Not for Circulation.

LIBRARY
OF THE
Leeds School of Medicine.

No. 339 *Fo.*

Entered 18

Allowed for Reading

Forfeiture per day for keeping it beyond the time, 1d.

If any book taken out of the Library be lost or injured, the person in whose name it is entered, shall pay the value of it, and if the book be one of a set, he shall take the remaining volumes, and pay for the whole, or otherwise make the set complete.

STORE HEALTH SCIENCES

STACK (School)
MEDICAL LIBRARY


3 0106 01350 4484

Store
Health
Sciences
W
15
MAY

AN

EXPOSITORY LEXICON

OF THE TERMS, ANCIENT AND MODERN,

IN

MEDICAL AND GENERAL SCIENCE;

INCLUDING A COMPLETE

MEDICO-LEGAL VOCABULARY,

AND PRESENTING

THE CORRECT PRONUNCIATION, DERIVATION, DEFINITION, AND APPLICATION OF THE NAMES, ANALOGUES, SYNONYMES, AND PHRASES (IN ENGLISH, LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, AND GERMAN) CONNECTED WITH

MEDICINE,

And employed in the Natural Sciences.

BY R. G. MAYNE, M.D.

LONDON:
JOHN CHURCHILL, NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

1860.

LONDON:

T. RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET, W.C.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS
MEDICAL LIBRARY.



TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT,

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE FOLLOWING WORK, THE RESULT OF MANY YEARS LABOUR, IS, BY

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S GRACIOUS PERMISSION,

HUMBLY DEDICATED,

WITH PROFOUND RESPECT FOR HIS CHARACTER, AND IN ADMIRATION OF HIS

TALENTS, ACQUIREMENTS, AND ENLARGED PHILOSOPHICAL

VIEWS IN ALL THAT PERTAINS TO THE WELL-BEING,

AND THE SOCIAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS,

OF HIS ADOPTED COUNTRY.

BY

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S

MOST GRATEFUL,

OBEDIENT SERVANT,

ROBERT GRAY MAYNE.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/b21535656

PREFACE.



THE basis of this work, a thin duodecimo volume published in 1836 under the title of a "Medical Vocabulary", originated in my annoying experience, as a Medical Student, of the need of such a help. It was intended for those who, like myself, failed to profit by the instructions of the class-room, because necessarily conveyed in technical language, which, in many instances, no appliance of classical attainments nor stretch of the imagination could render intelligible. With all its imperfections,—and I regret that in the excitement of preparing it for the press and myself for *examination*, it contained not a few,—its plan and purpose met with approbation. Having soon afterwards entered into *practice*, I probably might have contented myself with issuing a mere corrected reprint as often as required; but Medical Terminology was being constantly added to, and it was proper to keep pace with its progress. Besides, the working out of my task had made manifest a long array of existing errors, inaccuracies, and defects, in general as well as in medical scientific nomenclature; a strong desire to correct which, and to atone for my own shortcomings, grew and increased till it became irrepressible. In addition, my small anonymous book received flattering commendation, not only from fellow students, but from professional men, clerical and legal, as well as medical. All this determined the *remodelling* of the "Medical Vocabulary", the altering and enlarging of its plan, so as to constitute a work of greater—far more comprehensive usefulness.

This resolution gained strength from consideration of the general incomprehensibility of the technical language of medicine and its collateral branches, much of which unavoidably enters into the medical testimony at coroners' inquests in England and Ireland, or the corresponding investigations by public officers in Scotland, and at their consequent criminal trials, forming important ingredients in that mingled association of law and medicine designated Medical Jurisprudence, or Forensic Medicine. All such technicalities are as a dead letter, not only to simple jurors, but often to learned judges, barristers, advocates, coroners, sheriffs, and every legal functionary whose education has not been to some extent medical. How much more so to the general community. The same may be said of a great portion of the technical language of General Science.

Agreeably to the plan sketched out, the Expository Lexicon has enormously outgrown the dimensions of its humble precursor. The plan was by no means in a complete state at the outset, but received extensions and amendments gradually, as they suggested themselves under a discovered necessity. In the slow progress of this amplification, I had to transcribe my entire MS. (as it existed on each occasion) four times, in order to find my way among the mass of accumulations. Above twenty-eight years have glided past since its commencement; but it is to be understood that it engaged only those hours which a medical practitioner could afford out of active professional duties (it never having been allowed to interfere with prompt obedience to the very humblest call), or snatch from "society" and from sleep. Dreary as the self-imposed task may seem, so much are we swayed by habit that it long ago became as a pleasing relaxation from the dull realities of plodding life, rather than a weariness. Whatever may be the opinion formed of its completion and the time expended in its progress, I have the fullest conviction that no man, however superior in ability, could accomplish the same object with less hard work, or in less time; just for the reason touched on, that it was by progressive development through that long series of years that it attained its present condition. Again, I think it right to state that in the four transcriptions of the MS., in the immense bulk of additional matter, even to the last, and in the multitudinous copyings of alterations, improvements, and mutual references, no other man's aid was had recourse to for a single word; and this is mentioned, not in idle boasting, but only to express a farther conviction that division of labour, in such a case, would be detrimental to success; that the mind and pen of one man were much more likely to carry out the intended purpose, and its countless intricacies, with uniformity and completeness.

Hitherto, no similar work has existed in English, nor—with reference to its peculiar arrangement, distinctiveness, and extent,—so far as I know, in any other language. More minute attention has been bestowed on etymology and accentuation than is given any where else; from a belief that the prominent features of derivation, like those of the human face, serve essentially, to the student and the reader, the important purposes of remembrance and recognition. Apology may seem due for the boldness with which some novel views of the grammatical character, construction, and precise signification, of a large number of compound Greek and Latin derivative terms, have been acted on and recommended for adoption: also, for the introduction of a series of terminals, viz., *-adæ*, *-idæ*, *-ida*, *-ides*, *-ide* *-ideus*, *-odes*, *-ate*, *-ite*, *-itis*, *-ic*, *-ous*, *-icus*, *-ismus*, *-igo*, etc., as means of simplifying and avoiding repetition: for the numerous notes and references, inserted in the hope of rendering the explanations more clear, to those who will take the trouble of their perusal: and for the host of departures from the beaten track (in some directions) ventured on throughout the work; the whole forming deep inroads on custom, which, it may be judged, no slight grounds could have warranted. They were not made in a presumptuous or dogmatic spirit, but on deliberate reflection, matured through a lengthened period, in which the whole subject was continually before my mind. Nor was I disposed to rely on my own judgment alone, but appealed to every available printed authority, to friends and strangers, literary men, scholars, authors, teachers, and professors, classical and medical—all to little purpose.* May I not claim indulgence in giving effect to my own convictions, only after having invited the criticism, and craved, publicly and privately, though vainly, the judgment of others, for my guidance?

As to what may be termed the subject matter of the work, and lest I should be gravely charged with plagiarism (the commission of which, in a certain sense, is inevitable in a production of this kind), I confess to have drawn information from every source within reach and suited to my purpose. That these innumerable appropriations are not, except in a few instances, more directly acknowledged, is, because to have done so, generally, must have cumbered my pages with men's names.

To my much respected friends, Dr. W. A. Greenhill of Hastings, and Dr. Alexander Henry of London, my grateful acknowledgments are due: to the former, for his kind and valuable supervision of every line in these sheets as they passed through the press, with special reference to their classical correctness; to the latter, for a similar general scrutiny. Whatever may be the faults, however, in the plan or the execution of the work; whatever slips may have been made, or typographical errors have crept in—and will it surprise, if, in illustrating some 50,000 distinct terms not similarly treated in any other work, English or foreign, any such be discovered?—they are not attributable to my esteemed friends.

To those who honoured me as subscribers, the great, the good, the generous, whose liberal-minded confidence encouraged me to embark and persevere in so weighty an enterprise,—and to all who from time to time, during the issue of the several parts, gratified and cheered me by their warm expressions of commendation (hundreds of such written testimonies are in my possession), I again return my sincere, heart-felt thanks.

R. G. MAYNE.

* See Introduction to Dissertation.

EXPLANATION OF THE ARRANGEMENT ADOPTED.

No mere English or Latin word is admitted to the rank of a principal term unless it, its analogue, or synonyme, has a special application in some branch of science. Every general term at present in use, and every newly created term, as well as every ancient term still recognised in medical and general scientific literature, is carefully defined and explained.

Each name, term, or phrase in English has its pronunciation indicated by the acute accent; in Latin, its syllables have the long, or short mark, as *ā* or *ă*. If Latin, simple or compound, its declension or its grammatical character is added; next (within brackets), its derivation, and the grounds thereof, where the connexion with the etymon may not be conspicuous; then follows its ordinary meaning, if it have such,—the branch of science, *in italics*, in which it is more particularly used, its special definition and application in that branch, its various synonymes, and, lastly, the strictly analogous term, where it exists in English, with a reference to those terms, synonymous or not, where further illustration or connexion will be found. If an English word, the same order is observed, except that its Latin analogue, declension, or character occur last.

The full explanation is added to that word or term most in use (so far as this can be decided on), whether Latin or English, those corresponding bearing reference to it merely, as "Aliment," which is much more common than its analogue, *Alimentum*, or its synonyme, *Pabulum*.

Any term or phrase comprising a proper name, or an adjective formed from a proper name, is explained under that name or adjective, as "Willis, Circle of," or "Highmorianum, Corpus."

A vast number of Latin terms differ from their English analogues only in the terminating syllable, or even letter, as "*Chronicus*, chronic," "*Adversifolius*, adversifoliate," "*Combinatio*, combination," "*Herbaceus*, herbaceous," "*Sulphas*, sulphate," "*Apathia*, apathy," "*Gustatorius*, gustatory," "*Arytænoides*, arytenoid," "*Lenticularis*, lenticular," "*Appetitus*, appetite," "*Morphia*, morphin," etc., only the one or other of which is introduced as a principal term. By attending to this simple fact, either the Latin or the English form of every such term may be at once found. In similar manner, the series of Latin terms which are applied to distinguish Classes and Orders of plants are entered in their proper character of adjectives: thus, *Cryptogamia*, which is but the nom. pl. n. of an adjective, will be found explained under *Cryptogamius*, instead of being ranked separately as a noun f., as has been erroneously done; and so of many other terms in a like situation. But of all Latin names and synonymes, whose meaning is expressed by English words differing from them in form, both synonymes are inserted in their respective places, as *Cerebrum*, and brain; *Hepar*, and liver, etc.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

1. *Of Names of Branches of Science.*

Anat.	for	In	Anatomy.	*Micros.*	for	In	Microscopy.
Astron.	,,	,,	Astronomy.	*Mineral.*	,,	,,	Mineralogy.
Bot.	,,	,,	Botany.	*Nat. Hist.*	,,	,,	Natural History.
Chem.	,,	,,	Chemistry.	*Nat. Philos.*	,,	,,	Natural Philosophy.
Comp. Anat.	,,	,,	Comparative Anatomy.	*Nosol.*	,,	,,	Nosology.
Conchol.	,,	,,	Conchology.	*Obstet.*	,,	,,	Obstetricy.
Crystall.	,,	,,	Crystallography.	*Ornithol.*	,,	,,	Ornithology.
Entomol.	,,	,,	Entomology.	*Pathol.*	,,	,,	Pathology.
Geog.	,,	,,	Geography.	*Pathol. Anat.*	,,	,,	Pathological Anatomy.
Geognos.	,,	,,	Geognosy.	*Pharm.*	,,	,,	Pharmacy.
Geol.	,,	,,	Geology.	*Phrenol.*	,,	,,	Phrenology.
Geom.	,,	,,	Geometry.	*Physiol.*	,,	,,	Physiology.
Ichthyol.	,,	,,	Ichthyology.	*Surg.*	,,	,,	Surgery.
M. Med.	,,	,,	Materia Medica.	*Surg. Pathol.*	,,	,,	Surgical Pathology.
Med.	,,	,,	Medical.	*Trigonom.*	,,	,,	Trigonometry.
Med. Jur.	,,	,,	Medical Jurisprudence.	*Zoöl.*	,,	,,	Zoölogy.

2. *Of Names, Characters, and Epithets.*

Act.	for	Active.
Adj.	„	Adjective.
Adv.	„	Adverb.
Anal.	„	Analogue.
App.	„	Appendix.
Cl.	„	Class.
Compar.	„	Comparative degree.
Cont.	„	Contraction of.
Corr.	„	Corruption of.
(D.)	„	Dublin.
Dim.	„	Diminutive of.
Diss.	„	Dissertation.
Div.	„	Division.
(E.)	„	Edinburgh.
Incr.	„	Incretive.
Indecl.	„	Indeclinable.
Intens.	„	Intensive.
Juss.	„	Jussieuan (system).
(L.)	„	London.
Linn.	„	Linnæan (system).
N. A.	„	North America.
Neg.	for	Negative of.
Nom.	„	Nominative.
Ord.	„	Order.
Part.	„	Participle.
Part. adj.	„	Participle adjective.
Patron.	„	Patronymic.
Pron.	„	Pronoun.
Superl.	„	Superlative (degree).
U. S. A.	„	United States of America.
d. g.	„	doubtful gender.
i. e.	„	*id est.*
m.	„	Masculine (gender).
f.	„	Feminine (gender).
n.	„	Neuter (gender).
neg.	„	Negative.
pl.	„	Plural.
priv.	„	Privative.
s.	„	Section.
sing.	„	Singular (number).
t.	„	Title.

3. *Of Languages from which* Etyma *are taken.*

Arab.	for	Arabic.
Belg.	„	Belgic.
Braz.	„	Brazilian.
Ceylon.	„	Ceylonese.
Chald.	„	Chaldee.
Dut.	„	Dutch.
Ethiop.	„	Ethiopic.
Fr.	„	French.
Germ.	„	German.
Gr.	„	Greek.
Heb.	„	Hebrew.
Ind.	„	Indian.
Ion.	„	Ionic.
Ital.	„	Italian.
Jap.	„	Japanese.
Jav.	for	Javanese.
Lat.	„	Latin.
Mal.	„	Malayan
Malab.	„	Malabar.
Pers.	„	Persian.
Port.	„	Portuguese.
Russ.	„	Russian.
Sansc.	„	Sanscrit.
Sax.	„	Saxon.
Scot.	„	Scotch.
Span.	„	Spanish.
Syr.	„	Syriac.
Teut.	„	Teutonic.
		Welsh.

Opinions of the "Expository Lexicon."

"Oxford, *April* 30, 1851.

"Having been requested to express my opinion of an 'Expository Lexicon,' or, 'Terminological Dictionary of Medicine,' etc., about to be published by Dr. Mayne of Leeds, I have great pleasure in stating, that, judging from a portion of the work which I have seen, it promises to be a work of the highest value, especially as such a work is much wanted. "J. KIDD, M.D., F.R.S."

"Cambridge, *May* 21, 1851.

"The work, 'An Expository Lexicon of Terms in Science,' which Dr. Mayne has it in contemplation to publish, I believe to be a great desideratum, and one that will be found especially useful by members of the medical profession; and, judging from Dr. Mayne's 'Dissertation on Scientific Nomenclature,' I conceive there is every reason to expect that in his hands its execution and compass will fully be equal to the requirements of the subjects, and the work be found most acceptable to the scientific world in general. "HENRY J. H. BOND, M.D.,
"*Regius Professor of Medicine of the*
"*University of Cambridge.*"

"12, Old Burlington Street, *May* 15, 1851.

"From the specimen I have seen of Dr. Mayne's 'Expository Lexicon,' I can have no doubt that the work, if completed on the same plan, will be a most valuable addition to English medical literature, and will be of very essential service to all students of the medical sciences in this country. "JOHN FORBES, M.D., F.R.S."

"Edinburgh, 51, Queen Street, *May* 15, 1851.

"Dear Sir.—I have perused your specimen of the 'Expository Lexicon' with much interest. Its plan is admirable; and, if conducted with the talent, erudition, and skill which the specimen seems to vouch for, it cannot fail to prove a most important and valuable addition to the scientific literature of this country. Wishing you every success and encouragement in your great work, "I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,
"Dr. R. G. Mayne." "JAMES MILLER, F.R.S.E."

"Hastings, *May* 12, 1851.

"I know that Dr. Mayne has, for some years, been employed on a Dictionary of Medical Terms, and I have examined a printed specimen of the work. I think that such a dictionary is likely to be useful in this country, and that Dr. Mayne's promises to be, in several respects, superior to any similar work in the English language with which I am at present acquainted. "W. A. GREENHILL, M.D., Oxon."

"Edinburgh, *May* 14, 1851.

"Sir,—I have examined the specimen of the 'Expository Lexicon,' which you propose to publish by subscription, and I think that it promises to be a useful work, especially to those who wish to become acquainted with the meaning of scientific terms. "I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
"J. H. BALFOUR, M.D.,
"*Professor of Medicine and Botany.*"

"Having had the pleasure of reading a 'Dissertation on Scientific Nomenclature' by Dr. Mayne, and otherwise become acquainted with his views respecting the improvement of the technical language of the physical sciences, I am convinced that his proposed work on that subject will prove very useful to naturalists and others; both in directing them in the choice of terms to express new ideas and objects, and in tending to improve the established or current nomenclature, which is generally admitted to be in many respects defective. Dr. Mayne's 'Expository Lexicon' must greatly improve the taste of nomenclators; and were attention directed to grammatical accuracy by such works, the objectionable names in use, and daily increasing, would not be tolerated. "W. MACGILLIVRAY,
"Marischal College, Aberdeen, *June* 7, 1851." "*Professor of Natural History.*"

"We have very carefully examined the first part of Dr. Mayne's Lexicon; and we have great pleasure in expressing our high and unqualified admiration of the manner in which it is executed. From the comprehensive character of the plan which the author has adopted, this Lexicon is suited to the requirements of every educated gentleman It embraces 'the correct pronunciation, derivation, definition, and application of the names, analogues, synonymes, and phrases (in English, Latin, Greek, French, and German) connected with Medicine, and employed in Anatomy, Animal Pathology, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Comparative Anatomy, Conchology, Crystallography, Entomology, Geography, Geology, Geometry, Ichthyology, Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence or Forensic Medicine, Medicine, Microscopy, Mineralogy, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Nosology, Obstetricy, Ornithology, Pathological Anatomy, Pathology, Pharmacy, Phrenology, Physiology, Surgery, Trigonometry, and Zoology. We hope that the extraordinary industry and erudition displayed in this work may be rewarded by an extensive sale. While it is peculiarly adapted to the medical profession, it must prove equally useful to all scientific men, as well as to lawyers and coroners."—*Association Medical Journal*, November 4th, 1853.

"We have given the title of Dr. Mayne's Lexicon in full, in order to state that, in the part before us, which extends from A to CAM, the promise of the title page appears to be very fully accomplished. * * * * As no similar work exists in English, we believe it will prove a most valuable addition to the literature of our language."—*Medical Times and Gazette*, November 19th, 1853.

Opinions of the "Lexicon."

"There are few men to whom the Republic of Letters are more indebted than to the compilers of Lexicons, Dictionaries, and Cyclopædias, provided that they do their work well and completely. The important work undertaken by Dr. Mayne is commenced on a scale as comprehensive as can be desired; and as far as it goes, it is well executed. It is compiled with great care, and beautifully printed. There are three or four classes to whom it will be most useful. To Authors, Editors, and Reviewers, it will become a necessary *vade mecum;* to the Medical Profession, and to naturalists, it will be equally essential; and to clergymen, tutors, and lawyers, it will be found exceedingly useful and convenient. The technical terms of science, especially of medical science, have multiplied so much of late, that the want of such a glossary has been extensively complained of, and we trust the indefatigable author will meet with the encouragement he deserves. The work is published by subscription, in six quarterly parts, price 5s. each, and it appears already to have obtained the patronage of a numerous and respectable body of subscribers, including Prince Albert and the Lord Chief Justice. We regret to have observed in this list so few of the names of the clergy, a class to whom the Lexicon would be more useful than they may be aware of. It is common for preachers to illustrate moral and spiritual truths by allusions to medical science and natural history, and strange havoc they sometimes commit among nerves and arteries, muscles and tendons. Nor would our Judges or Barristers be any the less qualified for their grave responsibilities if they were less ignorant than they often prove themselves to be of medical terms. It is often difficult for a medical witness to express his meaning accurately in terms more general than those familiar to his own profession, and the Judge at least should understand them, if only that he might be able to check the ignorant or wilful misrepresentation of the evidence into which barristers are sometimes betrayed. Dr. Mayne has been engaged in the preparation of this work upwards of twenty years, and, as far as we can learn, the sample now published has given every satisfaction."—*The Critic, London Literary Journal*, December 1st, 1853.

"Many years ago a small volume, under the title of the 'Medical Vocabulary,' giving an explanation of scientific and technical terms, was published anonymously by the author of this Dictionary, and at the same time, was much esteemed by students and practitioners, and frequently consulted as a work of reference. The volume has been long out of print, and the author observes, 'he might probably have rested content with issuing a mere corrected reprint as often as called for.' 'Its favourable reception, however, by the learned in other professions than his own; its approval by Reviewers, together with the fact that new scientific terms, requiring explanation, were constantly being created, stimulated to endeavours to render it more comprehensive; and, while carefully maintaining its original purpose of a Medical Dictionary, to adapt it to the use not only of those professions, but also of the scientific, and of the educated classes generally.' According to the terms of the prospectus, the work is to be published in six quarterly parts, forming one thick octavo volume. The first part, now before us, comes down to the letter C. The plan of the work appears to us to be exceedingly good; its arrangement is an improvement upon that of other works of its class, and judging from the specimen now before us, it promises, when completed, to supply a deficiency in medical literature which has long been felt."—*Dublin Medical Press*, December 21st, 1853.

"Dr. Mayne has been engaged for many years in the preparation of this Lexicon, but the great expense attending the publication of a work of this kind has hitherto delayed its appearance. The present part is the first of six, and reaches to the beginning of the letter C. We have looked through it, and can safely say that if Dr. Mayne can carry out the rest of his work in the same way, he will have conferred an advantage on science generally, and especially on medicine."—*British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, January 1854.

"We have transcribed the greater part of the lengthy title prefixed to Dr. Mayne's work, because by so doing we shall best acquaint our readers with the design of his laborious undertaking. It is evident that such a work as he promises must, if well done, be one of vast utility and importance to all engaged in medical literature, whether as readers or as writers; and so far as the part at present published goes, it appears to us most ably and correctly compiled. Some idea of its copiousness may be formed when we state that, according to a rough calculation we have made, the letter A alone contains about 3000 headings, and the explanations appended to each term are not mere definitions, but, in most instances, include much descriptive and valuable information. It is proposed to complete the work in six quarterly parts, to be published at an extremely moderate price."—*Dublin Quarterly Journal*, 1st February, 1854.

"*The Second Part of Dr. Mayne's Expository Lexicon of the Terms, Ancient and Modern, in Medical and General Science*, has just made its appearance; and the best compliment we can pay it is to assure our readers that it is in no respect inferior to the *First*. The same care and accuracy, the same fulness of knowledge, the same intelligible and condensed definition, appear in every page. From what we hear of the success of this work, we judge it likely to be out of print long before the whole is published."—*Critic, London Literary Journal*, Feb. 1st, 1854.

"There are few medical men who do not, at some time or other, require a dictionary of medical terms, with their derivation, synonymes, and definition. The work of Dr. Mayne is admirably calculated to supply their wants. The mode of printing the terms in well-marked thick capitals, whereby they readily catch the eye, the accuracy of the details, and the general literary merits of the book, must ensure for this publication a large amount of patronage.'—*Monthly Journal, New Series*, March 1854.

"The third part of Dr. Mayne's Expository Lexicon is published, and so far the early promise is well fulfilled. We find no falling off, no signs of carelessness; the same fulness, classical correctness, scientific accuracy, and laborious research are visible in every page. In short, we have heard but one opinion of the work. No library, even on the domestic scale, will be complete without it."—*Critic*, August 15th, 1854.

"Having already expressed a very favourable opinion of this learned work, we need only add that the second and third parts quite confirm the impression we received from looking over the first. As a book of reference its utility is unquestionable, and we feel assured that if completed as it has been begun and carried on hitherto, it will be a most valuable addition to the Medical Literature of our language."—*Medical Times and Gazette*, November 18th, 1854.

"Considering its merits and value, we blame ourselves for not having noticed this work sooner. It is an aid very much wanted at present by practitioners, students, teachers, and writers, when the technical language of Medical Science, and the branches of knowledge subservient to it, has become so enormously expanded, that few can keep pace with its progress. Indeed we can scarcely understand how the readers of our Journals can comprehend the meaning of writers, so completely have the terms of art been changed and multiplied, and the modes of expression so metamorphosed. We would not say that we have to congratulate our brethren on this result; on the contrary, we have to express our regret at it, for it affords proof of our pedantic propensities, but it being so, we have to enlist our readers as supporters of Dr. Mayne's undertaking; for assuredly, by promoting it, they will promote their own comfort, as regards their literary pursuits. Such compilations, we need not say, are not now made for the first time; we have enjoyed the advantages of them for a long time, especially in the French and German languages; but a new one is now absolutely necessary for English students, and the condensed one before us is therefore opportune. * * * * The three numbers published, embrace all the terms from A to H inclusive, and contain 456 pages of excellent type and paper; indeed the judicious typographical mechanism of the work, adds greatly to its value as a book for consultation. If, as we believe, we are indebted to Dr. Mayne's spirit of enterprise for this timely contribution to medical literature, he deserves encouragement, and in no way can that be afforded more effectually than by ordering the book as advertised."—*Dublin Medical Press*, January 17th, 1855.

Opinions of the "Lexicon."

"Part III of this excellent work takes us almost to the end of the letter H, and we anticipate that the author can have little difficulty in concluding his work in six parts as originally proposed. We shall examine the whole work critically when finished, and shall now only repeat the very favourable opinion which the perusal of the first part led us to form."—*British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, January 1855.

"The Fourth Part of Dr. Mayne's Expository Lexicon is just published, and well sustains the high character of the publication. We can only express our earnest hope that the Editor may meet with such encouragement as he deserves, and that he may thus be enabled to complete the work within a reasonable time. * * * * It has been justly remarked, that by far the most valuable portion of every gentleman's library consists of well compiled lexicons, dictionaries, and cyclopædias, and yet they are published not only as cheap as other books, but when we consider the labour involved and other peculiar expenses of these publications, we may say that nothing that issues from the press is half so cheap. We trust that not only the profession, but the public, will prove that their opinion coincides with ours by immediately becoming subscribers. The high testimonials of such men as Dr. Kidd of Oxford, Dr. Bond of Cambridge, and Sir John Forbes, M.D., F.R.S., prove that our opinion is sustained by those who have the best possible qualifications for forming an estimate of the value of such a work."—*Critic*, 1st March, 1855.

"We are glad to see that another part of this very learned work has appeared. The present part consists of one hundred and fifty-two pages, and includes all words between 'Hydrinus' and 'Lithologia.' Those not familiar with Dr. Mayne's Lexicon will understand its scope from the following extracts. * * * * Its completeness gives to this work a very high value. We recommend it strongly to the consideration of our readers."—*Medical Times and Gazette*, March 24th, 1855.

"We have waited until the work before us has made some progress before venturing to give an opinion as to its merits. It has attained the fourth number, and advanced to the middle of the letter L. We are able to bestow upon Dr. Mayne's labours the most unqualified approbation. So needful is the work here undertaken, and so admirably executed the task, that we doubt not its publication will eventually be as satisfactory in a commercial point of view, as it now is in respect to the author's scholarship and professional reputation. This is expressing much in its favour, but not more than is just. So good is the book, that in spite of what many will deem its 'dry subject,' of the limited sale existing among the profession for works of high literary reputation, and the little attraction such an expenditure of talent, time, and money, ordinarily presents to the book-buying public, we believe this 'Expository Lexicon' will gradually force itself into a very wide circulation, and be eventually regarded as the 'Liddell and Scott' of the writers in the Medical Sciences."—*Lancet*, April 21st, 1855.

"The sixth part of this valuable Lexicon extends from the 761 to the 912 page, and the letters *neu* to *per*. The care evinced in the preparation of the earlier parts is fully kept up as the work advances towards completion, and justifies the opinion we have before expressed, that it will prove a most useful addition to medical literature."—*Medical Times and Gazette*, October 17th, 1857.

"A sixth part of Dr. Mayne's useful Lexicon lies before us. It has now reached to part of the way through the letter P, and we trust to see another portion of the work before long. As to its execution, we can only speak of it in the same terms of praise as on previous occasions."—*British Medical Journal*, October 17th, 1857.

"We announce with much pleasure the appearance of a new portion of this very able Lexicon. We had almost given up hope of its appearance and continuance, but now look forward to its completion with all confidence. The present and sixth part extends from *Neurectopicus* to *Periphacitis*. As we before said, Dr. Mayne's Dictionary will stand alone in our language in its completeness of performance."—*Lancet*, October 17th, 1857.

"This part includes the terms from *Rabies* to *Strobiliferus*. As the work is so nearly approaching to completion, we may express a confident opinion that it will prove of most essential service to the medical profession, and superior to any similar work."—*Medical Times and Gazette*, January 8th, 1858.

"A work to which there is no equal in the English language."—*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, July 1858.

"This elaborate and useful work is advancing steadily towards completion. It possesses the same evidence of hard work and accuracy on the part of Dr. Mayne as have characterised the former parts of his Expository Lexicon."—*British Medical Journal.*

"The work is now rapidly advancing towards completion. It is still carried on with the same care which distinguish the earlier parts."—*Medical Times and Gazette*, October 9th, 1858.

"We would remind all engaged in scientific pursuits having any connexion with medicine, that a seventh part of Dr. Mayne's Lexicon has lately appeared. There is no other work of the kind to be put in comparison with it, and its present purchase we hold to be a good investment. The portion before us includes terms from *Periphacos* to *Rabidus*, and stretches to page 1064 of the Dictionary. * * * * We presume the work will yet require two more portions to complete it. If so, it is an extension not in the least to be regretted, taking all things into consideration."—*Lancet*, November 27th, 1858.

"We are glad to be able to announce the issue of another portion of Dr. Mayne's valuable Dictionary. This the eighth part carries us from *Rabies* to *Strobiliferus*, and attains the 1216 page. We hope soon to witness the completion of this laborious undertaking which speaks so well for the industry and learning of its enterprising author."—*Lancet*, January 29th, 1859.

"The Dictionary contains a large amount of information, well arranged, and very accessible; and we have little doubt that it will soon come to be regarded as a necessary appendage to the library table of every man of science and scientific *dilettante*."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review*, January 1860.

DISSERTATION ON SCIENTIFIC NOMENCLATURE,

MEDICAL AND GENERAL.

(*Abridged from the more extended pamphlet published in* 1849.)

INTRODUCTION.

Having been long engaged in endeavouring to improve the objectionable condition of Medical and General Scientific Terminology, and, as far as practicable, bring it under the regulation of classic laws, the endless investigations necessarily attendant upon the prosecution of my purpose unveiled many defects, inaccuracies, errors and discrepancies, which otherwise might have escaped notice, or severally have been considered too trivial for interference. To those who casually stumble on a single flaw, such a purpose may seem finical rather than useful; but if it be considered that those defects, inaccuracies, etc., amount to thousands,—their number is constantly increasing,—that they are in daily use in lectures, examinations and conversation,—that they occur in works on almost every branch of science, —that they sometimes enter into the illustrations of the pulpit, the deliberations of the bench, the pleadings of the bar, the *theses* of the University, and the prelections of the class-room,—that they are found in text-book, and manual, and in dictionaries of the highest pretensions,—the importance of the subject cannot be doubted.

It is right to state, that I consulted men of the highest literary rank, as well as friends of good acquirements, clerical, medical, and scientific. Some bluntly assailed my suggestions as monstrous; others assented too readily to everything; certain granted it possible I might be right, but guardedly as needlessly requested that the sanction of their names should not be made use of. A few, (doubtless they were the "judicious") after particularly attending to the arguments *pro* and *con*, honoured the former with unqualified approbation. While scarcely one would hazard an opinion of his own, nearly all scouted the terms of science as barbarous, being "found in no classical works," an assertion neither literally true nor fairly made, but, so far as it may be the one or the other, easily met by the fact that science, in every branch, has taken such giant strides since the days of "the Class," that it demanded and has formed almost a language for itself.

DIVISION I.

COMPRISING TERMS COMMON TO MEDICAL AND GENERAL SCIENCE.

Section I.—*Of Terms from the Greek ending in -ĭdēs and -ide.*

Many hundreds of Latin terms thus formed exist, as *Clino-ides* (Κλίνη and εἶδος), *Delto-ides*, *Hyalo-ides*, etc. The terminal dissyllable being preceded, with few exceptions, by the letter *o*, is erroneously pronounced in this country as if the *o* and *i* were intended to produce a diphthongal sound *-oides*, a mispronunciation induced probably by the mode of uttering their English analogues, which is certainly of that character, as Clinoid, Deltoid, Hyaloid, etc. The *o*, however, forms no part of their penultimate syllable, but is placed after the first portion of the compound term, as a convenient link connecting it with the terminal; while the long *ī* of the latter is the proper conversion of ει, in εἶδος, into Latin. Accordingly, the few examples found in Greek Lexicons are invariably spelt as in Δενδροειδής. What is their grammatical character, and what their exact English signification? Such as

appear in Greek Lexicons are presented as adjective. In Latin Classical Dictionaries they are given without any sign of their quality whatever: I have met with only one exception, entered thus, "*Sphæroeides*, adj.," on the authority of Boëtius and Vitruvius. In medical dictionaries there is the same absence of indication of their character; for instance, the terms adduced for illustration are disposed of in this way,—"Clinoid" is shown to be the English of *Clinoides*, and its *etyma* are given, but not a hint of its quality or status in grammar. "Deltoides" is truly enough stated to be synonymous with *Deltoides*, but is also said to be so with *Deltoideus*, (an error afterwards noticed *Div.* i. *s.* ii.); next comes its derivation, but no allusion to rank, nor the slightest trace of its familiar analogue "deltoid;" then it is stated to be *the name* of a muscle. "Hyaloid" is rendered *Hyaloides*, but is otherwise equally uninstructive.* Thus also, the compilers of English Dictionaries have transferred the analogues of such terms, with all their faults, just as they found them.

Lexicographers, whether medical, classical, or scientific, appear to have avoided a subject, which, perhaps, they cared not to take the trouble of investigating, or, finding it involved in some obscurity, chose to let matters remain as they were rather than hazard a reputation for learning by acting on any impression of their own. Wherefore, and having, as already stated, derived no enlightenment from the learned living, I present my own views. In Greek Lexicons, the original terms are adjective, and rendered, "having the likeness," figure "of," or "like to," some object denoted by the first portion of the epithet, as in the example, Δελτοειδὴς, to the Greek letter Δ, or a triangle, or, as actually applied in botany, to a trowel. Their Latin analogues are adjectives of one termination in *-es*, such having very rarely the neuter plural, and seldom or never the neuter singular.† Thus we have *Mastoides* (*processus*) masculine, *Sigmoides* (*flexura*) feminine, and *Cuboides* (*os*) neuter, and, where necessary to use them in the plural, recourse has been had to the expedient of forming other adjectives from them ending in *-ideus* (*Div.* i. *s.* ii.), as *Sesamoidea* (*ossa*), etc.

It has been objected to this view that Castellus, under the word *Sesamoidea*, adds its Greek original, σησαμοειδέα, which can only be regarded as the nom. pl. n. of σησαμοειδὴς, and hence, *Sesamoidea* is not the parallel case of *Sesamoideus*, but of *Sesamoides*. Now, with all the force that can be given to this fact, even if it were as substantial as my objectors suppose, it amounts to very little; only that Castellus, when defining *Sesamoidea*, put down in this, as in similar instances, the corresponding Greek word, with no special reference, however, to their exact resemblance, which was a mere coincidence, and then proceeded to explain its application to the *ossicula* of the hand and foot. His account of the *Sesamoidea ossa* is drawn from certain passages in the works of Galen and Bartholin‡, where this expression has been employed; but the bare circumstance of its employment does not tend one step to prove *Sesamoidea* to be the nom. pl. n. of Σησαμοειδὴς or its Latin analogue, *Sesamoides*. On the contrary, it distinctly proves its adoption as that case of a Latin adjective in *-ideus*. Admitting that *Sesamoides* is but the transcription of Σησαμοειδὴς, still, so soon as enlisted into the Latin, it became amenable to the rules and government of that language as an adjective of one termination, and though Σησαμοειδέα is truly the nom. pl. n. of the former, no analogous termination is to be met with in any case of the latter; therefore, whether we look to the fact of its ending in *-idea*, or to its application in agreement with *ossa* and other Latin nouns neuter, as will presently be shown, it cannot justly be regarded in any light but that of the nom. pl. n. of *Sesamoideus*.

No parallel example of the same case of any other Greek adjective in *-ειδὴς* being linked to a Latin noun and disguised in a different type, yet supposed to preserve its identity, is to be found in the old medical authors. Indeed, there is an irksome confusion in the very idea of such an anomaly. Had it really been intended to render the n. pl. of the Greek adjective in Roman or italic letters, and nothing more, the noun to which it is joined in the original, ὀστέα, ought also to have been dealt with in the same manner and made to appear as *ostea*, instead of presenting a mongrel association of the indisputably Latin *ossa*, with the alleged Italico-Greek *Sesamoidea*, between which, as words of different languages, there could be no true grammatical union or agreement. Again, the same word, *Sesamoidea*, is applied to the *corpora*, or small hard bodies of the semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery. Here, surely, it cannot be considered as still the Greek word in mask; and this analogy indicates, at least, that the author who first used this term, estimated and employed it according to my view. But further, that not only did Castellus himself regard it in this light, but that he must have understood the authority he quoted to have done the same, is clearly demonstrated by the fact that, in explaining the term *Albadara*, he states it to be the Arabic name "*Ossiculi sesamoidei*," thus again employing—not the fancied Greek word whether in Roman or italic dress, for no such termination as *-idei* comes from Σησαμοειδὴς—but incontrovertibly the same Latin adjective, *Sesamoideus*, now used in the genitive sing. n. Turton evidently understood it in the same way; for in referring to the same application of the term, he explains *Sesamoideus* as "applied to the numerous little bones of the toes and fingers, from their resemblance to grains of Indian corn." But whatever value may be accorded to this somewhat lengthened defence, the objection which called it forth cannot affect, cannot apply to the great number of similar terms in constant use.

The terminal *-ide*, as a derivative of εἶδος, occurs in a few terms, as *Cancroide*, *Deltoide*,

* Hooper. † Edwards' Eton Latin Grammar, Valpy's Latin Grammar, Hickies' ditto, ditto.
‡ Galen, l. 2, *de Usu Part.* c. 11; Barthol. *libell.* 4, Anat., c. 22, *et ult.*

Kiloide, etc., in respect to which it is only necessary to say, they are from the French; that *-ide* is but *-ides* in Gallic dress, and that they need not be adopted by English writers.

Section II.—*Of terms, formed from Greek derivatives, ending in -īdeus.*

The change of the final syllable *-es*, of terms in *-īdes* into *-eus*, seems to be merely an imitation of the familiar Latin termination of an adjective in *-us* of the first and second declensions, and so, distinct from the similar termination of the Greek *-ειος*: in the former, the penult being short by position; in the latter, long, but by a confounding of the two in their respective compounds, they are generally pronounced as if *Deltoidēus*, *Mastoidēus*, etc.

Terms so derived and formed never can be correctly regarded as *synonymes* of those on which they are modelled. Each has the simple adjective quality, of or belonging to, whatever be the object to which its prototypal term in *-īdes* is applied. Each signifies, not resemblance to a thing, but *relation to that* which bears such resemblance. This is made plain in our English translation of terms in *-ideus*, by adopting so far a literal and very convenient analogue: for example, "Arytenoi'dean" (that of *Arytænoideus*), which does not mean "Arytenoid," or funnel-shaped, as it would if synonymous, but, *pertaining* to *that which is* arytenoid, or funnel-shaped. Their substitution for their originals, therefore, to convey the quality specially belonging to the latter, is erroneous. Thus, Hooper gives "Ma'stoid (*Mastoideus;* from *μαστος*, a breast, and *ειδος*, resemblance), nipple-like. 1. Those processes of bone are so termed that are shaped like the nipple of the breast, as the mastoid process of the temporal bone, etc. 2. The name of a muscle, from its being inserted into the mastoid process," etc. Here is a confused and contradictory jumble of what ought to have been kept separate and distinct. *Mastoid* is given as synonymous with *Mastoideus*, both are applied to a process of bone, both are the name of a muscle. The remarkable protuberance of the temporal bone is aptly called *mastoid*, but cannot be termed *mastoidean*, for it does not pertain to a nipple-like object, but *is itself* strikingly of that form; the muscle referred to, again, does pertain to a nipple-like object, and therefore is most fitly termed *mastoidean*, but has not the slightest likeness to a nipple, so cannot be called *mastoid*. Precisely the same reasoning is applicable to all other terms in *-ideus*, derived from compound adjectives in *-īdes*. It is egregious nonsense to say that the arytenoidean muscle is like a funnel; that the nerves or vessels supplying the prominence of the shoulder are like the Greek letter *delta;* or that the sterno-cleido-mastoidean muscle in the least resembles a nipple. But not so, that the first is connected with the *Arytenoid* cartilages; that the second are proper to the *Deltoid* muscle; or that the third belongs to the *Mastoid* process.

Section III.—*Of terms from the Greek ending in -adæ, -idæ, and -ides.*

These frequently occur among the distinctive titles of the Orders, Families, and Genera of natural history. They are freely employed by authors and instructors; but their *status* in language, precise meaning, pronunciation, or any certain guide for their correct employment, is nowhere indicated. They stand in the same predicament as those in *-īdes* (*Div.* i. *s.*i.). In endeavouring to obtain light from other minds on the subject generally of these observations, this particular branch was specially detailed with all the reasoning available, for and against the views to be now expressed, and the authoritative opinions which were in consequence elicited, supported my conclusion, that they are to be regarded as imitations of the Latin patronymic noun. While the assigning of this character forms a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulty that besets them, there are yet certain points with which it cannot easily be reconciled. Such, however, are probably attributable to the faulty construction of individual terms, rather than to the inapplicability of the patronymic character to them generally.

Patronymic nouns invariably signify pedigree from a person or people, or extraction from a city or country; but the terms in question do not comprise these conditions,—do not even apply to human beings, but to series of the lower animals, plants, metals, minerals, etc. Nevertheless, and howsoever the case may stand in classical language as to the limits to be observed in their formation, the expedient of adopting imitations of certain of them in the nomenclature of natural science, has, for convenience and by a pardonable license, been resorted to.

Terms in *-adæ*, *-idæ*, and *-ides*, are imitations of patronymic nouns, signifying groups connected with each other by some general relationship in appearance or habits; those ending in *-ida* may be held to be inaccurately put for such in *-idæ*.

Section IV.—*Of terms from the Greek in -ōdēs.*

This terminal is the analogue of *-ώδης*, denoting (in my apprehension) excess or fulness, as *Αἱματώδης*, having much, or full of blood. It is also analogous to the Latin *-ōsus*, corresponding to the English *-ous*, as *fructus*, fruit; *fructuosus*, abounding in fruit, or fructuous. I am aware that my assumption of there existing a *distinction* between epithets in *-īdēs* and in *-ōdes* is liable to be scouted by the pure Greek scholar as unfounded, the latter being held

to be a mere contraction of the former in their Greek origin. However inclined to demur, space and circumstance alike forbid. My present purpose must be limited to showing that whatever be the classic relation of the epithets in question, their translation into Latin and English, and as employed in general, and especially in medical scientific Terminology, *does* indicate such a distinction which it is most convenient to recognise and maintain.

It is admitted that Greek adjectives in *-ώδης* are sometimes made to signify likeness to a certain object, and inserted as synonymous with those in *-ειδής*; but the former I conceive to be exceptional, as the result of a necessity when the particular term in *-ώδης* was most in use; the latter I imagine to have proceeded from inadvertency, for where both terms are given in the older Lexicons, as in Morell's *Hedericus*, the distinction between them is preserved. Although in Liddell and Scott's Lexicon they are represented to be synonymous, they are so with no slight inconsistency, thus, "Δαφνώδες, *es*,—δαφνοειδής, laurelled"; "Καλαμώδης, *es*, like a reed, full of reeds." In the just acceptation of language, that which is "laurelled" or (which is preferable) "full of reeds" or laurels will, in a certain sense, be *like*, because actually possessing or consisting of those very objects; but this is altogether apart from the idea of special *resemblance*, and nothing more, conveyed by the terms Δαφνοειδής and Καλαμοειδής. On the other hand, that which is like a laurel or a reed, need not have any affinity to or connexion with either, other than slight resemblance—in fact, may be a stone or a shell. How, then, can such be, with any propriety, supposed to be laurelled, or full of laurels or reeds?

Terms in *-ōdes* are to be held distinct from those in *-īdes*, and their grammatical character is that of adjectives of one termination, of the third declension, having "very rarely" the n. pl., and "seldom or never" the n. sing.

Section V.—*Of Botanical terms ending in -ia, forming the titles of Classes and Orders in the Linn. and Juss. Systems.*

Hitherto these have been characterised thus:—*Monandria* (*a*, ἀ, *μόνος*, alone; *ἀνὴρ*, a husband), the name of a Class in the sexual system of Linnæus, and *Monogynia* (*μόνος* and *γυνὴ* a woman) in a similar manner. These, and all of like formation, have no classical existence, but appear to have been invented for illustration of the peculiar arrangements of plants. One and all, from their meaning, application, termination, and from analogy, are to be regarded as adjectives of the first and second declensions. It is impossible to attach to them any distinct, and in itself complete, signification otherwise.

If *Monandria* and *Monogynia* were really nouns feminine, their signification, (to give the simplest, scarcely allowable, effect to their first constituent,) could only be *one stamen* or *pistil*, but this is an example of adjective and substantive in agreement. If, again, to bring them still nearer to the standard of a noun, the indefinite article be substituted for the numeral adjective, we indeed obtain a fair specimen, and say, *a stamen*,—a new compound word to signify this, however, was unnecessary, for it already formed the analogue of the Latin, *stamen*. Then, how were these terms to convey the idea of a Class and Order having but one stamen, one pistil in each flower? It would be absurd to say the Class *Stamen*, but not more so than the Class *Monandria*, if held to be a noun. *Diandria* and *Digynia*, *Triandria* and *Trigynia*, are more conspicuously illustrative of the point. They cannot be the names of things, but plainly express the quality of certain names of things. We might seem, indeed, to give a merely substantive meaning to them in this manner,—a *tre-stamen* (for triple stamen), as we say trefoil. Such a word, to be admissible at all, must be held to indicate a single object like the trefoil which, though it presents the semblance of three leaves, these proceed from one foliole; but it could not denote the class of things intended.

The titles under consideration are applied to *genera*, or kinds of plants which closely assimilate as to the number of stamens, or pistils in their flowers, respectively. They are nominatives plural of adjectives in *ius, ia, ium;* each has the quality, having or possessing, and agrees with *genera* (understood), pl. of *Genus*, a kind or species. Thus employed, they very aptly express the kinds with flowers having one, two, three, or a larger number of stamens or pistils. In corroboration of this, writers and lecturers on botany have recourse to English adjectives directly formed from them, as "Monandrious" or "Monogynious" plants. It cannot be said that these are nouns substantive; yet are they the literal analogues of the terms in question, and are very convenient for illustrating to the young and non-classically educated. Their translation, therefore, will be,—having or consisting of one, two (or more), stamens or pistils, as the case may be; or, more tersely, *one-stamened*, *two-stamened*, and so of the rest.

Section VI.—*Of the Greek Aspirate, and the misplacement of its symbol*, H, *in Latin Compound Terms and their English Analogues.*

In almost all (there are exceptions) terms from the Greek and their English analogues, in which the *Spiritus asper*, or rather its symbol the letter *h*, has been preserved, it is shifted from its original position, and put into another where it is superfluous and useless. It forms no part of my purpose to carp at a single instance of those friendly freedoms taken with *h* in certain districts of England. The following remarks refer solely to its misplacement in scientific nomenclature.

The examples in Latin and English are numerous, and occur in two forms, in the middle or at the end of a word, as *Catarrhus*, catarrh, *Hæmorrhagia*, hemorrhage; and at the beginning, as *Rhachialgia*, *Rheumatismus*, etc. The first example, *Catarrhus*, or common cold, is the Latin analogue of Κατάρροος, or, by contraction, Κατάρρους. To give more clearness and effect to the *Spiritus asper*, let the characters be strictly represented by italic types, and the symbol *h* be substituted for the aspirate, as is always done when the force of the latter is meant to be preserved, and they will assume this order, *Katarhrous* and not *Katarrhous*. The ordinary pronunciation of the former will be perfectly that of its original, but not so if the latter disposition of the *h*, which is that hitherto adopted, be given effect to. Surely the orthography of the *etyma* ought (as far as practicable) to be maintained in the derivative; for what end, then, has the *h* been transposed from its true situation *before* the second *r* to a place *after* it? Do not *Catarhrus*, catarhr, look as well, and sound as agreeably, as the common but false spelling *Catarrhus*, catarrh, while the former has the superior advantage of being etymologically correct? It may be said that the error is trivial, and we are so accustomed to it that it is needless to make an alteration. But it constitutes a discrepancy between the derivatives and their origin, an orthographical assertion, as it were, contrary to truth. It may be said, too, that the *h* being mute in the former, its position is unimportant. The aspirate, however, is not without effect in the originals or their roots; on the contrary, it forms a perceptible element in the sound of both in the example *Hæmorrhagia*,—αἷμα, *haima*; ῥήγνυμι, *hregnumi*. Therefore, its symbol ought not to be suppressed in the derivative; yet, if mute in the latter, as in its improper position it is, better cast it out altogether, (which in several similar terms has actually been done,) than maintain an error having no better origin than the carelessness or fancy of a transcriber.

The first example under the second form, or with *h* after initial *R*, is *Rhachialgia*. Here it is out of place and quite useless as to sound or sense, and, therefore, its entire dismissal would be preferable. Nor would this be without precedent, it having been thrown out in numerous instances of precisely similar origin with reference to the aspirate, as *Rupia*, from ῥύπος; *Ruta*, from ῥύομαι; *Raphanus*, from ῥάφανος; *Racosis*, from ῥάκος, etc. The second example, *Rheumatismus*, is subject to the same remarks. If of no value in *Rupia*, *Ruta*, *Raphanus*, and many others, why retain it in *Rhachialgia*, *Rheumatismus*, etc.? Such an inconsistency shows with how little regard to authority or adherence to uniformity the aspirate has been dealt with,—how accidentally and arbitrarily it has been misplaced. Some may be inclined to look with a smile of something between complacency and derision on the seriousness of my labours, particularly under this section, to establish a circumstance which they will regard as of no importance. I refer such to the general reasons briefly adverted to in the Introduction, and, in addition, offer one of a special kind, viz. that as in arranging the work now brought to a close, hundreds, if not thousands, of varied discrepancies exhibited themselves, a minute examination seemed called for. To me it can signify little whether they be thought worthy of removal or not; it was simply my duty to make them known.

It has been asked, "Why say that *h* should be *before* the *r*, when in the Greek characters it" (the *Spiritus asper*) "is *over* the letter, and all classical writers put the *h* after the *r*," a question which comprehends all of objection that can be advanced. The first part is the most important, but the statement on which it proceeds, that the aspirate is *over* the letter, evinces a misapprehension of a very trivial circumstance; while the latter portion, if strictly correct, would only corroborate my allegation of the prevalence of the error under consideration.

The Greek letter H was not originally employed as the capital of the long ε or η. It was drawn from the Hebrew radical ח, or *Heth*, and formerly was the mark of aspiration,—Οἶμαι δὲ καὶ διὰ τοῦ Η στοιχείου τυπῶσασθαι τοὺς παλαιοὺς τὴν δασεῖαν, διόπερ καὶ Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸ πάντων τῶν δασυνομένων ὀνομάτων τὸ ἡ προγράφουσι.* "I consider the ancients to have formed (expressed) aspiration by the letter H; wherefore, the Romans also wrote H *before* all aspirated words." In a similar manner, among the marks or signs of numbers anciently employed by the Greeks, H signified a hundred, because the *first* letter of the aspirated word now written ἑκατόν, *hekaton*. They then, for a period, actually wrote and carved on tablets and monuments the same word Ηεκατόν, thus placing the aspirate indisputably *before* the letter. They subsequently made use of H for ε long,—οὐ γὰρ ἡ ἐχρώμεθα ἀλλὰ ε̄ τὸ παλαιόν,† "for we did not formerly use ἡ, but ε̄."

Further, the *Spiritus*, both *asper* and *lenis*, now represented in this form, (῾) and (᾽), are but modifications of the equal halves of the letter H itself, divided lengthways. The Greeks, as has been shown, did not anciently place H (as the symbol of aspiration) above, but on and *at the beginning* of the line, word, or letter aspirated, and hence, it is said, much error arose from their having begun to employ the same letter H for long ε or η.‡ In consequence of which they for a time placed it above, and at length divided it into two, that by this means the first, or anterior part, might serve as the mark of aspiration (*Spiritus asper*), and the posterior, that of non aspiration (*Spiritus lenis*), in which manner they are still to be found employed in ancient writings. Again, on some very ancient coins of the Heracleenses, or people of Heraclea, there may be read ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΝ and ΗΡΑΚΛΕΤΩΝ, the aspirate in this, its half modified state, being placed *before* the H, which was by that time made to signify

* Athenæus, ix. § 57, p. 398 a. † Plato, Cratylus, § 91, p. 426 c.

‡ "De Veteri et Recta Græcæ Linguæ Pronunciatione." *—Scapula.*

the long ε or η of the context. Evidence to the same effect is afforded by another author,* whose exact words I translate:—"Its very origin, from the Hebrew ה, argues this power of aspirating to have been native and proper to it, which origin, I maintain, its name, rank, and figure unite to prove.....At first, therefore, η served to aspirate, being applied to vowels on the *outside*, but to the three mutes before stated, π, κ, τ, on the *inside;* but after it began to be reckoned a vowel two *Spiritus* were supplied from the larger H being divided, that is to say, the right half signified the *lenis*, the *left* the *asper;* for formerly the *lenis* was understood by the absence of the other."

With reference to the statement, that the aspirate is placed *over* the letter, it, no doubt, is so in what printers call "lower case letters;" its position in regard to capitals, however, is never *over*, but in many works is (improperly) *after* the letter, while in numbers of others it occupies its right place *before* it. What is the simple deduction? Just that it is placed over the lower-case letters for mere convenience, the aspirate and letter in each instance of their joint occurrence forming a single type; but in capitals this is impracticable, because the face of the letter occupies the entire end-surface of the type, leaving no room for introducing the *Spiritus*, either *asper* or *lenis*. The aspirate for such letters, therefore, has to be used as a separate type, its location is at the mercy of the compositor, who is not always a Greek scholar,—finds no very distinct direction in the manuscript, and has equal precedents for persevering in the error, or adopting what is correct. But even had the aspirate been *over* the capital as well as the lower-case letters, this would not have proved its proper situation to be *after* any more than *before* the letters. That not only all classical writers, but all of the scientific, philosophical, professional, and non-professional, learned and unlearned, that, in short, every one commits the error of putting the *h after* the *r*, instead of before it, constitutes the very grounds of my remarks: *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

Again, "Whether this aspiration ought to be put before or placed after, is deserving of inquiry. The latter has obtained by custom, as *ῥέδα, rheda*, etc.; but *reason counsels the former*, whence the Æolians have said *βρόδον* for *ῥόδον, β* being put in the place of the *Spiritus* (or, as Priscianus prefers, the *digamma*). Certainly, the more ancient of the barbarians (I allude to the Goths and Teutons) have placed *h before l, n*, and *r*." Both in the Scandinavian and Teutonic branches of the Gothic stock of languages we find, in the most early forms to which we have access, the almost constant employment of the *h, before l, n, r*, and *w*, or its cognate *v*. In Icelandic, which is the purest representative of the ancient Scandinavian language, we find the forms *hl, hn, hr*, and *hv;* while, in its descendants on the Continent, Swedish and Danish, we only find *hv*, where, however, the *h* is not sounded. Among the Teutonic languages, the Mœsogothic (which, in Bishop Ulphila's translation of the Gospels in the fourth century, is the earliest specimen we possess of any Gothic language) and the Anglo-Saxon, present us with the same combinations in abundance. With the exception of the Icelandic, all the now existing Gothic languages reject the *h* before *l, n*, and *r*, the Scandinavian branches preserve it before *v;* the German and Dutch dialects reject it, while the English and Scotch postpone it to *w*.

Of the three existing modes of disposing of the aspirate, *h, before* the *r*, as in *Ahrizus*, after it, as in *Rhachitis*, and thrown out altogether, as in *Raphe*, only one can be right; and, I submit, abundant reason has been shown for deciding in favour of the first of these. Where its symbol *h* ought to precede the initial *R* or *r* of Latin and English derivatives, it may well be dispensed with altogether, because to prefix it now would involve a change in alphabetical arrangement. Its retention, where it constitutes no part of sound nor mark of derivation, forms a departure from the orthography and orthöepy of their *etyma*. Its omission has already been made in many terms of precisely similar origin.

DIVISION II.

COMPRISING TERMS PECULIAR TO MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Section I.—*Of the Pathological Term Anasarca.*

In singling out a particular term as the subject of a section, I beg not to be misconceived. This or any other individual instance might, it is true, be quietly passed over, whether correct or not, without much detriment to science or its nomenclature. But, as a group, they are of considerable number; and it is hoped that the reasoning employed in the illustration, and for the improvement of each, will yield some light by which to be guided in rectifying such as may not be specially brought forward, or in constructing new terms.

"This medical term," says Kühn, "has hitherto been mistaken for a noun of the first declension, whereas it is really indeclinable;" and in support of this assertion adds, "that *σάρκα* is the accusative case of *σὰρξ*, and governed by the preposition *ἀνὰ*, which is joined only to that case." With all respect for such authority, I consider that the premises do not warrant the conclusion. The former are quite true, but cannot place a restriction on the formation of a Latin noun in the ordinary way. They prove nothing more than a mere coincidence,—the existence of similarity of spelling and sound between the accusative

* Littleton.

σάρκα and the latter portion of the Latin term *-sarca*, a circumstance which involves no necessity for declaring it to be indeclinable. The word has been in general use among professional men, and is one of the few medical terms to be found in Latin classical dictionaries, in all characterised as a noun of the first declension. It is simply compounded from two Greek words, to which that grammatical condition has been assigned for convenience in medical language, but without reference to ἀνὰ being a preposition, or the fact that the Greek rule joins it only to an accusative, that case of σὰρξ being σάρκα.

The construction of a Latin compound term should not be cramped by the rule of a different language. As well might it be said that "*Moxa*" has been "mistaken" for a noun of the first declension, because it is a Japanese word, or *Myrrha*, because a Hebrew one, each unvarying in the language it belongs to, and that, therefore, both are indeclinable. The alteration is not required; the opinion on which it is grounded is unsound. *Anasarca* is properly characterised as a noun of the first declension.

Section. II—*Of the Anatomical Term Gastrocnemius.*

This word is represented as a noun masculine, from γαστὴρ, the belly, and κνήμη, the leg. "Two, or according to some anatomists, four, muscles form the fleshy part, or calf of the leg. These muscles are called gastrocnemii."* Such, however, is neither the grammatical rank, nor the direct derivation of the term. Classical and medical authorities† present two terms, synonymous with each other, and similar in construction to this,—*Gastrocnemia* and *Gastrocnemion*, the analogues of Γαστροκνημία and Γαστροκνήμιον. Both signify the *calf of the leg*, but nowhere is this supposed noun, or its Greek prototype, to be found. One of the older anatomists, indeed, has used the expression *Musculi gastrocnemii*,‡ and, so, given rise, perhaps, to the idea, as if the latter were the nom. pl. of a noun *Gastrocnemius*. It cannot be so characterised, however, nor can its translation be, as seems to have been supposed, the muscles—the *Gastrocnemii*, for no such noun exists, and no such nom. pl. can come from *Gastrocnemia* or *Gastrocnemion*. The expression might well be translated, the muscles *of the calf of the leg*, taking *Gastrocnemii* as the genitive sing. of *Gastrocnemion;* but in that case *Gastrocnemius* could only be viewed as a superfluous synonyme of the other two. But to form an adjective of this termination on the model of those two classical synonymes to signify pertaining, belonging to, or connected with, the calf of the leg, was quite consistent with established precedent. Agreeably to this view, the expression would now be perfectly intelligible as the concord of adjective with substantive, signifying the muscles belonging to or forming the calf of the leg, and its reasonableness will be rendered more conspicuous by adopting into the English the common expedient of an analogue,—gastrocnemian. Such an expedient is both allowable and highly serviceable, this adjective in Latin and English being applicable not only to the two or the four muscles, but to every other part entering into the formation of the calf of the leg, to the skin, cellular tissue, *fascia*, vessels, and nerves composing, supplying, or traversing its region, and to the region itself.

Gastrocnemius bears the same relation to *Gastrocnemion*, as *Arytænoideus* (*musculus*) to *Arytænoides* (*cartilagines*). See *Div.* i. *s.* ii. Like numerous other adjectives which are by habit applied to muscles as names, though in reality only epithets indicative of their form or situation, it has at the same time a general application. The same muscle or muscles to which it is applied is, or are correspondingly distinguished by the epithet *Gemellus* (*musc.*), or the double muscle.

Section III.—*Of the Anatomical Term Psalloides.*

This word in *-ides* falls, of course, under the remarks contained in *Div.* i. *s.* i.; but it is brought forward in this place for reasons different from that of its terminal syllable, or adjective character. It is familiarly known in the distinctive epithet *Corpus psalloides*, given to the triangular, medullary space between the posterior *crura* of the *Fornix cerebri*, because its inferior surface is marked with prominent medullary fibres, which have suggested the likeness to a stringed musical instrument. The following definition is usually given:—"*Psalloides* (from ψαλλος, a stringed instrument, and ειδος, a likeness). An appearance on the under-surface of the fornix of the brain is called *Corpus psalloides*."§ No such term is to be found in the older classical or medical lexicons, nor have I been able to trace such a word as ψαλλος, here put as its etymon. Instead, however, appears *Psaloides*,‖ the analogue of ψαλοειδὴς for ψαλιδοειδὴς, signifying, arched like a vault, and applied to a hard body borne or raised on three arches, forming the roof of the third or middle ventricle of the brain, from ψαλὶς, an arched work, arch or vault. There is a name for the object to which the epithet *Psalloides* has been applied, viz., *Lyra*, to which no objection can be offered.

It is evident that *Psalloides* is in itself erroneous, probably a corruption of *Psaloides*,—that, even if it were a correct term, it is falsely applied in the expression *Corpus psalloides*, for this, or rather *Corpus psaloides*, does not denote the "appearance on the under-surface of the fornix," but the *fornix* itself. That appearance of cords or lines on the under-surface posteriorly of the latter, is fitly named *Lyra*, which cannot be a synonyme of the *Corpus psaloides*, this signifying, an arched or arch-like body, as already stated—the *Fornix*.

* Hooper. † Gouldman, Castellus, etc. ‡ Barthol. Anat. libell. iv. c. 13. § Hooper. ‖ Castellus.

Section IV.—*Of the Pathological Terms Emprosthotonos, Opisthotonos, Pleurothotonos.*

These three terms have been hitherto presented as nouns masculine, the names of particular forms of spasmodic affection of the muscles. *Emprosthotonos* is the analogue of the adjective ἐμπροσθότονος, from ἔμπροσθεν, before, τείνω, to bend, bent or stretched forwards. *Opisthotonos* is similar, from ὄπισθεν, behind, and τείνω, bent backwards. *Pleurothotonos* is of modern construction in imitation of the other two, from πλευρόθεν, from the side, and τείνω. All three fall under the same general character. With respect to the first two, their masculine is sometimes used substantively (σπασμὸς being understood), and synonymously with ἐμπροσθοτονία and ὀπισθοτονία, or a convulsion of parts forwards and backwards. In Pathology they are the names of diseases, "that form of *tetanus* in which the body is bent forwards" or "backwards." In themselves, however, the words bear no allusion to *tetanus* or any other disease, but have a general signification of bending forwards or backwards. And although in medical parlance they are each made to characterise by an adjective quality, one form of *tetanus* as distinguished from others, still the meaning and application are general, and by no means limited to a form of this or any other affection.

In Nosological descriptions, these three terms characterise certain varieties of *tetanus*, or spasmodic disease of the muscles; and it is worthy of remark that another variety, which it has been thought unnecessary to specify, is termed *Completus*, or complete *tetanus*. This trivial circumstance goes far to establish the true *status* of the others under consideration, and throws light upon what, with the same necessity for distinctive appellation, was originally intended by the adoption of terms similar to *completus* in quality and purpose. While it is admitted that the originals of the first two being stated to be used substantively, gives authority for their like use in Latin and English (a use, indeed, which, by the idiom of both, would have been made of them all without such authority), it presents no ground whatever for converting them into nouns substantive. As in the Greek, the first two are indubitably adjectives; and the third, formed in imitation of those, is the same, and each, like *Completus*, is employed to distinguish a variety of *Tetanus*, agreeing with it as adjective and substantive.

Section V.—*Of the Anatomical Term Platysma-myoides.*

This term, applied to the broad muscle of the neck, occupies a false position with reference to its orthography, derivation, and, consequently, the precise meaning attached to it. It is given thus, "*Platysma-myoides* (from πλατυς, broad, μυς, a muscle, and ειδος, resemblance), a thin muscle on the side of the neck and immediately under the skin", etc.* No definition of the term itself is attempted, nor any further explanation of its etymology offered, nothing but this abrupt notice of its application; the signification left to be inferred being,—resembling a broad muscle, or, it might be, broad like a muscle. These do not convey the real meaning. The object to which it is applied is not only *like*, but actually constitutes a broad muscle, which for this very reason is otherwise called by Albinus and Douglas, *Latissimus* (*musculus*) *colli*. By more closely examining the constituents of this compound epithet, its true signification will be best ascertained.

Platysma may be easily disposed of. It does not come directly "from πλατὺς, broad," although that is the root of the etymon from which it *is* immediately derived, viz., πλατύνω, to render full and spacious, or to dilate. It is the analogue of πλάτυσμα, which signifies, a broad sheet of linen, or of anything similar, on which a plaster is spread; also, generally that which is extended breadthwise; a dilatation or expansion. Thus, a *lamina*, or plate of iron, has been called πλάτυσμα σιδήρου.† The words πλατὺς μῦς, which form two of the items of its assigned derivation, are not its *etyma*, but a definition‡ of the epithet itself, simply signifying the broad muscle.

-Myoides is to be ranked with terms in *-ides* (see *Div.* i. *s.* i). It forms in itself a useful epithet, resembling muscle or flesh, but it is incorrectly employed in *Platysma-myoides*. It is there confounded with another term much like it, but different in its nature. The proper word is *Myodes* (see *Div.* i. *s.* iv.), the analogue of μυώδης, signifying, pertaining to, having or full of muscle or flesh, fleshy. It is simply a derivative of μῦς itself. It is submitted, therefore, that in *Platysma-myoides*, its assigned etymology and the explanation implied are mistaken, confused, and defective; in that proposed to be restored (for it is the true and original term according to several authorities§), viz., *Platysma-myodes*, all is clear, and gives a just idea of the object,—the thin, broad, subcutaneous muscle,—or, by literal translation, the *musculous* or *fleshy expansion* of the neck.

Section VI.—*Of the Terms*—1. *Acidum, Causticum, etc.* 2. *Ephemera.* 3. Narcotics, Antispasmodics, Tonics, etc. 4. Fibrine, Stearine, Salicine, etc. 5. *Of the Latin Diphthongs* æ *and* œ, *and their English Translation.* 6. *Of the Terminal -icus.* 7. *Of the Terminal -ismus.* 8. *Of the Terminal -igo.* 9. *Of the Term Lambdoidalis, etc.* 10. *Zygoma.*

1. The words *Acidum, Causticum*, and others like them, have been presented as nouns neuter, "an acid," "a caustic," etc. No such nouns existed previously to such notification,

* Hooper. † Aëtius, l. ix. c. 48, in Greek MS., as quoted by Gorræus. ‡ Gorræus.
§ Scapula, Gorræus, Castellus, Hedericus, etc. ‖ Hooper.

and, while freedom is ceded as to their employment substantively in speech or writing, it is worse than useless to create pseudo-nouns only to please a mistaken fancy; in their proper form as adjectives they serve every purpose. They, severally, are the neuter of an adjective (requiring *corpus* or *liquidum** to be understood). No doubt they are often employed alone, as we say and write an acid, a caustic, the lunar caustic, but only idiomatically; for though perfectly familiarized to this use of them, let it be asked, Acid what? or, Caustic what? and we at once perceive their incompleteness, and the blunder of characterising them as nouns.

2. *Ephemera* forms another instance of the loose manner in which medical terminology has been constructed, being given as a noun of the first declension, "a fever of a day's duration." It is the nom. sing. fem. of the adjective *Ephemerus*. *Ephemera*, carries no indication of fever, but, signifying "pertaining to a day," is applied (*febris* understood) to a fever, the exacerbation of which recurs every twenty-four hours; while the same spelling, but the nom. pl. n., is applied to the *genera*, or kinds of insects that live but one day.

3. The titles, Narcotics, Antispasmodics, Tonics, etc., given to certain groups of medicines according to their qualities, are without distinct grammatical *status*. The only one characterised at all is represented as *Cholagogus*, *i*, m., from χολὴ, bile, and ἄγω, to drive away.† Some are explained as "applied adjectively and substantively," while another, *Escharotic*, is declared to be "a substance which," etc. Such imperfect information creates confusion, especially in the mind of the young student; they all imply, as proper to them, the general character of nouns, but erroneously so; they, and every other of similar application, being adjectives or participles, agreeing with *haustus*, *potio*, *medicamentum*, or some similar noun, understood in the singular or plural.

4. Fibrine, Stearine, Salicine, etc., the names of certain chemical principles discovered in animal, vegetable, and mineral substances, are spelled in two modes, according to whim or caprice, as *fibrin* and *fibrine*, *lignin* and *lignine*. The difference is slight, yet sufficient to render its removal desirable. It would be difficult to decide by special rule which is the best, but at least we ought not to have both. The final *e* is superfluous as to sound: we do not properly say, fibr*ine* or lign*ine*, giving the last syllable as in the English numeral *nine*, but pronounce according to the *true* Latin sound of the letter *i*, as if fibr*een* and lign*een*, etc., adopting, in fact, the Latin words themselves, short only of their terminating letter.‡ It is superfluous, also, as to their sense or *status*. But, by maintaining it in these words, a confusion is created between some of them used as names of chemical principles and likewise as adjectives; for example, Crystalline is the name of one of the products of Indigo, and it is at the same time an adjective expressing relation to, having the nature of a crystal. This confusion will be avoided by discarding the final *e* from the former, and every word like it,—crystallin,—and by letting it remain in the latter.

5. There is no uniformity, no settled understanding as to the manner of rendering into English orthography those Greek derived Latin terms in which the diphthongs *æ* and *œ* occur. The former of these is by many adopted into the English, as Hæmorrhage, Hæmaphein, while many change it into *e*, as Hemorrhage, Hemaphein, etc. The latter is to be preferred; it is more simple, more English, and there is abundant precedent for holding it to be more correct,—Spherical, from *Sphæricus*, Demon, from *Dæmon*, Equal, from *Æqualis*, etc. The diphthong *œ*, which is frequently employed in English, as in fœtus, fœtal, fœtor, fœtid, and sometimes changed into *e*, as fetus, fetal, fetor, fetid, falls under the same remark, and for like reasons the substitution of the *e* in the English seems preferable: nor is authority wanting for this mutation, as Economy from *Œconomia*, Penal, from *Pœna*, etc. A difficulty presents itself as to the English analogues of Latin terms ending in *-œa*, as *Gonorrhœa*, *Otorrhœa*, etc.; but these are adopted as they stand, not translated into English, and the rule should be, in writing or printing, to underline, or render in italic type, as significant of their Latin form.

6. The terminal *-icus*, the equivalent of *-ικὸς*, is of very frequent use for the forming of compound adjectives from existing nouns, to which it is added for that purpose. It conveys to them simply the quality of relation to that which the noun signifies.

7. The addition of the terminal *-ismus*, analogue of *-ισμὸς*, to form a compound noun m., confers upon it the sense of existence or condition, exercise or practice, of that signified by the etymon to which it is added, as *Iodismus* (*Iodinium* and *-ismus*), the existence of effects, or the condition produced by the use of iodine, *Albinismus*, the condition of the *Albino*, *Catheterismus* (*Catheter*, *-ismus*), the practice of using, or the introduction of the catheter.

8. The terminal *-igo*, from *ago*, to do or act, denotes in its general and obvious sense, the act or state implied in the word to which it is joined. It seems, however, in my apprehension, to have had a more particular meaning, viz., *over-action*, as if the various morbid conditions indicated by the names into which it enters, were caused by repletion of the system, the result of this *over-action* or excessive indulgence in whatever is calculated to produce it. The opinion may be a mistaken one, but all the compound names referred to are consistent with its import.

* *Liquidum*, apparently inconsistent with the above remarks, is really recognised as a noun, signifying water, moisture, or liquid:—Gouldman, Littleton, Ainsworth, etc.

† Hooper.

‡ The Latin *i*, it may be necessary to state, receives the sound here expressed on the Continent, and wherever that language, pure or mixed, is spoken or taught, and not that given to it in England: for example, *virus* is pronounced *veerus*, not *vyrus*. It has been and generally is so taught throughout Scotland.

9. *Lambdoīdālis*, usually applied to the suture of the parietal and occipital bones of the *cranium*, is an example of erroneous employment of a term of this form for one in *-īdes*. There are many words of like formation, some of which may be very rightly used in particular circumstances; whereas, others are, as this is, improperly made to supplant their originals in *-ides*. In this respect they are in much the same condition as the terms in *-ideus* (*Div.* i. *s.* ii.), to which they form a superfluous addition. *Lambdoidalis*, if allowed to be correct in itself, can only be viewed as the derivative, not directly of λ and *εἶδος*, but of *Lambdoides*, and held to mean, not resembling the letter λ, as this etymon does, but pertaining to *Lambdoides* (*sutura*), the lambdoid (suture), or any other object to which the prototype may be applied. It is, therefore, falsely employed in connexion with the suture of the *cranium* referred to. Of similar compounds, that are correctly employed, are *Ethmoidalis* (*sutura*) and (*Sphenoidalis* (*sutura*), and it will be well to examine into the reasons why terms so closely alike in termination and (apparently) application, are quite right in one case, and positively wrong in the other.

Lambdoides is aptly designative of the occipito-parietal suture, accurately denoting the course it takes; *Lambdoidalis* cannot mean the same resemblance to λ, but, belonging to that which does so resemble. *Ethmoides*, or sieve-like, cannot well be applied to a suture formed by the ethmoid with other bones, because the suture has no likeness to a sieve; *Ethmoidalis*, however, is appropriately used for that purpose, because it expresses, belonging to the *Ethmoides os*, or sieve-like bone. In the first, the suture is lambdoid or like λ; and certain attachments of the *pericranium* to the irregular points or interstices of the suture may be called lambdoidal, or connected with the lambdoid suture. In the second the suture is *not* ethmoid, or sieve-like, but is ethmoidal, or connected with the ethmoid, or sieve-like bone.

10. The anatomical term *Zygoma* has been represented to be "from *ζυγὸς*, a yoke; (because it transmits the tendon of the temporal muscle like a yoke.) The cavity under the Zygomatic process of the temporal bone and os malæ."* *Zygoma* is but another name for the *Os jugale*, *Os malæ*, or cheek-bone, and is so-called from *ζυγὸς*, a yoke, because the peculiar formation of its chief process is joined to the corresponding portion of the temporal bone, the two forming something like the yoke by which oxen were joined together in drawing the plough, etc. The cavity, and the process of each bone, are called Zygomatic, simply because pertaining to the *Zygoma*.

CONCLUSION.

Those inaccuracies and errors that are not noticed here, many of which will be found to exist, are either self-evident, or of minor importance, and the observations already made, may be easily extended to them, while their precise nature and any additional peculiarities which they may exhibit will be carefully noted and explained in their proper places in the *Lexicon*. In giving publicity to the foregoing somewhat revolutionary opinions, I had but one object in view; to submit them to the test of abler minds for approval, or condemnation. Whatsoever of blindness, misconception, or dogmatism, they may be chargeable with, my aim at improvement will, I trust, entitle me to indulgence. The unhappy propensity, in some, to make new words on trifling occasion, and, often, out of very raw materials; and the blundering aptitude, in others, for misusing those already in existence, have done much to bring the terminology of medicine more especially into contempt, and so have rendered the present attempt not uncalled for. Finally, while I should be gratified by corroboration of my views, I shall feel no less grateful for any distinct grounds of their refutation.

* Hooper.

LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

EXPOSITORY LEXICON,

ETC., ETC.

A. (The Greek α, or *alpha.*) This letter, much used as a prefix in compound words, has a negative, or privative force, similar to the English *in*, *ir*, etc.: as, *Tonic*, possessing tone or strength; *Atonic*, without, or having diminished tone or strength.

'A Deux Temps. (Fr.) *Surg.* At two times; the operation *à deux temps* means that of Lithotomy, in which the calculus, from being encysted, sacculated, or embedded, from contraction of the bladder, or the like cause, cannot be immediately extracted, and is therefore let alone for the time, in the hope that, after some days, during the suppurating stage, it will have become disengaged, and extraction may then be effected.

AA. *Med.* These two letters, written in prescriptions after the names of two or more medicines, are an abbreviation of the Greek word ἀνὰ, and indicate that the quantity marked is to be taken *of each* of the substances mentioned in connexion with them. Fr. syn. *āā,—de chaque.* Germ. syn. *ana,—von jedem.*

AAA. *Chem.* These three letters stand for a contraction of *Amalgama*, an amalgam. See *Amalgam.*

Aabam. (Arab.) *Chem.* An alchemical name for *plumbum*, or lead. Ruland.

Abac'tus Venter. *M. Jur.*, *Obstet.* An old term for abortion induced by art, according to Chambers and James. Literally it means an expelled (emptied) belly. See *Abortion.*

Abăcus, *i*, m. (Ἄβαξ, , ἄβακος, a mathematical table on which lines and figures were drawn.) *Med.* Old name for a table used for preparations.

Abaisir. *Chem.* See *Spodium Abaisir.*

Abal'ienated. (See *Abalienation.*) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Applied to a part so destroyed as to require its extirpation, according to Scribonius Largus, *compos.* 227; also, to the decay of the internal and external senses, according to same author, 180; also, used by Celsus, simply, for corrupted, v. 26; vii. 16.; viii. 10; alienated. *Abāliēnātus, a, um.*

Abaliena'tion. (*Ab*, from; *aliēno*, to estrange.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* A term formerly used for decay either of the whole or part of the body; also for the loss or failing of the senses, or of the mental faculties, according to Scribonius Largus. *Abāliēnātio, ōnis*, f. See *Abalienated.*

Abanet. (Heb. *Abanet*, the girdle worn by the Jewish priests.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Old term for a bandage. Turton.

Abanga. *Bot.* Name given by the natives to a tree of the island of St. Thomas, otherwise called *Ady.*

Abaptis'ton. (Ἀβάπτιστον the trepan, but originally the neuter of the adjective ἀβάπτιστος, from ἀ, neg.; βαπτίζω, to plunge, or dip; as if it could not be immersed.) *Surg.* Term applied, Gr. anal. Ἀβάπτιστον τρύπανον, (or ἀβάπτιστος τρυπάνη. Gorræus.) by Galen and others to the crown of the old trepan, which was coniform, or had some contrivance to prevent it from penetrating the cranium too suddenly, and so injuring the brain. Trepans which had a ring or knob a little above their point, as a similar protection, were, according to Paulus Ægineta, *Adam's Transl.* v. ii. *p* 435, called *Abaptista. Abaptistum*, *i.* n. Fr. anal. *abaptista*, or *abaptiston*, n. Germ. syn. *eine Trephine; ein Trepan, mit koniscber krone.*

Abaremo-temo. *Bot.*, *Pharm.* Name for a tree growing in the Brazilian mountains, supposed to be a *Mimosa;* the decoction of its bark is applied, as astringent, to ill-conditioned ulcers.

Abarnahas. (Arab.) Alchemical term used in the business of the transmutation of metals, signifying the full moon, or *Magnesia.*

Abartamen. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for the metal *plumbum*, or lead. Ruland.

Abarticula'tion. (*Ab*, incret.; *artĭcŭlātio*, a joint.) *Anat.* Term, Gr. syn. Ἀπάρθρωσις, used by Galen, *Com.* ii. *in Hipp. de artic. t.* 8.; by Foësius, *in Œcon. Hippocr. p.* 69, etc. for a kind of articulation admitting of free motion. *Abartĭcŭlātio, ōnis*, f. See *Aparthrosis, Coarticulation, Diarthrosis.*

Ab'as. (Supposed Arab.) *Pathol.* Old name for the disease *Porrigo favosa*, or scaldhead, as stated by P. Sorbait, *Medic. pract. tract.* vi. *c.* 14, *in princip. p.* 757. *Zoöl.* The *Tænia*, or tape-worm, according to Turton.

Abbrevia'tion. (*Abbrĕvio*, to make short, or to abridge.) The act or process of shortening; also, that which is shortened. In language, a part of a word or term which is thus shortened by cutting off one or more of its latter syllables. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Applied incorrectly to certain marks or signs employed in *formulæ* and prescriptions. See *Sign.* Also applied to many initial letters, and contractions of words, which will

be found in their alphabetical order. *Abbrĕviātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *abrèviation*, f.

Abbrĕviātus, *a, um.* (*Abbrĕvio*, to make short, or to abridge.) *Bot.* Shortened, as when the cup is shorter than the tube of the flower: abbrev'iate; abbrev'iated. Fr. syn. *abrégé*, adj.

Abcdāria Her'ba. *Bot.* A name given to the plant *Spilanthus acmella*, because the Ethiopians gave it to their children to chew, believing it enabled them to pronounce their letters better; also spelt *Abecedaria.*

Abdelavi. (Arab.) *Bot.* Name for a kind of melon plant, growing in Egypt, the fruit of which is of an insipid taste, but the seeds are reputed as refrigerant.

Abdōmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Abdo*, to hide; because the abdominal viscera are hidden within its cavity.) *Anat.* Name for the largest cavity of the human body; the belly or abdomen. *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the same region in the lower animals. Also termed *Venter.* See *Imus Venter, Mirach, Nadys, Sumen.* Fr. anal. *abdomen*, m.; syn. *bas-ventre*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauch*, m.; *Schmeerbauch*, m.; *Unterbauch*, m.; *Unterleib*, m.

NOTE.—In some dictionaries, *omentum* is added as a part of the derivation, to account for the last syllable of this word. The suggestion originated with Martinius, it is supposed, but was long ago shewn to be erroneous, that syllable being merely a termination of frequent use in the Latin, as *acumen*, from *acuo*; *foramen*, from *foro*, etc.

Abdom'inal. (*Abdōmen*, the belly.) *Anat.* Of, or belonging to, or in some manner connected with the abdomen or belly; ventral. *Abdōmĭnālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *abdominal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Schmeerbauche gehörig.*

Abdom'inal Aor'ta. *Anat.* Term for that portion of the aorta situated below the diaphragm. Fr. anal. *aorte abdominale.* Germ. syn. *Unterleibes-Aorta.*

Abdom'inal Aponeuro'sis. *Anat.* Term for the conjoined tendons of the oblique and transverse muscles on the anterior portion of the abdomen or belly. Fr. anal. *aponévrose abdominale.* Germ. syn. *Unterleibes-Flechsenhaut.*

Abdom'inal Gan'glia. *Anat.* A name for the semilunar ganglia, from their situation. Fr. anal. *ganglions abdominaux.* Germ. syn. *Unterleibes-Knoten.*

Abdom'inal Ring. *Anat.* Term for the fancied ring-like opening on each side of the abdomen, external and superior to the *pubes*, formed by the separation of the tendinous fibres of the lower portion of the external oblique muscle; transmitting, in the male, the spermatic cord, and in the female, the round ligament. *Annŭlus abdōmĭnis.* Fr. syn. *anneau abdominal.* Germ. syn. *Unterleibes-Ring.*

Abdominales. See *Abdominalis.*

Abdōmĭnālis, *is, e.* (*Abdōmen*, the belly.) *Ichthyol.* Of or belonging to the belly or abdomen; ventral; applied to an Order (*Abdominales.* Nom. pl. f.) of fishes which have the ventral fins suspended to the under part of the abdomen, and behind the pectorals, without being attached to the bones of the shoulder: abdom'inal, which see.

Abdominos'copy. (*Abdōmen*, the belly; *σκοπέω*, to observe.) *Med.* Term for the operation or mode of ascertaining the existence of abdominal disease by percussion mediate or immediate, by inspection, measurement, and manual examination. *Abdōmĭnoscŏpia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *abdominoscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Untersuchung des Unterleibes.*

Abdu'cent. (*Ab*, from; *dūco*, to lead, or carry away.) Leading away from. *Anat.* Applied to muscles, by the action of which the members or limbs of the body to which they belong, are separated or drawn away from the mesial line; also applied to the sixth pair of nerves, or *Nervi abducentes. Abdūcens, tis*, part. Fr. syn. *abducteur*, adj. Germ. syn. *abziehend*, adj.

Abdūcen'tes. (*Abdūco*, to lead away from.) *Anat.* A term applied to the sixth pair of nerves; the abducent nerves. Nom. pl. m. of *Abdūcens, tis*, part. See *Abducent.*

Abduc'tion. (*Abdūco*, to lead away from.) *Anat.* Term for that movement by which one part of the body, or a limb, is separated or led away from another, or from the mesial line. *Surg.* Formerly applied to a fracture in which the bone is so divided transversely that its extremities recede from each other, Gr. syn. *καυληδὸν κάταγμα*, according to Galen, *Meth. med.* vi., so called from resemblance to a broken stem. Applied also to a strain, and stated as one of the causes of ischiadic and psoadic pains by Cœlius Aurelianus, *Morb. chron.* v. *c.* 1. *Abductio, ōnis*, f. See *Abruption, Apagma.* Fr. anal. *abduction*, f. Germ. syn. *Abziehen*, f.; *Abziehung*, f.

Abduc'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Abdūco*, to lead away from.) *Anat.* A leader from; applied to a muscle which performs, or assists in performing, abduction: an abduc'tor. Fr. syn. *abducteur*, m. Germ. syn. *Abzieher*, m.

Abĕbæos. } ('A, neg.; *βέβαιος*, firm.)
Abĕbæus, *a, um.* } *Med.* Old term signifying weak or infirm, also inconstant; Gr. anal. *ἀβέβαια*, used in the last sense by Hippocrates, *Aph.* ii. 27.

Abecedāria Her'ba. *Bot.* See *Abcdaria Herba.*

Abelĭcēa, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; *βέλος*, a dart; without thorns.) *Bot.* Old name for the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or logwood.

Abelmo'luch. (Arab. *Ab el moluk.*) *Bot.* Name for a kind of *Ricinus*; applied to a tree growing near Mecca, having black oblong seeds, said to be violently cathartic.

Abelmos'chus, *i*, m. (Arab. *Ab el mosk*, seed of musk.) *Bot.* Musk seed; abelmosh, or abelmusk; the specific name of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* Fr. anal. *abelmosch*, m.; syn. *graine musquée.* Germ. syn. *Bisamkörn*, n.

Abĕpíthym'ia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; *ἐπιθυμία*, lust, or desire; also, that part of the soul which, according to Plato, resides in the abdomen.) *Pathol.* Name applied to a paralysis of the solar plexus, cutting off the communication between the nervous system and the abdominal viscera, and destroying life.

Aberra'tion. (*Aberro*, to wander away from.) A wandering or deviation from the usual course, or from the ordinary condition. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to a disordered

state of the mind or intellect. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to certain conditions of the rays of light, as a deviation in these when refracted by a lens, or reflected by a mirror so that they do not converge into a focus, or point. *Aberrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. syn. *aberration*, f. Germ. syn. *Abirrung*, f.; *Abweichung*, f.

Abēsămum, *i*, n. *Chem., Med.* Old name given to the oxide which forms on the iron of wheels, and was employed in medicine. Ruland, and Johnson, *in Lex. Chem.*

Abes'si. (Arab. *Abes*, filth.) *Physiol.* An old term for the alvine excrement. Quincy.

Abesum. *Chem.* Old name for quicklime. Ruland, and Johnson.

Abevacua'tion. (*Ab*, dim.; *evăcuo*, to empty.) *Med.* Term for a partial or incomplete evacuation, whether naturally or artificially produced. *Abĕvăcuātio, ōnis*, f. See *Abvacuation.*

Abhal. (Arab.) *Bot., Med.* Name given to a kind of fruit well known in Asia, yielded by a species of cypress, and said to be powerfully emmenagogue.

Abiĕcŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Abies*, the fir tree.) *Bot.* Name for the dwarf fir tree.

Ab'ies, *ētis*, f. (*Abeo*, to depart, or go from; from the great height to which it grows.) *M. Med.* The specific name of the fir tree. See *Pinus Abies.* Fr. syn. *sapin*, m. Germ. syn. *Tanne*, f.

Ab'ies Excel'sa. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree, referred to by the pharmacopœia (L. D.) as one of the plants from which the *Thus* or frankincense is obtained, and (E.) as probably that from which Burgundy pitch is in a great measure obtained.

Ab'ies Lărix. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree, according to the pharmacopœia (E.) from which Venice turpentine is obtained.

Abiētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Abies*, the fir tree.) *Bot., Pharm.* Of or belonging to the plant *Abies*, or the fir tree: abiet'ic.

Ab'ietin. (*Abies*, the fir, which yields turpentine.) *Chem.* Name given to a resinous substance obtained from Strasbourg turpentine; also called the resin *Gamma*, or third in order of the same turpentine. *Abiētīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Abiētīnus, *a, um.* The same as *Abieticus:* abie'tine.

Abiētis Rēsīna. *M. Med., Pharm.* The resin of the fir tree; the former name (Pharm. L. 1836) for the concrete resinous juice spontaneously exuded by the *Pinus abies*, or spruce fir tree; the *Thus*, or common frankincense. Fr. syn. *resine*, f. Germ. syn. *Harz*, n.

Abĭga, *æ*, f. (*Abĭgo*, to drive away by force, or stealth; because it induces abortion.) *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium chamæpitys;* the ground-pine, or ivy.

Abiōtos. ('Αβίωτος, without life.) *Bot., Med.* A name given to the hemlock plant, from its deadly qualities. See *Conium.*

Abirrita'tion. (*Ab*, dim.; *irrīto*, to irritate.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for a diminished condition of the vital phenomena in the various tissues, and, therefore, slightly distinct from *Asthenia*, which implies a more complete reduction of their powers. *Abirrītātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *abirritation*, f.

Abit. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for the substance *Cerussa*, or white lead. Ruland.

Ablacta'tion. (*Ab*, priv.; *lacto*, to give suck.) *Med.* Term, Gr. syn. ἀπογαλακτισμὸς, used by Hippocrates, *de dentitione, ed. Lind.* ii. 11, for the weaning of a child. See Foësius, *p.* 72 *Ablactātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *ablactation*, f. Germ. syn. *Absäugung*, f.

NOTE.—In the *Dictionnaire des Termes de Med. Chir.*, etc., this word is confined to cessation of suckling so far as regards *the mother;* for, as to the child (or weaning), it is called *Sevrage.*

Abla'tion. (*Aufĕro*, to take away.) The act, or process, of taking away from, or removing. *Surg.* Term for the removing, or taking away, of any part of the body by excision, extirpation, or amputation. *Ablātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *ablation*, f. Germ. syn. *Absonderung*, f.; *Wegnehmung*, f.

Ablep'sia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; βλέπω, to see.) *Pathol.* A term for want of sight; blindness: ablep'sy. See *Blindness.*

Ab'luent. (*Abluo*, to wash away.) *Chem., Med., Pharm.* Washing away; that which washes away, or carries off impurities; Gr. syn. 'Ρύπτοντα, applied by Galen, *de Simpl. fac.* ii. 12. to medicines, (*Abluentia*, nom. pl. n.) the same as *Abstergent*, which see. *Abluens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *abluant*, adj. Germ. syn. *abführend*, adj.; *reinigend*, adj.

Abluen'tia. See *Abluent*, and *Abstergent.*

Ablu'tion. (*Abluo*, to wash away.) The washing of the body, whole, or in part. *Chem.* Applied to the separation of extraneous matters by washing. *Med.* Applied, Gr. syn. 'Απόνιψις, by the ancients to an internal washing, which was accomplished by administering profuse libations of milk-whey, as mentioned by Galen, *de sal. dicæt. t.* 18. *Ablātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *ablution*, f. Germ. syn. *Abwaschung*, f.

Abnelecten. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for the substance *Alumen*, or alum. Ruland.

Abnor'mal. (*Ab*, from, or neg.; *norma*, a rule.) *Med.* Contrary to the rule of nature, or to what ought to be in the natural condition; in every respect irregular; unnatural; this term is used synonymously with *Anormal. Abnormis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *anormal*, adj. Germ. syn. *unregelmässig*, adj.

Aboit. (Arab.) *Chem.* The same as *Abit.*

Abŏlītio, *ōnis*, f. (*Abŏlco*, to destroy.) *Med., Surg.* Old term for destroying or utterly removing any useless substance, or part: aboli'tion. Turton. Fr. anal. *abolition*, f. Germ. syn. *Abschaffung*, f.

Abŏlītio Pulsûs. *Med.* Old term for *Asphyxia:* abolition, or cessation of the pulse. Castellus.

Abōmāsum, *i*, n. (*Ab*, from; *omāsum*, the paunch.) *Zoöl.* Term for the fourth stomach of the *Ruminantia*, or that part of the paunch nearest to the intestines. Fr. syn. *caillette*, f. Germ. syn. *der Unterster* (vierte) *magen der wiederkäuenden Thiere.*

Abōmīnātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Abōmīnor*, to abominate.) *Med.* Term formerly used for *loathing of food*, according to P. M. de Caldera, ii. *p.* 105: abomina'tion.

Abor'sus, *ûs*, m. (*Abŏrior*, to miscarry.) *Ob-*

stet. Term used for a miscarriage in the first or early months; an abortion; also termed *Abortus*, but this rather when near the proper time, according to Casp. Barthius, *Advers.* xxxviii. 15. See *Abortion.*

Abor'tiens, *tis*, part. (*Abŏrior*, to miscarry.) Miscarrying; aborting. *Bot.* Applied synonymously with *Sterilis*, sterile, or barren: abor'tient.

Abor'tion. (*Abŏrior*, to miscarry.) *Obstet.* Term for the morbid expulsion of a *fœtus* from the uterus at any time before the seventh month of pregnancy; a miscarriage. *Abor'tio, ōnis*, f. See *Abactus Venter, Aborsus, Abortus, Amblosis, Deperditio, Diaphthora, Ecrysis, Ectroma, Exambloma, Perditio.* Fr. syn. *avortement*, m. Germ. syn. *Missgebären*, n.; *Fehlgeburt*, f.; *eine unzeitige Geburt.*

Abor'tion, Crim'inal. *M. Jur.* A term for the crime otherwise called Feticide; see.

Abor'tive. (*Abŏrior*, to be barren.) *Bot., Physiol.* Barren; sterile; unfruitful; non-productive. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to treatment of disease adopted with the view of preventing its further or complete development. *Abortīvus, a, um.* See *Apotocus, Ectroticus.* Fr. anal. *abortif*, adj. Germ. syn. *unzeitig*, adj.

Abor'tus, *ūs*, m. (*Abŏrior*, to miscarry.) *Obstet.* An abortion; also termed *Aborsus.* See *Aborsus, Abortion.* Fr. anal. *avorton*, m.

Abrabax. See *Abraxas.*

Abracadabra. The name of a god worshipped by the Syrians, which was written on a paper in eleven lines, by giving the full word on the first, and cutting off one final letter from the same word, or what remains of its syllables in every succeeding line, and commencing each new line a little to the right of the one above it, to form in all a triangular arrangement of letters, its lower angle terminating in the single initial letter A, thus:—

A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B R
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

This cabalistic, or magic word, was recommended by Serenus, in his *Medicina metrica*, *c.* 52, v. 9444, to be suspended about the neck by a linen thread, in place of an amulet, as a cure for semitertian fever, etc. according to Castellus. See *Abracalan.*

Abracalan. A magical or cabalistic word, to which the Jews attributed virtues equal to those of *Abracadabra.*

Abrāchia, *æ*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; *βραχίων*, the arm.) *Physiol.* Term for a variety of *Agenesia*, or imperfect development, consisting in the absence of the arms. Fr. anal. *abrachie*, f. Germ. syn. *Armlosigkeit*, f.

Abran'chia. *Zoöl.* See *Branchius.*

Abranchiata. *Zoöl.* See *Abranchiatus.*

Abranchiātus, *a, um.* (Ἀ, priv.; *branchiæ*, respiratory organs or lungs.) Without, or wanting lungs. *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Abranchiata.* Nom. pl. n.) of the *Annulata*, comprising animals in which there is no special organ of respiration: abran'chiate. See *Abranchius.*

Abran'chius, *a, um.* (Ἀ, priv.; *βράγχια*, the gills.) *Zoöl.* Having no gills; applied to an Order (*Abranchia.* Nom. pl. n.) of the *Cl. Annelidæ.* See *Abranchiatus.* Fr. anal. *abranche*, adj.

Abrasaxas. See *Abraxas.*

Abra'sion. (*Abrādo*, to scrape off.) *Pathol.* Term for the partial tearing off, or fretting of the skin. *Abrāsio, ōnis*, f. See *Amyche.* Fr. anal. *abrasion*, f. Germ. syn. *Abschaben*, n.

Ab'rathan. *Bot.* Said by Turton to be a corruption of *Abrotanum.*

Abraxas. (The Greek letters *α, β, ρ, α ξ. α, ς*, which, as numerals, express 365.) A cabalistic term, said by some to be a name of the supreme deity of the Basilidians; by others to be that of the sun; and supposed to possess great protecting virtues; it was applied to small figures, or plates of metal, or stone, representing Egyptian deities, with Magian and Rabbinical symbols, and Coptic, Greek, Hebrew, Phœnician, and Latin characters, which are believed to have been used as amulets; also called *Abrabax* and *Abrasaxas.*

Abric. (Arab.) *Chem.* Alchemical term for sulphur. Ruland, and Johnson.

Abrotanum. See *Abrotonum.*

Abrŏtōnītes, *æ*, m. (*Abrŏtŏnum*, southernwood.) Name for a wine impregnated with the qualities of the *Abrotonum*, or southernwood, used by the ancients.

Abrŏtōnoïdes, adj. (*Abrŏtŏnum*, southernwood; terminal *-ĭdes.*) Resembling *Abrotonum*, or southernwood: abrot'onoid. *Nat. Hist.* Formerly applied to a species of coral, from the likeness of its branches to those of southernwood. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Abrŏtŏnum, *i*, n. (*Ἁβρὸς*, delicate; *τόνος*, an extending; from its slender appearance.) *Bot.* The specific name of the *Artemisia abrotonum*, or southernwood. See *Chamæcedrus.* Fr. anal. *aurone*, f.; *citronelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Stabwurz*, f.

NOTE.—This word, and its derivatives, are generally, but incorrectly, spelled *Abrotanum*, etc.

Abrŏtŏnum Mas. *Bot.* Another name for the plant *Artemisia abrotonum*, or common southernwood.

Abrup'te-Pinnātus, *a, um.* (*Abrupte*, without preface; *pinnātus*, winged, or feathered.) *Bot.* Abruptly pinnate; applied to a leaf that is pinnate, terminating suddenly without an odd leaflet, or a cirrus. Fr. anal. *abrupti-penné*, adj. Germ. syn. *abgebrochengefiedert.*

Abrup'tion. (*Abrumpo*, to break off, or snap asunder.) *Surg.* A term formerly used for the act of breaking, or state of being broken, or snapped asunder; applied to fractures synonymously with *Abduction*, which see. *Abruptio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *abruption*, f. Germ. syn. *Abbrechung*, f.; *Abreissung*, f.

Abrup'tus, *a, um.* (*Abrumpor*, to be broken

off.) *Bot.* Applied to winged leaves ending without a leaflet, or tendril; also, to roots which descend perpendicularly, but seem as if they had met some interruption that caused them to end abruptly: abrup't.

Ab'rus, *i*, m. (Ἁβρὸς, soft, or delicate; from the extreme tenderness of its leaves.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* Wild liquorice. Fr. anal. *abrus*, m. Germ. syn. *Abrus-strauch*, m.

Ab'rus Prĕcātōrius. *Bot.* The systematic name of a small shrub growing in Africa and in the East and West Indies; its root is used for the same purposes as liquorice; its seed, called Angola seed, is farinaceous, of a bright scarlet colour, with a black spot, and used formerly to be employed as beads for necklaces and rosaries, whence its specific name; also called, irreverently, jumble beads; the Jamaica wild liquorice.

Abscēdens, *tis*, part. (*Abscēdo*, to depart.) Departing. *Pathol., Surg.* Applied formerly to those parts (*Abscedentia.* Nom. pl. n.) which, when the body is in its natural condition, are either united or contiguous to other parts, but when diseased, no longer maintain their union or contact, as the bones, etc., in ulceration.

Ab'scess. (*Abscēdo*, to depart; because it causes a separation, or departure from each other, of the parts where it forms.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a tumour or swelling containing matter or pus. *Abscessus, ûs*, m. See *Apostasis, Apostema, Exitura, Selaa.* Fr. anal. *abcés*, m. Germ. syn. *Eiterbeule*, f.; *Geschwür*, n.

Absces'sus. See *Abscess.*

Absces'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Abscēdo*, to depart). A departure. *Pathol., Surg.* A term, Gr. syn., Ἀπόστασις, applied by Hippocrates, *Aphor.* iv. 31, 32, 74, and *Prænot.* vi. 37, to a solution of continuity, or contiguity; also to the transition of one fever into another, *Epid.* i. *s.* 2, *t.* 21, or to evacuations of every kind supervening on acute diseases, *Epid.* vi. *s.* 3, *t.* 39, and *Epid.* i. *s.* 2, *t.* 8, where Galen, *in Comm.* writes *ἀπόστασιν κατ' ἔκρουν*, a defection by flowing out: an absces'sion.

Abscis'sa, Vox. *Pathol.* See *Vox Abscissa.*

Abscis'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Abscindo*, to cut away.) *Med.* Term, Gr. syn. *ἀποκοπὴ*, used for the termination of a disease by death, before the occurrence of its decline, according to Galen, *l. de tot. morb. temp. c.* i. *et* v. Also for the loss or suppression of the voice, according to Dioscorides, *l.* ii. *c.* 146; Scribonius Largus, *n.* 72, 100; etc. *Surg.* Applied to a fractured bone when a part of it is cut off and removed, or to the cutting off of any soft part, as of a nerve, or the prepuce, etc. Hipp. *Aph.* vi. 19, and vii. 28; Foës. *Œcon. p.* 74. Also employed for a surgical operation by which a decayed part, or other degenerated substance is removed by a cutting instrument, according to Hildanus in *Centuriis Observationum*, and other authors: an abscis'sion. Fr. *abscission*, f. Germ. syn. *Abschneidung*, f.

Abscis'sus, *a, um.* (*Abscindo*, to cut away.) Cut away. *Pathol.* Applied to the loss of voice, by Celsus. See *Vox Abscissa.*

Abscon'sio, *ōnis.* f. (*Abscondo*, to hide.) *Anat.* A term formerly used, the same as *Sinus;* a cavern, or that which burrows or winds under the skin, and dilates under it: an abscon'sion.

Absin'thate. (*Absinthĭcum* acĭdum, absinthic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of absinthic acid with a salifiable base. *Absin'thas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *absinthate*, m. Germ. syn. *wermuthsaüre Salze.*

Absin'thic. (*Absinthium*, wormwood; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the herb *Absinthium*, or wormwood; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Absin'thĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *absinthique*, adj.

Absin'thin. *Chem.* Name given to the bitter principle discovered in the *Absinthium*, or wormwood. *Absinthīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *absinthine*, f. Germ. syn. *Wermuthbitter; Wermuthstoff.*

Absinthītes, *æ*, m. (*Absinthium*, wormwood.) Name for a wine impregnated with the qualities of the *Absinthium*, or wormwood.

Absin'thium, *ii*, n. (Ἀψίνθιον, from ἀ priv.; *ψίνθος*, delight; because of its disagreeable bitterness.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.), for the *Artemisia absinthium*, or wormwood, and (U. S. A.) for the tops and leaves of same herb. See *Artemisia absinthium, Barypicron, Bathypicron.* Fr. anal. *absinthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Wermuth*, m.

Absin'thium Commūne. *M. Med.* Another name for the *Artemisia absinthium*, or common wormwood.

Absin'thium Mărītĭmum. *Bot.* Another name for the *Artemisia maritima*, or sea wormwood.

Absin'thium Pontĭcum. } *Bot.* Other names
Absin'thium Rōmānum. } for the *Artemisia pontica*, or Roman wormwood.

Absin'thium Santŏnĭcum. *M. Med.* Another name for the *Artemisia santonica*, or Tartarian southernwood.

Absin'thium Vulgāre. *M. Med.* Another name for the *Artemisia absinthium*, or common wormwood.

Ab'solute. (*Absolvo*, to finish or accomplish.) That which has perfection in itself; arbitrary; free from the power of another. *Chem.* Applied to alcohol, and to other substances that are perfectly pure, or divested of all impurities. *Absōlūtus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *absolu*, adj. Germ. syn. *undebingt*, adj.

Ab'solute Al'cohol. *Chem.* Term for Alcohol as free from water as it can be obtained.

Ab'sorbent. (*Absorbeo*, to suck up.) Sucking up. *Anat., Physiol.* The lacteal and lymphatic vessels are called absorbents, from their function of taking up the chyle, or other substances, according to their situation on the surface, or in the cavities of the body. *Bot.* The absorbents are the origins of the different kinds of vessels constituting the vascular tissue, as they are found in the root, where they draw or absorb the nutritive fluids from the earth. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which neutralize acidity in the

stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk, etc. *Absor'bens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *Absorbant*, adj. Germ. syn. *absorbirend*, adj.; *einsaugend*, adj.

Absorp'tion. (*Absorbeo*, to suck up.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for a function in animated bodies, consisting in the sucking, or taking up of substances applied to the mouths of absorbent vessels. *Absorp'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *absorption*, f. Germ. syn. *Einsaugung*, f.

Abste'mious. (*Abs*, from; *tēmētum*, wine.) Strictly, this word means abstaining from wine; but, as generally applied, it also means, moderation, or temperance in diet. *Abstēmius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *abstème*, adj. Germ. syn. *der sich vom Wein enthält.*

Absten'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Abs*, from; *tĕneo*, to hold, or restrain.) *Pathol.* An old term applied by Cœlius Aurelianus to retention, or suppression of the feces, as a symptom usual in the disease *Satyriasis:* absten'tion. Quincy.

Abster'gent. (*Abstergeo*, to cleanse.) *Med., Pharm.* Cleansing; abluent; abstersive; applied to medicines which cleanse, or clear from foulness, or sordes, but rather from sordes on the surface, and such medicines were properly termed *Abstergentia*, and *Abluentia*, as distinct from those which removed sordes that was impacted, or embedded in the substance, and which were more correctly called *Detergentia. Abstergens, entis*, part. See *Abluent, Detergent, Rhymma, Rhypticos.* Fr. anal. *abstergent*, adj. Germ. syn. *abführend*, adj.

Abs'tinence. (*Abstĭneo*, to abstain.) *Med.* Term for the habit of self-denial exercised in reference to those things which our inclinations would lead us to indulge in, or make free use of; more especially applied to the refraining from, or the sparing use of, food, liquors, etc. *Abstĭnen'tia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *abstinence*, f. Germ. syn. *Enthaltung*, f.; *Enthaltsamkeit*, f.

Abstrac'tion. (*Abstrăho*, to draw away.) *Chem.* Term for the separating of a fluid from a salt, etc. *Physiol.* That mental power by which one particular idea may be dwelt upon, to the exclusion of others; also, that by which general ideas may be formed from those of particular objects. *Surg.* Applied to blood-letting, which is the abstraction or drawing away of blood from a blood-vessel. *Abstrac'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *abstraction*, f.

Abstractītius, *a, um.* } (*Abstrăho*, to draw away.)
Abstractīvus, *a, um.* } Old terms applied to spirit obtained from plants by distillation, as opposed to that produced by fermentation, according to Dan. Ludovicus, *Pharmac. dissert.* i. p. 457: abstracti'tious; abstrac'tive. Fr. anal. *abstractif*, adj.

Ab'sus. *Bot.* Name of a small Egyptian lotus; also, a species of *Cassia.* See *Cassia Absus.* Fr. anal. *absus.*

Abuta. *Bot.* A name for the plant *Pareira brava.*

Abu'tilon. (Arab. meaning yellow.) *Bot.* The specific name for the *Sida abutilon.*

Abvacua'tion. (*Ab*, incret.; *vācuo*, to empty.) *Med.* Old term employed by Nicol. Leonicenus as the synonyme of *ἀκένωσις*, used by Galen, *Art. parv. c.* 96, for a large evacuation of some kind of peccant fluid from the body. *Abvăcuātio, ōnis*, f. See *Abevacuation.*

Acăcālis, *idis*, f. (*Ἀκακαλὶς*, the nymph so called, according to Gorræus.) *Bot.* Old name for a shrub growing in Egypt, but not now known, the seeds of which, soaked in water, were said to be good for the eyes. Dioscorides, i. 118. Also, the flowers of the narcissus, as stated by Hesychius.

Acăcia, *æ*, f. (*Ἀκάζω*, to sharpen to a point; from its thorny appearance.) The pharmacopœial name (L.) for gum-Arabic, or (E.D.) *Gummi-acaciæ*, and (U. S. A.) the concrete juice of *Acacia vera*, and of various species of *Acacia.* Fr. syn. *gomme Arabique.* Germ. syn. *Arabisches Gummi; Mimosengummi*, n. Also the name of a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia;* Ord. *Monœcia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ*, or *Fabaceæ.* Fr. anal. *acacia*, m. Germ. syn. *Acacienbaum*, f.; *Ægyptischer Schotendorn*, m.

Acăcia Altĕra Trĭfŏliāta. *Bot.* A name for the *Spartium spinosum* of Linnæus.

Acăcia Arăbĭca. *Bot.* Another name for the *Acacia vera*, or gum-Arabic-tree.

Acăcia Cătĕchu. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which affords the substance catechu, or Japan earth.

Acăcia Indĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Tamarindus Indica.*

Acăcia Vēra. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the Egyptian thorn, or gum-Arabic tree; called also *Acacia Arabica.* Also, the name of the expressed juice of the unripe pods of the tree, termed *Acacia veravel;* it is brought from Egypt in roundish masses wrapped up in thin bladders; used there as mildly astringent, in hemoptysis, in collyria, and in gargles.

Acăcia Ver'avel. *Bot.* Name of a species, which affords the juice called *Acacia vera.*

Acăcia Zeylŏnĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or logwood tree.

Acăciæ Arăbĭcæ Gummi. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (D.) of gum-acacia, or gum-Arabic, a substance obtained by exudation from the bark of the *Acacia vera*, and from various other species of *Acacia.* Fr. syn. *gomme Arabique; suc d'acacia.* Germ. syn. *Arabisches Gummi; Mimosengummi*, n.

Acăcus, *a, um.* (A priv.; *κακὸς*, evil.) *Med., Pathol.* Harmless; applied formerly to diseases which did not endanger life, according to Pechlinus, *Obs. Phys. Med.* i. 71, *p.* 188.

Acahi. (Arab.) An alchemical term for an aqueous solution of alum. Ruland.

Acaid. (Arab.) Alchemical term for *Acetum*, or vinegar. Ruland, and Johnson.

Acajou. *Bot.* A name for the cashew nut. See *Anacardium Occidentale.* Fr. anal. *noix d'acajou.* Germ. syn. *Akajunuss*, f.; *Elephantenlaus*, f.

Acalai. (Arab.) An alchemical term for salt. Ruland, and Johnson.

Acal'cum. *Chem.* Old name for the metal *Stannum*, or tin, according to Müllerus, L. M.

Acălēphe, *es*, f. (Ἀκαλήφη.) *Bot.* The nettle. See *Urtica*.

Acălēphus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀκαλήφη, a nettle.) Of or belonging to a nettle. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (*Acalepha*, Nom. pl. n.) of the *Radiata*, because certain species, on being touched, cause a stinging, burning pain like that produced by the nettle: acale'phous. Fr. anal. *acalèphe*, adj.

Acălўcīnus, *a*, *um.* } (*A*, priv.; *călyx*, a flower-
Acălўcis, *is*, *e*. } cup.) *Bot.* Having no calyx or flower-cup: acal'ycine. Fr. anal. *acalycin*, adj. Germ. syn. *kelchlos*, adj.

Acălўpha, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monadelphia*; Ord. *Monœcia*.

Acălўpha Indĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of a Malabar plant, used by the natives for gout and syphilis.

Acămătos. } (A, priv.; κάμνω, to do
Acămătus, *a*, *um.* } with labour, or to be weary.) *Med.* A term, Gr. anal. ἀκάματος, formerly applied to the muscles in a state of perfect rest, or free from action either of the extensors or flexors, according to Galen, *l.* ii. *de Mot. musc. c.* 1, and Hippocrates, *de Fract. c.* i. *t.* 16.

Acamech. (Arab.) An alchemical term for the impure part of silver.

Acamp'sia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; κάμπτω, to bend.) *Surg.* Term for an inflexible state of a joint. See *Ancylosis*. Fr. anal. *acampsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unbiegsamkeit*, f.

Acanor. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for a particular kind of furnace.

Acan'tha, *æ*, f. (Ἀκή, a point.) *Anat.* Gr. anal. ἄκανθα, applied formerly to the spine of the back, or rather, the spine of a vertebra, by the regular arrangement of the series of which, the former is constituted; Galen, xii. *de U. P. c.* 15. *Bot.* A thorn, spine, or prickle. Fr. syn. *épine*, f. Germ. syn. *Dorn*, m.

Acanthābŏlus, *i*, m. (Ἀκανθα, a thorn, or prickle; βάλλω, to send out.) *Surg.* Name given by Paulus Ægineta, vi, 32, to a kind of forceps for extracting any foreign body from a wound, etc., as a thorn or prickle from the flesh, or fish-bone from the œsophagus; supposed to have been similar to the *Volsella*, mentioned by Celsus, vii. 30, and delineated in Scultetus, *Armam. Chir. tab.* iv. *f.* 1. Fr. anal. *acanthabole*, f. Germ. syn. *Grätzange*, or *Grätenzange*, m.

Acanthaceæ. *Bot.* See *Acanthaceus*.

Acanthāceus, *a*, *um.* (*Acanthus*, the plant bear's breach; or ἄκανθα, a spine or prickle; from its rough prickly appearance.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Acanthus*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Acanthaceæ*. Nom. pl. f.) of plants having numerous prickles; prickly: acantha'ceous. Fr. anal. *acanthacé*, adj.

Acanthalru'ca. *Bot.* A name for the *Echinops sphærocephalus*, or globe-thistle, according to Hooper; Quincy spells it *Acanthalzuca*.

Acanthĭnus, *a*, *um.* (Ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a thorn; thorny; prickly; acan'thine; applied to gum-acacia, (*Gummi acanthinum*), because the tree affording it is prickly. Fr. syn. *épineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *dörnicht*, adj.; *dornig*, adj.

Acan'thium, *ii*, n. (Ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* The trivial name of the cotton-thistle, or white-thorn. See *Onopordium Acanthium*.

Acanthocephala. *Zoöl.* See *Acanthocephalus*.

Acanthŏcĕphălus, *a*, *um.* (Ἄκανθα, a spine; κεφαλή, the head.) Having a spiny head. *Zoöl.* Applied to a family (*Acanthocephala*. Nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa parenchymata*, comprising those which attach themselves to the intestines by a prominence armed with recurved spines, and which seems to act also as a proboscis: acanthoceph'alous. Fr. anal. *acanthocéphale*, adj.

Acanthopterygii. *Ichthyol.* See *Acanthopterygius*.

Acanthoptĕrўgius, *a*, *um.* (Ἄκανθα, a spine; πτερύγιον, a little wing.) *Ichthyol.* Having spiny fins; applied to an Order (*Acanthopterygii*, nom. pl. m.) of fishes so provided: acanthoptery'gious. Fr. anal. *acanthoptérygiens*, adj. Germ. syn. *hartgrätig*, adj.; *hartstrahlig*, adj.; *stachelstrahlig*, adj.

Acan'thŭlus, *i*, m. (Ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Surg.* Name for an instrument with which thorns, or *spiculæ* of wood, bone, or other substance, may be extracted from wounds, etc.

Acan'thus, *i*, m. (Ἄκανθα, a thorn or prickle.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Angiospermia*. Juss. *Acanthaceæ*. The plant bear's breech. Fr. anal. *acanthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Bärenklau*, m.

Acan'thus Mol'lis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant bear's breech; also called *Carduus mollis*, *Marmolaria*, *Melamphyllum*, *Sphondylium*.

Acap'nos. } (A, priv.; καπνὸς, smoke; sup-
Acap'nus, *a*, *um*, } posed because it gives out little smoke when burned.) Without smoke. *Bot.* Gr. anal. ἄκαπνον, formerly applied to the plant marjoram, according to Gorræus. Also, ἄκαπνον was used for honey obtained without smoking the bees, according to Pliny, ii. 16. Again, ἄκαπνα was applied by the Greeks to all kinds of dry wood.

Acar'dia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; καρδία, the heart.) *Physiol.* Term for the condition of a monster-fetus, born without a heart, or, rather, deficient as to the whole thorax. Fr. anal. *acardie*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzlosigkeit*, f.

Acaricoba. (Braz.) *Bot.* A name for the plant *Hydrocotyle umbellatum*.

Acaröis Rēsīnĭfĕra. *Bot.* A former name for the tree which yields the Botany Bay gum. See *Xanthorrhœa Hastilis*.

Acăron. } (Ἀκαρὴς, small, or short; from
Acărum, *i*, n. } its diminutive size.) *Bot.* A name for the wild myrtle.

Acar'tum. An Alchemical name for *Minium*, or red lead. Ruland.

Acărus, *i*, m. (A, neg.; κείρω, to cleave or cut, because it cannot be divided; from its small size.) *Entomol.* Name of a genus of insects which infest the skin; there are several species. See *Cyrones*. Fr. anal. *acare*, m.; syn. *ciron*, m.; *mite*, f. Germ. syn. *Milbe*, f.

Acărus Autumnālis. *Entomol.* A species which presents a globular, ovate shape, with an abdomen bristly behind; its bite produces inflammation and swelling, with much itching; the harvest-bug; the wheal-worm.

Acărus Dŏmestĭcus. *Entomol.* A species which infests the human body, particularly the head, and in a filthy state the person, also gangrenous sores, and dead bodies: the domestic tick.

Acărus Rĭcĭnus. *Entomol.* The dog-tick, a species which infects the dog, sheep, etc.

Acărus Scăbiēi. *Entomol., Pathol.* Name of the itch animalcule, called *Syron* by ancient authors; also, a white species with reddish legs, which burrows near the ulcer of the itch, and in ordinary ulcers, greatly increasing their irritation: found chiefly in warmer climates, particularly in Madeira, and seldom in this country: the itch-tick.

Acărus Sīron. *Entomol.* The systematic name of the mite.

Acatalep'sy. ('A, priv.; καταλαμβάνω, to apprehend.) *Med.* A term for uncertainty in the diagnosis, or prognosis of disease. *Acătălep'sia, æ,* f.

Acătālis, *is,* f. *Bot.* A name for the berry of the juniper tree.

Acătăpŏsis, *is.* f. ('A, priv.; καταπίνω, to swallow.) *Med.* A term for difficulty in swallowing; difficult deglutition. Fr. anal. *acatapose,* f. Germ. syn. *das Unvermögen zu schlucken.*

Acătastātos. } ('A, priv.; καθίστημι, to
Acătastātus, *a, um.* } determine.) *Med.* Inconstant; infirm; Gr. anal. ἀκατάστατος, applied by Hippocrates, *Coac. prænot. t.* 584., to fevers which maintain no uniformity either in their paroxysms, or in the state of the urine, etc., but are always changing.

Acătēra, *æ,* f. *Bot.* A name for the large, or black juniper tree.

Acăthar'sia, *æ,* f. ('A, neg.; καθαίρω, to cleanse.) *Med.* A term, Gr. anal. ἀκαθαρσία, used by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* t. 33, for impurity of the blood and humours; also, for the omission of purgation.

Acatsjaval'li. *Bot.* Name for a plant growing at Malabar, used as astringent and aromatic.

Acau'lis, *is, e.* (*A,* priv.; *caulis,* a stem.) *Bot.* Having no stem; stemless; applied to flowering plants which have no distinct stem, as the cowslip, lily, etc: acau'line. Fr. anal. *acaule,* adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Stangel.*

Acawe'ria. *Bot.* Name in Ceylon for the root of the *Ophioxylum serpentinum,* or serpentine-wood plant.

Acaz'dir. (Arab.) *Chem.* A name for *Stannum,* or tin. Ruland, and Johnson.

Accatem. } *Chem.* Name for a compound me-
Accatum. } tal nearly resembling brass. Ruland, and Johnson. See *Aurichalcum.*

Accelera'tion. (*Accĕlĕro,* to hasten.) A hastening, or increased motion. *Pathol., Physiol.* Applied to a greater activity of the functions, but especially those of the circulation and respiration. *Accĕlĕrātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *accélération,* f. Germ. syn. *die vermehrte Schnelligkeit.*

Accelĕrātor, *oris,* m. (*Accĕlĕro,* to hasten.) A hastener forward; applied to the muscle of the penis (*Accelerator urinæ*) whose action propels the urine, and which is also named *Ejaculator seminis,* from a similar office which it performs in reference to the semen: an accel'erator. Fr. anal. *accélérateur,* m. Germ. syn. *beschleunigend,* adj.

Acces'sion. (*Accēdo,* to draw near.) *Pathol.* A term for the beginning, or onset of diseases, or of fits, paroxysms or exacerbations in fevers, etc. *Accessio, ōnis,* f. Fr. syn. *accès,* m. Germ. syn. *Anfall,* m.; *Anwandlung,* m.; *Krankheitsanfall,* m.; *Zugang,* m.; *Zutritt,* m.

Accessōrius, *a, um.* (*Accēdo,* to be added to.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscular appendages that assist the action of larger muscles to which they are superadded; also applied to two nerves of the neck: acces'sory. Fr. anal. *accessoire,* adj.

Accib. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Plumbum,* or lead. Ruland, and Johnson.

Ac'cident. (*Accĭdo,* to happen.) Happening. *Med.* A familiar word, noticed here only because it is used by the French with reference to the sick, as synonymous with *symptom;* such having being the case with the Greeks, who sometimes employed σύμπτωμα in the same sense, and also with certain of the older English writers; things out of the usual course, happening to the healthy, were termed *accidentia.* (Nom. pl. n.) Galen, *Meth. med.* i. 9. *Accidens, tis,* part. See *Accidentia.* Fr. anal. *accident,* m., as usually employed, but, strictly, *accidentel,* adj. Germ. syn. *zufallig,* adj.

Acciden'tal. (*Accĭdo,* to happen.) *Med.* Applied by French writers to textures resulting from morbid action, and similarly adapted by some English authors. *Accĭdentālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *accidentel,* adj. Germ. syn. *zufällig,* adj.

Accĭden'tia, *æ,* f. (Formed from *Accĭdens,* part. of *Accĭdo,* to happen.) A chance or occurrence happening to one unexpectedly: an accident. Fr. anal. *accident,* m. Germ. syn. *Zufall,* m.

NOTE.—This word, or rather its English analogue, is often confounded with that of *Accidens.* Under the last mentioned, or *Accident,* the distinction is noticed.

Accĭpĭter, *tris,* m. (*Accĭpio,* to take.) *Ornithol.* A bird of prey; applied to an Order (*Accipitres,* nom. pl.) of birds; called also *Rapaces,* and *Raptores.* Fr. anal. *accipitres,* m. pl.

Accli'mated. (Fr. *Acclimaté,* accustomed to the climate.) *Med.* Become accustomed or familiarized to a climate. *Acclīmātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *acclimaté,* adj. Germ. syn. *ans Klima gewöhnt.*

Accli'nal. (*Acclīno,* to bend upwards.) Leaning, or bending upwards. *Geol.* Applied to slopes of strata inclining to an anticlinal axis. *Acclīnis, is, e,* and *Acclīnus, a, um.*

Acclīvis, *is, e.* (*Ad,* to; *clīvus,* the side of a hill.) Inclining to, or raising upwards to a cliff. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle (*Acclivis musculus*) of the abdomen, from the oblique ascent of its fibres; otherwise called the *Obliquus internus musculus.*

Accouchement. (Fr. *Accoucher,* to deliver, or to be delivered.) *Obstet.* The act of being delivered; delivery. See *Delivery.* Germ. syn. *Entbindung,* f.; *Niederkunft,* f.

Accoucheur. (Fr. *Accoucher,* to deliver.) *Obstet.* A deliverer; a man-midwife; an obstetrician. Germ. syn. *Geburtshelfer,* f.; *Hebarzt,* m.

Accre'tion. (*Ad*, over and above; *cresco*, to increase.) *Physiol.* Term for the process by which nutrient particles which are necessary to the maintenance of the body are added to its various tissues. *Surg.* Applied to the adhering together of parts that are naturally separate, as the fingers, etc. *Accrētio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *accrétion*, f.; syn. *accroissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Anwachs*, m.; *Vergrösserung*, f.; *Zunahme*, f.; *Zuwachs*, m.

Accuba'tion. (*Accumbo*, to lie down.) *Med., Obstet.* A term for the act or state of reclining, or lying down; also, for being in child-bed. *Accŭbātio, ōnis*, f.

Acephala. See *Acephalus.*

Acĕphălia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head.) *Physiol.* Term for a variety of *Agenesia*, or defective developement, consisting in the absence or want of the head. Fr. anal. *acéphalie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopflosigkeit*, f.

Acĕphălobrāchia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; βραχίων, the arm.) *Physiol.* Term used by Breschet for a variety of *Agenesia*, or defective developement, consisting in the absence, or want, of the head and arms. Fr. anal. *acéphalobrachie*, f.

Acĕphălobrāchius, *ii*, m. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; βραχίων, the arm.) *Physiol.* Name given to a monster-fetus having neither head nor arms. Fr. anal. *acéphalobrache*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Leibesfrucht ohne Kopf und Arme.*

Acĕphălŏcar'dia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; καρδία, the heart.) *Physiol.* Term used by Breschet for a variety of *Agenesia*, or defective developement, consisting in the absence of head and heart. Fr. anal. *acéphalocardie*, f.

Acĕphălŏcar'dius, *ii*, m. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; καρδία, the heart.) *Physiol.* Name given by Breschet for a monster-fetus, born without head or heart. Fr. anal. *acéphalocarde*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Leibesfrucht ohne Kopf und Herz.*

Acĕphălŏchīrus, *i*, m. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; χείρ, the hand.) *Physiol.* Name given to a monster-fetus, born without the head and hands. Fr. anal. *acéphalochire*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Leibesfrucht ohne Kopf und Hände.*

Acĕphălŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; κύστις, a bladder.) *Zoöl.* Term for the headless animal hydatid, a species of the *Entozoa*, which is formed like a bladder and distended with aqueous fluid: an aceph'alocyst. Fr. anal. *acéphalocyste*, m.

Acĕphălŏgas'ter, *tri*, m. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; γαστήρ, the belly.) *Physiol.* Name used by Breschet for a monster-fetus, born without head, chest, and upper part of the belly. Fr. anal. *acéphalogastre*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Leibesfrucht ohne Kopf und Magen.*

Acĕphălŏgas'tria, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; γαστήρ, the stomach.) *Physiol.* Term used by Breschet for a variety of *Agenesia*, or defective developement, consisting in the want of the head, chest, and belly. Fr. anal. *acéphalogastrie*, f.

Acĕphălŏpŏd'ia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; πούς, the foot.) *Physiol.* Term used by Breschet for a variety of *Agenesia*, or defective developement, consisting in the absence, or want, of the head and feet. Fr. anal. *acéphalopodie*, f.

Acĕphălŏp'ŏdus, *i*, m. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; πούς, the foot.) *Physiol.* Name by Breschet for a monster-fetus born without head and feet. Fr. anal. *acéphalopode*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Leibesfrucht ohne Kopf und Füsse.*

Acĕphălŏrāchia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; ῥάχις, the spine.) *Physiol.* Term by Breschet for a variety of *Agenesia*, or defective developement, consisting in the want of head and spinal column. Fr. anal. *acéphalorachie*, f.

Acĕphălŏrāchius, *ii*, m. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; ῥάχις, the spine.) *Physiol.* Name given by Breschet to a monster-fetus that is born without the head and spinal column. Fr. anal. *acéphalorache*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Leibesfrucht ohne Kopf und Wirbelsaule.*

Acĕphălostŏm'ia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; στόμα, a mouth.) *Physiol.* Term for a variety of *Agenesia*, or defective developement, consisting in the want of a head, but in which there is an aperture like a mouth at the upper portion. Fr. anal. *acéphalostomie*, f.

Acĕphălos'tŏmus, *i*, m. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, a head; στόμα, a mouth.) *Physiol.* Name given to a monster-fetus that is born without a head, but having, at the upper portion, an aperture like a mouth. Fr. anal. *acéphalostome*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Leibesfrucht ohne Kopf und Mund.*

Acĕphălŏthōrācia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; θώραξ, the chest.) *Physiol.* Term used by Breschet for a variety of *Agenesia*, or defective developement, consisting in the want of head and chest. Fr. anal. *acéphalothoracie*, f.

Acĕphălŏthōrus, *i*, m. ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head; θώραξ, the chest.) *Physiol.* Name by Breschet for a monster-fetus without head and chest. Fr. anal. *acéphalothore*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Leibesfrucht ohne Kopf und Thorax.*

Acĕphălus, *a, um.* ('A, priv.; κεφαλή, the head.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Without a head; an epithet applied to monsters that are so born: aceph'alous. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (*Acephala*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca*, which have no appearance of a head, but only a mouth concealed in the bottom, or between the folds of their mantle. Fr. anal. *Acéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *kopflos*, adj.; *ohne Haupt.*

A'cer, *ĕris*, n. (*Acer*, strong, or hardy; because the wood is compact and close-grained.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia.* Ord. *Monœcia.* Juss. *Acerineæ.* The maple tree. Fr. syn. *erable*, m. Germ. syn. *Ahorn*, m.

A'cer Campes'tre. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common maple tree.

A'cer Pseudo-Plătănus. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species of the maple tree, erroneously termed sycamore; also called *Platanus traga.*

A'cer Sacchărīnum. *Bot.* The systematic

name of the sugar maple tree, from the sap of which large quantities of sugar are obtained, sometimes as much as twenty pounds from one tree.

Acĕrāceus, *a, um.* (*Acer*, the maple-tree.) *Bot.* Acera'ceous. See *Acerineus.*

A'cerate. (*Acĕrĭcum* acĭdum, Aceric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of aceric acid with a salifiable base. *Acĕras, ātis,* f.

Acĕrātos. **Acĕrātus,** *a, um.* (Ἀκήρατος, from ἀ, priv.; κεράω, to mix.) *Med.* Pure; unmixed; uncorrupted. Gr. anal. *ἀκήρατος,* applied to the humours of the body by Hippocrates, *l. de Aff.* xlvi. 6. See *Acratos.*

Acer'bity. (*Acer*, sharp.) Sourness, with a sensation of harshness. *Acerbĭtas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *acerbité,* f. Germ. syn. *Herbigkeit,* f.

Acer'ic. (*Acer*, the maple tree; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *Acer,* or maple tree; applied to an acid obtained from the juices of the *Acer campestre,* and *Acer pseudo-platanus. Acĕrĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *acérique,* adj. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Acērides. ('A, neg.; κηρὸς, wax.) *Med., Pharm.* An old term, Gr. anal. *ἀκηρίδες,* used by Galen, iv. *de C. M. per gen.* c. 14 *fin.*, for plasters which had no wax in their composition. Fr. anal. *acérides,* pl. f.

Acerineæ. See *Acerineus.*

Acērīneus, *a, um.* (*Acer*, the maple tree.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Acer;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Acerineæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: acerin'eous: synonymous with the term *Aceraceus.* Fr. syn. *acéracé,* adj.

A'cerose. (*Acus, ĕris,* n. chaff, terminal *-ōsus*) Chaffy; like or full of chaff. *Acĕrōsus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *acéreux,* adj.; *paillé,* adj. Germ. syn. *nadelig,* adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

NOTE.—The application of this word in Botany to leaves, etc., as being shaped like a needle—needlelike, and of being derived from *Acus, ûs,* f., as it appears in Medical Dictionaries, is obviously incorrect, the above being the only legitimate meaning of the term.

Acer'vŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Acervus,* a heap.) *Anat.* A name applied to the collection of sand-like particles found in the pineal gland; a little heap: an acer'vule.

Aces'cent. (*Acesco,* to grow sour.) *Chem.* Growing or becoming sour. *Acescens, tis,* part. Fr. anal. *acescent,* adj. Germ. syn. *säuerlich,* adj.

Acĕsis, *is,* f. ('Ακέομαι, to cure or heal.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἄκεσις,* used by Hippocrates, *de Præcept. l.* iii. vi. 10, for a cure. See *Acos.*

Aces'tŏris, *ĭdis,* f. **Aces'tria,** *æ,* f. **Aces'tris,** *ĭdis,* f. ('Ακέομαι, to heal or cure.) *Med.* Ancient terms, Gr. anal. *ἀκεστορὶς,* used by Hippocrates, *l. de Flat.* 8, for a medicatrix, or female physician, and, the latter especially, for a midwife; *l. de Carn. in fine.*

Acētābŭlum, *i.* n. (As if *Acētāfĕrum,* because *acetum ferat,* it carries vinegar, *acetabulum* being the name of the ancient saucer in which vinegar was usually held.) *Anat.* Name given to the round cavity in the *Os innominatum,* which receives the head of the *Os femoris,* forming the hip-joint; also called *Cotule,* and *Sinus coxæ.* See *Oxybaphon, Pyxis.* Fr. anal. *acétabule,* m.

Acētāria. (*Acētum,* vinegar.) Salads made of roots or herbs mixed with oil, salt, and vinegar. Pl. of *Acētārium, ii,* n.

Acētārium Scorbūtĭcum. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a kind of pickle for scorbutic patients, made of *Cochlearia Anglica,* a salt obtained from it, and sugar.

A'cetate. (*Acētĭcum* acĭdum, Acetic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of acetic acid with a salifiable base. *Acētas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *acétate,* m. Germ. syn. *essigsaure Salze.*

Acet'ic. (*Acētum,* vinegar; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to vinegar; applied to an acid the product of acetous fermentation; ace'tous. *Acētĭcus, a, um.* See *Acetous.* Fr. anal. *acétique,* adj. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Acet'ic Acid. *Chem.* The characteristic product of acetous fermentation; also obtained by the destructive distillation of wood, and then called pyrolignous acid. Fr. anal. *acide acétique.* Germ. syn. *Essigsäure,* f.

Acetifica'tion. (*Acētum,* vinegar; *fācio,* to make.) *Chem.* Term for the act or process of making vinegar. *Acētĭfĭcātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *acétification,* f. Germ. syn. *Essigmachen,* n.; *Einsaüern,* n.

A'cetite. (*Acētum,* vinegar; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* A name for the salt of *acetous acid,* in distinction from that of *acetic acid,* when the two acids were supposed to be different, a supposition no longer existing. *Acētis, ītis,* f. Fr. anal. *acétite,* m.

Acetom'eter. (*Acētum,* vinegar; *μέτρον,* a measure.) *Chem.* Name for an instrument by which may be ascertained the strength of vinegar. *Acētŏmetrum, i,* n.

Acetone. *Chem.* Name given to a substance, often found, as an impurity, associated with pyro-acetic spirit, or naphtha.

Acētōsa, *æ,* f. (*Aceo,* to be sour.) *M. Med.* Specific name for the common sorrel, or sour dock. See *Rumex Acetosa.*

Acētōsa Rōmāna. **Acētōsa Rōtundĭfŏlia.** *Bot.* Names for the *Rumex scutatus,* or Roman sorrel. Fr. syn. *oseille Romaine.*

Acētōsella, *æ,* f. (*Acētōsa,* the sorrel, or sour-dock.) *M. Med.* The former pharmacopœial name (L. 1836) for the wood-sorrel. See *Oxalis Acetosella.* Fr. anal. *acétoselle,* f.; *alléluia,* m.; *oseille sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Buchampfer,* f.; *Sauerklee,* m.

Ace'tous. (*Acētum,* vinegar; terminal *-osus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to vinegar; acetic. The acetous and acetic acids, formerly supposed distinct, are now known to be the same in all respects. *Acētōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *acéteux,* adj. Germ. syn. *essigartig,* adj.

Acētum, *i,* n. (*Aceo,* to be sour.) *M. Med.* Acetic or acetous acid in a very diluted state, mixed with mucilaginous and saccharine matter, and other vegetable impurities: common vinegar. See *Acaid, Alcol, Allicar, Cal, Cepini, Kald, Robes, Xisinum.* Fr. syn. *vinaigre,* m. Germ. syn. *Essig,* m.

Acētum (Britannĭcum.) *Med., Pharm.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for impure ace-

tic acid, prepared by fermentation from an infusion of malt: vinegar (British.)

Acētum Phĭlŏsŏphĭcum. An alchemical preparation, used as a solvent of metals, its composition unknown. Also called *Aqua Mercurialis*, and *Lac Virgineum*. See *Beya*, *Warnas*.

Acētum Prophўlactĭcum. *Pharm.* Term for the *Vinaigre des quatre voleurs*, or vinegar of the four thieves, who, during the plague, plundered the sick, but escaped the disease themselves. This was attributed to a medicated vinegar, for which the *Acetum aromaticum* is a fair substitute. Also called Marseilles vinegar and Thieves' vinegar.

Aceyte de Sal. *Med., Pharm.* Name given to a remedy for bronchocele, used in South America; it has been found to contain a portion of iodine.

Achahi. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old term for alum-water. Johnson.

Achamella. See *Acmella*.

Achanaca. *Bot.* Name of an African plant used in the kingdom of Mely, as anti-syphilitic.

Achaovan. *Bot.* Name of an Egyptian plant producing flowers like the chamomile, and used in decoction as deobstruent.

Achaovan Abiat. *Bot.* Name of an Egyptian plant, highly esteemed as emollient and resolvent; it is supposed to be the *Cineraria maritima*.

Achăris'tum, *i*, n. (Ἀχάριστος, ungrateful, from ἀ, priv.; χάρις, thanks.) *Med., Pharm.* Name for a confection against catarrh from cold, and difficult respiration; so called because it was given gratuitously.

Achātes, *æ*, m. (Ἀχάτης.) *Mineral.* The agate stone, found by the Achates, a river of Sicily; it has an elegant appearance, presenting variety of colours and images, and was formerly supposed to possess many virtues, as of resisting the poison of serpents, allaying thirst, improving the sight, making eloquent, etc.

Ache. (Ἄχος, affliction.) *Pathol.* Term for any continued throbbing pain. *Dŏlor, ōris*, m. Fr. syn. *mal.* Germ. syn. *Uebel*, n.

Acheir. (Ἄχειρ, from ἀ, priv.; χείρ, the hand.) *Physiol.* A term applied to one that has no hands; handless. See *Achirus*, *Demanus*.

Achĕnium, *ii*, n. (Ἀχήν, poor.) *Bot.* Term for a dry, one-seeded pericarp, which does not adhere to the integument of the seed, as in the dandelion, thistle, etc. Fr. anal. *achaine*, m. Germ. syn. *Schalenfrucht*.

Achĭcŏlum, *i*, n. *Med.* A term for the *Sudatorium*, or sweating-bath of the ancients, according to Cœl. Aurelianus, *Anat.* iii. 17. See *Balneum*.

Achillēa, *æ*, f. (Ἀχίλλεια; from Achilles, said to have discovered this plant, or used it for curing Telephus.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia superflua*. Juss. *Corymbiferae*. The pharmaceutical name of the plant *Achillea millefolium*, or milfoil. Fr. anal. *achillée*, f. Germ. syn. *Achillenkraut*, n.

Achillēa Agērătum. *Bot.* The systematic name of maudlin, or maudlin tansy. See *Balsamita fœminea, Balsamita minor, Costus hortorum minor, Eupatorum mesues*.

Achillēa Fŏliis Pinnātis. *Bot.* The plant otherwise called *Genipi verum*.

Achillēa Millĕfŏlium. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common yarrow, or milfoil. See *Alismoides, Aloides, Carpentaria, Chiliophyllon, Herba Julia, Herba militaris, Lumbus Veneris, Myriophyllon, Speculum Veneris, Stratiotes, Supercilium Veneris*.

Achillēa Ptarmĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of the sneezewort, or bastard pellitory; also called *Draco sylvestris, Dracunculus pratensis, Pseudo-pyrethrum, Sternutamentoria, Tarchon sylvestris*.

Achillēas, *ădos*, f. } *Bot.* Names for a superior
Achillēis, *ĭdis*, f. } kind of barley mentioned by Theophrastus, much esteemed for decoctions in fevers, etc.

Achillei'on. (*Achilles*, who is said to have used it.) *Surg.* Name for a kind of sponge, used by the ancients, for forming tents.

Achillei'us, *i.* m. *Anat.* An old term for the *Tendo Achillis*. Quincy.

Achillis Tendo. (In reference to Achilles being invulnerable except at his heel.) *Anat.* The tendon of Achilles; applied to the strong tendon of the *gastrocnemii*, or *gastrocnemius* and *solæus* muscles. Also called *Chorda magna*. See *Achilleius*. Fr. anal. *tendon d'Achille*. Germ. syn. *Achillessehne*, f.

Achimadium. See *Achman*.

A'chiote. A name for the red grains of the *Achiotl*, made into lozenges for the purposes of dying, or of mixing with chocolate. Quincy.

A'chiotl. A name for annotto, or the *Bixa Orellana*. Quincy.

Achīrus, *a, um.* (Ἀ, priv.; χείρ, the hand.) Having no hands; without hands: achir'ous. See *Acheir*. Fr. anal. *achire*, adj. Germ. syn. *handlos; ohne Hand*.

Achlămўd'eus, *a, um.* (Ἀ priv.; χλαμύς, a short cloak, or cape.) *Bot.* Applied to plants in the flowers of which there is neither calyx nor corolla, the sexual organs being without covering, or naked: achlamyd'eous. Fr. syn. *nud*, adj. Germ. syn. *nackt*, adj.

Ach'lys, *yos*, f. (Ἀχλύς, *ύος, ἡ*, darkness, or blindness.) *Nat. Philos.* Cloudiness; darkness of the air. *Pathol.* Gr. anal. applied by Galen *in Def. Medic.* and Aëtius, *l.* iii. *tetrab.* 2, *c.* 25, to dimness of the eyes, or of sight, also to an ulcer, or cicatrice of an ulcer on the cornea, by which dimness is caused; also applied by Hippocrates *Coac. prænot.* ii. *t.* 218, to an opacity of the cornea, or the faded lustre in the eyes of the sick, which he terms ἀχλυώδες τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν. Fr. anal. *achlys*, m. Germ. syn. *Nebelfleck*, m.

Achmadium. See *Achman*.

Ach'man, or Ach'iman. (Arab.) A word denoting antimony; two corruptions of it occur in ancient works, *Achimadium*, and *Achmadium*, according to Fallopius, *Tr. de Metall.* i. *c.* 29, *p. m.* 332.

Achmel'la. *Bot.* The same as *Acmella*, which see.

Ach'ne, *es*, f. (Ἄχνη.) The thinnest and least part of anything; the froth or foam of the

sea. *Surg.* A shred of the substance lint; any small soft thing. Fr. anal. *charpie râpée.* Germ. syn. *weiche geschabte Scharpie*, f. *Pathol.* The sordes of the eye, according to Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi. *s.* i. *t.* 23.

Achŏlus, *a, um.* ('A, priv.; χολή, bile.) *Pathol.* Wanting, or deficient, in bile: a'cholous.

Achōr, *ōris,* m. ('Αχώρ, sordes of the head; or, ἄχυρον, a heap of chaff.) *Pathol.* A pustule of a size between the *phlyzacium* and *psydracium*, containing a straw-coloured fluid like strained honey; appearing generally about the head of young children, forming soft and scaly eruptions; a species of scald-head. See *Cerion, Lactumen, Sahafatum, Semotum.* Fr. anal. *achores*, m. Germ. syn. *Ansprung*, m.; *Kopfgrind*, m.

Achōris'tos. } ('A, priv.; χωρίζω, to sepa-
Achōris'tus, *a, um.* } rate.) Inseparable. *Pathol.* Gr. anal. ἀχώριστος, applied by Galen, *l.* ii. *de Temp. c.* 4, to a symptom which always accompanies a disease, as pain in the side in *Pleuritis*, which is an inseparable symptom.

Achou'rou. *Bot.* The Carib name for a species of myrtle, a decoction of the leaves of which is used for dropsy, by the natives.

A'chras, *ădis,* f. ('Αχράς, the wild pear tree.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.*

A'chras Săpōta. *Bot.* The systematic name of the oval-fruited sapota, the seeds of which are given in emulsion for calculous complaints; it grows in the West Indies, its fruit being like an apple, tasting, when ripe, like the marmalade of quinces; its bark is used as astringent and febrifuge, under the name of *Cortex Jamaicensis.*

A'chroi. ('A, priv.; χρόα, colour.) *Med.* A term, Gr., anal. ἄχροοι, applied by Hippocrates, iv. *de R. V. in Ac. t.* 115. to persons having great pallor of the countenance and skin generally, whether natural from birth, from deficiency or loss of blood, or the effect of disease. See *Leiphæmos.*

Achrom'atic. ('A, priv.; χρῶμα, colour; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Nat. Philos.* That which does not admit the colours of the solar spectrum; applied to prisms, etc. *Achrōmătĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *achromatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *farbenlos*, adj.; *unfarbig*, adj. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Achro'matism. ('A, priv.; χρῶμα, colour; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a discovery in the formation of optical instruments of magnifying power, by which the aberrations of sphericity and refrangibility are removed. *Achrōmătismus*, i, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *c.* vi. *t.* 7.

Achrōmătop'sia, *æ,* f. ('A, neg.; χρῶμα, colour; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* A faulty term intended to indicate inability to distinguish colours, but really meaning incapability of seeing them at all: achromatop'sy.

Achromatop'sy. See *Achromatopsia.*

A'chy. (Arab.) *Bot.* Name of an Arabian species of cassia; also called *Daphnitis.*

A'cia, *æ,* f. (*Acus*, a needle.) *Surg.* A word the strict meaning of which is not clear; but it is supposed to be the thread of or in a needle with which a suture is made, to join the lips of a wound; also applied to the suture itself, according to Celsus, *de Medic.* v. 26. See *Rhamma.*

Acĭcŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Acŭs*, a needle.) A little needle. *Bot.* A little spike; a spikelet: an acic'ule. Fr. anal. *acicule*, m.

Acic'ular. (*Acĭcŭla*, a little needle, or acicule.) *Bot.* Needle-like; shaped like a needle or spike; spicular. *Acĭcŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *aciculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *nadelähnlich*, adj.; *nadelförmig*, adj.

Acĭcys, *yos,* adj. ('A, priv.; κίκυς, strength.) *Med.* An old term, Gr. anal. ἀκίκυς, applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb.* iv. xvi. 28, to those who were debilitated, infirm, or had not strength to move.

A'cid. (*Aceo*, to be sour.) *Chem.* Sour; sharp to the taste; applied to substances characterised, generally, by a quality of sourness. Many bodies, however, are without this, but agree in the other distinctive properties of acids, as that of turning the vegetable dyes to red, of combining with alkalis, metallic oxides, &c. *Acĭdus, a, um.* See *Acidum* and *Acidus.*

NOTE.—Although this English word is very commonly employed in conversation and writing, as if it were a noun neuter, and a corresponding Latin analogue, (*acidum*) is so entered in Medical Dictionaries, such a use of it is not correct, and does not warrant its being so characterized.

Acid'ifiable. (*Acĭdus*, acid; *fio*, to become.) *Chem.* Capable of becoming or of being converted into an acid. *Acĭdĭfiăbĭlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *acidifiable*, adj. Germ. syn. *säuerungsfähig*, adj.

Acidifica'tion. (*Acĭdus*, acid; *făcio*, to make.) *Chem.* Term for the act or process of forming, or impregnating with acid. *Acĭdĭfĭcātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *Acidification*, f.

Acid'ifying. (*Acĭdus*, acid; *fio*, to become.) *Chem.* Making acid; changing or converting into acid. *Acĭdifĭcus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *acidifiant*, adj. Germ. syn. *sauermackend*, adj.

Acid'ifying Prin'ciple. *Chem.* A term for that which, combining with an acidifiable substance, forms an acid.

Acidim'etry. (*Acĭdus*, acid; μετρέω, to measure.) *Chem.* Term for the process by which the uncombined, or free acid in various substances is determined. *Acĭdĭmetria, æ,* f.

Acid'ity. (*Acĭdus*, acid.) *Chem.* The impression given to the organs of taste by tart or sour substances; sourness. *Acĭdĭtas, ātis,* f. See *Acor.* Fr. anal. *acidité*, f. Germ. syn. *Säure*, f.

Acid'ulated. (*Acĭdŭlus*, dim. *acĭdus*, acid.) Tinctured, or blended with some acid substance. *Acĭdŭlātus, a, um.*

Acid'ulous. (*Acĭdŭlus*, dim. *acĭdus*, acid.) *Chem.* Applied to salts in which the acid is slightly in excess; subacid. *Acĭdŭlus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *acidule*, adj. Germ. syn. *säuerlich*, adj.

Acĭdum. (*Aceo*, to be sour.) *Chem.* An acid; a noun used for the neuter of *Acidus*, which it ought alone to be considered. See *Acid.* Fr. anal. *acide*, m. Germ. syn. *Säure*, f.

Acĭdus, *a, um.* (*Aceo*, to be sour.) *Chem.* Sour or sharp to the taste. See *Acid.* Fr. syn. *aigre*, adj. Germ. syn. *sauer*, adj.

A'cies, *ei,* f. ('Ακή, a sharp point.) The point

of a spear. *Chem.*, *Mineral.* Applied as a name for iron or steel. Fr. anal. *acier*, m. Germ. syn. *Stahl*, m.

Acĭnăcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Acĭnăces*, a scimitar; *forma*, resemblance) *Bot.* Like, or resembling a scimitar or sabre in shape: acin'aciform. Fr. anal. *acinaciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *säbelförmig*, adj.

Acĭnēsia, *æ*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; *κίνησις*, motion.) *Pathol.* Term for loss of motion in the whole or in any part of the body. Fr. anal. *acinésie*, f. Germ. syn. *unbeweglichkeit*, f.

Acĭnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Acĭnus*, a grape; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the form, appearance, or colour of a grape; grape-like: acin'iform. Fr. anal. *aciniforme*, adj.

Acĭnĭfor'mis Tūnĭca. *Anat.* Old term for the *Uvea, or Tunica uvea* of the eye. Quincy.

A'cĭnus, *i*, m. (Ἄκινος, the stone of grapes, also a kind of herb.) *Anat.* Applied, in the plural (*Acĭni*, nom.) to the small granulations composing the substance of the liver and other glandular bodies. *Bot.* Name given to the small berries which form the fruit of the bramble, rasp, etc. Also the name of a species of thyme, sometimes spelt *Acinos*. Also a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Juss. *Labiatæ.* Fr. anal. *acine*, f. Germ. syn. *Beerchen*, f.

Acĭpenser, *ĕris*, m. (As if *Acipesner*, from *acies*, the point, or sharpness of anything, and *pesna*, anciently used for *penna*, that is, a beak; from its acute and wide-opening mouth.) *Ichthyol.* The sturgeon; a genus of the Order *Chondropterygii*, of which there are several species. See *Caviare.* Fr. syn. *esturgeon*, m. Germ. syn. *Stör*, m.

Acmas'tĭcos. } (Ἀκμάζω, to be strong;
Acmas'tĭcus, *a, um.* } terminal -ικὸς.) *Med.* Gr. anal. ἀκμαστικὸς, applied by Galen, *Meth. med.* ix. 4, to a fever of equal intensity throughout its course; the same as *Homotonos;* continued fever. When the symptoms gradually increased, it was called ἐπακμαστικὸς σύνοχος, when they gradually diminished, παρακμαστικὸς. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Ac'me, *es*, f. (Ἀκμὴ, a point.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the highest degree, or the height of a disease; the crisis. The ancients divided the duration of diseases into four periods, or stages. 1st. Ἀρχὴ, the commencement, or accession. 2nd. Ἀνάβασις, the growth, or advancement. 3rd. Ἀκμὴ, the height; and 4th. Παρακμὴ, the declension. Fr. anal. *acmé*, m. Germ. syn. *höchste Grad*, m.

Acmel'la, *æ*, f. (Not known.) *Bot.* The specific name of the balm-leaved spilanthus. See *Spilanthus acmella.*

Ac'ne. (Corrupted from Ἀκμαὶ, pimples on the face; other derivations have been given, but none, it is believed, with greater pretensions to probability.) *Pathol.* Term for a papular eruption, which is generally confined to the face, neck, shoulders, or breast; also called *Rosy-drop.* It includes, as varieties, or rather, may be regarded as synonymous with, the *Ionthus*, and *Varus.* *Acna*, *æ*, f. See *Couperose, Herpes pustulosus.* Fr. anal. *acné.*

Ac'ne Rŏsācea. *Pathol.* Term for the conspicuous eruption, of a bright rosy hue, which unhappily distinguishes the nose and contiguous parts of the face, in drunkards. See *Bacchia.*

Acnes'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; *κνάω*, to scratch; because quadrupeds, the animals to whom it was originally applied, cannot reach this part.) *Anat.* An old term, Gr. anal. ἄκνηστις, used by Pollux, ii. 179, for the spine of the back, or rather that portion of it between the loins.

Acœl'ius, *a, um.* (Ἀ, priv.; *κοίλια*, the belly.) *Pathol.* Having no belly; applied to persons who become wasted to such a degree that they seem to have no belly: acel'ious. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Acol'ogy. (Ἄκος, a remedy; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine of remedies. *Acŏlŏgia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *acologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Heilmittellehre*, f.

Acon'dylus, *a, um.* (Ἀ, priv.; *κόνδυλος*, a joint.) *Bot.* Without joints; having no joints; jointless: acon'dylous.

Acŏn'ion. (Ἀκόνιον, a little grinding stone.) *Pharm.* Name of a medicine for the eyes, consisting of very finely levigated powder.

Aconi'te. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Aconitum napellus.*

Acŏnītīna, *æ*, f. (*Acŏnītum*, wolfsbane.) *Chem., M. Med.* Term for the poisonous principle of the plant *Aconitum napellus:* aconi'tin. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *aconitine*, f. Germ. syn. *Akonitin*, f.

Acŏnītum, *i*, n. (Corr. Ἀκόντιον, a dart, because used by barbarous nations to poison their arrows with.) The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the *Aconitum napellus;* (L.) the *Aconiti folium* and *Aconiti radix;* (D.) the *A. napellus, radix;* (U.S.A.) the *Aconiti folia* and *Aconiti radix;* the monkshood plant; also called wolfsbane. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Ranunculaceæ.* See *Cammorum, Canicida, Consiligo, Cynoctonum.* Fr. anal. *aconit*, m. Germ. anal. *Akonitum*, n.; syn. *Eisenhut*, m.; *Sturmhut*, m.

Acŏnītum Anthŏra. *Bot.* Name of a species which is poisonous like the others. See *Anthora.*

Acŏnītum Lycoc'tŏnum. *Bot.* Name of a species having the same poisonous qualities as the *Aconitum napellus.* See *Lycoctonum.*

Acŏnītum Năpel'lus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant aconite; monk's-hood, or wolf's-bane. See *Lycoctonum.* Fr. anal. *aconit napèl.* Germ. syn. *Napell*, f.; *blauer Sturmhut.*

Acŏnītum Neŏmontānum. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species very slightly different from the *A. napellus.*

Acŏpa. See *Bromion.*

Acŏpis, *is*, f. (Ἀ priv.; *κόπος*, weariness.) *Mineral.* Name of a stone anciently supposed to be good against weariness.

Acŏpon. } (Ἀ priv.; *κόπος*, weariness.)
Acŏpum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἄκοπον, for any medicine against weariness, according to Galen, vii. *de C.M. per gen. c.* 11.

Acŏpos, *i*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; *κόπος*, weariness.) *Bot.* Name of a plant formerly supposed to drive

off or prevent weariness, believed to be the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or buck-bean.

A'cor, *ōris*, m. (*Acer*, sharp.) *Pathol.* Term for sourness, acidity, or acrimony, as in the stomach from indigestion. Fr. syn. *Acidité*, f. Germ. syn. *Säure*, f.

Acŏria, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; κορέω, to satiate.) *Pathol.* Another term, as usually rendered, for *Bulimia*, or voracious appetite. Fr. anal. *acorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unersättlichkeit*, f.

NOTE.—Castellus derides this explanation as most absurd, contending that the term was used by Hippocrates to signify that eating, short of satiety, and diligence and alacrity in labour, are, or shew, the sound exercise of health: and he seems right, for the *a* of the etymon simply denotes *diminution*, and this modifies the word, so that it merely means good appetite and digestion.

Acŏrītes, *æ*, m. (Ἄκορον, the plant Acorus.) *Med.* Ancient name for a wine impregnated by the qualities of the *Acorus*, liquorice, etc.

Acŏrum, *i*, n. } (Ἄκορον, the sweet-smelling
Acŏrus, *i*, m. } flag.) The former pharmacopœial name (L.1836) for the plant *Acorus calamus*, or sweet flag. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Aroideæ.* See *Diacorum.* Fr. anal. *acore*, m.

Acŏrus Călămus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the sweet-scented flag; also called *A. Asiaticus*, and *A. Verus.* See *Calamus Aromaticus; Clava rugosa, Diringa, Typha aromatica.* Fr. anal. *acore vrai*, m. Germ. syn. *Kalmus*, m.

Acŏrus Adultĕrīnus. *Bot.* A name for the *Iris pseudacorus.*

Acŏrus Asiātĭcus. *M. Med.* Another name for the *Acorus calamus.*

Acŏrus Pălus'tris. *Bot.* Another name for the *Iris pseudacorus*, or *I. palustris.*

Acŏrus Vērus. *M. Med.* Another name for the *Acorus calamus.*

A'cos. (Ἄκος, from ἀκέομαι, to cure.) *Med.* An old term for a medicine, or a cure; a healing. See *Acesis.*

Acos'mia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; κοσμέω, to adorn.) A disturbed state of things. *Med.* Gr. anal. ἀκοσμία, applied by Galen *in prænot. Hipp.* iii. 7, to irregularity in the critical days of fever, as κόσμος signified their regularity; also applied to baldness, because it destroys the ornament of the hair, κόσμος signifying adornment, as well as order or regularity.

Acŏtўlēdŏneus, *a, um.* } (*Acŏtўlēdon*, a plant
Acŏtўlēdŏnus, *a, um.* } having no seed-lobe.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the *acotyledones;* having no cotyledon or seed-lobe: acotyledon'eous; acotyle'donous. See *Cotyledon.* Fr. syn. *acotylédon*, or *acotylédone*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Samenlappen; samenlappenlos*, adj.

NOTE.—The antepenult, and penult syllables of these two words is short, consistently with the Greek root, κοτυληδόνος, the genitive case of κοτυληδών.

Acŏtўlēdon, *ōnis*, f. ('A, priv.; κοτυληδών, όνος, a seed-lobe.) *Bot.* Term for a plant having no seed-lobe: without a cotyledon; applied to a division (*Acotyledones*, nom. pl.) of the Juss. system. See *Note, Cotyledon.* Fr. anal. *acotylédon*, or *acotylédone*, m. Germ. syn. *ohne samenlappen.*

Acou'meter. (Ἀκούω, to hear; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name given to an instrument for estimating the power or extent of the sense of hearing. *Acoumetrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *acoumètre*, m.

Acous'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἄκουσμα, the thing which is heard; from ἀκούω, to hear.) *Pathol.* Term for a species of depraved hearing, in which sounds are imagined as if they were really heard.

Acous'tic. (Ἀκουστὴς a hearer; terminal -ικὸς.) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the ear, as the organ of hearing, or to sound, or the sense of hearing. *Med., Pharm.* Anciently applied to remedies (*acoustica medicamenta,*) for deafness. *Acoustĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* 6. *t.* 6. Fr. syn. *Acoustique*, adj. Germ. syn. *akustisch*, adj.

Acous'tic Duct. *Anat.* Another term for the *Meatus auditorius.*

Acous'tic Nerve. *Anat.* A name for the auditory nerve, or *Partio mollis* of the seventh pair.

Acous'tics. (Ἀκούω, to hear.) *Nat. Philos.* A term for the doctrine of the theory and principles of sound. *Acoustica, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *acoustique*, m. Germ. anal. *Akustik*, f.

Acquis'itiveness. (*Acquīro*, to obtain.) *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty common to man and the lower animals (its organ at the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone,) producing the tendency to acquire property, and the desire to possess in general, without reference to the uses to which the objects may be applied.

Acræ'palos. } (Ἀκραίπαλος, from ἀ priv.;
Acræ'pălus, *a, um.* } κραιπάλη, drunken or gluttonous excess.) Having power to correct the effects of excess in eating or drinking, according to Dioscorides, i. 25.

Acræ'pălum. (Same as in *Acræpalos.*) *Med., Pharm.* Old name applied to a medicine to correct the effects of excess in eating or drinking. Nom. sing. n. of *Acræpalus.*

Acrai. (*Arab.*) *Pathol.* A word denoting a certain degree of irritation of the genital system of either sex; held to be a species of *Satyriasis*, according to Avicenna, iii. 21, *tr.* i. *c.* 5, and 6.

Acralea. Same derivation and meaning as *Acrea*, which see.

Acrānia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; κρανίον, the cranium.) *Physiol.* Term for that species of defective developement consisting in the partial or total absence of the cranium. Fr. anal. *cranie*, f.

Acrāsia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; κρᾶσις, a due mixture.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀκρασια, used by Hippocrates, *de Humor.* iii. 110, for incontinence, or intemperance in food, drink, or any other thing; excess; also applied to weakness, or inability to move; or to want of tone, and so like *Acrateia.*

Acrătei'a, *æ*, f. } ('A, priv.; κράτος, strength.)
Acrătĭa, *æ*, f. } A term, Gr. anal. ἀκράτεια, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. prænot.* 477.; *Aph.* v. 16, for debility, impotence, or inefficiency. See *Acrasia.* Fr. syn. *acratie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kraftlosigkeit*, f.; *Ohnmacht*, f.

Acrătis'ma, *ătos*, n. } (Ἀκρατίζω, to breakfast,
Acrătis'mus, *i*, m. } from ἄκρατος, pure; because the breakfast of the ancient Greeks consisted of bread soaked in pure, or unmixed wine.) Old term for the breakfast of

the ancient Greeks, according to Langius, i. *ep.* 55. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Acrātŏmĕli, *ītos*, n. (Ἄκρατον, pure wine; μέλι, honey.) *Med.*. A name for wine mixed with honey.

Acrātos. } ('A, priv.; κεράω, to mix.) *Med.*
Acrātus, *a, um.* } Without mixture; unmixed; formerly applied to the secretions and excretions. A contracted form of *Aceratos.*

A'cre. (Ἄκρη, top; for ἄκρα, the summit, or top of anything.) *Anat.* An old term for the end or extremityof the nose. Quincy.

A'crea. (Ἄκρεα, nom. pl. n. of ἄκρος, extreme.) *Anat.* A term formerly used for the extreme parts and points of the body, as the arms, legs, ears, nose, &c.; also termed *Acralea.* See *Acre, Acrocolia, Acroteria, Acron.*

A'crid. (*Acer*, sharp, tart.) *Chem.* Applied to any substance which tastes hot, sharp, or acrimonious. *Acris, is, e.* Fr. syn. *acre*, adj. Germ. syn. *beissend*, adj.; *scharf*, adj.

A'crifŏlium, *i.* n. (*Acris*, acrid or sharp; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Name for a plant, from the acrimony of its leaves, supposed to be the *Lotus;* also applied to any plant with a prickly leaf.

A'crimony. (*Acris*, acrid.) *Chem.* A sharp, acrid, corrosive quality, biting to the tongue. *Acrĭmōnia, æ*, f. See *Acor.* Fr. syn. *acreté*, f. Germ. syn. *Scharfe*, f.

A'cris, *is*, or *ios*, f. (Ἄκρις, the top of a mountain.) The top or summit of any object. *Anat.* Applied, Gr. anal. ἄκρις, by Hippocrates i. *de Artic.* 63, to the prominence of a bone. *Zöol.* Also used, ἀκρὶς, for *Locusta.*

A'cris, *is, e.* (*Aceo*, to be sharp or sour.) *Chem.* Sharp, sour, hot to the taste: a'crid. See *Acrid.*

Acrĭsia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; κρίσις, a judgment.) *Pathol.* A term, Gr. anal. ἀκρίσια, used for a state of disease in which either there is no crisis, and no judgment or opinion can be formed; or in which there is a bad crisis, Galen, *c.* ii. *in l.* i. *Epid. t.* 46. Fr. anal. *Acrisie*, f.

Acrĭtos. } ('A, priv.; κριτὸς, judged.) Un-
Acrĭtus, *a, um.* } judged; inconsiderable: acritical. *Pathol.* Gr. anal. ἄκριτος, applied by Hippocrates, *Epid.* i. *s.* 1, *t.* 36, to a disease having no regular crisis, or to a symptom which does not indicate such. Fr. anal. *acritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *unkritisch*, adj.

Acrĭvi'ŏla, *æ*, f. (*Acer*, or *Acris*, sharp; *viŏla*, a violet.) *Bot.* A former name for the *Nasturtium Indicum*, or Indian cress. See *Tropæolum Majus.*

Acroāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ακροάομαι, to hear.) *Med.* Gr. anal. ἀκροάσις, applied to the act of hearing, by Hippocrates, *Coac. prænot.* ix. 25; also, recitation; acroa'sis. Fr. syn. *audition*, f. Germ. syn. *Gehör*, n.

Acrŏbys'tia, *æ*, f. (Ἄκρος, extreme; βύω, to cover; because it covers the glans or extreme part of the penis.) *Anat.* A term for the prepuce.

Acrŏcheir. (Ἄκρος, extreme; χεὶρ, the hand.) *Anat.* The Gr. anal. ἀκρόχειρ, used by Hippocrates and Galen, appears to mean specially *Manus*, the hand, or extreme hand, or that part of the arm from the forearm, or *Radius* and *Ulna*, to the points of the fingers, and so is distinct from χεὶρ, which has a double acceptation,—1. All that proceeds from the *Scapula*, divided into *Brachium*, or *Humerus*, *Cubitus*, or *Ulna* and *Radius*, and extreme hand. 2. The extreme hand itself. Fr. anal. *acrochir*, m. Germ. syn. *Hand*, f.

NOTE.—Gorræus states, in reference to Ἀκρόχειρ, "*dicitur ab Hippocrate totum id quod à cubito ad extremam usque digitorum aciem est*," which Hooper translates, "Gorræus says it signifies the arm, from *the elbow* to the ends of the fingers." It is to be remembered, however, that *cubitus*, besides signifying the elbow, was used by anatomists for the *ulna*, or cubit, so that *à cubito* indicates the interpretation given in the text, which agrees with that of Castellus.

Acrŏcheirēsis, *is*, f. } (Ἄκρος, extreme; χεὶρ,
Acrŏcheiris'mus, *i*, m. } the hand; terminal -ισμὸς.) Names, Gr. anal. ἀκροχείρησις, ἀκροχειρισμὸς, for a kind of exercise mentioned by Hippocrates, *de Diæt. l.* 2, xlii. 17, engaged in by the ancients, in which the hands alone were held by. See *Diss. div.* ii, *s.* vi, *t.* 7.

Acrŏchor'don, *ŏnis*, f. (Ἄκρος, extreme; χορδὴ, a string.) *Pathol.* Term for a small wart, having a narrow base or pedicle. See *Note, Cotyledon.* Fr. anal. *achrochordon*, f. Germ. syn. *Hangewarze*, f.

Acrŏchōris'mus, *i*, m. (Ἄκρος, extreme; χορίξω, to separate; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Med.* Term for a kind of festive saltation or dance celebrated by the Greeks, and referred to among the proper exercises of the body, the legs, hands, and arms. See *Diss. Div.* ii, *s.* vi, *t.* 7.

Acrŏcōlia, *æ*, f. (Ἄκρος, extreme; κῶλον, a member or limb.) A former term for the extremity of members of animals, and the food prepared from them, as the ears, feet, &c.; also applied to the internal parts of animals, familiarly called *giblets.* See *Acrea.*

Acrocordon. See *Acrochordon.*

Ac'rogen. *Bot.* A term for an *acrogenous* plant, being an unnecessary mutilation of the adjective into a noun.

Acro'genous. (Ἄκρος, extreme, highest; γεννάω, to generate.) *Bot.* Growing from their tops or highest points; applied to plants, (*Acrogenæ*, nom. pl. f.) whose growth progresses from their external points, and whose increase is in length mainly. *Acrŏgĕnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *acrogène*, adj.

Acrŏlēnion, *i*, n. (Ἄκρος, extreme; ὠλένη the ulna.) *Anat.* Another name used by C. Hoffmannus, *ad Gal. de U. P. n.* 94, for the olecranon.

Acrŏmānia, *æ*, f. (Ἄκρος, extreme; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* A term for confirmed, or incurable madness: aroma'nia.

Acrŏmiālis, *is, e.* (*Acrōmium*, the acromion.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the acromion: acro'mial. Fr. anal. *acromial*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Akromion gehörig.*

Acro'mion. (Ἄκρον, the top, or extremity; ὦμος, the shoulder.) *Anat.* Name given to the projecting process of the *Scapula*, or shoulder-blade. *Acrōmium, ii*, n. See *Epomis.* Fr. anal. *acromion*, m. Germ. syn. *Akromion*, n.; *Schulterhöhe*, f.

Acromphăl'ion. }
Acromphăl'ium, *ii*, n. }
Acrom'phălon. } (Ἄκρος, extreme; ὀμφαλὸς, the umbilicus, or navel.) *Anat., Obstet.*
Acrom'phălum, *i*, n. } Name for the centre of

the umbilicus, or navel, to which the cord is attached in the fetus. Fr. anal. *acromphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Spitze des Nabels.*

A'cron. (Ἄκρων, an extremity of a member.) *Anat.* A former term for the extreme part of a limb. See *Acrea*, *Acrocolia*, *Acroteria.*

Acrōnia, *æ*, f. (Ἄκρων, an extremity of a member or limb.) *Surg.* A term for amputation of the extreme part of a limb, as a finger, toe, &c. See *Acroteriasmus.*

Acrŏpăthos. } (Ἄκρος, extreme; πάθος,
Acrŏpăthus, *a, um.* } disease.) *Pathol.* Applied to disease which affects some high or extreme part of the body, or of an organ. Gr. anal. ἀκρόπαθος, applied by Hippocrates, *l. de Superfœt.* xiv. 10, to such an affection of the orifice of the uterus.

Acrŏphўton, *i*, n. (Ἄκρος, supreme; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Tussilago farfara*, or coltsfoot plant.

Acrŏpos'thia, *æ*, f. (Ἄκρος, extreme; πόσθη, the prepuce.) *Anat.* Name, Gr. anal. ἀκροποσθία, or ἀκροποσθίη, for the extremity of the prepuce, or that portion removed in the operation of circumcision, according to Hippocrates, *Aph.* vi. 19; *Coac. præsnot.* iii. 504.

Acropsīlon. } (Ἄκρος, extreme; ψιλὸς,
Acropsīlum, *i*, n. } naked.) *Anat.* Name, Gr. anal. ἀκρόψιλον, given to the extremity of the *glans penis*, by Hippocrates, *l.* iv. *Epid.* xx. 6, when uncovered by the prepuce.

A'cros. (Ἄκρος.) *Med., Pharm.* A word properly signifying at the head or top, but used also, according to Hippocrates, *Aph.* iii. 18, for the state of the body, when arrived at the height of well-being; it also means *the best*, and is applied thus to ointments, &c.; according to Dioscorides, i. 66.

Acrŏsăpēs. (Ἄκρος, on the top; σήπω, to make putrid.) *Physiol.* A term applied to food, and properly meaning that it is easily digestible: Gr. anal. ἀκροσαπὴς, used by Hippocrates, *l. de Alim.* ix., for that which had become putrescent on the surface, and was therefore supposed to be more easily assimilable.

Acros'pēlos. (Ἄκρον, the apex; πελὸς, for πελλὸς, black; from the dark colour of its ears, or tops.) *Bot.* A Greek name for the *Bromus Dioscoridis*, or wild oat-grass. Gorræus.

Acrospīra, *æ*, f. (Ἄκρος, extreme; σπεῖρα, a spiral object.) *Bot.* A term for the *plumula* of barley, developed by germination: an a'crospire.

Acrōtēria. (Ἄκρος, extreme.) *Anat.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀκρωτήρια, for the extremities of the body, as the head, the hands, and feet, according to Hippocrates, *Aph.* vii. 1, and 26. Nom. pl. of *Acroterion*, or *um, i*, n. See *Acrea.*

Acrōtērias'mus, *i*, m. (Ἀκρωτηριάζω, to amputate an extremity.) *Surg.* Term for amputation of extreme parts of the body, or an extremity, as the hand, or foot, according to Aquapendente *in Oper. Chirurg*, and Hildanus, in *Tract. de Gangræna.* See *Acronia*, *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Acrŏthўmion, *ii*, n. (Ἄκρος, on the top; θυμὸς, thyme.) *Pathol., Surg.* A name for a kind of wart formerly described as hard, rough, narrow at the base, and broad at the top, which resembled the flower of thyme, and which easily split and bled. Fr. anal. *acrothymion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kegelförmiges, rauhes, blutendes Würzchen.*

Acrŏtĭca. *Pathol.* See *Acroticus.*

Acrŏtĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἄκρος, extreme; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol.* Belonging to, or affecting the external surface; applied to an Order (*Acrotica*, nom. pl. n.) of the Cl. *Eccritica*, in Good's classification; acrot'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Acrŏtis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἀ, priv.; κρότος, the pulse, terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med.* A term for a defect of the pulse: a'crotism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Actæ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἀκταία, the elder tree.) *Bot.* The name given by the Greeks to the elder tree; also called *Acte.* See *Sambucus Nigra.* Also a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Ranunculaceæ.*

Actæ'a Christŏphŏrĭana. } *Bot.* The systematic
Actæ'a Spīcāta. } names of the herb christopher, which grows in mountainous forests in most parts of Europe; it is very acrid, its root is cathartic, and its berries are poisonous.

Actæ'a Răcēmō'sa. *Bot.* The systematic name of the black snake-root, or rich-weed; its root is astringent, and a decoction of it is used as a gargle; called also *Christophoriana Americana*, and *Cimicifuga racemosa.*

Ac'te, *is*, f. (Ἀκτὴ, the elder tree.) *Bot.* Another Greek name for the *Sambucus nigra*, or elder tree. See *Actæa.*

Actīne. (Ἀκτὶς, *ίνος*, a ray; from its radiated ramifications.) *Bot.* A name for the plant *Bunium bulbocastanum*, or earth-nut.

Actīnŏbŏlis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἀκτὶν, a ray; βάλλω, to throw out; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Physiol.* A term anciently applied to the instantaneous flow of the animal spirits by which volition is communicated to the different organs, according to Willis, *An. Brut. Part.* i. 15.

Ac'tion. (*Ago*, to do.) *Physiol.* The exercise of an active power; a faculty, or function of the body. *Actio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *action*, f. Germ. syn. *Bewegung*, f.; *Wirkung*, f.

Ac'tive. (*Ago*, to do, or perform.) *Med.* Acting with energy; applied to treatment of the sick, coming under this character. *Pharm., Surg.* Applied similarly to certain medicines, and to surgical remedies. *Actīvus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *actif*, adj.; Germ. syn. *hitsig*, adj.; *kraftig*, adj.

Ac'tual Cau'tery. *Surg.* Term for a red-hot iron, or other substance, or fire, used as a cautery, because having an immediate power inherent in it, in distinction from caustic substances which are termed potential cauteries; also called *Ignis actualis.* Fr. anal. *cautère actuel.* Germ. syn. *das glühendes Eisen; Brenneisen*, n.

Acūleātus, *a, um.* (*Acūleus*, a prickle.) *Bot., Physiol.* Having prickles, or sharp points; prickly: acul'eate: acul'eated. Fr. syn. *épineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornig*, adj.

Acūleus, *i*, m. (*Acus*, a needle.) *Bot.* A prickle or sharp body arising from the bark or epidermis of any part of a plant, and which may be peeled off with the bark. Fr. syn. *épine*, f. Germ. syn. *Dorn*, f.

Acūmĭnātus, *a, um* (*Acūmen*, a point.) *Bot.*

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Pointed; ending in a point; tapered; tapering: acum'inate: acum'inated; applied to leaves, leaf-stalks, etc. Fr. anal. *acuminé*, adj. Germ. syn. *langgespitzt*, part. adj.

Acupunc'ture. (*Acus*, a needle; *pungo*, to prick.) *Surg.* Term for a small puncture made with a needle in some part affected with pain. *Acūpunctūra, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *acuponcture*, f. Germ. syn. *Nadelpunkirung.* f.; *Nadelstechen*, n.

Acureb. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Vitrum*, or glass. Ruland, and Johnson.

A'cus, *ĕris*, n. (*Acus*, a needle; from its sharp points.) The refuse after winnowing corn; chaff. Fr. syn. *paille*, m.; *paillette*, f. Germ. syn. *Spreublättchen*, n.

A'cus, *ûs*, f. (Ἀκίς, a point.) A needle, bodkin, or pin. Fr. syn. *aiguille*, f. Germ. syn. *Nadel*, f.; *Nähnadel*, f.

A'cus Cannŭlāta. *Surg.* Name for a trochar: a can'nulated needle. See *Acus Triquetra.*

A'cus Interpunctōria. *Surg.* Term for a couching needle.

A'cus Moschāta. *Bot.* A name for the *Geranium moschatum*, or musk geranium.

A'cus Ophthal'mĭca. *Surg.* Another term for a couching needle: an opthal'mic needle.

Acus'to. *Chem.* Old term, the same as *Nitrum.* Ruland, and Johnson.

A'cus Triquet'ra. *Surg.* A name for a trochar: a three-cornered needle. See *Acus Cannulata.*

Acūtangŭlāris, *is, e,* } (*Acūtus*, sharp; *angŭ-*
Acūtangŭlātus, *a, um.* } *lus*, a corner.) *Bot.* Having sharp angles, corners, or edges; sharp-cornered: acutan'gular: acutan'gulate. Fr. anal. *acutangle*, adj.; *acutangulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *spitzwinkelig*, adj.; *scharfeckig*, adj.; *scharfkantig*, adj.

Acu'te. (*Acuo*, to point.) *Bot.* Ending in a point. *Pathol.* Sharp and pungent; applied to diseases which have violent symptoms, are attended with danger, and terminate within a few days. *Acūtus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *aigu*, adj. Germ. syn. *heftig*, adj.; *hitzig*, adj.; *scharf*, adj.; *spitzig*, adj.

Acūtĕnācŭlum, *i*, n. (*Acus*, a needle; *tĕnācŭlum*, a handle.) *Surg.* Name of a handle for a needle, to make it pass through more quickly when stitching a wound; also called *Porte-aiguille.*

Acy'ănoblep'sia, *æ*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; *κύανος*, blue; *βλέπω*, to look upon.) *Pathol.* Term for a defect of the vision, by which the colour of blue cannot be distinguished; acy'anoblep'sy.

Acyēsis, *is*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; *κύησις*, pregnancy.) *Physiol.* A term in Vogel's *Nosology*, for sterility in women.

Ad. prep. (Contr. *Apud*, to or at.) *Med.* A prefix introduced into various compound terms, and used as a distinct word in expressions of frequent occurrence; it has numerous significations, but the most generally used are *to*, and *at.*

Ad Pond'us Om'nium. *Med.* To the weight of the whole; as much as the whole; a term used in prescriptions to indicate the proportion of some particular ingredient.

Ad Dēlī'quium. *Med.* To fainting; an expression used in directions for venesection being performed, when the blood is to be allowed to flow till *syncope* is induced.

Ad Lĭbĭtum. *Med.* At will or pleasure, according to discretion; a phrase used in prescriptions.

Adaca. *Bot.* A name for the *Sphæranthus Indicus.*

-Adæ. *Nat. Hist.* A terminal of similar application and derivation to *-Idæ.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii.

Adæmŏnia, *æ*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; *δαίμων*, fortune, or its vicissitudes.) *Med.* A term for restless thought, great mental uneasiness, or anxiety.

Adal. A Paracelsian term for that part of plants on which their medicinal virtues depend; mentioned *in Fragment. de re herbar. l.* i. § *Incarnativ.*

Adali. *Bot.* Name of a Malabar plant, used as an antidote to the bite of the *Cobra di capello.*

Adam's Apple. *Anat.* A whimsical term applied to a portion of the larynx. See *Pomum Adami.* Fr. anal. *pomme d'Adam.* Germ. syn. *der Adams Apfel.*

Adam's Needle. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Yucca gloriosa.*

Adaman'tine. (Ἀδάμας, from *ἀ*, neg.; *δαμάω*, to subdue; because not easily broken.) *Mineral.* Having the hardness, or brightness of the diamond. *Adămantīnus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *adamantin*, adj.; *de diamant; semblable au diamant.* Germ. syn. *demanten*, adj.

Adămas, *antis*, f. (Ἀ, neg.; *δαμάω*, to subdue; from its hardness and durability.) *Mineral.* The diamond, or adamant. Fr. syn. *diamant*, m. Germ. syn. *Diamant*, m.

Adămĭca Ter'ra. A name applied to several kinds of bole, or clay of a red colour; from an Eastern tradition that Adam was formed of red earth.

Adămīta, *æ*, f. (*Adămas*, adamant.) *Med., Pathol.* Term employed by Paracelsus, *l.* i. *de Tart. tract.* i. *c.* 1, for a very hard white calculus; properly, a vesical calculus.

Adămītum, *i*, n. (*Adămas*, adamant.) *Med., Pathol.* A term used by Paracelsus *l.* i. *in Fragment.* for the disease *Lithiasis*, or for the calculous diathesis.

Adansōnia, *æ*, f. (In honour of *Adanson*, who first described it.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Monadelphia.* Monkey's bread.

Adansōnia Dĭgĭtāta. *Bot.* The Ethiopian sour gourd, or monkey's bread, growing chiefly on the west coast of Africa; a mucilage obtained from the bark, the fresh fruit, and a decoction of the dried leaves, are used as remedies against the epidemic fevers of the country of its growth. See *Baobab, Lalo.*

Adar'ca, *ae*, f. }
Adar'ce, *es*, f. }
Adar'ces, *æ*, f. } (Ἀ, priv.; *δέρκω*, to see; because it hides the substance of the plant on which it grows.) *Med.* Names for a
Adar'cion, *i*, n. } lax and porous saline formation,
Adar'cos, *i*, m } like bastard sponge, found incrusting the reeds and grass in marshy grounds of Galatia, formerly esteemed for cleansing the skin in leprosy, tetter, etc. Quincy.

Adarigo. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old term for orpiment. Ruland, and Johnson. See *Auripigmentum.*

Adarnech. (Arab.) *Chem.* Another term for orpiment. Ruland, and Johnson. See *Auripigmentum.*

Adartĭcŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Ad*, to; *artĭcŭlo*, to join.) *Anat.* A term in all respects synonymous with *Arthrodia*: adarticula'tion.

Addĕphăg'ia, *æ*, f. } ('Αδην, or, 'Αδδην, abund-
Adĕphăg'ia, *æ*, f. } antly; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Pathol.* Term for a voracious appetite, or the disease *Bulimia.*

Ad'der. (Anglo-Sax. *Næddre*, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Another common name for the *Vipera*, or poisonous species of the *Reptilia.* Fr. syn. *couleuvre*, f. Germ. syn. *Natter*, f.

Adder's Tongue. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ophioglossum spicatum.* Fr. syn. *ophioglosse vulgaire.* Germ. syn. *Natterzunge*, f.

Addĭtāmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Addo*, to adjoin.) An addition. *Anat.* Term for a small suture sometimes found added to the lambdoid, or, erroneously, lambdoidal, and squamous sutures: an addit'ament. See *Os Incæ.*

Addūcens, *tis.* Part. (*Addūco*, to bring to, or lead to.) *Anat.* Leading, or bringing together: addu'cent. Fr. syn. *adducteur*, adj. Germ. syn. *anziehend*, part. adj.

Adduc'tion. (*Addūco*, to lead, or bring to.) *Anat.* Term for that movement by which one part of the body, as a limb, or finger, is led, or brought to another, or to the mesial line. *Adduc'tio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Paragoge.* Fr. anal. *adduction*, f. Germ. syn. *Anziechen*, n.; *Anziehung*, f.

Adduc'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Addūco*, to lead, or bring to.) *Anat.* A leader to, applied to certain muscles that perform or assist in performing adduction. See *Antithenar.* Fr. anal. *adducteur*, m. Germ. syn. *Anzieher*, m.

Adec. (Arab.) Old term for *Lac acetosum.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Adech. (Arab.) *Physiol.* A Paracelsian term for the vital spirit of man, and internal author of the intrinsic operations and functions, *l.* ii. *Chirurg. magnæ*, c. 13.

Adec'tos. ('Αδηκτος, from ἀ, priv.; δάκνω, to bite.) *Med., Pharm.* An old name for a medicine which can remove the uneasy sensation caused by the stimulus of acrimonious medicines.

Adelodagam. *Bot.* Name for a bitter plant used in Malabar, against asthma, catarrh, and gout.

Adel'pheus, *a, um.* ('Αδελφὸς, a brother, or relation.) *Med., Pathol.* Related; cognate; formerly applied to diseases (*adelphea*, nom. pl. n.) which have an affinity to each other: adel'pheous.

Adēmōnia. *Pathol.* See *Adæmonia.*

A'den, *ĕnis*, m. ('Αδην, a gland.) *Anat.* A gland. *Pathol.* A bubo. Fr. syn. *glande*, f. Germ. syn. *Drüse*, f.

Adĕnal'gia, *ae*, f. ('Αδην, a gland; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Term for pain in a gland: adenal'gy. Fr. anal. *adénalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Drüsenschmerz*, m.

Adĕnemphrax'is, *is*, f. ('Αδην, a gland; ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct.) *Pathol.* Term for glandular obstruction. Fr. anal. *adénemphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *Drüsenverstopfung*, f.

Adēnia, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Adēnia Vĕnēnāta. *Bot.* The sytematic name of a strongly poisonous plant of Arabia.

Aden'iform. ('Αδην, a gland; *forma*, resemblance.) *Anat., Med.* Formed like a gland; glandiform; of the shape of a gland. *Adĕnĭformis*, *is*, *e.* See *Adenoid, Glandiform.*

Adēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Αδην, a gland; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a gland; bubo: adeni'tis. Fr. anal. *adénite*, f. Germ. syn. *Drüsentzündung*, f.

Adĕno-. ('Αδην, a gland.) *Med.* This word occurring as a prefix in many compound terms, denotes relation to, or connection with, the glands.

Adenog'raphy. ('Αδην, a gland; γράφω, to write.) Term for a treatise or dissertation on the glandular system: *Adĕnogrăphia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *adénographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Drüsen.*

Ad'enoid. ('Αδην, a gland; terminal *-ĭdes.*) *Med., Physiol.* Resembling a gland; adeniform; gland-like; glandular. *Adĕnoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *adenoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *drüsenförmig*, adj.

Adĕnoīdēs, adj. *Anat., Physiol.* This term was anciently applied as an epithet of the prostate gland. See *Adenoid.*

Adenol'ogy. ('Αδην, a gland; λόγος, a discourse.) Term for the doctrine which treats of the glandular system. *Adĕnŏlŏgia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *adénologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Drüsenlehre*, f.

Adĕnŏmēnin'geus, *a, um.* ('Αδην, a gland; μήνιγξ, a membrane.) *Pathol.* A name given by Pinel, to the mucous or pituitous fever, (*Febris adenomeningea*) because the membranes and follicular glands of the intestines were held to be the chief seat of the complaint. Fr. anal. *adenoméningée*, adj.

Adĕnoncōsis, *is*, f. ('Αδην, a gland; ὀγκόω, to make bulky.) *Pathol.* An old term for the swelling of a gland: adenonco'sis. Fr. anal. *adénoncose*, f. Germ. syn. *Drüsengeschwulst*, f.

Adĕnŏneurōsus, *a, um.* ('Αδην, a gland; νεῦρον, a nerve; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Pathol.* A term applied by Pinel, to the plague (*Febris adenoneurosa*) because the disease is situated in the nerves and lymphatic glands of the axilla and groin: adenoneu'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *adenonerveuse*, adj.

Adĕnŏphăryngītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Αδην, a gland; φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx: adenopharyngi'tis. Fr. anal. *adénopharyngite*, f.

Adĕnophthal'mia, *æ*, f. ('Αδην, a gland; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the Meibomian glands: adenophthal'my. Fr. anal. *adénophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augendrüsenentzündung*, f.

Adĕnosclērōsis, *is*, f. ('Αδην, a gland; σκληρόω, to harden.) *Pathol.* A hardened gland; a term applied to a hard indolent swelling of a gland, not of a scirrhous character: adenosclero'sis. Fr. anal. *adénosclérose*, f. Germ. syn. *Verhärtung der Drüsen.*

Adĕnōsus, *a, um.* ('Αδενώδης, from ἀδην, a gland; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat., Med.* Having many glands; full of glands; glandulous: ad'enose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *plein des glandes.*

Ad'eps, *ĭpis*, m. and f. (A, from; *daps*, a feast; as if *a dapibus*, from feasting; being usually the product of good living.) The pharma-

copœial name (L. and U. S. A.) of prepared hog's lard; the *Adeps suillus* (D.); the *Axungia* (E.) or axunge: the fat of the *Sus scrofa*, free from saline matter. *M. Med.* The white, or yellowish, concrete, oily substance in the cellular membrane of animals, having scarcely any smell or taste; fat. See *Axungia*, *Sevum*, *Stais*, *Stear.* Fr. syn. *graisse*, f. Germ. syn. *Fett*, n.

Ad'eps Hūmānus. *Anat.* Human fat. See *Liquamumia.*

Ad'eps Ovil'lus. *M. Med.* The fat of the sheep; mutton suet.

Ad'eps Suil'lus. *M. Med.* The fat of swine; lard; hog's lard; also termed *Axungia porcina*, and *Saim.* See *Arvina*, *Lardum.*

Adep'ta Philŏsŏphia. See *Adeptus.*

Adep'ta Mĕdĭcina. See *Adeptus.*

Adep'tus, *a, um.* (*Adīpiscor*, to obtain or come by a thing.) Having gotten, or obtained; applied by Paracelsus, Helmontius, etc., to that kind of philosophy which aimed at the transmutation of metals, and the discovery of a universal remedy, styled *Adepta philosophia*, its professors being called adepts. *Med.* Formerly applied to a branch of medicine which professed to treat diseases caused by the influence of the stars and planets, and was called *Adepta medicina.*

Adhatōda. (A Zeylanic term for the expelling of a dead fetus, according to Turton.) *Bot.* See *Justicia Adhatoda.*

Adhe'sion. (*Adhæreo*, to stick to.) The act of two bodies sticking or cleaving to each other. *Chem.* Term for that property by which certain bodies attract others; or for the power by which their particles adhere to each other. *Surg.* One of the terminations of inflammation. *Adhæsio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *adhésion*, f. Germ. syn. *Anhängung*, f.; *Arxlebung*, f.

Adhe'sive. (*Adhæreo*, to stick to.) Having the property of adhesion; capable of sticking to, or adhering. *Adhæsīvus, a, um.* See *Glutinous* and *Viscosus.* Fr. anal. *adhésif*, adj. Germ. anal. *adhäsive*, adj. *verwachsend*, adj.

Adhe'sive Inflamma'tion. *Surg.* Term for the process by which incised wounds sometimes heal; their sides being brought into exact contact, are united without any suppuration, constituting what is termed,—union by the first intention. Fr. anal. *inflammation adhésive.* Germ. syn. *verwachsende Entzündung*, f.

Adhe'sive Plaster. *Pharm.* Common name for the *Emplastrum resinæ*, or *Emplastrum lithargyri cum resinâ. Emplastrum adhæsīvum.* Fr. anal. *emplatre adhésif.* Germ. syn. *harzigtes Bleipflaster.*

Adhes'iveness. (*Adhaereo*, to stick to.) The power or quality of sticking or adhering to. *Phrenol.* A faculty common to man and the lower animals (its organ on each side of Concentrativeness, higher up than Philoprogenitiveness, and just above the lambdoidal, more properly lambdoid, suture,) producing the instinctive tendency to attach one's self to surrounding objects, animate and inanimate, and also, the love of society.

Adian'tum, *ii*, m. (Ἀδίαντον, from ἀ, priv.; διαίνω, to moisten with water; because its leaves are not easily wetted.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Filices.* Juss. *Polypodiaceæ.* The plant maiden-hair. Fr. anal. *adiante*, f. Germ. syn. *Frauenhaar*, n.

Adian'tum Æthiŏpĭcum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the species of maiden-hair, found at the Cape of Good Hope, and used as astringent and aromatic.

Adian'tum Căpil'lus Vĕnĕris. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant maiden-hair; called also *Adiantum verum, Adiantum vulgare, Capillus Veneris*, and *Filicula.*

Adian'tum Cănăden'se. } *Bot.* Systematic names
Adian'tum Pĕdātum. } for the Canadian maiden-hair.

Adian'tum Vērum. } *Bot.* Other systematic
Adian'tum Vulgāre. } names for the plant *Adiantum capillus Veneris.*

Adiapneus'tia, *æ*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; διαπνέω, to perspire.) *Pathol.* Gr. anal. ἀδιαπνευστία, used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* xi. 10, for the absence, obstruction, or diminution of perspiration; held by the ancients to be the cause of fevers. Fr. anal. *adiapneustie*, f. Germ. syn. *unterbrochene Hautausdünnstung*, f.

Adiăphŏrēsis, *is*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; διαφορέω, to digest.) *Med.* A term for deficient cutaneous perspiration: adiaphore'sis. See *Adiapneustia.* Fr. anal. *adiaphorèse*, f.

Adiăphŏrus, *a, um.* (Ἀ, priv.; διαφορέω, to differ.) *Chem., Med., Pharm.* A former term applied synonymously with *neutral*, to medicines which did neither good nor harm; also to neutral salts: adiaph'orous.

Adiaptōtos. (Ἀ, priv.; διαπίπτω, to perish or decay.) *Med., Pharm.* A term, Gr. anal. ἀδιάπτωτος, formerly applied to an electuary composed of stone parsley, henbane, etc., according to Galen, *de C. M. sec. loc.* ix. 4, and which was supposed efficacious against all inflammations. Gorræus.

Adiarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; διαῤῥέω, to flow through.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀδιάῤῥοια, used by Erotianus, *in Onomastic. Hipp.* for a suppression of the natural secretions: adiarrhœ'a.

A'dib. (Arab.) *Zoöl.* An old name for an animal, the liver of which was recommended by Avicenna, iii. *fen.* 14, *tr.* i. *c.* 18, *fin.* in all cases of weakness of that organ of a patient; believed to be the *Lupus*, or wolf.

A'dibat. (Arab. *Adib.*) *Chem.* A former name for mercury. Ruland, and Johnson.

A'dice. (Ἀδικέω, to hurt.) *Bot.* An old term for the nettle. Quincy. See *Urtica.*

Ad'ipocere. (*Adeps*, fat; *cēra*, wax.) *Chem.* Term for a peculiar substance like fat, or spermaceti, formed by the spontaneous conversion of animal matter, in certain conditions; also called Grave-wax. *Adĭpŏcēra, æ*, f. See *Gras des cadavres.* Fr. anal. *adipocire*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettwachs*, n.

Ad'ipose. (*Adeps*, fat; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature, of fat; full of fat; fatty. *Adĭpōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. s. iv. Fr. anal. *adipeux*, adj.; *grasseux*, adj. Germ. syn. *fett*, adj.; *fettig*, adj.

Ad'ipose Arteries. *Anat.* A name for the

branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries, because they supply the fat round the kidneys.

Ad'ipose Mem'brane. } *Anat.* Terms for cellu-
Ad'ipose Tis'sue. } lar membrane with fat collected in its cells. See *Panniculus Adiposus.*

Adip'sia, *æ*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; δίψα, thirst.) Want, or absence of thirst; a genus of the Order *Dysorexiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology. Fr. anal. *adipsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Durstlosigkeit*, f.; *Durstmangel*, m.

Adip'son. (Ἀ, priv.; δίψα, thirst.) *Med., Pharm.* A term, Gr. anal. ἄδιψον, for a drink or julep which allayed thirst, described by Galen, viii., *de C. M. sec. loc.* 3.

Adip'sos. } (Ἄδιψος, from ἀ, priv.; δίψα,
Adip'sus, *a, um.* } thirst.) *Med.* Allaying, or quenching thirst; applied to medicines and fruits which so act: adip'sous; applied (*Adipsos,*) as a name for liquorice; also the fruit of the Egyptian palm-tree.

Ad'jective. (*Adjĭcio*, to set, add, or put to.) *Chem.* Applied to those colouring matters which have but a slight attraction for cloth, and which therefore require to be fixed through the medium of a mordant. *Adjectīvus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *adjectif*, adj.

Adjŭtōrium, *ii*, n. (*Adjŭvo*, to assist.) *Anat.* An old term for the *Humerus* or *Brachium*, the whole arm being raised and moved by its means, according to Joh. Anglicus, *Ros. Angl. p.* 1060, *c. de dislocatione adjutorii. Med., Pharm.* Also applied to a medicament used externally, in aid of internal remedies, to the part affected.

Adjŭvans, *tis*, part. (*Adjŭvo*, to assist.) *Med.* Assisting other remedies: ad'juvant. Fr. anal. *adjuvant*, adj.

Admisurab. (Arab.) *Chem.* A term for *Terra*, or earth.

Admix'ture. (*Admisceo*, to blend together.) *Med., Pharm.* The mixing, or blending together of one substance with another. *Admistūra, æ*, f.

Adnāta, Tŭnĭca. *Anat.* See *Tunica Adnata.*

Adnātus, *a, um.* (*Agnascor*, or *adnascor*, to grow to.) *Bot.* Closely connected; grown together: ad'nate. Fr. syn. *adné*, adj.; *adossé*, adj. Germ. syn. *angewachsen*, part. adj.; *angelehnt*, part. adj.

Adoc. (Arab.) An old term for milk. Ruland.

Adŏlescen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Adŏlesco*, to grow.) *Physiol.* Term for the period between puberty and full developement; youth: adoles'cence, reckoned from the age of 14 to 25 in males, and from 12 to 21 in females. Fr. anal. *adolescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Jünglingsalter*, n.

Adol'ia. *Bot.* A Malabar plant, the leaves of which, boiled in oil of sesamum, assist in forming a liniment used by the natives with the purpose of facilitating parturition.

Adōnis, *ĭdis*, m. (Ἄδωνις, the beautiful youth whom, at his death, Venus turned into the flower named after him.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Polygynia.* The plant pheasant's-eye, or bird's-eye.

Adōnis Ver'na. } *Bot.* The systematic
Adōnis Appennīna. } names of two plants, the roots of which were held to possess emmenagogue powers.

Adop'ter. (*Adopto*, to choose one for a son.) *Chem.* Name for a vessel placed between a retort and a receiver. *Adoptātor, ōris*, m.

A'dor, *ōris*, m.; or *ōris*, n. (Formerly *edor*, from *edo*, to eat.) *Bot.* A kind of wheat anciently used in sacrifice; also, a coarse kind of corn, and maize or Indian wheat.

A'dos. (Ἄδος, satiety.) An old term for water in which red-hot iron had been cooled, quenched, or satiated. Ruland, and Johnson.

Adoscula'tion. (*Ad*, towards or near; *oscŭlor*, to kiss.) *Physiol., Zoöl.* A term for only the external contact of the genital organs of the opposite sexes, which occurs in the act of impregnation in many birds and fishes, instead of insertion of that of the male. *Adoscŭlātio, ōnis*, f.

Adpres'sus, *a, um* (*Ad*, to; *prĕmo*, to press.) See *Appressus.*

Adrachne. See *Andrachne.*

Adragan'thin. (Supposed Ἄδρὸς, thick; contr. *trăgăcantha.*) *M. Med.* A name given to a mucilage forming the chief constituent of gum tragacanth; also called *Berasin*, and *Prunin. Adrăganthīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *adraganthine*, f. Germ. syn. *Traganthstoff*, m.

Adram. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old term for *Sal gemmæ*, or fossil salt.

Adrărhīza. (Ἀδρὰ, fem. of ἄδρὸς, thick; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the root of the plant *Aristolochia.* Quincy.

Adrōbōlon. } (Ἄδρὸς, large; βῶλος, a mass.)
Adrōbōlum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* A name for the Indian gum-resin *Bdellium*, which is brought in larger pieces than the Arabian species.

Adsamar. (Arab.) *Physiol.* A term for the urine. Ruland, and Johnson.

Adsellāre. (*Adsello*, to go to stool.) An ancient name for a disburthening of the belly, or a daily excretion from the bowels, according to Keuchenius, *in not. ad Sammonic*, p. 197.

Adstantes. See *Astantes.*

Adstric'tion. See *Astriction.*

Adul't. (*Adŏlesco*, to grow, or as if *ad altum*, to a lusty or high condition.) *Bot., Physiol.* Applied to animals which have arrived at maturity; but also sometimes applied to plants. *Adul'tus, a, um*, part. Fr. anal. *adulte*, adj. Germ. syn. *erwachsen*, adj.

Adultera'tion. (*Adultĕro*, to counterfeit.) *Chem., Pharm.* Term for the mixing or corrupting of pure ingredients with others resembling them, but of inferior value. *Adultĕrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *adultération*, f. Germ. syn. *Verfälschung*, f.

Adultĕrīnus, *a, um.* (*Adultĕro*, to counterfeit.) False; counterfeited; forged; bastard. See *Acorus Adulterinus.*

Adus'tion. (*Adūro*, to scorch or roast.) *Med.* A term formerly employed as a synonyme of cauterisation, meaning the application of the actual cautery to any part of the body. *Adus'tio, ōnis*, f. See *Ambustio.* Fr. anal. *adustion*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbrennung*, f.

Adus'tus, *a, um.* (*Adūro*, to burn.) Burnt; scorched; parched: adus't. *Med.* Applied formerly to the fluids of the body, when the serum of the blood was supposed to be dissipated by too great heat in the constitution.

Fr. anal. *aduste*, adj. Germ. syn. *verbrannt*, part. adj.

Adventi'tious. (*Advĕnio*, to come to.) *Med.* Applied to that which is accidental or acquired, in opposition to what is natural or hereditary. *Adventĭtius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *adventice*, adj.; *adventif*, adj. Germ. syn. *zufällig*, adj.

Adversifŏlius, *a, um.* (*Adversus*, against; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves opposite, or against each other on the same stem: adversifol'iate; adversifol'iated.

Adver'sus, *a, um.* (*Adverto*, to turn to another place.) *Bot.* Opposing, or opposite; against: adverse. Fr. anal. *adverse*, adj. Germ. syn. *entgegengesetzt*, part. adj.; *seitwärtsgebogen*, part. adj.

A'dy. Name of a tree which grows in the island of St. Thomas, the juice of which ferments into wine. The stone of the fruit contains a kernel, which yields a yellow oil, hardened by cold, and used as butter. The kernels are given, thrice or four times a day, as a restorative; also called *Palma ady*. See *Abanga*, *Cariosse*, *Caryoces*.

Adўnăm'ia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; δύναμις, power.) *Pathol.* A term for the loss, want, or deficiency of vital power or strength: adyn'amy. Fr. anal. *adynamie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kraftmangel*, m.; *Schwäche*, f.

Adynam'ic. (*Adўnămia*, loss of power or strength.) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the state of *Adynamia*, or adynamy; deficient in vital power or strength. *Adўnămĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *adynamique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwach*, adj.

Adўnămĭcus, *a, um.* (*Adynămia*, loss of strength.) See *Adynamic.*

Adўn'ămon. } (Pl. n. of 'Αδύναμος, de-
Adўn'ămum (Vīnum). } ficient in strength, from ἀ, priv.; δύναμις, strength or power.) *Med.* Applied to a kind of factitious wine made by boiling down must with water; or by mixing new white wine with water; given to the sick to whom pure wine was likely to be injurious. Neut. of *Adўnămus, a, um.*

Ædœītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Αἰδοῖα, the parts of generation; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the *pudenda;* edei'tis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *ædoite*, f.

Ædœŏdўn'ia, *æ*, f. (Αἰδοῖα, the *pudenda*, or parts of generation; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Term for pain in the genital organs, from whatever cause: edeod'yny. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Ædœogrăphia, *æ*, f (Αἰδοῖα, the *pudenda*, or parts of generation; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* Term for the description of the parts of generation; edeog'raphy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *ædoiographie*, f.

Ædœŏlŏgia, *æ*, f. (Αἰδοῖα, the *pudenda*, or parts of generation; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on the parts of generation, their structure, and functions: edeol'ogy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *ædoiologie*, f.

Ædœŏpsŏphia, *æ, f.* } (Αἰδοῖα, the *pudenda*, or
Ædopsŏphia, *æ, f.* } parts of generation; ψοφέω, to make a noise or report.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the sound caused by the escape of wind from the womb *per vaginam*, or from the bladder *per urethram* in females: ede'opsophy: ed'opsophy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *ædoiopsophie*, f.; *ædopsophie*, f.

Ædœŏtŏmia, *æ*, f. (Αἰδοῖα, the *pudenda*, or parts of generation; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med.* Term for the anatomy or dissection of the parts of generation: edeot'omy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *ædoiotomie*, f.

Ægag'rŏpĭlus, *i*, n. (Αἴγαγρος, the wild goat; πῖλος, a pile or heap of hair.) Term, Gr. anal. Αἰγραγροπῖλος, for a concretion found in the stomach of goats, deer, cows, etc. composed of hair collected on the tongue of the animal in licking itself, and swallowed; formerly also called bezoar, because similarly found within the bodies of animals, and believed to have the same virtues as the medicinal bezoars; described by Geo. Hieronymus Velschius *in Dissert. de ægagropilis.* Fr. anal. *ægagropile*, or *égagropile*, m. Germ. syn. *Gemsenkugel*, m.; *Gemskugel*, f.

Ægei'ros. *Bot.* An old term for the *Populus nigra*, or black poplar.

Æ'ger, *gra, grum.* ('Αεργὴς, doing no work; from ἀ, priv.; ἔργον, a work.) Sick; faint; feeble; weak; unwell. Fr. syn. *malade*, adj. Germ. syn. *krank*, adj.

Æ'gias. (Αἰγὶς, a goat skin, also a defence for the breast, or a shield which was made of goat skin; because the opacity seems like a cover or shield before the pupil.) *Pathol.* Name for a white speck on the cornea causing an obstruction of sight, according to Hippocrates, *Coac. prænot.* ii. 218; also called *Ægis.*

NOTE.—Hooper, or his editor, applauds Kühn for deriving this word not from "αιγις, the skin of a goat," but "from αιγις, a shield," but these are the same word which bears both significations, as above stated.

Ægĭd'ion. } (*Ægis*, a speck, or partial opa-
Ægĭd'ium, *ii*, n. } city of the cornea.) *Med., Pharm.* A name formerly applied to a collyrium, probably considered efficacious for the affection from which its name is drawn; decribed by Aëtius. Gorræus. See *Ægoprosopon.*

Ægĭlops, *ōpis*, m. (Αἴξ, a goat; ὤψ, the eye; because goats were supposed especially subject to it.) *Pathol., Surg.* A term for a sore, or sinuous ulcer under the inner angle of the eye, from its resemblance to the *larmier* or infra-orbital glandular sac of goats; now considered to be only a stage of the *fistula lachrymalis.* See *Garab.* Fr. anal. *ægilops*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenwinkelgeschwür*, n.; *Geisauge*, n.; *Thranensackgeschwür*, n.

Ægĭnetia. *Bot.* Name for a species of *Orobanche*, used in Malabar as masticatory.

Ægīrīnon. } (Αἴγειρος, the poplar.) *Med.,*
Ægīrīnum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* A name, Gr. anal. αἰγειρίνον, for a kind of ointment made with the fruit of the poplar tree, described by Paulus Ægineta, Adams's transl. iii. *p.* 592.

Æ'gis, *ĭdis*, or *ĭdos*, f. (Αἰγὶς, the shield or breast-plate of Jove, also a goat's skin.) *Pathol.* Another name for the affection of the eye called *Ægias*, which see.

Ægŏcĕras, *ătis*, n. (Αἴξ, a goat; κέρας, a horn; because the pods are like a goat's horns.)

Bot. A name for the plant *Trigonella fœnugrœcum*, or fenugreek.

Ægŏlēthron. (Αἴξ, a goat; ὄλεθρος, destruction; because believed to be poisonous to the goat.) *Bot.* Old name for a plant supposed to be the *Chamærhododendron*, or *Azalea pontica*; by some to be the *Ranunculus flammula*, by others the *Lathræa squamaria*.

Ægōnia, *æ*, f. (Dim. or cont. *Ægŏphōnia*, egophony.) *Med.* A term proposed for a minor degree of egophony, or a resonance of voice intermediate between well-marked bronchophony and egophony: ego'ny.

Ægŏnўchon. } (Αἴξ, a goat; ὄνυξ, a hoof,
Ægŏnўchum, *i*, n. } from the hardness of its seed.) *Bot.* An old name for the plant *Lithospermum officinale*.

Ægŏphōnia, *ăe*, f. (Αἴξ, a goat; φωνή, the voice.) *Med.* A term in auscultation, denoting a strong resonance of the voice, sharp, somewhat argentine, jerking and tremulous, like that of the kid; owing to the natural resonance of the voice in the bronchial tubes being rendered more distinct by the compression of the pulmonary texture, and by its transmission through the medium of a thin and mobile layer of fluid: egoph'ony. Fr. anal. *égophonie*, f. Germ. syn. *meckernde Stimme*.

Ægŏpŏdium, *i*, n. (Αἴξ, a goat; πούς, a foot; from its likeness to a goat's foot.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Goatweed.

Ægŏpŏdium Pŏdāgrāria. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant goatweed, or goutweed: it is sedative, and was formerly esteemed in cases of gout and piles.

Ægoprŏsōpon. (Αἴξ, a goat; πρόσωπον, a face; because goats are subject to diseases of the eyes; or some such reason not very apparent.) *Med., Pharm.* An old name for a collyrium, according to Gorræus; synonymous with *Ægidion*.

Ægyp'tia Muscāta. *Bot.* Another name for the plant *Hibiscus abelmoschus*: Egyptian musk.

Ægyp'tia Ulcĕra. *Pathol.* Egyptian ulcers, an old term used by Aretæus for ulcers of the fauces and tonsils, which were described as common in Egypt and Syria, thus—Αἰγυπτία καὶ Συρίακα ἕλκεα.

Ægypti'ăcum Unguen'tum. *Med.* Name given to several corrosive, or detergent unguents; the simple *Ægyptiacum*, however, improperly called an unguent, is composed of verdigris, honey, and vinegar, boiled together to a proper consistence. See *Ægyption*.

Ægypti'ăcus, *a, um.* } (Αἰγύπτιος, Egyptian.)
Ægyp'tius, *a, um.* } Of or belonging to Egypt; Egyp'tic: Egyp'tian.

Ægyp'tion. } (Αἰγύπτιος, Egyptian.) *Pharm.*
Ægyp'tium, *ii*, n. } Old epithet of a white oily ointment (Αἰγύπτιον μύρον), prepared from leaves and aromatic substances; also called *Mendesium*; also applied to the *Ægyptiacum unguentum simplex*; also a term for lint or thread.

Ægyp'tius Pes'sus. *Pharm.* The Egyptian pessary; a term for an unguent in form of a pessary, composed of honey, butter, turpentine, saffron, oil of roses or lilies, and sometimes a little verdigris.

Aëichry'son. (Ἀεί, always; χρυσός, gold.) *Bot.* A name for the plant *Sempervivum*, from its yellow colour.

Aëipăthĭa, *æ*, f. (Ἀειπάθεια, from ἀεί, always; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* Term for an unyielding or inveterate disease.

Aëithăles. (Ἀειθαλής, evergreen, from ἀεί, always; θάλλω, to be green.) *Bot.* A name for the *Sempervivum tectorum*, or houseleek.

Aëizōon. (Ἀεί, always; ζωός, alive.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Sempervivum tectorum*, or house-leek.

Æōn, *ōnis*, m. (Αἰών, as if ἀεί, always; ὤν, being, or existing.) *Physiol.* The age of man from birth till death; life; also, the spinal marrow, Gr. anal. αἰῶνα, according to Hippocrates, vii., *Epid.* lii. 8.

Æŏnēsis, *is*, f. (Αἰόνησις, from αἰονάω, to sprinkle.) *Med.* Term for a sprinkling or washing of the whole body: eone'sis, according to Hippocrates *de Humid. usu*, i. 8; Erotianus *in Onomastic. Hipp.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Æōnion. (Αἰώνιος, eternal.) Another name for the *Sempervivum tectorum*, or house-leek.

Æōra, *æ*, f. (Αἰωρέω, to raise into the air.) *Med.* Term for a species of gestation; swinging. Fr. syn. *brandillement*, f.

Æquālis, *is, e.* (*Æquo*, to make equal or level.) *Bot., Pharm.* Of the same dimensions or proportions: equal. Fr. syn. *égal*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleich*, adj.; *gleichförmig*, adj.; *verhaltnissmässig*, adj.

Æquātor, *ōris*, m. *Astron., Geog.* See *Equator*.

Æque, adv. (*Æquus*, alike or equal.) Justly; alike: equally. Fr. syn. *également*.

Æquĭnoctiālis, *is, e. Astron., Geog.* See *Equinoctial*.

Æquĭnoc'tium, *ii*, n. *Astron., Geog.* See *Equinox*.

Æquĭval'vis, *is, e.* (*Æquus*, equal; *valvæ*, folding doors.) *Bot.* Having equal valves: e'quivalved or e'quivalve; applied to a dehiscent pericarp when its valves are nearly of the same size. Fr. anal. *équivalve*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichklappig*, adj.; *gleichschalig*, adj.

Aër, *ĕris*, m. (Ἀήρ, the atmosphere.) *Nat. Philos.* The atmosphere or natural air which we breathe; atmospheric air. See *Juno*. Fr. anal. *air*, m. Germ. syn. *Luft*, f.

Aër Fix'us. *Chem.* Fixed air; a term for carbonic acid gas.

Aërated. (*Aër*, the air.) *Chem.* Applied to liquids that are impregnated with tartaric acid, which was called fixed air. *Aëratus, a, um.*

Æreŏlum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* A term synonymous
Ære'ŏlus, *i*, m. } with *Chalcus*.

Aër'eus, *a, um.* (*Aër*, the air.) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to the air: aër'ial. Fr. anal. *aérien*, adj. Germ. syn. *luftig*, adj.

Aër'ial A'cid. *Chem.* Another term for carbonic acid.

Aë'rial Plants. *Bot.* Applied to certain plants which after a time can live by absorption from the atmosphere, without requiring their roots to be fixed to any place, as the *Flos aëris*, etc.

Aërĭfer, *a, um.* (*Aër*, the air; *fĕro*, to carry.) Air-bringing or carrying: aërif'erous. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to the air-passages, as the wind-pipe, bronchi, etc. Fr. anal. *aérifère.* Germ. syn. *luftführend*, part. adj.; *lufttragend*, part. adj.

Aërifica'tion. (*Aër*, the air; *făcio*, to make.) *Chem.* Term for the converting of a body into gas. *Aërĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *aérification*, f.; *gazéification*, f.

Aëriform. (*Aër*, the air; *forma*, form or shape.) *Chem.* Having the form of air or gas; gaseous. *Aëriformis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *aériforme*, adj.; *gazéiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *luftartig*, adj.; *luftformig*, adj.

Aërītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἀήρ, the air, or sky; from its blue colour.) *Bot.* A Greek name for a plant supposed to be the *Anagallis arvensis*, or red pimpernel, by Hooper; the blue pimpernel, according to Turton. *Mineral.* The jasper stone.

Aërodynam'ic. (Ἀήρ, the air; δύναμις, power. *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to the force or power of the air. *Aërŏdynămĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *aérodynamique*, adj.

Aërodynam'ics. *Nat. Philos.* (Same as in the preceding term.) A term for the doctrine of the air and its properties while in motion. *Aërŏdynămĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *aérodynamique*, f. Germ. syn. *Aërodynamik*, f.; *Luftkraftlehre*, f.

Aërŏlītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Ἀήρ, the air or atmosphere; λίθος, a stone.) *Nat. Philos.* A term for certain meteoric stones which fall from the heavens: an aërolite: an aërolith; also termed a *Meteorolite.* See *Brontolith.* Fr. anal. *aérolithe*, f. Germ. anal. *Aërolith*, m.; *Himmelstein*, f.; *Luftstein*, m.; *Meteormasse*, m.; *Meteorstein*, m.

NOTE.—Classical authorities are at variance as to the genitive of words of this character and termination; the two modes of their declension, occasionally to be met with, are therefore given.

Aërolite. } See *Aërolites.*
Aërolith. }

Aërol'ogy. (Ἀήρ, the atmosphere; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a treatise, dissertation, or consideration of the nature and properties of air. *Aërŏlŏgia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *aérologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Aërologie*, f.

Aërŏmĕli, *ĭtos*, n. (Ἀήρ, the air; μέλι, honey.) Name for a substance formed on the leaves and boughs of trees, which was believed to fall like dew from the atmosphere; anciently called δροσομέλι; also termed *Mel ăereum, Mel roscidum*, or honey-dew; it is the same as manna; used by Aldrovandus, *de Insect.* i. 2, and Keuchenius, *not. ad Sammonic. p.* 147.

Aërom'eter. (Ἀήρ, air; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases. *Aërŏmetrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *Aéromètre*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftdichtigkeitsmesser*, m.

Aërom'etry. (Ἀήρ, the air; μετρέω, to measure.) *Physiol.* That branch which treats of the physical properties of atmospheric air, their nature and history. *Aërŏmet'ria, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *aérométrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftmesskunst*, f.; *Luftmessungskunde*, f.

Aërŏphŏb'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἀήρ, the air; φόβος, fear.) *Pathol.* A fear, or dread of any current of air, because in hydrophobia and some other diseases of which this is a symptom, it is apt to induce a paroxysm: aërophoby. Fr. anal. *aérophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftscheu*, f.

Aërostat'ic. (Ἀήρ, the air, or atmosphere; στατική, the science of weights; from ἵστημι, to weigh.) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to the science of the weight of air, or *Aërostatics. Aërostătĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *aérostatique*, adj.

Aërostat'ics. (Same etyma as in preceding term.) *Nat. Philos.* A term for the doctrine of air, its specific gravity and properties while in a state of rest. *Aërostătĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *aérostatique*, f.

Aërosta'tion. (*Aër*, the air; *sto*, to stand.) *Nat. Philos.* A faulty term for the raising and supporting of heavy bodies in the air, by the buoyancy of heated air, or light gases received into a spherical bag called a balloon. *Aërostātio, ōnis*, f.

Ærōsus, *a, um.* (*Æs*, brass or copper; terminal *-ōsus*;) *Chem.* Of the nature of copper; coppery: e'rose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. and *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. syn. *cuivreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *kupferhaltig*, adj.; *kupfericht*, adj.

Ærūca, *æ*, f. (Believed to be corrupted from *ærugo*, with which it is in all respects synonymous.) See *Ærugo.*

Ærūgĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Ærūgo*, the rust of copper; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to copper-rust, or verdigris: having, or full of verdigris; eru'ginous. *Nat. Philos.* A bluish green colour like verdigris, or the leaves of some pine trees. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. and *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *ærugineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *kupfergrün*, adj.

Ærūgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Æs*, brass or copper; contr. *æris rūbīgo*, the rust of brass or copper.) *Chem.* The rust of a metal, but especially that of copper. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) of the impure diacetate of copper; (D.) the *Acetas cupri*, or verdigris. See *Ios. Symar, Viride æris, Yomo, Yos, Yn, Zaidir, Zimex, Zingar, Ziniar, Zymar, Zynar, Zynser.* Fr. syn. *vert de gris.* Germ. syn. *Grünspan*, m.

Ærūgo Æ'ris. *Chem.* The rust, or impure subacetate of copper; verdigris. See *Ærugo.*

Ærūgo Præpărāta. *Chem.* Prepared verdigris, or that obtained in a purer state by a more careful process.

Ærum'na, *æ*, f. (Αἴρω, to assail, or ἄϊρομαν, to lift or carry; this word anciently meant a forked or crooked staff, which travellers used to carry their packs upon.) *Med.* A term for weariness or unhappiness, conjoined with fatigue, or suffering.

Æs, *æris*, n. (Αὔω, to resound; from its sonorous quality when struck, and in a proper form.) *Chem.* The metal brass, a combination of copper and zinc. See *Æsecavum, Alcone, Chalcos, Noas, Nochat.* Fr. syn. *airain.* Germ. syn. *Erz*, n.

Æs Us'tum. *Chem.* Name of an old preparation of brass, or copper with sulphur and salt, or also alumen: burnt brass. See *Aycophos, Azimar, Rasaheti.*

Æs'chos. A term, Gr. anal. αἶσχος, for deformity of the body generally, or of any member, used by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* i. 64.

Æschrŏmȳthĕsis, *is*, f. (*Αἰσχρὸς*, base; *μῦθος*, speech.) *Pathol.* A term, Gr. syn. used by Hippocrates, iii. *Epid. ægr.* xi. *post stat. pest.* and iv. vii. 8, for the obscene language uttered by the delirious, particularly in puerperal mania, and phrenitis.

Æschȳnŏmĕne, *es*, f. (*Αἰσχύνομαι*, to be ashamed.) *Bot.* A name for the *Mimosa*, or sensitive plant, because it shrinks from the touch as if it were ashamed.

Æscŭlĭcus, *a, um.* Chem. See *Eseulic.*

Æs'culin. (*Æscŭlus*, the horse-chesnut.) *Chem.* Term for an alcaline principle discovered in the horse-chesnut. *Æscŭlīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *æsculine*, or *esculine*, f.

Æs'cŭlus, *i*, m. (*Esca*, food.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Heptandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Hippocastaneæ.*

Æs'cŭlus Hippŏcastănum. *Bot.* The sytematic name of the horse-chesnut tree; also called *Castanea equina.*

Æsĕcāvum. *Chem.* An old term for brass. Hooper.

Æst'as, *ātis*, f. (*Æstus*, sultry heat.) Summer; hot scorching weather. Fr. syn. *été*, m. Germ. syn. *Sommer*, m.

Æstātes. (Nom. pl. of *Æstas*, summer.) Heat-spots; freckles; sun-burnings; Pliny, xxviii. 12. See *Ephelis.*

Æsthēsis, *eos*, f. (*Αἴσθησις*, from *αἰσθάνομαι*, to feel.) *Physiol.* Term for feeling or sensibility; also for sense or sensation; esthe'sis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *æsthésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefühl*, n.; *Gefühlsvermögen*, n.

Æsthētērium. (*Αἰσθάνομαι*, to feel or perceive.) *Anat.* An old term for the *Sensorium.* Fr. anal. *æsthétère*, m. Germ. syn. *der Hauptsitz der Empfindung.*

Æsthētĭca, *æ*, f. (*Αἰσθάνομαι*, to feel, hear, judge, or understand.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the understanding, or judgment; also of sensation or sensibility: esthet'ics. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Æsthētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Αἰσθητικὸς*, from *αἰσθάνομαι*, to understand.) *Physiol.* Belonging, or relating to, the understanding, or mental perception; applied to an Order (*Æsthetica*, nom. pl. n.) of the Cl. *Neurotica* in Dr. Good's arrangement: esthet'ic. See *Æsthetica.*

Æstīvālis, *is, e.* (*Æstas*, the summer.) Of or belonging to the summer season: esti'val. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *estival*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Sommer gehörig; sommerlich*, adj.

Æstīvātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Æstīvo*, to retire to a place for the summer season.) *Bot.* Term for the state in which the different parts of the flower are folded in the bud; prefloration: estiva'tion. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *estivation*, f.

Æstuārium, *ii*, n. (*Æstas*, the summer.) *Med.* Name given to a stove for applying dry heat to all parts of the body at once; also a vapour-bath: an es'tuary. *Surg.* Old name of an instrument for conveying heat to any particular part of the body, in which the *Longurius*, in a red-hot state, was placed.

Æs'tus, *ûs*, m. (As if *Ustus*, from *uro*, to burn.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Heat, as well natural heat in an intense degree, as that which is the effect of inflammatory disease. See *Ardor, Calor.* Fr. syn. *ardeur*, f.; *chaleur*, f. Germ. syn. *brennende Hitze*, f.; *Hitze*, f; *Wärme*, f.

Æs'tus Vŏlātĭcus. *Pathol.* A flitting or inconstant heat; applied to the sudden flushing of the face; also to the *Strophulus volaticus*, or wild-fire rash of children.

Æ'tas, *ātis*, f. (Cont. *Ævitas*, from *ævum*, an age or term of life.) *Physiol.* The natural life-time; age. Fr. syn. *age*, m. Germ. syn. *Alter*, n.

Æ'tas Crĕpĭta. *Physiol.* Decrepid age, which was reckoned by the ancients from the 60th year and upwards, ending in death.

Æ'tas Vīrīlis. *Physiol.* Virile age, or manhood, which was reckoned from the 35th to the 50th year.

Æthăles. See *Aëithales.*

Aëtheŏgămius, *a, um.* (*Ἀήθης, ἀήθεος*, unaccustomed or unusual; *γάμος*, marriage.) *Bot.* A term intended to supplant *Cryptogamius*, and applied (*Ætheogamia*, nom. pl. n.) to the *Cryptogamia*, admitting that the presence of the sexes is certain in many of the plants forming that class, though doubt as to others cannot be entirely removed: etheogam'ious. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v., and *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *æthéogamie*, m.

Æ'ther, *ĕris*, m. (*Αἰθὴρ*, air.) *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* A term for a volatile liquor obtained by distillation from alcohol and a concentrated acid: e'ther. The pharmacopœial name (L.) for ether prepared from alcohol, by the aid of sulphuric acid; (D. E.) the *Æther sulphuricus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *éther*, m. Germ. anal. *äther*, m.

Æ'ther Nitrōsus. *M. Med.* A former pharmacopœial name (D.) for an ether obtained by distilling equal weights of alcohol and concentrated nitric acid: ni'trous e'ther.

Æ'ther Rectĭfĭcātus. *M. Med.* Term for sulphuric ether which has been freed from the small portion of alcohol and sulphurous acid which it always contains, by the process of rectification: rec'tified e'ther.

Æ'ther Sulphŭrĭcus. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E. and D.) of an ether obtained from a mixture of rectified spirit and sulphuric acid: sulphu'ric e'ther; also called *Æther vitriolicus; Naptha vitrioli.* Fr. syn. *éther sulfurique ou vitriolique.* Germ. syn. *Schwefeläther.*

Æ'ther Vitrĭŏlĭcus. *M. Med.* Another name for Sulphuric ether. See *Æther Rectificatus*, and *Æther Sulphuricus.*

Æthĕr'ea Her'ba. *Bot.* A name for the eryngo, because it is of a sky-blue colour.

Æther'eal. See *Ethereal.*

Æthĕr'eus, *a, um.* } (*Æther*, the substance
Æthĕr'ius, *a, um.* } ether.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature of *Æther*, or ether: ether'eal; ether'ial. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. syn. *étheré*, adj. Germ. syn. *ätherisch*, adj.

Æthĕrĭzātio, *onis*, f. See *Etherisation.*

Æth'iops, *ŏpis*, m. (*Αἰθίοψ*, an Ethiope, or native of Ethiopia, a region of Africa; or the son of Vulcan, from *αἴθω*, to burn, in reference to the dark complexion of Ethiopians,

or in the latter, as if blackened or charred by burning.) *Chem.* A name anciently given to several black powders, because of their colour: eth'iops. See *Dis. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *éthiops*, m.

Æth'iops Anĭmālis. *Chem.* Term for the powder formed by burning various animals to a cinder, as the hedgehog, sparrow, mole, etc.: animal eth'iops.

Æth'iops Antimŏniālis. *Pharm.* Term for a preparation composed of one part of quicksilver to two of sulphuret of antimony, still used by some in skin affections.

Æth'iops Aurīpigmentālis. *Pharm.* An old preparation of quicksilver with sulphuret of arsenic.

Æth'iops Jōviālis. *Pharm.* An old preparation of tin, quicksilver, and sulphur, rubbed together.

Æth'iops Martiālis. *Chem., Pharm.* Term for the black deutoxide of iron, used formerly as a tonic: martial eth'iops.

Æth'iops Mineralis. *Chem.* Name for a preparation composed of bisulphuret of mercury with sulphur: the *Hydrargyri sulphuretum cum sulphure* of the pharmacopœias (L. D.); also called *Æthiops narcoticus:* mineral eth'iops. See *Apyron.*

Æth'iops Narcŏticus. *Chem. Pharm.* Another name for the *Æthiops mineralis.*

Æth'iops Per Se. *Chem., Pharm.* Term for the *Hydrargyri oxidum*, or protoxide of mercury, because formed by merely triturating mercury for a long time while exposed to the air: eth'iops by itself.

Æth'iops Vĕgĕtābilis. *Pharm.* Term for a black powder, formed by incinerating the *Fucus vesiculosus* in a covered crucible; it contains iodine, and was employed in glandular diseases: vegetable eth'iops.

Æthmoïdes. *Anat.* An incorrect spelling for *Ethmoides*, which see.

Æth'na. (*Αἴθω*, burning.) *Nat. Philos.* A term for subterraneous, invisible, sulphureous fire, which calcines rocks in the earth: the fiery meteors emitted from burning mountains are called *Æthnici.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Æthnĭci. *Nat. Philos.* See *Æthna.*

Æthŏlices. (*Αἴθω*, to burn.) Term for burning pustules on the skin; considered to be *furunculi*, or boils, by some.

Æthom'ma. (*Αἴθος*, burning or shining; *ὄμμα*, a sight or spectacle.) *Pathol.* An old term for the appearance of flashes of light before the eyes, being a symptom in certain diseases.

Æthūsa, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.*

Æthūsa Cȳnāpium. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant much resembling parsley; fool's parsley.

Æthūsa Me'um. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant *Meum*, or baldmoney. See *Athamanta meum, Meum athamanticum, Meu, Spignel, Fœniculum Alpinum.*

Æ'thyle. See *Ethyle.*

Ætiŏlŏgia, *æ*, f. (*Αἰτία*, a cause; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the causes of disease. See *Causa.* Fr. anal. *étiologie*, f. Germ. anal. *ätiologie*, f.

Aëtioi Phlĕbes. (*Ἀετὸς*, an eagle; *φλέψ, εβός*, a vein.) *Anat.* Eagle veins, a term for the veins of the temple.

Aëtītes, *æ*, m. (*Ἀετὸς*, an eagle; because believed to be carried by the eagle to her nest to assist in the hatching of her eggs.) *Mineral.* Name for a stone, hollow and containing another substance within it; the former, or shell, of clay-iron stone; the latter, or nucleus, of variable composition: the eagle-stone. See *Gemonis, Note Aërolites.*

Ætŏ'cion. } *Bot., M. Med.* Names for the
Ætŏ'lion. } *Daphne mezereum*, or widow-wail.

Ætŏnȳchum, *i*, n. (*Ἀετὸς*, an eagle; *ὄνυξ*, a claw.) *Bot.* Another name for the plant *Lithospermum officinale.* See *Ægonychon.*

Affec'tion. (*Afficio*, to disturb.) *Pathol.* A term nearly synonymous with disease, as inflammatory, nervous, or rheumatic affection, etc. *Affectio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *affection*, f. Germ. syn. *Krankheit*, f.

Affĕnĭcum. *Physiol.* An ancient term for the *Anima*, or soul. Ruland, and Johnson.

Afferens, *tis*, part. (*Affĕro*, to bring to.) *Anat.* Bringing to; applied to the lymphatic vessels, (*Vasa afferentia*, nom. pl. n.) because they bring their contents to the system: aff'erent. Fr. anal. *afférent*, adj.

Affidra. (*Arab.*) *Chem.* An ancient name for *Cerussa*, or white lead. Ruland, and Johnson.

Affin'ity. (*Affīnis*, neighbouring.) *Chem.* A term nearly synonymous with attraction. *Affinitas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *affinité*, f. Germ. syn. *Verwandtschaft*, f.

Affin'ity of Aggrega'tion. *Chem.* Term for a force by which two substances of the same kind tend to combine and form an aggregate, without their chemical properties being at all changed; attraction; cohesion.

Affin'ity, Chem'ical. *Chem.* This term expresses that peculiar property which different species of matter have to unite with each other, or with portions of matter of the same species.

Affin'ity of Composi'tion. *Chem.* A force by which substances of different kinds unite and form matter, the properties of which are different from those of the substances before their combination.

Affin'ity, Com'pound. *Chem.* Applied to the uniting of three or more bodies, by their mutual affinity, to form one homogeneous body.

Affin'ity, Dispo'sing. *Chem.* Applied to the tendency of many bodies to enter into combination, by being presented with a third substance, exerting a strong attraction to the compound they form, but which may be withdrawn whenever the combination is established.

Affin'ity, Divel'lent. *Chem.* That which tends to arrange the particles of a compound in a new form, producing decomposition.

Affin'ity, Double. *Chem.* See *Attraction, Double Elective.*

Affin'ity, Intermed'iate. *Chem.* Also called appropriate affinity, or affinity of an intermedium; applied when two substances of different kinds, shewing no compound affi-

nity to each other, combine by the aid of a third, and unite into a homogeneous whole.

Affin'ity, Quies'cent. *Chem.* That which tends to maintain the elements of a compound in their present state.

Affin'ity, Sim'ple. *Chem.* See *Attraction, Simple Elective.*

Affin'ity, Vi'tal. *Physiol.* A term for that power by which the various solids and fluids are formed from the common circulating fluids.

Af'fion. (Arab.) A name for opium.

Afflātus, *ūs*, m. (*Afflo*, to blow upon.) *Med.* A vapour or blast. *Pathol.* Applied to a species of erysipelas, from the suddenness of its attack, as if caused by an unwholesome blast.

Affor'mas. An old name for *Vitrum*, or glass. Ruland, and Johnson.

Affrŏdīna. (Corr. Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.) An alchemical name for the metal *Cuprum*, or copper.

Afrăgar. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old name for verdigris.

Af'rob. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old term for *Plumbum*, or lead. Ruland, and Johnson.

Aff'usion. (*Affundo*, to pour upon.) *Chem.* The pouring of water, or some liquor repeatedly on a substance, to cleanse it. *Med.* Term applied to a remedy in low contagious fevers, consisting in the pouring on the patient *in the state of the greatest heat and exacerbation of the disease, and in the early stage*, of a pailful or liberal quantity of cold water; termed the cold affusion. *Affūsio, ōnis*, f. See *Catachysis, Cataclysmus.* Fr. anal. *affusion*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufguss*, m.

Af'ter-Birth. *Obstet.* Common term for the placenta, cord, and membranes, otherwise called the *secundines*, because they are expelled together after the birth of the child, which expulsion completes what is termed delivery. See *Deuterion, Hysterion.* Fr. syn. *arrière-faix*, m. Germ. syn. *Nachgeburt*, f.

Af'ter-Pains. *Obstet.* Term for those pains, generally felt, and which are more or less severe for a time, after the birth of the child and expulsion of the after-birth, from the contractile efforts of the uterus to return to its normal unimpregnated condition. Fr. syn. *tranchées*, f. pl.; *utérines*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Nachwehen*, f. pl.

Agălactātio, *ōnis*, f. } ('A, priv., or intens.;
Agălac'tia, *æ*, f. } γάλα, milk.) *Med.* Term for a want or deficiency of milk after childbirth; but it also means an abundance or excess of milk. See *Agalaxis.* Fr. anal. *agalactie*, f. Germ. syn. *Milchmangel*, f.

Agălac'tos. } ('A, priv.; γάλα, milk.)
Agălac'tus, *a, um.* } Without, or having no milk; Gr. anal. ἀγάλακτος, applied by Hippocrates, *de Natur. Puer.* xi. 19, 20, to a woman who has no milk after child-birth.

Agălax'is, *is*, f. Same derivation and meaning as *Agalactia.*

Agal'lŏchum. *Bot.* An old name for the wood of the aromatic aloe. See *Haud, Lignum aloes, Xyloaloes.* Fr. anal. *agalloche*, m.; syn. *bois d'aloës.* Germ. syn. *Aloëholz*, n.

Agămīcus, *a, um.* ('A, priv.; γάμος, marriage, terminal -ικὸς.) *Bot.* Applied to a peculiar Class of plants which have no sexual organs, or none which can be detected; asexual; cryptogamic, this term being synonymous with *Cryptogamius:* agam'ic: aga'mous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. syn. *agame*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschlechtlos*, adj.

Agărĭcum, *i.* n. (*Agărum*, a promontory of Sarmatia; or *Agărus*, a river of the same country, where it was first discovered.) The agaric, a species of mushroom. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Fungi.* Juss. *Fungi.* There are many species of this genus. Fr. anal. *agaric*, m. Germ. syn. *Blätterschwamm*, m.; *Pilz*, m.; *Schwamm*, m.

NOTE.—This word, hitherto employed, and inserted in Medical Dictionaries as *Agaricus, i*, m., ought certainly to be as now given, both the Greek analogue ἀγαρικὸν, and the same word in Latin classical dictionaries, being in the neuter.

Ag'aric. *Bot.* See *Agaricum* and *Agaricus.*

Agărĭcus. See *Agaricum* and *Note.*

Agărĭcus Al'bus. *Bot.* The white agaric, another name for the *Boletus laricis.*

Agărĭcus Auricŭlæ For'ma. *Bot.* A name for the *Peziza auricula*, or Jew's ear fungus.

Agărĭcus Campes'tris. *Bot.* The systematic name for several species of agaric, as *Agaricus edulis, cantharellus, deliciosus, violaceus*, etc., but according to Linn. it distinguishes the eatable mushroom of this country.

Agărĭcus Canthărel'lus. *Bot.* A species of the agaric much esteemed in France; the chanterelle.

Agărĭcus Chīrurgōrum. *M. Med.* The surgeon's agaric; another name for the *Boletus igniarius.*

Agărĭcus Cinnămōmeus. *Bot.* The brown mushroom, which has a pleasant smell.

Agărĭcus Dēlĭcĭōsus. *Bot.* The delicious mushroom, so called because it has the flavour of a roasted mussel.

Agărĭcus Mĭnĕrālis. *Med., Mineral.* A term applied to a pure native carbonate of lime, found in the fissures of limestone rocks, used internally and externally as astringent, etc.; also called *Farina fossilis, Fungus petræus, Lac lunæ*, mountain milk, and rock milk. See *Morochthus Lapis, Galaxias.*

Agărĭcus Muscārius. *Bot., Med.* The bug agaric, which has the property of destroying bugs; it is a virulent poison, though employed in Russia, Tartary, and Kamschatka to produce intoxication, and is externally applied to ulcers, as escharotic.

Agărĭcus Nĕcātor. *Bot.* A species of agaric, having a yellowish juice, which acts as a virulent poison.

Agărĭcus Pĭpĕrātus. *Bot.* The pepper agaric, or mushroom; also called *Fungus piperatus albus*, a species which has proved fatal when taken in quantity.

Agărĭcus Prăten'sis. *Bot.* The champignon; a species of mushroom which has little smell, is dry, but when cooked possesses an agreeable flavour.

Agărĭcus Prōcērus. A species of mushroom, commonly used in France and Italy, and sometimes in this country.

Agărĭcus Theiŏgălus. *Bot.* A highly poisonous species of mushroom, having a yellowish coloured juice.

Agărĭcus Viŏlāceus. *Bot.* The violet mushroom; a species requiring much boiling, and then proving agreeable.

A'gate. *Mineral.* See *Achates.*

Agăthōtes Chiray'ta. *M. Med.* See *Chiretta.*

Agāve Amĕrĭcāna. *Bot.* Name of the American aloe; it yields an abundant saccharine sap by making incisions in the roots or leaves, from which is prepared the alcoholic liquor called pulque.

Age. See *Ætas, Apolexis.*

Agĕnĕs'ia, *æ,* f. ('A, neg.; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* A term for impotence or sterility. *Anat.* Applied by Breschet to anomalies of organization, consisting in the absence or imperfect development of parts. *Physiol.* A term for impotence, or sterility. Fr. anal. *agénésie,* f.

A'gent. (*Ago,* to act, or do.) *Chem.* A term for a substance capable of producing chemical action, whose presence determines the combination, or decomposition. *Agens, tis,* m. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Agent,* m.

Agērăsia, *æ,* f. ('A, neg.; γῆρας, old age.) *Physiol.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀγηρασία, for the non-appearance of the effects or infirmities attendant upon old age; a green old age, according to Galen, *l. de Marcor, c.* 2. Fr. anal. *agerasie,* f. Germ. syn. *ein grünendes Alter.*

Agērātum, *i,* m. ('A priv.; γῆρας, old age; never old, ever-green; its flowers continuing for a long time.) *Bot.* See *Achillea Ageratum.*

Agērātus Lăpis. (See *Agērātum.*) Name for a stone used by shoemakers for polishing shoes. *Med.* Employed by the Greeks as astringent and discutient, anal. Ἀγήρατος λίθος, mentioned by Galen, *de Simpl. Fac.* ix. 2, § 8; *de C. M. sec. Loc.* vi. 3.

Ageus'tia, *æ,* f. ('A priv.; γεῦσις, the act of tasting.) Loss of taste; a genus of the Order *Dysæsthesiæ;* Cl. *Locales;* of Cullen's nosology. Fr. anal. *ageusie,* or *ageustie,* f. Germ. syn. *Geschmacksmangel,* m.

Agglŏmĕrātus, *a, um.* (*Agglŏmĕro,* to form into a heap or ball.) *Anat.* Synonymous with *Aggregatus;* applied to glands. *Bot.* Applied to the stamina of plants when collected in a globular form; also to *amenta,* or catkins, similarly disposed: agglom'erated. Fr. anal. *agglomérė,* adj. Germ. syn. *geknauelt,* part. adj.; *gesammelt,* part. adj.

Agglut'inant. (*Agglūtīno,* to glue together.) *Pharm., Surg.* Adhesive; applied to external applications of a gluey or gummy nature, which favour the healing of parts by keeping them together. *Agglūtīnans, tis,* part. See *Congelativa, Conglutenantia, Paracolleticos.* Fr. anal. *agglutinant,* adj. Germ. syn. *anheilend,* part. adj.; *verbindend,* part. adj.; *zusammenleimend,* part. adj.

Agglutina'tion. (*Agglūtīno,* to glue together.) *Surg.* A gluing or joining together; also the action of an agglutinant substance. *Agglūtīnātio, ōnis,* f. See *Collesis.* Fr. anal. *agglutination,* f. Germ. syn. *Anheilung,* f.; *Verbindung,* f.; *Zusammenleimung,* f.

Agglutina'tion, Immed'iate. *Surg.* A term applied to union by the first intention, of the flaps after amputation, or of the lips of a wound.

Agglutina'tion, Med'iate. *Surg.* The interposing, for a certain space of time, of some foreign substance between the lips of a wound, or the flaps after amputation; as agaric, charpie, or lint, on which cerate is first spread.

Aggregata. *Zoöl.* See *Aggregatus.*

Aggrega'tion. (*Aggrĕgo,* to gather together.) The state of several parts or things being added together to make a whole. *Aggrĕgātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *aggregation,* f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenfügung,* f.; *Zusammenhäufung,* f.

Aggrĕgātus, *a, um.* (*Aggrĕgo,* to gather together.) Gathered, or associated together, ag'gregate. *Bot.* Applied to flowers which have a number of smaller flowers collected into clusters. *Chem.* When substances of the same kind are combined, producing one larger substance, it is called *aggregate,* its chemical properties not differing from those of the original substances of which it is formed. *Zoöl.* Applied to a family (*Aggregata,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca, acephala nuda,* which are united in a common mass, seeming to communicate organically with each other. See *Agglomeratus.* Fr. anal. *agrégé,* adj. Germ. syn. *angehäuft,* part. adj.

Agillochum. See *Agallochum.*

Agita'tion. (*Agīto,* to trouble.) *Chem.* The act of shaking or putting into motion by quickly repeated action. *Physiol.* Perturbation, mental emotion, or disturbance arising from the violence of some prevailing passion. *Agītātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *agitation,* f. Germ. syn. *heftige Bewegung,* f.; *Unruhe,* f.

A'glia, *æ,* f. ('Αγλίη, a whitish cicatrice on the eyes.) *Pathol.* A term of Hippocrates, interpreted by Galen, *in Exegesi,* to be such an object on the cornea, or a compact tumour on the same. Castellus. Fr. anal. *aglie,* f.

Aglŏbŭl'ia, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; *globŭlus,* a globule.) *Pathol.* A term for a state of decrease or diminution in the quantity of blood globules.

Agluti'tion. (A, neg.; *glūtio,* to swallow.) *Pathol.* Term for an inability to swallow, from whatever cause. *Aglūtītio, ōnis,* f. See *Dysphagia.*

Ag'ma, *ătis,* n. (Ἄγμα.) *Surg.* A term formerly used for a fracture; Gr. anal. employed by Hippocrates, *in lib.* περὶ ἀγμῶν.

Ag'nacal. } *Bot.* Names of a tree which grows
Ag'nacat. } about the isthmus of Darien, like a pear tree, both as to appearance generally, and fruit, the pulp of which is highly provocative of venery. Quincy.

Agnātus, *a, um.* See *Adnatus.*

Agnīna Tŭnĭca. *Obstet.* The lamb's coat; a term for the *Amnion,* which see.

Agnīnus, *a, um.* (*Agnus,* a lamb.) Of or belonging to a lamb; ag'nine. See *Agnina Tunica.*

Agnœ'a, *æ,* f. (Ἄγνοια, from ἀγνοέω, to be ignorant.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the state of a patient who does not recognise the persons or things around him. Fr. anal. *agnoie,* f.

Ag'nus, *i*, m. (Ἁγνὸς, chaste; because from its innocence, it was most fit for sacrifices.) *Zoöl.* A lamb. See *Ovis Aries.* Fr. anal. *agneau*, m. Germ. syn. *Lamm*, n.

Ag'nus Cas'tus. (Ἄγνος, the kind of willow so called; or ἄγονος, sterile; and *castus*, chaste; because it was believed to produce barrenness, and to be favourable to chastity.) *Bot.* A name for the chaste tree. See *Vitex Agnus Castus.*

Ag'nus Scy'thĭcus. *Bot.* The Scythian lamb, a term used for the plant *Polypodium barometz*, from some fancied resemblance to a lamb.

Agōge, *es*, f. (Ἀγωγὴ, from ἄγω, to lead.) *Med.* Term for the order, ways, reason, and conduct, the whole condition and tenor of a thing; the consideration and purpose of life. *Pathol.* Gr. anal. applied similarly by Hippocrates, *l.* vii., *Epid.* vi. 16, to the consideration of disease. *Nat. Philos.* Specially, it denotes the state or condition of the atmosphere.

Agomphi'ăsis, *is*, f. (*A*, priv.; *gomphōsis*, the insertion of one bone into another, as the teeth into their sockets.) *Pathol.* A term for looseness of the teeth: agomphi'asis.

Agŏne. ('A, priv.; γόνος, offspring; because supposed to produce sterility.) *Bot., M. Med.* An old name for *Hyoscyamus niger*, or henbane.

Agŏn'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἄγονος, sterile or barren.) *Physiol.* A term for sterility, unfruitfulness, or barrenness. Fr. syn. *stérilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Unfruchtbarkeit*, f.

Agōnia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγωνία, from ἀγὼν, strife for the mastery, anguish or sorrow.) *Med.* The struggle which sometimes precedes death: ag'ony. Also fear and sadness of mind. Fr. anal. *agonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Todeskampf*, m.

Agōnistĭcon, *i*, n. (Ἀγωνιστικὸς, capable of contending or striving; or apt for strife; from ἀγωνιστὴς, a contender; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med.* Gr. anal. ἀγωνιστικὸν, applied anciently to the coldest water, which was given freely in fevers, that it might thus strive against the excessive heat of the blood, according to Paulus Ægineta, ii. 30. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Agŏnos. } (Ἄγονος, sterile.) *Physiol.*
Agŏnus, *a, um.* } Barren; sterile; unfruitful; opposed to *Gonimus.* Fr. syn. *stérile*, adj. Germ. syn. *unfruchtbar*, adj.

Ag'ony. *Med.* See *Agonia.*

Agos'tus, *i*, m. (Ἄγω, to lead or bring.) *Anat.* A term for the palm or internal portion of the hand; or the hand with the *ulna* and *radius*; because with these, and the *brachium*, we embrace anything simultaneously, and bring it to ourselves.

Agŏthōtes Chiray'ta. *Bot., M. Med.* Systematic name (Pharm. D.) of the plant which affords *Chiretta* (Pharm. E.). See *Chiretta.*

Agres'ta, *æ*, f. A term for the juice of unripe grapes, expressed, strained, and placed in tubs, then preserved in a closed vessel, according to Schröderus, iv. 2, *p.* 201: verjuice.

Agres'ten. *Chem.* An old term for tartar before it is purified.

Agres'tis, *is, e.* (*Ager*, a field or manor.) Of or belonging to a field; applied as the trivial name of many plants. Fr. anal. *agreste*, adj. Germ. syn. *wild*, adj.

A'gria, *æ*, f. (Ἀγρία, the holly.) *Bot.* Another name for the tree *Aquifolium*, or holly.

A'gria, *æ*, f. (Ἄγριος, wild or barbarous.) *Pathol.* Term for a pustular eruption, accompanied with redness and erosion, and so named from its intractability.

Agriam'pĕlos, *i*, m. (Ἄγριος, wild; ἄμπελος, the vine.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Bryonia alba*, or wild vine.

Agrĭcŏlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Ager*, a field or manor; *cŏlo*, to exercise or practise.) Tillage; husbandry; agricola'tion. See *Agricultura.*

Agrĭcultūra, *æ*, f. (*Ager*, a field or manor; *cultūra*, husbandry or tilling.) The cultivation of the earth; farming; tilling; husbandry: agricul'ture. *Med.* An occupation which, as a means of preserving good health, is highly important. Synonymous with *Agricolation.* Fr. anal. *agriculture*, f.; syn. *labourage*, m. Germ. syn. *Ackerbau*, m.; *Feldbau*, m.; *Landwirthschaft*, f.

Agriĕlæ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἄγριος, wild; ἐλαία, the olive tree.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Oleaster*, or wild olive.

Agrĭfŏlium, *ii*, n. (Corr. *Acĭfŏlium*, from *acus*, a needle; *fŏlium*, a leaf; it is further altered to *Acquifolium.*) See *Ilex Aquifolium.*

Agrĭmōnia, *æ*, f. (Ἄγριος, wild; from its abundance in the fields, about hedges and shady places.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dodecandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.* Ag'rimony. Fr. syn. *agrémoine*, f. Germ. syn. *Odermennig*, m.

Agrĭmōnia Eupătōria. *Bot.* The systematic name of the herb common agrimony, having mild astringent and corroborant powers; also called *Eupatorium Græcorum*, and *Eupatorium veterum.*

Agrĭmōnius, *a, um.* (*Agrĭmōnia*, the herb agrimony.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Agrimonia:* agrimo'nious.

A'grimony. *Bot.* See *Agrimonia.*

A'grimony, Hemp. *Bot.* See *Eupatorium Cannabinum.*

Agrĭŏcar'dămum, *i*, n. (Ἄγριος, wild; κάρδαμον, the *nasturtium*, or cresses.) *Bot.* The wild garden-cress.

Agriŏcastănum, *i*, n. (Ἄγριος, wild; κάστανον, the chesnut.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Bunium bulbo-castanum;* the wild chenut.

Agriŏcĭn'ăra, *æ*, f. (Ἄγριος, wild; κινάρα, the artichoke.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Cinara scolymus;* the wild artichoke.

Agriŏcoccĭmēla, *æ*, f. (Ἄγριος, wild; κόκκος, a berry; μῆλον, an apple.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Prunus spinosa*, or sloe tree.

Agriŏmēla, *æ*, f. (Ἄγριος, wild; μῆλον, an apple.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Pyrus malus*, or crab-apple tree; the wild apple.

Ag'rion. (Ἄγριον, the neut. sing. of ἄγριος, wild.) *Bot.* A name for the plant *Peucedanum silaus*, or English meadow saxifrage.

Agriŏpastĭnāca, *æ*, f. (Ἄγριος, wild; *pastĭnāca*, a carrot or parsnip.) *Bot.* The wild carrot or parsnip.

Agriŏphyl'lon, *i*, n. (Ἄγριος, wild; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* A name for the *Peucedanum silaus*, or English meadow saxifrage.

Agriŏrīgănum, *i*, n. (Ἄγριος, wild; ὀρίγανον, marjoram.) *Bot., M. Med.* The plant *Origanum vulgare*, or wild marjoram.

Agriŏsĕlīnum, *i*, n. (Ἄγριος, wild; σέλινον, parsley.) *Bot.* A name for the *Smyrnium olusatrum*, or wild parsley.

Agrioste'ări. (Ἄγριος, wild; στέαρ, the paste of wheat flour.) *Bot.* Old name for wild field-corn; being a species of the genus *Triticum*.

Agriŏthȳmia, *æ*, f. (Ἄγριος, wild; θυμὸς, disposition.) *Pathol.* A term for furious insanity: agriothy'my. Fr. anal. *agriothymie*, f. Germ. syn. *wilde Gemüthsart*, f.

Agrĭpal'ma, *æ*, f. (Ἄγριος, wild; *palma*, a palm tree.) *Bot.* A name for the herb *Leonurus cardiaca*, or mother-wort.

Agrĭpal'ma Gal'lis. *Bot.* Another name for the *Leonurus cardiaca*, or mother-wort. Fr. anal. *agripaume*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzgespann*, n.

Agrip'pa, *æ*, f. (As if *Ægrippa*, from *ægrè partus*, born with difficulty, or with much ado; or *ægritudine ex pedibus.*) *Obstet.* A name applied to those cases where the feet present, or which are made *footling* by turning, from their difficulty in the birth. Fr. anal. *agrippa*, m.

Agron'omy. (Ἀγρὸς, the country; νόμος, law.) The consideration of affairs proper, or pertaining to tillage, or farming. *Agrŏnŏmia, æ*, f.

Agrostem'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀγρὸς, a field; στέμμα, a garland; the garland of the field.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia.* The cockle plant. See *Cæli Rosa.*

Agrostem'ma Gĭthāgo. *Bot.* The plant corn-cockle, which has no particular virtue; also called *Lychnoides segetum, Lychnis segetum major, Nigella officinarum, Nigellastrum*, and *Pseudo melanthium.*

Agro'stis, *is*, or *ios*, f. (Ἄγρωστις, grass, from ἀγρός, a field.) A Linn. genus of grasses, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Bent-grass.

Agrostog'raphy. (Ἄγρωστις, grass; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise on grasses. *Agrostogrăphia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *agrostographie*, m.

Agrūmĭna. *Bot.* A term for leeks, wild onions, etc.

Agryp'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; ὕπνος, sleep.) *Pathol.* A term for sleeplessness; watchfulness, or wakefulness. Fr. anal. *agrypnie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlaflosigkeit*, f.

Agryp'nŏ-cōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἄγρυπνος, sleepless; κῶμα, lethargy.) *Pathol.* A term for a lethargic state of wakefulness generally attended with low muttering delirium, often occurring in the more severe cases of typhus; it is aptly expressed otherwise by the term *Coma-vigil.* Fr. anal. *agrypnocoma*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlaflosigkeit mit grosser Neigung zum Schlaf.*

A'gue. (Fr. *Aigu*, acute.) *Pathol.* A species of fever in which the paroxysm leaves the patient for a time, and then returns daily, every third, or every fourth day, and is respectively termed, Quotidian, Tertian, or Quartan; the common name for intermittent fever. Various other species of this fever are noted according to some slight difference and character of the periodical return of the paroxysm. Fr. anal. *dialeipyre*, f.; *fièvre intermittente.* Germ. syn. *Wechselfieber*, m.

A'gue-Cake. *Pathol.* A common name for enlargement of the spleen projecting under the false ribs of the left side, the effect of protracted ague. *Plăcenta Febrĭlis.*

A'gue-Drop. *Pharm.* Term for a solution of the arseniate of potash in water, known as Fowler's tasteless ague-drop, and for which the *Liquor arsenicalis* is used as a substitute; called also Fowler's solution.

A'gue-Tree. *Bot.* A common name for sassafras, because of its febrifuge virtues.

Agu'ios.
Agu'ius, *a, um.* (Ἀ, priv.; γυῖον, a member or limb.) Having no members or limbs, chiefly referring to the hands or feet; Gr. anal. ἀγυῖον, applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* i. xlii. 8, to the fetus; also weak, imbecile, feeble, according to Galen.

Agus'tin. (Ἀ, priv.; γεῦσις, taste.) *Chem.* Name given by Trommsdorff to a substance found in the Saxon beryl, and supposed to be a peculiar earth, but subsequently ascertained to be only phosphate of lime. *Agustīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *agustine*, f.

Agyr'ias. (Ἄγυρις, a congregated multitude.) *Pathol.* Term formerly employed for an opacity of the cornea.

Agyr'ta, *æ*, m. (Ἀγείρω, to collect, or congregate; from ἄγυρις, a congregated multitude.) A term originally applied to mountebanks and jugglers, who pretended to inflict and cure diseases by incantations and the mysteries of sacrifices, according to Plato, *de Republica, l.* ii., but latterly to all quacks and pretenders to medical knowledge according to Hen. Stephanus, *in Thesaur. Græc.*

Ahius. (Arab.) *Chem.* A name for fossil salt. Ruland, and Johnson.

Ahusal. (Arab.) *Chem.* A former name for orpiment. Ruland, and Johnson.

Ahri'zus, *a, um.* (Ἀ, priv.; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Without root, applied to certain of the *Acotyledones*, because reproduced by *sporulæ*, or simple bodies without radicles, striking root from any part of their surface: ahri'zous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. *parag.* 17. Fr. anal. *arhize*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Wurzel.*

Ailmad. (Arab.) *Chem.* A name for antimony. Quincy.

Ai'pi.
Aipi'ma Coxera.
Aipim'ia.
Aipipo'ca.
Ancient names for the plant *Jatropha manihot*, or cassada.

Air. (Ἀήρ, from ἄω, to breathe.) *Nat. Philos.* The natural air, or atmosphere: atmospheric air. *Aër, ĕris*, m. Fr. anal. *air.* Germ. syn. *Luft*, f.

Air-Bag. *Bot.* See *Folliculus. Ichthyol.* See *Vesica Natatoria.*

Air, Fixed. *Chem.* A former term for the gaseous body, carbonic acid. *Aër Fixus.*

Air, Inflam'mable. *Chem.* A common term for hydrogen gas.

Air-Pump. *Nat. Philos.* Name for an engine by which the air contained in vessels placed in communication with it, may be

drawn out, or exhausted. Fr. syn. *pompe à air*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftpumpe*, f.

Air, Vi'tal. *Chem.* A common term for oxygen gas.

Aira, *æ*, f. (Αἶρα, a kind of grass.) *Bot.* Name for the grass, *Lolium*, or darnel. A genus of grasses, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Hair-grass.

Aitruad. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for antimony, used by Fallopius, *Tr. de Met. et Foss.* i. 29, *p.* 332.

Aizōon. (Ἀεί, always; ζωὸς, alive.) *Bot.* A name for the plant *Sempervivum tectorum*, or house-leek; a genus of the *Ficoideæ.*

Aja'va. (Portug.) *Bot., Med., Pharm.* Name for a seed brought from Malabar, and celebrated in the East Indies as a remedy for colic.

Aja'zarath. (Arab.) *Chem.* A name for the metal *Plumbum*, or lead.

A'jŭga. *Bot.* A corruption of *Abiga.* See *Teucrium Chamæpitys.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.*

A'jŭga Pyrămĭdālis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant *Bugula*, or upright bugloss, employed in *phthisis*, *cynanche*, and *aphthæ*, as astringent and bitter. See *Consolida Media.*

A'jŭga Rep'tans. *Bot.* Name of a plant said to possess similar properties with the *Ajuga pyramidalis.*

A'kibot. (Arab.) *Chem.* An ancient name for *Sulphur.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Al. (Arab.) A syllable nearly of the same application as the English definite article, but also used as a prefix by way of eminence or to denote essence, as alkali, etc.

A'la, *æ*, f. (Cont. *axilla*, the arm-pit, which it also signifies.) A wing. *Anat.* Applied to certain parts, from their supposed resemblance to wings, as the *Alæ nasi*, the wings or lateral cartilages, of the nose, etc.; also, the arm-pit. *Bot.* Applied to the side petals of the papilionaceous flowers; and the angles formed by leaves or stalks, with the branches they proceed from; also, to a membrane added to a seed-stalk, etc. Fr. syn. *aile*, f. Germ. syn. *Flügel*, m.

A'la Au'ris. *Anat.* The wing of the ear, or upper and outer part of the external ear.

A'la Inter'na Mĭnor Clītŏrĭdis. *Anat.* Another name for the *Nympha* of either side.

A'la Nāsi. *Anat.* The wing of the nose, or cartilage forming the external part of the nostril.

A'la Vespertīlīōnis. *Anat.* The wing of the bat; applied to that part of the womb between the Fallopian tube and the ovarium, from its likeness.

Alabari. (Arab.) *Chem.* Another name for the metal *Plumbum*, or lead. Ruland.

Alabas'ter. (Ἀλάβαστρον, a vessel used for holding ointment.) *Mineral.* A name applied to two substances, calcareous alabaster, or calc sinter, or a carbonate of lime; and gypseous alabaster, or gypsum, which is a sulphate of lime. The former is the alabaster of the ancients, employed in sculptural works. *Alăbastrītes*, *æ*, m. See *Alabastrum.* Fr. syn. *albâtre.*

Alăbas'trum, *i*, n. (Ἀλάβαστρον, a kind of vessel for holding ointment.) *Bot.* Applied to the five green leaves forming the calyx of some flowers before the expansion of the bud, from their resemblance to alabaster vessels or boxes.

Al'acab. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old name for *Sal ammoniacum.* Ruland.

Al'afi.
Al'afor.
Al'afort.
(Arab.) *Chem.* Alchemical terms for the substance now called alkali. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alæfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Ala*, a wing; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling, or like wings; pterygoid; al'eform, or al'iform. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *aileforme*, adj. Germ. anal. *flügelförmig*, adj.

Alaga'o. *Bot.* Name of a shrub that grows in the Phillippine Islands; used in cataplasms for tumours and ulcers.

Al'agas Os. *Anat.* An old name for the *Sacrum* and *Coccyx.* Hooper.

Alahabar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Another ancient name for *Plumbum*, or lead, according to Ruland, but *Calx*, or lime, according to Johnson.

Alălia, *æ*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; λαλέω, to speak.) *Med.* Former term for a defect of articulation. Fr. anal. *alalie*, f. Germ. syn. *Sprachlosigkeit*, f.

Alāna Ter'ra. *Chem.* A term for the earth called ochre, which is of a pale red or yellow colour. See *Ochra.*

Alan'dahal. (Arab.) *Bot., M. Med.* An Arabian term for the *Cucumis colocynthis*, or bitter cucumber. Quincy renders it—bitter apples.

Alanfu'ta. (Arab.) *Anat.* Name for a vein between the chin and lower lip, which formerly was opened with the intention of correcting a fetid breath, according to Avicenna, *l.* i. *fen.* 4, *doct.* 5, *c.* 20.

Alan'gium, *ii*, n. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Alan'gium Dĕcăpĕtălum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the East Indian tree otherwise called *Angolan*, the wood of which is said to possess medicinal qualities, as diuretic and vermifuge.

Alaque'ca. *Mineral.* Indian name for a stone supposed to arrest hemorrhage when externally applied; it is a sulphuret of iron.

Alara'ri. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for *Plumbum*, or lead.

Alāres Vēnæ. *Anat.* Term for the superficial veins at the bend of the arm: the wing-like veins.

Alāria Os'sa. *Anat.* Term applied to the lateral processes of the sphenoid bone: the wing-like bones.

Alāris, *is, e.* (*Ala*, a wing.) Of or belonging to a wing; having an appearance of wings; wing-like in form: a'lar. Fr. syn. *ailé*, adj. Germ. syn. *flügelförmig*, adj.

Alar'tar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Former name for the oxide of copper. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alas'alet. (Arab.) *Chem.* A former name for *Sal ammoniacum.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Alas'tar. *Chem.* Another spelling for *Alartar*, according to Castellus.

Alas'trob. *Chem.* An ancient name for *Plumbum*, or lead, according to Ruland; but *Calx*, or lime, according to Johnson.

Al'atan. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for litharge. Hooper. See *Lithargyrus, Alaton.*

Alater'nus, *i*, m. *Bot.* Name of a species of *Rhamnus*, having leaves like the *Ilex*, and olive-tree, but bearing no fruit.

Al'aton. (Arab.) *Chem.* A term for litharge of gold. Quincy. See *Alatan, Lithargyrus.*

Alātus, *a, um.* (*Ala*, a wing.) *Bot.* Winged, or having wings, as certain stems and leaf-stalks that are winged with membranes: a'late. Fr. syn. *ailé*, adj. Germ. syn. *geflügelt*, part. adj.

Alau'da, *æ*, f. (Unascertained.) *Ornithol.* A Linn. genus of the Ord. *Passeres;* the lark. Fr. syn. *alouette*, f. Germ. syn. *Lerche*, f.

Alau'da Arven'sis. *Ornithol.* The systematic name of the field-lark, the flesh of which, and of some other species, is used as a light and nutritious article of food. Fr. syn. *alouette des champs.* Germ. syn. *Feldlerche*, f.

Alau'rat. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Sal nitrum*, or nitre. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alau'sa. See *Alosa.*

Al'ba Pītu'ĭta. *Pathol.* Another name for *Leucophlegmasia:* white phlegm.

Al'ba Ter'ra. White earth; a term for the *Lapis philosophicus*, a compound of mercury and sulphur.

Albada'ra. (Arab.) *Anat.* A name for the sesamoid bone of the great toe, to which extraordinary virtues were attributed. Bartholin, *Anat. de Ossib. libell.* iv. *p.* 22. See *Aldabarum.*

Albagen'zi. } (Arab.) *Anat.* Names for the *Sa-*
Albagia'zi. } *crum*, the first given by Hooper, the other according to Fallopius, *Expos. de Ossib.* i. *c.* 22, *p.* 515.

Albamen'tum. Name for the white of egg. Hooper.

Albanum. *Physiol.* Name for the saline portion of the urine. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alba'ra. (Arab.) *Pathol.* Name for the disease *Alphos.*

Alba'ra Al'ba. (Arab.) *Pathol.* Name for the disease *Leuce*, or *Vitiligo alba.*

Alba'ra Ni'gra. *Pathol.* Name for the disease *Lepra Græcorum.* See *Lepra.*

Alba'ras. (Arab.) A name for arsenic. Ruland, and Johnson.

Albāta. (*Albus*, white.) Name given to a combination of metals in imitation of silver, composed of nickel, zinc, tin and copper, and employed in the manufacture of the various articles usually made of silver.

Alba'tion. (*Albus*, white.) *Chem.* A Spagiric term in reference to the transmutation of metals, particularly of copper into silver; meaning the *blanching* or whitening of metals, and synonymous with *albification* and *dealbation. Albātio, ōnis*, f. Ruland, and Johnson. See *Albedo, Albor.* Fr. syn. *déalbation*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleichen*, n.; *Weissen*, n.

Albēdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Albus*, white.) The same as *Albation*, and *Albor.*

Al'beras. (Arab.) *Bot.* A name for the plant *Staphisagria.* See *Delphinium Staphisagria.*

Al'berik. (Arab.) A term for the whitening or blanching of brass or copper.

Albes'ton. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for quicklime. Quincy.

Al'betad. (Arab.) *M. Med.* An old name for *Galbanum.* Quincy.

Albĭcans, *tis*, part. (*Albĭco*, to grow white.) Growing, or becoming white: being somewhat white. *Anat.* Applied (nom. pl. n.) to two small bodies on the base of the brain, the *Corpora albicantia.*

Albifica'tion. (*Albus*, white; *fācio*, to make.) A term synonymous with *Albation. Albĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f.

Albimec. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old term for orpiment. Quincy.

Albi'nism. (*Albino*, a white negro; terminal *-ismus.*) *Physiol.* Term applied to a condition of the hair characterised by the absence of any positive colour. *Albīnis'mus, i*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Albi'no. (*Albus*, white.) *Physiol.* A term originally applied by the Portuguese to such negroes as were born with their skin, hair, and the iris of their eyes of one hue of unnatural whiteness, together with a rose-colour of the eyes. (*Leuco-ethiopia*, a white Ethiopian.) It is now applied to persons of any country, who are distinguished by these peculiarities. Fr. anal. *albinos*, m.

Albi'no-Skin. (*Pathol.* Term for a rare disease, characterised by the albino peculiarities, in European children; consisting in a dull, or unglossy white diffused over the body, white or flaxen hair, white irides, and rose-coloured pupils; also called *Alphosis.*

Albĭven'ter, *a, um.* } (*Albus*, white; *venter*, the
Albĭven'tris, *is, e.* } belly.) *Zoöl.* Having a white belly; applied to birds and other animals: albiven'trate. Fr. anal. *albiventre*, adj.

Albŏdac'tўlus, *a, um.* (*Albus*, white; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Entomol.* Applied to a species of butterfly, having white, digitated wings: albodac'tylous. Fr. anal. *albodactyle*, adj.

Al'bor, *ōris*, m. (*Albeo*, to be white.) Whiteness; the same as *Albedo;* more specially it signifies albumen; also, the urine. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'bora. (Arab.) *Pathol.* Paracelsus gives this name for a disease stated to be a mixed species of malignant scabies, formed by *Morphea, Serpigo*, and *Lepra.*

Albor'ca. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old term for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. Quincy.

Al'bot. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old name for a crucible. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'botai. (Arab.) *M. Med.* An old name for *Terebinthina*, or turpentine. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'botar. (Arab.) Castellus' term for *Albotat*, which see.

Al'botat. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old name for *Cerussa*, or white lead, according to Quincy.

Al'botim. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Another old name for *Terebinthina*, or turpentine. Ruland, and Johnson.

Albūgĭn'eus, *a, um.* (*Albūgo*, the white of the eye, or of an egg; also a white spot on the eye, from *albus*, white.) Of a white appearance, or like the sclerotic coat of the eye; also, of or belonging to albumen, or white of egg: albugin'eous. *Anat.* Applied to a membrane or tunic of the eye, also to a covering of the testicles, each named *Tunica*

albuginea, and to other tissues of like character, from their similarity to the white of the eye. Fr. anal. *albuginé*, adj.; *albugineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *weisslich*, adj.

Albūgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Albus*, white.) *Anat.* The white of the eye. *Physiol.* A term for the white of egg, albumen, or *albugo ovi*. *Surg.* Term for a white opacity of the cornea, not superficial, but affecting its very substance; also called the pin and web. See *Argema*, *Leucoma*. Fr. anal. *albugo*, f. Germ. syn. *weisser Augenfleck*.

Albuhar. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old name for *Cerussa*, or white lead. Hooper.

Al'bum Bal'sămum. *M. Med.* The white balsam; a term for the balsam of copaiba.

Al'bum Cănis. } *Chem.*, *Med.* Terms for
Al'bum Græ'cum. } the dung of dogs, which becomes white like chalk, on being exposed to the air, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime; formerly used medicinally, but long since discarded.

Al'bum Ni'grum. *Med.* The dung of mice; formerly employed in epilepsy, and as purgative. See *Muscerda*.

Al'bum O'lus. *Bot.* The white pot-herb; a name fer the plant *Valeriana locusta*.

Al'bum Rhāzis. *Chem.* Name for an ointment of white lead and hog's-lard; named after Rhazes, the Arabian physician.

Albūmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Album*, whiteness.) *Bot.* The peculiar mucilaginous substance found in many seeds between the integuments and the embryo; the endosperm, or perisperm: albu'men. *Chem.* A peculiar constituent principle which abounds in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, whose presence, whether in the serum of the blood, white of egg (or *glaire*) or the green *feculæ* of plants, is indicated by its characteristic property of coagulability on the application of heat. *Physiol.* The white of egg; also termed *Albugo*. See *Albamentum*, *Albor*, *Clareta*. Fr. syn. *Ecweisstoff*, m.

Albu'minous. (*Albūmen*; terminal *-osus*.) Of or belonging to, having, full of, or of the nature of albumen. *Albūmĭnōsus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *albuminé*, adj.; *albumineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *ecweisstoffhaltig*, adj.

Albūmĭnūria, *æ*, f. (*Albūmen*, the white of egg, etc.; *ūrīna*, the urine.) *Pathol.* Name for a disease of the kidney, distinguished by an albuminous or coagulable condition of the urine; otherwise called Bright's disease, and *Nephria*.

Albur'num, *i*, n. (*Albus*, white.) *Bot.* The soft white substance found between the inner bark and the wood of trees; gradually acquiring solidity, and in time becoming the wood.

Al'bus, *a*, *am*. (Ἀλφὸς, white; or *alpus*, pale.) White. *Anat.* Applied to several parts of the body, from their whitish appearance. *Pathol.* Applied to certain diseases, or symptoms of such, as *Fluor albus*, etc. *Nat. Philos.* The absence of colour; white. Fr. syn. *blanc*, adj. Germ. syn. *weiss*, adj.

Al'cahest. (Supposed Arab., a universal salt; or as if *Alkali est*.) Term for a liquor capable of removing every kind of morbid obstruction; also applied to a hopeful universal solvent, capable of reducing all substances in nature to a state of purity.

Al'cahest Glaube'ri. *Chem.* Old term for a thick liquid obtained by detonating nitre on hot coals, producing a subcarbonate of potash.

Al'cahest Respu'rii. *Chem.* Old term for a product formed by detonating nitre with metallic zinc, and treating the residuum with water, which was then said to contain the alcahest.

Al'cahest Zwelferi. *Chem.* A former term for acetic acid distilled from verdigris.

Alcaol. A name for the *Lac acetosum*, *sive mercurius*, *vel phylosophorum*; the solvent for the preparation of the philosopher's stone.

Al'cali. See *Alkali*.

Alcan'na. *Bot.* A name for the plant *Lawsonia inermis*; also for the *Anchusa tinctoria*. *M. Med.* A term for *Ichthyocolla*, or isinglass; also spelt *alkanna*.

Al'ce, *es*, f. } (Ἀλκὴ, strength.) *Zool.* The
Al'ces, *is*, f. } elk. See *Cervus Alces*.

Al'cea, *æ*, f. (Ἀλκέα.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monadelphia*; Ord. *Polyliandria*. The hollyhock.

Al'cea Ægypti'ăca Villōsa. } *Bot.* Names for the
Alcea Indĭca. } *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

Al'cea Rŏsea. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common hollyhock, the flowers of which are said to be astringent and mucilaginous.

Alceb'ris. (Arab.) *Chem.* A former term for *Sulphur vivum*. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alchab'ric. (Arab.) *Chem.* Another term formerly used for *Sulphur vivum*. Quincy.

Al'chachil. (Arab.) *Bot.* A former name for the plant *Rosmarinus*, or rosemary. Quincy.

Al'charith. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old name for *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver. Johnson.

Alchĕmil'la, *æ*, f. (Etym. not ascertained.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. The plant ladies' mantle.

Alchĕmil'la Vulgāris. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant lady's mantle, formerly used as astringent. See *Heptaphyllum*.

Al'chemist. (*Alchĕmia*, alchemy.) The name for him who practised the fanciful art of alchemy, or alchymy.

Alchĕmis'tus, *i*, m. See *Alchymist*, *Flatuarii*.

Al'chemy. (Arab. article *al*, cause or origin, chief; χύμα, a melting or fusion.) A chimerical art which proposed to find out the means of effecting the transmutation of metals, and to prolong life by preparing a remedy for all diseases; also spelled alchymy. *Alchĕmia*, or *Alchŷmia*, *æ*, f. See *Archimia*. Fr. anal. *alchimie*, f. Germ. anal. *Alchemie*, f.

Al'cheron. (Arab.) An ancient name for a stone or calculus in the gall-bladder of the bull, or cow, or ox, otherwise termed *Bezoar bovinus*. Quincy.

Al'chien. (Arab.) *Physiol.* A word anciently employed to signify that power in nature by which corruption and generation are effected.

Alchimilla. See *Alchemilla*.

Alchit'ram. (Arab.) *Chem.* Arsenic prepared by washing. Ruland, and Johnson. *Med., Pharm.* Ancient name for oil of juniper. Castellus. Quincy and Hooper give *Alchitran.*

Al'chur. See *Alcubrith.*

Al'chymist. See *Alchemist*, and *Spagyrus.*

Al'chymy. See *Alchemy.*

Al'chytran. *Chem.* A term for the residuum after distillation. *Med., Pharm.* A dentifrice or medicament for the teeth.

Alcĭbiăd'ium, *ii*, n. } *Bot.* Names for the herb
Alcĭb'ium, *ii*, n. } *Echium*, because discovered to be efficacious against the bite of a viper, by Alcibius, according to Blancardus; or with which Alcibiades used to make himself fair, and look beautiful, according to classical lexicographers: Gr. anal. ἀλκιβιάδιον, used by Dioscorides, iv. 27.

Alcicor'nis, *is, e.* (*Alce*, an elk; *cornu*, a horn.) *Bot., Zöol.* Elk-horned, or having horns, or objects of the appearance of horns, like those of the elk: al'cicorn or el'cicorn.

Al'cimad. (Arab.) *M. Med.* An old name for *Antimonium*, or antimony. Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'coate, or Al'coholate. (*Alcŏhol*; terminal *-ate*) *Chem.* Term for a definite compound of alcohol and various aromatic or saline substances. *Al'coas*, or *Al'cŏhŏlas*, *ātis*, f.

Al'cob. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Sal ammoniacum.* Ruland.

Al'cofol. (Arab.) *Med.* Another ancient name for *Antimonium.* Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'cŏhol, or Al'kŏhol. (Arab. article *al*; *kohol*, a triturating or grinding, as anything brought to the most perfect condition by grinding, or levigation; and applied to spirits of wine, as a result of distillation.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (D. and U.S.A.) for rectified spirits; the *Spiritus rectificatus* (L.) distilled from chloride of calcium; the absolute alcohol (E.) Fr. anal. *alcohol* or *alcool*, m. Germ. syn. *Weingeist*, m.

Al'cohol, Ab'solute. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for rectified spirit. See *Alcohol.*

Al'coholate. See *Alcoate.*

Alcohol'ic. (*Alcŏhol.*) Of or belonging to, mixed with, or of the nature of alcohol. *Alcŏhŏlĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *alcoholique*, adj. Germ. syn. *alkoholisch*, adj.

Al'coholom'eter. (*Alcŏhol*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining or measuring the quantity of alcohol in any alcoholic fluid. *Alcŏhŏlŏmetrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *alcoolomètre*, m.

Al'col. (Arab.) *M. Med.* An old name for *Acetum*, or vinegar. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'cola. (Arab.) *Pathol.* A term for *Aphtha*, according to Avicenna, l. i. *fen.* 2, *doct.* 3, *c.* 3. *Physiol.* A term for the tartar, or sediment of urine, being of three forms, in solution, sandy, or mucilaginous; used by Paracelsus.

Alcolis'mus, *i*, m. (*Alcŏhol*; terminal *-ismus.*) *Chem.* Ancient name for the reduction of anything to powder by corrosion. Quincy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Alcol'ita. *Physiol.* A name for the urine; according to Paracelsus, *de Urina jud. l.* i. *tr.* 2, *c.* 1, 2, 3.

Al'cone. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old name for the metal *Æs*, or brass. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'cor. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for the oxide of copper or burnt copper. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alco're. (Arab.) *Mineral.* A former name for a stone said to have spots or streaks like silver. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alcornoco. *Bot., Med.* Name for the bark of an unknown tree, lately introduced from South America, highly praised by some as a specific in *phthisis*; its quality is astringent and bitter, but it possesses little activity of any kind. Fr. anal. *alcornoque*, m.; Germ. syn. *Alcornoc*, m; *Alcornoc-rind*, m.

Alc'te. *Bot.* An old name for a plant mentioned by Hippocrates, which was supposed by Fœsius to be the elder. Quincy.

Alcu'brith. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Sulphur*; also called *Alchur* and *Aluzar.* Ruland and Johnson.

Al'cyon, *ŏnis*, f. } (For *Halcyon, ŏnis*, the ana-
Alcy'ŏnis, *is*, f. } logue of *ἀλκυών*, from *ἅλς*, the sea; *κύω*, to conceive, because it hatches its eggs in the sea.) *Med.* A bird of the swallow kind, found in Cochin China and the Philippine Islands, whose nest being composed chiefly of a gelatinous matter, possesses nutritious properties, is esteemed as an article of diet in China, and is used as analeptic and aphrodisiac. *Ornithol.* Name for a bird which makes her nest on the sea-shore, about midwinter, when, it is said, for about a fortnight, till she has hatched her young, there is a great calm, and these days are thence called halcyon days, *halcyonii dies*, or calm and quiet times; also termed *Alcedo.* Fr. anal. *alcyon*, m.

Alcyŏnēum, *ēi*, n. (For *Halcyŏnēum*, fancifully said to be the foam of the sea indurated, wherewith halcyons make their nests.) *Med.* A name for the substance bastard sponge; a marine production, various kinds of which are found on the sea-shore; its ashes were used as a dentifrice, and as a remedy for baldness; also to promote the growth of hair. See *Alcyon.*

Aldaba'ram. *Anat.* Another spelling by Joh. Van Horne, *Microcosm.* § 59, of *Albadara*, which see.

Al'dehyde. (*Al*, the first syllable of *alcŏhol*; *dehyd*, the first two of *dehydrogenatus*, deprived of hydrogen.) *Chem.* Name given to a colourless liquid miscible with water, and so volatile that it boils when poured into the warm hand; of a suffocating odour and readily absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere; by which it becomes acetic acid.

Aldehyd'ic. (*Aldehyde*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to aldehyde; applied to an acid prepared from that substance. *Aldĕhydĭcus, a, um.*

Al'der, Berry-bearing. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rhamnus frangula.*

Al'der, Black. *Bot.* A common name for the *Rhamnus frangula*; also for the *Prinos verticillatus* (Pharm. U. S. A.)

Al'der Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Betula alnus.*

Ale. (Sax. *Eale.*) See *Alla, Bryton. Cerevisia.*

Al'ec. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient names for
Al'ech. } *Sulphas ferri*, or vitriol. Quincy.

Alecharith. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alecost. *Bot.* A name for the *Tanacetum balsamita*, or officinal costmary.

Alectŏrius, *i*, m. } ('Αλέκτωρ, a cock.) Names
Alectŏria, *æ*, f. } for a stone said to be transparent, and about the size of a bean, and to be found in the stomach of a cock, or capon, after it is four years old; it was said also to possess great virtues, but nothing of the kind has since been seen. Gorræus, Ruland, Johnson, etc.

Alectrūrus, *a, um.* ('Αλέκτωρ, a cock; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Cock-tailed; having a tail like the cock's : alectru'rous.

Aleim'ma, *ătis*, n. ('Αλείφω, to anoint.) *Pharm.* Name for an ointment of any kind.

Aleiph'a. ('Αλείφω, to anoint.) *Pharm.* Name for an ointment made with medicated oils; Gr. anal. ἄλειφα, used by Hippocrates, *l.* ii. *de Morb.* xxvi. 14.

Alelæ'on. ("Αλς, salt; ἔλαιον, oil.) *Med., Pharm.* A term for a compound of salt and oil to be applied to tumours; used frequently by Galen. Quincy.

Alem'bic. (Arab. article *Al;* ἄμβίξ, a cup or pot, from ἀμβαίνω, for ἀναβαίνω, to ascend.) *Chem.* Ancient name for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. Ruland, and Johnson. Name for a utensil made of glass, metal, or earthenware, fitted to receive volatile products from retorts; consisting of a body with a conical head adapted to it, from which a beak descends to be inserted into a receiver; a moorshead; a capitulum. *Alembĭcus, i*, m. See *Viltrum Philosophorum.* Fr. anal. *alambic*, m. Germ. syn. *Destillirkolben*, m.

Alem'broth. (Chald. The key of art.) The preparation *Sal alembroth;* also called salt of wisdom, a muriate of mercury and ammonia, corresponding to the *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album*, of the pharmacopœia (L.). See *Saltabri.*

Alem'broth Dēsiccātum. *Chem.* A term for *Sal tartari*, or the carbonate of potash.

Alemzadar. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old names for
Alemzadat. } *Sal ammoniacum.*

Ale'non. *Pharm.* Ancient epithet, Gr. anal. ἄληον ἔλαιον, of oil of almonds, according to Aëtius, vii. 69. Gorræus.

Al'eos. *Chem.* An old word sometimes signifying heat, according to Hippocrates, Gr. anal. ἀλεὸς, i. *de Morb. Mul.* xiv. 6, 8. See *Calor.*

Al'es. ("Αλς.) *Chem.* Old term for a compound salt. Adjectively this word means heaped or collected together; sometimes it means contracted, as when applied to the uterus in that state; Gr. anal. ἄλες, for ἄλες, used by Hippocrates, iv. *Epid.* xxix. 10.

Alesh. *Chem.* Old term for the *Alumen plumosum.* Quincy. See *Alsech.*

Alēton, *i*, n. ("Αλητον.) A term for meal or farina. James.

Alet'ris. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Homodoraceae. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U. S. A.) for the root of the *Aletris farinosa.*

Alet'ris Fărīnōsa. *Bot.* The systematic name for the plant Stargrass, common in the U.S.A., being strongly bitter, and used as tonic and stomachic.

Aleu'ron, *i*, n. ('Αλέω, to grind.) A word, Gr. anal. ἄλευρον, used by Hippocrates, I. *de Natur. Mul.* ci. 3, signifying farina or meal, but properly, that of wheat or barley.

Al'exanders. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Smyrnium olusatrum.*

Al'exanders, Round-leaved. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Smyrnium rotundifolium.*

Alexan'dria, *æ*, f. (The place of its growth.) *Bot.* Another term for the *Prunus laurocerasus;* the laurel, or bay tree of Alexandria; the Alexandrian laurel.

Alexan'drian Lau'rel. *Bot.* Common name for the *Prunus lauro-cerasus;* also for the *Ruscus aculeatus* of Linnæus.

Alexan'thi. *Chem.* Another term for the *Flos æris.* James, Ruland, and Johnson.

Alexētērium, *ii*, n. ('Αλεξέω, to repel, also to give aid.) A term employed by the Greeks (ἀλεξητήριον) for a remedy of whatever kind, but especially alexipharmic. Fr. anal. *alexitère*, m.

Alexētērius, *a, um.* ('Αλεξέω; to repel.) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to drive away; applied to medicines and preparations, particularly those of an alexipharmic kind: alexeter'ian.

Alexĭcācum, *i*, n. ('Αλεξέω, to drive away; κακὸν, evil.) *Med.* Old term for an amulet or antidote to resist the effect of poisons.

Alexir. See *Elixir.*

Alexiphar'mic. ('Αλεξέω, to repel; φάρμακον, a poison; terminal -ικὸς.) Having power to neutralise the effects of poison; applied to medicines supposed to have this power. *Alexĭpharmĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *alexipharmaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *als Gegengiftdienend*, part. adj.

Alexĭphar'măcum, or *on, i*, n. ('Αλεξέω, to repel; φάρμακον, a poison.) *Med.* Term for a medicine against poison; an antidote; an alexipharmic medicine; also termed *Lexipharmacon.* Fr. anal. *alexipharmaque*, Germ. syn. *ein Gegengift*, n.

Alexĭpyrĕtĭcus, *a, um.* ('Αλεξέω, to repel, πυρετὸς, a fever; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med.* Having power to drive off fevers; febrifuge: alexipyret'ic; also termed *Lexipyreticus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *alexipyretique*, f. Germ. syn. *fiebervertriebend*, part. adj.

Alezaram. *Chem.* Old term for the washing of lead. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alfac'ta. *Chem.* A former term for distillation. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alfad'idom. (Arab.) *Chem.* Term for the scoria of gold, iron, or copper; also the oxide of copper, or burnt copper. Ruland, Johnson, and James.

Al'fatide. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old names for *Sal*
Al'fol. } *ammoniacum.* Ruland.

Al'fides. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Cerussa.* James.

Alfu'sa. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Tutia* or tutty. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'ga, æ, f. (*Algor*, coldness; from their being constantly in the water; or *allĭgo*, to entangle; from the entangled appearance of particular species.) *Bot.* An herb or weed growing on the sea-shore; sea-weed, A Juss. Order (*Algæ*, nom. pl.) of plants, comprising the sea weeds, etc. Fr. anal. *algue*, f. Germ. syn. *Meergrass*, n.

Al'gæ. See *Alga*.

Al'gali. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for Nitre. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'galie. (Arab.) *Surg.* An Arabian word for a catheter or sound. James.

Al'gamet. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient term for charcoal. Ruland, and Johnson.

Algarah. (Arab.) *Pathol.* An old term for the disease *Anchilops*. James.

Al'garoth. (*Victor Algarotti*, a physician of Verona, its inventor.) *Chem.* Term for the metallic oxide of antimony in form of a white powder, produced by throwing the chloride of antimony into water; it is powerfully emetic in doses of two or three grains; the powder of Algaroth. See *Angelicus pulvis*.

Algēdo, ĭnis, f. (Ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Term for a violent pain about the urethra, testes, bladder, perineum, and anus, caused by a sudden stoppage of a severe gonorrhœa.

Al'gēma, ătis, n. (Ἄλγημα, from ἀλγέω, to suffer pain.) *Pathol.* A term for pain, and also the disease which causes the pain, according to Hippocrates, *Aph.* iv. 11, and vi. 7; Foësius *de Œcon. p.* 27.

Al'gerie. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Calx*, or lime. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alg'eroth. See *Algaroth*.

Al'gibic. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for *Sulphur vivum*.

Al'gid. (*Algeo*, to be grievously cold.) *Pathol.* Become cold; chilled with cold. *Algĭdus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *algide*, adj. Germ. syn. *eisig*, adj.; *kalt*, adj.

Al'gid Chol'era. *Pathol.* Term applied to Asiatic cholera, from the diminution of temperature of the whole body as one of its chief characteristic symptoms.

Al'gĭda Fe'bris. *Pathol.* Term for a malignant remittent fever, the *Fièvre algide* of the continent, characterized by icy coldness on the surface.

Algĭdus, a, um. (*Algeo*, to be grievously cold.) Chill with cold: al'gid. See *Algid, Asphyxia Algida*.

Algoīdēs, adj. (*Alga*, sea weed; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Name applied to a species of *Equisetum*, whose leaves resemble the *algæ*: al'goid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Al'gor, ōris, m. (*Algeo*, to be grievously cold.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the sense of coldness experienced in the onset of fever; chilliness. See *Rigor*. Fr. syn. *frisson*, m. Germ. syn. *Schauer*, m.

Alguada. (Arab.) *Pathol.* A name for the disease *Alphos*.

Alha'gi. (Arab.) *Bot.* Name for a species of *Hedysarum*. See *Hedysarum Alhagi*.

Alhan'dal. (Arab.) *M. Med.* A name for the *Cucumis colocynthis*. James.

Alhan'na. The same as *Alana terra*. James.

Alhas'ba. (Arab.) *Pathol.* A name for the disease *Rubeola*, or measles. Hooper.

Alhen'na. *Bot.* A name for the plant *Lawsonia inermis*.

Alĭbĭlis, is, e. (*Alo*, to nourish.) *Physiol.* Fit for nourishing; nourishing; applied to the nutritive portion of the chyme, as distinct from the excrementitious: al'ible.

Alĭca, æ, f. (*Alo*, to nourish.) *Bot.* Name for a kind of grain much like to wheat; supposed to be what is called spelt; also applied to a kind of pottage made of this grain. See *Chondros, Spelt, Zea*.

Alĭces. (*Alĭca*, a kind of grain from their likeness.) *Pathol.* Term for the spots commencing the eruption of *Variola*, or small pox. James.

Aliena'tion. (*Aliēno*, to withdraw.) *Pathol.* Term for any species of derangement or wandering of the mind. *Aliēnātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *aliénation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verrückung des Verstandes*, f.; *Wahnsinn*, m.

Aliena'tion of Mind. *Pathol.* This term (*Alienatio mentis*) has been more specially applied to *insanity*, as distinct from those derangements of the intellect that are symptomatic of some other disease; as delirium, etc. See *Alienation*.

Aliēnātus, a, um. (*Aliēno*, to withdraw, or estrange.) *Bot.* Applied to first leaves, which give way to others different from them; different; estranged: al'ienated. Fr. syn. *aliène*, adj. Germ. syn. *abgeneigt*, part. adj.

Alĭfor'mis, is, e. (*Ala*, a wing; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Wing-like: al'iform. See *Alæformis*.

Al'iment. (*Alo*, to nourish.) Food, or that which having undergone the process of digestion, affords nourishment to the body. *Alĭmentum, i,* n. *Cĭbus, i,* m. See *Alitura, Pabulum*. Fr. anal. *aliment*, m. Germ. syn. *Nahrung*, f.; *Speise*, f.

Alimen'tary. (*Alĭmentum*, food, or nourishment.) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to food or aliment; nourishing. *Alĭmentārius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *alimentaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Nahrung gehörig*.

Alimen'tary Canal. } *Anat.* Terms for the
Alimen'tary Duct. } whole passages by which the food is conveyed from the mouth to the anus. The latter is sometimes applied to the thoracic duct.

Alimenta'tion. (*Alĭmentum*, food or nourishment.) *Physiol.* Term for the act or process of taking, or receiving nourishment. *Alĭmentātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *alimentation*, f. Germ. syn. *Nahrhaftigkeit*, f.

Aliment'iveness. (*Alĭmentum*, food, or nourishment.) The desire for food. *Phrenol.* A faculty as yet considered as only probable, (its supposed organ in the *Fossa zygomatica*, exactly under Acquisitiveness, and before Destructiveness,) producing the appetite for food.

Alindēsis, is, or *cos,* f. (Ἀλίω, to turn over.) Term, Gr. anal. *ἀλίνδησις*, for a kind of exercise among the ancient Greeks; being anointed with oil, and rolling themselves in the dust, according to Hippocrates, *l.* 2, *de Diæt.* xlii. 15.

Alinthisar. (Arab.) *Pathol.* Term anciently employed for an elongation of the *Uvula.* Waltherus, *Sylv. Med. p.* 1611.

Alipæ'nos. } ('A, priv.; λιπαίνω, to make
Alipæ'nus, *a, um.* } fat.) *Med.* A term applied to very lean persons; also to external remedies of a dry nature, as powders, etc., according to Celsus, v. 19.

Alipas'ma. See *Lipasmia.*

Alipata. *Bot.* Name of a tree growing in the Philippine Islands, and reputed to be highly poisonous; its milky juice, and the smoke of its wood, are said to cause blindness.

Alip'ta, *æ,* m. } ('Αλείπτης, an anointer.) He
Alip'tes, *æ,* m. } that anointed the wrestlers in the ancient games, before they went to exercise, and kept them in strength and good complexion; also, a term for a chirurgeon, or one who professed to keep the body in a good condition as to strength, activity, and colour.

Alip'tĭca. *Med.* Term for that department of ancient medicine which treated of inunction.

Alisanders. *Bot.* See *Alexanders.*

Alis'ma, *ătis,* n. ('Αλισμα.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Polygynia.* Juss. *Alismaceæ.* The water plantain. Fr. anal. *alisma,* n. Germ. syn. *Froschlöffel,* m.

Alis'ma Plantāgo. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of the water plantain, the root of which has been used in Russia for curing hydrophobia.

Alismāceus, *a, um.* (*Alisma,* the water-plantain.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Alisma;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Alismaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: alisma'ceous. Fr. anal. *alismacé,* adj.

Alismoīdēs, adj. (*Alisma,* the water plantain; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Alisma,* or water-plantain; applied to a species of the plant *Stratiotes,* or *Achillea millefolium:* alis'moid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Alisphe'noid. (*Ala,* a wing; *os sphēnoīdes,* the sphenoid bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen to the middle or great wing of the sphenoid bone. *Alisphēnoīdēs,* adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Alisteles. ('Αλς, salt.) *Chem.* Old name for *Sal ammoniacum.* Ruland.

Alītūra, *æ,* f. (*Alo,* to nourish.) *Physiol.* Term for the process of assimilation or nutrition, as anciently employed, but the word simply means food or nourishment. Blancardus.

Aliza'ri. *Bot.* Ancient name for the plant *Rubia tinctorum,* or madder.

Alizarin'. *Chem.* Name given to a peculiar colouring matter extracted from the root of the plant *Rubia tinctorum,* or madder, anciently called *Alizari. Alizarīna, æ,* f.

Al'kafial. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Names for *Anti-*
Al'kafiel. } *monium,* or antimony. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'kahest. See *Alcahest.*

Al'kale. Ancient name for the fat, or oil of the common hen; the *Oleum gallinæ.* Ruland.

Alkales'cent. (*Alkali.*) *Chem.* Of the nature, in some degree, of an alkali; having slightly alkaline qualities; becoming alkaline. *Alkăles'cens, tis,* part. of a supposed verb, *alkălesco,* to grow alkaline. Fr. anal. *alcalescent,* adj.

Al'kali. (Arab. *Al,* the whole, or essence; *kali,* the name of the plant from which soda was first obtained.) *Chem.* Term for a substance which has properties the reverse of those of an acid, and with which it combines so as to neutralize its activity, and form a salt. It is characterised by its acrid, urinous taste, and caustic quality; it changes the vegetable dyes to green, renders oil miscible with water, and is distinguished from an earth by its greater solubility. There are three true or principal alkalis, potash, soda, and ammonia, the former two being called fixed, the latter volatile. See *Alafi, Alafor, Alafort, Cassob, Sagimen Vitri, Solelasar.* Fr. anal. *alcali,* m. Germ. anal. *Alkali,* m.

Al'kali, Caus'tic. *Chem.* A term for an alkali in a pure state, or uncombined with carbonic or other acids; in which state it possesses strong caustic powers. *Surg.* Applied to caustic potash, which is employed in making issues, etc.

Al'kali, Fixed. *Chem.* Term applied to potash and the substance soda, because they cannot be made to pass from the solid state by a strong rarefaction.

Al'kali, Fos'sil. } *Chem.* Terms applied to
Al'kali, Min'eral. } *Soda.*

Al'kali, Phlogis'ticated } *Chem.* Terms applied
Al'kali, Prus'sian. } to a fixed alkali when mixed with bullock's blood, or other animal substance, and lixiviated, because it is then found to be in a great measure saturated with Prussic acid; and from the theory formerly held of this combination, it derived the first of these names.

Al'kali, Ve'getable. *Chem.* A name for potash, because it is obtained from the incineration of vegetable substances.

Al'kali, Vol'atile. *Chem.* Name for ammonia.

Al'kalia. (Arab.) Old word for *Vas,* or vessel. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'kalid. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for the oxide of copper, or burnt copper. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alkali'genous. (*Alkăli; γεννάω,* to generate or produce.) *Chem.* Capable of yielding or producing alkaline qualities; alkali-producing. *Alkălīgĕnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *alcaligène,* adj. Germ. syn. *Alkali erzeugend,* part. adj.

Alkalim'eter. (*Alkăli; μέτρον,* a measure.) *Chem.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alkali in impure potash, or soda. *Alkălimetrum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *alcalimètre,* m.

Alkalim'etry. (*Alkăli; μετρέω,* to measure.) *Chem.* Term for the process by which the amount of uncombined, or free alkali in various substances is determined. *Alkălīmetria, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *alcalimètre,* f.

Al'kaline. (*Alkăli.*) *Chem.* Belonging to, or having the nature or properties of, an alkali. *Alkălīnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *alkalin,* adj. Germ. syn. *alkalisch,* adj.; *kalisch,* adj.

Alkalin'ity. (*Alkăli.*) *Chem.* Term for the

quality which certain substances possess, from the presence in them of free alkali. *Alkalīnĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *alcalinité*, f.

Alkalisa'tion. (*Alkăli.*) *Chem.* Term for the act of impregnating with alkaline qualities or communicating such to any liquid or substance. *Alkălīsātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *alcalization*, f. Germ. syn. *Alkalisirung*, f.

Al'kaloid. (*Alkăli;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Chem.* Term applied to a class of vegetable principles procured from certain plants, and possessing alkaline characters; resembling an alkali. *Alkăloīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *alcaloïde*, adj.

Al'kanet Root. (Arab. *Alkănah*, a reed.) *M. Med.* Name for the root of the plant *Anchusa tinctoria.*

Alkanna. (Arab.) See *Alcanna.*

Alkant. *Chem.* Old name for either *Hydrargyrum* or mercury, or for a kind of ink. Ruland.

Alkan'tum. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for the oxide of copper; also applied to arsenic. Ruland.

Alkara. (Arab.) Old term for a cucurbit. Ruland.

Alkasa. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for a crucible. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alkeken'gi. (Arab.) A name for the winter-cherry. See *Physalis Alkekengi.*

Alkerm'es. (Arab. *Al*, eminence; *kermes*, the reddish grains found on the branches of the scarlet oak, in Italy, Spain, and South of France.) *Med.* Term for an old remedy, of the consistence of a confection, of which the kermes formed the basis.

Alker'va. (Arab.) *Bot.* Name for the *Palma Christi. Med., Pharm.* A term also, for the *Oleum ricini.* Quincy.

Al'kes. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old term for burnt brass. Quincy.

Alketran. (Arab.) Old term for the oil of cedar. See *Cedar, Oil of.*

Alkib'ric. (Arab.) *Chem.* A term for *Sulphur vivum.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'kin. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for potash; also for the smoke of coals. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alkit'ram. (Arab.) Chem. Old term for *Pix liquida*, or tar. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alkit'ran. (Arab.) Name for a resin obtained from the cedar-tree.

Al'koel. *Chem.* Old term for the sulphuret of lead; also for the *Lapis lazuli*, and for *Antimonium*, or antimony. Hooper.

Alkohol. See *Alcohol.*

Alkohol, Absolute. See *Alcohol, Absolute.*

Alkoholometer. See *Alcoholometer.*

Alkosor. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old name for camphire, or camphor. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'ky. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for the sugar of lead. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'kymia. (Arab.) *Pharm.* Ancient term for the powder of basilicon. Ruland, and Johnson.

All-Good. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.*

All-Heal. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Stachys palustris*, or clown's wound wort; also for the *Hypericum androsæmum*, or St. Peter's wort. See *Ferula Minor, Heracleum Spondylium.*

All-Heal, Hercules'. *Bot.* See *Hercules' All-heal.*

Al'la. (Sax. *Eale*; said to be from *alo*, to nourish.) Old term for ale, a liquor invented and first used by the Germans. Quincy.

Al'labor. (Arab.) *Chem.* Name formerly given to *Plumbum*, or lead. Hooper.

Allaman'da. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Allaman'da Căthar'tĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of a shrub growing in Guiana, an infusion of the leaves of which is said to be useful in *Colica pictonum.*

Allanto'ic. (*Allantoïs*, the allantoid membrane; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Belonging to the allantoïs; applied to an acid obtained from the urine of the fetus of the cow. *Allantoïcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *allantoique*, adj.

Allanto'ic Acid. *Chem.* Another term for the substance allantoïn. Fr. syn. *acide allantoique.* Germ. syn. *Allantoissäure*, f.

Allan'toid, (Ἀλλᾶς, *ἄντος*, a sausage; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a sausage. *Physiol.* Applied to a membrane of the fetus, because, in some animals, it is long and thick like a hog's pudding, of which sausages are formed. *Allantoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *allantoïde*, adj.

Allan'toid Mem'brane. *Physiol.* A membrane which was erroneously supposed to be peculiar to the fetus of brutes, communicating with the bladder by the *urachus*, and containing the fetal urine; it exists in almost all the mammalia, and is also termed *Allantoïs*, and *Membrana farciminalis.* See *Sarciminalis.* Fr. anal. *allantoïde*, f. Germ. syn. *Wursthäutchen*, f.

Allanto'in. (Etym. same as under *Allantoïs.*) *Chem.* Term for the nitrogenous constituent of the urine of the fetus of the cow; also termed *Allantoic acid. Allantoīna, æ*, f.

Allantïs, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἀλλᾶς, *ἄντος*, a sausage; *εἶδος*, likeness; for further explanation see *Allantoid.*) *Physiol.* The human allantois is a small, very vascular vesicle, at first round, afterwards pyriform, which sprouts out from the lower and free end of the embryo, while the mucous and vascular layers of the blastodermic vesicle begin to be separated from it (the embryo) in the form of the umbilical vesicle. Also used synonymously with the *Allantoid membrane.*

Allan'tŏtŏx'ĭcum, *i*, n. (Ἀλλᾶς, *ἄντος*, a sausage; *τοξικὸν*, a poison.) Term for a poison found to be developed in putrid sausages made of blood and liver, and often proving speedily fatal.

Allarinoch. *Chem.* Old name for *Plumbum*, or lead. Quincy.

Allāsia. *Bot.* Name of a tree that grows on the coast of Mozambique; its leaves, applied in form of a cataplasm to the loins, being supposed to facilitate parturition.

Allelu'ia. (Heb.) *Bot.* A name for the plant *Oxalis acetosella*, because it was plentiful in Rogation week, when the priests, etc., sung their hallelujahs.

Allen'ce. *Chem.* Ancient name for *Stannum*, or tin. Quincy.

Allia'ceous. (*Allium*, garlic.) Belonging to, or of the nature of, garlic. *Alliāceus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *alliacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *knoblauchartig*, adj.; *knoblauchduftig*, adj.

Alliaræ'ris. Ancient term signifying philosophical copper; used in preparing the philosopher's stone.

Alliāria, Alliārium, *æ, ii*, f. n. (*Allium*, garlic.) *Bot.* The plant Jack of the hedge, or sauce alone, having a taste like garlic. See *Erysimum Alliaria.* Fr. anal. *alliaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Knoblauchkraut*, n.; *Ramschelwurzel*, f.

Allicar. (Arab.) *Chem., M. Med.* Old name for *Acetum*, or vinegar. Hooper.

Allicola. *M. Med.* Name for *Petroleum.* Hooper.

Alligātūra, *æ*, f. (*Allīgo*, to bind to.) *Surg.* Term for the act or process of bandaging; or for a ligature, or bandage, according to Scribonius, *n.* 200. See *Deligatio, Fascia, Ligatura.*

Al'lium, *ii*, n. (Ἀλέω, to avoid; because of its offensive smell.) The pharmacopœial name (E. and U.S.A.) of the *Allium sativum*, or (D.) *Bulbus allii sativi.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Liliaceæ*, or *Asphodeleæ.* See *Elaphoscorodon, Caput Allii, Scorodoprasum.* Fr. syn. *ail*, m. Germ. syn. *Lauch*, m.

Al'lium Ascălōnĭcum. *Bot.* Name of the shallot.

Al'lium Cēpa. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the onion. See *Crommyon.*

Al'lium Moly. *Bot.* Name of a species of garlic, according to Linnæus.

Al'lium Por'rum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the leek or porret.

Al'lium Rĕdŏlens. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium scordium*, or water germander.

Al'lium Sătīvum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the garlic plant. Also called *Theriaca rusticorum*, and *Scorodum.* Germ. syn. *Knoblauch*, m.

Al'lium Scŏrŏdo'prăsum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the rockambole.

Al'lium Victōriāle. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species, the root of which, when dried, loses its alliaceous taste and smell, and is said to allay the abdominal spasms of gravid females; also called *Victorialis longa.*

Allœōsis, *eos*, f. (Ἀλλοίωσις, from ἀλλοιόω, to render different, or to change.) *Physiol.* Term for a change in the constitution: alleo'sis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Allœōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Allœōsis*, a change in the constitution; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Belonging or pertaining to *Allœosis;* applied to medicines capable of bringing about a change in the constitution; alterative: alleo'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Al'lopathy. (Ἄλλος, other; πάθος, affection.) *Med.* A term for the curing of a diseased action, by inducing another of a different kind, yet not necessarily diseased: but it has been insidiously put forth by homeopaths to signify a doctrine of applying remedies according to the material condition of the organs affected by disease, and by such application, as it were, exciting another and different kind of disease, in which, they pretend, the entire legitimate system or science of medicine as opposed to homœopathy, consists. It need scarcely be stated that such a definition so applied is only an invention of the homeopathic fraternity to serve their own purposes.

Allŏphăsis, *is*, f. (Ἄλλος, other; φάω, to speak.) *Pathol.* Old term for delirium, or incoherent talk: alloph'asis.

Allotriŏphă'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἀλλότριος, not proper; φάγω, to eat.) *Med.* A term for depraved appetite, or a desire to eat what is unsuitable, or improper for food: allotrioph'agy; synonymous with *Pica*, according to Cullen. Fr. anal. *Allotriophagie*, f. Germ. syn. *krankhafte Esslust.*

Allotrop'ic. (Ἄλλος, other; τροπή, conversion or change; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* A term applied to that modification of elementary bodies, by which, when to a well-marked organic compound type, or group, we add a certain quantity of carbon and hydrogen, every such addition produces a new compound, analogous in properties to the first. *Allotrŏpĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Allo'tropism. (Ἄλλος, other; τροπή, a conversion or change; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Chem.* A term to express the fact that certain elements are capable of existing in two or more conditions, in which they possess different physical and chemical properties; as sulphur melted at a high temperature, which before bright yellow, and brittle, becomes dark, tenacious, and may be drawn out into threads like caoutchouc. *Allotrŏpis'mus, i*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Allox'an. *Chem.* Term for a new product obtained in the oxidation of uric acid by nitric acid.

Allox'anate. (*Alloxănĭcum* acĭdum, Alloxanic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of alloxanic acid with a salifiable base. *Alloxănas, ātis*, f.

Alloxan'ic. (*Alloxan*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the product alloxan; applied to an acid into which alloxan is converted when brought into contact with soluble alkalis. *Alloxănĭcus, a, um.*

Alloxantin'. *Chem.* Term given to a substance consisting of white and granular crystals, obtained by boiling and evaporating a concentrated solution of alloxan. *Alloxantīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Al'loy. (Fr. *Aloyer*, to mix metals.) *Chem.* Term for the combination of any two metals, excepting mercury; as copper and zinc, gold and silver, copper, &c.: the least valuable of the two metals is called the alloy. See *Amalgam.* Fr. syn. *alliage*, m. Germ. syn. *Vermischung durch Schmelzen.*

All'spice. *M. Med.* The common name for the fruit of the *Myrtus pimenta*, or Jamaica pepper.

Alluv'ion. (*Alluo*, to wash, or flow near to.) *Geol.* Term for partial deposits of mud carried by rivers and other courses of water and left along their shores, or banks.

Fr. anal. *alluvion*. Germ. syn. *Anflössung*, f.; *Anschwemmung*, f.

Allŭv'ium, *ii*, *n.* (*Alluo*, to wash, or flow near to.) *Geol.* Applied in the plural (*Alluvia*, nom.) to those local effects of natural causes, the result of which is the formation of new earths or islets by the action of the waters, accumulating mud and debris in particular situations. Fr. anal. *alluvium*, f.

Al'ma. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient term for *Aqua*, or water. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'mabri. (Arab.) *Mineral.* Ancient term for a stone like to amber. Ruland.

Alma'gra. (Arab.) In alchemy, a term for the operation of washing, or the substance washed. *Chem.* Term for red earth or bole; also a name for the white sulphur of the alchemists. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Old term for *Lotio*. Ruland.

Almakan'da. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for *Lithargyrus*. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'manac. (Arab. A numbering or distribution; or Dutch, *Almaen-achte*, an observation of all the months.) Term for the arrangement of the days of the week, the months, festivals, changes of the moon, &c. so familiarly known. Fr. and Germ. anal. *almanach*, m.

Almarago. See *Almargen*.

Almar'cab. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for litharge. Turton.

Almar'cat. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for the *Scoria auri*. Ruland, and Johnson.

Almarcarida. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for litharge of silver; Ruland: also called *Almarcab*; Turton: and *Almariab*, according to Castellus.

Almar'gen. (Arab.) *Nat. Hist.* A former term for the substance coral; also called *Almarago*, and *Armalgor*. Ruland, and Johnson.

Almariab. See *Almarcarida*.

Almarkasi'ta. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'martak. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for powder of litharge. Ruland, and Johnson.

Almatat'ica.
Almecasite.
Almechasite.
(Arab.) *Chem.* Terms anciently used for the metal *Cuprum*, or copper. Ruland, and Johnson.

Almeliletu. (Arab.) *Med.* Used by Avicenna to signify a preternatural heat, less than that of fever, and which may continue after a fever. Castellus.

Almene. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for rock-salt. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'metat. (Arab.) *Chem.* A former term for the *Scoria auri*. Ruland. See *Almarcat*.

Almi'sa. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Ancient name for *Moschus*, or musk. Johnson.

Almis'adir. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Old term for *Sal ammoniacum*. Ruland.

Al'misdach. (Arab.) *Surg.* Old name used by Albucasis for the larger of two kinds of forceps, furnished with teeth on the inside, for crushing the head of the fetus when of extraordinary size; the smaller was called *Misdach*.

Almizadir. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for verdigris. Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'mond. (Fr. *amande*.) *Bot.* The fruit, both bitter and sweet almonds, of the tree *Amygdalus communis*. *Amygdăla*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *amande*, f. Germ. syn. *Kern*, m.; *Mandel*, f.

Al'mond-Tree. *M. Med.* The plant *Amygdalus communis*, which yields both bitter and sweet almonds.

Al'monds of the Ears. *Anat.* Popular term for the small external glands situated near the ears. Fr. syn. *amygdales des oreilles*. Germ. syn. *Ohrenmandeln*, m.

Almonds, Oil of. See *Alenon*.

Al'monds of the Throat. *Anat.* Popular term for the tonsils. Fr. syn. *amygdales*, f. Germ. syn. *Halsmandeln*, m.

Almuri. (Arab.) *Med.* Name for a cathartic preparation used by the ancients; mentioned by Rhazes. Hooper.

Al'nec. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Stannum*, or tin. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alneric. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Sulphur vivum*. Quincy.

Al'nus, *i*, m. (From *Alatur amne*, it grows or is nourished by a river or stream.) *Bot.* The alder tree; applied to two different plants, the common alder, and the black or berry-bearing alder.

Al'nus Rŏtundĭfŏlia. *Bot.* Another name for the plant *Betula alnus*, or common alder tree.

Al'nus Ni'gra. *Bot.* Another name for the plant *Rhamnus frangula*, or the black or berry-bearing alder.

Aloë, *es*, f. (Heb. *Ahlah*, growing near the sea.) The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) of the *Aloë spicata*, *Al. Socotrina*, and other species of aloe. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*; Juss. *Liliaceæ*, or *Hemerocalleæ*. See *Tragocerus*, *Xylaloës*. Fr. anal. *aloès*, m. Germ. syn. *Aloe*, m.

Aloë Barbăden'sis. *Bot.*, *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) of the Barbadoes aloes, or inspissated juice of the cut leaf of the *Aloë vulgaris*. See *Aloë Vulgaris*.

Aloë Căballīna.
Aloë Guinien'sis.
The systematic names for the horse-aloes, a coarser species, easily distinguished by its strong rank smell; it is chiefly used by farriers.

Aloë Hēpătĭca. *Bot.*, *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for a kind of aloes formerly attributed to the *Aloë vulgaris*, but now stated (Pharm. L. 1851) to be the inspissated juice from the leaf of an uncertain species. See *Aloë Vulgaris*.

Aloë Perfŏliāta. *M. Med.* The systematic name for the tree which was formerly believed to yield the socotrine aloes, now stated (Pharm. L. 1851) to be from an uncertain species.

Aloë Sŏcŏtrīna. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) of the socotrine aloes, formerly attributed to the *Aloë perfoliata*, but now stated (Pharm. L. 1851.) to be from an uncertain species. See *Aloë Perfoliata*.

Aloë Spĭcāta. *M. Med.* The systematic name for the tree which yields a kind of aloes

now used in place of the socotrine, which has become scarce.

Aloë Vulgāris. *M. Med.* The systematic name for the tree which was believed to afford common, hepatic, or Barbadoes aloes, but the kind called hepatic is now said (Pharm. L. 1851) to be from an uncertain species.

Aloëdārium, *ii*, n. (Ἀλοηδάριον.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a cathartic medicine, having aloes as a chief ingredient, many of which are described by Aetius, iii. 101. Gorræus.

Aloëphanginæ Pĭlŭlæ. *Med., Pharm.* A term for pills composed of aloes and aromatics; the adjective being of Arabic origin, and signifying odorous, or aromatic.

Al'oes. *M. Med.* The English name for the juice of the several species of *Aloë*, when prepared into an extract. See *Aloë*, *Dialoës*, *Fel Naturæ*.

Al'oes Wood. *Med.* See *Lignum Aloës*, *Xyloaloës*.

Aloët'ic. (*Aloë*, the aloe plant; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to aloes. *Pharm.* Applied to any medicine containing a large proportion of aloes. *Aloëtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *aloétique*, adj.

Alofel. (Arab.) *Surg.* Ancient name for *Pannus*, or a pledget of lint or rag, wherewith to press upon a vessel after venesection, etc. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alŏgŏtrŏ'phĭa, *æ*, f. (Ἄλογος, void of reason; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Pathol.* A term which can only correctly mean the feeding of brute animals; but it has been faultily applied to the morbid, or excessive nutrition of any part; as in *Rachitis*, it has been said, if the *vertebræ* in children are nourished more fully than other parts of the back, the vertebral column must become incurvated, which was held to be done by alogot'rophy, according to Charlton. Fr. anal. *alogotrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Uebernahrung*. f.

Al'ohar. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old terms for *Hy-*
Al'ohoc. } *drargyrum*, or mercury. Ruland, and Johnson.

Aloīdēs, adj. (*Aloë*, the aloe; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the aloe plant; applied as a name for the water-aloe, a species of *Achillea millefolium;* al'oid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Aloin'. *Chem.* Name given to the cathartic principle of aloes, obtained from aqueous extracts of aloes, Cape, Socotrine, or Barbadoes, discovered by Messrs. T. and H. Smith of Edinburgh. *Aloīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Alom'ba. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient terms for
Al'ooc. } *Plumbum*, or lead. Quincy.

Alōpĕcia, *æ*, f. (Ἀλώπηξ, a fox; because foxes are subject to this, or a similar disease.) *Pathol.* Term for the falling off of hair from the beard and eye-brows, as well as the scalp; baldness, but the effect of disease, and, so, distinct from that termed *Calvities:* alo'pecy. Also termed *Fluxus capillorum, Vulpis morbus, Xerasia.* Fr. anal. *Alopécie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fuchsraude*, f.

Alō'pĕces. (Ἀλώπηξ, a fox; in which animal the corresponding muscles are particularly strong.) *Anat.* A name for the *Psoæ* muscles, ἀλώπεκες, according to Vesalius, *de H. C. F.* ii. 38.: and Fallopius *in Observ. Anat.* i. *p.* 390.

Alosa, *æ*, f. (*Alo*, to fly.) *Ichthyol.* A name for a species of the *Clupea*, or shad, also spelt *Alausa.* See *Clupea Alosa.* Fr. anal. *alose*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterhäring*, m.

Alosan'thi. (Ἅλς, salt; ἄνθος, a flower.) An old term signifying the flower of salt. Ruland.

Alosat. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old terms for *Hy-*
Alosohoc. } *drargyrum*, or mercury.

Alou'chi. Name of a gum afforded by the *Canella alba.*

Al'pam. *Bot., Pharm.* Name of a Malabar shrub, from which is prepared an ointment for the disease *Scabies*, or itch.

Alphĭtĭdon. } (Ἄλφιτον, barley-meal.)
Alphĭtĭdum, *i*, n. } *Surg.* Old term for a fracture, in which the bone is crushed or shattered into small fragments; a comminuted fracture.

Al'phĭton. } (Ἄλφιτον.) Name for meal,
Al'phĭtum, *i*, n. } particularly barley-meal. See *Polenta.*

Alphoīdēs, adj. (*Alphos*, a skin disease; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Pathol.* Like the disease *Alphos;* applied to diseases having this resemblance; as *Lepra alphoides:* al'phoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Alphon'sin. (*Alphonso* Ferrier of Naples, its inventor.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument having three elastic branches for laying hold of and extracting balls from wounds.

Al'phos. } (Ἀλφὸς, m.; from ἀλφὸς, ad-
Al'phus, *i*, m. } jective, signifying white.) *Pathol.* Terms for a species of leprosy; the disease *Lepra alphos.* See *Albara, Alguada, Baras.* Fr. anal. *alphos*, m.

Alphōsis, *eos*, f. (Ἀλφὸς, white.) *Physiol.* A name given to the pecularity termed albinoskin.

Alpīnia, *æ*, f. (In honour of *Alpīnus.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Scitamineæ.*

Alpīnia Cardămōmum. *M. Med.* The systematic name for the plant which was said (Pharm. L. 1836,) to produce the lesser Cardamom seeds, formerly referred to the *Amomum cardamomum*, or *Amomum repens*, and now to the *Elettaria cardamomum.*

Alpīni, Bal'sămum. (After Prosper *Alpinus*, who wrote a learned treatise upon it.) *M. Med.* A name for the *Amyris Gileadensis*, or Balm of Gilead.

Al'quifou. *Chem.* Name for a kind of lead-ore which when broken looks like antimony; used by potters, who mix a small portion of manganese with it, to glaze their coarser earthenwares, thence called potter's ore.

Alra'chas. *Chem.* Old name for *Plumbum*, or lead. Quincy.

Alrat'ica. (Arab.) *Anat.* Term used by Albucasis for a partial or total imperforation of the vagina; also, a small foramen. Quincy.

Alsa'mach. } (Arab.) *Anat.* Ancient name for
Alse'mach. } the large foramen or hole in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, forming the *Meatus auditorius internus*, or internal auditory foramen. Quincy.

Al'sech. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Alu-*

men plumosum. Ruland, and Johnson. See *Alesch.*

Al'selat. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for the oxide of copper, or burnt copper. Ruland.

Alsinas'trum, *i*, n. *Bot.* Old name for a species of *Elatine*, according to Linnæus. Quincy.

Alsīne, *es*, f. (Ἄλσος, a grove; because it grows abundantly in groves or woods.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Primulaceæ.* The herb chickweed.

Alsīne Mēdia. *Bot.* The former systematic name of the common chickweed, which is now referred to the genus *Stellaria.* Fr. syn. *mouron des oiseaux*, f. Germ. syn. *Hühnerdarm*, m.

Alsiracos'tum. (Arab.) *Med., Pharm.* Name of a compound medicine much praised by Mesue *in Operib. f.* 113, as a remedy in certain burning fevers.

Alsuren'giam. (Arab.) *Bot.* Ancient name for the *Hermodactylus.* Quincy.

Al'tafor. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Old name for camphire, or camphor. Johnson.

Altam'bus. (Arab.) *Physiol.* Old term for *Lapis rubeus*, or the venous blood of man. Ruland. See *Lapis.*

Alta'ris. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Sulphur vivum.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'terative. (*Altĕro*, to vary.) *Med.* Applied to medicines (*Alterantia*, nom. pl. n.) which re-establish the healthy functions of the system, without any sensible evacuation. *Altĕrans, tis*, part. Fr. syn. *altérant*, adj.

Altercan'genon. } *M. Med.* Ancient names for
Alter'cum. } *Hyoscyamus*, or henbane. Hooper.

Alter'nans, *tis*, part. (*Alterno*, to change.) *Bot., Mineral.* Changing; time about; alter'nating: alter'nant. See *Alternate.* Fr. anal. *alternant*, adj.

Alter'nate. (*Alterno*, to change.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves or branches, which come out singly and by turns with those of the opposite side. *Alternātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *alterne*, adj. Germ. syn. *abwechselnd*, adj.; *wechselnd*, adj.; *wechselständig*, adj.

Al'tey Plum'bi. *Chem.* Old term for the sugar of lead. Ruland, and Johnson.

Althæ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἀλθαῖα, from ἄλθω, to heal.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monadelphia;* Ord. *Polyandria.* Juss. *Malvaceæ.* Marshmallow. The pharmacopœial name (L.) for the root of *Althæa officinalis.* Fr. anal. *althæa*, f.; *guimauve*, f. Germ. syn. *Eibisch*, m.

Althæ'a Offĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant marshmallow, the root of which is ordered for use in the pharmacopœia (L.); the leaves and root (E.D.); and the flowers and root (U.S.A.). See *Aristalthæa, Bismalva, Dialthæa.*

Althæina. See *Althein.*

Althana'ca. } *Chem.* Old names for orpiment.
Althana'cha. } Ruland, and Johnson.

Althebe'gium. (Arab.) *Med.* Old term for a swelling which occurs in cachectic and leuco-phlegmatic habits, as that under the eyes, etc. James.

Altheben. (Arab.) *Pathol.* Old term for *Pterygium*, or *Pannus.* Hooper.

Althein'. (*Althæa*, the plant marshmallow.) *Chem.* Name given to an alkaline substance discovered in the marshmallow; it seems to be the same as *Asparagin.* *Althæina, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Althex'is, *eos*, f. (Ἄλθεξις, from ἄλθω, to heal.) *Med.* An old term for the cure of a disease; a healing; althex'is.

Al'timar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for the oxide of copper, or burnt copper. Ruland, and Johnson.

Altim'etry. (*Altus*, high; μετρέω, to measure..) *Geom.* Term for the art of measuring heights or altitudes. *Altimetria, æ*, f.

Altimio. (Arab.) *Chem.* Term for the scoria of lead. Ruland, and Johnson.

Altin'car. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for a kind of factitious salt used in the separation of metals, according to Libavius, *S. Ch. Arc.* viii. 38.

Altin'gat. (Arab.) *Chem.* A name for the *Flos æris*, rust of copper, or verdigris. Ruland, and Johnson.

Altinur'aum. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for the *Sulphas ferri*, or vitriol. Ruland, and Johnson.

Al'tith. (Arab.) *M., Med.* Ancient term for *Assafœtida.* Quincy.

Al'tus, *a, um.* (*Alo*, to fly.) High; profound; deep. *Med.* Applied to words to signify intensity, as *Altus somnus, Altus sopor*, sound or deep sleep, as in a lethargy. Fr. syn. *haut*, adj.; *profond*, adj. Germ. syn. *hoch*, adj.; *tief*, adj.

Al'uach. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Stan-*
Al'uech. } *num*, or tin. Ruland.

A'lud. (Arab.) Another name for *Agallochum, Agillochum*, or aloes wood.

Aludel'. *Chem.* An old term for each in an arrangement of a number of globe-shaped pots or glass vessels; one placed above the other, and communicating with each other from bottom to top, for subliming any matter; the lowest was a pot containing the substance to be sublimed, and the highest a receiver for the flowers. See *Cementerium.*

Aludit. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Ala*, a wing.) A little wing. *Entomol.* Applied to the minute membranous scales (*Alulæ*, nom. pl.) situated above the *halteres* in certain of the *diptera*, and under the *elytra* of some aquatic *coleoptera:* also termed *Cu*, and *Cueilleron.* Fr. anal. *alule*, f.; syn. *aillerette*, or *ailette*, f. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Flügel.*

Al'um. (Arab. *Alum;* or, ἅλς, a salt.) *Bot.* (Ἄλον, from ἁλάομαι, to wander.) A name for the *Symphytum*, or comfrey. *Chem.* A salt composed chiefly of argillaceous earth with an excess of sulphuric acid, and a portion of potash; the *Persulphas aluminæ et potassæ. Alūmen, ĭnis*, n. See *Abnelecten, Argilla Vitriolata, Aseb, Asef, Aseph, Assos, Azub, Elanula, Melios, Phozimon, Plinthitis, Seb, Stypteria, Vitellum Poli.* Fr. syn. *alun*, m. Germ. syn. *Alaun*, n.

Al'um-Root. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name of the *Heuchera Americana* (Pharm. U.S.A.), and *H. cortusa.*

Alumboti. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient term for oxide of lead. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alūmen, *ĭnis*, n. *Chem.* The salt, alum, being a double sulphate of *alumina* and *potassa*. See *Alum.*

Alūmen Lĭquĭdum. *Chem., Mineral.* An old term for a substance which appears to be the rock butter of modern mineralogists, consisting of alum with *alumina* and oxide of iron: li'quid al'um.

Alūmen Plūmōsum. *Chem.* A term applied to the fibrous variety of native alum; also to fibrous gypsum: feath'ery al'um. See *Alesch, Alsech, Entalc.*

Alūmen Ru'brum. *Chem.* The Roman alum, which has a reddish colour; red al'um.

Alūmen Sacchărīnum. *Pharm.* Term for a cosmetic preparation in former repute, made of rose water, alum, and white of egg. See *Azob.*

Alūmen Scis'sum. *Chem.* Old term for stone-alum. See *Azef.*

Al'umhair. (Arab.) Old name for *Butyrum*, or butter. Quincy.

Alŭmĭna, *æ*, f. (*Alūmen*, alum.) *Chem.* The base of *Alumen;* one of the primitive earths; pure clay; argil; argillaceous earth; al-u'mine. Fr. anal. *alumine*, f. Germ. syn. *Alumium-oxyd; Alaunerde*, f.; *Thonerde*, f.

Aluminium. See *Aluminum.*

Alum'inous. (*Alūmen*, alum; terminal *-ōsus.*) Of or belonging to, or of the nature of alum; full of alum; applied to an acid which exists in alum. The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. and U.S.A.) for the sulphate of alumina and potash. *Alūmĭnōsus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *alumineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *alaunhaltig*, adj.; *alaunicht*, adj.

Alūmĭnum, *i*, n. (*Alūmĭna*, alumine.) *Chem.* The metallic base of *Alumina* or alumine; also sometimes spelled *Aluminium.* Fr. syn. *aluminium*, m. Germ. syn. *Alumium*, m.

Al'ums. (Pl. of Alum.) *Chem.* A term for a group of salts, being compounds which in their crystalline forms have a constitution similar to that of common alum. *Alūmĭna*, nom. pl. of *Alūmen, ĭnis*, n.

Alu'sar. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Ancient name for manna. Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson.

Alūsia, *æ*, f. (Ἀλύω, to become insane.) *Pathol.* A term for hallucination; illusion; mental deception, error or misconception. Fr. syn. *hallucination*, f. Germ. syn. *Missgriff*, m.

Alūsia Elātio. *Pathol.* Term for sentimentalism, or mental extravagance.

Alūsia Hypochondri'ăsis. *Pathol.* Term for low spirits, or hypochondriacism. Fr. and Germ. syn. *Hypochrondrie*, f.

Aluzar. See *Alcubrith.*

Alveārium, *ii*, n. (*Alveāre*, or *alveus*, a beehive; because wax is found there.) *Anat.* Term for that part of the external meatus of the ear, where the *cerumen* or wax is situated.

Alve'olar. (*Alveus*, a trough.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *alveoli*, or sockets of the teeth. *Alveŏlāris, is, e.* Fr. syn. *alvéolaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Zahnhöhle gehörig.*

Alveolātus, *a, um.* (*Alveŏlus*, a little trough or cavity.) Having little troughs, hollow places, or cavities: alve'olate. Fr. anal. *alvéolé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahnfächrig*, adj.; *zellig*, adj.

Alve'ŏlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Alveus*, a trough.) A little trough. *Anat.* Term for the socket of a tooth. See *Bothrion, Frena, Holmiscus, Mortariolum, Phatnion.* Fr. anal. *alvéole*, m. Germ. syn. *Höhle*, f.

Al'veus, *i*, m. (*Alvus*, the belly; from its resemblance.) A trough. *Anat.* A term applied to many tubes, or canals, especially the enlarged portions of them, through which some fluid flows, and particularly to ducts conveying the chyle from the receptacle to the subclavian vein.

Al'veus Ampulles'cens. *Anat.* Term for the dilated portion of the thoracic duct at its commencement from the *receptaculum chyli;* the swollen vessel or duct.

Al'veus Commūnis. *Anat.* Term for the communication of the *ampullæ* of the semicircular canals of the ear: the common duct.

Al'vi Flux'us. *Pathol.* Term for diarrhœa.

Alvīdūcus, *a, am.* (*Alvus*, the belly; *dūco*, to lead, or draw.) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to lead from the belly, that is to purge; applied to purgative medicines.

Al'vine. (*Alvus*, the belly.) *Anat., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the belly, stomach, or intestines. *Alvīnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *alvin*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Bauche gehörig; zu den eingewieden gehörig.*

Al'vine Concre'tion. *Pathol.* Term for a calculus or stone generated in the stomach or bowels. *Entĕrolīthus, i*, m.

Al'vus, *i*, m. and f. (*Alo*, to feed; because it is the receptacle of the food.) *Anat.* The belly, stomach, paunch, or intestines. See *Abdomen*, and *Venter.* Fr. syn. *abdomen*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauch*, m.; *Schmeerbauch*, m.; *Unterbauch, m.; Unterleib*, m.

Al'vus Astric'ta. *Med.* A term for a costive state of the bowels: a fastened or bound belly.

Al'vus Flu'ĭda. *Med.* Term for a loose or lax state of the bowels; a looseness; lax belly, or intestines: a fluid belly.

Al'yce. (Said to be from ἀλύω, to wander in mind.) *Med., Pathol.* A term formerly used for that anxiety which is attendant on fevers.

Alyp'ia. } *Bot.* The same in derivation and
Alyp'ias. } meaning as *Alypon.*

Al'ypon. }
Al'ypum, *i*, n. } (Ἄλυπος, adj., free from pain and sadness, from ἀ, priv.; λύπη, sadness.) *Bot.* The name for a plant described by the Greek physicians as a drastic purgative, producing a discharge of black bile; it is supposed to be the *Globularia alypum.* Fr. anal. *alypon*, m.

Alys'mus, *i*, m. (Ἄλυσμὸς, from ἀλύω, to be anxious.) *Pathol.* A term for the mental anxiety and mournfulness of spirits generally accompanying disease. Fr. anal. *alysme*, m. Germ. syn. *Beänstigung*, f.; *Unruhe*, f.

Alys'soīdēs, adj. (*Alyssum*, the plant madwort; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the plant *Alyssum*; applied to a certain plant having this likeness; alys'soid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Alys'son. } ('A, neg.; λύσσα, canine mad-
Alys'sum, *i*, n. } ness; because it was supposed to be curative of hydrophobia.) *Bot.* A name for the plant *Marrubium alyssum*, or mad-wort.

Alys'sum Gălēni. *Bot.* See *Galeni, Alyssum.*

Alys'sum Plinii. *Bot.* See *Plinii, Alyssum.*

Alys'sum Vertĭcillātum. *Bot.* Another systematic name for the plant *Marrubium verticillatum.*

Alze'gi. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for vitriol, or sulphate of iron; also, for ink. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alzemafor. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient term for the *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*, or cinnabar. Ruland, and Johnson.

Alzofar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for the oxide of copper. Ruland, and Johnson.

Amadou. *Surg.* A substance popularly used for lighting the contents of the tobacco-pipe, but applicable to the formation of graduated compresses, for support to varicose veins, protection of abraded surfaces, etc. Fr. anal. *amadou, m.*

Amal'gam. (Ἅμα, together; γαμέω, to espouse; or ἄμα, and μαλάττω, to soften.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of mercury with any other metal; a calcination or impastation of metals by mercury, according to Ruland, Johnson, etc. *Amalgăma, æ*, f. See *Hamalgama, Molitura.* Fr. anal. *amalgame*, m. Germ. anal. *Amalgam.*

Amalgama'tion. *Chem.* Term for the act or process of combining mercury with a metal, or forming an amalgam. *Amalgămātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *amalgamation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verquicken*, n.

Amamēlis. *Bot.* Ancient name given to various fruits, particularly to that of a species of *Mespilus*, or medlar.

Amandīnus Lăpis. (*Amando*, to chase away.) *Mineral.* Old term for a gem, or stone, of various colours, which was supposed to destroy and dispel all poisons; wherefore *it is not a stone to be despised*, it was said. Ruland, and Castellus.

Amănīta, *æ*, f. (See *Amanitæ.*) *Bot.* A genus of *fungi*, or mushrooms, of which some species are eatable, and others poisonous. Fr. anal. *amanita*, m.

Amănītæ. ('Αμανίται, *fungi*, or mushrooms.) *Bot.* A name given by the ancients to eatable *fungi* or mushrooms, etc.

Amanitin'. ('Αμανίται, *fungi*, or mushrooms.) *Chem.* Name given to the poisonous principle of fungi. *Amanītīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Amāra Dul'cis. *Bot.* Old name for the plant otherwise called *Dulcamara*, or bitter-sweet. See *Solanum Dulcamara.*

Amărăcīna Unguen'ta. A term applied anciently to all fragrant ointments, from the fabled circumstance of Amaracus, a youth employed as perfumer to Cinyras, king of Cyprus, having fallen and broken a box of ointment he was carrying, by which means its odour became more diffused and agreeable: amar'acine ointments.

Amărăcum, *i*, n. } ('Αμάρακον, named after
Amărăcus, *i*, m. } Amaracus, perfumer to Cynyras, king of Cyprus.) *Bot.* Name given to a plant or highly fragrant herb, supposed to be the *Origanum majorana*, or sweet marjoram. See *Sampsuchum.*

Amăranthăceus, *a, um.* (*Amăranthus*, the amaranth plant; from ἀ, neg.; μαραίνω, to grow rotten; because the flowers do not decay.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the amaranth; applied to a Juss. Family (*Amaranthaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: amarantha'ceous. Fr. anal. *amaranthacé*, adj.

Amăranthoīdēs, adj. (*Amăranthus*, the amaranth; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the plant *Amaranthus*: amaran'thoid; applied as a name to certain plants. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Amăran'thus, *i*. m. ('A, neg.; μαραίνω, to decay; because the flower does not soon decay when plucked.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Pentandria.* Juss. *Amaranthaceæ.* The amaranth. Fr. anal. *amaranthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Sammetblume*, f.

Amăran'thus Blītum. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant used as a pot herb in France; there called *La blette.*

Amăran'thus Olĕrāceus. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant, the leaves of which, and of several other species, are eaten in India, as cabbage is here.

Amărel'la, *æ*, f. (*Amārus*, bitter.) *Bot.* Another name for the plant *Polygala vulgaris*, because of its bitterness.

Amarin'. (*Amārus*, bitter.) *Chem.* A name given to the bitter principle of vegetables. *Amārīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Amārus, *a, um.* (Heb.) Bitter. *M. Med.* Applied to certain substances termed bitters, as distinctive of their medicinal properties. Fr. syn. *amer*, adj. Germ. syn. *bitter*, adj.

Amary'gæ. ('Αμαρύσσω, to shine.) *Anat.* A term understood by some to mean the eyes, by others, the eyebrows. Gorræus.

Amăryllĭd'eus, *a, um.* (*Amăryllis*, the snowdrop.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts, as in the *Amaryllis;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (*Amaryllideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: amaryllid'eous. Fr. anal. *amarillydé*, adj.

Am'ativeness. (*Amo*, to love.) The sexual passion. *Phrenol.* Term for a propensity common to man and the lower animals; its organ the cerebellum.

Amātōria Fe'bris. *Med., Pathol.* The amatory fever; a term for *Chlorosis*, because occurring when the amatory passion is strongly developed.

Amātōrius, *a, um.* (*Amo*, to love.) Of or belonging to love, or lovers; am'orous: am'atory. *Anat.* Applied to the oblique muscle of the eye, from its use in ogling.

Amaurōsis, *is*, f. ('Αμαυρόω, to darken.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a disease of the eye, consisting in partial, or total loss of vision, depending on paralysis of the retina, conjoined usually with paralysis and dilatation of the iris, though occasionally it is rigidly contracted; it is also termed *Gutta serena*, and *Aqua serena.* See *Offuscatio.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *amaurose*, f. Germ. syn. *schwartze Staar*, m.

Amāzŏnios. } (Named after the target or
Amāzŏnius, *i*, m. } shield worn by the Amazons; from its likeness.) *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀμαζόνιος*, for a kind of pastil or lozenge used against flatulence and vomiting, according to Galen *de C.M. sec. Loc. l.* viii. *c.* 3.

Am'bar. *M. Med.* Old orthography of the name now spelt amber. See *Amber*, *Succinum*.

Am'be. (*Ἄμβη*, the ridge or superior prominence of a rock.) *Surg.* Old term for a mechanical contrivance, used by the ancients for the reduction of dislocation of the shoulder, the extremity of which was ridged or shaped off for its reception into the axilla, described by Scultetus. Quincy.

Am'ber. (Arab. *Abrah;* or, Greek *ἄμπαρ*, the *π* being pronounced as *b*, after *μ*.) *M. Med.* A bituminous substance, transparent and generally of a yellow, or orange colour, having electric properties; anciently called *ἤλεκτρον*, whence the word electricity. *Succīnum*, *i*, n. See *Ambar*, *Ampar*, *Carabe*, *Chryselectrum*, *Edes*, *Harpaga*, *Harpax*. Fr. anal. *ambre*, m.

Am'ber, Li'quid. *Bot.* Name for a resinous juice of a reddish yellow colour, obtained from the *Liquidambra styraciflua*. See.

Am'bergrease. } A concrete bituminous sub-
Am'bergris. } stance, generally of a greyish or ash colour, found about the sea-coast of warm countries; and also in the intestines of the spermaceti whale, (*Physeter macrocephalus*, Linn.) but in what particular state of health, or of disease, is uncertain: it is chiefly valuable as a perfume. *Ambragrisea*, *æ*, f. See *Ambragrisea*. Fr. anal. *ambre gris*, m. Germ. syn. *Ambra*, m.

Ambĭdex'ter, *tri*, m. (*Ambo*, both; *dexter*, the right hand.) Able to use both hands alike; one who uses his left hand as well as his right: an ambidex'ter. Fr. anal. *ambidextre*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit beiden Händen gleich geschickt*.

Ambidex'trous. (Same as in *Ambidexter*.) Having ability to use both hands alike.

Amblōsis, *eos*, f. (*Ἄμβλωσις*, from *ἀμβλόω*, to abort.) *Obstet.* Another term for abortion; a miscarriage: amblo'sis. See *Abortion*.

Amblōtĭcus, *a um.* (*Amblōsis*, an abortion.) *Obstet.* Of or belonging to *Amblosis*, or abortion; having power to induce abortion: amblo'tic.

Amblyog'mos. *Pathol.* An old term used by Hippocrates, the same as *Amblyosmos* and *Amblyopia*. Hooper.

Amblyōpia, *æ*, f. (*Ἀμβλύς*, weakened; *ὤψ*, the eye.) *Pathol., Surg.* Generally, impaired vision from defective sensation of the retina; incomplete amaurosis, or the weakness of sight attending certain stages and forms of this disorder. See *Amblyogmos*, *Amblyosmos*. Fr. anal. *amblyopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Stumpfsichtigkeit*, f.

Amblyos'mos. *Pathol.* Another term for *Amblyopia*. Hooper.

Am'bon. (*Ἄμβων*, whatever is elevated on a plane.) *Anat.* Gr. anal. *ἄμβων*, applied to the edge or margin of the sockets in which the heads of bones are received; Galen, *de U. P.* ii. 17.

Amboy'na, Ki'no. *Bot., M. Med.* See *Kino, East Indian.*

Am'bra. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Another old term for *Succinum*, or amber; also, ambergris, or ambergrease.

Ambragris'ea, *æ*, f. (Fr. *Ambre*, amber; *gris*, grey; from its appearance.) The substance called ambergrease, or ambergris, used as a perfume; also called *Succinum cinereum*, and *Succinum griseum*. See *Ambergrease*.

Am'breate. (*Ambrēĭcum acĭdum*, Ambreic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of ambreic acid with a salifiable base. *Ambreas*, *ātis*, f.

Ambre'ic. (*Ambrēĭna*, ambrein; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to ambrein; applied to an acid obtained by treating ambrein with nitric acid. *Ambrēĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Ambrein'. (Fr. *Ambre*.) *Chem.* Term for a fatty substance forming the base of ambergris, and differing slightly from cholesterin. *Ambrēĭna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *ambreine*, f. Germ. syn. *Amberstoff*, f.

Ambrŏsia, *æ*, f. (*Ἀμβροσια*, from *ἄμβροτος*, immortal.) *Med.* Ambrosia, the food of the gods; a name applied to several plants, because of their good qualities, as tansy, wormwood, etc. *Pharm.* It was also applied to several compound medicines of the alexipharmic kind. See *Botrys*.

Am'bulance. (Fr. *Ambulant*, ambulatory, or walking up and down.) *Med.* Term for the kind of moveable hospital, many of which accompany the French army in their campaigns.

Ambŭlans, *tis*, part. (*Ambŭlo*, to walk.) Walking. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to diseases that shift from one part to another, as *Erysipelas ambulans*, erratic erysipelas, etc.

Ambula'tion. (*Ambŭlo*, to walk.) *Med.* The act of walking. *Ambŭlātio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Badisis*, *Gressus*.

Ambŭlo. (*Ambŭlo*, to walk.) *Pathol.* Old name for a disease, otherwise called *Flatulentus*, *Flatus-furiosus*, and *Vareni*, consisting in a painful periodical inflation, arising in various parts of the body.

Ambus'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Ambūro*, to burn.) *Pathol., Surg.* A burn, or scald on any part of the body; a lesion of the body caused by the application of heat: ambus'tion. See *Adustion*. Fr. anal. *brulure*, f. Germ. syn. *Brand*, m.; *Verbrennung*, f.

Ambuya-Embo. *Bot.* The name for a Brazilian species of *Aristolochia*, used in decoctions by the natives as deobstruent, etc.

Ameli. *Bot.* A Malabar shrub, genus not ascertained, a decoction of the leaves of which is used against colic, etc.

Am'elide. *Chem.* Name given to a new substance obtained by dissolving Melam in concentrated nitric acid, or Melamin and Amelin in concentrated sulphuric acid, and mixing the solution first with double their volume in water, then with four times their volume of alcohol.

Amelin'. *Chem.* Name given to a new base precipitated in the alkaline solution from which Melamin has been deposited, on being supersaturated with acetic acid. *Amĕlīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Amella. (Arab.) See *Achmella.*

Amene. *Chem.* Old term for the *Murias sodæ*, or common salt. Ruland.

Amēnorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; *μὴν*, a month; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* Term for absence, or a stoppage of the menstrual discharge, partial or total, thus including both *Emansio mensium*, or *Chlorosis*, and *Suppressio mensium.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *amenorrhée*, f. Germ. anal. *Amenorrhöe*, f.

Amentāceus, *a, um.* (*Amentum*, a catkin.) *Bot.* Having an *amentum*, or catkin; amenta'ceous. Fr. anal. *amentacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *katzchenähnlich*, adj.; *katzchentragend*, adj.

Amen'tia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *mens*, the mind.) *Pathol.* Idiotism; idiotcy; fatuity; imbecility of mind; a genus of the Ord. *Vesaniæ;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology. See *Amæa, Aphrosyne, Dementia, Paraphrosyne, Stoliditas.* Fr. syn. *anoie*, f.; *démence*, f.; *folie*, f.; *idiotisme*, m.; *manie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blodsinn*, m.; *Blodsinnigkeit*, f.; *Verstandesschwäche*, f.; *Verstandeslosigkeit*, f.; *Unsinnigkeit*, f.; *Idiotismus*, m.; *Raserie*, f.; *Tollheit*, f.

Amen'tum, *i*, n. (*Ἄμμα*, a bond, or thong, which in some cases it may be supposed to resemble.) *Bot.* A catkin, or imperfect flower, which hangs somewhat like a rope, or cat's tail, and hence the English synonyme; a species of inflorescence consisting of a cylindrical receptacle with closely imbricated scales or *bracteæ* covering the flowers, as the fir-top, etc.; also termed *Nucamentum.* See *Catulus, Julus.* Fr. syn. *chaton*, m. Germ. syn. *Katzchen*, n.

Ameri. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for indigo. Quincy.

Amer'ican Bal'sam. *M. Med.* Another name for Peruvian balsam.

Amer'ican Earth-Nut. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Arachis hypogœa.*

Amer'ican Sen'na. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Cassia Marilandica*, in the pharmacopœia (U.S.A.)

Amĕthys'tus, i, m. (*Ἀμέθυστος*, not drunken; from *ἀ*, priv.; *μεθύω*, to be drunk; because it was supposed to enable to resist intoxication; or because its colour approaches that of wine.) *Mineral.* The amethyst, a well-known beautiful gem, of a rich purple or violet colour. See *Anteros.*

Amĕthys'tus, *a, um.* (*Ἀμέθυστος*, or *ἀμέθυσος*, not drunken; from *ἀ*, priv.; *μεθύω*, to be drunk.) *Med., Pharm.* Certain medicines used for the purpose of correcting the effects of excess in wine, were termed *Amethysta medicamenta.*

Amian'thus, *i*, m. } ('A, priv.; *μιαίνω*, to defile;
Amian'tus, *i*, m. } because when exposed to the fire it is not spoiled or consumed.) *Mineral.* Term for a kind of fossil or fibrous stone, whose fibres are soft and pliable when separated, and of different colours.

Amĭcŭlum, *i*, n. (*Amĭcio*, to wrap, or cover.) A little cloak or short garment. *Obstet., Physiol.* An old name for the *Amnion.* It also signified a covering for the pubes, used by those who exercised in the gymnasium.

Amidin'. (*Amȳlum*, starch.) Name given to a substance produced by starch-paste being kept for a long time exposed, or not, to the air; also, it is said, at once by the action of hot water on starch. *Amĭdīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *amidine*, f.

Amĭdum. Corr. of *Amylum*, which see.

Amĭnæ'um, Vinum. (*Aminēa*, or *Aminæa*, a region of Italy, afterwards called *Falernum*, which produced the richest wines.) Term for a highly valued wine of the ancients: Amine'an wine. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Amĭnæ'us, *a, um.* (*Amĭnæa*, a country of Italy, famous for the redness of its wines.) Of or belonging to Aminea; applied to a wine (*Aminæum vinum,*) much esteemed by the ancients: Amine'an. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Amma. See *Hamma.*

Am'mi, *ios*, n. } *Ἄμμι*, from *ἄμμος*, sand; from
Am'mium, *ii*, n. } its likeness to particles of gravel; or *ἀμίς*, a urinal, from its diuretic effects.) A Linnæan genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.* Fr. anal. *ammi*, m. Germ. anal. *Ammey*, m.

Am'mi Cop'tĭcum. *Bot.* Name of the plant believed to afford the *Semen adjowaen.*

Am'mi Mājus. *Bot.* The systematic name for the plant otherwise called *Ammi vulgare*, the seeds of which are used as diuretic.

Am'mi Vērum. *Bot.* See *Sison Ammi.*

Am'mi Vulgāre. *Bot.* See *Ammi Majus.*

Am'mion. *Chem.* Old name for *Minium*, or red lead. Castellus.

Ammŏchōsia, *æ*, f. (*Ἄμμος*, sand; *χόω*, to heap up earth.) *Med.* Term for a remedy consisting in drying the body by immersing it in sand or salt heated by the sun's rays, employed by the Greeks in dropsy; Oribasius, as stated by Gorræus.

Ammōnia, *æ*, f. (*Sal Ammōniăcum*, or muriate of ammonia; from which it is obtained.) *Chem.* The name of the volatile alkali; ammoni'acal gas. Fr. anal. *ammoniaque*, f. Germ. syn. *Ammonium*, f.

Ammoni'acal Gas. *Chem.* Term for *Ammonia*, the volatile alkali; otherwise called alkaline air.

Ammōni'ăco. *Chem.* This word prefixed to the name of a salt denotes that ammonia has been added in sufficient quantity to combine both with the acid and base.

Ammōni'ăcum, *i*, n. (*Ἄμμων*, a name of Jupiter; believed to be from *Ἄμμος*, sand, because Jupiter *Ammon* had his temple in the sandy deserts of Libya, around which the tree yielding it, chiefly grew; or simply because it grows in sandy wastes.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. and U.S.A) of a gum-resin yielded by exudation, and indurated by the air, formerly supposed from the tree *Heracleum gummiferum;* but now ascertained to be from the stem and pedicle of the plant *Dorema ammoniacum:* ammo'niac, or gum-ammo'niac. See *Azac, Matorium, Thrausma, Ussac.* Fr. anal. *ammoniaque* (*gomme.*) Germ. anal. *Ammoniak.*

Ammōni'ăcum, Sal. (Same etymology as in the preceding; because it was first dug up

near Jupiter's temple.) *Chem., M. Med.* Name for a saline concrete substance formed by the combination of muriatic acid with ammonia; the muriate of ammonia, or sal ammo'niac. See *Musadi, Nusiadat, Nysadir, Ocob, Occidens Stella, Racri.* Fr. anal. *sel ammoniacal.*

Ammōniæ Acētātis Lĭquor. *M. Med.* The liquor or solution of the acetate of ammonia; formerly known as the *Spiritus Mindereri*, or Mindererus' spirit.

Ammōniæ Mūrias. *Chem.* The muriate of ammonia. See *Ammoniacum Sal.*

Ammōnion, Ammōnium, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* Ancient name, Gr. anal. ἀμμώνιον, for a collyrium, said to be of great efficacy in curing many diseases of the eye; referred to by Aëtius, *l.* vii.

Ammōnītes, *æ*, m. (Jupiter *Ammon;* from resemblance to his horn, he being worshipped in Africa under the shape of a ram.) *Zoöl.* Snake-stones; applied to a kind of petrified shells like snakes, univalve and not otherwise existing. See *Note, Aërolites.*

Ammŏni'trum, *i*, n. (Ἄμμος, sand; νίτρον, nitre.) *Chem.* Name for the substance composed of sand and nitre melted together, of which glass is made; it is technically called *Frit.*

Ammōnium, *ii*, n. (*Ammōnia.*) *Chem.* Name for the supposed metallic base of ammonia. Fr. anal. *ammonium*, m.

Ammon'iuret. (*Ammōnia;* terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of ammonia with a metallic oxide, as ammoniuret of silver, copper, etc. *Ammōniūrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *ammoniate*, n.; *ammoniure*, f.

Ammon'iuret of Perox'ide of Gold. *Chem.* See *Aurum Fulminans.*

Am'na. Am'na Alkălīsāta. } *Chem.* Ancient term for *Aqua*, or water, or rather that which flows through lime, and where the earth is white: in other words water impregnated with saline matters. Quincy.

Amnēsia, *æ*, f. } ('A, priv.; μνῆσις, remem-
Amnes'tia, *æ*, f. } brance.) Absence or want of remembrance; defect of memory; forgetfulness: amne'sy: amnes'ty. Fr. and Germ. anal. *amnésie*, f.

Am'nion, or *um, ii*, n. ('Αμνός, a lamb; from its softness to the touch.) *Chem.* A former name for the *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum. Physiol.* Name for the soft, and most internal of the membranes containing the waters which surround the *fœtus in utero;* also called *Agnina tunica.* The amnion being continued from the placenta around the cord, closely involves the entire fetus, thus becoming external to the chorion, and constituting the future epidermis or cuticle of anatomists. See *Amiculum, Armatura, Charta Virginea.* Fr. anal. *amnios*, f. Germ. syn. *Schaafhaut*, m.

Am'niotate. (*Amniŏtĭcum* acĭdum, Amniotic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of amniotic acid, with a salifiable base. *Amniŏtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *amniotate*, m.

Amniot'ic. (*Amnion*, the amnion; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the amnion. *Amniŏtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *amniotique*, adj.

Amniot'ic A'cid. *Chem.* Another term for the substance allantoïc acid. See *Allantoin.*

Amogabriel. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for cinnabar. Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson.

Amōmeus, *a, um.* (*Amōmum.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Amomum;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Amomeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: amo'meous. Fr. anal. *amomé*, adj.

Amomi. *M. Med.* Name given by the Dutch to Jamaica pepper.

Amōmis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Αμωμὶς.) *Bot.* Name of the fruit of a plant like the *Amomum*, now called *Matonia cardamomum.*

Amōmum, *i*, n. (Ἄμωμον, from ἄμωμος, blameless; from its excellent qualities.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Scitamineæ.* See *Sium Aromaticum.*

Amōmum Cardămōmum. *M. Med.* The former name for the plant said to produce the lesser or common cardamom seeds; but which are now ascertained to be afforded by the *Alpinia cardamomum.*

Amōmum Grānum Părădīsi. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant which affords the grains of paradise; also called *Cardamomum majus*, and *Cardamomum piperatum.*

Amōmum Rĕpens. *M. Med.* A plant affording the Cardamom seeds, but which are chiefly obtained from the *Alpinia cardamomum.*

Amōmum Zedoāria. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the zedoary plant.

Amōmum Zin'gĭber. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the ginger plant; also called *Zingiber officinale.*

Amor, *ōris*, m. (*Amo*, to love.) *Physiol.* Love, one of the moderately exciting passions of the mind.

Amor'ge, *es*, f. ('Αμόργη.) See *Amurca.*

Amor'pha, *æ*, f. (Same as in *Amorphous.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria;* there is but one species, growing in America, having irregularly formed flowers; the bruised root is used against tooth-ache. Bastard indigo, according to Quincy.

Amor'phous. ('A, priv.; μορφὴ, form.) Wanting form or shape; shapeless. *Amor'phus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *amorphé*, adj.; *difforme*, adj.; *informe*, adj. Germ. syn. *amorphisch*, adj.; *misgebildet*, adj.; *missgestaltet*, adj.

Amor'phous Quinine. *Chem.* A term for the substance, otherwise called *Quinoidine*; because the salts formed from it, cannot be crystallized. See *Quinoidine.*

Am'pac. *Bot.* Name of an East Indian tree which yields a highly odoriferous resin, and the leaves of which are used to medicate baths.

Am'par. An old term, or varied spelling for amber. Quincy. See *Ambar, Amber.*

Ampĕlŏsag'ria, *æ*, f. (Ἄμπελος, a vine; ἄγριος, wild.) *Bot., M. Med.* Another name for the *Bryonia alba*, or wild vine.

Amphēmĕrīnus, *a, um.* ('Αμφὶ, about; ἡμέρα, a day.) *Med.* Occurring daily; quotidian; applied by the ancients to a quotidian ague.

Fr. anal. *amphémérine*, adj.; *amphimérine*, adj. Germ. syn. *alltägig*, adj.; *täglich*, adj.

Amphiarthrōsis, *is*, f. (Ἀμφὶς, both; ἄρθρον, an articulation.) *Anat.* A movement of bones partaking of *Diarthrosis* and *Synarthrosis*, as in the tarsal and carpal bones, and the vertebræ. Fr. and Germ. anal. *amphiarthrose*, f.

Amphibia. See *Amphibius.*

Amphĭb'ius, *a*, *um.* (Ἀμφὶς, both; βιόω, to live.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that live either on land, or in the water. *Zoöl.* Applied to certain of the *Mammalia*, (*Amphibia*, nom. pl. n.) which pass the chief part of their time in the water, landing only occasionally, as the seal tribe; also the *Batrachia*, etc.: amphib'ious. Fr. anal. *amphibie*, adj. Germ. syn. *Beydlebig*, adj.

Am'phiblestroīdēs, adj. (Ἀμφίβληστρον, a net; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a net; retiform: amphibles'troid. *Anat.* This term has been applied to the retina, or retiform membrane of the eye. Fr. anal. *amphiblestroïde*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Amphibles'troīdītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Amphiblestroïdes* membrāna, the retiform membrane, or retina; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for *Retinitis*, or inflammation of the retina: amphiblestroidi'tis.

Amphibran'chia, *ōrum*, n. (Ἀμφὶ, about; βράγχια, the fauces.) *Anat.* A term, Gr. anal. ἀμφίβραγχια, applied by Hippocrates, *l. de Int. Affect.* lx. 6, to the tonsils and parts near them.

Amphĭd'eon. } (Ἀμφίδεα, a woman's brace-
Amphĭd'eum, *i*, n. } lets; from ἀμφὶ, about;
Amphĭd'ion. } δέω, to bind.) *Anat.* This word, Gr. anal. ἀμφίδεον, which properly signifies a bracelet, either for the neck or the arm, has been applied by Hippocrates, *l.* i. *de Morb. Mul.*, lxxxiii. 8, to the round extremity, or the mouth of the uterus. The first is the most correct analogue of the Greek term, the second being the same in its Latinized form; the third is also sometimes used.

Amphĭdiarthrōsis, *eos*, or *is*, f. (Ἀμφὶ, both; διάρθρωσις, an articulation.) *Anat.* A term applied to the articulation of the lower jaw with the temporal bone, because it is of the nature both of *ginglymus*, and *arthrodia.*

Amphigamia. See *Amphigamius.*

Amphĭgăm'ius, *a*, *um.* (Ἀμφὶ, both; γάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* Term applied to those kinds (*Amphigamia*, nom. pl. n.) of Cryptogamious plants, whose fructification is unascertained, and therefore may be of both sexes: amphigam'ious. *See Diss. div.* i. *s.* v.

Amphĭmet'rion. } (Ἀμφιμήτριον, the neuter
Amphĭmet'rium. } sing. of ἀμφιμήτριος, that which is about, or near the womb; from ἀμφὶ, about; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Gr. anal., σημεῖον understood, applied by Hippocrates, *l.* vi. *Epid. s.* 8, *t.* 38, as an epithet for a sign or symptom of an affection of the womb. Neut. of *Amphimetrius*, *a*, *um.*

Am'phiplex. *Anat.* Old name for the *Perinæum*, according to Rufus Ephesius. Quincy.

Amphipneu'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀμφὶ, on both sides; πνεῦμα, breath.) *Pathol.* A term, Gr. anal. ἀμφίνευμα, used by Hippocrates, *l.* iv. *Epid.* xxiv. 17, for strong and laborious breathing; urgent respiration on both sides; a species and symptom of great difficulty of breathing. See *Dyspnœa.*

Amphipoda. See *Amphipodus.*

Amphĭ'pŏdus, *a*, *um.* (Ἀμφὶ, about; πούς, a foot.) Having feet round about. *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Amphipoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea:* amphip'odous. Fr. anal. *amphipode*, adj.

Amphisbæ'nĭdæ, patron., nom. pl. f. (*Amphisbæna*, a kind of serpent; from ἀμφὶς, both ways; βαίνω, to walk; terminal, *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Name given to a family of the *Ophidia*, having the *Amphisbæna* for its type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *amphisbéniens*, m. pl.

Amphismīla, *æ*, f. (Ἀμφὶ, on both sides; σμίλη, an incision-knife or scalpel.) *Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀμφισμίλη, for a double-edged knife, mentioned by Galen, *l.* i. *Anat. Adm. c.* 10. Castellus. Fr. anal. *amphismèle*, f.; *amphismile*, f. Germ. syn. *Zweyschneidiges incisionsmesser.*

Amphisphal'sis, *is*, f. (Ἀνφὶ, about; σφαλλω, to turn.) An old term, Gr. anal. ἀμφίσφαλσις, used by Hippocrates, iv. *de Artic. t.* 47, for *Circumduction.*

Amphistoma. See *Amphistomus.*

Amphis'tŏmus, *a*, *um.* (Ἀμφὶ, around; στόμα, the mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a genus (*Amphistoma*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa*, having a cup at each extremity, by which they adhere to the intestines: amphis'tomous. Fr. anal. *amphistome*, adj.

Amphi'tropous. (Ἀμφὶ, about; τροπέω, to turn.) Turning about. *Bot.* Applied to the embryo when it extends round the albumen, so that the two extremities approach each other. *Amphitrŏpus, a um.* Fr. anal. *amphitrope*, adj.

Amphŏdon'tus, *a*, *um.* (Ἀμφὶ, both; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Anat.* Having teeth in both jaws; Gr. anal. ἀμφοδόντα, applied by Hippocrates, i. *de Artic. c.* 28, to animals (*Amphodonta animalia*, nom. pl. n.) so provided.

Am'phŏra, *æ*, f. (Ἀμφορεὺς, from ἀμφὶ, on both sides; φέρω, to carry; because it had two auricles, by which it could be carried.) Name of an ancient wine-vessel, or liquid measure, a foot square, and capable of containing about 9 gallons; of oil 72 pounds; wine, 80 pounds; honey, 180 pounds. Fr. anal. *amphore*, f.

Amphor'ic. (*Amphŏra*, a wine-vessel, or measure; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to the *Amphora*, or ancient wine vessel. *Amphŏrĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Amphor'ic Re'sonance. *Med.* A term used in auscultation for a variety of the metallic tinkling, resembling the sound produced by blowing strongly into any large vessel, or bottle, having a narrow aperture.

Amplexĭcau'lis, *is*, *e.* (*Amplector*, to surround; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Embracing or surrounding the stem: amplexicau'line. Fr. anal. *amplexicaule*, adj. Germ. syn. *umfassend*, part. adj; *stengelumfassend*, part. adj.

Ampul'la, *æ*, f. (*Ampullor*, to swell out.) *Anat.* The dilated, or trumpet-mouthed

portions of the membranous, semicircular canals of the ear are called *ampullæ*. See *Alveus Communis*. *Bot.* Applied to a small membranous bag attached to the roots and immersed leaves of certain aquatic plants. *Chem.* A term applied to all bulged-out vessels. Fr. anal. *ampoule*, f. Germ. syn. *Blase auf den Haut.*

Ampul'lŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Ampulla*, any bulged out vessel, or a bottle.) A little bottle, or slightly bulged-out vessel. *Anat.* Applied to a canal, or bag slightly enlarged in the centre; also to the expanded extremities of the *villi* of the intestines.

Amputa'tion. (*Amputo* to cut off.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting off a limb, or part of a limb or projecting part of the body, as the breast, etc. *Amputātio, ōnis*, f. See *Acronia, Acroteriasmus, Aphæresis, Eccope.* Fr. anal. *amputation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ablösung*, f.; *Abschneidung*, f.

Am'ulet. (*Amŏlior*, to remove, or put away.) Term for a gem or stone of some particular form, or having mystical characters engraved upon it; or for a piece of paper with certain words inscribed upon it, formerly believed to have the power of endowing with some special gift—strength, eloquence, courage, etc., or of guarding against some evil. They were used as prophylactic against various diseases. *Amŭlētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *amulette*, f. See *Alexicacum, Apotropæos, Periamma, Phylacterium.*

Amur'ca, *æ*, f. (Ἀνόρκη.) A term, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* vii. 45, for the lees, or the dregs, of the olive, after the oil has been pressed from it; formerly used as an application to ulcers.

Am'ỹche, *es*, f. (Ἀμυχὴ, from *ἀμύσσω*, to scrape with the nails.) *Med.* A term for a slight exulceration, excoriation, or abrasion, according to Hippocrates, *l. de Int. Affect.* xxxv. 7. and *in Coac. prænot.* 444.

Amyctĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀμύσσω, to scrape with the nails; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Excoriating; irritating; vellicating: Gr. anal. *ἀμυκτικὸς*, applied by Joh. Tagaultius *Instit. Chir.* vi. ii. *p. m.* 467, and Aurelianus, *de Morb. Chron.* ii. 6, to irritating medicines, used for the purpose of exciting torpid parts into action: amyc'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Amyĕl'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἀμυελὸς, wanting the spinal marrow; from *ἀ*, priv.; *μυελὸς*, the spinal marrow.) *Physiol.* A term for a monster fetus, with partial or complete absence of the spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *amyélie*, f.

Amyg'dăla, *æ*, f. (Ἀμύζω, to strain milk; from the resemblance of the blanched almond to curd, or milk strained or separated from its serum.) The name for the fruit of the tree *Amygdalus communis*; the sweet, and bitter almond, *A. dulcis*, and *A. amara* Fr. syn. *amande*, f.; Germ. syn. *Mandel*, f.

Amyg'dăla Amāra. *Bot.* The pharmacopœial name (E. D. and U.S.A.) of the fruit of the *Amygdalus communis*, variety *α* (*De Candolle*), or bitter. Fr. syn. *amande amère.* Germ. syn. *bitter Mandel.*

Amyg'dăla Dul'cis. *Bot.* The pharmacopœial name (E. D. and U.S.A) of the fruit of the *Amygdalus communis*, varieties *β* and *γ* (*De Candolle*), or sweet. Fr. syn. *amande douce.* Germ. syn. *Süssmandel*, f.

Amyg'dăla (Jordănĭca). *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) of the *Amygdala dulcis*, or seed of the *Amygdalus communis*, variety, sweet: the Jordan almond. Fr. syn. *amande douce.* Germ. syn. *Süssmandel*, f.

Amygdăl'eus, *a, um.* (*Amygdălus*, the almond-tree.) *Bot* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Amygdalus*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Amygdaleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: amygdal'eous. Fr. anal. *amygdalé*, adj.

Amygdal'ic. (*Amygdăla*, the almond; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the almond; applied to an acid obtained from amygdalin. *Amygdălĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *amygdalique*, adj.

Amygdalin'. (*Amygdăla*, the almond.) *Chem.* Term for a white crystalline substance obtained from the bitter almond, containing the elements of hydrocyanic acid, volatile oil of bitter almonds, sugar, formic acid and water. *Amygdălīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. 4. Fr. anal. *amygdaline*, f.

Amyg'daloid. (*Amygdăla*, an almond; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling, formed or shaped like an almond. *Amygdăloīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *amygdaloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *mandelsteinartig*, adj.

Amygdaloid'al. A clumsy and incorrect substitute for the term amygdaloid, which see.

Amyg'dalus, *i*, m. (Ἀμυγδάλη, an almond.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.*

Amyg'dălus Communis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which yields the almond, both bitter (Fr. syn. *amande amère.* Germ. syn. *bitter Mandel*) and sweet (Fr. syn. *amande douce.* Germ. syn. *Süssmandel.*) Fr. syn. *amandier*, m. Germ. syn. *Mandelbaum*, m.

Amyg'dălus Per'sĭca. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the peach tree. Fr. syn. *pêcher*, m. Germ. syn. *Pferschenbaum*, m.

Amylăceus, *a, um.* (*Amylum*, starch.) Of or belonging to starch; starch-like: amyla'ceous. Fr. anal. *amylacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *stärkmehlartig*, adj.

Amyl'ic. (*Amylum*, starch; terminal *-ic.*) Of or belonging to starch. *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from starch moistened in water, and submitted to gentle heat in a retort with an equal weight of peroxide of manganese. *Amylĭcus, a, um.*

Amylin'. (*Amylum*, starch.) Another name for the substance *Amidin. Amylīna, æ*, f.

Amylum, *i*, n. (Ἀ, priv.; *μύλη*, a mill; because made from unground wheat.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the substance starch, being the fecula of the seeds of the plant *Triticum vulgare*; (D.) the *Seminis fecula.* Fr. syn. *amidon*, m. Germ. syn. *Kraftmehl*, m.; *Satzmehl*, f.; *Starke*, f.; *Stärkmehl*, f.

Am'yos. } (Ἀ, priv.; *μῦς*, a muscle.)
Am'yus, *a, um.* } *Pathol.* Without muscle or flesh; fleshless; applied to limbs in a state of extreme emaciation, so that they appear to be without flesh or muscle altogether.

Amȳrĭd'eus, *a, um.* (*Amyris*, a kind of sweet smelling tree.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Amyris*: amyrid'eous. Fr. anal. *Amyride*, adj.

Amȳris, *ĭdis*, f. ('A, intensive; μύρον, a sweet-scented juice; from its fragrant smell.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Octandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Terebinthaceæ*. Fr. syn. *balsamier*, m. Germ. syn. *Balsamstrauch*, m.

Amȳris Elēmĭfĕra. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which yields the gum elemi.

Amȳris Gĭleăden'sis. The systematic name of the tree which affords the balm or balsam of Gilead. See *Alpini Balsamum, Balsamum, Carpobalsamum, Oleum Balsami, Opobalsamum, Xylobalsamum.*

Ana. ('Ανὰ.) *Med.* Of each; a word much used in prescriptions, and often signified by the double letters *āā*. See *AA*.

Anăbăsis, *eos*, or *is*, f. ('Αναβαίνω, to ascend.) *Med.* An old term, Gr. anal. *ἀνάβασις*, used by Galen, for the increase either of a disease, or of a particular paroxysm: ana'basis. See *Acme*. Fr. anal. *anabase*, f.

Anăbătĭcus, *a, um.* ('Ανάβασις, an increase.) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to anabasis; augmenting; increasing: anabat'ic; applied formerly to a continued fever, the symptoms of which gradually increase in severity.

Anăbex'is, *is*, f. ('Αναβήσσω, to cast up by coughing.) *Med.* Term formerly used for expectoration and ptyalism, according to Quincy.

Anablep'sis, *eos*, or *is*, f. ('Ανὰ, again; βλέπω, to look, or see.) A term for the recovery of sight: anablep'sis.

Anăbŏle, *es*, f. ('Αναβάλλω, to reject.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀναβολή*, used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* viii. 3, for the rejection or discharge of anything by vomiting. See *Anagoge, Anaphore*. Fr. anal. *anabole*. Germ. syn. *Auswerfen nach oben*.

Anabrŏchis'mus, *i*, m. ('Ανὰ, through; βρόχος, a halter or cord; terminal, *-ισμὸς*.) A term, Gr. anal. *ἀναβροχισμὸς*, used by Galen for the taking of anything superfluous from one when he is bound. *Surg.* Formerly applied to the ablation of the eyelashes: ana'brochism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. syn. *anabrochisme*, m.

Anabrōsis, *is*, f. ('Αναβρώσκω, to corrode, or gnaw.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀνάβρωσις*, used by Galen, *de Loc. Affect.* v. 5, for a corrosion, or exesion of the soft parts: anabro'sis. See *Diabrosis*. Fr. anal. *anabrose*, f.

Anacamp'seros. *Bot.* A name for the *Sedum telephium*.

Anăcardiăceus, *a, um.* (*Anăcardium*, the Malacca bean.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Anacardium*: anacardia'ceous. Fr. anal. *anacardié*, adj,

Anăcar'dium, *ii*, n. ('Ανὰ and καρδία, the heart; because its fruit was thought to be like the heart of a small bird.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Enneandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Terebinthaceæ*. The cashew-nut tree. Fr. anal. *anacardier*, m. Germ. syn. *Elephantenlaus*, f.; *Akajanuss*, f.

Anăcar'dium Occĭdentāle. *Bot.* The systematic name of the cashew-nut tree. The nut shell or husk contains an acrid oil sufficient to blister the skin, and which forms a good marking ink.

Anăcar'dium Orientāle. } *Bot.* The systematic
Anăcar'dium Indĭcum. } names for the plant which produces the Malacca bean. Fr. syn. *anacardier*, m. Germ. syn. *Elephantenlaus*, f.

Anăcăthar'sis, *is*, f. ('Ανὰ, upwards; καθαίρω, to purge.) *Med.* A term, Gr. anal. *ἀνακάθαρσις*, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v. 8, for purgation by sputa, or expectoration; it has also been applied to purging upwards by any medicament, as emetic, sternutatory, masticatory: anacathar'sis. See *Repurgation*. Fr. anal. *anacatharsie*, f.

Anăcăthar'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Anăcătharsis*, expectoration.) Of or belonging to *Anacatharsis*; promoting expectoration, or vomiting; anacathar'tic. See *Anocathartic*. Fr. anal. *anacathartique*, adj.

Anach'mus. Alchemical term for an incorporated spirit. Dornæus *in Dict. Paracels.*

Anachremp'sis, *is*, f. ('Ανάχρεμψις, from *ἀναχρέμπτω*, to spit out.) *Med.* Another term, Gr. anal. *ἀνάχρεμψις*, for expectoration, according to Hippocrates, *Coac. prænot.* 320. Fr. anal. *anachrempsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausräuspern*, n.

Anăcīnēma, *ătis*, n. ('Ανακινέω, to move or excite.) *Med.* Ancient term, Gr. anal. *ἀνάκινημα*, used by Hippocrates, *l.* ii. *de Diæta* xlii. 5, for a movement or commotion of the body, forming a species of exercise then employed. Fr. anal. *anacinème*, m.

Ana'clăsis, *is*, f. ('Ανακλάω, to bend back.) *Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀνάκλασις*, used by Hippocrates for the bending back of a joint upon its external parts; or of a broken limb: ana'clasis.

Anaclintērium, *i*, n. ('Ανακλίνω, to recline.) *Med.* Name for a kind of couch or seat, so formed that a man could lie down on it in a reclining posture. Fr. anal. *anaclintère*, f.

Ana'clĭsis, *is*. f. ('Ανακλίνω, to recline.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀνάκλισις*, for the reclining, or rather the mode of reclining, or the attitude of the sick in bed, which affords important indications in several diseases, according to Hippocrates, *de Dec. Orn.* xi. 1. Fr. anal. *anaclisie*, f. See *Decubitus*, and *Physiognomy*.

Anăcōche, *eos*. f. ('Ανακωχέω, to retain.) Ancient term, Gr. anal. *ἀνακωχὴ*, used by Hippocrates, i. *de Artic. t.* 30, for a retention, delay, or retardation.

Anăcollēma, *ătis*, n. ('Ανακολλάω, to glue together.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀνακόλλημα*, used by Galen, *de Rem fac. Par. c.* 10, for an epithem of medicinal substances, which were placed as if glued together on the forehead, in affections of the eyes. Fr. syn. *anacollème*, m.

Anacolup'pa. *Bot.* Name of a Malabar plant, used as a remedy in epilepsy, and an antidote against the bite of the *Naja*, a genus of highly venomous serpents.

Anăcŏmĭde, *es*, f. ('Ανακομίζω, to bring back, or to advance.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀνακομιδὴ*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Præ-*

not. t. 220, 335, for the refreshing or recreating of the convalescent after sickness: refection.

Anăconchȳlis'mos. } ('Ανακογχυλίζω, to
Anăconchȳlis'mus, *i*, m. } gargle.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀνακογχυλισμὸς*, used by Galen, according to Gorræus, for a gargling, or the act of using a gargle; a gargarism: an anacon'chylism. Fr. anal. *anaconchylisme*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Germ. syn. *Gurglen*, n.

Anactēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ανακτάομαι, to recover.) *Med.* A term, Gr. anal. *ἀνάκτησις*, for restoration of strength, and recovery of health; the same as *Analepsis;* used by Hippocrates, *de Vet. Med.* ix. 6. Fr. anal. *anactesie*, m.

Anăcūphis'ma, *ătis*, m. ('Ανακουφίζω, to lift or hold up.) *Med.* A term used by Hippocrates, *l.* i. *de Diæt.* xlii. 6, for the raising up, or swaying up the body, as a species of exercise.

Anăcy'clus Pyrēthrum. *M. Med.* The systematic name, according to the pharmacopœias (L. E.) of the plant pellitory of Spain. See *Anthemis Pyrethrum*, and *Pyrethrum.*

Anăcyr'iōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ανὰ, and *κυρόω*, to give authority.) *Med.* An ancient term, Gr. anal. *ἀνακυρίωσις*, used by Hippocrates, *de Decent. Ornat.* ix. 9, for the authority and gravity which the physician ought to maintain at the sickbed.

Anădiplōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Αναδιπλόω, to double, or redouble.) Term for a figure in rhetoric, otherwise, reduplication. *Pathol.* Applied, Gr. anal. *ἀναδίπλωσις*, by Galen, *de Typis*, *c.* 4, to the reduplication of the paroxysm in ague of a double type. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *anadiplose*, m.

Anăd'ŏsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Αναδίδωμι, to send forth or produce.) *Med., Physiol.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀνάδοσις*, used by Galen, *l.* 2, *de Fac. Nat. c.* 6, for the distribution of chyle through its proper vessels, or of nourishment through the vessels generally; digestion: ana'dosis. Fr. anal. *anadose*, f.

Ana'drŏme, *es*, f. ('Ανὰ, upwards; *τρέχω*, which is used for *δρέμω*, to run back.) *Pathol.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀνάδρομη*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 308, 314, 316, for the retreat of a pain from the lower to the upper parts of the body; also a recession of the humours, according to Charlton, and Thomson. See *Anabole*, *Anaphore*, *Anagoge.*

Anæ'mia, *æ*, f. ('Α, priv.; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a want, or deficiency, of blood; the condition of the body after great loss of blood; exsanguinity: ane'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t*, 5, *Hæmatoporia*, *Hypohæmia.* Fr. anal. *anémie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutmangel*, m.

Anæmiālis, *is*, *e.* } (*Anæmia*, a want of blood.)
Anæmĭcus, *a*, *um.* } *Pathol.* In a state of anæmia; bloodless; ex-sanguine: ex-sanguineous: anem'ial: anem'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Hypohemic.* Fr. anal. *anémique*, adj.

Anæsthēsia, *æ*, f. ('Α, priv.; · *ἀισθάνομαι*, to understand, or to feel.) A term for loss of feeling or perception, and of the sense of touch; a genus of the Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology: anesthe'sy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Analgesia*, *Anodynia*, *Narce.* Fr. anal. *anesthésie*, f.

Anæsthētĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Anæsthēsia*, loss of the sense of touch, or of sensation.) *Pathol.* Having no perception nor sense of touch; deprived of sensation, or feeling; applied specially of late to the state of persons rendered insensible by inhalation of ether or chloroform: anesthet'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *anesthétique*, adj.

Anăgal'lis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ανάγω, to extract; because believed to draw out concealed pricks or stings from a part.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Primulaceæ.* The plant pimpernel. See *Monelli.* Fr. syn. *mouron*, m. Germ. syn. *Gauchheil*, m.

Anăgal'lis Aquātĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Veronica beccabunga.*

Anăgal'lis Arven'sis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant scarlet pimpernel, formerly considered antispasmodic and stomachic. Fr. syn. *mauron roux.* Germ. syn. *Gauchheil rothe.* See *Aëritis.*

Anăgargălic'ta. } ('Αναγαργαρίζω, to gargle
Anăgargăris'tum. } or wash the throat.) *Med., Pharm.* Old terms for a gargle. See *Gargarisma.*

Anagly'phe, *es*, f. ('Αναγλύφω, to engrave.) *Anat.* A name given to the sulcus, or furrow, at the bottom of the fourth ventricle of the brain, from its likeness to the style used by the ancients in writing; otherwise termed *Calamus scriptorius:* an an'aglyph. Quincy.

Anăgōge, *es*, f. ('Ανάγω, to raise up, or to reduce.) *Med.* Ancient term, Gr. anal. *ἀναγωγὴ*, used by Dioscorides, *Parab.* ii. 30, for rejection, or vomiting of blood. See *Anabole*, *Anadrome*, *Anaphora*, *Anarrhœa.* Fr. anal. *anagoge*, f.

Ana'grăphe, *es*, f. ('Αναγράφω, to write, or prescribe.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀναγραφὴ*, used by Hippocrates, *l. de Dec. Ornat.* viii. 18, for a physician's prescription or recipe: an an'agraph. Fr. anal. *anagraphe*, m.; *formule*, f.; *recette*, f. Germ. syn. *Recept*, n.

Anăgўris, *eos*, f. ('Ανὰ and *γῦρος*, a circle.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* The herb bean-trefoil. Fr. anal. *anagyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Bohnenbaum*, m.

Anăgўris Fœ'tĭda. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant growing in Italy and the south of France, the wood of which exhales a very fetid odour; its leaves are strongly cathartic. Fr. syn. *anagyre*, m.; *bois puant.* Germ. syn. *Anagyris stinkend*, n.; *Stinkbaum*, m.

A'nal. (*Anus*, the fundament.) *Anat.* Belonging to, or connected with, the *anus.* *Anālis*, *is*, *e.* Fr. anal. *anal*, adj.

Anălen'tia. *Pathol.* A Paracelsian term for a species of *Epilepsia.*

Anălep'sia. *Med.* An obsolete term for an epilepsy, arising from disorder of the stomach, according to Joh. Anglicus, *Ros. Angl. p.* 35.

Anălep'sis, *eos*, f. ('Αναλαμβάνω, to recover.) *Med.* Term for a recovery from sickness. Fr. anal. *analepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Besserung*,

f.; *Erholung*, f.; *Genesung*, f.; *Wiederzunehmen*, n. See *Anactesis*, *Refectio*.

Anăleptĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Anălepsis*, recovery from sickness.) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Analepsis;* applied to those things which are calculated to restore the strength which has been lost by sickness: analep'tic. Fr. anal. *analeptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *herzstärkend*, part. adj.; *nervenstärkend*, part. adj.; *stärkend*, part. adj.

Analgēsia, *æ*, f. (Ἀναλγησ, void of pain, from ἀ, priv.; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med.* Old term for indolence, insensibility to, or a want of pain; a condition of ease; a variety of the state called *Anæsthesia*. Fr. anal. *analgésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmerzlosigkeit*, f.

Anălōgis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἀνάλογος, consentaneous; terminal *-ισμὸς*.) Term used by Galen for any very strong argument from cause to effect, implying an unanswerable necessity. *Med.* Anciently applied to the judging of diseases by similar appearances, or the discovering of a thing unknown by its likeness or analogy with something already known. This was called Rational or Dogmatic Medicine, as contrasted with the Empiric, or that conducted by symptoms or appearances alone without theory: anal'ogism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *Analogisme*, m.

Anal'ogous. (Ἀνὰ, by or through; λόγος, nature or condition.) Answering in fashion; bearing relation to. *Anat.* Applied to things or parts of a different nature, but having a similar relation of functions, and therefore contradistinguished from the term *Homologous*, which see. *Anălŏgus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *analogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *übereinstimmend*, part. adj.; *ähnlich*, adj.

An'alogue. (Ἀνάλογος, consentaneous.) A word adopted into the English, to which indeed it seems peculiar, signifying that which is closely analogous to something else. Throughout this work and in the dissertation at its commencement, it is employed to denote any term taken from one language and adopted into another, slightly varying generally only in the termination, as *Analogia*, which is the analogue of Analogy; *Hæmorrhagia*, that of Hemorrhage. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen, in his *Homologies*, to a part or organ in one animal which has the same function as another part or organ in a different animal. Probably its own *analogue* will best be *Anălŏgum*, *i*, n.

Anal'ogy. (Ἀνὰ, by or through; λόγος, nature or condition.) Relation which one thing bears to another. *Anat.* A term for the condition or relation of things, or parts of a different nature, but similar in their functions, and so contradistinguished from the term *Homology*, which see. *Anălŏgia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *analogie*, f. Germ. syn. *Uebereinstimmung*, f.; *Ähnlichkeitsverhältniss*, f.

Anălōsis, *is*, f. (Ἀνάλισκω, for ἀναλόω, to consume, or waste.) *Med.* Term for a consumption, wasting, or atrophy; Gr. anal. *ἀνάλωσις*, applied to the cerebrum by Hippocrates, *l.* vi. *Epid. s.* 3, *t.* 1. Fr. anal. *analose*, f. Germ. syn. *Auszehrung*, f.

Anăl'ysis, *is*, f. (Ἀναλύω, to undo.) *Chem.* Term for the process of separating any compound substance into its constituents; decomposition; resolution: anal'ysis. See *Ysopus*. Fr. anal. *analyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerlegung*, f.; *Auslösung*, f.

Anamir'ta Coc'cŭlus. *M. Med.* A name for the plant which affords the *Cocculus Indicus* fruit (Pharm. E).

Anamnes'tic. } (Ἀναμνήσκω, to recall to
Anamnes'tical. } mind.) Recalling to the memory; bringing to mind; reminding. *Anamnestĭcus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *anamnestique*, adj. Germ. anal. *anamnestisch*, adj.; syn. *zur rückerinnerung gehörig*.

Ananas. (Peruv. *Nanas*, a pine-apple.) See *Ananassa*.

Ananas'sa, *æ*, f. (Peruv. *Nanas*, a pine-apple.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*.

Ananas'sa Sătīva. *Bot.* The systematic name of the pine-apple, formerly named *Ananas*, and referred to the genus *Bromelia:* it is considered useful against diseases of the kidneys in tropical countries.

Anăpau'sis, *is*, f. (Ἀναπαύω, to rest.) *Med.* A term, Gr. anal. *ἀνάπαυσις*, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* iv. 13, for rest, ease, or quiet; also remission from suffering or pain.

Anăpētīa, *æ*, f. (Ἀναπετάω, to expand.) *Anat.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀναπέτεια*, used by Galen, *l.* i. *de Morb. Diff. c.* 5, for an expansion of the orifices of the vessels or canals.

Anăphălanti'ăsis, *eos*, f. (Ἀναφάλαντος, bald.) *Pathol.* Term for a falling off of hair from, or baldness of, the eyebrows: anaphalanti'asis. Gorræus.

Anăphōnēsis, *eos*, f. (Ἀναφωνέω, to speak aloud.) *Med.* Term for loud speaking, or vociferation, which was anciently practised as a means of strengthening the lungs: anaphone'sis. Gorræus.

Ană'phŏra, *æ*, f. (Ἀναφέρω, to bring upwards.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀναφορὰ*, used by Hippocrates, *de Arte*, v. 13, for the bringing up of anything by the mouth, as in spitting of blood, etc. See *Anabole*, *Anadrome*, *Anagoge*, *Anarrhœa*.

Anaphrŏdīsia, *æ*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; ἀφροδίσια, things pertaining to Venus.) Term for impotence; a genus of the Ord. *Dysorexiæ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Atecnia*, *Atocia*. Fr. anal. *anaphrodésie*, f.

Anaphrŏm'ĕli, *ītos*, n. (Ἀ, priv.; ἀφρὸς, froth; μέλι, honey.) Old name for clarified honey. Quincy.

Ana'plăsis, *eos*, f. (Ἀναπλάσσω, to form again.) *Surg.* A renewal, or forming anew; Gr. anal. *ἀνάπλασις*, applied by Hippocrates to the reunion of a fractured bone: ana'plasis.

Anaplas'tic. (*Anaplastia*, anaplasty; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Surg.* Of or belonging to anaplasty. *Anaplas'tĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *anaplastique*, adj.

An'aplasty. (Ἀνὰ, through, or by means of; πλάσσω, to form, or fashion.) *Surg.* Term for operations by which reparation is made of superficial lesions, or solutions of continuity, by availing of the adjacent healthy structure, as in operating for vesico-vaginal fistula, etc. *Anaplas'tia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *anaplastie*, f.

Anaplērōsis, *eos*, f. (Ἀναπληρόω, to fill up, or supply.) *Surg.* Term for the supplement, or filling up of parts that have been destroyed, as in wounds, cicatrices, etc.: anaplero'sis. Fr. anal. *anaplérose*, f. Germ. syn. *Anfüllung*, f.; *Ausfüllung*, f.

Anaplērōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Anaplerōsis*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Surg.* Of or belonging to anaplerosis; applied, Gr. anal. ἀναπληρωτικὰ, by Galen, *de Dynamid.*, to medicinal substances which promote the restoration of deficiencies in wounds, etc.: anaplero'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *anaplérotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausfüllend*, part. adj.

Anapleu'sis, *is*, f. (Ἀναπλέω, to float.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀνάπλευσις, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 239, for the exfoliation and throwing off of dead portions of bone; also applied to carious teeth and the decayed portions which scale off from them.

Anapneu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀναπνέω, to respire.) *Physiol.* Term formerly employed for respiration: anapneu'sis. Quincy. See *Anapnoe, Apnoe.*

Ana'pnoe, *es*, f. (Ἀναπνέω, to respire.) *Physiol.* Another term for respiration: anap'noe. See *Anapneusis, Apneusis.*

Anapsyx'is, *is*, or *eos.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀνάψυξις, used by Hippocrates, iii. *de Fract. t.* 8, for refrigeration.

Ana'ptÿsis, *is*, f. (Ἀναπτύω, to spue up, or spit.) *Med.* Old term for expectoration: ana'ptysis.

Anarrhegnūmĭnos. } (Ἀναῤῥήγνυμι, to
Anarrhegnūmĭnus, *a, um.* } break out.) Breaking out. *Pathol., Surg.* Applied, Gr. anal. ἀναῤῥήγνυμινος, to ulcers which healed quickly and then broke out again; Hippocrates, i. *de Morb.* xix. 6. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Anarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἀνὰ, upwards; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* Term used by Schneiderus, *l.* i, *de Catarrh. c.* 3, for a flow of humours upwards, or rather of humours brought upwards from the inferior parts; also, regurgitation of the feces, through inversion of the function of the intestines. See *Anarrhopia, Anagoge.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *anorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Hinaufliessen*, n.

Anarrhŏp'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Ἀνὰ, upwards; ῥέπω, to tend.) *Med.* Former term, Gr. anal. ἀναῤῥοπία, used by Hippocrates, *l. de Humor.* i. 11, for a flow or tending of the humours from below upwards. See *Anarrhœa*, and *Anagoge.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *anarrhopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Congestion*, f.

A'nas, *ătis*, f. (*A nando*, from *no*, to swim; from its assiduity in swimming.) *Ornithol.* The duck or drake. A genus of birds, comprehending the swan, goose, duck, teal, and widgeon. Fr. syn. *canard*, m. Germ. syn. *Ente*, m.; *Entvogel*, m.

A'nas An'ser. *Ornithol.* Systematic name of the goose; also called *Anser domesticus.*

A'nas Cyg'nus. *Ornithol.* The systematic name of the swan.

A'nas Dŏmes'tĭca. *Ornithol.* The systematic name of the domestic duck.

Anăsar'ca, *æ*, f. (Ἀνὰ, through; σάρξ, the flesh.) A term for dropsy in the integuments of the body; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology: also termed *Catasarca* and *Hydrosarca.* See *Elephantia, Episarcidium, Hyposarca, Intercus Aqua, Sarcites.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *anasarque*, f. Germ. anal. *Anasarka*, n.; syn. *Hautwassersucht*, f.

Ana'spăsis, *eos*, f. (Ἀναπάω, to contract.) *Med.* Term for contraction, or retraction; applied specially to contraction of the stomach: ana'spasis.

Anastal'tic. (Ἀνὰ, upwards; στέλλω, to contract.) *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines that were styptic or astringent, and termed *Anastaltica medicamenta. Physiol.* Term used by Dr. M. Hall, in his *Diastaltic Nervous System*, for the course of the *Vis nervosa* upwards. *Anastaltĭcus, a, um.* See *Anodic. Catastalticus.* Fr. anal. *anastaltique*, adj.

Ana'stăsis, *eos*, f. (Ἀνίστημι, to arise.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀνάστασις, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 616, 620, 621, for a recovery from sickness, or restoration to health: ana'stasis. Fr. anal. *anastase*, f. See *Analepsis.*

Anastat'ic. (Ἀνίστημι, to erect, or to make to arise.) *Chem.* Term applied to an invention in the art of printing, whereby the impression of a newspaper, print, or any typographical specimen may be transferred to a zinc plate, by the action of acids, which eat down the surface of the plate, except where the printing appears: and any number of new impressions may be taken from it, as from the original types, or engraved plate. *Med.* Of or belonging to anastasis, or a recovery from sickness; having the power of restoring to health. *Anastătĭcus, a, um.*

Anastŏmōsis, *is*, f. (Ἀνὰ, by; στόμα, a mouth.) *Anat.* Term for the communication of branches of vessels with each other, as if one mouth or open end of a vessel were joined to another. See *Exanastomosis, Synastomosis.* Fr. syn. *abouchement*, m.; *anastomose*, f. Germ. syn. *Ineinandermündung*, f.; *Einmündung*, f.; *Vereinigung*, f. *Zusammenfluss*, m.; *Zusammenmündung*, f.

Anastŏmŏtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Anastōmōsis.*) *Anat.* Belonging to, or of the nature of anastomosis: anastomot'ic. Fr. anal. *anastomotique*, adj.

Anătĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. f. (*Anas*, a duck or drake; terminal *-idæ.*) *Ornithol.* Name given to a family of the duck kind, having the *Anas*, or duck, for its type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *anatides*, m. pl.

Anatom'ical. (*Anătŏmia*, anatomy.) Of or belonging to anatomy. *Anătŏmĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *anatomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *anatomisch*, adj.; *zur zergliederungskunde gehörig.*

Anat'omist. (Ἀνὰ, through; τέμνω, to cut.) Term for a dissector of organised bodies, whether human; brute-animal, then called also Zoötomist; or vegetable, likewise termed Phytotomist. *Anătŏmĭcus, i, m.* Fr. anal. *anatomiste*, m. Germ. syn. *Anatom*, m.; *Anatomiker*, m.; *Zergliederer*, m.

Anat'omy. (Ἀνὰ, through; τέμνω, to cut.) Generally, the cutting up, or dissection, of

organized bodies, whether human, brute-animal (also called Zoötomy) or vegetable (otherwise termed Phytotomy), to expose the structure, uses, etc., of their different parts. *Anătŏmia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *anatomie*, f. Germ. anal. *Anatomie*, f.; syn. *Zergliederung*, f.; *Zergliederungskunst*, f.; *Zergliederungskunde*, f.

Anat'omy, Artifi'cial. Term for the imitated dissections in wax, etc.; an art which has reached high perfection. *Anătŏmia Artĭfĭciālis.* Fr. anal. *anatomie artificielle.*

Anat'omy, Compar'ative. This expresses the dissection of the lower animals, plants, etc. in order to ascertain their resemblance to, or difference from, the human body, and to illustrate the general principles of organization. *Anătŏmia Compărātīva.* Fr. anal. *anatomie comparée.* Germ. syn. *vergleichende Anatomie*; *Zergliederung der unteren Thiere.*

Anato'my, Descrip'tive. This term includes the details of the situation, form, or shape, and the relative attachments of the various parts. *Anătŏmia Descriptīva.* Fr. anal. *anatomie descriptive.* Germ. syn. *die beschreibende Anatomie.*

Anat'omy, Gen'eral. The description of the structure and physical nature of the various tissues composing the body, is embraced in this term, apart from any consideration of the organs they compose. *Anătŏmia Gĕnĕrālis.* Fr. anal. *anatomie générale.* Germ. syn. *die allgemeine Anatomie.*

Anat'omy, Hu'man. Term for the dissection of man. *Anătŏmia Hūmāna.* Fr. syn. *l'anatomie de l'homme*, or *du corps humain.* Germ. syn. *die Anatomie des Menschen*, or *des menschlichen Körpers.*

Anat'omy, Med'ical. *Med.* Term embracing *Descriptive*, *Physiological*, and *Pathological Anatomy*, with special regard to the situation of the various internal organs, and their nervous connections. *Anătŏmia Mĕdĭca.* Fr. anal. *anatomie médicale.* Germ. syn. *die medicinische Anatomie.*

Anat'omy, Patholo'gical. *Med.* Term for the investigation of changes in the structure of organs, produced by disease, or as effects of congenital malformation. *Anătŏmia Păthŏlŏgĭca.* Fr. anal. *anatomie pathologique.* Germ. anal. *die pathologische Anatomie.*

Anat'omy, Philosoph'ical. *Med.* See *Anatomy, Transcendental.*

Anat'omy, Physiolo'gical. *Med.* Term for the examination of the numerous organs of animals, in order to understand their respective functions in the healthy state. *Anătŏmia Physiŏlŏgĭca.* Fr. anal. *anatomie physiologique.* Germ. syn. *die physiologische Anatomie.*

Anat'omy, Sur'gical. *Med.* Term for the examination of the various organs, particularly the muscles, nerves, and blood vessels, and the precise points of situation in which they are found, their connections with, and relations to, each other, and where they are most exposed to injury under all circumstances. *Anătŏmia Chĭrurgĭca.* Fr. anal. *anatomie chirurgicale.* Germ. syn. *die chirurgische Anatomie.*

Anat'omy, Transcenden'tal. *Med.* A term for that branch which treats of the developement of parts, their analogies, the primary model or type according to which they are formed, and their approximation to, or deviation from that model; also termed *Philosophical anatomy. Anătŏmia Transcendentālis.* Fr. anal. *anatomie transcendante.*

Anatrēsis, *eos*, f. (Ἀνατράω, to perforate.) *Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀνάτρησις*, for a perforation; applied by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vi. 2, to the operation of trepanning the skull: anatre'sis. Fr. anal. *anatrésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Durchbohrung des Schädels.*

Anatrip'sis, *eos*, f. (Ἀνατρίβω, to rub, or rub upwards.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀνάτριψις*, used by Galen for friction of the body, but more particularly from the inferior parts upwards: anatrip'sis. Fr. anal. *anatribe*, f.; *anatripsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Anreiben*, n; *Einreiben*, n.

Anatripsol'ogy. (Ἀνάτριψις, friction; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Ancient term for a history of, or treatise on, the employment of friction. *Anatripsŏlŏgia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anatripsologie*, f.

Anatris. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. Ruland, and Johnson.

Ana'tron. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for soda, which was formerly called *Natron.* Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson. See *Natron.*

Ana'trŏpe, *es*, f. (Ἀνατρέπω, to subvert.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀνατροπή*, used by Galen, l. viii. *de C. M. sec. Loc. s.* 1. for inverted action of the stomach; nausea and vomiting. Fr. anal. *anatrope*, f.

Ana'trŏpus, *a, um.* (Ἀνατρέπω, to subvert.) *Bot.* Applied to the ovule of plants, in which the *hilum* and internal *umbilicus* are opposed to each other: ana'tropous. Fr. anal. *anatrope*, adj.

Anau'dia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; *αὐδή*, speech.) *Pathol.* Another term, Gr. anal. *ἀναυδία*, for aphonia, or loss of voice, according to Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 34, and 359. Fr. anal. *anaudie*, f. Germ. syn. *Sprachlosigkeit*, f.; *ein höher Grad von Heiserkeit.*

Anazōtūria, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.: *azōtum*, azote, or nitrogen, the chief constituent of *urea*; *ūrīna*, the urine.) *Pathol.* Name given to a variety of chronic *diuresis*, in which the urine shows no excess of urea.

An'ceps, *ĭpĭtis*, adj. (*Am*, from *ἀμφί*, both; *căpio*, to compass.) Edged on both sides. *Bot.* Having the sides sharp like a two-edged sword; double-edged; applied to leaves. See *Ancipitius.* Fr. anal. *ancipité*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweischneidig*, adj.

An'cha. (Arab.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Coxa*, or hip-joint, according to Avicenna, iv. *fen.* 5, *tr.* 1, c. 24.

Anchæ'los. *Anat.* Old term for the *Femur*, or thigh-bone. Quincy.

An'chĭlops, *ōpis*, m. (Ἄγχι, near to; *ὤψ*, the eye.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease near to the inner corner of the eye; supposed to be a stage of *Fistula lachrymalis*, before the inflamed swelling bursts; afterwards it is called *Ægilops.* See *Algarah.* Fr. anal. *anchilops*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenwinkelgeschwulst*, f.

An'chŏne, *es*, f. (Ἄγχω, to strangle.) *Pathol.* A term for the sensation of strangling, experienced in *Hysteria*; suffocation.

Anchon'tis, *is*, *e*. (Ἄγχω, to slay or strangle.) *Ornithol.* Applied to certain birds (*Anchontes*, nom. pl., f.) that lacerate the throats of their living prey. Fr. anal. *Anchonte*, adj.

An'chor-Like. *Anat.* See *Anchoralis*, and *Ancyroides*.

Anchŏrālis, *is*, *e*. (*Anchŏra*, an anchor.) Of or belonging to an anchor; anchor-like. *Anat.* Applied to the coracoid process of the scapula. See *Ancyroides*.

Ancho'vy. (Ital. *Anchiove*.) *Ichthyol.* The common name for the *Clupea encrasicolus*. Fr. syn. *anchois*, m. Germ. anal. *Anchove*, f.; *Anschove*, f.

Ancho'vy Pear. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the tree *Grias cauliflora*.

Anchūsa, *æ*, f. (Ἄγχω, to constringe the fauces; from its astringent quality.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Borragineæ*.

Anchūsa Lūtea. *Bot.* Name for the root of the *Onosma echioides*.

Anchūsa Officīnālis. *Bot.* The systematic name for the plant bugloss. See *Buglossum Angustifolium Majus, etc.*

Anchūsa Tinctōria. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the alkanet plant. See *Alcanna, Anebion*.

Anchusin'. *Chem.* Name given to a red-coloured principle obtained from the *Anchusa tinctoria*, termed by some anchusic acid. *Anchūsīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *anchusine*, f.

Anchyloblepharon. See *Ancyloblepharon*.

Anchylosis. See *Ancylosis*.

Ancĭpĭt'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Anceps*, double-edged.) *Bot.* Two-edged; applied to leaves synonymously with *Anceps*.

An'con, *ōnis*, f. (Ἀγκὼν, the elbow.) *Anat.* Term for the elbow; or the triangular surface of the olecranon process of the ulna; being the part on which we rest when said to lean on the elbow. Fr. syn. *coude*, m. Germ. syn. *Elbogen*, m.

Anco'nad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay, the same as anconal used adverbially.

Anco'nal. (*Ancon*, the elbow.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Ancon*, or elbow; applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed nomenclature, when treating of the aspects of the atlantal, or upper extremities, as meaning towards the *Ancon*, or triangular surface of the olecranon. *Ancōnālis, is*, f.

Ancōneus, *a*, *um*. (*Ancon*, the elbow.) Of or belonging to the elbow. *Anat.* Applied to a triangular muscle of the elbow: anco'neous. Also called *Cubitalis musculus, Epicondylo-cubitalis*. Fr. anal. *anconé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Ellenbogen gehörig*.

Ancōnoīdēs, adj. (Ἀγκὼν, the elbow; terminal *-īdēs*.) Resembling the *Ancon*, or elbow: anco'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Ancora. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient term for *Calx*, or lime. Ruland, and Johnson.

Ancosa. (Arab.) Old name for the substance *Lacca*, or lac. Ruland, and Johnson.

Anc'ter, *ēris*, m. (Ἄγχω, to strangle.) *Surg.* Name for a clasp or fibula with which the lips of a gaping wound, which did not allow of the suture, were maintained in apposition, according to Langius, *l.* i. *ep.* 77. See *Infibulatio*.

Anctērias'mus, *i*, m. (*Ancter*, a clasp; terminal *-asmus*.) *Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀγκτηριασμὸς*, used by Galen for the operation of employing *ancteres*, or of keeping the lips of wounds together by clasps, or *fibulæ*, according to Gorræus. See *Infibulatio*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *ancteriasme*, m.

Ancu'bĭtus. *Pathol.* Old term for a disease of the eyes and eyelids, as if they contained sand; also called *Petrification*, according to John Anglicus, *Ros. Angl. p.* 867.

Ancunŭlen'ta. *Physiol.* An unintelligible term, said to have been formerly applied to a woman during menstruation, according to James, and Turton.

An'cўla, *æ*, f. (Ἀγκύλη.) *Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀγκύλη*, used by Galen *l.* vii. *de C.M. per Gen. c.* 6, for the contraction or stiffening of a joint. See *Ancylosis*.

An'cўle, *es*, f.

Ancўloblĕph'ăron, *i*, n. (Ἀγκύλη, a thong, or clasp; *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid.) *Surg.* A term for adhesion of the eyelids to each other, as if bound or clasped together; according to Aëtius, Hildanus, Scultetus. Fr. anal. *ankyloblépharon*, m. Germ. syn. *Ankyloblepharon*, n.; *die Verwachsung der Augenleider*.

Ancўloglos'sum, *i*, n. (Ἀγκύλη, a contraction; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) *Surg.* A term for the condition of one that is tongue-tied. Fr. anal. *ankyloglosse*, m.

Ancўlŏmēle, *es*, f. (Ἀγκύλος, crooked or curved; *μήλη*, a probe.) *Surg.* Name, Gr. anal. *ἀγκυλομήλη*, used by Galen, for a curved probe. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *ankylomèle*, f.; syn. *sonde recourbée*, f. Germ. syn. *eine gekrümmte Sonde*.

Ancўlōsis, *is*, f. (Ἀγκύλη, a thong or clasp.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for the morbid consolidation of the articulating extremities of two or more bones, which previously formed a natural joint; a stiff joint: ancylo'sis. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ankylose*, f.

Ancўlŏt'ŏmus, *i*, m. (Ἀγκύλος, crooked or curved; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Name, Gr. anal. *ἀγκυλότομος*, given to a curved knife or bistoury: an an'cylotome, according to Paulus Ægineta, *c.* 30.

Ancўroīdēs, adj. (Ἄγκυρα, an anchor; terminal *-īdēs*.) Resembling an anchor; anchor-shaped: ancy'roid. *Anat.* Applied to the coracoid process of the scapula, from its resemblance to the beak of an anchor. Ruland and Johnson. See *Anchoralis, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *ancyroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ankerförmig*, adj.

Ancyromele. See *Ancylomele*.

Anda. *Bot.* Name of a Brazilian tree which yields oval nuts, each containing two seeds, which are strongly cathartic, and also emetic, the green rind or shell being astringent, and used in *Diarrhœa*.

An'darac. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient term for the substance *Sandaracha Græcorum*, or realgar. Ruland, and Johnson.

Andas. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term, used by

Paracelsus for a saline solution; a solution of salt.

Andena. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Chalybs*, or steel. Ruland, and Johnson.

Andīra. (Deriv. uncertain.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Fabaceæ.*

Andīra Iner'mis. *Bot., Med.* A systematic name for the plant otherwise called *Geoffræa inermis, Angelina,* and *Angelina Zanoni acostæ,* or the cabbage-tree, the bark of which is narcotic, cathartic, and anthelmentic. It grows in the East and West Indies, and other hot countries. See *Angelica.*

Andrach'ne, *es,* f. (Ἀνδράχνη.) *Bot.* A name given to several plants, but chiefly to the *Portulaca oleracea* of Linnæus, or purslane.

Andranat'omy. (Ἀνήρ, a man; ἀνατέμνω, to cut up.) Term for the dissection of the human body, particularly the male. *Andrānātŏmia, æ,* f. See *Androtomy.* Fr. anal. *andranatomie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Zergliederung einer mannlichen Leiche.*

An'dria, *æ,* f. (Ἀνήρ, ἀνδρὸς, a man.) *Physiol.* Old name, used by Bonettus, *Med. Septentr. l.* iii. *s.* 32, *c.* 4, *p.* 859, for a hermaphrodite woman.

Andrŏgĕnīa, *æ,* f. (Ἀνήρ, ἀνδρὸς, a man; γένος, a race.) *Physiol.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀνδρογένεια, used by Hippocrates for the propagation of the male sex; the succession of their race by men, according to Foësius, *Œc.* p. 57. Fr. anal. *androgynie,* f.

Andrŏgўnus, *a, um.* (Ἀνήρ, a man; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Anat., Physiol.* Partaking of both sexes; hermaphrodite. *Bot.* Having male and female flowers on the same plant; hermaphrodite; monecious: andro'gynous. *Physiol.* Anciently applied to hermaphrodites in whom the male organs were chiefly developed (*Androgyni homines*), or *Viri effœminati.* See *Gynanthropus, Hermaphroditus.* Fr. anal. *androgyne,* adj. Germ. syn. *mannweiblich,* adj.

Andrŏmānia, *æ,* f. (Ἀνήρ, a man; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* The insane love of men; a term formerly used synonymously with *Nymphomania,* or the *Furor uterinus.* Fr. anal. *andromanie,* f. Germ. syn. *Manntollheit,* f.

Andrŏmĕda, *æ,* f. (*Andrŏmeda,* daughter of Cassiope.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Andrŏmĕda Māriāna. *Bot.* The systematic name of the broad-leaved moorwort; a decoction of the leaves of which is used (U.S.A.) in the disease toe-itch, or ground-itch, common among the slaves in the southern parts.

Andrōnion.
Andrōnium, *ii,* n. } (*Andron,* an ancient physician, its inventor.) *Med., Pharm.* Name, Gr. anal. ἀνδρώνιον, of an old medicine against carbuncle and herpes: described by Paulus Ægineta, iv. 25, and 20.

Andrŏph'ŏrus, *i,* m. (Ἀνήρ, a man; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Name given to the slender pillar which supports the united anthers in monadelphous and diadelphous plants; distinct from a *stamen* by the latter supporting only one anther: the androph'orus. Fr. anal. *androphore,* m.

Andrŏpōgon, *i,* n. (Ἀνήρ, a man; πώγων, a beard.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia:* Ord. *Monœcia.*

Andrŏpōgon Nar'dus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Indian nard or spikenard, called also *Nardus Indica, Spica Indica,* and *Spica nardi;* the root is used in the Mithridate, and Theriaca, being moderately warm and pungent. See *Calamus Alexandrinus,* and *C. odoratus.*

Andrŏpōgon Schœnan'thus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the camel's-hay or sweet-rush; called also *Juncus aromaticus, J. odoratus, Fœnum camelorum,* and *Stramen camelorum;* it is brought from Turkey and Arabia, and was formerly employed as stomachic and deobstruent. See *Squinanthus.*

Andrŏsæ'mon, *ōnis,* f.
Andrŏsæ'mum, *i,* n. } (Ἀνήρ, a man; αἷμα, blood; from the colour of its juice.) *Bot.* The plant all-heal, or St. Peter's wort. See *Hypericum Androscæmum.*

Androt'omy. (Ἀνήρ, a man; τέμνω, to cut.) Term for human anatomy: the dissection of man. *Andrŏtŏme, es,* f.; or *Andrŏtŏmia, æ,* f. See *Andranatomy.* Fr. anal. *androtomie,* f.

An'drum. (From an Indian word.) *Pathol.* Name given to a kind of elephantiasis of the scrotum, endemic in the south of Africa. Fr. anal. *andrum,* m.

Andsjudaen. *M. Med.* Old term, used by Avicenna, for *Assafœtida.* Quincy.

Aneb'ion. *M. Med.* Old name for the root of the *Anchusa tinctoria,* or alkanet plant. Quincy.

Aneilēma, *ătis,* n.
Aneilēsis, *is,* f. } (Ἀνειλέω, to roll up.) *Med.* A term, Gr. anal. ἀνείλημα, used by Hippocrates, *de Vet. Med.* xl. 16, for the rolling about or rising up of air in the intestines, and the tormina thereby caused: flatulence. Fr. anal. *aneilème,* or *ancilèse,* m.

Aneilop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἀνειλέω, to unroll; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to insects with four wings, the two superior of which are not, as usual, coriaceous, but flexible: aneilop'terous. Fr. anal. *aneloptère,* adj.

Anelec'tric. (Ἀ, priv.; ἤλεκτρον, amber; by means of which electricity was first discovered; terminal -ικὸς.) *Nat. Philos.* Having no electric properties; non-electric. See *Diss.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. *Anēlectrĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *anélectrique,* adj.

Anēlec'trĭcus, *a, um.* See *Anelectric.* Fr. anal. *anélectrique,* adj.

Ane'my.
Ane'mial.
Ane'mic. } See *Anæmia, Anæmialis, Anæmicus.*

Anĕmōne, *es,* f. (Ἄνεμος, wind; because said not to expand its flowers till blown upon by the wind.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Ranunculaceæ.* The anemone, or wind-flower. Fr. anal. *anémone,* f. Germ. anal. *Anemone,* f.; syn. *Windblume,* f.

Anĕmōne Hēpătĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of the herb trinity, said to be mildly astringent and corroborant, by infusion drank as tea, or powder of the dry leaves; also called *Herba trinitatis, Hepatica nobilis, Trifolium aureum, Trifolium hepatica.*

Anĕmōne Neměrōsa. *Bot.* The systematic name of *Ranunculus albus*, an acrid and poisonous plant, the bruised flowers and leaves of which, applied to the part, are said to cure *Tinea capitis.*

Anĕmōne Prăten'sis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant anemone; it has been recommended in certain chronic diseases of the eye, and for the *sequelæ* of syphilis, ulcers, caries, indurated gland, etc. also called *Pulsatilla nigricans.*

Anencephal'ic. ('A, priv.; ἔγκεφαλος, the brain; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Obstet.* Having no brain; applied to a monster-fetus born without the brain. *Anencĕphălĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Anencĕphălus, *a, um.* ('A, priv.; ἔγκεφαλος, that which is in the head.) *Obstet.* Term applied to a monster-fetus, born without a brain; having no brain: anenceph'alous. *Pathol.* Gr. anal. *ἀνεγκέφαλος*, applied by Galen, *l.* iii. *de Hipp. et Pl. Decr. c.* 4, to those who are foolish or mad. Fr. anal. *anencéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Hirn.*

Aneric. } *Chem.* Old names for *Sulphur vi-*
Anerit. } *vum.* Quincy.

Ane'roid. ('A, priv.; ἀήρ, air; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) A faulty term, intended to signify airless, or without air. *Anaëroīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Ane'roid Barom'eter. *Nat. Philos.* Name given to an apparatus recently constructed to answer the purposes of the barometer. It consists of a flat circular box, about a quarter of an inch in depth, and made of some white metal, having the upper and under surfaces corrugated in concentric circles. This box being exhausted of air, through a short tube, which is subsequently made air-tight by soldering, constitutes a spring, which is affected by every variation of pressure in the atmosphere, the corrugations on its surface giving it greater elasticity. *Anaëroīdēs, Bărŏm'etrum.*

Anĕpithȳmia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; ἐπιθυμία, desire.) *Pathol.* A term for loss of any one or more of the natural appetites, as hunger, thirst, etc. Fr. anal. *anépithymie*, f.

Anĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ανίημι, to relax, or remit.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. ἄνεσις, used by Galen, *de Temp. Tot. Morb. c.* 8, for the remission or diminution of the symptoms of a disease: an'esis. Also, relaxation or remission generally. Fr. anal. *anésie*, f.

Anesthetic. *Med.* See *Anæstheticus.*

Anēthum, *i*, m. ('Ανευ, afar; θέω, to run; from the spreading of its roots.) The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) of the *Anethum graveolens.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.* Fennel. Fr. anal. *anet, aneth*, m.; syn. *fenouil*, m. Germ. syn. *Fenchel*, m.

Anēthum Fœnĭcŭlum. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the sweet-fennel; also called *Fœniculum dulce, F. Germanicum, F. Vulgare* or *Officinalis, Marathrum.* See *Anethum.*

Anēthum Grave'ŏlens. } *M. Med.* Systematic
Anēthum Vulgāre. } names for the common dill plant. Fr. syn. *anet, aneth*, m. Germ. syn. *Dill*, m.; *Dillkraut*, m.

Anet'ic. (*Anĕsis*, a remission; terminal *-icus.*) Having power to assuage, or relax severity. *Pharm.* Applied to soothing medicines. *Anĕtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* li. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *anétique*, adj.

An'ĕtus, *a, um.* (Ἄνετος, from *ἀνίημι*, to remit, or relax.) *Pathol.* Relaxed; remittent; applied (in the nom. m. sing.) as a generic name for intermittent fever, by Dr. Good.

Aneural'gĭcon. ('A, priv.; νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) *Surg.* Name given by Dr. Downing to an apparatus for applying warmth and sedative vapours to any part of the surface of the body, to reduce excess of obstinate neuralgia.

An'eurism. (Ἀνευρύνω, to enlarge.) *Surg.* Term, more properly *Aneurysm*, for a tumour filled with blood, fluid or solid, arising from the rupture, wound, ulceration, or simple dilatation of an artery: formerly called *Hæmatocele arteriosa:* it is termed *true* when the sac is formed of the three coats of the artery; and *false* when the two internal coats have given way, been wounded or lacerated, with, or without the external, and the blood has escaped into the surrounding textures, causing a pulsating tumour. Also applied to enlargement or dilatations of the heart. *Aneurisma, ătis*, n. Fr. anal. *aneurisme, anevrysme*, m. Germ. anal. *Aneurisma, Anevrysma*, n.; *Pulsadergeschwulst*, f.

An'eurism by Anastomo'sis. *Pathol.* Name given to a disease sometimes seen in very young children, in form of a mulberry-coloured or bluish mark, which increases in size with the growth of the child, and is at length attended with pulsation. Fr. syn. *anévrysme par anastomose.* Germ. syn. *das anastomotische Anevrysma.*

An'eurism of the Heart. *Pathol.* A term applied to enlargement or dilatation of the heart; if characterised by thickening of the parietes, it is called *Active aneurism;* if by attenuation of them, it is named *Passive aneurism* of the heart. Fr. anal. *aneurysme du cœur.*

Aneuris'ma, *ătis*, n. (See derivation of *Aneurism.*) An aneurism. A genus of the Ord. *Tumores;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Aneurism.*

Aneuris'ma Spŭr'ium. *Pathol.* False or spurious aneurism. See *Aneurism.* Fr. syn. *aneurysme faux.* Germ. syn. *das falsche Anevrysma.*

Aneuris'ma Vārĭcōsum. *Pathol.* Varicose aneurism. See *Aneurismal Varix.* Fr. anal. *aneurysme variqueux.* Germ. anal. *das varikose Anevrysma.*

Aneuris'ma Vērum. *Pathol.* True aneurism. See *Aneurism.*

Aneuris'mal Needle. *Surg.* A slender instrument, flattened and curved for about an inch near its point, at which there is a

small hole, or eye; used for passing a ligature under an artery, for the purpose of tying it; and so named, because this is frequently done for the cure of *aneurism*. Fr. anal. *aiguille anévrysmale*. Germ. syn. *anevrysmatische Nadel*.

Aneuris'mal Va'rix. *Pathol.* If blood letting at the bend of the arm be carelessly performed, the lancet may transfix the vein, the fascia of the biceps muscle, and enter the artery; in this case the blood from the artery accumulates under the aponeurosis, and forms a circumscribed false aneurism; but if the openings of the vein, fascia and artery, are united by adhesive inflammation into one, through which the blood passes from the artery into the vein, which becomes more or less dilated above and below the seat of injury, and pulsates like an artery, this is called Aneurismal varix; the passage of the blood from the artery into the vein is accompanied with a whizzing noise like the bellows sound heard in certain diseases of the heart; also called Varicose aneurism. *Vārix Aneurismāle*. Fr. anal. *varix anévrysmale*. Germ. syn. *das anevrysmalische Venengeschwulst*.

Anfaka. (Arab.) Old term for a coagulum. Ruland, and Johnson.

Anfian. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Old term for *Opium*. Quincy.

An-fir-filius. *Chem.* Ancient term for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. Quincy.

Anfractuos'ity. (*Anfractus*, the turning, or bending of a way.) A winding or turning. *Anat.* Applied to the furrows, or *sulci* between the convolutions of the brain. *Anfractuōsĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *anfractuosité*, f.

Angeiology. See *Angiology*.

Angeiotomy. See *Angiotomy*.

Angĕl'ĭca, *æ*, f. (*Angĕlus*, an angel: from its virtues.) The pharmacopœial name (E.) of the *Angelica archangelica*; (U.S.A.) of the *Angelica atropurpurea*. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferæ*. The garden angelica. See *Geoffraea Inermis*. Fr. anal. *angélique*, f. Germ. syn. *Angelika*, f.; *Angelkraut*, n.; *Engelwurz*, f.

Angĕl'ĭca Archangĕl'ĭca. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant angelica; also called garden angelica, possessing aromatic and carminative properties. See *Milzadella, Princeps Alexipharmacorum, Angelica*.

Angel'ĭca Atro-purpŭ'rea. *M. Med.* Systematic name of a species possessing the same properties as the garden angelica; popularly used in flatulent colic, and cardialgia.

Angel'ica, Ber'ry-Bearing. *Bot.* See *Aralia*, and *Aralia Spinosa*.

Angel'ica, Gar'den. *Bot.* See *Angelica Archangelica*.

Angĕl'ĭca Sătīva. *Bot.* Another name for the *Angelica sylvestris*, or wild angelica.

Angĕl'ĭca, Sylves'tris. *Bot.* The systematic name of the wild angelica, having properties in a slight degree similar to the garden species; also called *Angelica sativa*. Fr. anal. *angélique sauvage*. Germ. syn. *wildes Engelkraut*.

Angel'ica, Wild. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Angelica sylvestris*, or *A. sativa*.

Angĕlĭ'ceus, *a, um.* (*Angĕlĭca*.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the genus *Angelica*; applied to a tribe (*Angelicæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *angelica* for a type: angeli'ceous. Fr. anal. *angelicé*, adj.

Angĕl'ĭcus Pul'vis. *Pathol.* The angelic powder; a name given by Schröderus to the *Mercurius vitæ*, or the Algeroth of old chemists.

Angĕlīna, *æ*, f. (*Angĕlus*, an angel.) *Bot.* A name for the plant *Andira inermis*.

Angĕlīnæ Cor'tex. *Bot.* The bark of the *Angelina*, or *Andira inermis*.

An'ger. (Sax. *Anger*.) *Physiol.* One of the exciting passions or emotions of the mind; passion; uneasy excitement of the feelings because of injury received. *Ira, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *colère*, f. Germ. syn. *Zorn*, m.

Angi. *Pathol.* Ancient term for buboes, or tumours in the groin.

Angiec'tăsis, *is*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vein, or vessel containing liquor; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for dilatation of a vessel embracing any species of aneurism, varix, etc.: angiec'tasis. Fr. anal. *angiectasie*, f. Germ. anal. *Angiektasie*, f.

Angīna, *æ*, f. (Ἄγχω, to strangle; more or less of a suffocating sensation being experienced.) *Pathol.* A term for a sense of suffocation, and, so, applied to diseases in which this is a prominent symptom: also to those attended by sore-throat. See *Angor, Pædanchone, Squinanthia*. Fr. anal. *angine*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bräune; Halsentzündung*.

Angīna Epiglottĭd'ea. *Pathol.* Term for an œdematous swelling of the glottis, consequent on chronic laryngitis: epiglottide'an angi'na.

Angīna Exter'na. *Pathol.* A term for the disease *Parotitis*, or the mumps: external angina. Fr. anal. *angine externe*.

Angīna Gangrænōsa. } *Pathol.* Term for ma-
Angīna Mălig'na. } lignant sore-throat: gan'grenous angi'na: malig'nant angi'na. See *Scarlatina Maligna*. Fr. anal. *angine gangreneuse*.

Angīna Membrānācea. *Pathol.* A term for the disease croup: mem'branous angi'na. Fr. anal. *angine membraneuse*.

Angīna Pellĭcŭlāris. *Pathol.* Term for those inflammations of the pharynx, larynx, etc., in which false membranes form: pellic'ular angi'na.

Angīna Pec'tŏris. *Pathol.* Term for a dreadful disease, in which is felt the most excruciating pain in the chest, attended with a sense of strangulation and great anxiety. See *Syncope Anginosa*. Fr. syn. *angine de poitrine*.

Angīna Pŏlўpōsa. *Pathol.* Another term for croup, because it is attended by the formation of a false membrane, somewhat like a polypus: pol'ypous angi'na. Fr. anal. *angine polypeuse*, f.

Angīna Scirrhōsa. *Pathol.* A term for difficulty of swallowing caused by scirrhus of the pharynx or œsophagus: scir'rhous angi'na. Fr. anal. *angine squirrheuse*.

Angīna Sic'ca. *Pathol.* Term for chronic inflammation of the pharynx characterised by an uneasy sense of dryness and heat; it is symptomatic of chronic disease of the stomach or lungs: dry angi'na. Fr. anal. *angine sèche.*

Angīnōsus, *a, um.* (*Angīna*, a sense of suffocation; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Angina;* having, or accompanied by *Angina.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Angiŏcar'pus, *a, um.* ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel; καρπὸς, fruit, or seed with its covering.) *Bot.* Having seed in a vessel; applied to a division (*Angiocarpi*, nom. pl. m.) of *Fungi* which bear their seeds internally. See *Angiospermatus.* Fr. anal. *angiocarpe*, adj.

Angiŏleucītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel; λευκὸς, white; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term applied to a diseased condition of the lymphatic vessels: angioleuci'tis. Fr. anal. *angioleucite*, f.

Angiol'ogy. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel containing liquor, or a vein; λόγος, a discourse.) Term for the doctrine of the blood vessels and absorbents. *Angiŏlŏgia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *angeiologie, angiologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Angiologie*, f.; syn. *die Gefasslehre*, f.

Angiōsis, *is*, f. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel containing liquor, or a vein.) *Pathol.* Term for all diseases of blood-vessels. Fr. anal. *angiose*, f.

Angiosper'mătus, *a, um.* ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel, or receptacle; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having the seeds lodged or contained in a capsule, pericarp or seed-vessel: angiosper'matous. Fr. anal. *angiosperme*, adj.

Angiosper'mius, *a, um.* ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having the seeds lodged in a pericarp, or seed-vessel; applied to a Linn. Order (*Angiospermia*, nom. pl. n.) of the Class *Didynamia*: angiosper'mious. See *Angiospermus* and *Angiospermatus.* Fr. syn. *angiosperme*, adj.

Angiosper'mus, *a, um.* An imperfect word erroneously used for *Angiospermatus*, which see.

Angiot'omy. ('Αγγεῖον, a vessel containing liquor, or a vein; τέμνω, to cut.) Term for the dissection of the blood-vessels and absorbents. *Angiŏtŏmia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *angeiotomie, angiotomie* f. Germ. syn. *Gefässzergliederung*, f.

An'gle. ('Αγκὼν, the elbow; or *ango*, to straiten; because the place within becomes very narrow.) *Geom.* The space comprehended between the meeting of two lines at a point. *Anat.* Applied to different parts of an angular shape; as the inner and outer angles of the eyes, the angle of the jaws, etc. *Angŭlus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *angle*, m. Germ. syn. *Winkel*, m.

An'gle, Fa'cial. *Physiol.* Term for a measurement of the proportions of the cranium and face, in order to estimate the degree of intelligence in different animals and individuals, by drawing a straight line from the most prominent part of the forehead to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw, opposite the incisor teeth, and another from the external auditory foramen to the same point: the angle formed by the lines is the *Facial angle*; and the more it approximates to a right angle, the more is the general size of the cranium supposed to predominate over that of the face. The idea is fallacious in many important particulars.

Angle of Incidence. See *Incidence, Angle of.*

An'gle, Op'tic. } *Physiol.* Terms for the
An'gle of Vi'sion. } angle formed by two rays of light proceeding from different objects, or opposite extremities of the same object, and meeting in the pupil.

Ango'la Seed. *Bot.* Name given to the seed of the plant *Abrus precatorius.*

Ango'lan. *Bot.* East Indian name of the tree *Alangium decapetalum.*

Angone. See *Anchone.*

An'gor, *ōris*, m. (*Ango*, to strangle.) *Pathol.* Term, Gr. syn. ἀγωνία, used by Galen, *Com.* i. *de Hum.*, for a feeling of anxiety and constriction in the precordial region, which accompanies many severe diseases; nearly synonymous with angina. Fr. syn. *adémonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Angst*, f.

An'gos. ('Αγγος, any vessel.) *Anat.* The Gr. anal. of this word generally signifying a vessel, was employed by Hippocrates, vi. *Epid. s.* 5, *t.* 17, as a name for the uterus.

Anguil'la, *æ*, f. (*Anguis*, a snake or serpent; from its resemblance.) *Ichthyol.* The eel. See *Muræna Anguilla.*

Anguillĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Anguilla*, an eel; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling an eel. *Ichthyol.* Applied to a family (*Anguilliformes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Malacopterygii apodes.* Fr anal. *anguilliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *aalartig*, adj,

Anguīnĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. et f. (*Anguis*, a serpent; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Name given to a family of the *Ophidia*, having the *Anguis* for its type. See *-Idæ, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. syn. *anguides*, m. pl.

Anguīnus, *a, um.* (*Anguis*, a serpent or snake.) Of or belonging to the *Anguis*, or snake. *Zoöl.* Applied to a family (*Anguina*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Reptilia, ophidia.* Fr. syn. *anguin*, adj.

An'gular. (*Angŭlus*, an angle.) Of or belonging to an angle; formed like an angle. *Angŭlāris, is, e.*

An'gular Ar'tery. } *Anat.* Applied to the ter-
An'gular Vein. } minations of the facial artery and vein near the inner angle of the eye; also, the first is applied to the facial artery itself, because its trunk passes over the angle of the lower jaw-bone.

An'gular Pro'cesses. *Anat.* Applied to the orbitary processes of the frontal bone.

Angŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Angŭlus*, a corner.) Cornered; having corners or angles; like an angle; angulate: an'gular. See *Engonios.* Fr. anal. *angulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *eckig*, adj.; *winkelig*, adj.

Angŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Angŭlus*, a corner or angle.) *Bot.* Having angles; cornered; angled; angular: an'gulate; applied to stems, leaves, etc. Fr. syn. *angulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *winkelig*, adj.

Angŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Angŭlus*, a corner or angle; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Full of angles or corners: an'gulose, or an'gulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *anguleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *kantig*, adj.

Anguria. *Bot.* Old name for the *Cucurbita citrullus*, or water-melon plant.

Angustātio, ōnis, f. (*Angusto*, to make strait, or narrow.) *Pathol.* Term, Gr. syn. στενοχωρία, used by Galen, *l. de Diff. Morb. c.* 7, for the morbid contraction of a vessel or canal; a straitening or narrowing: angusta'tion. Fr. anal. *angustation*, f.

Angustĭfŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Angustus*, narrow; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having narrow leaves; narrow-leaved: angustifol'iate. Fr. anal. *angustifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmalblättrig*, adj.

Angustūra, *æ*, f. (*Angustura*, or New Guiana, in South America; whence it was brought.) The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of the *Galipea officinalis*. See *Angustura Bark*. Fr. anal. *angusture*, f.

Angustu'ra Bark. (*Angustura*, or new Guiana, in South America; whence it was brought.) *M. Med.* The name given to the bark of the tree *Bonplandia trifoliata*, or *Cusparia febrifuga*, or, according to De Candolle, of the *Galipæa cusparia*. Fr. anal. *angusture*, f. Germ. syn. *Angusturarinde*, f.; *Cusparabaumrinde*, f.

Angustura, False. } *Bot.* See *Brucea*
Angustura Ferruginea. } *Ferruginea.*

Anhela'tion. (*Anhēlo*, to breath short and with difficulty.) *Pathol.* A term for shortness of breath, or difficulty of breathing: dyspnœa. *Anhēlātio, ōnis*, f. See *Anhelitus*. Fr. anal. *anhélation*, f. Germ. syn. *Keichen*, n.

Anhēlĭtus, ûs, m. (*Anhēlo*, to breathe with difficulty.) *Pathol.* Irregular breathing; shortness of breath: anhelation.

Anhy'drous. ('A, priv.: ὕδωρ, water.) *Chem.* Without any water; applied to various substances that contain no water in their constitution. *Anhydrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *anhydré*, adj. Germ. syn. *wasserfrei*, adj.

Anīcēton. } ('Ανίκητος, invincible.) *Med.,*
Anīcētum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* Name, Gr. anal. ἀνίκητον, for a plaster described by Galen, *l.* i. *de C. M. sec. Loc. c.* 8, composed of litharge, alum, cerussa, frankincense, and white pepper, held by the ancients to be an unfailing remedy in *achores*, or scald-head; it was also called *Mesianum.*

Anidrōsis, *is*, f. ('A, neg.; ἱδρόω, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Term for diminution of the perspiratory secretion, from arrest of function of the sudoriferous glands. The term has this awkwardness, that it *appears* to be a derivative of ἀνιδρόω, which signifies to sweat again, or anew. Fr. anal. *anidrosie*, f.

Anil. *Bot.* See *Indigofera Anil.*

Anilen. *Chem.* A name substituted for *Crystallin*, one of the products of the distillation of Indigo. See *Benzidame.*

Anĭma, *æ*, f. ('Ανεμος, wind, breath, or spirit.) The soul, spirit or vital principle. *Chem.* Applied anciently to any simple and volatile substance; also, to the purest part of any substance. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to any medicine believed to possess particular virtues or powers in curing the diseases of an organ, as if it were the soul of that organ; thus the hermodactyl was called the *anima articulorum*, or soul of the joints, because esteemed efficacious in arthritic affections. *Physiol.* Applied to the rational soul or intellectual principle of man; also to the vital principle, whether of animals or vegetables; also, to an intelligent principle believed to preside over all the actions of life. See *Animus.* Fr. syn. *âme*, f. Germ. syn. *Seele*, f.

Anĭma Aloës. *Chem., M. Med.* The soul of aloes, meaning its pure qualities; refined aloes.

Anĭma Artĭcŭlōrum. *Med., Pharm.* See *Hermodactylus.*

Anĭma Hēpătis. *M. Med.* The soul of the liver; a term formerly applied to the sulphate of iron, because believed to be efficacious in liver-disease.

Anĭma Pulmōnum. *Med., Pharm.* The soul of the lungs; term formerly applied to saffron, from its use in asthma.

Anĭma Rhabar'bări. *Med., Pharm.* The soul of rhubarb, that is, its purer qualities: refined, or best rhubarb.

Anĭma Sătur'ni. *Chem.* A name for sugar of lead.

Anĭma Vĕnĕris. *Chem.* A name for a former preparation of copper.

Anĭmal, *ālis*, n. (*Anĭma*, the breath, spirit, or life.) *Physiol.* A living creature; an organised body, endowed with life and voluntary motion: an an'imal. Fr. anal. *animal*, m. Germ. syn. *Thier*, m.

An'imal. (*Anĭma*, the breath, life, or spirit.) *Physiol.* Having life; living; pertaining or belonging to life. *Anĭmālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *animal*, adj. Germ. syn. *animalisch*, adj.; *thierisch*, adj.

An'imal A'cid. *Chem.* Term for those acids found to exist in animal bodies, or which can be obtained from them by chemical process; several are common to the three kingdoms of nature, but the following are peculiarly animal: *Allantoic, Ambreic, Butyric, Capric, Caproic, Caseic, Cetic, Cholesteric, Delphinic, Formic, Hircic, Lactic, Margaric, Oleic, Purpuric, Rosacic, Sebacic, Stearic*, and *Uric. Acĭdum Anĭmāle.*

An'imal Econ'omy. The doctrine of all matters relating to animal life: physiology. *Œcŏnŏmia Anĭmālis.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Animal Heat. *Physiol.* See *Calor Animalis.*

Animal Jelly. See *Gelatin.*

An'imal King'dom. This term embraces all those objects the study of which is called Zoölogy. *Regnum Anĭmāle.* Fr. syn. *Règne animal.* Germ. syn. *das Thier-reich.*

An'imal Mag'netism. Term for a theory propounded, or arranged into a kind of system by Valentine Greatarick, in 1666; and revived by Anthony Mesmer, physician, at Vienna, in 1776, or 1778, referring all the phenomena of life to the motion of a certain magnetic fluid, universally diffused, and capable of being influenced by external agents, especially those of magnetic power. It is also termed *Vital magnetism*, and *Mesmerism*, after its reviver; and the state or condition induced by manipulations, etc., is called *Hypnotism, Neurohypnotism, Psychéism* and *Somnolism.*

Animal Œconomy. See *Animal Economy.*

Animal Oil, Fetid. See *Oleum Animale Fœtidum.*

Animal Temperature. *Nat. Philos.* See *Calor Animalis.*

Animal'cule. (Dim. *Anĭmal*, a living crea-

ture.) *Physiol.* Term for a creature whose true figure cannot be ascertained without the aid of glasses, or which is invisible to the naked eye. *Anĭmalcŭlum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *animalcule,* m. Germ. syn. *Thierchen,* n.

Animalcules, Infusory. *Zoöl.* See *Infusorius.*

Animaliza'tion. (*Anĭmal,* a living creature.) *Physiol.* A term for the process by which the nutritious portion of the food is assimilated to the various substances composing the body. *Anĭmālizātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *animalization,* f.

Anima'tion. (*Anĭmo,* to give being.) *Physiol.* Term for the particular effect produced by the *vis vitæ,* by which life is begun and maintained, and by which the fetus begins to act as a true animal, after the female that bears it has quickened. *Anĭmātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *animation,* f.

Anima'tion, Suspen'ded. *Pathol.* The state termed *Asphyxia.*

Anime Gummi. See *Gum Anime.*

Anĭmel'læ. *Anat.* Old name for the glands below the ears and all along under the lower jaw, according to Vesalius, *l.* vi. *de H. C. F. c.* 5, *p.* 22.

Animi Deliquium. *Med., Pathol.* See *Deliquium Animi.*

An'imists. *Physiol.* A term applied to those physiologists who believed that the *anima,* or soul, immediately actuated or influenced all the functions of the living body; also called *Stahlians,* which see. Fr. anal. *animistes,* m. pl.

Anĭmus, *i,* m. (Ἄνεμος, wind or breath.) *Physiol.* The soul or mind; applied both to the vital and the intellectual principle, but more frequently to the latter, denoting the mind or soul in the sense of a conscious and intelligent being, and so distinguished from *Anima,* which usually indicates the soul in the sense of a vital principle. See *Nus.*

Anin'ga. *Bot.* Name of a root growing in the Antilles, used by sugar-bakers for refining their sugar.

An'ion. (Ἀνὰ, up; εἶμι, to go.) *Nat. Philos.* A term employed in electro-chemical action, for a body which passes to the positive pole, to the anode of the decomposing body, as it is separated by electricity.

Anīsātum. *Pharm.* Old name (*Vinum* being understood) for a wine made of the wine of Ascalon with honey and aniseed. Neut. of *Anīsātus, a, um.*

Anīsātus, *a, um.* (*Anīsum,* the anise plant.) Belonging to, having, or connected with the plant *Anisum,* or with aniseed. See *Illicium Anisatam.* Fr. anal. *anisé,* adj.

Aniscalp'tor, *ōris,* m. (*Anus,* the breech; *scalpo,* to scratch.) *Anat.* A foolish term applied formerly to the *Latissimus dorsi* muscle, because exerted in the act referred to, used by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 2, *p.* 561.

An'ise. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Pimpinella anisum.* Fr. anal. *anis,* m. Germ. syn. *gemeiner Anis.*

An'iseed. *M. Med.* The seeds of the plant *Pimpinella anisum,* or anise. See *Solamen.* Fr. syn. *semences d'anis.* Germ. syn. *Anissamen,* m.

Anīsi Cam'phŏra. *M. Med.* Camphor of anise; a term for a concrete substance into which and a thin liquid, the volatile oil of anise separates when exposed to a low temperature.

Anīsŏtăchys. (Ἄνισος, unequal; ταχύς, quick.) *Med.* An old epithet applied to the pulse when characterised by inequality with quickness.

Anīsum, *i,* n. (Ἄνισον, from ἀνίημι, to emit, or send away; from its carminative properties.) *M. Med.* The plant anise; also called aniseed. The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the fruit of the plant *Pimpinella anisum:* the *Anisi semina.* See *Pimpinella Anisum.* Fr. anal. *anis,* m. Germ. syn. *gemeiner Anis.*

Anīsum Sinen'se. *Bot.* A name for the *Illicium anisatum.*

Anīsum Stellātum. *Bot.* See *Illicium Anisatum.*

Anīsum Vulgāre. *Bot.* Another name for the plant *Pimpinella anisum.*

An'kle. (Probably Ἀγκών, the elbow, which also means any similar curvature; or Sax. *ancleown.*) *Anat.* That portion of the lower extremity where the leg and foot are united, distinguished by a well-known prominence on each side. Fr. syn. *cheville du pied.* Germ. syn. *Knöchel,* m.

Anneal'ing. (Sax. *On ælan;* a heat, or baking of glass.) *Chem.* The process by which substances naturally hard and brittle are rendered tough. Glass and iron are annealed by gradual cooling; brass and copper by heating and then suddenly plunging in cold water.

Annora. (Arab.) *Chem.* An alchemical term for calcined eggshells or quicklime. Ruland. and Johnson.

Annotātio, *ōnis,* f. *Med.* Old term, Gr. syn. ἐπισημασία, for the symptoms preceding an attack of ague, or the beginning itself of a febrile paroxysm, as shivering, chilliness, trembling, yawning, drowsiness, etc., according to Galen. Castellus.

Annot'to. *Chem.* Name for a kind of reddish dye, obtained from the pellicle of the seeds of the *Bixa Orellana,* or *Orleana;* used for dying cheese, etc.; the *Terra Orleana* of the shops. See *Achiotl.*

An'nual. (*Annus,* a year.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant that continues but one year, for the summer season, or only for a few months. *Annuus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *annuel,* adj. Germ. syn. *einjährig,* adj.; *jährig,* adj.

An'nuens, *tis,* part. (*Annuo,* to nod.) *Anat.* Nodding; applied to the *Recti antici capitis* (*Annuentes musculi,* nom. pl.) because they are employed in nodding or bending the head forward.

An'nular. (*Annŭlus,* a ring.) *Anat.* Pertaining to, or shaped like a ring; ring-like. *Annŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *annulaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *ringförmig,* adj.

An'nular Bone. *Anat.* Another term for the *Circulus osseus. Os Annŭlāre.* Fr. syn. *os annulaire.*

An'nular Car'tilage. *Anat.* A term for the cricoid cartilage; *Cartĭlāgo Annŭlāre.* Fr. anal. *Cartilage annulaire.*

An'nular Lig'ament. *Anat.* Name for a strong

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

ligament encircling the ankle; and also the wrist. *Ligāmentum Annŭlāre.*

An'nular Pro'cess. } *Anat.* Two terms
An'nular Protu'berance. } applied to the *Pons Varolii;* also called *Tuber annulare*, and *Corpus annulare. Prōcessus Annŭlāris, Prōtŭbĕrantia Annŭlāris.* Fr. syn. *tumeur annulaire.*

Annŭlāris Vēna. *Anat.* The annular vein, a name given to the vein between the little and the ring finger. Fr. anal. *veine annulaire.*

Annŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Annŭlus*, a ring.) Having rings; ringed: an'nulate. *Zoöl.* Applied to a class (*Annulata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Articulata*, in which the body is divided into numerous rings. Fr. syn. *annelé*, adj. Germ. syn. *geringelt*, part. adj.

An'nuli Superstĭtiōsi. *Med.* Term for rings against colic and epilepsy, being formed of various substances, and some having gems engraved with mysterious figures and characters; to which most marvellous magical and medicinal effects were attributed: superstitious rings, according to Heuchenius, *in not. ad Seren. p.* 66, *et seq.*

An'nŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Annus*, a circle.) *Anat., Bot.* A ring; a circular opening, or part resembling a ring. Fr. syn. *anneau*, m.

An'nŭlus Abdōmĭnis. *Anat.* The ring of the abdomen. See *Abdominal Ring.*

An'nŭlus Chīrur'gĭcus. *Surg.* The chirurgical ring; a name for a metal ring or similar instrument for fixing the eye ball in operations. Fr. syn. *anneau chirurgical.*

An'nŭlus Lĭgāmentōsus. *Anat.* The ligamentous ring; applied to the ciliary circle, or ligament. Fr. syn. *anneau ligamenteux.*

Annŭlus Purgātōrius. *Med.* Old term for a ring made of glass of antimony, which was supposed to have the power of purging: the purging, or purgative ring.

An'nus Climactĕrĭcus. *Physiol.* The Climacteric year; applied to the 63rd, and also to the 81st year of man, because men were supposed more likely to die during these years: a notion, however, without foundation. Fr. syn. *année climactérique.*

Anœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἄνοια, from ἄνοος, want of intellect.) *Pathol.* Another term for *Amentia*, or idiotism. Fr. anal. *anoie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blodsinn*, m.

Anocathar'tic. (Ἄνω, upwards; καθαίρω, to purge; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med.* Having power to purge upwards, or cause vomiting; emetic. *Anŏcăthartĭcus, a, um.* See *Anacatharticus, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Anōchei'lon. } (Ἄνω, upwards; χεῖλος, the
Anōchei'lum, *i.* n. } lips.) *Anat.* A term used by D. D. I. M. Hoffmannus, for the upper lip, *Ideæ Machin. Human. s.* 28. § 1. See *Catocheilon.*

An'ode. (Ἀνὰ, up; ὁδὸς, a way.) *Nat. Philos.* A term in electro-chemical action for that part of the surface of the decomposing body which the electric current enters; the part immediately touching the positive pole.

Anod'ic. (Ἄνω, upwards; ὁδὸς, a way.) *Physiol.* Proceeding upwards, or ascending; applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to the course of action of the nervous influence. *Anŏdĭcus, a, um.* See *Anastaltic.*

Anodus. *Physiol.* Ancient term for that which is separated from the nutriment by the kidneys; the urine. Dornæus, Rulandus, and Johnson.

An'odyne. (Ἀ, priv.; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pharm.* Driving away pain; applied to medicines which, by their soothing qualities, assuage pain; antalgic. *Anŏdynus, a, um.* See *Sopiens.* Fr. anal. *anodyn*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmerzstillend*, part. adj.

An'odyne Neck'laces. *Med.* Old term for necklaces made of the roots of henbane, of the seeds of the *Coix lachryma*, or Job's tears, of allspice steeped in brandy, etc., and supposed to induce sleep, lessen the sufferings of dentition, etc.

Anŏdȳn'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med.* A term, Gr. anal. ἀνοδύνια, used by Galen, *Com.* 2, *in l.* i. *Epid. t.* 46, for want or absence of pain; applied especially to such exemption in child-bearing, partial or total, and thus synonymous with *Anæsthesia.* Fr. anal. *anodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefühllosigkeit*, f.; *Schmerzlosigkeit*, f.

Anŏdȳnum Martiāle. *Med.* Old term for the precipitate formed by adding potash to a solution of the *Ferrum ammoniatum* in water.

Anŏd'ȳnum Mĭnĕrāle. *Med.* Old term for *Sal prunelle;* also, for *Nitrum stibiatum.*

Anōmălŏcĕph'ălus, *i*, m. (Ἀνώμαλος, irregular; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Physiol.* Term for one whose head is deformed. Fr. syn. *anomocéphale*, adj.

Ano'malous. (Ἀ, priv.; ὁμαλὸς, equal.) Not according to rule, or regular course; irregular; out of rule. *Pathol.* Applied to diseases or to symptoms of disease, which do not appear in the usual form, or in regular course. *Anōmălus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *anomal*, adj. Germ. syn. *anomalisch*, adj.; *abweichend*, part. adj.: *regelwidrig*, adj.; *ungleichmässig*, adj.

Ano'maly. (Same as in *Anomalous.*) An exception to the ordinary course or rule. *Physiol.* Applied to a monster. *Anōmălia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anomalie.* f. Germ. syn. *Abweichung*, f.

Anom'phălus, *a, um.* (Ἀ, priv.; ὀμφαλὸς, the navel.) *Physiol.* Having no navel; "*quales fuerunt Adam et Eva, utpote creati non per vasa umbilicalia nutriti;*" as gravely recorded by P. Ammannus, *Irenic. p.* 102; applied erroneously to children born with extraversion of the bladder, as if they had no umbilicus or navel, it not being distinctly seen in the confusion of parts: anom'phalous. Fr. anal. *anomphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Nabel.*

Anonis. *Bot.* See *Ononis.*

Anonymous. See *Innominatus.*

Anor'chĭdis, *is, e.* (Ἀ, priv.; ὄρχις, the testicle.) *Physiol.* Term, used by P. Ammannus, *Irenic. p.* 136, for those born without testicles. See *Anorchus.* Fr. anal. *anorchide*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Hoden.*

Anor'chus, *a, um.* (Ἀ, priv.; ὄρχις, the testicle.) *Physiol.* Wanting or having no testicles; applied to a child whose testicles have not yet descended into the scrotum. See *Anorchidis.*

Anŏrex'ia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; ὄρεξις, an appetite.) Term for want of, or diminished appetite: an'orexy: a genus of the Ord. *Dysorexiæ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Asitia*, *Fastidium Cibi.* Fr. anal. *anorexie*, f. Germ. anal. *Anorexie*, f.; syn. *Appetitlosigkeit*, f.

Anor'mal. ('A, priv.; *norma*, a rule.) Departing from the natural condition; irregular, or contrary to what is usual according to certain ascertained rules or principles; unnatural. The same as *Abnormal. Anor'mis, is, e.* Fr. syn. *anormal*, adj.

Anos'mia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; ὄζω, to smell.) A term for loss of the sense of smelling; a genus of the Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *anosmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Geruchlosigkeit*, f.

Anosphrēsia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; ὄσφρησις, the sense of smell.) *Med.* Term for the absence or loss of the sense of smell: anosphre'sy. Fr. anal. *anosphrésie*, f.

An'ser, *ĕris*, m. (*Ansātus*, having a handle; because of the resemblance of its neck.) *Ornithol.* The goose or gander; a genus of birds like the goose. Fr. syn. *oie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gans*, f.

An'ser Dŏmes'tĭcus. *Ornithol.* See *Anas Anser.*

Anserīnus, *a, um.* (*Anser*, a goose.) Of or belonging to a goose: an'serine. See *Pes Anserinus, Odentilla Anserina.* Fr. anal. *anserine*, adj.

Ant. (Sax. *Æmet.*) *Entomol.* Common name for the *Formica rufa;* the emmet or pismire. Fr. syn. *fourmi*, f. Germ. syn. *Ameise*, f.

Ants, Acid of. *Chem.* See *Formic.*

Anta'cid. ('Αντί, against; *acĭdus*, acid.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines which chemically destroy or counteract acidity, or sourness, by combining with, and, so, neutralising it. *Antăcĭdus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antacide, anti-acide*, adj. Germ. syn. *säuretilgend*, part. adj.; *säurewidrig*, adj.

Anta'crid. ('Αντί, against; *acrĭdus*, acrid.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines which have power to correct an acrid condition of the secretions. *Antacrĭdus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antacre*, adj.

Antag'onism. ('Αντί, against; ἀγωνίζω, to contend; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Physiol.* A term for the action of those muscles which are opposed to each other in their office. *Antăgōnismus, i*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *antagonisme*, f. Germ. syn. *Wechselkampf*, m.

Antag'onĭst. ('Ανταγωνιστὴς; from ἀνταγωνίζομαι, to repel, or fight back.) *Anat.* Applied by Bartholin to muscles (*Antagonistæ*, nom. pl.) whose function is opposed to that of others, as the abductors and adductors, the extensors and flexors, etc. *Antăgōnista, æ*, m. Fr. anal. *antagoniste*, m. Germ. syn. *Gegenmuskel*, m.

Antal. (Arab.) *Pharm.* Old term for a pure lotion. Ruland, and Johnson.

Antal'gic. ('Αντί, against; ἄλγος, pain; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Term applied to that which can assuage pain; anodyne. *Antal'gĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antalgique, anti-algique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmerzstillend*, part. adj.

Antal'kaline. ('Αντί, against; *alkāli.*) *Chem.* Having the power of neutralising alkalis: such are all the acids. *Antalkālīnus, a, um.*

Antaphrodis'iac. } ('Αντί, against; ἀφροδισιακὸς,
Antaphrodit'ic. } pertaining to Venus; or 'Αφροδίτη, venereal desire; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to what is venereal, anti-venereal; the Latin analogue applied by Wedelius, *Amæn. Med.* ii. 2, c. 18, *p.* 455 *seqq.*, to medicines which subdue the venereal appetite; also, to those employed against syphilis. *Antăphrŏdīsiăcus, a, um. Antaphrŏdītĭcus, a, um.* See *Dis. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antaphrodisiaque, anti-aphrodisiaque*, adj.; *antaphroditique*, adj. Germ. syn. *antivenerisch*, adj.; *gegen den Geschlechtstrieb wirkend.*

Antarc'tic. ('Αντί, against; ἀρκτικὸς, pertaintaining to the north.) *Astron.* Opposite to the north; southern. *Antarctĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antarctique*, adj. Germ. syn. *südlich*, adj.

Antarc'tic Cir'cle. *Astron.* Term for a circle distant 23½ degrees from the South pole, being the line of boundary between light and darkness, when the sun is on the tropic of Capricorn, and throws his beams over and beyond the South pole. Fr. syn. *cercle antarctique.*

Antaris. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury.

Antarthrit'ic. ('Αντί, against; ἀρθρῖτις, the gout; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to, or relieving gout; applied to medicines employed against that disease. *Antarthrītĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antarthritique, anti-arthritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gut wider die Gicht.*

Antăpŏd'ŏsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Αναποδίδωμι, to render again, or restore.) *Med., Pathol.* An inapt term, Gr. anal. ἀναπόδοσις, applied by Hippocrates, *Dieter. n.* 68, to the recurrence or succession of the paroxysms in fever: antapod'osis. Fr. anal. *antapodose*, f.

Antasthmat'ic. ('Αντί, against; ἄσθμα, more difficult respiration; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or relieving asthma; applied to medicines used for that purpose. *Antasthmătĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antasthmatique, anti-asthmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Engbrüstigkeit.*

Antatroph'ic. ('Αντί, against; ἀτροφία, a defect of aliment; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to, or overcoming a state of atrophy or wasting; applied to medicines employed for this end. *Antatrŏphĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antatrophique, anti-atrophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Darrsucht.*

Antĕcēdens, *tis*, part. (*Antĕcēdo*, to go before.) Going before; preceding: antece'dent. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to the exciting cause (*causa antecedens,*) or that which actually produces the disease; also to the signs (*signa antecedentia*, nom. pl. n.) or precursory symptoms of a disease. See *Causa.* Fr. anal. *antécédent*, adj. Germ. syn. *vorhergehend*, part. adj.

Anteflex'io, ōnis, f. (*Ante*, before; *flecto*, to bend, or bow.) A bending or bowing forward: anteflex'ion. Fr. anal. *antéflexion*, f.

Anteflex'io Utĕri. *Obstet.* Anteflexion of the womb; a term for a bending forwards of the uterus, or womb, the fundus sinking down between the cervix and the neck of the bladder.

Antĕlăbium, ii, n. (*Ante*, before; *lābium*, a lip.) *Anat.* A term for the extremity of the lip.

Antelope. *Zoöl.* See *Antilopus*.

Antem'bāsis, is, or *eos*, f. (Ἀντί, similarly; ἐμβαίνω, to enter.) *Anat.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀντέμβασις, used by Galen, *l. de Ossib. in proœm.*, where the word ἀντεμβαίνω occurs, at which place also Ingrassias has explained the word, *Comm. p.* 42, for the introduction or insertion of bones into each other; mutual insertions: antem'basis.

Antemet'ic. (Ἀντί, against; ἐμέω, to vomit; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to, or removing the inclination to vomit; applied by Willis, *Pharm. Rat.* i. 2, *c.* 3, to medicines used to allay sickness or prevent vomiting. *Antĕmĕtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antémétique, anti-émétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen das Erbrechen.*

Antendeix'is, is, or *eos*, f. (Ἀντί, against; ἔνδειξις, a demonstration.) *Med.* A term, Gr. anal. ἀντένδειξις, synonymous with contra-indication; according to Galen, *Meth. Med.* ix. 17: antenpeix'is.

Antēneas'mus, i, m. (Ἀνατείνω, to rise up, or extend upwards.) *Pathol.* Term used by P. Zacchias, *Quæst. Medico-leg. l.* ii. *t.* i. *q.* 18, *n.* 31, *seqq.* for a disease characterised by the furious dancing of the patients, and a disposition to lay violent hands on themselves; also called *Enthusiasmus*, and was probably a species of the *Chorea Sancti Viti.* Fr. anal. *anténéasme*, f.

Anten'na, æ, f. (*Ante*, before; *tĕneo*, to perceive.) *Zoöl.* Applied to certain articulated filaments (*Antennæ*, nom. pl.), varying greatly in form, and often according to sex, inserted in the heads of the *Crustacea*, and *Insecta*, and appearing to be peculiarly devoted to a delicate sense of touch. Fr. anal. *antenne*, f. Germ. syn. *Fühlhorn*, f.; *Taster*, f.

Antepec'tus, ŏris, n. (*Ante*, before; *pectus*, the breast.) *Entomol.* Term for the anterior area or segment of the *Pectus*, or inferior surface of the trunk. Fr. syn. *antépoitrine*, f.

Antephial'tic. (Ἀντί, against; ἐφιάλτης, the night-mare; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to, or curative of the affection ephialtes, or night-mare; applied by F. Hoffmannus, *in Meth. Med. Wallœana*, i. 19, p. 288, to medicines possessing, or believed to possess this power. *Antĕphialtĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antéphialtique, anti-éphialtique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen das Alpdrücken.*

Antepilep'tic. (Ἀντί, against; ἐπιλήψια, epilepsy; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to, or curative of epilepsy, applied to medicines believed to be so. *Antĕpĭlep'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antépileptique, anti-épileptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Fallsucht.*

Anter'ior. (*Ante*, before.) *Anat.* Applied to that which is situated before some other object of the same kind. *Antĕrior, ōris*, adj. Fr. anal. *antérieur*, adj. Germ. syn. *vorhergehend*, part. adj.

Anterit. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. Ruland, and Johnson.

Antĕro's. *Mineral.* Another name formerly used for the amethyst, according to Gorræus.

Antester'num, i, n. (*Ante*, before; *sternum*, the breast-bone.) *Entomol.* A term for the first or anterior division of the sternum.

Anteuphor'bium, ii, n. (Ἀντί, against; *euphorbium*, a gum-resin.) *Bot.* See *Cacalia Anteuphorbium.*

Antĕver'sio, ōnis, f. (*Ante*, before; *verto*, to turn.) *Med.* A turning forwards: antever'sion; applied to the bladder, uterus, etc.

Antĕver'sio Utĕri. *Obstet.* Term for a displacement sometimes occurring in the unimpregnated uterus, and perhaps during gestation; but from the nature of the case, this must be very rare. It consists in the fundus being thrown forward, so as to compress the neck of the bladder, and the mouth being turned to the sacrum: antever'sion of the womb. See *Astericum.* Fr. anal. *antéversion*, f.

Anthæmorrhăgĭcus, a, um. (Ἀντί, against; αἱμορραγία, hemorrhage.) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to, or checking hemorrhage; applied to medicines possessing this power: anthemorrha'gic. See *Diss. div.* i. *s*, vi., and *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *anthémorrhagique, anti-hémorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutstillend*, part. adj.

Anthĕlix, ĭcis, m. (Ἀντί, against, or opposite to; ἕλιξ, the outer border of the external ear; because situated opposite to, or against the helix.) *Anat.* Name for the inner circular ridge of the external ear. Fr. anal. *anthelix*, m. Germ. syn. *Gegenbogen im äussern Ohre; Gegenleites*, m.

Anthel'mia, æ, f. (Ἀντί, against; ἕλμινς, a worm; because believed to be anthelmentic.) *Bot.* The trivial name of a species of *Spigelia.* See *Spigelia Anthelmia.*

Anthelmin'tic. (Ἀντί, against; ἕλμινς, a worm; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to a medicine which expels worms from the intestinal canal; vermifuge. *Anthelmintĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Artiscolic, Helminthagogus.* Fr. anal. *anthelmintique*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurmwidrig*, adj.

An'thĕmis, ĭdis, f. (Ἀνθέω, to flower; from its profusion of flowers.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia superflua.* Juss. *Compositæ Corymbiferæ.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) of the *Anthemis nobilis*, or the *Anthemidis nobilis flores* (D.); chamomile herb flowers. See *Euaphion.* Fr. syn. *camomille*, f. Germ. syn. *Kamille*, f.

An'thĕmis Cŏtŭla. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant may-weed, or stinking chamomile; also called *Cotula fœtida.* See *Chamæmelum Fœtidum.*

An'thĕmis Nōbĭlis. *M. Med.* The systematic

name of the herb which yields chamomile flowers; called also *Chamæmelum*, *Chamæmelum nobile*, and *Chamomilla Romana*. Fr. syn. *camomille Romaine*. Germ. syn. *Römische Kamille*.

An'thĕmis Pyreth'rum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant pellitory of Spain. See *Asteranthium*, *Buphthalmum Creticum*, *Dentaria*. Fr. syn. *pyréthre*, m. Germ. syn. *Spanische Bertram; Speichelwurz*, f.

An'ther. (Ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* The head or summit of the filament; which two parts, with the pollen, constitute the stamen or male genital organ of plants. *Anthĕra*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *anthère*, f. Germ. syn. *Staubbeutel*, m.

Anthēra, *æ*, f. (Ἀνθηρός, red, or florid.) *Pharm.* A name, Gr. anal. *ἀνθηρά*, applied by Galen, *l.* iv. v. *de C.M. sec. Loc.*, to a medicinal preparation, of a bright red colour, used in form of a powder, liniment, electuary, or collyrium, formed of myrrh, sandarach, alum, rose leaves, saffron, etc.

Anthĕr'eon, *ōnis*, m. (Ἄνθος, a flower; because the beard flourishes or grows most luxuriantly there.) *Anat.* The chin, or the place under the chin, which is covered by the beard, according to Hippocrates, *l.* v. *Epid.* xxiv. 7.

Anthĕrĭcum Lĭlias'trum. *Bot.* The Linn. name for the *Liliago*, or spider-wort.

Anthĕrĭdium, *ii*, n. (*Anther;* and εἶδος, likeness.) *Bot.* Term for collections (*Antheridia*, nom. pl.) of cells found in the various tribes of *Cryptogamia*, containing bodies analogous to the *spermatozoa* of animals.

Anthēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for the production of flowers; the act of flowering: anthe'sis. Fr. anal. *anthère*, f.

Anthŏd'ium, *ii*, n. (Ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Term for a kind of calyx containing many flowers, being common to them all. Fr. anal. *anthodion*, m. Germ. syn. *Blüthenkörbchen*, f.; *Blumensammlung*, f.

Anthol'ogy. (Ἄνθος, a flower; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise on, or history of flowers, their nature, qualities, appearance, etc. *Anthŏlŏgia*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anthologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blumenlese*, f.

Anthonor. See *Athanor.*

An'thony's Fire, Saint. *Pathol.* The popular term for *Erysipelas*; because St. Anthony of Padua was supposed to cure it by miracle; also, popularly called the Rose. *Ignis Sancti Antonii.*

Anthŏph'ĭlus, *a, um.* (Ἄνθος, a flower; φίλος, a lover.) A lover of flowers. *Entomol.* Applied to a family (*Anthophila*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hymenoptera*: anthoph'ilous. Fr. anal. *anthophèle*, adj.

Anthŏphyl'lus, *i*, m. (Ἄνθος, a flower; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* A name for the clove plant when allowed to grow to maturity, from its fragrance and beauty.

An'thŏra, *æ*, f. (As if *Antĭthŏra*, or *Antiphthŏra*, from ἀντί, against; φθορά, corruption.) *Bot.* Specific name for a species of *Aconitum*, erroneously supposed to be not poisonous, and recommended as alexipharmic, and anthelmintic; it and all the rest of this genus are more or less poisonous: also called *Helmet-flower.* See *Aconitum Anthora.* Fr. anal. *anthore*, m.

An'thos, *eos*, n. (Ἄνθος, a flower of any kind.) *Bot.* Applied particularly to the flower of rosemary. *Chem.* The quintessence of gold, according to the alchemists.

An'thos Phĭlŏsŏphōrum. Old term for a mode of transmuting metals by means of vitriol, according to Libavius, *S.A.Ch. l.* vii. *s.* 7.

Anthŏsātum, *i*, n. (Ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Another term for the flower of rosemary. See *Anthos.*

Anthrācia Rŭbŭla. *Pathol.* Dr. Good's term for the yaws. See *Frambœsia* and *Rubula.*

An'thracite. (Ἄνθραξ, a coal.) *Geol., Mineral.* Name for a species of coal which burns free from smoke, or effluvia; found plentifully in U.S.A. *Anthrācītes*, *æ*, m. See *Note, Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *anthracite*, m. Germ. syn. *Glanzkohle*, f.

Anthrācōsis, *is*, f. (Ἄνθραξ, a burning coal.) *Pathol.* A term used by Paulus Ægineta for a red, or livid, burning, sloughy and very painful tumour occurring on the eyeball or eyelids, and called *Anthracosis oculi.* Fr. anal. *anthracose*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenbrand*, m.; *Augencarbunkel*, m.; *Augenliederbrand*, m.

Anthrākŏka'li. (Ἄνθραξ, a coal; *kali.*) *Chem., Pharm.* Name of a substance lately introduced in the treatment of chronic disorders of the skin, and particularly of chronic eczema, by Dr. Polya, of Pesth; it is made from carbonate of potash and coal in fine powder.

An'thrax, *ăcis*, m. (Ἄνθραξ, a burning coal, or carbuncle.) *Chem.* Old term applied to the *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum. Pathol., Surg.* Term for a hard, circumscribed, inflammatory tumour, that usually forms on the cheek, neck, or back, soon assuming a dark red, or purple colour, like a live coal, but considerably paler about the edges, having no central core, and terminating in gangrene under the skin; a carbuncle. See *Granatristum, Ignis Persicus, Rubinus Verus.* Fr. syn. *charbon*, m.; *clou*, m. Germ. anal. *Anthrax*, m.; *Karbunkel*, m.

Anthris'cum, *i*, n. } *Bot.* Name for the herb
Anthris'cus, *i*, m. } chervil, or one resembling it, but smaller. See *Caucalis Anthiscus*, and *Scandix.*

Anthrōpe, *es*, f. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Anat.* Ancient term, Gr. anal. *ἀνθρωπῆ*, for the human *Cutis*, or true skin; used by Herodotus, *l.* v. *c.* 25, where Julius Pollux appears to have read *ἀνθρωπῆν* (see *Onomast. l.* ii. *c.* i. § 5), but no good modern editions contain this reading.

Anthropo'geny. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* Term for the generation of man. *Anthrōpŏgĕnia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *anthropogénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Erzeugung des Menschen.*

Anthropog'raphy. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* Term for a history of, or treatise on the structure of man. *Anthrōpogrăphia*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal.

anthropographie, f. Germ. syn. *Beschreibung des Menschen; Beschreibung des menschlichen Körpers.*

Anthropol'ogy. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* Term for a description of man. *Anthrōpŏlŏgia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anthropologie*, f.

Anthropom'etry. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med.* Term used by Wedelius, *Pathol. Dogm.* i. 5, p. 58, for the measurement of the dimensions of man. *Anthrōpŏmetria, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anthropométrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Messung des menschlichen Körpers.*

Anthro'pomor'phous. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; μορφὴ, shape.) Formed like man; resembling man's outward appearance; man-shaped. *Anthrōpŏmor'phus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *anthropomorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *Menschengestalt habend.*

Anthrōpŏphă'gia, æ, f. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Term for the act, or custom of eating human flesh: anthropoph'agy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anthropophagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Menschenfresserei*, f.

Anthrōpŏph'ăgus, i, m. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Term for an eater of human flesh; a man-eater; a cannibal. Fr. anal. *anthropophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein Menschenfresser*, m.

Anthrōposcŏp'ia, æ, f. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; σκοπέω, to explore, or observe.) Term for the act of forming a judgment of a man's character, disposition, etc., from an inspection of the lineaments of his body: anthropos'copy. Fr. anal. *anthroposcopie*, f.

Anthro'poso'matol'ogy. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; σῶμα, the body; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* Term for a treatise, dissertation, or description of the structure of the human body. *Anthrōpōsōmătōlŏgia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *Anthroposomatologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beschreibung des menschlichen Körpers.*

Anthropo'sophy. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; σοφία, wisdom, or knowledge.) Term for the knowledge of the nature and general character of man, according to Charlton, *Œcon. Anim. Exerc.* iii. § 10. *Anthrōpŏsŏphia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anthroposophie*, f.

Anthropot'omist. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term for a dissector of man; a human anatomist. *Anthrōpŏtŏmus, i.* m. Fr. anal. *anthropotomiste*, m. Germ. anal. *Anthropotom*, m.; *ein Menschenzergliederer*, m.

Anthropot'omy. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term for the cutting up, or dissecting of man; human anatomy. *Anthrōpŏtŏmia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *anthropotomie*, f.; Germ. anal. *Anthropotomie*, f.; syn. *Zergliederung menschlicher Leichen.*

Anthyl'lis, ĭdis, f. (Ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* An ancient name given to a number of plants. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria.*

Anthyl'lis Crētĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species believed to possess laxative virtues.

Anthyl'lis Vulnĕrāria. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant common in England, France, etc., used as an application to wounds, burns, etc. by the peasantry.

Anthypnot'ic. (Ἀντὶ, against; ὕπνος, sleep; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Having power to hinder sleep. *Méd., Pharm.* Applied to medicines which prevent sleep, as strong coffee and tea taken before going to bed. *Anthypnŏtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *anthypnotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *wider die Schlafsucht.*

Anthypochond'riac. (Ἀντὶ, against; ὑποχονδριακὸς, hypochondriac.) Having power to remove or overcome hypochondriasis. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines employed with that view. *Anthÿpŏchondriăcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *anthypochondriaque, anti-hypochondriaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Hypochondrie.*

Anthyster'ic. (Ἀντὶ, against; *hysteria*, the disease hysterics; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to remove or overcome *Hysteria*; applied to medicines employed for that purpose. *Anthystĕrĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal, *anthystérique, anti-hystérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Hysterie.*

Anti-. (Ἀντὶ, against.) This word, prefixed to the names of objects, signifies against, or opposite, as *Anti-helix, Anti-tragus*, etc.; similarly applied to words designative of the characters of diseases, it means against, or corrective of, as *Anti-bilious, Anti-spasmodic*, etc. Fr. anal. *anti*, prep.; syn. *contre*, prep. Germ. syn. *gegen*, prep.; *wider*, prep.

Anti'ădes, *um*, pl. f. (Ἀντιὰς, a tonsil.) *Anat.* A name for the tonsils. *Pathol.* Also, inflamed tonsils; used by Nic. Piso *de Morb. Cognosc. et Curand.* ii. 2. See *Antiaditis.*

Antiădītis, ĭdis, f. (Ἀντιὰς, a tonsil; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Another term for *Tonsillitis*, or inflammation of the tonsils. See *Antiades.* Fr. anal. *antiadite*, f. Germ. syn. *Mandelnentzündung*, f.

Antiădon'cus, i, m. (Ἀντιὰς, a tonsil; ὄγκος, enlargement, or a tumour, or swelling.) *Pathol.* Term for a swelling of the tonsils. Fr. anal. *antiadoncus*, m. Germ. syn. *Mandeln-geschwullst*, f.

Antiagri. (Ἀντιὰς, a tonsil; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Term for swelling of the tonsils, Riolanus, *Enchrid. Anatom.* iv. 7.

Antiar. *Bot.* See *Antiaris Toxicaria.*

Antiāris Tŏxĭcāria. *Bot.* A name for the tree which yields the poison called *Bohun upas*, and which is named by the Japanese *Antiar*, or *Antshar*; also called *Ipo toxicaria.*

Antiaphrodisiac. See *Antaphrodisiac.*

Antiarthritic. See *Antarthritic.*

Antiasthmatic. See *Antasthmatic.*

Antiatrophic. See *Antatrophic.*

Antĭballŏm'ĕnus, *a, um.* (Ἀντιβάλλω, to throw against; or rather, ἀντεμβάλλω, to put in place of another, to substitute.) Coming in place of another. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to a medicine employed as a substitute for another, or a succedaneum. Fr. anal. *antiballomène*, adj.

Antibra'chial. (*Antibrāchium*, the fore-arm.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Antibrachium*, or fore-arm. *Antibrāchiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *antibrachial, antébrachial*, adj.

Antibrāchium, *ii*, n. (Ἀντί, against; *brāchium*, the arm; because opposed to, when bent upon, the proper arm.) *Anat.* A term for the fore-arm.

Anticachec'tic. (Ἀντί, against; κακός, bad; ἔχω, to hold; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to what is cachectic; applied to medicines of this quality. *Antĭcăchectĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *anticachectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *antikakektisch*, adj.

Anticachec'ticum Ludovici. See *Ludovici, Anticachecticum.*

Anticad'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἀντί, against, or different from; *cadmia*, tutty.) *Chem.* Old term for a fossil substance which was substituted in the place of *Cadmia*, according to Fallopius, *Tr. de Metall. et Foss.* i. *Oper. c.* 12, *p.* 307.; also called *Pseudocadmia.*

Antĭcar'dion. } (Ἀντί, against; or opposite to; καρδία, the heart.)
Antĭcar'dium, *ii*, n. } *Anat.* Another term for the *Scrobiculus cordis*, or pit of the stomach; also called *Sphage.* Gorræus. Fr. anal. *anticarde*, m. Germ. syn. *Herzgrube*, f.

Anticatar'rhal. (Ἀντί, against; καταῤῥοῦς, a catarrh.) *Med., Pharm.* Relieving from catarrh; applied to medicines employed for this purpose. *Antĭcătarrhālis, is, e.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *anti-catarrhal*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen den Katarrh.*

Anticausot'ic. (Ἀντί, against; καῦσος, an ardent fever; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to remove or moderate an ardent fever; applied to a medicine used for this purpose. *Antĭcausŏtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *anticausotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen das Brennfieber.*

Antĭchei'r. (Ἀντίχειρ, from ἀντί, against; χείρ, the hand.) *Anat.* A term, Gr. anal. ἀντίχειρ, used by Galen, *l. de Musc. Dissect. c.* 22, for the thumb, as being against or opposite the hand or fingers.

Antĭchŏlĕr'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; *chŏlĕra*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pharm.* Against cholera; applied to medicinal plants, etc., which were believed to cure cholera: antichol'eric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Anti'cipating. (*Antĭcĭpo*, to anticipate, or take before.) *Med.* Term applied to certain phenomena occurring in the human body before their customary period; as the catamenia, or the paroxysm of ague, etc. *Antĭcĭpans, tis*, part. Fr. syn. *l'action d'anticiper.*

Anticipa'tion. (*Antĭcĭpo*, to anticipate or take before.) *Med.* Term for the occurrence of certain phenomena, morbid or natural, before the customary period. *Antĭcĭpātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *anticipation*, f.

Anticli'nal. (Ἀντί, against; *clīno*, to bend.) *Geol.* Bending against or in opposite directions. *Anticlīnālis, is, e.*

Anticlinal Axis. *Geol.* See *Axis, Anticlinal.*

Anticnēmion, *ii*, n. (Ἀντί, against, or opposite; κνήμη, the leg.) *Anat.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀντικνήμιον, by Galen, for the anterior edge of the *Tibia*; the shin. See *Ocrea.*

Antico'lic. (Ἀντί, against; κωλικὴ, belonging to the colon, and, hence, the colic.) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to the colic; applied to medicines having power to relieve from this complaint. *Antĭcōlĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *anticolique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen den Kolliken.*

Antĭdes'ma. A genus of East Indian plants not yet classified.

Antĭdes'ma Alexĭtēria. *Bot.* A species, the leaves of which are used as an antidote for the bite of serpents.

Antĭdes'ma Zēlănĭca. *Bot.* A species supposed to be an antidote to the bite of the naja.

Antĭdīnĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; δῖνος, giddiness, or vertigo; terminal *-ικὸς*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to relieve from giddiness, or vertigo; applied to medicines used for this purpose, according to Blancardus: antidi'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antidinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen den Schwindel.*

Antid'otal. (*Antĭdŏtus*, an antidote.) *Med., Pharm.* Of or pertaining to, or having the powers of an antidote.) *Antĭdŏtus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antidotal*, adj. Germ. syn. *als Gegengift dienend.*

Antĭdŏtārium, *ii*, n. (*Antĭdŏtus*, an antidote.) *Med., Pharm.* Name formerly applied to a book of formulæ for the preparation of medicines: a dispensatory. Fr. syn. *antidotaire*; m. Germ. syn. *ein Aufzählung von Gegenmitteln*, n.

An'tidote. (Ἀντί, against; δίδωμι, to give.) *Med., Pharm.* Name for a medicine which prevents or counteracts the effects of poison. *Antĭdŏtum, i*, n. *Antĭdŏtus, i*, f. Fr. anal. *antidote*, m. Germ. anal. *Antidot*, n.; syn. *Gegengift*, n.

Antidotum. }
Antidotus. } See *Antidote.*

Antĭ'dŏtus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; δίδωμι, to give.) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to correct or neutralize the effects of a poison: antid'otal; applied to medicines of this kind. See *Antidotal.*

Antĭ'dŏtus Lăpis. The antidotal stone, a term for the philosopher's stone.

Antidysenter'ic. (Ἀντί, against; δυσεντερία, a dysentery; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to drive off a dysentery; applied to medicines so qualified. *Antĭdysentĕrĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antidysentérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Ruhr.*

Antiemetic. See *Antemetic.*

Antiephialtic. See *Antephialtic.*

Antiepileptic. See *Antepileptic.*

Antife'brile. (Ἀντί, against; *febris*, a fever.) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to repel fever; applied to medicines against fevers; febrifuge. *Antĭfebrilis, is, e.* See *Antipyretic.* Fr. anal. *anti-fébrile*, adj.

Anti'fides. *Chem.* Old term for the *calx* of metals. See *Calx.*

Antigalac'tic. (Ἀντί, against; γάλα, milk; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to lessen the secretion of milk; applied to medicines for this purpose. *Antigălac'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antigalactique*, adj.

Antihec'tic. (Ἀντί, against; ἑκτικὸς, hectic;

terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to remove, or assuage hectic fever; applied to medicines used for this purpose. *Antĭhec'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antihectique*, adj.

Antĭhec'tĭcum Poterii. *Med., Pharm.* See *Poterii, Antihecticum.*

Antihelix. *Anat.* See *Anthelix.*

Antihelmintic. See *Anthelmintic.*

Antihydrop'ic. (Ἀντὶ, against; ὕδρωψ, dropsy; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of dropsy; applied to medicines believed to be so qualified. *Antĭhydrōpĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antihydropique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Wassersucht.*

Antihypnotic. See *Anthypnotic.*

Antihypochondriac. See *Anthypochondriac.*

Antihysteric. See *Anthysteric.*

Anti-Icter'ic. (Ἀντὶ, against; ἴκτερος, the jaundice; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of *Icterus*, or jaundice; applied to medicines believed to possess such power. *Anti-Ictĕrĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *anti-ictérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Gelbsucht.*

Antilith'ic. (Ἀντὶ, against; λίθος, a stone; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or preventing stone or calculus being formed; applied to medicines possessing this power. *Antĭlĭthĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Lithontriptic.*

Antĭlŏb'ium, *ii*, n. (Ἀντὶ, against, or opposite; λοβὸς, the lobe of the ear.) *Anat.* Name for the tragus, or that part of the external ear opposite the lobe. Fr. anal. *antilobe*, m.

Antiloim'ic. (Ἀντὶ, against; λοιμὸς, the plague or pestilence; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of the plague or pestilence of any kind; applied to medicines so accounted. *Antĭloimĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antiloïmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *pestwidrig*, adj.; *gegen die Pest.*

Antĭl'ōpus, *i*, m. (Corr. *Antholops*, from ἄνθος, a flower; ὤψ, the eye, that is, flower-eye, because of its soft expression, and great beauty, in this genus of animals.) *Zoöl.* A genus of the *Ruminantia*, the various species of which inhabit India and Africa; their horns and hoofs were formerly believed to possess medicinal virtues, as antispasmodic, and were used in hysteria and epilepsy: an an'telope. See *Capricerva.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *antilope*, m.

Antĭlys'sus, *a, um.* (Ἀντὶ, against; λύσσα, hydrophobia.) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of hydrophobia; applied to medicines supposed to be so, but none such are at this day known. Fr. anal. *antilysse*, adj.

Antimelancholic. (Ἀντὶ, against; μελαγχολία, melancholy; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or capable of dispelling melancholy; applied to medicines used with this view. *Antĭmĕlancholĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antimélancholique*, adj.

Antimon'ial. (*Antĭmŏnium*, antimony.) Of or belonging to antimony. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to any compound medicine having antimony as its chief component. *Antĭmōnĭālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *antimonial*, adj.

Antimon'ial O'chre. *Chem.* A term for antimony found in the state of an oxide.

Antimon'ial Pow'der. *M. Med.* The *Pulvis antimonialis* of the pharmacopœia (E., D.), or *Pulvis antimonii compositus* (L.) used as a substitute for James's powder.

Antimon'iate. (*Antĭmŏnĭcum* acĭdum; Antimonic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of antimonic acid with a base. *Antĭmŏnias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *antimoniate*, m.

Antimon'ic. (*Antĭmŏnium*, antimony; terminal *-ic.*) Of or belonging to antimony; applied to an acid obtained by digesting metallic antimony in strong nitric acid. *Antĭmŏnĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antimonique*, adj.

Antimon'ic Acid. *Chem.* Term for a substance, otherwise called peroxide of antimony, obtained as a white hydrate, either by digesting the metal in strong nitric acid, or by dissolving it in nitro-muriatic acid, concentrating by heat to expel excess of acid, and throwing the solution into water. *Antĭmŏnĭcus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *peroxide d'antimonie.* Germ. syn. *Antimonsäure*, f.

Antimonii Helmontii Flores. See *Helmontii Flores Antimonii.*

Antimon'ious. (*Antĭmŏnium*, antimony; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to antimony; applied to an acid obtained by digesting white metallic antimony in strong nitric acid. *Antĭmŏnĭōsus, a, um.* See *Antimonious Acid. Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *antimonieux*, adj.

Antimon'ious A'cid. *Chem.* By digesting white metallic antimony in strong nitric acid, the metal is oxidised at the expense of the acid, and a white hydrate of the peroxide is formed; on exposing which to a red heat, it gives out water and oxygen gas and is converted into antimonious acid. Fr. anal. *acide antimonieux.* Germ. syn. *antimonige Säure*, f.

Antimon'ite. (*Antĭmŏnĭōsum* acĭdum, Antimonious acid; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of antimonious acid and an alkaline base. *Antĭmŏnis, ītis*, f. Fr. anal. *antimonite*, m. Germ. syn. *Antimonigsäure salze.*

Antĭmŏn'ium, *ii*, n. (Ἀντὶ, for or against; *mĭnium*, vermilion; because used by females in aid of the rouge they employed for heightening their complexions.) *Chem.* The metal antimony; formerly called *Stibium.* See *Achman, Ailmad, Aitruad, Alcimad, Alcofol, Alkafial, Alkoel, Aurum Leprosum, Calmet, Cheiri, Cohol, Cosmet, Duenech, Ens primum solare, Firmisium mineralium, Luna philosophorum, Marcasita plumbea, Platyophthalmum, Satanas devorans, Stilbus, Stimmi.* Fr. anal. *antimoine*, m. Germ. anal. *Antimon*, n.; *Spiessglas*, n.; *Spiessglasmetall*, n.

Antĭmŏn'ium Diăphŏrĕt'ĭcum. *Med., Pharm.* Diaphoretic antimony; a term for an old preparation made by deflagrating in a crucible one part of grey antimony with three of nitre; esteemed formerly as gently diaphoretic and laxative, and called an antimoniate of potash; also called the *Calx antimonii Anglorum*, and mineral diaphoretic. Fr. anal. *antimoine diaphorétique.*

Antĭmŏn'ium Diăphŏrĕt'ĭcum Lŏtum. *Med., Pharm.* The washed diaphoretic antimony, or the diaphoretic antimony deprived of some of its potash by washing with water. Fr. anal. *antimoine diaphorétique lavé.*

Antĭmŏn'ium Diăphŏrĕt'ĭcum Martiāle. *Med., Pharm.* A term for an old medicine made by fusing together equal weights of powdered sulphuret of antimony and iron filings, reducing them when cool to powder, deflagrating them with three times their weight of nitre, and dissolving the product in water; the yellowish brown precipitate thus produced is the martial diaphoretic antimony; also called *Anticachecticum Ludovici.* Fr. syn. *antimoine diaphorétique martiale.*

Antĭmŏn'ium Tartărīzātum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E., D.) of emetic tartar: the *Antimonii Potassio-tartras* (L.) or tartarised antimony. See *Sal Antimonii.* Fr. syn. *tartrate de potasse et d'antimoine.* Germ. syn. *Brechweinstein; Spiessglanzhaltiges weinsteinsaures Kali; Spiessglanzweinstein.*

Antĭmŏn'ium Vitrĭfĭcātum. *Med., Pharm.* Another term for the *Vitrum antimonii.* See *Antimony, Glass of.*

An'timony. *Chem.* A metal which, when found native, is brittle, of a dusky white colour, and has considerable lustre. It is also found in the state of an oxide, called *Antimonial ochre. Antĭmōnium, ii,* n. See *Antimonium.*

An'timony, Argen'tine Flowers of. *Chem.* Term for the small acicular crystals, of a silvery whiteness, obtained by heating antimony to a full red or white heat in a covered crucible, and then suddenly exposing it to the air, when it inflames and burns with a white light, the vapour of which rises and condenses on cool surfaces, frequently in the form of these crystals. *Antīmōnii Flōres Argentīni.* See *Antimony, Snow of.*

An'timony, Butter of. *Chem.* Name for the sesquichloride of antimony, which is soft, dissolves with a gentle heat, and crystallizes on cooling. *Būtўrum Antĭmōnii.* See *Antimony, Oil of.*

An'timony, Cro'cus of. *Chem.* Term for a sulphureted oxide of antimony; also called saffron of antimony. *Crŏcus Antĭmŏnii.*

An'timony, Glass of. *Chem.* Term for a preparation made by exposing sulphuret of antimony in powder, in a shallow iron dish to a very moderate heat, constantly stirring it to prevent agglutination. This is continued, and the heat gradually increased till the bottom of the dish becomes red hot and the fumes of sulphur are no longer evolved. If the grey powder thus obtained be put into a covered iron crucible and exposed to a strong heat, it will fuse into a clear glass, which should be transparent and of a brownish red, or hyacinthine colour.

An'timony, Liver of. *Chem.* Term for the oxysulphuret of antimony. *Hēpar Antimonii.*

An'timony, Oil of. *Chem.* Another name for the butter of antimony. *Oleum Antĭmōnii.*

An'timony, Red Flowers of. *Chem.* Term for an old preparation made by subliming a mixture of sulphuret of antimony and sal ammoniac. *Flōres Antĭmōnii Rubri.*

An'timony, Reg'ulus of. *Chem.* Old term for the metallic part of antimony. See *Regulus, Febrifugum Crenii.*

An'timony, Snow of. *Chem.* Another name for the argentine flowers of antimony. *Nix Antĭmōnii.*

Antinephrit'ic. ('Αντί, against; νεφρῖτις, disease of the kidneys; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of diseases of the kidneys; applied to medicines believed to be so qualified. *Antīnephrītĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antinéphrétique,* adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Nierenentzündung.*

Antiniad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay, the same as *Antinial* used adverbially; also termed *Glabellad.*

Antinial. ('Αντί, against; *ἰνίον,* the occiput.) *Anat.* Against, or opposite the occiput; applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed nomenclature, as meaning towards the *Glabella,* or space between the eyebrows.

Antiodontalgic. See *Antodontalgic.*

Antiorgas'tic. ('Αντί, against; *ὀργάζω,* to excite; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or capable of allaying excitement; applied to medicines used for such purpose, and so, synonymous with the term Sedative. *Antiorgastĭcus,* or *Antorgastĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antiorgastique,* adj.

Antiparalyt'ic. ('Αντί, against; *παράλυσις,* paralysis; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of paralysis; applied to medicines, internally or externally employed, believed to be so qualified. *Antĭpărălўtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antiparalytique,* adj. Germ. syn. *antiparalytisch,* adj.; *wider die Lähmung.*

Antĭpăthes. *Nat. Hist.* Old name, Gr. anal. *ἀντιπαθὲς,* according to Dioscorides, v. 140, for a species of black coral, said to be moderately astringent and refrigerant; supposed to be no other than black *Hæmatites.* See *Corallium Nigrum.*

Antĭpăthīa, *æ,* f. ('Αντιπάθεια, from *ἀντί,* against; *πάθος,* affection.) *Physiol.* Term for any opposite properties or affections in matter; also, for an aversion to particular objects: anti'pathy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *antipathie,* f. Germ. syn. *Abneigung,* f.; *Widerwille,* m.

Antĭpăthīa Insensĭlis. *Physiol.* Insen'sile anti'pathy; a term for this affection, or antipathy produced through, not the senses but some unknown medium; it depends upon an extraordinary idiosyncrasy, but of the nature or operation of which we are ignorant.

Antĭpăthīa Sensĭlis. *Physiol.* Sen'sile anti'pathy; a term for this affection, or antipathy produced through the medium of the external senses, as antipathy to the smell of certain flowers, fruits, or herbs, and to the sight of certain animals, as vermin, reptiles, etc.

Antiperistal'tic. ('Αντὶ, against; περιστέλλω, to involve round about; terminal -ικὸς.) *Physiol.* Term applied to the inverted peristaltic motion of the bowels, by which their contents are forced backwards or upwards to the stomach. *Antiperistaltĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antipéristaltique*, adj.

Antĭperi'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Αντὶ, against; περιστημι, to oppose on all sides.) *Physiol.* Old term for the antagonism of those powers which are naturally opposed to each other, as light and darkness, heat and cold, etc.

Antipestilen'tial. ('Αντὶ, against; *pestĭlentia*, pestilence.) *Med., Pharm.* Synonymous with *Antiloïmic*, which see. Fr. anal. *antipestilentiel*, adj. Germ. syn. *wider die Pest.*

Antĭphar'mic. ('Αντὶ, against; φάρμακον, a poison; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Synonymous with *Alexipharmic*, which see. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antipharmaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Gift.*

Anti'phăte. *Nat. Philos.* Another old term for black coral; probably only a varied spelling of *Antipathes*, which see.

Antiphlogis'tic. ('Αντὶ, against; φλέγω, to burn; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med.* Applied to that medical treatment which is intended to subdue inflammation, or the excited state of the system in inflammatory complaints. *Antiphlŏgistĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* iv. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antiphlogistique*, adj. Germ. anal. *antiphlogistisch*, adj.

Antiphthis'ic. ('Αντὶ, against; φθίσις, consumption; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Against or checking consumption; applied to medicines employed with this view. *Antiphthisĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antiphthisique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Schwindsucht.*

Antiphthora. See *Anthora.*

Antiphys'ic. ('Αντὶ, against; φυσάω, to inflate; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or dispelling flatulency; applied to medicine of this quality. *Antiphysĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antiphysique*, adj.

Antiphyson. *Nat. Philos.* Old name for the magnet or loadstone. Quincy.

Antiplas'tic. ('Αντὶ, against; πλάσσω, to form; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Surg.* Unfavourable to the process of healing, or of granulation; disorganising. *Antiplastĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antiplastique*, adj.

Antipleurit'ic. ('Αντὶ, against; πλευρῖτις, pleurisy; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Against or curative of pleurisy; applied to medicines so accounted. *Antipleurītĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antipleurétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Pleuritis.*

Antipodag'ric. ('Αντὶ, against; ποδάγρα, the gout; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of gout; applied to medicines used for that purpose. *Antipŏdăgrĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antipodagrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Podagra.*

Antiprax'ia, *æ*, f. ('Αντὶ, against; πράσσω, to act or do.) *Pathol.* Term for a contrariety of functions and temperaments existing at the same time in different parts; used by the ancients to express the variety of concurring yet often opposite symptoms, as spasms of the muscles of one limb, and paralysis of those of another.

Antiprostătæ Glan'dŭlæ. *Anat.* The antiprostate glands; a name for *Cowper's glands*, which see.

Antiprostat'ic. ('Αντὶ, against; *prostăta* glandŭla, the prostate gland; terminal -ικὸς.) *Anat.* Against, or opposite the prostate gland. *Antiprostătĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antiprostatique*, adj.

Antipros'tătus, *a, um.* (Same as in *Antiprostatic.*) *Anat.* Synonymous with *Antiprostatic*, which see. Fr. syn. *antiprostatique*, adj.

Antipso'ric. ('Αντὶ, against; ψώρα, the itch; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of the itch; applied to medicines of this power. *Antipsōrĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antipsorique.* adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Krätze.*

Antipy'ic. ('Αντὶ, against; πύον, pus; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or preventing the formation of pus; applied to medicines or other applications to prevent suppuration. *Antĭpyĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antipyique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Eiterung.*

Antipyret'ic. ('Αντὶ, against; πυρετὸς, fever; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of fevers; applied to medicines so reputed; antifebrile; febrifuge. *Antĭpyrĕtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antipyrétique.* Germ. syn. *gegen Fieber.*

Antipyrot'ic. ('Αντὶ, against; πῦρ, fire; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of burns; applied to medicinal preparations, used for this purpose. *Antĭpyrŏtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antipyrotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Verbrennungen*

Antĭquartānārius, *a, um.* } ('Αντὶ, against;
Antĭquar'tius, *a, um.* } *quartāna* febris, a quartan fever or ague.) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of quartan ague; applied to medicines so reputed. Fr. anal. *antiquartanaire*, adj.

Antĭquar'tium Perūviānum. *M. Med.* Old name for *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark, as mentioned by Wedelius, *Ph. I. A. F. R. l.* ii. *s.* 2, *c.* 8; from its powers in the cure of quartan ague.

Antĭqui Mor'bi. *Med.* Old term for chronic diseases.

Antirachit'ic. ('Αντὶ, against; *răchītis*, rickets; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Against or corrective of *Rachitis*; applied to medicines exhibited with this view. *Antĭrăchītĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antirachitique*, adj.

Antir'rhĭnum, *i*, n. ('Αντὶ, for; ῥὶν, the nose; because the flower is said to resemble a calf's snout.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Angiospermia.* The plant calf's-snout, or snap-dragon. See *Bucranion, Canis Cerebrum, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Antir'rhĭnum Elātīne. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant *Elatine*, fluellen, or female speedwell, formerly used against scurvy and old ulcerations.

Antir'rhĭnum Līnāria. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common toad-flax, the leaves of which are said to be strongly diuretic, also cathartic; chiefly valued, however, as an external application in hemorrhoidal affections, for which both leaves and flowers have been employed in ointment, fomentation and poultice. It is taken by some for the true *Osyris*.

Antisco'lic. ('Αντί, against; σκωληξ, a worm; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or capable of expelling worms; applied to medicines of this character; vermifuge; anthelmintic. *Antĭscōlĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antiscolique*, adj.

Antiscorbu'tic. ('Αντί, against; *scorbūtus*, the disease scurvy; terminal -*ĭcus.*) *Med.* Against, preventive, or corrective of the disease *Scorbutus*, or scurvy. *Antiscorbūtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antiscorbutique*, adj. Germ. syn. *antiscorbutisch*, adj.; *wider den Scharbock.*

Antiscrof'ulous. ('Αντί, against; *scrōfŭla*, the king's evil; terminal -*ōsus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of *Scrofula*; applied to medicines believed to be efficient for this purpose. *Antiscrōfŭlōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *antiscrofuleux, antiscrophuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Scrofeln.*

Antisep'tic. ('Αντί, against; σήπω, to putrefy; terminal -ικὸς..) *Chem.* Having power to prevent putrefaction, *Antĭseptĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antiseptique*, adj. Germ. anal. *antiseptisch*, adj.; syn. *faülnisswidrig*, adj.

Anti'spăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Αντί, against; σπάω, to draw.) Traction into a contrary part. *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀντίσπασις, used by Galen, *l. de Hirund. Revuls. c.* 3, and Hippocrates, *l.* vi. *Epid. s.* 2, *t.* 8, and Gorræus *p.* 40, for a revulsion; the turning of the flowing humours into a different course: anti'spasis. Fr. anal. *antispase*, f.

Antispasmod'ic. ('Αντί, against; σπασμὸς, a convulsion or spasm: terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to allay spasmodic pains; applied to certain medicines of this character. *Antispasmŏdĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antispasmodique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Krampfstillend*, part. adj.

Antispas'tic. ('Αντί, against; σπάω, to draw; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Drawing against, or counteracting a state of tension, or spasm, and so, synonymous with *Antispasmodic*; applied to medicines of this character. *Antispastĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antispastique*, adj.

Antispas'tĭcon. (Neuter of ἀντισπαστικὸς, abiding or maintaining antispasis.) *Med., Pharm.* General term, Gr. anal. ἀντισπαστικὸν, used by Galen, *l.* xiii. *Meth. Med. c.* ii. for any medicine acting by way of revulsion.

Antister'non. } ('Αντί, against, or opposite; στέρνον, the sternum.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀντίστερνον, for the *Dorsum*, or back, because it is opposite the sternum or breast-bone. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *antisternum*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustbein gegenüberstehende.*

Antister'num. *i*, n. }

Anti'stŏpha. *Anat.* Old term for the first and second ribs.

Antisyphĭlit'ic. ('Αντί, against; *sўphĭlis*, the true venereal disease; terminal -ικὸς.) *Surg, Pharm.* Against, corrective, or curative of syphilis. *Antĭsўphĭlĭtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* v. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antisyphilitique*, adj. Germ. anal. *antisyphilitisch.*

Anti'tăsis. ('Αντί, against; τείνω, to extend.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀντίτασις, used by Galen, *l.* vi. *Meth. Med. c.* 5, for counter-extension: anti'tasis.

Antĭ'thĕnar. ('Αντί, against; θέναρ, the hollow of the hand, or foot.) *Anat.* Name applied by Riolanus, according to Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 9, *p.* 577, to the muscles *Adductor ad indicem* of the hand, and *Adductor* of the great toe. Fr. anal. *antithenar*, m.

Antithora. See *Anthora.*

Antitrā'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Antitrăgus*, an eminence of the external ear; terminal -*ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Antitragus*; applied to a muscle situated upon it: antitra'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. syn. *antitragien*, adj.

Anti'trăgus, *i*, m. ('Αντί, against; *trăgus*, the cartilaginous prominence in front of the *meatus auditorius.*) *Anat.* Term for an eminence on the external ear. *Surg.* The thicker part of the antihelex, opposite the *Tragus*, as described by Ruffus. Fr. anal. *antitrăgus*, m. Germ. syn. *Gegenbock*, m.

Anti'tropous. ('Αντί, against; τρόπος, mode or manner.) *Bot.* Applied to the embryo when the radicle is distant from the *hilum*, the cotyledons being next to the latter; inverted. *Anti'trŏpus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antitrope*, adj.

Antivener'eal. ('Αντί, against; *vĕnĕreus*, venereal.) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of the venereal disease; applied to certain medicines of this character; also, to such as had power to controul or destroy the venereal appetite. *Antĭvĕnĕreus, a, um.* See *Antaphrodisiac.* Fr. anal. *antivénérien*, adj. Germ. anal. *antivenerisch*, adj.

Antizym'ic. ('Αντί, against; ζυμόω, to ferment; terminal -ικὸς.) *Chem.* Against, or preventive of fermentation. *Antĭzўmĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antizymique*, adj.

Ant'lia Lac'tea. } ('Αντλία, a pump.) Terms for an instrument, for drawing milk from the breast, a milk-pump: a mam'mary, or breast-pump.

Ant'lia Mammāria. }

Antŏdontal'gic. ('Αντί, against; ὀδονταλγία, tooth-ache; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Against, or curative of *Odontalgia*, or tooth-ache; applied to medicines of this kind. *Antŏdontalgĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antodontalgique*, adj.

Antonii, Ignis Sancti. *Pathol.* See *Anthony's Fire, Saint.*

Antorgastic. See *Antiorgastic.*

Antophyllus. See *Anthophyllus.*

Antrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Antrum*, a cave or hollow place; terminal -*ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for

inflammation of any cavity of the body: antri'tis.

An'trum, *i*, n. (Ἄντρον, a den, cave, or lurking place.) *Anat.* A cavity or hollow-place; applied to a cavity in the upper maxillary bone (*Os maxillare superius*) and termed the *Antrum Highmorianum.* Fr. anal. *antre*, m. Germ. syn. *Höhle*, f.

An'trum Buccĭnōsum. *Anat.* The trumpet, or horn-like cavity; a term used by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 6, *fin.* for the *Cochlea* of the ear.

An'trum Gĕnæ. *Anat.* The cavity of the cheek, a term for the *Antrum Highmorianum.*

Antrum Highmorianum. *Anat.* See *Highmorianum, Antrum.*

An'trum Maxil'læ.
An'trum Maxil'lāre.
An'trum of Highmore.
Anat. Terms for the *Antrum Highmorianum.* The first of these was given to this cavity by Casserius, before Highmore discovered it, according to Quincy. See *Highmorianum Antrum.*

An'trum Pȳlōri. *Anat.* The cavity of the pylorus; a term for the small extremity of the stomach near the pylorus. Hooper.

Ants, Artificial Oil of. See *Furfurol.*

Antyl'ion. *Med., Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. ἀντύλιον, used by Paulus Ægineta, for an astringent malagma or cataplasm. Gorræus.

Anucar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for borax. Quincy.

A'nus, *i*, m. (*Annus*, a circle.) *Anat.* Term for the extremity of the *Rectum*, or of the great intestine; the fundament: the a'nus. See *Archos, Aspidiscos, Cyrseon, Cysos, Cyssaros, Cyssotis, Cysthus, Hedra, Podex, Sedes.* Fr. anal. *anus*, m. Germ. syn. *After*, m.; *Hintere*, m.

Anus, Artificial. *Surg.* See *Artificial Anus.*

Anus, Imperforate. *Surg.* See *Atresia, Atretus.*

Anxi'ety. (Ἄγχω, to grieve the mind.) *Pathol.* This feeling, or rather its marked expression in the features, forms a dangerous symptom in acute diseases. *Anxiĕtas, ātis*, f. See *Adæmonia, Alysmus, Diaporema, Dysphoria.* Fr. syn. *adémonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Angst*, f.

Any'dron. (Ἀ, priv.; ὕδωρ, water; because when eaten it creates thirst.) *Bot.* Name for a species of nightshade; mad or raging nightshade. Blancardus.

Aor'ta, *æ*, f. (Ἀορτή, from ἀείρω, to suspend; because it seems to suspend the heart by its centre, or nearly.) *Anat.* Name given to the large arterial trunk arising immediately from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to every artery in the body, except the pulmonary, and its ramifications; the *Arteria magna*, or great artery; also called *Crassa arteria.* Fr. anal. *aorte*, f. Germ. anal. *Aorta*, f.; *dic grosse Pulsader; Schlagader*, f.

Aor'ta, An'eurism of the. *Pathol.* See *Aorteurisma.*

Aorteuris'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀορτή, a vessel; ἀνευρύνω, to dilate.) *Pathol.* Term for an aneurism of the aorta. Fr. anal. *aortévrisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Aortenweitung*, f.; *krankhafte Erweiterung der Aorta.*

Aor'tic. (*Aorta*, the large artery; terminal -ικὸς.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the aorta. *Aortĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *aortique*, adj.

Aor'tic Valves. *Anat.* The three semilunar valves at the mouth or commencement of the aorta, as it rises from the left ventricle of the heart.

Aortītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Aorta*, the great artery; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the aorta, acute or chronic. Fr. anal. *aortite*, m. Germ. syn. *Aortenentzündung*, f.

Aor'tra. (Ἀείρω, to raise or suspend.) *Anat.* Old term for the suspended portion of the lung on either side; consequently the lung itself.

Apag'ma. (Ἀπὸ, from; ἄγω, to lead.) *Anat., Surg.* Term formerly used for the wide separation of the fractured portions of a bone broken near its head; also for *Abduction.* Quincy. See *Apoclasma.*

Apălāchīne Gal'lis. *Bot.* Another name for the plant *Ilex cassine*, or *I. vomitorium.*

Apanchŏmĕnos.
Apanchŏmĕnus, *i*, m.
(Ἀπάγχω, to strangle.) *M. Jur.* Ancient term, Gr. anal. ἀπαγχόμενος, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* ii. 43, for one who is strangled or suffocated by suspension.

Apanthis'mos.
Apanthis'mus.
(Ἀπανθίζω, to diminish.) *Anat.* Ancient term, Gr. anal. ἀπανθισμὸς, used by Galen, *de Ven. et Art. Dissect. c.* viii. for an extremely minute line or streak, which can hardly be seen, resembling which are certain branches of veins, termed *Venæ capillares*, or the capillary veins. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Apanthrōpia, *æ*. f. (Ἀ, priv.; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀπανθρωπία, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prœnot. t.* 482, for a kind of *Melancholia*, characterized by a dislike of society; also termed *Exanthropia*, or exanthropy: apan'thropy. Fr. anal. *anthropie*, f. Germ. syn. *Trübsinn mit Menschenscheu.*

Apărăchўtum. (Neuter of ἀπαράχυτος, οἶνος being understood, pure wine.) *Med.* Old name, Gr. anal. used by Galen, *l.* iv. *de C. M. sec. Gen. c.* 7, for the purest wine, unmixed with water.

Apārīne, *es*, f. (Ἀπαρίνη.) *Bot.* Old name for the plant goose-grass. See *Galium Aparine.*

Aparthrōsis, *ĭs*, f. (Ἀπαρθρόω, to separate.) *Surg.* An old term synonymous with *Abarticulation.* Fr. anal. *Aparthrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Abgliederung*, f.

A'pathy. (Ἀ, priv.; πάθος, passion.) Term for the absence or privation of all passion, emotion, or excitement. *Apăthia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *apathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefühllosigkeit*, f.; *Unempfindlichkeit*, f.

Apēchēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀπηχέω, to resound.) *Surg.* Old term for a fracture of the skull called counter-fissure. See *Contra-Fissura.* Fr. anal. *apechème*; syn. *contre-coup*, m.; *contre-fissure*, f. Germ. syn. *Gegenbruch*, m.

Apel'la. (The proper name of a Jew—*Judæus Apella*, mentioned by Horace, and probably well known at Rome in his time.) *Anat.* This word has been applied to one whose prepuce does not cover the *glans penis*, whether this be caused by circumcision, or is congenital, or accidental. It has been supposed to be derived from ἀ, priv.; *pellis*,

the skin, and so to have been used by Horace to indicate any Jew, as being circumcised. This again has been set aside as incorrect, and the derivation above given, referring merely to this particular Jew's name, and his being circumcised, like all others, is held to be more just. Fr. anal. *apelle*, m. Germ. syn. *Beschnittener*, m.; *ein Mensch ohne Vorhaut.*

Apep'sia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; *πέπτω*, to digest.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for indigestion, now expressed by the word *Dyspepsia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *apepsie*, f.

A'per, *ri*, m. et f. (*Κάπρος*, the *κ* being removed, the wild swine of both sexes.) *Zoöl.* The wild boar, or sow. Fr. syn. *sanglier*, m.

Aper'ient. (*Apĕrio*, to open.) *Pharm.* Opening; applied to a medicine which gently opens or effects a discharge from the bowels. *Apĕriens, tis*, part. See *Deophilans.* Fr. syn. *apertitif*, adj. Germ. syn. *abführend*, part. adj.; *öffnend*, part. adj.

Apĕris'tătum. } ('A priv.; *περίστημι*, to sur-
Apĕris'tătum. } round.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀπερίστατος*, applied by Galen, *l.* ii. *de C. M. sec. Gen. c.* i. to a small ulcer unattended by any serious mischief, and not surrounded by inflammation. Gorræus. Pl. of *Aperistatus, a, um.*

Aperit'tos. } ('A, priv.; *περιττὸς*, re-
Aperit'tus, *a, um.* } dundant or useless.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀπέριττος*, applied to those kinds of food which have the least excrementitious matter, as the flesh of wild animals, and those which feed in dry places.

Aper'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Apĕrio*, to open.) *Anat.* An opener; applied to the *Levator palpebræ superioris*, otherwise called the *Apertor oculi.*

Apertōrium, *ii*, n. (*Apĕrio*, to open.) *Obstet.* Name for an instrument formerly used for dilating the *Os uteri*, during labour.

Apertūra, *æ*, f. (*Apĕrio*, to open.) *Anat., Surg.* An opening in a part already existing, or made with an instrument; an aperture. Fr. syn. *ouverture*, f.

Apert'us, *a, um.* (*Apĕrio*, to open.) *Med., Pathol.* Open; formerly used for *exulcerated*, and applied by Scribonius Largus, *n.* 81, to ulcers, etc. See Rhodius, *in not.* and *Lex. Scribon.* Fr. syn. *ouvert*, adj. Germ. syn. *offen*, adj.

Apĕtăl'eus, *a, um.* ('A, priv.; *pĕtălum*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having no petals; without petals; applied to a subsection (*Apetaleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Dicotyledoneæ:* apetal'eous, or apet'alous. Fr. anal. *apétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Blumenkronenblatter*, adj.; *blumenblattloss*, adj.

Apeuthys'menos. } ('Απὸ, exceeding;
Apeuthys'mĕnus, *a, um.* } *εὐθὺς*, straight.) *Anat.* Name, Gr. anal. *ἀπευθυσμένος*, applied by the Greeks to the *Rectum*, or straight gut. Gorræus.

A'pex, *ĭcis*, m. (*Apo*, to bind or make fast; its original signification being the small woollen tuft on the top of the *Flamen*, or chief priest's cap.) The top, summit, or extremity of any body or part. Fr. syn. *sommité*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausserste*, f.; *Spitze*, f.

Aphănip'tĕrus, *a, um.* ('Αφανίζω, to remove from sight; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Aphaniptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Insecta*, that are apparently without wings; aphanip'terous. Fr. anal. *aphaniptère*, adj.

Aphærĕsis, *is*, f. ('Αφαιρέω, to carry away.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀφαίρεσις*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 360, for the amputation or removal of any diseased or preternatural part of the body; also, formerly used for large and injurious extraction of blood. Fr. anal. *aphérèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Wegnahme*, f.

Aphebriok. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for sulphur. Ruland.

Aphel'ion. ('Απὸ, from; *ἥλιος*, the sun.) *Astron.* Term for that point of a planet's orbit when it is at the farthest distance from the sun. Fr. anal. *aphélie*, f. Germ. syn. *Sonnenferne*, f.

Aphelx'ia, *æ*, f. ('Αφελκύω. to withdraw.) A term for absence of mind, termed more particularly *Aphelxia socors;* abstraction, or *Aphelxia intenta;* reverie or brown study, or *Aphelxia otiosa.*

Aphepsēma, *ătis*, n. ('Απὸ, from; *ἕψω*, to boil.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀφέψημα*, used for a decoction by Dioscorides, i. 2. Fr. anal. *aphepsème*, m.

Aph'ĕsis, *is*, f. ('Αφίημι, to remit.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἄφεσις*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 575, for the remission or resolution of a disease; also for laxity and languor of certain, or all the members of the body. Fr. anal. *aphésie*, f.

Aphĭdĭphăgus, *a, um.* (*Aphis*, the type of a genus of the *Aphidii; φαγεῖν*, to eat.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Aphidiphagi.* nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, which feed on *Aphides:* aphidi'phagous. Fr. anal. *aphidiphage*, adj.

Aphĭd'ius, *a, um.* (*Aphis*, the type of a genus of hemipterous insects.) *Entomol.* Of or belonging to the *Aphides;* applied to a Family (*Aphidii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hemiptera:* aphid'ious. Fr. syn. *aphidien*, adj.

Aphĭlanthrōpia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; *φιλανθρωπία*, love of mankind.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term, used by D. D. Wedelius, *Pathol., Dogm. s.* iii. *c.* 9, *p.* 596, for the first symptoms of *Melancholia*, consisting in the shunning of society and amusements. Fr. anal. *aphilanthropie*, f.

A'phis, *ĭdis*, f. (Believed, 'Αφίστημι, to decay, or to breed filth as a sore doth; from the ravages they commit on vegetation.) *Entomol.* The plant-louse, the type of a Family of the *Hemiptera.* Fr. syn. *peuceron*, f.

A'phis Vastātor. *Entomol.* The systematic name of a species of aphis whose destructive powers have made its sound familiar to all.

Aph'ŏdos. } ('Απὸ, from; *ὁδὸς*, a way.)
Aph'ŏdus, *i*, m. } *Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀφύδος*, used by Hippocrates, ii. *de R. V. in A. t.* 24, and Galen, *in. Comm. ad. h. l.*, for a secretion of the feces; the feces, or excrement discharged from the intestines.

Aphōnia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; *φωνή*, the voice.) *Pathol.* Term for dumbness: inability to speak: loss of voice: apho'ny; a genus of the Ord. *Dyscinesiæ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Anaudia, Obmutescentia, Vox Abscissa.* Fr. anal. *aphonie*, Germ. syn. *Stimmlosigkeit*, f.

Aphŏr'ia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Physiol.* An old term for barrenness, or sterility in the female. Fr. syn. *acyesie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unfruchtbarkeit*, f.

Aphrŏdīs'ia, *æ*, f. ('Αφροδίτη, Venus.) Venery. *Pathol.* A term for the morbid, or immoderate desire of venery. *Physiol.* The generative act. Formerly used for the age of puberty, or the venereal age; also termed *Aphrodisiasmus.* Fr. anal. *aphrodisie*, f.; *vénérie*, f.

Aphrŏdīsi'ăcus, *a, um.* (*Aphrŏdīsia*, venery.) Of or belonging to venery. *Med.* Applied to certain medicines which improve the functional condition of the generative organs: aphrodis'iac; aphrodis'ial; also sometimes spelt *Aphrodisiasticus*, and *Aphrodisius.* See *Entaticus.* Fr. anal. *aphrodisiaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Beischlaf reizend.*

Aphrŏdīsias'mus. ('Αφροδισιάζω, to practise venery.) Synonymous with *Aphrodisia.*

Aphrodisiasticus. See *Aphrodisiacus.*

Aphrŏdīsias'tĭcon Clid'ion. *Med., Pharm.* Name of a troch which was formerly given in dysenteries, according to Galen. Hooper.

Aphrŏdīs'ius, *a, um.* The same as *Aphrodisiacus.*

Aphrŏdīs'ius, Mor'bus. *Pathol.* A former term for the venereal disease, or syphilis.

Aphrŏdītārium. *Med., Pharm.* Name of a powder or dry medicine consisting of scales of copper, incense, lesser pomegranate, cerusse, and starch, in equal portions, used by the ancients; the same name was likewise applied to a certain collyrium.

Aphrōni'trum, *trī*, n. ('Αφρὸς, foam; *νίτρον*, nitre.) *Chem.* The spume, or foam of nitre; an ancient term for salts formed of vitriolic acid, a terrene, or gypseo-calcareous element; also, a name for the *Natron*, or nitre of the ancients.

Aphrŏsĕlēnus, *i*, m. ('Αφρὸς, foam; *σελήνη*, the moon.) *Mineral.* Old name for a precious stone which represents the image of the moon as if in a mirror; otherwise called *Selenites.*

Aphrŏs'ўne, *es*, f. ('Αφρων, mindless.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for the state now termed *Amentia;* also delirium. Fr. anal. *aphrosyne*, f. Germ. syn. *Irrereden*, m.; *Unvernunft*, f.; *Wahnsinn*, m.

Aph'tha, *æ*, f. ('Απτω, to set on fire.) *Pathol.* Term for the disease of infancy, otherwise called thrush, or sore-mouth. See *Vesiculæ Gingivarum. Aphthæ* (nom. pl.) constitute the characteristic symptoms of the disease of infancy, popularly termed "thrush," and are also apt to occur in other diseases of the adult. They consist in small roundish white specks, resembling minute portions of curd scattered on the tongue, the lining membrane of the mouth and fauces, angles of the lips, palate, cheeks, etc. See *Alcola, Lactucimina, Oscedo, Ulcera Serpentia Oris.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *aphthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Fasch*, n.; *Mehlhund*, m.; *Mundschwämmchen*, n. pl.; *Mundsohr*, f.

Aph'thous. (*Aphtha*, the disease thrush; terminal *ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Belonging to, or of the appearance or nature of *aphthæ;* having, or full of *aphthæ. Aphthōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *aphtheux*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Schwamme um Munde betreffend.*

Aphyll'us, *a, um.* ('A, priv.; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Wanting leaves; leafless: aphyl'lous. Fr. anal. *aphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattlos*, adj.

Apiāceus, *a, um.* (*Apium*, parsley.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Apium;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Apiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.), apia'ceous.

Apias'trum, *tri*, n. (*Apis*, a bee.) *Bot.* Name for the *Melittis melissophyllum*, or mountain-balm, which bees light upon with evident preference.

Apion'ta. ('Απὸ, from; *εἶμι*, to go.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *απίοντα*, for excretions and egesta: it is used by Hippocrates, *l.* i. *de Morb. Mul.* xxxiii. 12, for the virile semen.

Apios. *Bot.* Name given by the Greeks to a species of the *Euphorbia*, or spurge; also to a species of *Glycine;* and by the moderns to the *Bunium bulbocastanum*, and *Lathyrus tuberosus.*

A'pis, *is*, f. ('A, priv.; *ποῦς*, a foot; because in their pupal state they appear without limbs; or, *apo*, to tie; because in bee-hives, they hang together in swarms, as if they were tied, or strung.) *Entomol.* The bee; a genus of the *Hymenoptera.* Fr. syn. *abeille*, f. Germ. syn. *Biene*, f.; *Imme*, f.

A'pis Melli'fica. *M. Med.* The honey-bee, from which honey and wax are obtained, Fr. anal. *abeille mellifique*, or *domestique*, Germ. syn. *Honigbiene*, f.

A'pium, *ii*, f. (*Apex*, the summit, or crown of the head; because the head was crowned, or wreathed with it in the ancient triumphs.) Parsley. See *Chamæraphanus.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Dygynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.* Fr. syn. *persil*, m. Germ. syn. *Petersilie*, f.

A'pium Grāve'ŏlens. *Bot.* The systematic name for the herb smallage; the root, seeds, and fresh plant, are said to be aperient and carminative, but the whole plant is acrid and poisonous: it ceases to be so, however, when cultivated, and then forms the familiarly known garden plant, common celery: also called *Daucus Macedonius, Eleoselinum, Grielum.* Fr. anal. *ache*, f. Germ. syn. *wilder Eppich; Wasserpetersilie*, f.

A'pium Horten'sa. A name for the *Apium petroselinum.*

A'pium Petræ'um. *Bot.* A name for the *Bubon Macedonicum.*

A'pium Petrŏsĕlīnum. The systematic name for common parsley, called also *Apium petroselinum*, and *Petroselinum vulgare.* See *Grielum.* Fr. syn. *persil cultivé.* Germ. syn. *die gemeine Petersilie.*

Aplas'tic. ('A, priv.; πλάσσω, to form; terminal -ικὸς.) *Pathol.* Without form or regular structure; applied to morbid deposits that have no true organisation. *Aplastĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *aplastique*, adj.

Aples'tia, æ, f. (Ἄπληστος, insatiable.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀπληστια, used by Galen, *l. de dign. et cur. an. morb. c.* 9, for insatiability. Fr. anal. *aplestie*, f.

Apleu'ros. } ('A, priv.; πλευρὰ, a rib, or
Apleu'rus, a, um. } the side.) *Anat.* Wanting ribs; an ancient term, Gr. anal. ἄπλευρος, applied by Galen to one supposed to be so deficient.

Apnœ'a, æ, f. ('A, priv.; πνέω, to breathe.) *Pathol.* Term used by Galen for the partial privation, or suspension of breath, which may arise from various causes, and is generally but improperly expressed by the word *Asphyxia*, which really means suffocation, or the complete privation of breath. Fr. anal. *apnée*, f. Germ. syn. *Athemlosigkeit*, f.; *Erstickung*, f.

Ap'nus, a, um. ('A, priv.; πνέω, to breathe.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἄπνους, for respiration so slow and slight, that the breath seems to have altogether ceased.

Apŏbam'ma, ătis, n. ('Απὸ, for, or as for; ϐάμμα, a tincture.) *Chem.* Old term, used by Cardanus, *de Subtil. Rer. l.* v., for water in which hot iron has been quenched.

Apŏcapnis'mus, *i*, m. ('Αποκαπνίζω, to fumigate; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Med.* Ancient term for a fumigation: apocap'nismus. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *apocapnisme*, m.

Apocarpason. See *Opocarpason.*

Apŏcăthar'sis, *is*, f. ('Απὸ, from; καθαίρω, to purge.) *Med.* Term for a purging whether upwards or downwards; catharsis: apocathar'sis. Fr. anal. *apocatharsie*, f. Germ. syn. *die völlige Reinigung.*

Apocathar'tic. ('Απὸ, from; καθαίρω, to purge; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med.* Having power to purge; cathartic. *Apŏcătharticus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *apocathartique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Vollkommen reinigend.*

Apŏcĕnōses. (Nom. pl. of *Apŏcĕnōsis.*) Increased discharges; an Order of the Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Apŏcĕnōsis, *is*, f. ('Απὸ, from; κενόω, to empty out.) *Pathol.* A term for an increased discharge, flux, or evacuation attendant on disease, as of blood, or other fluid. Fr. anal. *apocenose*, f. Germ. syn. *Entleerung*, f.

Apŏchōreon. ('Αποχωρέω, to fall from.) *Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀποχὼρεον, for the feces or excrements; applied also by Hippocrates, *Aph.* vii. 69, to the urine.

Apochrem'ma, *atis*, n. ('Αποχρέμπτομαι, to spit out with retching.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀπόχρεμμα, used by Hippocrates, *de R. V. in Acut. t.* 27, for *Sputum*, or spit.

Apochremp'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Αποχρέμπτομαι, to spit out with retching.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀπόχρεμψις, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. c.* 242, for the act of spitting or hawking up the *sputum.* See *Screatio.*

Apŏchÿlis'ma, ătis, n. ('Αποχυλίζω, to extract juice.) *Pharm.* Term for juice extracted from vegetables and inspissated, corresponding to the officinal term Rob.; the same as what is now called an extract.

Apŏ'chÿma, ătis, n. *Med., Pharm.* Old name for the pitch obtained from ship's bottoms, being impregnated with sea-salt, and formerly esteemed in medicine.

Apoclas'ma, ătis, n. ('Αποκλάω, to break off.) *Anat., Surg.* A term formerly used, synonymous with *Apagma.*

Apŏ'cŏpe, *es*, f. ('Αποκόπτω, to cut off.) *Surg.* A term for *Abscission*, or amputation. See *Apothrausis.* Fr. anal. *apocope*, f. Germ. syn. *Ablösung*, f.; *Wegschneiden*, n.

Apo'crĭsis, *is*, f. ('Αποκρίνω, to secrete, or separate. *Med. Physiol.* A term used for expulsion; also for feces or excrement, and whatever is cast out from the body as redundant, or superfluous; the same as *Eccrisis.* Fr. anal. *apocrisie*, f.

Apo'crĭsis Morbōsa. *Pathol.* A term formerly used for contagious effluvia, or miasmata.

Apocrus'tĭcus, *a, um.* ('Αποκρούω, to repel; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Having the power of repelling and astringing: apocrus'tic: applied, Gr. anal. ἀποκρουστικὸς, by Galen, *Meth. Med. l.* ii. 15, to a medicine which was much esteemed. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *apocroustique*, adj.

Apŏcyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Αποκυέω, to bring forth, or beget.) *Obstet.* Ancient term, Gr. anal. ἀποκύησις, used by Galen, *de Caus. Morb. l.* i. *c.* 7, for parturition or child-birth. Fr. anal. *apocyésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebären*, n.; *Geburt*, f.

Apŏcÿnāceus, *a, um.* (*Apŏcÿnum*, the herb dog's-bane.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Apocynum*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Apocynaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants; apocyna'ceous: synonymous with *Apocyneus.* Fr. syn. *apocyné*, adj.

Apŏcÿn'eus, *a, um.* (*Apŏcÿnum*, the herb dog's-bane.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Apocynum;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Apocyneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: apocyn'eous. See *Apocynaceus.* Fr. anal. *apocyné*, adj.

Apŏ'cÿnum, *i*, n. ('Απὸ, from; κύων, a dog; because thought to be poisonous.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Apocynaceæ:* the plant dog's-bane.

Apŏ'cÿnum Andrŏsæmĭfŏl'ium. *Bot.* The systematic and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) of a plant, the powder of the root of which is used as emetic.

Apŏ'cÿnum Cannăbīnum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Apocynum cannabinum*, found in many parts of the U.S.A.; used in powder as emetic, and in decoction as hydragogue purgative.

Apŏ'cÿnum Jŭven'tas. *Bot.* The systematic name for a plant given by the natives of India to old persons as a cordial.

Apŏ'cÿnum Mărītĭmum. } *Bot.* The systematic
Apŏ'cÿnum Vĕnĕtum. } names for the plant Venetian dog's-bane.

Apŏ'cÿnum Syrĭ'ăcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Asclepias Syriaca;* or Syrian dog's-bane.

Apŏdacryt'ĭcus, *a, um.* ('Απoδακρύω, to shed tears; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Applied, Gr. anal. *ἀποδακρυτικὰ,* by Galen, *de M.C. sec. Loc.* v. 5 to substances (*Apodacrytica*) which first excite and then evacuate the tears collected about the eyes, as onions, hellebore, etc.: apodacryt'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *apodacrytique,* adj.

A'pŏdes, *um,* m. pl. ('A, priv.; *πούς,* a foot.) Without feet, or without the use of feet. *Ichthyol.* Without ventrals, or those fins which correspond to the legs and feet in man. Fr. anal. *apodes,* m. pl.

A'pŏdus, *a, um.* ('A, priv.; *πούς,* a foot.) Without feet; a'podal: a'podous. *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Apoda,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Radiata Echinodermata,* having no feet, or organs of progression. Fr. anal. *apode,* adj.

Apŏdўtērium, *ii,* n. ('Απoδύω, to despoil.) Ancient name for the ante-room in which the bathers stripped for the bath; Smith's *Dict. of Gr. and Rom. Antiq.*

Apŏgălactis'mus, *i,* m. ('Απoγαλακτίζω, to wean; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med.* Old term for the weaning of a child: ablactation. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *apogalactisme,* m.; syn. *sévrage,* m. Germ. syn. *die Entwöhnung von der Mutterbrust; Entwöhnung,* f.

A'pogee. ('Απὸ, from; *γῆ,* the earth.) *Astron.* Term for that point of the orbit of the sun, or of any planet, which is most distant from the earth: also, the remotest point of an epicycle. *Apŏgæum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *apogée,* f. Germ. syn. *Erdferne,* f.

Apŏgeu'sis. ('Απoγεύομαι, to perceive a little.) *Pathol.* A term formerly used for the loss, or the various disorders, of taste. Fr. anal. *apogeusie,* f.

Apoglaucōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. ('Απoγλαυκόω, to render gray-coloured.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀπογλαύκωσις,* used by Dioscorides, i. 64, synonymously with *Glaucoma.* Fr. anal. *apoglaucosie,* f.

Apŏ'gŏnus, *a, um.* ('Απὸ, from; *γίνομαι,* to be born.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *τὰ ἀπόγονα,* used by Hippocrates, *Epid. l.* ii. *s.* 3, for a living fetus. Fr. anal. *apogone,* adj.

Apŏlep'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. ('Απολαμβάνω, to intercept.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀπόληψις,* used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 603, for retention, interception, or suppression, of any of the natural evacuations. Fr. anal. *apolepsie,* f.

Apŏlex'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. ('Απόληξις.) *Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀπόληξις,* used by Hippocrates, *in Præcept.* xl. ii, for age receding from vigour, and advancing to the termination of life; declining old age. Fr. anal. *apolexie,* f.

Apŏlīnōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. ('Απολινόω, to bind with flax.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀπολίνωσις,* used by Paulus Ægineta, *Adams's Transl.* vi. 78, for the cure of a fistula by the application of a ligature of raw thread, etc. Hippocrates, *l. de Fist.* ii. 13. See *Omolinon.* Fr. anal. *apolinose,* f.

Apŏlў'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. ('Απολύω, to loose or free.) *Obstet.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀπολύσις,* used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* v. 6, 9, for expulsion of a fetus, or of the after-birth. *Pathol.* Also applied by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 384, to the solution or termination of a disease; also to a weak condition of the limbs. *Surg.* The loosening, or slackening of a bandage, according to Erotianus.

Apŏ'mĕli, *ĭtos,* n. ('Απὸ, from; *μέλι,* honey.) *Med., Pharm.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἀπόμελι,* used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* viii. 4, for a kind of decoction of honey, or honey-comb mixed with vinegar; said to have been something between sweet wine and oxymel; also, oxymel itself.

Apŏneurōsis, *is,* f. ('Απὸ, from; *νεῦρον,* a nerve; because formerly supposed to be the expansion of a nerve, or nerves.) *Anat.* Term for the expansion of a tendon, or of tendons into a fibrous membrane: an aponeuro'sis. See *Enervatio, Pronervatio.* Fr. anal. *aponévrose,* f. Germ. syn. *breite sehnichte Haut; Flechsenhaut,* f.

A'pŏnos. **A'pŏnus,** *a, um.* ('A, priv.; *πόνος,* labour or suffering.) *Med., Pharm.* Causing no pain; applied to medicines which excited no suffering or uneasiness. Fr. anal. *apone,* adj.

Apŏpallēsis, *is,* f. **Apŏpalsis,** *is,* f. ('Απὸ, from; *πάλλω,* to throw.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀποπάλλησις,* used by Hippocrates, for expulsion, or extrusion. Castellus.

Apophlegmat'ic. ('Απὸ, from; *φλέγμα,* phlegm; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Old term applied to medicines which excite a discharge of mucus from any of the cavities of the head, as the nose, mouth, larynx, etc., including errhines, gargles, masticatories, etc. *Apophlegmătĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *apophlegmatique,* adj.

Apophlegmătis'mus, *i,* m. ('Αποφλεγματίζω, to purge of phlegm.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀποφλεγματισμὸς,* used by Galen, *de San. Tu.* vi. 10, for an apophlegmatic medicine. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *apophlegmatisme,* m. Germ. syn. *Entfernung des Schleims.*

Apŏ'phrădes. ('Απὸ, from; *φράζω,* to speak, being from the plural of *ἀποφρὰς,* unfortunate; *ἀποφράδες ἡμέραι,* unlucky days, on which no causes were heard.) *Med.* A term, Gr. anal. *ἀποφράδες,* used by And. Laurentius, *de Cris.* ii. 1, and applied to days which were not critical, or on which no favourable change in a disease was expected to take place.

Apophthar'ma, *ătis,* n. ('Αποφθείρω, to corrupt or destroy.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a medicine to induce abortion. Quincy. Fr. anal. *apophtharme,* m.

Apoph'thŏra, *æ,* f. ('Αποφθείρω, to corrupt or destroy.) *M. Jur.* Old term for abortion; the expulsion of a corrupted fetus; also called *Phthora.* Fr. anal. *apophthore,* m.

Apŏ'phyas, *ădis,* f. ('Αποφύω, to send forth shoots.) An appendix, or continuation; applied, Gr. anal. *ἀποφυὰς,* by Hippocrates, *de Ven.* xvii. 8, to the branches (*Apophyades.* nom. pl.) of veins.

Apŏ'phўsis, *is*, f. ('Αποφύω, to grow from.) *Anat.* Term for a process or protuberance of bone. *Bot.* Applied to an excrescence from the receptacle of certain of the *musci*: an apoph'ysis. See *Ecphysis*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *apophyse*, f.; Germ. syn. *Fortsatz*, m.

Apŏpies'ma, *ătis*, n. ('Αποπιέζω, to press out.) *Surg.* Old term, ἀποπίεσμα, used by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* iii. 31, for the pressing out of humours by the use of bandages, in cases of wounds and fractures.

Apoplec'ta Vēna. *Anat.* An old name for the internal jugular vein, according to Bartholin.

Apoplec'tic. (*Apoplexia*, apoplexy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to apoplexy. *Apoplectĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *apoplectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *apoplektisch*, adj.

Apoplec'tĭcæ Vēnæ. *Anat.* Old term for the jugular veins.

Apoplex'ia, *æ*, f. *Pathol.* See *Apoplexy*.

Apoplex'ia Cătălep'tĭca. *Pathol.* A term for catalepsy: catalep'tic a'poplexy.

Apoplex'ia Hydrŏcĕphăl'ĭca. *Pathol.* A term for acute hydrocephalus: hydrocephal'ic a'poplexy.

Apoplex'ia Infan'tum. *Pathol.* Term for a form of apoplexy occurring in children from teething, worms, etc.

A'poplexy. ('Από, on or at: πλήσσω, to strike; because persons seized with it fall suddenly, as if struck down.) *Pathol.* A term for the sudden arrest of the powers of sense and motion, the person lying as if asleep; respiration and the heart's action continuing. *Apoplexia, æ*, f. See *Astrobolismus, Attonitus Morbus, Nervorum Resolutio, Pulpezia, Sideratio.* Fr. anal. *apoplexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlagfluss*, m.

A'poplexy, Cuta'neous. *Pathol.* A singular term employed by certain French writers (*apoplexie cutanée*) for a great and sudden determination of blood to the skin and adjacent cellular membrane.

A'poplexy, Pul'monary. *Pathol.* A term for extravasation of blood in the lungs from the rupture of vessels; this has been proposed to be termed *Pneumo-hæmorrhagia*, in distinction to *Broncho-hæmorrhagia*, or a mere exhalation or exudation of blood from the surface of the bronchial membrane. Fr. anal. *apoplexie pulmonaire.*

Apopnix'is, *is*, f. ('Αποπνίγω, to strangle or suffocate.) *Med.* A term, Gr. anal. ἀπόπνιξις, used by Moschion *de Morb. Mul. c.* 127, with the epithet τῆς μήτρας, for suffocation of the womb. Fr.anal. *apopnixie*, f. Germ. syn. *Erstickung*, f.

Apopsy'chia, *æ*, f. ('Από, from; ψυχή, the soul.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀποψυχία, used by Galen, iii. *in* i. *Prorrhet.* 20, for complete syncope; also spelt *Apsychia.* Fr. anal. *apopsychie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein tiefe anhaltende Ohnmacht.*

Aporrhœ'a, *æ*, f. ('Απορρέω, to flow from.) *Med.* Term for a morbid expulsion, as of the feces, or excrements; also for contagion, effluvium, or miasm. *Pathol.* Old term for *Defluvium capillorum*, or falling of the hair, according to Moschion. Fr. anal. *aporrhée*, f.

Aposcem'ma, *ătis*, n. ('Αποσκήπτω, to recline upon.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀπόσκημμα, used by Galen, *ad Glauc.* ii. 7, for a translation of the humours from one part to another. *Pathol.* The transmutation or transit of a disease by metastasis. *Physiol.* Term formerly used for the excrements, or waste matters of the body, which are deposited in the belly or in the body generally. See *Aposcepsis.* Fr. anal. *aposkemme*, f.

Aposceparnis'mus, *i*, m. ('Από, from; σκεπαρνίζω, to strike with a hatchet.) *Surg.* Old term for a wound or fracture of the cranium or of any other bone, from which a fragment has been struck off by some sharp instrument. Gorræus. See *Deasciatio, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *aposkeparnisme*, f.

Aposcep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Αποσκήπτω, to fall down upon.) *Med.* Old term, nearly synonymous with *Aposcemma*; also an eruption. Fr. anal. *aposkepsie*, f.

Apo'schăsis, *is* f. ('Αποσχάζω, to scarify.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀπόσχασις, employed by Hippocrates, *Epid.* xxvi. 12, xxvii. 1, etc. for scarification, or slight incision of the skin; also for venesection. See *Aposchasmus.* Fr. anal. *aposchasie*, f.

Aposchas'mus, *i*, m. Same derivation and meaning as *Aposchasis.* Fr. anal. *aposchasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Aderlassen*, n.; *Schröpfen*, n.

Apose'pidin. ('Από, from; σηπεδών, putridity.) *Chem.* Term for the caseous oxide, because it is obtained from the putrefaction of cheese.

Apŏs'ia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; πίνω, to drink.) *Med.* Term for the want, or absence of thirst. Fr. anal. *aposie*, f.

Apŏsītia, *æ*, f. (Από, from; σῖτος, food.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀποσιτία, used by Galen, *C.* i. *in.* i. *Epid. t.* 29, for abstinence from, or a loathing of food, and so to be distinguished from *Anorexia*, which is rather a distaste for food, or want of appetite, without necessarily involving any degree of loathing. See *Asitia, Ase, Asodes, Fastidium Cibi.* Fr. anal. *apositie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ekel für des Essen.*

Aposit'ic. (*Apŏsītia*, a loathing for food; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Apositia*; applied to medicines, etc. which cause a loathing for food. *Apŏsītĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *apositique*, adj.

Apospas'ma, *ătis*, n. ('Αποσπάω, to draw from.) *Chem.* Applied in the plural (*Apospasmata*, nom.) to metallic products, such as *Tutia, Misy*, etc. *Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀπόσπασμα, used by Galen, *de Constit. Art. c.* vi., *de Diff. Morb. c.* ii. for a solution of continuity, particularly in divided tendons, the separated parts of which recede from each other.

Aposphăcĕl'ĭsis, *is*, f. ('Αποσφακελίζω, to induce sphacelus.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀποσφακέλισις, used by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* iv. 35, for the mortification of flesh in cases of wounds or fractures, induced by too tight bandaging.

Apo'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Αφίστημι, to depart from.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀπόστασις, used by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* iii. 17, 20,

for the resolution of a disease by excretion, that is, in modern phrase, by a critical discharge. *Surg.* Applied generally to an abscess; also, more specially to an abscess arising from *Metastasis* without previous inflammation in the part where it forms: it was likewise applied to the separation of a fragment of bone. See *Apostema*, *Quæ ex Quibus*, *Recessus*. Fr. anal. *apostase*, f.

Apostax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀπὸ, from; στάζω, to drop.) *Med.* Ancient term for a distillation, small and inconsiderable, of blood from the nostrils; the same as *Epistaxis*; also termed *Staxis*, which see.

Apostēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀφίστημι, to depart from.) *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Ancient term for an abscess, or any considerable swelling caused by an afflux of humours of whatever kind; now, however, it is limited to the former; an imposthume, apostume, or apostem. See *Bothor*. Fr. anal. *apostème*, m. Germ. anal. *Apostem*, n.; syn. *Eiterbeule*, f.

Apostērig'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀποστηρίζω, to sustain.) A fulcrum or prop. *Med.* A term. Gr. anal. ἀποστήριγμα, used by Galen, *Comm.* iii. *de iis quæ in Medic.* 36, for a cushion, pad, or other soft support for a diseased limb, or part; it was also used by some for pains in the bowels and for a fixed and inveterate disease, applications, however, which its meaning does not at all warrant. Fr. anal. *apostérigme*, m.

Apostŏlōrum Unguen'tum. *Pharm.* The Ointment of the Apostles; a term for a preparation consisting of twelve ingredients and a little vinegar; formerly used as detergent; otherwise called *Dodecapharmicum*.

Apo'strŏphe, *es*, f. (Ἀποστρέφω, to turn from.) *Med.* A term, Gr. anal. ἀποστροφὴ, used by Paulus Ægineta, iii. 37, for an aversion to, or loathing of food. Fr. anal. *apostrophe*, f. Germ. syn. *Ekel vor Speisen*.

Apostume. See *Apostema*.

Apŏsyr'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀποσύρω.) *Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀπόσυρμα, used by Hippocrates, *de Hum. us. V.* 20, for an abrasion and laceration of the cutis, according to Castellus.

Apŏthēca, *æ*, f. (Ἀποτίθημι, to lay or put down, or to put aside.) A shop or storehouse. Ancient term for a wine-cellar, but now applied to a storehouse for medicines; an apothecary's shop. See *Apothecary*. Fr. syn. *apothicairerie*, f. Germ. syn. *Apotheke*, f.

Apothecarius, *ii*, m. See *Apothecary*.

Apo'thecary. (Ἀποθήκη, a repository, shop, or store.) *Med.* The word *Apotheca* was first received, it is believed, into the medical language of the continent, as indicating a shop, warehouse, or cellar where medicines, simple and compound, were prepared and kept for sale, from whence the possessors of these shops came to be called *Apothecarii*; although previously the name *Apotheca* signified a wine-cellar. Its original signification was simply a store, magazine, or warehouse of any kind, and the proprietors of such were styled *Apothecarii*, without particular reference to the *Pigmentarii* (sellers of paints), *Seplasiarii* (sellers of powders and ointments), *Pharmacopolæ* (quacks, or mountebanks), or the *Medicamentarii* (sellers of medicines), of the Romans; all of which occupations in many instances are thriftily combined into one by the English chemist and druggist, and, in some, by the veritable Apothecary of the present day. The term, however, by act of parliament, 55 Geo. iii. *c.* 194, *s.* 5, specially belongs to certain compounders of medicines whether prescribed by themselves, or by any physician licensed by the Faculty of Physic in London, or by either of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, whose prescriptions they are bound to prepare when required, under a penalty of 5*l.* for the first offence; 10*l.* for the second, and forfeiture of their certificates, and incapability in future of exercising the art and mystery of an apothecary: and thus is preserved one marked feature of the apothecary, or mere mixer of drugs, of the past. After serving an apprenticeship of five years to one of their body, attending various enjoined classes for instruction, and undergoing examination as to their fitness, they are licensed by the Worshipful Apothecaries Company, not only to compound medicines, but to practise all the branches of the medical art. *Apŏthēcārius*, *ii*, m. Fr. anal. *apothicaire*, m. Germ. anal. *Apotheker*, m.

Apŏthēcia, *æ*, f. } (Ἀποθήκη, a shop or store.)
Apŏthēcium, *ii*, n. } *Bot.* Term for the receptacle which encloses the reproductive corpuscles in the lichens. Fr. anal. *apothecion*, m. Germ. syn. *das Fruchtlager der Lichenen*.

Apŏthĕrăpeï'a, *æ*, f. } (Ἀποθεραπεύω, to cure,
Apŏthĕrăpīa, *æ*, f. } or heal.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀποθεραπεία, used by Hippocrates, *Præcept.* iv. 28, for an absolute or complete cure; also a particular kind of exercise used after the fatigue of the gymnastic games, consisting in friction, unction, or the bath, according to Galen, *de San. Tu. c.* 2, *seq.* See *Apotherapeutica*. Fr. anal. *apothérapie*, f. Germ. anal. *Apotherapie*, f.

Apŏthĕrăpeu'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Apŏthĕrăpeia*, a perfect cure, etc.) *Med.* Term for that branch of medicine relating to the *Apotherapeia*; apotherapeu'tics. Fr. syn. *thérapeutique*, f. Germ. syn. *Therapeutik*, f.

Apŏ'thĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀποτίθημι, to replace.) *Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀπόθεσις, used by Hippocrates, *de iis quæ in Medic.* iii. 26, for the setting of a broken limb, or the reduction of a dislocation. Fr. anal. *apothèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wiedereinrenkung eines Knochens*.

Apothlim'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀποθλίβω, to press out.) Old term for the dregs of expressed juice; also the expressed juice itself. Gorræus.

Apothrau'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀποθραύω, to crush or break.) *Surg.* Old term for the removal of a part of a bone broken off from its surface; also a comminuted fracture; also called *Apocope*. Fr. anal. *apothrause*, f.

Apŏ'tŏcus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀποτίκτω, to give birth, or bring forth.) *Obstet.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀπότοκος, applied by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* iii. 54, the same as abortive, or premature.

Apŏtrŏpæ'os. } ('Αποτροπή, aversion, or
Apŏtrŏpæ'us, *a, um.* } dislike.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀποτροπαῖος*, used by Hippocrates, *de Insomn.* xi. 7, for the driving away of evils; applied to amulets, according to Foësius.

Apo'zĕma, *ătis,* m. ('Αποζέω, to make warm.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a decoction; an ap'ozem. Fr. anal. *apozème,* m. Germ. syn. *Krautertrank,* m.

Appărātus, *ûs,* m. (*Appăro,* to arrange, or prepare.) A term for the instruments, utensils, and mechanical arrangements used in experimenting, operating, etc., in any of the branches of science or art: an appara'tus. Fr. syn. *appareil,* m. Germ. syn. *Geräthschaft,* m.

Apparatus of Nooth. See *Nooth, Apparatus of.*

Apparatus, Pneumatic. *Chem.* See *Pneumatic Apparatus.*

Apparatus of Woolfe. See *Woolfe, Apparatus of.*

Appen'dĭces Epiploïcæ. *Anat.* The epiploic appendages; being small prolongations of the *peritonæum* filled with a soft fatty substance, which are attached all along the large intestines only. Fr. anal. *appendices epiploïques.*

Appendĭ'cŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim: *Appendix,* an appendage.) A little appendage: an append'icle. Fr. anal. *appendicule,* m.

Appendiculæ Epiploicæ. See *Appendices Epiploicæ.*

Appendĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Appendĭcŭla,* an appendicle.) *Bot.* Having little appendages, or appendicles; appendi'culate. Fr. anal. *appendiculé,* adj.

Appen'dix, *ĭcis,* f. (*Appendo,* to hang by.) *Anat.* Term for a part of, or addition to a thing; an appendage. See *Apophyas, Ecphyas, Ecphysis.* Fr. anal. *appendice,* f. Germ. syn. *Anhang,* m.; *Anhängsel,* n.; *Zusatz,* m.

Appen'dix Vermĭfor'mis. *Anat.* The worm-like appendage; a term for a small process of the *Cœcum,* or *Caput coli,* about the size of a goose-quill, which hangs into the pelvis. See *Ecphyas.* Fr. syn. *appendice vermiculaire.* Germ. syn. *der wurmförmige Fortsatz.*

Ap'petite. (*Appĕto,* to desire.) *Physiol.* The natural desire for food at the proper time, and in moderate quantity. Also, any natural inclination, or affection of the mind by which we are incited to act; inordinate desire; lust. *Appĕtītus, ûs,* m. Fr. anal. *appétit,* m. Germ. anal. *appetit,* m.; syn. *Begierde,* f.; *Verlangen,* n.; *Esslust,* f.

Ap'petite, Can'ine. *Pathol.* A term for the disease *Bulimia.* Fr. anal. *faim canine.*

Ap'petite, Depra'ved. *Pathol.* A term applied to the disease *Pica.* Fr. anal. *appétit dépravé.*

Ap'petite, Insa'tiable. *Pathol.* Another term for the disease *Bulimia.* Fr. anal. *appétit insatiable.*

Appetite, Loss of. *Pathol.* See *Anepithymia.*

Ap'petite, Mor'bid. *Pathol.* Term for any deviation from the natural appetite caused by a diseased condition of the digestive organs. Fr. anal. *appétit morbide.*

Ap'petite, Vora'cious. *Pathol.* Another term for the disease *Bulimia.* See *Adelphagia.* Fr. anal. *appétit vorace.*

Ap'ple. (Sax. *Æpple.*) *Bot.* Common name for all sorts of round fruit; but specially that of the tree *Pyrus malus.* Fr. syn. *pomme,* f. Germ. syn. *Apfel,* m.

Ap'ples, Acid of. *Chem.* Common name for malic acid.

Applica'tion. (*Applĭco,* to lay unto.) *Med.* Used as a term for remedial agents employed externally, as poultices, fomentations, etc. *Applĭcātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *application,* f. Germ. syn. *Anlegung,* f.; *Auflegung,* f.; *Verrichtung,* f.

Apprĕhen'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Apprĕhendo,* to take hold of.) *Med.* A former term, used by P. Zacchias, *Quæst. Medico-Leg.* ii. i. *q.* 15, *n.* 9, 10, for *Catalepsia.* Fr. anal. *appréhension.*

Appres'sus, *a, um.* (*Apprĭmo,* or *Apprĕmo,* to press close.) *Bot.* Near to; pressed close to; approximate: sometimes spelled *Adpressus.* Fr. anal. *appressé,* adj. Germ. syn. *angedrückt,* part. adj.

Approxĭmātus, *a, um.* (*Ad,* to; *proxĭmo,* to approach.) *Bot.* Near, or close to each other: approx'imate. See *Appressus.*

A'pricot. (Fr. *Abricot.*) *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Armeniaca vulgaris.* Fr. anal. *abricot,* m. Germ. syn. *Aprikose,* f.

Apsin'thĭum, *i,* n. *Med., Pharm.* Old term, used by Aëtius, for a kind of potion suited to the stomach, so called because composed in great part from *Absinthium.* Gorræus.

Apsy'chia, *æ,* f. ('A, priv.; *ψυχή,* the soul or mind.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀψυχία,* used by Hippocrates, *l.* i. *de Morb. V.* iv.; *Coac. Prænot.* 226, for *Deliquium animi,* or complete fainting; the same as *Apopsychia.* Fr. anal. *apsychie,* f. Germ. syn. *Bewusstlosigkeit,* f.; *Ohnmacht,* f.

Ap'tĕrus, *a, um.* ('A, priv.; *πτερόν,* a wing.) Without wings: ap'terous. *Bot.* Applied to a pericarp having no lateral wing-like appendages. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Aptera,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Insecta,* which have no wings. Fr. anal. *aptère,* adj. Germ. syn. *flügellos,* adj.; *ungeflügelt,* part. adj.

Aptys'tos. } ('A, priv.; *πτύω,* to spit.
Aptys'tus, *a, um.* } *Pathol.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἄπτυστος,* applied by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 381, to *Pleuritis,* in which there was no expectoration.

Apulotic. See *Epulotic.*

Apyē'tos. } ('A, priv.; *πύον,* pus.) *Surg.*
Apyē'tus, *a, um.* } Term, Gr. anal. *ἀπύητος,* by Pechlinius, *Obs. Phys. Med.* 67, *p.* 174, applied to any external disease, or humour which did not suppurate. Fr. anal. *apyique,* Germ. syn. *ohne Eiterung.*

Apÿrŏthīum, *ii,* n. ('A, priv.; *πῦρ,* fire; *θεῖον,* sulphur.) *Chem.* Old name for *Sulphur vivum,* or native sulphur which has not been subjected to fire.

Apyret'ic. ('A, priv.; *πυρετός,* fever; terminal *-ικός.*) *Med.* Term applied to the days of an intermission in ague; also to local diseases which do not induce febrile excitement. *Apÿrĕtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *apyrétique,* adj. Germ. syn. *fieberlos,* adj.

Apÿrex'ia, *æ,* f. ('A, priv.; *πύρεξις,* a fever, or

paroxysm of fever.) *Med.* Without fever: an intermission of the paroxysms of fever; apyrex'y. Fr. anal. *apyrexie*, f.

Apÿrŏmēle, *es*, f. ('A, priv.; *πυρὴν*, a nucleus, or nut; *μήλη*, a probe.) *Surg.* Old name for a probe, having no bulb or rounded head at its extremity. Fr. anal. *apyromèle*, f.

A'pÿron. } ('A, priv.; *πῦρ*, fire.) *Chem.* Old
A'pÿrum. } term, Gr. anal. *ἄπυρον θεῖον*, used by Dioscorides, v. 124, for *Sulphur vivum*; also for Æthiops mineral, when prepared without fire. Neut. of *Apyrus, a, um.* See *Apyrous.*

Apÿrōti. ('A, priv.; *πῦρ*, fire.) *Mineral.* Ancient name for the carbuncle, because without heat, though fiery in appearance. Quincy.

Apyr'ous. ('A, priv.; *πῦρ*, fire.) *Chem.* Applied to bodies which sustain a strong degree of heat without any alteration, as *Mica, Talc, Asbestus*, which were anciently so termed; also to bodies which have not been exposed to the action of fire. *Apÿrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *apyre*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuerfest*, adj.

Aq: *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation of the word *Aquæ*, of water, occurring in prescriptions.

Aq: Destil: *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation, occurring in prescriptions, of the words *Aquæ destillatæ*, of distilled water.

Aq: Font: *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation used in prescriptions of the words *Aquæ fontis*, of water of the fountain, or of *Aquæ fontanæ*, of fountain or spring water.

Aq: Pur: *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation, employed in prescriptions, of the words *Aquæ puræ*, of pure water.

A'qua, *æ*, f. (As if *Æqua*, from its maintaining an equal or level surface.) The pharmacopœial name (L.) for spring water; (U.S.A.) for natural water in the purest attainable state. *Chem.* Water, being a colourless transparent fluid without taste or smell when pure. See *Alma.* Fr. syn. *Eau*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasser*, m.

A'qua Alexētēria. *Pharm.* Old term for water distilled from leaves of spearmint, fresh tops of sea wormwood, and fresh angelica leaves, formerly used as a vehicle for alexipharmic medicines: alexete'rian water.

A'qua Alexētēria Spĭrĭtuōsa. *Pharm.* Old name for the medicinal water previously described, with a little proof spirit added.

A'qua Alexētēria Spĭrĭtuōsa cum Acēto. *Pharm.* Old name for the previous preparation, having vinegar in addition.

A'qua Alkălīna Oxymŭrĭăt'ĭca. A name for the *Eau de Javelle*, or bleaching liquid.

A'qua For'tis. *Chem.* Strong water; the common term for weak nitric acid. See *Elephas.*

A'qua Græ'ca. *Pharm.* Name for a weak solution of nitrate of silver, sold by quacks and nostrum venders to turn red hair black: Greek water.

A'qua Grys'ea. *Pharm.* Name for an aqueous solution of nitrate of mercury mixed with a decoction of various plants.

A'qua Mĕdĭcīnālis Hussonii. *Pharm.* A name for the *Eau médicinale.* See.

A'qua Mĕlis'sæ Compŏs'ĭta. *Pharm.* A name for the *Eau des Carmes*, or Carmelite water, which see.

A'qua Mercŭriālis. Another term for the *Acetum philosophicum.* See.

A'qua Mīrābĭlis. *Pharm.* Old name for a water made by digesting aromatics in alcohol, and then distilling; used as cordial and carminative: wonderful water.

A'qua Obscūra. *Pathol.* Old term for cataract.

A'qua Phăgĕdæ'nĭca. *Pharm.* A term for the common yellow wash: phageden'ic water.

A'qua Rabeli. *Pharm.* Name for the *Eau de Rabel.*

A'qua Rēgia. *Chem.* Royal water; a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, which was supposed to be the only acid able to dissolve gold; nitro-muriatic acid. See *Chrysulca, Stygia Aqua.* Fr. syn. *Eau régale.*

A'qua Sĕrēna. *Pathol.* Old term for *Amaurosis.*

Aqua Toffania. See *Aquetta.*

A'qua Vĕgĕto-Mĭnĕrālis. *Pharm.* A name for the *Eau vegeto-minérale.*

A'qua Vītæ. Water of life; a name applied to ardent spirits of the first distillation. See *Cuculatum Majus.* Fr. syn. *Eau-de-vie.* Germ. syn. *Brantwein*, m.

Aquæduc'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Aqua*, water; *ductus*, a canal, or duct.) A canal, or duct for conveying water: an a'queduct. *Anat.* Applied to several canals in different parts of the body, though not always containing fluid. See *Cotunnius, Fallopius*, and *Sylvii Aquæductus.* Fr. anal. *aqueduc*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasserleitung.* f.

Aquālī'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Aquālĭcus*, a paunch.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. syn. *ἐπίστιον*, used by Galen, *Introduct. c.* 10, for the lower part of the belly or abdomen; also, for the *pubes.*

Aquārius. *Chem.* An old term for *Ferrum*, or iron. Ruland, and Johnson.

Aquātĭcus, *a, um.* (*Aqua*, water; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to water. *Bot.* Growing in the water: aquat'ic; applied to certain plants of this nature. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *aquatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *sumpficht*, adj.

Aqueduct. See *Aquæductus.*

Aque'ŏla. *Pathol.* Old name for a species of *Hordeolum*, or stye.

A'queous. (*Aqua*, water.) Of the nature or quality of water; watery. *Chem.* Used to denote definite combinations of water. *Aqueus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *aqueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *wässerhaltig*, adj.; *wässerig*, adj.

Aqueous Fusion. See *Fusion, Watery.*

A'queous Hu'mour. *Anat.* Term for the colourless fluid which fills the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. Fr. anal. *humeur aqueuse.* Germ. syn. *die wässerige Feuchtigkeit.*

Aquet'ta. *Med.* Name for a celebrated poison which was prepared by a woman named *Toffana*, or *Tophana*, at Palermo, and then at Naples; contained in small glass phials, bearing the inscription, "Manna of St. Nicholas Bari," ornamented with the saint's image. Four to six drops were fatal; and it was believed to have been a preparation of arsenic; also called *Aqua Toffania.* See *Cymbalaria.*

Aquĭdūcus, *a, um.* (*Aqua,* water; *dūco,* to lead.) Drawing, or leading water; draining off water. *Med., Pharm.* Used, by Cœl. Aurelianus, *de Tard. Pass.* iii. 3, synonymously with *Hydragogue.*

Aquĭfŏlium, *ii,* n. (*Acus,* a needle; *fŏlium,* a leaf; because its leaves are prickly.) *Bot.* The holly-tree. See *Ilex Aquifolium.*

A'quĭla, *æ,* f. (Deriv. not very distinct, but said to be *ab acutè volando,* as if *acvola,* from its flying quickly.) *Ornithol.* The eagle; also an alchemical term for *Sal ammoniacum, Mercury, Arsenic, Sulphur,* and the *Philosopher's stone.* Fr. syn. *aigle,* m. Germ. syn. *Adler,* m.

A'quĭla Al'ba. *Chem., M. Med.* Old term for calomel, and for sal ammoniac.

A'quĭla Cœles'tis. An alchemical term for a certain preparation of mercury, regarded as a panacea.

A'quĭla Ni'gra. *Chem.* Old term for a preparation of cobalt.

A'quĭla Phĭlŏsŏphōrum. *Chem.* An old term for *Hydrargyrum,* or mercury.

A'quĭla Vĕn'ĕris. *Chem.* Old term for a preparation of verdigris sublimed with sal ammoniac.

A'quĭlæ Lă'chrўmæ. *Chem.* Old term for a certain preparation, of which calomel was an ingredient.

A'quĭlæ Lă'pis. *Mineral.* Ancient name for the *Aëtites,* or eagle-stone.

A'quĭlæ Lig'num. *Bot.* Former term for *Agallochum,* or *Lignum aloës.*

A'quĭlæ Vēnæ. *Anat.* An old term for the temporal veins.

Aquĭlĕ'gia, *æ,* f. (*Aquĭla,* an eagle; because the nectaries are curved like the eagle's talons.) The herb columbine. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia.*

Aquĭlĕ'gia Vulgā'ris. *Bot.* The systematic name of the herb columbine; used medicinally in exanthematous diseases; also termed *Aquilina.*

Aquĭlĭcia, *æ,* f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Aquĭlĭcia Sambūcīna. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant, native of Java, the Moluccas, etc.; a decoction of its root is used against heartburn, and of its wood, to allay thirst.

Aquilina. See *Aquilegia Vulgaris.*

Aquōsus, *a, um.* (*Aqua,* water; terminal *-ōsus.*) Belonging to, resembling, or full of water; watery, aqueous: a'quose. See *Aqueous.*

A'quŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Aqua,* water.) A little brook, or water. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a hydatid.

A'quŭla Acous'tĭca. *Anat.* Term for the fluid which fills the cavity of the vestibule of the internal ear.

Ara Par'va. *Surg.* Name, Gr. syn. *βωμὸς μικρὸς,* used by Galen, *de Fasciis, n.* 26, for a certain kind of bandage, attributed to Sostratus.

Arabic, Gum. *M. Med.* See *Acaciæ Gummi.*

Ărăb'ĭca Antĭ'dŏtus Hēpăt'ĭca. *Pharm.* Term for a powder formed of cassia leaves, white pepper, myrrh, and costus, in former use.

Ărăb'ĭcus Lă'pis. *Chem., Surg.* Old name for a kind of white marble, formerly used in powder as absorbent, and applied to hemorrhoids.

A'răbis, *is,* f. (*Ἀράβη,* the initial having been changed into A.) *Bot.* Ancient name for a species of nasturtium, not now known, used in pickle. The word is also applied to a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Decandria;* the several species of which, however, are not applied to any use.

Arac. See *Arack.*

A'răchis. ('A, priv.; *ῥάχις,* a spine.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.*

A'răchis Hypŏgœ'a. *Bot.* The systematic name of the American earth-nut, plant; growing wild in Florida, Peru, and Brazil, but cultivated in the southern countries of Europe. Its pods sink into the earth to ripen after fecundation; the seeds yield abundance of oil which is used for all purposes to which olive oil is applied.

Arach'ne, *es,* f. ('Αράχνη.) *Entomol.* A spider. Fr. syn. *araignée,* f. Germ. syn. *Spinne,* f.

Arachnīdēs, adj. ('Αράχνη, a spider; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling, or formed like the spider. *Zoöl.* Applied to a class of the *Articulata.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *arachnoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *spinnenwebenförmig,* adj.

Arachnītis, *ĭdis,* f. ('Αράχνη, a spider, or spider's web; terminal *-ītis,* from the likeness which the arachnoid membrane bears to a spider's web.) *Pathol.* This term, which is evidently very faulty in its construction, ought to have been *Arachnoïdites,* from *Arachnoïdes* (membrane), and *-ītis;* it is intended to mean inflammation of the arachnoid membrane. Fr. syn. *arachnoïdite,* f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Spinnenwebenhaut.*

Arach'noid. ('Αράχνη, a spider's web; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a spider's web. *Anat.* Applied to the second or middle membrane of the brain, situated between the *Dura mater* and *Pia mater. Arachnoïdēs,* adj. See *Media Meninæ,* and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *arachnoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *Spinnenwebenförmig,* adj.

Arach'noid Cana'l. *Anat.* A name for the canal of *Bichat.* See *Bichat, Canal of.*

A'rack. (Ind.) Name for a spirituous liquor common in India, prepared from rice; also from sugar fermented with cocoa-nut juice; often, from the juice which exudes from incisions in the cocoa-nut tree, and called toddy, etc.; it is used like other strong spirits, but seems more heating in its nature. Fr. and Germ. anal. *arack,* m.

Aracon. (Arab.) An alchemical name for the metal *Cuprum,* or copper.

A'răcus Arōmăt'ĭcus. *Bot.* A name for the *Epidendrum vanilla,* or vanelloe plant.

Arados. ('Αραδέω, to disturb.) *Med. Physiol.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἄραδος,* used by Hippocrates, *de R. V. in Acut.* i. 18, for *perturbation of the humours,* or the disturbance excited in the stomach from the digestive process acting on several kinds of food; likewise to that caused by the milder purgatives; also to disturbance in any part of the body.

Aræō'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀραιόω, to make thin; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Making thin; reducing. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines (*Arœotica medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.) which formerly were supposed to rarefy the fluids of the body: areot'ic. Quincy. See *Dis. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, and 6. Fr. anal. *aréotique*, adj.

Arā'lĭa, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia.* Juss. *Araliaceæ.* The berry-bearing angelica. Fr. and Germ. anal. *aralie*, f.

Arā'lia Nūdĭcau'lis. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) of a North American plant, otherwise called false sarsaparilla, its root being sometimes chopped and mixed with that of the sarsaparilla of the shops; for which also it has been recommended as a substitute, and is said to be stimulant and diaphoretic.

Arā'lia Spīnōsa. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of the tree berry-bearing angelica, otherwise called prickly ash, and the toothache-tree, its berries having been useful in toothache and colic: angelica-tree bark.

Arā'lia Umbellĭ'fĕra. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species affording an aromatic gum resin which exudes from the bark.

Arāliāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Of or belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Aărlia;* applied to a family (*Araliaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: aralia'ceous.

Aralias'trum. *Bot.* Name for the plant *Panax quinquefolium*, or ginseng.

Arānea, *æ*, f. (Ἀράχνη, a spider, or spider's web.) *Entomol., Med.* The spider, which was formerly supposed to be poisonous, as well as very efficacious in medicine. *Pharm.* The web was also used as febrifuge, externally and internally administered; it is even now sometimes used as a popular remedy in ague, also as a styptic in hemorrhage from cuts and leech-bites. A name also for the herb *Paris quadrifolia.* Fr. syn. *araignée*, f. Germ. syn. *Spinne*, f.

Arānea Tŭ'nĭca. } *Anat.* A term, Gr. syn.
Arāneōsa Tŭ'nĭca. } *ἀραχνοειδὴς, χιτὼν* being understood, applied by the ancient anatomists to the capsule of the crystalline lens; the spider's web-like tunic.

Arāneĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Arānea*, a spider; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Name for a Family of the *Arachnides Pulmonariæ*, having the araneus for its type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *aranéides*, adj.

Arāneīdēs, adj. (*Aranea*, a spider; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling the spider. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family of the *Arachnides Pulmonariæ.* See *Diss div.* i. *s.* i.

NOTE.—This term is incorrectly put for *Araneidæ*, which see.

Arāneōsa Urīna. Term, Gr. syn. *ἀραχνιῶδες οὖρον*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 582, for urine which presents an appearance as if mixed with spider's web. Fr. anal. *urine aranéenne.*

Arāneōsus, *a, um.* (*Arānea*, a spider's web; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having, or being full of spider's web: ara'neous; applied, Gr. syn. *ἀραχνοειδὴς σφυγμὸς*, by Galen, in *Def. Med.* to the pulse when so small that it moves as if agitated by a gentle breeze, as a spider's web is. Fr. anal. *araneén*, adj.

Arāneus, *i*, m. *Entomol.* The same as *Aranea. Pathol., Surg.* Old term, the same as *Astachilos.*

Arantia. See *Aurantium.*

Aran'tii, Cor'pŏra. (Because first described by *Arantius.*) *Anat.* The bodies of Arantius; applied to small tubercles, one in the centre of the concave edge of each of the semilunar valves of the aorta, and pulmonary arteries; otherwise termed the *Corpora sesamoidea.*

Ar'bor, *ŏris*, f. (*Rōbor*, or *Rōbur*, timber; also oak of the hardest kind.) *Bot.* A plant having a single trunk, rising high, very durable, woody, and divided above into branches which do not perish in winter; a tree. *Chem.* Applied to any crystalisation which ramifies like a tree. Fr. anal. *arbre*, m. Germ. syn. *Baum*, m.

Ar'bor Diānæ. *Chem.* The tree of Diana; a term for the beautiful arborescent precipitate produced by throwing mercury into a dilute solution of nitrate of silver; also called *Arbor philosophorum*, and *Arbor mineralis philosophica.* Fr. syn. *arbre de Diane.*

Ar'bor Māris. The tree of the sea; a name given to coral.

Arbor Mineralis Philosophica. } See *Arbor Di-*
Arbor Philosophorum. } *anæ.*

Ar'bor Vītæ. *Anat.* The tree of life; a term applied to the appearance presented by the thick mass of white substance in either hemisphere of the *Cerebellum*, when cut parallel to, and about an inch from, the median line, ramifying like a tree. *Bot.* A name for the plant *Thuya Occidentalis.* Fr. syn. *arbre de vie.* Germ. syn. *Lebensbaum*, m.

Arbores'cent. (*Arbŏresco*, to grow to a tree.) Becoming like, or acquiring the characters of a tree. *Arbŏrescens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *arborescent*, adj. Germ. syn. *baumähnlich wachsend*, part. adj.

Arbŏr'eus, *a, um.* (*Arbor*, a tree.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a tree; tree-like; dendroid: arbor'eous. Fr. anal. *arboré*, adj. Germ. syn. *baumartig*, adj.

Arbun'cŭla Gummĭ'fĕræ Brazilien'sis. *Bot.* A name for the *Hypericum bacciferum.*

Arbus'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Arbor*, a tree.) A little tree or shrub. *Zoöl.* Applied to the *branchiæ* of certain of the *Annulata*, from their resemblance to the branching of trees: an arbus'cule, or arbus'cle. Fr. anal. *arbuscule*, m.

Arbustīvus, *a, um.* (*Arbustum*, a grove, or copse of trees or shrubs.) *Bot.* Climbing up or growing against trees. Applied to a Juss. Order (*Arbustiva*, nom. pl. n.) of trees. Fr. anal. *arbustif*, adj.

Ar'bŭtus, *i*, f. (*Arbor*, a tree.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Ericineæ*, or *Ericaceæ.* Fr. syn. *arbousier*, m. Germ. syn. *Erdbeerbaum*, m.

Ar'bŭtus U'nedo. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant growing in the western part of Europe; the leaves of which are astringent, and used in decoctions against diarrhœa;

also called *Unedo papyracea.* See *Epimelis.* Fr. syn. *arbousier*, m. Germ. syn. *Landbeere.*

Ar'bŭtus U'va Ur'si. *M. Med.* The former systematic name of the plant trailing arbutus, or bear's whortleberry, now called *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.* Fr. syn. *buserrolle*, f.; *raisin d'ours.* Germ. syn. *Bärentraube*, f.; *Bärenbeere*, f.

Arc. *Geom.* The same as arch.

Ar'ca, -æ, f. (*Arceo*, to keep in strait order.) A chest, or press.

Ar'ca Arcānōrum. Old term for the *Mercurius philosophorum.*

Arcānum, *i*, n. (*Arceo*, to strain, or tie hard.) A secret. In alchemical description, "a thing secret and incorporeal which can only be known by experience, for it is the virtue of everything, which operates a thousand times more than the thing itself." Ruland. *Med.* A term for a nostrum, or medicine, the composition of which is concealed. Fr. anal. *arcane*, m. Germ. syn. *Geheimniss*, n.; *Geheimmittel*, n.

Arcānum Al'bum. *Pharm.* A name for the *Pulvis Viennensis albus virgineus.*

Arcānum Bec'chĭcum. Name given to a solution of liver of sulphur, and sugar, in water.

Arcānum Cŏrallīnum. *Med., Pharm.* Term for an old preparation made by digesting nitric oxide of mercury in a solution of potash, washing it and burning spirit of wine upon it; used to induce salivation, and as escharotic.

Arcānum Duplĭcātum. *Chem.* An old name for sulphate of potash; also termed *Panacea holsatica*, etc., which see.

Arcānum Duplĭcātum Căthŏl'ĭcum. Old name for an amulet composed of the root of colchicum and plantain; recommended as a preservative against pestilential diseases.

Arcānum Ludeman'ni. *Chem.* Ancient term for the oxide of zinc.

Arcānum Tar'tări. *Chem.* Term formerly given for the acetate of potash.

Arceu'thos. (*Ἀρκευθος.*) *Bot.* Old name for the juniper tree and fruit. Quincy.

Arch. (*Arcus*, a bow.) A bending in the form of a bent bow. *Geom.* Any arc, or any part of the periphery, or circumference of a circle. *Arcus*, *ûs*, m. Fr. anal. *arc*, m.; *arceau*, m. Germ. syn. *Bogen*, m.

Arch of the Aor'ta. *Anat.* Term for the curved portion of the great artery occurring between the ascending and descending portions. Fr. anal. *arc de l'aorte.* Germ. syn. *Bogen der Aorta.*

Arch'angel, Yel'low. *Bot.* Common name for the *Galeobdolon luteum.*

Archangĕl'ĭca, *æ*, f. *Bot.* The plant angelica. See *Angelica Archangelica.* Also, a name for the *Lamium album*, or white archangel nettle.

Archæ'us, *a, um.* (*Ἀρχαί*, first fruits.) Ancient; pristine. *Med.* Applied, Gr. anal. *ἀρχαῖος*, by Hippocrates, *l.* i. *de Morb.* xxxiii. 5; *l. de Steril.* xxiv. 20, either to the whole of ancient medicine, or to the natural state before disease entered the world; or specially, the natural situation or seat of any member, or bone. It is sometimes, but improperly, used for *Archeus*, which see.

Ar'che, *es*, f. (*Ἀρχή*, cause, or beginning.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the earliest stage of a disease. See *Acme.*

Archemy. See *Archimia.*

Archen'da. *Pharm.* Name used by Prosp. Alpinus, *de Med. Ægypt.* iii. 18, *p.* 113, *b.* for powder of the leaves of alcanna mixed into a paste with water, used by the Egyptians to correct the fetid odour of the feet, and to tinge the hands and feet with a golden colour.

Archeol'ogy. (*Ἀρχαῖος*, ancient; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The history of ancient things. *Med.* The consideration of the *practice* of the ancients. *Archæŏlŏgia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *archéologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Archäologie*, f.

Ar'chetype. (*Ἀρχή*, the chief, or a foundation; *τύπος*, a form or type.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term for the original type on which others are formed. *Archĕtypus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *archétype*, m. Germ. syn. *Urbild*, n.

Ar'cheus. (*Ἀρχή*, cause or origin.) Term for the vital principle, power, or plastic force, of the old philosophers, which presided over all the functions of the body, but kept special watch at the cardiac orifice of the stomach. It corresponds, to the extent last mentioned, with the *Bithnimalca*, or *Gasteranax.* Fr. anal. *archée*, f. Germ. syn. *Lebensgeist*, m.

Archiāter, *tri*, m. (*Ἀρχή*, chief; *ἰατρὸς*, a physician.) *Med.* Ancient term, used by Hier. Mercurialis, for the physician of any prince, emperor, or king; also, by C. Hoffmannus, for the chief among the physicians of any college. It was afterwards conferred on a number of physicians who formed a college, the president or head of which was called *Comes archiatrorum.* Castellus, Quincy. Fr. anal. *archiâtre*, m. Germ. syn. *Oberarzt*, m.; *Protomedicus*, m.

Ar'chil. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Lichen roccella.*

Archĭmăgĭa, *æ*, f. (*Ἀρχή*, cause or origin; *μαγεία*, magic-science.) Alchemical name given to the most sublime part of alchemy, or that which treated of making gold and silver. Fr. anal. *archimagie*, f.

Archĭm'ia, *æ*, f. (*Ἀρχή*, cause or origin, chief; *χύμα*, a melting or fusion.) An alchemical term nearly resembling *Alchemia*, from which, however, it is different, in as much as it was applied specially to the art of the transmutation of imperfect metals into the more perfect: ar'chemy. Fr. anal. *archimie*, f.

Archoptōma, *ătis*, n. (*Ἀρχὸς*, the anus, or rectum; *πίπτω*, to fall.) *Pathol., Surg.* Old term for *Prolapsus ani.* Quincy. Fr. syn. *archoptose*, m. Germ. syn. *Mastdarmvorfall*, m.

Ar'chos. } (*Ἀρχὸς*, a chief, or leader.) *Anat.*
Ar'chus, *i*, m. } Ancient name for the *Anus;* also for the *Rectum.*

Arcœ'us, Bal'sam of. *Pharm.* Term for an ointment, consisting of two parts of mutton suet, one of hog's lard, one and a half *ana* of turpentine and resin mixed into a paste.

Arctātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Arcto*, to bind strait.) *Anat.* Old term, used by P. Zacchias, *Quæst. Medico-Leg.* iii. 1, *q.* 8, *n.* 27, for a preternatural straitening or tightness of the female genitals, or of the vulva; also, a straitness of

other openings. *Med.* Formerly applied by Lindenus, *Ex.* iv. § 25, the same as *Constipation*, but particularly, constipated bowels from the presence of inflammation: arcta'tion. Fr. anal. *arctation*, f.; syn. *arctitude*, f. Germ. syn. *Enge*, f.

Arc'tic. (Ἀρκτικὸς, belonging to the north.) *Astron.* Of or belonging to the north; northern. *Arctĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *arctique*, adj. Germ. syn. *nördlich*, adj.

Arc'tic Cir'cle. *Astron.* Term for a circle distant 23½ degrees from the north pole, being the line of boundary between light and darkness, when the sun is on the Tropic of Cancer, and throws his beams over and beyond the north pole. Fr. anal. *cercle artique.* Germ. syn. *Zerkel nördlich.*

Arc'tium, *ii*, n. (Ἄρκειον, from ἀρκτεῖος, ursine, the plant burdock.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia Æqualis.* Juss. *Compositæ Capitatæ*, or *Cynarocephalæ.* Fr. syn. *bardane*, f.

Arc'tium Lap'pa. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the herb burdock, or clit-bur; also called *Bardana, Ilaphis*, and *Personata*; the seeds are diuretic, the roots diuretic, aperient, and sudorific. Fr. syn. *bardane*, f. Germ. syn. *Klettendistel*, n.; *Klettenkraut*, n.

Arctostăph'ylos, *i.* m. (Ἄρκτος, a bear; σταφυλὴ, a grape.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Ericaceæ*, or *Ericineæ.*

Arctostăph'ylos U'va Ur'si. *M. Med.* The plant red-berried trailing whortleberry; a new name for the *Arbutus uva ursi;* bear's berry; bear's bilberry; bear's whortleberry. See *Arbutus.*

Arctūra, *æ*, f. (*Arcto*, to thrust sore.) *Pathol.* Old term for inflammation of the finger or toe, from an incurvation and pressure of its nail. Fr. anal. *arcture*, f.

Arcuālis, *is, e.* (*Arcuo*, to bend like a bow.) Bowed or bent like a bow; curved. *Anat.* Applied to the coronal suture, or *Sutura arcualis*, and to the temporal bones, or *Ossa arcualia.* Fr. syn. *arqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *bogenförmig*, adj.

Arcuātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Arcuo*, to bend like a bow.) *Anat.* Old term, used by Avicenna, *l.* iii. *f.* 21, *tr.* 2, *c.* 12, for a globosity anteriorly, when accompanied by a curvature of the sternum: arcua'tion. Fr. anal. *arcuation*, f. Germ. syn. *Krümmung*, f.

Arcuātus, *a, um.* (*Arcuo*, to bend like a bow.) Bent or curved like a bow: bowed: ar'cuate, or arcuated. Fr. syn. *arqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *bogenförmig*, adj.

Arcuātus Mor'bus. (So termed from *Arcus*, a bow; because resembling in colour to some extent, the rainbow.) *Pathol.* Old name for *Icterus*, or jaundice; also called *Morbus arquatus.*

Ar'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Arca*, a press, or chest.) A little press. *Anat.* Formerly applied to the orbits, (*Arculæ*, nom. pl.) or sockets of the eyes. Quincy.

Ar'cus, *ūs*, m. (*Arceo*, to keep off, or drive away; because by its means adversaries were repelled.) A bow, arc, or arch. *Geom.* The periphery of any part of a circle. Fr. anal. *arc*, m. Germ. syn. *Bogen*, m.

Ar'cus Sĕnīlis. *Med., Physiol.* The *Senile arch*; a term for a peculiar arched, or circular, opaque appearance on the eyes of old men, round the margin of the cornea, and now believed to be an indication of fatty degeneration of the heart. See *Gerontotoxon, Leucoma Gerontotoxon.*

Ar'dea, *æ*, f. (As if *Ardua*, the fem. of *arduus*, lofty; from its high flight.) *Med., Ornithol.* The heron, the fat of which was formerly supposed to allay the pain of gout, to remove *nebulæ* from the eyes, and to correct dulness of hearing, when applied within the ears, according to Aldrovandus, *Ornithol. l.* 20, *c.* 8, *seqq. Bruyerinus, de Re Cibar. l.* xv. *c.* 66. *Schröderus, l.* 5, *c.* 2, *n.* 47.

Arde'ĭdæ, patron. nom, pl. (*Ardea*, a heron; terminal *-idæ.*) *Ornithol.* Name given to a family of birds having the *Ardea*, or heron, for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *ardéides*, m. pl.

Ar'dens, *tis*, part. (*Ardeo*, to burn.) Heated to an extreme degree; burning hot: ar'dent. Fr. anal. *ardent*, adj. Germ. syn. *feurig*, adj.; *glühend*, adj.; *hitzig*, adj.

Ar'dor, *ōris*, m. (*Ardeo*, to burn.) Heat or warmth. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to an intense or morbidly increased sensation of heat. Fr. anal. *ardeur*, f. Germ. syn. *Hitze*, f.; *brennende Hitze.*

Ar'dor Febrīlis. *Med.* Feverish or febrile heat. Fr. syn. *ardeur de la fièvre.*

Ardor Stomachi. See *Ardor Ventriculi.*

Ar'dor Urīnæ. *Pathol.* Term for a sensation of heat in the inflamed urethra when passing water, as if the urine were scalding hot. Fr. syn. *ardeur de l'urine.*

Ar'dor Ventrĭ'cŭli. *Pathol.* Heat of the stomach; a term for heartburn; also called *Ardor stomachi.* Fr. syn. *ardeur d'estomac.* Germ. syn. *Brennen im Magen.*

A'rea, *æ*, f. (*Areo*, to dry; because fruits were dried in such a place.) A plot, or piece of ground without any building upon it: an a'rea. *Geom.* The space within, or internal capacity of any given boundary or limit of what shape or figure soever. *Pathol.* Applied to a species of *Alopecia.*

A'rea Germĭnātīva. *Physiol.* The germinative area; a name given to an opaque spot on the blastodermic vesicle, on the side opposite to the insertion of the *Mesometrium.*

A'rea Opāca. *Physiol.* The opaque area; a term for a dull circle immediately surrounding the *Area pellucida*, formed out of the *Area germinativa* by the latter becoming clear in the centre.

A'rea Pellūcĭda. *Physiol.* The pellucid or clear area; situated and arising in manner explained in the preceding term.

Arēca, *æ*, f. (A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Polyandria.* Juss. *Palmæ.* Fr. anal. *arec*, m. Germ. syn. *Arekapalme*, f.

Areca Americana. *Bot.* See *Areca Oleracea.*

Arēca Căt'ĕchu. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species growing in the East Indies, affording a nut like the nutmeg, but larger and harder, from which two kinds of catechu are extracted, one called by the natives *Cuttacamboo;* the other *Cashcutti;* also

called *Areca Indica*. See *Faufel*. Fr. syn. *arec de l'Inde*.

Arēca In'dĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Areca catechu*.

Arēca Olĕrācea. *Bot.* The systematic name of the cabbage-tree palm, growing, beautiful and very lofty, in South America, and both Indies: the medulla or pith forms an inferior kind of sago; the young buds are used as cabbage, and the fruit affords oil; also called *Areca Americana*. Fr. syn. *arec d'Amérique*.

Arĕfac'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Arĕfăcio*, to make dry.) *Pharm.* Term formerly used for exsiccation, but sometimes stronger in its meaning, being a certain mode of preparation of watery medicinal substances, by which they may be reduced to dust or powder: arefac'tion. Fr. anal. *arefaction*, f. Germ. syn. *Austrocknung*, f.

Arēgon. ('Αρήγω, to aid; from its virtues.) *Pharm.* Old term for a certain resolvent ointment.

Aremaros. (Arab.) Alchemical name for cinnabar. Ruland.

Arēna, *æ*, f. (*Arĭdus*, dry, coarse, rough.) Sand. *Pathol.* Applied to sand, or gravel deposited from the urine. Fr. anal. *arène*, syn. *sable*, m. Germ. syn. *Sand*, m.

Arēnāmen. An old name for the Armenian bole. Quincy.

Arēnāria, *æ*, f. (*Arēna*, sand; because growing in sandy places.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Tugynia*. The herb sandwort.

Arēnāria Peploïdes. *Bot.* The systematic name of the sea-side sandwort, or sea chickweed, which has been used as an application to whitlows.

Arena'tion. (*Arēna*, sand.) *Med.* Old name, Lat. anal. used by Andr. Baccius, *de Therm.* ii. 17, *p.* 118, for an external remedy in dropsy, consisting in the application by immersion, or otherwise, of hot sand to the body, legs, and feet. *Arēnātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *arénation*, f. Germ. syn. *Sandbad*, n.

Aren'ga. *Bot.* A genus of palms, of which only one species is known, growing in the Moluccas; the sap affording sugar by evaporation, and a pleasant liquor by fermentation; the pith yielding a species of sago. The green fruit preserved in sugar is highly esteemed in Cochin China; but the ripe fruit when eaten causes insupportable itching of the skin.

Are'ŏla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Area*, an open space.) A little circle. *Anat.* The halo or small reddish, or brownish, circular space round the nipple of females. *Pathol.* Applied to the margin of pustules, in certain eruptive diseases, and which is also called the halo. *Physiol.* Another term for the *Cytoblast*, or cell-nucleus. Fr. anal. *aréole*. Germ. syn. *der Kreis um die Brustwarze*.

Are'ŏla Păpillāris. *Anat.* The halo or circular reddish or brownish space around the female nipple: the papil'lary are'ola. See *Areola*.

Areom'eter. ('Αραιὸς, light, or thin; μέτρον, a measure.) A name for an instrument for determining the specific gravity or the strength of alcoholic liquids; literally a measure of lightness, or rarity, so called because the more alcohol contained in the liquid, the less will be its specific gravity. *Areŏm'etrum, i*, n. See *Gravimeter*, *Hydrometer*. Fr. anal. *aréomètre*, m.

Ares. (Arab.) A Paracelsian word, meant to signify a principle or power which gives form and substance to all things in nature, so that they wear or are arrayed in their own proper, and not another nature.

Aresta Bovis. *Bot.* See *Arresta Bovis*.

Ar'far. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old name for arsenic. Ruland, and Johnson.

Ar'gal. (Arab.) *Chem.* A name for crude tartar, as it is taken from the inside of wine vessels, and termed red or white according to the colour of the wine from which it was deposited; also called *Argol*. Quincy. Fr. syn. *tartre brut*, m. Germ. syn. *Weinstein*, m.

Ar'gĕma, *ătis*, n. } ('Αργὸς, white.) *Pathol.*
Ar'gĕmon, *i*, n. } Name for a small ulcer situated on the margin of the cornea. See *Albugo*. Fr. anal. *argema*, m.

Argĕmōne, *es*, f. ('Αργεμώνη, from ἀργέμα, an ulcer on the eye; because it cured the *argema*.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Polygynia*. Juss. *Papaveraceæ*. Fr. anal. *argémone*, f. Germ. syn. *Stachelmohn*, m.

Argĕmōne Mexĭcāna. *Bot.* The systematic name of the prickly poppy, otherwise termed *Papaver spinosum*; which grows wild in Mexico and the Antilles, and is naturalized in the south of Europe; it contains a yellow acrid juice, its seeds are purgative, and its flowers narcotic; an infusion of the leaves is used in ophthalmia. Fr. syn. *argémone de Mexique*. Germ. syn. *Teufelsfeige*, f.

Argen'tate of Ammon'ia. *Chem.* Term for the substance otherwise called fulminating silver, which see.

Argen'ti Ni'tras. *Chem.* The nitrate of silver, commonly called lunar caustic. Fr. anal. *nitrate d'argent*. Germ. syn. *salpetersaures Silber*, n.; *Höllenstein*, m.

Argentīna, *æ*, f. (*Argentum*, silver.) *Bot.* A name for the plant *Potentilla anserina*, silver-weed, or wild tansy.

Argen'tum, *i*, n. ('Αργὸς, white; from its colour.) *Chem.* Silver; a metal which is found native, as also in combination with gold, copper, lead, mercury, arsenic, cobalt, sulphur, etc. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for silver which is used only in the state of oxide and nitrate. See *Argyrus*, *Brumasar*, *Cames*, *Fida*, *Kamar*, *Luna*. Fr. anal. *argent*, m. Germ. syn. *Silber*, n.

Argen'tum Fūgĭtīvum. } *Chem.* Fugitive, or
Argen'tum Mōbile. } mobile silver; terms for *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver.

Argentum Mortuum. *Chem.* See *Lans*.

Argen'tum Nitrātum. *Chem.* Another name for the *Nitras argenti*: ni'trated silver.

Argen'tum Vīvum. *Chem.*, *M. Med.* Living silver; so named from its great mobility; a term for the metal *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury: quicksilver; also called *Argentum fugitivum*, *A. mobile*, *Hydrargyrum*, *Mercurius*. See *Hydrargyrum*. Fr. anal. *argent vif*. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber*, n.

Argen'tum Vīvum Pūrĭfĭcātum. *Chem.* Another name for the *Hydrargyrum purificatum.*

Arghel. See *Cynanchum Arghel.*

Argil'la, *æ,* f. (Ἀργὸς, white.) *Chem.* A name for the primitive earth *Alumina,* or alumine; clay: ar'gil. See *Ceramice.* Fr. anal. *argile,* or *argille,* f. Germ. syn. *Thonerde,* f.

Argil'la Vitrĭŏlāta. *Chem.* A term for alum: vit'riolated ar'gil.

Argilla'ceous. (*Argilla,* argil.) *Chem.* Belonging to, or of the nature of argil, or alumine. *Argillāceus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *argilleux,* adj. Germ. syn. *thonig,* adj.; *thonartig,* adj.

Argillaceous Earth. See *Alumina.*

Argol. See *Argal.*

Argyrei'a. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia;* including certain shrubs, natives of Cochin-China; cataplasms of their leaves and roots are applied to tumours of the breast.

Argyr'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἄργυρος, silver.) *Pathol.* Term proposed as distinctive of the disease caused by the use, or abuse, of the salts of silver.

Argўrītis, *ĭdis,* f. (Ἄργυρος, silver.) *Chem.* Old term, used by Pliny, *l.* 33, *H. N, c.* 6, for lithargic or semivitrified oxide of lead; separated in the process of extracting silver from its ores; so called because it is a mixture of lead and silver, or from its colour only, because white like silver, as Dioscorides states, v. 102.

Argўrītis Ter'ra. *Chem.* Term, Gr. anal. ἀργυρίτις, formerly given to earth taken from silver mines, having small particles of that metal mixed with it.

Argўrŏ'cŏme, *es,* f. (Ἄργυρος, silver; κόμη, hair.) *Bot.* Name for a sub-genus of *Gnaphalium,* or bind-weed, the species of which have white silvery flowers.

Argўrŏ'dămas, *antis,* m. (Ἄργυρος, silver; ἀδάμας, a hard stone.) Old term for a kind of talc, like silver, unaffected by fire, supposed to act as a mechanical destructive when swallowed, by its sharp laminæ penetrating the coats of the stomach and intestines; and according to Andr. Cæsalpinus, *Art. Med.* iii. *c.* 32, and P. Zacchias, *Quæst. Medico-Leg.* ii. 2, *q.* 4, *n.* 24.

Argўrŏgŏnīa, *æ,* f. (Ἄργυρος, silver; γονεία, a bringing forth of fruit.) An alchemical term for the argentific seed concocted from silver, first perfectly dissolved, or the argentific tincture, of a white colour, by which silver might be generated, or rather, by which base metals might be made to appear like silver.

Ar'gўrŏlĭbănos. (Ἄργυρος, silver; *olĭbănum,* frankincense.) Old name for the white *Olibanum.*

Argўrŏ'lĭthos. } (Ἄργυρος, silver; λίθος, a
Argўrŏ'lĭthus, *i,* n. } stone.) Old name for a kind of talc of the appearance of silver. *Quincy.*

Argyrŏ'phŏra Antĭ'dŏtus. *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine consisting of opium, various gums, aromatics, etc.; it was recommended in all diseases of the head, and in other cases; it was named the *money-bringing antidote,* from its high price.

Argўrŏpœ'ia. (Ἄργυρος, silver; ποιέω, to make.) An alchemical term for the art of making silver by transmutation of the baser metals into the more valuable one. Also applied more rationally to the separation of silver from its ores.

Argўrŏ'trŏphēma, *ătis,* n. (Ἄργυρος, silver; τροφή, food.) Term, Gr. anal. ἀργυροτρόφημα, used by Galen, *de Succor. bon. et vit. c.* 13, for a kind of food prepared from milk for attempering the heat of the body.

Ar'gўrus, *i,* m. (Ἄργυρος, from ἀργὸς, white, and probably ῥύω, to flow, in allusion to its appearance when obtained from its ores.) *Chem.* Old name for the metal *Argentum,* or silver.

Arhyth'mus, *a, um.* (Ἀ, priv.; ῥυθμὸς, number, or modulation, constant in certain duration and proportion.) *Pathol.* Without rhythm, or regularity; applied to the state of the pulse: arhyth'mous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *arhythme,* adj.

Aria. *Bot.* Old name for a species of *Cratægus.* See *Aronia.*

Aricy'mon, *ōnis,* f. (Ἄρι, incret; κύω, to be pregnant.) *Physiol.* Ancient term, Gr. anal. ἀρικύμων, for a woman who readily and frequently conceives. Hippocrates, *de Superfœt.* x. 10, 11.

Arĭd'ĭtas Cor'pŏris. *Pathol.* Term, Gr. syn. ξηρασία, used by Galen, *Def. Med.,* for *Marasmus:* dryness of the body. Also formerly applied to the tongue, as a symptom of fever, etc.

Arid'ium, *ii.* *Chem.* Name given to a new metal, by M. Ulgren, its discoverer; it is found in the mineral chromate of iron of Reoras, its oxides being analogous to those of iron, but exhibiting distinct reactions.

Arĭdūra, *æ,* f. (*Areo,* to be dried up.) *Pathol.* Old term for a wasting or leanness, as that attending consumption or hectic fever, according to Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson; applied particularly to the wasting of a limb or member, according to Hartmannus, *in Prac. Chymiatric. part. poster. c.* 183, and so distinct from *Atrophia,* or a general wasting of the body.

Arillātus, *a, um.* (*Arillus,* the coat, or proper external tunic of a seed.) *Bot.* Having *arilli:* aril'late. Fr. anal. *arillé,* adj.

Aril'lus, *i,* m. (*Areo,* to be dried up.) *Bot.* Term for the proper exterior coat of a seed which, drying, falls off spontaneously. Fr. anal. *arille,* m. Germ. syn. *Saamendecke,* f.

Ariŏbarzānios. } (*Ariŏbarzānes,* king of
Ariŏbarzānius, *i.* m. } Cappadocia.) *Pharm.* Name, Gr. anal. ἀριοβαρζάνιος, formerly given to a discutient plaster composed of cerusse, turpentine, frankincense, etc., according to Paulus Ægineta, iii, 23; vii. 17.

Aris'ta, *æ,* f. (*Areo,* to be dry; because it always is so.) *Bot.* The beard or sharp point issuing from the husk of grasses; the awn. Fr. syn. *arète,* f. Germ. syn. *Granne,* f.

Aristar'chi, Antĭ'dŏtus Paulīna. *Pharm.* Term for an ancient medicine, much extolled by Aëtius, in various diseases, composed of opium, castor, styrax, galbanum, and aro-

matics, mixed up with honey; also called *Confectio archigenis.*

Aristalthæ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἄριστος, best; ἀλθαία, marshmallow.) *Bot.* Ancient name for the plant *Althæa officinalis*, or marshmallow.

Aristātus, *a, um.* (*Arista*, the awn, or sharp point of the husk of grasses.) *Bot.* Having an awn, or long rigid spine; awned; bearded: aris'tate.

Aristiōnis Māchĭnāmen'tum. *Surg.* Name for a former apparatus for reducing dislocations, invented by Aristion.

Aristŏlŏchĭa, *æ*, f. (Ἄριστος, the best; λοχεία, the cleansing after child-birth; because it was highly esteemed as promoting the lochial discharge.) The plant birthwort. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Gynandria;* Ord. *Hexandria.* Juss. *Aristolochiæ*, or *Aristolochiaceæ.* See *Adrarhiza.* Fr. anal. *aristoloche*, f. Germ. syn. *Osterluzei*, f.; *Schlangenwurzel*, f.

Aristŏlŏchĭa Anguĭcīda. *Bot.* The systematic name of the snake-killing birthwort; the juice of its root so stupifying serpents, that they may be handled with impunity; also being esteemed a preventive of the venomous effects of the bite of serpents. Fr. anal. *aristoloche anguicide.* Germ. syn. *Schlangenwurzel*, f.

Aristŏlŏchĭa Clĕmātītis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the *Aristolochia vulgaris;* also called *A. tenuis;* the climbing birthwort.

Aristŏlŏchĭa Făbācea. *Bot.* Another name for the *Fumaria bulbosa.*

Aristŏlŏchĭa Grandiflōra. *Bot.* The systematic name of a West Indian species, whose flowers have a very fetid smell, and whose root is poisonous.

Aristŏlŏchĭa Lon'ga. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species, the root of which only is in use, having a slightly aromatic smell, and warm bitterish taste, with slight pungency; sometimes given in gout: the long-rooted birthwort. See *Melocarpus.* Fr. syn. *aristoloche longue.*

Aristŏlŏchĭa Mĕdĭcāmen'ta. *Pharm.* Old term for medicines which promote the lochial discharge.

Aristŏlŏchĭa Rŏtun'da. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species the root of which is used similarly with that of the *A. longa.* See *Melocarpus.* Fr. syn. *aristoloche ronde.*

Aristŏlŏchĭa Serpentāria. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant *Serpentaria Virginiana*, or Virginian snake-root; the root is sometimes called *Lignum colubrinum.* See *Colubrina Virginiana, Contrayerva Virginiana, Pistolochia, Viperaria, Viperina, Viperina Virginiana.*

Aristŏlŏchĭa Tĕn'uis. *Bot.* Another name for the *A. clematitis.*

Aristŏlŏchĭa Trĭlŏbāta. *Bot.* The systematic name of the three-lobed birthwort, every part of which is diuretic.

Aristŏlŏchĭa Vulgāris. *Bot.* Another name for the *A. clematitis*, which see.

Aristŏlŏchĭāceus, *a, um.* } (*Aristŏlŏchĭa.*) *Bot.*
Aristŏlŏchĭus, *a, um.* } Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Aristolochia;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Aristolochiaceæ*, or *Aristolochiæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: aristolochia'ceous: aristoloch'ious. Fr. anal. *aristolochié*, adj.

Aris'ton. } Old term, Gr. anal. ἄριστον,
Aris'tum, *i*, n. } often used by Hippocrates, *de Vet. Med.*, for dinner, or a repast or refreshment at noon. See *Prandium.*

Aris'ton Mag'num. } *Pharm.* Terms used by
Aris'ton Par'vum. } the ancients for certain compound medicines against phthisis, pain of the belly, mixed fevers, etc.; they contained sulphur, opium, euphorbium, aromatics, stimulants, etc., according to Avicenna, v. *summ.* i. *tr.* 1.

Aristŏphănei'on. } *Pharm.* Name, Gr. anal.
Aristŏphănēum, *i*, n. } ἀριστοφάνειον, of an emollient plaster used by the Greeks; composed of pitch, *apochyma*, wax, opoponax, and vinegar; it was invented by Aristophanes. Gorræus.

Aris'trios. *Anat.* An old name for the *Astragalus*, or ankle-bone. Hooper.

Arlada. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for cal-
Arladar. } cined realgar, much praised by Paracelsus, for malignant ulcers.

Arm. (Saxon, *Earm.*) *Anat.* That portion of the upper extremity from the shoulder to the wrist, consisting of the *Os humeri*, or *Os brachii*, the *Radius* and *Ulna*, their coverings, nerves, and vessels; divided by the elbow-joint into the proper arm, and fore-arm. *Armus, i*, m.; *Brāchium, ii*, n.; *Hŭmĕrus, i*, m. Fr. syn. *bras*, m. Germ. anal. *Arm*, m.

Ar'ma, *ōrum*, pl. n. (*Armus*, an arm or shoulder; because they hung on the arm.) Properly signifying bucklers, or shields, but, also, offensive, or defensive weapons. *Bot.* One of the seven Linn. species of *fulcra* of plants. Fr. anal. *armes*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Gewehr*, n.

Armadil'lo. *Entomol.* A genus of apterous insects, one species of which, the *A. officinalis*, or *vulgaris*, or pill-millepede, brought chiefly from Italy, is sometimes prescribed on the continent as diuretic in jaundice, etc.; it is one of several species of millepedes whose virtues rest on credulity; they are sold in France under the name of *Cloportes préparés.* Fr. anal. *armadille*, m.

Armalgo. (Arab.) An old name for coral. Quincy.

Armārium Unguen'tum, *Pharm.* Term for an ancient ointment which was fancied to cure wounds, if only the weapon by which they were inflicted were smeared by it; it was made from the *usnea* of the human skull, human fat, blood, mummy, linseed oil, turpentine and Armenian bole. The Emperor Maximilian, to whom Paracelsus presented the prescription, regarded it as a great treasure.

Armātūra, *æ*, f. (*Armo*, to arm.) Armour. *Anat., Obstet.* An old term for the amnion. Quincy.

Armed Bougie. *Surg.* See *Bougie.* Fr. syn. *Bougie armée*, or *caustique.*

Armēni'ăca, *æ*, f. (*Armēnia*, from which it was brought.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Armēni'ăca, Mālus. } *Bot.* Systematic names
Armēni'ăca Vulgāris. } for the apricot, a

wholesome fruit of fine flavour, but not so juicy as the peach or nectarine; there are many varieties; also named *Prunus Armeniaca.*

Arme'nian Bole. *M. Med.* Name of a pale red-coloured earth used for the removal of *aphthæ* from the mouths of children, and as a component of tooth-powders, etc.; the *Bolus Armeniæ.* See *Arenamen.* Fr. syn. *bol d'Armenie.* Germ. syn. *Armenischer bolus.*

Armēn'ius Lăpis. *Chem.* The Armenian stone; a variety of the blue carbonate of copper, principally brought from Armenia, and but slightly differing from the *Lapis lazuli;* it was formerly esteemed as a dispeller of melancholy, and cordial; also called *Hagar, Hagiar.*

Armil'la, *æ,* f. (*Armus,* the arm.) A bracelet worn on the arm or wrist.) *Anat.* Applied by P. Barbette, *Chirurg.* v. 1, to the annular ligament of the carpus, as *Armilla membranosa manûs.* Fr. syn. *bracelet.*

Armoniacum Sal. See *Ammoniacum Sal.*

Armŏrācia, *æ,* f. (*Armŏrica,* Brittany, the country from which it was brought.) *M. Med.* The horse-radish; the pharmacopœial name (L., U.S.A.) for the root of the *Cochlearia armoracia,* or *Raphanus rusticanus.*

Ar'mus, *i,* m. (Ἀρμὸς, a joint, or commissure, from ἄρω, to fit; for it is properly the joining of the arm with the shoulder, the ancients having called the shoulders and arms *Armos.*) *Anat.* A shoulder or arm. Fr. syn. *bras,* m. Germ. anal. *Arm,* f.

Armŭ'theus Lăpis. *Chem.* Another term for the *Armenius lapis,* of which it is said to be a corruption, according to Aëtius, *Sermon.* ii. 47.

Arnabo. Old term for lead. Quincy.

Arnal'dia. *Pathol.* Old term for a malignant chronic disease, said to have been formerly prevalent in England; but neither as to the etymology, nor as to the special disease meant, is anything certain known, but it is said to have been attended by falling off of the hair, and has been supposed to be a milder form of *Lues venerea.*

Ar'nĭca, *æ,* f. (Ἄρς, a lamb; from its leaf's resemblance to the soft coat of a lamb.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia Superflua.* Juss. *Compositæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U. S. A.) for the flowers of *Arnica montana:* leopard's-bane. Fr. anal. *arnique,* f. Germ. syn. *Wolverlei,* n.

Ar'nĭca Montāna. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant leopard's bane; also called *Doronicum Germanicum,* and *Lyrus;* the leaves and flowers are narcotic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and irritant; the root is aromatic and tonic. See *Calendula Alpina, Panacea Lapsorum.* Fr. syn. *arnique des montagnes.*

Arnica Scorpioides. *Bot.* See *Cammaron.*

Ar'nĭca Sueden'sis. } *Bot.* Other names for the
Ar'nĭca Spŭria. } plant *Inula dysenterica.*

Arnŏglos'sum, *i,* n. (Ἀρνόγλωσσον, from, ἄρς, a lamb; γλῶσσα, a tongue.) *Bot.* Ancient name for the *Plantago,* or plantain, from the likeness of its leaves to a lamb's tongue.

Arnotto. See *Annotto.*

Arohot. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient term for *Argentum vivum,* or quicksilver. Ruland.

Aroīdēs, adj. (*Arum,* wake-robin; terminal *-ides.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Arum,* or wake-robin: aroid. See *Diss. div.* i. *sect.* i. Fr. anal. *aroïde,* adj.

Aroīdĕus, *a, um.* (*Arum,* the plant wake-robin; terminal *-ideus.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Arum;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Aroideæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: aroid'eous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *aroïde,* adj.

Arōma, *ătis,* n. (Ἀρι, intensely; ὀδμή, odour, from ὄζω, to smell.) Term for the fragrant principle of plants, and substances derived from them; an odour. See *Spiritus Rector.* Fr. anal. *arome,* m. Germ. syn. *Geruchstoff, m.; Gewürz,* m.

Aromat'ic. (Ἄρωμα, an odour; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Odoriferous; having an agreeable smell, as spices and such substances have. *Bot.* Applied to a class of plants, (*Aromaticæ,* nom. pl. f.) in some natural arrangements: aromat'ic. *Arōmătĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *arômatique,* adj. Germ. syn. *würzig,* adj.

Arōmăt'ĭcus Cor'tex. *M. Med.* The aromatic bark; a name for *Canella alba.*

Arōmătītes, *æ,* m. (Ἄρωμα, an odour.) Ancient term for a wine prepared with various spices; also, for a bituminous stone found in Arabia and Egypt. See *Note Aërolites.*

Aronia. *Bot.* Another term for *Aria.*

Arōph. (Cont. *Arōma philōsŏphōrum.*) Alchemical term applied to the flowers prepared by sublimation of the *Lapis hæmatites* with *Sal ammoniacum,* in equal portions, to which great virtues were attributed in quartan ague, *Plica Polonica,* and hypochondriasis, according to Fr. Hoffmannus, *Clav. Schröd.* p. 179; also, to a mixture of saffron, with bread and wine, placed in a close vessel for some days in horse-dung, and then distilled, according to Helmontius, *de Lithiasi,* vii. 14; viii. 23; also to a medicine for mitigating the action or operation of the kidneys, according to Paracelsus; also, a term for the *Mandragora.* Ruland, Johnson, and Dornæus.

Arquatus Morbus. See *Arcuatus Morbus.*

Arquebusade. (Fr. *Arquebuse,* a kind of hand gun.) The shot of an arquebuse. *Pharm.* See *Eau d'Arquebusade.*

Arrack. See *Arack.*

Arres'ta Bōvis. *Bot.* The herb rest-harrow; another name for the *Ononis spinosa.*

Arrest'ed. *Obstet.* This familiar word is applied in a special sense, when the head of the child is hindered, or delayed, *but not impacted,* in the pelvic cavity, a distinction of the greatest importance in reference to the propriety of having recourse to instrumental aid. Fr. syn. *arrêté,* adj.

Ar'rhăphon. } (Neut. of ἄῤῥαφος, without seam;
Ar'rhăphum. } from ἀ, priv.; ῥάπτω, to sew.) *Anat.* Term applied, by Melchior Sebizius *in Exerc. Med. p.* 132, to a cranium deficient in sutures, which he assigned as a cause of incurable cephalalgia. Neut. of *Arrhăphus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Arrhœ'a, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; *ῥοὴ*, a flux, or flowing.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀῤῥοίη*, used by Hippocrates, *de Loc. in Hom.*, although it does not occur there in Linden's edition, but will be found in that of Foësius, p. 423, *seqq. de Morb. Mul.*, for the retention or suppression of a natural discharge, as the menses. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *arrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Mangel eines Ausflusses.*

Arrhizus. See *Ahrizus.*

Arrhythmus. See *Arhythmus.*

Ar'rowhead. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Sagittaria sagittifolia.*

Ar'row-Root. *M. Med.* The common term for the fecula extracted from the root of the plants *Maranta arundinacea* and *Maranta Indica.* Fr. syn. *pivot*, m. Germ. syn. *Pfeilwurz-satzmehl.*

Ar'row-shaped. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, etc. See *Sagittalis* and *Sagittatus.*

Ar'row-Stone. *Geol.* See *Belenites.*

Ars Machaonia. *Med.* See *Machaonian Art.*

Arsag. *Chem.* Ancient term for arsenic. Quincy.

Arsaneck. *Chem.* An old name for sublimed arsenic. Quincy. See *Filum Arsenicale.*

Arsen'iate. (*Arsĕnĭcum* acĭdum, Arsenic or arsenious acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of arsenious acid with a salifiable base. *Arsĕnias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *arséniate*, m.

Ar'senic. (*Ἄρσην*, or *Ἀῤῥην*, vigorous; terminal *-ικὸς*; or *Ἀῤῥενικὸς*, masculine, from its power as a poison.) *Chem.* A metal plentifully met with in nature, generally in union with sulphur, or with other metals, or with oxygen, etc. The common name for arsenious acid. *Arsĕnĭcum, i*, n. See *Albaras, Alchitrum, Alkantum, Aquila, Arfar, Arsag, Arsaneck, Kibrius, Quebricum, Realgar, Sericiacum, Zericum*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *arsenic*, m. Germ. anal. *Arsenik*, n.; *Arsenikmetall*, n.

Ar'senic, Sublimed. *Chem.* See *Filum Arsenicale.*

Arsen'ical. (*Arsĕnĭcum*, arsenic.) *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to arsenious acid, or arsenic. *Arsĕnĭcālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *arsénical*, adj. Germ. syn. *arsenikalisch*, adj. *arsenikisch*, adj.

Arsen'ical Caus'tic. *Pharm.* Name for a kind of caustic formerly used in the treatment of cancer, but now wholly discarded from practice in this country as dangerous in its effects; it was composed of two parts of arsenious acid to one of levigated antimony, melted together in a crucible. See *Causticum Arsenicale.*

Arsenical Paste. See *Pâte Arsénicale.*

Arsen'ical Solu'tion. *M. Med.* A term for the *Arsenicalis liquor.*

Arsĕnĭcālis Li'quor. *M. Med.* A preparation which accords with the formula of Dr. Fowler of Stafford, who first introduced it in imitation of a celebrated popular remedy for intermittent fevers, called the tasteless ague drop; the arsenical solution, or arsen'ical li'quor; the *liquor potassæ arsenitis.*

Arsĕn'ici Al'bum Oxĭdum Vēnāle. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (D.) of arsenious acid, or sublimed oxide of arsenic.

Arsĕn'ĭcum, *i*, n. (See *Arsenic.*) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) of arsenic.

Arsĕn'ĭcum Al'bum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) of arsenious acid, or the sesquioxide of arsenic.

Arsĕn'ĭcus, *a, um*, (*Ἀρσενικὸν*, orpiment, or the yellow sulphuret of arsenic.) Of or belonging to arsenious acid, or arsenic: arsen'ious: arsen'ic. Fr. anal. *arsénique*, adj.

Arsen'ious. (*Arsĕnĭcum*, arsenic; terminal *-ōsus.*) Of or belonging to arsenic; having, or full of arsenic; applied to an acid otherwise termed arsenic. *Arsĕniōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *arsénieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *arsenigsauer*, adj.

Arsen'ious A'cid. *Chem., M. Med.* The *Acidum arseniosum* of the pharmacopœia (L.); the *Arsenicum album* (E.) or sesquioxide of arsenic; the *Arsenici album oxidum venale* (D.), or sublimed oxide of arsenic; rats'-bane; arsenic. See *Arsenic.* Fr. anal. *acide arsénieux.* Germ. syn. *arsenige Säure.*

Ar'senite. (*Arsĕnĭōsum* acĭdum, Arsenious acid; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of arsenious acid with a base. *Arsĕnis, ītis.* Fr. anal. *arsénite*, m.

Arsen'iuret. (*Arsĕnĭcum*, arsenic; terminal *-uret.*) *Chem.* Applied to a combination of arsenic with a metallic oxide, as arseniuret of copper, etc. *Arsĕniūrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *arséniure*, m.

Arsmart. *Bot.* A common name for the *Polygonum Persicaria.*

Arsmart, Biting. *Bot.* A common name for the *Polygonum hydropiper.*

Artan'the, *es*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Piperaceæ.*

Artan'the Elongāta. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic and pharmacopœial name (D.) of the *Matico* plant, and for the plant and leaves, used as styptic, and astringent.

Artĕmĭ'sia, *æ*, f. (*Artĕmis*, a name of Diana, or *Artĕmĭsia*, wife of Mausolus, king of Caria; or *Artĕmĭsius*, a hill of Arcadia, where it grew.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia Superflua.* Juss. *Compositæ*, or *Corymbiferæ.* See *Polyclonos, Toxitesia.* Fr. syn. *armoise*, f. Germ. syn. *Vermuth*, m.

Artĕmĭ'sia Abrŏ'tŏnum. *Bot.* The systematic name for the common southernwood; called also *Abrotonum mas*, having a strong smell and pungent taste; and said to be tonic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. Fr. syn. *citronelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Stabwurz*, f.

Artĕmĭ'sia Absin'thium. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common wormwood plant; also called *Absinthium commune* and *Absinthium vulgare.* Fr. syn. *absinthe (grande)*, f.; *aluine*, f.; *l'armoise*, f. Germ. syn. *Vermuth*, m.

Artĕmĭ'sia Chinen'sis. *M. Med.* The systematic name for the Chinese wormwood, or mugwort of China, the young leaves of which are prepared into a soft lanuginous substance called *Moxa*, or *Moxa Japonica*; also called *A. latifolia.*

Artĕmĭ'sia Drăcun'cŭlus. *Bot.* Name of a species otherwise called *Dracunculus esculentus*, and *Draco herba.*

Artĕmĭ'sia Glăciālis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the mountain southernwood, or wormwood; growing in Alpine situations, and having virtues similar to those of the *Artemisia abrotonum.*

Artĕmĭ'sia In'dĭca. *M. Med.* The systematic name for Indian wormwood, the leaves of which are used similarly to those of the *Artemisia Chinensis.*

Artĕmĭ'sia Jūda'ĭca. *M. Med.* Another name for the *A. Santonica.*

Artĕmĭ'sia Lātĭfŏl'ia. *M. Med.* Another name for the *A. Chinensis.*

Artĕmĭ'sia Mărĭtĭma. *Bot.* The systematic name of the sea-wormwood; also called *Absinthium maritimum;* less nauseous than the common wormwood, but less active.

Artĕmĭ'sia Pon'tĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Roman wormwood; also called *Absinthium Ponticum,* and *Absinthium Romanum.*

Artĕmĭ'sia Rūpes'tris. *Bot.* A systematic name of the *Genipi album,* used in some countries in ague and amenorrhœa.

Artĕmĭ'sia Santŏn'ĭca. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the Tartarian southern-wood, or wormwood, or the worm-seed plant; also called *A. Judaica, Absinthium Santonicum, Santolina.* See *Cina, Hagiospermum, Sanctum Semen.* Fr. syn. *armoise santonique.*

Artĕmĭ'sia Vulgāris. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant mugwort; slightly bitter, and formerly much esteemed. See *Charistolochia, Cingulum Sancti Johanni.* Fr. anal. *armoise.* Germ. syn. *Beifuss,* m.

Artĕmōnium. *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. *ἀρτεμώνιον,* for a collyrium formerly in use, described by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv. 7.

Artēria, *æ,* f. (*Ἀρτηρία,* as if *Ἀεροτηρία,* from *ἀήρ,* air or spirit; *τηρέω,* to keep or preserve; *Arteriæ* was the designation given only to those more hard canals or vessels which enter the lungs, and being found empty after death, were supposed to be filled with vital spirit; but they were afterwards called by the name *arteriæ asperæ,* from the cartilaginous structure of the larger branches, and the simple term *arteriæ* was transferred to pulsating blood-vessels, which alone are called arteries at this day: or, as if *ἅλτηρία,* from *ἅλλομαι,* to leap; because the heart's pulsation is felt throughout the arteries, causing them, as it were, to leap.) *Anat.* Term for one class of blood-vessels by which the blood is conveyed *from* the heart towards the various organs and members of the body: an ar'tery. See *Artery, Artia.* Fr. anal. *artère,* f. Germ. anal. *Arterie,* f.; syn. *Pulsader,* f.; *Schlagader,* f.

Artēria As'pĕra. *Anat.* The rough artery; an old term, but still in use, for the trachea or windpipe; because of the inequalities, or roughness of its surface, caused by the cartilaginous rings entering into its formation. See *Artia.* Fr. syn. *trachée artère.*

Artēria Innŏmĭnāta. *Anat.* The nameless artery; applied to the first branch of the aorta, dividing into the right carotid and right subclavian arteries.

Artēria Mag'na. *Anat.* The great artery; a term for the aorta, being the chief trunk from which the whole arteries (with exception of the *Pulmonary*) of the body spring.

Artēria Vēnōsa. *Anat.* Name anciently given to each of the trunks of the pulmonary vein.

Artēri'ăcus, *a, um.* (*Artēriæ,* the name originally given only to those harder canals which enter the lungs; wherefore, those medicaments which were used for loss of voice, and diseases of the *Arteriæ asperæ,* as the trachea and bronchial tubes were subsequently called, were termed *Arteriaca, ἀρτηριακὰ φάρμακα.*) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to the *Arteria aspera,* trachea, or windpipe; a term applied to medicines used against disorders of the voice, or diseases of the windpipe. Fr. anal. *artérique,* adj.

Artēriālis, *is, e.* (*Artēria,* an artery.) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to an artery, or to the arteries: arte'rial. Fr. anal. *artériel,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Pulsadern gehörig.*

Artēriōsus, *a, um.* (*Artēria,* an artery; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat., Med.* Having numerous arteries; full of arteries, or of the nature of an artery. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Arteriosus, Ductus. See *Ductus Arteriosus.*

Arterio'tomy. (*Ἀρτηρία,* an artery; *τέμνω,* to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting into, dividing, or opening an artery. *Artēriŏtŏmia, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *artérietomie,* f. Germ. syn. *Schlagaderöffnung,* f.

Artērītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Artēria,* an artery; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of an artery: arteri'tis. Fr. anal. *artérite,* f. Germ. syn. *Schlagaderentzündung,* f.

Ar'tery. (*Ἀρτηρία,* an artery.) *Anat.* A membranous, elastic pulsating tube, or canal, which conveys the blood in its course from the heart, by numerous ramifications, to every part of the body, diminishing in size as they proceed, and each terminating in the minute commencement of a vein, the extremely small endings of the former, and beginnings of the latter forming what are termed the capillary vessels. *Artēria, æ,* f. See *Arteria.* Fr. anal. *artère.* Germ. syn. *Pulsader,* f.; *Schlagader,* f.

Artes'ian. (*Artois,* a province of France, in which wells of the kind indicated were first formed.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to certain wells formed in low dry situations, by boring deep into the ground until the various strata are passed, having water beneath, which being derived from heights, springs through and rises to the surface.

Artetis'cus, *i,* m. (*Artus,* a limb.) Old term applied to one who has suffered the loss of any limb. Dornœus, Ruland, and Johnson. Fr. anal. *artétisque,* adj.

Arthanīta, *æ,* f. (Arab.) *Bot.* A name for the herb *Cyclamen Europæum,* or sow-bread.

Arthĕrĕt'ĭcus, *a, um.* } (*Ἄρθρον,* a joint; ter-
Arthĕt'ĭcus, *a, um.* } minal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol.* Synonymous with *Arthriticus.* See *Arthritic,* and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Arthĕt'ĭca. *Bot.* The specific portion of *Iva arthetica,* a name for the *Teucrium chamæpitys.*

Arthoicum. See *Artoicum.*

Arthrem'bŏlus, *i*, m. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; ἐμβάλλω, to impel.) *Surg.* Name, used by Jac. Sponius, *in Aph. Nov. Hippocrat. s.* iii. *in not.* 7, of an instrument anciently used for reducing luxated bones. Fr. anal. *arthrembole*, m. Germ. syn. *Gliedzieher*, m.

Arthretica. } *Bot.* The same as *Arthetica.*
Arthritica. }

Arthrit'ic. (*Arthrītis*, inflammation of a joint, or gout; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease *Arthritis*, or to gout. *Arthrītĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* iv. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *arthritique*, adj. Germ. anal. *arthritisch*, adj.; syn. *gichtisch*, adj.

Arthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of a joint; also rheumatism in a joint, and gout. See *Arthrophlogosis, Articularis Morbus.* Fr. anal. *arthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Gliedersucht*, f.; *Gicht*, f.

Arthrītis Plănētĭca. } *Pathol.* Terms for wan-
Arthrītis Vāga. } dering or erratic gout.

Arthrŏ'căce, *es*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; κάκη, evil or disease.) *Pathol.* A term for an ulcerated condition or caries of the cavity of a bone; also used as synonymous with *Spina ventosa*, by Dr. Cullen. Fr. anal. *arthrocace*, f. Germ. syn. *Arthrokakie*, f.

Arthrōdia, *æ*, f. (Ἀρθρόω, to fasten by joints.) *Anat.* Term for an articulation admitting of motion on all sides; a variety of the Cl. *Diarthrosis.* See *Adarticulatio.* Fr. anal. *arthrodie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein bewegliches Gelenk*, n.

Arthrŏdўn'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Term for the sensation of pain in a joint, or chronic rheumatism. Fr. anal. *arthrodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkschmerz*, m.

Arthrom'bŏle, *es*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; βάλλω, to place, fix, or build.) *Surg.* A term for the reduction of a dislocation, or for coaptation of the parts of a fracture. Fr. anal. *arthrombole*, m.

Arthron'cus, *i*, m. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; ὄγκος, a mass, or eminence.) *Surg.* A term for the distinct cartilaginous body (one or more), which sometimes forms within the knee-joint. Fr. anal. *arthroncus*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkgeschwullst*, f.

Arthrŏpăth'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; πάθος, a disease.) *Pathol.* Name given to an affection of the shoulder-joint, commencing without appreciable cause, with violent pain and swelling of the brachial portion, chiefly affecting the humerus and its envelopes.

Arthrophlŏgōsis, *is*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; φλόγωσις, from φλογόω, to inflame or burn.) *Surg.* Another term for inflammation of a joint. See *Arthritis.* Fr. anal. *arthrophlogose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkentzündung*, f.

Arthrŏpuōsis, *is*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; πύον, pus.) *Pathol.* Term for a collection of pus in a joint; but also applied to other affections of the joints in which suppuration was supposed to have taken place. Fr. anal. *arthropuose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkgeschwür*, n.; *Gelenkvereiterung*, f.

Arthrōsia, *æ*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Pathol.* A generic name for articular inflammation, according to Good.

Arthrōsis, *is*, f. (Ἀρθρόω, to fasten by joints.) *Anat.* Term for articulation or connection by joints. Fr. anal. *arthrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Einlenkung*, f.; *Gelenk*, n.

Ar'tia. *Anat.* Old term, used by some for *Arteria*, but by others applied to the *Arteria aspera*, or wind-pipe, according to Castellus, etc.

Artichaut Sauvage. (Fr.) *Bot.* See *Carlina Acanthifolia.*

Ar'tichoke. (Teut. *Artischocke.*) *Bot.* The common name of the plant *Cinara scolymus.* Fr. syn. *artichaut*, m. Germ. anal. *Artischocke*, f.

Artichoke, French. See *Cinara Scolymus.*

Ar'tichoke, Jeru'salem. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Helianthus tuberosus.* Fr. syn. *artichaut de Jerusalem.*

Artĭcōca, *æ*, f. } *Bot.* Names for the plant
Artĭcōcălus, *i*, m. } *Cinara scolymus*, or artichoke.

Arti'cular. (*Artĭcŭlus*, a joint.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to an articulation, or joint. *Artĭcŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *articulaire*, adj.

Artĭcŭlāris Mor'bus. (See *Articular.*) *Pathol.* Another term for *Arthritis*, or gout.

Articula'tion. (*Artĭcŭlus*, a joint.) *Anat.* Applied to the connection, or fastening together of the various bones of the skeleton, one to another, in their natural situation; also, a joint. *Physiol.* Term for the distinct utterance of syllables, or words, by the organs of speech. *Artĭcŭlātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *articulation*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenk*, n.; *vernehmliche Aussprechen*, n.

Articulation, Defect of. *Med.* See *Alalia.*

Artĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Artĭcŭlus*, a joint.) *Bot.* Jointed; knotted: arti'culated. *Zoöl.* Applied to the third great division (*Animalia Articulata*, nom. pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, in which articulated rings encircle the body, and frequently the limbs, supplying the place of the skeleton of vertebrated animals. Fr. syn. *articulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegliedert*, part. adj.

Artĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (*Artus*, a joint.) *Anat.* A joint, or articulation. *Bot.* Applied to that part of the stalk which extends between two knots, or joints; also, a knot, or joint. Fr. anal. *article*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelenk*, n.; *Glied*, n.

Artifi'cial A'nus. *Surg.* Term for an opening made in the parietes of the abdomen, by disease, accident, or operation, through which the feces are, in whole, or in part, discharged during life. Also, an opening made in the natural situation in cases of imperforate anus in infants. Fr. anal. *anus artificiel.*

Artifi'cial Joint. *Surg.* Applied to a fracture which does not unite by a consolidation of osseous matter, but by the broken ends of the bone becoming rounded and smooth, and being connected by a fibrous ligamentous substance; also termed a false joint. Fr. anal. *article artificiel.*

Artifi'cial Pu'pil. *Surg.* Name for the result of operation for removing obstructions to the light caused by adhesions or permanent contraction of the iris. See *Coremorphosis, Corencleisis, Corectomia, Coredialysis, Cor-*

etomia, Coretomedialysis. Fr. anal. *pupille artificielle.*

Artis'cus, *i*, m. (Ἀρτίσκος, a little loaf; from ἄρτος, bread; because of its shape.) *Pharm.* Old name for a troch formed like a little loaf; but more particularly for that which was prepared from the flesh of a viper mixed and sodden with bread to form a *theriaca*, or remedy against poison; whence they were also called θηριακοὶ.

Artŏcar'peus, *a, um.* (*Artŏcarpus*, the bread-fruit tree.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the tree *Artocarpus*; applied to a tribe of dicotyledonous plants (*Artocarpeæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Artocarpus* for its type: artocar'pean. Fr. anal. *artocarpé*, adj.

Artŏcar'pus, *i*, m (Ἄρτος, bread; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* A genus of plants, including the several species of the bread-fruit tree.

Artŏcar'pus Bengălen'sis. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species, the fruit of which is pickled in salt, and used in cookery.

Artŏcar'pus Incīsa. *Bot.* The systematic name of the bread-fruit tree, about the size of a small oak; it is native of the South Sea Islands, and has been thence transported to the West Indies, South America, etc. The fruit, contained in a round catkin, varying in size from a child's to a man's head, is gathered when of full growth, baked in an oven, and on removing the rind, the internal portion is found to resemble bread crumbs, and is used as food.

Artŏcar'pus Integrĭfŏl'ia. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Jack or Jaca-tree, the fruit of which, larger than that of the *A. incisa*, but of inferior flavour, is similarly used.

Artŏ'mĕli, *ĭtos*, n. (Ἄρτος, bread; μέλι, honey.) *Pharm.* Old name for cataplasm made of bread and honey. Fr. anal. *artomel*, m.

A'rum, *i*, n. (Ἄρον, the Greek analogue of this word.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Gynandria;* Ord. *Polyandria.* Juss. *Aroideæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the cormus of *Arum triphyllum.* Fr. anal. *arum.* m.; syn. *gouet*, m. Germ. syn. *Aronswurz*, f.

A'rum Cŏlŏcāsis. The systematic name of a plant cultivated in the East Indies, Syria, Egypt, and the South of Europe, the leaves and root of which, boiled in water, are much used as food.

A'rum Drăcon'tium. *Bot.* Another name for the plant *Dracontium pertusum.*

A'rum Drăcun'cŭlus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant dragon's-wort, and many-leaved arum; it is extremely acrimonious, much more so than the *A. maculatum*, but agreeing with it in general properties.

A'rum Escŭlen'tum. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species used as a pot-herb in the West Indies, etc.

A'rum Măcŭlātum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant wake-robin, or common *Arum*, or cuckoo-pint. See *Barba Aronis.*

A'rum Trĭphyl'lum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of a species, native U.S.A., the powder of the dried root of which is used in emulsions, in chronic catarrh, chronic bronchitis, rheumatism, etc.; dragon-root, or Indian turnip.

Arundĭnāceus, *a, um.* (*Arundo*, a reed, or cane.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or resembling a reed; applied to a natural tribe of plants (*Arundinaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Arundo*, or reed, for its type: arundina'ceous. Fr. anal. *arundinacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *rohrartig*, adj.

Arun'do, *ĭnis*, f. (*Areo*, to be dry; because it dries quickly.) A reed; a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Digynia.* Fr. syn. *roseau*, m. Germ. syn. *Ried*, n.

Arun'do Bam'bos. *Bot.* A name for the *Bambusa arundinacea*, or bamboo plant.

Arun'do Brāchii Mājor. *Anat.* Old name for the *Ulna.*

Arun'do Brāchii Mĭnor. *Anat.* Old name for the *Radius.*

Arun'do Călămagros'tis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the reed-grass. See *Calamagrostis.*

Arun'do In'dĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Sagittaria alexipharmica.*

Arun'do Mājor. *Anat.* Old name for the *Tibia.*

Arun'do Mĭnor. *Anat.* Old name for the *Fibula.*

Arun'do Phragmītes. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common reed; it has been used for syphilis and some cutaneous diseases, also called *Calamus vulgaris.*

Arun'do Sacchărĭ'fĕra. *Bot.* A name for the *Saccharum officinale*, or sugar-cane; the sugar-bearing reed.

Arvīna, *æ*, f. (*Arbīna*, properly the fat of rams.) *M. Med.* Old name for the *Adeps suillus*, or hog's-lard, according to Stokerus, *Practic. Morbor. partic. c.* 10.

Arÿtæ'no- *Anat.* This word, as a prefix in compound names of muscles, denotes that they are connected with the arytenoid cartilages. Fr. anal. *aryteno-* (or *ary-*).

Arÿtænoīdēs, adj. (Ἀρύταινα, a pitcher; terminal *-īdēs*; because when the two cartilages of the larynx, to which the term is chiefly applied, are in their natural position, they appear somewhat like the pipe, or mouth, of an ancient pitcher.) *Anat.* Resembling, or shaped like the mouth of a pitcher: aryte'noid. See *Gutturniformis, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i., and *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *arytenoïde*, adj.

Arÿtænoīdeus, *a, um.* (*Arÿtæno*; terminal *-ideus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the arytenoid cartilages; applied to certain muscles of the glottis: arytenoid'ean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii., and *div.* ii. *s.* iv. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *arytènoidien*, adj.

Aryte'noid Cart'ilages. *Anat.* Name applied to two cartilaginous bodies of the larynx, which, in their natural situation, resemble the mouth of a pitcher; also called *Cartilagines gutturalis, C. triquetra. Cartĭlāgĭnes Arÿtænoīdēs.* Fr. anal. *cartilages arytènoïdes.*

As, or **As'sis,** gen. *assis*, m. *Pharm.* An old term for the weight *Libra*, or a pound, divided into twelve ounces, or equal parts. See *Assarium.*

A'sa. (Arab.) *Med.* An old term signifying a healer; also spelt *Assa.* Quincy.

A'sa Dul'cis. *M. Med.* The sweet healer; an old term for *Benzoinum*, or gum benzoin; Schröderus, iv. *cl. n.* 372.

A'sa Fœ'tĭda. *M. Med.* The fetid or stinking healer; Schröderus, iv. *cl. n.* 377. See *Ferula Asafœtida.*

A'sab. (Arab.) *Pathol.* A name for the disease *Borozail*, when it affects males. See *Borozail.*

Asabatus. *Pathol.* See *Assabatus.*

Asabon. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Sapo*, or soap. Ruland, and Johnson.

Asæs'tus. *Chem.* Old term for lime, or limestone. Castellus.

Asagen. (Arab.) Old name for the *Sanguis draconis*, or dragon's blood. Ruland, and Johnson.

Asagi. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for vitriol. Ruland, and Johnson,

Asagræ'a Offĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* The new name given (Pharm. L. 1851) as that of the plant from the seed of which is obtained the substance *Veratria.*

Asamar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for *Ærugo æris*, or verdigris. Quincy.

Asamaz. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient term for vitriol. Ruland, and Johnson.

Asanon. (Arab.) *Med.* Ancient term for prepared *Sal ammoniacum.* Quincy.

Asăphātum. (Arab.) *Pathol.* Old term for a kind of *Serpigo*, or *Impetigo*, or intercutaneous itch, generated in the pores like worms; which, on the skin being compressed, come out like worms with black heads. Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson. Fr. anal. *asaphati.*

Asăphīa, *æ*, f. (Ἀσάφεια; from ἀ, priv.; σαφὴς, clear.) *Med.* Ancient term for an indistinctness of voice, whether depending on defect of speech, or on disease of a nervous kind; also, a state of partial delirium: it has been more recently applied to defect from malformation of the soft palate. Fr. anal. *asaphie*, f.

Asărăbac'ca. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Asarum Europæum.*

Asarin'. *Chem.* Name given to a kind of *Stearoptene*, or camphor-like substance obtained from the *Asarum Europæum. Asărīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *asarine*, f.

A'sărum, *i*, n. ('A, neg.; σαίρω, to adorn; because it was not introduced into the ancient chaplets, or wreaths for the head.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dodecandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Aristolochiæ*, or *Aristolochiaceæ.* See *Baccar, Baccharis.* Fr. anal. *asaret*, m. Germ. syn. *Haselwurz*, f.

A'sărum Europæ'um. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant *Asarabacca*; the leaves, and particularly the root, are emetic and cathartic, and were employed before the introduction of ipecacuan for the purposes to which it is applied; the leaves are still used as sternutatory: also called *Nardus montana*, or *rustica*, or *sylvestris, Vulgago.* Fr. anal. *asaret d'Europe*; syn. *cabaret*, m.; *nard sauvage*, m.; *oreille d'homme.*

A'sărum Hypŏcis'tus. *Bot.* A name for the *Cytinus hypocistus.*

Asbolin'. (Ἀσβόλη, soot.) *Chem.* Name given to a substance, supposed to be a peculiar principle, discovered in soot: but said by others to consist simply of acid pyretin, combined with that species of pyretin and pyrelain formed during the distillation of pyretin. The anthelmintic powers ascribed to soot have been believed to reside in this substance. *Asbŏlīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *asboline*, f.

Ascălōnia, *æ*, f. } (*Ascălon*, a city of Pales-
Ascălōnium, *ii*, n. } tine, from which it was first brought.) *Bot.* Name of a species of onion.

As'cărĭs, *ĭdis*, f. ('A, redundant; σκαίρω, to leap, or dance; from their irritating motion.) *Zoöl.* Name given to a genus of the *Entozoa*; also termed *Oxyuris.* See *Strongylus.* Fr. anal. *ascaride*, m. Germ. syn. *Spulwurm.* m.; *Nadelwurm*, m.

As'cărĭs Lumbrīcoīdes. *Zoöl.* The long round worm, or lumbricoid ascaris. Fr. anal. *l'ascaride lumbricoïde.* Germ. syn. *Rundwurm*, m.

As'cărĭs Vermĭcŭlāris. *Zoöl.* The thread, or maw worm.

Ascen'dens, *tis*, part. (*Ascendo*, to climb.) *Anat., Bot.* Rising up; ascending: ascen'dent. Fr. anal. *ascendant*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufwärts steigend*; *aufsteigend*, part. adj.

Ascen'sus, *ūs*, m. (*Ascendo*, to climb.) An ascending or climbing up: an ascent. *Chem.* Applied by Libavius and others to the act or process of sublimation, formerly termed *Distillatio per ascensum. Pathol.* Applied to the increase of a disease.

As'cia, *æ*, f. (As if *Axia*, from ἄγω, to break.) A great hatchet. *Surg.* Applied, Gr. syn. σκέπαρνον, by Galen, *de Fract.* iii. 40, to a kind of bandage, from its supposed resemblance to a hatchet, when properly adjusted. Fr. anal. *ascia*, f.

Ascĭdiātus, *a, um.* (*Ascĭdium*, a small bottle.) *Bot.* Shaped like a small bottle: ascid'iate. Fr. anal. *ascidié*, adj.

Ascĭd'ium, *ii*, n. ('Ασκίδιον, a small leathern bottle.) A bottle. *Bot.* Applied to a hollow foliaceous appendage resembling a small bottle. Fr. syn. *feuille ascidiée.* Germ. syn. *Schlauch*, m.

Ascītes, *æ*, m. ('Ασκὸς, a bag of leather made like a bottle; from the swelled out appearance of the belly.) *Pathol.* Term for the disease *Hydrops utricularius*, or dropsy of the belly; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Hydrocele Peritonæi.* Fr. anal. *ascite*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchwassersucht*, f.

Ascit'ic. (*Ascītes*, dropsy of the belly; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Having or pertaining to *Ascites. Ascītĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ascitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *wassersuchtig.* adj.

Asclēpiădēus, *a, um.* (*Asclēpias*, the herb swallow-wort.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Asclepias*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Asclepiadeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: asclepiad'eous. Fr. anal. *asclépiadé*, adj.

Asclēp'ias, *ădis*, f. (*Asclēpiădes*, a physician, its discoverer.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Apocyneæ.* See *Thapsia Asclepias.* Fr. anal. *asclépiade*, m. Germ. syn. *Aeskulapie*, f.

Asclēp'ias Asthmăt'ica. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant coromandel ipecacuan,

celebrated for its efficacy in asthma; used as emetic and diaphoretic.

Asclēp'ias Curassāvĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of the bastard ipecacuan, or white ipecacuan of St. Domingo, the leaves of which are used as emetic; the root is mixed with that of ipecacuan, and has similar powers, but less in degree.

Asclēp'ias Gĭgantēa. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant called in Hindostan, *Mudaz*, a native of the East, having a very acrid milky juice; used in cutaneous diseases, and in a medicated oil prepared from it, as a liniment in gout; the inner bark of the root used in syphilis and tape-worm.

Asclēp'ias Incarnāta. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Asclepias incarnata:* flesh-coloured *Asclepias.*

Asclēp'ias Syri'ăca. *Bot.* Systematic and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) of the root of the plant Syrian dog's-bane, common silk-weed, or milk-weed, the milky juice of which is an acrid poison; its root is said to be useful in asthmatic and other pulmonary affections; also called *Apocynum Syriacum.*

Asclēp'ias Tūbĕrōsa. *Bot.* Systematic and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of a species used as diaphoretic and slightly purgative, and said to be also expectorant and febrifuge; called also butterfly-weed, and pleurisy-root.

Asclēp'ias Vincĕtox'ĭcum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant swallow-wort, or tame poison; formerly esteemed as alexipharmic, diuretic, and deobstruent; also called *Contrayerva alba, C. Germanorum,* and *Hirundinaria.*

Asclēp'ios. (Ἀσκληπιὸς, Æsculapius.) *Pharm.* A name formerly given to several different medicines.

Ascōma, *ătis,* n. (Ἀσκὸς, a bottle, from its convexity.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Mons Veneris,* or eminence of the female pubes at puberty. Quincy. Fr. anal. *ascome,* f.

As'cўrum, *i,* n. (Ἄσκυρον.) *Bot.* The herb St. Peter's wort; a genus of the *Hypericeæ,* the species of which are natives of America.

Asdenigi. See *Asedenigi.*

Ase'. (Ἄση, nausea.) *Med.* Old term used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v. 61, for loathing of food; also, a sense of heaviness about the heart or stomach; also, restlessness of body. See *Asitia, Asodes.* Fr. anal. *ase,* f.

A'seb. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for alum. Ruland, and Johnson.

Asedenigi. (Arab.) *Mineral.* Old term for the *Hæmatites,* or blood-stone. Ruland, and Johnson. *Chem.* Old name for alumen.

Asef. (Arab.) *Pathol.* Name for *Pemphigus;* also termed *Albasef.* See *Aseph.*

Asegen. (Arab.) Old term for dragon's blood. **Asegon.** Ruland, and Johnson.

Asel'lus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Asĭnus,* the ass.) *Zoöl.* An ass's-colt; formerly sometimes used for *Asinus.*

Aseph. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Alumen plumosum,* or *Al. scissum.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Asētĭger, *a, um.* (*A,* priv.; *sēta,* a bristle; *gĕro,* to bear.) Not bearing, or having no bristles. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (*Asetigera,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Articulata Abranchiata:* aseti'gerous.

Asexuālis, *is, e.* (*A,* priv.; *sexus,* sex, or gender.) *Bot.* Applied to a peculiar class of plants which have no sexual organs, or none which can be detected; agamic; cryptogamic: asex'ual. Fr. anal. *asexuel,* adj.; syn. *asexe,* adj.

Ash Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fraxinus excelsior.*

Ash-Colour. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* See *Cinereus.*

Ash'es. (Sax. *Axan.*) The residual substance after burning anything. *Cĭnis, ĕris, m.* See *Conia, Conis.* Fr. syn. *cendre,* f. Germ. anal. *Asche,* f. *Chem.* The common name for the vegetable alkali, potash, or *Potassa.* Fr. syn. *potasse,* f. Germ. syn. *Potasche,* f.

Asiāt'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Asia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to Asia; Asiat'ic. See *Acorus Asiaticus,* and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *asiatique,* adj. Germ. anal. *asiatisch,* adj.

Asiāt'icum Bal'sămum. *M. Med.* Another name for the *Balsamum Gileadense,* or balm of Gilead: Asiat'ic balm.

Asigi. **Asingar.** (Arab.) *Chem.* Old names for verdigris. Ruland, and Johnson.

As'ĭlus, *i,* m. (*Assĭlio,* to assail hastily.) *Entomol.* Old name for the *Œstrus,* or gad-bee.

Asĭnīnum Lac. *Med.* Asinine, or ass's milk. See *Milk, Ass's.*

Asĭnīnus, *a, um.* (*Asĭnus,* the ass.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the ass: as'inine.

As'ĭnus, *i,* m. (Ἀσινὴς, harmless, affected with no evil; from its patient endurance, or, perhaps, its singular freedom from vermin, etc.) *Med., Zoöl.* The ass; a species of the genus *Equus;* its milk is preferable to that of the cow and some other animals, in cases of phthisis and debilitated stomach, being more easy of digestion. See *Asellus, Asiracus.* Fr. syn. *âne,* f. Germ. syn. *Esel,* m.

As'ĭnus Sylves'tris. *Zoöl.* The wild ass. See *Anager.*

Asiracostum. See *Siracostum.*

Asirăcus, *i,* m. *Med., Zoöl.* Old name for a kind of locust, Gr. anal. *ἀσίρακος;* also called *ὄνος,* according to Dioscorides, ii. 57, and *Asinus;* it was believed to possess virtue against the sting of the scorpion, as confirmed by Galen, *de Sim. Fac.* xi. § *Dracomarin.*

Asīt'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἀ, priv.; *σῖτος,* food.) *Pathol.* A term for loathing of food. See *Anorexia, Apositia, Asodes, Fastidium Cibi, Inedia.* Fr. anal. *asitie,* f. Germ. syn. *Fasten,* n.; *Mangel an Nahrung.*

Asius Lapis. See *Assius Lapis.*

Asjagan. **Asjogam.** (Ind.) *Bot.* Names for a tree growing in Malabar and the East Indies, the juice of which is used against colic.

Asmiar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for verdigris. Ruland, and Johnson.

Asōdes. (Ἀσώδες, neuter of *ἀσώδης,* nauseated, from *ἄση,* nausea; *ἄδω,* to fill.) *Med.* Old term applied to a fever attended with great restlessness, nausea, vomiting, thirst, anxiety, and sense of internal heat, called by the Greeks *ἀσῶδες πῦρ.* See *Ase.*

Asopor. Old name for *Fuligo*, or soot. Ruland and Johnson.

Asp. (Ἀσπίς.) *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Naja hajé*; also called *Aspic. Aspis, ĭdis*, f. Fr. anal. *aspic*, f.

Aspadiālis. ('A, priv.; σπάζω, to draw, or tap.) *Surg.* Ancient term for a suppression of urine, from the urethra being imperforate. Quincy.

Aspăl'ăthus, *i*, m. (Ἀσπάλαθος.) *Bot.* A name for a thorny shrub, mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, supposed to be the *Cytisus lanigerus*; also a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*; comprising a number of shrubby plants, natives of tropical countries.

Aspăl'ăthus Cănārien'sis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the tree which yields the *Lignum rhodium.* See *Genista Canariensis.*

Asparagin'. (*Aspărăgus.*) *Chem.* Term for a peculiar vegetable principle obtained from the plant *Asparagus*, by evaporation of its juice. *Aspărăgīna, æ*, f. See *Althein*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *asparagine*, f. Germ. syn. *Spargelstoff*, m.

Asparagine Biliaire. (Fr.) *Chem.* This term *Biliary asparagin* has been given to the substance otherwise called *Taurin*; because it possesses many of the properties of asparagin.

Aspărăgīneus, *a, um.* (*Aspărăgus.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Asparagus*; applied to a Juss. Family (*Asparagineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: asparagin'eous. Fr. anal. *asparaginé*, adj.

Aspăr'ăgus, *i*, m. (Ἀσπάραγος, from ἀ, abund.; σπαράσσω, to divide; because it is divided or lacerated in gathering; or ἀ, priv.; σπείρω, to sow; because the stalks are produced, not from the seed, but from the body of the plant.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Asparagineæ.* The plant asparagus. Fr. anal. *asperge*, f. Germ. syn. *Spargel*, m.

Aspăr'ăgus Offĭcīnālis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant asparagus, the root of which has been considered diuretic, and its young shoots form a wholesome article of diet.

Aspar'tate. (*Aspartĭcum* acĭdum, Aspartic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for the combination of aspartic acid with a salifiable base. *Aspar'tas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *aspartate*, m. Germ. syn. *asparagsaure Salze.*

Aspar'tic. (*Aspărăgīna*, asparagin; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to asparagin; applied to an acid obtained by boiling this substance with hydrate of lead, or magnesia, when it is resolved into ammonia, and aspartic acid. *Aspar'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *aspartique*, adj.

Aspa'sia, *æ*, f. *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a medicine formerly used for constringing the vagina, consisting of wool soaked in infusion of galls; described by Capivaccius, *Prax.* iv. 4. Fr. anal. *aspasie*, f.

As'pen Tree. *Bot.* Common name of the *Populus tremula.*

As'per, ĕra, ĕrum. ('A, priv.; σπόρος, seed; in reference to land so rugged as to be unfit for culture; or ἀ, priv.; *spes*, hope, as opposed to *prosper*, successful.) *Bot.* Rough to the touch, from little inequalities in any part. See *Scaber.* Fr. syn. *rude*, adj.; *raboteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauh*, adj.

As'pĕra, Artēria. *Anat.* See *Arteria Aspera.*

Asperago Ægypti'ăca. *Bot.* A name for the *Lycopsis*, or wall-bugloss.

Asper'gŭla. *Bot.* See *Asperula.*

Aspĕrĭfŏl'ĭus, *a, um.* (*Asper*, rough; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Rough-leaved: asperifol'iate, or asperifol'ious; applied to a Juss. Ord. (*Asperifoliæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, of this nature. Fr. anal. *aspérifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *raspelblättrig*, adj.; *rauhblättrig*, adj.

Aspermāsia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; σπέρμα, seed.) *Pathol.* Term for a want or deficiency of semen.

Aspermătis'mus, *i*, m. ('A, priv.; σπέρμα, seed; terminal ισμὸς.) *Physiol.* Term for the absence, or non-emission of the semen, owing to its reflux into the bladder, otherwise termed *Dyspermatismus refluus*: asper'matism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *aspermatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Sammenmangel*, m.

Asper'mătus, *a, um.* ('A, priv.; σπέρμα, seed.) Wanting, or without seed: asper'matous. Fr. anal. *asperme*, adj.

Asper'mus, *a, um.* Same derivation as *Aspermătus*, which see.

NOTE.—This word and its analogues, aspermal and aspermous, are incorrectly employed for *Aspermatus* and aspermatous, as directly coming from σπέρματος, the genitive of σπέρμα.

Asper'sio, ōnis, f. (*Aspergo*, to besprinkle.) *Med.* Applied to the sprinkling of the body with a liquid medicinal substance or powder; a besprinkling: asper'sion. Another term for *Catapasma.* See *Prosclysma.* Fr. anal. *aspersion*, f. Germ. syn. *Besprengung*, f.

Asper'ŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Asper*, rough; because its seeds are somewhat rough.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rubiaceæ.* The herb woodruff or wood-rowel. Fr. anal. *asperule*, f. Germ. syn. *Megerkraut*, f.

Aspĕr'ŭla Odōrāta. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of the herb wood-ruff or wood-rowel; it has been recommended as diuretic, deobstruent, cordial, and vulnerary; also called *Matrisylva.*

Asphal'tias. *Anat.* The same as *Asphaltitis*, according to Hooper.

Asphaltītis, ĭdis, f. *Anat.* Term for the last lumbar vertebra, according to Gorræus; the first, as stated by Castellus.

Asphal'tum, *i*, n. (Ἄσφαλτος, bitumen.) *Chem.* Name for a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which easily melts by being heated; found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, which is therefore called *Lacus asphaltites*, and growing dry and hard by keeping; it is found in other localities, and also as a mineral product in different parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It was used by the Egyptians for embalming their dead, under the name *Mumia.* Jew's pitch: as'phalt. See *Mifres, Mumia Mineralis.* Fr. anal. *asphalte*, m. Germ. anal. *Asphalt*, n.; syn. *Judenpech*, n.

As'phodel. *Bot.* See *Asphodelus.*

Asphŏdĕl'eus, *a, um.* (*Asphŏdĕlus*, asphodel,

or king's spear.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the asphodel; applied to a Juss. Family (*Asphodeleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having the genus *Asphodelus* for its type: asphodel'eous. Fr. anal. *asphodelé*, adj.

Asphŏd'ĕlus, *i*, m. ('Ασφόδελος, the Greek analogue.) The plant *Asphodel*, or king's spear. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Asphodeleæ*, *Asphodeli*, or *Liliaceæ*.

Asphŏd'ĕlus Rāmōsus. *Bot.* The systematic name for the branched asphodel, or king's spear; formerly supposed to be diuretic and emmenagogue, and applied locally to promote suppuration, but now discarded.

Asphyx'ia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; σφύξις, the pulse.) *Pathol.* Term for that lifeless state in which there is a total suspension of the powers of mind and body; suspended animation: asphyx'y. See *Abolitio Pulsûs*. Fr. anal. *asphyxie*, f. Germ. syn. *Pulslosigkeit*, f.; *Scheintod*, m.

Asphyx'ia Al'gĭda. *Pathol.* A term for asphyxy caused by intense cold.

Asphyx'ia Elec'trĭca. *Pathol.* Term for asphyxy produced by lightning or electricity.

Asphyx'ia Idiŏpath'ĭca. *Pathol.* A new term proposed for the case of asphyxy, or sudden death occurring without the presence of any very manifest cause, either in life, or as exhibited in *post mortem* appearances.

Asphyx'ia Mĕphīt'ĭca. *Pathol.* Term for asphyxy produced by the inhalation of carbonic acid, or other non-respirable gas.

Asphyx'ia Neŏphўtōrum. *Med.* A superfluous and inappropriate term given to deficient respiration in new born children.

Asphyx'ia Suffŏcātiōnis. *Pathol.* Term for asphyxy from suffocation by hanging or drowning. See *Apanchomenos*.

Asphyx'iated. (*Asphyxia*, asphyxy.) *Med., Pathol.* Labouring under asphyxy. *Asphyxiātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *asphyxié*, adj. Germ. syn. *asphyktisch*, adj.; *scheintodt*, adj.; *ohne Pulsschlag*.

Aspic. *Zoöl.* See *Asp*.

Aspĭdis'cus, *i*, m. ('Ασπιδίσκη, a little round shield.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἀσπίδισκος, used by Cœl. Aurelianus, *Tard. Pass.* iii. 3, *p.* 452, for the sphincter of the anus, from its shape.

Aspĭd'ium, *ii*, n. ('Ασπὶς, a round shield.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia*; Ord. *Filices*. Juss. *Filices*, or *Filicoideæ*. See *Polypodium Barometz*.

Aspĭd'ium Fīl'ix Mas. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the male fern, or polypody; called also *Polypodium filix mas*. See *Filix Mas*.

Asplēnium, *ii*, n. ('A, priv.; σπλὴν, the spleen; because it was believed to remove disorders of that organ.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia*; Ord. *Filices*. Juss. *Polypodiaceæ*; spleenwort. Fr. anal. *fougère*, f. Germ. syn. *Farrenkraut*, m.; *Milzfarn*, m.; *Milzkraut*, n.

Asplēnium Adian'thum Ni'grum. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of the leek fern, or black maiden-hair; used as astringent and pectoral.

Asplēnium Cĕt'ĕrach. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of the herb spleen-wort, or milt-waste; a small bushy plant, growing on old walls and rocks; it has a mucilaginous, rough taste, and has been recommended in diseases of the chest and in nephritic and calculous complaints; also called *Blechnum squamosum, Ceterach officinalis, Doradilla, Lonchitis*.

Asplēnium Hēmiŏnītis. *Bot.* The systematic name for the plant mule's fern; used like the *Scolopendrium vulgare* as demulcent and pectoral, etc.

Asplēnium Mūrāle. *Bot.* The systematic name for the plant wall-rue, or tent-wort; it has nearly the same qualities as the *A. adianthum nigrum*, and has by some been supposed specific in the cure of ulcers of the lungs, in the form of decoction; also called *Adianthum album, Asplenium ruta muraria, Ruta muraria*, and *Salvia vitæ*.

Asplēnium Offĭcīnārum. *Bot.* Another name for the *Asplenium ceterach*.

Asplēnium Rūta Mūrāria. *Bot.* Another name for the *Asplenium murale*.

Asplēnium Scŏlŏpen'drium. *Bot.* A name for the plant otherwise called *Scolopendrium vulgare*.

Asplēnium Trĭchŏ'mănes. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant common maidenhair, or spleenwort; its leaves have a mucilaginous, subastringent taste, sweetish, but without any particular flavour, and are esteemed expectorant and deobstruent. See *Calliphyllum*.

Asprēdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Asper*, rough.) *Pathol.* An old term, Gr. syn. τράχωμα, used by Galen, *in Def. Med.* for a hardness and unequal roughness between the eyelids; the same as *Trachoma*.

Aspreel'la, *æ*, f. (*Asper*, rough.) *Bot.* A name formerly used for the plant *Equisetum majus*, or the rough horsetail.

Ass. *Zoöl.* Common name of the *Equus Asinus*, a species of the genus *Equus*.

Ass's Milk. See *Milk, Ass's*.

Assa Dulcis. *M. Med.* See *Asa Dulcis*.

Assab. *Pathol.* See *Asab*.

Assabatus. *Pathol.* Name for the disease *Borozail*, when it affects females. See *Borozail*.

Assafœ'tĭda, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) of the concrete gum-resin which is obtained by exudation from the transversely cut root of the plant *Ferula assafœtida*, or *Narthex* (*ferula*,) (L.) or *Narthex assafœtida* (U.S.A.), and probably *Ferula Persica* (E.) See *Altith, Anasjudaen, Asa Fœtida, Hin, Hindish, Hing, Hingisch, Laser, Scordolaser*. Fr. anal. *assa-fœtida*, f. Germ. syn. *Stinkasand*, m.; *stinkender Asand*, m.; *Teufelsdreck*, m.

As'săla. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Ancient name for the *Nux moschata*, or nutmeg. Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson.

Assarabacca. *M. Med.* See *Asarabacca*.

Assārium, *ii*, n. *Med.* A Greek weight, Gr. anal. ἀσσάριον, used by Galen, *l. de Pond. et Mens.*, of two drachms, or the fourth part of an ounce; also called *As*. See *Assarius*.

Assārius, *ii*, m. A Roman weight; the same as *Assarium*.

As'say. (Fr. *Essayer*, to prove or try.) Term

for an operation for determining the quantity of precious metal in any mineral or metallic mixture, by ascertaining how much of the particular metal in question is contained in a determinate quantity of the material under examination.

As'sĕrac. Name for an old preparation of an intoxicating kind; a species of *bangue*, and different from the opium and *maslach* of the Turks; it is used in Eastern countries, and is the same as *Assis*. See *Cannabis Indica*.

As'sĭdens, *tis*, part. (*Assĭdeo*, to sit down by.) *Med.* Associating with or sitting by others; concomitant; applied to symptoms; accessory: as'sident. Fr. anal. *assident*, adj.

Assiden'tia Sig'na. *Med., Pathol.* Term formerly used for accessory symptoms, or those which are for the most part, but not always, present to a disease; hence they are distinct from such as are pathognomonic.

Assimila'tion. (*Ad*, to; *sĭmĭlis*, like.) *Physiol.* Term for the converting of food into nutriment by the operation of the digestive functions. *Assĭmĭlātio, ōnis*, f. See *Alitura*. Fr. syn. *assimilation*, f. Germ. syn. *Aneignung*, f.; *Gleichmachung*, f.; *Verähnlichung*, f.

As'sis. Old name, said to have been either the same as opium or meconium, or a powder made from the leaves of the *Cannabis sativa*, mixed with water, of which five boluses, or more, about the size of a chesnut, were swallowed, and produced intoxication, ecstacy, and delightful visions. See *Asserac*.

Assis'tens, *tis*, part. (*Assisto*, to stand by.) Aiding; standing by; assist'ing. Fr. anal. *aidant*, adj.

Assisten'tes Glan'dŭlæ. *Anat.* The assisting glands; an old term for the lobes of the prostate gland. See *Prostate*.

As'sius Lă'pis. (*Assos*, a city of Troas, in Asia Minor.) *Geol.* Term for a soft sandstone, friable and loose, anciently said to have the power of destroying fungous growths without causing pain. It was also called *Sarcophagus*, a consumer of flesh, because the dead buried in graves made of it, were entirely consumed within forty days, the teeth only excepted.

Associa'tion. (*Assŏcio*, to accompany.) The act of uniting; combination; union. *Phrenol.* Term for the mutual influence of the faculties acting with each other. *Assŏcīātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *association*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbindung*, f.; *Gesellung*, f.

Assodes. See *Asodes*.

As'sos. (Arab.) *Chem.* Alchemical name for *Alumen*, or alum. Ruland.

Assur'gens, *tis*, part. (*Assurgo*, to rise up.) *Bot.* Rising up; that is, first bent down, then rising erect towards the apex: assurgent. Fr. anal. *assurgent*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufgebogen*, part. adj.; *aufsteigend*, part. adj.; *aufstrebend*, part. adj.

As'tacus, *i*, m. (Ἀστακὸς.) *Zoöl.* The *Lobster;* a genus of the *Crustacea Macroura*.

As'tăcus Flŭviātĭlis. *Zoöl.* Another name for the *Cancer astacus*, officinal crevis, or the cray-fish.

As'tăcus Mărīnus. *Zoöl.* Another name for the *Cancer gammarus*, or lobster.

Astakillos. *Pathol.* Term, by Paracelsus, *de Ulcer. c.* 18, for a gangrenous ulcer of the feet encroaching upon the legs, from the abuse of mercury; also called *Araneus*, and *Ulcus aranei*.

Astan'tes. (*Asto*, to be present.) *Med.* Term formerly used for those who were at hand to minister to the sick and take charge of them: assis'tants. Pl. m. or f. of *Astans, tis*, part.

As'tăphis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἀσταφὶς for σταφὶς, a raisin.) A comfit, a raisin, or confected raisin.

Astar'zof. *Pharm.* Old term, used by Paracelsus, *c.* 38, for an ointment or liniment made of litharge, frog's spawn, juice of leeks, and the white water-lily; also applied to a mixture of rose-water and camphor.

As'ter, *ri*, m. (Ἀστὴρ.) *Astron.* A star; the same as *Stella*. *Bot.* Formerly applied to the several species of *Inula*. *Med., Pharm.* Name of a former medicine against catarrhs and various pains. Fr. anal. *astre*, m. Germ. syn. *Gestirn*, n.

Aster Atticus. *Bot.* See *Bubonium*.

As'ter Thălas'sius. *Med., Zoöl.* Name for a certain marine zoöphyte, otherwise called *Stella marina;* recommended by Hippocrates, *de Nat. Mul.* xxix. 85; and *l.* ii. *de Morb. Mul.* lxxix. 7, with cabbage and perfumed wine, for the womb, and for hysterical pains.

Astĕran'tium, *ii*, n. (Ἀστὴρ, a star; from the star-like form of its flowers.) *M. Med.* A name for the *Anthemis pyrethrum*, or pellitory of Spain.

Astĕr'ias, *ădis*, f. } (Ἀστὴρ, a star.) *Geol.* Name
Astĕr'ia, *æ*, f. } for a hard fossil-stone which throws out rays like a star, found in India and Carmania; also called *Astroites*, and *Astrios*.

Astĕr'ĭcum, *i*, n. (Ἀστὴρ, a star; from the form of its flowers.) *Bot.* A name for a species of *Anthemis*, or pellitory.

Asterion, *ii*, n. *Bot.* See *Bubonium*.

Astĕris'cus, *i* m. (Dim. *Aster*, a star.) A little star. See *Bubonium*. Fr. anal. *astérisque*, m.

As'teroid. (Ἀστὴρ, a star; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) Resembling a star. *Astron.* The four smaller planets Vesta, Ceres, Pallas, and Juno, are called asteroids, by using the term substantively. *Astĕroīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *asteroïde*, adj.

Asthĕn'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; σθένος, strength.) *Pathol.* A term for the want or loss of strength; debility: asthen'y. Fr. and Germ. anal. *asthénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwäche*, f.

Asthen'ic. (*Asthĕnia*, want of strength; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Pathol.* Wanting, or deficient in strength: adynamic. *Asthĕnĭcus, a, um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *asthénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwach*, adj.

Asthenol'ogy. (Ἀ, priv.; σθένος, strength; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the consideration, or doctrine of diseases arising from debility. *Asthĕnŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

Astheno'py. (Ἀ, priv.; σθένος, strength; ὤψ, the eye.) *Pathol.* An old term for weak sightedness. *Asthĕnōpia, æ*, f.

Asth'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀσθμάζω, to gasp for breath.) *Pathol.* Name for a disease characterised by difficulty of breathing, returning at intervals with a sensation of con-

striction across the breast and in the lungs, wheezing, cough and expectoration in greater or less degree; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi;* Ord. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's nosology. Fr. anal. *asthme*, m. Germ. anal. *Asthma*, n.; syn. *Engbrüstigkeit*, f.

Asthmat'ic. (*Asthma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to asthma; having or labouring under asthma. *Asthmătĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *asthmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *asthmatisch*, adj.; *engbrüstig*, adj.

Astig'matism. ('A, neg.; στίγμα, a mark, spot, or sign of anything; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Pathol., Physiol.* A term for a structural error, or malformation, congenital, or accidental, of the lens, as is supposed, of the eye, causing dimness of vision. The term is by no means a happy one, and is formed from the circumstance, that if a luminous point be viewed by an eye in which the optical apparatus is defective, the image of the point depicted on the retina will not be a point as it should be when placed at the proper distance, but will assume some form dependent on the nature of the error. *Astigmătis'mus, i*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

As'tĭtes. (*Asto*, to stand by; because by or near the neck of the bladder.) *Anat.* An old term for the lobes of the prostate gland. Nom. pl. of *Astes, ĭtis*, m. See *Prostate.*

As'tŏmus, a, um. ('A, priv.; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having no mouth; mouthless; astomous; applied to an Order of mosses, and to a Family of apterous insects. Fr. anal. *astome*, adj. Germ. syn. *mundlos*, adj.

Astrăgăloīdēs, adj. (*Astrăgălus*, the milk-vetch; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Astragalus*, or milk-vetch: astra'galoid; applied to a kind of bastard milk-vetch. See *Diss. div.* i. *sect.* i.

Astră'gălus, i, m. ('Αστράγαλος, a die shaped like to an ankle-bone.) *Anat.* Name of the ankle-bone: the upper bone of the foot, on which the tibia rests. See *Aristrios, Astrion, Ballistæ Os, Quatrio, Talus.* Fr. anal. *astragale*, m. Germ. syn. *Sprungbein*, n. (The etymon signifies, also, a wreathed circle on the top of a pillar, into which berries were generally introduced, from some supposed resemblance.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* The milk-vetch. Fr. anal. *astragale*, m. Germ. syn. *Wirbelkraut*, f.; *Tragant*, m.

Astră'gălus Acūleātus. *M. Med.* A name for the *Astragalus verus.*

Astră'gălus Es'căpus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the stemless milk-vetch; the root of which is said to cure syphilis, and to be efficacious against nodes and nocturnal pains.

Astră'gălus Trăgăcan'tha. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which was supposed to yield gum tragacanth, but which is now known to be obtained from the *Astragalus verus.*

Astră'gălus Vērus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant from which gum-tragacanth is principally derived; also, called goat's-thorn, milk-vetch, *Spina hirci*, and *Astragalus aculeatus.*

As'tral. (*Aster*, a star.) *Astron.* Of or belonging to the stars; this term was formerly applied to the *influences* of the planets, when astrology was taken into account among the speculations of the ancient physicians, etc. *Astrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *astral*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Sternen gehörig.*

Astran'tia, æ, f. (*Aster*, a star; from the form of its flowers.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Also, a name for the *Imperatoria obstruthium*, or master-wort.

Astran'tia Mājor.
Astran'tia Nī'ger.
Astran'tia Vulgāris.
Bot. Three names for the plant black-master-wort; the root, of an acrid quality, was formerly used as purgative.

Astricta Alvus. See *Alvus Astricta.*

Astric'tion. (*Ad*, to; *stringo*, to bind.) *Med.* Term for the act of using, or the state produced by the use of astringent medicines; also, for constipation. *Astrictio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *astriction*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenziehung*, f.

Astrictōrius, a, um. (*Astringo*, to gird or straighten.) Astringent; astrictive, or having power to bind: binding: astric'tory.

Astrin'gent. (*Astringo*, to gird or straiten.) *Pharm.* Term for a medicine, which applied to the body produces contraction and condensation in the soft solids, thereby serving to check or diminish excessive discharges. *Astringens, tis*, part. See *Astrictorius, Constrictivus, Constringens, Contrahens, Sphingontes, Stegnoticos.* Fr. anal. *astringent*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammenziehend*, part. adj.

As'trion. *Anat.* An old name, Gr. anal. ἄστριον, for the *Astragalus*, or ankle-bone. Johnson, Ingrassias, *Comm. in Gal. l. de Ossib. p.* 164.

Astrios. *Geol.* See *Asterias.*

Astroblēs, ētis, adj. (Ἄστρον, a planet or star; βάλλω, to strike.) *Pathol.* Blasted; planet-struck; an old term, Gr. anal. ἀστροβλής, used for *Apoplectic.* Gorræus.

Astrŏbŏlis'mus, i, m. ('Αστροβολίζομαι, to be blasted; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Pathol.* A blasting; a term, Gr. anal. ἀστροβολισμὸς, used by Math. Flacius, *de Vit. et Mort.* ii. 24, *p.* 96, for *Sphacelus*, although properly referring to plants that perished under the Dog star, as if stricken by it; also used for apoplexy: astrobolism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Astroītes, æ, f. (Ἄστρον, a star.) *Geol.* An old name, synonymous with *Asterias*; the star-stone. Rulaṅd. See *Note, Aërolites.*

Astrol'ogy. (Ἄστρον, a star or planet; λόγος, a discourse.) Term for the doctrine of the heavenly bodies, their nature and distinctions, and thus synonymous with Astronomy: also applied, however, to the so-called science which pretended to explain the phenomena of nature by astral influences, and to tell of the future by a scrutiny of the stars, planets, and constellations, their as-

pects, and relative position, thus constituting what was called *judicial astrology*. Formerly, it formed a prominent part of medicine; a person's temperament was held to be determined by the planet under which he was born, and the virtues of herbs, gems, and medicinal substances, were believed to be attributable to the influence of their ruling planets. Fr. anal. *astrologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Astrologie*, f.; *Sterndeutekunst*, f.

Astron'omy. (Ἄστρον, a star; νόμος, a law.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for that branch which treats of the heavenly bodies. *Astrŏnŏmia*, æ, f. Fr. anal. *astronomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Himmelskunde*, f.; *Sternkunde*, f.

Astron'omy, Phys'ical. *Nat. Philos.* Term for that division of astronomy which investigates the causes of the motions, etc. of the heavenly bodies.

Astron'omy, Plane. } *Nat. Philos.* Terms for
Astron'omy, Pure. } that division of astronomy which determines the magnitudes, orbits, distances, etc., of the heavenly bodies.

As'trum Duplĭcātum. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a medicine to which great virtues were formerly attributed; composed of the tinctures of antimony, and coral, essence of amber, and musk.

Asturian Rose. *Bot.* See *Mal de la Rose.*

Asugar. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old name for verdigris. Quincy.

Asul'ci. *Chem.* Old name for the *Lapis lazuli*, or azure-stone. Ruland, and Johnson.

Asuoli. (Arab.) Old name for *Fuligo*, or soot; also for *Atramentum*, or ink. Ruland, and Johnson.

Atac. *Chem.* Old name for talc, or nitre. Ruland, and Johnson.

Atax'ia, æ, f. (Ἀ, neg.; τάσσω, to order.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for irregularity; want of order: atax'y. Fr. anal. *ataxie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unordnung*, f.

Atax'ic. (*Ataxia*, want of order; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to ataxy, as occurring in the progress of diseases, or in the natural animal functions; irregular. *Ataxĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ataxique*, adj. Germ. syn. *unordentlich*, adj.

Ataxmir. (Arab.) *Med.* A term used by Albucasis to signify the treatment of a disease of the eye, arising from the presence of supernumerary eye-lashes growing under the natural ones.

Ataxo-Adynam'ic. (Ἀταξία, a disorder; ἀδυναμία, debility; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol.* A term applied by the French to typhus fever, *fièvre ataxo-adynamique. Ataxo-adynămĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Atchar. Name for a condiment used in India, composed of several green fruits, garlic, ginger, pimento, and mustard, pickled in vinegar.

-Ate. *Chem.* A terminal syllable which, added to the name of an acid ending in the syllable *-ic*, expresses a combination of that acid with a salifiable base; as nitr*ate* of silver, or a combination of nitr*ic* acid with the salifiable base silver.

Atebras. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for a subliming vessel. Ruland.

Atech'nia, æ, f. (Ἀ, priv.; τέχνη, an art.) *Med.* Want of art; Hippocrates, de Art. vii. 5. *Pathol.* Used by Lindenus, *S. M. Ex.* ix. § 22, the same as *Anaphrodisia;* and as *Agonia*, according to F. Platerus, *Prax.* ii. 19. See *Atecnia.* Fr. anal. *atechnie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unfruchtbarkeit*, f.

Atec'nia, æ, f. (Ἄτεκνος, without offspring; sterile.) *Physiol.* An old term for the want of children, or of the power to procreate. See *Aphrodisia, Atechnia, Atocia.* Fr. anal. *atecnie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unfruchtbarkeit*, f.

Atĕlec'tăsis, *is*, f. (Ἀτελής, imperfect; ἔκτασις, expansion.) *Physiol.* A term applied to a state of the lungs, *Atelectasis pulmonum*, such as exists in the fetus, occurring in new-born children, and also met with to a partial extent, in infancy; it is produced by some obstacle to the complete establishment of respiration.

Atĕlŏcheil'ia, æ, f. (Ἀτελής, imperfect; χεῖλος, the lip.) *Physiol.* A term for imperfect development of the lip.

Atĕloëncĕphăl'ia, æ, f. (Ἀτελής, imperfect; ἔγκεφαλος, that which is in the head, here meaning specially the brain.) *Physiol.* A term for imperfect development of the brain.

A'ter, *tra, trum. Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of the deepest black colour. Fr. syn. *noire*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarz*, adj.

A'ter Suc'cus. *Pathol.* Black juice, an old term for *Melancholia*, and *Atra bilis.*

Athămanta, æ, f. (*Athămas*, a mountain of Thessaly, where it was first found.) A Linn. genus of plants, Class *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Apiaceæ.*

Athămanta Crēten'sis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the *Daucus Creticus*, or Candy carrot, brought from the isle of Candy; it is aromatic, has a slightly pungent flavour, and is employed as carminative and diuretic.

Athămanta Me'um. *Bot.* A name for the *Æthusa meum*, or baldmoney.

Athămanta Oreŏsĕlīnum. *Bot.* The systematic name for the black mountain parsley; also called *Daucus alsaticus, Daucus montanus, Daucus selenoides;* formerly used, and highly esteemed, as aperient, attenuant, deobstruent, and lithontriptic; an oil distilled from the seed formed a remedy in toothache.

Athămanta'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Athămas*, a mountain of Thessaly; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Athamas*: athaman'tic. See *Æthusa meum, Meum Athamanticum.* and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Athănăs'ia, æ, f. (Ἀθανασία, immortality.) *Med., Pharm.* An old term, Gr. anal. ἀθανασία, applied by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* viii. 7, etc., to various antidotes, medicaments, compositions, etc.; also to tansy, because, when stuffed in the nostrils of a corpse, supposed to hinder putrefaction; also a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.* Fr. anal. *athanasie*, f.

Atha'nor. (Arab.) *Chem.* Name for a kind of digesting furnace used by the alchemists. Ruland, Libavius, etc.

Athēna, æ, f. (Ἀθηνᾶ, Minerva.) *Med., Pharm.* Ancient name, Gr. anal. ἀθήνα, for a highly reputed plaster composed of oxide of cop-

per, galls, verdigris, myrrh, ammoniacum, galbanum, wax, pitch, colophony, etc., and used for wounds of the head, etc., described by Oribasius, Aëtius, Ægineta, according to Gorræus.

Athēnātōrium. *Chem.* Old name for a kind of glass cover for a cucurbit, used for sublimation. *Th. Chym. vol.* iii, 33. Castellus.

Athēniōnis Cătăpōtium. *Pharm.* Old term for a pill made of myrrh, pepper, castor, and opium, anciently recommended against a cough; called after Athenion, its inventor.

Athēnip'pium, *ii*, n. } (*Athenippus*, its inventor.)
Athēnip'pum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* Ancient term, Gr. anal. *ἀθηνίππιον*, for a collyrium made from pompholyx, oxide of copper, saffron, myrrh, spikenard, hematite, white pepper, opium, and Chian wine, according to Scribonius Largus, *n.* 26, 27, and Rhodius, *in not.* at this place. Gorræus.

Athenor. See *Athanor.*

A'thēr, *ĕros*, m. (*Ἀθήρ.*) *Bot.* The extreme point of the spike of barley; also, by translation, the sharpened point of an arrow, or its beard; Hippocrates, iii. *de Morb.* xxx. 4.

Athēra, *æ*, f. (*Ἀθήρα*, for *ἀθάρα*, a kind of pulse.) *Med.* Ancient name, Gr. anal. *ἀθήρα*, for a kind of food made with wheat flour, like the pap-meat now given to children. Dioscorides, ii. 114.

Athĕrĭcērus, *a, um.* (*Ἀθήρ*, the point of a sword or arrow; *κηρὸς*, slender.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Athericera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Diptera*, in which the lower and side pieces of the sucker are linear and pointed, or setaceous: atherice'rous. Fr. anal. *athéricère*, adj.

Athērōma, *ătis*, n. (*Ἀθάρα*, gruel, or panada.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for an encysted tumour containing a soft substance of a pultaceous consistence, or like panada. Fr. anal. *athérôme.* m. Germ. syn. *Breigeschwullst*, f.

Atherom'atous. (*Athērōma*, an encysted tumour, composed of a soft substance like panada; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol., Surg.* Of the nature, appearance, or consistence of the contents of *Atheroma. Athĕrōmōtăsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *atheromateux*, adj.

Athlet'ic. (*Ἀθλητὴς*, an athlete, or one who contended in the public games of the ancients; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Having strong muscular development, as in those who exercised in the ancient games. *Athlĕtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *athlétique*, adj.

Athȳmia, *æ*, f. (*Ἀ*, priv.; *θυμὸς*, mind or courage.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἀθυμία*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 4, and 482, for dejection of spirit; despondency; melancholy: athy'my. See *Euthymia.* Fr. anal. *athymie*, f. Germ. syn. *Muthlosigkeit*, f.; *Traurigkeit*, f.

Atincar. } (Arab.) *M. Med.* Old name for
Atinkar. } Borax. Ruland, and Johnson.

At'las, *antis*, m. (*Atlas*, said to bear the world upon his shoulders; because it immediately sustains the head, which is like a globe.) *Anat.* Name given to the first cervical vertebra; the atlas. See *Lophadia.* Fr. anal. *atlas*, m. Germ. syn. *erste Halswirbel*, m.

Atlan'tad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay, the same as *Atlantal* used adverbially.

Atlan'tal. (*Atlas*, the first vertebra.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the atlas; applied by Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh, in his proposed nomenclature, as meaning towards the atlas, in treating of the aspects of the neck. Fr. syn. *atloïde*, adj.

Atle. *Bot.* Egyptian name for the *Tamariscus*, or *Tamarix Gallica.*

Atmĭdia'trĭce, *es*, f. (*Ἀτμὶς*, a vapour; *ἰατρικὸς*, pertaining to medicine.) *Med.* Term for the treatment of diseases by subjecting the body, or any part, to the action of vapour either of water or other fluid, simple or medicated. Fr. anal. *atmidiatrique*, f.

Atmidom'eter. } (*Ἀτμὶς*, or *ἀτμὸς*, a vapour;
Atmom'eter. } *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* Name for an instrument by which the amount of vapour exhaled from a humid surface in a given time, may be measured. *Atmĭdŏm'etrum*, and *Atmom'etrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *atmidomètre*, m.

At'mosphere. (*Ἀτμὸς*, a vapour; *σφαῖρα*, a globe or sphere.) *Physiol.* The thin elastic fluid encompassing the earth to a height which is not well ascertained, but judged to be about forty-five miles; the natural air we breathe. *Atmosphēra, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *atmosphère*, f. Germ. syn. *Atmosphäre*, f.; *Dunstkreis*, m.

Atŏ'cia, *æ*, f. (*Ἄτοκος*, barren.) *Physiol.* Barrenness; sterility; formerly used much the same as *Atecnia.* Fr. anal. *atocie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unfruchtbarkeit*, f.

NOTE.—The root *ἄτοκος* was employed by the ancients to mean sterility—not in the woman unfitted for conception, but in her who kept herself widowed and apart.

Atŏ'cium, *ii*, n. (*Ἀ*, priv.; *τίκτω*, to bring forth.) *Bot.* A name for the *Lychnis sylvestris*, because its flowers were said often to bear no seed. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to a medicament which destroyed or took away the faculty of conceiving, or caused barrenness.

A'tom. (*Ἀ*, neg.; *τέμνω*, to cut; because it cannot be farther divided.) The smallest particle of matter, which is incapable of farther division; a particle. *Atŏmus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *atome*, m. Germ. syn. *Atom*, n.

A'tom, Compo'nent. *Chem.* Term for that which unites with another atom of a different nature, to form a third, or *compound* atom, as the atoms of sulphur and oxygen are component atoms of sulphuric acid.

A'tom, Com'pound. *Chem.* Term for atoms of a different nature united into a third atom.

A'tom, Elemen'tary. *Chem.* Term for the atom of a substance which has not been decomposed; also called *Primary atom.*

A'tom, Organ'ic. *Chem.* Term for the atom of a substance found only in organic bodies.

Atom, Primary. See *Atom, Elementary.*

Atom'ic. (*Atŏmus*, an atom; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Belonging to atoms, or particles. *Atŏmĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, Fr. anal. *atomique*, adj. Germ. anal. *atomisch*, adj.

Atom'ic The'ory. *Chem.* Term applied to a theory by which calculations are made

regarding the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies, and the relative proportions in which they combine in compound substances; the doctrine of definite proportions.

Aton'ic. ('A, priv.; τόνος, tone or tension; terminal -ικὸς.) *Pathol.* Without, or having diminished tone, or power. *Atŏnĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *atonique*, adj. Germ. anal. *atonisch*, adj.; syn. *schlaff*, adj.

A'tony. ('A, priv.; τόνος, tone or tension.) *Pathol.* A term for the want, or diminution of muscular tone, or power. *Atōnia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *atonie*, f. Germ. anal. *Atonie*, f.; syn. *Erschlaffung*, f.; *Schwäche*, f.

Atrabil'iary. (*Atrābīlis*, black bile.) *Anat.* Belonging to black bile; applied to the renal, or supra-renal glands, or capsules, and to the arteries and veins by which they are supplied. *Atrābiliārius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *atrabiliaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *gallsüchtig*, adj.

Atrābīlis, *is*, f. (*Ater, tra, trum*, black; *bīlis*, bile.) Black bile; a term for an imaginary fluid supposed to be the cause of *Melancholia*, when existing in excessive quantity; also called *Ater succus*: at'rabile. Fr. anal. *atrabile*, f. Germ. syn. *schwarze Galle.*

Atrachēlus, *a, um.* ('A, priv.; τράχηλος, the neck.) Wanting the neck; short-necked; atrache'lous. Fr. anal. *atrachèle*, adj.

Atrac'tylis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἄτρακτος, a distaff.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æquali.* The distaff thistle.

Atrac'tylis Gummĭ'fĕra. *Bot.* The systematic name of the gummy-rooted atractylis, or pine-thistle; growing in Barbary, Spain, and Italy. See *Carlina Gummifera, Carduus Pinea, Ixia, Ixine.*

Atrage'ne. *Bot.* A name for the *Clematis vitalba;* also, a genus of plants, separated by some botanists from the genus *Clematis.*

Atrāmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Atrāmen*, blackness.) Ink; also applied to blacking, to copperas or vitriol, to the black fluid of the cuttle fish, and somewhat enigmatically as a name for the philosopher's stone. See *Asuoli, Azci, Sutorium.*

Atrāmen'tum Sympăthētĭcum. Sympathetic ink, which see.

Atrăphax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀτράφαξις.) *Bot.* Ancient name for the *Atriplex*, or orache.

Atrēsia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; τίτρημι, to perforate.) *Anat., Pathol.* Old term for the absence of any natural opening or canal, either from congenital malformation, or occlusion, the effect of disease or injury; so used by Pechlinus, *in Observ.* i. 25. See *Clausura.* Fr. anal. *atrésie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mangel einer normalen Oeffnung.*

Atrētus, *a, um.* ('A, priv.; τίτρημι, to perforate.) *Anat., Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἄτρητος, used by Galen, *de Sympt. Caus.* iii. 4, applied to one of either sex, whose anus or genitals are imperforate, whether congenitally malformed, or the effect of diseased action. See *Atresia.*

A'trīces. ('A, priv.; θρίξ, hair.) *Pathol.* Ancient term applied to small tumours around the anus, that are without hairs, as hemorrhoids, or condylomata; spelled with double *t*, *Attrices*, by some.

A'trĭci, (*Atrĭcus*, a porter or keeper of the gate.) *Pathol.* Old term for wounds or sinuses at the extremity of the rectum, but whose concavity does not perforate the intestine. Nom. pl. of *Atrĭcus, i*, m.

A'triplex, *ĭcis*, f. (Corr. Ἀτράφαξις.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia;* Ord. *Monœcia.* The plant orache. See *Atraphaxis, Aureum Olus, Chrysolachanon.*

A'triplex Fœ'tĭda. *Bot.* A name for the *Chenopodium vulvaria*, or stinking orache.

A'trĭplex Hal'ĭmus. *Bot.* Another name for the *Atriplex littoralis.*

A'triplex Horten'sis. *Bot.* Another name for the *Atriplex sativa.*

A'triplex Littŏrālis. } *Bot.* Systematic names
A'triplex Mă'rĭna. } for the grass-leaved sea orache, formerly considered antiscorbutic; its leaves and young shoots being pickled and eaten like samphire; also called *Atriplex halimus.*

A'triplex Pāt'ŭla. *Bot.* A species, the leaves of which are eaten like spinach.

A'triplex Portŭlācoīdēs. *Bot.* The systematic name of the sea purslane, or shrubby orache, formerly esteemed antiscorbutic; the leaves and shoots are sometimes used for pickles; also called *Portulaca marina.*

A'triplex Sătīva. *Bot.* The systematic name of the orache; the herb and seed were formerly exhibited as antiscorbutic; also called *Atriplex hortensis.*

Atriplex'um. Formerly used for *Atriplex.*

A'trium, *ii*, n. (*Ater*, black, with smoke, for there was the kitchen.) The entry, porch or hall of a house; a court-yard. *Anat.* Applied to the auricles of the heart.

A'trium Cor'dis Dex'trum. } *Anat.* The right
A'trium Cor'dis Sĭnis'trum, } and left auricles of the heart.

A'trŏpa, *æ*, f. (Ἄτροπος, one of the three Fates, whose special duty it was to cut the thread of life; because of its deadly effects.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Solaneæ.* Fr. syn. *belladone*, f. Germ. syn. *Tollkirsche*, f.; *Tollkraut*, n.; *Wolfskirsche*, f.

A'trŏpa Bel'ladon'na, *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant deadly night-shade, or belladonna; also called *Dwale, Solanum melanocerasus, Solanum lethale.* Fr. syn. *belladone*, f. Germ. syn. *gemeine Wolfskirsche*, f.; *tödtlicher Nachtschatten*, m.

A'trŏpa Mandră'gŏra. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant mandrake, a native of Asia and the south of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens; its root being often bifurcated, has some likeness to a man's legs, a circumstance taken advantage of in ancient times by the mountebanks, who by a little artificial preparation of the upper portion, sold the roots to the credulous as possessed of marvellous virtues, especially as incentive to love. It possesses considerable narcotic power, and its root was formerly much used in medicine. See *Aseph, Semihomo, Dog's Apple.*

Atrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. ('A, priv.; τρέφω, to nourish.) Atrophy; a genus of the Order *Marcores;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Atrophy, Aridura.*

Atrŏ'phia Mĕsentĕr'ĭca. *Pathol.* A term for *Tabes mesentericus.*

A'trophy. (See *Atrophia.*) *Pathol.* Term for wasting or emaciation, with loss of strength, unaccompanied by fever; defect of nutrition. *Atrŏphia, æ,* f. See *Analosis, Contabescentia.* Fr. anal. *atrophie,* f. Germ. anal. *Atrophie,* f.; *Dörrsucht,* f.

Atrŏ'pia, æ, f. (*Atrŏpa,* a genus of plants.) Term for a poisonous vegetable alkaline principle, obtained in crystals prepared from the root of the *Atropa belladonna,* or deadly night-shade: atropin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Atrŏpurpŭr'eus, *a, um.* (*Ater,* dark; *purpŭreus,* purple.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a very dark reddish purple colour, as in the *Scabiosa atropurpurea.*

Atrŏrŭben's, *tis,* adj. (*Ater,* dark; *rŭbeo,* to be red.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a dark red colour; as in the *Amaranthus hypochondriacus.*

Atrŏvĭren's, *tis,* adj. (*Ater,* dark; *vĭreo,* to be green.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a dark green colour.

At'ta, *æ,* m. (As if *Attinga,* from *attingo,* to touch lightly.) Old term used by Festus, for one who by reason of the gout or other disease of the legs or feet, touches rather than treads the ground. Castellus.

At'tar Ghul. Term for the otto of roses.

Atten'tion. (*Attendo,* to take heed.) An operation of the mind, fixing it to a particular object. *Phrenol.* The application of the knowing or reflecting faculties to their objects. *Attentio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *attention,* f. Germ. syn. *Aufmerksamkeit,* f.

Atten'uant. (*Attĕnuo,* to make thin.) *Med.* Applied to that which, it is supposed, can impart to the blood a thinner or more fluid consistence, as water, whey, etc. *Attĕnuans, antis,* part. Fr. anal. *atténuant,* adj. Germ. syn. *verdünnend,* part. adj.

Attĕnuātus, *a, um.* (*Attĕnuo,* to make thin.) *Bot.* Become slender: thin; atten'uated. Fr. anal. *attenué,* adj. Germ. syn. *verdünnt,* part. adj.

Attin'car Vĕn'ĕris. An alchemical term used by Paracelsus, *Manual,* i., for the whitening of copper, to transmute it into silver.

Attin'gat. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for verdigris. Ruland, and Johnson.

At'titude. Term for the different positions which the body can assume by the action of its muscles; the position of the body in disease often presents very important indications. See *Physiognomy.* Fr. anal. *attitude,* f. Germ. syn. *Leibesstellung,* f.; *Stellung,* f.

Attol'lens, *tis,* part. (*Attollo,* to raise up.) *Anat.* Raising up: elevating: applied to certain muscles: attol'lent.

Attŏn'ĭtus, *a, um.* (*Attŏno,* to make astonished.) Properly, thunder-struck, but used synonymously with surprised or amazed; astonished. Fr. syn. *étonné,* adj.

Attŏn'ĭtus Mor'bus. *Pathol.* Term formerly applied to apoplexy, from the sudden and overwhelming nature of its attack.

Attrac'tion. (*Attrăho,* to draw to.) *Nat. Philos.* That universal power by which matter attracts matter. *Attractio, ōnis,* f. See *Affinity of Aggregation.* Fr. anal. *attraction,* f. Germ. syn. *Anziehung,* f.

Attrac'tion, Double Elec'tive. *Chem.* A term for the operation or agency by which, when two bodies, each compounded of two principles, are applied to each other, and mutually exchange a principle of each, two new bodies or compounds are produced, of a different nature from the original compounds; also termed *Double Affinity.*

Attrac'tion, Sim'ple Elec'tive. *Chem.* That by which, when a simple substance is applied to another compounded of two principles, it unites with one so as to exclude the other; also termed *Simple,* or *Single Affinity.*

Attrăhen's, *tis,* part. (*Attrăho,* to draw unto.) *Med., Pharm.* Drawing; applied to medicaments (*Attrahentia medicamenta,* nom. pl. n.) which produce irritation of the surface to which they are applied, thereby attracting the fluids to the part, as blisters, sinapisms, synonymous with *Epispastic.* Fr. syn. *attractif,* adj. Germ. syn. *anziehend,* part. adj.

Attri'tion. (*Attĕro,* to rub against.) *Med.* Term for an abrasion or solution of continuity of the cuticle; also, for a severe kind of *Cardialgia,* or heartburn accompanied with great pain and sense of suffocation. *Surg.* Term for the violent crushing of a part. *Attrītio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *attrition,* f. Germ. syn. *aufreibung,* adj.

A'typos. } ('A, priv.; *τύπος,* a type.)
A'typus, *a, um.* } *Pathol.* Having no regular form or type; applied, Gr. anal. *ἄτυπος,* by Galen, *de Typis.* iv., to fevers that have no regularity in their periods: aty'pous. Fr. anal. *atypique,* adj. Germ. syn. *atypisch,* adj.; *unregelmässig,* adj.

Auan'te. (*Αὐαίνω,* to dry.) *Pathol.* Old name, Gr. anal. *αὐάντη,* used by Hippocates, *l.* ii. *de Morb.* lxiv. i., for a disease attended with emaciation, supposed to proceed from an acid ferment in the stomach, and a morbid state of the pancreatic juice; also called *Auapse.*

Auap'se. The same as *Auante.*

Auchēn, *ĕnis,* f. (*Αὐχήν.*) *Anat.* Old term for *Cervix,* or *Collum;* the neck.

Auc'tus, *a, um.* (*Aucto,* to increase.) Increased; augmented. *Bot.* Applied to a calyx having a series of distinct leaves around its base, shorter than its own. Fr. syn. *accru,* adj.; *augmenté,* adj.

Aud'itory. (*Audio,* to hear.) *Anat.* Belonging to the organ, or the sense, of hearing; the same as *Acoustic. Auditōrius, a, um.* Fr. syn. *auditif,* adj. Germ. syn. *das Gehör oder das Ohr betreffend.*

Aud'itory Nerve. *Anat.* The *Portio mollis* of the seventh pair; the acoustic nerve. Fr. anal. *nerf acoustique.* Germ. syn. *Gehörnerve,* m.

Audītus, *ûs,* m. (*Audio,* to hear.) *Physiol.* The sense of hearing. Fr. syn. *audition,* f. Germ. syn. *Gehör,* n.

Augment'ing. (*Augmento,* to increase or enlarge.) See *Anabaticus.*

Augmen'tum, *i,* n. (*Augeo,* to increase.) *Pathol.* A term applied to the period between the commencement and height of a

fever; the augmentation, or increase: the aug'ment. Fr. anal. *augment*, m.

Aulis'cus, *i*, m. (Αὐλὸς, a pipe.) *Surg.* Old term for a catheter, or clyster-pipe. See *Enterenchyta.* Fr. syn. *entérenchyta*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnzapfer*, m.; *Katheter*, m.; *Klysterspritze*, f.

Au'ra, *æ*, f. (Ἄω, to breathe.) A soft and gentle wind. *Physiol.* A subtle vapour, or exhalation. Fr. anal. *aura*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftchen*, n.; *Lufthauch*, m.

Au'ra Elec'trĭca. *Nat. Philos.* A term for the sensation experienced when electricity is received from a sharp point, as if a cold wind were blowing on the part exposed; the elec'trical air.

Au'ra Epĭlep'tĭca. *Med.* Term for the peculiar sensation felt by persons affected with epilepsy, as of a cold fluid rising from some part of the body, or from the extremities, to the head: the epilep'tical air.

Au'ra Hystĕr'ĭca. *Med.* Term for the sensation as if a stream of cold air were ascending to the head, similar to that experienced in epilepsy, then called *Aura epileptica*, and said sometimes to occur in *Hysteria*; the hyster'ical air.

Au'ra Sēmĭnālis. } *Physiol.* Term for the sup-
Au'ra Sēmĭnis. } posed subtle and vivifying principle of the *Semen virile*, which was believed to ascend through the Fallopian tubes, thereby to impregnate the ovum in the ovarium; the sem'inal air.

Au'ra Vītālis. *Physiol.* A term for the vital principle.

Auran'cum. *Chem.* Old term for egg-shells. Ruland, and Johnson. See *Avrancum.*

Auran'tia Cūrassăven'tia. *Bot.* Curassoa oranges or apples; applied to immature oranges, the growth of which has been somehow accidentally checked: when dried they are very hard, of a pleasant aromatic flavour, bitter, but without acidity; infused in wine or brandy, they form a good stomachic; and reduced in size and made smooth by turning, they are employed as issue peas.

Aurantiaceæ. See *Aurantiaceus.*

Aurantiāceus, *a, um.* (*Aurantium*, the orange.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the orange plant; applied to a Juss. Order (*Aurantiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: aurantia'ceous. Fr. anal. *aurantiacé*, adj.

Auranti'ăcus, *a, um.* (*Aurantium*, the orange.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of an orange colour, as the flowers of the marigold and nasturtium. Fr. syn. *aurantiicolle*, adj.

Auran'tii Cor'tex. }
Auran'tii Flōres. } *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial names (L. E., and U.S.A.) for
Auran'tii Flōris A'qua. } the rind, flowers, and water of the flowers of the orange. See *Aurantium.*

Auran'tium, *ii*, n. (Supposed *Aurum*, gold; from its rich colour.) *M. Med.* The name of the fruit of the *Citrus bigaradia*, and *C. aurantium* (Pharm. L.), of the *Citrus vulgaris* (E.), of the *Citrus vulgaris*, or *C. aurantium* (U.S.A.), the orange; also termed *Arantia.* Fr. syn. *orange*, f. Germ. syn. *Orange*, f.; *Pomeranze*, f.

Auraric. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Mercuris.* Ruland, and Johnson. See *Azoch, Avraric.*

Au'rate. (*Aurĭcum* ăcĭdum, Auric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of auric acid with a salifiable base. *Auras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *aurate*, m.

Au'rate of Ammōnia. *Chem.* The substance otherwise called fulminating gold. See *Aurum Fulminans.*

Au'rea Alexandrīna. *Pharm.* Term for a kind of opiate, named either after Alexander, a physician, or Alexandria, where it was first used.

Aurēlia, *æ*, f. (*Aurum*, gold.) *Entomol.* A term for the *Chrysalis*, *Pupa*, or *Nympha*, of insects. See *Chrysalis.*

Au'reum Olus. *Bot.* The golden herb, a term for the *Atriplex*, or orache.

Au'reus, *a, um.* (*Aurum*, gold.) Belonging to, or of the colour of gold; golden; auric: aur'eous. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a golden yellow colour, as in the dandelion and sunflower. Fr. syn. *d'or*, adj. Germ. syn. *golden*, adj.

Au'reus, *ei*, m. A weight of a drachm and a half.

Au'reus A'răbum. A weight of about the seventh part of an ounce; the same as the Roman *denarius.*

Au'reus Rāmus. Alchemical term for the art of making gold.

Au'ric. (*Aurum*, gold; terminal *-ic.*) Of or belonging to gold. *Chem.* Applied to a preparation of gold termed auric acid. *Aurĭcus, a, um.* See *Aureus.*

Au'ric A'cid. *Chem.* A term applied by some to the peroxide of gold, considering that it resembles acids more than oxides.

Aurichal'cum, *i*, n. (*Aurum*, gold; χαλκὸς, brass or copper.) *Chem.* An old term for a composition of copper and zinc similar to our brass, or pinchbeck; also called *Orichalcum*, and *Chrysochalcos.* See *Narbasaphar.*

Aurĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Auris*, the ear.) A little ear, or auricle. *Anat.* The name usually given to the external ear, as only a part of the auditory apparatus. See *Concha Auriculæ.* Also, in the pl. (*Auriculæ*, nom.) to the auricles of the heart. *Bot.* Applied to certain parts of plants resembling an ear. Fr. anal. *auricule*, f.; syn. *oricule*, f. Germ. syn. *äussere Ohr*, f. See *Atrium Cordis.*

Aurĭ'cŭla In'fĭma. *Anat.* A term for the lobe of the ear.

Aurĭ'cŭla Jūdæ. *Bot.* Jew's ear; a name for the *Peziza auricula.*

Aurĭ'cŭla Lĕ'pŏris. *Bot.* Hare's ear; a name for the *Bupleurum rotundifolium.*

Aurĭ'cŭla Mūris. *Bot.* Mouse's ear; a name for the *Hieracium pilosella.*

Aurĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Aurĭcŭla*, the external ear.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the ear: auri'cular. See *Oticus, Otites.* Fr. anal. *auriculaire*, adj.; syn. *oriculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Ohr gehörig.*

Aurĭ'cŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Aurĭcŭla*, the external ear.) Having ears; shaped somewhat like the external ear. *Bot.* Applied to a leaf when it has a lobe on each side of its base; eared: auri'culate. Fr, anal. *auriculé*, adj.

Aurĭ'cŭlo- (*Aurĭcŭla*, an auricle.) *Anat.* This word, used as a prefix in compound adjec-

tives, denotes relation to, or connection with, the auricles of the heart.

Auri'culo-Ventri'cular Opening. *Anat.* Term for the opening of the communication between the auricle and ventricle of each side of the heart.

Aurīga. *Anat.* Ancient name for the fourth lobe of the liver. *Surg.* Term used by Galen, *de Fasc. n.* 100, for a kind of bandage for binding the side.

Au'rīgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Aurum*, gold; from its colour; terminal *-īgo.*) *Pathol.* A former term for *Icterus*, or jaundice; also spelled *Aurugo;* Scribonius Largus, *n.* 110. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 8.

Auripigmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Aurum*, gold; *pigmentum*, paint; from its colour, and its use.) *Chem.* Old name for yellow sulphuret of arsenic, or king's yellow. See *Orpiment.* Fr. syn. *orpiment*, m. Germ. syn. *Auripigment*, n.; *Operment*, n.

Auripigmen'tum Ru'brum. *Chem.* Old term for *Realgar.*

Au'ris, *is*, f. (As if *Ausis*, from *οὖς, ὠτὸς, Cretice αὖς ἀυτὸς*, the ear; hence *autis, ausis*, and *auris. Anat.* The organ of hearing; the ear. Fr. syn. *oreille*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohr*, n.

Auriscal'pium, *ii*, n. (*Auris*, the ear; *scalpo*, to scrape.) *Surg.* Old name of an instrument for cleansing the ear. See *Melotis.* Fr. anal. *auriscalpium*, m.; syn. *cure-oreille.* Germ. syn. *Ohrlöffel*, m.

Au'riscope. (*Auris*, the ear; *σκοπέω*, to explore, or inquire.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument, resembling a flexible stethoscope, the bell-end being large enough to cover the auricle of the patient, for ascertaining the condition of the Eustachian passage. *Auri'scŏpus, i*, m.

Aurōra Consur'gens } A doubtful term used by
Aurōra Sur'gens. } the alchemists, to express the vegetation of their gold. *Th. Chym. vol.* i. *p.* 169.

Aur'ūgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Aurum*, gold; from its colour.) *Pathol.* An old name for *Icterus*, or jaundice; the same as *Aurigo.*

Au'rum, *i*, n. (*Αὐρὸν*, its Gr. anal. now obsolete.) *Chem.* Gold; a yellow metal found native, sometimes pure, but oftener alloyed with silver or copper. See *Cab, Daib, Deheb, Dehebeb, Fida, Obrysum, Orizeum, Orogamo, Seb, Secur, Sol, Tricor, Zaras*, Fr. syn. *or*, m. Germ. syn. *Gold*, m.

Au'rum Fŏliātum. *Pharm.* Gold leaf; formerly much used for wrapping up pills in; or gilding them as was said.

Au'rum Ful'mĭnans. *Chem.* Fulminating gold; a term for a brown precipitate formed by adding liquid ammonia to a concentrated solution of chloride of gold, then collected on a filter, washed with a little water, and carefully dried at the temperature of 212 degrees; also called *Aurate of ammonia*, and *Ammoniuret of peroxide of gold.* See *Ceranochrysos.*

Au'rum Hŏrīzontāle. Old term for a preparation said to have been the *Mercurius auri*, or essential part of gold fixed by the alcahest; also said to have been an *Oleosaccharum* or *Elæosaccharum*, made with the oil of cinnamon.

Au'rum Leprōsum. *M. Med.* An old term for antimony.

Au'rum Mūsīvum. *Chem.* Mosaic gold; a compound of tin and sulphur, being a bisulphuret of tin, consisting of one equivalent of tin and two of sulphur.

Au'rum Pōtābĭle. *Chem., Pharm.* Old term for a preparation of gold, by pouring some volatile oil on a solution of nitro-muriate of gold; the oil, floating at the top, deoxydised the gold, and held it suspended in a state of minute subdivision: the oil containing the gold was separated from the remaining liquor, and alcohol added. Potable gold was highly esteemed as a cordial medicine. See *Cheiri.*

Au'rum Sŏphis'tĭcum. *Chem.* Old term for brass.

Au'rum Vĕgĕtābĭle. *Bot.* Vegetable gold; an old name for saffron.

Au'rus Brazilien'sis. *Bot.* A name for the *Calamus aromaticus;* now obsolete.

Auscult', verb. (*Auris*, anciently written *Ausis*, the ear; *culto*, to till often, or cultivate.) *Med.* To listen, or give ear; applied particularly to listening to the sounds of the action of the lungs or heart, or to those produced by the chest or abdomen, when struck in practising percussion, in health or disease. *Ausculto, āre*, verb act.

Ausculta'tion. (*Ausculto*, to listen.) *Med.* Term for the act of listening to the sound given by particular parts of the body when struck (their being so is termed *percussion*), or to the sound of the functional movements of the lungs, or heart, in order to form a judgment of their condition. *Auscultātio, ōnis*, f. See *Exploratio.* Fr. anal. *auscultation*, f. Germ. syn. *Zuhören*, n.

Auscultātor, *ōris*, m. (*Ausculto*, to listen.) *Med.* One who practises auscultation: an ausculta'tor.

Ausculta'tion, Imme'diate. *Med.* Term for that in which the ear of the practitioner is placed close to the part examined, without the aid of the stethoscope or other instrument.

Ausculta'tion, Med'iate. *Med.* Term for that in which a stethoscope, a piece of ivory, or hard wood, or the like, is placed between the part examined and the practitioner.

Authēmĕros. } (*Αὐτὸς*, itself; *ἡμέρα*, a
Authēmĕrus, *a, um.* } day.) Of or belonging to the same day. *Med.* Formerly applied to a medicine which takes effect the same day on which it is exhibited; it was termed *ἀνθήμερον, φάρμακον.*

Autocrătei'a, *æ*, f. (*Αὐτὸς*, itself; *κράτος*, power.) *Physiol.* A term applied to the vital principle, on the hypothetical idea that it is self-acting; an idea probably erroneous, our knowledge of vitality extending only to the fact of its having an inherent power of reaction on the application of stimuli. See *Aura Vitalis.* Fr. anal. *autocratie*, f.

Auto'genous. (*Αὐτὸς*, itself; *γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the parts, or processes, which are usually developed from distinct and independent centres. *Autŏgĕnus, a, um.*

Automat'ic. (Αὐτοματίζω, to act spontaneously, or without compulsion.) *Physiol.* Applied to functions that are performed without the aid of the will, as digestion, the heart's action, etc.; instinctive; involuntary. *Autŏmătĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *automatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *automatische*, adj.

Autophie. (Fr.) *Med.* A term used by some French writers synonymously with *Autopsie.* See *Autopsy.*

Autophos'phŏrus. (Αὐτὸς, itself; *phosphŏrus.*) *Chem.* A term formerly used synonymously with *Phosphorus.*

Autoplas'tic. (*Autoplastia*, autoplasty; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Surg.* Of or belonging to autoplasty; applied to the operations so termed. *Autoplas'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *autoplastique*, adj.

Au'toplasty. (Αὐτὸς, himself; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* A term for several operations, by which a variety of lesions of the face, or body, are repaired by means of healthy parts being taken from the neighbourhood of the lesion, and made to supply the deficiency caused by wounds, or disease. The particular operations are further distinguished according to the locality in which they are performed, as rhinoplasty, the repair of the nose, etc. *Autoplas'tia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *autoplastie*, f.

Autop'sia, æ, f. (Αὐτὸς, himself; ὄψις, the act of seeing.) *Med.* An autopsy, or evidence actually present to the eye. See *Autopsy.*

Autop'sorin. (Αὐτὸς, himself; ψώρα, the itch, or a cutaneous disease.) A term in homœopathic language, for that which is given, under the monstrous and disgusting doctrine of administering to a patient some of his own virus, happily in homœopathic doses however, by way of remedial treatment; as in cases of itch, small-pox, cancer, syphilis, etc.

Autop'sy. (See in *Autopsia.*) *Med.* Evidence presented to the eye; ocular demonstration; but this word formerly comprehended the things observed not only by the sight, but by the other external senses also. It has of late been erroneously used to signify the dissection of a dead body, a signification it does not at all bear. *Autop'sia, æ*, f. See *Autophie, Necropsy.* Fr. anal. *autopsie*, f. Germ. anal. *Autopsie*, f.; syn. *Selbsehen*, n.

Autŏ'pyros. } (Αὐτὸς, itself; πυρὸς, wheat.)
Autŏ'pyrus, i, m. } Term for wheaten bread, the bran not having been removed from the flour.

Auxil'iary. (*Auxĭlior*, to help, or succour.) Assisting; assistant. *Anat.* Applied to muscles that aid others in their action. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to a medicine given at same time with another to aid its effect. *Auxĭlĭāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *auxiliaire*, adj.

Avellāna, æ, f. (*Avella*, a city of Campania which abounded with hazelnuts.) *Bot.* The hazelnut. See *Corylus Avellanna.* Fr. syn. *noisette*, f. Germ. syn. *Haselnuss*, f.

Avellāna Căthar'tĭca. *Bot.* Name for a purgative seed or nut, the produce of the *Jatropha curcas.*

Avellāna In'dĭca. *Bot.* Name for the *Balanus myrepsica*, or ben-nut.

Avellāna Mexĭcāna. *Bot.* Name for the seed of the cacao tree, or the *Theobroma cacao.*

Avellāna Purga'trix. *Bot.* The systematic name of the garden spurge.

Avēna, æ, f. (*Aveo*, to desire; because cattle are fond of it.) The oat. In the nom. pl. (*Avenæ*) oats; the pharmacopœial name (E.) for the seeds of the *Avena sativa;* the *Avenæ farina ex seminibus* (D.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Gramineæ.* Fr. syn. *avoine*, f. Germ. syn. *Hafer*, m.

Avēna Sătīva. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the oat plant.

Avēnæ Fărīna. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A,) for oatmeal.

Avēnius, a, um. (A, priv.; *vēna*, a vein.) *Bot.* Without veins, or nerves; veinless, nerveless: aven'ious.

A'vens. (*Avancia*, a barbarous Latin synonyme, now obsolete.) *M. Med.* A name for the herb *Geum urbanum.*

Aver'sion. (*Averto*, to turn away.) *Med.* This familiar word was formerly used in the same sense as *derivation*, or *revulsion. Aver'sio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *aversion*, f.

Avertin. A name in France for the vertiginous disease of sheep, more generally called *Tournis. Pathol.* Applied in common language to craziness, or sullenness, being said to be a disease of the mind, in which the patient becomes obstinate or furious.

Aves Cypriæ. See *Aviculæ Cypriæ.*

Avĭcen'nia, æ, f. (*Avicenna*, the celebrated Arabian physician.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Angiospermæ.*

Avĭcen'nia Tōmentōsa. *Bot.* The systematic name of the white mangrove of Brazil, growing there, in Cochin China, and the Antilles; the fruit boiled in water is eaten, and the leaves are employed in emollient cataplasms.

Avĭ'cŭlæ Cy'priæ. *Med., Pharm.* Old name for certain odoriferous candles, said to have been made for burning in times of pestilence; also, sticks of wax of various colour, used for sealing letters.

Avĭ'cŭlæ Hermētĭcæ. *Chem.* Name formerly given to a pretended universal salt collected from dew.

Aviga'to Pear. *Bot.* Name of the fruit of the *Laurus Persea.*

A'vis, is, f. *Ornithol.* A bird; applied in the plural (*Aves*, nom.) to a Class of the oviparous *Vertebrata.* Fr. syn. *oiseau*, m. Germ. syn. *Vogel*, m.

A'vis Mĕd'ĭca. *Med., Ornithol.* The medical bird; an old epithet of the *Pavo cristatus*, which was anciently used in medicine.

Avoirdupois. (Fr. *Avoir*, to have; *du-poids*, weight, or some weight.) Term applied to a particular standard of weights, having sixteen ounces in the pound.

Avran'cum. *Chem.* Old term for egg-shells. See *Aurancum.* Quincy.

Avrar'ic. *Chem.* Old name for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. See *Auraric.* Quincy.

Awl-shaped. *Bot.* Tapering to a slender point; applied to leaves, receptacles, etc. *Sūbŭlā-*

tus, a, um. Fr. anal. *alêné*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfriemenförmig*, adj.

Awn. *Bot.* The sharp point or beard of the husk of grasses. *Arista, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *arète*, f. Germ. syn. *Granne*, f.

Awned. *Bot.* Having *Aristæ*, or awns: aristate. *Aristātus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *aristé*, adj.

Ax'ea Commissūra. *Anat.* Old term for the kind of articulation otherwise called *Trochoides.*

Ax'ia. *Bot.* Name of a shrub in Cochin China, said to be tonic and diaphoretic.

Axil'la, *æ*, f. (As if *Axis alæ;* from *axis*, the point on which a wheel revolves; *ala*, a wing, also the arm-pit itself; because the movements of the arm, which is analogous to the wing of a bird, proceed from this point, or axis.) *Anat.* Name for the cavity under the upper part of the arm and shoulder; the arm-pit. See *Male, Maschale, Titillicum. Bot.* Term for the angle formed by a branch and the stem, or by a leaf with either of these. Fr. anal. *aisselle*, f. Germ. syn. *Achselgrube*, f.

Axillāris, *is, e.* (*Axilla*, the arm-pit.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *axilla*, or arm-pit: axil'lary. See *Subalaris Vena. Bot.* Applied to such branches and leaves as form an axilla. Fr. anal. *axillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Achselgrube gehörig.*

Axillāris Gem'ma. *Bot.* The gem or bud proceeding from the axilla of a plant: the axil'lary gem.

Axillary. See *Axillaris.*

Axil'lary Plex'us. *Anat.* A name for the brachial plexus of nerves, formed by the three last cervical, and the first dorsal. *Plex'us Axillāris.*

Axirnach. (Arab.) *Anat.* Old name for fat formed in the upper eyelids of children. Albucasis, *M.M.* ii. 10, *p.* 55.

Ax'is, *is*, m. (*Ago*, to act.) Name given to a right line, real or imaginary, passing through the centre of any body, being, as in the case of a wheel, the object on which it acts or turns, or may be supposed to turn. *Anat.* Name given to the second vertebra of the neck, because its tooth-like process serves as an axis on which the *Atlas*, or first vertebra, and so the head itself, turns or acts: also termed, from the peculiar process just referred to, the *Vertebra dentata.* Fr. syn. *axis*, m. Germ. syn. *zweiter Halswirbel. Astron.* The axis of the earth is that diameter about which it performs its diurnal revolution. *Bot.* Applied to an imaginary line from the base to the apex of a pericarp, etc. *Geol.* Applied to the centre of a mountain-group. Fr. anal. *axe*, f. Germ. anal. *Achse*, f.

Ax'is, Anticli'nal. *Geol.* Term for a longitudinal ridge from which the *strata* decline on both sides, usually at very high angles; termed also an axis of elevation.

Ax'is of Eleva'tion. *Geol.* A term for the anticlinal axis, and also for the *Fault.*

Ax'is, Syncli'nal. *Geol.* Term for a longitudinal depression or trough, towards which *strata* decline.

Axo'tomous. (Ἄξων, the axis; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Cleavable in one direction; applied to *cleavage*, when it appears as a single plane, or face, perpendicular to the axis. *Axŏtŏmus, a, um.*

Axun'gia, *æ.* (*Axis*, an axle-tree; *unguo*, to smear; because used for that purpose.) The pharmacopœial name (E.) of the fat of the *Sus scrofa;* the *Adeps* (L.), or *Adeps suillus* (D.), or hog's lard: ax'unge. *M. Med.* The hardest and firmest part of the fat of animals. See *Adeps, Sevum, Stais, Stear.* Fr. anal. *axonge*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmalz*, n.; *Schweinfett*, n.

Axun'gia de Mūmiâ. *Anat.* Old term for marrow or fat of bones; also called *Mumia de medullis.* Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson.

Axun'gia Lūnæ. *Chem.* Name formerly given to a species of white bole. Quincy.

Axun'gia Porcīna. *M. Med.* Another term for *Adeps suillus*, or hog's lard.

Axun'gia Sōlis. *Chem.* Name formerly given to a yellow species of bole.

Ayally. *Bot.* Name of a kind of grass in St. Domingo, used as laxative.

Ayborzat. (Arab.) *M. Med.* An old name for *Galbanum.* Quincy.

Aycapher. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for burnt copper. Quincy.

Aycophos. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for the *Æs ustum*, or burnt brass. Ruland and Johnson.

Azaa. (Arab.) *Geol.* Ancient name for the *Terra rubra*, or red marl. Ruland, and Johnson.

Azac. *M. Med.* Arabian name for the gum *Ammoniacum.* Quincy.

Azagor. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for verdigris. Castellus.

Azăl'ea, *æ*, f. (Ἀζαλέος, dry; from ἀζαίνω, to make dry.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Azăl'ea Pon'tĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant generally supposed to be the *Ægolethron* of the ancients; it yields by exudation a nectareous juice having intoxicating and poisonous qualities. See *Chamærhododendron.*

Azamar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Minium*, or the red oxide of lead; also for the *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*, vermilion, or native cinnabar properly prepared. Ruland.

Azane. } (Arab.) *Med. Pharm.* Terms for a
Azar. } drop. Quincy.

Azarnet. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Auripigmentum*, or orpiment. Ruland, and Johnson.

Azci. (Arab.) Old name for *Atramentum*, or ink. Ruland, and Johnson.

Azed'arach. *Bot., M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of the root of *Melia azedarach.* Fr. anal. *azédarach*, m.

Azedegrin. (Arab.) *Mineral.* Old name for the *Lapis hæmatites.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Azef. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Alumen scissum*, or *scissile.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Azeg. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for vitriol. Ruland, and Johnson.

Azemafor. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Minium*, or the red oxide of lead. Quincy.

Azemasor. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for vermilion, or native cinnabar. Ruland, and Johnson.

Azensali. (Arab.) *Bot.* Old term for moss growing on stones; also for a certain black stone found among gold. Ruland.

Azimar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for *Æs ustum*, or burnt copper. Ruland.

Azius. (Arab.) Old name for a stone on which salt grows. Ruland.

Azob. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Alumen saccharinum.* Ruland.

Azobenzide. *Chem.* Name given to a new substance obtained by heating a mixture of nitrobenzide with an alcoholic solution of potass.

Azoch. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Barbarous words ap-
Azock. } plied formerly to the *Mercurius philosophorum*, or quicksilver extracted from any metallic body. See *Auraric.*

A'zote. ('A, priv.; ζάω, to live; because unfit for sustaining life.) *Chem.* Another name for nitrogen gas. *Azōtum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *azote*, m. Germ. anal. *Azot*, m.; syn. *Nitrogen*, n.; *Stickstoff*, m.; *Stickluft*, f.

Azoth. (Arab.) *Chem.* The same as *Azoch*; also a name for brass; also a panacea made from mercury, gold, and silver.

Azōtūria, *æ*, f. (*Azōtum*, azote or nitrogen; which is the chief constituent of *urea; urīna*, the urine.) *Pathol.* Term for a class of diseases characterised by a great increase of urea in the urine.

Azragar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for verdigris. Ruland, and Johnson.

Azub. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Alumen* or alum. Ruland, and Johnson.

Azubo. (Arab.) *Chem.* Name formerly given to a certain chemical vessel. Ruland, and Johnson.

Azuc. (Arab.) An old name for red coral. Ruland, and Johnson.

Azul'mic A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to a black substance deposited during the spontaneous decomposition of hydrocyanic acid, which is very similar to the ulmic acid.

Azulmin'. *Chem.* Another term for azulmic acid. *Azulmīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

A'zure-Stone. *Chem., Med.* A name for the *Lapis lazuli*, from its colour. *Lă'pis cærŭleus.* Fr. syn. *lapis-lazuli*, f. Germ. syn. *Lasurstein*, m.

Azūreus, *a, um.* (Fr. *Azur*, blue.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of an azure blue colour, like ultramarine, and brighter than *Cæruleus;* as in the flowers of the *Cynoglossum omphalodes.* Fr. anal. *azuré*, adj. Germ. syn. *himmelblau*, adj.

Azūrium. *Chem.* Old term for a preparation of two parts mercury, one-third part sulphur, and one-fourth sal ammoniac; Albertus Magnus, *Chymia*, in *Th. Chym.* vol. ii. *p.* 437.

A'zygēs, adj. ('A, priv.; ζυγὸς, a yoke.) The same in all respects as *Azygos. Anat.* Formerly applied to the *Os sphenoides*, as having no fellow.

A'zygos, adj. ('A, priv.; ζυγὸς, a yoke.) *Anat.* Without a fellow, or corresponding part; unyoked. Fr. anal. *azygos*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungepaart*, part. adj.

NOTE.—This word has hitherto had no distinct character assigned to it, being unintelligibly used sometimes as a name of a muscle, etc., and presented *per se*, as if it were an indeclinable noun. It is an adjective as here stated, and so agrees with *musculus, processus, vena*, one of which must always be expressed or understood, in its employment in medical language.

A'zygos Prŏces'sus. *Anat.* Term for a process of the sphenoid bone.

A'zygos U'vŭlæ. *Anat.* Name for a muscle of the uvula, otherwise called *Palato-uvularis, Palato-staphylinus, Staphylinus*, or *Epistaphylinus.*

A'zygos Vēna. *Anat.* Name for a vein formed by the union of the lower intercostal veins of the left side, and ascending in front of the spine on right side of the aorta; it passes through the diaphragm into the chest, crosses the aorta, and terminates in the *Vena cava superior.*

Azymar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for vermilion, or native cinnabar.

A'zymos, adj. ('A, priv.; ζύμη, ferment.) Old term applied to unfermented bread, as sea-biscuit, etc.; having no ferment: a'zymous.

B

B. A. *Chem., Pharm.* These two letters, occurring in formulæ, are the initials of the words *balneum arenæ*, a bath of sand.

B. M. *Chem.* The initials of *balneum mariæ*, or *maris*, a bath of water; a water bath. *Med.* These letters in formulæ and prescriptions, are the initials of the words *balneum marinum*, a bath of the sea, or sea-water bath.

B. V. *Med., Pharm.* These letters used in formulæ and prescriptions, are the initials of the words *balneum vaporis*, a bath of vapour, or vapour-bath.

Babūzĭcārius. (Βαβάζω, to speak inarticulately; from the indistinct attempts to cry out in this affection.) *Pathol.* An old term for *Ephialtes, Incubus*, or nightmare.

Bac'ca, *æ*, f. (*Bacchus*, the inventor of wine.) *Bot.* Term for a pulpy indehiscent pericarp without valves, in which the seeds are naked; a berry. Fr. anal. *baie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beere*, f.

Bac'cæ Myrtillōrum. *Bot.* Name for the fruit of the *Vaccinium myrtillus.*

Bac'cæ Norlan'dĭcæ. *Bot.* Name for the berries of the *Rubus arcticus*, or shrubby strawberry.

Bac'car, *ăris*, f. } *Bot.* Old name for a fra-
Bac'chăris, *is*, f. } grant herb used by the ancients in their garlands, and supposed to be powerful for withstanding enchantments; thought by some to be the same as *Asarum*; also, old name of a certain ointment.

Bac'chăris, *is*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygymia superflua*. Several of its species are tonic and stimulating.

Bac'chăris Brāziliāna. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species the bruised leaves of which are used in Brazil against ophthalmy.

Bac'chăris Ivæfŏl'ia. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species, the leaves of which are used in infusion as stomachic, in Peru.

Bac'chia, *æ*, f. (*Bacchus.*) Name by Linnæus for the *Gutta rosacea*, or pimpled condition of the face often consequent on hard drinking. Fr. anal. *bacchie*, f.

Bac'chĭca. (*Bacchus*; because sacred to him.) *Bot.* A name for ivy; also called *Dionysia.*

Bac'cĭfĕr, *a, um.* } (*Bacca*, a berry; *fĕro*, to
Bacci'fĕrus, *a, um.* } bear.) *Bot.* Bearing berries; having or producing berries: bacci'ferous. Fr. anal. *baccifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Beeren tragend.*

Bac'ciform. (*Bacca*, a berry; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form or shape of a berry. *Baccifor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *bacciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *beerenartig*, adj.; *beerenförmig*, adj.

Baccĭnia.
Baccĭnium. } *Bot.* Terms for *Vaccinium.*

Bac'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Bacca*, a berry.) *Bot.* A little berry, or small fruit; as gooseberries, currants, etc.

Bacher's Pills. *Pharm.* Formerly in great repute, composed of extract of black hellebore and myrrh one part each, *carduus benedictus* three parts, made into a mass, and divided into pills of one grain each, two to six of which were given three times a day.

Băcil'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Băcŭlum*, a stick, or staff.) A little stick. *Chem.* Old term applied to several iron implements. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a troche formed like a cylinder; also a pastil. *Surg.* Name for an instrument formerly in use, to which a sponge was affixed.

Bacopa. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.*

Bacopa Aquātĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species used in Cayenne as a remedy for burns.

Bad Disor'der. *Pathol.* A popular term for the venereal disease.

Badiāga. *Bot.* Name of a marine plant belonging to the Order *Algæ*; used in Russia for dispelling the livid marks of bruises; the powder of it, applied to the part, is said to have this effect in a single night.

Badian. *Bot.* See *Semen Badian.*

Băd'ĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Βαδίζω, to go.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. Βάδισις, for *Ambulation*, or the action of the legs; Galen, *Meth. Med.* i. 6.

Baduc'ca. *Bot.* Name of a species of the caper. See *Capparis Baducca.*

Badukka. See *Capparis Baducca.*

Bādius, *a, um.* (As if *Vādius*, from *vādo*, to run; because animals of this colour are more powerful.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a brown colour, like liver, but browner.

Badulam. *Bot.* A name for the *Ardisia humilis*, a small tree of Ceylon, the fruit of which yields a syrup, used to allay heat and thirst in ardent fevers.

Bael. *Bot., Pharm.* See *Bela.*

Bahobab. See *Baobab.*

Bahel Schul'li. *Bot.* A name for the *Genista spinosa Indica.*

Baiac. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Cerussa*, or white-lead. Ruland, and Johnson.

Bailey's Itch Oint'ment. *Pharm.* A preparation of nitre, alum, white vitriol, cinnabar, olive oil, lard, oils of anise, origanum, and lavender, coloured with alkanet root.

Baker's Itch. *Pathol.* Popular term for a species of the disease *Psoriasis diffusa*, occurring in bakers from the nature of their employment, being exposed constantly to the irritating qualities of yeast.

Bălæ'na Macrŏcĕph'ălus. *Zoöl.* Another name for the *Physeter macrocephalus*, which see.

Balæ'nĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. f. (*Balæna*, a whale; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Name given to a Family of the *Cetacea*, of which the *Balæna*, or whale, is the type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii.

Balais Ruby. *Mineral.* See *Balasius Lapis.*

Bălan'da. (Βάλανος, an acorn; because its fruit resembles the acorn.) *Bot.* The beech tree; otherwise called *Valandia.*

Bălănī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*βάλανος*, the *glans*, or the extreme part of the *penis*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation, with discharge of a fetid muco-purulent matter from the surface of the *glans penis* and prepuce, commonly complicated with phymosis; the disease otherwise termed *Gonorrhœa balani, Balano-posthitis*, and *Posthitis.* Fr. anal. *balanite*, f. Germ. syn. *Eichelnentzündung*, f.

Bălănŏcas'tănum, *i*, n. (Βάλανος, an acorn; *κάστανον*, a chesnut.) *Bot.* The same as *Bulbocastanum.* See *Bunium Bulbocastanum.*

Balaneum. (Βαλανεῖον.) See *Balneum.*

Băl'ăno-Posthītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Βάλανος, the glans, or the extreme part of the *penis*; *πόσθη*, the skin covering the *glans penis*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* A rather redundant term for the disease, or inflamed condition, of the membrane of the *Glans penis*, or of the semi-mucous membrane lining the prepuce; otherwise termed *Balanitis*, and *Posthitis.*

Băl'ănus, *i*, m. (Βάλανος, an acorn.) *Anat.* Name applied to the *Glans penis* and *Glans clitoridis.* *Bot.* Applied to several kinds of nuts, as the *Balanus myrepsica*, or ben-nut, etc. *Pharm., Surg.* Applied formerly to particular suppositories and pessaries from their form. Fr. anal. *balane*, f.

Băl'ănus Myrep'sĭca. *Bot.* The ben-nut, otherwise called *Avellana Indica.*

Balāsius Lă'pis. *Med., Mineral.* The rose-coloured, or Balais ruby, a species of carbuncle, to which many virtues were anciently attributed, as reconciling the discord of friends, bringing health to the human body, healing diseases of the eyes and liver, etc.

Bălaus'tĭnus, *a, um.* (*Balaustium*, the flower of the pomegranate.) *M. Med.* Belonging to or resembling the flower of the pomegranate-tree: balaus'tine.

Bălaus'tium, *ii*, n. (Βαλίος, various; from its peculiarly varied colour.) *M. Med.* The flower of the pomegranate tree. Fr. anal.

balauste, f. Germ. syn. *Granatblüthen*, f.; *Granatpfelnblüthen*, f.

Bal'bis, *ĭdis*, f. (Βαλβίς.) An oblong cavity with a bar, stop, or let. Foësius, *in Œcon.* p. 118.

Balbĭtōdēs. (Βαλβιτώδης, from βαλβίς, an oblong cavity.) *Anat.* An ancient term, used by Hippocrates, *in Mochlico*, for the cavity of the humerus into which the coronoid process of the *ulna* is received.

Balbūties, *ei*, f. (*Balbūtio*, to stammer.) *Pathol.* Hesitation of speech; stuttering; stammering. See *Stammering*. Fr. syn. *balbutiement*, m. Germ. syn. *Stammern*, n.; *Stottern*, m.

Baldmoney. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Æthusa meum*.

Bald'ness. (Welch, *Bal*, without hair.) The falling off of the hair natural to age, but occurring in many instances of early life without apparent cause, in persons who enjoy perfect health. *Calvities*, *ei*, f., which see.

Baldwin's Phos'phorus. *Chem.* Term for a preparation formed by evaporating to dryness an aqueous solution of nitrate of lime in water; continuing the heat till the nitrate is fused; keeping it thus for some months, then pouring it into an iron pot previously heated.

Balitis'tĕra. *Chem.* Old term for red earth. Ruland, and Johnson.

Ball and Socket Joint. *Anat.* That kind of articulation termed *Enarthrosis*.

Ballis'mus, *i*, n. (Βαλλίζω, to dance.) *Pathol.* A name for St. Vitus's dance, or *Chorea*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Ballis'tæ Os. *Anat.* Ancient name for the *Astragalus*, or ankle-bone.

Balloon. (Fr. *Ballon*, a foot-ball, or a balloon.) *Chem.* A spherical, hollow, glass receiver, with one or two necks for adaptation to a retort, or to a second balloon, when requisite. Fr. anal. *ballon*, m. Germ. syn. *grosse Recipient*, m.

Ballōta, *æ*, f. } (Βαλλωτή.) A Linn. genus of
Ballōte, *es*, f. } plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia*. Juss. *Labiatæ*. Stinking horehound. Fr. syn. *marrube*, m. Germ. syn. *Andorn*, m.; *der stinkende Andorn*.

Ballōta Fœ'tĭda. } *Bot.* Systematic names of
Ballōta Nī'gra. } the black, or stinking horehound; also called *Marrubiastrum*, *Marrubium nigrum fœtidum*. Fr. syn. *marrube noir*. Germ. syn. *der schwarze stinkende Andorn*.

Ballotte'ment, m. (Fr. *Ballot*, a little ball.) *Obstet.* Term for the communicated passive movements of the fetus in the *liquor amnii*, the sensation of which is felt by applying the finger against the anterior part of the *cervix uteri*, and patting or raising it suddenly, but gently, upwards, when the fetus will be perceived to strike on the finger in its descent. To signify the same thing, *Repercussion* has been proposed.

Balm. (Fr. *Baume*, a sweet-smelling plant.) *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Melissa officinalis*. Fr. anal. *baume*, m. Germ. syn. *Balsam*, m.

Balm, Bastard. *Bot.* See *Melittis*.

Balm, or Bal'sam of Gil'ead. See *Balsamum Gileadense*, *Balsamelæon*, *Balsami Oleum*.

Balm of Mec'ca. *Bot.* A name for the *Amyris Gileadensis*, or for the substance yielded by it, the *Balsamum Gileadense*. *Balsămum e Mecca*.

Balm, Moun'tain. *Bot.* Common name for the *Melittis melissophyllum*.

Balm, Turkey. *Bot., Med.* Name for a fragrant essential oil afforded by the *Dracocephalum Moldavicum*, recommended as tonic, and strengthening the nervous system.

Bal'neum, *i*, n. (Βαλανεῖον; from βάλλω, to throw away; ἀνία, sadness; from its soothing effects.) *Chem.* Term for the medium through which vessels containing bodies that are exposed to heat, receive the necessary degree of it, by being immersed in such medium instead of being placed in immediate contact with the fire, as the sand-bath, the water-bath, and the vapour-bath. *Med.* A bath or private washing-place. See *Lavacrum*, *Lavatio*. Fr. syn. *bain*, m. Germ. syn. *Bad*, n.

Bal'neum Anĭmāle. *Med.* An animal-bath; applied to any part of a newly-killed animal, wrapped round the body or a limb.

Bal'neum Arēns. *Chem.* A bath of sand; a sand-bath: being an iron dish with convex bottom, and containing fine sea-sand, in which the vessel having the substance to be melted, or heated, is plunged, and the sand-dish placed on the fire. Fr. syn. *bain de sable*. Germ. syn. *Sandbad*, n.

Bal'neum Măriæ. } *Chem.* A bath of water; a
Bal'neum Măris. } water-bath. The substance to be heated being placed in a proper vessel, this is put into another vessel containing water, and capable of standing the application of fire; by which heat is gradually communicated. Fr. syn. *bain-marie*. Germ. syn. *Wasserbad*, n.

Bal'neum Mĕdĭcātum. *Med.* A bath impregnated with medicinal substances: a med'icated bath.

Bal'neum Rōris. *Chem.* Old term for the vapour-bath; a bath of dew. Fr. syn. *bain de vapeur*. Germ. syn. *Schweissbad*, n.; *Dampfbad*, n.

Bal'neum Sic'cum. *Med.* Term for the immersion of the body in any dry substance, as ashes, salt, sand, etc.; a dry bath.

Bal'neum Sulphŭr'eum. *Med.* Term for a bath containing some preparation of sulphur.

Bal'sam. (*Balsămum*, its Latin analogue.) Term applied to vegetable juices, either liquid, or becoming concrete spontaneously, consisting of a resinous substance combined with benzoic acid; soluble in alcohol, but not in water. *Balsămum*, *i*, n. Fr. syn. *baume*, m. Germ. anal. *Balsam*, m.

Bal'sam, Nat'ural. *Bot., Pharm.* Term for a balsam which exudes from a plant, in distinction from one formed by art.

Bal'sam of Copa'iba. *Med., Pharm.* Name, familiarly known, for the resinous juice afforded by several species of the genus *Copaifera*. See *Copaiba*.

Bal'sam of Honey. *Pharm.* A name for a tincture of benzoin, or tincture of tolu.

Bal'sam of Li'quorice. *Pharm.* Name of a nostrum consisting of paregoric elixir, strongly impregnated with oil of anise.

Balsam of Sulphur. *Med.* See *Balsamum Sulphureum*.

Balsam of Tolu. *Med.* See *Toluifera Balsamum.*

Balsam, Peruvian. *Bot.* See *Myroxylon Peruiferum.*

Balsam, Riga. *Bot.* See *Riga Balsam.*

Balsam, Turkey. See *Balm, Turkey.*

Balsămātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Balsămum,* balsam.) *Med.* Term for the process or the state of embalming dead bodies: balsama'tion. See *Embalming, Conditura, Mumisatio, Pollinctura.*

Balsămēlæ'on. (*βάλσαμον,* balsam; *ἔλαιον,* oil.) *M. Med.* A name for the balm of Gilead.

Balsăm'eus, *a, um.* (*Balsămum,* a balsam.) Of or belonging to a balsam; of the nature of a balsam, or balsamic: balsam'eous. See *Pinus Balsamea.* Fr. syn. *balsamique,* adj.

Bal'săm Ol'eum. *M. Med.* A name for the balm of Gilead.

Balsam'ic. (*Balsămum,* a balsam; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of the nature or quality of balsam; of a smooth oily consistence, and possessing emollient, sweet, and aromatic properties; balsameous. *Balsămĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *balsamique,* adj. Germ. syn. *balsamisch,* adj.

Balsămĭ'fĕra Brāzilien'sis. *M. Med.* A name for the *Copaifera officinalis,* or copaiba balsam plant.

Balsămĭ'fĕra Indĭcāna. A name for the *Myroxylon Peruiferum,* or the tree which yields Peruvian balsam.

Balsămĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Balsămum,* a balsam; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, producing, or yielding balsam; applied to certain plants (*Balsamifera,* nom. pl. n.) from which balsam is obtained: balsami'ferous. Fr. anal. *balsamifère,* adj.

Balsamina. *Bot.* See *Impatiens Balsamina.*

Balsămīta, *æ,* f. (*Balsămum,* a balsam.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia superflua.* Juss. *Compositæ; Corymbiferæ.* Fr. anal. *balsamite,* f. Germ. syn. *Frauenmünze,* f.

Balsămīta Fœmĭn'ea. *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea ageratum,* or maudlin tansy.

Balsămīta Mājor. } *Bot.* Names for the *Tana-*
Balsămīta Mas. } *cetum balsamita,* officinal costmary, or alecost.

Balsămīta Mĭnor. Another name for the *Achillea ageratum,* or maudlin tansy.

Bal'sămŏden'dron, *i,* n. (*Βάλσαμον,* a balsam; *δένδρον,* a tree.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Octandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Bursaraceæ.*

Bal'sămŏden'dron Myr'rha. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree supposed to yield the substance myrrh.

Bal'săm, *i,* n. (*Βάλσαμον;* from Heb. *baal samen,* the prince of oils.) *Chem.* Term for a vegetable juice, either liquid, or semi-fluid, or which spontaneously becomes concrete; of a resinous nature, and capable of yielding benzoic acid, soluble in alcohol or ether, but not in water: a bal'sam. See *Beleson.* Fr. syn. *baume,* m. Germ. anal. *Balsam,* m.

Bal'samum Acous'tĭcum. *Pharm.* The acous'tic bal'sam; a term applied to a preparation variously composed of essential oils, etc.; it was dropped into the ear, or a piece of cotton moistened with it was introduced, in atonic deafness.

Bal'săm̆um Ægyp'tiăcum. *M. Med.* A name for the *Balsamum Gileadense.*

Balsamum Alpini. *M. Med.* See *Alpini, Balsamum.*

Bal'săm̆um Amĕrĭcānum. *Bot.* The American balsam; a name for the *Myroxylon Peruiferum.*

Bal'săm̆um Anŏd'ynum Batei. *Pharm.* See *Bates' Anodyne Balsam.*

Bal'săm̆um Anŏd'ynum Guidōnis. *Pharm.* The an'odyne bal'sam of Guy; a vulnerary balsam in former repute, composed of aloes, ammoniacum, bdellium, caranna, castor, myrrh, laudanum, etc.

Bal'săm̆um Apoplec'tĭcum. *Pharm.* Apoplec'tic balsam; a term for a preparation of musk, amber, Peruvian balsam, volatile oils, etc., externally applied to the head and nostrils of apoplectic patients; formerly believed to be of great power in such.

Bal'săm̆um Arcæ'i. *Pharm.* Name for a former highly esteemed digestive ointment, analogous to the *Unguentum elemi compositum* of the present time.

Bal'săm̆um Asiātĭcum. See *Asiaticum, Balsamum.*

Bal'săm̆um Brāzilien'se. *M. Med.* A term for the Copaiba balsam.

Bal'săm̆um Canăden'se. *M. Med.* Canadian balsam; obtained by spontaneous exudation from the trunk of the *Pinus balsamea.* Fr. syn. *baume de Canada.*

Bal'săm̆um Carpath'ĭcum. *Pharm.* Term for the essential oil carefully distilled from the fresh cones of the *Pinus cembra,* and trees which yield the common turpentine; Carpath'ian bal'sam: also called *Oleum Germanis, Ol. Carpathicum.*

Bal'săm̆um Cĕphăl'ĭcum Saxon'ĭcum. *Pharm.* Term for a distillation from various essential oils formerly in use, as of lavender, marjoram, amber, sage, nutmeg, etc.

Bal'săm̆um Commendātōris. *Pharm.* A term for the *Tinctura benzoini composita,* or Friar's balsam.

Bal'săm̆um Cŏpa'ĭbæ. *M. Med.* Balsam of copaiba, or copaiva; vulgarly called *capivi* and *capivi oil.* See *Copaiba.* Fr. syn. *baume de Copahu.*

Balsamum e Mecca. *Bot.* See *Mecca Balsam.*

Bal'săm̆um-Embryōnum. *Pharm.* Term for a vinous infusion of various aromatic herbs, etc., mixed with several kinds of distilled waters, then digested and distilled; formerly used internally and externally to prevent abortion by strengthening the fetus and the womb; whence its name.

Bal'săm̆um Gĕnuĭnum Antīquōrum. *M. Med.* Term for the *Balsamum Gileadense.*

Bal'săm̆um Gileăden'se. *M. Med.* Balm, or balsam of Gilead; obtained by exudation from incisions made in the bark of the trunk of the *Amyris Gileadensis.* See *Asiaticum Balsamum, Balsamum Ægyptiacum, Alpini Balsamum, B. Genuinum Antiquorum, B. Judaicum, B. e Mecca, B.*

Syriacum, B. Verum. Fr. syn. *baume de Gilead.*

Bal'sămum Guiăcīnum. *Pharm.* Term for an old preparation, made by dissolving a pound of guiac and three drachms of Peruvian balsam in 2½ pints of rectified spirits of wine.

Balsamum Guidonis. *Pharm.* See *Balsamum Anodynum Guidonis.*

Bal'sămum Hungăr'ĭcum. *Bot., Pharm.* Term for a resin which exudes from the ends of the branches and is expressed from the cones of the *Pinus pumilio:* Hungar'ian balsam.

Bal'sămum Jūda'ĭcum. *M. Med.* Another term for the *Balsamum Gileadense.*

Bal'sămum Locătel'li. } *Pharm.* Term for a
Bal'sămum Lucătel'li. } preparation made of olive oil, Venice turpentine, red saunders, and yellow wax; formerly used in phthisis, long-existing coughs, etc.

Bal'sămum Mas. *Bot.* Name for the *Tanacetum balsamita*, officinal costmary, or alecost.

Bal'sămum Mexĭcānum. *Bot.* A name for the *Balsamum Peruvianum.*

Bal'sămum Per'sĭcum. *Pharm.* A term for the *Tinctura benzoïni composita*, or Friar's balsam.

Bal'sămum Perūviānum. *M. Med.* Peru'vian bal'sam; extracted by boiling the bark and young branches of uncertain species of the *Myrospermum*, according to the pharmacopœia (L.), or *Myrospermum Peruiferum* (E., U.S.A.). See *B. Americanum.* Fr. syn. *baume de Peru.* Germ. syn. *Peruvianischer Balsam.*

Bal'sămum Pŏlychres'tum. *Pharm.* A name for the preparation called Jesuit's drops, which see.

Bal'sămum Rackasīri. }
Bal'sămum Racazzīra. } *Pharm.* Term for a
Bal'sămum Rhadasīri. } balsamic substance brought from India in gourd shells, slightly bitter to the taste, and adhering to the teeth when chewed, but whether natural or factitious is uncertain. It is inodorous when cold, but, heated, it smells like balsam of Tolu, and has been extolled as possessing virtues like those of copaiba, but in higher degree.

Bal'sămum Săpōnāceum. *M. Med.* The soapy, or sapona'ceous bal'sam; a term for the camphorated soap liniment, or opodeldoc.

Bal'sămum Sătur'ni. *Pharm.* Term for a preparation made by dissolving acetate of lead in oil of turpentine; used for cleaning foul ulcers.

Bal'sămum Suc'cĭni. The bal'sam of amber, a term for oil of amber.

Bal'sămum Sul'phŭris. }
Bal'sămum Sul'phŭris Cras'sum. } *Pharm.* Term for a solu-
Bal'sămum Sul'phŭris Sim'plex. } tion of, one part sulphur, in eight of olive oil, by a gentle heat; formerly used in catarrh and other chest affections, but now only applied externally to foul ulcers; also called *Oleum sulphuretum.*

Bal'sămum Sul'phŭris Anīsātum. *Pharm.* Term for a solution of sulphur, in oil of aniseed, with or without oil of turpentine.

Bal'sămum Sul'phŭris Barbăden'se. *Pharm.* Term for sulphur boiled with Barbadoes tar.

Bal'sămum Sul'phŭris Tĕrĕbin'thĭnātum. *Med., Pharm.* A term for a solution of sulphur in oil of turpentine, formerly used in medicine, but now confined to veterinary practice.

Bal'sămum Syri'ăcum. *M. Med.* Term for the *Balsamum Gileadense.*

Bal'sămum Tōlŭtānum. *M. Med.* Tolu balsam; obtained by exudation from incisions in the trunk of the *Myrospermum Toluiferum*, according to the pharmacopœias (L., E., and U.S.A.). Fr. syn. *baume de Tolu.* Germ. syn. *Tolu balsam; Balsam von Tolu.*

Bal'sămum Traumăt'ĭcum. *Pharm.* Term for a kind of vulnerary balsam, being a simplification of the *Tinctura benzoini composita*, or Friar's balsam.

Bal'sămum Unĭversāle. *Pharm.* The universal balsam; a term for the *Ceratum plumbi compositum.*

Bal'sămum Vērum. *M. Med.* The true balsam; applied to the *Balsamum Gileadense.*

Bsl'sămum Vĭr'ĭde. *Pharm.* Green balsam; applied to a preparation formerly much in use as detergent, made of elemi, verdigris, and linseed oil; sometimes with oil of turpentine instead of elemi, or without either: also applied to a natural balsam brought from Peru, afforded by the *Chloroxylon verticulatum.*

Bal'sămum Vĭr'ĭde Mĕten'sium. *Pharm.* Term for a French preparation, the *Baume vert de Metz*, consisting of subcarbonate of copper, sulphate of zinc, turpentine, aloes, and certain fixed and volatile oils.

Bal'sămum Vītæ. *Pharm.* The balm of life; applied to several artificial balsams, as *Balsamum vitæ Hoffmanni*, composed of ambergris, balsam of Peru, and several essential oils, dissolved in highly rectified spirits of wine, etc.

Balux, *ūcis*, f. (Span. Gold dust.) Old term, used by Pliny, for sand in which gold was found; also called *Chrysammos.*

Bal'zoĭnum. *M. Med.* Another name for *Benzoinum.*

Bamboo. *Bot.* Native name for the *Bambusa arundinaceæ.*

Bambālio, *ōnis*, f. (*βαμβαίνω*, to speak inarticulately.) *Physiol.* Term for one who speaks inarticulately, who stammers or lisps.

Bambūsa. (*Bamboo*, its Indian name.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Gramineæ.* The bamboo; a magnificent arborescent grass, approaching the palm in magnitude and beauty. Fr. syn. *bambou*, m. Germ. syn. *Bambusrohr*, n.

Bambūsa Arundĭnācea. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common bamboo, which is applied to a variety of economical purposes: various pickles and condiments are prepared from the young shoots, and the substance called *Tabasheen*, which concretes in the cavities of the plant, is esteemed by the natives as deobstruent.

Bamia. The same as *Bammia.*

Bamma. See *Embamma.*

Bam'mia. *Bot.* A name for the *Hibiscus esculentus.*

Bam'mia Moschāta. *Bot.* Another name for the *Hibiscus abelmoschus.*

Ban. *Bot.* The Egyptian name for the *Coffea Arabica*, or coffee plant; also called *Bon.* Likewise, an Egyptian name for the *Salix Ægyptiaca*, which is also called *Calaf.*

Bana'na. (Indian.) *Bot.* Name for several species of the genus *Musa.*

Bana'na Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Musa sapientum.*

Band'age. (Fr. *Bandage*, a binding, or tying up.) *Surg.* One or more pieces of cotton, linen, or flannel, for wrapping round any part of the body; they are simple, as the circular, spiral, uniting, etc.; or compound, as the T bandage, the suspensory, eighteen-tailed, etc., etc. *Dēlīgātio, ōnis*, f. *Fas'cia, æ*, f. See *Abanet, Cuspis, Desmos, Diadema, Epancylotus, Epidesmus, Othone, Parascepastra, Phalera.*

Bandaging. *Surg.* See *Alligatura.*

Bandura. (Hindoo.) *Bot.* Name given to the *Nepenthes Indica*, by the Hindoos.

Band'y. A term applied to legs, the bones of which are curved outwards, or otherwise. See *Cillosis, Devalgatus.* Fr. syn. *bancal*, adj. Germ. syn. *krumm*, adj.

Bange. See *Bangue.*

Ban'gue. *Bot., Med.* A name among the Hindoos for the *Cannabis Indica*, or Indian hemp. See *Nepenthes.*

Banilla. *Bot.* See *Epidendrum Vanilla.*

Baobab. *Bot.* A name for the *Adansonia digitata*, or Ethiopian sour-gourd; also spelt *Bahobab.* Fr. anal. *baobab*, m. Germ. syn. *Affenbaum*, m.

Băph'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*βαφικὸς*, from *βάπτω*, to dye; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to dyes, or dyeing. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Băph'ĭcus Coc'cus. *Bot.* A name for the Kermes berry, from its colour; also called *Baphicum coccum.*

Baphicum Coccum, See *Baphicus Coccus.*

Baptorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*βαπτὸς*, infected, from *βάπτω*, to embue, corrupt, poison, or infect; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* A generic term proposed by Dr. R. G. Mayne, for the disease hitherto called *Gonorrhœa, Blennorrhœa, Blennorrhagia*, etc., epithets which in their application to the affection indicated, are incorrect. It literally means an infected, or *infectious flow*, and this he holds to be the essential characteristic of the discharge from the mucous membranes of the canals, etc., implicated in the affection, which infectious discharge constitutes the disease itself: baptorrhœ'a. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Baptorrhœ'al. *Pathol.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature of *Baptorrhœa. Baptorrhœālis, is, e.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Baptŏthēcorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*βαπτὸς*, infected, or infectious; *θήκη*, a sheath, and so, the vagina; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* A term proposed by Dr. R. G. Mayne, for gonorrhœa, or as he designates it by the new term *Baptorrhœa*, in women; literally an *infectious flow from the vagina;* baptothecorrhœ'a. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Baptothecorrhœ'al. *Pathol.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature of *Baptothecorrhœa. Baptŏthēcorrhœālis, is, e.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Bapturethrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*βαπτὸς*, infected, or infectious; *οὐρήθρα*, the urethra; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* Term proposed by Dr. R. G. Mayne, for gonorrhœa, or as he designates it by the new term of *Baptorrhœa* in men; literally it means an *infectious flow, or discharge from the urethra*, which he conceives is quite distinctive, for the affection cannot occur in the urethra of women without being also present in the vagina: bapturethrorrhœ'a. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Bapturethrorrhœ'al. *Pathol.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature of *Bapturethrorrhœa. Bapturethrorrhœālis, is, e.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Bap'tus. (*βάπτω*, to tinge, or colour, from a tincture made from it, which was coloured with alkanet root.) *Geol.* Name for a species of soft bituminous fossil of an agreeable smell.

Barac. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for
Barach Pānis. } nitre. Ruland, and Johnson.

Baras. *Pathol.* Arabic name for the *Alphos*, or white leprosy; used by M. Aur. Severinus, in *Pyrotech. Chir.* ii. 1, *c.* 36.

Bar'ba, *æ*, f. (*Barbārus*, savage; because uncivilised nations allow the beard to grow; or by reduplication of *baro*, which, with other significations, has that of a valiant or wise man; because the beard betokened gravity and wisdom.) *Anat.* The hair on the chin and neighbouring parts of adults; the beard. *Bot.* Term for a species of pubescence, or down, found on the leaves of some plants. See *Capillus.* Fr. anal. *barbe*, f. Germ. syn. *Bart*, m.

Bar'ba Arōnis. *Bot.* A name for the *Arum maculatum.*

Bar'ba Ca'præ. The goat's beard; a name for the *Spiræa ulmaria*, meadow sweet, or queen of the meadows.

Bar'ba Hir'ci. *Bot.* Goat's beard; a name for the *Tragopogon pratense.*

Bar'ba Jŏvis. *Bot.* The beard of Jupiter; a name applied to several plants, as *Anthyllis barba Jovis, Sempervivum tectorum*, etc. *Chem.* Applied to a deposit in the form of flowers in the neck of the retort, during the distillation, of 1 part of tin in powder, and 3 of corrosive sublimate; this sends off a colourless volatile liquid, emitting dense white fumes on exposure to the atmosphere, being a bichloride of tin, formerly called the *Fuming liquor of Libavius.*

Barba'does Cher'ry. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Malpighia glabra.*

Barba'does Leg. (Because it was formerly supposed to be peculiar to the island of Barbadoes.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease of frequent occurrence in hot climates, characterised by the leg becoming enormously swoln and mishapen, hard, livid, and the skin progressively thick, scaly, and warty: also named *Bucnemia Tropica*, and *Elephantiasis Arabum.*

Barba'does Nut. *Bot.* Common name for the seed of the *Jatropha curcas*, and for the plant itself. *Nux Barbaden'sis.*

Barba'does Tar. *M. Med.* The common name for the substance *Bitumen Barbadense, Bitumen petroleum*, or *Petroleum Barbadense.*

Barbăr'ea, *æ*, f. *Bot.* The officinal name for the *Erysimum barbarea.*

Barbăria. *Bot.* Old name for rhubarb. Quincy.

Barbăros'sæ Pĭl'ŭlæ. *Pharm.* Barbarossa's pills; made of quicksilver, rhubarb, musk, amber, diagredium, etc., being one of the earliest mercurial preparations.

Bar'bărum. (*βάρβαρον.*) *Pharm.* Old name for an agglutinant plaster, applied to bleeding wounds, etc., mentioned by Scrib. Largus, *n.* 207.

Barbātus, *a, um.* (*Barba*, a beard.) Having a beard; bearded: bar'bate. *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied to leaves and other parts of plants, and to animals that have a beard or any appendage resembling one. Fr. syn. *barbu*, adj. Germ. syn. *bärtig*, adj.

Bar'bel. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Cyprinus barbus.* Fr. anal. *barbeau*, m. Germ. syn. *Flussbarbe*, f.

Bar'berry. *Bot.* Common name for the *Berberis vulgaris.*

Bar'biers. *Pathol.* Name for a disease of India, and the Malabar coast, most prevalent in the first three months of the year, attacking those chiefly who imprudently sleep in the open air, exposed to the land winds, which blow from the mountains about sunrise: it is a peculiar species of palsy.

Bar'bo. *Ichthyol.* Another name for the *Cyprinus barbus.*

Barbōta, *æ*, f. *Ichthyol.* The barbut, a small river fish.

Bar'bus, *ī*, m. *Ichthyol.* The trivial name of the *Cyprinus barbus.*

Barbut. *Ichthyol.* See *Barbota.*

Barclay's Antibilious Pills. *Pharm.* Composed of colocynth, extract of jalap, almond soap, guaiac, tartrate of antimony, essential oils of juniper, carraway, and rosemary, made into a mass with syrup of buckthorn, and divided into pills.

Bardadia. (Arab.) *Pharm.* Old term for *Libra*, or a pound weight. Ruland, and Johnson.

Bardāna, *æ*, f. (*Bardus*, foolish; because the burs are often foolishly thrown on the clothes of passengers.) *Bot.* A name for the *Arctium lappa*, or burdock. Fr. anal. *bardane*, f. Germ. syn. *Klettenkraut*, n.

Bariglia. See *Barilla.*

Baril'la, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name for the impure soda imported from Spain and the Levant, and there called *Barillor*; made by the incineration of different plants that grow on the sea shore. British barilla, which is much more impure, is obtained by burning sea-weeds, being the substance called kelp; also called *Bariglia.* See *Soda Impura.* Fr. anal. *barille*, f.

Bărium, *ii*, n. (*Βαρύς*, heavy.) *Chem.* The metallic base of the earth *Baryta*, or barytes. Fr. anal. *barium*, or *baryum*, m.

Bark. (Dan.) *Bot.* The outmost covering of all vegetables. *Cortex, ĭcis*, m. *M. Med.* The popular term for Peruvian bark, or bark of any species of cinchona, and generally used in the plural, barks. See *Cinchona.* Fr. syn. *écorce*, f. Germ. syn. *Rinde*, f.

Bark, Caribean. *Bot.* See *Cinchona Caribæa.*

Bark, Essen'tial Salt of. *Pharm.* Name of a Greek medicine which is merely a watery extract of Peruvian bark.

Bark, Grey. } *Bot.* Common names for
Bark, Huanaco. } the *Cinchona micrantha*, or *cinerea.*

Bark, Jamai'ca. *Bot.* A common name for the bark of the *Cinchona Caribæa.*

Bark, Pale. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cinchona condaminea.*

Bark, Peru'vian. *M. Med., Pharm.* Common name for various species of *Cinchona.*

Bark, Red. *M. Med.* Common name for the bark of the *Cinchona oblongifolia.*

Bark, Silver. *Bot.* Another term for the *Cinchona micrantha*, or *cinerea.*

Bark, St. Lu'cia. *Bot.* Common name for the bark of the *Cinchona floribunda.*

Bark, Yel'low. *M. Med.* Common name for the bark of the *Cinchona cordifolia.*

Bar'ley. (Sax. *Bere.*) *M. Med.* Common name for the seeds of the plant *Hordeum distichon*, or of the *Hordeum vulgare. Hordeum, i*, n. Fr. syn. *orge*, f. Germ. syn. *Gerste*, f.

Bar'ley, Caus'tic. *Bot.* Common name for the seeds of the *Veratrum sabadilla. Hordeum Caustĭcum.*

Bar'ley, Pearl. *Bot.* A name for barley rubbed into small round grains like pearls, as is done in Holland. Fr. syn. *orge perlé.* Germ. syn. *Perlengraupen.*

Barm. (Sax. *Beorma.*) A common synonyme for the substance *Fermentum cerevisiæ*, or yeast. Fr. syn. *levure*, f. Germ. syn. *Hefen*, f.

Bar'olite. (*Βαρὺς*, heavy; *λίθος*, a stone; from its heaviness.) *Chem.* Term for the carbonate of baryta. *Barōlītes, æ*, m. See *Note, Aërolites.*

Baromacrom'eter. (*βάρος*, weight; *μακρὸς*, long; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Med., Obstet.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of new-born infants. *Bărŏmacrŏmetrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *baromacromètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Baromakrometer*, n.; *Kindermesswage*, n.

Barom'eter. (*Βάρος*, weight; *μέτρον*, a measure.) Name for an instrument for ascertaining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere; a weather-glass. *Bărŏmetrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *baromètre*, m. Germ. anal. *barometer*, n.; syn. *Wetterglas*, n.

Barōnes. Old name for small worms; also called *Nepones*, according to Joh. Anglicus, *Ros. Ang. p.* 885.

Bărosma Crĕnāta. }
Bărosma Crĕnŭlāta. } (*Βαρύς*, heavy; *ὀσμή*, a smell.) *M. Med.*
Bărosma Serrātĭfōlia. } Names of plants given in the pharm. (L.) as those the leaves of which are called *Buchu*, which was formerly said to be from the *Diosma crenata.*

Bar'ras. *Bot.* Name for the resinous juice which escapes from the *Pinus maritima*, and concretes on the bark in yellow masses; also called *Galipot.*

Bar'ren. (Sax. *Unberend*, unfruitful.) *Bot.* Having or producing no perfect seeds. *Abortīvus, a, um. Mascŭlus, a, um. Physiol.* Unable to conceive offspring; sterile. *Stĕrĭlis, is, e.* See *Agonus.* Fr. syn. *stérile*, adj. Germ. syn. *unfruchtbar*, adj.

Bar'renness. *Bot.* The non-production of perfect seeds. *Physiol.* The inability to conceive offspring; sterility. *Stĕrĭlĭtas, ātis,* f. See *Agonia, Aphoria, Sterility.* Fr. syn. *stérilité,* f. Germ. syn. *Unfruchtbärkeit,* f.

Bartholin, Duct of. *Anat.* See *Ductus Bartholinianus.*

Barthŏlīniānæ Glan'dŭlæ. *Anat.* The Bartholinian glands; a term for the sublingual glands, named after Bartholin; their excretory ducts being called Rivinian, because pointed out by Rivinus.

Barurac. (Arab.) Old name for *Vitrum,* or glass. Ruland.

Bărўăcoc'călon. (Βαρὺς, heavy; κόκκαλος, a nut; from its narcotic powers.) *Bot.* A name for the *Datura stramonium,* or thorn apple.

Bărўēcoï'a, *æ,* f. (Βαρυηκοΐα, from βαρὺς, heavy; ἀκοὴ, hearing.) *Pathol.* A term for dulness of hearing; deafness.

Bărўphōnia, *æ,* f. (Βαρὺς, heavy; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Pathol.* Term for a difficulty of speech: barypho'ny. Fr. anal. *baryphonie,* f. Germ. syn. *ein schwere Stimme.*

Bărўpi'cron. (Βαρὺς, heavy; πικρὸς, bitter.) *Bot.* A name for a species of *Absinthium;* from its excessive bitterness.

Bărў'ta, *æ,* f (Βαρύς, heavy; from its weight.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths; also termed *Terra ponderosa*: bary'tes. See *Marmor Metallicum.* Fr. anal. *barite,* f.; *barote,* f.; *baryte,* f.; syn. *terre pesante,* f. Germ. anal. *Baryt,* n; syn. *Schwererde,* f.

Ba'salt. (*Basal,* an Ethiopian word for iron.) *Geol.* Term for a kind of marble of a fine texture and a deep glossy black colour, extremely hard and heavy: it is always found in regular, angular columns, composed of many joints, one placed and nicely fitted on another. *Bāsaltes, is,* f. Fr. anal. *basalte,* f. Germ. anal. *Basalt,* f.

Basal'tic. (*Bāsaltes,* basalt; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol.* Belonging to, or of the nature of basalt. *Bāsal'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *basaltique,* adj.

Bāsānītes, Bās'ānus, *is,* m. *i,* m. (Βάσανος, a touch-stone,) *Geol.* Old name for a stone, or species of basalt, formerly used to try the purity of gold and silver; also formed into apothecaries' mortars. See *Note, Aërolites.*

Base. (Βάσις, a foundation.) *Chem.* Term for the earth, alkali, or metallic oxide, which is combined with an acid to form a salt. *Pharm.* Applied to the principal ingredient of any compound preparation. *Bāsis, is,* f. Fr. anal. *base,* f. Germ. syn. *Grund,* m.; *Grundfläche,* f.

Bāsiātor, *ōris,* m. (*Bāsio,* to kiss.) *Anat.* A name for the *Orbicularis oris* muscle.

Basibran'chial. (*Bāsis,* the base; *branchiālis,* branchial.) *Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to certain parts of the branchial arch in fishes. *Bāsibranchiālis, is, e.*

Ba'sic. (*Bāsis,* a base; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Belonging to, or of the nature of, a base. *Bāsĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *basique,* adj.

Basihy'al. (*Bāsis,* the base; *hyoīdēs,* hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Geoffrey St. Hilaire, and by Prof. Owen in his Homologies, to the two small subcubical bones on each side, forming the body of the inverted hyoid arch, and which complete the bony arch in some fishes. *Bāsihyālis, is, e.*

Bas'il. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ocimum basilicum,* or citron basil. See *Clinopodium.* Fr. anal. *basilic,* m. Germ. syn. *Basilikum,* f.

Bas'il, Bush. **Bas'il, Small.** *Bot.* Names for the *Ocimum caryophyllatum,* or *O. minimum.*

Bas'il, Wild. *Bot.* Common name of the *Clinopodium vulgare.*

Bas'ilad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay the same as *Basilar,* used adverbially.

Bas'ilar. *Anat.* Term applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, as meaning towards the base of the skull, in speaking of the aspects of the head. *Bāsĭlāris, is, e.* See *Basilaris.*

Bāsĭlāris, *is, e.* (*Bāsis,* the base.) Of or belonging to the base of a thing; bas'ilary; bas'ilar. *Anat.* Applied to certain bones, arteries, veins, processes, etc., from their situation in the base of the skull. See *Basilar, Basioccipital.* Fr. anal. *basiliaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu einer Basis gehörig.*

Bāsilei'on. **Bāsilei'um.** (Βασίλειος, royal; from its excellence.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. *βασίλειον, κολλύριον* being understood, applied to a collyrium, mentioned by Aëtius, *l.* vii, according to Gorræus, and held to be efficacious against dulness of sight, etc. Neut. of *Bāsĭleius, a, um.*

Bāsĭl'ĭca Nux. *Bot.* A name for the walnut.

Bāsĭl'ĭcum, *i,* n. *Bot.* Specific name of the citron basil. See *Ocimum Basilicum.* Fr. syn. *basilic commun.* Germ. syn. *Basilienkraut,* n.

Basil'icon. *Pharm.* Old name of a certain plaster. See *Tetrapharmacon.*

Basil'icon Oint'ment. *M. Med.* The *Unguentum resinæ flavæ,* or yellow basilicon ointment. Fr. syn. *basilicon,* m. Germ. syn. *gemeine Harsalbe; gemeine Königsalbe.*

Basilicon, Powder of. *Pharm.* See *Alkymia.*

Bāsĭl'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Βασιλεὺς, a king; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Pharm.* Kingly; princely; royal; basil'ic; applied to parts and medicines, from their importance or presumed excellence. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *basilique,* adj.

Bāsĭlĭd'ion. (*βασιλὶς, ἶδος,* a queen.) *Pharm.* Former name, Gr. anal. *βασιλίδιον,* of a collyrium, described by Galen, *de C.M. sec. Loc.* vii. *ad fin.* according to Gorræus; also, of an ointment for the itch.

Bās'ilis. *Pharm.* Former name of a collyrium mentioned by Galen. Hooper.

Bāsĭlis'cus, *i,* m. (*βασιλεὺς,* a king; from a white spot on the basilisk's head like a crown.) *Chem.* A name for the philosopher's stone; also a name for corrosive sublimate. *Zoöl.* A highly poisonous serpent: the bas'ilisk. Fr. anal. *basilisc,* m. Germ. anal. *Basilisk,* m.; syn. *Königsdrache,* m.

Ba'sin. (Fr. *Bassin,* a wet dock.) *Geol.* A term for the sloping of strata in several directions towards a centre. Fr. anal. *bassin,* m. Germ. syn. *Becken,* n.

Basioccip'ital. (*Băsis*, the base; *occĭpĭtālis os*, the occipital bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Name given by Professor Owen to the body or baseolar process of the occipital bone. *Băsioccĭpĭtālis, is, e.*

Băsio-Cĕr'ăto-Glos'sus. *Anat.* A name for the *Hyoglossus* muscle, because attached to the basilary process of the occipital bone, the cornu of the hyoid bone, and the tongue. Fr. anal. *basio-cérato-glosse*, adj.

Băsio-Glos'sus. *Anat.* A name given to the portion of the *Hyoglossus* muscle, inserted into the base of the hyoid bone. Fr. anal. *basio-glosse*, adj.

Băs'io-Pharyn'geus. *Anat.* A name for the *Constrictor pharyngis medius* muscle. Fr. anal. *basio-pharyngien*, adj.

Băsis, *is*, f. (Βαίνω, to rest upon.) The lower part of any object, on which the rest appears to be founded: the base.

Basisphe'noid. (*Băsis*, the base; *sphēnoīdēs os*, the sphenoid bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Professor Owen to the base or body of the sphenoid bone. *Băsisphēnoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Bas'si, Cŏl'ĭca. *Pharm.* Name of a medicine composed of aromatics and honey, invented by Julius Bassus.

Bass'ora Gum. A substance, without taste or flavour, obtained in wrinkled drops, consisting chiefly of bassorin, from the plant *Sterculia urens.*

Bassorin'. (*Bass'ora* gum; in which it was first discovered.) *Chem.* Term for a substance obtained by treating gum-resin with ether, alcohol, and water successively; it possesses properties between woody fibre and vegetable gluten. *Bassŏrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Bas'tard. (Fr. *Batard.*) *Bot., Pathol.* Applied to a plant, or a disease closely resembling, but not really what it appears to be; as bastard pellitory, bastard peripneumony, etc. *Nŏthus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *batard*, adj.

Bas'tard China. *Bot.* Common name for the *Senecio pseudo-china.*

Bas'tard Pel'litory. *Bot.* Common name for the *Achillea ptarmica*, or sneeze-wort.

Bas'tard Peripneu'mony. } *Pathol.* Names for
Bas'tard Pleu'risy. } the disease *Peripneumonia notha.*

Bas'tard Sen'na. *Bot.* Common name for the *Colutea arborescens*, or *Senna pauperum.*

Bas'tard Sponge. *Med.* Common name for the substance *Halcyoneum.*

Bătātas. (Span.) *Bot.* Name given by the people of Peru to the *Solanum tuberosum*, or the potato-plant, whence the name given to the root, which is a native of that country; also, to the root of the *Convolvolus batatas.*

Bătātas Pĕregrīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Ipomœa quamoclit*, or cathartic potato-plant.

Bateman's Pectoral Drops. *Pharm.* They are composed of tincture of castor, with camphor and opium, flavoured with aniseed, and coloured with cochineal.

Bate's Anodyne Balsam. *Pharm.* Term for a preparation closely corresponding with the *Linimentum saponis compositum* of the pharmacopœias.

Bath. (Sax. *Bad.*) A place for bathing in. *Med.* The medium in which the body, or part of the body is bathed, its quality being distinguished by some accompanying term, as animal-bath, hot-bath, acid-bath, etc. *Balneum, i*, n. See *Balneum, Therma.* Fr. anal. *bain*, m. Germ. syn. *Bad*, m.

Bath'mis, *ĭdis*, f. (Βαθμὶς, a seat, or basis, from *βαίνω*, to enter.) *Anat.* Term, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* i. 10, for the cavity of a bone which receives the articular extremity of another bone; as the fossa of the *humerus*, which receives the olecranon process of the *ulna.*

Bath'ron. } (Βάθρον, a bench, or seat; from
Bath'rum, *i*, n. } its construction, or the mode of its application.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument formerly used for reducing luxations, but especially those of the vertebræ; the *Scamnum Hippocratis.* Gorræus. See *Schedia.*

Băthўpi'cron. (Βαθὺς, deep; *πικρὸς*, bitter.) *Bot.* A name for a species of the *Absinthium*, or wormwood.

Batia. *Chem.* Old name for a retort, or cucurbit with a recurved neck, according to Morley, *Coll. Chem. Leidens. proleg. c.* 2.

Batinon. *Bot.* A name for the *Rubus idæus*, or raspberry plant.

Batitura. See *Battitura.*

Batrăchītes, *æ*, m. (Βάτραχιτης, from *βάτραχος*, a frog.) *Geol.* A name for a stone like a frog in form and colour; the toad-stone. See *Bufonites*, and *Note, Aërolites.*

Batrăch'ium, *i*, n. (Βάτραχος, a frog; because found in marshy places, or because frogs conceal themselves under its shade.) *Bot.* A name for the herb *Ranunculus*, or crow's-foot.

Batrăch'ius, *a, um.* (*βάτραχος*, a frog.) *Zoöl.* Belonging to, or resembling the frog; applied to an Order (*Batrachia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Reptilia:* batrach'ian. Fr. anal. *batrachien*, adj.

Bat'răchus, *i*, m. (Βάτραχος, a frog; because it causes the voice to be hoarse and croaking.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a tumour under the tongue; also called *Ranula*, for a like reason.

Battăris'mus, *i*, m. (Βατταρίζω, to stammer, from Βάττος, Battus, king of Cyrene, who was so afflicted; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Pathol.* Old name for stammering with hesitation; the affection now termed *Psellismus;* the *Psellismus hesitans* of authors. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Battatas. See *Batatas.*

Battatas Peregrina. *Bot.* See *Batatas Peregrina.*

Battĭtūra, *æ*, f. Term for a scale of any metal, struck off at the forge with a hammer. Ruland, and Johnson. Fr. anal. *battiture*, f.

Bat'tledoor-shaped. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, etc. *Spătŭlātus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *spathulé*, adj.

Bauda. See *Bayda.*

Baume Vert de Metz. See *Balsamum Viride Metensium.*

Bau'rac. (Arab.) A name for nitre, or any

salt; hence *Borax* was named from it, and was formerly so named itself. Ruland.

Bay Cher'ry. } *M. Med.* Common name for
Bay Lau'rel. } the tree *Prunus laurocerasus:* called also, poison-laurel, and cherry-laurel.

Bay-Leaved Passion-Flower. See *Passiflora Laurifolia.*

Bay Salt. Name for common salt obtained by evaporating sea-water, in shallow ponds, by the sun's heat; it is brought from France, Spain, and Portugal, is of a dark grey colour, and contains iodine.

Bay Sore. *Pathol.* Name of an endemic disease at the Bay of Honduras, considered by Dr. Mosely as a true cancer, commencing with scirrhus.

Bay'da. (Arab.) *Chem.* Name for a vessel used by the ancients for distillation; also spelt *Bauda.* Ruland.

Bayl. An old word for urine. Ruland, and Johnson.

Baynton's Adhesive Plaster. *Pharm.* Name for a compound of resin and lead.

Baynton's Bandage. *Surg.* Name for the application of strips of adhesive plaster round the leg in regular order, one edging over the other.

Bdel'lium, *i*, n. (Hebrew בדלח *b'dolach.*) Name of a gum resin, somewhat resembling very impure myrrh; the best is of a yellowish or dark brown colour, according to its age, unctuous, brittle, but soon softening and growing tough between the fingers; it is somewhat transparent, of a bitterish taste, and moderately strong smell, is slightly deobstruent, and was used as pectoral and emmenagogue, being likewise called *Bolchon;* externally applied, stimulant and promoting suppuration; it is not obtainable in the shops of this country: also the tree which affords it, of which we have no satisfactory account. See *Madelcon.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *Bdellium,* m.

Bdellom'eter. (Βδέλλα, a leech or horseleech; μέτρον, a measure.) An inapt name intended to indicate an instrument which serves as a substitute for the leech, consisting of a cupping-glass to which are connected a scarificator and exhausting syringe. *Bdellometrum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *bdellomètre,* m.

Bdĕlyg'mia, *æ*, f. (Βδελυγμία, from βδελύσσομαι, to abominate.) *Med.* Old term used by Hippocrates for a nausea or dislike of food; also an abominable and sickening fetor.

Bead'ed. (Sax. *Beade,* a bead, from *bidden,* to pray.) *Bot.* Applied to roots that appear knotted, or like beads strung closely together. *Grānŭlātus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *granulé,* adj. Germ. syn. *granulirt,* part. adj.

Beak. (Belg. *Beek.*) *Chem.* Applied to the tubular portion of a retort. *Ornithol.* The prolongation of the mouth, or substance investing the mandibles, which is almost always horny, and of various form according to the kind of food used by each species; the bill. *Rostrum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *bec,* m. Germ. syn. *Schnabel,* m.

Bean. (Saxon.) *Bot.* The seed of the plant *Vicia faba. Fāba, æ,* f. See *Faba.* Fr. syn. *fève,* f. Germ. syn. *Bohne,* f.

Bean, French. } *Bot.* Common names for the
Bean, Kid'ney. } *Phaseolus vulgaris.*

Bean, Malac'ca. *Bot.* Name of the fruit yielded by the *Anacardium Indicum,* or *A. Orientale.*

Bean of Carthage'na. *Bot.* Name for the oblong oval-shaped bean produced by the plant *Laurus pichurim;* it is heavy, brown-coloured, and has a musk-like smell; is aromatic and carminative; also said to be afforded by the *Ocotea puchury:* called likewise the *Pichurim bean.* See *Bejuio.*

Bean of St. Ignatius. See *Saint Ignatius's Bean.*

Bean-Trefoil. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Anagyris fœtida.*

Bear's Ber'ry. } *M. Med.* Common name for
Bear's Bil'berry. } the *Arbutus uva ursi,* now the *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.* Fr. syn. *buserolle,* f. Germ. syn. *Bärenbeere,* m.; *Bärentraube,* m.

Bear's Breech. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Acanthus mollis.* Fr. syn. *branche ursine,* f. Germ. syn. *Bärenklau,* f.

Bear's Foot. *Bot.* Common name for the *Helleborus fœtidus,* or stinking hellebore. Fr. syn. *hellebore fétide.* Germ. syn. *Bärenfuss,* f.; *stinkende Hellebore,* f.

Bear's Whort'le-berry. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant formerly named *Arbutus uva ursi,* now, *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.* Fr. syn. *buserolle,* f. Germ. syn. *Bärenbeere,* m.; *Bärentraube,* m.

Beard. (Sax.) *Anat.* The hair on the chin and upper lip of adults. *Bot.* Applied to any appendage like a beard. *Zoöl.* Similarly applied to appendages on the lower animals, having resemblance to, or situated like the beard. *Barba, æ,* f. Fr. syn, *barbe,* f. Germ. syn. *Bart,* m.

Bearded. *Anat., Bot., Zoöl.* Having a beard, or some beard-like appendage. *Barbātus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *barbu,* adj. Germ. syn. *bartig,* adj.

Bebeerin'. (*Bebeera,* the green-heart tree.) *Chem., Med.* Name given to a vegetable alkali discovered in the *Bebeera,* or green-heart tree of British Guiana; said to possess all the antiperiodic properties of sulphate of quinine. *Bebeerīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Bec'cabun'ga, *æ*, f. (Germ. *Bachbungen,* water-herb.) *M. Med.* See *Veronica Beccabunga.*

Bēchĭcus, *a, um.* (Βήξ, a cough; terminal -ικὸς.) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to, or relieving a cough; formerly applied to medicines given for the purpose of removing a cough. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Bēchion. } (Βήχιον, from βήξ, a cough.)
Bēchium, *ii*, n. } *M. Med.* Old name for the *Tussilago farfara,* or colt's-foot. Quincy.

Beconguilles. *Bot.* Name of a root brought from South America, having properties similar to those of ipecacuan.

Becuĭba Nux. *Bot.* Name of a nut produced by a Brazilian tree, which yielded a balsam highly esteemed in rheumatism. Quincy.

Bedegar. } *Bot., Med.* Name for an excres-
Bedeguar. } cence found on different species of wild roses produced by the puncture of the small insect *Cynips rosæ;* formerly es-

teemed as a remedy for the bite of poisonous animals, as lithontriptic, and vermifuge; also called *Fungus rosaceus.*

Bed-Straw, Lady's. *Bot.* Common name for several species of the genus *Galium.*

Bee. (Sax. *Beo.*) *Entomol.* Common name of the *Apis mellifica.* Fr. syn. *abeille*, f. Germ. syn. *Biene*, f.

Beech Tree. *Bot.* The common name for the *Fragus sylvatica.*

Beef. See *Bos.*

Beer. (Sax. *Bere.*) A well-known liquor, made of several qualities or degrees of potency. *Cĕrĕvīsia, æ*, f. See *Cerevisia, Alla, Bryton.* Fr. anal. *bière*, f. Germ. syn. *Bier*, n.

Bees' Wax. *M. Med.* Common name for the fatty opacous substance obtained from the *Apis mellifica*, or honey-bee. *Cēra, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *cire*, f. Germ. syn. *Wachs*, n.

Beet. *Bot.* Common name for the various species of the genus *Beta.*

Beg'ma, *ătis*, n. (Βῆγμα, from *βήσσω*, to cough.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. l.* ii. xliv. 8, for the *Sputum*, or matter expectorated by coughing; also, for the cough itself.

Bĕgōnia, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Polyandria.*

Bĕgōnia Grandiflōra. } *Bot., Med.* Names of
Bĕgōnia Tōmentōsa. } two plants used in Peru against hemorrhages, chest-complaints, scurvy, etc.

Beguan. Name for a bezoar or concretion found in the intestines of the Iguana lizard.

Beguine's Fu'ming Li'quor. See *Boyle's Fuming Liquor.*

Be'hen Al'bum. *Bot.* A name for the *Centaurea behen;* the white behen. Fr. syn. *béhen blanc.* Germ. syn. *der morgenländische weisse Widerstoss.*

Be'hen Offĭcĭnārum. *Bot.* A name for the *Cucubalus behen.* Fr. syn. *béhen blanc.* Germ. syn. *Schachtkraut*, n.

Be'hen Ru'brum. *Bot.* A name for the *Statice limonium;* red behen. Fr. syn. *béhen rouge.* Germ. syn. *rothen Widerstoss.*

Beid El Os'sar. } *Bot.* Name of a plant used
Beidelsar. } in Africa against fever and the bites of serpents; supposed to be the *Asclepias procera:* its leaves are used in cataplasms for indolent swellings; its caustic milky juice is employed to discuss venereal nodes, and the down of its seeds forms a kind of tinder.

Beilin'. (Scott.) *Med., Pathol.* Synonymous with *Festering*, or suppurating.

Bejuio. *Bot., Med.* A name for the bean of Carthagena; famed in South America as an antidote for the poison of all serpents, if a small portion be taken immediately.

Bela. (Ind.) *Bot., Pharm.* Name of a tree, the unripe fruit of which has been lately introduced into this country as a remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa; it is the *Cratæva mannelos* of Linn.; also called *Bael.*

Bela-Aye, Cortex. (Ind.) *Bot., Med.* Name for the bark of the *Nerium antidysentericum.*

Belamodagam. *Bot., Med.* Name for a Malabar plant of the genus *Scævola*, the leaves of which are said to be diuretic and emmenagogue.

Beledamboc. *Bot., Med.* Name for a species of *Convolvulus* which grows in Malabar; containing an acrid juice, which is made with oil and ginger, into a liniment, used against the bite of a rabid animal.

Bĕlĕnītes, *æ*, m. (Βέλος, a dart.) *Geol.* The arrow-stone or thunderbolt; a name for the petrified remains of some sea-animal; supposed, the spines of the sea-urchin. See *Note, Aërolites.*

Bĕlĕnoīdēs, adj. (Βελόνη, a bodkin; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a bodkin; applied to processes of bone; styloid: bel'enoid. See *Graphioides, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. syn. *belénoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfeilförmig*, adj.

Beleson. *Bot., Med.* Old term for *Balsamum.* Ruland, and Johnson. Also, the Indian name of the *Mussenda frondosa.*

Beli Oculus. See *Belloculus.*

Bel Moschus. See *Abelmoschus.*

Bell-Flower. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Campanula.*

Bell-Metal. Term for an alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and a small portion of antimony; used for making bells, apothecaries' mortars, etc.

Bell-Shaped. *Bot.* Applied to flowers, the *corollæ*, and nectaries of plants, etc. See *Campanaceus, Campaniformis*, and *Campanulātus.*

Bel'ladon'na, *æ*, f. (Ital. *Bella donna*, a handsome lady; because the juice of its leaves is said to be used by the Italian ladies to remove floridness, etc., from the skin.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. and U.S.A.) of the leaves, fresh and dried, of the *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade. Fr. anal. *belladonne*, f. Germ. syn. *Tollkirsche*, f.; *Tollkraut*, n.; *Wolfskirsche*, f.

Bell'ied. (Sax. *Bælig*, the belly.) *Bot.* See *Urceolatus* and *Ventricosus.*

Bellirica. See *Myrobalanus Bellirica.*

Bellis, *is*, f. } (*Bellus*, fair; from its colour.)
Bellius, *ii*, m. } A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia superflua.* The white daisy.

Bel'lis Mājor. *Bot.* A name for the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, or ox-eye daisy.

Bel'lis Mĭnor. } *Bot.* Systematic names for
Bel'lis Pĕren'nis. } the common daisy, or bruisewort; the leaves and flowers being somewhat acrid were formerly applied to wounds.

Bellŏc'ŭlus, *i*, m. (*Beli ocŭlus*, the eye of Bel; because held sacred to that god by the Assyrians, who alleged that an eye was visible in it.) *Mineral.* Name of a gem formerly believed to be efficacious in removing diseases of the eye.

Bellotas. (Span.) *Bot., Med.* Name of the acorn of the *Ilex major;* recommended by Spanish physicians in diseases of the chest accompanied with profuse expectoration and hemoptysis.

Bellows'-Sound. See *Bruit de Soufflet.*

Bel'ly. (Sax. *Bælig.*) *Anat.* The lower portion, or half, of the body, being that between the diaphragm and the pelvis, containing the stomach, intestines, spleen, pancreas, liver, kidneys, bladder, etc.; the abdomen. See *Abdomen, Alvus, Venter, Cœlia.* Fr. syn. *abdomen*, m.; *bas-ventre*, m. Germ.

syn. *Bauch*, m.; *Schmeerbauch*, m.; *Unterbauch*, m.; *Unterleib*, m.

Belly, Lax. *Med.* See *Alvus Fluida.*

Belly, Bound. *Med.* See *Alvus Astricta.*

Bĕlul'cum, *i*, n. (Βέλος, a dart; ἕλκω, to draw out.) *Surg.* Old name for an instrument for extracting arrows, or darts from wounds; it was of various figure; described by Ambrose Paré, *Chirurg.* x. 18.

Bel'zoïnum. *M. Med.* Another spelling for *Benzoinum.*

Bemtamara. *Bot.* See *Bentamara.*

Ben Moenja. *Bot.* Name of a tree of Malabar; a decoction of the roots of which is held by the natives to be efficacious in malignant fevers; its bark, in decoction with sweet flag and rice, is said to stop, immediately, the vomiting caused by the bite of poisonous serpents.

Ben Nut. *Bot.* Common name for the nut produced by the *Moringa aptera.* See *Avellana Indica, Balanus Myrepsica, Glans Unguentaria, Guilandina Moringa.*

Benedicta, Herba. See *Herba Benedicta.*

Bĕnĕdic'ta Laxātīva. *Pharm.* Old term for the *Confectio sennæ*, or lenitive electuary.

Bĕnĕdic'tus, *a, um*, part. (*Bĕnĕdīco*, to bless.) Blessed. *Med., Pharm.* This term was anciently much used in reference to the milder purgative medicines, as rhubarb, etc.; also applied to substances of different qualities, as *Vinum benedictum*, or antimonial wine, etc. Fr. syn. *saint*, adj.; *béni*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *gesegnet*, part. adj.

Bĕnĕvīvum, *i*, n. Another name for *Benzoinum.*

Bene'volence. (*Bĕne*, well; *vŏlo*, to wish.) That sort of love which disposes one man to confer a kindness upon another; goodwill. *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty, found also in the lower animals, but in them limited in a great degree to the production of passive mildness of disposition, (its organ at the upper part of the frontal bone, immediately before the *Fontanel*), producing the desire of the happiness of others, and disposing to compassion and active benevolence. *Bĕnĕvŏlen'tia, æ*, f.

Bengālæ Rādix. *Bot.* The Bengal root; a name for the root *Cassumuniar.*

Bĕnig'nus, *a, um. Med., Pharm.* Mild; gentle: benign; applied formerly to medicines gentle in their operation. *Pathol.* Applied to the mild form of a disease, as opposed to the malignant. Fr. anal. *benin*, adj. Germ. syn. *gütig*, adj.; *gutartig*, adj.

Ben'jamin. *Bot.* Common name for the gum benzoin.

Ben'jamin Flowers. *Chem.* Common name for benzoic acid.

Benne Leaves. *M. Med.* See *Sesami Folia.*

Benne Oil. *M. Med.* Common name for oil of the seeds of *Sesamum Indicum*, and *S. Orientale:* the *Oleum sesami.* (Pharm. U.S.A).

Ben'net. (*Bĕnĕdictus.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Geum urbanum*, or herb avens. Fr. syn. *benoite*, f. Germ. syn. *Benedictenkraut*, n.; *Nelkenkraut*, n.

Bent. (Sax. *Bendan*, to bow, or crook.) *Bot.* Hanging down; curved; applied to flowers on curved peduncles, that hang towards the ground. See *Cernuus*, and *Curvatus.*

Bent-Grass. *Bot.* Common name for the grass *Agrostis.*

Bentamara. *Bot.* A name for the *Nymphæa nelumbo*; also spelt *Bemtamara.*

Ben'zamide. *Chem.* Name given to a substance formed when a stream of perfectly dry ammoniacal gas is passed through chloride of *Benzoyle.*

Ben'zidame. *Chem.* Name given to an oil of a light yellow colour, produced by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen, or reducing agents in general, on nitrobenzide. It is identical with *Crystallin*, or (as afterwards named) *Anilin*, one of the products of the distillation of indigo; also identical with *Kyanole*, the base discovered in the volatile oil of coal tar.

Benzide. *Chem.* Name given to a hypothetical carburet of hydrogen, assumed to exist in products formed by agents that withdraw hydrogen from benzoyle.

Ben'zilate. (*Benzīlicum* acĭdum, Benzilic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of benzilic acid with a salifiable base. *Ben'zĭlas, ātis*, f.

Ben'zile. *Chem.* Term for a new substance, obtained in long transparent sulphur-coloured prisms, without smell, or taste, by the decomposition of benzoin, when fused in a stream of chlorine gas.

Benzil'ic. (*Benzile;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Term applied to an acid obtained from benzile. *Benzĭlĭcus, a, um.*

Ben'zin. *Chem.* A synonyme for benzole. *Benzīna, æ*, f. See *Benzole.*

Benzo- *Chem.* This word, used as a prefix in compound terms, means that benzoic acid forms a constituent of the substance denoted.

Ben'zoate. (*Benzoïcum* acĭdum; Benzoic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of benzoic acid with a salifiable base. *Ben'zoas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *benzoate*, m.

Benzoë, *es*, f. *M. Med.* The former pharmacopœial name (D.) of the substance now called *Benzoïnum* (L. E. D.) or gum benzoin.

Ben'zoës Flōres. *Chem.* Benzoin flowers, produced in preparing benzoic acid, by the sublimation of gum-benzoin; also termed flowers of benjamin.

Benzo'ic. (*Benzoïnum*, benzoin; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to benzoin; applied to an acid obtained from gum-benzoin, and commonly called benjamin flowers. *Ben'zoïcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *benzoique*, adj.

Benzoï'fĕra, *æ*, f. (*Benzoïnum*, benzoin; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* A name for the *Styrax benzoin.*

Benzoin. See *Benzoinum.*

Benzoine. *Chem.* Name given to a new compound, in brilliant, inodorous, and tasteless, prismatic crystals, obtained from oil of bitter almonds. *Benzoīna, æ*, f.

NOTE.—It seems necessary to retain the final *e* in this word, to distinguish it from the gum benzoin; but the existence of the latter, so closely analogous, should have suggested the propriety of inventing some other name for this substance.

Benzoini'tric. *Chem.* Another term for *Nitrobenzinic*, which see.

Ben'zoïnum, *i*, n. (Arab. *Benzoah.*) *M. Med.*

The pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U. S.A.) of the gum benzoin; obtained by exudation of the balsam from incisions made in the bark of the stem of the tree *Styrax benzoin*, and hardened in the air; also called benzoë, and vulgarly, benjamin. See *Asa Dulcis*, *Balzoinum*, *Belzoinum*, *Benevivum*, *Liquor Siriniacus*. Fr. anal. *benjoin*, m. Germ. anal. *Benzoe*, n.

Ben'zole. *Chem.* Name given to a clear, colourless fluid, of a peculiar ether-like odour, formed by the decomposition of benzoic acid, also of other organic substances, acted on by a high temperature. It has also been called *Benzin*, and is a bicarburet of hydrogen.

Ben'zone. *Chem.* Name given to a colourless, oily fluid, produced by the distillation of the dry benzoate of lime.

Benzoni'trile. *Chem.* Name given to a clear, colourless liquid obtained by heating to fusion in a retort the ben'zoate of ammonia.

Ben'zoyle. (*Benzoïnum*, benzoin; ὕλη, the substance from which anything is made.) *Chem.* Name given to an assumed ternary compound forming the radicle of oil of bitter almonds, benzoic acid, etc.

Beras Asved.
Beras Bejas.
Berat Cecha.
Berat Lebena.
(Arab.) *Pathol.* Ancient names for species of the *Lepra Judaica*, which see.

Berberia. See *Beriberi*.

Berberin'. (*Berbĕris*, the barberry.) *Chem.* Name given to an alkaline substance, consisting of beautiful bright yellow, needle-like crystals, obtained from the root of the *Berberis vulgaris*, also ascertained to exist in the Columba root, or that of the *Cocculus palmatus*, and lately found in the wood of the *Menispermum fenestratum*, or columba wood of Ceylon. *Berbĕrīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Ber'bĕris, *is*, f. (Arab. *Berberi*, wild.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria*; Cl. *Monogynia*. The barberry, or pepperidge-bush. Fr. syn. *épine-vinette*, f. Germ. anal. *Berberitze*, n.

Ber'bĕris Vulgāris. *Bot.* The systematic name of the barberry shrub, or thorny box tree, common in most parts of Europe; the berries, gratefully acid and moderately astringent, were formerly believed useful in biliary fluxes, etc.; on touching this shrub near the base with any sharp pointed body a sudden contraction is produced; also called *Oxyacantha*, *Pyxacantha*, *Spina acida*. Fr. syn. *vinettier*, f. Germ. anal. *Berberitze*.

Bergăm'ii Ol'eum. *M. Med.* The oil of bergamot, or *Oleum bergamotæ*, obtained by distillation from the peel or rind of the fruit of the *Citrus limetta bergamium*.

Bergăm'ium, *ii*, n. *M. Med.* The bergamot tree. See *Citrus Limetta Bergamium*. Fr. syn. *bergammottier*, f.

Ber'gamot, Es'sence of. An essence prepared from the fruit of a bergamot pear-tree (the *Citrus mella rosa*, a variety of the *Citrus medica*), on which a citron branch has been grafted: also called *Essentia de cedra*. Fr. anal. *essence de bergamotte*. Germ. syn. *Bergamottöl*, n.

Bergămōta, *æ*, f. *Bot.* The bergamot, or fruit of the *Citrus limetta bergamium*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *bergamotte*, f.

Beri'beri. (*Beri*, a Singhalese word for weakness, and by reduplication, signifying great weakness.) *Pathol.* Term for an acute dropsical disease, common in many parts of India; also spelt *Beriberia*.

Beriberia. See *Beriberi*.

Bermu'da Ber'ry. *Bot.* Common name for the soap-nut, or soap-berry produced by the *Sapindus saponaria*. *Bacca Bermuden'sis*.

Bernavi. *Pharm.* Name for an electuary used formerly by the Egyptians, but its composition unknown; it was highly intoxicating, and produced extraordinary symptoms; mentioned by Prosp. Alpinus. Hooper.

Ber'ry. (Sax. *Berien*, from *beran*, to bear.) *Bot.* A pulpy indehiscent pericarp having the seeds scattered loosely in the pulp, as the grape, gooseberry, etc. Fr. syn. *baie*, f. Germ. anal. *Beere*, f.

Bers. *Pharm.* Name for an exhilarating electuary formerly used by the Egyptians; composed of white pepper, white henbane seeds, opium, spikenard, euphorbium, pyrethrum, saffron, and honey; described by Prosp. Alpinus, *de Med. Ægypt.* iv. 122, *a*.

Bertin, Spongy Bones of. *Anat.* Term for two small triangular, turbinated bones, often found beneath the small round opening of the sphenoidal sinus, first noticed by Bertin.

Ber'ŭla, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A name for the *Veronica beccabunga*.

Ber'ŭla Gal'lĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Sium nodiflorum*, or creeping water parsnip.

Bēryl'lus, *i*, m. (Βήρυλλος.) *Mineral.* Name of a pellucid gem or stone of a greenish colour; anciently supposed to have power against disease of the liver, short breathing, eructations, fluxion of the eyes, contusions, etc.: beryl, of which eight kinds are mentioned by Gorræus. Fr. anal. *beryl*, m. Germ. anal. *Beryll*, m.

Bērÿt'ion. (Βερύτιον; from its inventor *Berytius*.) *Pharm.* Name for a collyrium in ancient use, described by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv. 7; also a pastile, which was of great efficacy against dysentery. Gorræus.

Bes, *bessis*, m. } (*Bis*, twice; because it is
Bes'sis, *is*, m. } twice the *triens*, or third part of the *as*, or pound of 12 ounces.) *Pharm.* Term for an eight ounce weight or measure of former times, mentioned by Celsus; Rhodius, *de Pond. et Mens.* p. 40.

Besachar. (Arab.) Old term for fungus. Dornæus, Ruland, and Johnson.

Besan'na. Old term for *Fungus muscarum*; by which is supposed to be meant the substance sponge.

Bes'sanen. *Pathol.* Old term for redness of the external parts, like that preceding leprosy, occupying the face and extremities: supposed to be what are now called chilblains.

Besto. *Bot.* A name for the *Saxifraga granulata*.

Bēta, *æ*, f. (*Bætis*, a river of Andalusia, in which it grew; or the letter ϐ, which it is said to resemble.) A Linn. genus of plants,

Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia;* Juss. *Chenopodeæ.* The beet plant. See *Sicula.* Fr. anal. *bette*, f. Germ. anal. *Beete*, f.; syn. *Mangold*, m.

Bēta Al'ba. *Bot.* White beet; a variety of the *Beta rubra;* the leaves are eaten like spinach, and the root yields sugar: the juice and powdered root are said to form a good errhine. See *Cicla.*

Bēta Hy'brĭda. *Bot.* Name for the plant affording the root of scarcity, *Mangel Wurzel* of the Germans; the root is very large, and in some parts of England is cultivated to supply green and good food for cattle, especially milch cows; it contains much of the saccharine principle, is very nutritious, and in times of scarcity forms a valuable substitute for bread. It is used externally as a poultice to cleanse foul ulcers.

Bēta Ru'bra. *Bot.* The systematic name of the red beet, the root of which is used indifferently with that of the *Beta vulgaris;* also used to improve the colour of their claret, by the French.

Bēta Vulgāris. *Bot.* The systematic name for the common beet, the root of which forms a well-known article of diet; the root and leaves were formerly used as emollient applications, and are still employed as a dressing for blisters in France; it affords a considerable portion of sugar, and if dried as malt is, after great part of the juice is expressed, very good beer may be made from it. Fr. syn. *poirée*, f. Germ. syn. *Mangoldkraut*, f.

Betel. *Bot.* Name for a preparation of a species of pepper (*Piper betel*) cultivated in several parts of India; the natives are accustomed to chew the leaves prepared with lime and areca, forming a mixture under this name, which is considered tonic and astringent. Fr. anal. *betel*, m. Germ. *Betel*, m.; syn. *Wasserpfeffer*, m.

Bētōnĭca, *æ*, f. (As if *Vētōnica*, from *Vētōnes*, a people in Spain, by whom it was discovered.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Juss. *Labiatæ.* The plant betony. Fr. syn. *betoine*, f. Germ. syn. *Betonika*, f.; *Betonie*, f.

Bētōnĭca Aquātĭca. *Bot.* The water betony; another name for the *Scrophularia aquatica*, or greater water-figwort.

Bētōnĭca Offĭcīnālis. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of the Wood betony, also called *Drosobotanum.* The leaves and tops have an agreeable smell, a slightly warm taste with some degree of astringency and bitterness; the leaves are sometimes smoked like tobacco, and when dried their powder is used as sternutatory; the roots are bitter and nauseous, strongly emetic and cathartic: a decoction of the flowers and leaves was anciently an esteemed remedy in gout, sciatica, headache, etc. See *Cestrum, Vetonica Cordi.* Fr. syn. *bétoine commune.*

Bētōnĭca Pŭrpŭr'ea. } *Bot.* Other names for
Bētōnĭca Vulgāris. } the *Betonica officinalis.*

Betony. See *Betonica.*

Betony, Water. See *Betonica Aquatica.*

Betony, Wood. See *Betonica Officinalis.*

Bĕt'ŭla, *æ*, f. (As if *Bătŭla*, from *bătuo*, to beat or strike; because of it were formed the *fasces* borne before the magistrate.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Tetrandria.* Juss. *Betulineæ.* The alder and birch trees.

Bĕt'ŭla Al'ba. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of the white birch, the leaves of which have been esteemed as diuretic, vermifuge, antiseptic, detergent, etc., the bark slightly astringent and tonic. It yields a juice, if bored in the spring, formerly used as anti-scorbutic, diuretic, and deobstruent; this when well fermented yields a rich liquor called birch wine.

Bĕt'ŭla Al'nus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common alder tree, which like the other species of this genus yields a large quantity of saccharine juice, from which a wine is made called alder wine.

Betŭlin'. (*Bĕtŭla*, the birch tree.) *Chem.* Name given to a substance discovered in the bark of the *Betula alba*, of a white colour, in very light long needle-like crystals, insoluble in water, or alkaline solutions, but soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid, ether, alcohol, and the fixed and volatile oils. *Bĕtŭlīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Bĕtŭlīn'eus, *a, um.* (*Bĕtŭla*, the birch-tree,) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Betula;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Betulineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: betulin'eous. Fr. anal. *betuliné*, adj.

Betulla. See *Betula.*

Bexăguil'lo. *Bot.* A name for the white ipecacuan of Peru.

Bexūgo. *Pharm.* Name of a purgative root formerly imported from Peru; supposed to have been a species of *Hippocratea.* Quincy.

Beya. (Arab.) Alchemical name for *Acetum philosophicum*, or *Mercurius philosophorum;* also for *Aqua mercurialis.* See *Gabricus.*

Bezet'ta Cærŭlea. *Bot.* A name for the *Croton tinctorium*, or litmus plant.

Bez'oar, indecl. (Pers. *Pa-zahar*, from *pa*, against; *zahar*, a poison.) *Med.* Term for an abnormal concretion sometimes found in the intestines of certain land-animals, and formerly used as medicines; there are eight species; also called *Bezehard* and *Lapis bezoardicus.* See *Alcheron, Bilithos.* Fr. anal. *bezoard*, m. Germ. syn. *Bezoarstein*, m.

Bez'oar Bŏvīnum. *Med.* The bezoar of the ox.

Bez'oar Germānĭcum. *Med.* The bezoar of the alpine goat, or German bezoar.

Bez'oar Hŏm'ĭnis. *Med.* The human bezoar, of doubtful existence. See *Bezoardus.*

Bez'oar Hys'trĭcis. *Med.* The bezoar of the porcupine; said to be found in its gall-bladder, particularly in the province of Malacca; it is intensely bitter, and on being steeped for a time in water, it impregnates it with its bitterness and with aperient, stomachic, and supposed alexipharmic virtues; also called *Lapis porcinus, L. Malaccensis, Pietra del porco, Pila hystricis.*

Bez'oar Micrŏcos'mĭcum. *Med.* Name for the calculus found in the human bladder.

Bezoar Nut. See *Bonduch Indorum.*

Bez'oar Occĭdentāle. *Med.* The occidental bezoar, found in the fourth stomach of the chamois, or wild goat of Peru, etc.; it is larger than the oriental bezoar, and sometimes as big as a hen's egg, is of a rough surface, and green, greyish, or brown.

Bez'oar Orientāle. *Med.* The oriental bezoar, found in the fourth stomach of the *Capra ægagrus*, which inhabits the mountains of Persia; it is about the size of a kidney bean, roundish, or oblong, smooth, and of a shining olive, or dark greenish colour; also called *Lapis bezoar orientalis.*

Bez'oar Porcīnum. *Med.* A name for the *Bezoar hystricis.*

Bez'oar Sīmiæ. *Med.* The bezoar of the monkey; also called *Lapis simiæ.*

Bezoar Vegetable. See *Calapitte.*

Bezoar'dĭca Rādix. *Bot.* A name for the *Dorstenia contrayerva.*

Bezoar'dĭcum Jŏviāle. *Pharm.* Name for an old preparation made by fusing regulus of antimony with tin in a crucible, reducing to powder when cold, mixing intimately with corrosive sublimate, distilling the mixture after some days, and mixing the distilled liquor with a large quantity of water, by which a white powder is precipitated, washing the precipitate repeatedly, drying it and detonating with nitre, again carefully washing and drying; it was powerfully diaphoretic in doses of gr. x. to ℈i.

Bezoar'dĭcum Lūnāre. *Pharm.* Name for a medicine made by distilling butter of antimony with a solution of nitrate of silver; deemed of great efficacy in epilepsy and various affections of the head, dose gr. vi. to gr. xii.; also applied as a name for the *Pulvis Viennensis albus virgineus.* See.

Bezoar'dĭcum Martiāle. *Pharm.* Term for an old preparation made in the same way as the *B. Joviale*, only substituting iron for tin; formerly used as tonic and diaphoretic, dose gr. xv. to gr. xxv.

Bezoar'dĭcum Mĭnĕrāle. *Pharm.* Name for an old preparation of antimony made by detonating powder of algaroth with nitre, and washing the product, which is a deutoxide of antimony.

Bezoar'dĭcum Sātur'ni. *Pharm.* Term for an old preparation made by distilling protoxide of lead and butter of antimony, with nitric acid; formerly given in doses of gr. vi. in diseases of the spleen.

Bezoar'dĭcus, *a, um.* (*Bezoar*, or *Bezehard*, an intestinal concretion; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to the bezoar: bezoar'dic. Fr. anal. *bézoardique*, adj. Germ. anal. *mit Bezoar versetzt.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Bezoar'dĭcus Lă'pis. *Med.* A name for the *Bezoar.*

Bezoar'dus, *i*, m. *Med.* A name for the *Bezoar hominis*, admitted by Dr. Good as a species of his genus *Enterolithus.*

Bi. (*Bis*, twice.) *Anat., Chem.* A syllable signifying twice or double, and forming a prefix in certain compound names, as *biceps*, two-headed; *bicuspis*, two-pointed; *bicarbonate*, a carbonate with an excess of acid, or two equivalents of carbonic acid, to one of base, etc.

Biarghetun'sim. (Arab.) *Chem.* Alchemical name for *Cerussa.* Ruland.

Bibas'ic. (*Bis*, twice; *bāsis*, a base; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Having two bases, as the *Tartras potassæ et sodæ*, or Rochelle salt. *Bĭbāsĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *bibasique*, adj.

Bibenella. See *Pimpinella.*

Bib'eron. (*Bĭbo*, to drink.) *Med.* Name proposed for a feeding-bottle for infants.

Bĭbĭtōrius, *a, um.* (*Bĭbĭtor*, a drinker.) Of or belonging to a drinker: bibito'rious. *Anat.* Applied to the *Rectus internus oculi*, because when exerted it draws the eye towards the nose, like that of a drinker looking into his cup.

Bĭb'ŭlus, *a, um.* (*Bĭbo*, to drink.) Attracting moisture; absorbing: bib'ulous.

Bĭcapsŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Bis*, twice, or double; *capsŭla*, a capsule.) *Bot.* Having two capsules: bicap'sular; applied to pericarps. Fr. anal. *bicapsulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweifacherig*, adj.

Bĭcar'bŏnas, *ātis*, f. (Prefix *Bi*; *carbŏnas*, a carbonate.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of carbonic acid with a base, where there are two atoms of the former to one of the latter: a bicar'bonate. See *Note, Carbon.*

Bĭcaudālis, *is, e.* (*Bis*, double; *cauda*, a tail.) *Anat.* Having two tails; double-tailed; bicau'dal; applied sometimes to the *Posterior auris*, or *Retrahens auris* muscle, which consists of two small bundles or fasciculi of fibres. Fr. anal. *bicaudé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweischwänzig*, adj.

Bĭcĕphăl'ium, *ii*, n. (*Bis*, double; κεφαλή, the head.) *Pathol.* Term for a large sarcoma on the head, as if another head were grown upon it.

Bĭceps, *cĭpĭtis*, adj. (*Bis*, twice; *căput*, the head.) *Anat.* Having two heads; applied to certain muscles that divide into two portions; two-headed: bicip'ital. Fr. anal. *biceps*, adj.; *bicipité*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweiköpfig*, adj.

Bĭceps Brāchii. *Anat.* A name for the *Biceps flexor cubiti* muscle.

Bĭceps Crūris. *Anat.* A name for the *Biceps flexor cruris* muscle.

Bĭceps Cŭ'bĭti. *Anat.* A name for the *Biceps flexor cubiti* muscle.

Bĭceps Exter'nus. *Anat.* A name for the two portions of the *Triceps extensor cubiti*, otherwise called *Anconeus major*, and *A. externus.*

Bĭceps Flex'or Crūris. *Anat.* The double-headed bender of the leg; a name for a muscle on the back of the thigh, whose use is to bend the leg; it is also called simply *Biceps*, and *Biceps cruris*, and forms what is termed the outer ham-string.

Bĭceps Flex'or Cŭ'bĭti. *Anat.* The double-headed bender of the arm, or fore-arm; a name for a muscle on the fore-part of the *Os humeri*, whose use is to turn the hand supine, and to bend the fore-arm; it is also called simply *Biceps*, *Biceps brachii*, *B. internus*, *B. internus humeri*, *B. Manus*, or *Coraco-radialis.*

Bĭceps Inter'nus. *Anat.* A name for the *Biceps flexor cubiti* muscle.

Bĭceps Măn'ûs. *Anat.* A name for the *Biceps flexor cubiti* muscle.

Bichat, Canal of. *Anat.* A small round hole, or canal, leading forwards beneath the *Venæ Galeni*, or veins of Galen, and above the pineal gland, and opening into the third ventricle of the brain, first described by Bichat; also termed the arachnoid canal.

Bichichiæ. *Pharm.* Old name for pills, or rather pectoral troches made of juice of liquorice, sugar, starch, tragacanth, almonds, and mucilage of quince-seeds, according to Rhazes, ix. 55.

Bichlor'ide of Mer'cury. *M. Med.* The *Hydrargyri bichloridum* of the pharmacopœia (L.), *Sublimatus corrosivus* (E.) or *Sublimatum corrosivum* (D.); corrosive sublimate.

Bĭcho di Culo. (Span.) *Pathol.* Name of a disease endemic in Brazil, consisting in great relaxation of the anus; said to arise from bad food, the use of pimento, etc.

Bicip'ital. (*Bĭceps*, double-headed.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Biceps*, or double-headed muscle; applied to a groove in the *Os humeri*, which receives the tendon of the long head of the *Biceps*. *Bĭcĭpĭtālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *bicipital*, adj.

Bĭcon'gius, ii, m. (*Bis*, twice; *congius*, a measure about equal to a gallon.) *Pharm.* Name for a measure containing two *congii*, or twelve *sextarii*.

Bĭconjŭgātus, a, um. (*Bis*, twice; *conjŭgo*, to yoke together.) *Bot.* Yoked together in pairs: bicon'jugate; applied to a leaf in which the common petiole divides into two branches, each of which bears two leaflets, as in the *Mimosa unguiscati*. Fr. anal. *biconjugé*, adj.

Bĭcor'nis, is, e. (*Bis*, twice; *cornu*, a horn.) Two-horned. *Bot.* Applied to any parts of plants that have the likeness of two horns: bicor'nate. Fr. anal. *bicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweihörnig*, adj.

Bĭcuspĭdātus, a, um. (*Bis*, twice; *cuspis*, the point of a spear.) **Bicus'pis, ĭdis**, adj. Having two points: bicus'pidate: bicus'pid. *Anat.* Applied to certain of the teeth (the first two molar, of each side) which are two-pointed. *Bot.* Applied to leaves that end in two points. Fr. anal. *bicuspidé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweispitzig*, adj.

Bĭden's, entis, adj. (*Bis*, double; *dens*, a tooth.) Having two teeth: two-teethed: biden'tal. *Bot.* Divided by spaces more or less deep. *Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* Applied to animals that have only two teeth, as the *Physeter bidens*. See *Bidentalis*, *Bidentatus*. Fr. anal. *bidenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweigezahnt*, part. adj.; *zweizahnig*, adj.

Bĭden's, entis, f. (*Bis*, double; *dens*, a tooth; because deeply indented.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis*. Juss. *Corymbiferæ*.

Bĭden's Trĭpartīta. *Bot.* The systematic name of the hemp agrimony, formerly used as diuretic, sudorific, vulnerary, etc.

Bĭdentālis, is, e. *Bot., Comp. Anat.* The same as *Bidens* and *Bidentatus:* biden'tal. Fr. anal. *bidenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweigezahnt*, part. adj.; *zweizahnig*, adj.

Bĭdentātus, a, um. (*Bis*, double; *dens*, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having two teeth: biden'tate; applied to parts of plants, as the calyx of certain of the *Labiatæ*. See *Bidens*, *Bidentalis*.

Bidĭgĭtātus, a, um. (*Bis*, double; *dĭgĭtus*, a finger.) *Bot.* Having two fingers; bidi'gitate; applied to a leaf having two leaflets at the extremity of the common petiole, as in the *Zygophyllum fabago*. Fr. anal. *bidigité*, adj.

Bĭdĭ'gĭti-Pinnātus, a, um. (*Bis*, twice; *dĭgĭtus*, a finger; *pinnātus*, pinnate.) *Bot.* Applied to a pinnate leaf having two leaflets at the extremity of the common petiole, as in the *Mimosa purpurea*. Fr. anal. *bidigité-penné*, adj.

Bien'nial. (*Bis*, twice; *annus*, a year.) *Bot.* Applied to plants producing herbage the first summer, living through the winter, bearing flowers and fruit the second summer, and then dying; of two years' duration. *Bien'nis, is, e.* Fr. syn. *biennal*, adj.; *de deux ans; bisannuel*, adj. Germ. anal. *zweijährig*, adj.

Bĭfārius, a, um. (*Bis*, double; *fāri*, to speak.) That which may be spoken two ways, or with a double meaning; pointing two ways: bifa'rious. Fr. anal. *bifarié*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweireihig*, adj.; *zweifach*, adj.

Bĭfĕm'ŏro-Calcāneus. (*Bis*, double; *fĕmur*, the thigh; *calcāneum*, the heel.) *Anat.* An inapt name given to the *Gastrocnemius* muscle. Fr. anal. *bifemoro-calcanien*, adj.

Bĭ'fer, a, um. **Bĭ'fĕrus, a, um.** (*Bis*, twice; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that bear twice in the year: bi'ferous. Fr. syn. *bifère*, adj.

Bĭ'fĭdus, a, um. (*Bis*, twice; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot., Pathol.* Forked; divided into two: cleft: bi'fid. Fr. anal. *bifide*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweispallig*, adj.

Biflōrus, a, um. (*Bis*, twice; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having two flowers; two-flowered; applied to pedicles: biflo'rous, or biflo'rate. Fr. anal. *biflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweiblüthig*, adj.; *zweiblümig*, adj.

Bĭfŏl'ium, ii, n. (*Bis*, twice; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* The herb double-leaf, or tway-blade; the *Ophrys ovata*.

Bĭfŏrātus, a, um. **Bĭ'fŏrus, a, um.** (*Bis*, double; *fŏres*, a door, or entry.) *Bot.* Having two entries, or apertures; bi'forate: bi'forous; applied to anthers (*Antheræ biforæ*) having two pores. Fr. anal. *biforé*, adj.

Bifurca'tion. (*Bis*, two; *furca*, a fork.) A dividing into two, as the body of a fork into its prongs. *Anat., Bot.* Applied to a division of the trunk of vessels, or of the stem of a plant. *Bĭfurcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *bifurcation*, f. Germ. syn. *zweispitzige Endtheilung*, f.

Bĭfurcātus, a, um. (*Bis*, twice; *furca*, a fork.) Dividing into two, like a fork. *Anat., Bot.* Having, or separating into two branches; forked; dichotomous: bifur'cate. Fr. anal. *bifurqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweizackig*, adj.; *zweigabelig*, adj.; *gabelförmig*, adj.

Bĭgas'ter. (*Bis*, twice; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Anat.* Another term for *Biventer* and *Digastricus*.

Bĭgĕmĭnātus, a, um. (*Bis*, twice; *gĕmĭni*, twins.) *Bot.* Twice paired; applied to a

forked footstalk which has two little leaves on the apex of each division; twin-forked: bigem'inate. Fr. anal. *bigéminé*, adj. Germ. syn. *doppeltzweizählig*, adj.

Bignōnia, *æ*, f. (*Bignon*, a celebrated author.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Angiospermia*. Juss. *Bignoniaceæ*.

Bignōnia Chelonides. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species, the flowers of which are used in Malabar as a perfume.

Bignōnia In'dĭca. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of a species, the leaves of which are used by the natives of India as an emollient application to ulcers.

Bignōniāceus, *a, um.* (*Bignōnia*, the trumpet-flower.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Bignonia;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Bignoniaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: bignonia'ceous. Fr. anal. *bignoniacé*, adj.

Bĭhōrius, *a, um.* (*Bis*, double; *hōra*, an hour.) Lasting, or enduring two hours. *Med.* Employed in prescriptions to express a stated period, or interval of two hours, and usually put in the neuter to agree with *intervallum* (understood) a space or interval.

Bĭjŭgātus, *a, um.* } (*Bis*, double; *jŭgum*, a
Bĭ'jŭgus, *a, um.* } yoke.) Double-yoked. *Bot.* Arranged in two pairs; applied to a winged leaf bearing two pairs of leaflets, etc.: bi'jugate. Fr. anal. *bijugué* or *bijugé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweipaarig*, adj.

Bi'labe. (*Bis*, double; λαβεῖν, to lay hold on often.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument for extracting foreign bodies of sufficiently moderate size from the bladder, through the urethra; having two branches capable of being expanded in the bladder after introduction, and then closed on the object to be withdrawn.

Bĭlăbiātus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, double; *lăbium*, a lip.) *Bot.* Having two lips; two-lipped: bilab'iate. Fr. anal. *bilabié*, adj. Ger. syn. *zweilippig*, adj.

Bĭlăcīniātus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, double; *lăcīniātus*, fringed.) *Bot.* Double-fringed: bilaci'niate; applied to leaves which have their margins cut into segments.

Biladen. *Chem.* Old term for *Chalybs*, or steel. Castellus, Quincy.

Bĭlāmellātus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice; *lāmellātus*, having little plates.) *Bot.* Having two layers of little plates, bilamel'late: applied to parts of plants. Fr. anal. *bilamellé*, adj.

Bĭlătĕrālis, *is, e.* (*Bis*, double; *lătĕrālis*, pertaining to the side.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves or other parts which proceed from different points as well as different sides, and so somewhat distinct from opposite: bilat'eral. Fr. anal. *bilatéral*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweiseitig*, adj.

Bil'berry. *Bot.* A common name for the fruit of the *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.

Bilberry, Bear's. See *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*.

Bile. (*Bīlis*, its Latin analogue.) *Physiol.* The gall, or peculiar secretion of the liver. See *Bilis*, *Chole*, and *Fel*. Fr. anal. *bile*, f.; *galle*, f. Germ. syn. *Galle*, f.

Bil'iary. (*Bīlis*, bile.) *Anat., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the bile or gall. *Bīlĭāris, is, e.* See *Choleic*, *Cholic*, *Chololic*, *Cholinic*, *Fellinic*. Fr. anal. *biliaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Galle gehörig*.

Bil'iary Pores. *Anat.* Term for the small canals which arise from the glandules composing the substance of the liver, gradually converging towards its under surface, till they at last form a single trunk, the *Ductus hepaticus*. *Pŏri Bĭlĭārii*.

Bilicholin'ic. (*Bīlīna*, bilin; *Chŏlīnĭcum* acĭdum, Cholinic acid.) *Chem.* Pertaining to a combination of cholinic acid and undecomposed bilin. *Bīlĭchŏlĭnĭcus, a, um.*

Bilicholin'ic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a combination of cholinic acid with undecomposed bilin, forming an acid compound, to which this name has been given.

Bilifellin'ic. (*Bīlīna*, bilin; *Fellĭnĭcum* acĭdum, Fellinic acid.) *Chem.* Pertaining to a combination of fellinic acid with undecomposed bilin. *Bīlĭfellĭnĭcus, a, um.*

Bilifellin'ic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a combination of fellinic acid with undecomposed bilin, forming an acid compound, to which this name has been given.

Bilimbi. (Ind.) *Bot.* Name of a tree which yields a juice used by the natives of India, for curing itch and other skin diseases, by wearing linen dipped in it and applied to the part.

Bilin'. (*Bīlis*, the bile.) *Chem.* Name given to a gummy, pale yellow mass, which, when quickly dried and pulverised, yields a white powder, inodorous and of a sweetish bitter taste, considered to be the principal and most important constituent of the bile. *Bīlīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Bilingi Billing-Bing. *Bot.* Indian name for the *Malus Indica*, or Indián apple-tree.

Bil'ious. (*Bīlis*, bile; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Having much, full of, or relating to the bile. Applied generally to disorders arising from too great a secretion of bile, as bilious diarrhœa, etc. *Bīlĭōsus, a, um.* See *Biliary*, *Epicholos*, *Pericholos*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *bilieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gallig*, adj.; *gallicht*, adj.; *gallsüchtig*, adj.

Bil'ious Tem'perament. *Phrenol.* It is characterized by black hair, a dark skin, moderate fulness and much hardness of flesh, with harshly expressed outline of the person; the functions partake of great energy of action, extending to the brain, and the countenance in consequence shows strong, marked, and decided features: this term has no reference to any particular liability in the constitution to bilious disease. *Physiol.* It is denoted by a vivid and easily excited sensibility, which can dwell long upon one object; by a strong, hard, and frequent pulse, a prominence of the subcutaneous veins, brown, yellowish skin, black hair, the flesh firm and moderately full, well defined muscles, and a harshly expressed form: there is a premature unfolding of the moral faculties, an excessive development of the liver, usually a remarkable superabundance of the biliary juices and great energy of the sanguiferous system: the passions are violent, the movements of the soul often abrupt and impetuous, the character firm and inflexible: where all these characteristics exist in the most intense degree and great susceptibility is added, their possessor is

irascible, impetuous, and violent on the slightest occasions. Fr. anal. *tempérament bilieux.*

Biliphein'. (*Bīlis*, the bile; *φαιὸς*, of a brown colour.) *Chem.* Term for the most important colouring-matter of the bile, to which it gives its characteristic brownish yellow tint; also termed Cholepyrrhin. *Bīlĭphæīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4, and 5.

Biliverdin'. (Fr. *Bile*, the bile; *vert*, green-colour.) *Chem.* Name given to a green substance, as yet imperfectly understood, obtained from the green dejections of children. *Bīlĭverdīna, æ*, f.

Bīlis, *is*, f. (As if *Bis lis*, double strife; because choler (from *χολή*, bile) or anger, was conceived to be greatly heightened by the excitement of the bile. Nævius.) *Physiol.* The bitter, dark-coloured fluid secreted by the liver; gall: bile. See *Chole, Fel, Mars.* Fr. anal. *bile*, f. Germ. syn. *Galle*, f.

Bill. (Sax. *Bil.*) *Ornithol.* Another term for the beak. Fr. syn. *bec*, m. Germ. syn. *Schnabel*, m.

Bill Trout. See *Trout, Bill.*

Bĭ'lōbus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, double; *lōbus*, a lobe.) Having two lobes; two-lobed: bi'lobous. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, pericarps, etc. Fr. anal. *bilobé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweilappig*, adj.

Bĭlŏcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Bis*, double; *lŏcŭlus*, a little cell.) *Bot.* Having two-cells; double-celled: biloc'ular. *Pathol.* Applied to certain cystic tumours so constituted. Fr. anal. *biloculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweifächerig*, adj.

Bĭ'mănus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, double; *mănus*, a hand.) *Zoöl.* Having two hands; two-handed; applied to an Order (*Bimana*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia*, of which man constitutes the only genus: bi'manous. Fr. anal. *bimane*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweihändig*, adj.

Bĭmes'tris, *is, e.* (*Bis*, double; *menstruus*, during a month's space.) *Physiol.* Of two months; two months old.

Bin-. (*Bis*, double.) *Chem.* A prefix sometimes employed in compound terms similarly with the prefix *Bi-*, the *n* being added for sake of euphony before a vowel, as binoxalate, etc. See *Bi-.*

Bi'nary. (*Bīnus*, by couples.) Having or consisting of couples. *Anat., Bot.* Applied to the branches of vessels and of plants, that separate progressively into two, and each of these again into two, or, as it is expressed, in binary order. *Chem.* Applied to compounds which consist of two substances or elements. *Bīnārius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *binaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *gezweit*, part. adj.

Bīnātus, *a, um.* (*Bīnus*, by couples.) *Bot.* In pairs, or couples; applied to leaves divided almost from base to apex, as the *Drosera binata*, and to compound leaves having two leaflets on one stalk, as in *Hardwickia binata*: bi'nate. Fr. anal. *biné*, adj. Germ. syn. *gezweit*, part. adj.; *zweizählig*, adj.

Bindweed. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Convolvulus.* Fr. syn. *liseron*, m. Germ. syn. *Winde*, f.

Bind-weed, Lavender-leaved. *Bot.* Common name for the *Convolvulus cantabrica.*

Bĭnervātus, *a, um.* } (*Bis*, twice; *nervātus*,
Bĭner'vius, *a, um.* } nerved.) *Bot.* Having two nerves, two-nerved; applied to leaves which have two longitudinal nerves or ribs: biner'vate: biner'vious. Fr. anal. *binervé*, adj.

Binitroben'zide. *Chem.* Name given to a new substance produced by the continued action of nitric acid upon nitrobenzide, causing the latter to undergo a further alteration.

Bĭnŏc'ŭlus, *i*, m. (*Bīnus*, double; *ocŭlus*, the eye.) *Surg.* Term for a bandage for maintaining dressings on both eyes; also called *Diophthalmos.* Fr. anal. *binocle*, m.

Binox'alate. (*Bis*, double; *oxălas*, an oxalate.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of oxalic acid with a base, in which the former is in excess; also called *Superoxalate. Bīnoxălas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *bioxalate*, m.

Bin'sĭca. A Rabbinical term for mental disease, and in particular, atrophy of the organ of fancy. Helmontius.

Bīnus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice.) *Bot.* Two by two; by couples; double; in pairs; applied to leaves when there are only two on a plant, as in the *Galanthus nivalis*, or snow-drop: bi'nous. Fr. anal. *biné*, adj. Germ. syn. *gezweit*, part. adj.; *zweizählig*, adj.

Biol'ogy. (*Bίος*, life; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of life. *Biŏlŏgia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *biologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lebenlehre*, f.; *Lebenskunde*, f.; *Lebenswissenschaft*, f.

Biŏlych'nium. (*Bίος*, life; *λύχνος*, a lamp.) *Physiol.* Old term, used by Charlton and others, for vital heat: also, for a mysterious secret preparation from human blood, alluded to by several ancient writers, according to Beguinus, *Tyrocin.* iii. 1.

Biŏthăn'ătos. (*Bία*, violence; *θάνατος*, death.) Term, used by Forestus, *in Schol.* ii. *l.* i. *Obs.* 1, for one who dies a violent death, whether by his own hand or otherwise.

NOTE.—The derivation has been given elsewhere as "*βιος*, life; *θανατος*, death", but this is in no respect preferable to that above stated and presented by classical lexicographers.

Bĭpartītus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice; *partio*, to divide.) *Bot.* Divided deeply into two: bipar'tite; applied to parts of plants. Fr. anal. *biparti*, adj.

Bĭpeltātus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, double; *pelta*, a target, or buckler.) Having two shields, targets, or bucklers; two-shielded. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (*Bipeltata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Stomapoda*, the shell of which is divided into two shields: bipel'tate. Fr. anal. *bipeltė*, adj.; *bicuirassé*, adj.

Bipenella. See *Pimpinella.*

Bĭpes, *ĕdis*, adj. (*Bis*, twice; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having two feet: bi'ped; applied to animals with only two legs, two-legged. Fr. anal. *bipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweifüssig*, adj.

Bĭpinnātĭ'fĭdus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, double; *pinnātĭfĭdus*, pinnatifid.) *Bot.* Doubly pinnatifid; applied to pinnatifid leaves, the segments of which are themselves pinnatifid,

as in the *Papaver argemone:* bipinnati'fid. Fr. anal. *bipinnatifidé*, adj.

Bĭpinnātus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, double; *pinna*, a leaflet.) *Bot.* Having double leaflets, or leaflets in pairs; applied to compound leaves, in which the secondary petioles, each having leaflets of its own, are ranged in pairs on the common petiole: bipin'nate. Fr. anal. *bipinné*, adj.

Birch. (Sax. *Birce.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Betula alba.* Fr. syn. *bouleau*, m. Germ. anal. *Birke*, f.

Bird. (Supposed Sax. *Bredan*, to breed.) See *Avis.*

Bird Lime. *Bot.* A vegetable substance of great viscidity, used to entangle birds; prepared from the middle bark of the holly, but may also be obtained from the misletoe, the *Viburnum lantana*, young shoots of elder, and other vegetable substances. *Vis'cus Au'cŭpum.* Fr. syn. *glu*, f. Germ. syn. *Vogelleim*, m.

Bird's Eye. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Adonis.*

Bird's Tongue. *Bot.* Common name for the seeds of the *Fraxinus excelsior*, or ash, from their likeness.

Bird-Cherry Tree. *Bot.* A common name for the *Prunus avium.*

Bird-Cherry Tree, Wild. *Bot.* Common name for the *Prunus padus.*

Bird-Footed. *Bot.* Applied to ternate leaves that have their lateral leaflets compounded in their fore-part, thus resembling a bird's foot; pedate. *Pĕdātus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *pédalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefusst*, part. adj.

Bird-Pepper. *Bot.* A name for the *Capsicum minimum.*

Bĭrostrātus, *a, um.* } (*Bis*, double; *rostrum*, a
Biros'tris, *is, e.* } beak.) *Chem., Nat. Hist.* Having two beaks; two-beaked; double-beaked: biros'trate. Fr. anal. *birostré*, adj.

Birthwort. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Aristolochia.*

Birth'wort, Climb'ing. *Bot.* Common name for the *Aristolochia clematitis.*

Birth'wort, Long-rooted. *Bot.* Common name for the *Aristolochia longa.*

Birth'wort, Snake-killing. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Aristolochia anguicida.*

Birth'wort, Three-lobed. *Bot.* Common name for the *Aristolochia trilobata.*

Bis. (Twice, or double.) *Chem.* The Latin root of the prefix *Bi-*, or *Bin-.*

Bisermas. *Bot.* Ancient name for the *Salvia sclarea.*

Bish'op's Weed. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Ammi.*

Bislin'gua, *æ*, f. (*Bis*, double; *lingua*, a tongue.) *Bot.* Double-tongue; a name for the *Ruscus hypoglossum;* because it has a smaller leaf on each ordinary one.

Bismal'va, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A name for the genus *Althæa*, or marshmallow.

Bismuth. *M. Med.* See *Bismuthum.*

Bismūthum, *i*, n. (Germ. *Bismut.*) *Chem.* A yellowish white metal found generally native, or in the metallic state: bis'muth. See *Marcasita Alba, Plumbum Cinereum.*

Bismūthum Al'bum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) of the *Bismuthi Subnitras* (D.) or trisnitrate of bismuth: white bismuth; flake-white, or pearl-white. Fr. anal. *bismuth*, m.; syn. *marcassite.* Germ. anal. *Bismuth*, m.; *Wismuth*, m.; *Markasit*, n.

Bis'tort. (*Bis*, twice, or double; *torqueo*, to twist; from the appearance of its roots.) *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Polygonum bistorta. Bistorta, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *bistorte*, f. Germ. syn. *Natterwurz*, f.; *Schlangenwurz*, f.

Bis'touri Ca'ché. *Surg.* The concealed bistoury; a name for an old French bistoury, the blade of which is contained in a sheath, and starts out on pressing a spring; it was used in the operations for stone in the bladder, for hernia, etc.

Bis'toury. (Fr. *Bistouri*, an incision-knife; from *Pistori*, a town once celebrated for the manufacture of such instruments.) *Surg.* A small knife, or scalpel, for surgical purposes: there are three forms in which it is made, the straight, the curved, and the probe-pointed, which is also curved; also called *Gladius Pistoriensis.* Germ. syn. *Bistouri*, n.; *Einschnittsmesser*, n.

Bis'toury, Curved. *Surg.* See *Ancylotomus, Smile.*

Bisul'phate. (*Bis*, double; *sulphas*, a sulphate.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of sulphuric acid with a base containing two atoms of the former, to one of the latter. *Bĭsulphas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *bisulfate*, m.

Bisul'phite. (*Bis*, double; *sulphis*, a sulphite.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of sulphurous acid with a base, containing two atoms of the former, for one of the latter. *Bĭsulphis, ītis*, f. Fr. anal. *bisulfite*, m.

Bit Noben. (Ind.) *Chem.* Name given to a preparation made by the Hindoos; being a white saline substance, called in the country *Padanoon, Soucherloon*, and popularly *Khala mimuc*, or black salt: it has been long used in India, and applied to many purposes, to improve digestion, and as specific in obstructions of the liver and spleen, in paralysis, cutaneous diseases, worms, rheumatism; in short, in all chronic affections of man and beast.

Bĭternātus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice; *ternātus*, ternate.) *Bot.* Twice ternate, or doubly three-fold: biter'nate; applied to compound leaves, the common petiole of which supports three secondary petioles on its apex, and each of these supports three leaflets, as in the *Imperatoria ostruthium.* Fr. anal. *biterné*, adj.

Bithnўmal'ca. *Physiol.* Old term, according to Dolæus, in *Encyclopæd. Med. l.* iii. *c.* i. 3 and 4, for a supposed peculiar, active principle in the stomach, and presiding over chylification; also called *Gasteranax.* See *Archeus.*

Bithўnos. (Βιθυνὸς.) *Pharm.* Old name for a plaster, described by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* ix. 3, and recommended as efficacious against dropsy; also for a certain pastil or troch, *de C. M. per Gen.* v. 12. Gorræus.

Bit'ter. (Sax. *Biter.*) Applied to a well-known quality of many substances. *Amārus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *amer*, adj. Germ. anal. *bitter*, adj.

Bit'ter-Ap'ple. **Bit'ter-Cu'cumber.** **Bit'ter-Gourd.** *M. Med.* Common names for the plant and also the fruit of the *Cucumis colocynthis*, from which the substance colocynth is obtained.

Bit'ter Prin'ciple. *Bot., Physiol.* A peculiar principle, on the presence of which the bitter quality of certain vegetables depends; as in the wood of quassia, gentian-root, the hop, etc.

Bitter Sorinjan. *Bot.* See *Sorinjan Tulk.*

Bit'ter-Sweet. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Solanum dulcamara.*

Bit'tern. *Chem.* Term for the water remaining after the crystallisation of common salt in sea-water, or the water of salt springs.

Bit'ters. Term applied to several medicinal substances, expressing their quality as particularly perceptible to the taste, and which are further distinguished into the aromatic, pure, and styptic bitters.

Bĭtūmen, *ĭnis*, n. (As if *Pittumen*, from *πίττα*, pitch.) *Chem.* Term for certain inflammable mineral substances, of different consistency, from fluid to solid; the former are naphtha, mineral tar, mineral pitch, and *Petroleum*; the latter, asphalt, elastic bitumen, or mineral caoutchouc, mineral adipocire, retinasphaltum, pit coal, jet mellilite or honey-stone, and amber: *Asphaltum* and *Succinum*, or amber, have been used in medicine. See *Carabe Funerum.* Fr. anal. *bitume*, m. Germ. syn. *Erdpech*, n.

Bĭtūmen Barbăden'se. *M. Med.* A name for the *Petroleum* of the pharmacopœias (L.E.) or Barbadoes tar.

Bĭtūmen Juda'ĭcum. Jew's pitch; a name for *Asphaltum.*

Bĭtūmen Lĭ'quĭdum. Liquid bitumen; a name for *Petroleum.*

Bituminisa'tion. (*Bītūmen.*) Term for the transformation of organic matter into *Bitumen*, as wood, by natural processes, into coal, and the remains of vegetable substances into peat. *Bītūmĭnīsātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *bituminisation*, f.

Bitu'minised. A term applied to that which is changed into bitumen, as bituminised wood, etc.

Bitu'minous. (*Bītūmen;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Belonging to, or of the nature of bitumen. *Bītūmĭnōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *bitumineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *erdpechig*, adj.

Bĭval'vis, *is, e.* (*Bis*, twice, or double; *valva*, a valve.) Having two valves; double-valved: bi'valve. *Bot., Conchol.* Applied to certain seed-vessels opening into two parts; and to shells of similar construction, as those of the oyster, mussel, etc. Fr. anal. *bivalve*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweiklappig*, adj.; *zweischalig*, adj.

Bĭven'ter. (*Bis*, double; *venter*, the belly.) *Anat.* Double-belly; a faulty term used for *Digastricus*, and applied to a muscle that has two bellies; also called *Bigaster.* Fr. anal. *biven'tré*, adj.

Bix'a, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Bix'a Orellāna. **Bix'a Orleāna.** Names of the plant which yields the *Terra Orellana*, or *Orleana*, or annotto. See *Achiotl, Daburi.*

Blach'mal. Alchemical term for a substance formed by pouring a mixture of several fused metals upon sulphur. Johnson.

Black. (Sax. *Blác.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The colour produced by a body which does not reflect light, but absorbs it completely. *Nĭger, gra, grum.* Fr. syn. *noire*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarz*, adj.

Black Can'cer. *Pathol.* A term for the disease *Melanosis.*

Black Cock. *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Tetrao tetrix*, or black grouse.

Black Co'ral. *Nat. Hist.* The *Corallium nigrum*, or *Gorgonia antipathes.*

Black Death. *Pathol.* A name for the *Pestis nigra*, or black plague.

Black, Deep. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* See *Ater.*

Black Disease. *Pathol.* A term for the disease *Melæna.*

Black Draught. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a solution of sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts, in an infusion of senna.

Black Drop. *Pharm.* Term for a preparation of opium, verjuice, nutmeg, saffron and sugar.

Black Jaun'dice. *Pathol.* A name for *Icterus*, when, the disease being of long duration, the colour becomes dark. Fr. syn. *mélasictère*, m. Germ. syn. *schwarze Gelbsucht.*

Black Jet. *Mineral.* The common name for sulphuret of zinc, found in the mines. See *Blende.*

Black Lead. *Chem.* Common name for the substance, natural or artificial, called *Plumbago.*

Black Lep'rosy. *Pathol.* Name for a variety of *Lepra*, the *L. nigricans*, in which the colour of the patches is dark and livid.

Black Lion. *Pathol.* A fanciful term given by the troops, when in Portugal, to the *Membrum virile*; because, under an attack of syphilis, it became inflamed a few hours after connexion, and, having grown black, dropped off in the poultice, leaving a mere stump.

Black Mullein. *Bot.* See *Mullein, Black.*

Black Oak Bark. *M. Med.* See *Quercus Tinctoria.*

Black Pest'ilence. **Black Plague.** *Pathol.* Common names for the disease *Pestis nigra.*

Black Snake-root. *Bot.* A common name for the *Actæa racemosa*, or rich-weed.

Black Vom'it. *Pathol.* A term applied to the dark coloured matter like coffee grounds vomited in the last stage of yellow fever, becoming, towards dissolution, black and bloody; also applied to the fever itself.

Black Wash. *Pharm.* Term for a lotion made with calomel and lime-water; also called grey lotion.

Black Wa'ter. *Pathol.* A popular term in England for the disease *Pyrosis*, or water-brash.

Black-Berry. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Rubus villosus*, the root of which is used (U.S.A.) as astringent; also common name of the fruit of the *Rubus fruticosus*, or bramble.

Blactara. *Chem.* Old name for *Cerussa*, or white lead. Ruland. See *Blanca.*

Blactiæ. *Pathol.* A term for *Rubeola*, or measles.

Blade-Bone. *Anat.* Common name for the *Scapula.*

Blad'der. (Sax. *Blader*, from *blawan*, to blow; because it is distended by being blown into.) A membranous cyst, or bag. *Anat.* This word, as generally used, means the receptacle of the urine in man and other animals. *Bot., Nat. Hist.* Applied to various objects and productions of similar appearance, as those of the weed sea-wrack, the air-bag of fishes, etc. See *Cystis*, *Vesica*, and *Vesicula.* Fr. syn. *vessie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blase*, f.; *Bläschen*, n.; *Harnblase*, f.

Blad'der-Fu'cus. } *M. Med.* The common
Blad'der-Wrack. } names of the plant *Fucus vesiculosus.*

Blad'der, Gall. *Anat.* The *Vesicula fellis*, or receptacle of the bile. Fr. syn. *vésicule du fiel; vésicule biliaire.* Germ. syn. *Gallenblase*, f.

Blad'der, Inflamma'tion of the. *Pathol.* The disease *Cystitis.* Fr. syn. *cystite*, f. Germ. syn. *Blasenentzündung*, f.

Blad'der Sen'na. *Bot.* Common name of the *Colutea arborescens.*

Blad'der, U'rinary. *Anat.* The *Vesica urinaria*, or receptacle of the urine.

Blæ'sĭtas, *ātis*, f. (Βλαισὸς, one that walks badly from having distorted legs.) Term for the defect of speech named stuttering, or stammering. See *Psellismus.* Fr. anal. *blésité*, f. Germ. syn. *Lispeln*, n.

Blæ'sus, *a, um.* (Βλαισὸς, having distorted limbs.) *Pathol.* Having any deformity in the figure of the members of the body, especially those external, as the legs and feet distorted outwards; applied also to one whose spine is bent forwards or backwards; also to a paralytic person, and to one who stammers in his speech.

Blain. (Sax. *Blegcne.*) *Pathol.* Common name for a *Furunculus*, boil, or ulcer.

Blan'ca. *Chem.* An old name for *Cerussa*, or white lead. Ruland. *Pharm.* Old term for a medicine described by Nicolaus, *in Antidotaria*, which was supposed to purge the body of the phlegmatic humours; it was formerly of three kinds, the great, the less, and the middle; consisting of turpentine, fetid gums, euphorbium, colocynth, antimony, aromatics, etc. See *Blactara.*

Blan'ca Mŭlĭĕrum. *Pathol.* An old term for *Leucorrhœa*, or the whites.

Blanch'ing. (Fr. *Blancher*, to whiten.) Whitening: making white. *Chem.* Applied to the purifying or whitening of metal. See *Albation*, *Albedo*, *Alberik*, *Albification.*

Blas. An unmeaning term first applied to the local and alterative movements of the stars; then, in imitation, it was used in reference to the same in men and brutes. Those who are curious to pursue the absurdity may consult Van Helmont's *Blas Humanum*, and *Blas Meteoron.*

Blast. (Sax. *Blæst.*) A puff of wind. *Pathol.* See *Afflatus.*

Blastēma, *ătis*, n. (Βλαστάνω, to germinate.) *Pathol.* Term used by Hippocrates, *de Ulcer. l.* x. v. 3, for any foul, or morbid humour given out by the blood-vessels on the surface of the body, or of a particular organ, causing pustules, crusts, or other diseases, to arise. Fr. anal. *blastème*, m. Germ. syn. *Wurzelkeim*, m.

Blas'toderm. (Βλαστάνω, to germinate; δέρμα, the skin.) *Physiol.* Name given to a minute, thin membrane, situated on that surface of the yelk or yolk, which, whatever be the position of the egg, is, by a peculiar arrangement, always uppermost; it is covered by the vitelline membrane, and partly sunk in the yoke, or in the blastodermic vesicle, and is also called the germinal-membrane, or *Cicatricula. Blastŏder'ma,* *ătis*, n. Fr. anal. *blastoderme*, m.

Blastoder'mic. (*Blastŏderma*, the blastoderm; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the blastoderm. *Blastŏder'mĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Blastoder'mic Ves'icle. *Physiol.* Name given to a distinct envelope of granular membrane immediately surrounding the yelk or yolk of a bird's egg, and covered by the vitelline membrane. It is afterwards called the umbilical vesicle.

Blat'ta Byzan'tia. *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. syn. *ŏvυξ*, used by Dioscorides, ii. 10, for a marine substance employed as a remedy for epilepsy, hysteria, etc.; of a reddish brown colour, pleasant odour, and shaped like a finger nail, whence it was also called *Unguis odoratus:* it was likewise used for the oblong operculum of certain shell-fishes.

Blattāria, *æ*, f. (*Blatta*, a worm, or fly; because it attracts these.) *Bot.* The moth mullein. See *Verbascum Blattaria.*

Blattāria Lūtea. *Bot.* Another name for the *Verbascum thapsus*, or yellow mullein.

Bleak. *Ichthyol.* Common name of the *Cyprinus alburnus.*

Blear-Eyedness. *Pathol.* This awkward word is used as a common term for the disease *Lippitudo.* Fr. syn. *lippitude*, f.

Bleb. *Pathol.* Term for a watery vesicle caused by a burn or scald. *Bulla, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *bulle*, f. Germ. syn. *Blase*, f.

Blech'num, *i*, n. (Βλέχνον.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Filices.*

Blech'num Linguĭfŏl'ium. *Bot.* Another name for the *Scolopendrium vulgare*, or common Hart's-tongue.

Blech'num Squāmōsum. *Bot.* Another name for the *Asplenium ceterach*, or spleen-wort.

Blechrŏ'pўrus, *i*, m. (Βληχρὸς, weak; πῦρ, a fever.) *Pathol.* A term applied to the low nervous fever. Fr. anal. *blechropyre*, f.

Bleeding. *Pathol., Surg.* See *Hæmorrhagia*, and *Blood-letting.*

Blende. (Sax. *Blendan*, to mix together.) *Chem., Mineral.* Term for a metallic substance composed of zinc and sulphur; also a sulphuret of zinc in black shining crystals and called black jet.

Blen'na, *æ*, f. (Βλέννα.) *Physiol.* Old name used by Hippocrates for *Mucus*, also called phlegm, by Galen, *de Fac. Nat.* ii. 9.

Blennogen'ic. (Βλέννα, mucus; ῥήγνυμι, to generate; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Physiol.* Generating or producing mucus; muciparous.

Blennŏgĕn'ĭcus, a, um. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Blennorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Βλέννα, mucus; *ῥήγνυμι.* to burst asunder.) *Pathol.* A term for a discharge of mucus: blen'norrhage; improperly applied to the disease otherwise termed *Gonorrhœa.* See *Baptorrhœa, Baptothecorrhœa, Bapturethrorrhœa, Blennorrhœa, Mucitis,* and *Dis. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *blennorrhagie,* f. Germ. syn. *Schleimfluss,* m.

Blennorrha'gic. (*Blennorrhăgia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease *Blennorrhagia. Blennorrhăgĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. and *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Blennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Βλέννα, mucus; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* A term for the flowing, or excessive secretion from mucous glands in any situation; but most generally, and incorrectly, this term is applied to the increased secretion in the urethra and vagina, arising from venereal indulgence, consisting in an infectious purulent or muco-purulent discharge and called *Gonorrhœa.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. *Baptorrhœa, Baptothecorrhœa, Bapturethrorrhœa,* and *Blennorrhagia.* Fr. anal. *blennorrhée,* f.

Blennorrhœ'a Chrŏn'ĭca. *Pathol.* Chronic blennorrhœa expresses the long-continued slimy flux from the urethra, consequent on the disease *Gonorrhœa,* or on weakness from various causes, and is commonly termed *Gleet;* also named *Catarrhus urethralis.*

Blennorrhœ'a Sim'plex. *Pathol.* Simple blennorrhœa is a term for a simple increased secretion of mucus from the urethra, proceeding generally from local irritation alone, unconnected with contagion or virulence of any kind, and existing in persons in whom the affected organ is in a state of debility; caused by excess of venery, or of indulgence in spirituous liquors, by cold, violent exercise, gout, rheumatism, etc.; the discharge is mild, like pure mucus, ropy, produces no excoriation, pain in micturition, or other disquiet, and does not communicate infection.

Blennorrhœ'a Vĕnĕr'ea. *Pathol.* Venereal blennorrhœa: an epithet often misapplied to the disease generally, but erroneously, termed *Gonorrhœa* and vulgarly called clap. See *Baptorrhœa, Blennorrhagia, Blennorrhœa,* and *Mucitis.*

Blĕphărade̅nī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *ἀδήν*, a gland; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the Meibomian glands: blepharadeni'tis.

Blĕphărī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for inflammation of the eyelids. See *Blepharophthalmia.* Fr. anal. *blépharite,* f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Augenlieder.*

Blĕphăroblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *blennorrhœa,* a flow of mucus.) *Pathol.* Term applied to the first stage of puro-mucous inflammation of the conjunctiva: blepharoblennorrhœ'a. Fr. anal. *blépharoblennorrhée,* f. Germ. syn. *Augenliederschleimfluss,* m. See *Blepharophthalmoblennorrhœa.*

Note.—This application of the word is of course improper, as it bears no signification of *pus* or *puro-mucus.*

Blephăron'cus, *i*, m. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *ὄγκος*, a swelling, or tumour.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a tumour on the eyelid. Fr. anal. *blepharoncose,* f.

Bleph'aroplas'tic. (*Blepharoplastia,* blepharoplasty; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Surg.* Of or belonging to the operation of blepharoplasty. *Blĕphăroplas'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Bleph'aroplasty. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of supplying any deficiency caused by lesion, or wound of the eyelids, by taking a flap from the sound parts contiguous. *Blĕphăroplas'tia, æ*, f.

Blĕphăroplēgia, *æ*, f. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *πληγή*, a stroke, this word being also used for paralysis.) *Pathol.* A term for the falling down of the upper eyelid from paralysis of the levator muscle. See *Blepharoptosis.*

Blĕphărophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *ὀφθαλμία*, inflammation of the eye.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for inflammation of the eye and eyelids cöexisting: bleph'arophthal'my. Fr. anal. *blépharophthalmie,* f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung des Auges und der Augenlieder.*

Blephărophthal'mic. (*Blĕphărophthalmia,* blepharophthalmy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Blepharophthalmia. Blepharophthalmicus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Blĕphărophthalmo-blennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Blepharophthalmia,* and *blennorrhœa.*) *Pathol.* A faulty term for puro-mucous inflammation of the conjunctiva in its fully formed state. See *Blepharoblennorrhœa.*

Blĕphăroptō'sis, *is, e.* (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *πτῶσις*, a fall.) *Surg.* Term for a prolapse, or falling of the upper eyelid, and inability to raise it, arising from a relaxed condition of the common integuments of the eyelid; or from paralysis of the levator muscle, which is often connected with disease of the brain; or, occasionally, from spasm of the orbicular muscle, according to some; also termed simply *Ptosis:* blepharopto'sis. See *Blepharoplegia.* Fr. anal. *blépharoptosis,* f. Germ. syn. *der Vorfall des obern Augenliedes.*

Blĕphărospas'mus, *i.* m. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *σπασμὸς*, a spasm.) *Pathol.* Term for spasm of the eyelid: bleph'arospasm.

Blĕphăroxys'tum, *i*, n. (Βλεφαρόξυστον, from *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *ξύω*, to scrape.) *Surg.* Old name for an instrument formerly used to remove callosities from the inner surface of the eyelid. Gorræus.

Bless'ed This'tle. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Centaurea benedicta.* Fr. syn. *chardon bénit.* Germ. syn. *Cardebenedictenkraut,* n.

Blestris'mus, *i*, m. (Βλησστρίζω, to throw with force.) *Pathol.* Term, used by Hippocrates, for a constant and vehement tossing of the body; jactitation; a symptom in many severe diseases. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Bleta Al'ba. *Pathol.* An epithet used by Pa-

racelsus for milky urine proceeding from diseased kidneys.

Blinc'ta. Old term for red earth. Ruland.

Blind'ness. (Sax. *Blind.*) *Pathol.* Familiar term for a deprivation, or want of sight. See *Ablepsia*, *Amaurosis*, *Caligo*, *Cataract*, *Cæcitas*.

Blind'ness, Day. *Pathol.* Common name for the disease *Nyctalopia*.

Blind'ness, Night. } *Pathol.* Common
Blind'ness, Noctur'nal. } names for the disease *Hemeralopia*.

Blis'ter. (Belg. *Bluyster.*) *Pathol., Pharm., Surg.* A vesicle caused by a deposition of serous fluid beneath the cuticle, the consequence of a burn, the application of a vesicatory, disease, or friction: also, in common language, the *Emplastrum vesicatorium* itself, or the effect which it produces. *Vēsĭcŭla*, *æ*, f. See *Bulla*. Fr. syn. *vésicatoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Blase*, f.

Blis'ter-Beetle. } *M. Med.* See *Cantharis*,
Blis'ter-Fly. } *Lytta*, *Melöe*, and *Musca Hispaniola*.

Blis'tered. *Bot., Med.* Having blisters or vesicles. See *Bullatus*, *Bullosus*, *Vesicularis*, *Vesiculosus*.

Blītum, *i*, n. (Βλίτον, an insipid pot-herb.) *Bot.* Name of an herb thought to be a kind of spinach or beet; blit, or blite. See *Amaranthus Blitum*.

Blītum Căpĭtātum. *Bot.* A name for the *Chenopodio-morus*, or mulberry-blite.

Blītum Fœ'tĭdum. *Bot.* Another name for the *Chenopodium fœtidum*, or *C. vulvaria*.

Blood. (Sax. *Blód.*) *Physiol.* The red fluid which circulates through the cavities of the heart, the arteries, and veins; it is warm and red in the *Vertebrata*, but cold and white for the most part in the *Invertebrata*. *Sanguis*, *ĭnis*, m. Fr. syn. *sang*, m. Germ. syn. *Blut*, n.

Blood, Dragon's. See *Dragon's Blood*.

Blood, Excessive Discharge of. } *Pathol., Surg.*
Blood, Flow of. } See *Hæmatorrhœa*, *Hæmatosis*, *Hæmorrhagia*.

Blood, Impurity of. See *Acatharsia*.

Blood, Spitting of. *Pathol.* Common term for the disease *Hæmoptysis*.

Blood, Vom'iting of. *Pathol.* Common term for the disease *Hæmatemesis*.

Blood-Colour. See *Sanguineus*.

Blood-Flower. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hæmanthus*.

Blood-Globules, Deficiency of. *Pathol.* See *Aglobulia*.

Blood-Heat. *Physiol.* According to the result of experiments, it may be fairly reckoned at 99° 25′ F., though commonly marked on the thermometers at 98°.

Blood-Letting. *Surg.* A term embracing every artificial discharge of blood, for the cure or prevention of disease. It is *general*, as in venesection and arteriotomy; or *topical*, as in the application of leeches, cupping-glasses, or by scarification; bleeding.

Blood-Root. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

Blood-Stone. *Mineral.* A name which has been applied to two minerals, *Hæmatites*, and *Heliotropium*.

Bloody Flux. *Pathol.* A term for the disease *Dysenteria*, or dysentery, because in its advanced stages the discharge from the bowels is streaked with blood, and sometimes pure blood is voided. Fr. syn. *dysentérie*, f. Germ. syn. *rothe Ruhr*, f.

Blos'som. (Sax. *Blostm.*) *Bot.* Term for the coloured leaflets, one or more, which surround the organs of fructification and are within the calyx, being usually of a more delicate texture than the leaves of the plant; the *Corolla*, or corol. Fr. syn. *fleur*, f. Germ. syn. *Blume*, f.; *Blüthe*, f.

Blow-Pipe. *Anat.* A simple, tapering, tube-like instrument of silver or brass, used for the purpose of inflation. *Chem.* A similarly formed instrument of brass, but bent towards its apex, in which there is a small aperture, through which a stream of air from the lungs, or bellows, or obtained otherwise, may be directed into the flame of a lamp; the flame thus assumes a conical form, at the point of which the heat is equal to that of a powerful furnace.

Blue. (Teut. *Blaw;* Sax. *Bleo*, colour.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Sky-colour. *Cærŭleus*, *a*, *um*. See *Iodes*, *Isatis*. Fr. anal. *bleu*, adj. Germ. syn. *blau*, adj.

Blue, Azure. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* See *Azureus*.

Blue Bell. *Bot.* Common name for the *Scilla nutans*.

Blue Bottle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Centaurea cyanus*.

Blue, Deep. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* See *Cyaneus*.

Blue Disease. *Pathol.* Common term for the disease *Cyanosis*, or *Morbus cæruleus*. Fr. syn. *cyanopathie*, f.; *maladie bleu*, f. Germ. syn. *Blausucht*, f.

Blue Flag. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name of the *Iris versicolor* (Pharm. U.S.A.)

Blue Oint'ment. *Pharm.* Common name for the *Unguentum hydrargyri*, or mercurial ointment.

Blue Pill. *Pharm.* Common name for the *Pilula hydrargyri*.

Blue, Prus'sian. *Chem.* Common name for a ferro-sesquicyanuret of iron. Fr. syn. *bleu de Prusse*.

Blue Stone. } *M. Med.* Popular names for
Blue Vit'riol. } the *Sulphas cupri*, or sulphate of copper, from its colour, and corroding quality. *Cærŭleus*, *Lā'pis*. Fr. syn. *couperose bleue; sulfate*, or *sur-sulfate, de cuivre*. Germ. syn. *schwefelsaure Kupfer*.

Blunt. Having a dull point or edge; obtuse. See *Obtusus*. Fr. syn. *emousse*, adj.; *obtus*, adj. Germ. syn. *stumpf*, adj.

Blunt Hook. *Obstet., Surg.* Common name for the *Embryulcus*, which see.

Blushing. *Physiol.* See *Rubedo*, *Rubor*.

Boa, *æ*, f. (As if *Bŏva*, which signifies a large wine vessel, of a great length and big-bellied; also, the measles.) *Pathol.* Name for a papular eruption, and from this *Lues venerea* was at first named *Boæ*, by some. *Zoöl.* Name for a genus of serpents.

Boak. *Pathol.* Name for a species of the *Lepra Judaica*.

Boar. (Sax. *Bár.*) *Zoöl.* The male of the swine. See *Sus*, *Verres*.

Boat-Shaped. *Anat., Bot.* Navicular; scaphoid; this term and its synonymes are applied to many objects, often with very slender pretensions to correctness. See *Navicularis* and *Scaphoides*. Fr. syn. *naviculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *kahnförmig*, adj.; *schiffförmig*, adj.

Bŏchētum. *Pharm.* Old name for a secondary decoction of certain woods, as *Lignum vitæ*, etc. Blasius.

Bochium. See *Bocium.*

Bo'cia. *Chem.* Old name for a glass subliming vessel having a round belly and long neck: also called *Ovum sublimatorum, Urinale*, and *Cucurbita*. Greverius. See *Botus.*

Bo'cium. *Pathol.* An old name for *Bronchocele;* also spelled *Bochium, Boetum, Botium.* Quincy.

Bock, v. *Med.* A popular term used in Scotland; the same as the verb to vomit.

Bocken, v. *Med.* A popular term used in Yorkshire, and other districts of England, signifying to retch.

Bo'dy. (Sax. *Bodig.*) A term comprehending every substance which is palpable to our senses. *Anat.* The human body consists of the head, trunk, and superior and inferior extremities, in their natural connection, constituting man. *Corpus, ŏris*, n. Fr. syn. *corps*, m. Germ. syn. *Körper*, m.

Body, Extreme parts of the. *Anat.* See *Acrea.*

Body, Friction of the. *Med.* See *Anatripsis.*

Boerhaave's Antiasthmat'ic Elix'ir. *Pharm.* A preparation made of alcohol, aniseed, the roots of orris, asarabacca, liquorice, sweet flag, and elecampane.

Boerhaave's Red Pill. *Pharm.* Name of a quack preparation chiefly composed of cinnabar.

Boethema. (Βοηθέω, to aid.) *Med.* Old term for a remedy. Castellus.

Boetum. See *Bocium.*

Bof. *Chem.* Old name for quicklime. Ruland.

Bofarei'ra. *Bot., M. Med.* Name, in the language of the Cape de Verd Islands, for the *Ricinus communis* (the *white* species, so called to distinguish it from another, the *red* species, which appears to be only a variety of the white), used there, according to Dr. J. O. M'William, as galactagogue, not only to accelerate and increase the milk in the breasts of child-bearing women, but to produce milk in the breasts of women who are not child-bearing, or who even have not given birth to, or suckled a child for many years. A decoction is made by boiling a handful of the leaves in six or eight pints of spring water, and bathing the breasts for fifteen or twenty minutes; then part of the boiled leaves are thinly spread on the breasts, and allowed to remain till all moisture has been removed by evaporation and probably by absorption in some degree. This operation is repeated at short intervals, till milk flows on suction by the child. The leaves of the *red* species similarly employed, are said to be powerfully irritant and emmenagogue, producing an immediate, and often immoderate, flow of the menses. These varieties are called *Ricinus communis major* (or red) and *minor* (or white). See *Jatropha Curcas.*

Bog-Bean. *M. Med.* A common name for the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or buck-bean.

Bŏ'gia Gum'mi. *M. Med.* Old term for gamboge.

Bohea. *Bot.* Name for the *Thea nigra*, or black tea.

Bohun U'pas. *Bot.* Name of a bitter gum resin which exudes from incisions in the bark of a large tree, in Java and the neighbouring islands, called *Antiar*, or *Antikar* by the Javanese; the *Antiaris toxicaria*, or *Ipo toxicaria*, of botanists; it is a deadly poison.

Boil. (Sax. *Byle.*) *Pathol.* Popular name for the *Furunculus.* Fr. syn. *furoncle*, m. Germ. syn. *Eiterstock*, m.

Boil'ing Point. *Chem.* The point, or degree, of the thermometer at which water boils under the pressure of the atmosphere, being 212° of Fahrenheit: *in vacuo*, it boils at 67°; but, if additional pressure be applied, it may be heated to 400° without ebullition. In the Centigrade thermometer it is 100°, and in Reaumur's, 80°.

Bolar Earth. Another term for the substance *Bole.*

Bol'chon. An old name, Gr. anal. βολχὸν, used for *Bdellium*, according to Dioscorides, i. 80.

Bole. (Βῶλος, a clod of earth.) *Med., Mineral.* Name of an argillaceous mineral having a conchoidal fracture, a glimmering internal lustre, and a shining streak; its colour varies from white, through different shades of yellow and brown, to black, and it is translucent or opake, soft, and easily cut, and capable of being polished; it adheres to the tongue, has a greasy feel, and if immersed in water after it is dried, it falls asunder with a crackling noise; also named *Bolar earth.* Many species were formerly used in medicine; and as they used to be made into little cakes, or flat masses, stamped with certain impressions, they were termed *Terræ sigillatæ*, or sealed earths. *Bōlus, i*, m. See *Adamica Terra, Almagra.*

Bole, Alimentary. *Physiol.* See *Bolus Alimentarius.*

Bole, Armenian. See *Armenian Bole.*

Bolesis. An old term for coral.

Bole'tate. (*Bōlētĭcum* acidum, Boletic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of boletic acid with a salifiable base. *Bōlētas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *bolétate*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwammsaüre Salze.*

Bole'tic. (*Bōlētus*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the genus *Boletus. Bōlētĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *bolétique*, adj.

Bole'tic A'cid. *Chem.* Name for an acid discovered in the juice of the *Boletus pseudoigniarius.* Fr. anal. *acide bolétique.* Germ. syn. *Schwammsäure.*

Bōlētidæ, patron. nom. pl. f. (*Bōlētus*, a species of fungus; terminal *-idæ.*) *Bot.* Term for a section of a Family of *Fungi*, having the *Boletus* for its type. The word *Boletoides* has been improperly substituted for this term. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii.

Bōlētoīdēs, adj. (*Bōlētus*, a species of fungus; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the boletus; applied to a section of the fungi of

which the boletus is the type: bole'toid. See *Boletidæ*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Bōlētus, *i*, m. (Βῶλος, a mass.) Name for a kind of fungus referred by Linnæus to the genus *Lycoperdon;* a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia*; Ord. *Fungi.* Juss. *Fungi.* The leather-like, corky, or woody, species of this genus are those which have a collar on their footstalk, or a pepper-like, acrid taste, or which become green, or blue, when cut, and are all either poisonous, or at least suspicious. They are to be distinguished from the agarics, in having tubes under their caps, instead of gills. Fr. anal. *bolet*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwamm*, m.

Bōlētus Cer'vi. *Bot.* The deer-ball; said to be aphrodisiac.

Bōlētus Igniārius. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the agaric of the oak, or touchwood; also called *Agaricus chirurgorum, Fungus igniarius.*

Bōlētus Lăr'ĭcis. *Bot.* The fungus of the larch; also called *Agaricus albus*, and *Fungus laricis.*

Bōlētus Suāveŏlen's. *Bot.* The systematic name of the *Fungus salicis;* a species which has a slightly urinous smell and a taste at first acid, but followed by a bitter; formerly given in phthisical complaints; also called *Dædalea suaveolens, Fungus salicis.* Fr. syn. *bolet odorant.* Germ. syn. *wohlriechender Weidenschwamm.*

Bōlētus Sulphŭr'eus. *Bot.* A species which on drying evolves needle-like crystals of oxalic acid nearly pure.

Bōlis'mus, *i*, m. (Βῶλος, a mass; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Pathol.* A former term, used by Avicenna, iii. *fen.* 13, *tr.* 2, *c.* 15, 16, for *Bulimia.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Bologn'ian Phos'phorus. } *Chem.* Names given
Bologn'ian Stone. } to the sulphate of baryta, which, after having been exposed to heat, or after exposure to the sun's rays, acquires the property of shining in the dark; also called *Bononiensis lapis.*

Bōlus, *i*, m. (Βῶλος, a mass.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for any roundly formed medicine, larger than an ordinary sized pill, yet small enough to be swallowed: a bo'lus. *Mineral.* A kind of argillaceous earth: bole. Fr. syn. *bol*, m. Germ. syn. *ein medicinischer kugelförmischer Bissen.*

Bōlus Alĭmentārius. *Physiol.* Term for the soft mass formed by the food, after mastication and insalivation have been performed, so as to fit it for its transmission into the pharynx, œsophagus, and stomach: the alimen'tary bole.

Bolus Armeniæ. See *Armenian Bole.*

Bombāceus, *a, um.* (*Bombax*, the cotton tree.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Bombax;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Bombaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: bomba'ceous. Fr. anal. *bombacé*, adj.

Bom'bax, *ācis*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monadelphia;* Ord. *Polyandria.* The cotton tree. See *Gossypium.* Fr. syn. *cotonnier*, m. Germ. syn. *Baumwollenbaum*, m.

Bom'bax Heptăphyl'lum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the tree which affords the substance called moc-main.

Bom'biate. (*Bombĭcum* acĭdum, Bombic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of bombic acid with a salifiable base. *Bombias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *bombiate*, m.

Bom'bic. (Βόμβυξ, a silk-worm; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the silk-worm. *Bom'bĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *bombique*, adj.

Bom'bic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for an acid obtained from an acid liquor found in the silk-worm chrysalis, in a reservoir near the anus. Fr. anal. *acide bombique.* Germ. syn. *Seidenwürmersäure.*

Bom'bus, *i*, n. (Βομβὸς, the buzzing sound which bees put forth.) *Med.* Term for a ringing noise in the ears, otherwise termed *Tinnitus aurium:* also, for a sonorous movement of flatus in the intestines, which is termed *Borborygmus.* See *Tinnitus aurium*, and *Borborygmus.* Fr. anal. *bombement*, m.; syn. *borborygme*, m. Germ. syn. *Ohrenläuten*, m.; *Ohrentönen*, m.; *Knurren im Leibe.*

Bon. *Bot.* The Egyptian name of the coffee tree; also spelled *Ban.*

Bon'duch Indōrum. *Bot.* Name for the fruit of the *Guilandina bonduc;* the Molucca, or bezoar nut; possessing warm, bitter, and carminative properties.

Bone. (Sax. *Bán.*) *Physiol.* The hard, dry, whitish substance, compact, reticulated, or spongy, which composes the variously shaped portions of the skeleton, or framework of the body. The doctrine of the bones, or a treatise on their general nature and uses, is termed *Osteology;* their particular description is called *Osteography;* while their formation and growth are comprised in the term *Osteogeny. Os, ossis*, n. Fr. anal. *os*, m. Germ. syn. *Bein*, n.; *Knochen*, m.

Bone, Reunion of. *Surg.* See *Anaplasis.*

Bone-Binder. *Geol.* Common name for the *Osteocolla*, or glue-stone.

Bone-Like. See *Osteoid.*

Bŏnōnien'sis Lă'pis. *Chem.* The Bolognian stone or phosphorus. See *Bolognian Phosphorus.*

Bonplan'dia, *æ*, f. (*M. Bonpland*, their discoverer.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia;* Juss. *Diosmeæ*, or *Rutaceæ.* Fr. anal. *bonplandie*, f.

Bonplan'dia Trĭfŏlĭāta. *M. Med.* A former name for the plant which produces the Angustura bark, and which was also named *Cusparia febrifuga;* now the bark is referred to the *Galipea cusparia*, as the proper plant from which it is obtained. See *Angustura Cusparia.*

Bŏnus Henrīcus. *Bot.* Name for the plant English mercury. See *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus.* Fr. anal. *bon Henri.*

Bony. *Physiol.* Of the nature, or quality of bone; os'seous. See *Osseus.* Fr. anal. *osseux*, adj. Germ syn. *beinern*, adj.; *beinig*, adj.; *knöchern*, adj.; *knochig*, adj.

Bora'cic. (*Borax;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the substance borax. *Bōrācĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *boracique*, adj.; *borique*, adj.

Bora'cic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for an acid obtained by dissolving borax in hot water,

filtering, adding sulphuric acid by slow degrees till the liquid has an acid taste, then setting aside to cool, when the boracic acid will be deposited in small white, shining, scaly crystals; also found native in the volcanic formations of the Lippari islands, and at Sasso in Italy, hence called *Sassolite;* it was once named the sedative salt of Homberg. Fr. anal. *l'acide boracique*, or *borique*. Germ. syn. *Boraxsäure; Boransäure.*

Bōrāgĭn'eus, *a, um.* (*Bōrāgo*, the plant borage.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of plants, as in the genus *Borago;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Boragineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: boragin'eous. Fr. anal. *boraginé*, adj.

Borades. Old term for *Limatura*, or file dust. Ruland.

Bōrāgo, ĭnis, f. (As if *Corago; cor*, the heart; *ago*, to cheer; because it was used in the belief that it exhilarated or strengthened the heart.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Boragineæ.* Fr. syn. *bourrache*, m. Germ. syn. *Boragen*, m.; *Borretsch*, m.

Bōrāgo Offĭcĭnālis. The systematic name of the plant borage. Fr. syn. *bourrache commun.*

Bo'rate. (*Bōrācĭcum* acĭdum, Boracic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of boracic acid, with a salifiable base. *Bōras, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *borate*, m. Germ. syn. *boraxsaure Salze.*

Bōrax, *ācis,* f. (Arab. *Baurac*, a species of nitre.) *Chem., M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.,E.) for the *Biboras sodæ*, or biborate of soda; the *Boras sodæ* (D.) or borate of soda. See *Anucar, Atincar, Baurac, Burac, Capistrum Auri, Chrysocolla, Tincal.* Fr. syn. *borate sursature; chrysocolle*, m.; *sous-borate de soude.* Germ. syn. *Borax*, m.; *boraxsaures Natron; boraxsaures Sodiumoxyd.*

Borbŏryg'mus, *i,* m. (Βορβορύζω, to produce a rumbling in the bowels.) *Med.* Term for the gurgling noise produced by the movements of flatus in the intestines. See *Rugitus.* Fr. anal. *borborigme*, m. Germ. syn. *Knurren im Leibe.*

Bor'der. (Teut. *Bord*, a fringe or edge of a thing.) *Bot.* Applied to the upper spreading part of the petals of a *Corolla. Margo, ĭnis,* m. or f. Fr. anal. *bord*, m. Germ. syn. *Rand*, m.

Bor'dered. Having a margin, or border. *Margĭnātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *bordé*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingefasst*, part. adj.; *gerandet*, part. adj.; *gesäumt*, part. adj.

Boritis. A name for the philosopher's stone. Ruland.

Bo'ron. *Chem.* Name for the base of boracic acid. *Bōrium, ii,* n. Fr. anal. *bore*, m. Germ. syn. *Boraxstoff*, m.

Borozail. (Ethiop.) *Pathol.* Name for a disease, endemic on the shores of the river Senegal, which affects the genital organs of both sexes, called *Asab* in males, and *Assabatus* in females; it is different from syphilis, though arising from venereal excess, and is supposed to be identical with *Frambœsia*, or the yaws; also termed *Zail.*

Borrago. See *Borago.*

Bor'ri. (Ind.) *Bot., Pharm.* Name for turmeric; also, for an ointment made from the root of the *Curcuma longa*, or turmeric plant.

Boruret. (*Boron;* terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of boron with a simple body. *Borūrētum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *borure*, m.

Bos, bŏvis, c. g. (Βοῦς, from *βόω*, or *βόσκω*, to feed; because it fed or supported man by its labours.) *Zoöl.* The ox or cow; a genus of the *Ruminantia;* the flesh, called beef, is highly nutritious and digestible; the young animal, or veal, abounds with nutritious matter, but is about the least digestible perhaps of the meats in common use. Fr. syn. *bœuf*, m. Germ. syn. *Ochs*, m.; *Stier*, m.

Bos Tau'rus. *Zoöl.* The ox, or gelded bull. Fr. syn. *taureau*, m. Germ. syn. *Bulle*, m.

Bosa. (Egypt.) A name for an inebriating mass made of the meal of darnel, hempseed, and water.

Bos'mŏros. (Βοῦς, an ox; *μόρος*, a portion; because freed from the chaff by the treading of oxen.) *Bot.* A name for a species of corn.

Boswell'ia, *æ,* f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Coniferæ.*

Boswell'ia Serrāta. *M. Med.* The systematic name for the tree which is believed to afford the *Olĭbanum*, or true frankincense.

Bo'tal's Hole. *Anat.* Name given to the *Foramen ovale* of the heart in the fetus, because supposed (erroneously) to have been discovered by Leonard Botal; it is mentioned by Galen. *Fŏrāmen Bōtāle.* Fr. syn. *le trou ovale; trou de Botal.* Germ. syn. *das eirunde Loch.*

Bŏt'ămum. *Chem.* Old name for *Plumbum lotum*, or washed lead. Ruland.

Bŏtăn'ĭcon. (Βοτανὴ, an herb.) *Pharm.* Old name for a plaster made of herbs, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17.

Bot'anist. (Βοτανὴ, an herb.) Term for one who cultivates the science of botany. *Bŏtănĭcus, i,* m. Fr. anal. *botaniste*, m. Germ. syn. *Botaniker*, m.; *Krauterverstandiger*, m.

Botanol'ogy. (Βοτανὴ, an herb; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for a treatise on, or history of plants, their characters, etc., synonymous with Botany. *Bŏtănŏlŏgia, æ,* f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *botanologie*, f.

Bot'any. (Βοτανὴ, an herb.) Term for that branch of natural history which relates to the vegetable kingdom. *Bŏtănĭca, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *botanique*, f. Germ. anal. *Botanik*, f.; *Kräuterkunde*, f.; *Kräuterwissenschafte*, f.; *Pflanzenkunde*, f.

Bot'any-Bay Gum. *Bot.* Name for a yellow gum produced by the *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*, or grass tree of New South Wales.

Botar'go. Name of a salted preparation made in Italy and the South of France, from the roe of the grey mullet, used as seasoning to other food.

Botin. *M. Med.* Old name for *Terebinthina*, or turpentine; also for Balsam of turpentine. Ruland.

Bothor. (Arab.) *Pathol.* A term for *Exanthema;* also for an abscess of the nostrils, according to Waltherus, *Sylv. Med.* p. 183;

it had three significations among the Arabians; first, all tumours; more strictly, a tumour with solution of continuity; and more strictly still, small tumours or pustules, according to Fallopius, *de Tum. vol.* i. *c.* 2, *p.* 619.

Bothriŏcĕph'ălus, *i*, m. (Βόθριον, a little pit; κεφαλή, a head; because there are depressions at the head.) *Zoöl.* A name for the *Tænia solium*, or tape-worm. Fr. anal. *bothrycephale*, m. Germ. syn. *Grubenkopf*, m.

Bothriŏcĕph'ălus Lātus. *Zoöl.* Name for the *Tænia osculis superficialibus*, or broad tape worm.

Both'rion. (Βόθριον, a little pit.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal., used by Galen, *de Ossib.* v. *fin.*, for the *alveolus*, or socket of a tooth. *Pathol.* A name used by Galen, *Introductio*, *c.* 15, and by Paulus Ægineta, Adams's Transl. iii. 22, *p.* 416, *vol.* i. for a deep ulcer of the cornea. Fr. anal. *bothrion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein vertieftes Kornhautgeschwür.*

Botium. See *Bocium.*

Botryoid'ăl. An incorrect term for *Botryoid.* See *Botryoides* and *Lambdoidal.*

Botryoīdēs, adj. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling, shaped or formed like a cluster of grapes: bot'ryoid. Fr. anal. *botryoïde*, adj.

Note.—Another analogue of this term has been rendered Botryoidal, a creation as erroneous as unnecessary.

Bo'trys. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes; from the likeness of its seeds to this object.) *Bot.* Name of a plant mentioned by ancient writers, which they also called *Ambrosia*, supposed to be the *Chenopodium botrys.* A genus of plants, according to Bauhin's system.

Bo'trys Mexĭcāna. *Bot.* A name for the *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, or Mexican tea-plant.

Bo'trys Vulgāris. *Bot.* A name for the *Chenopodium botrys*, or Jerusalem oak.

Bottle-shaped. *Bot.* See *Lagenæformis.*

Botus. *Chem.* Old name for a vessel otherwise called *Cucurbita;* also, a vessel above and communicating with another vessel, named a *Descensorium.* Castellus. See *Bocia.*

Bougie. (Fr., a wax candle; because formerly they were chiefly made of wax.) *Surg.* Term for a slender instrument made of elastic gum, wax, or metal, which is introduced into the urethra, for the cure of certain diseases of that passage: there are bougies, also, for the rectum, vagina, and œsophagus. See *Candela Probatoria, Cereolus, Cereus Dædium, Lorum Urinarium.* Germ. syn. *wachserne Sonde.*

Bougie, Arm'ed. } *Surg.* Terms for the com-
Bougie, Caus'tic. } mon bougie with a piece of the nitrate of silver fixed within its extremity, used for the destruction of some very close strictures of the urethra. Fr. anal. *bougie armée*, or *caustique.*

Bougie, Medicated. See *Candela Medicata, Cereus Medicatus.*

Bŏvil'læ. (*Bos, bŏvis*, an ox; because cattle were supposed liable to it.) *Pathol.* An old name for *Rubeola*, or measles. Raym. Vinarius, *de Peste, l.* iii.

Bŏvīna Fămes. *Pathol.* Another term for *Bulimia.*

Bŏvis'ta, *æ*, f. *Bot.* The puff-ball. See *Lycoperdon Bovista.*

Bowed. (Sax. *Boga*, a bow.) Curved or arched; applied to various objects. See *Arcuatus.* Fr. syn. *arqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *bogenförmig*, adj.

Bow'els. (Fr. *Bogan*, a pudding; because those of lower animals are used for puddings.) *Anat.* Common name for the intestines, or guts. Fr. syn. *les intestins.* Germ. syn. *Eingeweide*, n.

Bowman's Root. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for *Euphorbia corollata* (Pharm. U.S.A.).

Box-Tree. *Bot.* Common name of the *Buxus sempervirens.*

Box Tree, Dwarf. *Bot.* Common name for the *Polygala chamæbuxus.*

Boyle's Fum'ing Li'quor. *Chem.* A name for the hydroguret of sulphuret of ammonia: also called *Beguine's Fuming liquor.*

Brāchĕrium, *ii*, n. (*Brāchium*, an arm; because it embraces the part on which it is applied like an arm.) *Surg.* A term of illegitimate derivation and construction, used by the older writers to signify a truss. See *Hamma, Subligaculum.* Fr. syn. *brayer*, m. Germ. syn. *Bruchband*, m.

Brăchĕly'trus, *a, um.* (Βραχύς, short; ἔλυτρον, the protecting crust which closes on the wings of insects.) *Entomol.* Having short *elytra;* applied to a Family (*Brachelytra*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera:* brachely'trous. Fr. anal. *brachelytre*, adj.

Brāchiæ'us, *a, um.* (*Brāchium*, the arm.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the arm: brachie'an; formerly used the same as *Brachialis.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Brachiæus Exter'nus. *Anat.* See *Brachialis Externus.*

Brachiæus Internus. } *Anat.* See *Brachialis*
Brachiæus Musculus. } *Internus.*

Bra'chial. (*Brāchium*, the arm.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the arm. *Brāchiālis, is, e.*

Brāchiāle, *is*, n. (A bracelet.) *Anat.* Old term for the carpus, or wrist.

Brāchiālis, *is, e.* (*Brāchium*, the arm.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the arm: bra'chial. Fr. anal. *brachial*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Arme gehörig.*

Brāchiālis Exter'nus. *Anat.* A name for the third head of the *Triceps extensor cubiti.*

Brāchiālis Inter'nus. *Anat.* The muscle of the fore-arm, situated on the forepart of the *os humeri*; also called *Brachiæus, B. Internus*, and *B. Musculus.*

Brāchiātus, *a, um.* (*Brāchium*, the arm.) *Bot.* Branching in pairs which are at right angles with those above and below, as the leaves of the lilac, etc.: bra'chiate. Fr. syn. *brachié*, adj. Germ. syn. *armförmig*, adj.

Brāchio-. (*Brāchium*, the arm.) *Anat.* This word, used as a prefix in compound names of vessels, ligaments, etc., denotes a connection with the arm.

Brāchiŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Βραχίων, an arm; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (*Brachiopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca*, having two fleshy arms instead of feet: brachiop'odous. Fr. anal. *brachiopode.*

Brāchium, *ii*, n. (Βραχίων, an arm.) *Anat.*

The arm, extending from the shoulder to the wrist; or more strictly, to the elbow, and so forming the proper arm, consisting of the *Os brachii*, or *Os humeri* and its coverings; the *Humerus*. See *Adjutorium*. Fr. syn. *bras*, m. Germ. syn. *Arm*, m.

Brachūna. *Pathol.* Old term for a species of *Satyriasis*, or *Furor uterinus;* the same as *Acrai*. Castellus.

Brăchychrŏn'ius, *a, um.* (Βραχὺς, short; χρόνος, time.) *Pathol.* Term applied by Galen, in *Def. Med.*, to a disease which continues only for a short time.

Brăchypnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Βραχὺς, short; πνέω, to breathe.) *Pathol.* Term, Gr. anal. βραχύπνοια, used by Galen, *de Diff. Respir.* iii. 8, for that state of breathing in which the inspirations are short, with long intervals between. Fr. anal. *brachypnée*, f. Germ. syn. *Kurzathmen*, n.; *Kurzathmigkeit*, f.

Brăchyp'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Βραχὺς, short, or small; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Having small wings; applied to a Family (*Brachyptera*, nom. pl. n.) of birds that are scarcely able to fly, from the smallness of their wings, as the penguins, etc.: brachyp'terous. Fr. anal. *brachyptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kurzflüglig*, adj.

Brăchyūrus, *a, um.* (Βραχὺς, small; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a short tail; short-tailed; applied to a Family (*Brachyura*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Decapoda:* brachyu'rous. Fr. anal. *brachyure*, adj. Germ. syn. *kurzschwänzig*, adj.

Bracium. *Chem.* Old name for *Cuprum*, or copper. Ruland.

Brac'tea, *æ*, f. (Βράχω, to crepitate.) A thin plate of metal; a thin leaf. *Bot.* Term for a floral leaf, generally of a different shape and colour from the other leaves of the plant. Fr. anal. *bractée*, f. Germ. syn. *Deckblatt*, n.

Bracteātus, *a, um.* (*Bractea*, a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Having floral leaves: floral-leaved: brac'teate. Fr. syn. *bracteté*, adj. Germ. syn. *deckblättrig*, adj.; *nebenblattrig*, adj.

Bracteĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Bractea*, a floral leaf; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling a floral leaf: bracte'iform. Fr. anal. *bractéiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *deckblattförmig*, adj.

Bracte'ŏla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Bractea*, a floral leaf.) *Bot.* A little floral leaf; applied to leaflets that are between the *bractea* and *calyx:* a brac'teole. Fr. anal. *bracteole*, f. Germ. syn. *Deckblättchen*, n.

Bradypep'sia, *æ*, f. (Βραδὺς, slow; πέπτω, to concoct.) *Pathol.* Old term for weak digestion. Quincy. Fr. anal. *bradypepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *langsame Verdauung*, f.

Bradyspermătis'mus, *i*, m. (Βραδὺς, slow; σπέρμα, seed; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Pathol.* A term for too slow emission of the semen: bradysper'matism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *bradispermatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *langsameabgang des Samens*.

Braggat. *Pharm.* Old term for a ptisan of honey and water. Quincy.

Brain. (Sax. *Brægen.*) The general term for the whole central mass of the nervous system, contained within the *Cranium*, or skull. *Anat.* The *Cerebrum*, or largest portion of the central mass of the nervous system, occupying the principal part of the cranium. *Phrenol.* The brain (including under this general term, both *Cerebrum*, or brain proper, and *Cerebellum*, or little brain), is the immediate organ of the mind, being an aggregate of parts, each subserving a particular mental power; or a combination of parts performing distinct functions. *Cerĕbrum, i*, n. Fr. syn. *cerveau*, m. Germ. syn. *Gehirn*, n.; *Hirn*, n.

Brain, Imperfect Developement of the. *Physiol.* See *Ateloëncephalia*.

Brain, Little. *Anat.* A term for the *Cerebellum*, or second portion of the central mass of the nervous system, occupying the inferior occipital *fossæ*. Fr. syn. *cervelet*, m. Germ. syn. *Hirnlein*, n.; *das kleine Hirn*.

Brain-Worm. *Pathol.* See *Vermis Cerebri*.

Brake, Com'mon. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pteris aquilina*, or female fern.

Bram'ble. (Sax. *Bremel.*) *Bot.* The common name of the *Rubus fruticosus*. Fr. syn. *ronce*, f.; Germ. syn. *Brombeerstrauch*, m.

Bran. (Fr. *Bran.*) The husks of wheat. *Furfur, ŭris*, m. See *Cantabrum*. Fr. syn. *son*, m. Germ. syn. *Kleie*, f.

Bran'ca, *æ*, f. (Ital. *Branca*, a paw.) *Bot.* A term applied to certain herbs, some part of which is supposed to resemble the paw of a particular animal, as *Branca leonis*, the foot of the lion, etc. Fr. syn. *patte*, f. Germ. syn. *Pfote*, f.; *Tatze*, f.

Bran'ca Ursīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Heracleum spondylium*.

Branch. (Fr. *Branche.*) *Anat.* Applied to the several portions of blood-vessels, nerves, etc., as they divide themselves in their progress, like the branches of a tree. *Bot.* A bough. *Rāmus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *branche*, f.; syn. *rameau*, m. Germ. syn. *Ast*, m.

Bran'chæ. } (Βράγχος, hoarseness; which is an
Bran'chi. } effect produced.) *Pathol.* Old terms for swelling of the tonsils. Rolandus, *M. M.* ii. 16.

Branched. *Anat., Bot.* Having branches or boughs; ramified; ramous. *Rāmōsus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *rameux*, adj. Germ. syn. *ästig*, adj.

Bran'chiæ, *ārum*, f. pl. (Βράγχια, the gills of a fish.) *Ichthyol.* The gills, analogous to the lungs of other animals that have a circulating system, consisting of a series of *laminæ*, between which water passes in order to communicate, by means of the oxygen it contains, the arterial quality to the blood which has been returned by the veins, and proceeds into these organs for this purpose. *Zoöl.* The organs by which respiration is carried on in the *Mollusca*, the *Crustacea*, and in some of the *Reptilia*. Fr. anal. *branchies*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Kiemen*, f. pl.

Branchiŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Βράγχια, the gills of a fish; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Gill-footed; applied to an Order (*Branchiopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Entomostraca*, in which the *branchiæ* constitute part of their feet, or of a certain number of them. Fr. anal. *branchiopode*, adj.

Branchios'tegal. (Βράγχια, the gills of a fish; στέγω, to cover.) *Comp. Anat.* Covering

the gills; applied to the appendages of the hyoid and the pectoral appendages of the scapular arches.

Branchios'teus, *a, um.* (Βράγχια, the gills of a fish; ὀστεόν, a bone.) *Ichthyol.* Having bony gills; applied to certain fishes, (*Branchiostea*, nom. pl. n.) which have gills with bony rays: branchios'teous.

Bran'chus, *i*, m. (Βράγχος.) *Pathol.* Old term, used by Galen, *de San. Tu.* v. 8, and *de Symptom. Caus.* iii. for a species of catarrh; also, hoarseness. Fr. syn. *enrouement*, m.; *raucité*, f.

Bran'dy. (Germ. *Branntwein*, burnt wine.) Name of a well known alcoholic liquor obtained by distillation from wine; consisting of water, ardent spirit, and a small portion of oil, which renders it milky at first, and after a time, gives a deep colour; also called French spirit. *Spīrītus Gallĭcus.* See *Spiritus Vini Gallici.* Fr. syn. *eau-de-vie.*

Branks. *Pathol.* A vulgar name for the *Cynanche parotidea*, or mumps.

Braricia. *Chem.* Old term for *Vitrum*, or glass. Ruland.

Brase. *Chem.* Old term for *Carbones.* Ruland.

Brasdor, Corset de. *Surg.* Name of a bandage employed by Brasdor, in fractures of the clavicle.

Brāsil'ia. *Bot.* Old name for the wood of the genus *Cæsalpinia*, or Brazil-wood.

Brāsium. Old name for *Malta*, or *Maltum;* also called *Byne.*

Bras'mos. (Βράξω, to ferment.) *Chem.* Old term used by the ancient Greek author Pharnuthus for fermentation, or zymosis.

Brass. (Sax. *Bræs.*) *Chem.* A combination of copper and zinc. See *Æs*, *Accatem*, *Aurichalcum*, *Alkes*, *Aurum Sophisticum*, *Azoth.* Fr. syn. *airain*, m. Germ. syn. *Erz*, n.; *Messing*, m.

Brassădel'la. } *Bot.* Names for the *Ophio-*
Brassătel'la. } *glossum spicatum*, or adder's tongue.

Bras'sĭca, *æ*, f. (As if *Præsĭca*, from *præsĭco*, to cut in pieces; because it is cut off by the stem.) The plant cabbage, or colewort. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliquosa.* See *Caulodes.* Fr. syn. *chou*, m. Germ. syn. *Kohl*, m.

Bras'sĭca Acĭd'ŭlāta. *Bot.* The acidulated cabbage; a name for the culinary preparation called *Sour crout.*

Bras'sĭca Al'ba. *Bot.* The white cabbage plant.

Bras'sĭca Apiāna. *Bot.* The jagged or crimpled colewort.

Bras'sĭca Cănīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Mercurialis perennis*, or dog's mercury.

Bras'sĭca Căpĭtāta. *Bot.* Headed colewort; the systematic name of the cabbage.

Bras'sĭca Cumana. *Bot.* The systematic name of the red cabbage.

Bras'sĭca Erūca. } *Bot.* Systematic
Bras'sĭca Erūcas'trum. } names of the garden rocket, which affords the *semen erucæ;* these with the seeds of the wild rocket (*Eruca sylvestris*) have an acrid taste, and are eaten by the Italians in their pickles, etc.; they are said to be aperient and antiscorbutic, but are chiefly esteemed for their supposed aphrodisiac qualities; also called Roman rocket, and rocket gentle. The Romans ranked the rocket as aphrodisiac.

Bras'sĭca Flōrĭda. *Bot.* The systematic name of the cauliflower.

Bras'sĭca Lactur'ria. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Savoy plant; also called *B. sabauda.*

Bras'sĭca Mărīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Convolvulus soldanella*, or sea convolvulus.

Bras'sĭca Nāpus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant which affords the *Semen napi;* these seeds yield, on expression, a large quantity of oil, called rape oil, sometimes used in stimuating liniments; also called *Bunias*, and *Napus sylvestris.*

Bras'sĭca Olĕrācea. *Bot.* The systematic name of the sea cabbage; indigenous on our coast and the parent of all our garden cabbages, however varied in their appearance, as common cabbage, red cabbage, brocoli, cauliflower, etc. Pickled cabbage is considered wholesome and antiscorbutic. See *Halmyris.*

Bras'sĭca Rāpa. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant the root of which is called turnip; also called *Napus dulcis*, and *Rapus;* considered a wholesome food, demulcent, detergent, somewhat laxative and diuretic: the seeds are sometimes used as diuretic.

Bras'sĭca Ru'bra. *Bot.* The systematic name of the red cabbage; which forms a good pickle; an infusion of its leaves, of a very rich blue colour, affords an excellent test both of alkalis and acids, becoming green with the former, and red with the latter. See *Caulis Ruber*, *Cumana Brassica.*

Bras'sĭca Sabau'da. *Bot.* Another name for the *B. lacturria*, or Savoy plant.

Bras'sĭca Sătīva. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common garden cabbage.

Brassidel'la. The same as *Brassadella*, which see.

Brassĭdel'lĭca Ars. *Surg.* A Paracelsian term for curing wounds by applying the herb *Brassidella*, or *Brassadella*, to them.

Brathu. *M. Med.* Old name for the *Juniperus Sabina.*

Brayera Anthelmin'tĭca. *Bot.* Name of a tree, the flowers of which have been found very effective against *Tænia*, or tape-worm; also called *Kousso*, or *Kosso*, which see.

Brāzilien'se Lig'num. *Bot.* Brazil-wood. See *Cæsalpinia.*

Brāzilien'sis Rādix. *M. Med.* The Brazilian root; a name given to the ipecacuan root.

Brazil Wood. *Bot.* See *Brasilia*, *Cæsalpinia.*

Bread. (Sax. *Breád.*) See *Panis.*

Bread-Nut. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Brosimum alicastrum.*

Bread Poultice. *Pharm.* See *Cataplasma Panis.*

Bread-Fruit Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Artocarpus incisa.*

Break-Bone Fever. *Pathol.* Common name for the fever called *Dengue.*

Breakfast. See *Acratisma.*

Breast. (Sax. *Breost.*) *Anat.* The *mamma* of females; the *mammilla* of males. Fr. syn. *mamelle*, f. Germ. anal. *Brust*, f.; also, popularly used as a term for the thorax, or

chest. See *Citharus*, *Mamma*, *Mammilla*, *Pectus*. Fr. syn. *poitrine*, f.

Breast-Bone. (Sax. *Breóstbán.*) *Anat.* The flat bone in the centre and fore part of the thorax, to which the first seven ribs are attached by their cartilages. See *Sternum*, *i*, n. Fr. syn. *sternum*, m. Germ. anal. *Brustbein*, f.

Breast-Pump. See *Antlia Mammaria.*

Breath. (Sax. *Bræth.*) *Physiol.* The air received and discharged by the expansion and contraction of the lungs, in respiration. *Hālĭtŭs*, *ūs*, m. See *Spiritus.*

Breath, Shortness of. *Pathol.* See *Anhelation*, *Anhelitus*, *Brachypnœa.*

Breg'ma, *ătis*, n. (Βρέχω, to moisten; from its softness in infants.) *Anat.* Term for the Sinciput, or upper part of the head, immediately over the forehead, where the parietal bones are joined. Fr. anal. *bregma*, m. Germ. syn. *der vordere mittlere Theil des Kopfes.*

Bren'ning. (Sax. *Beornan*, or *Brinnan*, to be on fire.) *Pathol.* An old term for *Gonorrhœa*, synonymous with burning.

Brĕvĭpen'nis, *is*, *e.* (*Brĕvis*, short; *penna*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Short-winged; applied to a Family (*Brevipennes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Grallatoriæ:* brevipen'nate. Fr. anal. *brévipenne*, adj.

Brĕvis, *is*, *e.* (Βραχὺς, short.) Little; short. *Anat.* Applied to muscles, etc. Fr. syn. *court*, adj. Germ. syn. *kurz*, adj.

Briançon Tur'pentine. *Bot.* Name of a species of turpentine afforded by the *Pinus combra. Tĕrĕbinthīna Brian'tĭca.*

Briançon Man'na. *Bot.* Name given to a substance yielded by the *Pinus larix.*

Bri'ar, Wild. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rosa canina*, dog-rose, or hip-tree.

Brick. (Belg. *Bricke.*) Earth or clay moulded into a particular form and burned. *M. Med.* Bricks and brick-earth were formerly employed in medicine; even the oil of bricks *(Oleum laterinum)* is still sometimes used: the powder of bricks made into an ointment with lard has been applied to herpetic and other cutaneous diseases.

Bright's Disease. *Pathol.* Term applied to granular disease of the kidney; because first described by Dr. Bright; *Morbus Brightii;* also called *Albuminuria* and *Nephria.*

Brignole Plum. *Bot.* Common name for the *Prunello.*

Brim'stone. (Sax. *Bryne*, a burning; *stan*, a stone; as if burning stone.) *Chem., Mineral.* A name for *Sulphur.*

Bris'tle. (Sax. *Bristl.*) A strong coarse hair, as those on the neck of swine. *Sēta*, *æ*, f. Fr. syn. *soie*, f. Germ. syn. *Borste*, f.

Britan'nĭca Her'ba. *Bot.* Name of a plant esteemed by the Romans as antiscorbutic. The adjective *Britannica* does not mean British, but is derived, it is supposed, from the Frisian language, and signifies "fixing loose teeth", in reference to its beneficial effects on the gums of scorbutic patients, which was experienced by the Romans in the country of the Frisii. It is believed to have been the *Rumex hydrolapathum*, or water-dock; though the name has been applied to various plants, as bistort, horse-radish, burdock, etc.; also to the *Inula britannica* of Linnæus.

Brit'ish Gum. *Chem.* Term for a species of gum into which starch is converted when exposed to a temperature between 600° and 700°, at which it swells, exhales a peculiar smell and becomes of a brown colour: it is soluble in water hot or cold, and forms a dingy purple instead of a blue compound with iodine, and is used as a substitute for gum Arabic in calico printing and other processes.

Brit'ish Oil. Term for a variety of the black species of *Petroleum*, floating on springs, having oozed out of the stone which is of a black colour, and which yields it on distillation. See *Oleum Petræ Vulgare.*

Broad-Leaved Moorwort. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Andromeda mariana.*

Brŏ'chos.
Brŏ'chus, *i*, m. } (Βρόχος.) *Physiol.* Old terms for one in whom the teeth project, or who has a prominent upper lip. *Surg.* Old term for a particular form of bandage, like a noose.

Bro'coli. (Ital. *Broccolo*, sprouts.) *Bot.* A name for a species of the genus *Brassica.* See *Brassica Oleracea.*

Brodum's Nervous Cordial. *Pharm.* A quack preparation of gentian, columba, cinchona and cardamom, with compound spirit of lavender and wine of iron.

Brodium, *ii*, n. *Pharm.* Old pharmaceutical term for broth, or the liquor in which anything is boiled; also, any liquid vehicle of a medicine; the same as *Jusculum.*

Bro'mate. (*Brōmĭcum* acĭdum, Bromic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of bromic acid with a salifiable base. *Brōmas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *bromate*, m. Germ. syn. *bromsaure Salze.*

Bromatol'ogy. (Βρῶμα, food; λόγος, a discourse.) Term for the doctrine, or consideration of food, its nature, quality, and uses. *Brōmătŏlŏgia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *bromatologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nahrungsmittelkunde*, f.

Brome, or Bro'mine. (Βρῶμος, a stench; from its bad smell.) *Chem.* An elementary body obtained from the uncrystallizable residue of sea-water, called Bittern. *Brōmium*, or *Brōmīnium*, *ii*, n. Fr. anal. *brôme*, m.

Brōmēlia, *æ*, f. (In honour of *Olaus Bromel.*) A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Bromeliaceæ.*

Brōmēlia An'ănas. *Bot.* A former name for the pine-apple, but which is now called *Ananassa sativa.*

Brōmēliāceus, *a*, *um.* (*Brōmēlia*, a genus of plants, of which the pine-apple was formerly reckoned a species.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Bromelia;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Bromeliaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: bromelia'ceous.

Bro'mic. (*Brōmium*, brome; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to brome, or bromin. *Brōmĭcus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *bromique*, adj.

Bro'mic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a compound of bromine and oxygen, obtained by the decomposition of a solution of bromate of baryta by sulphuric acid; it is sour, inodor-

ous, first reddens and then destroys the blue of litmus. Fr. anal. *l'ácide bromique.* Germ. syn. *Bromsäure.*

Bro'mide. (*Brōmium*, bromine; terminal *-ide.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of bromine with a base. *Brōmis, īdis*, f.

Brōmīnium, *ii*, n. (See *Brome.*) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) of brome, or bromine.

Brŏm'ion. (Βρόμιον.) *Pharm.* Old name for a plaster or cataplasm; these applications were also called *Acopa*, from ἄκοπος, not liable to corruption, and believed to restore from a state of fatigue and weariness to ease; it is described by Paulus Ægineta, Adams's Transl. vii. 19, *p.* 583, *vol.* iii. and Aëtius, *l.* xv. Gorræus. See *Acopa.*

Bro'mo-. (*Brōmium*, bromine.) *Chem.* This prefix in compound terms, means that brome is a constituent, or is employed in the production of the substance denoted.

Bromog'raphy. (Βρῶμα, food: γράφω, to describe.) *Physiol.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on food. *Brōmogrăphia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *bromographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Nahrungsmittel.*

Bro'muret. (*Brōmium*, brome; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of brome with a base. *Brōmūrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *bromure*, m.

Brŏ'mus, *i*, m. (Βρόμος.) *Bot.* The ancient name for the oat plant. Also, a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Gramineæ.* Brome-grass. Fr. anal. *brome*, m. Germ. syn. *Trespe*, f.

Brŏ'mus Dioscŏr'ĭdis. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species of *Avena;* probably the wild oat. See *Acrospelos.*

Brŏ'mus Stĕr'ĭlis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the wild oat.

Bron'chia, *ōrum*, pl. n. (Βρόγχος, the wind-pipe.) *Anat.* Name given to the first two branches of the *Bronchus, Trachea*, or wind-pipe: otherwise called the *Bronchi.* Fr. syn. *les bronches*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bronchien; Luftröhrenäste*, m.

Bronchial Respiration. *Pathol.* See *Respiration, Bronchial.*

Bronchial Plexus. *Anat.* See *Pulmonary Plexus.*

Bron'chiālis, *is, e.* (*Bronchia*, the first two branches of the wind-pipe.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Bronchia*, or *Bronchi:* bron'chial. Fr. anal. *bronchial*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur den Asten der Luftröhre gehörig.*

Bronchītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Bronchia*, the first two branches of the wind-pipe; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the *Bronchia.* See *Peripneumonia Notha.* Fr. anal. *bronchite*, f. Germ. anal. *Bronchitis*, f.

Bronchlemmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Βρόγχος, the wind-pipe; λέμμα, a sheath or membrane; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* The specific name given to croup in Good's system.

NOTE.—This word is imperfect; it should have been *Bronchlemmatitis.*

Bron'cho-. (Βρόγχος, the wind-pipe.) *Med.* This word in compound terms indicates relation to or connection with the trachea or wind-pipe.

Bronchŏcēle, *es*, f. (Βρόγχος, the wind-pipe; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for a disease marked by a tumour on the fore-part of the neck, between the trachea and skin, being an indolent swelling of the thyroid gland; *goitre*, or *goître;* tracheocele; called also Derbyshire neck, because it is endemic in that county, *Hernia guttalis, Hernia gutturis, Struma, Thyrophraxia:* bron'chocele. See *Bocium, Gongrona, Gossum, Gotium, Thyrophraxia.* Fr. syn. *le goître.* Germ. syn. *Kropf*, m.

Bron'cho-Hæmorrhăgia, *æ*, f. *Pathol.* A term for an exhalation or exudation of blood from the surface of the bronchial membrane. See *Apoplexy, Pulmonary.*

Broncho'phonism. } (Βρόγχος, the wind-pipe;
Broncho'phony. } φωνή, the voice; terminal *-ισμός.*) *Med.* Terms for the sound of the voice, heard by means of the stethoscope, in the *Bronchia* or primary branches of the wind-pipe. *Bronchŏphōnismus, i*, m. *Bronchŏphōnia, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* v. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *bronchophonie*, f.

Bronchopneumōnia, *æ*, f. (Βρόγχος, the wind-pipe; πνεύμων, the lung.) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the lungs, beginning in the bronchial membrane, and afterwards involving the parenchyma of the lung.

Bronchorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Βρόγχος, the wind-pipe; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Term for an increased discharge of mucus from the *bronchia*, or *bronchi:* bronchorrhœ'a. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Broncho'tomy. (Βρόγχος, the wind-pipe; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting into the *Bronchus, Trachea*, or wind-pipe; or also into the larynx; termed, especially in the latter case, Laryngotomy, in the former, Tracheotomy. *Bronchŏtŏmia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *bronchotomie*, f.; syn. *Luftröhrenschnitt*, m.

Bronchŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Name for a kind of sheathed knife formerly used in the operation of bronchotomy. Fr. anal. *bronchotome*, m. Germ. anal. *Bronchotom*, m.

Bron'chus, *i*, m. (Βρόγχος, the wind-pipe.) *Anat.* A synonyme for the *Trachea*, or wind-pipe: in the nom. pl. *Bronchi* is used synonymously with *Bronchia* for the larger primary branches of the wind-pipe. See *Trachelos.* Fr. anal. *bronche*, m. Germ. syn. *Luftröhre*, f.

Bron'chus Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* A term for the *Sterno-thyroideus* muscle.

Brontes. (Βροντή, thunder.) Another name for the *Belenites*, or arrow-stone.

Bron'tolith. (Βροντή, thunder; λίθος, a stone; from the explosion which accompanies or precedes its fall.) *Nat. Philos.* A thunder-stone; another name for *Aërolite*, or *Meteorolite. Brontōlītes, is*, or *æ*, m. See *Note, Aërolites.*

Bronze. Term for a compound metal, consisting of copper with a small proportion of tin; similar to bell-metal.

LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Brooklime. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Veronica beccabunga.*

Broom. (Sax. *Brom.*) *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Spartium scoparium.* Fr. anal. *genet*, f. Germ. syn. *Geniste*, f.

Broom, Spanish. *Bot.* Common name for the *Spartium junceum.*

Broom-Rape. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Orobanche.*

Brōsĭmum, *i*, n. (Βρώσιμος, eatable.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Monandria.*

Brōsĭmum Alĭcas'trum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the tree which yields the bread-nut.

Brouquichons. *Bot.* A name for the *Hydnum auriscalpium.*

Brow. (Sax. *Breáw.*) *Anat.* The superior portion of the face, from the eyes upwards; the forehead. *Frons, tis*, m. Fr. syn. *front*, m. Germ. syn. *Stirn*, m.

Brow-A'gue. *Pathol.* A popular term for severe pain, often of an intermittent character, and frequently situated just above the eyebrow.

Brown. (Sax. *Brùn.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The familiar colour so named. *Fuscus, a, um.* See *Badius, Brunneus, Castaneus, Ferrugineus.*

Brown Mush'room. *Bot.* The common name for the *Agaricus cinnamomeus.*

Brown Stud'y. *Med.* Common term for *Aphelxia otiosa.*

Brūcea, *æ*, f. (— Bruce, the traveller in Abyssynia, who brought the seeds from that country.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Tetrandria.* Juss. *Terebinthaceæ.* Fr. anal. *brucée*, f.

Brūcea Antĭdysentĕr'ĭca. } *Bot.* Names for an
Brūcea Ferrūgĭn'ea. } African tree, called in Abyssinia *Wooginoos*, having a bitter and astringent bark, esteemed as a remedy in dysentery and diarrhœa.

Brūcea Pseu'do-Ferrūgĭn'ea. *Bot.* Systematic name for the tree supposed to yield the false Angustura bark; it is but little known and is often confounded with the *B. ferruginea.*

Brucia. See *Brucin.*

Brucin'. *Chem.* Term for a vegetable alkali discovered in the bark of the *Brucea pseudo-ferruginea*, or tree supposed to yield the false Angustura bark; and in the *Nux vomica. Brūcia*, or *Brūcīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *brucine*, f.

Bruise. (Sax. *Brysan*, to bruise.) *Surg.* A contusion, which, in every case, is attended by the rupture of an infinite number of small vessels, and an extravasation of blood in a greater or less degree, the tone of the fibres and vessels which have suffered contusion being considerably disordered. *Contūsio, ōnis*, f. See *Sarcothlasis.* Fr. syn. *contusion*, f.; *meurtrissure*, f. Germ. syn. *Quetschung*, f.; *Zerstossung*, f.

Bruisewort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Saponaria officinalis.* Fr. syn. *saponaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Seifenkraut*, n.

Bruissement. (Fr.) *Med.* Corvisart's term for the sound called *Purring tremor*, or the *Frémissement cataire* of Laennec.

Bruit. (Fr. a noise, or report.) *Pathol.* Applied to the different conditions of the noise or sound perceived by means of the stethoscope, according as the thorax or its organs are affected by disease. Germ. syn. *Geräusch*, n.

Bruit de Diable. *Pathol.* The devil's noise; a term for a sound or murmur produced by the circulation in the veins, being usually confined to the internal jugulars, and more especially to the right one; believed to be caused by diminution of the mass of the blood: so named after a French toy, which produced a somewhat similar sound.

Bruit de Frottement. *Pathol.* The sound, or noise of friction, heard when the *pleura pulmonalis*, or the *pleura costalis*, is become rough to any considerable degree.

Bruit de Râpe. *Pathol.* The sound of the rasp, as if a piece of wood were subjected to the action of a rasp; it indicates contraction of the orifices of the heart, from disease of the valves.

Bruit de Scie. *Pathol.* The sound of the saw, similar to the *bruit de râpe*, but more rough, both being most generally indicative of a diseased state of the valves, causing contraction of the orifices of the heart.

Bruit de Soufflet. *Pathol.* The sound of the bellows, heard in cases of enlargement of the heart, or of contraction of its orifices, and passing by insensible gradations into the *bruit de râpe*, and *bruit de scie;* all three originating from the same causes.

Brūmālis, *is, e.* (*Brūma*, the midst of winter.) Pertaining to the midst of winter, or to the shortest day; applied to certain plants (*Brumales plantæ*, nom. pl. f.) which flower in the season corresponding to our winter: bru'mal. Fr. syn. *hyémal*, adj. Germ. syn. *winterlich*, adj.

Brumasar. (Arab.) An alchemical term for *Argentum*, or *Luna.* See *Soloma.*

Brumati. Old term for a glass vessel. Ruland.

Brumelli. *Bot.* A name for the *Fraxinus excelsior*, or ash.

Brunella. See *Prunella.*

Brun'ner's Glands. *Anat.* A term for the *Glandulæ solitariæ*, or solitary glands; being the mucous follicles discovered by Brunner in the cellular tunic between the villous and muscular coats of the intestinal canal. *Glandŭlæ Brunnerii.* Fr. anal. *glandes de Brunner.*

Brun'neus, *a, um. Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a deep dark brown colour.

Bruno'nian. *Med.* Applied to a system of the practice of physic, formed by Dr. John Brown, a Scotch physician, and cotemporary of Cullen, consisting in the assumption that the body possesses a peculiar property of *excitability;* that every agent capable of acting on it during life, does so as a *stimulant;* that these stimulants (or the excitement caused by them) when they are duly in exercise, produce the healthy performance of the natural functions; that when excessive, they produce exhaustion, or *direct debility;* when deficient, the effect is an accumulation of excitability, or *indirect debility;* from one or other of which states

of debility, all diseases were supposed to arise. Fr. anal. *brownien*, adj.

Brunswick Green. *Chem.* A term applied to an ammoniaco-muriate of copper; also called *Friesland green.*

Brūnus, *i*, m. *Pathol.* Old name for *Erysipĕlas.* Ruland.

Bruscan'dŭla. *Bot.* A name applied to the *Humulus lupulus*, or hop-plant; also, to the genus *Lupinus*, or the lupin.

Bruscus. See *Ruscus.*

Brūta, *æ*, f. *Bot.* Name of a tree known only in the East, and resembling the cypress; also said to be a kind of *Sabina*, or savin. *Physiol.* An old term for a certain force or power of celestial influence by which instinct is manifested in brute animals.

Brūtia Pix. Old name used by Pliny, *H. N.* xv. 7, for a thick, resinous kind of pitch used by the ancients; from the Brutii, a people of Italy, in whose country it abounded.

Brutīno. *M. Med.* An old name for *Terebinthina*, or turpentine. Quincy.

Brutobon. *Pharm.* Old name for an ointment used by the Greeks, but not now known, according to J. H. Velschius.

Brutole. (Fr.) *Pharm.* See *Brytole.*

Brutua. *Bot.* Old name for the *Cissampelos pareira*, or *Pareira brava.*

Bruxaneli. (Ind.) *Bot.* Name for a tall tree of Malabar, the bark of which is diuretic, the root antiarthritic; its juice, mixed with butter, is applied to boils.

Bryg'mus, *i*, m. (Βρυγμὸς, from *βρύχω*, to grind the teeth.) *Pathol.* Old term for *Stridor dentium*, grinding of the teeth, or the peculiar noise made by gnashing or grating of the teeth, in epilepsy and other convulsive diseases, arising from spasm of the muscles of the lower jaw.

Bryōnia, *æ*, f. (Βρύω, to abound; from its abundance.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Syngenesia.* Juss. *Cucurbitaceæ.* Bryony. Fr. anal. *bryone*, f. Germ. syn. *Zaunrübe*, f.

Bryōnia Al'ba. *Bot., M. Med.* A former name for the *Bryonia dioica.*

Bryōnia Amĕrĭcāna. *Bot.* A name for the *Melothria pendula.*

Bryōnia Dioĭca. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant white bryony, or wild vine; also called *Bryonia alba*, wild-hops, and tetter-berry. See *Agriampelos, Ampelosagria, Cedrostis, Echetrosis, Ophiostaphylum, Psilothrum*, and *Labrusca.* Fr. anal. *bryone dioique; vigne-vierge; bryone blanche.* Germ. syn. *weisse Zaunrübe; weisse Stikwurz.*

Bryōnia Mechoăcan'na Al'ba. *Bot.* A name for the *Convolvulus mechoacanna.*

Bryōnia Mechoăcan'na Ni'gra. *Bot.* A name for the *Convolvulus jalapa.*

Bryōnia Ni'gra. *Bot.* A name for the *Tamus communis.*

Bryōnia Pĕrūviāna. *Bot.* A name for the *Convolvulus jalapa.*

Bry'ony. See *Bryonia.*

Bryth'rion. *Pharm.* Old name for a *malagma*, or cataplasm in former use, described by Paulus Ægineta. Hooper.

Bryt'ole. (Βρύτον, beer or ale.) *Pharm.* A French term for a preparation made by macerating some medicinal substance in beer; also called *Brutole.*

Bry'ton. (Βρύτον, from *βρύω*, to germinate; because the grain germinates in the process of malting.) Old term for a kind of potion made from barley; said to be what is now called ale or beer.

Bubas'tĭcum. *Surg.* Old epithet of an ulcer which arises chiefly on the superficial parts in children. Aëtius, iv. 21.

Būbo, *ōnis*, m. } (Βουβὼν, the groin; or a
Būbōn, *ōnis*, m. } tumour in the groin, or in whatever part of the body, from Heb. *bobo*, by reduplication of בוא *bo*, to enter; or, *βοῦ*, a particle of increase; *βαίνω*, to run into.) *Surg.* Name for the inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, particularly in the groin, or axilla; a glandular tumour; a genus of the Ord. *Tumores;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; adenitis: bu'bo. See *Aden, Cambuca, Codocele, Codoscellæ, Panochia, Panus, Tincones.* Fr. anal. *bubon*, m. Germ. syn. *Leistenbeule*, f.; *Drüsenbeule*, f.

Būbōn, *ōnis*, m. (Βουβὼν, the groin; because one species was esteemed a remedy for tumours in that region.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.* Fr. anal. *bubon*, m. Germ. syn. *Steinappich*, m.

NOTE.—In classical dictionaries the species referred to in the derivation of this word, is named *Bubonium;* from *βουβώνιον*; and there seems no good reason why this termination should not have been retained, if only for distinction's sake between the term for the genus of plants, and that for the disease or tumour.

Būbōn Gal'bănum. *M. Med.* The former systematic name of the plant which yields the resinous substance galbanum, but which is now called *Galbanum officinale.* Fr. syn. *bubon galbanifère.*

Būbōn Măcĕdŏn'ĭcum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Macedonian parsley, which affords the *Semen petroselini Macedonici;* also called *Apium petræum*, and *Petrapium:* it is similar in quality to the common parsley, but weaker and less grateful, and it is so little cultivated that the seeds of that species are generally substituted for those of it. Fr. anal. *bubon de Macédoine.*

Būbōnium, *ii*, n. (Βουβώνιον, from *βουβὼν*, the groin; because esteemed efficacious in diseases of that region.) *Bot.* Name for a species of starwort, but which, is uncertain; called also *Aster Atticus, Asterion*, and *Asteriscus.*

Būbōnŏcēle, *es*, f. (Βουβὼν, the groin; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for a species of hernia in which part of the bowels protrudes at the abdominal ring; synonymous with inguinal hernia. Fr. anal. *bubonocèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Leistenbruch*, m.

Būbōnorex'is. } (Βουβὼν, the groin; *ῥῆξις*, a rup-
Būbōnorix'is. } ture, or fracture.) *Surg.* An ill-constructed term, applied by Paulus Ægineta to a bubonocele when attended with rupture of the peritoneum, that is, without a hernial sac. Fr. anal. *bubonorexie*, f.

Buc'ca, *æ*, f. (Heb. בקק *bâqak*, he has emptied; because it signifies properly the

cavity of the mouth within the cheeks.) *Anat.* The hollow part of the cheek which stands out in the act of blowing; also, the cheek itself.

Bucca'crăton. (*Buccea*, a morsel.) An old term used by Lindenus, *Exerc.* ix. 65, for a portion of bread soaked in wine, which anciently served for breakfast.

Buc'cal. (*Bucca*, the cheek.) Of or belonging to the cheek. *Buccālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *buccal*, adj.

Buc'cea, æ, f. (*Bucca*, the cheek.) Old term signifying as much as may be held within the cheeks, a mouthful; a morsel: the same as *Buccella.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Buccel'la, æ, f. (Dim. *Buccea*, a mouthful.) A little mouthful, or morsel. *Pathol.* Applied formerly to a polypus in the nose, because it was supposed to be a portion of flesh parting from the *bucca*, or cheek, and finding its way into the nose. Ruland, and Johnson.

Buccel'ăton. *Pharm.* Old term for a purgative medicine consisting of scammony, opium, and aromatics, made up in form of a loaf, or of a thick electuary. Aëtius, iii. 100; Paulus Ægineta, vii. 5.

Buccĭnātor, ōris, m. (*Buccīno*, to sound a trumpet; because it appears to be chiefly employed in doing so.) A trumpeter. *Anat.* Name for a flat thin muscle which forms the wall of the cheek. Fr. syn. *buccinateur*, m. Germ. syn. *Backenmuskel*, m.; *Trompetermuskel*, m.

Buccĭnoïda. *Zoöl.* A term erroneously put for *Buccinoidæ*, which see.

Buccĭnoïdæ, patron. nom. pl. (*Buccīnum*, a shell fish like a trumpet or horn; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Name given to a Family of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda Pectinibranchiata*, having the *Buccinum* for its type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii.

Buc'co-. (*Bucca*, the cheek.) *Anat.* This prefix in compound names denotes relation to or connexion with the cheek or its muscles.

Buc'cŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Bucca*, the cheek.) *Anat.* Old name for the fleshy portion under the chin; used by Bartholin, iii. 11, *p.* 532. Fr. anal. *buccule*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterkehle*, f.

Būcellātio. *Surg.* Old term for a method of stopping hemorrhage, by applying lint on a vein or artery: bucella'tion. Fallopius, *de Vuln. part. v.* ii. *c.* 10.

Buceph'alon, Red-Fruited. *Bot.* A name for the *Trophis Americana.*

Būcĕras. } (Boῦς, an ox; κέρας, a horn; from
Būcĕros. } the likeness of its seed to a horn.) *Bot.* Old name, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xciii. i. 24, for the *Trigonella fœnumgræcum*, or fenugreek.

Buchu. *M. Med.* The name given by the natives at the Cape of Good Hope to the plant formerly termed *Diosma crenata*; now the pharmacopœial name (L.) of the *Barosma crenata, B. crenulata*, and *B. serratifolia.* See *Bucku.*

Buck. (Sax. *Bucca.*) *Zoöl.* The male deer.

Buck-Bean. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or water-trefoil. Fr. syn. *Trèfle d'eau.* Germ. *Bitterklee*, m.; *Fieberklee*, m.

Buck-Thorn. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Rhamnus catharticus*, or purging buck-thorn. Fr. syn. *nerprun*, m. Germ. syn. *Kreuzdorn*, m.

Buck-Thorn, Pal'estine. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rhamnus paliurus.*

Buck-Wheat. *Bot.* Common name for the *Polygonum fagopyrum.* Fr. syn. *sarrasin*, m. Germ. syn. *Buchweizen*, m.

Buck-Wheat, Eastern. *Bot.* Common name for the *Polygonum divaricatum.*

Buck's Horn Plan'tain. *Bot.* Common name for the *Plantago coronopus.*

Bucku. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the leaves of several species of *Barosma.* See *Buchu.*

Bucnēmia, æ. f. (Boῦ, a particle of increase; κνήμη, the leg.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease of the leg, distinguished by tense, diffuse, inflammatory swelling.

Bucnēmia Spargănōsis. *Pathol.* Term for the swelled leg of the puerperal state, or *Phlegmasia dolens.*

Bucnēmia Trŏ'pĭca. *Pathol.* A term for the disease otherwise called *Barbadoes leg*, and *Elephantiasis Arabum.*

Bucrānion. (Boῦς, an ox; κρανίον, a head; from a supposed likeness of its flower to an ox's head.) *Bot.* A name for the genus *Antirrhinum*, or snap-dragon. Quincy.

Buc'ton. Old term for the *Hymen*, according to Severinus Piriæus, in *Opusc. Phys.-Anat.* i. 5, *p.* 47.

Bud. (F. *Bouton.*) *Bot.* The bud contains the rudiments of a plant, or of part of a plant, in a latent state, till evolved at the proper season, and by the influence of other circumstances. *Gem'ma, æ,* f. Fr. syn. *bourgeon*, m.; *bouton*, m. Germ. syn. *Knopf*, m.

Buffy Coat. *Pathol.* Term for the inflammatory crust, or yellowish, buff-coloured substance, like size or glue, which is left on the surface of the crassamentum of blood, taken from persons labouring under an attack of inflammation, when coagulation is completed; also called the inflammatory crust; its infallibility, however, as an evidence of inflammation, is by some denied. See *Corium Phlogisticum.*

Būfo, ōnis, m. (Boῦς, an ox; φένω, to slay; because they may be deadly to oxen.) *Zoöl.* A well known genus of the *Batrachia*; the toad. Fr. syn. *crapaud.* Germ. syn. *Kröte*, f.

Būfo Vulgāris. *Med., Zoöl.* The systematic name of the common toad, which was formerly believed to be of great efficacy in medicine; the flesh dried and powdered was supposed to be powerfully diuretic and diaphoretic, and was given in dropsy, etc.; the living animal was applied to carbuncles to draw out the virulent matter, and was alleged to swell visibly with the absorbed virus; the whole animal dried was worn about the neck as an amulet; it was believed to have a gem in its head (*Bufonites*) to which extraordinary virtues were attributed, etc. Fr. syn. *le crapaud commun.*

Būfonītes, æ, m. (*Būfo*, a toad.) *Geol.* The

toad-stone, believed, formerly, to be generated in the head of the toad, or vomited by the same animal; they were also called *Chelonites*, and other names, for equally good reasons. Toad-stones were in fact the teeth of several species of fossil fish, chiefly the *anarrhicas* and *sparus;* they had extraordinary properties attributed to them, were supposed to possess great alexipharmic virtues, and to cure the bite of poisonous animals when applied to the part, according to Aldrovandus, *de Insectis*, iv. 3, *m.* 469. See *Note*, *Aërolites.*

Bug. *Entomol.* Common name for the *Cimex domesticus*, or wall-louse. Fr. syn. *punaise*, f. Germ. syn. *Wanze*, f.

Bug A'garic. *Bot.* The common name for the *Agaricus muscarius.* Fr. syn. *agaric fausse orange.* Germ. syn. *Fliegenschwamm*, m.

Bugan'tia, *æ*, f. *Pathol.* Old name for *Pernio*, or chilblain.

Bu'gle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Prunella vulgaris*, or self-heal.

Bu'gle Wheat. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Lycopus Virginicus.* (Pharm. U.S.A.)

Bu'gloss. (Βοῦς, an ox; γλώσσα, the tongue; from the resemblance of its leaves.) *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Anchusa officinalis. Buglos'sa*, *æ*, f. *Buglos'sum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *buglose*, f. Germ. syn. *Ochsenzunge*, f.

Bu'gloss, Upright. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Ajuga pyramidalis*, or *Bugula.*

Buglossa, *æ*, f. See *Bugloss.*

Buglos'sum, *i*, n. *Bot.* The plant Bugloss. Fr. anal. *buglose*, f. Germ. syn. *Ochsenzunge*, f.

Buglos'sum Angustĭfŏl'ium Mājus.
Buglos'sum Sătīvum.
Buglos'sum Sylves'tre.
Buglos'sum Vulgāre Mājus.
Botany. Names for the *Anchusa officinalis.* Fr. syn. *la buglose commune.*

Būgŭla, *æ*, f. (*Buglossa*, the herb bugloss; from its resemblance.) *Bot.* A name for the plant *Ajuga pyramidalis.*

Bulam Fe'ver. *Pathol.* Name given by the natives on the African coast to yellow fever.

Bulbĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Bulbus*, a bulb; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing bulbs; applied to plants with one or more bulbs: bulbi'ferous. Fr. anal. *bulbifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Zwiebeltragend*, part. adj.

Bul'bil. (Dim. *Bulbus*, a bulb.) *Bot.* Term for a species of small, solid, or scaly buds, growing in different parts of a plant, which, being detached from it, become developed and produce a vegetable, perfectly similar to the parent plant. *Bulbillus*, *i*, m. *Bulbŭlus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *bulbille*, f. Germ. syn. *Knospenzwiebel*, f.

Bulbŏcastăn'eum, *i*, n.
Bulbŏcas'tanum, *i*, n. (Βολβός, a bulb; κάστανον, a chesnut; because its root is bulbous, and has the flavour of a chesnut.) *Bot.* See *Bunium Bulbocastanum.*

Bulbŏcăvernōsus. (*Bulbus*, a bulb; *căvernōsus*, cavernous; in reference to the bulb of the urethra and the cavernous bodies of the penis.) *Anat.* An old name for the *Accelerator urinæ* muscle. Fr. anal. *bulbo-caverneux*, adj.

Bulbonach. (Germ.) *Bot.* A name for the *Lunaria rediviva.*

Bulbōsus, *a, um.* (*Bulbus*, a bulb; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Applied to soft parts naturally enlarged. *Bot.* Applied to roots; having, or full of bulbs: bul'bous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Bul'bŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Bulbus*, a bulb.) *Bot.* A little bulb: a bulbil. See *Bulbil.*

Bul'bus, *i*, m. (Βολβός, a bulb.) *Bot.* A globular, or pyriform, coated body, solid, or composed of fleshy scales or layers, constituting the lower part of some plants, and sending off radicles from the flattened basis: a bulb. Fr. anal. *bulbe*, m. and f. Germ. syn. *Zwiebel*, f.

Bul'bus Vŏmĭtōrius. *Bot.* A name for the *Hyacinthus muscari.*

Bulged. (Sax. *Belgan*, to swell out.) *Bot.* Swelled out: gibbous. See *Gibbus.* Fr. syn. *bossu*, adj. Germ. syn. *hochgewölbt*, part. adj.; *höckerig*, adj.

Būlīmia, *æ*, f.
Būlīmiāsis, *is*, f.
Būlīmus, *i*, m. (Βοῦ, a particle of increase, or excess; λιμός, hunger.) *Pathol.* Terms for voracity, or insatiable hunger; canine hunger, wolfish hunger; canine appetite; voracious appetite; the first term constitutes a genus of the Order *Dysorexiæ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Adephagia*, *Acoria*, *Bovina Fames*, *Bupeina*, *Cynodes Orexis*, *Cynorexia*, *Limosis.* Fr. syn. *addèphagie*, f.; anal. *boulimie*, f.; syn. *faim canine*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefrässigkeit*, f.; *Heisshunger*, m.

Būlĭthos. (Βοῦς, an ox; λίθος, a stone.) *Med.* Old term for a bezoar, or intestinal concretion found in the kidneys, gall-bladder, or urinary bladder of the ox. Castellus.

Bull. (Dutch, *Bulle.*) *Zoöl.* See *Taurus*, and *Bos Taurus.*

Bul'la, *æ*, f. (A bubble.) *Pathol.* A transparent vesicle caused by burns, scalds, or otherwise; a bleb; a blister. Fr. anal. *bulle*, f. Germ. syn. *Blase*, f.

Bul'lace. *Bot.* Common name of the fruit of the *Prunus insitia;* there are two varieties of this fruit, the red and the white, both of which are used for the same purposes as the common damson.

Bullātus, *a, um.*
Bullōsus, *a, um.* (*Bulla*, a bleb, or blister; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having small bladders, blebs, or vesicles; full of blebs or blisters; applied to leaves where the surface rises above the veins: bul'late: bul'lose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *bulleux*, adj.

Bunch. (Dan. *Buncher.*) *Bot.* Applied to flowers and fruits that grow in clusters, as currants, grapes, etc. *Răcēmus*, *i*, m. Fr. syn. *grappe*, f. Germ. syn. *Traube*, f.

Bun'dle. (Sax. *Bindan*, to bind.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers, etc. *Fascĭcŭlus*, *i*, m. Fr. syn. *faisceau*, m. Germ. syn. *Büschel*, m.

Bundle-like. See *Desmoid.*

Būnias, *ădis*, f. (Βουνιάς.) *Bot.* Old name for the *Brassica napus*, or wild navew; also for the *B. Napa*, or turnip plant. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliculosa.* Fr. syn. *navet*, m. Germ. syn. *Rübe*, f.

Bun'ion. (Βούνιον, a kind of turnip; from βουνὸς, a little hill; because of its round prominent form.) *Surg.* Term for an inflammation (or rather its effects) of the *bursa mucosa*, at the ball of the great toe; causing a thickening and induration of the adjacent parts, an enlargement of the bones of the joint, and in process of time a kind of subluxation.

Būnītes Vīnum. Name for wine made of *Bunium* and must.

Būnium, *ii*, n. (Βουνὸς, a little hill; from its tuberous root.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* This word was anciently applied as a name of the turnip; and has since been employed to designate several plants; also a name for the wild parsley, according to Quincy.

Būnium Bulbŏcas'tănum. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant the root of which is named earth-nut, hawk-nut, kipper-nut, and pig-nut; it is as large as a nutmeg, hard, tuberous, whitish, nutritious, and has a sweetish taste; it has been supposed useful against strangury and bloody urine. See *Agriocastanum, Bulbocastaneum, Balanocastanum.*

Būpeï'na, *æ*, f. (Βοῦ, a particle of excess; πεῖνα, hunger.) *Pathol.* Another term for *Bulimia*, or voracious hunger. Fr. syn. *boulimie*, f. Germ. syn. *Heisshunger*, m.; *Hunger*, m.

Buphthal'mia, *æ*, f. *Pathol.* The same etymology and meaning as *Buphthalmus.*

Buphthal'mum, *i*, n. (Βοῦς, an ox; ὀφθαλμὸς, an eye; from the fancied resemblance of its flower.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia Superflua.* Juss. *Corymbiferæ.* The plant ox-eye. Fr. anal. *buphthalme*, m. Germ. syn. *Rindauge*, n.

Buphthal'mum Crētĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Anthemis pyrethrum*, or pellitory of Spain.

Buphthal'mum Germānĭcum. } *Bot.* Names for
Buphthal'mum Mājus. } the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, or great ox-eye daisy.

Buphthal'mum Olĕrāceum. *Bot.* Name of a plant said to be used as a pot-herb in Cochin China.

Buphthal'mum Sălĭcĭfŏl'ium. *Bot.* Name of a plant said to be slightly narcotic, and the leaves of which are used in Persia as tea.

Buphthal'mum Spīnōsum. *Bot.* Name of the plant supposed to be the *Hyophthalmus*, or hog's eye.

Buphthal'mus, *i*, m. (Βοῦς, an ox; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye; because of its enlargement.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for the first stage of *Hydrophthalmia*, or dropsy of the eye: ox-eye. Fr. anal. *buphthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ochsenauge*, n.

Bupleurīneus, *a, um.* (*Bupleurum*, herb hare's ear.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts, as in the Bupleuron applied to a division of a Family (*Bupleurineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of umbelliferous plants, of which it is the type: bupleureneous.

Bupleuroīdēs, adj. (*Bupleurum*, the herb hare's ear; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Like the *Bupleurum*, or hare's ear, applied as a name for the *Bupleurum rotundifolium.*

Bupleuron. *Bot.* See *Bupleurum Rotundifolium.*

Bupleu'rum, *i*, n. (Βοῦ, intensive; πλευρὸν, a rib; from its leaves having large ribs.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia superflua.* Juss. *Bupleurineæ.* The herb hare's ear. Fr. anal. *buplèvre*, m.; *l'oreille de lièvre.* Germ. syn. *Hasenohrlein*, n.

Bupleu'rum Rŏtundĭfŏl'ium. *Bot.* The systematic name of the round-leaved hare's ear; also called *Bupleuroides, Bupleuron,* and *Perfoliata;* formerly celebrated for curing ruptures.

Bupres'tis. *Entomol.* (Βοῦ, an augmentative particle; or, βοῦς, an ox; and πρήθω, to inflame; because if eaten among the grass, by cattle, it kills them.) Name of an insect, Gr. anal. βούπρηστις, used by Galen, *de Simpl. Med. Temp. ac Fac.* xi. 1, § 45, *vol.* xii. p. 365, *ed.* Kühn, resembling the *Cantharis;* supposed to be the *Mylabris cichorii.*

Bur. *Bot., Mineral., Physiol.* Old term, used by Helmontius, *tr. Elementa, n.* 13, for a supposed mineral juice, or seminal liquor originating in putrefied water, and causing the generation of plants; it was called the first issue, stock, or generation of minerals. The common name for the rough head of the *Arctium lappa.*

Burac. *Chem.* Old term for *Borax*, and for all kinds of plants. Ruland.

Bur'bot. *Ichthyol.* Common name of the *Gadus lota.*

Bur'dock. *M. Med.* The common name for the plants *Arctium lappa*, and *Lappa minor.* Fr. syn. *bardane*, f. Germ. syn. *Klettendistel*, n.; *Klettenkraut*, n.

Bur'dock, Les'ser. *Bot.* Common name for the *Xanthium strumarium.*

Bur'gundy Pitch. *M. Med.* The *Pix Burgundica* of the pharmacopœias, (E.D.) or *Pix abietina*, (L.) a concrete resinous substance obtained by exudation from incisions through the bark of the *Pinus abies*, or the *Abies excelsa.* Fr. syn. *poix de Burgogne.* Germ. syn. *Burgundisches Pech.*

Burina. Old name for *Pix*, or pitch. Ruland.

Buris. *Pathol.* Old name, used by Avicenna, iii. *fen.* 2, *tr.* 1, *c.* 3, for what was called a scirrhous hernia, which probably meant a scirrhous enlargement and induration of the testicle.

Burn. (Sax. *Bærnan*, to scorch with heat.) *Pathol., Surg.* A lesion of some part of the body, of greater or less extent, caused by the application of heat. *Ambustio, ōnis*, f. See *Catacauma, Encausis.* Fr. syn. *brulure*, f. Germ. syn. *Brand*, m.; *Verbrennung*, f.

Bur'net. *Bot.* Common name for the *Poterium sanguisorba.*

Bur'net Sax'ifrage. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pimpinella saxifraga.*

Burn'ing. (Sax. *Bærnan*, to scorch with heat.) *Pathol.* An old English name for *Gonorrhœa;* also called *Brenning.* Fr. syn. *brulure*, f. Germ. syn. *Brand*, m.; *Verbrennung*, f.

Burnt. (Sax. *Bærnan*, to scorch with heat.) See *Adustus.*

Burnt Brass. *Chem.* See *Æs Ustum.*

Burnt Harts'horn. *Med.* The substance *Cornu ustum*, or *Cornu cervi calcinatum.*

Burnt Sponge. *M. Med.* The substance *Spongia usta.* Fr. syn. *éponge calcinée.* Germ. syn. *gebrannter Schwamm.*

Burr. See *Rotocismus.*

Bur'rhi Spīrĭtus Matrĭcālis. *Pharm.* Burrhus's spirit for disorders of the womb; composed of myrrh, olibanum, amber, mastich, and spirit of wine.

Bur'sa, *æ*, f. (Βύρσα, a leathern bottle.) A bag, or purse. See *Rhinos.* Fr. anal. *bourse*, f. Germ. syn. *Beutel*, m.

Bur'sa Mūcōsa. *Anat.* A serous bag for secreting and containing a substance, to lubricate tendons, muscles, and bones, in order to render their motion easy. Fr. anal. *bourse muqueuse.* Germ. syn. *Beutel schleimig.*

Bur'sa Pas'tŏris. *Bot.* Shepherd's purse; a name for the *Thlaspi bursa pastoris*, from the form of its seed-vessels.

Bur'sa Tes'tium. *Anat.* The bag of the testicles; a term for the *Scrotum.* Fr. anal. *bourse*, f.; syn. *scrotum*, m. Germ. syn. *Hodensack*, m.

Bursālis, *is, e.* (*Bursa*, a purse, or bag.) Of or belonging to a purse or bag: bur'sal; applied to the *Obturator internus* muscle. Fr. anal. *bursal*, adj.

Bursal'ogy. (Βύρσα, a bag; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* Term for the doctrine or consideration of the *bursæ mucosæ. Bursālŏgia, æ*, f.

Būsĕlīnum, *i*, n. (Βοῦς, intensive; σέλινον, parsley.) *Bot.* A term for the *Daucus carota*, or carrot.

Bush-Bas'il. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ocimum caryophyllatum*, or *O. minimum.*

Bus'sii Spīrĭtus Bĕzoar'dĭcus. *Pharm.* The bezoardic spirit of Bussius; made by distilling spirit of hartshorn, or of ivory, sal ammoniac, crude potash, amber, oil of cedar, and alcohol.

But'cher's Broom. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*, or knee-holly. Fr. syn. *houx frelon.* Germ. syn. *Maundern brusch.*

Butea Frondōsa. *Bot.* Name of an East Indian leguminous plant, yielding a red astringent gum, reckoned as a species of *Kino.*

Būtĭga. *Pathol.* Old term for a swelling of the whole face; also called *Gutta rosea*, or *rubea.* Ruland.

Butter. See *Butyrum.*

Butter of Antimony. See *Antimony, Butter of.*

Butter of Cacao. See *Cacao, Butter of.*

But'ter-Bur. *Bot.* Common name for the *Tussilago petasites.* Fr. syn. *herbe aux teigneux.* Germ. syn. *grosser Huflattich.*

But'ter-Flower. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Ranunculus*, or crowfoot. Fr. syn. *renoncule*, f. Germ. syn. *Ranunkel*, f.; *Hahnenfuss*, m.; *Krahenfuss*, m.

But'ter-Milk. The sour milk separated from cream in the process of churning it into butter; it is wholesome and nutritious. Fr. syn. *babeurre*, m. Germ. anal. *Buttermilch*, f.

But'ter-Nut. *M. Med.* Common name (U.S. A.) for the *Juglans cinerea*, or white walnut.

But'terfly Or'chis. *Bot.* Common name for the *Orchis bifolia.*

But'terfly-shaped. *Bot.* Applied to polypetalous *corollæ*, when there are five petals arranged so that they resemble a butterfly with expanded wings. See *Papilionaceus.* Fr. syn. *papilionacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmetterlingsartig*, adj.: *schmetterlingsförmig*, adj.

But'terwort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pinguicola vulgaris*, or Yorkshire sanicle.

But'tock. (Dutch, *Bout*, the bolt of the bone; Sax. *Hoh*, the hough.) *Anat.* The breech or haunch. *Clunis, is*, m. and f. Fr. syn. *fesse*, f. Germ. syn. *Hinterbacken*, f.; *Hintertheil*, f.

Butua. *Bot.* Old name for the *Cissampelos pareira*, or *Pareira brava.* Quincy. Fr. syn. *pareira-brava*, f. Germ. syn. *Grieswurzel*, f.

Būtўrāceus, *a, um. Būtўrum*, butter.) Of the nature, appearance, or consistence of butter: butyra'ceous. Fr. anal. *butyracé*, adj.

But'yrate. (*Būtўrĭcum* acĭdum, Butyric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of butyric acid with a salifiable base. *Būtўras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *butyrate*, m. Germ. syn. *buttersaure Salze.*

Butyrate of Glycerin. *Chem.* See *Butyrin.*

Butyr'ic. (*Butўrum*, butter; terminal *-ic.*) Of or belonging to butter; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Būtўrĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *butyrique*, adj.

Butyr'ic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a volatile acid obtained from butter. Fr. anal. *l'acide butyrique.* Germ. syn. *Buttersäure.*

Butyrin'. (*Būtўrum*, butter.) *Chem.* Term for the essential fatty matter of butter: otherwise termed the Butyrate of Glycerin. *Būtўrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* iv. Fr. anal. *butyrine.* Germ. syn. *Butterfett*, n.

Būtўrum, *i*, n. (Βοῦς, a cow; τυρὸς, *coagulum*, or cheese.) Name of the oily inflammable part of milk, separated from cream by the mechanical process of churning, and used as an article of diet by most civilized nations; familiarly known as butter. See *Alumhair, Picerion, Zebd, Zubd.* Fr. syn. *beurre*, m. Germ. syn. *Butter*, f.

Butyrum Antimonii. See *Antimony, Butter of.*

Butyrum Ceræ. *Pharm.* See *Cerelæum.*

Buxin'. *Chem.* Name given to an alkaline substance obtained from the *Buxus sempervirens. Buxīna, æ*, f. *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Bux'us, *i*, m. (Πύξος, from πυκάζω, to grow thick, or hard.) *Bot.* The box-tree. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Triandria.* Juss. *Euphorbiaceæ.* Fr. syn. *buis*, m. Germ. syn. *Buchs*, m.

Bux'us Sempervĭren's. *Bot.* The systematic name of the box-tree; the leaves have a strong, nauseous, bitter taste, are aperient, and have been used in docoction in dropsy, asthma, and worms; the wood has been supposed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and alexipharmic. Fr. syn. *buis ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *Büchsbaum*, m.

By'arus. *Anat.* A name for a plexus of blood-vessels in the brain. Hooper.

Byne, *es*, f. (Βύνη.) An old term for macerated barley in a state of germination, as described by Aëtius, xxx. 29; called malt. See *Brasium.*

Byre'thrum. *Med., Pharm.* Name for a kind of cap for the head, containing cephalic drugs, according to Forestus, v. *Obs.* 132.

Byr'sa. (Βύρσα, a hide.) *Pharm.* Old term for a piece of leather to spread plasters on. Quincy. The same as *Corium.* Castellus.

Bys'sum, *i*, n. } (Βύσσος.) Names for a kind
Bys'sus, *i*, m. } of very fine linen in high estimation by the ancients, and of which they made their most valuable vestments; it was produced in India and Egypt. *Anat.* Applied as a term for the *pudendum muliebre.* *Bot.* Name for a genus of lichens. *Zoöl.* Name for the hairy appendage by which some of the *Mollusca* attach themselves to rocks, etc.

Bystīni Antĭ'dŏtus. *Pharm.* Term for a corroborant and diuretic medicine anciently in use.

C.

C. *Med. Pharm.* This letter, in formulæ and prescriptions, is the initial of *compositi*, or *compositæ*, compound.

C. M. *Med., Pharm.* These two letters, occurring in formulæ and prescriptions, are initials of the words *cras manè*, to-morrow morning.

Caa-Apia. *Bot.* Name given by the natives of Brazil to the *Dorstenia Braziliensis.*

Caa-Ataya. *Bot.* Name of a Brazilian plant, which is bitter and reputed a good purgative; supposed to be a species of *Gratiola.*

Caa-Opia. *Bot.* Brazilian name for the *Hypericum bacciferum.*

Caaponga. (Brazil.) *Bot.* Name given by the natives to the *Inula crithmoides.*

Cab. (Arab.) An alchemical term for *Aurum*, or gold. Ruland.

Căbăla. (Heb. *Kibel*, to receive; because said to have been received by Moses from the Deity, and transmitted in uninterrupted tradition through Joshua, the seventy elders, etc., to the Rabbinical doctors.) A term applied generally to the whole system of occult philosophy of the Rabbins; the doctrines of which, in the 16th and 17th centuries, were adopted by the Rosicrucians, and intimately blended with the study of medicine by Paracelsus and his followers, who distinguished the *Judaical* or *Theological cabala*, which treated of divine things, and the *Hermetical* or *Medical*, which treated of medicine. Their doctrines involved much of the wildest absurdity, and have long ceased to exert any influence on the pursuit of science. Also spelt *Cabalia*, *Caballa*, *Cabbala*, *Cabula*, *Gabal*, *Gabala*, *Gaballa*, *Gaballia*, and termed *Ars caballistica.* See *Gabanala.*

Cabalatar. *Chem.* Old term for nitre. Ruland. See *Cabulator.*

Cabal'line. (*Caballus*, a horse.) Of or belonging to a horse. *Pharm.* Applied to a coarse kind of aloes, being fit only for horses, from its drastic qualities. *Căballīnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *caballin*, adj. Germ. syn. *für Pferde gehörig.*

Cab'bage. (Ital. *Cabuccio.*) *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Brassica.* Fr. syn. *chou*, m. Germ. syn. *Kohl*, m.

Cab'bage-Tree. *M. Med.* Common name for the tree *Geoffræa inermis*, or *Andira inermis.*

Cab'bage-Tree Palm. *Bot.* Common name for the *Areca oleracea.* Fr. syn. *arec d'Amérique.* Germ. syn. *Arekapalme*, f.

Cabeb. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old terms for scales
Cabebi. } of iron. Ruland, and Johnson.

Cabulator. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Sal nitrum;* the same as *Cabalatar.* Mich. Toxites, and Johnson.

Cacabum, *i*, n. } Old names for a pot in which
Cacabus, *i*, m. } anything is boiled; often mentioned by Scribonius Largus, Rhodius, etc., and described by Ruland, and Johnson; the same as *Olla*, or *Lebes.*

Căcăl'ia, *æ*, f. (Καικαλία.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.*

Căcăl'ia Alpīna. *Bot.* The systematic name of the strange colt's foot; supposed to possess desiccative virtues, etc., and to be the καικαλία of Dioscorides; also called *Leontice veterum.*

Căcăl'ia Anteuphor'bium. *Bot.* Systematic name for an African plant supposed to be an antidote to the *euphorbium.*

Căcăl'ia Hastāta. *Bot.* Systematic name for a plant which grows in Siberia, is violently purgative, and said to be antisyphilitic.

Căcăl'ia Odōra. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species used in Arabia for fumigating the chambers of the sick in small-pox.

Căcăl'ia Pen'dŭla. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species, the expressed juice of which is used, in Arabia, against diseases of the ear.

Căcăl'ia Sonchĭfŏl'ia. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species used in India as a condiment; its juice mixed with arack is given to favour the eruption of small-pox, and alone it is employed externally as resolvent and suppurative, and as an application to inflamed eyes.

Că'căcum. A word improperly used for *Cancamum*, which see.

Că'căcus. *Bot.* Old name for a plant, the root of which was considered demulcent by the ancients, according to Paulus Ægineta, *Adams's Transl.* vii. 3, *p.* 148, *vol.* iii.

Căca'o. *Bot.* The trivial name of the *Theobroma cacao.* See *Avellana Mexicana.*

Caca'o, But'ter of. Term for an oily concrete matter obtained from the cacao-nut; it is separated by bruising the cacao and boiling it in water; when fresh it is white, firmer than suet, inodorous, and nearly insipid; it is used in pomatums.

Cacatōria Fe'bris. *Pathol.* An old name for a species of intermittent fever in which there is diarrhœa, sometimes accompanied by tormina.

Caccionde, Pilŭlæ de. *Pharm.* Term for a kind of astringent pills, containing catechu.

Cachalot. The Biscayan name for the *Physeter*, or spermaceti whale. See *Physeter.* Fr. syn. *physetère*, n. Germ. syn. *Pottfisch*, m.

Cachec'tic. (*Căchexia*, a depraved habit of body; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the state called cachexy. *Căchectĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cachectique*, adj. Germ. anal. *Kachektisch*, adj.

Căchex'ia, æ, f. (Κακὸς, bad; ἕξις, a habit.) *Pathol.* A term for depraved habit of the whole, or part of the body, characterized by a vitiated state of the solids and fluids: cachex'y. See *Cacosis, Euexia.* Fr. anal. *cachexie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kachexie*, f.

Căchex'ia Afrĭcāna. *Pathol.* A term for the desire of dirt-eating among the negroes generally; depending on glandular disease and dropsy, and requiring their remedies; also termed *Mal d'estomac*, and forming a species of *Pica*, or depraved appetite; African or negro cachexy. See *Pica.*

Căchex'iæ. (Nom. pl. of *Căchexia.*) Cachectic diseases; the name of a Class of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *les cachexies.*

Cachimia. See *Cachymia.*

Căchinnātio, ōnis, f. (*Căchinno*, to laugh loudly.) *Pathol.* A term for immoderate laughter, forming a symptom in *Mania*, hysteria, etc.: cachinna'tion.

Cachlex. (Κάχληξ.) Old term for a little stone or calculus, found in waters or on the sea-shore, which, when heated on the fire, and cooled in whey, gives an astringent quality to the liquid which makes it useful in dysentery, according to Galen, *de Simpl. Fac. l.* x. *Serum Lactis, cap.* 2, § 8, *vol.* xii. *p.* 267.

Cachore. *M. Med.* Old name for *Catechu.* Quincy.

Cach'rys, *yos,* f. (Κάχρυς.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.*

Cach'rys Lĕbănōtis. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species which is aromatic and astringent, its seeds acrid.

Cach'rys Odontal'gĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species, the root of which has been used like that of the *Pyrethrum*, against tooth-ache.

Cachu. *M. Med.* Another word for *Catechŭ.* Quincy.

Cachunde. *Pharm.* Name for a medicine in great repute among the Chinese and Indians, described by Ros. Lentilius, *Miscell. Med. Pract. part.* iii. *p.* 113, and composed of aromatics, perfumes, medicinal earths and precious stones, the whole made into a stiff paste and formed into figures that are dried for use. Of these the chief persons in China usually keep a small piece in their mouths as a cordial, and as a means of rendering the breath fragrant; this substance is valued as a medicine in nervous complaints, as aphrodisiac and a prolonger of life, the two grand objects of most Eastern medicines.

Cachymia. *Chem.* Old term for an imperfect metallic body, or immature ore of metal, not saline, nor metalline, but almost metallic.

Căcoălexētērium, *ii,* n. (Κακὸς, evil; ἀλεξητήριον, a remedy.) *Med.* A term in former use, according to Helmontius, *de Peste*, § *Preservatio*, synonymous with *Alexeterium.* Fr. anal. *cacoalexitère*, m.

Căcoălexētērius, *a, um.* (Κακὸς, evil; ἀλεξητήριος, driving back.) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to drive back, or protect against mischief; applied to medicines and preparations, the same as *Alexeterius:* cacoalexete'rian. Fr. anal. *cacoalexitère*, adj.

Căcŏchŏl'ia, *æ,* f. (Κακὸς, bad; χολὴ, bile.) *Pathol.* Old term for a vitiated condition of the bile. Quincy. Fr. anal. *cacocholie*, f.

Căcŏchўl'ia, *æ,* f. (Κακὸς, bad; χυλὸς, chyle.) *Pathol.* Term for indigestion or depraved chylification. Quincy. Fr. anal. *cacochylie*, f.

Căcŏ'chўlus, *a, um.* (Κακὸς, bad; χυλὸς, chyle.) *Med.* Producing bad chyle; applied to food of difficult digestion; as *Cacochyla alimenta*, aliments that produce bad chyle: caco'chylous. Fr. anal. *cacochyle*, adj.

Căcŏchўmia, *æ,* f. (Κακὸς, bad; χυμὸς, juice, or humour.) *Med.* Old term for an unhealthy state of the humours, Lindenus, *Ex.* xvi. § 242. Fr. anal. *cacochymie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kakochymie*, f.; syn. *die Verdorbenheit der Säfte.*

Căcŏchўmĭca Fe'bris. (From *Căcŏchўmia.*) *Pathol.* Term for a remittent or intermittent fever, supposed to arise from a depraved state of the humours.

Căcŏchўmĭcus, *a, um.* } (Κακὸς, bad; χυμὸς,
Căcŏchўmus, *a, um.* } juice, or humour.) *Med.* Causing or producing a vitiation or depraved condition of the humours: cacochym'ic: cacachy'mous. Fr. anal. *cacochyme*, adj. Germ. anal. *Kakochymisch*, adj.

Căcŏcŏrēma, *ătis,* n. (Κακὸς, bad; κόρημα, a purge.) Old term for a medicine which purges off depraved humours. See *Corema.* Hooper.

Căcodæ'mon, *ŏnis,* m. (Κακὸς, bad; δαίμων, a demon.) An old term for an evil spirit, supposed to influence and afflict with disorders the bodies of men. *Pathol.* Formerly used as a name for *Ephialtes*, or night-mare.

Cac'odyle. (Κακὸς, bad; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made; from its deleterious quality.) *Chem.* Name given to a supposed chemical compound of arsenic, carbon, and hydrogen.

Căcoēthēs, *is,* n. (Κακοήθης, from κακὸς, bad; ἦθος, manner or disposition.) *Pathol.* Term for a bad habit of body.

Căcoēthēs, *eos,* adj. (Κακοήθης, from κακὸς, bad; ἦθος, manner, or disposition.) *Med.* Of a bad habit; indisposed to heal; ill-con-

ditioned; applied, Gr. anal. *κακοηθὴ ἕλκη*, by Galen, *Meth. Med.* iv. 5, to ulcers or diseases which disobey all remedies: cacoe'thic, or caco'ethous.

NOTE.—This and the preceding term are strictly the same word, and form the literal analogue of the Greek term. The former, used by ancient writers in the neuter of that term, has been adopted, however, into the Latin as a noun, and therefore both are here given.

Căcŏpăthīa, *æ*, f. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *πάθος*, affliction.) *Pathol.* Old term used by Hippocrates, for a severe affection or malady; an affliction: ca'copathy. Fr. anal. *cacopathie*, f.

Căcŏphōnia, *æ*, f. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *φωνὴ*, the voice.) *Pathol.* Old term for a harsh, grating or discordant state of the voice: cacopho'ny. See *Paraphonia Rauca.* Galen. Fr. anal. *cacophonie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kakophonie*, f.; syn. *Uebelklang*, m.

Cacoplas'tic. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *πλάσσω*, to form; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol.* A term applied to morbid deposits that are of an imperfect organisation, or structure. *Căcoplastĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Căcoprāgia. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *πράττω*, to do.) *Pathol.* Old term for a diseased, or depraved condition of the viscera by which nutrition is carried on. Fr. anal. *cacopragie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kakopragie*, f.

Cacorema. See *Cacocorema.*

Căcŏrrhyth'mus, *a, um.* (*Κακὸς*, bad; *ῥυθμὸς*, order.) *Med.* Old term applied to an irregular or disordered pulse, as to its rhythm. See *Arythmus.* Fr. anal. *cacorythme*, adj. Germ. syn. *unordentlich*, adj.

Căcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Κακόω*, to corrupt; also, to afflict.) *Med.* An old term, Gr. anal. *κάκωσις*, used by Hippocrates, *de Intern. Aff.*, for a bad habit of body: caco'sis. See *Cachexia.* Fr. anal. *cacosis*, f.

Căcōsītia, *æ*, f. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *σιτίον*, food.) *Med.* Old term for an aversion to food. Fr. anal. *cacositie*, f.

Căcosphyx'ia, *æ*, f. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *σφύξις*, the pulse.) *Med.* Former term for a bad, or irregular state of the pulse. Galen, *de Diff. Sympt. c.* 4. Fr. anal. *cacosphyxie*, f.

Căcostŏ'măchus, *a, um.* (*Κακὸς*, bad; *στόμαχος*, the stomach.) *Med.* That which hurts the stomach; formerly applied to improper food. Gorræus.

Căco'stŏmus, *i*, m. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *στόμα*, the mouth.) *Pathol.* An old term for one who has a bad or diseased mouth.

Căcŏthȳmia, *æ*, f. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *θυμὸς*, the mind.) *Med.* Old term for a disordered or depraved state of mind. Lindenus. *S. M. Ex.* ii. § 29. Fr. anal. *cacothymie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kakothymie*, f.

Căcotri'bŭlus. *Bot.* An old name for the *Centaurea calcitrapa.* Hooper.

Căcotrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *τρέφω*, to nourish.) *Med.* Old term for disordered or imperfect nutrition: caco'trophy. Galen, *de Diff. Sympt.* c. 4. Fr. anal. *cacotrophie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kakotrophie*, f.

Cac'teus, *a, um.* (*Cactus*, the artichoke.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Cactus;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Cacteæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: cac'teous. Fr. anal. *cacté*, adj.

Cac'tus, *i*, f. (*Κάκτος*, a thistle.) *Bot.* Ancient name for the artichoke. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Cacteæ.* Fr. syn. *cactier*, m.

Cac'tus Coccĭnel'lĭfer. *Bot.* The systematic name of a Mexican plant, called by the natives *Nopal*, the leaves of which are the habitation of the Cochineal insect, which is also found on several other kinds of *Cactus.* Fr. syn. *le nopal.*

Cac'tus Mēlo-Cac'tus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the South American plant, the melon thistle, the fruit of which is excellent, globular like the melon, and beset with prickles; called also *Melocactus communis*, and *Echinomelocactus.*

Cac'tus Opun'tia. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Indian fig, or prickly-pear plant; growing in Spain, Italy, and South America; the fruit resembling a fig has a sweet flavour, and deeply tinges the urine red; the leaves abound with mucilaginous matter, and are used in poultices as emollient; also called *Opuntia vulgaris.*

Căcūmen, *ĭnis*, n. (As if *Coacumen*, from *coëunt acumina*, where several points meet; or as if *Capitis acumen*, the point or top of the head.) A ridge; the top, summit, or highest point of anything. Fr. syn. *sommet*, m. Germ. syn. *Gipfel*, m.; *Spitze*, f.

Cădāver, *ĕris*, n. (*Cădo*, to fall.) *Med.* A body deprived of life: a corpse, carcase, or dead body. Fr. anal. *cadavre*, m. Germ. syn. *Leichnam*, m.; *ein todter Körper.*

Cada'veric. (*Cădāver*, a corpse; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to a dead body. *Cădāvĕrĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cadaverique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kadaverartig*, adj.

Cadet, Fu'ming Li'quor of. *Chem.* Term for the chloride of arsenic.

Cadmīa, *æ*, f. (*Καδμεία*, or *καδμία*, brass ore.) *Chem.* A name applied to several metallic substances, Calamine, Cobalt, Tutty. See *Capnitis, Diacadmias, Katimia, Ostracitis, Placitis.* Fr. anal. *cadmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Galmei*, m.

Cadmīa Factī'tia. } *Chem.* Terms for the sub-
Cadmīa Fornācum. } stance *Tutia*, or tutty.

Cadmīa Fos'sĭlis. } *Chem.* Terms for the sub-
Cadmīa Lăpĭdōsa. } stance *Calamina*, or calamine.

Cadmīa Mĕtal'lĭca. } *Chem.* Terms for the sub-
Cadmīa Nātīva. } stance Cobalt: the latter has been applied to the *Lapis calaminaris*, or calamina.

Cadmīum, *ii*, n. (*Cadmīa*, tutty; in which it was first observed.) *Chem.* Name for a metal found in several of the ores of zinc. Fr. anal. *cadmium*, m.

Cădūcus, *a, um.* (*Cădo*, to fall.) *Anat., Bot., Pathol.* Falling off; dead: cadu'cous. Fr. syn. *caduc*, adj. Germ. syn. *hinfällig*, adj.

Cădūcus. } *Pathol.* Old epithets for
Cădūcus Mor'bus. } *Epilepsia.*

Cădus, *i*, m. (*Κάδος.*) An ancient wine vessel, containing about eleven gallons and a quarter, equal to the *Metreta Attica.* Lindenus.

Cæcal. See *Cæcalis*, and *Cecal.*

Cæcālis, *is, e.* (*Cæcum*, the blind gut.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Cæcum:* ce'cal. See

Diss. div. ii. *s.* iv. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *cæcal*, or *ce'cal*, adj.

Cæ'cĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Cæcus*, blind.) *Pathol.* Another term for blindness. Fr. anal. *cecité*, f. Germ. syn. *Blindheit*, f.

Cæ'cum. (Neuter sing. of *Cæcus*, blind; from its being open only towards one part.) *Anat.* The blind gut, (*intestinum* being understood), or first portion of the large intestine; the *Caput coli*, or head of the colon: the ce'cum. See *Monocolon*, *Monomachon.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *cæcum*, m.; syn. *aveugle*, adj. Germ. syn. *Blinddarm*, m.

NOTE.—This is erroneously stated as a noun, being the neuter of *Cæcus*, *a*, *um*, used substantively; and accordingly it is also properly termed *intestinum cæcum*, or the blind gut. The English analogue, however, may correctly enough be regarded as a noun, viz., the Cecum.

Cæ'cus, *a*, *um.* (*Cæco*, to make blind.) *Anat.* Blind; applied to canals, etc., that are closed at one end, as the *intestinum cæcum*, or blind-gut. Fr. syn. *aveugle*, adj. Germ. syn. *blind*, adj.

Cæ'li Dōnum. *Bot.* The gift of heaven; a name for the *Chelidonium majus*, from its excellent qualities.

Cæ'li Rōsa. *Bot.* The rose of heaven; a name for a species of *Agrostemma*, or barn cockle.

Cæmentātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Cæmentum*, cement.) See *Cementation*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *cémentation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbinden*, n.

Cæmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Cædo*, to divide.) Ce'ment. See *Cement*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *cément*, or *ciment*, m. Germ. anal. *Cement*, m.; syn. *Mörtel*, m.; *Kitt*, m.

Cærŭl'eus, *a*, *um.* (*Cælum*, the sky.) Blue; azure; sky-coloured: ceru'lean. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. syn. *bleu*, n. Germ. syn. *blau*, adj.

Cærŭl'eus Mor'bus. *Pathol.* The cerulean, or blue disease, a term for *Cyanosis.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Cærŭlīna, *æ*, f. *Chem.* See *Cerulin.*

Cæsalpīnia, *æ*, f. (In honour of *Cæsalpinus.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* The woods of all the species are used in dyeing, under the name of Brazil woods.

Cæsalpīnia Cris'ta. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species which affords a valuable wood; though not so highly esteemed as that of the following plant.

Cæsalpīnia Echīnāta. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant which affords the best Brazil wood, growing in the Brazils, Japan, the Isle of France, and other places; also called Pernambuco wood, possessing astringent properties, but used chiefly as a red dye.

Cæsalpīnia Sap'pan. *Bot.* Systematic name of a small tree growing in Siam and Amboyna; the wood is used in decoction in cases of contusion, and it affords a red or black dye, called *Lignum sappan.*

Cæsar'ean Opera'tion. } (*Julius Cæsar*; because
Cæsar'ean Sec'tion. } he is said to have been brought into the world in this manner; or more probably *Cædo*, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* Terms for the operation of cutting into the womb in order to extract the child, when, from malformation or otherwise, natural delivery cannot be effected; also termed hysterotomy. *Opĕrātio Cæsărea*; *Sectio Cæsărea.* See *Gastrohysterotomy*, *Hysterotomatocia.* Fr. anal. *opération césarienne.*

Cæ'sius, *a*, *um.* (As if *Cælius*, from *cælum*, the heavens.) *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* Of a dull light bluish grey colour, like the sky in certain states of the atmosphere. *Pathol.* Old term for *Glaucoma.*

Cæspitosus, *a*, *um.* See *Cespitosus.*

Caf. }
Cafa. } (Arab.) *M. Med.* Old names for *Camphora*, or camphire. Ruland, and Johnson.
Cafar. }

Caffein'. (Fr. *Café*, coffee.) Term for a bitter principle obtained from coffee, and found to be identically the same with Thein. *Caffeīna*, *æ*, f. See *Thein*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *cafiéne*, f. Germ. syn. *Caffeebitter*, m.: *Caffeestoff*, m.

Cagas'trum, *i*, n. *Pathol.* An old term by Paracelsus, to express the germ of, or the morbific matter which generates diseases that are not congenital nor hereditary, but arise from corruption, viz., pleurisy, pestilence, fever, etc. Fr. anal. *cagastrum*, m.

Caichu. *M. Med.* Old name for *Catechu.* Quincy.

Caipa Schora. *Bot.* Name of a cucurbitaceous plant of Malabar, the unripe fruit of which is emetic, and the juice of the fruit is drank by the natives with a little nutmeg, to remove hiccough.

Caiuca. *Bot.* The Brazilian name of a root celebrated as an antidote to the bite of serpents, and for other virtues.

Cajan. *Bot.* Term for a decoction of the *Phraseolus creticus.*

Căjĕpūti. The pharmacopœial name (L.) for the Cajeput oil. See *Cajuputi Oleum.*

Căjŭpūti Ol'eum. (Malay, *Caju-puto*, white-tree.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for Cajuput, or Cajeput oil obtained from the plant *Melaleuca minor.* See *Oleum Cajuputi.* Fr. anal. *caieput*, *cajeput*, or *kajeput (huile de).* Germ. syn. *Cajeputöl.*

Cal. *Chem.* Alchemical name of orpiment, or the yellow sulphuret of arsenic; also of *Acetum*, or vinegar. Ruland, and Johnson.

Calabash Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Crescentia cujete* of Linn. See *Higuero.*

Cala'brian Man'na. *M. Med.* The *Manna Calabrina.*

Calaë. }
Calaëm. } *Chem.* Names formerly in use,
Calaëmum. } for a species of Indian tin, which is reduced by exposure to the fire, into a kind of cerusse, such as is made of lead and European tin. Quincy.

Calaf. *Bot.* A name for the *Salix Ægyptiaca*; also called *Ban.*

Calăguāla. *Bot.* Trivial name of the *Polypodium calaguala.* Fr. anal. *calaguala*, f.

Călămagro'stis, *is*, f. (Κάλαμος, a reed; ἄγρωστις, a kind of grass.) *Bot.* The *Arundo calamagrostis*, or reed-grass of Linn.; the root has been said to be diuretic and emmenagogue; also called *Gramen arundinaceum.*

Călămārius, *a, um.* (*Călămus,* a reed.) Of or belonging to a reed; reed-like; applied to a natural Order (*Calamariæ,* nom. pl. f.), embracing the reed-plants: cal'amar: calama'rian.

Calam'bac. } *Bot.* Indian names for *Lignum*
Calam'bouc. } *aloës,* or aloes wood.

Călă'mĕdon. (Κάλαμος, a reed.) *Surg.* Old term for different kinds of fracture, longitudinal, but lunated at the extremity, oblique, and comminuted. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *calamédon,* m.

Călă'mĭna, *æ,* f. (As if *Călăpĭda,* from *Cadmīa lăpĭdōsa,* an ore of zinc.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for a native impure carbonate of zinc, a mineral composed of oxide of zinc and carbonic acid, united with a portion of iron and other substances: the *Lapis calaminaris*: cal'amine. See *Cadmia Nativa.* Fr. anal. *calamine,* f. Germ. syn. *Galmei,* m.

NOTE.—This word is marked in some works with the third syllable long, *Calamīna,* and it is elsewhere stated to be derived from *Călămus,* a reed. Classical dictionaries present it as now marked, and the etymon here given seems more appropriate.

Călămĭnāris, *is, e.* (*Călămīna,* calamine.) *M. Med.* Of or belonging to calamine, which is also termed *Lapis calaminaris*: calam'inar. Fr. anal. *calaminaire,* adj.

Cal'amint. *Bot.* Common name for the *Melissa calamintha.* Fr. anal. *calament,* m.

Cal'amint, Moun'tain. *Bot.* Common name for the *Melissa grandiflora.*

Călămin'tha, *æ,* f. (Καλὸς, beautiful; μίνθα, mint.) *Bot.* The trivial name of the *Melissa calamintha,* or calamint. See *Diacalaminthes.* Fr. anal. *calament,* m. Germ. anal. *Kalaminth,* f.; *Katzenmünze,* f.

Călămin'tha An'glĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Melissa nepeta.*

Călămin'tha Hŭmĭl'ior. *Bot.* A name for the *Glechoma hederacea.*

Călămin'tha Mag'no Flōre. *Bot.* A name for the *Melissa grandiflora.*

Calamin'tha Montana. See *Calamint, Mountain.*

Călămin'tha Offĭcīnārum. *Bot.* A name for the *Melissa calamintha.*

Călămin'tha Pălus'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Mentha aquatica.*

Călămin'tha Pūlēgio Odōre. *Bot.* A name for the *Melissa nepeta.*

Călămin'tha Vulgāris. *Bot.* A name for the *Melissa calamintha.*

Calamita. See *Styrax Calamita.*

Călămīta Bianc'a. (Ital.) The white loadstone; a name for a very adhesive kind of white bole, which was formerly supposed alexipharmic and aphrodisiac.

Căl'ămus, *i,* m. (Arab. *Kalam,* the stalk of a plant.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Aroïdeæ.* A reed; a pen, or quill. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the rhizoma of the *Acopus calamus.* Fr. anal. *calamus,* m.

Căl'ămus Alexandrīnus. *Pharm.* Old epithet for a medicine which was the stalk of a plant growing in India and Egypt, supposed to be the *Andropogon nardus.*

Căl'ămus Arōmăt'ĭcus. *Bot.* A name for the *Acorus calamus;* but the plant anciently so designated is by some believed to be the Galangal. See *Aurus Braziliensis.* Fr. anal. *calamus aromatique.*

Căl'ămus Odōrātus. *Bot.* A name for the *Andropogon nardus.*

Căl'ămus Sacchărīnus. *Bot.* The sugar-cane: another name for the *Saccharum officinale.*

Căl'ămus Ro'tang. *M. Med.* A plant erroneously supposed to yield the substance called dragon's blood, but which is really obtained from the *Pterocarpus draco.*

Căl'ămus Scriptōrius. *Anat.* The writing pen, a term applied to a narrow fissure on the back, and in the median line of the *Pons Varolii.* Fr. syn. *plume à écrire.* Germ. syn. *Schreibfeder,* f.

Căl'ămus Vulgāris. *Bot.* A name for the *Arundo phragmites,* or common reed.

Calapit'te. (Malay. *Calappa,* the cocoa-tree.) *Bot.* Name given to a stony concretion sometimes found in the inside of the cocoanut; also called a *vegetable bezoar;* the Malays wear them as amulets of great virtue.

Călaz'ia, *æ,* f. (Χάλαζα, a hail-stone.) *Mineral.* Old name for a precious stone with white spots like hail in it. Quincy.

Calbiānum. *Pharm.* Old name for a plaster, the composition of which is not known, mentioned by Myrepsus. Hooper.

Calcădīnum. *Chem.* Old term for vitriol, or white vitriol; also for red ink; likewise termed *Calcatar* and *Calcotar.* Ruland, and Johnson. See *Calcadis.*

Calcădis. *Chem.* A name formerly used for white vitriol; also, according to some, for *Sal alkali*; the same as *Calcadinum.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Calcāneum, *i,* n. (*Calx,* the heel.) *Anat.* The name of the largest bone of the tarsus; the heel: the heel-bone, or *Os calcis.* See *Pterna.* Fr. anal. *calcaneum,* m. Germ. syn. *Fersenbein,* n.

Calcanthos. } See *Chalcanthos* and *Chalcan-*
Calcanthum. } *thum.*

Calcan'tum, *i,* n. *Chem.* Old name for a kind of red ink. Quincy.

Cal'car, *āris,* n. (*Calx,* the heel, on which the spur is fixed.) A horn, or spur. *Anat.* Applied to the heel-bone. *Bot.* Term for a tube forming an obtuse, or acute sac at the side of the receptacle, somewhat like a spur. Fr. syn. *éperon,* m. Germ. syn. *Sporn,* m.

Calcārātus, *a, um.* (*Calx,* a horn, or spur.) *Bot.* Spurred, or having spurs; applied to *corollæ,* etc.: calca'rate. Fr. syn. *éperonné,* adj. Germ. syn. *gespornt,* part. adj.

Calca'reous. (*Calx,* lime.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature of lime. *Calcārius, a, um.* Fr. syn. *calcaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *kalkartig,* adj.

Calca'reous Earth. *Chem.* A name for lime.

Calcāris Flos. *Bot.* A name for the *Delphinium,* or lark-spur.

Calcārius Lă'pis. *Chem.* The lime-stone. Schröderus, iii. 8.

Calcatar. See *Calcadinum.*

Cal'caton. *Pharm.* Old term for a troche into which arsenic has been introduced. Quincy.

Calcatrĕ'pŏla. } *Bot.* Old names, used by Para-
Calcatrip'pa. } celsus, for the *Delphinium*, or lark-spur.

Cal'cĕna. } *Med.* Old terms for concretions
Cal'cĕnon. } of the tartrate of lime, which
Cal'cĕnōnia. } form in the human body; also spelt *Calcinonia*. Paracelsus, *de Tartaro*, ii. 1.

Calceŏlāria, *æ*, f. (*Calceŏlus*, a little slipper.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Digynia*. The plant slipper-wort.

Calceŏlāria Prīmāta. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species, used in Peru as laxative.

Calceŏlāria Trĭ'fĭda. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species which is used as febrifuge.

Calcĕnōnius. } *Med.* Old terms, applied by
Cal'cĕnos. } Paracelsus, *de Tartaro*, ii. 3, to the blood when supposed to abound in tartrate of lime; whence such was called *calcined blood;* also called *Calcetus*.

Calcĕtus. Old term, the same as *Calcenonius* and *Calcenos*.

Cal'ceum Equīnum. *Bot.* The horse-shoe; a name for the *Tussilago farfara*, or colt's-foot, from the shape of its leaf.

Calchithius. *Chem.* Old name for verdigris. Quincy.

Calcĭ'dĭcum. *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine into which arsenic was introduced as an ingredient. Ruland, and Johnson.

Calci'frăga, *æ*, f. (*Calx*, lime, or stone; *frango*, to break; because believed to break or crumble down the stone in the bladder.) *Bot.* A name given to the herb *Colopendrium*, or spleenwort, according to Scribonius Largus, *n.* 150. The *Calcifraga* of Pliny is supposed to be the *Globularia alypum* of modern botanists, and by some it has been used synonymously with *Saxifraga*.

Cal'cifying Seg'ment. (*Calx*, lime; *fio*, to become.) *Ornithol., Physiol.* Term for a thick, glandular *sacculus*, or dilatation of the lower part of the oviduct in birds, which secretes the substance forming the shell; it is sometimes called the *uterus*.

Calci'genous. (*Calx*, lime; *γεννάω*, to generate.) *Chem.* Applied to the common metals which with oxygen form a calx, or earthy looking substance. *Calcĭgĕnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *calcigène*, adj.

Cal'cii Chlōrĭdum. *Chem., Med.* The chloride of *calcium;* also called *Murias calcis*, or the muriate of lime, and formerly *Sal ammoniacus fixus*.

Calcĭnātio Phĭlŏsŏ'phĭca. Alchemical term applied to the process of rendering bony or horny matter brittle and pulverable, by suspending it for some hours over boiling water; also called *Calcinatio spagyrica*, and *Calcinatio sine igne*.

Calcina'tion. (*Calx*, lime.) *Chem.* Term for the application of heat, to saline, metallic, or other substances, so regulated as to deprive them of moisture, etc., and yet preserve them in a pulverulent form. *Calcĭnātio, ōnis*, f. See *Concrematio*. Fr. anal. *calcination*, f. Germ. syn. *Kalcinerung*, f.; *Verkalkung*, f.

Calcĭnātum. (Neut. of *Calcĭnātus, a, um*, calcined.) See *Calcinatum Majus, Cinificatum*.

Calcĭnātum Mājus. A term used by the alchemists for whatever was dulcified by their art, and not so by nature, as lead, mercury, etc.

Calcĭnātum Mājus Poter'ii. *Chem.* Old term for mercury dissolved in aquafortis, and precipitated with salt water; applied by Poterius to obstinate ulcers.

Calcĭnātum Mĭnus. Alchemical term applied to anything naturally sweet, as sugar, honey, manna, etc.

Calcĭnātus, *a, um.* (*Calx*, lime; which on being burned and then subjected to the action of water, crumbles into powder.) Reduced to powder; beaten small; calcined; applied to such reduction when effected by the application of heat. See *Calcination, Ustus*. Fr. anal. *calciné*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *calcinirt*, part. adj.

Calcined Blood. *Med.* See *Calcenonius*.

Calcinonius. Another spelling for *Calcenonius*.

Cal'cis Carbōnas. *Chem.* The carbonate of lime; a term for lime, as it is frequently found in nature, united to carbonic acid, as in limestone, marble, chalk, calcareous spar, etc.

Cal'cis Chlōrĭdum. *Chem.* The chlorate of lime; called also, *Calx chlorinata*, or oxymuriate of lime; and much used as a *bleaching powder;* in aqueous solution, it forms *Labarracque's disinfecting fluid*, and is a powerful corrector of putrid effluvia.

Cal'cis Crĕ'mor. *Chem.* The cream of lime; an old term for the pellicle formed on the surface of lime water by exposure to the air. See *Calcis Vivi Flores*.

Cal'cis Lĭ'quor. *Chem.* A solution of lime, formerly termed *Aqua calcis;* lime water, made by pouring twelve pints of boiling distilled water, on half-a-pound of lime first slaked with a little of the water and shaking them together, then covering the vessel and letting it stand for three hours.

Cal'cis Mūrias. *Chem.* The *Calcii chloridum*.

Cal'cis Os. *Anat.* The bone of the heel. See *Calx, cis*, m.

Cal'cis Vīvi Flōres. *Chem.* Old term for the pellicle formed on the surface of lime-water by exposure to the air; also called *Cremor calcis*.

Calcĭtāri. *Chem.* Old term for alkaline salt. Quincy.

Calcĭ'tea. *Chem.* Old term for vitriol. Quincy.

Calcĭteōsa. *Chem.* Old name for *Lithargyrum*, or litharge. Quincy.

Calcĭthos. *Chem.* Old term for verdigris. Quincy.

Calcitrāpa, *æ*, f. (*Calco*, to tread upon; *trabs*, great pieces of timber set upright; from *τράφηξ*, that part of a boat where the *scalmus* or round piece of wood whereat the oar hangs by a loop of leather, is placed. Such a derivation seems probable, as coming very near the idea which has evidently give origin to this word, viz: resemblance to the caltrop, a warlike instrument, anciently called *Tribulus*, consisting of four radiated iron spikes, so constructed that one of them must always stand upwards, which was used in order to disable the enemy's horses: the probability is

strengthened by the circumstance that τράπηξ, a word of similar etymology to τράφηξ, signifies a spear.) *Bot.* An old term of same meaning as *Tribulus;* applied as the trivial name of the *Centaurea calcitrapa*, or common star-thistle. See *Trapa*, and *Tribulus*.

Calcitrāpa Offĭcīnālis. *Bot.* A name for the *Centaurea solstitialis*, or St. Barnaby's thistle.

Cal'cium, *ii*, n. (*Calx*, lime.) *Chem.* Name given to the metallic base of lime. Fr. and Germ. anal. *calcium*, n.

Calcoīdea Ossī'cŭla. *Anat.* An old and certainly inapt term, applied by Fallopius to the *Ossa cuneiformia* of the tarsus, according to Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 21, *p.* 756.

Calcokeu'menos. *Chem.* Old name for burnt copper, or the oxide of copper. Ruland.

Calcotar. *Chem.* A former name for vitriol.

Calcŭli'frăgus, *a, um.* (*Calcŭlus*, a stone; *frango*, to break.) *Med.* Having power to break or reduce calculus, or stone in the bladder: calculi'fragous. See *Lithontriptic. Surg.* Also applied as a name for an instrument introduced into the bladder for breaking down calculi. See *Lithotriptor.* Fr. anal. *calculifrage*, adj.

Calcŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Calcŭlus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med.* Having a calculus, or strictly, full of *calculi;* applied to those afflicted with stone in the bladder; cal'culous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *calculeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *am Steinekrank*, adj.

Cal'cŭlus, *ii*, m. (Dim. *Calx*, chalk.) *Pathol.* Term for a stone-like concretion which forms in the urinary bladder, kidney, gall-bladder, intestines, or in and about the joints: a cal'culus. See *Cysteolithus, Ludus, Marmorius Tartarus, Tophus.* Fr. anal. *calcul*, m. Germ. syn. *Stein*, m.

Cal'cŭlus Arthrītĭcus. *Pathol.* A gout-stone, or concretion. See *Chalk-stone.* Fr. anal. *calcul arthritique.*

Cal'culus, Bil'iary. *Pathol.* Term for a gall-stone, or concretion of the gall-bladder, consisting of *cholesterin* mixed with colouring matter, inspissated bile, albumen, etc., giving variety to their colour and physical properties. *Cal'cŭlus Bīlĭāris; Chŏlōlīthus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *calcul biliaire.* Germ. syn. *Gallenstein*, m.

Cal'culus Intesti'nal. *Pathol.* Term for a calculus or intestinal concretion, including all those formations which resemble stones, generated in the stomach and bowels. See *Bezoar.* Fr. anal. *calcul intestinal.*

Cal'culus, La'chrymal. *Pathol.* Term for a concretion, not yet analysed, sometimes formed in the lachrymal passage, causing abscess and fistula. Fr. anal. *calcul lachrymal.*

Cal'culus of the Pin'eal Gland. *Pathol.* Term for a morbid concretion sometimes found on dissection in the pineal gland; composed of phosphate of lime. Fr. syn. *calcul de la glande pinéale.*

Cal'culus of the Pro'state Gland. *Pathol.* Term for a stony concretion sometimes found in the substance of this gland, occasioning the same evils as enlargement from any other cause; generally composed of phosphate of lime. Fr. syn. *calcul de la prostate.*

Cal'culus, Pancreat'ic. *Pathol.* Term for a transparent calculus, sometimes vomited, or passed by stool, which, on mere supposition, has been attributed to the pancreas. Fr. syn. *calcul du pancreas.*

Cal'cŭlus Pŏdă'grĭcus. *Pathol.* The gout-stone, or calculus, a calcareous formation found on the hands and feet of patients severely afflicted with gout. See *Chalk-stone.*

Cal'culus, Pul'monary. *Pathol.* Term for a concretion sometimes expectorated in number during life, or found in the substance of the lungs, or ramifications of the bronchi, on dissection; composed of carbonate of lime and a little animal matter. Fr. anal. *calcul pulmonaire.*

Cal'culus, Sal'ivary. *Pathol.* Term for a concretion sometimes found in the substance of the salivary glands, or in their ducts. Fr. anal. *calcul salivaire.*

Cal'culus, Spermat'ic. *Pathol.* Term for a concretion sometimes found in the *Vesiculæ seminales* after death, their composition not known. Fr. anal. *calcul spermatique.*

Cal'culus, U'rinary. *Med., Pathol.* Term for calculus or stone, found in the kidney, ureter, bladder, or urethra; they are formed in the kidney or the bladder by a morbid deposition from the urine, and are called therefore, *Renal*, or *Vesical*, as the case may be. Fr. anal. *calcul urinaire.* Germ. syn. *Blasenstein*, m.

Caldar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Stannum*, or tin. Quincy.

Căldārium, *ii*, n. (As if *Călīdārium*, from *căleo*, to be hot.) A caldron to boil anything in. *Med.* Applied by the ancient writers to denote the hot-bath, or *Balneum calidum.* Blancardus.

Caldēriæ Bal'neæ. } *Med.* Old terms for warm-
Caldēriæ Ităl'ĭcæ. } baths, near Ferrara, in Italy, much resorted to in cases of *Dysuria.* Forestus, xxvi. *Obs.* i. *in Schol.*

Calebash. *Bot.* A name for the gourd, or leaf of the *Cucurbita.*

Calefa'cient. (*Călīdus*, warm; *făcio*, to make.) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to excite warmth, or a sense of heat; applied to various substances which have the power to produce this effect, as pepper, mustard, turpentine, etc.; making warm. *Călĕfăciens, tis*, part. Fr. syn. *chauffant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *heissmachend*, part. adj.; *erwärmend*, part. adj.

Calefac'tion. (*Călĕfăcio*, to make warm.) *Med.* Term for the act or process of applying heat. *Călĕfactio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *calefaction*, f. Germ. syn. *Erwärmung*, f.

Călen'dŭla, *æ*, f. (*Călendæ*, the kalends, or first of each month; because it flowers every month.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia necessaria.* Juss. *Corymbiferæ*, or *Asteraceæ* (Griffith's Formulary, U.S.A.). The single marigold. Fr. syn. *souci*, m. Germ. syn. *Ringelblume*, f.

Călen'dŭla Alpīna. *Bot., M. Med.* Another name for the *Arnica montana.*

Călen'dŭla Arven'sis. *Bot.* Another name for the *Caltha arvensis*, or wild marigold. Fr. syn. *le souci des jardins.* Germ. syn. *Feldringelblume*, f.

Călen'dŭla Offĭcīnālis. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of the garden marigold; called also *C. sativa*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Caltha vulgaris*, and *Sponsa solis*; the flowers have been used as aperient in uterine obstructions and icteric diseases, and as diaphoretic in exanthematous fevers; the leaves as gently aperient, and to promote the secretions. Fr. syn. *souci des champs.* Germ. syn. *die gewöhnliche Ringelblume.*

Călen'dŭla Pălus'tris. *Bot.* Another name for the *Caltha palustris*, or single marsh marigold. Fr. syn. *souci d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Dotterblume*, f.

Calenturas. *Bot.* A name for *Cinchona*, according to some; others state it to be the name of a tree in the Philippine islands, the bark of which is very bitter and employed as febrifuge.

Calen'ture. (*Călĕo*, to be hot.) The name for a disease formerly common to sailors on their voyage to the East Indies as they approached the tropics; consisting in depraved imagination, weak pulse, equal, soft without fever and with reduced heat; in their delirium, the patients, it is said, fancied the sea to be green fields, and were ready to leap into it, if not withheld: supposed to be a form of *Phrenitis*, but not now distinguishable. Bonettus, *Med. Septentr.* i. § 6, *c.* 2, p. 83. *Călentūra*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *calenture*, f.

Cales'ium. *Bot.* Name of a tree which grows in Malabar, the bark of which, made into an ointment with butter, cures convulsions from wounds, and heals ulcers; the juice of the bark cures *aphthæ*, and, taken inwardly, dysentery.

Caleza de Nigro. *Bot.* A name for the genus *Phytelephas.*

Calf. *Zoöl.* See *Vitulus.*

Calf of the Leg. *Anat.* See *Sura*, *Gastrocnemius.*

Calf's-Snout. *Bot.* Vulgar name for the genus *Antirrhinum.* Fr. syn. *mufle de veau*, m.

Cali. (Sax. *Cealf.*) See *Kali.*

Căl'ĭdum Innātum. *Physiol.* An old and falsely constructed term for animal, or vital heat, *calidum* being the neuter of the adjective *calidus*, hot.

Cal'ĭdus, *a, um.* (*Călĕo*, to be hot.) Warm; cal'id. *Physiol.* Sometimes, but improperly, used in the neuter, as a substantive signifying heat, as *calidum innatum*, innate or animal heat, or the *Vis vitæ.*

Calieta. } *Bot.* Name, by Paracelsus, for the
Caliette. } young fungi growing on juniper bushes. Ruland, and Johnson.

Călīgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Călīgo*, to make dark, or dim.) Dimness; darkness; obscurity. *Pathol.* Term for dimness of sight, approaching imperceptibly and without apparent cause; blindness; a genus of the Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Scotos*, *Zophos.* Fr. anal. *caligo*, f.

Călīgo Cor'neæ. *Pathol.* Term for a species caused by opacity of the cornea, etc.

Călīgo Hūmōrum. *Pathol.* A term for a species arising from the aqueous or vitreous humour having lost its transparency.

Călīgo Len'tis. *Pathol.* Term for a species, produced by the opaque condition of the lens, or its capsule.

Călīgo Palpebrārum. *Pathol.* Term for a species of this disease, when the obstruction to light depends on the state of the eyelids.

Călīgo Pūpil'læ. *Pathol.* Term for a species depending on the iris being fixedly contracted, or closed.

Calisaya Bark. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Cinchona flava.*

Callĕca'mĕnon. *Chem.* Old term for burnt copper, or the oxide of copper. Quincy.

Callēna, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Old name for a kind of nitre, or saltpetre. Paracelsus. Ruland, and Johnson.

Calliblĕ'phărum, *i*, n. (Καλὸς, beautiful; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. καλλιβλέφαρον, used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv. 6, for a medicine for beautifying the eyelids.

Callĭcar'pa. (Καλὸς, beautiful; καρπὸς, fruit.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandia;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Callĭcār'pa Amĕrĭcāna. *Bot.* The only species of this genus, growing in South Carolina and Virginia; the leaves of which are used in dropsy.

Callĭcoc'ca, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Cinchonaceæ.*

Callĭcoc'ca Ipecacuan'ha. *M. Med.* A name for the plant which affords the Ipecacuan root; now called *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha;* the root is named *Radix Brasiliense*, *R. Indiana.*

Calli'creas, *ātis*, n. (Καλὸς, good; κρέας, meat, or flesh.) Old name for the pancreas of certain of the lower animals, from its delicacy as food; the sweetbread.

Callĭ'gŏnum, *i*, n. (Καλὸς, beautiful; γόνυ, a joint; from its being handsomely knotted like a cane.) *Bot.* A name for *Polygonum*, or knot-grass.

Calliomar'chus. *Bot.* Said to be the Gallic name for the *Tussilago farfara*, or colt's-foot.

Callĭpæ'dia, *æ*, f. (Καλὸς, beautiful; παῖς, a child.) *Physiol.* A foolish term intended to denote the art of begetting beautiful children; it neither means that art, however, nor, as Hooper states "simply, the circumstance of having them," but only their existence. Fr. anal. *callipédie*, f.

Callĭphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Καλὸς, beautiful; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* A name for the herb *Asplenium trichomanes*, spleenwort, or common maiden hair.

Calli'trĭche, *es*, f. (Καλὸς, beautiful; θρὶξ, the hair.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Water chickweed, or water star-wort. Also, a name for the genus *Adiantum*, or maiden hair.

Callitrichon. The same as *Callitriche.*

Callos'ity. (*Callus*, hardness.) *Med.* A term for a preternatural degree of hardness in the skin or naturally soft parts. *Callōsĭtas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *callosité*, f. Germ. syn. *Sitzschwiele*, f.

Callōsus, *a, um.* (*Callus*, hardness; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med.* Indurated; hard: cal'lous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *calleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *harthäutig*, adj.; *schwielig*, adj.

Cal'lus, *i*, m. or *um*, *i*, n. (Κᾶλον, wood; as if woody; or hard.) *Surg.* Term for the osseous substance deposited between the divided portions of a fractured bone, in order to accomplish their reunion. It also means an unnatural hardness, or induration of any soft part, or a thickening of the cuticle, insensible to the touch. See *Scyros*, *Tyloma*, *Tylosis*. Fr. syn. *cal*, m. Germ. *Beinnarbe*, f.

Cal'met. *Chem.* Old term for *Antimonium*, or antimony. Quincy.

Cal'mus. *Bot.* Old term for the stalk of any plant. Quincy.

Calŏca'tănus. *Bot.* Old term for the wild poppy. Quincy.

Calomel. See *Calomelas.*

Călŏmĕl'ănos Turque'ti. *Pharm.* An old faultily constructed term for a purging pill, in former repute, made of calomel, sulphur, and the resin of jalap; properly *Calomelas Turqueti*, calomel of Theod. Turquet de Mayerne.

Călŏ'mĕlas, *ănos*, m. (Καλὸς, good; μέλας, black; from the qualities and colour of the Æthiop's mineral, or black sulphuret of mercury, to which the name was originally applied.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the protochloride of mercury: the submuriate, or mild muriate of mercury: the *Hydrargyri chloridum* (L.): the *Calomelas sublimatum* (D.): cal'omel. See *Aquila Alba*, *Draco Mitigatus*, *Mercurius Dulcis Sublimatus*, *Mercurius Præcipitatus Albus*, *Panacea Mercurialis*. Fr. anal. *calomelas*, m. Germ. anal. *Kalomel*, n.

Călōnia. (Καλωνία.) *M. Med.* An old epithet of *Myrrha*, or myrrh, according to Hippocrates, *de Nat. Mulier.* vi. 11.

Călŏphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Καλὸς, beautiful; φύλλον, a leaf.) Name of a genus of tropical plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Călŏphyl'lum Calaba. *Bot.* Name of a species which yields a kind of *tacamahaca;* likewise a kind of oil used for burning, which is called *Oleum Sanctæ Mariæ.*

Călŏphyl'lum Inŏphyl'lum. } *Bot.* Names of a
Călŏphyl'lum Spectābĭle. } species which af-
Călŏphyl'lum Tacamahaca. } fords a kind of *tacamahaca*, and also a kind of oil for burning.

Călor, *ōris*, m. (*Căleo*, to be hot.) *Physiol.* Heat: warmness. Fr. syn. *chaleur*, f. Germ. syn. *Wärme*, f.

Călor Anĭmālis. *Physiol.* Animal heat, which in man raises the mercury of Fahrenheit's thermometer to about 95°, and the principal, or at least an evident source of which is in the respiration, appearing to proceed from the formation of carbonic acid, whether it takes place directly in the lungs, in the arteries, or in the parenchyma of the organs. It has been ascertained, that the heat of the blood increases nearly a degree in traversing the lungs, and being thence distributed to all parts of the body, animal heat is thus carried everywhere into the several organs. But the respiration is only one among the sources of animal heat, and amidst conflicting opinions there seems to be only one point established, "that the evolution of heat is a vital act, depending immediately on the process of nutrition, the conditional and preservative cause of life. The taking of aliments, and their assimilation by digestion and respiration; the circulation of the fluids, nutrition, and secretion; the renewal of materials that accompanies the exercise of life, and the incessant changes of composition in the solids and fluids, all of which in animals are under the influence of the nerves, also bear their part in the generation of heat, and it is erroneous to seek the source of it in any one of those causes alone." See *Aleos*, *Emphyton*, *Lar*, *Thermasia*, *Thermon.*

Călor Mor'dĭcans. *Pathol.* Old term for the almost burning heat of the skin in ardent fevers, which causes an unpleasant sensation on the fingers after touching the patient; so at least is said, and hence this phrase, a *biting heat.* Hooper.

Calor'ic. (*Călor*, heat.) *Chem.* Term for the matter, or cause of the sensation of heat; igneous fluid. *Călōrĭcum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *calorique*, m. Germ. syn. *Wärmematerie*, f.; *Wärmestoff*, m.

Calor'ic, Ab'solute. *Chem.* Term for the total amount of heat in bodies; also called absolute heat. Fr. anal. *calorique absolu.*

Calor'ic, Combined, Insen'sible, or La'tent. *Chem.* Term for that which existing in a substance, cannot be perceived to differ in quantity from that of the substances around it. Fr. anal. *calorique combiné*, or *latent.*

Calor'ic, Free, or Sen'sible. *Chem.* Term for that which quits the substance in which it existed, and combines with other substances; so termed so long as it remains thus; also called free or sensible heat. Fr. anal. *calorique libre.*

Calor'ic, Ra'diant. *Chem.* A term for that which is communicated by the sun, or a fire, and moves with the same velocity as light through the air, viz. 192,000 miles per second. Fr. anal. *calorique rayonnant.*

Calor'ic, Speci'fic. *Chem.* A term applied to the comparative quantity of heat peculiar to each substance which is required to produce a given elevation of temperature. Fr. anal. *calorique spécifique.*

Calori'city. (*Călor*, heat.) *Physiol.* Term for that faculty which organs possess of preparing a quantity of heat necessary to life, and of maintaining the temperature of the body in all situations, whether hot, or cold. *Călōrĭcĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *caloricité*, f.

Calori'fic. } (*Călor*, heat; *fio*, to become; ter-
Calori'fient. } minal *-ĭcus.*) *Physiol.* Heat-producing; heat-creating. *Călōrĭfĭcus, a, um. Călōrĭficns, tis*, part. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *calorifique*, adj. Germ. syn. *erhitzend*, part. adj.

Calori'meter. (*Călor*, heat; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* Name for an instrument by which to ascertain the quantity of caloric disengaged from any substance. *Călōrĭ'mĕtrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *calorimètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Wärmemesser*, n.

Cal'tha, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Polygynia.* Juss. *Corymbiferæ.* The marigold. Fr. syn. *souci*, m. Germ. syn. *Ringelblume*, f.

Cal'tha Arven'sis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the wild marigold, the juice of which has been given in jaundice, and depraved state of the system; the leaves have been given as a salad to scrofulous children; also called *Caltha vulgaris.* See *Calendula arvensis.* Fr. syn. *le souci des jardins.* Germ. syn. *die Feld-Ringelblume.*

Cal'tha Pălus'tris. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common single marsh marigold. See *Calendula palustris, Populago, Ranunculoides.* Fr. syn. *souci d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Dotterblume*, f.

Cal'tha Vulgāris. *Bot.* Another name for the *Caltha arvensis.*

Cal'thŭla. *Bot.* The same as *Caltha.*

Caltrops. See *Calcitrapa*, and *Trapa.*

Călum'ba, *æ*, f. (*Colomba*, in Ceylon; from whence it is brought.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the root of the plant *Cocculus palmatus*, or *Menispermum palmatum:* the *Colombæ Radix* (D.): calum'ba root. Fr. anal. *columbo*, m. Germ. syn. *Columbowurzel*, f.

Calvāria, *æ*, f. (As if *Calveo*, to be bald; because it is the first part affected by baldness.) *Anat.* Name for that portion of the *cranium*, or skull, which is above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance. It is sometimes, but erroneously, termed *Calvarium;* the skull. Fr. anal. *crâne*, m. Germ. syn. *Schädel*, m.; *Hirnschädel*, m.; *Hirnschale*, f.

Calvāta Ferrămen'ta. *Surg.* An old term, Gr. syn. *φαλακρὰ σιδήρια*, used for such instruments as probes, etc., which have a smooth button or little knob at their extremity.

Calvĭties, *ei*, f. (*Calvus*, bald.) *Physiol.* Term for the want or loss of hair, particularly on the sinciput; baldness. See *Defluum Capillorum, Madisis, Phalacrosis.* Fr. anal. *calvitie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kahlheit*, f.

Calx, *cis*, m. *Anat.* The heel, or posterior and somewhat prominent portion of the foot. Fr. syn. *talon*, m. Germ. syn. *Ferse*, f.

Calx, *cis*, f. (Arab. *Kalah*, to burn.) *Chem.* Formerly applied to any oxide of a metal, effected by the action of the air, from its being earthy-looking like lime; chalk-stone; lime. Also the residue of the combustion of any substance. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. & U.S.A.) for lime recently prepared by calcination. See *Lime. Alahabar, Alastrob, Algerie, Ancora, Cenificatum, Nora, Siringa.* Fr. syn. *chaux*, f. Germ. syn. *Kalkoxyd; Kalciumoxyd.*

Calx Antĭmŏn'ii. *Chem.* Term for the oxide of antimony, obtained by calcining the sulphuret.

Calx Antĭmŏn'ii Anglōrum. *Chem.* A name for the *Antimonium diaphoreticum*, which see.

Calx Chlōrīnāta. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the chloride of lime.

Calx Hydrar'gyri Al'ba. *Chem.* A name for the *Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum.*

Calx Vīva. *Chem.* Quicklime; prepared by breaking lime into small pieces and burning it in a very strong fire for an hour; or by treating oyster-shells, previously washed in boiling water, in the same manner. See *Sbesten.*

Calx Vīvum. *Chem.* Term for quicklime.

Călȳcan'thĕmus, *a, um.* (*Κάλυξ*, a flower-cup; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which have the corol and stamens inserted into the calyx (*Calycanthemæ*, nom. pl. f.): calycan'themous. Fr. anal. *calycanthème*, adj.

Călȳciflōrus, *a, um.* (*Calyx*, a flower-cup; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which have the stamens inserted into the calyx. (*Calyciflorœ*, nom. pl. f.): calyciflo'rate. Fr. anal. *caliciflore*, adj.

Călȳcīnus, *a, um.* (*Călyx*, a flower-cup.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a flower-cup, or calyx: cal'ycine. Fr. anal. *calicé*, adj.; *calicin*, adj.; *calicinal*, adj. Germ. syn. *kelchartig*, adj.

Călȳcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Călȳcŭlus*, a little calyx.) *Bot.* Having smaller calyces, or a double calyx: caly'culate. Fr. anal. *caliculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gekelcht*, part. adj.

Călȳ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Calyx*, a flower-cup.) *Bot.* A little calyx; applied to the membranous margin surrounding the apex of a seed: also, a little calyx exterior to another proper one. Fr. anal. *calicule*, m. Germ. syn. *Kelchchen*, n.

Calyp'tra, *æ*, f. (*Καλύπτω*, to cover.) *Bot.* A veil, or membranous covering placed over the *antheræ*, in mosses; as in *Bryum cæspitosum:* also, the proper exterior covering or coat of the seed, which falls off spontaneously. Fr. anal. *calyptre*, f. Germ. syn. *Haube*, f.; *Mütze*, f.

Calyptrātus, *a, um.* (*Calyptra*, the veil of mosses.) *Bot.* Having a veil, or covering like a calyptra; calyp'trate. Fr. anal. *calyptré*, adj.

Că'lyx, *cis*, m. (*Καλύπτω*, to cover.) *Anat.* Applied in the pl. (*Calyces*, nom.) to five or six membranous cups, or sacs, each of which surrounds one or two of the *papillæ* of the kidney. Fr. anal. *calices*, m.; syn. *entonnoirs*, m. *Bot.* The flower-cup, or empalements which cover the flower, for the most part green and surrounding the *corolla.* Fr. anal. *calice*, m. Germ. syn. *Kelch*, m.; *Blumenkelch*, m. *Ornithol., Physiol.* A term for the very vascular capsule which encloses the vesicle or yolk, and is formed of the three layers of the *ovarium.* Fr. anal. *calice*, m.

Camandag. } *Bot.* Names of a tree of the
Camandung. } Philippine Islands which has not been classed; yielding a milky juice, called by the natives *tague*, which they use to poison their arrows with.

Că'măra, *æ*, f. (*Κάμαρα*, a vaulted or arched roof.) *Anat.* Old name for a chamber or arched vault, Lindenus, *Sel. M. Ex.* v. § 10; an area, or vault; also for the *Fornix cerebri*, Galen, *de Us. Part.* viii. 11; also the arched hollow part of the auricle at the entrance to the auditory foramen, Lindenus, *Phys. Med.* ii. 11, *art.* 1, § 4. See *Camarion.*

Cămărion. } (Καμάριον.) *Anat.* An old
Cămăr'ium, *ii*, n. } name for the *Corpus psaloïdes*, or *Fornix cerebri*. See *Camara*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* iii.

Cămărōma, *ătis*, n. } (Καμαρόω, to arch.) *Surg.*
Cămărōsis, *cos*, f. } Old terms, Gr. anal. *καμάρωμα, καμάρωσις*, used by Galen, *in Def. Med.* for a fracture of the skull, where the bones appear arched or vaulted. See *Cameratio*. Fr. anal. *camarare*, f.; *camarosis*, f.

Cam'bil. Old term for red earth. Ruland.

Cambine. *Bot.* Name of a tree of the Molucca Islands, the bark of which exudes a juice much esteemed against dysentery.

Cam'bium, *ii*, n. (Nutriment, from *cambio*, to change; being that humour of the body, as was thought, which is changed into glutinous material.) *Bot.* Term for a viscid glutinous fluid between the bark and the alburnum in the spring season, supposed to be the principal agent in forming new layers of wood and bark. *Physiol.* Applied to a supposed principle elaborated from the blood of animals, for the repair and increase of the various organs. Fr. anal. *cambium*, m. Germ. syn. *Bildungsaft*, m.

Cambodia. See *Cambogia*.

Cambōgia, *æ*, f. (*Cambodia*, or *Kamboja*, a river by which the tree affording it grows.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) of the substance camboge, or gamboge, obtained by exudation from incisions in the branches and trunk of uncertain species of *Garcinia*, and afterwards inspissated: also the name of two species, given in the pharmacopœia (E.), and both supposed to be from a genus called *Hebradendron*. See *Cambogium*, *Cambogia Gutta*, *Gamandra*, *Gambogia*, *Gamboidea*, *Ghitta*, *Succus Indicus Purgans*.

Cambōgia Gut'ta. *Bot.* Old name for the tree which affords gamboge,

Cambōgioīdēs, adj. (*Cambōgia*, the substance camboge, or gamboge; terminal *īdēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling the tree which yields gamboge. See *Stalagmitis Cambogioides*, and *Garcinia Cambogioides*.

Cambōgium. Properly *Cambogia*, which see.

Cambūca. *Pathol.* Old name used by Paracelsus for a bubo in the groin, an ulcer there, or near the genital organs. Ruland.

Cambui. *Bot.* Name for the American myrtle of Piso and Marcgrave; said to be astringent.

Camel's Hay. *Bot.* A common name for the plant *Andropogon schænanthus*, or sweet-rush. *Fœ'num Cămēlōrum.*

Camelan. *Bot.* Name of a small tree of Amboyna, the seeds of which smell like those of anise and are similarly used; it is therefore called *Anisum Moluccanum*.

Cămēlĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. et f. (*Camēlus*, a camel; terminal *-ĭdæ*.) *Zoöl.* Name given to a Family of animals, of which the *Camelus*, or camel, is the type.

Cămellie'us, *a, um.* (*Cămel'lia*, a genus of plants.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the *Camellia*; applied to a natural Family (*Camellieæ*, nom. pl. f.), including this and the *Thea* genera.

Cămĕra, *æ*, f. (Καμάρα, an upper gallery; also, a vaulted or arched roof.) *Anat.* The anterior and posterior chambers of the eye, which are partially separated by the *Iris*, and contain the aqueous humour, are termed *Cameræ*. Fr. syn. *chambre*, f. Germ. syn. *Kammer*, f.

Cămĕrātio, *ōnis*, f. (Καμάρωσις, an arching.) A term formerly used similarly with *Camarosis*; camera'tion.

Ca'mes. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old names for *Argen-*
Ca'met. } *tum*, or silver. Ruland, and Johnson.

Camin'ga. *Bot.* A former term for *Canella alba*.

Cămīnus, *i*, m. (Κάμινος.) *Chem.* A furnace, or its chimney, or a place where fire is made; also a bell, according to Ruland.

Cāmīsia Fœ'tûs. (Arab. *Kamisah*, un undergarment.) *Physiol.* A term for the *Chorion*, as resembling the shirt or undergarment of the fetus.

Cam'măron. *Bot.* Old name for a plant, supposed to be the *Arnica scorpioïdes*. Hooper.

Cămōmil'la. *Bot.* A corruption of *Chamæmelum*.

Cam'mărum. *Bot.* Old name for a species of *Aconitum*. Quincy. See *Cammaron*.

Campāna, *æ*, f. (*Campānia*, in Italy, where they were first used in churches.) A bell. *Chem.* Term for a dish, or cover shaped like a bell, and employed in making sulphuric acid. Fr. syn. *cloche*, f.

Campānāceus, *a, um.* (*Campāna*, a bell.) *Bot.* Like a bell; bell-shaped: campaniform; applied to an Order (*Campanaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) in Linnæus's Natural method: campana'ceous. Fr. anal. *campanacé*, adj.

Campănĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Campāna*, a bell; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a bell; bell-shaped; campanaceous: campaniform. Fr. anal. *campaniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *glockenförmig*, adj.

Campănŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Campāna*, a bell.) A little bell. *Bot.* The bell-flower; applied to a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. See *Rapunculus*.

Campănŭla Trăchēlum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the great throat-wort; also called *Thrachelium*, and *Cervicaria*; a decoction of the root is used in sore-throat, relaxed uvula, etc.

Campănŭlāceus, *a, um.* (*Campănŭla*, the bell-flower.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Campanula*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Campanulaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: campanula'ceous. Fr. anal. *campanulacé*, adj.

Campănŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Campănŭla*, a little bell.) *Bot.* Like a bell: bell-shaped; applied particularly to the corols and nectaries of plants; campan'ulate. Fr. anal. *campanulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *glockig*, adj.; *glockenförmig*, adj.

Campĕchiānus, *a, um.* (*Campeachy*, a town in the bay of Honduras.) Of or belonging to Campeachy: Campea'chian, or Campe'chian. See *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*.

Campes'tris, *is, e.* *Bot.* Of or belonging to the fields; applied as a trivial name to plants common in the fields.

Cam'phine. (*Camphŏra*, camphor; which it forms by the addition of oxygen.) *Chem.*

Term for a substance procured by distillation from common turpentine; it may be regarded as oil of turpentine in its highest state of purity; with an equivalent of oxygen, it forms camphor; also called *Camphogen*. Fr. syn. *camphogène*, m.

Cam'phire. *M. Med.* The proper name of what is so generally called *Camphor*. See *Camphora*.

Cam'phogen. The same as *Camphine*.

Camphor. *M. Med.* See *Camphora*.

Camphor of Anise. *M. Med.* See *Anisi Camphora*.

Cam'phŏra, *æ*, f. (Arab. *Cáfúr*. Gr. Κάφουρα.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. and U.S.A.) of the substance camphor, or more properly camphire, although the former name is now more used; a peculiar concrete substance prepared by distillation from the wood, pith, and knots of the trees *Camphora officinarum*, or *Dryobalanops camphora*, and *Laurus camphora;* found also in many other plants, especially of the aromatic kind. See *Alkosor*, *Altafor*, *Caf*, *Capur*, *Copher*. Fr. anal. *camphre*, m Germ. anal. *Kampfer*, m.; *Kampher*, m.

Cam'phŏra Officīnārum. *Bot., M. Med.* Name given to the plant which chiefly yields camphor.

Camphŏrāta, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A name for the *Camphorosma Monspeliensis*.

Cam'phorate. (*Camphŏrĭcum* acĭdum, Camphoric acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of camphoric acid with a salifiable base. *Camphŏras*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *camphorate*, m. Germ. syn. *Kampher-säure*, m.

Camphŏrātus, *a, um.* (*Camphŏra*, camphor.) *Pharm.* Having, or associated or combined with camphor; applied to certain medicines, which have camphor in their composition: cam'phorated. Fr. syn. *camphré*, adj. Germ. syn. *gekamphert*, part. adj.

Camphor'ic. (*Camphŏra*, camphor; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to camphor; applied to an acid obtained by distilling nitric acid eight times from camphor. *Camphŏrĭcus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *camphorique*, adj.

Camphoric Acid. *Chem.* See *Camphoric*.

Camphŏros'ma, *æ*, f. (*Camphŏra*, camphire; ὀσμή, smell.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria;* Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Atriplicea*. Fr. syn. *camphrée*, f. Germ. syn. *Kampherpflanze*, f.

Camphŏros'ma Monspelien'sis. } *Bot.* The sys-
Camphŏros'ma Monspeli'ăca. } tematic names of the plant otherwise called *Camphorata*, and *Chamæpeuce*, or stinking ground-pine; formerly used in decoction for dropsical and asthmatic complaints, and esteemed in anodyne fomentations.

Canabina.
Canabis. } See *Cannabina* and *Cannabis*.

Canada Balsam. *M. Med.* See *Balsamum Canadense*.

Can'ada Flea'bane. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for *Erigeron Canadense*.

Can'ada Maidenhair. *Bot.* Common name for the *Adiantum Canadense*, or *Adiantum pedatum*.

Canada Pitch. *M. Med.* See *Pix Canadensis*.

Cănăden'sis, *is, e.* (*Cănăda*, a province of America.) Of or belonging to Canada: Cana'dian. *M. Med.* See *Balsamum Canadense*.

Cănălicŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Cănălĭcŭlus*, a little canal.) *Bot.* Having a little canal, or channel, or deep furrow; channelled: canali'culated. Fr. anal. *canaliculé*, adj.; syn. *cannelé*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *ausgehöhlt*, part. adj.; *gehöhlkehlt*, part. adj.; *gerinnelt*, part. adj.; *gerinnt*, part. adj.; *rinnenförmig*, adj.; *rinnig*, adj.

Cănălĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Cănālis*, a canal, or channel.) Term for any small channel, or vessel, as the *Ductus arteriosus*, which is also so termed, etc. Fr. syn. *petit canal*. Germ. syn. *Röhrchen*, n.

Cănālis, *is*, m. or f. (*Canna*, a reed or pipe.) *Anat.* A canal, or channel; applied to certain blood-vessels, cavities, etc. See *Alveus*, *Ochetus*. Fr. anal. *canal*, m. Germ. anal. *Kanal*, m.; *Gang*, m.; *Röhre*, f.

Cănālis Artēriōsus. *Anat.* The arterial canal; another term for the *Ductus arteriosus*. Fr. anal. *canal artériel*. Germ. syn. *botallischer Gang*.

Canalis Petitianus. *Anat.* See *Petit, Canal of*.

Canalis Spiroides. See *Spiroid Canal*.

Cănālis Vēnōsus. *Anat.* The venous canal; another term for the *Ductus venosus*. Fr. anal. *canal veineux*. Germ. syn. *venöser Gang*.

Cana'ry-Grass. *Bot.* Common name for the *Phalaris Canariensis*.

Canary Wine. See *Sack*.

Can'căмum, *i*, n. (Κάγκαμον.) Name of a gum obtained from some Arabian tree, neither of which are known, but the former has been supposed to be the *East Indian elemi*, a resin produced by the *Gardenia gummifera;* the term, however, seems to have been applied to various gums and mixtures of gums.

Cancellātus, *a, um.* (*Cancelli*, lattices.) *Anat.* Having a latticed or reticulated appearance: cancel'lated. Fr. anal. *cancellé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gitterförmig*, adj.; *vergittert*, part. adj.

Cancel'li, *ōrum*, pl. m. (Anciently written *Cancri*.) *Anat.* Lattices; applied to the minute divisions in the cancellated or reticulated structure of bones.

Cancel'lus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Cancer*, a crab.) *Zoöl.* An old name for the *Cancer Bernhardus*, or hermit crab.

Can'cer, *cri*, m. and n., according to Priscian. (Καρκίνος, a crab; because the turgid veins ramify round the part involved, like a crab's claws.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a painful scirrhous tumour terminating in a fatal ulcer; the disease *Carcinoma;* also called *Carcinus:* can'cer. Fr. anal. *cancer*, f. Germ. syn. *Krebs*, m.

Can'cer, *cri*, or *cĕris*, m. (Καρκίνος, a crab.) *Zoöl.* The name of a genus of the *Crustacea Malacostraca*. See *Nepa*. Fr. syn. *krabe*, f. Germ. syn. *Krebs*, m.

Can'cer As'tăcus. *M. Med.* The craw-fish, cray-fish, or *Crevis*, in the stomach of which certain concretions are formed, being the *Lapilli cancrorum*, crab-stones, or crab's

eyes of the shops; also called *Astacus fluviatilis*, and *Cancer fluviatilis*. See *Diacarcinon*. Fr. syn. *écrevisse commune*. Germ. syn. *Flusskrebs*, m.

Can'cer Bernhar'dus. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the hermit crab, or Bernard the hermit; also called *Pagurus streblonya*; it takes up its abode in univalve shells which it finds empty; hence has been named *Wrong heir*. See *Cancellus*.

Can'cer Cran'gon. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the shrimp, which is common on our shores, and of fine flavour. See *Crangon Vulgaris*.

Can'cer Flŭviātĭlis. *M. Med.* Another name for the *Cancer astacus*.

Cancer Galeni. See *Galeni Cancer*.

Can'cer Gam'mărus. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the common lobster, found in all northern parts of Europe, inhabiting the rocky shores of our island, but especially the northern extremity of Scotland; and it is more abundant still on the coast of Norway; also called *Astacus marinus*. Fr. syn. *écrevisse homard*. Germ. syn. *Hummer*, m.

Can'cer Os'sis. *Pathol.* Cancer of a bone. See *Osteo-Sarcoma*.

Can'cer Păgūrus. *M. Med.* The crab-fish, from which is obtained the substance termed *Chelæ cancrorum*, or crab's claws; it is the crab usually found at our tables; it inhabits most of the shores of Europe, and is in high perfection at Christmas.

Can'cer Rūrĭ'cŏla. *Zoöl.* The great land-crab of the Bahama Islands, which is used as food by the negroes in many of the sugar islands.

Can'cer Scrōti. *Pathol.* Cancer of the scrotum; usually called chimney-sweeper's cancer, because occurring in them from the nature of their trade.

Can'cer Spŭrius. *Pathol.* Term for the disease otherwise called *Zarathan*.

Can'cer Squil'la. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the prawn; in common use, but inferior in flavour to the shrimp.

Can'cer Weed. *Bot.* Common name for the *Salvia lyrata*.

Cancrēna. *Pathol.* Old word by Paracelsus and Langius, instead of *Gangræna*.

Can'croid. (*Cancer*, the disease cancer; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling the disease cancer; applied to certain morbid growths somewhat resembling cancer, but not really cancerous. *Cancroīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div. i. s.* i. Fr. anal. *cancroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *krebsartig*, adj.

Can'croïde, adj. (Fr. from the disease *cancer*; terminal *-ide*.) *Pathol.* A French term applied to a disease resembling *Cancer*, or *Scirrhus*; it is also named *Keloïde*, and *Scirrhoïde*. See *Cancroid*.

Cancrōrum O'cŭli. *M. Med.* Eyes of crabs. See *Cancrorum Lapilli et Chelæ*.

Cancrōrum Lăpil'li et Chēlæ. *M. Med.* Crab's eyes, or stones (*Lapides cancrorum*), and crab's claws, the first obtained from the *Cancer astacus*, or craw-fish; the latter from the *Cancer pagurus*, or crab-fish. Fr. syn. *yeux d'écrevisse*. Germ. syn. *die Krebsaugen, und Krebsscheeren*.

Can'crum, *i*, n. (*Cancer*, the disease cancer.) *Pathol.* Term for an eating, spreading sore: the canker. Fr. syn. *chancre*, m. Germ. syn. *Krebs*, m.

Can'crum O'ris. *Pathol., Surg.* Canker of the mouth; a name for a deep, foul, fetid, irregular ulcer with jagged edges, situated on the inside of the lips and cheeks. See *Cheilocace*.

Candēla Fūmālis. Old term for candles made of odoriferous and resinous substances, to purify the air and excite the spirits. Quincy. *Pharm.* A pastil, according to Welcherus, *Antidot. Spec.* ii. 48, Schroderus, ii. 86.

Candēla Mĕdĭcāta. *Surg.* Old term for a medicated bougie.

Candēla Prŏbātōria. *Surg.* Old name for a bougie. See *Dædrum*.

Candēla Rĕgia. *Bot.* A name for the *Verbascum nigrum*, or black mullein.

Candēlāria, *æ*, f. (*Candēla*, a candle; from the resemblance of its stalk.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Verbascum nigrum*.

Candica'tion. (*Candĭco*, to make white.) *Chem.* The act or process of becoming or making white; whitening. *Candĭcātio, ōnis*, f. See *Blanching*.

Candīsātio, *ōnis*, f. The dissolving of sugar in water and crystallizing; candying: candisa'tion. Fr. anal. *candisation*, f.

Can'dum. Old term for candied sugar, or sugar candy; also spelled *Canthum*. Quincy.

Can'dy Car'rot. *Bot.* Common name for the *Athamanta Cretensis*, or *Daucus Creticus*.

Cănel'la, *æ*, f. (*Canna*, a reed; the pieces being rolled up like a reed.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dodecandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Meliaceæ*. The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the bark of the *Canella alba*; the *Canellæ albæ cortex* (D.); the *Winteranus spurius*. Fr. anal. *canelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Zimmtbaum*, m.

Cănel'la Al'ba. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the white or laurel-leaved canella; also called *Canella Cubana*, *Winterana canella*; the bark of the same name is used as aromatic, in combination with other medicines. See *Alouchi*, *Aromaticus Cortex*, *Caminga*, *Darseni*. Fr. syn. *cannelle blanche*. Germ. syn. *der weisse Zimmtbaum*.

Cănel'la Căryŏphyllāta. *Bot.* The name of the bark of the *Myrtus caryophyllata*, or clove-berry tree.

Cănel'la Cūbāna. *Bot.* Another name for the *Canella alba*.

Cănel'læ Mălăbārĭcæ Cor'tex. } *Bot.* Names for
Cănellĭ'fĕra Mălăbārĭca. } the bark of the *Laurus cassia*, or wild cinnamon-tree.

Cănĭcāceus, *a, um.* (*Cănis*, a dog.) Of or belonging to the dog; canica'ceous.

Cănĭcāceus, Pānis. Old term for bread made of *canicæ*, or coarse meal, because such meal was only fit for dog's food.

Cănĭcæ. (*Cănis*, a dog; because only fit for their food.) An old name for coarse meal, in which the flour is much mixed with bran. Quincy.

Cănĭcīda, *æ*, f. (*Cănis*, a dog; *cædo*, to kill; because dogs were poisoned with it.) *Bot.* An old name for *Aconitum*.

Cănī'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cănis*, a dog.) *Astron.* A name for *Sirius*, or the dog-star. Fr. anal. *canicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Hundsstern*, m.

Cănīcŭlāris, *is*, *e*. (*Cănīcŭla*, the dog-star.) Of or belonging to the dog-star; applied to the hottest days of the year, called *Dies caniculares*, or dog-days. Fr. anal. *caniculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Hundsterne gehörig.*

Cănīdæ, patron. pl. c. g. (*Cănis*, a dog; terminal *-idæ*.) *Zoöl.* Name given to a Family or tribe of animals, of which the *Canis*, or dog, is the type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii.

Canina, Brassica. See *Brassica Canina.*

Canina, Lingua. See *Lingua Canina.*

Canina, Rosa. See *Rosa Canina.*

Ca'nine. (*Cănis*, a dog.) Of or belonging to, or of the nature of a dog. *Cănīnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *canin*, adj. Germ. syn. *hündisch*, adj.

Ca'nine Ap'petite. *Pathol.* A term for the disease *Bulimia. Appĕtītus Cănīnus.* Fr. syn. *faim canine.* Germ. syn. *Hundshunger*, m.

Ca'nine Mad'ness. *Pathol.* A term for the disease *Hydrophobia;* because so frequently consequent on the bite of a dog in a rabid state; the disease *Rabies canina.* Fr. syn. *rage canin.* Germ. syn. *Hundswuth*, f.

Ca'nine Teeth. *Anat.* Name given to the four *Cuspidati;* because resembling those correspondingly situated in the dog: the *Dentes canini.* See *Cynodontes, Dentes Columellares, Dentes Cuspidati.* Fr. syn. *dents canines.* Germ. syn. *Hundzähne*, pl. m.

Cănīnum Mālum. *Bot.* Dog's apple; applied to the fruit of the *Atropa mandragora.*

Cănīnus, *a, um.* (*Cănis*, a dog.) Of or belonging to the dog: canine. Fr. anal. *canin*, adj. Germ. syn. *hündisch*, adj.

Cănīnus, Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* The canine muscle; a term for the *Levator anguli oris.*

Cănīnus, Rīsus. } *Pathol.* Other terms for
Cănīnus, Spas'mus. } the *Spasmus cynicus*, which see.

Cănīnus, Sen'tis. *M. Med.* Old term for the *Rosa canina.*

Caniram. (Arab.) *Bot.* Old name for the *Nux vomica.*

Cănĭ'rŭbus, *i*, m. (*Cănis*, a dog; *rūbus*, a bramble.) *M. Med.* Old name for the *Rosa canina.*

Că'nis, *is*, c. g. (Κυών, κυνὸς.) *Anat.* Anciently used as a name for the frenum of the prepuce. *Zoöl.* A dog, or bitch. Fr. syn. *chien*, m.; *chienne*, f. Germ. syn. *Hund*, m.; *Hündinn*, f.

Că'nis Cĕ'rĕbrum. *Bot.* Dog's brain; a fanciful term for the *Antirrhinum*, from its seed-vessels resembling a dog's skull.

Că'nis Interfec'tor. *Bot.* The dog-killer; an old name for the *Veratrum sabadilla.*

Cānĭ'ties, *ei*, f. (*Cānus*, grey-haired.) Term for greyness of the hair. See *Poliosis.* Fr. anal. *canitie*, f.

Can'ker. *Bot., Chem.* Common name for disease in trees, plants, etc., or rust in metals. *Pathol.* Common name for *Cancrum.* Fr. anal. *chancre*, m.

Can'na, *æ*, f. (Κάννη, a reed.) *Anat.* Anciently applied to the *Tibia* and *Fibula*, from their likeness to a reed or pipe. *Bot.* A cane, or reed; applied to a Juss. Order (*Cannæ*, nom. pl.) of plants. Fr. anal. *canne*, f. Germ. syn. *Rohr*, n.

Can'na Fis tŭla. *Bot.* A name for *Cassia fistula.*

Can'na In'dĭca. *Bot.* Indian reed; a name for *Sagittaria alexipharmica.*

Can'na Mājor. *Anat.* Old term for the *Tibia.*

Can'na Mĭnor. *Anat.* Old term for the *Fibula.*

Cannăbīna, *æ*, f. (*Cannăbis*, hemp.) *Chem., Med.* Name given to a resin extracted from the plant *Cannabis Indica* by maceration, in which the active principle is said to reside.

Cannăbīnus, *a, um.* (*Cannăbis*, hemp.) Of or belonging to hemp: can'nabine. See *Eupatorium Cannabinum.*

Can'năbis, *is*, f. (Κάνναβις, supposed from Arab. *Kinnub*, hemp.) *Bot.* Hemp. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Pentandria.* Juss. *Urticaceæ.* Hemp. See *Schehendenigi.* Fr. anal. *chanvre*, m. Germ. syn. *Hanf*, m.

Can'năbis In'dĭca. *Med.* The systematic name of a variety of hemp well known in South America, Turkey, Asia Minor, India, etc., for its exciting properties; called *Bangue* among the Hindoos, *Hashish* by the Arabs, *Maslach* by the Turks, and among the Hottentots, who use it in a similar manner, it is named *Dacha.* The dried plant which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed, is called *Gunjah*, and it is sold in bundles, chiefly for smoking. This substance yields to alcohol 20 per cent. of resinous extract, composed of the resin, which is called *Churrus*, and of *Chlorophylle.* Fr. syn. *chanvre de l'Inde*, m.

Can'năbis Sătīva. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common hemp plant, a native of India, Persia, and other countries of Asia, but now naturalised in the South of Europe; it has a strong, narcotic smell, causing giddiness, dimness of sight, and intoxication; decoctions of the seeds are used against coughs, etc., as demulcent.

Can'nŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Canna*, a reed.) *Surg.* Name for a tubular instrument introduced by means of a *stilette*, to which it forms a sheath, into a cavity or tumour, in order that on removing the stilette, any fluid present may be allowed to pass through it. See *Syphon.* Fr. anal. *canule*, f.

Canōpīte. *Pharm.* Old term, used by Celsus, vi. 6, § 25, for a collyrium made of cadmia, oxide of copper, aromatics, etc.

Cănōpum. (Κάνωπον, the elder-flower.) *Bot.* Old term, by Paulus Ægineta, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *b.* vii. *s.* 3, *p.* 155, for the flower or bark of the *Sambucus nigra*, or elder-tree.

Canta'brĭca. (*Cantabri*, a people of Spain, in whose country it was first discovered.) *Bot.* Old name for a plant which some have thought to be a *Dianthus*, others a *Campanula*, but most generally it is supposed to have been the *Convolvulus cantabrica* of Linnæus.

Canta'brum, *i*, n. The substance bran, or very coarse bread.

Can'tacon. *Bot.* Old name for the *Crocus sativus.* Ruland.

Canterium. See *Cantherius.*

Canthărel lus. *Zoöl.* An old name for the *Meloe proscarabæus.*

Can'thări Fĭgŭlīni. Old term for earthen cucurbits.

Cantharidin'. (*Canthăris*, the blistering fly.) *Chem., Pharm.* Term for a peculiar substance discovered in *Cantharides* on which their vesicating quality depends. *Canthărĭdīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *cantharidine*, f. Germ. anal. *Kantharidin*, n.; *Kantharine*, f.

Can'thăris, ĭdis, f. (**Κάνθαρος**, a beetle; to which tribe it belongs.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) of the blister-beetle, or blistering-fly: the *Cantharis vesicatoria* (D.): the *Musca Hispaniola*, or Spanish fly; also termed *Lytta vesicatoria*, and *Melöe vesicatorius.* See *Mylabris Variabilis.* Fr. anal. *canthariде*, f. Germ. anal. *Kantharide*, f.; *Spanische Fliege.*

Can'thăris Vittāta. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the potato-fly.

Canthĕ'rius, *ii*, m. *Surg.* Old name, Gr. anal. **καντέριος**, used by Hippocrates, *de Artic. t.* 20, for a rail or spar between two upright posts, or pillars, used as a lever in dislocations; also spelled *Canterium.*

Canthoplas'tic. (*Canthoplastia*, canthoplasty; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Surg.* Of or belonging to the operation of canthoplasty. *Canthoplastĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* iii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *canthoplastique*, adj.

Can'thoplasty. (**Κανθός**, the angle of the eye; **πλάσσω**, to form.) *Surg.* Term for an operation consisting in transplanting a portion of the conjunctiva of the eye-ball to the external angle or *canthus* of the eyelids, when too small. *Canthoplastia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *canthoplastie*, f.

Canthum. See *Candum.*

Can'thus, *i*, m. (**Κανθός**, the angle of the eye.) *Anat.* Name for the angle, or corner formed by the junction of the eyelids; the internal being the *greater*, and the external the *lesser canthus.* See *Epicanthis*, *Hirquus*, *Paropiæ*, *Pegæ.* Fr. anal. *canthus*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenwinkel*, m.

Cantiānus Pul'vis. *Pharm.* Lady Kent's powder; name for a cordial, in former high repute, composed of crabs' claws, prepared pearls, red coral, oriental bezoar; also called *Pulvis Comitissæ de Cantio.*

Can'tion. Old name for *Saccharum*, or sugar.

Canton's Phos'phorus. *Chem.* Composed of three parts of calcined oyster shells with one of flowers of sulphur, subjected to a strong heat for an hour in a covered crucible; the product is luminous in the dark.

Canula. A misspelling for *Cannula.*

Cānus, *a*, *um. (**Καίω**, to burn; because of the colour of ashes.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a hoary grey colour.

Caout'chouc. Term for the concrete juice of the *Hævea*, the *Ficus elastica*, and some other trees, constituting the common substance Indian rubber; also called elastic gum, elastic resin. Fr. anal. *caoutchouc*, m.; *gomme élastique.* Germ. syn. *Federharz*, n.

Caoutchoucin'. *Chem.* Term for the principle on which the peculiar properties of caoutchouc depend. *Caoutchoucīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Capaiba. See *Copaiba.*

Capelan. (Fr. A beggarly priest.) *Ichthyol.* A name for the *Gadus minutus.*

Căpĕlīna, *æ*, f. (Fr. *Capeline*, a woman's hat.) *Surg.* Old name for a hood-like bandage for the head. Quincy.

Capella. *Chem.* See *Cupel.*

Ca'per. *Bot.* Name of the bud, or unexpanded flower of the *Capparis spinosa*, used as a pickle, and esteemed as antiscorbutic; the bark was formerly used as deobstruent. Fr. anal. *câpre*, f.; Germ. anal. *Kaper*, f.

Ca'per Plant. *Bot.* Common name for the *Capparis spinosa.*

Caphora. See *Camphora.*

Căpillāceus, *a*, *um.
Căpillāris, *is*, *e.* } (*Căpillus*, a hair.) Of or belonging to, or resembling hair; hair-like: capilla'ceous capil'lary. Fr. anal. *capillacé*, adj.; *capillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarfein*, adj.; *haarförmig*, adj.

Capil'lary. (*Căpillus*, a hair.) Resembling or belonging to hair. *Anat.* Applied to the minute vessels or ramifications of arteries which terminate on the surface of the body, or internal cavities, and are often called capillaries; hair-like. *Căpillāris, is, e.* See *Apanthismus*, *Capillaceus.* Fr. anal. *capillaire*, adj.; syn. *capillacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarfein*, adj.; *haarförmig*, adj.

Căpillātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Căpillus*, a hair.) *Surg.* Old term for a capillary fracture of the cranium; the same as *Trichismus:* capilla'tion. Fr. anal. *capillation*, f.

Căpillĭcŭlus, *i*, n. (Dim. *Căpillus*, the hair.) *Anat.* Term applied to the arterial and venous radicles described as carrying on a circulation, forming a diverticulum of the general circulation and pervading, more minutely than the capillaries, the ultimate elements of every organ.

Căpillĭ'tium, *ii*, n. (*Căpillus*, the hair.) A term for the hair of the head.

Căpil'lus, *i*, m. (As if *Căpĭtis pĭlus*, from *căput*, the head, *pĭlus*, hair.) *Physiol.* The hair; particularly on the top of the head. Different names are given to the hair as it exists on particular parts: as on the head generally, *Capillitium;* on the top of the head, *Capillus;* on the back of the head, *Crinis;* on the temples, *Circinnus* (see *Cincinnus*); on the eyelids, *Cilium;* on the eyebrows, *Supercilium;* in the nostrils, *Vibrissæ;* on the chin, *Barba;* on the middle of the chin, *Pappus;* under the chin, *Hypene;* on the upper lip, *Mystax;* on the body, *Pilus;* under the arm-pits, *Grandebalæ.* See *Chæte*, *Thrix.* Fr. syn. *cheveu*, m.; *poil*, m. Germ. syn. *Haar*, n.

Căpil'lus Vĕn'ĕris. *Bot.* See *Adiantum Capillus Veneris.* Fr. syn. *adiante*, f. Germ. syn. *Venushaar*, n.

Căpiplēnium. (*Căput*, the head; *plēnus*, full.) *Pathol.* A barbarous term, used by Schneiderus, *de Catarrho*, i. 3, for a species of catarrh; also, for a peculiar heaviness or disorder of the head.

Căpistrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Căpistrum*, a bridle; be-

cause the prepuce seemed fixed as if by a bridle.) *Surg.* An old term for *Phimosis:* capistra'tion. Fr. anal. *capistration*, f.

Căpis'trum, *i*, n. (*Căput*, the head.) A bridle. *Pathol.* Old term for *Trismus*, or lock-jaw. *Surg.* Name, Gr. syn. *φίμος*, used by Galen, *de Fasciis*, for a bandage used in fractures or injuries of the lower jaw. Fr. anal. *capistre*, m.; *capeline*, f.

Căpis'trum Au'ri. *Chem.* Old name for *Borax*, because it is used in soldering gold. Ruland.

Ca'pital. (*Căput.*) Of or belonging to the head. *Chem.* Applied as a name for the head or upper part of an alembic. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines for the head, as *Capitalia medicamenta*. *Surg.* Applied, by way of eminence, to the more important operations. *Căpĭtālis, is, e.*

Căpĭtātus, *a, um.* (*Căput*, the head.) *Anat. Bot.* Having a head, or heads; growing in heads; headed; applied to a section (*Capitatæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the Family of the *Synantheræ:* ca'pitate. Fr. anal. *capité*, adj. Germ. syn. *beknopft*, adj.; *köpfig*, adj.; *kopftragend*, part. adj.

Căpitel'ĭum. An old term for a lixivium, or the lees of soap. Paræus, *Chir.* xxv. 32, Fallopius, *de Caut. tom.* i. *c.* v. *p.* 537; also soapy water, according to Johnson.

Căpĭtel'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Căpĭtŭlum*, a very little head.) *Bot.* The head, or seed-vessel; applied to mosses, etc.

Căpĭtĭlŭ'vium, *ii*, n. (*Căput*, the head; *lăvo*, to wash.) *Med.* Term for a lotion to be applied to the head. Fr. anal. *capitiluve*, m. Germ. syn. *Kopfbad*, n.

Căpĭ'tium Mag'num. *Surg.* Term for an appliance in former use; the great head-bandage. Quincy.

Căpĭ'tium Triangŭlāre. *Surg.* Old name for a triangular head-bandage. Quincy.

Căpĭtŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Căpĭtŭlum*, a little head.) *Bot.* Having a *Capitulum*, or little head or knob on the top: capi'tulate. Fr. anal. *capitulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinköpfig*, adj.

Căpĭ'tŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Căput*, the head.) A little head, or knob. See *Glomerulus*. *Anat.* Applied to a protuberance of bone received into a hollow portion of another bone. *Bot.* A kind of inflorescence called a head, or tuft, consisting of a number of flowers in a globular form on a common peduncle. *Chem.* Term for an alembic, or moor's head. Fr. anal. *capitule*, m.

Capi'vi Oil. *M. Med.* A vulgar name for Copaiba balsam. Fr. syn. *baume de copahu.*

Capnĕlæ'um, *i.* n. (*Καπνὸς*, smoke; *ἔλαιον*, oil; because it gives off smoke when heated.) Old term, Gr. syn. *πίσσανθος*, for a liquid species of resin, mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* ii. 13, and Foësius, in *Œc. p.* 305.

Capnīta, *æ*, m. *Mineral.* Old term for a kind of gem, according to Pliny. See *Note, Aërolites.*

Capnītis, *is*, f. *Bot.* Old term for a certain herb. *Chem.* Name for a fine species of *Cadmia.*

Capnium. See *Capnos.*

Capnoīdēs, adj. (*Καπνὸς*, fumitory: terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Fumaria*, or fumitory: cap'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Cap'nŏmor. (*Καπνὸς*, smoke; *μοῖρα*, a part.) *Chem.* Term for a colourless transparent liquid, one of the constituents of smoke.

Cap'nos. } (*Καπνὸς*, smoke; because the
Cap'nus, *i*, m. } juice, if applied to the eyes, gives a smarting sensation as if produced by smoke.) *Bot.* A name for the *Fumaria officinalis*, or fumitory; also called *Capnium.*

Cappărĭ'deus, *a, um.* (*Cappăris*, the caper plant.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Capparis;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Capparideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: cappari'deous. Fr. anal. *capparide*, adj.

Cap'păris, *is*, f. (*Κάππαρις.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Capparideæ.* The caper plant. Fr. syn. *câprier*, m. Germ. syn. *Kaperbaum*, m.; *Kaperstaude*, f.

Cap'păris Băduc'ca. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species cultivated in India, of the juice of which the natives form a liniment, said to be anodyne; the flowers are purgative.

Cap'păris Mithrīdātĭca. *Bot.* Name of a species growing in India; said to be alexipharmic and efficacious against the bite of serpents.

Cap'păris Spīnōsa. *Bot.* The systematic name of the caper plant, a native of the south of Europe; the bark of the root was formerly used as deobstruent. See *Caper.* Fr. syn. *le câprier ordinaire.*

Ca'pra, *æ*, f. (As if *Carpa*, from *carpo*, to pluck or crop; because it crops the tender twigs.) *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of the *Mammalia Ruminantia.* A she-goat. Fr. syn. *chèvre*, f.

Ca'pra Ægа'grus. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the species in the fourth stomach of which is found the *Bezoar orientale;* therefore also called *Hircus bezoardicus.*

Ca'pra Hir'cus. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the domesticated goat, the milk of which is much used in many parts of the world. See *Hœdus.*

Ca'pra Sylves'tris. *Med., Zoöl.* Name for the wild goat, which was formerly used in medicine. See *Ibex, Rupicapra.*

Caprāria, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Angiospermia.*

Caprāria Biflōra. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Mexican tea plant, used in America as a substitute for tea.

Ca'prate. (*Caprĭcum* acĭdum, Capric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of capric acid with a salifiable base. *Capras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *caprate*, m. Germ. syn. *caprinsaure Salze.*

Capreŏlāris, *is, e.* } (*Capreŏlus*, a tendril.)
Capreŏlātus, *a, um.* } *Anat.* Resembling the tendril of a vine; applied to the spermatic vessels, or *Vasa capreolaria*, from their twisted appearance as they proceed: capre'olary: capre'olate. Fr. anal. *capréolaire*, adj.; *capréolé*, adj.

Capre'ŏlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Caprea*, a branch giving forth tendrils.) *Anat.* A former term for the *Helix* of the ear. *Bot.* A tendril, or cirrus. See *Cirrus.* Fr. anal. *capréole*, m.

Capre'ŏlus Au'ris. *Anat.* A term for the *Helix*, from its twisted form, according to Bartholin, iii. 9.

Ca'pric. (*Capra*, a goat; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to the goat. *Chem.* Applied to a peculiar acid discovered in the products of the milk of the goat and cow. *Caprĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *caprique*, adj.

Ca'pric A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a volatile acid which forms a constituent of butter from the milk of the goat or cow. Fr. anal. *l'acide caprique.* Germ. syn. *Caprinsäure*, m.

Caprĭcer'va, æ, f. (*Capra*, a goat; *cerva*, a stag.) *Zoöl.* A name for the *Antilopus*, or antelope.

Caprĭcor'nus. Old term for *Plumbum*, or lead. Ruland.

Caprĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Caper*, a goat; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Name given to a Family of animals, of which the *Capra*, or goat, is the type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii.

Căprĭfĭcus, i, m. (*Căper*, a goat; *fĭcus*, a fig; because goats feed upon its fruit.) *Bot.* The wild fig-tree. See *Ficus.*

Caprĭfŏliăceus, a, um. (*Caprĭfŏlium*, the honeysuckle plant.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Caprifolium;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Caprifoliaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: caprifolia'ceous. Fr. anal. *caprifoliacé*, adj.

Caprĭfŏl'ium, ii, n. (*Caprea*, a tendril; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* A name for the *Lonicera periclimenum*, or common honeysuckle.

Caprizans Pul'sus. (*Caprizo*, to leap like a goat.) A name first applied by Herophilus, Gr. syn. *δορκαδίζων* (see Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* i. 28, *vol.* viii. *p.* 556, ed. Kühn), to that kind of pulse called *bounding.*

Caproate. (*Caprŏ̄cum* acĭdum, Caproic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of caproic acid with a salifiable base; *Caproas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *caproate*, m. Germ. syn. *capronsaure Salze.*

Capro'ic. (*Capra*, a she-goat; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Pertaining to the goat. *Chem.* Applied to a peculiar acid discovered in butter from milk of the goat, cow, etc. *Capro'ĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *caproique*, adj.

Capro'ic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for an oily limpid liquid, obtained from the caproate of baryta, and entering into the constitution of butter. *Caprŏ̄cum Acĭdum.* Fr. anal. *l'acide caproique.* Germ. syn. *capronsäure*, m.

Căprōna, æ, f. (A horse's foretop; as if *a căpĭte prōnæ.*) *Anat.* Term for the hair which hangs down over the forehead.

Capryl'lic. (*Capra*, a she-goat; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to the goat. *Chem.* Applied to an acid found in the products of the milk of the goat and cow. *Capryl'lĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. s. vi. t. 6.

Capryl'lic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a smeary mass having an acid and acrid taste, and a peculiar disagreeable odour, forming a constituent in butter from the milk of the goat or cow. *Caprylli̇̆cum Acĭdum.*

Capsel'la, æ, f. (Dim. *Capsŭla*, a little coffer or chest.) *Bot.* Name for the *Echium*, or viper's bugloss; also for the herb *Thlaspi bursa pastoris*, or shepherd's purse: also, a genus of plants which modern botanists have separated from the genus *Thlaspi.*

Cap'sĭcum, i, n. (*Κάπτω*, to devour; from its biting quality.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Solaneæ.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E., U.S.A.) for the capsules and seeds of the plant *Capsicum annuum*, or *Capsicum fastigiatum:* the *Capsici annui capsulæ cum seminibus* (D.): Capsicum berries.

Cap'sĭcum An'nuum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant from which Capsicum, Cayenne, or Guinea pepper is obtained; also called *Piper calecuticum, Capo molago, Lada chilli, Siliquastrum Plinii, Solanum urens.* See *Myritidanon.*

Cap'sĭcum Fastĭgiātum. *M. Med.* The name given (Pharm. L. 1851,) to the plant which yields the capsicum, or cayenne pepper.

Cap'sula, æ, f. (Dim. *Capsa*, a box.) A capsule. *Anat.* Term for a membranous covering like a bag, or pouch, containing some part, or organ, or the extremities of bones forming a joint. *Bot.* A membranous pericarp which cleaves, or splits in a determinate manner. Fr. anal. *capsule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kapsel*, f.

Cap'sŭlæ Sēmĭnāles. *Anat.* Seminal capsules; applied to the dilated extremities of the *vasa deferentia*, near the *vesiculæ seminales;* also applied to the *vesiculæ seminales* themselves.

Cap'sŭlæ Sȳnōviāles. *Anat.* Synovial capsules; applied to the capsular ligaments of the joints.

Cap'sular. (*Capsŭla*, a capsule.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to, or of the form and appearance of a capsule. *Capsŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *capsulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *kapselhartig*, adj.; *kapselförmig*, adj.

Cap'sular Li'gament. *Anat.* Term for a kind of bag, of ligamentous tissue, which surrounds every moveable articulation and contains the *synovia. Lĭgāmentum Capsŭlāre.* Fr. anal. *ligament capsulaire.* Germ. syn. *Kapselbande.*

Capsule. *Anat., Bot.* See *Capsula.*

Capsule of Glis'son. *Anat.* See *Glisson, Capsule of.*

Capuloida. *Zoöl.* An incorrect term improperly substituted for *Capuloidæ.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii.

Căpŭloïdæ, patron. nom. pl. f. (*Căpŭla*, a vessel for wine; terminal *-ĭdæ.*) *Zoöl.* Name applied to the Family of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda Pectinibranchiata*, which have a widely spread shell, somewhat like an ancient wine vessel. Fr. syn. *capuloïde*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii.

Ca'pŭlum, i, n. (*Κάμπτω*, to bend.) *Surg.* Term for a contortion of the eyelids or other parts. Quincy.

Căpur. (Arab. *Cáfúr.* Gr. *Κάφουρα.*) *M. Med.* Old term for *Camphora*, or camphire. Quincy.

Că'put, ĭtis, n. (*Κάρα*, or *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Anat.* The head, consisting of the *cranium*, or skull, and the face; also applied to the upper ends of the *humerus* and *femur*, to the origins of muscles, and to any prominent object like a head. Fr. syn. *tête*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopf*, m.

Că'put Al'lii. *Bot.* A name for a species of garlic, otherwise called *Molyza.*

Că'put Cōli. *Anat.* A term for the blind-gut, or *Cæcum:* the head, or beginning of the colon.

Că'put Gallĭnāgĭnis. *Anat.* The head of the woodcock; a term given to the prominent fold of the lining membrane in the prostatic portion of the urethra; the *Verumontanum.* Fr. syn. *verumontanum*, m. Germ. syn. *Samenhügel*, m.; *Schnepfenkopf*, m.

Că'put Inclāvātum. } *Obstet.* The locked, or
Că'put Incŭneātum. } wedged head; applied to cases in which the head is impacted. See *Impacted.*

Că'put Mŏ'năchi. *Bot.* Monk's head; a name for the *Leontodon taraxacum*, or dandelion.

Că'put Mor'tuum. *Chem.* Dead head; an old term for the dry feces after all moisture has been driven off, or the fixed residue when volatile matters have been removed from any substance. Johnson. Also called *Terra damnata*, and *Terra mortua.*

Că'put Obstīpum. *Med.* A former name used by Tulpius for *Torticollis*, or wry-neck. Quincy.

Căput Pur'gum. } *Pharm.* Old names used
Căpĭtĭpur'gium. } by Matthæus Sylvaticus for a medicine which caused defluxion from the head, as errhine, or sialogogue substances, etc. Hooper.

Ca'ra Schul'li. *Bot.* Name of a plant of Malabar; used externally as suppurative, internally against suppression of urine; supposed to be the *Barleria buxifolia.*

Car'abe. (Pers.) *M. Med.* An old name for *Succinum*, or amber; also applied to other substances. Paracelsus, *de Tart. Morb. c.* 9.

Car'abe Fūnĕrum. *Chem.* A name for bitumen; because used in embalming the dead.

Cărăbus, *i*, n. (Κάραβος.) *Entomol.* A genus of the *Coleoptera*, two species of which, *C. chrysocephalus*, and *C. ferrugineus* were recommended for toothache; to be rubbed on the gum and tooth affected. *Zoöl.* Also applied to the *Cancer astacus*, or cray-fish.

Carăcos'mos. A name for sour mare's milk, much esteemed by the Tartars. Lindenus, *S.M.Ex.* xvi. § 127.

Caragna. See *Caranna.*

Caramel. A French name for *Saccharum*, or sugar, partly decomposed by the action of heat.

Çaran'na, *æ*, f. (Span.) Nama of a resin which exudes from a large tree in New Spain, mentioned by Schröderus, *l.* iv. *cl.* 2, n. 380; it is of a brownish colour streaked with white, and was formerly employed in vulnerary balsams, strengthening, discutient, and suppurating plasters; also called *Caragna*, and *Carannæ gummi.*

Ca'rapace. *Zoöl.* Name for the hard covering or shell on the upper part of the body of the *Chelonia.* Fr. anal. *carapace*, f.

Ca'raway. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Carum carui.*

Ca'raway Seed. *M. Med.* The seeds of the *Carum carui.* See *arnabadium*, *Caroum.*

Carbăsus, *i*, m. and f., pl. *a, ōrum*, n. An old name, used by Scribonius Largus, n. 227, for very fine linen; also, lint used in surgery.

Carbazot'ic. (*Carbon*, the base of charcoal; *azota*, nitrogen; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a combination of carbon and azote. *Carbăzŏtĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *carbazotique*, adj.

Carbazot'ic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a peculiar acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo; it is the same as the bitter principle got by the action of nitric acid on silk, and with that, by the same acid on aloes; it is a powerful narcotic poison. Fr. anal. *l'acide carbazotique.* Germ. syn. *Kohlensticksaure*, f.; *Kohlenstickstoffsaure*, f.

Car'bo, *ōnis*, m. (Heb. חָרַב, *Charab*, he has dried; or, *κάρφω*, to make dry.) A coal; also a live coal. See *Pruna.* *Chem., Med.* The substance charcoal. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for the *Carbo ligni*, (E.) or charcoal. *Pathol., Surg.* Applied as a term for the disease *Anthrax*, or carbuncle, from the hot sensation and fiery appearance attending it, and thus somewhat resembling a live coal. Fr. syn. *charbon*, m. Germ. syn. *Kohle*, f.

Car'bo Anĭmālis. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E. and U.S.A.) for impure animal charcoal, obtained commonly from bullock's blood, or bones; ivory black.

Car'bo Fos'sĭlis. *Mineral.* Fossil coal, or pit coal.

Car'bo Lig'ni. The pharmacopœial name (E.D. and U.S.A.) for charcoal.

Car'bo Vĕgĕtābĭlis. *Chem., Med.* A name for charcoal.

Car'bon. (*Carbo*, a coal.) *Chem.* Name for the basis of charcoal, and for charcoal itself; also, a term for the diamond. *Carbōnium, ii*, n. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* iv. *t.* 9. Fr. anal. *carbone*, m. Germ. syn. *Kohlenstoff*, m.

NOTE.—This word has been characterised in another work as *Carbon, onis*, n., and, supposing it to be a correct term, the question whether the penult syllable of its genitive, and the corresponding one in its derivatives, should be long or short is attended with some difficulty, there being apparently fair grounds for each view. Dr. Pereira adopts the Latin analogue here given, a legitimate expedient which goes far to remove difficulty, and, of course, makes that syllable in *Carbonis* and all its derivatives long.

Car'bon Hūmānum. *Physiol.* An old term for the human feces or excrement.

Car'bon, Min'eral. *Mineral.* Name for charcoal with various proportions of earth and iron, without bitumen; it is of a grey blackish colour, has a silky lustre, and the fibrous texture of wood; found in small quantities stratified with brown coal, slate coal, and pitch coal.

Carbona'ceous. (*Carbon*, the basis of charcoal.) Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, carbon. *Carbōnāceus, a, um.*

Carbona'ceous A'cid. *Chem.* A name for carbonic acid.

Carbōnas, *ātis*, f. *Chem.* A carbonate. See *Carbonate.* Fr. anal. *carbonate.* Germ. syn. *kohlensaure Salze.*

Car'bonate. (*Carbōnĭcum* acĭdum, Carbonic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of carbonic acid with a salifiable base. *Carbōnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *carbonate*, m. Germ. syn. *kohlensaure Salze*

Carbon'ic. (*Carbon*, the base of charcoal; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to carbon; applied to an acid which is a com-

pound of carbon and oxygen. *Carbŏnĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *carbonique*, adj.

Carbo'nic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for an acid formed during the combustion of charcoal, but most readily obtained by pouring sulphuric acid diluted with five or six times its weight of water on common chalk, or carbonate of lime, from which the gas is disengaged with strong effervescence; it is very abundant in nature, composing $\frac{44}{100}$ of the weight of limestone, marble, calcareous spar, and other calcareous earths, from which it may be extracted by applying heat, or by the superior affinity of some other acid: also called Aërial acid, Fixed air, Carbonaceous acid, Calcareous acid, and Carbonic acid gas. Fr. anal. *l'acide carbonique.* Germ. syn. *Kohlensäure*, f.

Carbonic Acid Gas. See *Carbonic Acid.*

Carbo'nic Ox'ide. *Chem.* Name for an intermediate substance between the pure hydrocarbonates and carbonic acid gas; it consists of oxygen and carbon rendered gaseous by caloric, and is therefore also called gaseous oxide of carbon. *Oxўdum carbŏnĭcum.*

Carboni'ferous. (*Carbo*, a coal; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Bearing, having, or containing coal. *Carbŏnĭfĕrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *carbonifère*, adj.

Carbonisa'tion. (*Carbon*, charcoal.) *Chem.* Term for process of converting organic substances into charcoal. *Carbŏnĭsātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *carbonisation*, f.

Carbun'cle. *Mineral.* A precious stone. *Pathol., Surg.* Another term for the disease *Anthrax.* See *Carbunculus.* Fr. syn. *charbon*, m.; *escarboucle*, f. Germ. syn. *Anthrax*, m.; *Karbunkel*, m.

Carbun'culate. (*Carbuncŭlus*, the carbuncle, a precious stone.) *Pathol.* Applied to the rubicund eruption (*Acne rosacea*) which enriches the nose and thereabout, of those much given to strong potations. *Carbuncŭlātus, a, um.*

Carbun'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Carbo*, a live coal.) *Mineral.* The carbuncle, a precious stone of a deep bright red colour. See *Apyroti.* *Pathol., Surg.* Term for the disease *Anthrax*, or carbuncle; from its likeness in sensation and appearance, in certain stages, to a live coal, and therefore, also, sometimes called *Carbo.* See *Codesella, Mal des Ardens, Pruna.* Fr. syn. *charbon*, m.; *escarboucle*, f. Germ. syn. *Anthrax*, m.; anal. *Karbunkel*, m.

Carbun'cŭlus Angīnōsus. *Pathol.* A name given by some to malignant sore-throat.

Car'buret. (*Carbon*, the base of charcoal; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* A term for the combination of carbon with any other substance. *Carbūrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *carbure*, m.

Car'bureted. (*Carbūrētum*, a carburet.) *Chem.* Of the nature of, or made to partake of the nature of, a *Carburet.* Fr. anal. *carburé*, adj.

Car'cax. *Bot.* Name for a kind of poppy, the head of which is so large that it will contain a pint and a half, according to Hartmannus, *de Opio*, ii. 3.

Car'căros. **Car'cărus, a, um.** } (*Κάρκαρος*, from *καρκαίρω*, to vibrate or tremble.) Trembling; shaking. *Pathol.* A term applied to the *Febris horrifica*, or *Fièvre algide* of the continent. See *Querquera, Remittent Fever.*

Car'cer, *ĕris*, m. (A prison.) *Pharm.* An old term, used by Paracelsus, *de Morb. Ament. tr.* ii. *c.* 3, for a medicine proper for restraining inordinate movements of mind or body, as in *Chorea*, etc.

Carcīnēthron. *Bot.* Old name of a plant supposed to be the *Polygonum auriculare.*

Carcīnōdēs, adj. (*Καρκῖνος*, cancer; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Pathol.* Having cancer; full of cancer; cancerous: car'cinous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Carcīnōma, *ătis*, n. (*Καρκίνος*, an eating ulcer.) *Pathol., Surg.* A term for the disease cancer: carcino'ma. Fr. anal. *carcinôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Krebs*, m.

Carcino'matous. (*Carcīnōma*, the disease cancer.) *Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging ing to the disease *Carcinoma* or *Cancer;* resembling, or of the nature of carcinoma. *Carcīnōmătus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *cancereux*, adj.; anal. *carcinomateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *krebsartig*, adj.

Carcīnus, *i*, m. (*Καρκῖνος.*) *Pathol.* The same as *Cancer.*

Carchēsium, *ii*, n. (*Καρχήσιον.*) The highest point of a ship's mast, or the holes at its top, through which the ropes pass.) *Surg.* Term, Gr. anal., used by Galen, *de Artic.* iii. 25, for a kind of noose formerly used in reducing dislocations; a single and double noose were so used.

Carchēsius. The same as *Carchesium.*

Cardămān'tĭca. (*Κάρδαμον*, the *Nasturtium*, or cress.) *Bot.* A name applied to the *Lepidium iberis;* also, to the *Cardamine pratensis.*

Cardămēlēum. *Pharm.* Old term for a medicine, Gr. anal. *καρδαμήλειος*, mentioned by Galen, *C. M. per Gen.* vii. 7.

Cardă'mĭne, *es*, f. (*Καρδία*, heart, or courage; from its strengthening virtues.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliquosa.* Juss. *Cruciferæ.* The cardamine, or cuckoo flower.

Cardă'mĭne Prăten'sis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which yields cardamine flowers; lady's smock, or cuckoo flower; also named *Nasturtium aquaticum.* See *Cardamantica, Sisymbrium Nasturtium.* Fr. anal. *cardamine*, f.

Cardă'mĭnum Mĭnus. *Bot.* A name for the *Tropæolum minus.*

Cardămōmum, *i*, n. (*Cardămum* and *Amōmum;* as partaking of the nature of both of these plants.) The cardamom plant; the pharmacopœial name (L.D. & U.S.A.) of the fruit of the *Elettaria cardamomum;* (E.) of the *Renealmia cardamomum:* the cardamom seed. See *Amomum.* Fr. anal. *cardamome*, m. Germ. syn. *Kardamöm*, n.

Cardămōmum Mājus. *Bot.* A name for the *Amomum granum Paradisi.*

Cardămōmum Mĕ'dium. *Bot.* A name for a species, the seeds of which appear to be a variety of the lesser or common cardamom seeds, differing from them only in being a little longer.

Cardămōmum Mĭ'nus. *Bot.* A name for a

species, formerly called *Amomum cardamomum*, now *Alpinia cardamomum*.

Cardámōmum Pĭpĕrātum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common cardamom; also a name for the *Amomum granum Paradisi*.

Car'dămon. (Κάρδαμον.) *Bot.* The Greek name for the *Tropæolum majus*, or nasturtium.

Cardamum. *Bot.* See *Cardamomum*.

Car'dia, *æ*, f. (Καρδία, the heart.) *Anat.* The heart; also a term for the superior or cardiac opening of the stomach: the car'dia. Fr. anal. *cardia*, m. Germ. syn. *der obere Magenmund*.

Car'diac. (*Cardia*, the heart.) *Anat.* Belonging to the heart, or situate near the heart; applied to the superior opening of the stomach. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines supposed to invigorate the heart: cordial. *Cardi'ăcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *cardiaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Herzen gehörig; herzstärkend*, part. adj.

Car'diac Ar'teries. *Anat.* Name for the coronary arteries of the heart. *Artĕriæ Cardi'ăcæ.* Fr. anal. *Artères cardiaques*.

Car'diac Herb. *Bot.* A name for the *Leonurus cardiaca*, or motherwort. *Her'ba Cardi'ăca.*

Car'diac Pas'sion. *Pathol.* An old name for *Cardialgia*, or heart-burn. *Pas'sio Cardi'ăca.* Fr. anal. *passion cardiaque;* syn. *cardialgie*, f.; *maladie cardiaque.* Germ. syn. *Kardialgie*, f.; *Magenschmerz*, m.

Car'diac Plex'us. *Anat.* The plexus of nerves which supplies the heart. *Plexus Cardi'ăcus.* Fr. anal. *plexus cardiaque.*

Car'diac Veins. *Anat.* Name for the coronary veins of the heart. *Vēnæ Cardi'ăcæ.* Fr. anal. *veines cardiaques.*

Cardi'ăca Cris'pus. *Bot.* A name for the *Leonurus cardiaca.*

Cardiăceus, *a, um.* (*Cardia*, the heart.) *Zoöl.* Belonging to, or resembling the heart; applied to a Family (*Cardiacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acephala Testacea*, from their heart-shaped shell. Fr. anal. *cardiacé*, adj.

Cardi'ăcus Mor'bus. *Pathol.* A term for *Cardialgia*, or heartburn: car'diac disease. Fr. syn. *cardialgie*, f.; *maladie cardiaque; passion cardiaque.* Germ. syn. *Kardialgie*, f.; *Magenschmerz*, m.

Cardial'gia, *æ*, f. (Καρδία, the heart; ἄλγος, pain; because to the sufferer the pain seems to be in the heart, which is popularly fancied to be located about the pit of the stomach.) *Pathol.* Term for an uneasy, or painful sensation in the stomach, as if from the presence of acrid substances; with anxiety, oppression, faintness, and often an inclination to vomit, or a plentiful discharge of clear, lymph-like saliva; the heart-burn: also called *Cordolium, Passio Cardiaca, Cardiacus Morbus, Cardiogmus:* cardial'gy. See *Pyrosis.* Fr. anal. *cardialgie*, f.; syn. *maladie cardiaque; passion cardiaque.* Germ. anal. *Kardialgie*, f.; syn. *Magenschmerz*, m.

Cardial'gia Spūtātōria. *Pathol.* A term for *Pyrosis*, or waterbrash.

Cardiana'strŏphe, *es*, f. (Καρδία, the heart; ἀναστροφή, a conversion.) *Anat.* A term for malposition of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardianastrophie*, f.

Cardiec'tăsis, *eos*, f. (Καρδία, the heart; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Pathol.* A term for dilatation of the heart: cardiec'tasis.

Cardielcōsis, *eos*, f. (Καρδία, the heart; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Pathol.* A term for ulceration of the heart.

Cardi'melech. (Καρδία, the heart; Heb. מלך, *melech*, a king.) *Physiol.* Old term by Dolæus, *Encyclop. l.* ii., for a particular active principle in the heart, superintending what are now called the vital functions. Fr. anal. *cardimelech*, m.

Cardinal Flower. *Bot.* See *Cardinalis Flos.*

Car'dinal Flower, Blue. *Bot.* Name for the *Lobelia syphilitica.*

Car'dinal Hu'mours. *Physiol.* An old term for four principal humours of the animal body, viz., *blood, phlegm, yellow bile*, and *black bile*, which were said to be formed by the four elements variously combined, and from which all the solids and fluids of the body were derived. Such was the doctrine taught by Hippocrates, after the Pythagorean school, and adopted by Galen and his followers. The same doctrine was prevalent among the ancient Hindoos; and it is probable, as pointed out by Dr. Allen Webb, that Pythagoras and the Greeks derived it from this source. *Hūmōres Cardĭnāles.*

Cardĭnālis de Lugo Cor'tex. *M. Med.* Cardinal de Lugo's bark; a name for Peruvian bark, from his having administered it, in 1658, to a great many patients, it being then newly introduced as a medicine.

Cardĭnālis Flos. *Bot.* The cardinal flower; a name for the *Lobelia cardinalis.*

Cardĭnāmen'tum. (*Cardo*, a hinge.) *Anat.* An old term, Gr. syn. γιγγλυμοειδὲς, used by Hippocrates for *Ginglymus*, or the hinge-like articulation. Galen, *de Fract.* i. 10.

Cardiŏcēle, *es*, f. (Καρδία, the heart; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A term for protrusion of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm. Fr. anal. *cardiocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzbruch*, m.

Cardio'gmus, *i*, m. (Καρδιωγμὸς.) *Pathol.* An old term for *Cardialgia;* also applied to incipient aneurism of the heart or of the aorta; applied by some modern authors to *Angina pectoris.* Its literal translation is—pain of the heart, or stomach. Fr. anal. *cardiogme*, m. See *Cardialgia.*

Cardion'chus, *i*, m. (Καρδία, the heart; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A term for aneurism of the heart. Fr. syn. *cardieurysme*, f.

Cardiopal'mus, *i*, m. (Καρδία, the heart; παλμὸς, palpitation.) *Pathol.* A term for palpitation of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardiopalme*, or *cardiopalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzkopfen*, n.

Cardiorrhex'is, *is*, f. (Καρδία, the heart; ῥῆξις, a rupture.) *Pathol.* A term for rupture of the heart: cardiorrhex'is. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *cardiorrhexie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerreissung des Herzens.*

Cardio'trŏmus, *i*, m. (Καρδία, the heart; τρόμος, a tremor.) *Pathol.* A term for tremor, or a slight degree of palpitation, or fluttering of the heart.

Cardītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Καρδία, the heart; terminal

-itis.) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the heart; a genus of the Order *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *cardite*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzenentzündung*, f.

Car'dium, *ii*, n. (*Cardo*, a hinge; from the hinge-like connection of the two shells.) *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of bivalve *Mollusca*. The cockle. Fr. syn. *bucarde*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzmuschel*, f.

Car'dium E'dŭle. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the common cockle; found plentifully buried in the sands on all the arid shores of Europe. Fr. syn. *bucarde comestible.* Germ. syn. *essbare Herzmuschel.*

Car'do, *ĭnis*, m. (Καρδία, the heart; as if it were the heart of the gate, by which it moves.) A hinge. *Anat.* Applied to the articulation called *Ginglymus.*

Cardōnium, *ii*, n. Old term for a wine medicated with herbs. Paracelsus, *de Ulcer. c.* 56. Ruland, and Johnson, *in Lex.*

Cardŏpālium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* Old name of a plant supposed to be the *Carlina acaulis*, or carline thistle. Also, a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.*

Cardun'cŭlus. *Bot.* Old name for the *Cinara scolymus*, or artichoke; also called *Chardon.* Quincy. Fr. syn. *artichaut*, m. Germ. syn. *Artischocke*, f.

Car'duus, *i*, m. (A thistle.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.* Juss. *Cynarocephalæ.* Fr. syn. *chardon*, m. Germ. syn. *Distel*, f.

Car'duus Acan'thus. *Bot.* A name for the *Acanthus mollis*, or bear's breech. Fr. syn. *branche ursine.*

Car'duus Al'tĭlis. *Bot.* A name for the *Cinara scolymus*, or artichoke. Fr. syn. *artichaut*, m. Germ. syn. *Artischocke*, f.

Car'duus Arven'sis. *Bot.* A name for the *Serratula arvensis*, or common creeping way-thistle.

Car'duus Bĕnĕdic'tus. *Bot.* A name for the *Centaurea benedicta*, or blessed thistle. Fr. syn. *chardonbénit.* Germ. syn. *Cardebenedictenkraut*, n.; *gesegnete Distel.*

Car'duus Chrysan'thĕmus. } *Bot.* Names for
Car'duus Dōmes'tĭcus. } the *Cinara scolymus*, or artichoke. Fr. syn. *artichaut*, m. Germ. syn. *Artischocke*, f.

Car'duus Fullōnum. *Bot.* A name for the *Dipsacus fullonum*, or fuller's teazel, or thistle. Fr. syn. *chardon à carder.*

Car'duus Hæmorrhoĭdālis. *Bot.* A name for the *Serratula arvensis*, or common creeping way-thistle.

Car'duus Lac'teus. } *Bot.* Names for the *Car-*
Car'duus Mărĭæ. } *duus Marianus*, common milk-thistle, or lady's thistle. Fr. syn. *chardon notre Dame.* Germ. syn. *Mariendistel*, f.

Car'duus Mărĭānus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common milk-thistle, or lady's thistle. See *Carduus Lacteus*, *Carduus Mariæ.* Fr. syn. *chardon notre Dame.* Germ. syn. *Mariendistel*, f.

Car'duus Pĭnea. A name for the *Atractylis gummifera*, gummy-rooted atractylis, or pine-thistle.

Car'duus Sătīvus. *Bot.* A name for the *Cinara scolymus*, or artichoke. Fr. syn. *artichaut*, m. Germ. syn. *Artischocke*, f.

Car'duus Solstĭtiālis. *Bot.* A name for the *Centaurea solstitialis*, or St. Barnaby's thistle.

Car'duus Stellātus. *Bot.* A name for the *Centaurea calcitrapa*, common star-thistle, or star knap-weed.

Car'duus Tōmentōsus. *Bot.* A name for the *Onopordium acanthium*, or cotton thistle.

Car'duus Vĕ'nĕris. *Bot.* A name of the *Dipsacus sylvestris*, or wild teazel.

Carēbă'ria, *æ*, f. (Κάρη, the head; βάρος, weight.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. καρηβαρία, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v. 22, and Galen, *in Comm.* for heaviness of the head. Fr. anal. *carébarie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein druckender Kopfschmerz.*

Cărēna. An old term for the twenty-fourth part of a drop. Ruland, and Johnson.

Că'reum, *i*, n. (Κάρος.) *M. Med.* A name for the *Carum*, or caraway.

Căr'eum Vīnum. Term for wine boiled down to two-thirds of its original quantity.

Cārex, *ĭcis*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Triandria.* The sedge. Fr. anal. *carex*, f. Germ. syn. *Binsen*, f.; *Riedgras*, n.

Cārex Arēnāria. *Bot.* Systematic name of the sea sedge growing plentifully on the sea coast, its root is said to be serviceable in affections of the trachea, in rheumatism and gout.

Cārex Dis'tĭcha. }
Cārex Hir'ta. }
Cārex Intermĕ'dia. } *Bot.* Names of species of this genus which are called *German sarsaparilla*, and are sometimes mixed with the true sarsaparilla.
Cārex Villōsa. }

Cariacou. Name of a fermented liquor made in Cayenne, being a mixture of cassava, potatoes, and cane syrup.

Cărĭca, *æ*, f. (*Cāria*, a region of Asia Minor, where they were cultivated.) *M. Med.* Name for the fig, or fruit of the tree *Ficus carica.* Fr. syn. *figue*, f. Germ. syn. *Feige*, f.

Cărĭca Papa'ya. *Bot., Med.* The Papaw tree, a native of East and West India, and the Guinea coast; it is boiled and eaten with meat as turnips are in this country; every part of the tree except its ripe fruit yields a milky juice, considered in the Isle of France a remedy for tape-worm.

Cārĭcum. (Καρικὸν, a medicament.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Ulcer. l.* xi. 7, *seq.*, for an escharotic and detergent application made of black hellebore, sandarach, scales of copper, burnt lead, sulphur, orpiment, and cantharides, made up in form of a liniment, with oil.

Că'ries, *ei*, f. (*Cărio*, to rot.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a disease of bones, which is analogous to ulceration of the soft parts. See *Teredo.* Fr. anal. *carie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinfrass*, m.

Cărīna, *æ*, f. (As if *Cāvīna*, from *cāvo*, to thrust through, or make hollow.) The keel of a ship. *Bot.* A term for the lower petal of the papilionaceous corol; the keel. Fr. anal. *carène*, f. Germ. syn. *Kiel*, m.

Cărīnātus, *a, um.* (*Cārīna*, a keel.) *Bot.* Keel-shaped; applied to leaves, petals, etc. cari'nate. Fr. anal. *caréné*, adj. Germ. syn. *gekielt*, part. adj.; *kielförmig*, adj.

Carios'se. *Bot.* A Portuguese name for the *Palma ady*. See *Ady*.

Ca'rious. (*Cāries*, a disease of the bony structure; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Pathol., Surg.* Applied to a bone, or part of a bone, or a tooth, that is nearly deprived of its vitality; having, full of, or affected with *Caries*. *Cāriōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *carié*, adj. Germ. anal. *cariös*, adj.; syn. *angefressen*, part. adj.

Că'rium Ter'ræ. *Chem.* An old term for lime. Ruland.

Carlīna, æ, f. } (*Cārŏlus Magnus*, Charle-
Cārŏlīna, æ, f. } magne, whose army, by using the Carline thistle, was preserved from the plague.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia æqualis*. The Carline thistle.

Carlīna Acan'thĭfŏlia. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species used in the mountainous regions in the South of France, as a substitute for the artichoke, called there *Artichaut sauvage*.

Carlīna Acau'lis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Carline thistle. See *Cardopatium, Chamæleon Album*.

Carlīna Gummĭ'fĕra. *Bot.* A name for the *Atractylis gummifera*, gummy-rooted atractylis, or pine-thistle.

Car'line This'tle. *Bot.* The *Carlina*, or *Carlina acaulis*.

Car'lo Sanc'to. *Bot.* St. Charles' root; a Spanish name for a plant found in Mechoachan, America; its bark has an aromatic flavour, and a bitter acrid taste, and is said to be sudorific, and to strengthen the gums and stomach.

Car'melite Wa'ter. *Pharm.* The *Eau des Carmes*, which see.

Car'mĭnans, *tis*, part. (*Carmĭno*, to pick or card wool.) *Med.* A term synonymous with *Carminative*.

Carmin'ative. (*Carmĭno*, to card or pick wool; used here metaphorically for clearing of the body from flatulence and vapours: or perhaps from *carmen*, a song or charm, from the soothing qualities of substances of this character.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which assuage pain and drive off flatulency. *Carmĭnātīvus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *carminatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *blähungenzertheilend*, part. adj.

Car'mine. *Chem.* Name of a most beautiful colouring matter or pigment, obtained from cochineal; also called *Coccinellin*. See *Puniceus*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *carmin*, m.

Car'mot. Alchemical name for the matter composing the philosopher's stone.

Carnăbādium. *M. Med.* A name for caraway seed.

Carnārius, a, um. (*Căro*, flesh.) Of or belonging to flesh. *Zoöl.* Flesh-eating; applied to an Order (*Carnaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia*, that live more or less on animal food: carna'rious. Fr. anal. *carnaire*, adj.

Carneæ Columnæ. *Anat.* See *Columnæ Carneæ*.

Car'neus, *a, um.* (*Căro*, flesh.) Of or belonging to flesh; fleshy: car'neous. See *Carnōsus. Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a flesh colour, as the blossom of the *Hesperis matronalis*. Fr. anal. *charnu*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischig*, adj.

Carnĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Căro, carnis*, flesh.) *Med.* Term by Fallopius, *Expos. de Ossib. c.* 12, for a small fleshy substance: a car'nicule or car'nicle; the same as *Caruncle*.

Car'nĭfex Spăgy'rĭcus. Alchemical name for fire when employed in the quest after the philosopher's stone.

Carn'fĭcātio, ōnis, f. (*Căro, carnis*, flesh; *fio*, to become.) Term for the change of any texture of the animal body into flesh: carnifica'tion. Fr. anal. *carnification*, f. Germ. syn. *Verfleischung*, f.

Carnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Căro*, flesh; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling, or having the appearance or quality of flesh; car'niform. Fr. syn. *charnu*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischig*, adj.

Carnĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Căro*, flesh; *vŏro*, to devour.) Flesh-devouring: carni'vorous. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Carnivora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, that pursue and devour other insects. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (*Carnivora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia Quadrumana*, in which there is a sanguinary appetite for flesh. Fr. anal. *carnivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischfressend*, part. adj.

Carnōsa Cŭtis. *Anat.* The fleshy skin; an old term for the *Panniculus carnosus*.

Carnōsus, a, um. (*Căro*, flesh; terminal *-ōsus*.) Of or belonging to, or resembling flesh; fleshy; full of flesh; carneous; carnareous. *Bot.* Applied to an Order (*Carnosa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Polypi*. Fr. syn. *charnu*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischig*, adj.

Carnosus, Panniculus. See *Panniculus Carnosus*.

Că'ro, *carnis*, f. (As if *Cădo*, from *cădo*, to fall; from its perishable nature.) *Anat., Physiol.* The red fibrous part, or what is termed the belly of muscles; the flesh. *Bot.* Applied to the soft portion of fruits. Fr. syn. *chair*, f. Germ. syn. *Fleisch*, n.

Că'ro Ansĕrīna. } Other terms for the *Cutis*
Că'ro Gallīnācea. } *anserina*.

Ca'rob Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ceratonia siliqua*.

Cārōli. *Pathol.* An old term for chancres or venereal sores on the *membrum virile*, which were also called *caries pudendorum*. Marcellus Cumanus, *Observ.* 20.

Carolina. *Bot.* See *Carlina*.

Caroli'na Pink. *M. Med.* A name for the plant *Spigelia Marilandica*.

Caros. *Pathol.* See *Carus*.

Carōsis, *eos*, f. (Καρόω, to bring sleep with heaviness.) The act of inducing sleep. *Med.* Profound or deep sleep; vertigo. See *Carus*.

Cărōta, *æ*, f. The pharmacopœial name (L. & U.S.A.) for the root of the *Daucus carota* (D.); the *Dauci radix* (E.); the carrot. Fr. anal. *carotte*, f. Germ. syn. *Möhre*, f.

Cărōtĭcus, *a, um.* (Καρόω, to stupify; terminal *-ικὸς*.) Having power to stupify or produce stupefaction: caro'tid. *Anat.* Applied to the carotid arteries, (*Carotici*, nom. pl. m., agreeing with *rami*,) because they convey

blood to the head, and it was judged that sleep, or a state of unconsciousness, was the effect of increased flow of blood to the head. See *Carotis, Sopordles Arteriæ Soporariæ Arteriæ, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *carotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *carotisch*, adj.

Caro'tid. (Καρόω, to stupify: from the comatose state produced by compression of these vessels.) *Anat.* Applied to two arteries, (*Carotides*, nom. pl. f., agreeing with *arteriæ*,) which arise, one on the right, from the *Arteria innominata*, and the other on the left, immediately from the arch of the *Aorta*. *Carōtis, ĭdis*, adj. Fr. anal. *carotide*, adj.; *carotidien*, adj. See *Caroticus*.

Carotin'. (*Cārōta*, the wild carrot.) *Chem.* Term for the peculiar crystalline principle of the plant *Daucus carota*, or common carrot. *Cārōtina, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Carp. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Cyprinus carpio*. *Carpio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *carpe*, f. Germ. anal. *Karpfen*, m.

Car'păsus, *i*, m. (Κάρπασος.) *Bot.* Name of a plant anciently mentioned, not now known, but its juice resembled myrrh in appearance, and was a powerful narcotic poison. Quincy. See *Opocarpason*.

Carpathian Balsam. See *Balsamum Carpathicum*.

Carpel'lium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* Term for a hollow case, or ovary formed of a folded leaf, of which the upper surface is turned inwards and the margins are united: a car'pel.

Carpentāria, *æ*, f. (*Carpentārius*, a carpenter; because used by such for wounds made by their tools.) *Bot.* Old name of a vulnerary herb, supposed to be the *Achillea millefolium*, or the *Sanicula Europæa*, or the *Nasturtium barbarea*.

Carpēsium, *ii*, n. (Καρπήσιον.) *Bot.* Name of a plant mentioned by ancient writers, but not now known. Also, a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia Superflua*. Fr. anal. *carpésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kragenblume*, f.

Carpho'logy. (Κάρφος, chaff; λέγω, to collect.) *Pathol.* Term for the movements of delirious patients in searching for or grasping at imaginary objects, picking the bedclothes, etc.: floccilation. *Carphŏlōgia, æ*, f. See *Crocidixis, Tidmus, Vellicatio*. Fr. anal. *carphologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Karphologie*, f.; syn. *Fleckenlesen*, n.

Car'phos. (Κάρφος.) *Bot.* Old name for chaff; also a name for the *Trigonella fœnum græcum*, or fenugreek. *Pathol.* A term for a small pustule. Dioscorides, v. 85.

Car'pia, *æ*, f. (*Carpo*, to pluck; because plucked from linen cloth.) *Pharm.* A name for *Linteum*, or lint. Quincy.

Car'pio, *ōnis*, f. *Ichthyol.* The carp. See *Cyprinus Carpio*. Fr. anal. *carpe*, f. Germ. anal. *Karpfen*, m.

Carpŏbal'sămum, *i*, n. (Καρπὸς, fruit; βάλσαμον, a balsam.) *Bot., M. Med.* Old name for the fruit of the *Amyris Gileadensis*. Linnæus. Fr. syn. *grains de baume*. Germ. syn. *Balsambaumes Früchte*.

Carpŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (Καρπὸς, fruit; λόγος, a speech, or definition; terminal ικὸς.) *Bot.* Defining, or describing fruits or seeds; applied to literary works of this kind: carpolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Carpology. See *Carphology*.

Carpŏ'ticus, *a, um.* (Καρπὸς, fruit; terminal -ικὸς.) *Pathol.* Having fruit; a term applied to an Order (*Carpotica*, nom. pl. n.) of Mason Good's Cl. *Genetica*, or diseases affecting impregnation: carpot'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Car'pus, *i*, m. (Καρπὸς.) *Anat.* Term for the set of bones forming those of the wrist, or carpus, situated between the fore-arm and hand, and consisting of eight small bones connected to each other in two rows, and to the metacarpal bones and the extremities of the *radius*, and *ulna*, by ligaments. See *Brachiale, Rasceta, Rasteta*. Fr. anal. *carpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Handwurzel*, f.

Car'ragaheen Moss. } *Med.* A species of moss,
Car'rageen Moss. } or sea weed, found on the rocks and shores of northern Europe, and in Carragaheen, near Waterford, Ireland; from which a jelly is obtained by boiling, and is used for its nutritious qualities as a diet for invalids. See *Chondrus Crispus*.

Carrara Water. *Chem.* Term for a liquid prepared in imitation of the qualities of certain springs of Carrara, in Italy, famous for its marble quarries.

Car'ron Oil. (Because much used at the Carron Iron Works, in Scotland.) *Surg.* Term for a liniment applied to burns, composed of linseed oil, and lime-water; the *Linimentum aquæ calcis*.

Car'rot. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Daucus carota*. Fr. anal. *carotte*, f. Germ. syn. *Möhre*, f.

Carrot, Candy. See *Candy Carrot*.

Carrot, Deadly. *Bot.* See *Deadly Carrot*.

Carrot Poultice. *Pharm.* See *Cataplasma Dauci*.

Car'rot, Wild. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Daucus sylvestris*.

Carrot-Colour. See *Rufus*.

Car'thămus, *i*, m. (Καθαίρω, to purge.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis*, Juss. *Cynarocephaleæ*. The wild saffron. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*. Fr. anal. *carthame*, m. Germ. syn. *Bürstenpflanze*, f.

Car'thămus Tinctōrius. *Bot.* The systematic name of the saffron flower; bastard saffron, or dwarf saffron; safflower: the seeds are strongly cathartic, are also emetic, and by some thought to be diuretic; they are given to parrots as food, hence called parrot's corn. See *Cnicilæon, Cnicus, Crocus Saracenicus*. Fr. anal. *le carthame des teinturiers*. Germ. syn. *Saflor*, m.; *wilder Safran*.

Car'tilage. (As if *Carnilage* from *căro*, flesh; *ago*, to turn, or to yield; because it in some degree possesses softness, and may be bent like flesh.) *Anat.* Term for a pearly white, glistening, elastic, uniform substance adhering to articular surfaces of bones, either moveable, or immoveable, or of a mixed character. *Cartĭlāgo, ăgĭnis*, f. Fr. anal. *cartilage*, f. Germ. syn. *Knorpel*, m.

Cartilagi'neous } (*Cartĭlāgo*, cartilage.) *Anat.*
Cartila'ginous. } Of the nature or consistence of cartilage. *Bot.* Applied to leaves whose brim is furnished with a hard margin of different substance from the disk. *Cartĭlāgĭneus, a, um.* See *Enchondrus.* Fr. anal. *cartilagineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *Knorpelig*, adj.

Cartĭlāgo, *ĭnis*, f. *Anat.* See *Cartilage.* Fr. anal. *cartilage*, f. Germ. syn. *Knorpel*, m.

Cartĭlāgo Annularis. *Anat.* See *Ring-like Cartilage.*

Cartĭlāgo Arytænoides. *Anat.* See *Arytenoid Cartilages.*

Cartĭlāgo Cricoīdēs. *Anat.* Another term for the *Cartilago annularis.* See *Ring-like Cartilage*

Cartĭlāgo Ensiformis. *Anat.* See *Ensiform Cartilage.*

Cartĭlāgo Guttŭrālis. *Anat.* The guttural cartilage; a term for the *Cartilago arytænoides.*

Cartĭlāgo Scŭtĭfŏr'mis. } *Anat.* The scutiform
Cartĭlāgo Thyroīdēs. } or thyroid cartilage. See *Shield-like Cartilage.*

Cartĭlāgo Trĭ'quĕtra. *Anat.* The three-cornered cartilage; another term for the *Arytenoid cartilage.*

Cartĭlāgo Xiphoīdēs. *Anat.* The xiphoid cartilage; another term for the *Cartilago ensiformis.* See *Shield-like Cartilage.*

Că'rui. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) for the fruit of the *Carum carui*, or caraway; (D.) the *Carum carui semina.* See *Carum Carui.*

Că'rum, *i*, n. (Arab. *Carvi*, or *Carvia.*) A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the fruit of *Carum carui.* The caraway. See *Carium, Caruon, Carus, Carvi.* Fr. syn. *carvi*, m. Germ. syn. *Kümmel*, m.

Că'rum Că'rui. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the caraway plant. Fr. syn. *carvi*, m. or *cummin des prés.* Germ. syn. *Feldkümmel*, m.

Caruncle. See *Caruncula.*

Cărun'cŭla, *æ.* f. (Dim. *Căro*, flesh.) *Anat.* Term for a little fleshy excrescence: a carun'cle. *Pathol.* Formerly applied to a stricture. See *Sarcium, Sarcophyia.* Fr. anal. *caroncule*, f. Germ. anal. *Karunkel*, f.; *Fleischwarze*, f.

Cărun'cŭla Lachrўmālis. *Anat.* See *Lachrymal Caruncle.*

Cărun'cŭlæ Cŭtĭcŭlāres. *Anat.* The cuticular caruncles; a name for the *Nymphæ.*

Caruncŭlæ Mammillares. *Anat.* See *Mamillary Caruncles.*

Cărun'cŭlæ Myrtĭfor'mes. *Anat.* Term for the remnants of the lacerated *hymen*, two, three, or four in number: the myrtiform caruncles. Fr. anal. *caroncules myrtiformes.* Germ. syn. *myrtiförmige Warzen.*

Caruncŭlæ Papillares. *Anat.* See *Papillary Caruncles.*

Că'ruon. *Bot.* Another name for the *Carum carui*, or caraway plant.

Că'rus, *i*, m. (Κάρος.) *Bot.* A name for the *Carum carui*, or caraway plant. *Pathol.* An old term for profound sleep, with quiet respiration; also for loss of sense and voluntary motion, respiration remaining unaffected; also for a profound sleep without fever; also, variously by authors, but all to some form of coma. See *Carosis.* Fr. anal. *carus*, m.

Car'va. *Bot.* Old name for the *Cassia lignea* tree. Quincy.

Car'vi. *Bot.* Old name for caraway seeds. Quincy.

Ca'rydon. } (Καρύα, a nut.) *Surg.* A term
Carye'don. } for a fracture, where the bone is broken into small pieces like a shattered nut-shell.

Caryoces. *Bot.* A Portuguese name for the *Ady*, or *Palma ady.*

Căryŏphyllāceus, *a, um.* (*Căryŏphyllus*, the clove-tree.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or resembling the clove-tree, or its flowers: caryophylla'ceous. Fr. syn. *caryophyllé*, adj.

Căryŏphyllāta, *æ*, f. (*Căryŏphyllus*, the clove-tree; because it has the odour of cloves.) *M. Med.* A name for the plant *Geum urbanum.* See *Eugenia Caryophyllata.*

Căryŏphyl'leus, *a, um.* (*Căryŏphyllus*, the clove tree.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Caryophyllus;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Caryophylleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: caryophyl'leous. Fr. anal. *caryophyllé*, adj.

Căryŏphylloīdēs, adj. (*Căryŏphyllus*, the clove-tree; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the caryophyllus, or clove-tree: caryophyl'loid. Fr. anal. *caryophylloïde*, adj.

Căryŏphylloīdēs, Cor'tex. *Bot.* Name for the bark of the *Laurus culilawan;* also called *Cortex culilawan;* it much resembles cinnamon in appearance and properties.

Căryŏphyl'lum, *i*, n. (*Căryŏphyllus*, the clove tree.) *M. Med.* The clove, produced by the plant *Eugenia caryophyllata*, or *Caryophyllus aromaticus.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for the unexpanded flower of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus.* Fr. syn. *clou de girofle.* Germ. syn. *Gewürznelke*, f.

Căryŏphyl'lus, *i*, m. (Κάρυον, a nut; φύλλον, a leaf; because it was supposed to be the leaf of the Indian nut plant.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Myrtaceæ.* Fr. syn. *giroflier*, m. Germ. syn. *Gewurznageleinbaum*, m. The pharmacopœial name (E. & U.S.A.) of the clove; (L.) the *Caryophyllum;* (D.) the *Caryophyllus aromaticus.* Fr. syn. *clou de girofle.* Germ. syn. *Gewurznelke*, f.

Căryŏphyl'lus Arōmă'tĭcus. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (D.) for the clove. Fr. syn. *clou de girofle.* Germ. syn. *Gewürznelke*, f. Also the name of the clove tree. Fr. syn. *giroflier*, m. Germ. syn. *Gewürznageleinbaum*, m.

Căryŏphyl'lus Arōmă'tĭcus Amĕrĭcānus. *Bot.* A name for the *Myrtus pimenta*, or allspice.

Căryŏphyl'lus Horten'sis. } *Botany, Mat. Med.*
Căryŏphyl'lus Rŭber. } Names for the *Dianthus caryophyllus*, or clove-pink.

Căryŏphyl'lus Vulgāris. *Bot.* A name for the *Geum urbanum*, bennet, or avens.

Căryop'sis, *is*, f. (Κάρυον, any fruit with a hard covering or shell.) *Bot.* Term for a one-seeded pericarp, adhering closely to the integument of the seed; as in oats, rice, etc.

Caryōti. *Bot.* An old name, Gr. anal. *καρυωτοί*, used by Galen, *de Alim. Fac.* ii. 26, for dates, or the best fruits of the palm, which grow in Syria and Palestine.

Cascăril'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cascăra*, the Spanish word for bark.) The pharmacopœial name (L.E. & U.S.A.) for the bark of the plant *Croton eleuteria*, or *Croton cascarilla:* the *Croton eleutheria*, (D.). Fr. and Germ. anal. *cascarille*, f.

Cas'chu. *M. Med.* A name for *Catechu.* Quincy.

Ca'seic. (*Cāseum*, cheese; terminal *-ic.*) Of or belonging to cheese; of the nature of cheese; cheesy. *Cāseĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *caséique*, adj.

Ca'seic A'cid. *Chem.* A name given to an acid obtained from cheese; the existence of which, however, has been denied. *Cāseĭcum acĭdum.* Fr. anal. *l'acide caséique.* Germ. syn. *Kässäure*, f.

Casein'. (*Cāseum*, cheese.) *Chem.* Term for a substance obtained from milk, animal and vegetable. *Cāseīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *caseine*, f.; *caséum*, m. Germ. syn. *Kässtoff*, m.

Ca'seous. (*Cāseum*, cheese; terminal *-ōsus.*) Of or belonging to, having, or full of cheese; cheesy. *Cāseōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *caséeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *käsig*, adj.

Ca'seous Ox'ide. *Chem.* Name for a combination of cheese with oxygen. See *Aposepidin.* Fr. anal. *l'oxide caséique.* Germ. syn. *Käsoxyd.*

Cāseum, *i*, n. } (*Coago*, for *cogo*, to bring to-
Cāseus, *i*, m. } gether.) The well-known substance made from milk, called cheese. See *Casein, Gibum.* Fr. anal. *caséum*, m.; syn. *fromage*, f. Germ. anal. *Käse*, m.; syn. *Kässtoff*, m.

Cashew'-Nut. *Bot.* The fruit of the tree *Anacardium occidentale.* See *Acajou.* Fr. syn. *noix d'acajou*, f. Germ. syn. *Akajunuss*, f.

Cashew'-Nut Tree. *Bot.* The common name of the plant *Anacardium*, or *Anacardium occidentale.*

Ca'show. *M. Med.* Another name for catechu. Quincy.

Casia. See *Cassia.*

Casminar. See *Cassumuniar.*

Cas'sa. *Anat.* Old term for the thorax. Fallopius, *Expos. de Ossib. tom.* i. *c.* 18, *p.* 508.

Cassāda. *Bot.* A name for the *Jatropha manihot.*

Cas'săмum. *Bot.* Old term for the fruit of the balsam tree. Quincy.

Cassāva. } *Bot.* Names for the *Jatropha ma-*
Cassāve. } *nihot.*

Cas'sia, *æ*, f. (Arab. *Katsa*, to tear off; the bark being stripped from the tree.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) of the fruit of the *Cassia fistula;* (E.) the *Cassiæ pulpa.* See *Achy.* Fr. anal. *casse*, f. Germ. anal. *Cassia*, f.; *Cassien*, f.

Cas'sia Ab'sus. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of a small Egyptian lotus; the seeds are pulverised with an equal quantity of sugar, and the inhabitants put a little of the powder under the eyelids at the commencement of their cases of ophthalmia.

Cas'sia Alāta. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant, the leaves of which are bitter, nauseous, and said to be cathartic; also, believed to cure herpes.

Cas'sia Bark. *Bot.* The bark of the *Laurus cassia*, or wild cinnamon tree; also called *Cassia lignea.*

Cas'sia Cănel'la. *Bot.* A name for the *Cassia lignea*, or cassia bark.

Cas'sia Căryŏphyllāta. *Bot.* A name for the *Myrtus caryophyllata*, or clove-bark, or clove-berry tree.

Cas'sia Chămæcris'ta. *Bot.* Name of a species, a decoction of which was said to be efficacious against the poisonous effects of the nightshade.

Cas'sia Fis'tŭla. *M. Med.* The purging cassia-tree, now transferred to a new genus, and termed *Cathartocarpus fistula*, being that from which the cassia pulp is obtained. The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) of the purging cassia. See *Canna Fistula, Cassia Fistularis, C. Nigra, C. Solutiva, Diacassia; Senna Alexandrina.* Fr. syn. *le canificier.* Germ. syn. *Rohrencassia*, f.; *Purgircassia*, f.

Cas'sia Fistŭlāris. *M. Med.* A name for the *Cassia fistula.*

Cas'sia Lanceŏlāta. *M. Med.* The systematic name of a plant, which affords the senna of commerce. See *Cynanchum Arghel, Senna Italica.* Fr. syn. *casse lanceolée.*

Cas'sia Lătīnōrum. *Bot.* A name for the *Osyris alba*, or poet's cassia.

Cas'sia Lig'nea. *Bot.* The cassia bark. See *Cassia Bark.*

Cas'sia Lig'nea Mălăbārĭca. } *Bot.* Names for
Cas'sia Lig'nea Tree. } the *Laurus cassia*, or wild cinnamon tree. See *Carva.*

Cas'sia Mārĭlan'dĭca. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the American senna.

Cas'sia Monspelien'sium. *Bot.* A name for the *Osyris alba*, or poet's cassia.

Cas'sia Ni'gra. *M. Med.* Another name for the *Cassia fistula.*

Cas'sia Obōvāta. *M. Med.* The systematic name of a plant yielding the senna of commerce.

Cas'sia Offĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* A name given (Pharm. L. 1851) as that of one of the species from which *Senna Alexandrina* and *Senna Indica* are obtained.

Cas'sia Poētĭca. *Bot.* Another name for the *Osyris alba*, or poet's cassia.

Cas'sia, Pur'ging. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Cassia fistula.*

Cas'sia Sen'na. *M. Med.* Systematic name of another plant yielding the senna of commerce.

Cas'sia Sōlūtīva. *Bot.* Another name for the *Cassia fistula.*

Cas'siæ Ărtămen'tum. *M. Med.* The pulp of cassia. See *Cassia fistula.*

Cas'siæ Flōres. *Bot.* The flowers of the *Laurus cinnamomum*, or cinnamon tree.

Cas'siæ Pul'pa. *M. Med.* The pulp of cassia. The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the fruit of the *Cassia fistula.* See *Cassia Fistula.* Fr. syn. *casse mondée.* Germ. syn. *Cassienmark.*

Cassīna. } *Bot.* Trivial name of the *Ilex cas-*
Cassīne. } *sine.*

Cassius's Preci'pitate. *Chem.* Name for a powder used in enamel painting and for tinging glass of a fine red colour, called the *purple powder of Cassius;* composed of peroxide of tin and oxide of gold, the latter in a very low state of oxidisement, yet soluble in muriatic acid, and in ammonia, forming a deep purple liquor.

Cas'sob. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Alkali*, or alkaline salt. Quincy.

Cassŏlēta. *Med.* Old name for a kind of moist fumigation.

Cassūmūniar. (Supposed Ind.) *Bot.* Name of a root brought from the East Indies in irregularly cut pieces of various shapes, the cortical portion is marked with circles of a dusky brown, the inner part is paler and unequally yellow; it is warm, bitter, and aromatic in its qualities, and smells like ginger; used in hysterical, epileptic, and paralytic affections; also called *Bengalæ radix.* See *Risagon.*

Castă'nea, *æ*, f. (Κάστανον, from *Castāna*, in Thessaly, where it was abundant.) *Bot.* The chesnut. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A) for the bark of the *Castanea pumila.* See *Fagus Castanea.* Fr. syn. *châtaigne*, f. Germ. anal. *Kastanie*, f.

Castă'nea Equīna. *Bot.* Another name for the *Æsculus hippocastanum*, or horse-chesnut tree.

Castă'nea Pūmĭla. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which affords the bark called chinquapin (Pharm. U.S.A.).

Castă'neus, *a, um.* (Κάστανον, a chesnut.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a chesnut or orange-brown colour.

Castjoe. *M. Med.* Old name for *Catechu.* Quincy.

Cas'tor. *M. Med.* The substance *Castoreum*, which see.

Cas'tōr, *ŏris*, m. (Κάστωρ, the beaver, from *γαστὴρ*, the belly; from its large size in that animal.) *Zoöl.* A genus of the *Mammalia Rodentia:* the beaver. See *Castoreum.* Fr. anal. *castor*, m. Germ. syn. *Biber*, m.

Cas'tor Fĭber. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the beaver.

Cas'tor Oil. *M. Med.* An oil extracted from the seeds of the plant *Ricinus communis. Oleum Rĭcĭni.* Fr. syn. *huile de palma Christi*, or *de ricin.* Germ. syn. *Ricinusöl*, f.

Castŏ'reum, *i*, n. (*Castor*, the beaver.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. & U.S.A.) for a peculiar concrete substance obtained from the follicles of the prepuce of the *Castor fiber*, or beaver. It consists of two bags situated in the inguinal region, containing a very odorous substance, soft and almost fluid when first taken from the animal, but becoming dry and of the consistence of resin. It is composed of a mucilage, bitter extract, resin, essential oil and a flaky crystalline matter like the adipocere of biliary *calculi;* has an acrid bitter, and nauseous taste, and a strong aromatic, though somewhat fetid smell; also called Russian castor. See *Diacastorium.* Fr. anal. *castoréum*, m. Germ. syn. *Bibergeil*, n.

Castŏ'rĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Castor*, the beaver; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Name given to a Family of animals of which the *Castor*, or beaver, is the type.

Castorin'. (*Castŏreum*, the substance castor.) *M. Med.* Name for the active matter of the substance *Castoreum*, or castor. *Castŏrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *castorine*, f. Germ. syn. *Bibergeilkampher*, n.

Castra'tion. (*Castro*, to emasculate.) *Bot.* Term for the removal of the anthers of a flower. *Surg.* The operation of removing a testicle, or both; also termed orchotomy; emasculation. *Castrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *castration*, f. Germ. syn. *Entmannung*, f.; *Hodenausschneidung*, f.; *Verschneidung*, f.

Castrātus, *a, um.* (*Castro*, to emasculate.) *Bot.* Having the anther removed. *Surg.* Deprived of the testicles; emasculate: cas'trated. Fr. anal. *châtré*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *entmannt*, part. adj.; *verschnitten*, part. adj.

Castren'sis, *is, e.* (*Castra*, a camp.) Of or belonging to a camp. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to diseases which soldiers, encamped under unhealthy circumstances, are particularly liable to, as *Febris castrensis*, camp-fever.

Cāsus, *ûs*, m. (*Cădo*, to fall.) A fall, hap, or chance. *Med.* Anciently used for *Symptoma*; also for an accident; for a present disease; for *Lapsus;* for an entire history of a disease, or a case. See *Accident.* Fr. syn. *symptôme*, m.; *accident*, m.; *chute*, f.; *cas*, m. Germ. syn. *Fall*, m.

Cat's Tail. *Bot.* Common name for the *Typha.*

Cătăbă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Καταβαίνω, to descend; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Descending, or declining by degrees. *Pathol.* Applied to a fever which gradually abates in severity till its termination. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Cătăblēma, *ătis*, n. (Καταβάλλω, to pack up.) *Surg.* An old term, Gr. anal. *καταβλημα*, used by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* ii. 32, for the outermost fillet by which the bandages are maintained in their proper situation; also called *Epiblema* and *Periblema.* Fr. anal. *catablème*, m.

Cătăcau'ma, *ătis*, n. (Κατακαίω, to burn.) *Pathol., Surg.* A former term, Gr. anal. *κατάκαυμα*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* i. 158, for a burn, or scald.

Cătăcau'sis, *eos*, f. (Κατακαίω, to burn.) *Med.* A term applied by Young and Good to the phenomena called spontaneous or preternatural combustion: a burning; a combustion: catacau'sis. See *Preternatural Combustion.*

Cătăcĕras'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Κατακεράννυμι, to mix together; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Having power to neutralize, or dull the acrimony of the humours by mixing with them; also termed *Epicerasticus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *catacérastique*, adj.

Cătă'chloös. (Κατάχλοος, from *κατὰ*, excess; *χλοή*, grass.) *Chem.* An old term, signifying of a very green colour. Castellus.

Cătăchrīsis, *eos*, f. (Καταχρίω, to anoint.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for inunction, or an anointing.

Cătăchris'ton. (Καταχρίω, to anoint.) *Pharm.* An old term, (*κατάχριστον φάρμακον*,) applied

to a medicament used as an ointment. Hippocrates *de Morb. Mulier. l.* i. cxxiii. 16.

Cătăchris'ma, *ătis*, n. (Καταχρίω, to anoint.) *Pharm.* Old term for *Unguentum*, or ointment.

Cătă'chўsis, *eos*, f. (Καταχύω, to pour out.) *Med.* Gr. anal. *κατάχυσις*, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v. 21, for an effusion, or pouring out.

Cătă'clăsis, *eos*, f. (Κατακλάω, to break.) *Surg.* Old term for a distortion of the eye-lids.

Că'tăcleis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κατά, under; κλείς, the clavicle.) *Anat.* Old name, Gr. anal. *κατακλείς*, used by Galen, *de Ossib. c.* 14, for the first rib, from its situation; also applied to the subclavicular portion of the thorax.

Ca'taclysm. (Κατακλύζω, to inundate.) *Geol.* Term for a deluge, or inundation. *Med.* An affusion. *Cătaclys'mus, i*, m., which see.

Cătăclys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Κατακλύζω, to wash.) *Med., Pharm.* An old name used by Hippocrates (*κατάκλυσμα*) for a clyster.

Cataclys'mus, *i*, m. (Κατακλύζω, to wash.) *Med., Geol.* Old term used by Cœlius Aurelianus, *Chronic.* i. 16, for the dashing of water upon a part; an affusion: a ca'taclysm. See *Cataclysm.*

Catag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Κατάγω, to break.) *Surg.* An old name for a fracture. Castellus. Fr. anal. *catagme*, m. Germ. syn. *Bruch*, m.

Cătagmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Cătagma*, a fracture; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to a fracture; applied to remedies necessary for the cure of fractures, that is, for the formation of callus: catagma'tic. Galen. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Cătălen'tia, *æ*, f. *Pathol.* A Paracelsian name for a kind of *Epilepsia.*

Cătălep'sia, *æ*, f. } (Καταλαμβάνω, to seize, or
Cătălep'sis, *eos*, f. } attack.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease consisting in the total suspension of sensibility and voluntary motion, and, for the most part, of mental power, the action of the heart and lungs continuing; trance: ca'talepsy. See *Apoplexia Cataleptica, Apprehensio, Catoche, Catochus, Deprehensio, Detentio, Encatalepsis.* Fr. anal. *catalepsie*, f. Germ. anal. *Katalepsis*, f.; syn. *Starrsucht*, f.

Catalep'tic. (*Cătălepsia*, catalepsy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to catalepsy. *Cătălepтĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *c.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cataleptique*, adj. Germ. anal. *kataleptisch*, adj.

Cataloticus. See *Catuloticus.*

Cătă'lўsis, *is*, f. (Καταλύω, to dissolve.) *Chem.* Name given to a force, or power, which decomposes a compound body by mere contact; as peroxide of hydrogen is decomposed by contact with platinum: cata'lysis.

Cataly'tic. }
Cataly'tical. } (Καταλύω, to dissolve; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the action, or power, named catalysis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. *Cătăly'tĭcus, a, um.*

Cătămēnia, *ōrum*, pl. n. (Κατά, according to; *μήν*, the month.) *Physiol.* Term for the monthly discharge from the uterus; the menses; the menstrual discharge; the courses: the catame'nia. See *Emmenia. Gynæcca.* Fr. syn. *menstrues*, f. pl.; *règles*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Mondfluss*, m.

Catanan'ce. *Bot.* An old word applied to several plants.

Cătăpas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Καταπάσσω, to sprinkle.) *Med., Pharm.* A former term, Gr. syn. *καταπάσμα*, used by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 13, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 540, for any dry medicine in powder, which was sprinkled on ulcers; these applications were called *Smegmata*, and were distinguished into *Catapasmata, Diapasmata, Empasmata*, and *Sympasmata*, according to Gorræus: a ca'tapasm; also called *Aspersio, Catapastum, Conspersio, Epipaston, Epipastum, Pasma.* See *Smegma, Xerion.* Fr. anal. *catapasme*, m.

Cătăpas'tum. *Pharm.* Another term for *Catapasma.*

Cătă'phŏra, *æ*, f. (Καταφέρω, to fall down.) *Pathol.* A term for *Coma;* also a very deep sleep. Fr. anal. *cataphora*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlafsucht*, f.

Cătăphrac'ta, *æ*, f. (Καταφράσσω, to fortify.) A breastplate, or cuirass. *Surg.* Formerly applied, Gr. anal. *καταφράκτας*, by Galen, *de Fasciis, c.* 85, *vol.* xviii. *part* i. *p.* 816, to a bandage for the chest, in fracture of the sternum, or ribs, as shown by Scultetus, *ed. Amstel.* 1672, *tab. ult.* Fr. anal. *cataphracta*, m.

Cătăplas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Καταπλάσσω, to overlay with plaster.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a poultice, or soft application of bread, linseed meal, oatmeal, etc. medicated or not with herbs, leaves, vinegar, etc.: a ca'taplasm. See *Antylion, Didymæa, Malagma.* Fr. anal. *cataplasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Umschlag*, m.

Cătăplas'ma Acēti. *Pharm.* The vinegar poultice; made of vinegar and bread crumb, or the like; used for bruises and sprains.

Cătăplas'ma Acētōsæ. *Pharm.* The sorrel poultice, for scorbutic ulcers; the leaves beaten into a pulp.

Cătăplas'ma Aërātum. *Pharm.* A name for the *Cataplasma fermenti.*

Cătăplas'ma Alūmĭnis. *Pharm.* The alum poultice, for chronic inflammation of the eyes; a solution of alum is now substituted.

Cătăplas'ma By'nes. *Pharm.* The malt poultice, for gangrene; finely ground malt mixed with yeast and applied warm.

Cătăplas'ma Carbōnis. *Pharm.* The charcoal poultice, for correcting the fetor and state of ill-conditioned ulcers; finely powdered charcoal mixed with, or sprinkled on linseed meal and warm water.

Cătăplas'ma Cĕrĕvīsiæ. *Pharm.* The strong-beer poultice, for slough, or gangrene, being stimulant and antiseptic; oatmeal with the grounds of London porter, or strong beer, cautiously heated.

Cătăplas'ma Cōnii. *Pharm.* The hemlock poultice, for cancerous, scrofulous, and other ill-conditioned ulcers; the dried leaves boiled in two pints of water till reduced to one, when sufficient linseed meal is added.

Cătăplas'ma Cŭmĭni. *Pharm.* A poultice formerly called *Theriaca Londinensis*, used as an irritating antiseptic application to gangrenous ulcers, etc.; cumin seeds, bay berries, and leaves of water germander, Virginian snake-root, cloves, and honey.

Cătăplas'ma Dau'ci. *Pharm.* The carrot poultice, for cancerous, scrofulous, and other unhealthy ulcers; the roots (they may be first boiled) bruised into a pulp.

Cătăplas'ma Dĭgĭtā'lis. *Pharm.* The fox-glove poultice, for allaying pain in irritable sores; linseed meal, oatmeal, or bread crumb mixed with a strong decoction of the leaves.

Cătăplas'ma Fermen'ti. *Pharm.* The yeast poultice, for sloughing and mortification; flour mixed with yeast and heated till it rise.

Cătăplas'ma Fū'ci. *Pharm.* The sea-weed poultice, for scrofula, white swelling, and glandular tumours; sea-tang, or sea-weed bruised. When this is not procurable in a fresh state, sea-water and oatmeal have been substituted.

Cătăplas'ma Quer'cus Mărī'ni. *Pharm.* A name for the *Cataplasma fuci.*

Cătăplas'ma Lī'ni. *Pharm.* The linseed-meal poultice, used as emollient for all common cases; linseed-meal gradually added to hot water, and quickly mixed together.

Cătăplas'ma Pă'nis. *Pharm.* The bread poultice, used as emollient in ordinary cases; stale bread crumb in milk or water allowed to simmer over a fire till properly softened.

Cătăplas'ma Plum'bi Acētā'tis. *Pharm.* The sugar of lead poultice, for cases of inflammation; liquor of acetate of lead, distilled water and bread crumb.

Cătăplas'ma Sī'nă'peos. } *Pharm.* The mustard
Cătăplas'ma Sī'năpis. } poultice, used as stimulant; ground mustard seed, linseed meal, and boiling vinegar.

Cătăplex'is, *eos,* f. (Καταπλήσσω, to strike down.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *κατάπληξις,* used by Hippocrates, vii. *Epid.* 30, 8, for a sudden stupefaction, or deprivation of sensation in any organ or member. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cataplexie,* f.

Cătăpŏ'tium, *ii,* n. (Καταπίνω, to swallow, or drink down.) *Pharm.* Old term for a pill. *Physiol.* Also a term for deglutition. See *Athenionis Catapotium, Cataposis.*

Cătă'pŏsis, *eos,* f, (Καταπίνω, to swallow, or, drink down.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *κατάποσις,* used by Galen, *de Us. Part.* vii. 16, for a descension of food, drink, or medicine by the gullet; deglutition: cata'posis. See *Catapotium.*

Cātăpsyx'is, *eos,* f. (Καταψύχω, to refrigerate.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *κατάψυξις,* used by Galen, *de Rigor. Trem.,* etc., for a considerable degree of chilliness, but without shivering; Hippocrates applies it to cold of the extremities, or a bad sign in fevers. Fr. anal. *catapsyxie,* f.

Cătăptōsis, *eos,* f. (Καταπίπτω, to fall down.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *κατάπτωσις,* used by Galen, *de Tot. Morb. Temp. c.* 4, 5, for a sudden falling down of a person, as a symptom of epilepsy, or of apoplexy; also the failing, or paralytic seizure of any particular limb. See *Decidentia.* Fr. anal. *cataptose,* f.

Cătăpŭtia, *æ,* f. (*Cătăpŏtium,* a pill; because the seeds were swallowed like pills.) *Bot.* A name applied to three plants, the *C. maxima,* or *Ricinus Americanus;* the *C. major,* or *Ricinus communis;* and *C. minor,* or *Euphorbia lathyris,* or *Tithymalus latifolius.*

Ca'taract. (Καταῤῥάσσω, to confound; because by this disease the sense of vision is confounded or obscured, if not destroyed.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease of the eye, consisting of obstructed sight, or a weakness of, or impediment to sight, produced by opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule. *Cătărac'ta, æ,* f. See *Hypochyma.* Fr. anal. *cataracte,* f. Germ. anal. *Kataracta,* f.; syn. *Linsenstaar,* m.

Cat'aract, Black. *Pathol.* Formerly, a term for *Amaurosis.* Epithet for a very rare variety of cataract, in which the opaque lens appears of a black colour. Fr. syn. *cataracte noire.*

Cătă'ria. (*Cătus,* a cat; because cats like it.) *Bot.* The herb catmint. See *Nepeta Cataria. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the leaves of *Nepeta cataria.*

Cata'rrh. (Καταῤῥέω, to flow down, in reference to the increased flow of the mucous discharge of the nose.) *Pathol.* Term for a common cold in the head, or chest; also the epidemic called *Influenza;* applied likewise to a vitiated secretion, as that of the mucous fluid poured out by the bladder for defence from the acrimony of the urine under disease, and which soon becomes deteriorated, constituting the catarrh of the bladder; also to the discharge from the vagina in *Leucorrhœa,* forming the catarrh of the vagina. *Cătar'rhus, i,* m. See *Branchus, Capiplenium, Catarrheuma, Epistagmos,* and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *catarrhe,* m. Germ. anal. *Katarrh,* m.; *Hinabfliessen,* n.

NOTE.—It is remarkable that this and *almost all* Latin words and their English analogues, in which the Greek aspirate, or its symbol the letter *h,* is preserved, are everywhere incorrectly spelled by the misplacement of that letter. This manifest error is traceable to the earliest period at which we find Greek words commencing with ῥ introduced into the Latin language, and has been so constantly maintained, that for the present, at least, I content myself with merely pointing it out, suppressing my own convictions only in deference to universal custom. Yet there appears no good reason for its perpetuation, as *Catarhrus,* catarhr, look and sound quite as well as the customary but false spelling *Catarrhus,* catarrh, while the former have the advantage of consistency with their origin, and of being, what the latter are not, etymologically correct. So of all words in which the aspirate is retained.

Cata'rrhal. (*Cătarrhus,* catarrh.) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature of catarrh; applied to a fever accompanying catarrh, etc. *Cătarrhā'lis, is, e.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *catarrhal,* adj. Germ. syn. *Catarrhalisch,* adj.

Cătărrhec'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Καταῤῥήγνυμι, to break forth; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Having power to cause the bowels or bladder to act; provoking the flow of the urine, or feces; applied formerly to certain medicines: catarrhec'tic. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., and *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Cătarrheu'ma, *ătis,* n. (Καταῤῥέω, to flow down.) *Pathol.* A defluxion; formerly used for *Catarrhus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Cătarrhex'is, *is,* f. (Καταῤῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *κατάῤ-*

ῥηξις, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot. t.* 240, for a sudden and violent effusion; applied formerly to a profuse diarrhœa; also to a large and rapid discharge of blood from the bowels. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *catarrhexie*, f.

Cătar'rhus, *i*, m. (Καταῤῥέω, to flow down.) Catarrh; a genus of the Ord. *Profluvia;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Catarrh.*

Cătar'rhus Bellinsŭlānus. *Pathol.* Old term for *Parotitis, Cynanche parotidea*, or the mumps.

Cătar'rhus Suffŏcātīvus. *Pathol.* A term for *Croup:* suffocative catarrh.

Cătar'rhus Urethrālis. *Pathol.* Term for the affection of the urethra, known as *Gleet:* urethral catarrh.

Cătar'rhus Vāgĭnæ. *Pathol.* Term for the discharge called *Leucorrhœa;* also called uterine catarrh: catarrh of the vagina.

Cătar'rhus Vēsĭcæ. *Pathol.* Term for the deteriorated secretion of the bladder under disease; catarrh of the bladder: vesical catarrh.

Cătarrhȳsis, *is*, f. An old term for a defluxion, or voiding downwards. See *Hyporrhysis*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Cătartis'mus, *i*, m. (Καταρτίζω, to replace a luxated bone.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. καταρτισμὸς, used by Paulus Ægineta, *l.* vi. in several chapters, for the restoration of a dislocated bone to its place; reduction of a dislocation. See *Catastasis.*

Cătăsar'ca. (Κατὰ, through; σὰρξ, flesh.) *Pathol.* An old term synonymous with *Anasarca.*

Cătaschas'mus, *i*, m. (Κατασχάζω, to scarify, or open with a scalpel.) *Surg.* An old term for a scarification, or even the deeper incisions necessary in gangrenous or sphacelated parts. Dioscorides, vii. 1.

Cătastag'mos. (Καταστάζω, to distil.) An old term for distillation. *Pathol.* Applied to *Catarrhus*, according to Celsus, iv. 5, also to *Coryza.*

Catastal'tic. (Κατὰ, downwards; στέλλω, to contract; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pharm.* This term was long ago employed to signify astringent. *Physiol.* Term applied by Dr. M. Hall, in his Diastaltic Nervous System, to the action of the *Vis nervosa*, from above downwards. *Cătastal'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Catastalticus, Cathodic*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *catastaltique*, adj.

Cătăstal'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Καταστέλλω, to restrain; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med. Pharm.* Having power to restrain or check; applied to medicines (*Catastaltica medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.) that check evacuations, as astringent and styptic substances; the same as *Anastalticus:* catastal'tic. See *Catastaltic*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Cătastăsis, *eos*, f. (Καθίστημι, to appoint.) Old term, κατάστασις, used by Hippocrates, for the constitution, state, or condition of a thing.) *Surg.* The restoration of a bone or member to its own place; reduction of a dislocation, Hippocrates, *de Fract.* iii. 38. See *Catartismus.* Fr. anal. *catastase*, f.

Cătă'tăsis, *eos*, f. (Κατατείνω, to extend.) *Surg.* An old term, Gr. anal. κατάτασις, used by Hippocrates, as stated by Erotianus, *Onomast. fol.* 64, for the extension of a fractured or dislocated limb; also to replacement or reduction. Fr. anal. *catatase*, f.

Că'te. *M. Med.* Old name for *Catechu.* Quincy.

Că'tĕchu, Indecl. (Japan. *Kate*, a tree; *chu*, juice.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. & U.S.A.) for the substance catechu, or Japan earth, obtained from the wood of the plant *Acacia catechu.* See *Areca Catechu, Cachore, Cachu, Caichu, Caschu, Cashow, Castjoe, Cate, Cutch, Cutt, Faufel, Kaath.* Fr. syn. *cachou*, m. Germ. anal. *Catechu*, m.; syn. *Catechusaft*, m.; *Japanische Erde.*

Cateia'dion. (Dim. Κατιὰς, a surgical knife or instrument.) *Surg.* Name for a long instrument, Gr. anal. κατιάδιον, mentioned by Aretæus, *de Cur. Morb. Chron.* i. 2. *p.* 297, *ed.* Kühn, formerly introduced into the nostrils to induce hemorrhage for relief of headache. This term and its analogue ought to be spelled κατιάδιον, *catiadion.* Fr. anal. *cateiadion*, m.

Cătel'lus Cĭnĕ'reus. *Chem.* Old term for a cupel. Quincy.

Cătēnæ Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* A name for the anterior tibial muscle.

Căthar'ma, *ătis*, n. (Καθαίρω, to purge.) *Med.* Old term for feces or excrement; anything purged from the body naturally, or by art.

Căthar'sis, *eos*, f. (Καθαίρω, to purge.) *Med.* Term for purgation of the excrements medically, or naturally. See *Apocatharsis.* Fr. anal. *catharsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Reinigung*, f.

Cathar'tic. (Καθαίρω, to purge; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Term applied to a medicine which quickens or increases evacuation from the intestines, or which, given in a certain dose, produces purging. *Căthar'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cathartique*, adj. Germ. syn. *purgirend*, part. adj.; *abführend*, part. adj.

Cathar'tic Fota'to. *Bot.* Common name for the root of the *Ipomœa quamoclit*, or *Batatas peregrina.*

Cathar'tic Salt. *M. Med.* An epithet applied to the *Sulphas magnesiæ*, or Epsom salt, and the *Sulphas sodæ*, or Glauber's salt.

Cathartin'. (Καθαίρω, a purge.) *Med., Pharm.* Name given to a peculiar substance obtained from the leaves of senna, being the principle on which its purging quality depends. *Căthartīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *cathartine*, f. Germ. anal. *Kathartin*, n.

Căthartŏcar'pus, *i*, m. (Καθαίρω, to purge; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* A genus of plants, taken from the Linn. genus *Cassia.*

Căthartŏcar'pus Fis'tŭla. *Bot.* A new name for the *Cassia fistula*, or purging cassia, which produces the cassia pulp; it grows in the East and West Indies, and Egypt, to forty or fifty feet; its fruit is a long cylindrical dark brown pod, about the thickness of the thumb, two feet long, divided into cells, each containing one seed embedded in a black soft pulp, the latter being used as gently laxative in a small dose.

Căthœ'rēsis, *eos*, f. (Καθαιρέω, to destroy or

waste.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. καθαίρεσις, used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi. *s.* 3, *t.* 2, for a consumption or wasting of the body happening without any manifest evacuation; also, for such loss as arises from purging, or the like: cathe'resis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *catherèse*, f.

Căthærĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Καθαιρέω, to destroy, or waste; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to destroy, waste, or consume; applied to medicines which so act; escharotic, cathere'tic. Galen. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *cathérétique*, adj.

Căthēmĕ'rĭnus, *a, um.* (Κατὰ, only; ἡμέρα, a day.) Lasting a day; the same as *Quotidianus.* Galen. Fr. anal. *cathémérine*, adj.

Ca'theter. (Καθετὴρ, from καθιὴμι, to thrust into.) *Surg.* Name given to an instrument made like a tube closed at the top, but with several small perforations towards the extremity, which is introduced into the bladder, through the urethra, for the purpose of drawing off the urine in cases of retention, etc. They are made either of elastic gum, and termed flexible, being mounted on a firm iron stilette to preserve their form and proper degree of curvature; or of silver or other metal, and then termed inflexible. *Căthĕter, ēris,* or *tri,* m.: and *Căthĕtērus, i,* m. See *Algalie, Auliscus, Itinerarium.* Fr. anal. *cathéter*, m.; syn. *sonde la vessie.* Germ. anal. *Katheter*, m,; *Harnzapfer*, m.

Căthĕtēris'mus, *i,* m. *(Căthĕter,* a catheter; terminal *-ismus.*) *Surg.* Term for the operation of introducing the catheter: ca'theterism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *cathétérisme*, m.

Căthidrȳsis, *eos,* f. (Καθιδρύω, to put together.) *Surg.* An old term for reduction of a fracture. Fr. anal. *cathidrysis*, f.

Cathi'mia. } Alchemical terms variously ap-
Cath'mia. } plied; to a mineral vein out of which gold and silver are dug; to concretion in the furnace of gold or silver; to gold, litharge, the smoke arising from burnt copper, etc. Ruland.

Ca'thode. (Κατὰ, down; ὁδὸς, a way.) *Nat. Philos.* A term in electro-chemical action for that part of the decomposing body which the electric current leaves; the part next to the negative pole.

Catho'dic. (Κατὰ, downwards; ὁδὸς, a way; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Physiol.* Proceeding downwards; a term applied by Dr. M. Hall, in his Diastaltic Nervous System, to the course of action of the nervous influence. *Cathŏdĭcus, a, um.* See *Catastaltic* and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Cathol'ceus, *i,* m. *Surg.* Old name, Gr. anal. καθολκεὺς, used by Galen, *de Fasciis,* for an oblong bandage which was applied over another, called *Pericepastrum,* to keep it in its proper situation. See *Catablema.* Fr. anal. *catholceus*, m.

Căthŏ'lĭci Hūmōres. *Med.* Old epithet for humours which existed through the whole body.

Catho'licon. (Κατὰ, denoting increased power; ὁλικὸς, universal.) *Med.* Term for a supposed universal medicine; capable of evacuating all humours; a panacea. Fr. anal. *catholicon*, m. Germ. syn. *Universalarzenei.*

Căthŏ'lĭcum Du'plex. *Pharm.* Old name for a purgative electuary, made of rhubarb, senna, cassia, tamarinds, etc.

Că'tias, *i'ădis,* f. (Κατιὰς.) *Surg.* Old name for a knife used in extracting a dead fetus, or in opening an abscess of the womb, according to Paulus Ægineta, vi. 73.

Cătil'lia. *Pharm.* Old term for a weight of nine ounces. Quincy.

Cătil'lus. (Dim. *Cātīnus,* a porringer.) *Chem.* Another name for a cupel. Ruland, and Johnson.

Că'tīnum Alūmen. *Chem.* Old term for potash.

Că'tīnus Fūsōrius. *Chem.* A former name for a crucible. Quincy.

Ca'tion. (Κατὰ, down; ἴειμι, to go.) *Nat. Philos.* A term in electro-chemical action for a body that passes to the negative pole, to the cathode of the decomposing body.

Cat'kin. *Bot.* Common name for the *Amentum.* See *Amentum, Julus.* Fr. syn. *chaton*, m. Germ. syn. *Kätchen*, n.

Cat'ling. *Surg.* Name for a long, narrow, double-edged, sharp-pointed, straight knife for performing amputations. Fr. syn. *couteau à amputation.* Germ. syn. *Knorpelmesser*, n.

Cat'ma. Old name for the *Limatura auri,* or gold filings. Ruland, and Johnson.

Cat'mint. *Bot.* Common name for the *Nepeta cataria.* Fr. syn. *cataire*, f. Germ. syn. *Katzenmünze*, f.

Cat'mint, Les'ser. *Bot.* Common name for the *Nepetella.*

Cătōcăthar'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Κάτω, downwards; καθαίρω, to purge; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Having power to purge; applied to purgative medicines: catocathar'tic. Quincy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Că'tŏche, *es,* f. (Κατοχὴ, a detention.) *Pathol.* A former term, Gr. anal. used by Galen, *de Loc. Aff.* iii. 5, for *Catalepsia,* or catalepsy. Fr. anal. *catoche*, m.

Cătōchei'lum, *i,* n. } (Κάτω, below; χεῖλος, the
Cătōchel'lum, *i.* n. } lip.) *Anat.* An old term for the lower lip.

Că'tŏchus, *i,* m. (Κατοχὴ, from κατέχω, to detain.) *Pathol.* Another old term for *Catalepsia;* also, for an affection similar to catalepsy, but with rigidity of the limbs; also for *Coma-vigil.* Fr. syn. *catoche*, m.

Cătōmis'mus, *i,* m. (Κάτω, below; ὦμος, the shoulder; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. κατωμισμὸς, used by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* i. 13, for a mode of reducing a dislocation of the shoulder, by throwing the patient's arm over the shoulder of a strong man, so that his body was raised from the ground, and the reduction effected by his weight and the operator's shoulder. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *catomisme*, m.

Cătop'ter, *ēris,* m. (Κατόπτομαι, to see through.) *Surg.* The Greek name for the *Speculum ani.* Galen. Fr. syn. *speculum*, m. Germ. syn. *der Afterspiegel.*

Catop'tric. } (Κατοπτρικὸς, from κατοπτρίζω,
Catop'trical. } to make images and reflections

by means of a mirror.) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to a mirror, or to Catoptrics; specular. *Cătop'trĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *catoptrique*, adj. Germ. anal. *katoptrisch*, adj.

Catop'trics. *Nat. Philos.* (Κατοπτρική, from κατοπτρίζω, to make images and reflections by means of a mirror.) Term for that branch of optics which treats of the reflection of rays, and how objects may be seen by reflection. *Catop'trĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *catoptrique*, f. Germ. anal. *Katoptrick*, f.; syn. *Spiegelkunst*, f.

Cătorchītēs, æ, m. (Κατορχίτης, from κατορχέομαι, to delight in dancing; from its exhilarating effects.) Name for a demulcent wine prepared with figs; used by the Greeks, and also called *Sycites*. Fr. anal. *catorchites*.

Catoreticus. See *Catotericus*.

Cătōtĕ'rĭcus, a, um. (Κατώτερος, inferior, because operating downwards; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Pharm.* An old term, Gr. anal. κατωτερικὰ, applied by Galen, *Meth. Med.* vii. 13, to cathartic medicines: catote'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Cătūlōtĭcus, a, um. (Κατουλόω, to bring about, or cover with a cicatrix; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Pharm., Surg.* Inducing, or favouring cicatrization; applied to medicines: this word, however, in the only ancient authority for its use, a Latin fragmentary book, *de Dynamidiis*, falsely ascribed to Galen, signifies (*Catulotica medicamenta*) "those medicines which equalize and smooth down rough cicatrices." See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *catulotique*, adj.

Că'tŭlus, i, m. (The young of all animals.) *Bot.* An old term for *Amentum*, or a catkin. Fr. syn. *chaton*, m. Germ. syn. *Kätzchen*, n.

Caucālis, ĭdis, f. (Καυκαλὶς.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Caucālis Anthris'cus. *Bot.* Systematic name of a plant common in the hedges, said to be diuretic; also called *Daucus annuus minor.*

Caucāloīdēs, adj. (*Caucālis;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling the *Caucalis:* cauca'loid. *Anat.* Applied to the *Patella*, from a supposed likeness to the flower of the *Caucalis*. *Bot.* Applied to some plants, from the circumstance just stated. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Cau'da, æ, f. (*Cădo*, to fall; from the natural direction in which it generally hangs.) A tail. *Anat.* An old name for the *Os coccygis*, which in tailed animals is the beginning of the tail; Bartholin, *de Ossib.* iv. c. 15, *p.* 737. Also, the *Clitoris*, particularly when unnaturally large. Waltherus, *Sylv. Med.* p. 1036, *seq.* See *Caudatio. Bot.* Term for an appendage to a seed, like a tail. *Zoöl.* The tail of animals. See *Sannion.* Fr. syn. *queue*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwanz*, m.

Cau'da Equīna. *Anat.* The horse-tail, a term for the ending of the spinal marrow about the second lumbar vertebra, which there giving off a large number of nerves to supply the lower part of the body and extremities, has a fancied resemblance to a horse's tail. *Bot.* Name for the *Hippuris vulgaris*, horse's or mare's tail plant. Fr. syn. *la queue de cheval; queue de la moëlle épinière.* Germ. syn. *Pferdeschwanz*, m.

Cau'da Porcīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Peucedanum officinale*, or hog's fennel.

Cau'da Sēmĭnis. *Bot.* Term for the elongated and usually feathery appendage to a seed, formed of the persistent style; it is simple, hairy, or geniculate.

Cau'da Vul'pis Rŭbĭcun'di. *Chem.* Alchemical name for red lead. Ruland.

Cau'dal. (*Cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the tail, as the caudal vertebræ, or caudal fins. *Caudālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *caudal*, adj.

Caudātio, ōnis, f. (*Cauda*, a tail.) *Anat.* Old term, used by Blasius, *Med. Univers. p.* 334, for an elongation of the clitoris; also called *Cauda.* Fr. anal. *caudation*, f.

Caudātus, a, um. (*Cauda*, a tail.) *Bot.* Having a tail, or some object bearing a resemblance to such; tailed: cau'date. Fr. syn. *ayant une queue; caudé*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschwänzt*, part. adj.

Cau'dex, ĭcis, n. (*Cædo*, to cut, because, by cutting off the branches, what remains constitutes the trunk.) *Bot.* Term for the stem or trunk of a tree, or the body of the root of a plant. Fr. anal. *caudex*, m.; syn. *tige*, f.; *tronc*, m. Germ. syn. *Stamm*, m.; *Stengel*, m.

Caudle. *Pharm.* See *Cyceon.*

Caul. (Welsh: *Caul*, a covering for the bowels.) *Anat.* English name for the epiploon, or omentum. *Obstet.* Term for the amnion, which sometimes being torn by the child's head passing from the uterus, comes away with it, quite separated from the placenta. See *Neutha.* Fr. syn. *amnios*, f. Germ. syn. *Schaafhaut*, m.

Caulēdon. (Καυληδὸν, adv., in the manner of a stem, or stalk; from καυλὸς, a stem.) *Surg.* Applied to a transverse fracture; or that of a bone broken across, as of a stalk or stem of a plant. Galen, *Meth. Med.* vi. 5. Fr. anal. *cauledon*, m.

Caules'cens, tis, part. (*Caulesco*, to grow to a stem.) *Bot.* Having, or growing to a stem or stalk: caules'cent. Fr. anal. *caulescent*, adj. Germ, syn. *bestengelt*, part. adj.

Cau'liflower. *Bot.* Common name for the *Brassica florida.* Fr. syn. *choufleur*, m. Germ. syn. *Blumenkohl*, m.

Cau'line. (*Caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a stalk, or stem. *Caulīnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *caulinaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *stengelständig*, adj.

Cau'lis, is, m. (Καυλὸς, a stalk.) *Anat.* An old term for the *penis;* also for the neck of the uterus. *Bot.* Term for the stalk, or stem of herbaceous plants; also any kind of herb, especially pot-herbs. Fr. syn. *tige*, f. Germ. syn. *Stamm*, m.; *Stengel*, m.

Cau'lis Flōrĭda. *Bot.* The cauliflower. Fr. syn. *choufleur*, m.

Cau'lis Rŭ'ber. *Bot.* A name for the *Brassica rubra*, or red cabbage.

Caulōdēs, adj. (*Caulis*, a stem; terminal ὠδης.) *Bot.* A name for a species of *Brassica*, having broad leaves proceeding from the stem; cabbage; having or full of stems. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Cau'ma, ătis, n. (Καίω, to burn.) The heat of the atmosphere. *Pathol.* Applied to the burning heat of fever. See *Ustio.*

Fr. syn. *brûlure*, f.; *causis*, f. Germ. syn. *Brand*, m.; *Verbrennung*, f.

Cau'sa, *æ*, f. (*Cāsus*, a fall, hap, chance, or occasion.) *Med.* A cause or reason. Fr. anal. *cause*, f Germ. syn. *Ursache*, f.

Cau'sa Antĕcēdens. *Med.* The antecedent cause; another term for the exciting cause. See *Causa Excitans.*

Cau'sa Con'tĭnens. *Med.* The joining, or continuing cause; another term for the proximate cause. See *Causa Proxima.*

Cau'sa Dispōnens. *Med.* The disposing or predisposing cause; a term for a state of the system which makes it liable to assume any particular disease when the exciting cause is applied, as plethora is a predisposing cause of inflammation; also called *Causa proëgumena.*

Cau'sa Ex'cĭtans. *Med.* The exciting cause; or that which immediately produces the disease, as exposure to wet, cold or damp air, is an exciting cause of inflammation; also called *Causa antecedens, occasionalis*, or *procatarctica.*

Cau'sa Occāsiōnālis. *Med.* The occasional or accidental cause; another term for the exciting cause. See *Causa Excitans.*

Cau'sa Prŏcătarc'tĭca. *Med.* The preceding cause; another term for the exciting cause. See *Causa Excitans.*

Cau'sa Proëgūmĕna. *Med.* The foregoing or precedent cause; another term for the predisposing cause. See *Causa Disponens.*

Cau'sa Prox'ĭma. *Med.* The proximate cause; or that deranged action from which all the symptoms arise; being really but another name for the disease itself; also called *Causa continens.*

Causal'ity. (*Causa*, a cause.) The quality or power of tracing effects to a cause. *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty peculiar to man, (its organ in the upper part of the forehead, on each side of *Comparison*,) giving perception of the dependence of phenomena, furnishing the idea of causation as forming an invisible bond of connexion between cause and effect, impressing with an irresistible conviction that every phenomenon or change in nature is caused by something, and so leading by successive steps to the great Cause of all: in regarding the actions of men, it leads to consider the motives or moving causes from which they proceed.

Cause. See *Causa.*

Causōdēs, adj. (Καῦσος, burning; terminal -ώδης.) Having an ardent burning sensation; full of burning or heat. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to an ardent fever, καυσώδης πυρετὸς, which is also called *Causus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Caus'tic. (Καίω, to burn; from the burning sensation which it produces when applied to an organized part; terminal -ικὸς.) *Surg.* Term employed to designate certain substances which on being applied to organized bodies, destroy their texture. *Caus'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Pyroticos*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *caustique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ätzbar*, adj.; *ätzend*, part. adj.

Caus'tic Al'kali. *Chem.* Term for a pure alkali.

Caustic Barley. See *Barley, Caustic.*

Caus'tic, Lu'nar. *M. Med.* A term applied with but little propriety to the *Nitras argenti*, or nitrate of silver, which is stimulant and sedative, rather than destructive in its action, except on the mere surface to which it is directly applied. *Caus'tĭcum Lūnāre.*

Caus'tic Pot'ash. *M. Med.* The *Potassa fusa*; also applied to the *Potassæ hydras*, and to the *Potassa cum calce*, which is a weaker caustic than the first, but more generally used from its being less deliquescent, and therefore more easily controuled.

Caus'tic Vo'latile Al'kali. *M. Med.* A term for the *Liquor ammoniæ.*

Causti'city. (*Caustĭcus*, caustic.) *Chem., Med.* A term for the quality which distinguishes caustic substances, that of having so strong a tendency to combine with organized bodies or substances, as to destroy their texture. *Caustĭ'cĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *causticité*, f. Germ. syn. *Aetzbarkeit*, f.; *Aetzkraft*, f.

Caus'tĭcum. *Med., Pharm.* A word incorrectly characterized as a noun, being only the neuter of *Causticus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 1. Fr. anal. *caustique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Aetzmittel*, n.; *Brennmittel*, n.

Caus'tĭcum Amĕrĭcānum. *Bot.* A term for the *Veratrum sabadilla.*

Caus'tĭcum Antĭmŏniāle. *Pharm., Surg.* A term for the muriate of antimony.

Caus'tĭcum Arsĕnĭcāle. *Pharm., Surg.* Arsenical caustic; a term for a kind of caustic used in the treatment of cancer; composed of two parts of white arsenic to one of levigated antimony, melted together in a crucible.

Caus'tĭcum Commūne For'tius. *M. Med.* The common strong caustic; a term for *Potassa cum calce.*

Caus'tĭcum Lūnāre. *M. Med.* The lunar caustic. See *Caustic, Lunar.*

Cau'sus, *i*, m. (Καῦσος, from καίω, to burn.) *Pathol.* An old term used by Paracelsus, *l.* x. *Paragr.*, § 3, for ardent fever, which was characterized by pungent heat internally, great heat of breath, desire of cold air, dryness of the tongue, lips and skin, coldness of the extremities, the urine loaded with bile, watchfulness, quick small and weak pulse; eyes clear shining and red, with good state of the complexion: it has been considered the same with the variety of malignant remittent of hot climates, called *ardent* or *burning remittent fever*, this, however, is only conjecture. Fr. anal. *causus*, m. Germ. syn. *Brennfieber*, n.

Cauteriza'tion. (*Cautērium*, cautery.) *Surg.* The act or process of applying the cautery. *Cautērĭzātio, ōnis*, f. See *Ustio.* Fr. anal. *cauterisation*, f. Germ. syn. *Aetzen*, n. *Brennen*, n.

Cau'tery. (Καίω, to burn.) *Surg.* Term for the application of a marking instrument, or searing iron. *Cautērium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *cautère*, m. Germ. syn. *Aetzmittel*, n.; *Brennmittel*, n.

Cau'tery, Ac'tual. *Surg.* Term for the red-hot iron or other substance, or fire. *Cautērium Actuālis.* See *Mydros, Triœna.* Fr.

anal. *cautère actuel*. Germ. syn. *Brenneisen*, n.

Cau'tery, Poten'tial. *Surg.* Term applied to the several caustic substances. *Cautĕrium Pōtentiālis*. Fr. anal. *cautère potentiel*.

Cau'tiousness. (*Cāveo*, to take heed of.) *Phrenol.* A faculty (its organ near the middle of each parietal bone, where ossification commences in the *fœtus*) producing the emotion of fear and wariness in general, and prompting its possessor to take care.

Căver'na, *æ*, f. (*Cāvus*, a hollow place, or cave.) A cave, or den; any hollow place: a ca'vern. See *Trogle*. Fr. anal. *caverne*, f. Germ. syn. *Höhle*, f.

Ca'vernous. (*Căverna*, a cavern; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Anat.* Full of, or having cells or caverns. *Căvernōsus, a, um*. See *Strangodes*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *caverneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Höhlen*.

Cavernous Respiration. *Med., Pathol.* See *Respiration, Cavernous*.

Ca'vernous Si'nus. *Anat.* Name of a sinus on the base of the cranium, extending from the anterior clinoid process to the point of the petrous bone, along the side of the body of the sphenoid bone.

Ca'viare. A name for the roe of the *Acipenser*, or sturgeon, salted and dried. Fr. anal. *caviar*, m. Germ. anal. *Kaviar*, m.

Căvĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cavilla*, the anklebone.) *Anat.* A name formerly applied by Forestus, *Chir. Obs.*, vi. 57, to the *Malleolus*, or protuberance of the ankle. See *Cavilla*.

Căvil'la, *æ*, f. *Anat.* Old name used by Forestus, *Chir. Obs.* vi. 57, for the *Malleolus*, or protuberance of the ankle; the same as *Cavicula*; also applied to the cuneiform bone by Schneiderus, *de Catarrho*, *s.* ii. *c.* 2.

Ca'vity. (*Cāvus*, a hollow place.) Any hollow place, or depression; a cell: *Cāvĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *cavité*, f. Germ. syn. *Höhlung*, f.

Că'vus, *a, um.* (*Chaos*, great deepness.) Hollow; deep; dug out. Fr. anal. *cave*, adj. Germ. syn. *hohl*, adj.

Ca'yan. *Bot.* A name for the *Phaseolus Creticus*.

Cayen'ne Pep'per. *M. Med.* The common name for the ground pods and seeds of the plant *Capsicum annuum*; also called Guinea pepper. Fr. syn. *poivre ronde*. Germ. syn. *Spanischer Pfeffer*.

Ceănōthus, *i*, m. (Κεανῶθος, a kind of thorn.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Old name for the *Serratula arvensis*.

Ceănōthus Amĕrĭcānus. *Bot.* Systematic name of a plant the leaves of which are called *New Jersey tea*, and are used in some parts of N. America as tea; the root is said to be astringent, and yields a cinnamon-coloured dye.

Ceas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Κεάζω, to cleave.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *κέασμα*, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xxxiv. 10, for a fissure or fragment.

Ceber. (Arab.) Old name for the *Lignum aloës*.

Cĕ'bi Gallīnæ. Old term for a hen's liver roasted. Paulus Bagellus, *de Morb. Pueror.*

Cebyu'ra. *Bot.* Name of a large Brazilian tree, the bark of which is used in decoction for baths and fomentations in rheumatism of the limbs and cutaneous diseases.

Ce'cal. (*Cæcum*, the blind gut.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Cæcum*, or blind gut. *Cæcālis, is, e*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *cæcal*, or *cécal*, adj.

Cecry'phălon. / **Cecry'phălos.** (Κεκρύφαλος, the net with which women bind their hair.) *Anat.* Old terms used by Hippocrates, *de Steril.* xi. 6, 8, for the *Reticulum* or second stomach of the *Ruminantia*.

Ce'cum. *Anat.* A name adopted into the English for the *Caput coli*, or head of the colon or large intestine, forming its commencement or first part. *Cæcum*, neuter of *Cæcus, a, um*, which see, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. syn. *aveugle*, adj.; anal. *cæcum*, n. Germ. syn. *Blinddarm*, m.

Cedar, Berry-bearing. *Bot.* See *Cedrus baccifera*.

Cedar, Oil of. See *Alketran, Cedrelæum, Cedria, Cedrium, Oleum cedrinum*.

Ce'dar Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pinus cedrus*. See *Alkitran*.

Cedar Tree, Dwarf. *Bot.* See *Chamæcedrus*.

Ced'măta, n. pl. (Κέδματα, ων, τὰ.) *Pathol.* Old name for chronic pains of the joints, particularly the hip-joint; also applied to a similar affection in the genital parts, according to Foësius, Keuchenius, etc.

Ce'dra, Essen'tia de. *Pharm.* A name for the essence of bergamotte. See *Bergamotte, Essence of*.

Cedrĕlæ'um, *i*, n. (Κέδρος, the cedar; ἔλαιον, oil.) Old term for *Oleum cedriorum*, or oil of cedar.

Ce'dria, *æ*, f. (*Cedrus*, the cedar tree.) A name applied sometimes to the oil of cedar, sometimes to the pitch or resin; but it is properly the crude tears of the cedar; also called *Cedrium*. See *Cedrelæum*.

Cedrinum, Oleum. See *Oleum Cedrinum*.

Ce'drĭnum, Lig'num. *Bot.* Cedar-wood, or that of the *Pinus cedrus*.

Ce'drĭnum Vīnum. / **Cedrītēs,** *æ*, m. *Pharm.* Old terms for wine in which the resin of the cedar-tree has been steeped; formerly used as vermifuge.

Ce'drĭnus, *a, um*, (*Cedrus*, the cedar tree.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the cedar: ce'drine.

Ce'dris, *ĭdis*, f. (Κεδρὶς.) *Bot.* Name for the fruit of the cedar tree. See *Cedrus*.

Ce'drium, *ii*, n. The same as *Cedria*.

Cedrŏmēla. / **Cedrŏmēlon.** *Bot.* The fruit of a variety of the *Citrus medica*; the citron.

Ce'dron. *Bot.* Name of a species of cedar, of the size of an elm, growing in the whole of Central America, but most abundantly in the neighbourhood of Carthagena, the seeds of which, resembling a large bean, enclosed in a matty, thick, ovoid drupe of the size of a lemon, are employed as a remedy for the bites of serpents, for hydrophobia, and for intermittent fevers; when fresh, they contain an oily matter, and the whitish farina obtained from them is extremely bitter, this bitterness being more lasting and disagreeable than that of sulphate of quinine.

Ce'dron Seeds. *Bot., Med.* The seeds of the *Simaba cedrum*, from Panama, in South America, long used with great confidence by the native doctors of Panama as an antidote against snake poison; in taste they are extremely bitter.

Cedrŏnel'la. *Pharm.* Old term for Turkey balsam.

Cedros'tis, *is*, f. (Κέδρωστις.) *Bot.* A name for the *Bryonia dioica*, or white bryony.

Ce'drŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cedrus*, the cedar tree.) *Bot.* A name for the *Juniperus oxycedrus*, or berry-bearing cedar.

Ce'drus, *i*, f. (Κέδρος, from Heb. *keder.*) *Bot.* The cedar tree; also, the same word, but *masculine*, signifies the fruit of the cedar. See *Cedris, Cedron.* Fr. anal. *cédre*, m. Germ. anal, *Zeder*, f.; *Zederbaum*, m.

Ce'drus Amĕrĭcāna. *Bot.* The American cedar. A name for the *Thuya occidentalis*, or *Arbor vitæ.*

Ce'drus Baccĭfĕra. *Bot.* A name for the *Juniperus oxycedrus*, or berry-bearing cedar.

Cei'ria, *æ*, f. (Κείρω, to waste.) An old name for the *Tænia*, or tape-worm; Gr. anal. κειρίαι, used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* iv. 17.

Ce'landine. *Bot.* The common name for the herb *Chelidonium.* Fr. syn. *chélidoine*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwalbenwurz*, f.; *Schellkraut*, n.

Ce'landine, Les'ser. *Bot.* A common name for the *Ranunculus ficaria*, or pilewort. Fr. syn. *herbe aux hémorrhoides; petite éclaire.* Germ. syn. *Feigwarzenkraut*, n.; *kleines Schellkraut.*

Cĕlas'trus. (Κελαστρὸς.) *Bot.* Old name of a plant supposed to be the *Rhamnus alaternus.* Also, a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Celauritis. Alchemical name for *Lithargyrus*, or litharge.

Cēle, *es*, f. (Κηλή, a tumour.) *Pathol., Surg.* A word formerly used for hernia or rupture, and which, added to another to form a compound term, signifies a tumour caused by the protrusion of some soft part or parts which are denoted by the first portion of said compound term, as *Enterocele, Epiplocele*, etc. It is also used to signify the swelling or increased size of a part, as *Sarcocele;* or its enlargement by the presence of fluid, as *Hydrocele.* Fr. syn. *tumeur*, f. Germ. syn. *Geschwulst*, f.

Ce'lery. *Bot.* Common name for the *Apium graveolens.* Fr. anal. *céléri*, m. Germ. anal. *Sellerie*, f.

Cēlis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κηλὶς.) *Med.* Old term for *Macula;* also an ulcer, or a cicatrix.

Cell. *Anat.* A cavity or hollow place. *Cella, æ*, f. *Bot.* Term for the space between the valves and partitions of a capsule. *Lŏcŭlāmentum, i*, n. *Pathol.* Term for a body in morbid growths, composed of an external wall or vesicle, enclosing various kinds of contents, often granular ones; at other times consisting of one or more internal vesicles, which are then called *nuclei*, containing granules or *nucleoli;* also termed a corpus'cle. *Physiol.* A minute cell as the origin or commencement of every plant and animal; and that force which is common to both is the power of forming cells: a cel'lule. In the vegetable cell there is the power of causing the organic substance in the phycomater to assume the form of cells; and in the animal cell, the ready combined elements in the blood are made to take a similar form, and this form is the simplest idea that can be conceived of life; in the lowest instances, a simple cell-forming force. *Cella, æ*, f. *Cellŭla, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *cellule*, f. Germ. anal. *Zelle*, f.

Cell-Nu'cleus. *Physiol.* Another name for the cytoblast; also termed areola.

Cell-The'ory. *Physiol.* Term for the developement of the proposition that there exists one general principle for the formation of all organic productions, and that this principle is the formation of cells, as well as the conclusions which may be drawn from this proposition. In a more limited sense, it means whatever may be inferred from this proposition with respect to the powers from which these phenomena result.

Cell-Wall. *Bot., Physiol.* Name given to the external layer of the vegetable cell.

Cel'lŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cella*, a cell.) *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* A little cell, cavity, or hollow place: a cel'lule. Fr. anal. *cellule*, f. Germ. anal. *Zelle*, f.

Cel'lular. (*Cellŭla*, a little cell.) *Anat., Bot.* Having, or consisting of cells, or cavities. *Cellŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *cellulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zellgewebartig*, adj.; *zellict*, adj.

Cel'lular Mem'brane. } *Anat.* See *Membrana,*
Cel'lular Tex'ture. } *Texture*, and *Tissue.*
Cel'lular Tis'sue. } *Bot.* Cellular tissue is a peculiar arrangement of a fine membrane of which the solid part of vegetables, when minutely scrutinized, is found to consist. It is formed of very small cells, or vesicles, globular as in the leaves, elongated as in the wood and bark, or hexagonal as in the *medulla*, or pith. Fr. anal. *tissu cellulaire.* Germ. syn. *Zellgewebe*, f.

Cellŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Cellŭla*, a little cell.) Of or belonging to a little cell: cel'lular. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (*Cellulares*, nom. pl. m.) and to a genus (*Cellularia*, nom. pl. n.) of that Family of the *Polypi coralliferi*, in which each polypus is adherent in a corneous, or calcareous cell.

Cellule. See *Cellula.*

Cel'lulose. (*Cellŭla*, a little cell; because young vegetable cells consist most frequently of this substance alone.) *Chem.* Term for a substance obtained by analysis from woods, fruits, and all vegetable matters constituting the cellular substance of plants.

Celo'tomy. (Κήλη, a tumour, also hernia; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* A term for the operation of removing the stricture in strangulated hernia by cutting. *Cēlŏtŏmia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *célotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bruchschnitt*, m.

Cel'sa. An old fanciful term for what was called "*Musculus vitæ*," or a pulse or beating wandering through every part of the body, according to Ruland. Paracelsus intended by this, a flatus or vapour, or certain spurious and wild spirit lurking under

the integuments and seeking to escape, as causing or inducing some species of cutaneous affection.

Cem'bra. *Bot.* The mountain cembro pine. See *Pinus cembra.*

Ce'ment. (*Cædo*, to cut or divide; because made of minute pieces of broken stone, sand, clay, or the like, mixed with lime.) Originally applied to rubbish, sherds, unhewn stones, etc.: mortar. *Chem.* Term for any substance used for the purpose of uniting or cementing together pieces of what may have been broken, as lute, glue, solder, etc.: also, a term for a composition by which metals are covered, and then subjected to heat without fusion, and are thereby changed in their qualities, or purified, a process which is termed cementation. *Cæmentum, i*, n. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *cément*, or *ciment*, m. Germ. anal. *Cement*, m.

Cēmentārium. *Chem.* Old term for a crucible, or aludel.

Cementa'tion. (*Cæmentum*, cement.) The process of cementing, or state of being cemented. *Chem.* Term for a process by which metals are purified or changed in their qualities by heat without fusion, by means of a composition called a cement, with which they are covered. Thus, iron is converted into steel by cementation with charcoal. *Cæmentātio, ōnis*, f. See *Ustio*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *cémentation*, f. Germ. syn. *Kitten*, n.; *Verbinden*, n.

Cen'chrias. (Κέγχρος, a millet seed; from its likeness.) *Pathol.* Term, Gr. anal. κεγχρίας, used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* xiv. 17, for a species of *Herpes.*

Cĕneangei'a, æ, f. (Κενεαγγεία, from κενὸς, empty; ἄγγος, a vessel.) *Med.* A term used by Galen, *Comment. in Hippocr. de Rat. Vict. in Acut.* ii. 47, for emptiness of the vessels of the body.

Cĕneōn. (Κενεὼν, from κενεός, empty.) *Anat.* Old term used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 452, and elsewhere, for that hollow part of the body between the ribs and the ilium; the side; also for the depression around the umbilicus in infants according to Moschion, *de Morb. Mul. c.* 41.

Cĕnĭfĭcātum. Old term for a calx.

Cenig'dam. } *Surg.* Name, used by Paracel-
Ceni'gotam. } sus, *Paragraph.* iii. 4, § 1, of an instrument anciently employed in opening the head in epilepsy; also called *Ceniplam* and *Cenipolam.*

Ceniote'mium. *Pharm.* Name for a purgative remedy formerly used in venereal disease, and supposed to contain mercury specially prepared for the purpose. Paracelsus.

Ce'niplam. } *Surg.* The same as *Cenigdam*
Ceni'polam. } and *Cenigotam.*

Cēnŏ'bium. (Κοινόβιον, a society, particularly of monks.) *Bot.* A name given to a fruit consisting of several pericarps without valves, sutures, styles, or *stigmatæ*, united at the base; each pericarp is called *Eremus*, or a solitary. Fr. anal. *cenobion*, m.

Cĕnōsis, *eos*, f. (Κένωσις, from κενόω, to empty.) *Med.* An ancient term for an evacuation. Fr. anal. *cénose*, f.

Cenōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Cĕnōsis*, an evacuation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to cenosis; evacuant: ceno'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cénotique*, adj.

Centaurēa, æ, f. (Κενταυρεία βοτάνη, the herb centaury.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia frustranea.* Juss. *Cinarocephalæ compositæ capitatæ.* Fr. anal. *centaurée*, f. Germ. syn. *Tausendgüldenkraut*, n.

NOTE.—The penult syllable in all classical authorities is marked long, in accordance with the Greek etymon, a circumstance overlooked in medical dictionaries.

Centaurēa Bĕnĕdic'ta. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant blessed, or holy thistle; it is a strong bitter, is tonic and astringent; also considered antacid, corroborant, sudorific, diuretic, and eccoprotic. See *Carduus Benedictus, Cnicus Sylvestris, Sultan Flower, Sweet Sultan.* Fr. syn. *chardon bénit*, f. Germ. syn. *Cardebenedictenkraut*, n.

Centaurēa Be'hen. *Bot.* Systematic name of the *Behen abiad* of the Arabians; the *Behen album* or white behen; also called *Jacea orientalis patula*, and *Raphonticoides lutea;* it grows on Mount Libanus, and its root is considered tonic. See *Chiliodynamon.*

Centaurēa Calcitrāpa. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common star-thistle, or star knapweed; the juice, extract, or infusion is said to cure intermittent fever; the bark of the root and the seeds are recommended in nephritic complaints. See *Calcitrapa, Carduus Stellatus, Cacotribulus.*

Centaurēa Centau'rium. *Bot.* The systematic name of the greater centaury; the root formerly used as aperient and corroborant; also named *Centaurium magnum, Centaurium majus, Rhaponticum vulgare.*

Centaurēa Cy'ănus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the blue-bottle, or corn-flower plant; the flowers formerly used as antiphlogistic, antispasmodic, cordial, aperient, diuretic, etc.; also called Hurtsickle.

Centaurēa Solstĭtiālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of St. Barnaby's thistle; formerly used as anticteric, anticachectic, and lithontriptic; it is only slightly tonic; also called *Calcitrapa officinalis, Carduus solstitialis, Carduus stellatus.*

Centau'rii Căcūmĭna. *M. Med.* The tops of the *Chironia centaurium*, or officinal centaury; directed for use by the Colleges (L. & E.).

Centaurioīdēs, adj. (*Centaurium;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the centaury. See *Gratiola Centaurioides*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Centau'ris, ĭdis, f. (Κενταυρὶς.) *Bot.* A name for the *Chironia centaurium*, or lesser centaury.

Centau'rium, *ii*, n. (Κενταύριον, from κένταυρος, a centaur; because *Chiron*, the centaur, is fabled to have cured by its use, his foot which he had wounded by accident with a poisoned arrow.) The pharmacopœial name (E.) of the common centaury, *Erythræa centaurium*, or *Chironia centau-*

rium, (D.) the *Folia erythræa centaurii*. See *Diacentaurium*. Fr. syn. *centaurée petite*. Germ. syn. *Tausendgüldenkraut*, n.

Centau'rium Mag'num. } *Bot.* Names for the
Centau'rium Mājus. } *Centaurea centaurium*.

Centau'rium Mī'nus. } *Bot.* Names for the
Centau'rium Par'vum. } *Chironia centaurium*.

Centaury. See *Centaurea*, *Centaurium*, and *Chironia centaurium*.

Centĕ'ria. (Κεντέρια.) *Bot.* A name for the *Hypericum androsæmum*, or St. Peter's wort.

Cen'tigrade. (*Centum*, a hundred; *grădus*, a step, degree, or grade.) Having a hundred steps or degrees; applied to a thermometer thus divided between the freezing and the boiling points, the former being fixed at 0°, and also called Celsius's thermometer. *Centi'grădus, a, um.*

Centigram'me. (*Centum*, a hundred; *gramma*, a gramme.) *Pharm.* Old term for the 24th part of an ounce. A French weight, the hundredth of a gramme, equal to 0·154 of a grain avoirdupois, or one-sixth of a grain troy.

Centili'tre. (*Centum*, a hundred; Fr. *litre*.) A French metrical measure, the one-hundredth part of a litre; equal to 0·6102 of an English cubic inch.

Centime'tre. (*Centum*, a hundred; Fr. *mètre*.) A French measure, the one-hundredth part of a metre; equal to 0·394 or two-fifths of an English inch.

Centĭmor'bia, æ, f. *Centum*, a hundred; *morbus*, a disease; from its efficacy in curing many diseases.) *Bot.* A name for the *Lysimachia nummularia*, or money wort.

Centĭner'via, æ, f. (*Centum*, a hundred; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* A name for the *Plantago major*, or broad-leaved plantain.

Centĭnōdia, æ, f. (*Centum*, a hundred; *nōdus*, a knot; from its numerous knots or joints.) *Bot.* A name for the *Polygonum aviculare*, or knot-grass; also called *Centumnodia*. Fr. anal. *centinode*, f.

Cen'tĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Centum*, a hundred; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having a hundred, or many feet; hundred-footed: cen'tipede. See *Myriapodus*. Fr. anal. *centipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hundertfuss*, m.

Cen'tral. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay the same as *Central* used adverbially.

Cen'tral. (*Centrum*, the centre.) Of or belonging to the centre. *Anat.* Applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his Nomenclature, when treating of the aspect common to the body and organs generally, as meaning towards the centre. *Centrālis, is, e.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *central*, adj.

Centrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Centrum*, a centre.) *Med.* Old term used by Paracelsus, *l.* iv. *Chirurg., de Ulcer.* c. 3, for the change of a saline principle into a corrosive and ulcerating quality, whence *Centrum salis* is called the principle of ulcers: centra'tion.

Cen'tre of Gra'vity. *Nat. Philos.* That point of a body in which its whole weight is as it were concentrated, and upon which, if it were freely suspended, all its parts would be *in æquilibrio*. Fr. anal. *centre de gravité*. Germ. syn. *Schwerpunkt*, m.

Cen'tres, Ner'vous. *Physiol.* A term for the brain, spinal cord, and sympathetic ganglia.

Centri'fugal. (*Centrum*, the centre; *fŭgio*, to fly.) Flying, or receding from the centre. *Centrĭ'fŭgus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *centrifuge*, adj. Germ. syn. *vom Mittelpunkte abstrebend*.

Centri'fugal Force. *Nat. Philos.* That by which a body moving in a circular, or curvilinear orbit, strives to fall off from its motion in a tangent to the orbit. Fr. anal. *une force centrifuge*.

Centri'petal. (*Centrum*, the centre; *pĕto*, to seek.) Tending to, or seeking the centre. *Centrĭ'pĕtus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *centripète*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen den Mittelpunkt hinstrebend*.

Centri'petal Force. *Nat. Philos.* That by which a body moving round another, tends to seek, or is impelled to the centre. Fr. anal. *une force centripète*.

Cen'trium. (Κέντριον, from κεντέω, to prick.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a certain plaster for stitch in the side; mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* i. 10.

Centro-stal'tic. (*Centrum*, the centre; *saltĭcus*, saltic.) *Physiol.* Term applied by Dr. M. Hall, in his Diastaltic Nervous System, to the action of the *Vis nervosa*, in the spinal centre. *Centro-stal'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Nervous System*.

Cen'trum, *i*, n. (Κεντέω, to prick, or pierce.) The centre or fixed point round which a circle may be drawn. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* The middle point of a part; applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the homologues of the body of a vertebra. *Chem.* The centre, residence, or foundation of matter. Fr. anal. *centre*, m. Germ. syn. *Mittelpunkt*, m.

Cen'trum Commūne. *Anat.* A term for the solar plexus.

Cen'trum Ner'veum. *Anat.* An old term for the tendinous portion in the middle of the diaphragm. Fr. anal. *centre nerveux*.

Centrum Ovale of Vieussens. *Anat.* See *Vieussens, Centrum Ovale of.* Fr. anal. *centre ovale*.

Centrum Ovale of Vicq D'Azyr. *Anat.* See *Vicq D'Azyr, Centra Ovalia of.*

Cen'trum Sēmĭcircŭlāre Gĕ'mĭnum. *Anat.* Name given by Vieussens to the small band of medullary substance in the brain, otherwise termed *Tænia semicircularis*.

Cen'trum Tendĭnōsum. *Anat.* The same as *Centrum nerveum*. Fr. anal. *centre tendineux*.

Centumnodia. *Bot.* See *Centinodia*.

Centun'cŭlus, *i*, m. (*Cento*, a coarse coverlet made of shreds and lists; from its ragged appearance.) *Bot.* A name for the genus *Filago;* also, for *Gnaphalium*.

Cēpa, æ, f. (Κεφαλή, a head; from the form of its root.) *Bot.* An onion. See *Allium Cepa*. Fr. syn. *oignon*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwiebel*, f.

Cēpa Ascălō'nĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of the chalot.

Cēpæ'a, æ, f. (Κηπαία.) *Bot.* Name of a species of the Linn. genus *Ledum;* also, of the *Veronica beccabunga*.

Cĕphaëlis, *is*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Cinchonaceæ*. Fr. syn. *ipécacuanha*, m. Germ. syn. *Ipekakuanha*, m.; *Brechwurzel*, f.

Cĕphaëlis Ipĕcăcuan'ha. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant from which the ipecacuanha root is chiefly obtained, formerly termed the *Callicocca ipecacuanha*. Fr. syn. *ipécacuanha gris*, m. Germ. anal. *Ipekakuanha graue*; *Brechwurzel graue*.

Cĕphălal'gia, *æ*, f. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Term for head-ache: pain in the head: cephalal'gy. See *Cephaloponia*, *Soda*. Fr. anal. *cephalalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopfschmerz*, m.

Cĕphălar'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Supposed corr. κεφαλή, the head; καθαίρω, to purge; terminal -ικός; as if *Cephalo-catharticus*.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Having power to purge, or clear the head: cephalar'tic. A very clumsy term at best. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *c.* 6.

Cephalhæmatoma, *ătis*, n. *Pathol.* See *Cephalohæmatoma*.

Cepha'lic. (Κεφαλή, the head; terminal -ικός.) *Anat.*, *Med.*, *Pharm.* Of or belonging to the head. *Cĕphălĭcus, a, um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *céphalique*, adj.

Cepha'lic Snuff. Name for an errhine powder, the active ingredient in which is asarabacca.

Cepha'lic Vein. (So named because the head was supposed to be directly relieved by its being opened.) *Anat.* Name given to the anterior, or outermost vein of the arm, formed by several veins from the back of the hand uniting and ascending along the radial side of the arm, and ending in the axillary vein. Fr. anal. *veine cephalique*.

Cĕphă'lĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Κεφαλή, the head; terminal -ικός.) *Anat.*, *Med.*, *Pharm.* Of or belonging to the head: cepha'lic; applied to vessels, medicines, etc. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *céphalique*, adj.

Cĕphălīne, *es*, f. *Anat.* An old name, Gr. anal. κεφαλίνη, for that part of the tongue nearest the fauces, where the sense of taste is most perfect. Gorræus.

Cĕphălītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κεφαλή, the head; terminal -*ītis*.) *Pathol.* A term incorrectly used for inflammation of the brain and its membranes. See *Encephalitis*. Fr. anal. *céphalite*, f.

Cĕ'phălo-. (Κεφαλή, the head.) *Anat.* This word entering into the formation of compound names of muscles, etc., denotes their attachment to, or connection with the head.

Cĕphălŏ'dium, ii, n. (Κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* A term for the orbicular, convex, conceptaculum of some lichens, as in the genus *Stereocaulon*. Fr. anal. *cephalode*, m. Germ. syn. *Knopfchen*, n.

Cĕphălohæmătōma, *ătis*, n. (Κεφαλή, the head; αἵμάτωμα, a bloody tumour, or fungus.) *Pathol.* Name given to a sanguineous tumour of the cranium: a cephalohe'matome. The same as *Cephalhæmatoma*.

Cĕphăloïdēs, adj. (Κεφαλή, the head; terminal -*ĭdēs*.) Resembling the head: ce'phaloid. Fr. anal. *céphaloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *kopfartig*, adj.

Cĕphălŏ'meter. (Κεφαλή, the head; μέτρον, a measure.) *Obstet.* A name for an instrument formerly used for ascertaining the size of the fetal head during parturition. *Cephălŏmetrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *céphalomètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Kephalometer*, m.; *Kopfmesser*, m.

Cĕphălŏ'nŏsos. (Κεφαλή, the head; νόσος, a disease.) *Pathol.* A name for cephalic fever, or fever in which the brain is particularly involved; applied by some to the *Febris Hungarica*, according to Joh. Conrad Rhumel, in *Prophylace Luis Epidemicæ*. Fr. anal. *céphalonose*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopfkrankheit*, f.

Cĕphălo-Phăryn'geus. (Pref. *Cĕphălo-*; φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) *Anat.* A name for the *Constrictor pharyngis medius* muscle. Fr. anal. *cephalo-pharyngien*, adj.

Cĕphălŏ'pŏdus, *a*, *um*. (Κεφαλή, the head; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (*Cephalopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca*, in which the strong fleshy productions by means of which they crawl, proceed from the head: cephalo'podous. Fr. anal. *céphalopode*, adj.

Cĕphălōpŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Κεφαλή, the head; πόνος, pain.) *Pathol.* A term for pain in the head; the same as *Cephalalgia*, according to Forestus. Fr. anal. *cephaloponie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopfleiden*, m.

Ceph'alot. (Κεφαλή, the head.) *Chem.* Name given to a distinct fat discovered in the brain, and found to contain phosphorus and sulphur. See *Cerebrot*.

Ce'phalotome. (Κεφαλή, the head; τέμνω, to cut.) *Obstet.*, *Surg.* Name of an instrument for cutting, or breaking down the head of the fetus in the operation of embryotomy; there are various forms and adaptations of it. *Cĕphălŏ'tŏmus, i*, m.

Ce'phalotribe. (Κεφαλή, the head; τρίβω, to break down.) *Obstet.*, *Surg.* Name given to an instrument consisting of a forceps, with a powerful screw by which the blades are brought together forcibly so as to crush anything that is between them; intended to supersede the use of the crotchet and perforator in the operation of craniotomy.

Cĕphălotrōtus, *a*, *um*. (Κεφαλή, the head; τιτρώσκω, to wound.) *Surg.* Wounded in the head; a term anciently used.

Cepi'ni. *M. Med.* Old name for *Acetum*, or vinegar. Quincy.

Ce'pŭla. *Bot.* Old term for large myrobalans. Quincy.

Cēra, *æ*, f. (Κηρός, wax.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) of yellow wax; (D.E. & U.S.A.) the *Cera flava*, or waxy secretion of the *Apis mellifica*. Wax, a thick, tenacious, concrete substance extracted from honeycomb. See *Maltha*. *Ornithol.* *Cera* is a term for a membrane covering the base of the beak in which the nostrils are pierced. Fr. syn. *cire*, f. Germ. syn. *Wachs*, n.

Cēra Al'ba. *M. Med.* White wax; the pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. & U.S.A.) of the bleached bees' wax. Fr. anal. *cire blanche*, f. Germ. syn. *Wachs weiss*.

Cēra Flāva. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.D. & U.S.A.) for yellow wax, se-

creted by the *Apis mellifica*. Bees' wax. Fr. syn. *cire jaune*.

Cĕræ'æ. (Κεραίαι, from κέρας, a horn.) *Anat.* Old term for the *cornua*, or horns of the uterus, according to Gorræus and Lindenus.

Cerain'. (*Cēra*, wax.) *Chem.* Name given to a body, the oxide of a radical, which acts the part of base in bees' wax. *Cērāīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Cĕrămīce. } (Κεραμεύω, to form, or make of
Cĕrămītis. } earth.) *Chem.* Old term for potter's clay, or argil.

Cĕrāmium. Name of a Greek measure of nine gallons.

Cĕrănītes, *æ*, m. (Κεραννύω, to mix.) *Pharm.* Old name for a pastil or troche, made of iris, birthwort, orpiment, alum, galls, etc., said to have been of extensive uses. Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* v. 12.

Cĕ'ras. (Κέρας, a horn; from its shape.) *Bot.* A name for the wild parsnip.

Cĕ'răsa An'glĭca. *Bot.* The English cherry; a name for the fruit of the *Prunus cerasus*, or red cherry-tree.

Cĕ'răsa Ni'gra. *Bot.* The black cherry; a name for the fruit of the *Prunus avium*, or black cherry-tree.

Cĕ'răsa Ru'bra. } *Bot.* The red or garden
Cĕ'răsa Satīva. } cherry; names for the fruit of the *Prunus cerasus*.

Cĕrăsiātum. (*Cĕrăsium*, for *cĕrăsum*, a cherry.) *Pharm.* Old name for a purging medicine of which cherries formed an ingredient, according to Libavius, *Synt. Arc. Ch.* viii. 12.

Cerasin'. (*Prunus cĕrasus*, the common cherry tree; because found in the gum which exudes from it.) A term applied to certain gummy substances which are soluble in boiling water, and swell but do not readily dissolve in cold water, of which gum tragacanth is an example; also named *Adraganthin* and *Prunin*. *Cĕrăsīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Cĕră'sios. (*Cĕrăsium*, for *cĕrăsum*, a cherry.) *Pharm.* Old name for an ointment; there was a greater and a lesser *cerasios*, according to Mesuen, *in Oper. fol.* 159.

Cĕră'sium, *ii*, n. (For *Cĕrăsum*; from κεράσιον.) *Bot.* A cherry. See *Cerasum*.

Cĕ'răsum, *i*, n. (Κεράσιον.) *Bot.* A cherry. Fr. syn. *cérise*, f. Germ. syn. *Kirsche*, f. Also a cherry-tree. Fr. syn. *cérisier*, m. Germ. syn. *Kirschbaum*, m.

Cĕ'răsus, *i*, f. (Because brought to Rome by Lucullus, from *Cĕrăsus*, a city in Pontus, where they greatly abounded.) *Bot.* The cherry-tree. See *Prunus Cerasus*. Fr. syn. *cérisier*, m. Germ. syn. *Kirschbaum*, m.

Cĕ'răsus Sĕrōtĭna. } *Bot., Med.* Systematic
Cĕ'răsus Virgĭnĭāna. } names for the tree which affords wild cherry-bark. See *Prunus Virginiana*.

Cĕră'tia, *æ*, f. (Κέρας, a horn.) *Bot.* A name given to the *Ceratonia siliqua*, and several other plants.

Cĕră'tia Dĭphyl'lus. *Bot.* A name for the plant which affords the gum *Anime*.

Cērātio, *ōnis*, f. (Κηρὸς, wax.) Alchemical term for the act of covering anything with wax, or of softening a hard substance, or juice not capable of being liquefied; also, the fixation of mercury: cera'tion.

Cĕrătītēs, *æ*, m. (Κέρας, a horn.) *Geol.* A name for the *Unicornu fossile*, or fossil unicorn. See *Unicornu Fossile*, and *Note*, *Aërolites*.

Cĕrătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κέρας, horn; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the cornea: cerati'tis. See *Corneitis*.

Cĕră'tium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* The same as *Ceratia*. *Pharm.* An ancient weight of four grains.

Cĕ'răto-. (Κέρας, a horn.) *Anat.* This word used as a prefix in compound names of muscles, etc., denotes connection with or relation to the cornu or horn of the hyoid bone.

Ceratobran'chial. (Κέρας, a horn; βράγχια, the gills.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the longer bent pieces, supported by the bones which form the lower extremities of the branchial arches in fishes. *Cĕrătobranchiālis*, *is*, *e*.

Cĕrăto-Glos'sus. (Κέρας, a horn; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* A name for the *Hyo-glossus* muscle, from its appearance and insertion into the tongue.

Cĕrătŏcēle, *es*, f. (Κέρας, a horn; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Term for a hernia of the cornea of the eye, consisting in the protrusion of the inner layer by the pressure of the aqueous humour, at some point where the outer layer is destroyed by ulceration: a ce'ratocele. Fr. anal. *cératocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hornhautbruch*, m.

Ceratohy'al. (Κέρας, a horn; *hyoīdēs*, hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the lower and larger of the two principal parts of the *cornu*, of the hyoid bone. *Cĕrătōhyālis*, *is*, *e*.

Cĕrătoīdēs, adj. (Κέρας, a horn; terminal *-īdēs*.) Resembling a horn; horn-like: ce'ratoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Cērātŏmălag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Κηρὸς, wax; μάλαγμα, a poultice.) *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. κηρατομάλαγμα, according to Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vii. 11, for a cerate. See *Ceratum*.

Cĕrătōnia, *æ*, f. (Κερατωνία, a pod; from κέρας, a horn, which its pod somewhat resembles.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia;* Ord. *Triœcia*.

Cĕrătōnia Sĭ'lĭqua. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant which yields the sweet-pod; the carob-tree, or St. John's bread, a native of Europe and Asia; also called *Ceratia*, *Ceratium*, and *Siliqua dulcis*. See *Sweet-Pod*.

Ce'ratotome. (Κέρας, a horn; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Name given to a knife, for dividing the cornea of the eye. *Cĕrătŏ'tŏmus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *cératotome*, m. Germ. anal. *Keratotom*, m.; *Staarmesser*, m.

Cērātum, *i*, n. (*Cēra*, wax.) *Pharm.* A kind of stiff compound ointment in which wax predominates as an ingredient: ce'rate. There is a considerable variety of cerates, the names of which sufficiently indicate their quality. See *Ceratomalagma*, *Cerelæum*, *Ceroma*, *Ceroneum*, *Ceropissus*, *Cerotum*. Fr. anal. *cerat*, m. Germ. syn. *Wachssalbe*, f.

Cĕrauniŏchrȳsos. (Κεραυνὸς, thunder; χρυσὸς

gold.) *Chem.* An old term for fulminating gold, also called *Chrysocerauniu*s. See *Aurum Fulminans.*

Cer'bĕrus, *i*, n. (Κέρβερος, the fabled three-headed watch-dog of the infernal regions; because it contains three ingredients, each of which possesses very active powers.) *Pharm.* An old name for compound powder of scammony; also for a triple mercurial preparation of salt, mercury, and vitriol, according to Libavius, *Synt. Arc. Chym.* vii. 10; also for the Earl of Warwick's powder.

Cerch'nus, *i*, n. (Κέρχω, to render hoarse.) *Pathol.* Term for a noisy respiration caused by the vapour and mucus of the lungs not being duly absorbed and thus accumulating, the air passing and repassing creates a hissing noise: wheezing. See *Rhoncus.* Fr. syn. *voix rauque*, or *enrouée.*

Cer'cis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κερκὶς, the spoke of a wheel.) *Anat.* An old name for the *Radius*, a bone of the fore-arm, from its form. *Pharm.* An old name for a pestle.

Cercōsis, *is*, f. (Κερκὸς, a tail.) *Pathol.* Old name for polypus of the womb; also for enlargement of the *Clitoris*, according to Sennertus, *l.* iv. *M. B. part* I. *s.* i. *c.* 2. Fr. anal. *cercosis*, f.

Cer'dac. (Arab.) *Chem.* An old name for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. Ruland.

Cērea, *æ*, f. (*Cēra*, wax.) *Physiol.* Old name for *Cerumen*, or wax of the ear. Quincy. Fr. syn. *cerumen*, m. Germ. syn. *Ohrenschmalz*, n.

Cĕreālis, *is*, *e*. (*Cĕres*, the goddess of corn and tillage.) *Bot.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of corn; applied to all kinds of corn (*Cerealia*, nom. pl. n.) of which bread or other similarly nutritious substance is made: ce'real. Fr. anal. *céréal*, adj.

Cĕrĕbel'la Urīna. *Pathol.* Old term, used by Paracelsus, for urine of a colour like the brain, and from which it was pretended to judge of the disorders of that organ.

Cĕrĕbel'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Cĕrebrum*, the brain.) *Anat.* The little brain, situated in the lower and back part of the cranium, between the tentorium and inferior occipital *fossæ.* See *Encranium*, *Epencranis*, *Parencephalis.* Fr. syn. *cervelet*, m. Germ. syn. *Hirnlein*, n.; *das kleine Hirn.*

Ce'rebral Sys'tem. *Physiol.* Term which includes the cerebrum; the nerves of special sense, as the olfactory, the optic, and auditory; and those nerves which convey volition, together with the intra-spinal, or intra-vertebral chord of cerebral nerves, according to Dr. M. Hall. This system is insensible and in-excitor—that is, there is no pain, or muscular movements induced on irritating or lacerating the brain, or the nerves of special sense, with a probe, etc. It connects us with the external world mentally. See *Nervous System.*

Cĕrĕbrālis, *is*, *e*. (*Cĕrĕbrum*, the brain.) Of or belonging to the brain: brain-like; cerebriform; encephaloid: ce'rebral. Fr. anal. *cérébral*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Gehirn gehörig.*

Cere'bric. (*Cĕrĕbrum*, the brain; terminal *-ic.*) Belonging to the cerebrum or brain. *Chem.* Applied to a fatty acid existing in the brain in combination with soda. *Cĕrĕbrĭcus*, *a*, *um.*

Cĕrĕbrĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Cĕrĕbrum*, the brain; *forma*, likeness.) *Med.* Like the form, or the substance of the brain; encephaloid; cerebral: cere'briform. Fr. anal. *cérébriforme*, adj.

Cĕrĕbrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cĕrĕbrum*, the brain proper; *-ītis*, inflammation.) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the substance of the brain. Fr. anal. *cérébrite*, f.

Cĕ'rĕbro-. *Anat.*, *Physiol.* This word used as a prefix in compound terms denotes association or connection with the *Cerebrum*, or brain.

Ce'rebrot. (*Cĕrĕbrum*, the brain.) Name given to a distinct fat contained in the brain, and found to contain phosphorus and sulphur; also termed Cerebric acid. See *Cephalot.*

Cĕ'rĕbrum, *i*, n. (Κάρα, the head.) *Anat.* The brain proper, situated within the cranium, and above the cerebellum, from which it is separated by the *Tentorium*: it is enveloped by the *Dura mater*, the *Tunica arachnoides*, and the *Pia mater* membranes. Fr. syn. *cerveau*, m. Germ. syn. *Hirn*, n.; *Gehirn*, n.

Cĕ'rĕbrum Elongātum. *Anat.* A term for the *Medulla oblongata* and *Medulla spinalis.*

Cĕrĕfŏ'lium, *ii*, n. A corruption of *Chærophyllum.* See *Scandix Cerefolium.*

Cĕrĕfŏ'lium Hispānĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Scandix odorata*, or sweet cicely.

Cĕrĕfŏ'lium Sylves'tre. *Bot.* See *Chærophyllum Sylvestre.*

Cĕrĕlæ'um, *i*, n. (Κηρὸς, wax; ἔλαιον, oil.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. *κηρέλαιον*, used by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* 7, 2, for a cerate or liniment made of wax and oil; also called *Oleum ceræ*, and *Butyrum ceræ.* See *Ceratum.*

Cēre'ŏlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Cēreus*, a wax bougie.) *Pharm.* A small wax bougie.

Cērōsis, *is*, f. (Κηρὸς, wax.) *Pathol.* Term for a diseased condition of tunics, membranes, or epithelium, consisting in wax-like scales.

Cēreus, *i*, m. (*Cēra*, wax; because made of wax.) *Pharm.* A wax bougie. Fr. syn. *bougie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Wachsstock; wachserne Sonde.*

Cēreus Mĕdĭcātus. *Pharm.* A medicated wax bougie. Fr. syn. *bougie medicamenteuse.*

Cĕrĕvīsia, *æ*, f. (As if *Cĕrĕris vis in aqua*, the strength of corn in water.) Term for any liquor brewed from corn; ale; beer. See *Curmi.* Fr. syn. *bière*, f. Germ. syn. *Bier*, n.

Cĕrĕvīsiæ Fermen'tum. *M. Med.* The ferment of beer. Yeast, or barm, the well-known substance which forms on the surface of beer during the process of fermentation. Fr. syn. *levure*, f. Germ. syn. *Barme*, f.; *Bierhefen*, f.

Cēria, *æ*, f. (*Cēreus*, soft.) *Zoöl.* Old name for a kind of flat worm bred in the intestines. See *Tænia.*

Cerin'. (*Cēra*, wax.) *Chem.* Term for a component of common wax which dissolves in sixteen times its weight of boiling alcohol, and has properties almost exactly

the same as those of wax. *Cērīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *cérin*, f.

Cērion. (Κηρίον, a honeycomb.) *Pathol.* Old term, used by Galen, etc., for an eruptive disorder of the head, resembling *Achor;* but having the mouths of the cells or perforations larger, and more like honeycomb, from which it is named.

Ce'rite. *Mincral.* Name given to a mineral found in the Swedish mine of Bastnäs, and long known to German mineralogists as *Bastnäs Schwerstein*, or heavy stone of Bastnas, which affords the metal *Cerium*. *Cērītes, æ*, m. See *Note, Aërolites.*

Cĕ'rium. (The planet *Cĕres*, which had been discovered by Piazzi the year before this was produced.) *Chem.* Name given to a metal discovered in 1803 in the mineral *Cerite;* also called *False tungsten*, and *Tungsten of Bastnas;* it is brittle, white, and volatile in a very intense heat, is not acted on by nitric acid, but is dissolved by nitro-muriatic acid; it combines with oxygen in two proportions, the protoxide is white, the peroxide of a fawn-red colour.

Cer'nuus, *a, um.* (*Cernuo*, to bow downward.) *Bot.* Nodding; hanging its head; bent: cer'nuous.

Cērōma, *ătis*, n. } (Κήρωμα, from κηρὸς, wax.)
Cērōneum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* Name formerly used for cerate or ointment, according to Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut.* iv. 78. See *Ceratum.*

Cērŏpis'sus, *i*, m. (Κηρὸς, wax; πίσσα, pitch.) *Pharm.* Old term for a cerate, or plaster formed of wax and pitch. Fr. anal. *cérop isse*, f.

Cerotum. See *Ceratum.*

Cērūmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Cēra*, wax.) *Physiol.* The wax-like secretion of the ear which is given out by the follicles, ranged along the inner surface of the *Meatus auditorius externus;* ear-wax. See *Cerea, Cypsele.* Fr. anal. *cérumen*, m. Germ. syn. *Ohrenschmalz*, n.

Ceru'minous. (*Cērūmen*, the wax of the ear; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the cerumen or wax of the ear. *Cērūmĭnōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *cérumineux*, adj.

Ceru'minous Glands. *Anat.* The follicles, or numerous small glands situated between the cutaneous lining and the cartilage of the *Meatus auditorius externus*, or external auditory canal. *Glandŭlæ Cērūmĭnōsæ.* Fr. anal. *glandes cérumineuses.*

Ceru'lean. (*Cælum*, the heavens or sky.) Of a blue colour; coloured like the sky; azure. *Cærŭleus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *cérulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *himmelblau*, adj.

Cerulin'. *Chem.* Name given to the colouring matter in a salt or substance of an intensely blue colour, obtained by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, and adding potash to the solution. *Cærŭlīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4, and 5. Fr. anal. *céruline*, f.

Cērus'sa, *æ*, f. (Κηρὸς, the genitive of Κὴρ, a plague, death, or poison; from its poisonous qualities.) *Chem.* Term for the subcarbonate of lead; white lead: cerus'se. See *Abit, Albotat, Albuhar, Alfides, Baiac, Biarghetunsim, Blactara, Blanca, Calaë, Dulcedo Saturni, Effides, Gersa, Iffides, Presmuchum, Psimmythium, Psincus, Simmitium, Simos, Simothes.* Fr. anal. *céruse*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleiweisse*, n.

Cērus'sa Acētāta. *Chem.* A name for the *Plumbi acetas*, or acetate of lead.

Cērus'sa Antĭmō'nii. *Chem.* Old term for a preparation of regulus of antimony and nitre, thrown successively into a crucible heated to a white heat, the result of which is an oxide of antimony, used as diaphoretic. Fr. anal. *céruse d'antimonie.*

Cērus'sa Us'ta. *Chem.* Name for cerusse burnt till it becomes red like the sandarach of the Greeks, or *Realgar.* See *Sandyx, Syricon.*

Cervi'cal. (*Cervix*, the neck.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the neck. *Cervīcālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *cervical*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Nacken gehörig.*

Cervīcāria, *æ*, f. (*Cervix*, the neck; because believed to be efficacious in diseases of the throat and neck.) *Bot.* A name for the herb *Campanula trachelium*, or great throatwort.

Cervĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Cervus*, a hart, or stag; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Name given to a Family of animals having the *Cervus*, or stag, for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii.

Cervīna Spīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Rhamnus catharticus*, or buckthorn.

Cer'vix, *īcis*, f. (As if *Cĕrĕbri via*, the way of the brain; because the spinal marrow descends through it: or, from *curvus*, bent; because it may be turned or bent in all directions.) *Anat.* That portion of the body which is between the head and the shoulders; the neck, but more particularly the back part of the neck. Also applied, generally, to those parts of organs that are narrowed, and so somewhat like a neck. See *Neck.* Fr. syn. *col*, or *cou*, m. Germ. syn. *Hals*, m.

Cer'vus, *i*, m. (Κέρας, a horn; from its large antlers.) The hart, or stag. *Zoöl.* A genus of the *Mammalia Ruminantia:* the flesh of all the following species is used as food. Fr. anal. *cerf*, m. Germ. syn. *Hirsch*, m.

Cer'vus Al'ces. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the elk, or moose deer. Fr. syn. *l'élan.* Germ. syn. *Elennthier*, f.

Cer'vus Ax'is. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the spotted Indian deer.

Cer'vus Cănăden'sis. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the Wapiti deer.

Cer'vus Capre'ŏlus. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the European roebuck. Fr. syn. *chevreuil*, m. Germ. syn. *Rehbock*, m.

Cer'vus Da'ma. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the fallow deer. Fr. syn. *daim*, m. Germ. syn. *Damhirsch*, m.

Cer'vus E'lĕphus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the stag, the horns of which afford some valuable medicines. Fr. syn. *cerf commun*, m. Germ. syn. *Edelhirsch*, m.

Cer'vus Muntjac. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the Indian roebuck.

Cer'vus Taran'dus. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the reindeer. Fr. syn. *renne*, f. Germ. syn. *Rennthier*, f.

Cer'vus Virgĭniānus. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the Virginian deer.

Cespĭtōsus, *a, um.* (*Cespes*, a turf; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Producing many stems from one root, forming a surface of turf or sod; having, or full of, stems: ces'pitose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Cestoideæ. See *Cestoideus.*

Cestoïdeus, *a, um.* (Κεστὸς, a studded girdle; terminal *-ideus.*) Having a girdle or band-like form. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (*Cestoideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Entozoa Parenchymata:* cestoi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *cestoïdé*, adj.

Cestrītes Vīnum. (Κέστρον, the herb betony.) Old term for a wine in which betony has been steeped. Quincy.

Ces'trum, *i*, n. (Κέστρον.) *Bot.* A name for the *Betonica officinalis*, or wood betony. Fr. syn. *bétoine commune.*

Cetacea. See *Cetaceus.*

Ceta'ceous. (*Cētus*, a whale.) Of or belonging to the whale. *Cētāceus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *cétacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *wallfischartig*, adj.

Cētāceum, *i*, n. (*Cētus*, a whale; because it is obtained from a species of the whale kind.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. & U.S.A.) for an oily, concrete, crystalline, semi-transparent matter, obtained from the cavity of the cranium of several species of whales, but chiefly the spermaceti whale, or *Physeter macrocephalus:* spermaceti. Fr. syn. *spermaceti*, m. Germ. syn. *Wallrath*, m.

Cētāceus, *a, um.* (*Cētus*, a whale.) Of or belonging to the whale. *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Cetacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia:* ceta'ceous. Fr. anal. *cétacé*, adj.

Cĕ'tĕrach. *Bot.* Name for the herb spleenwort. See *Asplenium Ceterach.* Fr. anal. *cétérach*, m. Germ. syn. *Milzkraut*, n.

Cĕ'tĕrach Offĭcīnālis. *Bot.* Another name for the *Asplenium ceterach*, or spleenwort.

Ce'tic. (*Cētus*, a whale; terminal *-ic.*) Of or belonging to the whale; applied to an acid. *Cētĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *cétique*, adj.

Ce'tic A'cid. *Chem.* A name given to what was supposed to be a peculiar acid resulting from the saponification of *Cetin*, but has been found to be only a mixture of margaric acid and *Cetin.* Fr. anal. *l'acide cétique.*

Cetin'. (*Cetus*, a whale.) *Chem.* A name given to spermaceti. *Cētīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *cétine*, f. Germ. syn. *Wallrathfett*, n.

Cetrāria, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E. & U.S.A.), of the *Cetraria Islandica*, (D.), or liver wort. A genus of plants belonging to the Juss. Order *Algæ*, or *Lichenes*, of De Candolle. Fr. syn. *lichen*, m.

Cetrāria Islan'dĭca. *M. Med.* The new systematic and the pharmacopœial name (D.), of the *Lichen cetraria*, also called *Lichen Islandicus, Muscus Islandicus*, liverwort, or Iceland moss. See *Cladonia Islandica.* Fr. syn. *lichen d'Islande.* Germ. syn. *Islandisches Moos; Islandisches Flechte.*

Cetra'ric. (*Cetrāria*, the pharmacopœial name (L.E. & U.S.A.), of Iceland moss; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to Iceland moss; applied to an acid which forms one of the components of *Cetrarin. Cetrārĭcus, a, um.*

Cetrarin'. *Chem.* Term for the bitter principle of the *Cetraria Islandica*, or Iceland moss, which is a mixture of cetraric acid, a fatty acid, and an indistinctly crystalline substance, neither acid nor basic, which has not been properly examined. *Cetrārīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Ce'tyl. (*Cētāceum*, spermaceti; ὕλη, the material of which anything is made.) *Chem.* Name given to a radicle, the oxide of which exists in spermaceti.

Ce'vadate. (*Cĕvădĭcum* acĭdum, Cevadic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of cevadic acid and a salifiable base. *Cĕvădas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *cevadate*, m. Germ. syn. *sabadillsaure Salze.*

Ceva'dic. (*Cĕvădilla*, for *Sābādilla*, Indian caustic barley; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *Veratrum sabadilla*, or caustic barley; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Cĕvădĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *cévadique*, adj.

Ceva'dic A'cid. *Chem.* A term applied to an acid obtained by the action of potash on the fatty matter of the *Cevadilla* or *Sabadilla* plant. Fr. anal. *l'acide cévadique.* Germ. syn. *Sabadillsäure*, f.

Cevadilla, *æ*, f. (Span. *Cebeda*, barley.) See *Sabadilla.*

Ce'vil. *Chem.* A Paracelsian term for a certain hard substance in the earth, similar to a calculus in man, indurated from an earthy tartar by the spirit of urine, which is in the liquor of the earth; it is stated to be an appropriate remedy against the formation of stone or gravel.

Ceylon Moss. Another term for the substance called Jafna moss. See *Jafna Moss.*

Chad. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Clupea alosa.* Fr. syn. *alose*, f.; *alse*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterhäring*, m.; anal. *Schade*, f.

Chacarilla. *M. Med.* See *Cascarilla.*

Chaff. (Sax. *Ceaf.*) *Bot.* The dry scales, or husks constituting the refuse after the winnowing of corn. *Pălea, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *paillette*, f. Germ. syn. *Spreu*, f.; *Spreublättchen*, n.

Chaff'y. (Sax. *Ceaf*, chaff.) Of the nature of, like, or consisting of chaff. See *Acerosus*, and *Paleaceus.* Fr. syn. *plein de paille.* Germ. syn. *spreuartig*, adj.

Chærefolium. *Bot.* See *Chærophyllum.*

Chærŏphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Χαίρω, to rejoice; φύλλον, a leaf; from its luxuriant foliage.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia;* the common chervil. See *Cerefolium, Chærefolium.* Fr. syn. *cerfeuil*, m. Germ. syn. *Kerbel*, n.

Chærŏphyl'lum Odōrātum. *Bot.* A name for the *Scandix odorata*, or sweet cicely.

Chærŏphyl'lum Sătīvum. *Bot.* A name for the *Scandix cerefolium*, or officinal chervil.

Chærŏphyl'lum Sylves'tre. *Bot.* The syste-

matic name of bastard hemlock, which is often mistaken for the true, but possesses no particular properties; also called *Cicutaria.*

Chæ'te, *es*, f. (Χαίτη, the mane of quadrupeds, or a bristle.) *Anat.* Old term for the hair at the back of the head; also the hair about the temples. Gorræus.

Chă'lăsis, *cos*, f. } (Χαλάω, to relax, or grow
Chălas'mus, *i*, m. } languid.) *Med.* Old terms, used by Hippocrates, 6, *Epid.* vii. 29, and Galen, *de Tu. San.* iii. 6, for relaxation or languor. Fr. anal. *chalaise*, f.

Chălas'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Χαλάω, to relax; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Relaxing, or having the property of producing relaxation. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines that reduce, or undo tension of parts, according to Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* v. 11: chalas'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Chălāza, *æ*, f. (Χάλαζα, a hailstone.) *Bot.* Applied to an enlargement of the *raphe*, where it joins the base of the nucleus. *Pathol.* The same as *Chalazion*, and as *Hordeolum. Physiol.* Name given to two bodies (*Chalazæ*, nom. pl.) one at each end of the egg, of a pyramidal shape, the apex adhering to the yelk, the base to the capsule of the glaire, or *Membrana albuminis.* See *Chalazion, Chalazosis.* Fr. anal. *chalaze*, f. Germ. syn. *Hagel*, m.; *Hagelfleck*, m.; *Keimfleck*, m.; *Spitzfleck*, m.

Chălāzion, *ii*, n. } (Χαλάζιον; from Χάλαζα, a
Chălāzium, *ii*, n. } hail-stone.) *Surg.* Term for a small tubercle on the edge of the eyelid, supposed to resemble a hail-stone; called also *Chalaza* and *Hordeolum*, or stye. Fr. anal. *chalazion*, f. Germ. syn. *Hagel*, m.; *Hagelfleck*, m.; *Keimfleck*, m.; *Spitzfleck*, m.

Chălāzō'sis, *is*, f. (Χαλάζωσις.) The same as *Chalaza* and *Chalazion.* Fr. anal. *chalazose*, f. Germ. syn. *Hagel*, m.; *Hagelfleck*, m.; *Keimfleck*, m.; *Spitzfleck*, m.

Chal'bane. (Χαλβάνη.) *M. Med.* An old term for *Galbanum.*

Chalcan'the, *es*, f. (Χαλκάνθη.) *Chem.* The same as *Chalcanthus.*

Chalcan'thum, *i*, n. } (Χάλκανθον, from *χαλκὸς*,
Chalcan'thus, *i*, m. } brass; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Chem.* Old name for vitriol; also flowers of brass (*Flos æris*), or verdigris.

Chalcēdō'nius. *Pharm.* Old epithet of a medicine against inveterate purulent affections of the ears, mentioned by Galen.

Chalcētum. *Bot.* Old name for a kind of herb; supposed to be the *Valeriana locusta*, or corn salad.

Chalcītis, *is*, or *ĭdis*, f. (Χαλκῖτις.) *Chem.* Another name for the substance *Colcothar*, or the brownish-red oxide of iron, remaining after distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron. See *Diachalciteos.* Fr. anal. *chalcite*, f.

Chalcoïdeum Os. *Anat.* Old term for the *Os cuneiforme* of the *Tarsus;* of which however there are three.

Chal'colite. *Mineral.* Name for the green *mica*, or combination of *Uranium* with carbonic acid. *Chălcōlites, æ*, m. See *Note, Aërolites.*

Chal'cos. An old name for *Æs*, or brass.

Chal'cus, *ci*, m. (Χαλκοῦς.) *Pharm.* Name of an ancient weight, the sixth part of an *Obolus*, and so the twelfth of a scruple.

Chăli'crătum. (Χάλις, pure wine; *κεράννυμι*, to mix.) An old term for a mixture of wine and water.

Chă'līnos. (Χαλινὸς, a bridle.) *Anat.* Those parts of the cheeks contiguous to the angles of the mouth, or where the bridle is inserted in the horse, were anciently so termed according to Blancardus.

Chalk. (Sax. *Cealc.*) *M. Med.* A common species of calcareous earth, or carbonate of lime. *Crēta, æ*, f. See *Gliscomarco.* Fr. syn. *craie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kreide*, f.

Chalk-stone. *Pathol.* Term for the concretions deposited on the hands and feet of those who are severely afflicted with gout, from their resemblance to chalk, though chemically different; also called gout-stone. *Cal'cŭlus Arthrītĭcus. Cal'cŭlus Pŏdă'grĭcus.* Fr. syn. *calcul arthritique*, or *articulaire.*

Chalot. *Bot.* The *Cepa Ascalonica.*

Chaly'beate. (Χάλυψ, iron, or steel.) *Med.* Belonging to, or partaking of the nature or quality of iron. Applied to a medicine into the composition of which iron enters; and to the water of certain mineral springs. *Chălÿbeātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *chalybé*, adj. Germ. syn. *eisenartig*, adj.; *stahlartig*, adj.

Chă'lybs, *ўbis*, m. (*Chălўbes*, a people of Pontus, who dug iron out of the earth: *Chalybs* is also the name of a river in Spain, in which iron is tempered in a superior degree.) *Chem.* Steel, being the metal iron in a refined state. See *Andena, Biladen, Faulex, Stomoma.* Fr. syn. *acier*, m. Germ. syn. *Stahl*, m.

Chă'lybs Rŭbīgo Præpărāta. The prepared rust of steel; a name for the *Ferri sesquioxidum*, or the subcarbonate of iron.

Chă'lybs Tartărīzātus. A name for *Ferrum tartarizatum*, or properly the *Ferri potassiotartras*, or potassio-tartrate of iron.

Chāma. (Χήμη, a round shell-fish that gapeth; a cockle.) *Pharm.* Old name for a measure of about two tea spoonfuls, or two drachms; also called *Chema.*

Chāmāceus, *a, um.* (*Chāma*, the cockle shell-fish.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the cockle; applied to a Family (*Chamacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Acephala Testacea.* Fr. anal. *chamacé*, adj.

Chămæac'te, *es*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; *ἀκτὴ*, the elder-tree.) *Bot.* Old name for the *Sambucus ebulus*, or dwarf elder-tree.

Chămæbă'lănus, *i*, m. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; *βάλανος*, an acorn.) *Bot.* Old name for a plant, supposed the *Lathyrus tuberosus.*

Chămæ'bătus, *i*, m. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; *βάτος*, a bramble.) *Bot.* Old name for the *Rubus cæsius*, or dewberry plant.

Chămæbux'us, *i*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; *πύξος*, the box-tree.) *Bot.* Old name for the dwarf box-tree. See *Polygala Chamæbuxus.*

Chămæcĕ'drus, *i*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; *κέδρος*, the cedar-tree.) *Bot.* Old name for a kind of *Abrotonum*; dwarf-cedar.

Chămæcis'sus, *i*, m. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; κισσὸς, the ivy plant.) *Bot.* Old name for the *Glechoma hederacea*, or ground-ivy.

Chămæclēma, *ătis*, n. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; κλῆμα, a young shoot.) *Bot.* Another old name for *Glechoma hederacea*, or ground-ivy.

Chămæcris'ta, *æ*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; *crista*, a crest, or plume.) *Bot.* Old name for the *Cassia chamæcrista* of Linnæus.

Chămæcўpăris'sus, *i*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; κυπάρισσος, the cypress.) *Bot.* Trivial name of the lavender cotton plant. See *Santolina Chamæcyparissus.*

Chămædaph'ne, *es*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; δάφνη, the laurel.) *Bot.* Old name applied to the *Ruscus hypoglossum*, or Alexandrian laurel; to the *Vinca minor*, or periwinkle; and to the *Daphne laureola*, or spurge-laurel.

Chămæ'drops. *Bot.* The same as *Chamædrys;* a name for the *Teucrium chamædrys.*

Chămæ'dryītēs, *æ*, m. Old name for a wine in which germander has been steeped.

Chămæ'drys, *yos*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; δρῦς, the oak; because it grows low, and its leaves are like those of the oak.) *Bot.* The trivial name of the plant germander. See *Teucrium Chamædrys.* Fr. syn. *germandrée*, f. Germ. syn. *Germander*, m.

Chămæ'drys Incāna Mărī'tĭma. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium marum*, or marum germander.

Chămæ'drys Pălus'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium scordium*, or water germander.

Chămæ'drys Spŭria. *Bot.* A name for the *Veronica officinalis.*

Chămæ'drys Sylves'tris. *Bot.* Old name for a species of *Veronica.*

Chămægei'ron. *Bot.* Old name for the *Tussilago farfara*, or colt's foot. Hooper.

Chămælæa, *æ*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; ἐλαία, the olive-tree.) *Bot.* The dwarf olive-tree. See *Daphne Alpina.*

Chămælæag'nus, *i*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; ἐλαίαγνος, the Bohemian olive.) *Bot.* A name for the *Myrica gale*, or Dutch myrtle.

Chămælæītēs, *æ*, m. Old name for a wine impregnated with the *Chamælæa*, or dwarf-olive.

Chamæ'leōn, *ōnis*, or *ontis*, m. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; λέων, a lion; a dwarf lion.) *Bot.* A name given to certain thistles, from the variety and uncertainty of their colours, like the changing hues of the chameleon. *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of lizards (*Chamæleonidæ*) animals remarkable for the great size of their lungs, which, when fully dilated, make their bodies almost transparent; hence arises their frequent change of colour, the animal being more or less transparent according to the degree in which the lungs are dilated, because a greater or less quantity of blood is thereby thrown upon the surface of the body, and the blood itself may vary accordingly; in this way the colour of the chameleon changes with its passions, temperature, and every circumstance affecting the circulation; and the action of the lungs being under voluntary control, it can, of course, change its colour at will; its blood and gall were formerly believed to be medicinal.

Chămæ'leon Al'bum. *Bot.* A name for the *Carlina acaulis*, or carline thistle.

Chămæ'leon Mĭnĕrālis. *Chem.* Mineral chameleon; name for a green-coloured mass obtained by mixing peroxide of manganese with an equal weight of nitre or carbonate of potash, and fusing at a red heat; this, dissolved in water, is at first green, then blue, purple, and red successively; it then throws down a brown precipitate and becomes colourless altogether.

Chămæ'leon Vērum. *Bot.* A name for the *Cnicus lanatus*, or distaff thistle. See *Atractylis.*

Chămælĕŏ'nĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Chămæleon*, the chameleon; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Name given to a Family of the *Reptilia Sauria*, having the chameleon for its type.

Chămæleu'ce, *es*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; λεύκη, the herb colt's-foot.) *Bot.* A name for the *Tussilago farfara*, or colt's-foot.

Chamæmelon. *Bot.* See *Chamæmelum.*

Chămæmēlum, *i*, n. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; μῆλον, an apple; from its odour being like that of the apple.) *M. Med.* A name for the chamomile plant. See *Anthemis Nobilis, Camomilla.* Fr. syn. *camomille*, f. Germ. syn. *Kamille*, f.

Chămæmēlum Cănārien'se. *Bot.* A name for the *Chrysanthemum frutescens* of Linnæus.

Chămæmēlum Chrўsan'thĕmum. *Bot.* A name for the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, or great ox-eye daisy.

Chămæmēlum Fœ'tĭdum. *Bot.* A name for the *Anthemis cotula*, or stinking chamomile.

Chămæmēlum Nŏ'bĭle. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the *Anthemis nobilis*, or chamomile plant. Fr. syn. *camomille Romaine.* Germ. syn. *Romische Kamille.*

Chămæmēlum Vulgāre. *Bot.* A name for the *Matricaria chamomilla*, or dog's chamomile. Fr. syn. *matricaire des champagnes.* Germ. syn. *die gemeine Kamille.*

Chămæ'mŏrus, *i*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; μορέα, the mulberry tree.) *Bot.* The specific name of the cloud-berry tree. See *Rubus Chamæmorus.*

Chămæmyr'tus, *i*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; μύρτος, the myrtle tree.) *Bot.* A name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*, or dwarf myrtle. Fr. syn. *houx frelon.* Germ. syn. *maundern Brusch.*

Chămæpeu'ce, *es*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; πεύκη, the pine tree.) *Bot.* A name for the *Camphorosma Monspeliensis*, or stinking ground-pine.

Chămæ'pĭtys, *ios*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; πίτυς, the pine-tree.) *Bot.* The common ground-pine. See *Teucrium Chamæpitys.* Fr. syn. *ivette*, f. Germ. syn. *Erdweihrauch*, m.

Chămæ'pĭtys Moschāta. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium iva*, or French ground-pine.

Chămæ'plion. *Bot.* A name for the *Erysimum alliaria*, or Jack-in-the-hedge. Fr. syn. *alliaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Knoblauchskraut*, n.; *Ramschelwurzel*, f.

Chămærăphănus, *i*, m. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; ῥαφάνος, the radish.) *Bot.* Old name for the upper part of the root of *Apium;* also, for the dwarf radish.

Chămærhŏdŏden'dron, *i*, n. } (Χαμαὶ, on the
Chămærhŏdŏden'drum, *i*, n. } ground; *ῥοδόδενδρον*, the rose-laurel.) *Bot.* A name for the *Azalea pontica*, or Pontic azalea. See *Ægolethron.*

Chămærōps, *ōpis*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; *ῥώψ*, a young shoot.) *Bot.* The same as *Chamædrys.* Fr. syn. *germandrée*, f. Germ. syn. *Germander*, m.

Chămæ'rŭbus, *i*, m. and f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; *rŭbus*, a blackberry bush.) *Bot.* A name for the *Rubus chamæmorus*, or cloudberry tree.

Chămæ'sўce, *es*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; *συκῆ*, a fig-tree.) *Bot.* Old name for a species of *Euphorbia.*

Chămæspar'tium, *ii*, n. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; *σπάρτιον*, the Spanish broom plant.) *Bot.* A name for the *Genista tinctoria*, or dyer's broom. Fr. syn. *genet des teinturiers.*

Chambar. (Arab.) *M. Med.* An old term for *Magnesia.*

Cham'berlain's Resto'rative Pills. *Pharm.* Name of a quack preparation composed of cinnabar, sulphur, sulphate of lime, and gum.

Chambers of the Eye. *Anat.* See *Camera.*

Cha'momile. *M. Med.* The herb, but in common language the flowers of the plant *Chamæmelum*, or *Anthemis nobilis.* See *Eranthemus.* Fr. syn. *camomille Romaine.* Germ. syn. *Römische Kamille.*

Cha'momile, Dog's. *Bot.* Common name for the *Matricaria chamomilla.*

Cha'momile Drops. *Pharm.* Name for alcoholic spirit flavoured with essential oil of chamomile.

Cha'momile Flowers. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis.*

Cha'momile, Ger'man. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for *Matricaria chamomilla* (Pharm. U.S.A.). Fr. syn. *matricaire des champagnes.* Germ. syn. *die gemeine Kamille.*

Cha'momile, Stinking. *Bot.* Common name for *Anthemis cotula.*

Chamomilla, *æ*, f. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; *μῆλον*, an apple.) *Bot.* See *Chamomilla Romana.*

Chămŏmil'la Nos'tras. *Bot.* A name for the *Matricaria chamomilla*, or dog's chamomile. Fr. syn. *matricaire des champagnes.* Germ. syn. *die gemeine Kamille.*

Chămŏmil'la Romāna. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the *Anthemis nobilis*, or common chamomile plant. Fr. syn. *camomille Romaine.* Germ. syn. *Romische Kamille.*

Champignon. (Fr. A mushroom.) *Bot.* Common name for the *Agaricus pratensis.*

Chancre. (Fr.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a sore or ulcer arising from the direct application of the syphilitic poison: a chan'cre. See *Caroli.* Germ. anal. *Schanker*, m.

Change of Life. *Physiol.* A popular term for the constitutional disturbance often attending the cessation of the *Catamenia.*

Chan'nelled. Having a little canal or furrow. *Cănălĭcŭlātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *canaliculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gchohlkehlt*, part. adj.; *gerinnelt*, part. adj.; *gerinnt*, part. adj.; *rinnig*, adj.; *rinnenförmig*, adj.

Chanterelle. (Fr. A singer; from some resemblance to a certain bird that sings.) *Bot.* The common name for the *Agaricus cantharellus.*

Chaos'da. *Pathol.* A Paracelsian term for the plague.

Cha'ova. *Bot.* The Egyptian name for coffee. Fr. syn. *café*, m. Germ. syn. *Kafe*, or *Kaffee*, m.

Chap. (Corr. *Gap*, or gape, a crack or opening, as in the ground from drought.) *Surg.* See *Rimula.* Fr. syn. *gercure*, f.; *rhagade*, m. Germ. syn. *Schrunde*, f.; *Hautschrunde*, f.

Charabe. The same as *Carabe.*

Characeæ. See *Characeus.*

Chărăceus, *a, um.* (*Chăra*, a certain aquatic plant.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Chara;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Characeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: chara'ceous. Fr. anal. *characé*, adj.

Cha'racters, Che'mical. Various sets or systems of these have been introduced into the science of chemistry, at different periods; but are now almost entirely discarded from use. For the purpose of brevity of expression, abbreviations and contractions are employed. See *Abbreviation.*

Chăran'tia, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A name for the *Momordica elaterium*, or wild cucumber. Fr. syn. *concombre sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Eselskürbis*, m.; *Spring-gurke*, f.; *wilde Gurke.*

Charcoal. *Chem., Med.* See *Agamet, Carbon, Carbo Ligni, Carbo Vegetabilis.*

Charcoal, Animal. *M. Med.* See *Carbo Animalis.*

Charcoal Poultice. See *Cataplasma Carbonis.*

Char'don. (Fr.) *Bot.* An old name for the *Cinara scolymus*, or artichoke. Fr. syn. *artichaut*, m. Germ. syn. *Artischocke*, f.

Chăristŏlŏ'chia, *æ*, f. (Χαρὰ, joy; *λοχία*, parturition; because supposed useful to women in childbirth.) *Bot.* A name for the *Artemisia vulgaris*, or mugwort. Fr. syn. *armoise*, f. Germ. syn. *Beifuss*, m.

Char'me. } (Χαίρω, to rejoice.) *Med.* Old
Char'mis. } name for a certain antidote described by Galen, *de Antidot.* i. 4.

Charpie. (Fr.) Term for a substance composed of a collection of filaments separated from morsels of old linen rag, four or five inches square, used in lieu of lint in all cases where the use of the latter is indicated, as absorbing blood, matter, or the like, much better than it is capable of doing. See *Tilton.* Germ. anal. *charpie*, f.

Charr, Gilt. (*Ichthyol.*) Common name for the *Salmo carpio.*

Charr, Red. (*Ichthyol.*) Common name for the *Salmo Alpinus.*

Char'ta, *æ*, f. (*Χάρτης.*) The substance paper. Fr. syn. *papier*, m. Germ. syn. *Papier*, n.

Char'ta Virgĭ'nea. (*Obstet.*) An old term for the *Amnion*, from its resemblance to fine paper. Fr. syn. *amnios*, f. Germ. syn. *Schaafhaut*, m.

Char'ta Empŏrētĭca. *Pharm.* Old term for soft and porous paper; filtering paper.

Chartreux, Poudre de. (Said to have been invented by Carthusian friars.) *Chem.* Old term applied to a hydrosulphuret of antimony.

Chase'mie. *Med.* Term formerly used for loss of the sense of smelling. Quincy.

Chas'me. (Χάσμη.) *Med.* Old name for pandiculation, or yawning. Quincy.

Chaste Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Agnus castus.* See *Vitex Agnus Castus.*

Chate. *Bot.* Old term for a species of *Cucumis;* Egyptian cucumber. Quincy.

Chay. } *Bot.* Names for the *Oldenlandia um-*
Chaya. } *bellata.*

Cheek. (Sax. *Ceáce.*) *Anat.* The side-parts of the face. See *Bucca, Mala, Gamphetæ, Gena, Gnathus, Pareia.* Fr. syn. *joue,* f. Germ. syn. *Backe,* f.; *Wange,* f.

Cheek-Bone. (Sax. *Ceacban.*) *Anat.* The *Os jugale, Os malæ,* or *Os zygomaticum.* See *Jugamentum.* Fr. syn. *l'os de la joue.* Germ. syn. *Backenbein,* n.; *Backenknochen,* m.; *Jochbein,* n.

Cheese. (Sax. *Cese.*) See *Casein, Caseum,* and *Caseus.*

Cheese-Ren'net. *Bot.* A common name for the *Galium verum,* or lady's bed-straw.

Cheilŏ'căce, *es,* f. (Χεῖλος, the lip; κακὸς, evil.) *Pathol.* Old term for a kind of *Cancrum oris,* or cancer of the mouth; said to be common among the children in England and Ireland, according to Arn. Bootius, etc. See *Chilon, Labrisulcium.* Fr. anal. *cheilocace,* m. Germ. syn. *eine rothe Harte Lippengeschwullst, ohne Hitze und Schmerz.*

Cheil'oplas'tic. (*Cheiloplastia,* cheiloplasty; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Surg.* Of or belonging to the operation of cheiloplasty. *Cheiloplas'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Chei'loplasty. (Χεῖλος, the lip; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of supplying deficiencies of the lips by appropriating a sufficient portion of the neighbouring healthy substance to that purpose.

Cheimeth'lon, *i,* n. } (Χεῖμα, winter; θλάω, to
Cheimet'lon, *i,* n. } bruise, or τλάω, to suffer.) *Pathol.* Old terms for *Pernio,* or chilblain. Quincy.

Cheĭran'thus, *i,* m. (Supposed Χείρ, the hand; ἄνθος, a flower; because suited for carrying in the hand.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliquosa.*

NOTE.—The derivation above stated is that usually given: but besides its silliness, it is not more applicable to wall-flower than to hundreds of other flowers. It is suggested that *Cheiri* (or *Keiri*) is the correct and more apt etymon, as already signifying wall-flower, the word ἄνθος being added merely for the sake of producing a more appropriate generic term. See *Cheiri.*

Cheiran'thus Che'iri. *Bot.* The systematic name of the wall-flower; the flowers are said to possess nervine and deobstruent virtues; they have a pleasant smell and nauseous bitter taste.

Chei'ri. (As if *Keiri,* a word used by Hadrianus Junius, for the wall-flower, or as some say, the stock gillyflower.) *Bot.* The wall-flower. See *Cheiranthus Cheiri.* Also, an alchemical term, applied by some to *Hydrargyrum,* or quicksilver, according to Castellus: by others, to *Aurum potabile,* and by others to *Antimonium,* etc. Ruland, and Johnson.

Chei'ri Flŏres. *Bot.* The flowers of the *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

Chei'riāter. (Χείρ, the hand; ἰατρὸς, a physician.) *Med.* Old term for the physician, or, as such an one of ancient times would now be distinguished, the medical practitioner, whose office it was to remove or cure diseases by prescriptions and manual operations, as well as by medicines; in more modern phrase, the surgeon-apothecary or general practitioner. Fr. syn. *chirurgien,* m. Germ. syn. *Chirurg,* m.; *Wundarzt,* m.

Cheirix'is, *is,* f. (Χειρίζομαι, to labour with the hand.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. χείριξις, used by Galen, *Comment. in Hippocr.* "*De Fract.*" i. 49, *vol.* viii. *pt.* ii. *p.* 407, *ed.* Kühn, for the art of surgery; manual interference, touch or handling; also termed *Metacheirisis,* or *Metacheirixis.* Fr. syn. *chirurgie,* f. Germ. syn. *Chirurgie,* f.; *Wundarzneikunde,* f.

Cheiroptera. See *Cheiropterus.*

Cheiro'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Χείρ, the hand; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (*Cheiroptera,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia Carnaria,* that have a fold of skin commencing at the sides of the neck, and extending between their four feet and toes, which enables certain of them to fly, as the bat tribe: cheiro'pterous. Fr. anal. *cheiroptère,* adj.

Chēla, *æ,* f. } (Χηλὴ, a claw, or talon.) *Anat.*
Chēle, *es,* f. } The extremities of the eyelashes were anciently called Χηλαὶ. *M. Med.* The claw, or in the plural (*Chelæ,* nom.) the forceps of the crab. *Pathol.* Term formerly used for fissures or chaps (*Chelæ,*) on the hands, feet, *pudendum,* etc. *Surg.* Old name for a forked probe for extracting polypi from the nose. Fr. syn. *le bras d'une écrevisse.* Germ. syn. *Krebsschere,* f.

Chelæ Cancrorum. *M. Med.* See *Cancrorum Lapilli* et *Chelæ.*

Chēlĭcĕra, *æ,* f. (*Chēla,* a claw.) *Zoöl.* Term applied to two articulated pieces erroneously called mandibles (*Cheliceræ,* nom. pl.) at the anterior superior extremity of the head of certain of the *Arachnides,* which are terminated by two fingers, or by a single one resembling a hook, or claw. Fr. anal. *chélicère,* f.

Chĕlīdōn, *ōnis,* f. (Χελιδὼν, a swallow.) *Anat.* Applied anciently to the hollow at the bend of the arm; according to Lindenus, *Physiol.* ii. 14, 73. Fr. anal. *chelidon,* m.

Chĕlīdō'nia Lă'pis. Old name given to a stone found in the stomach of young swallows, or rather two were found, of different colour, one black, the other of a dull red, about the size and form of a lint seed; they were believed to be anti-epileptic in their quality. Dioscorides, Ruland, and Johnson, Schröderus, etc.

Chĕlīdō'nia Rŏtundĭfō'lia Mĭ'nor. *Bot.* A name for the *Ranunculus ficaria.* Fr. syn. *l'herbe aux hemorrhoïdes.* Germ. syn. *Feigwarzenkraut,* n.; *kleines Schöllkraut,* n.

Chĕlīdō'nium, *ii,* n. (Χελιδὼν, the swallow; because blossoming about the time they appear.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The herb celandine. Fr. anal. *chélidoine,* f. Germ. syn. *Schellkraut,* n.

Chĕlīdō'nium Mājus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the herb great celandine, or tetterwort; the herb and root have a faint

unp'easant smell, and a bitter, acrid, durable taste, stronger in the roots than in the leaves; used as aperient and diuretic in *Icterus*, etc. See *Cœli Donum*, *Curcum.* Fr. syn. *la grande chélidoine.* Germ. syn. *grosses Schellkraut*, n.

Chĕlĭdō'nium Mĭ'nus. *Bot.* A name for the *Ranunculas ficaria*, or pilewort. Fr. syn. *l'herbe aux hemorrhoïdes.* Germ. syn. *Feigwarzenkraut*, or *kleines Schellkraut*, n.

Chĕlŏīdēs, adj. (Χέλυς, a tortoise; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Pathol., Zoöl.* A term applied to a skin disease, consisting of raised patches of a bluish red colour traversed with white lines, accompanied with heat, itching, and sometimes severe, pungent pain; resembling the tortoise: che'loid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Chĕlōne, *es*, f. (Χελώνη.) The tortoise; a genus of the Order *Chelonia.* See *Testudo. Surg., Zoöl.* Old name given to an instrument for extending a limb, from its slow movement like that of a tortoise. Oribasius, *in Machinamentis.*

Chĕlōnia, *ōrum*, pl. n. (Χελώνη, a tortoise.) Tortoises, and turtles. Applied to an Order of the *Reptilia*, including the several varieties of the tortoise; their skeleton is external, enveloping the body like a suit of armour, leaving uncovered only the head, neck, feet, and tail; some inhabit the sea, and are called *turtles*, others reside on land and are called tortoises. See *Carapace*, *Chelone*, and *Testudo.* Fr. anal. *chélonées*, f.

Chĕlōnion. (Χελώνη, a tortoise; because resembling its figure.) *Pathol.* Old term for a hump, or gibbosity on the back. Gorræus.

Chelonites, *æ*, m. (Χελώνη, a tortoise.) See *Bufonites*, and *Note, Aërolites.*

Chel'sea Pen'sioner. *Pharm.* Name given to a preparation for rheumatism; from a pensioner having cured Lord Amherst by it; composed of gum guiac, rhubarb, cream of tartar, flowers of sulphur, nutmeg, and clarified honey.

Chelys'cion, *i*, n. (Χελύσκιον.) *Pathol.* Old term for a short, dry cough. Gorræus.

Chema. See *Chama.*

Chĕmia, *æ*, f. (Χυμία, from χύω, to pour out, or to melt; the general signification of this word having been the art of melting or dissolving solid matter.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch of natural philosophy called chemistry. See *Chemistry.* Fr. anal. *Chimie*, f. Germ. syn. *Chemie*, or *Chymie*, f.; *Scheidekunst*, f.

NOTE.—Other derivations of this word are assigned by authors, as for example, *Chemia* being a name for Egypt, where, it is said, the art originated: or that it was first taught after the flood, by Cham, whence its name: or that it comes from the Arabic word *chema*, a secret. That the one first here given is the most probable, is strengthened by the fact that *Alchemia*, or *Alchymia*, which is the same word, with the Arabic article *Al* prefixed by way of eminence, means that branch of chemistry which relates to the transmutation of metals, of course intended to be effected by melting and dissolving. It is also spelled *Chymia* and *Chimia*, the first of which is the more correct word, but *Chemia* is that most in use.

Che'mical. (*Chĕmia*, chemistry.) Of or belonging to the art, or science of chemistry.) *Chĕmĭcus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *chimique*, adj. Germ. syn. *chemisch*, adj.; *scheidekünstlerisch*, adj.; *zur Scheidekunst gehörig.*

Che'mistry. Term for a branch of natural philosophy which has been defined to be "the science which investigates the composition of natural substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions produce." *Chĕmia, Chĭmia*, or *Chymia, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *chimie*, f. Germ. syn. *Chemie*, or *Chymie*, f.; *Scheidekunst*, f.

Chĕmōsis, *eos*, f. (Χαίνω, to gape; from its appearance.) *Surg.* A term for inflammation of the *Membrana conjunctiva* of the eye, in which it often happens that lymph or blood is effused in the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball; and so causes it to be elevated and projected towards the eyelids, giving it the appearance of a gap, or aperture along the middle of the eye. Fr. anal. *chemosis*, f.

Chĕnŏco'prus, *i*, m. (Χήν, a goose; κόπρος, dung.) *Med.* Goose-dung; this was formerly given, when dried, as a resolvent and diuretic, and particularly against jaundice.

Chenopodeæ. See *Chenopodeus.*

Chĕnŏpŏ'deus, *a, um.* (*Chĕnŏpŏdium*, the herb chenopody.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Chenopodium;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Chenopodeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: chenopo'deous. Fr. anal *chénopodé*, adj.

Chĕnŏpŏ'dio-Mōrus. (*Chĕnŏpŏdium; mōrus*, the mulberry; because like the *Chenopodium*, and having leaves like a mulberry tree.) *Bot.* The herb mulberry blite; also called *Blitum capitatum.*

Chĕnŏpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (Χήν, a goose; πούς, a foot; from its resemblance.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Chenopodeæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the fruit of the *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, or worm-seed. Fr. syn. *pied d'oie.* Germ. syn. *Gansefuss*, m.

Chĕnŏpŏ'dium Ambrŏsioīdēs. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of the Mexican tea-plant; called also Mexico tea, Spanish tea, Artemesian botrys, *Botrys Mexicana, Capraria biflora;* it is recommended, in decoction, for paralysis.

Chĕnŏpŏ'dium Anthelmin'tĭcum. *Bot.* Name of a plant, the seeds of which, and an oil obtained from them, are in high repute in America as remedies against worms: worm-seed.

Chĕnŏpŏ'dium Bŏ'nus Henrĭcus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the English mercury, or All-good, resembling spinach, when cultivated; also called *Lapathum unctuosum*, and *Tota bona;* the leaves are considered emollient, and used in decoctions for clysters, they were also popular as a vulnerary.

Chĕnŏpŏ'dium Bo'trys. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Jerusalem oak; also called *Botrys vulgaris, Ambrosia.*

Chĕnŏpŏ'dium Fœ'tĭdum. *Bot.* A name for the *Chenopodium vulvaria.*

Chĕnŏpŏ'dium Vulvā'ria. *Bot.* The systematic name of the stinking orache, formerly used as emmenagogue; also called *Atriplex fœtida, Blitum fœtidum, Chenopodium fœtidum, Garosmum.*

Chĕnŏpus. *Bot.* The same as *Chenopodium.*

Chĕrĕfŏ'lium. *Bot.* Corr. *Chærophyllum.*

Chermes Berry. See *Kermes Berry.*
Chermes Mineral. See *Kermes Mineral.*
Cher'ry. (*Cerăsus.*) *Bot.* The common name for the fruit of several species of the genus *Prunus.* See *Cerasium, Cerasum.* Fr. syn. *cérise*, f. Germ. syn. *Kirsche*, f.
Cher'ry-Lau'rel. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Prunus lauro-cerasus.* Fr. syn. *lauro-cérise*, m. Germ. syn. *Kirschelorbeer*, f.
Cher'ry, Bay. *Bot.* Common name for the *Prunus lauro-cerasus.*
Cherry, Black. *Bot.* See *Cerasa Nigra.*
Cherry, English. See *Cerasa Anglica.*
Cherry, Garden. *Bot.* See *Cerasa Sativa.*
Cherry, Red. *Bot.* See *Cerasa Rubra.*
Cher'ry Tree. *Bot.* See *Cerasium, Cerasus, Prunus Avium, Prunus Cerasus.* Fr. syn. *cérisier*, m. Germ. syn. *Kirschbaum*, m.
Cher'ry, Win'ter. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Physalis alkekengi.* Fr. syn. *coqueret*, m. Germ. syn. *Judenkirsche*, f.
Cher'vil. (*Chærophyllum*, which see.) *Bot.* Common name of the *Scandix cerefolium.* See *Anthriscus.*
Chervil'lum, *i*, n. *Bot.* Chervil; a name for the *Scandix cerefolium.*
Ches'nut. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Fagus castanea.* See *Castanea, Fagus.* Fr. syn. *chataigne*, f. Germ. syn. *Kastanie*, f.
Ches'nut, Horse. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Æsculus hippocastanum*, or *Castanea equina.*
Ches'nut, Wild. *Bot.* A name for the *Bunium bulbocastanum*, or earth-nut. See *Agriocastanum.*
Chevas'ter. } (Fr.) *Surg.* Term for a double-
Chevas'tre. } headed roller, the middle of which was applied to the chin; it was then carried on each side to, and crossed on the top of the head, from which it was continued down to the nape of the neck, again crossed, and then passed under the chin; and so on till the whole was exhausted.
Chevrette. *Bot.* A name for the *Hydnum repandum.*
Chĕzănan'ce. (Χέζω, to stool; ἀνάγκη, necessity.) *Pharm.* Old name for an ointment applied to the anus, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii. 9, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 502; and to a plaster applied to the navel, according to Aëtius, to promote intestinal evacuations. Gorræus.
Chewing the Cud. *Physiol.* Common term for a faculty peculiar to certain animals of masticating their food a second time. See *Ruminans*, and *Rumination.*
Chi'a Ter'ra. *Med., Pharm.* Name for an earth brought in greyish-white masses from Chio; formerly applied to burns, according to Galen.
Chi'ăcum. (*Chios*, the island of Chio, or Scio.) Old name, used by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 16, Adams's Translation, *vol.* iii. *p.* 549, for a collyrium chiefly formed of wine of Chio; also applied to various collyria by Aëtius.
Chi'adus. *Pathol.* Old term for *Furunculus*, or a boil. Paracelsus. Fr. syn. *furoncle*, m. Germ. syn. *Eiterstock*, m.
Chi'an, or Chi'o Tur'pentine. *M. Med.* A term for Cyprus turpentine. See *Cyprus Turpentine, Colophonia.* Fr. syn. *terebinthine de Chio*, or *Scio.* Germ. syn. *Cyprischer Terpent.*
Chias'ma, *ătis*, n. (Χίαζω, to make the figure of the Greek letter X, or *Chi.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the decussation or crossing of the fibres of the optic nerve: chi'asm.
Chias'mus. } *Surg.* Old terms, the same as *Chi-*
Chias'tos. } *astre.*
Chias'tolite. (Χίαζω, to make the Greek letter X, or *Chi*; λίθος, a stone.) *Mineral.* A term for a kind of hollow spar, from its being marked like the Greek letter X. *Chiastŏlītēs, is*, or *æ*, m. See *Note, Aërolites.*
Chias'tre. (Χιάζω, to form like the Greek letter X, or *Chi.*) *Surg.* Term for a double-headed roller, for securing the compress over the wound when the temporal artery has been opened; also called *Chiasmus*, and *Chiastos.* Fr. syn. *kiastre*, m.
Chibou. French name of a spurious species of gum *Elemi*, not known in England.
Chibur. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Sulphur.* Quincy.
Chica. Name of a fermented liquor used in Peru, made from Indian meal and water.
Chic'ken Pox. *Pathol.* The common name for the disease *Varicella.* Fr. syn. *poulet*, m. Germ. syn. *Windblattern*, pl. f.
Chick'weed. *Bot.* Common name for the herb *Alsine media*, now referred to the genus *Stellaria.* Fr. syn. *mouron des oiseaux.* Germ. syn. *Hühnerdarm*, m.
Chick'weed, Berry-Bearing. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cucubalus bacciferus.*
Chiego. } *Zoöl.* Name of a species of worm of
Chigo. } the West Indies, which penetrates the skin and locates itself in the subjacent reticular or cellular membrane of the soles of the feet and toes, and sometimes of the fingers; familiarly termed by natives the "gigger."
Chil'blain. (Sax. *Cèle*, cold; *blégen*, a boil, or ulcer; that is, a *blain* caused by chillness, or cold.) *Surg.* Term for a painful deep purple, or lead-coloured inflammatory swelling on the fingers, toes, heels, or other extreme part of the body, consequent on exposure to severe cold; a kibe. *Pernio, ōnis*, f. See *Bugantia.* Fr. syn. *engelure*, f. Germ. syn. *Frostbeule*, f.
Child-Bed. *Obstet.* See *Accubation.* Fr. syn. *les couches d'une femme.* Germ. syn. *Kindbett*, n.
Child-Bed Fe'ver. *Pathol.* Popular term for the disease puerperal fever. See *Puerperal Fever.* Fr. syn. *fièvre*, or *péritonite puerpérale.* Germ. syn. *Kindbetterinfieber*, n.
Chili, Bal'sămum de. Name given to a peculiar balsam said to be brought from Chili; the Barbadoes tar mixed up with a few drops of Anise oil is made to pass for it.
Chīliŏdy'nămon. (Χίλιοι, a thousand; δύναμις, power.) *Bot.* Old name given to an herb, because of its numerous virtues; supposed to be the *Centaurea behen*, or white behen.
Chīliŏphyl'lon. (Χίλιοι, a thousand; φύλλον, a leaf; from the great number of its leaflets.) *Bot.* An old name for the *Achil'ea millefolium*, or milfoil. Fr. syn. *millefeuille*, f. Germ. syn. *Schafgarbe*, f.
Chillness. (Sax. *Cèle*, cold.) *Pathol.* See *Algor.*
Chilognatha. See *Chilognathus.*

Chĭlog'năthus, *a, um.* (Χεῖλος, the *labrum*, or upper lip; γνάθος, the mandible, or upper jaw.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Chilognatha*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Myriapoda*, in which the mandibles are covered by a species of lip: chilog'nathous. Fr. anal. *chilognathe*, adj.

Chĭlon. (Χεῖλος, the lip.) *Pathol.* Old term for an inflamed and swelled lip. Quincy. See *Cheilocace.*

Chilopoda. See *Chilopodus.*

Chĭlŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Χεῖλος, the *labrum*, or upper lip; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Chilopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Myriapoda*, which have a second lip formed by a second pair of feet dilated and united at their base: chilo'podous.

Chĭmălātus, *i*, m. *Bot.* A name for the *Helianthus annuus.*

Chĭmă'phĭla, *æ*, f. (Χεῖμα, winter; φιλέω, to love.) The pharmacopœial name (L. & U.S.A.) for the plant *Chimaphila corymbosa.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Pyrolaceæ.* See *Pyrola.*

Chĭmă'phĭla Cŏrymbōsa. } *M. Med.* New names
Chĭmă'phĭla Umbellāta. } for the plant *Pyrola umbellata*, or American winter-green, or *Pipsissewa.*

Chimethlon. See *Cheimethlon.*

Chimia. See *Chemia.*

Chĭmiāter. The same as *Chymiater.*

Chimney-Sweeper's Can'cer. *Pathol.* Term for a peculiar disorder commencing as a wart-like excrescence on the inferior part of the scrotum, to which chimney-sweepers are particularly liable from the nature of their employment; *Cancer scroti*, or cancer of the scrotum; soot-wart.

Chĭmo'lea Lax'a. *Chem.* An obscure Paracelsian term for the powder separated from the flowers of saline ores.

Chin. (Sax. *Cinne*, the lower part of the face.) *Anat.* See *Anthereon*, and *Mentum.* Fr. syn. *menton*, m. Germ. syn. *Kinn*, m.

Chin-Cough. (Belg. *Kienkhoeff.*) *Pathol.* A popular term, still used in Scotland, etc., for the disease *Pertussis*, or hooping-cough. Fr. syn. *coqueluche*, f. Germ. syn. *Keuchhusten*, m.; *Kinderhusten*, m.

Chīna, *æ*, f. (China, the country it comes from.) *Bot.* The China-root. See *Smilax China, Sina.* Fr. syn. *esquine.* Germ. syn. *Chinawurzel*, f.

Chīna Chīnæ. *M. Med.* A name for Peruvian bark. See *Cinchona.*

Chīna Occĭdentālis. } *Bot.* Names for the
Chīna Spŭ'ria Nōdōsa. } American or West Indian China root; also called *Smilax pseudochina*, and *Smilax Indica spinosa*; it is brought in round pieces full of knots, and has been preferred to the *Smilax China*, or Oriental China root, in scrofula.

Chīna Orientālis. *Bot.* Name for the *Smilax China.*

Chīna Suppŏ'sĭta. *Bot.* A name for the *Senechio pseudo-china*, or bastard china.

Chinchīna. *M. Med.* A name for Cinchona, or Peruvian bark. See *Cinchona.* Fr. syn. *le quina*, or *quinquina*, m. Germ. syn. *Chinabaum*, m

Chinese Wormwood. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Artemisia Chinensis.*

Chinoi'din. (*Chīna*, from *Chinchona;* a name for *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark; εἶδος, likeness.) *Chem.* Name of a substance in which there is found a small portion of amorphous quinine.

Chinquapin. *M. Med.* A name for the bark of the *Castanea pumila.*

Chio Turpentine. See *Chian turpentine.*

Chioli. *Pathol.* Old Paracelsian term for *Furunculus*, or a boil. Fr. syn. *furoncle*, m. Germ. syn. *Eiterstock*, m.

Chīragra, *æ*, f. (Χείρ, the hand; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* A term for the gout in the joints of the hand. Fr. anal. *chiragre*, f. Germ. syn. *Handgicht*, f.

Chiray'ta, *æ*, f. *Bot., M. Med.* The specific name of the plant which affords the substance *Chiretta.* See *Agathotes Chyrata.*

Chiret'ta, *æ*, f. The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the herb and root of the *Agathotes*, or (Pharm. D.) *Agothotes chyrata.*

Chīris'mus, *i*, m. (Χείρ, the hand; terminal *-ismus.*) *Pathol., Physiol.* A term for spasm of the wrists, the hands, or the fingers, as a symptom of convulsive affection: chi'rism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Chīrōnes. (Χείρ, the hand.) *Pathol.* Old term for pustules on the hands and feet, in each of which is a troublesome worm.

Chīrōnia, *æ*, f. (*Chīron*, the centaur, who first used it on himself.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Gentianæ*, or *Gentianaceæ.* *Pathol.* Term for an affection of the hand, consisting in the presence of *Chirones.*

Chīrōnia Centau'rium. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant Lesser Centaury. See *Centaurii Cacumina, Centauris, Centaurium Minus, Centaurium Parvum, Gentiana Centaurium, Libadium.* Fr. syn. *centaurée petite.* Germ. syn. *Tausendgüldenkraut*, n.

Chīrōnius. (*Chīron*, the centaur.) *Pathol.* Old term for a malignant ulcer with callous edges, difficult to heal.

Chiropterus. See *Cheiropterus.*

Chīrothēca, *æ*, f. (Χείρ, the hand; τίθημι, to put.) *Anat.* Old term for the scarfskin of the hand, with the nails adhering, entirely removed from the dead subject, the cuticle having been separated from the parts under it, by their putrefaction.

Chirurgeon. See *Alipta, Chirurgus*, and *Surgeon.*

Chīrur'gia, *æ*, f. (Χείρ, the hand; ἔργον, a work; because its operations are performed with the hands.) A manual operation. *Med.* That part of medicine which heals with the hand, but not excluding other remedies: sur'gery, or chirur'gery. See *Chirurgice* and *Surgery.* Fr. anal. *chirurgie*, f. Germ. anal. *Chirurgie*, f.; syn. *Wundarzneikunst*, f.

Chīrur'gĭce, *es*, f. The same as *Chirurgia.*

Chīrur'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Chīrurgia*, surgery; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to surgery; surgical: chirur'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* ii. t. 6. Fr. anal. *chirurgique*, adj. Germ. anal. *chirurgisch*, adj.; syn. *wundarzneilich*, adj.

Chīrur'gus, *i*, m. (Χείρ, the hand; ἔργον, a work.) A surgeon, or chirurgeon. See *Surgeon.* Fr. anal. *chirurgien*, m. Germ. anal. *Chirurg*, m.; syn. *Wundarzt*, m.

Chittick's Remedy for Stone. *Pharm.* A medicine which was formerly in high repute, consisted merely of a fixed alkali dissolved in veal broth.

Chi'um Vīnum. (*Xios*, the island it came from.) Chian wine, used by the Greeks and Romans.

Chive. *Bot.* Old name for the *Stamen.*

Chli'āros. (Χλιαίνω, to make warm.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. χλιαρὸς, applied by Galen, *Aph.* 37, to fevers which are not very intense: also, tepid, between warm and cold, *Meth. Med.* i. 7.

Chlias'ma, *ātis*, n. (Χλιαίνω, to make warm.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a warm fomentation.

Chloas'ma, *ātis*, n. (Χλοάζω, to be green.) Greenness. *Pathol.* Term for a form of cutaneous affection which shows itself in spots and patches of a yellowish brown colour; the *Pityriasis versicolor* of Willan.

Chlo'ral. (*Chlōrium*, chlorine.) *Chem.* Term for a liquid, transparent, colourless and almost tasteless compound of chlorine, carbon, and oxygen, having an oily appearance.

Chlōras'ma, *ātis*, n. (Χλωρὸς, green.) Greenness; paleness. *Pathol.* Applied to *Chlorosis.* Fr. syn. *chlorosis*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleichsucht*, f.

Chlo'rate. (*Chlōrīcum* acĭdum, Chloric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of chloric acid with a salifiable base; formerly termed a *Hyperoxymuriate. Chlōras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *chlorate*, m. Germ. syn. *Chlorsalz*, m.; *chlorsaure Salze.*

Chlo'ric. (*Chlōrium*; chlorine; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to chlorine; applied to an acid obtained from chlorine. *Chlōrīcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *chlorique.* Germ. syn. *chlorsauer*, adj.

Chlo'ride. (*Chlōrium*, chlorine; terminal *-ide.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of chlorine with different substances. *Chlōrĭdum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *chloride*, m.

Chlo'ride of Mer'cury. *M. Med.* The most recent term for the *Submurias hydrargyri*, or calomel; the *Hydrargyri chloridum* of the pharmacopœia, (L.) or *Calomelas*, (E.) or *Calomelas sublimatum* (D.) Fr. syn. *calomelas*, m. Germ. anal. *Kalomel*, n.

Chlo'rine. (Χλωρὸς, green; because of its colour.) *Chem.* Term for an elementary body, formerly called oxy-muriatic acid, under the erroneous supposition of its being a compound of muriatic acid and oxygen; also *Dephlogisticated marine acid.* It is now known to be a simple body. *Chlōrium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *chlore*, m. Germ. anal. *Chlor*, n.; *Chlorine*, f.

Chlorio'date. (*Chlōriōdīcum* acĭdum, Chloriodic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of chloriodic acid with a salifiable base. *Chlōriōdas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *chloriodate*, m. Germ. syn. *Chloriodsalz*, n.

Chlorio'dic. (*Chlōrium*, chlorine; *iōdĭnium*, iodine; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the compound of chlorine and iodine; applied to an acid obtained from this compound. *Chlōriōdīcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *chloriodique*, adj. Germ. syn. *chloriodsaure*, adj.

Chlōrium, *ii*, n. (Χλωρὸς, green; from its colour.) See *Chlorine.*

Chlōro-. (*Chlōrium*, chlorine.) *Chem.* This word, occurring as a prefix in compound terms, means that chlorine is one of the components of the substance denoted, or is employed in its preparation.

Chlorocarbo'nic. (Prefix *Chlōro-; carbon;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the compound of chlorine and carbon; applied to an acid obtained from this compound, and termed Phosgene, properly Photogene gas, from its being produced by the agency of sun-light. *Chlōrŏcarbōnĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *chlorocarbonique*, adj.

Chlorocya'nic. (Prefix *Chlōro-; Cyănĭcum* acĭdum, Cyanic acid.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the compound of chlorine and cyanic, hydrocyanic, or prussic acid; applied to an acid thus composed; also termed oxyprussic. *Chlōrŏcyănĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *chlorocyanique*, adj.

Chlo'roform. } (Prefix *Chlōro-;* and *formyle.*)
Chlorofor'myle. } *Chem., Med.* Name for an anæsthetic agent, the perchloride of formyle, obtained by distilling alcohol with chloride of lime, and by various other processes; it is a heavy, clear, transparent liquid, not inflammable, evaporates readily, and boils at 141°, has an agreeable, fragrant, fruit-like odour, and a saccharine, pleasant taste.

Chlo'rophylle. (Χλωρὸς, green; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Chem.* Term for the green colouring matter of leaves, which in autumn becomes reddened by the production of acid. Fr. anal. *chlorophylle*, f. Germ. anal. *Chlorophylla*, m.; syn. *Grünstoff*, m.

Chloroprus'sic. (Prefix *Chlōro-; Prussĭcum* acĭdum, Prussic acid.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a combination of chlorine and prussic acid; a term synonymous with chlorocyanic. *Chlōroprussĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *chloro-prussique*, adj.

Chlōrōsis, *is*, f. (Χλωρὸς, green; from the greenish hue of the skin in those affected with it.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease peculiar to young females who labour under retention, or suppression, of the menstrual discharge; green-sickness; a genus of the Ord. *Adynamiæ;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology; also called *Febris alba, Icterus albus:* chloro'sis. See *Hypochlorosis.* Fr. anal. *chlorosis*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleichsucht*, f.

Chlo'rous. (*Chlōrium*, chlorine; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to, or full of chlorine. *Chlōrōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *chloreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *chlorig*, adj.

Chlo'rous A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to the peroxide of chlorine, because approaching to an acid in its nature.

Chlo'rous Ox'ide. *Chem.* Name given to the protoxide of chlorine.

Chlorox'ylon Vertĭcillātum. *Bot.* Name of the plant which affords the natural balsam called *Balsamum viride*, or green balsam.

Chlo'ruret. (*Chlōrium*, chlorine; terminal

-ūret.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of chlorine with a metal, or inflammable body. *Chlōrūrētum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *chlorure,* m. Germ. anal. *Chlorür,* n.

Cho'ăna, *æ,* f. (Χέω, to pour out.) A funnel. *Anat.* Old name, used by Hippocrates, *de Cord.* i. 12, for *Infundibulum.* Applied to the part of the brain called *Infundibulum.* See *Chone.*

Cho'ănas. (Χέω, to pour out.) *Chem.* Old name for a furnace made like a funnel, for melting metals. Quincy. Hooper gives *Choanus.*

Cho'colate. (Ind. *Choco,* sound; *atte,* water; from the noise made in preparing it.) A substance formed out of the ground seed of the *Theobroma cacao,* used as an article of diet. *Cocolata* of Quincy. *Chŏcŏlātum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *chocolate,* m. Germ. anal. *Schokolate,* f.

Cho'colate Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Theobroma cacao.* Fr. syn. *cacaotier, des Indes.*

Chœnĭcis, *ĭdis,* f. (Χοινικὶς, the nave of a wheel.) *Surg.* Old name for the trepan. Galen, Celsus, and Paulus Ægineta.

Chœ'ras, *ădis,* f. (Χοιρὸς, a swine.) *Pathol.* Old term for *Scrofula.*

Chœrădŏ'lethron. (Χοιρὸς, a swine; ὄλεθρος, destruction; because poisonous to hogs.) *Bot.* A name for the *Xanthium,* or hog-bane.

Choke-Damp. (Sax. *Aceócian,* to stifle; Germ. *Dampff,* a vapour, or exhalation.) A term applied by miners to all irrespirable gases, or vapours.

Chŏ'lădes. (Χολὴ, bile.) *Anat.* Old term for the smaller intestines, because they contain bile. Quincy.

Chŏlāgo. *Anat.* The same as *Cholas.*

Cho'lagogue. (Χολὴ, bile; ἄγω, to bring, or lead out.) *Pharm.* A term applied to a medicine which has the property of increasing the evacuation of bile; leading out, or carrying out the bile; also called *Cholegon. Chŏlāgōgus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *cholagogue,* adj.

NOTE.—This term, like almost all those designating the quality of other kinds or sets of medicines, is distinctly adjective, though set down otherwise in medical dictionaries. It is only in the freedom of the English idiom that it is often used substantively.

Chŏlæ'mia, *æ,* f. (Χολὴ, bile; αἷμα, blood.) *Chem., Pathol.* Term for the presence of bile-pigment in the blood: chole'my.

Chŏ'las. (Χολὴ, bile, because the liver is contained in it; or κοῖλος, hollow, as if *choilas.*) *Anat.* Old term, according to Gaza, for the cavity of the *hypochondria;* also for the intestines; also called *Cholago.*

Chŏ'le, *es,* f. (Χολὴ, bile.) *Physiol.* The bile. See *Bilis* and *Fel.* Fr. syn. *bile,* f. Germ. syn. *Galle,* f.

Cho'leate. (*Chŏlēïcum* acĭdum, Choleic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of choleic acid with a salifiable base. *Choleas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *cholĕate,* m.

Chŏlēdŏchus, *a, um.* (Χολὴ, bile; δέχομαι, to receive.) *Anat.* Receiving gall or bile. See *Ductus Communis Choledochus.* Fr. anal. *cholédoque,* adj. Germ. syn. *Galle führend.*

Chŏlēgon. *Pharm.* Old term, the same as *Cholagogue.*

Chole'ic. (Χολὴ, bile; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to, or relating to bile; applied to an acid obtained from bile. *Chŏlēïcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *cholĕique,* adj.

Cholepyrrhin'. (Χολὴ, bile; πυῤῥὸς, yellow.) *Chem.* a term synonymous with *Biliphein,* which see. *Chŏlēpyrrhīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. and *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Chŏ'lĕra, *æ,* f. (Χολὴ, bile; ῥέω, to flow: or χολὰς, the intestines; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Term for a vomiting and purging of bile, with painful griping and spasm of the muscles of the abdomen, and calves of the legs, etc. A genus of the Ord. *Spasmi;* Cl. *Neuroses,* of Cullen's Nosology. This term is applied to two very different diseases, the one, *Cholera biliosa, Cholera humida, Felliflua passio,* or *Cholera morbus,* a common bilious disease familiarly known in most countries; the other, *Cholera Asiatica,* or algid, blue, epidemic, Indian, malignant, pestilential, or spasmodic cholera. See *Cholera Asiatica, Cholera Biliosa,* and *Palirrhœa.* Fr. anal. *choléra,* m. Germ. syn. *Gallenruhr,* f.; *Brechruhr,* f.

Chŏ'lĕra Asiātĭca. *Pathol.* Asiatic cholera; a name for a most remarkable epidemic disease, the attack of which in extreme cases is apparently so sudden, that from a state of ordinary health, or with a sense of only trifling ailment, the sufferer sustains as rapid a loss of bodily power as if he were suddenly struck down, or placed under the immediate influence of a poison; the countenance assuming a death-like appearance, the skin becoming cold, livid, and giving to the touch the chill moist sensation felt on handling a frog, or on contact with a corpse; the pulse is either extremely small and weak, or nearly disappears; the eyes sink and are surrounded with a livid circle; the tongue is cold, clean, or covered with whitish fur, and, in many, even the breath is cold; there are gripings, and frequent purging of a watery, slimy, or seromucous matter, with nausea and retching, and the ejection of a watery fluid; the urine is scanty, or entirely suppressed; spasms of a violent and painful character attack the muscles of the abdomen, thighs, legs, thorax, and lastly the arms and hands; great thirst is present, and instant rejection takes place of whatever is taken into the stomach. See *Cholera.*

Chŏ'lĕra Biliōsa. *Pathol.* A term for copious and frequent vomiting, at first of the alimentary and fecal matters, with redundancy of bile, and spasms of the legs and thighs. See *Cholera.*

Chŏ'lĕra Sic'ca. *Pathol.* A term for flatulent colic.

Cho'leroid. (*Chŏlĕra,* and terminal *-īdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling cholera; applied to diseases of this character. *Chŏlĕroīdēs,* adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cholĕroïde,* adj.

Chŏlĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Chŏlĕra,* and terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease cholera. *Physiol.* Bilious. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* vi. Fr. anal. *cholérique,* adj. Germ. anal. *cholerisch,* adj.

Chŏlesteătōma, *ătis,* n. (Χολὴ, bile; *steătōma,*

an encysted fatty tumour.) *Pathol.* Term for fatty tumour, known by its laminated and pearly appearance, which is principally composed of crystals of cholesterine: a choleste'atome.

Cholesteato'matous. (*Chŏlesteătōma.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature of *Cholesteatoma.* *Chŏlesteătōmătus, a, um.*

Choleste'ric. (*Chŏlestĕrīna*, cholesterine; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to cholesterin; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Chŏlestĕrĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *cholestérique*, adj.

Choleste'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Term for an acid formed by treating Cholesterin with nitric acid; it is in yellowish white crystals slightly soluble in water, but abundantly so in boiling alcohol. Fr. anal. *l'acide cholestérique.* Germ. syn. *Gallenfettsaure.*

Cholesterin'. (Χολή, bile; στερεὸς, firm, or solid.) *Chem.* Term for a fatty substance of a pearl-like appearance, forming the well-known material of human biliary calculi. *Chŏlestĕrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *cholestérine*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenconcretionenfett*, m.; *Gallenfett*, m.

Cho'lic. (Χολή, bile.) *Chem.* Relating, or belonging to bile; applied to an acid, free from sulphur, obtained from bile; applied also to another acid which contains sulphur as a constituent, and which has been proposed to be distinguished by the name Chololic acid. *Chŏlĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *cholique*, adj.

Cho'lic A'cid. Name given to a peculiar acid obtained by cooling bilin in a solution of caustic potash, till ammonia ceases to be developed, then evaporating the solution till a clotty matter is left, which dissolved in water, and treated with acetic acid, precipitates this substance. Fr. anal. *l'acide cholique.* Germ. syn. *Cholsäure*, f.

Cho'linate. (*Chŏlĭnĭcum* ăcĭdum, Cholinic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of cholinic acid with a salifiable base. *Chŏlīnas, ātis*, f.

Choli'nic. (Χολή, bile; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Pertaining to the bile; applied to a substance obtained from it, and called an acid. *Chŏlĭnĭcus, a, um.*

Choli'nic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a distinct substance obtained by digesting bilin with dilute hydrochloric acid; it is insoluble in water. *Ăcĭdum Chŏlĭnĭcum.*

Chololic. (Χολή, bile; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* A term synonymous with *Cholic*, but proposed to be substituted for it in its application to an acid obtained from bile, which contains sulphur as a constituent. *Chŏlŏ'lĭcus, a, um.* See *Cholic.*

Chololi'thic. (*Chŏlŏlīthus*, a gall-stone: terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to a gall-stone. *Chŏlŏlīthĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *chololithique*, adj.

Chŏlŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Χολή, bile; λίθος, a stone.) *Chem., Pathol.* A gall-stone, or biliary calculus. Fr. anal. *cholithe*, f.

Chōlōma, *ātis*, n. (Χωλὸς, lame, or mutilated.) *Surg.* Old term, used by Galen, *de Artic.* iv. 11, for any kind of distortion or lameness.

Chondril'la, *æ*, f. (Χόνδρος, a grain of corn; because it emits small particles of gum, which resemble grains.) A genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æquales.* See *Hieracium Montanum, Hieracium Pulchrum.*

Chondrin'. (Χόνδρος, cartilage.) *Chem.* Term for a form of gelatin which is obtained from the permanent cartilages, the cornea, fungous bones, etc. *Chondrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Chon'dro-Glos'sus. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* Name for the *Hyoglossus*, a muscle inverted in the base or cartilaginous part of the tongue. Fr. anal. *chondro-glosse*, adj.

Chon'dro-Phăryn'geus. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage; φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) *Anat.* Name for a muscle rising in a cartilaginous part of the tongue, and inserted in the pharynx. Fr. anal. *chondro-pharyngien*, adj.

Chon'droid. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling cartilage; applied to fibrous tumours of such a structure. *Chondroīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *chondroïde*, adj.

Chondro'logy. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* Term for a dissertation or discourse on, or the consideration of the nature and structure of cartilages. *Chondrŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *chondrologie*, f.

Chondropterygia. See *Chondropterygius.*

Chondroptĕry'gius, *a, um.* (Χόνδρος, a cartilage; πτερύγιον, a little wing.) *Ichthyol.* Cartilage-finned; applied to a distinct series. (*Chondropterygii*, nom. pl. m.) of fishes; otherwise called cartilaginous fishes. Fr. anal. *chondropterigien*, adj.

Chon'dros. (Χόνδρος.) *Anat.* A cartilage. *Pathol.* Old name for a grumous concretion; the same as *Chondrus.* Also a kind of food used by the ancients. See *Aleca.* Fr. syn. *cartilage*, f. Germ. syn. *Knorpel*, f.

Chondrosyndes'mus, *i*, m. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage; συνδέω, to tie together.) *Anat.* Old term, used by Galen, for the union of bones by fibro-cartilage. Fr. anal. *chondrosyndesme*, m.

Chon'drus, *i*, m. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Anat.* Term for cartilage, or gristle. Fr. syn. *cartilage*, f. Germ. syn. *Knorpel*, m. Also, the same as *Chondros.* *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for *Chondrus crispus*, or Irish moss: Carragaheen, or Carrageen moss.

Chon'drus Cris'pus. *M. Med.* The name for Irish moss in the pharmacopœia U.S.A. Carragaheen, or Carrageen moss.

Chōne. *Anat.* Old term, the same as *Choana;* used by Galen, *de Anat. Operat.* ix. 1.

Chōra, *æ*, f. (Χώρα.) A place, space, or region. *Anat.* Formerly applied to the cavities of the eyes. Also, applied to any empty space.

Chord. (Χορδὴ, an intestine; because strings for musical instruments, etc. are formed out of the intestines of certain animals.) A string of a harp. *Geom.* Term for a right line drawn from one extremity of an arch

to another; also called a subtense. *Chorda*, æ, f. Fr. anal. *corde*, f. Germ. syn. *Saite*, f.; *Strick*, m.

Chor'da, æ, f. (Χορδή, an intestine; because formed from intestines of certain animals.) A string of a bow, or of a musical instrument. *Anat.* A collection of fibres; a chord, or cord; also applied to the tendon of a muscle. *Pathol.* Formerly applied to the painful affection termed chordee. Fr. anal. *corde*, f. Germ. syn. *Saite*, f.; *Strick*, m.

Chor'da Dorsālis. *Physiol.* The dorsal cord: a term for a substance inclosed by a firm sheath, and forming a spindle-like, consistent gelatiniform, transparent cord, found in the larvæ of frogs and fishes, lying in, or, in some instances, under the bodies of the *vertebræ*, and continued beyond the coccyx through the whole length of the tail. It is thickest at the commencement of the tail, and thence gradually diminishes in each direction, both towards the skull and the point of the tail.

Chor'da Mag'na. *Anat.* A term for the *Tendo Achillis.*

Chor'da Tym'păni. *Anat.* Term for a branch of the seventh pair of nerves. Fr. syn. *la corde du tympan* or *du tambour.* Germ. syn. *Paukensellsaite*, f.

Chor'dæ. (Nom. pl. of *Chorda*, a chord or cord.) *Anat.* Chords, or cords. Also applied by Paracelsus, *de Orig. et Cur. Morb. Gall.* vii. 11, and viii. 3, as a term for the *pudenda*, according to Castellus's view of the expression *curam cordarum*, but does not this rather refer to the affection termed *chordee?*

Chor'dæ Tendĭ'neæ. *Anat.* Tendinous cord-like attachments which connect certain of the *Carneæ columnæ* of the ventricles to the auricular valves of the heart. Fr. anal. *cordes tendineuses.*

Chor'dæ Vōcāles. *Anat., Physiol.* The vocal chords; a term for the thyro-arytenoid ligaments of the larynx, or the inferior ligaments of the glottis, which are specially concerned in the production of the voice. Fr. anal. *cordes vocales.* Germ. syn. *stimritzenbänder.*

Chor'dæ Wil'lisii. *Anat.* See *Willis, Chords of.*

Chordap'sus. *i*, m. (Χορδή, a chord; ἅπτω, to tie.) *Pathol.* Old term for a painful colic, in which the intestines seem tied into knots; synonymous with *Iliac passion.* Fr. anal. *chordapsé*, f.

Chor'dee. (Fr. *Chordé*, from χορδή, an intestine, of which music strings are made; a string or cord.) *Pathol.* Term for a spasmodic, painful tension and downward curvature of the penis, usually experienced in the course of the disease *Gonorrhœa* or *Urethritis Venerea.* Fr. anal. *cordée.* Germ. syn. *Harnstrenge*, f.

Chŏrēa, æ, f. (Χορεία, the motion of the feet and body to music; saltation; from χορός, a dance with singing.) *Pathol.* Term for a kind of convulsive disease characterized by energetic movements of the limbs, as if the person attacked were dancing, and by involuntary gesticulations; termed also the dance of St. Vitus. See *Ballismus, Danse de St. Guy, Hieranosos, Lascivus, Malleatio, Saltatio, Siphita Prava, Tripudium, Viti Saltus. Physiol.* A term for the voluntary motions being interfered with by emotion and the excito-motor power. See *Convulsio habitualis.* Fr. anal. *chorée*, f. Germ. syn. *Chorea Sancti Viti.*

Chōrion, *ii*, n. (Χόριον, from χορός, a dance; because many veins and arteries are joined together in it, like persons in a dance; or because it encompasses the fetus like a circle or arrangement for a dance: these two derivations seem so overstrained, it is submitted that the origin of this term will be more correctly attributed to Χωρίον, a safe place, from χωρέω, to comprehend, or contain.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Name of the second or most external membrane involving the fetus: the cho'rion. The chorion being continued from the placenta around the *funis*, or cord, closely invests the entire fetus, thus becoming *internal* to the amnion, and constitutes in the child the *Cutis*, or true skin of anatomists. A term also for the *Membrana putaminis*, or membrane of the shell of the egg. See *Camisia Fœtûs.* Fr. anal. *chorion*, m. Germ. syn. *Aderhäutchen*, n.

Chorion, Spongy. *Anat.* See *Tunica Filamentosa.*

Cho'roid. (*Chōrion*, the chorion; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling the chorion as to its vascularity; applied to several different membranes. *Chōroïdēs*, adj. Fr. anal. *choroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *lederartig*, adj.

Cho'roid Mem'brane. *Anat.* A term for the second membrane, or coat of the eyeball immediately beneath the sclerotic coat, to which it is connected by vessels; the *Tunica choroides*, or choroid tunic. Also, applied to the *Velum interpositum*, or choroid membrane of the brain. *Membrāna Chōroïdēs.* Fr. anal. *membrane choroïde.* Germ. syn. *die Gefässhaut; das Aderhautchen des Auges.*

Cho'roid Plex'us. *Anat.* Term for a plexus of vessels, or fold of thin vascular membrane derived from the *Pia mater*, situated in the lateral ventricles of the brain. *Plexus Chōroïdēs.* Fr. anal. *plexus choroïdes.* Germ. syn. *die Adergewebe.*

Cho'roid Tu'nic. *Anat.* Another term for the choroid membrane.

Chrīsis, *eos*, f. (Χρίσις, from χρίω, to anoint.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for the inunction or anointing of any part.

Christ's Thorn. *Bot.* A common name for the *Rhamnus paliurus*, or Palestine buck-thorn.

Chris'tmas Rose. (Because of the time of its flowering and the colour of its corol.) *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Helleborus niger*, or black hellebore. Fr. syn. *hellébore noire*, m. Germ. syn. *schwarze Meswurz*, f.; *Christwurz*, f.

Christophoriana Americana. *Bot.* See *Actæa Racemosa.*

Chro'mate. (*Chrōmĭcum* acĭdum, Chromic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a

combination of chromic acid with a salifiable base. *Chrōmas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *chromate*, m. Germ. syn. *chromsaure Salze.*

Chroma'tic. (Χρῶμα, colour; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to colour. *Chrōmătĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *chromatique*, adj.

Chromati'genous. Χρῶμα, colour; γεννάω, to beget, or generate.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Having power to generate, give rise to, or cause colour; applied to that apparatus, or tissue entering into the composition of the skin, which secretes the colouring matters; colour-generating. *Chrōmătĭ'gĕnus, a, um.*

Chro'matism. (Χρωματίζω, to tinge or colour.) The natural tinge or colour of anything. *Nat. Philos.* Term in Optics for the abberration of refrangibility, by which the rays of light are decomposed, and the correctness of their transmission through convex lenses destroyed. *Chrōmătis'mus, i*, m.

Chromato'genous. (Χρῶμα, colour; γεννάω, to generate.) *Pathol.* Generating or forming colour; applied to the functions of the *derma. Chrōmătō'gĕnus, a, um.* See *Chromatigenous.*

Chrōmătop'sia, æ, f. (Χρῶμα, colour; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* Term for coloured vision; chromatic vision: chromatop'sy. See *Chromopsy, Chroöpsia, Chrupsia.* Fr. anal. *chromatopsie*, f.

Chro'matrope. (Χρῶμα, colour; τρέπω, to turn.) *Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument for exhibiting, on the principle of the magic lantern, a variety of colours, combining by a rapid revolving motion so as to produce beautiful and highly pleasing figures. *Chrōma'trŏpus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *chromatrope*, m.

Chrōmidrōsis, *is*, f. (Χρῶμα, colour; ἱδρόω, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Term for the abnormal colouration of the perspiratory secretion.

Chro'mic. (*Chrōmium*, the substance chrome; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the metal called *Chromium*, or chrome; applied to an acid extracted from the red lead ore of Siberia. *Chrōmĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *chromique*, adj.

Chrōmium, *ii*, n. (Χρῶμα, colour; because it gives colour to all its combinations.) *Chem.* Name of a metal which may be extracted from the native chromate of lead, or of iron: chrome. Fr. anal. *chrome*, m.

Chro'mogen. (Χρῶμα, colour; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* A term for vegetable colouring matter which is acted upon by acids and alkalis in producing red, yellow, or green tints. *Chrōmŏgĕ'nium, ii*, n.

Chromop'sy. *Pathol.* An erroneous word for chromatopsy. See *Chromatopsia.* Fr. anal. *chromopsie*, f.

Chro'mule. (Χρῶμα, colour; ὕλη, any material from which a thing is made.) *Chem.* A term applied to the various coloured principles obtained from the leaves and flowers of plants. *Chrōmŭla, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *chromule*, f.

Chro'nic. (Χρόνος, time; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to time. *Pathol.* Long-continued; a term applied to diseases and affections, and used in contradistinction to acute, or such as are sudden in their access and rapid in their progress. *Chrō'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *chronique*, adj. Germ. anal. *chronisch*, adj.; *langwierig*, adj.

Chronother'mal. (Χρονὸς, a period of time; θέρμη, heat.) Term applied to, and intended to express a theory that all diseases occur in fits, and have periodic intermissions, with alternate chills and heats.

Chroöp'sia, æ, f. (Χρόα, colour; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* The same as *Chromatopsia*: chroöp'sy. See *Antiqui Morbi, Chrupsia, Polychrestos.* Fr. anal. *chroöpsie*, f.

Chrup'sia, æ, f. (Χρόα, colour; ὤψ, sight.) *Pathol.*) Term for a disorder of the eyes, in which objects are perceived of a different colour from their real one. The word rather expresses an opposite meaning, but what is intended were better conveyed, perhaps, by *Dyschropsia*, or *Dyschroöpsia*, (δυς, bad; χρόα, colour; ὤψ, sight or perception); it is also faultily called *Visus coloratus.*

Chrȳsălis, *ĭdis*, f. (Χρυσὸς, gold; from their yellowish colour.) A kind of worm. *Entomol.* The *Pupa*, or *Nympha*, being the second condition in the metamorphosis of insects; in which they are of an oblong form, and without distinct limbs, remaining a long time apparently desiccated and dead; also termed *Aurelia.* Fr. anal. *chrysalide*, f.

Chrȳsam'mos. (Χρύσαμμος, from χρυσὸς, gold; ἄμμος, sand.) Golden sand, or sand in which gold was found. See *Balux.*

Chrȳsan'thĕmum, *i*, n. (Χρυσὸς, gold; ἄνθεμον, a flower.) A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia.* The sunflower, or marigold; also applied to many flowers of a bright yellow colour.

Chrȳsan'thĕmum Frŭtes'cens. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species; also called *Chamæmelum Canariense.*

Chrȳsan'thĕmum Leucan'thĕmum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the great ox-eye daisy, or maudlin-wort; also called *Bellis-major Buphthalmum Germanicum, Buphthalmum-majus.* See *Chamæmelum Chrysanthemum.*

Chrȳse. (Χρυσὸς, gold; from its yellow colour.) *Pharm.* Old name for a plaster which was applied to bloody wounds, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17.

Chrȳsēlec'trum, *i*, n. (Χρυσὸς, gold; ἤλεκτρον, amber.) Name for amber of a golden yellow colour.

Chry'sen. (Χρυσὸς, gold; from its colour.) *Chem.* Name given to a new solid substance extracted by distillation from pitch; it is a pure crystalline powder of a golden colour, which fuses by heat, and sublimes without much decomposition.

Chrȳsip'pea, æ, f. (*Chrysippus*, who discovered it.) *Bot.* Old name for a certain herb.

Chrȳsītis, *is*, f. (Χρυσὸς, gold.) *Bot.* Old term for a certain herb, supposed to be the *Gnaphalium Orientale. Chem.* Term used by Dioscorides, v. 102, for *Litharyyrum auri*, or litharge of gold. See *Litharyyrum.*

Chrȳsŏbă'lănus, *i*, m. (Χρυσὸς, gold; βάλανος, a nut.) *Bot.* Old term for a certain fruit; supposed to be the *Nux moschata*, or

nutmeg, according to Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* viii. 3. Also, a Linn. genus of plants.

Chrȳsŏcĕrau'nius. *Chem.* The same as *Ceraunochrysos.*

Chrȳsŏchal'cos. (Χρυσὸς, gold; χαλκὸς, brass, or copper.) The same as *Aurichalcum.* Ruland and Johnson.

Chrȳsŏcol'la, æ, f. (Χρυσὸς, gold; κόλλα, glue, or cement.) *Chem.* Old name for native *Borax*, because employed in soldering gold: chry'socol. Fr. anal. *chrysocolle*, m. Germ. syn. *Goldleim*, m.

Chrȳsŏ'cŏma, æ, f. (Χρυσὸς, gold; κόμη, hair; from its golden hair-like appearance.) *Bot.* A name for the *Gnaphalium stœchas*, or goldilocks.

Chrȳsŏgŏ'nia, æ, f. (Χρυσὸς, gold; γονὴ, seed.) *Chem.* Old alchemical term for an aurific tincture of a gold or reddish colour.

Chrȳsŏla'chănon. (Χρυσὸς, gold; λάχανον, a pot-herb; from its yellow leaves.) *Bot.* Old term for a kind of *Atriplex*, or Orache.

Chry'solite. (Χρυσὸς, gold; λίθος, a stone.) *Mineral.* Name anciently given to the topaz. *Chrȳsŏ'līthus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *chrysolithe*, f.

Chrȳsŏli'thios. } (Χρυσὸς, yellow; λιθὸς, a
Chrȳsŏ'līthus, *i*, m. } stone; from its colour.) *Mineral.* Old name for the topaz: cry'solite. Fr. anal. *chrysolithe*, f.

Chrȳsŏpœ'ia. (Χρυσὸς, gold; ποιέω, to make.) Alchemical term for the art of making true gold from the more imperfect metals, by the aid of the *Mercurius philosophorum.* Fr. anal. *chrysopée*, f. Germ. syn. *Goldmacherei*, f.

Chrȳsosplēnium, *ii*, n. (Χρυσὸς, gold; ἄσπληνιον, spleenwort.) A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* The golden saxifrage.

Chrȳsul'ca. (Χρυσὸς, gold; ἕλκω, to suck.) *Chem.* Old name for *Aqua regia*, because it dissolves gold.

Chrȳsun. (Χρυσοῦν.) *Pharm.* A name formerly applied either to a collyrium, or to a pessary in inflammations of the womb, according to Aëtius, vii.

Chu. } (Χοῦς, a vessel in which water was given
Chus. } for the hands at table.) Old name of a liquid measure of various capacity according to the substance measured.

Church Bug. *Entomol.* A common name for the *Oniscus asellus.*

Chur'rus. *Med.* Name given to the resin obtained from the substance called *Gunjah.* See *Cannabis Indica.*

Chya'zic. (Initial letters of carbon, hydrogen, and azote; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a combination of carbon, hydrogen, and azote; applied to prussic acid. *Chyă'zīcus, a, um.*

Chybur. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for sulphur. Paracelsus, Johnson.

Chylaria. See *Chyluria.*

Chyle. (Χυλὸς, juice.) *Physiol.* Term for the milk-like liquor, separated by digestion from the chyme, from which the blood is formed; it occupies the lacteal vessels (hence their name) and the thoracic duct. *Chȳlus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *chyle*, m. Germ. syn. *Milchsaft*, m.; *Nahrungssaft*, m.

Chyle, Distribution of the. *Med., Physiol.* See *Anadosis.*

Chyli'ferous. (*Chȳlus*, chyle; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Anat., Physiol.* Bearing chyle; appled to the lacteal vessels. *Chȳlĭ'fĕrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *chylifère*, adj.

Chylifica'tion. (*Chȳlus*, the chyle; *fio*, to become.) *Physiol.* Term for the process by which chyle is separated from the chyme. *Chȳlĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f. See *Chylosis.* Fr. anal. *chylification*, f. Germ. syn. *Wandlung in Nahrungsaft.*

Chȳlis'ma, *ătis*, n. (Χυλὸς, juice.) Old term, Gr. anal. χύλισμα, used by Dioscorides, iii. 25, for expressed juice.

Chylopoie'tic. (*Chȳlus*, the chyle; ποιέω, to make; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to, or connected with the formation of chyle; a term applied to the viscera engaged in that process. *Chȳlōpoiĕ'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *chylopoiétique*, adj.

Chȳlōsis, *is*, f. (Χυλὸς, juice.) *Physiol.* Another term for chylification, or the converting of the food into chyle. Fr. anal. *chylose*, f.

Chȳlostag'ma. (Χυλὸς, juice; τάζω, to distil.) Term for the distillation, or expression of any juice, or humid part, from the rest.

Chȳlostag'ma Diăphŏrē'tĭcum Mindĕrēri. *Med., Pharm.* See *Mindereri*, etc.

Chȳlus, *i*, m. (Χυλὸς, juice extracted by decoction.) *Physiol.* The substance termed chyle. See *Chyle.* Fr. anal. *chyle*, m. Germ. syn. *Milchsaft*, m.; *Nahrungsaft*, m.

Chyme. (Χυμὸς, juice, or humour.) *Physiol.* Term for the pulpy mass formed by the food when it has undergone its first great change in the process of digestion, and passed from the stomach into the duodenum. *Chȳmus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *chyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Speisebrei*, m.

Chȳmia, æ, (Χυμία.) Chemistry. See *Chemia.* Fr. anal. *Chimie*, f. Germ. anal. *Chémie*, or *Chymie*, f.; syn. *Scheidekunst*, f.

Chȳmiāter, *ri*, m. (Χυμία, chemistry; ἰατρὸς, a physician.) *Med.* Old term for a chemical physician, or one whose practice was guided by the result of experimental chemistry; also called *Iatrochymicus.* Fr. anal. *chimiatre*, or *chymiatre*, m.

Chȳmia'tria, æ, f. (Χυμία, chemistry; ἰάομαι, to heal.) *Med.* Old term for the art of healing disease by applying chemistry to the uses of medicine. Fr. anal. *chimiatrie*, f.

Chymifica'tion. (*Chȳmus*, the chyme; *fio*, to become.) *Physiol.* Term for the process by which the food is converted into chyme. *Chȳmĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *chymification*, f.

Chymosis. See *Chemosis.*

Chyn'len Rādix. *Bot.* Name for a cylindrical root of the thickness of a goose quill, brought from China, bitter and giving a yellow tinge to the saliva; esteemed as stomachic by the Chinese.

Chyt'lon. (Χύτλον, from χέω, to pour.) Old term for an inunction, or anointing with oil and water. Galen, Foësius.

Ci'atome. (Κίων, a column; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Name for an instrument for dividing

pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder. *Cĭă'tŏmus, i,* m.

Ciba'tion. (*Cĭbus,* food.) *Physiol.* Term for the taking of food. Also, an alchemical term of various signification, having reference to that act: thus, it is said to signify "*corporation;*" again, "*nutrition of our dry material, or substances;*" and "*a making gross or stout of what is delicate;*" and "*a refining of what is gross.*" Fr. anal. *cibation,* f.

Cibur. See *Chybur.*

Cĭbus, *i,* m. (Corr. Σῖτος, aliment, but especially any kind of grain or corn for bread.) Food; formerly it meant all kinds of aliment; strictly, the more solid kinds of aliment, and this acceptation is the most common; more strictly, it signified wheaten or rye bread, and fermentaceous aliments prepared from wheat; figuratively, it was used to denote the chylous mass elaborated from the aliments taken into the stomach. See *Comiete, Sitos.* Fr. syn. *aliment,* m.; *nourriture,* f. Germ. *Nahrung,* f.; *Speise,* f.

Cicadariæ. See *Cicadarius.*

Cĭcādārius, *a, um.* (*Cĭcāda,* a grasshopper.) *Entomol.* Belonging to, or resembling the *Cicada,* or grasshopper; applied to a Family (*Cicadariæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Hemiptera:* cicadar'ious. Fr. anal. *cicadaire,* adj.

Cĭcatrĭcŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Cicatrix,* a scar.) A little scar. *Physiol.* Another term for the blastoderm. See *Blastoderm.* Fr. anal. *cicatricule,* f.

Cicatri'sant. (*Cĭcatrīzo,* to heal or skin over.) *Pharm., Surg.* Having power to cause wounds or ulcers to heal and take on a skin. *Cĭcatrīzans, tis,* part. Fr. anal. *cicatrisant,* adj. Germ. syn. *genarbt,* part. adj.; *vernarbert,* part. adj.

Cĭcatrīsātus, *a, um.* (*Cĭcatrīzo,* to heal, leaving a scar.) *Bot.* Having a scar: scarred. *Surg.* Cicatrized; applied to the irregular appearance of the skin of healed ulcers, wounds, etc. Fr. anal. *cicatrisé,* adj.

Cĭca'trix, *ĭcis,* f. (*Cĭcatrīzo,* to heal, leaving a scar.) *Surg.* Term for the scar or seam of a healed wound, sore, or ulcer: a cica'trix. See *Celis, Paralampsis, Ule.* Fr. anal. *cicatrice,* f. Germ. syn. *Narbe,* f.

Cicatriza'tion. (*Cĭcatrīzo,* to heal, leaving a scar.) *Surg.* Term for the process by which a cicatrix is formed. *Cĭcatrīzātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *cicatrisation,* f.

Cicely, Sweet. *Bot.* See *Sweet Cicely.*

Cī'cer, *ĕris,* n. (Name of a plant from which the *Cicerones* took their name.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* The vetch; the common cich or ciches.

Cī'cer Arĭētīnum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the *Cicer* plant; also called *Erebinthus;* the seeds were formerly used medicinally; by some they are toasted and used as coffee, by others ground into a flour for bread. The arillus of the seed is white, red, or black, and so the plant is distinguished into *Cicer album, rubrum* and *nigrum.* Fr. syn. *pois chiche.* Germ. syn. *Zwergerbse,* n.

Cī'cĕra, *æ,* f. (*Cicer,* the vetch.) *Pharm.* Old name for a small pill of the size of a vetch.

Cī'cĕra Tar'tări. *Pharm.* Old term for a small pill, made of turpentine and cream of tartar, of the size of a vetch.

Cichoraceæ. See *Cichoraceus.*

Cĭchŏrāceus, *a, um.* (*Cĭchŏrium,* the plant succory, or cichory.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Cichorium;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Cichoraceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: cichora'ceous. Fr. anal. *chicoracé,* adj.

Cĭchŏrēum, *ii,* n. } (Κιχόρειον, or κιχώριον.)
Cĭchŏrium, *ii,* n. } Succory. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.* Fr. anal. *chicorée,* f. Germ. anal. *Chicorie,* f.

Cĭchŏrium Endīvia. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant endive. See *Seris.* Fr. syn. *chicorée des jardins.*

Cĭchŏrium In'tўbus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the wild chicory or succory; called also *C. officinarum, C. sylvestre, Pancratium cichorium,* and *Cichoreum;* the roots and leaves are said to be aperient; its virtues reside in its milky juice, and, taken in large quantities frequently repeated, it is stated to have been found an efficacious remedy in *phthisis pulmonalis,* in jaundice, cachexy, etc. etc.; the root, cut in small pieces, dried, and roasted, resembles coffee. Fr. syn. *chicorée sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Wegwarte.*

Cĭchŏrium Offĭcīnārum. } *Bot.* Names for the
Cĭchŏrium Sylves'tre. } *Cichorium intybus,* wild succory, or cichory. Fr. syn. *chicorée sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Wegwart,* f.

Ci'chory. } *Bot.* Common names for
Ci'chory, Wild. } the *Cichorium intybus.* Fr. syn. *chicorée sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Wegwart,* f.

Cicindēla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Candēla,* from the light it emits.) *Zoöl.* The *Lampyris noctiluca,* or glow-worm; formerly supposed to be anodyne and lithontriptic, but not now used. Fr. syn. *ver luisant.* Germ. syn. *Johanniswurm,* m.

Cī'cĭnum O'leum. (Κίκι, the *Ricinus.*) Name for an oil obtained by boiling the seeds of the *Jatropha curcas;* somewhat resembling castor oil.

Ci'cla. *Bot.* A name for the *Beta alba,* or white beet.

Cĭcūta, *æ,* f. (As if *Cæcuta,* from *cæcus,* hidden or blind; because its stem has hidden knots or joints.) *M. Med.* A name for the plant hemlock. See *Conium Maculatum.* Fr. anal. *cicutaire,* f.; syn. *ciguë ordinaire,* f. Germ. syn. *grosser,* or *gefleckter Schierling.*

Cĭcūta Aquātĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Cicuta virosa.*

Cĭcūta Vĭrōsa. *Bot.* The systematic name of the long-leaved water hemlock, or cowbane; called also *Cicuta aquatica, Cicutaria virosa, Sium majus, Sium Erucæ folio;* an active poison, apt to be eaten by mistake for the *Apium graveolens.*

Cĭcūtāria, *æ,* f. (*Cĭcūta,* hemlock.) *Bot.* A name for the *Chærophyllum sylvestre,* or bastard hemlock. Fr. anal. *cicutaire,* f. Germ. syn. *Wuterich,* m.; *Wasserschierling,* m.

Cĭcūtāria Aquātĭca. *Bot.* A name for the

Phellandrium aquaticum, or water hemlock. Fr. syn. *cicutaire aquatique, cicutaire vireuse.* Germ. syn. *giftiger Wuterich.*

Cĭcūtāria Vīrōsa. *Bot.* A name for the *Cicuta virosa.*

Cicutin'. (*Cicuta*, hemlock.) *Chem.* A name for *Conein*, which see. Fr. anal. *cicutine*, f.

Cĭdōnium Mālum. *Bot.* The quince or fruit of the *Pyrus cydonia.* Fr. syn. *le coing.* Germ. syn. *Quitte*, f.

Cich. } *Bot.* Names for the *Cicer*, or li-
Ciches. } chen.

Cig'nus. *Pharm.* Old name for a liquid measure of two drachms, mentioned by Rhodius, *ex Avic.* lxii. 6, and 31.

Cĭ'lia. *Anat.* Nom. pl. of *Cilium*, which see.

Ci'liary. (*Cĭlium*, the eyelid, or eyelash.) Of or belonging to the eyelid or eyelash. *Cĭlĭāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *ciliaire*, adj.

Ci'liary Cir'cle. *Anat.* Another term for the ciliary ligament. *Circŭlus Cĭlĭāris.* Fr. anal. *cercle*, or *ligament ciliaire.* Germ. syn. *Strahlenband.*

Ci'liary Crown. } *Anat.* Terms for the ciliary
Ci'liary Disk. } zone. See *Ciliary Zone.*

Ci'liary Li'gament. *Anat.* Term for a grey-coloured ring, about a line and a half or two lines in breadth, corresponding to the junction of the iris to the choroid membrane, and of the cornea to the sclerotic coat of the eye; also called Ciliary circle, and *Annulus ligamentosus. Lĭgāmentum Cĭlĭāre.* Fr. anal. *cercle*, or *ligament ciliaire.* Germ. syn. *Strahlenband*, n.

Ci'liary Pro'cesses. *Anat.* Term applied to about sixty or seventy small triangular folds of the choroid coat of the eye, arranged in a radiated manner round the crystalline lens. See *Ora Serrata.* Fr. anal. *procès ciliaires.* Germ. syn. *Ciliarfalten; Ciliarfortsätze.*

Ci'liary Zone. *Anat.* Term for the appearance which the pigment between the ciliary processes leaves on the hyaloid membrane, like the disk of a flower; also called the *Corona Ciliaris*, or Ciliary crown, and the Ciliary disk.

Ciliated Epithelium. *Physiol.* See *Epithelium, Ciliated.*

Cĭlĭātus, *a, um.* (*Cĭlium*, the eyelid, or eyelash.) *Bot.* Having hairs like an eyelash, or a species of pubescence, on the margin of a leaf or petal; fringed; bordered; fimbriated: ci'liate. Fr. anal. *cilié*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewimpert*, part. adj.

Cĭ'lium, *ii*, n. (*Cilleo*, to stir; or *Cieo*, to move, from their constant movement.) *Anat.* The eyelid, but more strictly the utmost edge of the upper eyelid: the eyelash. See *Capillus, Epicœlis.* Fr. anal. *cil*, m. Germ. syn. *Wimper*, f.; *Wimperhaar*, n.

NOTE.—The eyelashes are in several editions of the Dublin Dissector, and in the hand-books copied therefrom, erroneously styled *Ciliæ*, as if this word were a noun of the first declension.

Cil lo. (*Cilleo*, to stir or move.) Old term for one in whom the upper eyelid is continually trembling.

Cillōsis, *is*, f. (*Cil'leo*, to stir or move.) *Pathol.* Term for a spasmodic trembling or agitation of the eyelids. Fr. anal. *cillose*, f. Germ. syn. *ein chronisches Blinzeln.*

Cīmex, *ĭcis*, m. (Κεῖμαι, to inhabit; because it infests houses.) *Entomol.* The wall louse or bug; a genus of insects. See *Coris.* Fr. syn. *punaise*, f. Germ. syn. *Wanze*, f., *Wandlaus*, f.

Cīmex Dŏmes'tĭcus. *Entomol.* Six or seven of this species have been given internally, to cure ague, just before the fits come on, and like other things which excite disgust, have sometimes proved effectual: the domestic bug. Fr. syn. *punaise*, f. Germ. syn. *Bettwanze*, f.; *Häuswanze*, f.

Cīmĭcĭ'fŭga, *æ*, f. (*Cīmex*, a wall-louse; *fŭgo*, to drive away.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the *Cimicifuga racemosa*, or black snakeroot; used in rheumatic cases, dropsies, chorea, etc. Also, a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Ranunculaceæ.*

Cīmĭcĭ'fŭga Răcēmōsa. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant, the root of which is used as sedative; also called *Actæa racemosa*, or black snake-root.

Cĭmōlia. (Κίμωλος, Cimolus, an island in the Cretan sea, where it is found.) *Geol.* A generic term (*terra* being understood) for cimolite or Cimolian earth. See *Cimolite.*

Cĭmōlia Al'ba. White cimolite or Cimolian earth. See *Cimolite.*

Cĭmōlia Purpŭres'cens. The systematic name of fuller's earth.

Ci'molite. *Pharm.* A term for fuller's earth of a greyish white colour, consisting of silex, alumina, oxide of iron, and water; formerly used as an astringent; also termed *Cimolia terra. Cīmōlĭthītēs*, *æ*, m.

Cĭmōlius, *a, um.* (*Cĭmōlus*, an island in the Cretan sea.) Of or belonging to *Cimolus*: cimo'lian. *Geol.* Applied to several species of fuller's earth, or *Cimolia terra*, which was brought from thence. See *Cimolia.*

Cīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Artemisia santonica*, or Tartarian southernwood. Fr. syn. *armoise santonique.*

Cina Cinæ. See *China Chinæ.*

Cī'năra, *æ*, f. (*Cĭnăra*, the name of a girl who was changed into this herb.) The artichoke. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia æqualia.* Juss. *Carduaceæ.* Fr. syn. *artichaut*, m. Germ. syn. *Artischocke*, f.

Cī'năra Scōlўmus. The systematic name of the artichoke. See *Cynara Articoca, Articocalus, Carduus Altilis, Carduus Chrysanthemus, Carduus Domesticus, Carduus Sativus, Chardon, Costus Nigra.* Fr. syn. *l'artichaut commun.*

Cinaracephalæ. See *Cinarocephalus.*

Cĭnărŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Κινάρα, the artichoke; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Artichoke-headed; applied to a Juss. Family (*Cinarocephalæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: cinaroce'phalous. Fr. anal. *cinarocéphale*, adj.

Cinchōna, *æ*, f. (Named after the Countess *del Cinchon*, at Lima, who was signally cured by its use in 1638.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for several species of Cinchona; Peruvian bark: also called *Cortex, Chinchina, China Chinæ, Kina kina, Kinkina*, and, by the French, *Quinquina.* See *Antiquartium Peruvianum.*

Candianus Pulvis, Cortex Cardinalis De Lugo, Cortex Chinæ Regius. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Cinchonaceæ.* The Cinchona, or Peruvian bark tree. See *Calenturas, Cortex Patrum, Gannana, Gannanaperide, Magnum Dei Donum.* Fr. anal. *quinquina*, m. Germ. syn. *Chinabaum*, m.

NOTE.—There is much confusion and some irreconcileable statements in all the accounts given of the various species of this genus, their names and synonymes. What is here offered therefore can only be regarded as the nearest approximation to correctness practicable.

Cinchōna Calisay'a. *M. Med.* The new name (Pharm. L.) for the tree which yields the *Cinchona flava.*

Cinchōna Carībæ'a. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Caribean bark-tree, growing in Jamaica, and there called sea-side beech; its bark is similar in power to the Peruvian bark, but less astringent.

Cinchōna Cĭnĕ'rea. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) of the bark of the *Cinchona micrantha* (D.); the grey-bark, silver-bark, or Huanaco bark.

Cinchōna Condămĭnæ'a. *M. Med.* The new name (Pharm. L.) for the tree which affords the *Cinchona pallida*, or pale cinchona bark.

Cinchōna Cordĭfō'lia. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the heart-leaved cinchona, or *Cinchona officinalis.* Fr. syn. *quinquina de Loxa.* Germ. syn. *der officinelle Chinabaum.*

Cinchōna Cŏrōnæ. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the bark of the *Cinchona condaminæa;* the crown-bark.

Cinchōna Flāva. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for bark obtained from an unascertained species of Cinchona; said (Pharm. L. 1851, & U.S.A.) to be the *Cinchona calisaya;* therefore called in commerce *Calisaya bark;* the yellow-bark. Fr. syn. *le quinquina calaisaya* or *jaune royal.* Germ. syn. *gelbe oder Königs Chinabaum.*

Cinchōna Flōrĭbun'da. *Bot.* The systematic name of the tree which affords the St. Lucia bark; it is astringent and bitter, somewhat like Gentian; used in intermittent fever, typhoid dysentery, and dyspepsia, but requires to be joined with some aromatic substance; in its recent state it is emetic and cathartic.

Cinchōna Lancĭfō'lia. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the lance-leaved cinchona; the pale Peruvian-bark tree. See *Cinchona Pallida.* Fr. syn. *l'orange quinquina.* Germ. syn. *der Pomeranzen Chinabaum.*

Cinchōna Micran'tha. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (D.) for the *Cinchona cinerea* (E.); the grey, Huanaco, or silver bark.

Cinchōna Oblongĭfō'lia. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the oblong-leaved cinchona; the red Peruvian bark tree. Fr. syn. *le rouge quinquina.* Germ. syn. *der rothe Chinabaum.*

Cinchōna Offĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* Another term for the *Cinchona cordifolia.* Fr. syn. *quinquina de Loxa.* Germ. syn. *der officinelle Chinabaum.*

Cinchōna Pal'lĭda. } *M. Med.* The pharma-
Cinchōna Ru'bra. } copœial names (E.) for pale bark and red-bark obtained from undetermined species of cinchona; the former or pale bark, said (Pharm. L. 1851, & U.S.A.) to be from the *Cinchona condaminæa*, and the latter from *C. micrantha;* called in commerce *Loxa* and *Lima bark.*

Cinchōna Sanc'ta Fe'. *Bot.* Name for several species of cinchona at Santa Fé, affording bark, both pale and red.

Cinchonaceæ. See *Cinchonaceus.*

Cinchōnāceus, *a, um.* (*Cinchōna*, the Peruvian bark tree.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Cinchona;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Cinchonaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: cinchona'ceous. Fr. anal. *cinchonacé*, adj.

Cincho'nic. (*Cinchōna;* terminal *-ic.*) Of or belonging to cinchona; applied to an acid obtained from all the species of *Cinchona;* synonymous with *Kinic. Cinchōnĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *cinchonique*, adj.

Cincho'nic A'cid. *Chem.* The same as *Kinic acid.*

Cinchonin'. (*Cinchōna*, the Peruvian bark tree.) *Chem.* A term for a peculiar vegetable principle, or alkali, discovered in the bark of the *Cinchona condaminæa;* it possesses the same properties as quinine, only in less powerful degree. *Cinchōnīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *cinchonine*, f.

Cincin'nus, *i*, m. (Κίκιννος.) A bush of hair. *Anat.* Applied to the hair on the temples. See *Capillus.*

Cin'clĕsis. *Pathol.* Old term for involuntary winking or nictitation, according to Hippocrates, etc., the same as *Cinclisis*, and *Cinclismus.* Fr. anal. *cinclèse*, f.

Cin'clĭsis, *eos*, f. } (Κιγκλίζω, to move.) *Pa-*
Cinclis'mus, *i*, m. } *thol.* Old terms for repeated motion of the eyelids. See *Cinclesis.* Fr. anal. *cinclèse*, f.; *cinclisme*, f.

Cĭnĕfĭcātum. (Neut. sing. of *Cĭnĕfĭcātus, a, um*, made into ashes.) *Chem.* The same as *Calcinatum.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Cĭnĕrāria Mărĭ'tĭma. *Bot.* Name of a plant supposed to be the *Achaovan abiat* of ancient writers.

Cĭnĕrārium, *ii*, n. (*Cĭnis*, ashes.) Name for the ash-pit of a furnace. See *Conisterium.*

Cĭ'nĕres. (Nom. pl. of *Cĭnis, ĕris*, m., ash.) *M. Med.* A name for impure potash; ashes. Fr. syn. *cendres*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Asche*, f.

Cĭ'nĕres Clāvellāti. Term for the wood ashes from which potash is prepared, because the wood has been cut into slips before burning.

Cĭnĕ'reus, *a, um.* (*Cĭnis*, the ash remaining after burning any substance.) Of or belonging to ashes; ash-like: cine'reous. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of an ash-colour. Fr. syn. *cendre*, adj. Germ. syn. *aschgrau*, adj.

Cineri'tious. (*Cĭnis*, the ash remaining after burning any substance.) Of or belonging to or resembling ashes. *Anat.* Of the appearance, or colour of ashes; applied to the cortical substance of the brain, etc. *Cĭnĕrĭtius, a, um.* Fr. syn. *cendré*, adj. Germ. syn. *aschgrau*, adj.

Cĭnĕrĭ'tium, *ii*, n. (*Cĭnis*, ashes; because vegetables, or bones, are reduced to ashes in it.) *Chem.* Old term for a cupel. Ruland.

Cĭnĕ'rŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cĭnis*, ashes.) *Chem.* Term for the dross of burnt metals, not unlike to ashes; formerly applied to the substance otherwise called *Spodium.*

Cinetica. See *Cineticus.*

Cĭnētĭcus, *a, um.* (Κινέω, to move; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Having the power of moving; applied to the third Order (*Cinetica*, nom. pl. n.) of the Cl. *Neurotica* of Mason Good, including diseases which affect the organs of motion, viz., the muscles: cine'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Cĭnētus, *i*, m. *Anat.* Old name, used by Bartholin, *Anat.* ii. 3, for the diaphragm.

Cingŭlāria. (*Cingŭlum*, a girdle; because it grows in that shape.) *Bot.* A name for a plant supposed to be the *Lycopodium selago* of Linn.

Cin'gŭlum Mercŭriāle.
Cin'gŭlum Săpien'tiæ.
Cin'gŭlum Stultĭ'tiæ.
Pharm. Old terms for a mercurial girdle invented for the purpose of exciting salivation, described by Hartmannus.

Cin'gŭlum Sanc'ti Jŏhan'nis. *Bot.* A name for the *Artemisia vulgaris.* Quincy.

Cĭnis, *ĕris*, m. (Κόνις, dust.) The ash which remains after burning anything. See *Ramag.* Fr. syn. *cendre*, f. Germ. syn. *Asche*, f.

Cin'nabar. (Κιννάβαρι, the gum of an Indian tree; from its similarity of colour.) *M. Med.* A term for the red sulphuret or bisulphuret of mercury, as it is met with in nature. *Cinnă'băris, is*, f. See *Alzemafor, Amogabriel, Aremaros, Azamar, Azemasor, Azymar, Magnes Epilepsiæ, Uzifir, Zemasarum, Zengifur, Zinzifur.* Fr. anal. *cinabre*, m. Germ. anal. *Zinnober*, m.

Cin'nabar, Facti'tious. *Chem.* Term for this substance when prepared artificially; and when prepared with much care, and reduced to a minute state of division, so as to present the vermilion tint, it constitutes vermilion; the *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.* See *Kymit Elevatum.* Fr. syn. *vermillon*, m. Germ. syn. *das rothe Schwefelquecksilber.*

Cin'nabar of An'timony. *Chem.* Name for Cinnabar, or sulphuret of antimony, which was formed during an old process for making butter of antimony, in which mercury was used. Fr. anal. *cinnabre d'antimoine.* Germ. syn. *Spiessglaszinnober*, m.

Cinna'barine. (*Cinnăbăris*, cinnabar.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to cinnabar; of the colour or appearance of cinnabar, and the light red of the *Papaver Orientalis;* applied generally to various objects. *Cinnăbărīnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *cinnabarin*, adj.

Cinnabaris, *is*, f. See *Cinnabar.*

Cinnă'băris Græcōrum. Old term for the *Sanguis draconis.* Quincy.

Cinnămōmeus, *a, um.* (*Cinnămōmum*, cinnamon.) Of or belonging to cinnamon, of the colour or quality of cinnamon: cinnamo'meous. Fr. syn. *canellé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zimmtfarbig*, adj.

Cinnămōmum, *i*, n. (Arab. *Kinamon.*) *M. Med.* Cinnamon, the pharmacopœial name (L.E. & U.S.A.) of the *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum;* (D.) the *Laurus cinnamomum.* See *Diacinnamomum.* Fr. syn. *cannelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Zimmt*, m.

Cin'namon. *Bot.* Name of the bark of the *Laurus cinnamomum.* Fr. anal. *cannelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Zimmt*, m.

Cin'namon Tree. *M. Med.* Common name for the tree *Laurus cinnamomum.* Fr. syn. *cannellier*, m. Germ. syn. *Zimmtbaum*, m.

Cin'namon Tree, Wild. *M. Med.* Common name of the *Laurus cassia.* Fr. syn. *fausse cannelle.*

Cinquefoil. (Fr. *Cinq*, five; *feuille*, a leaf.) *Bot.* A name for the *Potentilla reptans*, or five-leaved grass. Fr. syn. *quintefeuille*, f. Germ. syn. *Potentilla.*

Ciōn. (Κίων, a column.) *Anat.* Old name for the uvula. Fr. anal. *cionis*, f.

Ciŏnis, *ĭdis*, f. (Dim. Κίων, a column.) *Anat.* The same as *Cion. Pathol.* Old term for an enlargement and painful swelling of the uvula. Quincy. Fr. anal. *cionis*, f.

Ciprīnĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Cyprīnus*, a carp-fish; terminal *-idæ.*) *Ichthyol.* Name given to a Family of the *Malacopterygii Abdominales*, having the Cyprinus or carp-fish for its type.

Circæ'a, *æ*, f. (*Circe*, the enchantress; because supposed to have been used by her.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Enchanter's night-shade.

Circæ'a Lutetiāna. *Bot.* Name for a plant, now fallen into disuse; the Enchanter's night-shade.

Circĭnātus, *a, um.* (*Circĭnor*, to be measured, or compassed about.) *Bot., M. Med.* Measured or compassed about; rounded: cir'cinate. See *Cernus Circinatus.*

Circin'nus. *Anat.* A term for the hair on the temples. See *Capillus.*

Cir'cium Arven'se. *Bot.* A name for the *Serratula arvensis.*

Cir'cle. (*Circŭlus*, a little ring.) A ring. *Astron., Geom.* A figure bounded with one line only, to which all the right lines that can be drawn from a point to the middle of it, are equal. *Trigonom.* The periphery of every circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts called degrees. *Circŭlus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *cercle*, m. Germ. anal. *Zirkel*, m.

Circŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Circŭlus*, a circle.) Of or belonging to a circle; round: cir'cular. Fr. anal. *circulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zirkelförmig*, adj.

Circulatio Fœtalis. *Physiol.* See *Circulation, Fetal.*

Circula'tion. (*Circŭlo*, to encircle, or to circulate.) The act, or process of circulating. *Physiol.* Applied to that vital action by which the blood, poured by the ascending and descending *Vena cava* into the right auricle of the heart, is sent into the right ventricle; from whence it is transmitted through the pulmonary artery to the lungs, where, having undergone its peculiar change from venous to arterial, it is carried back by the pulmonary vein to the left auricle of the heart, and is then discharged into the

left ventricle, whence it is propelled through the aorta to every part of the system, to be returned by the veins to the *venæ cavæ* as before. *Circŭlātio, ōnis*, f. See *Cyclophoria, Periodus Sanguinis.* Fr. anal. *circulation*, f. Germ. syn. *Kreislauf*, m.; *Umlauf*, m.

Circula'tion, Fe'tal. The fetal blood is not distinguishable into venous and arterial, but is everywhere of a brownish red appearance, though otherwise much the same as that of the adult. Proceeding from the placenta, the blood passes through the umbilical vein as far as the liver, where one part passes into this viscus, the other into the *vena cava;* these two directions carry it to the heart by the inferior *vena cava*, whence it penetrates into the right auricle, and into the left by the *foramen ovale*, at the instant in which the auricles are dilated, the blood of the inferior *vena cava* being at the same moment mixed with that of the superior. By the contraction of the auricles the blood is thrown into the dilated ventricles, which in their turn contract and drive out the blood, the left into the aorta, and the right into the pulmonary artery; but as this terminates in the aorta, it is clear that all the blood of the two ventricles passes into the aorta, except a very small portion that goes into the lungs. Under the influence of these two agents of impulsion, the blood is made to flow through all the ramifications of the aorta, and returns to the fetus by the *venæ cavæ*. Lastly, it is carried to the placenta by the umbilical arteries and returns to the fetus by the vein of the cord. *Circŭlātio Fœtālis.* Fr. anal. *circulation fœtale.* Germ. syn. *der Kreislauf des Blutes beim Fœtus.*

Circŭlātor, *ōris*, m. (*Circŭlo*, to move round.) Old name for a mountebank, or itinerant quack. See *Agyrta.*

Cir'cŭlātōrium, *ii*, n. (*Circŭlo*, to move round about.) *Chem.* Name for a digesting vessel in which the fluid is made to perform a circulatory motion.

Cir'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Circus*, a ring.) A little ring. A circle. *Anat.* Applied to objects, or parts that are of a circular form. *Chem.* Applied to an iron instrument formerly used for dividing circular portions of glass; the instrument being heated and pressed close to the neck or rod of glass, and then cold applied, division at the point desired was effected. *Surg.* A name for several circular instruments used by the older surgeons. Fr. anal. *cercle*, m. Germ. anal. *Zirkel*, m.

Cir'cŭlus Artēriōsus I'rĭdis. *Anat.* The arterial circle of the iris; applied to the artery which runs round the iris. Fr. syn. *cercle artériel de l'iris.*

Cir'cŭlus Cĭliāris. *Anat.* The ciliary circle. See *Ciliary Ligament.* Fr. anal. *cercle ciliaire; ligament ciliaire.* Germ. syn. *Strahlenband*, n.

Cir'cŭlus Os'seus. *Anat.* The osseous circle; a name for a ring-like bone at the bottom of the cartilaginous *meatus externus* of the ear, and supporting the *membrana tympani* in the fetus: it is united to the meatus in the adult. Fr. anal. *cercle osseux.*

Cir'cŭlus Qua'drŭplex. *Surg.* The quadruple, or four-fold circle; an old name for a particular kind of bandage.

Circumcaluālis. *Anat.* An old term for the *Tunica conjunctiva* of the eye. Quincy.

Circumci'sion. (*Circumcīdo*, to cut about.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting off a circular piece of the prepuce, as is sometimes necessary to be done in cases of *Phymosis:* also, for the Jewish custom, still practised, of cutting off the prepuce of the *Glans penis. Circumcīsio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *circoncision*, f. Germ. syn. *Beschneidung*, f.

Circumduc'tion. (*Circum*, about; *dūco*, to lead.) *Anat.* A term for a circular movement of a limb. *Circumduc'tio, ōnis*, f. See *Amphisphalsis, Perisphalsis.*

Circumductiōnis O'pĭfex. The worker of circumduction; an epithet for the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

Circumflex'a Antĕ'rior. *Anat.* Name for a branch of the humeral artery distributed to the muscles of the anterior portion of the shoulder-joint; also called *Articularis anterior.* Fr. syn. *artère circonflexe antérieure.*

Circumflex'a Exter'na. *Anat.* Name of an artery arising from the *Profunda femoris*, or sometimes from the common femoral artery; distributed to the hip and thigh. Fr. anal. *artère circonflexe externe.* Germ. syn. *äussere Kranzpulsader des Schenkels.*

Circumflex'a I'lii. *Anat.* Name of an artery arising from the external iliac artery immediately before it passes under Poupart's ligament; supplying the abdominal, psoas, iliac, and Sartorius muscles; also called *Circumflexa ossis ilii*, and *Iliaca anterior.* Fr. syn. *artère circonflexe de l'ilium.* Germ. syn. *Kranzpulsader des Darmbeins.*

Circumflex'a Inter'na. *Anat.* Name of an artery given off from the *Profunda*, or femoral artery opposite the external circumflex; supplying the hip-joint and muscles surrounding it. Fr. anal. *artère circonflexe interne.* Germ. syn. *innere Kranzpulsader des Schenkels.*

Circumflex'a Postĕ'rior. *Anat.* Name for a branch of the humeral artery passing to the back of the shoulder-joint; supplying the deltoid muscle. Fr. anal. *artère circonflexe postérieure.* Germ. syn. *hintere Kranzarterie des Arms.*

Circumflex'us, *a, um.* (*Circumflecto*, to bend about.) *Anat.* Bowed, or bent about: circumflex; applied to arteries, veins, nerves, etc.; also to the *Tensor palati* muscle. Fr. anal. *circonflexe*, adj. Germ. syn. *umgebogen*, part. adj.

Circumfŏrāneus, *a, um.* Wandering idly about market places, etc. *Med.* Applied to an itinerant quack, (*C. medicus*) or pretender to a knowledge of medicine. Fr. syn. *un charlatan.* Germ. syn. *Marktschreier*, m.

Circumlĭ'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Circumlĭno*, to anoint around.) *Pharm.* Term for a liniment, particularly one for the eyelids. Scribonius Largus, *n.* 20.

Circumossālis, *is, e.* (*Circum*, about; *os*, a bone.) Covering, or being around a bone.

Circumossālis Membrāna. *Anat.* A term for the *Periosteum.* Castellus.

Circumscis'sus, *a, um.* (*Circumscindo*, to cut round about.) *Bot.* Having a circular cut or fissure; cut round about: cir'cumcised. Fr. anal. *circoncis*, adj. Germ. syn. *beschnitten*, part. adj.

Cir'cus. (Κίρκος, a circle.) *Surg.* Old name for a circular bandage.

Cirrhōsis, *is*, f. (Κιρρὸς, reddish yellow, or tawny.) *Pathol.* Name proposed for granulated, or tuberculated kidney, as designative of the appearance or colour of the kidney in a diseased state. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *cirrhose*, f.

Cirrŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (*Cirrus*, a fringe, or lock of curled hair; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Fringe-footed; applied to a Class (*Cirropoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca*, having filaments, or *Cirri* arranged in pairs on the abdomen, analogous to a sort of feet, or fins: cirro'podous. Fr. anal. *cirropode*, adj.

Cirrōsus, *a, um.* (*Cirrus*, a tendril or clasper; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Terminating in, having, or full of *Cirri*, tendrils or claspers: cir'rose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *cirreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *rankig*, adj.

Cir'rus, *i*, m. (A lock of curled hair; from κείρω, to clip, shear, or poll; also, a fringe.) *Bot.* A clasper or tendril, one of the *Fulcra* of plants; also termed *Clavicula.* *Ichthyol.* The *Cirri* are fleshy organs in the head of some fishes, which may probably remedy the imperfection of other organs of touch. *Zoöl.* Applied to organs similar in their nature to those last mentioned, in different parts of various animals. Fr. anal. *cirre*, m. Germ. syn. *Ranke*, f.; *Wickelranke*, f.

Cir'sium, *ii*, n. (Κιρσὸς, a varix; because supposed to cure it.) *Bot.* Name for the *Serratula*, or saw-wort.

Cirsŏcēle, *es*, f. (Κιρσὸς, a varix; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for a varicose distension and enlargement of the spermatic vein, often mistaken for the descent of a small portion of the Omentum; also called *Hernia varicosa:* cir'socele. Fr. anal. *cirsocele*, m. Germ. syn. *Samenaderbruch*, m.; *Samenadergeschwulst*, f.

Cirsoīdēs, adj. (Κιρσὸς, a varix; terminal *-ῐ́dēs.*) Resembling a varix; applied to the upper part of the brain, and also to the spermatic veins: cir'soid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cirsoïde*, adj.

Cirsom'phălos. (Κιρσὸς, a varix; ὀμφαλὸς, the navel.) *Pathol.* Term for a varicose condition, or aneurismal varix around the navel. Fr. anal. *cirsomphale*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Adergeschwulst am Nabel.*

Cirsophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Κιρσὸς, a varix; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a varicose condition of the blood-vessels of the eye: cirsophthal'my. Fr. anal. *cirsophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein varicoser Zustand des Augapfels.*

Cir'sos. (Κιρσὸς.) *Pathol.* Old term for a varix or dilated vein. Fr. syn. *varice*, f. Germ. syn. *Aderknoten*, m.; *Blutaderknoten*, m.; *Krampfaderknoten*, m.; *Venenbruch*, m.

Cis'sa. (Κίσσα.) *Ornithol.* Old name for *Pica*, or the magpie. *Pathol.* Also, the disease *Pica.*

Cissam'pĕlos, *i*, f. (Κισσάμπελος, from κισσὸς, ivy; ἄμπελος, the vine.) The wild vine, or velvet. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia*; Ord. *Monadelphia.* Juss. *Menisspermeæ.* Fr. anal. *cissampelos*, m. Germ. anal. *Kissampelos*, f.

Cissam'pĕlos Caapeba. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species believed by the Brazilians to be specific against the poison of serpents; the root was formerly in repute as lithontriptic. See *Timac.*

Cissam'pĕlos Parei'ra. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant *Pareira brava*, or American wild vine, native of South America and the West Indies; esteemed in calculous and nephritic complaints. See *Abuta, Brutua, Butua, Convolvulus Colubrinus.*

Cissan'thĕmon. } (Κισσὸς, ivy; ἄνθεμον, a
Cissan'thĕmum, *i*, n. } flower.) *Bot.* Old name for the *Cyclamen*, or sow-bread.

Cis'sărus. *Bot.* A name for the *Cistus Creticus.* Fr. syn. *ciste de Crête.*

Cissīnum. (Κίσσινον.) *Pharm.* Name of a plaster formerly prescribed for wounds of the tendons. Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 561.

Cissŏphyl'lon. } (Κισσὸς, ivy; φύλλον, a
Cissŏphyl'lum, *i*, n. } leaf.) *Bot.* Another old name for the *Cyclamen*, or sow-bread.

Cisțer'na, *æ*, f. (*Cista*, a chest, or basket; or, *cis*, beneath; *terra*, the earth.) *Anat.* A vessel; a hollow vault; a cistern; formerly applied to the fourth ventricle of the brain: also to the concourse of the lacteal vessels in the mammæ of women who are suckling. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cisterne*, f.

Cister'na Chȳli. } *Anat.* Terms for the *Re-*
Cister'na Lumbāris. } *ceptaculum chyli.*

Cis'thŏrus. *Bot.* A name for the *Cistus Creticus.* Fr. syn. *ciste de Crête.*

Cistineæ. See *Cistineus.*

Cistĭ'neus, *a, um.* (*Cistus*, the ladanum plant.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts, as in the *Cistus;* applied to a Juss. Family (*Cistineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having the *Cistus* for their type: cisti'neous.

Cis'tus, *i*, m. (Κίστος.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Cistineæ.* Fr. anal. *ciste*, m. Germ. syn. *Cistenroschen*, n.

Cis'tus Crētĭcus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant which yields the substance ladanum; native of Syria and the islands of the Archipelago; the gum resin is exuded on the leaves, and was formerly employed internally as pectoral and astringent in catarrhs, dysentery, etc.; also called *Sissarus*, and *Sisthorus;* it is now used only in the *Emplastrum ladani.* Fr. syn. *ciste de Crête.*

Cis'tus Lă'dănĭ'fĕrus. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species growing in Spain, Portugal, and Provence; the young branches yield by boiling in water a substance analogous to the ladanum of the *Cistus Creticus.* Fr. anal. *ciste ladanifère.*

Cis'tus Laurifō'lius. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species growing in the South of France which affords a kind of ladanum.

Cis'tus Lēdon. *Bot.* A name for the *Ledum palustre*, or *Rosmarinus sylvestris.*

Cĭ'thărus, *i*, m. (Κίθαρα, a harp; from its resemblance in shape, or probably from the lateral aspect of the thorax in the skeleton.) *Anat.* Old name for the breast, and also the side, according to Hippocrates.

Citrāgo. (*Citrus*, a citron, from its smell.) *Bot.* Old name for *Melissa*, balm, or baum. Fr. and Germ. syn. *mélisse*, f.

Ci'trate. (*Citrĭcum* acĭdum, Citric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of citric acid, or acid of lemons, with a salifiable base. *Citras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *citrate*, m. Germ. anal. *Citrat*, n.

Ci'trea Mālus. *Bot.* A name for the *Citrus medica*, or lemon tree. Fr. syn. *citronnier*, m. Germ. syn. *Citronenbaum*, m.

Ci'treum, *i*, n. (*Citrus*, a citron.) *Bot.* The citron-tree, a variety of the *Citrus medica*, or lemon-tree. Fr. syn. *citronnier*, m. Germ. syn. *Citronenbaum*, m.

Ci'tric. (*Citrus*, the lemon; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the lemon; applied to an acid obtained from lemon juice. *Citrĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *citrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *citronsauer*, adj.

Ci'tric A'cid. *Chem.* Name of an acid obtained by saturating boiling lemon-juice with powdered chalk; decanting the mucilaginous fluid, and washing the remaining precipitate with warm water until it comes off clear, then adding a quantity of sulphuric acid equal to the chalk in weight and diluted with ten parts of water, and boiling the mixture a few minutes: this forms a sulphate of lime, which remains behind when the cold liquor is filtered, while the disengaged acid of lemons remains dissolved in the fluid; this must be evaporated to the consistency of a syrup, which yields pure citric acid in little needle-like crystals. Fr. anal. *l'acide citrique.* Germ. syn. *Citronensäure*, f.

Citrīnātio. Alchemical term for *complete digestion;* also for *revivification:* citrina'tion. Ruland, and Johnson.

Citrinolus. The same as *Citrinulus.*

Citrī'nŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Citrus*, a citron.) *Bot.* A small citron or lemon.

Citrī'nŭlus, *i*, m. } Old names for a kind of
Ci'trĭnus, *i*, m. } stone between a crystal and a beryl; formerly called *Saxifragus*, and believed to be lithontriptic. Paracelsus.

Ci'trĭnus, *a, um.* (*Citrus*, a lemon.) *Bot.* Pertaining to a lemon. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Lemon-coloured: ci'trine. Fr. anal. *citrin*, adj. Germ. syn. *citronenfarbig*, adj.

Cĭ'tron. *M. Med.* Name of the fruit of the *Citreum*, or citron-tree, a variety of the plant *Citrus medica. Citro, ōnis*, f. *Cedrōmēla, æ*, f. See *Citrinula.* Fr. anal. *citrin*, m. Germ. anal. *Citrone*, f.

Ci'trul, Sici'lian. *Bot.* A name for the *Cucurbita citrullus*, or water melon.

Citrul'lum, *i*, n. *Bot.* The citrul, or water melon, the fruit of the *Cucurbita citrullus.* Fr. anal. *citranille*, f. Germ. syn. *Pomeranzenbaum*, m.

Citrul'lus, *i*, f. } *Bot.* The Sicilian citrul, or
Ci'trŭlus, *i*, f. } water-melon plant. See *Cucurbita Citrullus.* Fr. anal. *citrouille*, f.

Citrul'lus Cŏlŏcyn'this. *M. Med.* New name (Pharm. L. 1851) of the *Cucumis colocynthis*, or colocynth plant.

Ci'trus, *i*, m. (Κιτρία, the lemon, or citron.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyadelphia;* Ord. *Icosandria.* Juss. *Aurantiaceæ.* Fr. anal. *oranger*, m. Germ. syn. *Pomeranzenbaum*, m.

Ci'trus Auran'tium. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the orange tree; also called *Citrus bigaradia* (Pharm. L.). Fr. syn. *oranger*, m. Germ. syn. *Pomeranzenbaum*, m.

Ci'trus Bigara'dia. *M. Med.* The name of the orange tree (Pharm. L.). Fr. syn. *oranger*, m. Germ. syn. *Pomeranzenbaum*, m.

Ci'trus Dĕcŭmāna. *Bot.* Name of a species, the fruit of which is called *Shaddock orange.*

Ci'trus Limet'ta Bergă'mium. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree from the rind of whose fruit oil of bergamot is obtained, according to the pharmacopœia (L.); the *Citrus limetta* (E.) Fr. syn. *bergamottier*, f. Germ. syn. *Bergamotte*, f.

Ci'trus Līmōnum. } *M. Med.* The systematic
Ci'trus Mĕ'dĭca. } names of the plants which bear the fruit *Limones* of the pharmacopœias (L.E.) or limes and lemons. See *Citrea Malus, Citreum, Medica Malus.* Fr. syn. *citronnier*, m. Germ. syn. *citronenbaum*, m.

Ci'trus Mel'la Rōsa. *Bot.* A name for a variety of the *Citrus medica*, produced accidentally by grafting a citron on a stock of a bergamot pear-tree; the fruit of which partook both of the citron-tree and pear-tree; the essence prepared from this fruit is called essence of bergamotte, and *Essentia de cedra.*

Ci'trus Părădīsi. *Bot.* Name for the plant which yields the Paradise apple, or Forbidden fruit; thus called, because fancied to be the fruit with which Eve was tempted; it somewhat resembles the shaddock.

Citta. See *Cissa.*

Civet. *Pharm.* See *Civetta.*

Ci'vet Cat. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Viverra cibetha.* Fr. anal. *la civette.* Germ. syn. *Zibet Katze*, f.

Cĭvet'ta, *æ*, f. (Arab. *chebet.*) *Pharm.* The substance civet, an odoriferous, unctuous drug, obtained from more than one species of the genus *Viverra. Zoöl.* The specific name of the ash-coloured weasel. See *Viverra Civetta* and *Zibethum.* Fr. anal. *civette*, f. Germ. syn. *Zibeth*, m.

Clado'nia Islan'dĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Cetraria Islandica.* Fr. syn. *lichen d'Islande.* Germ. syn. *Islandisches Moos; Islandisches Flechte.*

Clairvoyance. (Fr. Clearsightedness, or sagacity.) Term for the pretended state of a patient subjected to animal magnetism, in which it is asserted he sees perfectly (with his "mind's eye") the most intricate internal arrangements of his own or of another's body, of any place, domicile, or building, however distant, and many other very wonderful things.

Clam'my. (Sax. *Clàm*, glutinous matter.) See *Viscosus.*

Clap. (Old French word *Clapises*, which were public shops of infamous character.) *Pathol., Surg.* Vulgar term for the disease *Baptorrhœa*, commonly but improperly called *Gonorrhœa*, and *Urethritis venerea*, consisting of a discharge, or running of a depraved and infectious muco-pus from the *urethra* of men, the *vagina* and sometimes the *urethra* but generally only the former of women. Fr. syn. *gonorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Gonorrhoe*, f.; *Samenfluss*, m.

Cla'ret. (*Clāreo*, to be clear.) The English name for a certain light French wine. *Clārētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *claire*, m.

Clārēta, *æ*, f. (*Clāreo*, to be clear.) *Physiol.* Old term for the albumen of eggs. Ruland.

Clārētum, *i*, n. (*Clāreo*, to be clear.) The wine named Claret; also, formerly applied to several factitious wines. Petr. Morellus, Schenkius, Schröderus. Fr. anal. *clairet*, m.

Clārētum Laxātīvum. *Pharm.* Old name for wine impregnated with senna, mechoacanna, turbeth, and aromatic substances; for purging of melancholy and pituitous humours.

Clārētum Purgātōrium. *Pharm.* Old name for a vinous solution of glass of antimony with cinnamon water and sugar; used as emetic and purgative; also called *Vinum Hippocraticum antimoniale.*

Clārifica'tion. (*Clārus*, clear; *făcio*, to make.) Term for the process of purifying, or freeing a fluid from heterogeneous matter, or impurities; the act of clarifying. *Clārĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *clarification*, f. Germ. syn. *Abklarung*, f.

Cla'rified. (*Clārĭfico*, to make clear.) Freed from impurities. See *Despumatus.* Fr. anal. *clarifié*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *abgeklärt*, part. adj.

Cla'ry. *Bot.* Common name for the *Salvia sclarea.*

Clasp. (Belg. *Claspe.*) *Surg.* See *Ancter.*

Clas'per. (Belg. *Claspe*, a clasp.) *Bot.* A tendril. See *Cirrus*, and *Clavicula.* Fr. anal. *tendron*, m.

Class. *Nat. Hist.* Term for a primary division of bodies comprising one or several Orders; a distribution: *Classis, is*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *classe*, f.

Classifica'tion. (*Classis*, a distribution; *făcio*, to make.) *Nat. Hist.* Term applied to the systematic arrangement of natural productions, and the morbid affections of the animal body, into classes. Fr. anal. *classification*, f. Germ. syn. *Abtheilung in Classen.*

Claudi'ăcon. (Κλαυδιακὸν.) *Pharm.* Old name for a certain collyrium, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 16, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 551.

Claudica'tion. (*Claudĭco*, to halt, or be lame.) Old term for lameness, or halting. *Claudĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *claudication*, f. Germ. syn. *Hinken*, n.

Claus'trum, *i*, n. (*Claudo*, to shut.) A barrier. *Anat.* Old term applied to the throat, or *Claustrum gutturis*, the bar or entrance of the pharynx, etc.; also called *Cleithron.* Fr. syn. *barrière*, f.

Clausūra, *æ*, f. (*Claudo*, to shut.) *Anat.* Old term for an imperforated condition of any canal or cavity of the body; as *Clausura uteri*, or an imperforated state of the womb, *Clausura ani*, imperforated anus, etc. See *Atresia.* Fr. syn. *imperforation*, f. Germ. syn. *Undurchbohrtheit*, f.

Clau'sus, *a, um.* (*Claudo*, to close, or shut.) Shut; inclosed; hid: closed. Fr. syn. *enfermé*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschlossen*, part. adj.

Clāva Rūgōsa. *Bot.* A name for the *Acorus calamus.* Fr. syn. *acore vrai*, m. Germ. syn. *Kalmus*, m.

Clāvāria, *æ*, f. (*Clāva*, a club.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Fungi.* Club-shaped fungus, or club-top. Fr. anal. *clavaire*, f.

Clāvāria Cĭnĕ'rea. *Bot.* The systematic name of grey goatsbeard; a species sometimes eaten, but having little flavour.

Clāvāria Cŏralloīdes. *Bot.* The systematic name of the goat's-beard mushroom, the *Fungus coralloides* of old writers; also called *Crotelus*; it is sometimes eaten, but has little flavour, and was formerly used as corroborant and astringent. Fr. anal. *clavaire coralloïde.*

Clāvātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Clāvus*, a nail.) *Anat.* Another term for *Gomphosis*, in former use: clava'tion. Fr. anal. *clavation*, f.

Clāvātus, *a, um.* (*Clāva*, a club.) *Bot.* Club-shaped; clubbed: cla'vate; applied to stigmata, etc., having this appearance. Fr. anal. *clavé*, adj. Germ. syn. *warzig*, adj.; *knotig*, adj.

Clavellati, Cineres. See *Cinres Clavellati.*

Clavicornes. See *Clavicornis.*

Clāvĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Clāva*, a club; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Club-horned; applied to a Family (*Clavicornes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coleoptera*, in which the *Antennæ* are thick at the extremity, frequently forming a solid club: cla'vicorn. Fr. anal. *clavicorne*, adj.

Clāvĭcŭla, *æ*, f. } (Dim. *Clāvis*, a key, from its
Clāvĭcŭlus, *i*, m. } fancied likeness.) *Anat.* Both of these terms are used for the collar-bone, or clavicle; but most generally the first. See *Clavis, Furcilla, Furcula.* Fr. anal. *clavicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlüsselbein*, n. *Bot.* Both terms also signify a tendril, clasper, or *Cirrus.* Fr. syn. *cirre*, m. Germ. syn. *Ranke*, f.; *Wickelranke*, f.

Clāvĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Clāvĭcŭla*, the clavicle.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the clavicle: clavi'cular. Fr. anal. *claviculaire*, adj.

Clāvĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Clāvĭcŭla*, the clavicle.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having, or provided with clavicles, as man, and the *Simiæ:* clavi'culate. Fr. anal. *claviculé*, adj.

Clāvĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Clāva*, a club; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a club, club-shaped: cla'viform. Fr. anal. *claviforme*, adj.

Clāvis, *is*, f. (Κλεῖς, from κλαὶς, for κλῆις, *v* being interposed.) A key. Fr. syn. *clef*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlüssel*, m. *Anat.* Formerly used, by Galen, etc., for *Clavicula*, or the clavicle. Fr. syn. *clavicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlüsselbein*, n.

Clāvus, *i*, m. (*Claudo*, to shut or close; from its resemblance to the head of a nail, which this word also signifies.) *Pathol.* A corn, or horny round cutaneous formation, the effect of continued pressure from tight shoes, generally on the prominent parts of the toes; it has a hard, dry, central portion, which, on every renewal of pressure, acts on the acutely sensitive substance beneath, causing an intensity of pain which only those afflicted can appreciate: also, a very acute pain confined to a small part of the head, as if a nail were being driven into it; usually connected with *Hysteria*, and then called *Clavus hystericus:* also applied to a *condyloma* of the uterus, to a tubercle on the white of the eye, and to a certain degree of prolapse of the iris through an opening in the cornea, it being pressed flat like the head of a nail. Fr. anal. *clavus*, m.; *clou*, m.; *cor*, m. Germ. syn. *Hühnenauge*, f.; *Nagel*, m.

Clāvus Hystĕ'rĭcus. *Pathol.* Term for a hysterical pain felt in some single point of the head, as if a nail were being driven into the part: the hyste'rical nail.

Clāvus O'cŭli. *Pathol.* An old term for *Staphyloma.* Celsus. Fr. syn. *staphylôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Staphyloma*, n.; *Traubenauge*, n.

Clāvus Sĕcālīnus. *Bot.* A name for the *Secale cornutum.* Fr. syn. *le siègle ergoté.* Germ. syn. *Mutterkorn*, n.

Clay. (Sax. *Clæg.*) *Chem.* The common name for the substance *Argilla*, or argillaceous earth. Fr. syn. *argile*, or *argille*, f. Germ. syn. *Thonerde*, f.

Clay, Pure. *Chem.* A name for the substance *Alumina.* Fr. anal. *alumine*, f.; *oxide d'aluminum.* Germ. syn. *Alumium-oxyd.*

Claw. (Sax. *Clawu.*) *Bot.* The *Unguis* or lower narrow part of the petal of a polypetalous *corolla.* *Zoöl.* The nail, or talon of birds and other animals. *Unguis*, *is*, m. Fr. syn. *griffe*, f.; *ongle*, m.; *serre*, f. Germ. syn. *Klaue*, f.; *Kralle*, f.; *Nagel*, m.

Clean'sings. *Obstet., Physiol.* A popular term for the *Lochia.* Fr. anal. *lochies*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Kindbettreinigung*, f.

Clea'vage. (Sax. *Cleofan*, to split.) *Mineral.* A term for the property which minerals possess of splitting, or of being split in certain determinate directions; foliated fracture.

Clea'vage Forms. *Mineral.* Those forms contained under the more or less smooth and shining faces, or planes obtained by splitting the mineral.

Clea'vers. (Sax. *Cläfer.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Galium aparine.*

Cleft. (Sax. *Cleofan*, to cleave, or split.) Split; cloven. *Fissus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. syn. *fendu*, adj. Germ. syn. *gespalten*, part. adj.

Clei'dion. *Pharm.* Old term for an astringent pastil which was useful in dysentery, hemoptysis, etc., according to Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* ix. 5, and Paulus Ægineta, vii. 12, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 530. Also, for an astringent epithem, according to Aëtius.

Cle'ido-. (Κλεὶς, the clavicle.) *Anat.* This word, in compound names of muscles, etc., denotes that they are attached to, or connected with the clavicle.

Cleidŏmastoīdeus, *a*, *um.* (Prefix *Cleido-*; *mastoīdēs* prŏcessus, the mastoid process; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the clavicle and mastoid process; applied to the posterior part of the *Sternocleidomastoideus* muscle, which Albinus thus distinguishes as a distinct muscle: cleidomastoi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii.

Cleis'ăgra, *æ*, f. (Κλεὶς, the clavicle; ἄγρα, a seizure.) A faulty term for *Cleidagra*, which it ought to be. *Pathol.* Term for gout in the clavicle. Fr. anal. *cleisagre*, f. Germ. syn. *die Gicht im Schlüsselbein.*

Clei'thron. (Κλεῖθρον, from κλείω, to shut.) *Anat.* The same as *Claustrum.* Fr. syn. *barrière*, f.

Clēmătis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κλῆμα, a tendril, from the climbing nature of some species.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Polygynia.* Juss. *Ranunculaceæ.* Fr. anal. *clématite*, f. Germ. syn. *Waldrebe*, f.

Clēmătis Arthra'gene. *Bot.* The name given by Theophrastus to the *Clematis vitalba.*

Clēmătis Daphnoīdēs. *Bot.* The systematic name of the herb periwinkle. Fr. syn. *pervenche*, f.

Clēmătis Daphnoīdēs Mājor. *Bot.* A name for the *Vinca minor.* Fr. syn. *la violette des sorciers.* Germ. syn. *das kleine Sinngrun.*

Clēmătis Passĭflōra. *Bot.* The systematic name of the passion-flower. See *Granadilla.* Fr. syn. *grenadille*, f. Germ. syn. *Passionsblume*, f.

Clēmătis Rec'ta. *Bot.* Systematic name of the upright virgin's-bower, having similar virtues to those of the *Clematis vitalba;* called also *Flaminula Jovis.* Fr. anal. *clématite droite.* Germ. syn. *aufrechte Waldrebe.*

Clēmătis Vital'ba. *Bot.* The systematic name of the traveller's joy; it has been used internally to cure *Lues venerea*, *Scrofula*, and rheumatism, two or three drachms of the leaves being infused in a pound of boiling water, and taken in the course of twenty-four hours; also called *Clematis arthragene.* See *Atragene*, *Viorna.* Fr. syn. *clematite blanche.* Germ. syn. *gemeine* or *steigende Waldrebe.*

Clēmătītis. The same as *Clematis.*

Cleōnis Colly'rium. *Pharm.* Old name for a certain collyrium, described by Celsus, *b.* vi. *c.* vi. *n.* 5.

Clepsy'dra, *æ*, f. (Κλέπτω, to attain by secret means; ὕδωρ, water.) Name of an ancient instrument for measuring time, by allowing water to drop through a small hole, from one vessel to another. Fr. anal. *clepsydre*, f.

Clībănus, *i*, m. (Κλίβανος, a vessel in which barley is boiled.) *Chem.* Old name for a portable furnace of iron, copper, or earthenware, in which bread or other eatables are made ready for food. Galen.

Clīmac'ter, *ēris*, m. (Κλιμάζω, to proceed by degrees.) The step, or round of a ladder, *Physiol.* Term for the progression of human life, divided into periods of seven years.

Climacte'ric. (Κλιμακτὴρ, from *κλιμάζω*, to proceed by degrees, or step by step; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Physiol.* The ordinary term of life, from three score to four score years, was observed to present particular epochs, at which the body is peculiarly affected and suffers considerable change. These were contemplated by the Greek physiologists as five, and termed climacterics, or climacteric periods. The first begins with the *seventh* year; the second with the *twenty-first*, or three times seven; the third with the *forty-ninth*, or seven times seven; the fourth with the *sixty-third*, or nine times seven; and the fifth with the *eighty-first*, or nine times nine. The last two were termed grand climacterics, as being those beyond which there was little, or no prospect of life being prolonged. *Clīmactērĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *climactérique*, adj. Germ. anal. *klimacterisch*, adj.

Clīmacter'ic Disease. *Pathol.* A term for that sudden change which occurs in many instances of advanced life, by which the patient falls off in flesh and strength before any loss of appetite or dyspeptic symptoms are complained of, and which appear to take place afterwards only by sympathy; it steals on so insensibly that he is scarcely aware of his altered condition until his appetite fails, sleep leaves him, or what there is does not refresh him, his face becomes emaciated or bloated, his tongue white, his pulse more frequent; he has pains in his head and chest, his legs swell, but there is no deficiency in the quantity of the urine, nor any other sensible failure in the action of the abdominal viscera, except that the bowels are more sluggish than they used to be. That this is disease, and altogether distinct from a natural or constitutional decay, is proved by the fact that recovery often takes place; the change referred to generally occurs about the fourth, or in the interval between the fourth and fifth climacteric periods. See *Climacteric.* Fr. syn. *mal climactérique.* Germ. syn. *Uebel klimacterisch.*

Climacteric Year. See *Annus Climactericus.*

Cli'mate. (Κλίμα, a region.) *Astron., Geol.* A term for a portion of the earth comprehended between two circles parallel to the equator, so that from the beginning of one *climate* to that of another next to it, there is half an hour's difference in the longest summer's day; these are also divided into parallels, each of which is just half so much, but the former is small enough to distinguish the different constitution and temperaments of air which this term is generally used to express. *Nat. Philos.* Term for the prevailing constitution of the atmosphere of any region with respect to heat, cold, moisture, winds, and impregnation with extraneous matter. *Clīma, ătis*, n. Fr. anal. *climat*, m. Germ. anal. *Klima*, n.; syn. *Erdstrich*, m.; *Himmelstrich*, m.

Clīmax, *ācis*, m. (Κλίμαξ, a grade, or a ladder.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied formerly to certain medicines which increased or diminished the quantity of the substances of which they were compounded, in regular gradation—as of one, ℥iii; of another, ℥ii; of a third, ℥i; and so on. Fr. syn. *gradation*, f

Cli'mbing. (Sax. *Climban*, to climb.) *Bot.* Applied to the tendrils, stems, etc., of plants. *Scandens, tis*, part. Fr. syn. *grimpant*, adj. Germ. syn. *kletternd*, part. adj.; *klimmend*, part. adj.

Clīnan'thus, *i*, m. (Κλίνη, a bed; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* A term for the enlarged and flattened top of a common peduncle which supports several sessile flowers, as in *Scabiosa* and *Dorstenia.* Also applied to the part which supports the *perichælium, vaginula*, and *pedices* of mosses. Fr. anal. *clinanthe*, m. Germ. syn. *der gemeinschaftliche Fruchtboden; der zusammengesetzten Blumen.*

Cli'nical. (Κλίνη, a bed; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of, belonging to, or concerning a bed, as clinical lectures, which are those delivered by medical attendants at the bedside of their patients, in illustration of the diseases under which they are actually labouring, the treatment and its effects. *Clīnĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *clinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *klinisch*, adj.

Clīnoīdēs, adj. (Κλίνη, a bed; terminal *-ἰδης.*) *Anat.* Resembling a bed; applied to four processes which bound and separate the four sides of the *Sella Turcica*, two of them being termed anterior and two posterior clinoid processes: cli'noid. Fr. anal. *clinoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *bettförmig*, adj.

Clīnŏpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (Κλίνη, a bed; *πούς*, a foot; because its leaves are like the feet of a bed.) *Bot.* The basil. Fr. syn. *basilic*, m. Germ. syn. *Basilikum*, n.

Clinŏpŏ'dium Mastĭchīna Gallōrum. *Bot.* A name for the *Thymus mastichina.*

Clīnŏpŏ'dium Vulgāre. *Bot.* The systematic name of the wild basil, indigenous in this country, and formerly used against the bite of serpents, and to facilitate labour; also, for strangury and as astringent in diarrhœa.

Clinorhom'boid. } (Κλίνη, a bed, or litter;
Clinorhomboi'dal. } *ῥομβοειδὴς*, like the figure of a rhombus.) *Chem., Mineral.* Applied to a particular system of crystallization. *Clīnorhomboīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. and *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 9.

NOTE.—The first only of these terms is correct.

Cliseo'meter. (Κλίσις, inclination; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Anat.* Name of an instrument for measuring the degree of inclination of the female pelvis, or the angle which the axis of the pelvis makes with that of the body. *Cliseō'mĕtrum, i*, n. Fr. anal, *cliseomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Beckenmesser*, m.; *Klisiometer*, n.

Clissus. See *Clyssus.*

Clit-Bur. *M. Med.* A common name for the *Arctium lappa;* also called Clot-bur. Fr. syn. *bardane*, f. Germ. syn. *Klettendistel*, n.; *Klettenkraut*, n.

Clītŏris, *ĭdis*, f. (Κλείω, to shut up; because concealed by the *labia pudendi.*) *Anat.* Name of a small glandiform body in the female, like a *penis*, composed of a cavernous substance, a *glans* but no perforation, and a prepuce; situated about half an inch above and before the *Meatus urinarius*, and

above the *Nymphæ*. See *Cercosis*, *Dulcedo Amoris*, *Epideris*, *Hypodermis*, *Mentula*, *Myrton*, *Penis Muliebris*. Fr. anal. *clitoris*, m. Germ. anal. *Klitoris*, f.; syn. *Kitzler*, m.; *Schamzüngelchen*, n.

Cloāca, *æ*, f. (As if *Cluāca*, from κλύζω, to purge, wash, or make clean.) *Pathol., Surg.* A term applied to the openings (*Cloacæ*, nom. pl.) through the new bony shell (in *Necrosis* of a long cylindrical bone) into the *sequestrum*, or inclosed dead bone, by which the matter formed in the interior is discharged. *Zoöl.* Applied to a cavity in birds and certain other animals in which the oviducts terminate: the cloa'ca. Fr. anal. *cloaque*, m. Germ. anal. *Kloak*, f.

Clo'nic. (Κλόνος, commotion; terminal -ικὸς.) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to an agitated or irregular movement; applied to spasms of parts in which the contractions and relaxations are alternate as in epilepsy. *Clŏ'nĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *clonique*, adj. Germ. anal. *klonisch*, adj.

Clŏnōdēs, adj. (Κλονώδης, tumultuous, from κλονέω, to move together.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. κλονώδης, applied, by Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* i. 28, and elsewhere, to that kind of pulse now called vibratory; having, or full of commotion. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Clŏ'nos. (Κλόνος.) A tumultuous movement or gesture. *Pathol.* Applied formerly to the convulsive motions in epilepsy.

Clot. (Belg. *Klot*, a mass of thickened fluid.) *Physiol.* Common term for the *Crassamentum* of the blood. See *Crassamentum*. Fr. syn. *caillot du sang*. Germ. syn. *Blutkuchen*, m.

Clot-Bur. See *Clit-bur*.

Cloud-Berry Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Myrtus caryophyllata*. See *Canella Caryophyllata*.

Clove. (Sax. *Clufe*, a spike.) *M.Med.* The calyx, or unexpanded flower of the tree *Eugenia caryophyllata*. See *Anthophyllus*. Fr. syn. *clou de girofle*. Germ. syn. *Gewurznelke*, f.

Clove-Bark. *Bot.* Name for the bark of the *Myrtus caryophyllata*; also called *Canella caryophyllata*. Fr. syn. *cannelle giroflée*. Germ. syn. *Nägeleinzimmt*, m.

Clove-Gilliflower. } *M. Med.* Common names
Clove-Pink. } for the plant *Dianthus caryophyllus*. Fr. syn. *giroflée musquée*. Germ. syn. *die gefüllte Nelke*.

Clove-Tree. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Eugenia caryophyllata*. Fr. syn. *giroflier*, m. Germ. syn. *Gewurznageleinbaum*, m.

Clo'ven. (Sax. *Cleofan*, to cleave.) Cleft; split. *Fissus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. syn. *fendu*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *gespalten*, part. adj.

Clo'ven Spine. *Pathol., Surg.* Term for the disease *Spina bifida*, a variety of *Hydrorachis* or *Hydrorachitis*, a congenital malformation, or deficiency of one or more, or even of the whole spinous processes and arches of the *vertebræ*, by which the *theca* of the spinal cord being distended with serum, protrudes and forms a tumour under the skin.

Clown's Wormwood. *Bot.* See *Wormwood, Clown's*.

Club. (Sax. *Clubbe*.) *Bot.* Applied to plants having some part resembling a club, as club-moss, etc. *Surg.* Applied to several distortions of the foot. Fr. syn. *massue*, f. Germ. syn. *Keule*, f.

Club-Foot. *Surg.* A general term applied to several varieties of distortion of the foot. See *Talipes*.

Club-Moss. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lycopodium clavatum*. Fr. syn. *lycopode*, m. Germ. syn. *Kolbenmoos*, n.

Club-Moss, Up'right. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lycopodium selago*.

Club-shaped. *Bot.* Clavate. See *Clavatus*. Fr. syn. *clavé*, adj. Germ. syn. *keulenförmig*, adj.

Club-top. *Bot.* A common name for *Clavaria*. Fr. anal. *clavaire*, f.

Clūnēsia, *æ*, f. (*Clūnis*, a buttock.) *Pathol.* Old term for inflammation of the buttock; also of the anus, according to Quincy. Fr. anal. *clunésie*, f.

Clūnis, *is*, m. and f. (*Cluo*, to purge; from their vicinity to the anus.) *Anat.* A buttock or haunch. Fr. syn. *fesse*, f. Germ. syn. *Hinterheil*, n.; *Hinterbacken*, f.

Clŭ'pea, *æ*, f. *Ichthyol.* A small fish of the herring kind; applied to a Family (*Clupeæ*, nom. pl.) of the *Malacopterygii Abdominales*, having the *Clupea* as their type. Fr. anal. *clupée*, f. Germ. syn. *Häring*, m.

Clŭ'pea Alōsa. *Ichthyol.* The chad, or shad, the flesh of which has been recommended as restorative. Fr. syn. *alose*, f. Germ. syn. *Alse*, f.; *Schade*, f.; *Mutterhäring*, m.

Clŭ'pea Encrăsĭ'cŏlus. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the anchovy found in abundance about the island of Gorgona near Leghorn; it is eaten as a delicacy throughout Europe, and made into a particular sauce. Fr. anal. *anchois*, m. Germ. anal. *Anchove* or *Anschove*, f.

Clŭ'pea Hăren'gus. *Ichthyol.* The systematic name of the common herring. Fr. syn. *hareng commun*. Germ. syn. *Häring*, m.

Clŭ'pea Lă'tŭlus. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the whitebait, a very small fish, abounding in the river Thames.

Clŭ'pea Pilchar'dus. *Ichthyol.* The systematic name of the pilchard, found on the coast of Cornwall and in the Mediterranean, and eaten like the common herring, than which it is smaller.

Clŭ'pea Sinen'sis. *Ichthyol.* A species closely resembling the *C. harengus*, or herring; it is found on the China coast.

Clŭ'pea Sprat'tus. *Ichthyol.* The systematic name of the sprat, a small fish in vast abundance on our shores in winter. Fr. syn. *sardine*, f. Germ. syn. *Sprotte*, f.

Clupeæ. See *Clupea*.

Clŭpe'ĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. f. (*Clŭpea*, a small fish of the herring kind; terminal *-idæ*.) *Ichthyol.* Name given to a Family of fishes having the *Clupea* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *clupéides*, m. pl.

Clu'sia, *æ*, f. (In memory of *Chas. Clusius*, a botanist.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia*; Ord. *Monœcia*. Its several species, which are almost confined to South

America, exude gum-resins of various kinds, used for different purposes by the natives.

Clus'ter. (Sax. *Cluster*, a bunch.) See *Racemus*, and *Thyrsus*.

Clu'tia, æ, f. } (In honour of *Cluyt.*) A Linn.
Cluy'tia, æ, f. } genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Gynandria.*

Clu'tia Collēna. *Bot.* The systematic name of a poisonous species of this genus.

Clu'tia Spīnōsa. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species now referred to another genus used in India as astringent, and as anthelmintic for cattle.

Cly'dōn, ōnis, m. (Κλύδων, a wave, or flowing.) *Med.* Old term for fluctuation and flatulence; used by Galen.

Clyma. *Chem.* Old term for the *fæces*, refuse, or dross of gold and of silver.

Clўpeālis, is, e. (*Clўpeus*, a shield, or buckler.) Of or belonging to a shield: cly'peal. See *Thyroid.* Fr. syn. *clypéolaire*, adj.

Clўpeālis Cartīlāgo. *Anat.* Another term for the thyroid cartilage. Fr. syn. *cartilage clypéolaire.*

Clys'ma, ătis, n. (Κλύζω, to wash away.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a clyster. Fr. syn. *clystère*, m.; *lavement*, m. Germ. syn. *Klyster*, n.

Clys'mic. (Κλύζω, to wash away; terminal -ικὸς.) *Geol.* Washing off; carrying away by the rushing of waters. *Clys'mĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *clysmique*, adj.

Clys'sus, i, m. *Chem.* An old term, of various application, meaning compound mineral spirits, according to Rolfenkius, *Chem.* iii. *s.* ii. *art.* i. *c.* 24. Also, the quintessence of a thing; also, the reunion of different principles, as oil, salt, and spirit, by long digestion; and most generally, the product of the detonation of nitre with another substance, as the *Clyssus sulphuris*, or nitre deflagrated with sulphur, etc. Fr. anal. *clyssus*, m.

Clys'ter. (Κλυστὴρ, from κλύζω, to wash away.) *Med.* Term for an injection thrown into the *rectum;* an *Enema:* a glyster. *Clyster, ēris*, m. See *Clysma, Enclysma.* Fr. anal. *clystère*, m. Germ. anal. *Klyster*, m.

Clyster-Pipe. See *Auliscus, Elasma, Enterenchyta.*

Cnă'phos. *Bot.* Old name for the *Dipsacus fullonum*, or fuller's teazel, or thistle. Fr. syn. *chardon à carder.* Germ. syn. *Kardendistel*, f.

Cnēme, es, f. (Κνήμη.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Tibia*, or large bone of the leg. Fr. syn. *l'os de la jambe.*

Cnēmŏdactўlæ'us. (Κνήμη, the tibia; δάκτυλος, a toe, or finger.) *Anat.* Old term applied as a name for the *Extensor longus digitorum pedis* muscle, which extends from the *tibia* to the phalanges of the toes. F. Blasius, *Med. Un. p.* 219.

Cneōrum Trĭcoc'cum. *Bot.* A name for the *Daphne mezereum*, or mezereon. Fr. syn. *daphné bois-gentil; lauréole femelle.* Germ. syn. *Kellerhals*, m.

Cnēsis, eos, f. (Κνῆσις.) *Pathol.* Old term for a pricking or itching. See *Pruritus.*

Cnes'ma, ătis, n. (Κνάω, to scrape.) *Pathol.* Old term for a scraping or abrading, as after itching and scratching. See *Pruritus.* Fr. anal. *cnesme*, m.

Cnes'mos. (Κνήθω, to scratch.) *Pathol.* Old term used, by Galen, for an itching and scratching, particularly the latter; from latent pustules, acrimonious state of the secretions, or the like. See *Pruritus.* Fr. anal. *cnesme*, m.

Cnĭcĕlæ'on. (Κνίκος ἔλαιον, oil.) Old name for oil made from the seeds of the *Cnicus*, or *Carthamus tinctorius*, according to Dioscorides, i. 44. Fr. anal. *cnicéléon.*

Cnĭcus, i, f. (Κνίκος.) Old name of the *Carthamus tinctorius:* also, a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.* Fr. syn. *carthame*, m. Germ. syn. *Burstenpflanze*, f.

Cnĭcus Cer'nus. *Bot.* The nodding *Cnicus*, the tender stalks of which, boiled and peeled, are eaten by the Siberians.

Cnĭcus Lānātus. *Bot.* The distaff thistle; also called *Chamæleon verum.* See *Atractylis.*

Cnĭcus Olĕrāceus. *Bot.* The round-leaved meadow thistle; its leaves are boiled in the northern parts of Europe, and eaten like cabbage.

Cnĭcus Sylves'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Centaurea benedicta.* Fr. syn. *chardon-bénit.* Germ. syn. *Cardebenedictenkraut*, n.; *gesegnete Distel.*

Cnĭdii Grāna. *Bot.* Old name for the berries of the *Daphne mezereum*, or mezereon. Fr. syn. *cnidia.*

Cnĭdōsis, eos, f. (Κνίδωσις, from κνίδη, the nettle.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. κνίδωσις, used by Hippocrates, *Prorrhet.* xxxvii. i. 3, etc., for a pungent itching or burning sensation, such as is excited by the sting of the nettle: cnido'sis. See *Pruritus.* Fr. anal. *cnidosis*, f.

Cnĭpŏtēs. (Κνιπότης, pruritus, or a dry itchiness of the eyes.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal., used by Hippocrates, *de Loc. in Hom.* xxi. 8, supposed to be the same with *Xerophthalmia*, or dry ophthalmy.

Coădūnātus, a, um. (*Coădūno*, to join together.) *Bot.* Clustered; joined together; coadu'nate. Fr. anal. *coadné*, adj. Germ. syn. *vereinigt*, adj.

Coa'gulable. (*Coāgŭlo*, to curdle.) *Chem., Physiol.* Having the property of coagulation. *Coāgŭlābĭlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *coagulable*, adj. Germ. syn. *gerinnbar*, adj.

Coa'gulable Lymph. *Physiol.* A term for the fibrin of the blood. Fr. anal. *lymphe coagulable.*

Coa'gulant. (*Coāgŭlo*, to curdle.) Having the power of curdling or coagulating. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines supposed to effect a greater degree of coagulability of the blood. *Coāgŭlans, tis,* part. Fr. anal. *coagulant*, adj. Germ. syn. *gerinnen machend*, part. adj.

Coagula'tion. (*Coāgŭlo*, to curdle.) *Chem., Physiol.* Term for the thickening state of the albuminous portion of certain animal and vegetable fluids, on the application of acids or heat. *Coāgŭlātio, ōnis,* f. See *Pexis, Syncrisis.* Fr. anal. *coagulation*, f. Germ. syn. *Gerinnen*, n.

Coăgŭlum, *i*, n. (*Coăgŭlo*, to curdle.) *Chem., Physiol.* Term for the jelly-like consistence assumed by albuminous substances, blood, etc., when acted on by heat. See *Anfaka, Pytia.* Fr. syn. *caillot*, m.; anal. *coagulum*, m. Germ. syn. *Blutkuchen*, m.

Coăgŭlum Alūmĭnis. *Pharm.* A name for a preparation made by beating the white of egg with alum till they form a coagulum; used as astringent to the *conjunctiva membrana*, of the eye.

Coales'cent. (*Coălesco*, to grow together.) Growing together; concreting. *Coălescens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *coalescent*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammenfliessend*, part. adj.

Coal-Fish. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Gadus carbonarius.*

Coalter'na Fe'bris. *Pathol.* A name for a supposed double intermittent fever, that is, two fevers affecting the same patient, and the paroxysm of one approaching as that of the other subsides.

Coapta'tion. (*Con*, together; *apto*, to fit.) *Surg.* Term for the fitting together of the ends of a fractured bone. *Coaptātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *coaptation*, f. Germ. syn. *Vereinigung*, f.

Coarcta'tion. (*Coarcto*, to straiten, or press together.) A straitening, or pressing together. *Pathol., Surg.* Applied to strictures of the intestine or urethra. *Coarctātio, ōnis*, f. See *Syndesis.* Fr. anal. *coarctation*, f. Germ. syn. *Einschrankung*, f.

Coarctātus, *a, um.* (*Coarcto*, to press together.) *Bot.* Pressed close together; straitened; crowded: coarc'tate. Fr. syn. *resserré*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *eingeschränkt*, part. adj.

Coarticula'tion. (*Con*, together; *artĭcŭlātio*, an articulation.) *Anat.* The same as *Abarticulation. Coartĭcŭlātio, ōnis*, f.

Coat. (Fr. *Cotte*, a garment.) *Anat.* A covering or membrane. See *Tunica.* Fr. syn. *tunique*, f. Germ. syn. *Haut*, f.

Coated. (Fr. *Cotte*, a garment.) *Bot.* Having a covering or coat. See *Tunicus. Pathol.* Applied to the condition of the tongue, as indicative of visceral disturbance; loaded. Fr. syn. *tuniqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *behäutet*, adj.

Co'balt. (Germ. *Kobold*, from *kobolden*, a name for certain mischievous demons who were believed to haunt the mines, and to manufacture those ores which looked rich to the eye, but were really of little value; among these were supposed to be the ores of this metal, and hence its name.) *Chem.* The name of a metal, met with in the earth in combination, generally with arsenic, constituting an ore from which all the cobalt of commerce is obtained: it is brittle, of a reddish grey colour, and of weak metallic lustre. *Cŏbal'tum, i*, n. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cobalt*, or *cobolt*, m.

Cobra de Capello. *Zoöl.* The Portuguese name for the *Naja vulgaris*, or hooded snake.

Cob'web. Common name for the web of the *Aranea*, or spider. Fr. syn. *toile d'araignée.* Germ. syn. *Spinnengewebe*, n.

Coc'ca Cnĭdia. *Bot.* Name for the berries of the *Daphne mezereum.*

Coccārium. (Dim. *κόκκος*, a pill.) *Pharm.* Old name for a very small pill.

Coc'ci. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the cochineal insects. See *Coccus.* Fr. syn. *cochenilles*, f.

Coccĭnel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Coccus*, a berry; from its resemblance.) *M. Med.* The cochineal insect: co'chineal. See *Coccus Cacti. Entomol.* A numerous genus of the *Coleoptera.* The lady-bird. Fr. anal. *coccinelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Marienkuh*, f.; *Sonnenkäfer*, m.

Coccĭnel'la Bĭpunctāta. } *Zoöl.* Names of
Coccĭnel'la Septempunctāta. } two species formerly used as a remedy for tooth-ache, by bruising the insect and applying it to the affected tooth.

Coccinellin'. Term for the colouring principle of cochineal; carmine. *Coccĭnellīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. and Germ. syn. *carmin*, m.; Fr. syn. *cocheniline*, f.

Cocci'neus, *a, um.* (*Coccus cacti*, the cochineal insect.) *Nat. Philos.* Of a high crimson or bright scarlet colour, as the flower of the *Salvia coccinea.* Fr. syn. *cramoisi*, adj.

Coc'co Bal'sămum. *Bot.* Name of the fruit of the *Amyris Gileadensis.*

Coccognidia. See *Cocca Cnidia.*

Coc'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Coccus*, a berry.) A little berry. A genus of plants fixed by De Candolle, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Dodecandria.* Juss. *Menispermiæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the fruit of the *Anamirta cocculus*, or *Cocculus Indicus.* Fr. syn. *coquecule*, m.

Coc'cŭlus In'di Arōmă'tĭcus. *M. Med.* A name for the *Myrtus pimenta*, or Jamaica pepper.

Coc'cŭlus In'dĭcus. *M. Med.* The familiar name for the berries of the plant *Menispermum cocculus.* Fr. syn. *coque du Levant.* Germ. syn. *Indianische Kokkelsbeere, Kokkelskorn.*

Coc'cŭlus Palmātus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which affords the Calumba, Colomba, or Columbo root; called also *Menispermum palmatum.* Fr. syn. *calomba, columba*, or *columbo*, m.

Coc'cum, *i*, n. (*Κόκκος*, a grain or seed of apples.) *Bot.* Name given to a kind of seed-vessel distinguished from a capsule; it is a dry seed-vessel more or less aggregate, not solitary, the sides of which being elastic, project the seeds with great force, as in the *Euphorbia.* Fr. anal. *coque*, f. Germ. syn. *Knopkapsel*, f.

Coc'cum Bă'phĭcum. *Entomol.* A name for the kermes berry, or grain. Fr. syn. *kermes*, m.

Coc'cus, *i*, m. (*Κόκκος*, a kernel; also, an insect.) *Bot.* A cell, or capsule. *Entomol.* Name of a genus of the *Hemiptera Gallinsecta. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. & U.S.A.) for the *Coccus cacti*, or cochineal insect; (E.) of the *Cocci.* Fr. and Germ. syn. *cochenille*, f.

Coc'cus Bă'phĭcus. *Entomol.* A name for the *Coccus infectorius.*

Coc'cus Cac'ti. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the *Coccinella*, or cochineal insect, the dried female of which is used to impart a beautiful red colour to some medicines; also called the *Ficûs Indica grana.* See *Grana Sylvestria.* Fr. syn. *cochenille du nopal.*

Coc'cus I'lĭcis. *Entomol.* A name for the *Coccus infectorius.* Fr. syn. *kermes*, m.

Coc'cus Infectōrius. *Entomol.* The systematic name of the insect which produces the kermes grains or berries; these insects inhabit the *Quercus coccifera*, appearing like little brown berries covered with a greyish powder, formerly esteemed as aphrodisiac, analeptic, etc., but now only used as a red colouring matter for syrups; also called *Coccus baphicus*, *Coccus ilicis*, *Coccus quercus ocyciferæ.* Fr. syn. *kermes*, m.

Coc'cus Lac'ca. *Entomol.* The systematic name of the insect which produces the substance *Lac*, which see.

Coc'cus Pŏlōnĭcus. *Entomol.* Systematic name of the insect found about the roots of the *Polygonum cocciferum*, etc., used as a red dye; also called *Cochinella Germanica.* Fr. syn. *cochenille de Pologne.*

Coc'cus Quer'cus Coccĭ'fĕræ. *Entomol.* Another name for the *Coccus infectorius.* Fr. syn. *kermes*, m.

Coccȳgeus, *a, um.* (*Coccyx*, the triangular bone so named.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the coccyx; coccyge'al; applied to a muscle connected with the coccyx, and within the pelvis, etc. Fr. anal. *coccygien*, adj.

Coc'cyx, *cȳgis*, f. (Κόκκυξ, the cuckoo; because it is supposed to resemble its bill.) *Anat.* Name for the small triangular bone appended to the point of the sacrum; frequently called the *Os coccygis*, or bone of the cuckoo. See *Sedentario Ossa.* Fr. anal. *coccyx*, m. Germ. syn. *Steissbein*, m.

Co'chineal. *M. Med.* Common term for the valuable substance which produces the dye of this name, being the *Coccus cacti*, *Coccinella*, or cochineal insect, brought from South America in the form of a reddish grain. *Coccĭnel'la, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cochenille*, m.

Cochĭnel'la Germānĭca. *Entomol.* Another name for the *Coccus Polonicus.* Fr. syn. *cochenille de Pologne.*

Cochl. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation, used in *formulæ* and prescriptions, of the word *cochleare*, a spoon, or spoonful.

Cochl. Ampl. } *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation
Cochl. Mag. } occurring in prescriptions, for *cochleare amplum*, or *cochleare magnum*, a large or table spoon.

Cochl. Med. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation used in prescriptions, for *cochleare medium*, a middle-sized or dessert spoon.

Cochl. Min. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation, in prescriptions, of *cochleare minimum*, the smallest sized, or a tea spoon.

Coch'lea, *æ*, f. (Κοχλίας, a winding staircase.) The shell of a snail. *Anat.* Name given to a conical cavity of the internal ear, situated in the anterior part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, in which are the *Modiolus*, *Scalæ*, and *Lamina spiralis*, or spiral plate. See *Antrum Buccinosum*, *Pelvis Auris.* Fr. syn. *limaçon*, m.

Cochleāre, *is*, n. (*Cochlea*, a cockle, the shell of which its bowl somewhat resembles.) *Med., Pharm.* A spoon, or spoonful. Fr. syn. *cuiller*, f. Germ. syn. *Löffel*, m.

Cochleāre Am'plum. } *Med., Pharm.* Terms
Cochleāre Mag'num. } for a large, or table spoon, which is capable of containing half of a fluid ounce. Fr. syn. *cuiller grande.* Germ. syn. *Esslöffel*, m.

Cochleāre Mĕ'dium. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a middle-sized, or dessert spoon, containing two fluid drachms, or about two tea spoonfuls. Fr. syn. *cuiller moyenne.*

Cochleāre Mī'nĭmum. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a small-sized, or tea spoon, which holds about one fluid drachm. Fr. syn. *cuiller petite.* Germ. syn. *Theelöffel*, m.

Cochleāria, *æ*, f. (*Cochleāre*, a spoon; from the resemblance of its leaves to that utensil.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliculosa.* Juss. *Cruciferæ.* Fr. syn. *cranson*, m. Germ. syn. *Löffelkraut*, n.; *Löffelkresse*, f.

Cochleāria Armŏrācia. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the horse-radish plant; termed also *Raphanus rusticanus.* Fr. syn. *cran de Bretagne; moutarde des Allemands; raifort*, m. Germ. syn. *Meerrettig*, m.

Cochleāria Horten'sis. *M. Med.* Another name for the *Cochlearia officinalis.* Fr. syn. *herbe aux cuillers.* Germ. syn. *gemeines Löffelkraut.*

Cochleāria Offĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common or lemon scurvy grass, the expressed juice of which has been much esteemed as antiscorbutic. Fr. syn. *herbe aux cuillers.* Germ. syn. *gemeines Löffelkraut.*

Cochleātus, *a, um.* (*Cochlea*, the shell of a snail.) *Bot.* Winding like the spiral portion of a snail's shell; spiral: coch'leate. Fr. syn. *cochléaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *schneckartig*, adj. Germ. syn. *schraubenförmig*, adj.

Cŏchōne, *es*, f. (Κοχώνη.) *Anat.* Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* ii. xxii. 6, explained to be the commissure of the hip, or haunch, with the seat, or the thigh; also, the thigh itself.

Coci'lio. *Pharm.* Old term for a weight of eleven ounces.

Cock's Foot Grass, Egyp'tian. *Bot.* See *Gramen Crucis Cyperioidis.*

Cock'le. (Sax. *Coccle.*) *Bot.* The common name for the genus *Agrostemma.* Fr. syn. *agrostemme*, m. Germ. syn. *Kornrose*, f. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Cardium edule.* Fr. syn. *bucarde*, f. Germ. syn. *essbare Herzmuschel*, f.

Coco'a. *Bot.* The name given to the fruit of the *Theobroma cacao;* it is of the size of a kidney-bean, and enclosed in a thin shell; the latter ground down forms an article of diet, sold at the shops under the same name. Fr. syn. *le coco.* Germ. syn. *Cocosnuss*, f.

Coco'a Nut. *Bot.* The fruit of the *Cocos nucifera.* Fr. syn. *le coco.* Germ. syn. *Cocosnuss*, f.

Cŏcŏlāta, *æ*, f. The name, according to Quincy, for the substance chocolate, which see. Also spelled *Chocolata*, and *Chocolatum* by Dr. Palmer. Fr. anal. *chocolate*, m. Germ. syn. *Schokolate*, f.

Cocoloba Uvĭ'vĕra. *Bot.* Name of a tree, said to produce the Jamaica kino.

Cocoon. (Κόκκος, a kernel; because the *ova*, or eggs are encased in it like kernels in a shell.) *Zoöl.* Term for the silken case, or tube formed by certain of the *Arachnides*, etc., in which they deposit their eggs, change their teguments, or retire for the winter. Fr. anal. *cocon*, m. Germ. syn. *Seidengehäuse*, f.

Cŏ'cos, *i*, f. (Κόκκος, a kernel.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Hexandria.* Juss. *Palmæ.* Fr. syn. *cocotier*, m. Germ. syn. *Cocosbaum*, m.

Cŏ'cos Būtўrācea. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which affords palm oil, by bruising and dissolving the kernels of the fruit in water.

Cŏcos Maldīvĭcus. *Bot.* The name of a species of palm growing in the Maldive Islands; the fruit, formerly esteemed as alexipharmic, is called *Coccus de Maldiva*, or Maldiva nut, and *Nux medica.*

Cŏ'cos Nŭcĭ'fĕra. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant which yields the cocoa-nut, which is also called *Nux Indica.* Fr. syn. *cocotier des Indes.*

Cŏc'tion. (*Cŏquo*, to boil.) *Med., Pathol.* Formerly applied to that state of diseases, or their causes, when the vitiated peccant or morbific matter is displaced by aid of the vital flame either for expulsion from the body, or for removal into a more convenient and less important place; or it is so overcome and subdued as to be brought back to the good quality of useful humours. *Pharm.* A boiling or decoction. *Physiol.* Old term for Concoction, and for Digestion of food in the stomach. *Coc'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *coction*, f. Germ. syn. *Kochung*, f.; *Verdauung*, f.

Cod. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Gadus morrhua.* Fr. syn. *merlu*, or *merluche*, f. Germ. syn. *Stockfisch*, m.

Cod-Fish Oil. } *M. Med.* The oil obtained
Cod-Liver Oil. } from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua*, or cod-fish. *Mor'rhuæ O'leum.* Fr. syn. *huile de foie de morue.* Germ. syn. *Leberthran*, m.

Codaga-Pala Bark. *Bot.* Name for the bark of the *Nerium antidysentericum.*

Co'deate. (*Cōde'ĭcum* acĭdum, Codeic acid; terminal *-ate.*) Term for a combination of codeic acid with a salifiable base. *Cōdeas, ātis*, f.

Codeia, *æ*, f. (Κώδεια.) See *Codein.*

Code'ic. (*Cōdēia*, codein; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to codein: applied to an acid obtained from this substance. *Cōdēĭcus, a, um.*

Codein'. (Κώδεια, the head of the poppy.) *Chem.* Term for an active principle of opium. *Cōdēia, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Codesel'la. (Ital.) A name for the pestilential carbuncle.

Cōdia. (Κωδία.) *Bot.* Name for a poppy-head.

Cōdŏcēle, *es*, f. (Κωδία, a bulb; κήλη, a tumour, or swelling.) *Pathol.* Term for a bubo: a co'docele.

Cōdoscel'læ. *Pathol.* Old term for buboes, or tumours in the groin, according to Fallopius, *Tr. de Morb. Gall. c.* xc. *tom.* i. *p.* 738. Pl. of *Codoscella, æ*, f.

Cœcalis. } See *Cæcalis*, and *Cæcum.*
Cœcum. }

Cœ'lia, *æ*, f. (Κοιλία, from κοῖλος, hollow.) *Anat.* The belly; also, the stomach, but especially the lower portion of the belly. Fr. syn. *abdomen*, m.; *bas-ventre*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauch*, m.; *Schmeerbauch*, m.; *Unterbauch*, m.; *Unterleib*, m.

Cœ'liac. (*Cœlia*, the belly.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the belly. This word will be better spelled *Celiac. Cœli'ăcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *cœliaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Unterleib betreffend.*

Cœ'liac Ar'tery. *Anat.* Name for a very thick short branch, the first given off from the aorta in the cavity of the abdomen. Fr. anal. *artère cœliaque.* Germ. syn. *Eingeweideschlagader*, f.

Cœ'liac Pas'sion. *Pathol.* A term for a chronic flux, in which the aliment is discharged half-digested, according to some; the *Diarrhœa cœliaca* of Cullen. *Pas'sio Cœli'ăca.* See *Cœliac.* Fr. anal. *passion cœliaque.* Germ. syn. *Bauchfluss*, m.

Cœ'liac Plex'us. *Anat.* Another name for the solar plexus. Fr. anal. *plexus cœliaque.*

Cœli'ăca. (Nom. pl. n. of *Cœliacus*, pertaining to the belly.) Applied to the first Class of Good's Nosology; embracing diseases affecting the digestive organs.

Cœli'ăca Chўlōsa. } *Pathol.* Other names for
Cœli'ăca Lac'tea. } the *Passio cœliaca*, or celiac passion. See *Cœliac.*

Cœli'ăca Urīnālis. *Pathol.* A name for a disease, in which chyle was erroneously supposed to be passed in, or instead of the urine.

Cœli'ăcus, *a, um.* (*Cœlia*, the belly.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the belly: ce'liac. See *Cœliac.* Fr. anal. *cœliaque*, adj.

Cœli'ăcus Flux'us. } *Pathol.* The celiac flux,
Cœli'ăcus Mor'bus. } or disease; other names for the *Passio cœliaca.* See *Cœliac.* Fr. anal. *flux cœliaque;* syn. *passion cœliaque.* Germ. syn. *Bauchfluss*, m.

Cœlōma, *ătis*, n. (Κοίλωμα, from κοιλόω, to hollow out.) *Pathol.* A cavity; applied to a large, round, and not very deep ulcer in the cornea of the eye. Fr. anal. *cœloma*, f. Germ. syn. *Hornhautgeschwür*, n.

Cœ'lum, *i*, n. (Κοῖλον, a cavity.) *Astron.* The heavens, firmament, or sky. Also spelt *Cælum.*

Cœnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Κοινός, common; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. κοινολογία, used by Hippocrates, in *Præcep.* vii. 4, for a consultation. Fr. anal. *cœnologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Berathschlagung*, f.; *Rathsversammlung*, f.

Cœruleus. See *Cærulcus.*

Cœrŭ'leus Lă'pis. *Chem.* Blue stone; a name for the sulphate of copper: ceru'lean stone. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Cœruleus Morbus. *Pathol.* See *Cærulcus Morbus* and *Morbus Cœruleus.*

Cof'fea, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rubiaceæ.* The coffee-tree; also, the powder obtained by roasting and grinding the bean or fruit of the *Coffea Arabica;* also the

beverage made by infusing or boiling the powdered fruit in water. Fr. anal. *café*, m.; syn. *cafier*, m. Germ. anal. *Kafe*, m.; *Kaffee*, m.; syn. *Kaffebaum*, m.

Cof'fea Ară'bĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant which affords coffee; it is cultivated in Arabia, Persia, the East Indies, the Isle of Bourbon, and several parts of America, and possesses nervine and astringent qualities, forming an antidote against an overdose of opium and a convenient means of relief in obstinate spasmodic asthma, for which it ought to be made of the best Mocha newly burnt and very strong; also called *Jasminum Arabicum.* See *Ban*, *Bon*, *Caova*, *Chaova*, *Jasminoides.*

Coffee.
Coffee Tree. } *Bot.* See *Coffea.*

Cog'nate. (*Con*, together; *nascor*, to be born.) *Med.* Allied; related; of kin. *Cognātus*, *a*, *um.* See *Adelpheus.*

Cohabita'tion. (*Con*, together; *hābĭto*, to dwell.) *Med. Jur.* A term for the dwelling together of two persons of opposite sex, including the habit of venereal congress, without the sanction of marriage. *Cŏhābĭtātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *cohabitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenwohnen*, n.

Cohe'sion. (*Cohæreo*, to stick together.) *Chem.* Term for the power by which the particles of bodies adhere to each other; otherwise termed Attraction of aggregation. *Cohæsio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *cohésion*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusämmenhang*, m.; *Verbindung*, f.

Cŏ'hob. A Paracelsian term, intended to mean *repetition*; thus medicines given according to *Cohob*, signified that they were offered or administered with unchanging perseverance; also called *Cohoph.*

Cohoba'tion. (*Cohob*, a term used by Paracelsus, when a disease did not yield readily to remedies, signifying *repetition*, from whence medicines given according to *cohob*, meant perseveringly offered, or administered without change.) *Chem.* A term for the pouring of a fluid again and again on the matter from which it was distilled, and as often distilling it, to render it more efficacious. *Cŏhōbātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *cohobation*, f.

Co'hol. (Arab.) *M. Med.* An old name for *Antimonium* or antimony; also for dry collyria, according to Avicenna. Fr. anal. *cohol.*

Cohoph. *Med.* The same as *Cohob.*

Coi'lĭma. (Κοιλια, the belly.) *Med.* Old term for a sudden swelling of the belly from flatulence. Quincy.

Coin'dĭcans, *tis*, part. (*Con*, together; *indĭco*, to point out.) *Med.* Jointly pointing out, or indicating; applied to symptoms (*Coindicantia*, nom. pl. n.) when accompanied by others which suggest or indicate the same thing: coin'dicant. Fr. anal. *coindicant*, adj.

Coindicantia. See *Coindicans.*

Coir. A name for the separated fibre of the cocoa nut husk, used as a stuffing for any kind of padding.

Co'ĭtus, *ūs*, m. (*Cŏeo*, to meet.) *Chem.* Applied to the union of substances with each other by incorporation or mixture. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Formerly applied to the forming of medicines into one mass, as in the boiling of different ingredients into a consistence for plasters. *Physiol.* Term for the coming together of male and female in the act of procreation. See *Concubitus*, *Congress*, *Copula*, *Copulation*, *Prosados*, *Syndyasmos.* Fr. syn. *accouplement*, m.; *coït*, m. Germ. syn. *Paarung*, f.; *Begattung*, f.; *Beischlaf*, n.

Co'ĭtus Hŭmŏris. *Med.* Old term for a conflux of fluids, or gathering of humours.

Co'ix Lă'chrўmæ. *Bot.* Name of a plant, the seeds of which, otherwise called Job's tears, are made into anodyne necklaces.

Coke. *Chem.* The name for charred coal.

Cōlātōria Lac'tea. *Anat.* The milky strainers; an epithet applied to certain vesiculo-vascular bodies in the internal tunic of the uterus, said to have been formerly considered as glands. Fr. syn. *couloirs lactiques.*

Cōlātōrium, *ii*, n. (*Cōlo*, to strain.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* Term for a strainer of any kind; a sieve. Fr. syn. *couloir*, m. Germ. syn. *Sieb*, n.

Cōlātūra, *æ*, f. (*Cōlo*, to strain.) Term for a strained or filtered liquor. Fr. anal. *colature*, f.

Colchicaceæ. See *Colchicaceus.*

Colchĭcāceus, *a*, *um.* (*Colchĭcum*, the plant meadow saffron.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Colchicum;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Colchicaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: colchica'ceous. Fr. anal. *colchicacé*, adj.; *colchicé*, adj.

Col'chĭci Cor'mus. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) for the corms, or bulbs of colchicum, or meadow saffron; (D.) the *Colchici radix* (U.S.A.).

Col'chĭci Rādix. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the cormus of *Colchicum autumnale.*

Col'chĭci Sēmen. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. & U.S.A.) for the seeds of colchicum; (E.) the *Colchici semina;* (D.) the *Colchicum autumnale.*

Colchĭ'cia, *æ*, f. (*Colchĭcum*, the meadow saffron plant.) *Chem.* Name given by Geiger and Hasse, to an alkaloid, discovered by them in *Colchicum:* colchicin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Colchicin'. (*Colchĭcum*, the plant meadow-saffron.) *Chem.* Name given to a doubtful alkaloid substance obtained from the *Colchicum autumnale. Colchĭcīna*, *æ*, f. See *Colchicia*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Col'chĭcum, *i*, *n.* (*Colchis*, a country of Asia, said to be full of poisons, and of this among the rest.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Melanthaceæ*, or *Colchicaceæ.* See *Sorinjan Tulk*, *Sorinjan Sheerun.* Fr. anal. *colchique*, m. Germ. syn. *Kolchicum*, m.; *Zeitlose*, f.

Col'chĭcum Autumnāle. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant meadow saffron, the root of which is by some supposed to be the *Hermodactylus* of the ancients. Fr. syn. *colchique*, m. Germ. syn. *Kolchicum*, n.; *Zeitlose*, f.

Col'chĭcum Illy'rĭcum. *Bot.* The systematic name of one of the plants supposed to afford the root named *Hermodactylus.*

Colco'thar. } *Chem.* Names for the
Colco'thar Vitriōli. } brown red oxide of iron remaining after distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron; also called *Chalcitis*. Fr. syn. *chalcite*, f.

Cold. (Sax. *Ceald.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The absence or privation of heat. *Frīgus, ŏris*, n. Fr. syn. *froid*, m. Germ. syn. *Kälte*, f. *Pathol.* Common term for catarrh. *Cătar'rhus, i*, m. Fr. syn. *catarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Katarrh*, n.; *Erkaltung*, f.; *Schnupfen*, m.

Cold Affusion. *Med.* See *Affusion, Cold.*

Cold Cream. *Pharm.* White wax melted with almond oil, adding by degrees rose water.

Coldness. *Pathol.* See *Algor.*

Coleoptera. See *Coleopterus.*

Cŏleo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Κολεὸς, a sheath; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to an Order *(Coleoptera*, nom. pl. n.) of insects, in which the inferior wings are covered by others, which thus form sheaths or cases for them: coleo'pterous. Fr. anal. *coléoptère*, adj. Germ. anal. *coleopterig*, adj.

Cŏleo'ptĭlon, *i*, n. (Κολεὸς, a sheath; πτίλον, a feather.) *Bot.* Term applied to the Gemmule, or Plumule in monocotyledonous seeds, being there inclosed within the cotyledon which forms a sheath for it. Fr. anal. *coléoptile*, m. Germ. syn. *Federchenscheide*, f.

Cōles. *Anat.* Old name for the penis; also called *Colis*. Galen, Bartholin, Hofmannus, etc. Fr. syn. *penis*, m.; *verge*, f. Germ. syn. *Ruthe*, f.; *das männliche Glied.*

Colewort. (Sax. *Caul*, cabbage; *wyrt*, a plant.) *Bot.* A common name for the genus *Brassica*, or cabbage.

Colic. *Pathol.* See *Colica.*

Co'lic, Lead. *Pathol.* Common name for the *Colica pictonum.* Fr. syn. *colique de plomb.*

Colic, Menstrual. *Med.* See *Menstrual Colic.*

Co'lic of Poic'tou. } *Pathol.* Common names
Co'lic, Painter's. } for the *Colica pictonum.*
Co'lic, Plumber's. } Fr. syn. *colique de plomb.* Germ. syn. *Bleikolik*, f.

Colic, Relieving from. *Med., Pharm.* See *Anticolic.*

Cōlĭca, *æ*, f. (*Cōlon*, the large intestine.) *Pathol.* Term for the belly-ache, or colic; a genus of the Order *Spasmi;* Cl. *Adynamiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Cholera Sicca, Sibetinā.* Fr. anal. *colique*, f. Germ. syn. *Kolik*, f.

Cōlĭca. (Nom. sing. f. of *Cōlĭcus, a, um, arteria* or *vena* being understood.) *Anat.* Applied to several blood-vessels; otherwise distinguished according to their relative situation, which are distributed on the colon, as *Colica vena recta*, etc. Fr. anal. *colique*, adj. Germ. anal. *Kolisch*, adj.

Cōlĭca Pic'tŏnum. *Pathol.* The colic of the Pictavians, or inhabitants of Poictou; being endemical in that country; a term for a species of colic to which painters, glaziers, and those employed in lead works are particularly liable, from absorption of the poison of the lead; termed also Lead colic, the Painter's colic, and Plumber's colic. It arises from other causes likewise, however, as in Devonshire from the early cider made from unripe fruit, and in the West Indies from new rum, etc.: vulgarly called the dry belly-ache. Fr. syn. *colique de plomb.* Germ. syn. *Bleikolik*, f.

Cōlĭce, *es*, f. The same as *Colica*, the colic. Fr. anal. *colique*, f. Germ. anal. *Kolik*, f.

Colli'cŭlus Sēmĭnālis. *Anat.* The seminal prominence; a term for a small elevation in the prostate gland.

Cōlĭcus, *a, um.* (*Cōlon*, the large intestine; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the colon, or large intestine: co'lic; applied to arteries and veins supplying the colon. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *colique*, adj. Germ. anal. *kolisch*, adj.; *zum Kolon gehörig.*

Co'liform. (*Cōla*, a strainer, or sieve.) *Anat.* Resembling a strainer or sieve; cribriform; applied to the ethmoid bone, (*os coliforme*); sieve-like. *Cōlĭfor'mis, is, e.*

Cōlīphium, *ii*, n. Old name for a fine kind of wheaten bread used without any other food by the wrestlers.

Collĭquātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Collĭqueo*, to melt.) *Med., Pathol.* A melting or dissolving; applied formerly to excessive excretions, by which a wasting is produced. See *Syntexis.* Fr. anal. *colliquation*, f. Germ. syn. *Auflösung*, f.; *Schmelzung*, f.

Colis. The same as *Coles.*

Colītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cōlon*, the large intestine; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the mucous membrane of the *Colon.* Fr. anal. *colite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung des Schleimhautes des Kolons.*

Col'la, *æ*, f. (Κόλλα.) *Med.* The substance gluten; glue.

Cōl'la Pis'cium. *M. Med.* The glue of fishes; fish-glue, or isinglass. See *Ichthyocolla.* Fr. syn. *ichthyocolle*, f. Germ. syn. *Fischleim*, m.

Collap'sus, *a, um.* (*Collābor*, to fall down.) Fallen down, discouraged, out of heart. *Pathol.* Applied to a state of extreme depression, or complete prostration of the vital powers, as occurs in Asiatic cholera, etc.: collapsed. See *Concidentia, Symptosis.* Fr. syn. *ruiné*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammengefallen*, part. adj.

NOTE.—It is common, in our English idiom, to speak and write of the stage of *collapse*, thus employing a *noun* of modern creation.

Col'lar. (*Collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Term for the *Prothorax*, or anterior segment of the trunk. *Collāre, is*, n. Fr. syn. *collet*, m.

Col'lar-Bone. *Anat.* Common name for the clavicle. *Clāvĭcŭla, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *clavicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlüsselbein*, n.

Collāre Mĭsĕrĭcor'diæ. *Surg.* Name of a bandage for securing the patient during the operation of lithotomy.

Collāten'na. *Pharm.* Old name for a certain vulnerary specific preparation. Paracelsus.

Collati'tious. (*Confĕro*, to bring, or set together.) *Physiol.* Contributed of many; collected; brought together; applied to the stomach and bowels, which are termed the collatitious viscera, because they are the general receptacles of the different kinds of aliment. *Collātĭ'tius, a, um.*

Collātĭ'tium. (Nom. sing. n. of *Collātĭtius*, collected here and there.) *Pharm.* Old

term applied to a kind of diet for the sick, made of chicken roasted and pounded, then introduced into mutton broth, and flavoured with verjuice or lemon-juice.

Col'lege. (*Collēga*, a fellow or copartner in office; or *collīgo*, to collect, because many are met together.) A society or certain assembly of learned and skilful men; a company of them that have (*or ought to have*) equal authority; a fraternity, or corporation; fellowship in offices. *Collēgium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *collège*, m. Germ. anal. *Collegium*, n.

Collēsis, *is*, f. (Κόλλησις, from κολλάω, to join more firmly.) Old term for agglutination. *Surg.* A term for the application of the cupping-glasses.

Collet. (Fr. A collar.) *Bot.* See *Neck.*

Collētĭ'cus, *a, um.* (Κόλλα, glue; terminal -ικὸς.) Of the nature of glue; gluey: colle'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *collétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *verleimend*, part. adj.

Collĭ'ciæ. (*Collīgo*, to collect.) *Anat.* Old term, used by Nic. Steno, *de Musc. et Gland.* 38, for the union of the ducts that convey the tears from the *puncta lachrymalia* to the cavity of the nose.

Colli'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Collis*, a hill.) A little hill or eminence; applied to a small eminence in the prostate gland, termed *Colliculus seminalis*, etc.

Collĭ'cŭlus Ner'vi Æthmoīdālis. *Anat.* A name for the *Corpus striatum.*

Collĭ'cŭlus Ner'vi Op'tĭci. *Anat.* A name for the optic thalamus.

Collīgāmen, *ĭnis*, n. } (*Collīgo*, to bind to-
Collīgāmen'tum, *i*, n. } gether.) A binding or knitting together. *Anat.* Applied as a term for a ligament. See *Ligamentum.* Fr. syn. *ligament*, m. Germ. syn. *Band*, n.

Colli'quative. (*Colliquĕo*, to melt, because there is a melting, as it were, or wasting away of the body.) *Pathol.* Applied to any excessive discharge, or evacuation. *Collĭquātivus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *colliquatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmelzend*, part. adj.

Collīsio, *ōnis*, f. (*Collīdo*, to knock together.) *Surg.* Old term for a contusion: a colli'sion. Fr. anal. *collision*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenstoss*, m.

Collīsus, *a, um.* (*Collīdo*, to knock together.) Beaten, or bruised; contused. *Surg.* Applied to wounds that have no breach of the the integuments. Fr. syn. *contondant*, adj. Germ. syn. *zerstossen*, part. adj.

Col'lix. (Κόλλιξ.) *Pharm.* Old name for a pastil, troche, or lozenge; also, a kind of round loaf of bread. Fr. syn. *losange*, f.; *pastille*, f.

Collōdēs, adj. (Κόλλα, glue; terminal -ώδης.) Gluey, or full of glue: glu'tinous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Collōdion. (Κόλλα, glue.) *Nat. Philos., Pharm., Surg.* Name given to a substance having the appearance of a homogeneous syrup, prepared by dissolving gun-cotton in sulphuric ether, and employed as a substitute for the natural cuticle in cases of abrasion, chapped surfaces, etc. Also now employed in photography, in taking pictures by the action of light. *Collŏdium, ii*, n.

Collōdium. (Κολλα, glue; ὠδὴ, a charm.) An old term of Paracelsus for some gluey substance, but what, is not ascertained. See *Collodion.*

Col'loid. (Κόλλα, glue; terminal -*ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling glue; applied to a peculiar morbid formation, generated in certain diatheses. *Colloīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Col'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Cŏlumna*, a pillar.) *Anat. Bot.* The neck, or, more particularly, the fore part of the neck; applied also to any part which, from its situation, form, or connection, may be supposed to resemble a neck. See *Neck.* Fr. anal. *col*, or *cou*, m. Germ. syn. *Hals*, m.

Colluĭtio, *ōnis*, f. (*Colluo*, to wash.) *Med., Pharm.* A washing; applied especially to gargling the mouth: a collu'tion.

Colluĭtōrium, *ii*, n. (*Colluo*, to wash.) *Med., Pharm.* Term formerly used for *Gargarismus*, or a gargle. Fr. anal. *collutoire*, m.

Colly'ra, *æ*, f. (Κολλύρα, a small loaf or bun given to children; from its resemblance.) *Surg.* Term for the bump, knob or roundish prominent swelling which rises after a blow.

Colly'rium, *ii*, n. (Dim. Κολλύρα, a small loaf given to children; from the shape in which it was made up.) *Med., Pharm.* Term formerly applied to a dry medicine of a long, round form, composed of juices, liquors, seeds, fruits, and metals cohering together, and kept ready for use. They were introduced into the uterus, anus, ears, and the nose, and from their form were called glands, tents, and pellets, according to Rhodius, *ad Scribon. Largus. n.* 142. The ancients also used the term in the strict signification in which it is generally understood at this day. A fluid application, or wash for the eyes. See *Sief.* Fr. anal. *collyre*, m.

Cŏlŏbōma, *ătis*, n. (Κολοβόω, to mutilate.) A thing cut shorter, or mutilated; whatever is deficient of a member. *Pathol., Surg.* Applied to a state of the *Iris*, or of the eyelids, in which they are cleft, or have a fissure, congenital or traumatic. Fr. anal. *colobome*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenliderspalte*, f.; *Verstummelung*, f.

Cŏlŏcāsia, *æ*, f. (Κολοκασία.) *Bot.* A name for the *Nymphæa nelumbo*, or Egyptian bean. See *Arum Colocasia.*

Cŏlŏcyn'this, *ĭdis*, f. (Κολοκυνθὶς, from κολόκυνθα, a gourd.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. & U.S.A.) for the dried pulp of the bitter cucumber; also called *Coloquintida.* See *Colocynth, Cucumis Colocynthis, Diacolocynthis.* Fr. anal. *coloquinte*, f. Germ. syn. *Koloquinthe*, f.

Cŏlom'ba. Sometimes used for *Calumba. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of the *Cocculus palmatus:* colum'bo. See *Calumba.* Fr. anal. *columbo*, m.

Cōlon, *i*, n. (Κῶλον, from κοῖλος, hollow; because generally found empty in the dead subject.) *Anat.* Name for the greater portion of the large intestine, being that extending between the *Cæcum* and the *Rectum:* the co'lon; also called *Crassum intestinum.* See *Neiara.* Fr. anal. *colon.* Germ. syn. *Kolon*, nr.; *Grimmdarm*, m.

Cŏlŏphōnia, *æ*, f. *Cŏlŏphon*, a city of Ionia, in Asia Minor; whence it was first brought.) Name for a dark-coloured resin which remains in the retort after the distillation of rough turpentine without water: colopho'ny: the name was also given to a soft kind of mastiche, probably the Chian turpentine. See *Pinus Larix, Ramigri, Resina Nigra.*

Cŏlŏquin'tĭda. *M. Med.* Another term for the *Colocynthis.* Fr. anal. *coloquinte*, f. Germ. anal. *Coloquinthe*, f.

Cŏ'lor, *ōris*, m. (*Cŏlo*, to adorn.) Colour, which see. Fr. anal. *couleur*, f. Germ. syn. *Farbe*, f.

Cŏlōrātus, *a, um.* (*Cŏlōro*, to colour.) *Bot.* Coloured; applied to any other colour than green. Fr. anal. *coloré*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefärbt*, part. adj.

Colos'tric. (*Cŏlostrum*, a constituent largely present in the first milk of the breasts after delivery; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Obstet., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the colostrum. *Cŏlos'trĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* iv. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *colostrique*, f.

Colos'tric Flu'id. *Obstet., Physiol.* The imperfect secretion of the milk ere the mother has recovered from child-bed is so termed because of the presence of what is called *colustrum;* otherwise popularly termed *green milk*, which see.

Colos'trous. (*Cŏlostrum*, a chief constituent of the first milk after delivery; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Obstet., Physiol.* Having much colustrum; full of colostrum. *Cŏlostrōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Cŏlos'trum, *i.* n. (Κόλον, food; because it forms a large proportion of the first food of the infant.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a substance present in considerable proportion in the first milk in the breasts after delivery, and giving to the milk a greenish or yellowish colour, thence popularly termed *green milk.* *Pharm.* Old name applied to an emulsion of turpentine and yolk of egg, according to Blancardus. Fr. anal. *colostrum*, m. Germ. anal. *Kolostrum*, m.

Co'lour. *Nat. Philos.* The primary colours were formerly considered as seven; *Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo,* and *Violet:* they are reduced by Sir David Brewster to three: Red, Yellow, and Blue. The various shades of colour will be found in their proper situation of alphabetical arrangement. Fr. anal. *couleur*, f. Germ. syn. *Farbe*, f.

Co'louring. (*Cŏlōro*, to colour or dye.) *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty (its organ in the middle of the eyebrow) giving the perception of colours, their shades, harmony, and discord.

Col'pŏcēle, *es*, f. (Κόλπος, the vagina; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol. Surg.* Term for *Hernia vaginalis*, or a tumour or hernia, situated in the vagina: col'pocele. See *Colytrocele.* Fr. anal. *colpocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterscheidenbruch*, m.

Colpoptōsis, *is.* (Κόλπος, the vagina; πίπτω, to fall.) *Surg.* Term for a falling down, or prolapsus of the vagina. Fr. anal. *colpoptose*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterscheidenvorfall*, m.

Colt's Foot. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Tussilago farfara.* Fr. syn. *tussilage vulgaire*, or *pas d'âne.* Germ. syn. *Brustlattich*, m.; *Esselslattich*, m.; *Huflattich*, m.

Colt's Foot, Strange. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cacalia Alpina.*

Cŏ'lŭber. *Zoöl.* A genus of the *Serpentia.* Fr. syn. *couleuvre*, f. Germ. syn. *Nattex*, f.

Cŏlŭbĕ'rĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Cŏlŭber*, a serpent; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Name given to a Family of the *Ophidia*, having the *Coluber* for its type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. syn. *coluberides*, adj. and s. m. pl.

Cŏ'lubrīna Virgĭnĭāna. *Bot.* A name for the *Aristolochia serpentaria.* Fr. syn. *serpentaire de Virginie.*

Cŏlubrīnum Lig'num. *Med.* A term applied to several different kinds of wood, believed, in the countries where they grow, to be specific against the bite of serpents.

Cŏlum, *i*, n. (*Cŏlo*, to strain, or filter.) *Physiol.* Applied to the secretory organs (*Cola*, nom. pl.) of the living body; a filter or strainer of liquid substances. Fr. syn. *couloir*, m.; *passoire*, f. Germ. syn. *Seihtuch*, n.

Cŏlum'ba, *æ*, f. (*Columna*, a pillar; because they built their nests among the carved work at their summits.) *Ornithol.* The dove or pigeon; applied to a Family of birds (*Columbæ*, nom. pl.); also termed *Columbadæ*, more correctly *Columbidæ.* See *Calumba.* Fr. syn. *pigeon*, m. Germ. syn. *Taube*, f.

Colum'ba Wood of Ceylon. *Bot.* Common name for the wood of the *Menispermum fenestratum.*

Columbădæ. A false spelling for *Columbidæ.*

Cŏlum'bĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. f. (*Cŏlumba*, a dove or pigeon; terminal *-adæ.*) Name given to a Family of birds, having the *Columba*, or dove, for their type. See *Diss. div. i. s.* iii. Fr. syn. *columbides*, adj.

Colum'bate. (*Cŏlumbĭcum* acĭdum, Columbic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of columbic acid with a base. *Columbas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *columbate*, m.; *tantalate*, m. Germ. syn. *tantalsaure Salze.*

Colum'bic. (*Cŏlumbium*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Columbium;* applied to an acid obtained from the ore of that metal. *Cŏlum'bĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *columbique*, adj.; *tantalique*, adj.

Colum'bic A'cid. *Chem.* Name of an acid obtained from the ore of *Columbium.* Fr. syn. *l'oxide tantalique.* Germ. syn. *Tantalsäure*, f.

Co'lumbine. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Aquilegia vulgaris. Cŏlumbīna, æ*, f.

Cŏlum'bium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Name given to a metal because found in a mineral brought from North America. Fr. syn. *tantale*, m.

Columellares Dentes. *Anat.* See *Dentes Columellares.*

Cŏlŭmellāris, *is, e.* (*Cŏlŭmella*, for *columnella*, a little pillar.) Of or belonging to a little pillar or column: columel'lar. Fr. anal. *columellaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur columella gehörig.*

Cŏlum'na, *æ*, f. (*Cŏlŭmen*, the top or principal part of a thing; because a column sustains

what is on the top.) A column, or pillar. Fr. syn. *colonne*, f. Germ. syn. *Säule*, f.

Cŏlum'na Nāsi. *Anat.* The column or pillar of the nose; a name for the fleshy termination of the septum of the nose. Fr. syn. *colonne du nez.* Germ. syn. *Nasenscheidewand*, f.

Cŏlum'na O'ris. *Anat.* The pillar of the mouth; a name for the uvula. Fr. syn. *colonne de la bouche.* Germ. syn. *Zapfchen*, n.

Cŏlum'na Vertebrālis. *Anat.* The vertebral column, or spine; the spinal column. Fr. anal. *colonne vertébrale.* Germ. syn. *Wirbelsäule*, f.

Cŏlum'næ Car'neæ. *Anat.* The fleshy columns or pillars; a term applied to the muscular projections in the ventricles of the heart. Fr. syn. *les colonnes charnues du cœur.* Germ. syn. *Herzbalken*, pl.

Columnæ Rectæ Morgagni. See *Morgagni, Columnæ Rectæ.*

Colum'nar. (*Cŏlumna*, a pillar, or column.) Of or belonging to a pillar or column; pillar-like. *Cŏlumnāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *colomnaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *saulenförmig*, adj.

Columnar Epithelium. *Physiol.* See *Epithelium, Columnar.*

Cŏlumnel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cŏlumna*, a pillar, or column.) A little column, or pillar. *Bot.* Term for a substance passing through the capsule which connects the several partitions and seeds; also spelled *Columella.* Fr. anal. *columelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Säulchen*, n.

Cŏlumni'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cŏlumna*, a column; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or having a column, or columns; applied to plants (*Columniferæ*, nom. pl. f.) that have the stamina and pistil like a column or pillar in the middle of the flower: columni'ferous.

Cŏlum'nŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cŏlumna*, a pillar.) A little column or pillar. *Anat.* A name for the filament which passes through the middle of the capsule of frondose mosses, with which the seeds are connected; also called *Sphrongidium.*

Colu'res. (Κόλουρος, mutilated in the tail; because they are not seen entire for the space of twenty-four hours.) *Astron.* Term for two imaginary meridian lines which pass through the poles of the world; one through the points of Aries and Libra, and called the Equinoctial colure; the other through the Solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn, therefore called the Solstitial colure. *Cŏlūri, ōrum*, m. pl. Fr. anal. *colures*, m. pl.

Cŏlūtea, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.*

Cŏlūtea Arbŏres'cens. *Bot.* Name of the Bastard, or Bladder senna, the leaves of which are laxative, and sometimes employed to adulterate those of the genuine senna. See *Emerus, Senna Pauperum.*

Cŏlymbādes. *Bot., Pharm.* Old name for a kind of olive which was formerly bruised and applied to burns to prevent vesication. Gorræus.

Cōma, *ātis*, n. (Κῶμα, deep sleep.) *Pathol.* Term for a state of lethargic drowsiness, or a morbid state resembling sleep, produced by compression of the brain and other causes. See *Cataphora.* Fr. anal. *coma*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlafsucht*, f.

Cŏ'ma, *æ*, f. (Κομάω, to be adorned.) *Bot.* Term for a bush or head of leaves terminating a stalk or stem. Fr. anal. *coma*, f. Germ. syn. *Schopf*, m.

Coma-Vi'gil. *Pathol.* A term for the lethargic condition of the patient, in bad cases of typhus, in which he is watchful and muttering in delirium; it is otherwise called *Agrypno-coma.* See *Catochus, Subeth Sahara.*

Cōma Somnŏlen'tium. *Pathol.* A term for a state of deep, morbid sleep, when roused from which, the patient immediately relapses; lethargy.

Cōmātā. (Nom. pl. of *Cōma, ātis*, n.) Soporose diseases; a term for an Order of the Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Co'matose. (*Cōma*, lethargy; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Having a strong and constant propensity to sleep; full of sleep. *Cōmātōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *comateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlafsüchtig*, adj.

Comb-Like. *Bot.* Having the form of a comb. See *Pectinātus.*

Com'bativeness. (Fr. *Combattre*, to fight.) *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty common to man and the lower animals (its organ at the inferior-posterior, or mastoid angle of the parietal bone), producing active courage, the disposition to oppose, and, when energetic, the disposition to attack.

Combina'tion. (*Combĭno*, to set in couples together.) *Chem.* Term for a true chemical union of two or more substances, as opposed to mere mechanical mixture; it depends upon at least three causes, or essential conditions, viz., affinity, force of adhesion, and heat, which three causes must stand in a certain relation to each other, and exercise an equal share in the process: syn'thesis. *Mineral.* Applied to a compound form, or one composed of simple forms, each face in which belongs to a particular, or simple form, in as far as it is not homologous with others. *Combĭnātio, ōnis.* Fr. anal. *combination*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbindung*, f.

Combus'tible. (*Combūro*, to burn.) *Chem.* Capable of burning. *Combustĭbĭlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *combustible*, adj. Germ. anal. *brennbar*, adj.; *verbrennlich*, adj.

Combus'tion. (*Combūro*, to burn.) *Chem.* Term for the evolution of heat and light during chemical action: the absorption of oxygen by all chemical combustible bodies from atmospheric air: burning: inflammation. *Combustio, ōnis*, f. See *Syncausis, Ustio.* Fr. anal. *combustion*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbrennung*, f.

Combustion, Preternatural. } See *Preternatural*
Combustion, Spontaneous. } *Combustion.*

Cŏ'mĕdo, *ōnis*, m. A glutton. *Pathol.* Old term for a kind of worms (*Comedones*, nom. pl.) which eat into the skin and devour the flesh.

Co'met. (Κομήτης, long haired; from κομάω, to be hairy; because of the stream of light usually appended to them, somewhat resembling a tail or bunch of hair.) *Astron.* Name of a heavenly body, supposed to be

planetary, forming a part of our system. Their luminous appendage is imagined to be nothing more than vapour arising from the body in a line opposite to the sun, but some have been seen in which it was absent. Our knowledge of comets is very imperfect, being necessarily only conjectural. *Cŏmēta*, or *Cŏmētes*, *æ*, m. Fr. anal. *une comète*. Germ. syn. *Schwanzstern*, m.

Co'metz. } *Pharm.* Old term for half a drop.
Co'mez. } Ruland.

Com'fits. Sweat meats; fruits, etc., preserved dry. See *Astaphis*. Fr. anal. *confitures*, f. Germ. syn. *Confect*, n.

Com'frey. *Bot.* Common name for the *Solidago*, and *Symphytum officinale*. Fr. syn. *consoude*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinwell*, m.

Comis'di. *M. Med.* Old name for the *Acaciæ gummi*, or gum Arabic. Quincy.

Cŏmis'te, *es*, f. (Κομιστὴ.) Old term for *Cibus*, or food. Castellus.

Cŏmĭtiālis Mor'bus. (*Cŏmĭtia*, an assembly of the people for legislation.) *Pathol.* An old epithet for epilepsy; because, if any one was attacked by it in the *Comitia*, the assembly was dissolved. Rhodius, Rob. Keuchenius.

Cŏmĭtis'sæ Pul'vis. (*Cŏmĭtissa*, a countess; because the Countess del Cinchon, at Lima, was cured by its use.) *M. Med.* A name for *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark.

Commāgēnum. (*Cōmāgēna*, a district of Syria, from whence it was brought.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. *κομμαγηνὸν*, for a calefacient and relaxing ointment, mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* ii. 1; also called Syriac ointment.

Commandūcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Commandūco*, to eat.) *Physiol.* Old term for the act of mastication or chewing: commanduca'tion. Fr. syn. *mastication*, f. Germ. syn. *Käuen*, n.

Comman'sum. (*Con*, together; *mando*, to chew.) *Pharm.* Term for a masticatory substance or medicine, put into the mouth and chewed, to induce a discharge of saliva. Fr. syn. *masticatoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *Käumittel*, f.

Commelineæ. See *Commelineus*.

Commēlīneus, *a*, *um.* (*Commēlīna.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the genus *Commelina;* applied to a Family (*Commelineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having the *Commelina* for its type: commeli'neous. Fr. anal. *commeline*, adj.

Com'mi, *is*, n. (Κόμμι.) *M. Med.* The Greek name for gum, often used in the genitive by Scribonius Largus, *n.* 23, 27, 28, 30, etc. Fr. anal. *gomme*, f. Germ. anal. *Gummi*, n.

Com'minuted. (*Commĭnuo*, to crush.) *Surg.* Applied to fractures in which the bone is broken into several pieces. *Commĭnūtus*, *a*, *um.* See *Amphitedon*. Fr. syn. *comminutif*, adj.

Commissūra, *æ*, f. (*Committo*, to join together.) *Anat.* Term for a uniting together of parts of objects; a juncture: a com'missure; applied to the corners of the lips at their junction, etc. Fr. anal. *commissure*, f. Germ. syn. *Vereinigung*, f.

Commissūra Mag'na. *Anat.* The great commissure, a term for the *Corpus callosum*. Fr. syn. *grande commissure*, f. Germ. syn. *Vereinigungspunkt*, m.

Common Integuments. *Anat.* See *Integuments*.

Commo'tion. *Med.* Formerly used as a synonyme of concussion. *Commōtio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *commotion*, f. Germ. syn. *Erschütterung*, f.

Commūnĭcans, *tis*, part. (*Commūnĭco*, to impart or communicate.) *Pathol.* Applied to intermittent fevers, in which the paroxysms follow each other so rapidly, that one commences as soon as the other has ceased: commu'nicant. Fr. anal. *communicant*, adj.

Commūnĭcans Artēria. *Anat.* The communicating artery; a name for a branch connecting the posterior cerebral artery, on each base of the brain, with the internal carotid. Fr. anal. *artère communicant*. Germ. syn. *Verbindungs-arterie*, f.

Compac'tus, *a*, *um.* (*Compingo*, to put together.) Firm; pressed closely together: compa'ct. Fr. anal. *compact*, adj. Germ. syn. *dicht*, adj.; *fest*, adj.

Compa'rative. (*Compāro*, to set together.) Illustrating by comparison. *Compārātīvus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *comparatif*, adj.; *comparé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vergleichend*, part. adj.

Comparative Anatomy. See *Anatomy, Comparative.*

Compa'rison. (*Compāro*, to set together.) The setting of two things together, to see wherein they agree. *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty peculiar to man (its organ between those of *Causality*, immediately above *Eventuality*, and below *Benevolence*,) giving the power of perceiving resemblances, similitudes, and analogies. *Compārātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *comparaison*, f. Germ. syn. *Vergleichung*, f.

Compeba. } *Bot.* Old terms for cubebs, ac-
Compeper. } cording to Actuarius.

Com'plement. (*Compleo*, to fill up.) A filling up, or finishing. *Trigonom.* Term for the difference of any arch from 90°, or a quadrant. *Complēmentum*, *i*, n. Fr. and Germ. anal. *complément*, m.

Complētus, *a*, *um.* (*Compleo*, to fulfil.) Finished; accomplished; complete. *Bot.* Applied to a flower that has both calyx and corols, and one or more stamens and pistils; also termed *Perfectus*. *Pathol.* Applied to diseases affecting the whole of the body. Fr. anal. *complet*, adj. Germ. syn. *vollständig*, adj.

Complex'ion. (*Complector*, to comprehend, or comprise.) *Med., Pathol.* A term formerly used for complication, as when two fevers invaded an individual at different times; but when they commenced at the same time, it was called *confusion*. *Physiol.* Formerly applied to temperament, as the sanguine, phlegmatic, or choleric complexion, etc. It is now usually applied to the hue or colour of the face. *Complex'io*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *complexion*, f. Germ. syn. *Beschaffenheit*, f.

Complex'us, *a*, *um*, part. (*Complector*, to comprise.) *Anat.* Comprising; embracing: com'plex; applied to a muscle on the back of the neck, etc. Fr. anal. *complexe*, adj. Germ. syn. *verflochten*, part. adj.

Com'plicated. (*Complĭco*, to wrap together.) *Surg.* Applied to fractures that are combined with a variety of circumstances adding to the difficulty of the treatment or

requiring especial attention, as a wounded artery, a dislocation, injury of the viscera, etc. *Complĭcātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *complié*, adj.; *compliqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammengefaltet*, part. adj.

Complica'tion. (*Complĭco*, to wrap together.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for the coexistence of two or more diseases, which have some affinity for, or which modify each other, without being in their nature inseparable, as dropsy, asthma, and jaundice, or the like, which often affect the same person at the same time. *Complĭcātio, ōnis*, f. See *Complexion.* Fr. anal. *complication*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenwickelung*, f.

Compositæ. See *Compositus.*

Compŏ'sĭtus, *a, um.* (*Compōno*, to put together.) Compound; opposed to simple. *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Order (*Compositæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants. Fr. anal. *composé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammengesetzt*, part. adj.

Com'pound. (*Compōno*, to put together.) *Mineral.* A compound form is contained under planes not homologous, or such as are not equal, similar, and equally disposed to each other. *Pharm.* Composed of two or more ingredients, or substances. *Surg.* Applied to fractures that communicate with wounds of the soft parts, as where such wounds are produced by the protrusion of the broken bone itself; also applied to dislocations, similarly circumstanced. *Compŏ'sĭtus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *composé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammengesetzt*, part. adj.

Compound Affinity. *Chem.* See *Affinity, Compound.*

Com'pound Ra'dical. *Chem.* Term for a body which, although containing two or more elements, plays the part of a simple radical, combining as an ultimate indivisible group, atom to atom, with simple bodies. That such compound radicals exist is certain, Cyanogen being their type. It is composed of C.2 N., but in all its relations with hydrogen, oxygen, chlorine, sulphur, etc., and metals, it is closely analogous to chlorine and its congeners. Thus, with hydrogen and oxygen it forms salts, the Cyanides, which agree closely even in physical properties with the chlorides.

Com'press. (*Comprĭmo*, to press together.) *Surg.* Term for a portion of folded linen, lint, or other materials, made into a kind of pad to be placed over parts which require particular pressure. *Compressus, i*, m. Fr. and Germ. anal. *compresse*, f. Germ. syn. *Bausch*, m.; *Bauschchen*, n.

Compres'sion. (*Comprĭmo*, to press together.) *Pathol., Surg.* Applied to a diseased state of a part produced by something pressing upon it; generally used in reference to the brain. *Compressio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *compression*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammendrückung*, f.

Compres'sor, *ōris*, m. (*Comprĭmo*, to press together.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle which presses upon any part; a compres'sor. *Surg.* Applied to a certain instrument. Fr. anal. *compresseur*, m. Germ. syn. *Zusammendrücker*, m.

Compressor of Dupuytren. *Surg.* See *Dupuytren, Compressor of.*

Compressor of Nuck. See *Nuck, Compressor of.*

Compres'sor Pro'stătæ. *Anat.* A name given to the anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*, which embrace the prostate gland. Fr. anal. *compresseur de la prostate.*

Compres'sus, *a, um.* (*Comprĭmo*, to press together.) *Bot.* Flattened in a lateral direction: compres'sed. Fr. syn. *comprimé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammendrückt*, adj.

Comptōnia, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Triandria.*

Comptōnia Asplēnĭfō'lius. *Bot.* Name of a species growing in South America, the leaves of which are used as astringent against diarrhœa.

Compunc'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Compungo*, to prick.) *Surg.* Old term for the operation of *Paracentesis*; also, perforation, as with a needle, or acupuncturation: compunc'tion. Fr. anal. *paracentèse*, f.

Cōnārium, *ii*, n. (Κῶνος, a cone; from its shape.) *Anat.* Name for the posterior part of the pineal gland; also applied to the whole gland. Fr. anal. *conarion*, m. Germ. syn. *Zirbeldrüse*, f.

Concau'sa, *æ*, f. (*Con*, together; *causa*, a cause.) *Pathol.* Term for a cause which combines with another in producing disease.

Con'căvus, *a, um.* (*Concăvo*, to make hollow.) *Bot.* Hollow, concave; applied to leaves, petals, etc. Fr. anal. *concave*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausgehohlt*, part. adj.; *hohl*, adj.

Concentran'tia. Formerly applied as an epithet for absorbent and antacid substances. Quincy. Nom. pl. n. of *Concen'trans, antis*, part.

Concentra'tion. (*Con*, together; *centrum*, the centre.) *Chem.* Term for the operation of rendering a fluid stronger by evaporating a portion of the water it contains. *Concentrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *concentration*, f. Germ. syn. *Concentrirung*, f.; *Zusammenziehung*, f.

Concen'trativeness. (*Con*, together; κεντρόω, to place in the centre.) The power of driving into a narrow compass, or towards the centre, or of condensing. *Phrenol.* Term for a Faculty (its organ immediately above *Philoprogenitiveness*, and below *Self-Esteem*,) the function of which is to give continuity to impressions whether they be feelings or ideas; to give ability to combine the whole intellectual faculties, or the feelings to a single object; the determination of this function, however, is admitted to be attended with great difficulty.

Concen'tric. (*Con*, together; *centrum*, the centre; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Having one common centre. *Concen'trĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *concentrique.* Germ. anal. *concentrisch*, adj.

Conceptă'cŭlum, *i*, n. *Bot.* Name given to the vessel containing the reproductive corpuscles of the *Cryptogamia.* Fr. anal. *conceptacle*, m.

Concep'tion. (*Concĭpio*, to conceive.) *Phrenol.* That act by which the knowing and reflecting faculties when they are powerfully active from internal excitement, whether by the will or from natural activity, and the

ideas they have previously formed are coolly conceived—form these ideas. *Physiol.* The impregnation of the *ovulum* in the *ovarium* of the female, by contact with, or direct influence of the semen of the male, by whatever means conveyed, whether, as supposed, by aspiration of the semen into the uterus, and thence into the Fallopian tubes to the ovary, or by absorption from the vagina into the venous system, and thence to the ovaries by the arteries, a supposition which has also been advanced. The matter is still founded only on conjecture, and, perhaps, may be destined to be for ever concealed from our knowledge. See *Conceptus*, *Genitura*. Fr. anal. *conception*. Germ. syn. *Empfängniss*, f.; *Schwangerung*, f.

Concep'tion, False. *Physiol.* Term for an imperfect impregnation or blighted ovum, which is eventually thrown off in the form of a shapeless mass called a mole. See *Pseudocyesis*.

Conception, True. *Physiol.* See *Ithagenes*.

Concep'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Concĭpio*, to conceive.) *Physiol.* Old term for that mass from which the *fœtus in utero* is formed; the first rudiments of the *fœtus* after conception; also the *ovum:* also used for *Conception*. Fr. syn. *conception*, f. Germ. syn. *Empfängniss*, f.

Con'cha, *æ*, f. (Κόγχη, a shell.) A conch, or shell. *Anat.* Applied to the hollow portion of the external ear, etc. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to different objects, from their shape. Fr. anal. *conque*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrenhöhle*, f.

Con'cha Auri'cŭlæ. } *Anat.* Term for the con-
Con'cha Au'ris. } siderable oval cavity of the external ear, or auricle. Fr. syn. *conque de l'oreille externe*.

Cŏn'chæ Nārium. *Anat.* The shells of the nostrils; a term for the turbinated portion of the ethmoid bone, and the inferior spongy bones of the nose. Fr. syn. *les conques des narines*.

Conchoïdēs, adj. (Κόγχη, a shell; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) Resembling a shell, or conch: conchoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *conchoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *muschelig*, adj.

Concho'logy. (Κόγχη, a shell; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for that department which describes the form, structure, and peculiarities of shells. *Conchŏlŏ'gia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *conchologie*, f.; syn. *conchyliologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Muschellehre*, f.

Con'chus, *i*, m. (Κόγχη, a shell; from their likeness.) *Anat.* Applied to the cranium, and to the cavity of the eye.

Concĭden'tia, *æ*, f. (*Concĭdo*, to fall down.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. syn. ξύμπτωσις, mentioned by Hippocrates, *Aph.* i, 3, for a wasting or falling away. See *Collapsus*, *Contrabescentia*, *Imminutio*. Fr. syn. *collapsus*, f.

Concoagula'tion. (*Con*, together; *coăgŭlo*, to thicken or curdle.) *Chem., Crystallog.* Old term for the mixed concretion of different salts dissolved at the same time, and shooting into crystals having a mixed figure. *Concoăgŭlātio*, *ōnis*, f.

Concoc'tion. (*Concŏquo*, to digest.) *Med.* Formerly applied to the maturation of the humours. See *Pepansis*. *Physiol.* Term for the changing process which the food undergoes in the stomach and bowels; it is also used synonymously with *Digestion*, though the latter is properly limited to the process as it is performed in the stomach. *Concoc'tio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Coction*. Fr. anal. *concoction*, f.; syn. *coction*, f. Germ. syn. *Kochung*, f.; *Verdauung*, f.

Concours. (Fr. A meeting or agreeing together.) *Med.* A term for the mode of election to official appointments in public hospitals, etc., in France, viz.: by a public competition of candidates before a competent professional jury. *Concursus*, *ûs*, m.

Concrĕmātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Con*, together; *crĕmo*, to burn.) *Chem.* Old term for calcination, or a burning together: concrema'tion.

Concrete. (*Concresco*, to grow together, to curdle.) *Chem.* Condensed or made solid, applied to substances that are converted from a fluid to a more solid consistence. *Concrētus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *concrète*, adj. Germ. syn. *concret*, adj.; *verdickt*, part. adj.

Concre'tion. (*Concresco*, to grow together.) *Chem.* The condensation of a fluid, or other substance, into a more solid consistence. *Med., Surg.* Term for the growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes. *Concrētio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Calculus*, *Pexis*, *Prospegma*, *Syncresis*, *Systrophe*. Fr. anal. *concrétion*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenwachsen*, n.; *Verdickung*, f.

Concŭ'bĭtus, *ûs*, m. (*Concŭbo*, to lie together.) A term for copulation, congress, or coitus. See *Prosodos*, *Syndyasmos*. Fr. syn. *congrès*, m. Germ. syn. *Beischlaf*, m.

Concus'sion. (*Concŭtio*, to shake.) *Pathol.* Term applied to a diseased state produced by alarming symptoms caused by great violence offered to the head, though on the closest examination, both of the living and the dead, no fissure, fracture, or extravasation can be discovered. *Concussio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Commotion*. Fr. syn. *commotion du cerveau*. Germ. syn. *Erschütterung*, f.

Condensan'tia. (*Condenso*, to make thick.) *Pharm.* Old term applied to medicines supposed to have power to thicken the humours of the body. Nom. pl. n. of *Condensans*, *tis*, part.

Condensa'tion. (*Condenso*, to make thick.) *Chem.* Term for the act or process of bringing the component parts of vapour, or gas, nearer to each other by pressure, or cold. *Pathol.* Applied to thickened, or more dense condition of a texture, or of parts, as of the cellular texture, the parenchyma of an organ, etc. *Condensātio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Stegnosis*. Fr. anal. *condensation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdickung*, f.

Condīmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Condio*, to season meat.) Term for any sauce, pickle, or spice taken with food: a con'diment. See *Conditura*. Fr. anal. *condiment*, n. Germ. syn. *Würze*, f.

Conditum. Old name for a wine impregnated with honey and aromatic substances: also, for any kind of aliment or medicament rendered agreeable by the addition of sugar, or syrups and spices, etc.

Condītūra, *æ*, f. (*Condio*, to season meat.) Old term, the same as *Condimentum;* also applied to the process of embalming, or *Conditura cadaverum*, otherwise called *Balsamatio.* Fr. syn. *condiment*, m. Germ. syn. *Wurze*, f.

Conduc'tion. (*Condūco*, to lead together.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to the passing of caloric slowly from one particle of matter to another, as in an iron rod one end of which is heated in the fire, where it is conducted gradually along the particles of the iron. *Conduc'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *conduction*, f.

Conduc'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Condūco*, to lead together.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body which can transmit the electric influence; any body which does not possess such power being termed a *non-conductor:* a conduc'tor. Fr. anal. *conducteur*, m. Germ. anal. *Conductor*, m.

Conduplĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Con*, together; *duplĭcātus*, doubled.) *Bot.* Doubled, or folded together: condu'plicate; applied to leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *conduplìqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *doppeltliegend*, part. adj.; *zusammengelegt*, part. adj.

Con'dyle. (Κόνδυλος, a tubercle.) *Anat.* Term for the round eminence of a bone in a joint; also a joint. *Condўlus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *condyle*, m. Germ. syn. *Beinkopf*, m.

Con'dyloid. (Κόνδυλος, a tubercle; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a tubercle, or condyle; applied to processes of bone having a flattened top or head. *Condўloīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *condyloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *knopfförmig*, adj.

Condўlōma, *ātis*, n. (Κόνδυλος, a tubercle.) *Surg.* Term for a small hard tumour, or wart-like excrescence, about the anus and pudendum of both sexes. See *Atrices.* Fr. anal. *condylome*, m.

Con'dylus, *i*, m. (Κόνδυλος, a joint.) *Anat.* Old term applied to the middle joint of a finger. See *Procondylus*, and *Metacondylus.*

Cone. (Κῶνος.) *Geom.* Term for a solid formed by the rotation of a right-angled triangle about its perpendicular, called the axis of the cone. See *Conus*, and *Strobilus.*

Cone-Shaped. See *Conicus*, and *Strobiliformis.*

Conein'. (*Cōnium*, hemlock.) *M. Med.* Term for the active matter of the plant *Conium maculatum*, or hemlock; also termed *Conicin*, and *Cicutin. Cōne'ia, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *conéine*, f.; *conicine*, f. Germ. anal. *Konicin*, n.; syn. *Cicutine*, f.

Coneion. See *Conium.*

Cones'si Cor'tex. *Bot.* A name for the bark of the *Nerium antidysentericum.*

Confec'tio Archigĕnis. *Pharm.* Another name for the *Aristarchi antidotus Paulina.*

Confec'tio Fracastōrii. *Pharm.* The confection of Fracastorius; a name for the electuary of *Scordium* or water germander, because introduced by him. See *Diascordium.*

Confec'tion. (*Conflcio*, to make up.) *Pharm.* Anything made up with sugar; a conserve, or electuary. *Confec'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *confection*, f. Germ. anal. *Confect*, n.

Confer'tus, *a, um.* (*Confercio*, to put together.) *Bot.* Crowded together; clustered; applied to leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *serré*, adj. Germ. syn. *dichtstehend*, part. adj.

Confer'va, *æ*, f. (*Conferveo*, to knit together.) *Bot.* Old name for a plant growing near Alpine rivers, which was applied to heal the wounds made in pruning trees, and was believed also to favour the union of broken bones. See *Conferva Rivalis.* Applied as a name (*Confervæ*, nom. pl.) for the *Cryptogamia*, or cryptogamic plants, including the jointed *Algæ*, or water-weeds; the *Confervæ* are chiefly fresh-water plants, but many are marine; they are composed of jointed capillary tubes, the joints varying in length, containing granules variously arranged, the plant growing by the addition of one tube to the end of another, and multiplying by means of the granules contained in the tubes. Fr. anal. *conferve*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserfader*, m.

Confer'va Dĭcho'tŏma. } *Bot.* Names for
Confer'va Helminthŏcor'tos. } the *Fucus helminthocortos.*

Confer'va Rīvālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the indigenous plant crow-silk, or hairy river-weed; used as vermifuge by the country people, and it has been recommended in spasmodic asthma, phthisis, etc.; supposed to be the *Conferva* of the ancients.

Confer'va Rūpes'tris. *Bot.* Another name for the *Fucus helminthocorton;* also called *Muscus marinus*, or sea-moss.

Confer'void. (*Conferveo*, to grow together; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling a knitting together; applied to one of the elementary forms of disease, consisting of parasitic vegetations, generally composed of elongated cells, so disposed as to form jointed tubes more or less long, and frequently associated with, and sometimes seen to terminate in, round or oval transparent bodies which have been considered the sporules of the plant. *Conjervoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Confīden'tia. *æ*, f. (*Confīdo*, to trust, or confide.) *Med.* Trust; faith: con'fidence. Avicenna said that the confidence which the patient had in his medical attendant did more for his health than the surgeon with all his instruments. Castellus. See *Fiducia, Synizesis.* Fr. syn. *confiance*, f. Germ. syn. *Vertrauen*, n.

Confirman'tia. (*Confirmo*, to strengthen.) *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Roborantia.* Nom. pl. n. of *Confir'mans, tis*, part. Quincy.

Con'fluent. (*Confluo*, to run together.) Running together. *Bot.* Applied to leaves connected or running together at their base. *Pathol.* Applied to the eruption in *Variola*, or small-pox, and in some other exanthematous diseases. *Confluens, tis*, part. See *Vesiculæ Divæ Barbaræ.* Fr. anal. *confluent*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammenfliessend*, part. adj.

Confluen'tia. (*Confluo*, to run together.) Old term, used by Paracelsus, *de Podagr. Morb.* ii., for the concord, conjunction, or *confederation* of the microcosm with the stars. *Pathol.* Also formerly used for the same

unison of a disease with remedies. Nom. pl. n. of *Confluens, tis*, part. See *Confœderatio.*

Conflux'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Confluo*, to flow together.) *Med.* An old term, Gr. syn. ξύρροια, used by Hippocrates, *de Aliment.* iv. 24, for the consent, concord, and mutual operation, not only of the solid parts, but also of the humours and vital and animal spirits of the human body: conflux'ion.

Confœdĕrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Confœdĕro*, to consent.) Consent, or agreement: confeder-a'tion. *Med.* Applied, by Paracelsus, *tr. de Tabe*, § *contraria*, the same as *Confluentia.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Conforma'tion. (*Conformo*, to shape.) The natural form or shape of a part. *Conformātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *conformation*, f. Germ. syn. *Bildung*, f,; *Gestalt*, f.

Confortan'tia. } (*Conforto*, to comfort.) Re-
Confortātīva. } freshing; reviving: com'forting. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to cordial preparations. Nom. pl. n. of *Confortans, tis*, part. and same case of *Confortātīvus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *confortant*, adj.; *confortatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *herzstarkend*, part. adj.

Confūsæ Fe'bres. *Pathol.* Old term, applied by Laur. Bellinus, *in Opuscul. Medic. de Febr. p.* 252, to fevers or agues, irregular in their course.

Confūsio, *ōnis*, f. (*Confundo*, to mix together.) *Pathol.* Old name for a disorder of the eyes, when by the rupture of the tunics, containing the humours, these are confounded together: confu'sion. See *Complexion.* Fr. anal. *confusion*, f.

Congela'tion. (*Congĕlo*, to freeze.) *Chem.* Term for the act or process whereby the change of a liquid body to a solid state is produced by the losing of its caloric. *Pathol.* Formerly applied to the state of stupor and numbness, attendant on certain diseases, as catalepsy, paralysis, etc. *Physiol.* Used the same as *Coagulation. Congĕlātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *congélation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausfrieren*, n.; *Gefrierung*, f.

Congĕlātīva. *Med.* The same as *Conglutinantia.* Nom. pl. n. of *Congĕlātīvus, a, um.* Quincy. See *Agglutinant.*

Congĕlātus, *a, um.* (*Congĕlo*, to freeze.) Freezing; stiffened by cold; congealed. *Med.* Formerly applied to a person affected with catalepsy, or ecstacy. Quincy. Fr. anal. *congélé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefroren*, adj.

Congĕ'ner, *ĕris*, adj. (*Con*, together; *gĕnus*, a kind, or race.) *Anat.* Applied to muscles which perform, or assist in performing, the same action. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to *genera* that are nearly allied to each other, or to the species of the same *genus.* Fr. anal. *congénère*, adj.

Conge'nital. (*Con*, together; *gĕno*, to beget.) Born with a person; from birth; connate. *Pathol.* Applied to diseases or deformities existing at birth. *Congĕ'nĭtus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *congénial*, or *congénital*, adj.; *connè*, adj. Germ. syn. *mitgeboren*, part. adj.; *zusammenwachsen*, part. adj.

Congĕ'ries, *ei*, f. (*Congĕro*, to heap up.) *Anat.* A collection, number, or heap: a conge'ries. Fr. syn. *amas*, m. Germ. syn. *Gemengsel*, n.

Conges'tion. (*Congĕro*, to lay up, or heap up.) *Pathol.* Term for an unnatural accumulation of the usual contents of any vessels, or ducts. *Conges'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *congestion*, f. Germ. syn. *Häufung*, f.

Conges'tive. (*Congĕro*, to heap up.) *Med. Pathol.* Capable of heaping up, or of producing congestion; applied to diseases. *Congesti'vus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *congestif*, adj.

Congiārius, *a, um.* Of or belonging to the measure *Congius;* containing a gallon.

Con'gius, *ii*, m. (*Congio*, to augment.) *Pharm.* A fluid measure containing eight pints; a gallon.

Con'globate. (*Conglŏbo*, to gather into a ball.) *Anat.* Applied to a gland formed of contorted lymphatic vessels, having neither cavity nor excretory duct. *Bot.* Having a globular head; applied to flowers, etc., of this appearance. *Conglŏbātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *conglobé*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *zusammengeballt*, part. adj.

Conglo'merate. (*Conglŏmĕro*, to heap upon one.) *Anat.* Applied to a gland formed of small glomerate glands whose excretory ducts unite into one. *Bot.* Irregularly crowded together. *Conglŏmĕrātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *conglomèré*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *zusammengewickelt*, part. adj.

Conglūtĭnan'tia. (*Conglūtĭno*, to glue together.) The same as *Agglutinantia*, and *Congelativa.* Nom. pl. n. of *Conglūtĭnans, tis*, part. See *Agglutinant.*

Congrĕgātæ Glan'dŭlæ. *Anat.* The same as *Aggregatæ glandulæ.* See *Peyer's Patches.* Fr. syn. *glandes de Peyer.*

Con'gress. (*Congrĕdior*, to meet together.) A meeting or assembling together. *Med. Physiol.* Applied as a term for the meeting of male and female in the procreative act; copulation. *Congressus, ûs*, m. See *Coitus, Concubitus, Copulation, Prosodos, Syndyasmos.* Fr. anal. *congrès*, m. Germ. syn. *Beischlaf*, m.

Congressus, *ûs*, m. See *Congress.*

Cōni Vascŭlōsi. *Anat.* Term for the small conical bundles formed by the convolutions of the *Vasa efferentia.*

Cŏnia, *æ*, f. (Κονία.) *Chem.* An old term for a *Lixivium*, for lime, ashes, and for a wine prepared by fermenting must on liquid pitch previously washed with sea-water.

Conicin'. (*Cōnium*, hemlock.) Another term for Conein. *Cōnĭcīna, æ*, f. See *Conein*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *conicine*, f.

Cōnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Cōnus*, a cone; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to a cone; tapering; cone-shaped: co'nical. Applied to certain *papillæ* of the tongue, so shaped. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, etc. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *conique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kegelförmig*, adj.; *kegelig*, adj.

Cōnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cōnus*, a cone; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having, or bearing cones: coni'ferous. Fr. anal. *conifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *zapfentragend*, part. adj.

Co'niform. (*Cōnus*, a cone; *forma*, likeness.) Shaped, or like a cone in appearance; conoid. *Cōnĭformis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *coniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kegelförmig*, adj.

Cōnĭi Fŏ'lia. } *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial
Conĭi Sēmen. } names (U.S.A.) for the leaves and seeds of the *Conium maculatum*, or hemlock plant.

Cŏnĭōdēs, adj. (*Κονία*, a lixivium, or lime; terminal *-ωδης.*) *Pathol.* Having lime, or full of lime; of the nature of a lixivium; applied to a certain condition of the urine. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Conirostres. See *Conirostris.*

Cōnĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Cōnus*, a cone; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Conical-beaked, or cone-beaked; applied to a Family (*Conirostres*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Passerinæ*, having a strong beak more or less conical: coniros'trate. Fr. anal. *conirostre*, adj.

Cŏ'nis, *eos*, f. (*Κόνις.*) Term for dust, fine powder, or ashes, scurf on the head, or a nit in the hair; also the same as *Pediculus.*

Cŏnistērium, *ii*, n. (*Κονίζω*, to sprinkle with dust.) Name of an apartment in the ancient gymnasia, where the *Athletæ* were sprinkled with dust after being anointed with oil. *Chem.* Also, the lowest part of a furnace; the same as *Cinerarium.*

Cōnium, *ii*, n. (*Κώνειον.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the fresh dried leaves of the *Conium maculatum*, or hemlock; also called *Abiotos.* Fr. syn. *cigue*, f. Germ. syn. *Schierling*, m.

Cōnium Măcŭlātum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant *Cicuta*, or hemlock. Fr. syn. *cigue ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *gefleckter Schierling*, m.; *grosser Schierling*, m.

Conjŭgātus, *a, um.* (*Conjŭgo*, to yoke.) *Bot.* Yoked: con'jugate; applied to pinnate leaves, having only one pair of leaflets. Fr. anal. *conjugué*, adj. Germ. syn. *gepaart*, part. adj.

Conjunctiva. *Anat.* See *Membrana Conjunctiva.*

Conjunctīvus, *a, um.* (*Conjungo*, to join.) Knitting or fastening together. *Anat.* Applied to a membrane of the eye which lines both eyelids, and covers the external or anterior portion of the eyeball continuously. See *Membrana Conjunctiva.* Fr. anal. *conjonctif*, adj.; syn. *conjoint*, adj. Germ. syn. *verbunden*, adj.; *vereinigt*, adj.

Conjunc'tus, *a, um.* (*Conjungo*, to join together.) Conjoined. *Bot.* Applied to tubers that are closely in contact with each other, as in many of the *Orchides.* *Pathol.* Conjoined, or next to; as *conjuncta causa*, or the proximate cause; also, constant, inseparable, as *conjuncta signa*, or pathognomic symptoms; applied also to diseases, as *conjuncti morbi*, or diseases which coexist or are consecutive, in either case being, as it were, conjoined. Fr. syn. *conjoint*, adj. Germ. syn. *verbunden*, part. adj.; *vereinigt*, part. adj.

Connātus, *a, um.* (*Con*, together; *nascor*, to grow, or to be born.) *Bot.* Grown together: con'nate; applied to leaves united at their base. *Pathol.* Born with a person; congenital. Fr. anal. *conné*, adj.; *congénial*, adj.; *congénital*, adj. Germ. syn. *verwachsen*, part. adj.; *zusammengewachsen*, part. adj.; *mitgeboren*, part. adj.

Connectīvum, *i*, n. (*Connecto*, to fasten together.) *Bot.* Name given to a transverse body by which the cells or lobes of the anther are generally united. Fr. anal. *connectif*, m.

Connīvens, *entis*, part. (*Connīveo*, to wink at, or dissemble.) *Anat.* Converging, as the eyelids in winking, etc. See *Valvulæ Conniventes.* *Bot.* Approaching or inclining together so as to hide what is within. Fr. anal. *connivent*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegeneinandergebogen*, part. adj.; *gegeneinandergeneigt*, part. adj.; *zusammenneigend*, part. adj.; *zusammenstossend*, part. adj.

Connutrītus, *a, um.* (*Con*, together; *nutrior*, to be nourished.) *Pathol.* Old term applied to a disease, either congenital, or originating in something connected with the nutrition of the individual in early life, as having been suckled by an unhealthy nurse. Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi. 5, *t.* 6.

Co'noid. (*Κῶνος*, a cone; terminal *-ῑdēs.*) Resembling a cone; coniform. *Cōnoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *conoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *kegelförmig*, adj.; *konisch*, adj.

Co'noid Lĭ'gament. *Anat.* That which passes from the root of the coracoid process to the clavicle. *Lĭgāmentum Cōnoīdēs.*

Conoidal. An incorrect term employed for conoid. See *Note, Lambdoidal.*

Conquassātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Conquasso*, to dash or break in pieces.) *Pharm.* Old term for the bruising of recent vegetables, fruits, the soft parts of animals, etc., in a mortar, till by their succulent qualities, or by an effused liquor, they form a pulp: conquassa'tion. Fr. anal. *conquassation*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerquetschung*, f.

Conscien'tiousness. (*Conscientia*, the testimony of one's own mind.) Justness; uprightness. *Phrenol.* Term for a Faculty peculiar to man (its organ on the posterior and lateral parts of the brain, upwards from *Cautiousness*, and backwards from *Hope*) producing the sentiment of obligation, duty, incumbency, justice and injustice.

Con'sciousness. (*Conscio*, to be privy to. The internal acknowledgment of having performed any particular action.) *Phrenol.* The knowledge which the mind has of its own existence and operations; it gives no intimation of the existence of the organs, only the operations of our own minds, leaving us entirely in the dark respecting the mental affections of others where they differ from our own.

Conser'va, *æ*, f. (*Conservo*, to keep.) *Pharm.* Term for a composition of some recent vegetable and sugar, of the consistence of honey: conserve, or confection. See *Rhodosaccharum, Rhodostacton, Rhosaton.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *conserve*, f.

Conserva'trix, *īcis*, f. (*Conservo*, to keep entire.) She that preserveth. See *Vis Conservatrix.* Fr. anal. *conservatrice*, f. Germ. syn. *Erhalterinn*, f.

Consĭlīgo, *ĭnis*, f. *Bot.* Old name for a certain plant; supposed by some to be the green hellebore; by others, a species of aconite.

Consisten'tia, *æ*, f. (*Consisto*, to stand still.) *Pathol.* An old term, Gr. syn. ἀκμή, used by Galen, *de Diff. Feb.* ii. 11, for *Acme*, or the height of a disease. *Physiol.* Applied to the humours and other matters, useful, as well as useless; it denoted their constitution, that is their thinness, or thickness, their solidity, etc.: consis'tence. Nom. pl. of *Consistens, tis*, part. See *Synestecos, Systasis.* Fr. anal. *consistance*, f. Germ. anal. *Consistenz*, f.

Consŏ'līda, *æ*, f. (*Consōlīdo*, to make sound what is broken; because of its power of agglutinating what is broken.) *Bot.* The herb consound. Fr. anal. *consolidé*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinwell*, m.

Consŏ'līda Au'rea. *Bot.* A name for the *Solidago virgaurea*, or golden rod; also called *Consolida Saracenica.*

Consŏ'līda Mā'jor. *Bot.* A name for the *Symphytum officinale*, or comfrey. Fr. syn. *la grande consolidé.*

Consŏ'līda Mĕ'dia. *Bot.* A name for the *Ajuga pyramidalis*, upright bugloss, or middle consound.

Consŏ'līda Mī'nor. *Bot.* A name for the *Prunella vulgaris*, self-heal, or bugle.

Consŏ'līda Rēgā'lis. *Bot.* A name for the *Delphinium consolida.*

Consŏ'līda Sărăcēnĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Solidago virgaurea*, or golden rod; also called *Consolida aurea.*

Consŏlīdan'tia. (*Consōlīdo*, to make sound.) *Med., Pharm.* Making sound; a term formerly applied to medicines supposed to give firmness to parts recently healed. Nom. pl. of *Consŏ'līdans, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *consolidantes*, adj. pl. Germ. syn. *zusammenheilende (Mittel).*

Consom'mē. (Fr. Jelly-broth.) Term for a strong broth made with any kind of gelatinous meat, becoming solid on cooling. See *Consummatum.* Fr. anal. *consommé*, m. Germ. syn. *Kraftbrühe*, f.

Con'sound. *Bot.* Common name of the herb *Consolida.* Fr. syn. *consoude*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinwell*, m.; *Wallwurz*, f.

Con'sound, Middle. *Bot.* Common name of the *Ajuga pyramidalis.*

Consper'sio, *ōnis*, f. A sprinkling about; a term formerly used the same as *Catapasma:* a consper'sion.

Constella'tion. (*Con*, together; *stella*, a star.) *Astron.* Term for a collection of the fixed stars, many of which were formed by the ancients, representing them by animals and other figures according to the notions which the disposition of the stars suggested. Their number anciently was about fifty, but at present there are eighty on the globe. Fr. anal. *constellation*, f. Germ. syn. *Sternbild*, f.

Constellātum Unguen'tum. *Pharm.* Old name for an ointment for banishing tooth-ache and healing wounds; made of the powder of dried earthworms, with the fat of the bear, or wild boar, described by Keslerus Redivivus, *Process*, 170.

Constipa'tion. (*Constipo*, to cram close.) Costiveness; tardiness in evacuating the bowels, and so distinct from obstipation, which properly means the total want of relief from evacuation. *Constīpātio, ōnis*, f. See *Abstentio, Astriction, Coprostasia, Stegnosis.* Fr. anal. *constipation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verstopfung*, f.

Consti'tuens, *tis*, part. (*Constĭtuo*, to arrange or dispose.) *Med.* Setting in order; arranging; disposing; applied formerly to certain substances introduced into medicinal combinations, and supposed to exert this power: consti'tuent. Fr. anal. *constituant*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausmachend*, part. adj.

Constitu'tion. (*Constĭtuo*, to dispose.) *Physiol.* Term for the general habit or temperament of the body, as evinced in the peculiar quality of the performance of its functions. *Constĭtūtio, ōnis*, f. See *Euthesia.* Fr. anal. *constitution*, f. Germ. syn. *Leibesbeschaffenheit*, f.

Constitutional Syphilis. See *Syphilis, Constitutional.*

Constrictīvus, *a, um.* (*Constringo*, to bind together.) Capable of binding together; styptic; astringent: constric'tive. Fr. syn. *astringent*, adj.; *contractif*, adj. Germ. syn. *adstringirend*, part. adj.; *zusammenziehend*, part. adj.

Constric'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Constringo*, to be strait.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle that straitens or contracts a part: a constric'tor. Fr. anal. *constricteur*, m. Germ. syn. *zusammenziehende Muskel.*

Constric'tor A'ni. *Anat.* A name for the *Sphincter ani.* Fr. syn. *constricteur de l'anus.*

Constric'tor O'ris. *Anat.* A name for the *Orbicularis oris* muscle. Fr. syn. *constricteur de la bouche.*

Constric'tor Vēsĭcæ Urīnāriæ. *Anat.* A name for the *Detrusor urinæ*, or muscular coat of the bladder. Fr. anal. *constricteur de la vessie.*

Constrin'gens, *tis*, part. (*Constringo*, to bind together.) Binding together: styptic: constrin'gent. See *Astringent.* Fr. anal. *constringent*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammenziehend*, part. adj.

Construc'tiveness. (*Construo*, to build or frame.) *Phrenol.* Term for a Faculty common to man and the lower animals (its organ at that part of the temporal bone immediately above the spheno-temporal suture) producing the tendency to construct or fashion in general.

Consulta'tion. (*Consulto*, to give or ask counsel.) *Med.* This familiar term was anciently explained as signifying that office of the physician by which the unlearned are instructed by the learned, than which duty, none among the duties of medical men is more important. Nothing, indeed, in the whole range of medicine is more truly difficult than the science of consulting, in the above sense. But the term consultation is now applied to a consideration appointed with one or more other practitioners, of some condition whether normal or anormal, with its causes and consequences, and an application rightly made of both conservative and curative treatment. Consultations were called by Scribonius Largus *Deliberationes*

contentionesque. *Consultātio, ōnis,* f. See *Cœnologia.* Fr. anal. *consultation,* f.

Consummātum. An old barbarous term for a dish made by cutting a hen into small pieces, removing the head, feet, fat, etc., and digesting it without any addition in a well-covered vessel by the heat of a water-bath to extract the juice. Subsequently, it was applied in the same manner as *Consommé,* or to any gelatinous broth. Schenkius, and Morellus.

Consump'tion. (*Consūmo,* to wear out.) A wasting or falling away. *Pathol.* The popular term for the disease *Phthisis pulmonalis;* otherwise similarly termed a decline. *Consum'ptio, ōnis,* f. See *Analosis, Cathæresis.* Fr. syn. *analose,* f.; *phthisie pulmonaire,* f.; anal. *consomption,* f. Germ. syn. *Auszehrung,* f.; *Schwindsucht,* f.

Contăbescen'tia, *æ,* f. (*Contăbesco,* to wither, or pine away.) *Pathol.* An old term for atrophy, consumption, marasmus, or any wasting of the body. See *Collapsus, Concidentia, Imminutio.* Fr. anal. *contabescence,* f.

Conta'gion. (*Contingo,* to touch.) *Pathol.* A term for the communication of a disease by *contact* with one already affected, or with his clothing, bedclothes, etc., or by inhaling the effluvia proceeding from his body, the product of a disease undergoing decomposition; also generally used as synonymous with *Infection. Contāgio, ōnis,* f. See *Aporrhœa.* Fr. anal. *contagion,* f. Germ. syn. *Ansteckung,* f.

Con'tĭnens, *tis,* part. (*Contĭneo,* to keep together, or continue.) Keeping together; continual: con'tinent. Fr. anal. *continent,* adj. Germ. syn. *enthaltsam,* adj.; *einhaltend,* part. adj.

Con'tĭnens Fe'bris. } *Pathol.* Terms for con-
Conti'nua Fe'bris. } tinued fever, as opposed to remittent or intermittent fever. Fr. anal. *fièvre continente.* Germ. syn. *anhaltende Fieber,* n.

Conti'nued. (*Contĭnuo,* to hold on.) *Pathol.* Applied to fevers whose symptoms continue without intermission, till the disease terminates. *Conti'nuus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *continu,* adj. Germ. syn. *bestandig,* adj.; *fortlaufend,* part. adj.; *ununterbrochen,* part. adj.

Conti'nued Fe'ver. *Pathol.* A form of fever which has been divided into *Synocha,* or inflammatory fever; *Typhus,* or low fever; and *Synochus,* or common continued fever, in which the symptoms are at first those of *Synocha,* and towards its close become those of typhus. *Con'tĭnens Febris,* or *Conti'nua Febris.* Fr. anal. *fièvre continente.* Germ. syn. *anhaltende Fieber,* n.

Contor'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Contorqueo,* to burst.) A twisting or contor'sion. Fr. anal. *contorsion,* f. Germ. syn. *Krümmung,* f.; *Verdrehung,* f.; *Verrenkung,* f.

Contor'tus, *a, um.* (*Contorqueo,* to twist.) *Bot.* Twisted, or contorted; applied to an Order (*Contortæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants which have a single petal that is bent or twisted to the side, as *Nerium vinca,* etc.; also applied to seed-vessels. Fr. syn. *contourné,* adj. Germ. syn. *gedreht,* part. adj.; *gewunden,* adj.; *verworren,* adj.

Con'tra, prep. Against; over against. *Med.* Used as a particle of opposition, and signifying counter, or opposing. Fr. anal. *contre.* Germ. syn. *gegen.*

Con'tra-Apertūra, *æ,* f. (*Contra,* opposing, or counter; *apertūra,* an aperture, from *apĕrio,* to open.) *Surg.* A term for an opening or aperture made in an abscess, opposite to one already existing in it, to facilitate the discharge of matter, and promote the healing process: a counter-opening. Fr. syn. *contre-ouverture,* f. Germ. syn. *Gegenöffnung,* f.

Con'tra-Exten'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Contra,* opposing, or counter; *extensio,* a stretching out; from *extendo,* to lengthen.) *Surg.* Term for the pulling, or holding the upper part of a broken limb, or of a dislocated joint towards the trunk, while extension is being employed with the lower part: counter-exten'sion. Fr. anal. *contre-extension,* f. Germ. syn. *Gegenausdehnung,* f.

Con'tra-Fissūra, *æ,* f. (*Contra,* against; *findo,* to cleave.) *Pathol.* A counter-fissure, or fracture in a part distant from that in which the blow is received; the *Contrecoup* of the French. See *Apechema, Resonitus.* Fr. anal. *contre-fissure,* f. Germ. syn. *Gegenbruch,* m.

Con'tra-Indica'tion. (*Contra,* against; *indĭco,* to shew.) *Pathol.* That which, in a disease, forbids the use of a particular remedy which otherwise it would be proper to exhibit. *Contra-indĭcātio, ōnis,* f. See *Antedeixis.* Fr. anal. *contre-indication,* f. Germ. syn. *Gegenanzeige,* f.

Cōntracti'lity. (*Contrăho,* to draw together.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a property by which the particles of bodies resume their original position when the power applied to separate them is withdrawn. *Physiol.* That function by which living beings are enabled to perform their motions. *Contractīlĭtas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *contractilité,* f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenziehbarkeit,* f.

Contrac'tion. (*Contrăho,* to draw together.) *Pathol.* A term for the shortening of a muscle from some morbid cause. *Physiol.* Term for the action arising from excited contractility, or the shortening of living fibre on the application of stimulus. *Contrac'tio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *contraction,* f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenziehung,* f.

Contractūra, *æ,* f. (*Contrăho,* to draw together.) *Pathol.* Contraction; a genus of the Ord. *Dyscinesiæ;* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology: a contrac'ture. See *Digitium.* Fr. anal. *contracture,* f. Germ. anal. *Contraktur,* f.

Contrac'tures. (*Contrăho,* to draw together.) *Pathol.* A name proposed to be given to a class of deformities arising from causes indirectly affecting the articulations. Nom. pl. of *Contractūra, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *contractures,* f. pl.

Con'trăhens, *tis,* part. (*Contrăho,* to draw together.) *Pharm.* Drawing together; applied to medicines (*Contrahentia medicamenta,*) which tend to produce contraction,

including such as are astringent and styptic. Fr. syn. *astringent*, adj.; *contractif*, adj.; *styptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *adstringirend*, part. adj.; *zusammmenziehend*, part. adj.

Contrahentia. See *Contrahens*,

Contrăjer'va, *æ*, f. } (*Contra*, against; *yerba*,
Contrăyer'va, *æ*, f. } or *yerva*, a Spanish word signifying poison, because it was used as an antidote against poisons.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the plant which affords the contrayerva root. See *Dorstenia Contrayerva*, *Zadura*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Contrayerva*, m.

Contrălūnāris, *is*, *e*. (*Contra*, against; *lūna*, the moon.) *Physiol.* Old term applied to a woman who conceived during menstruation.

Contrăyer'va A'lba. } *Bot.* Names for
Contrăyer'va Germānōrum. } the *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, or swallow wort.

Contrăyer'va Nŏ'va. *Bot.* A name for the *Psoralea pentaphylla*, or Mexican contrayerva.

Contrăyer'va Virgĭnĭāna. *Bot.* A name for the *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, or Virginian snake root.

Con'trecoup. (Fr.) *Surg.* A term for the effect produced on parts at some distance from that actually struck, which is often very severe; a counter-blow; a rebound. See *Contra-fissura*.

Contu'sed. (*Contundo*, to bruise.) *Surg.* That which is bruised or injured by a blow; applied to injuries of the soft parts so produced, in which there is no solution of continuity. *Contūsus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *contus*, part. Germ. syn. *gequetscht*, part. adj.

Contu'sion. (*Contundo*, to bruise.) *Surg.* A mechanical injury of the soft parts, by a blow of an obtuse weapon, or by their violent collision against a hard body or surface, without any breach of the integuments: a bruise. *Contūsio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Collisio*, *Phlasma*, *Sarcothlasis*, *Thlasis*. Fr. anal. *contusion*, f. Germ. syn. *Quetschung*, f.; *Zerstossung*, f.

Contusus, *a*, *um*. See *Collisus*. Fr. anal. *contus*, adj. Germ. syn. *gequetscht*, part. adj.

Cōnus, *i*, m. (*Kῶνος*, a cone.) *Bot.* A term for a particular kind of fructification, as the fir-top: a cone. See *Strobilus*. Fr. anal. *cône*, m. Germ. syn. *Zapfen*, m.

Cōnus Fūsōrius. *Chem.* Old epithet for a crucible used formerly for separating metals from their scoriæ or dross; also called *Pyramis*. Morley, in *Proleg. Coll. Chym. Leid. c.* ii. *fin.*

Convales'cence. (*Convălesco*, to grow well.) A state lasting from the time a disease is cured, till recovery of the strength lost by it. *Convălescen'tia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *convalescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Genesung*, f.

Convales'cent. (*Convălesco*, to grow well.) Returning to health after a disease is cured; recovering. *Convăles'cens*, *tis*, part. Fr. anal. *convalescent*, adj. Germ. syn. *genesend*, part. adj.

Convallāria, *æ*, f. (*Convallis*, a valley; because it is found abundant in valleys.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

Convallāria Mājālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the lily of the valley, or May lily; the flowers have a bitter taste, and a water distilled from them is much used in Germany, and the North of Europe, as a nervine; dried and powdered they are purgative and errhine.

Convallāria Pŏlўgŏnātum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant Solomon's seal; the roots have been used externally as astringent, internally as corroborant; also called *Sigillum Solomonis*.

Convex'us, *a*, *um*. (*Convĕho*, to convey by ship, beast, etc.; or which seems better, as if *Conversus*; from *con*, together; *vertor*, to be inclined, according to Isidorus.) Arched; bent down on every side like the heavens: con'vex. Fr. anal. *convexe*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewölbt*, adj.

Convoluta Ossa. *Anat.* See *Ossa Convoluta*.

Convolu'tion. (*Convolvo*, to wrap together.) *Anat.* Applied to the tortuous eminences of the *Cerebrum*, and to the irregular foldings of the intestines. *Convŏlūtio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Episphæria*, *Systrophe*. Fr. anal. *convolution*, f.

Convŏlūtus, *a*, *um*. (*Convolvo*, to wrap together.) *Bot.* Coiled; rolled up: convoluted. Fr. anal. *convoluté*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammengerollt*, part. adj.

Convolvulacæ. See *Convolvulaceus*.

Convolvŭlāceus, *a*, *um*. (*Convolvŭlus*, the herb bindweed.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Convolvulus*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Convolvulaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: convolvula'ceous. Fr. anal. *convolvulacé*, adj.

Convol'vŭlus, *i*, m. (*Convolvo*, to wind about, or entwine; because they twine round other plants and objects.) The herb bindweed. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Convolvulaceæ*. See *Beladamboc*. Fr. syn. *liseron*, m. Germ. syn. *Binde*, f.

Convol'vŭlus Amĕrĭcānus. *Bot.* A name for the *C. Jalapa*.

Convol'vŭlus Bătātas. *Bot.* Name of a species growing in the West Indies, the root of which is pale brown outside, and white within; it is esculent, and when boiled has a sweet taste like the chesnut; the root is called *Batatas*; also called *Heliotropium Indicum*.

Convol'vŭlus Canta'brĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of the lavender-leaved bind-weed, or *Cantabrica*; it is anthelmintic, and actively cathartic. See *Cantabrica*.

Convol'vŭlus Cŏlubrīnus. *Bot.* A name for the *Cissampelos pareira*.

Convol'vulus In'dĭcus. *Bot.* A name for the *Solanum tuberosum*, or potato plant.

Convol'vŭlus Jă'lăpa. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the jalap plant, according to Linnæus; but it has been lately referred to the genus *Ipomœa*. See *Ipomœa Jalapa*, *Bryonia Mechoacanna Nigra*, *B. Peruviana*, *Convolvulus Americanus*, *Mechoacanna Nigra*. Fr. anal. *jalap*, m.

Convol'vŭlus Mājor Al'bus. *Bot.* A name for the *Convolvulus sepium*.

Convol'vŭlus Mărĭ'tĭmus. *Bot.* A name for

the *Convolvulus soldanella:* the sea convol'vulus.

Convol'vŭlus Mechoacan'na. *Bot.* Name of a species growing in Mexico, the root of which, called mechoacan, possesses aperient powers, and was used in this country as purgative, but is now superseded by jalap; also called *Bryonia mechoacanna alba, Jalapa alba, Rhabarbarum album.*

Convol'vŭlus Mī'nor. *Bot.* Name of the small bind-weed; also called *Volvulus terrestris.*

Convol'vŭlus Pandūrātus. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the wild potatoe; used as gently cathartic, and as a good diuretic in calculous complaints.

Convol'vŭlus Scammōnia. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the scammony plant. See *Convolvulus Syriacus, Dacrydium, Scammonium Syriacum.* Fr. anal. *scammonée*, f. Germ. syn. *Scammonium*, n.

Convol'vŭlus Sēpium. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species, the juice of which is violently purgative, and given in dropsical affections; also called *Convolvulus major albus.*

Convol'vulus Soldănel'la. *Bot.* The systematic name of the sea convolvulus; also called *Brassica marina, Convolvulus maritimus;* the leaves are said to be drastically purgative.

Convol'vŭlus Syri'ăcus. *Bot.* A name for the *Convolvulus scammonia*, or scammony plant.

Convol'vŭlus Tur'pēthum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Turbeth plant, growing in the East Indies, the bark of the root of which is strongly purgative, but variable in its action.

Convulsio, *ōnis*, f. See *Convulsion.*

Convul'sio Cănīna. *Med.* Another term for the *Risus sardonicus:* the ca'nine convul'sion.

Convul'sio Cĕreālis. *Pathol.* Another term for *Raphania.*

Convul'sio Hăbĭtuālis. *Pathol.* Another term for *Chorea:* the habi'tual convul'sion.

Convul'sion. (*Convello*, to put together.) *Pathol.* Term for violent agitation of all the limbs, or of a part of the body, marked by clonic spasms; also called *Distentio nervorum. Convulsio, ōnis*, f. See *Spasmus, Hieranosos, Sparagmos.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *convulsion*, f. Germ. syn. *Verzuckung*, f.; *Zuckung*, f.

Cony'za, *æ*, f. (Κονίζω, to be dusty; because the dust sticks to its leaves.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia superflua.* This term has been formerly applied to various species of the genus *Conyza, Chrysocoma, Inula, Erigeron*, or *Gnaphalium.* See *Danais.*

Cony'za Cĕ'rŭla. *Bot.* Old name of a plant supposed to be the *Erigeron acre.*

Cony'za Cærŭ'lea. *Bot.* A name for the *Erigeron acre.*

Cony'za Cŏma Au'rea. *Bot.* A name for the *Solidago virgaurea.*

Cony'za Mā'jor. *Bot.* Name for a plant supposed to be the *Inula viscosa* of Linn.

Cony'za Mĕ'dia. *Bot.* A name for the *Inula dysenterica.*

Cony'za Mī'nor. } *Bot.* Names for a plant
Cony'za Pūlĭcāria. } supposed to be the *Inula pulicaria* of Linn.; used to destroy fleas and gnats.

Cony'za Squarrōsa. *Bot.* Systematic name of the great flea-bane; it has a strong disagreeable odour, said to be fatal to fleas and flies; formerly used as anticteric, antepileptic, and emmenagogue.

Coöper'tōria Cartĭlāgo. *Anat.* An old epithet for the thyroid cartilage.

Coöpertōrius, *a, um.* (*Coöperio*, to cover, or hide.) Covered; hidden; buried.

Coöstrum, *i*, n. *Anat.* Old name for the centre of the diaphragm. Ruland.

Cŏpaĭba, *æ*, f. (As if *Cŏpălība*, from *Copal*, the American name for an odoriferous gum; *ība*, or *īva*, a tree.) *M. Med.* A resinous juice, or oleo-resin, obtained by exudation from incisions made in the trunk of the plant *Copaifera officinalis*, or *Copaifera multijuga* (Pharm. L. 1851), and other species: *vulgo*, capivi oil; the pharmacopœial name (L. E. & U.S.A.) for the balsam of copaiba; also termed *Copaiva.* See *Album Balsamum, Balsamum Braziliense.* Fr. syn. *baume de copahu.* Germ. syn. *Copahubalsam*, m.; *Copaivabalsam*, m.

Cŏpa'ba O'leum. *M. Med.* An oil distilled from the oleo-resin of copaiba (Pharm. L. 1851).

Cŏpaĭfĕra, *æ*, f. (*Copaība; fĕro*, to bear.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* Fr. syn. *copayer*, m. Germ. syn. *Copaivabaum*, m.

Cŏpaĭfĕra Multĭ'jŭga. *M. Med.* A new name (Pharm. L. 1851) for the plant which affords copaiva.

Cŏpaĭfĕra Offĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which affords the copaiba, or copaiva balsam. (Pharm. U.S.A.) See *Balsamifera Braziliensis.*

Cŏpaīva, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* Another spelling for copaiba: copai'va. See *Copaiba.* Fr. syn. *baume de copahu.* Germ. syn. *Copahu-balsam*, m.; *Copaiva balsam*, m.

Copal. (American name for any odoriferous gum.) Name of a yellowish, hard, shining, odoriferous, and transparent concrete juice, which exudes spontaneously from the plant *Rhus copallinum.* A solution of it by digestion in linseed oil, and diluted with oil of turpentine, is formed into a fine transparent varnish. Fr. anal. *copal*, f.

Copal'chi. *Bot.* Indian name of the bark of a tree growing in Chili and Mexico, yielding an agreeable aromatic bitter; it is a species of *Croton.*

Copel'la. *Chem.* A name for the *Cupel. Pharm.* Old term for a chemical medicine or paste, described by Hartmannus, *Misc. Chym. Med. in fol. vol.* vi. *p.* 6.

Co'pher. (Arab.) *M. Med.* An old name for *Camphora*, or camphire.

Cōphōsis, *eos*, f. (Κωφὸς, deaf.) *Pathol.* Old term for a difficulty of hearing; deafness, especially that arising from relaxation of the tympanum, according to Willis, *Anim. Brut.* i. 14.

Cŏpis'cus. Old name for an inferior kind of incense, according to Dioscorides, i. 81.

Cŏ'pos. (Κόπος.) Old term for weariness or lassitude.

Cop'per. *Chem.* Name of a well-known metal. See *Cuprum.* Fr. syn. *cuivre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kupfer*, n.

Cop'per, Burnt. *Chem.* An old term for oxide of copper.

Cop'per, Ox'ide of. *Chem.* See *Alartar, Alcor, Alfadidom, Alkantum, Alkalid, Alselat, Altimar, Alumboti, Alzofar, Aycapher, Aycophos, Azimar, Calcokeumenos, Calecamenon, Diphryges.*

Cop'peras. A common name for the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, which are also respectively called blue, green, and white vitriol, according to their several colours. See *Melanteria.* Fr. syn. *sur-sulfate de cuivre; sulfate de protoxide de fer; sulfate de zinc.* Germ. syn. *schwefelsaures Kupfer; schwefelsaures Eisen; schwefelsaurer Zink.*

Copracrātīa, *æ*, f. (Κόπρος, excrement; ἀκρατὴς, incontinence.) *Pathol.* Old term for involuntary discharge of the feces. Hooper.

Coprăgōgus, *a, um.* (Κόπρος, excrement; ἄγω, to bring away.) *Pharm.* Carrying away the feces or excrements; applied to purging medicines: cop'ragogue. See *Note, Cholagogue.*

Cŏprăgōgum. (Neut. of *Coprăgōgus.*) *Pharm.* Old name for a certain gentle laxative electuary. Ruland.

Coprĕ'mĕsis, *is*, f. (Κόπρος, excrement; ἐμέω, to vomit.) *Med.* Old term for stercoraceous vomiting.

Coprĕ'mĕtos. } (Same as in preceding
Coprĕ'mĕtus, *a, um.* } term.) *Med.* Applied anciently to one who had stercoraceous vom ting. See *Merdivomus.*

Coprocrĭ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Κόπρος, excrement; κρίνω, to separate; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Causing discharge of the feces by stool. See *Eccoproticus*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Coprŏphŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (Κόπρος, excrement; φορέω, to carry away.) *Med.* Old term for a purging of feces or excrement.

Cŏ'pros. (Κόπρος.) *Physiol.* Old name for the feces or excrements from the intestines.

Coprostă'sia, *æ*, f. } (Κόπρος, excrement;
Copro'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } ἵστημι, to stand or remain.) *Med.* Old terms for costiveness.

Coptārion. } (Κοπτὴ, a cake, or biscuit.)
Coptārium, *ii*, n. } Old name for a lozenge.

Cop'te, *es*, f. (Κοπτὴ, a cake.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a medicinal application in form of a cake, made of vegetable substances, and placed externally over the stomach or liver.

Cop'tis. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Polygynia.* Juss. *Ranunculaceæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the roots of *Coptis trifolia:* goldthread.

Cop'tis Trĭfŏ'lia. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the Goldthread plant, used as a simple tonic bitter, without astringency, in stomach disorders, and as a local application to aphthous sore mouth; it has no smell.

Cōpŭla, *æ*, f. (*Compello*, to drive together.) A binding or joining together. *Anat.* Old name for a ligament. *Physiol.* Also, formerly used for copulation, or sexual intercourse between husband and wife, according to P. Zacchias, *in Quæst. Med. Leg.*

Cōpŭla Carnālis. Old term for coition or sexual intercourse of husband and wife.

Copula'tion. (*Cōpŭlo*, to couple together.) *Physiol.* The coupling or meeting together of male and female in the act of procreation. *Cōpŭlātio, ōnis*, f. See *Coitus, Congress, Copula.* Fr. anal. *copulation*, f.; *coït*, m. Germ. syn. *Beischlaf*, m.

Cor, *dis*, n. (Κεάρ, a heart.) *Anat.* The heart. See *Heart. Bot.* A term for the pith of a plant, as being the heart, or in the centre of the trunk or stem. *Chem.* Formerly used as a name for *Aurum*, or gold; also for an intense fire. Fr. anal. *cœur*, m. Germ. syn. *Herz.*

Corăcīne, Sphrā'gis. (Κόραξ, a crow; σφραγὶς, a seal; supposed from its colour.) *Pharm.* Old name for a certain pastil, which Galen mentions, *de C. M. per Gen.* v. 11.

Cŏ'răco-. *Anat.* In compound names of muscles, this word denotes that they are attached to the *Coracoid* process of the scapula.

Cŏrăcŏbŏ'tăne, *es*, f. (Κόραξ, a crow; βοτανὴ, an herb.) *Bot.* Name for the Alexandrian laurel.

Cŏrăcoīdēs, adj. (Κόραξ, a raven; terminal *-ῑdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling, or shaped like a crow's beak; applied to a process of the scapula: co'racoid. *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the homologues of the coracoid process of the scapula. See *Anthoralis, Cornicula Processus, Rostriformis*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *coracoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *rabenahnlich*, adj.; *rabenartig*, adj.; *rabenschnabelförmig*, adj.

Cŏrăcoīdeus, *a, um.* (*Cŏrăcoīdes* prŏcessus, the coracoid process; terminal *-ῑdeus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the coracoid process of the scapula: coracoi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. syn. *coracoïdien*, adj.

NOTE.—This term is improperly used as a synonyme of *Coracoides.* See *-Ideus.*

Coræ. *Anat.* Old name for the temples.

Co'ral. *Nat. Hist.* Common name for the *Corallium*, which see.

Co'ral Tree. *Bot.* Common name of the *Erythrina corallodendron.*

Cŏrallātum. *Chem.* Old name, by Paracelsus, for the red precipitate of mercury; also for a certain diaphoretic medicine described by him, *de Morb. Gall.* iii. 25, and explained by Libavius, *Apoc. Herm. part. pr. c.* 5.

Cŏrallĭden'dron. (Κοράλλιον, coral; δένδρον, a tree; from the rich scarlet colour of its blossoms.) *Bot.* The coral tree of America. See *Erythrina Corallodendron.*

Cŏrallĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cŏrallium*, coral; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zöol.* Coral-bearing; applied to an Order (*Coralliferi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Polypi:* coralli'ferous. Fr. anal. *corallifère*, adj.

Cŏrallīna, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cŏrallium*, coral.) *Nat. Hist.* Name of a genus of marine productions supposed to be polypifers, but no polypi having yet been detected in them, some have regarded them as plants; they consist of a calcareous articulated stem proceeding

from a kind of root, that adheres to rocks, shells, etc., and divided into articulated branches · co'ralline.

Cŏrallīna Al'ba. *Nat. Hist.* White coralline; a name for the *Corallina officinalis.*

Cŏrallīna Corœcāna. } *Bot.* Names for the *Fu-*
Cŏrallīna Meœcorton. } *cus helminthocorton.*

Cŏrallīna Offĭcīnālis. *Nat. Hist.* Name of the white worm seed, sea moss, or coralline; also called *Corallina alba*, and *Muscus maritimus;* formerly given to children, as anthelmintic.

Cŏrallīna Ru'bra. *Bot.* Red coralline; a name for the *Fucus helminthocorton.*

Co'ralline. *Nat. Hist.* Common name of the substance *Corallina*, which see.

Cŏral'lium, *ii*, n. (Κοράλλιον, supposed from κόρη, a daughter; ἅλς, the sea; because generated in the sea.) *Nat. Hist.* A name for those polypiferous productions of the sea, which have a stone, or horny axis, as *Gorgonia, Isis, Oculina*, etc.: co'ral. See *Almarago, Almargen, Armalgol.*

Cŏral'lium Al'bum. *Nat. Hist.* White coral; produced by the several species of *Oculina;* the powder of which has been used as absorbent.

Cŏral'lium Ni'grum. *Nat. Hist.* Black coral; formerly used in *Epilepsia;* also called *Gorgonia antipathes;* the *Antipathes* of Linn. See *Antiphate.*

Cŏral'lium Ru'brum. *Nat. Hist.* Red coral; the red coral of commerce is the hard calcareous substance of the *Isis nobilis.* See *Azuc.*

Co'ralloid. (*Cŏrallium*, coral; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Mineral.* Resembling coral; formed, shaped, or having an appearance like coral. *Cŏralloīdēs*, adj. See *Clavaria Coralloides*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *coralloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *Korallenartig*, adj.

Coralloid Mushroom. *Bot.* See *Hydnum Coralloides.*

Coralloi'dal. An incorrect term improperly used for *Coralloid.* See *Note, Lambdoidal.*

Corbātum. *Chem.* Old name for *Cuprum*, or copper.

Cor'chŏrus Olĭtōrius. *Bot.* Name of a plant cultivated in Egypt as a pot-herb.

Cor'chŏrus Trĭlŏcŭlāris. *Bot.* Name of a plant cultivated in Barbary as a pot-herb.

Cor'cŏros. } (Κόρη, the pupil of the eye;
Cor'cŏrus, *i*, m. } κορέω, to purge.) *Bot.* Ancient name for some kind of pot-herb, supposed to purge the eyes of rheum; also, for a kind of fish. Now applied to a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Cor'cŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Cor*, the heart.) A little heart. *Bot.* The heart and essence of the seed; the embryo, or germ. See *Germ.*

Corda. See *Chorda.*

Cordātus, *a, um.* (*Cor*, the heart.) *Bot.* Formed like a heart; heart-shaped: cor'date. Fr. anal. *cordé*, adj. · Germ. syn. *herzförmig*, adj.

Cor'dia, *æ*, f. (In honour of *Euricius* and *Valerius Cordius*, father and son, German botanists.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Cor'dia Myx'a. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Sebesten plant, the black fruit of which is mucilaginous and gently laxative; given in decoction in diseases of the chest, hoarseness, cough, etc.; also called *Sebesten Sebestina.*

Cor'dial. (*Cor*, the heart, or καρδία, the heart; because they seemed to invigorate the heart.) Belonging to the heart; hearty; cardiac. *Pharm.* Applied to any stimulating medicine which raises the spirits; also termed *Potio cardiaca. Cordiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *cordial*, adj.; syn. *cardiaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *herzstärkend*, part. adj.

Cordīnēma. (Κάρα, the head; δινέω, to turn round.) *Pathol.* Old term for heaviness in the head, or *Vertigo.*

Cordŏ'lium, *ī*, n. (*Cor*, the heart; *dŏlor*, pain.) *Pathol.* Another term for *Cardialgia.*

Cordy'lea. Old term for the dung of a species of lizard common in Egypt and the Levant, the *Lacerta stellio* of Linn. prized in the East as a remedy for cutaneous diseases, and as cosmetic.

Core. (*Cor*, the heart; as being in the centre of the body.) *Surg.* Term for the portion of sloughy cellular substance found in boils. Fr. syn. *trognon*, m.

Cŏrectŏmĕdĭă'lysis, *is*, f. (Κόρη, the pupil; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out; διαλύω, to liberate.) *Surg.* A term for the operation of forming artificial pupil by detaching the iris from the ciliary ligament. See *Iridectomedialysis.*

Cŏrectŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Κόρη, the pupil; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) *Surg.* Term for an operation for forming an artificial pupil, consisting of an incision through and removal of a part of the iris: corec'tomy. See *Iridectomedialysis, Iridectomy.* Fr. syn. *iridectomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Irisschnitt*, m.

Cŏrēdiă'lysis, *is*, f. (Κόρη, the pupil; διαλύω, to liberate.) *Surg.* Term for an operation for forming an artificial pupil, consisting in the separation of a part of the external margin of the iris, from the *Corpus ciliare*, ciliary folds or processes. See *Iridodialysis.*

Cŏrēma, *ătis*, n. (Κορέω, to cleanse.) *Pharm.* Old name applied by Paulus Ægineta, to a medicine for cleaning the skin; also a purging medicine according to Gorræus.

Cŏrēm.rphōsis, *eos*, f. (Κόρη, the pupil; μόρφωσις, formation.) *Surg.* A term for the operation of making an artificial pupil: coremorpho'sis. See *Corectomia, Iridectomy.* Fr. syn. *iridectomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Irisschnitt*, m.

Cŏrenclei'sis, *is*, f. (Κόρη, the pupil; ἐγκλείω, to include.) *Surg.* A term for the operation for artificial pupil, in which a portion of the iris is drawn through an incision in the cornea, and cut off: corenclei'sis. See *Iridencleisis.*

Cŏreon'cion. } Κόρη, the pupil; ὄγκος, a
Cŏreon'cium, *ii*, n. } hook.) *Surg.* Name given to a kind of hook for the operation for artificial pupil by separation.

Cŏreplas'tĭca, *æ*, f. } (Κόρη, the pupil; πλασ-
Cŏreplas'tice, *es*, f. } τική, the art of making images.) *Surg.* Term for the operation for artificial pupil in general: coreplas'tiey.

Cŏrētŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Κόρη*, the pupil; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation for artificial pupil, consisting in a simple cut through, without the removal of any part of the iris: core'tomy. See *Iridilomia.*

Cŏriăceus, *a, um.* (*Cŏrium*, leather.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or like leather; leathery: coria'ceous; applied to leaves, pods, etc. Fr. anal. *coriace*, adj. Germ. syn. *ledern*, adj.; *lederartig*, adj.

Corian'der. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Coriandrum sativum.* Fr. anal. *coriandre*, f. Germ. anal. *Koriander*, m.

Cŏrian'drum, *i.* (*Κόρις*, a bug; from the similarity of smell in this herb and its seeds when fresh.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Dygynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. & U.S.A.) for the fruit of the *Coriandrum sativum*, or coriander. Fr. anal. *coriandre*, f. Germ. anal. *Koriander*, m.

Cŏrian'drum Sătīvum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the coriander plant, a native of the South of Europe, the seeds of which are stomachic and carminative. Fr. syn. *coriandre cultivée*, f.

Cŏri'anon. *Bot.* The same as *Coriandrum.*

Cŏriăria Myrtifō'lia. *Bot.* Name of a poisonous plant, the leaves of which are used in tanning.

Cŏrion, *ii*, n. The same as *Corium*, which see.

Cŏ'ris, *is*, f. (*Κείρω*, to cleave, or cut; from its power of healing wounds.) *Bot.* Old name for St. John's wort. Fr. syn. *millepertuis*, m. Germ. syn. *Johanniskraut*, n. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia. Entomol.* The same as *Cimex.*

Cŏ'ris Crētĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Hypericum saxatile.*

Cŏ'ris Lūtea. *Bot.* A name for the *Hypericum coris*, or bastard St. John's wort.

Cŏ'ris Lēgĭ'tĭma Crētĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Hypericum coris.*

Cŏ'ris Monspelien'sis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the heath pine; it is intensely bitter and nauseous; also called *Symphytum petræum.*

Cŏrium, *ii*, n. (*Chorion*, the external membrane enveloping the *fœtus;* because, being continued along the *funis*, from the placenta, it intimately invests the fetus, becoming the *Cutis* or true skin of the child.) *Anat., Comp. Anat., Entomol., Physiol.* Another term for the *Cutis*, or true skin. See *Cutis, Scytos, Tergus.* Also an old name for the hide of a beast, and for the *Dartos* muscle. See *Byrsa.* Fr. anal. *corion*, m. Germ. syn. *Aderhäutchen*, n.

Cŏrium Phlógis'tĭcum. *Pathol.* A term for the buffy coat of the blood.

Cork. Common name for the bark of the *Quercus suber.* Fr. syn. *liège*, m. Germ. anal. *Kork*, m.

Cor'mus, *i*, m. (*Κορμὸς*, a trunk, or a tail.) *Bot.* The body, or trunk; applied to the bulb of bulbous plants, as of the *Colchicum:* a corm.

Corn. (Sax. *Corn.*) The general term for the grain of wheat, barley, rice, oats, and the like. See *Far*, and *Frumentum.* (*Cornu*, a horn.) *Surg.* A horny, roundish hard ness of the skin, with a root sometimes extending deep into the subjacent cellular substance. See *Clavus, Gemursa.* Fr. syn. *clavus*, m.; *cor*, m.; *corne de la peau.* Germ. anal. *Korn*, n.; syn. *Hühnerauge*, f.

Corn-Cockle. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Agrostemma githago.*

Corn Flower. *Bot.* Common name for the *Centaurea cyanus.*

Corn Sa'lad. *Bot.* Common name for the *Valeriana locusta.*

Cornăchīnus Pul'vis. (In honour of *Cornachini*, physician of Pisa.) *Pharm.* A name for a preparation made of scammony, diaphoretic antimony, and cream of tartar, according to different receipts varying their proportions, and names, as *Pulvis de tribus, Pulvis trium diabolorum, Pulvis comitis Warwicensis.*

Cor'nea, *æ*, f. (*Cornu*, a horn; from its consistence.) *Anat.* Name of a transparent, convexo-concave and nearly circular substance, forming the anterior fifth of the eyeball; termed specially the *Cornea lucida*, or *C. transparens*, the lucid, or transparent cornea. Fr. anal. *cornée*, f. Germ. syn. *Hornhaut des Auges.*

Cornea, Enlargement of. *Pathol.* See *Hyperkeratosis.*

Cor'nea Lūcĭda. *Anat.* Term for the true cornea: the lu'cid cor'nea. Fr. syn. *cornée transparente.* Germ. syn. *die Hornhaut des Auges.*

Cor'nea Opāca. *Anat.* The opaque cornea; a term for the sclerotic coat of the eye, in distinction from the *Cornea lucida*, or true cornea. Fr. anal. *cornée opaque.*

Cornea, Opacity of the. *Pathol.* See *Agyrias.*

Corneĭtis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cornea*, the cornea; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the cornea. See *Ceratitis.*

Corne'lian Stone. *Mineral.* Name of a species of agate; applied to several species, but properly only to that of a red colour; also called *Sardius lapis.* Fr. anal. *cornaline*, f.

Cornes'ta. *Chem.* Old name for a retort. Morley.

Cor'net. (Dim. *Cornu*, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Term for the individual scaly pieces of the rattle which terminates the tail of the rattle-snake; they are loosely fitted into each other, and when shaken, produce the peculiar noise from which the animal receives its name.

Cornĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (*Cornu*, a horn, from its shape.) *Surg.* Name given to a kind of cupping instrument, having an aperture at the top, through which the air is exhausted by suction with the mouth. Fr. anal. *cornicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Schröpkopf*, m.

Cornĭ'cŭla Prŏces'sus. *Anat.* The horn-shaped process; a name for the coracoid process of the scapula. Fr. syn. *apophyse coracoïde.* Germ. syn. *rabenschnabelförmiger Fortsatz.*

Cornĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cornu*, a horn; *forma*, resemblance.) Horn-shaped, or resembling a horn. *Bot.* Applied to nectaries, as *Nectarium corniforme*, in the *Orchis* family: cor'niform. See *Cornutus.* Fr. anal. *corniforme*, adj.

Cornin'. *Chem.* Name given to an alkaline substance discovered in the *Cornus florida,*

somewhat resembling quinine in its properties. *Cornia, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Cornova. *Bot.* See *Coroa.*

Cor'nu, n. Indecl. (Heb. קרן). The animal substance horn. The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the horn of the *Cervus elephus.* See *Horn.* Fr. anal. *corne*, f. Germ. syn. *Horn.*

Cōr'nu Ammōnis. } *Anat.* Terms for the ap-
Cor'nu Ari'ĕtis. } pearance, like a ram's horn, presented by the cortical substance of the *Cerebrum*, when the *pes hippocampi* is cut transversely through. Fr. anal. *corne d'Ammon.* Germ. syn. *Ammonshorn.*

Cor'nu Cer'vi. *Chem.* A term formerly used for the beak of a retort, from its shape. *M. Med.* The horn of the *Cervus elephas;* hartshorn. See *Diaceraton.* Fr. syn. *corne de cerf.*

Cor'nu Mŏnŏcĕ'rŏtis. *Pharm.* A name for the unicorn's horn. See *Unicornu.*

Cor'nu Us'tum. *M. Med.* The substance, *Cornu cervi calcinatum*, or burnt hartshorn. The pharmacopœial name (L.) for the phosphate of lime, prepared from horn by fire.

Cor'nua Sphĕnoīdālia. *Anat.* Name applied to the *Ossa triangularia* connected with the sphenoid bone; also called *Ossicula Bertini.*

Cor'nua U'tĕri. *Anat.* The horns of the womb; a term for the angles of the triangular cavity of the uterus which are opposed to the openings of the Fallopian tubes. In some quadruped animals, the resemblance is much greater, and may have originated the epithet. See *Plectana.* Fr. syn. *cornes de la matrice; trompes de Fallope*, or *utérines.* Germ. syn. *Mutterröhre*, f.; *Muttertrompeten*, f.

Cornumūsa. *Chem.* Old name for a retort. Moxley. Fr. syn. *cucurbite*, f. Germ. syn. *Retorte*, f.

Cor'nus, *i*, or *ûs*, f. (*Cornu*, a horn; because its branches are like horns from their hardness and rigidity.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Stellatæ.* See *Crania.*

Cor'nus Circĭnāta. *M. Med.* The systematic and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of the round-leaved dog-wood, used as a bitter tonic, as astringent, and aromatic.

Cor'nus Flo'rĭda. The systematic and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) of a North American tree, the bark of which is used as an astringent and tonic; the dog-tree, or dog-wood tree. See *Cornin.*

Cor'nus Mas'cŭla. *Bot.* Systematic name of a tree, the fruit of which, resembling an olive in size and shape, is eatable; the bark is said to be febrifuge.

Cor'nus Sanguĭ'nea. *Bot.* The systematic name of a tree, the fruit of which is cooling and astringent; it yields an oil used for burning as a light.

Cor'nus Sĕrĭ'cea. *M. Med.* The systematic and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of the plant swamp dog-wood; used as tonic, astringent, and aromatic.

Cornūta. *Chem.* Old name for a retort. Quincy.

Cornūtus, *a, um.* (*Cornu*, a horn.) *Bot.* Having, or resembling horns; horn-shaped; horned: cor'nute; applied to various parts of plants ftom their appearance. Fr. anal. *cornu*, adj. Germ. syn. *gehörnt*, part. adj.

Coro'a. *Bot.* Name of a kind of bark lately introduced from the East Indies, said to be a powerful bitter, and febrifuge; called *Coruova*, and *Cornova.*

Coro'crum. Old name for the *Fermentum cerevisiæ*, or yeast.

Cŏrol'la, *æ*, f. (*Cŏrōnŭla*, dim. *Cŏrōna*, a crown; a little crown.) *Bot.* Term for the leaflets of a flower, being those, more delicate and generally more coloured, which are between the calyx and the internal organs of the flower: a co'rol. See *Paracorolla.* Fr. anal. *corolle*, f. Germ. syn. *Blumenkrone*, f.

Corol'lary. (*Cŏrolla*, a little crown, or garland; because these were given to actors who excelled, over and above their due.) That which is added above measure. *Bot.* Applied to a tendril formed by a petal or segment of a *corolla. Geom.* Term for a consequent truth gained from some preceding truth, or demonstration. *Cŏrollārium, ii*, n. Fr. syn. *corollaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *Korollarium*, n.

Cŏrollātus, *a, um.* (*Cŏrolla*, a corol.) *Bot.* Having a corol: corol'late. Fr. anal. *corollé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Blumenkrone versehen.*

Cŏrolli'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cŏrolla*, a corol; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or producing a corolla: corolli'ferous. Fr. anal. *corollifère*, adj.

Cŏrollĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cŏrolla*, a corol; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form or appearance of a corol: corol'liform. Fr. anal. *corolliforme*, adj.

Cŏrol'lŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cŏrolla*, a little crown.) *Bot.* The partial floret of a compound flower: a corol'lule. Fr. anal. *corollule*, f. Germ. syn. *Blumenkrönchen*, n.

Coroman'del Ipeca'cuan. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Asclepias asthmatica.*

Cŏrōna, *æ*, f. (*Κορώνη*, the summit of anything; because it is worn on the head.) A crown. *Anat., Bot., Pathol.* Applied to acute eminences of bone, or to any objects, or parts, which may be supposed to bear resemblance to a crown, and also to the upper portion of an object, as the crown of a tooth, etc.; also specially, a name for the sharp process of the lower jaw-bone. See *Stephane.* Fr. anal. *couronne*, f. Germ. syn. *Kranz*, m.; *Krone*, f.

Corona Ciliaris. *Anat.* See *Ciliary Zone.*

Cŏrōna Glan'dis. *Anat.* Term applied to the rim of the *Glans penis.* Fr. anal. *couronne du gland.*

Cŏrōna Impĕriālis. *Bot.* A name for the *Fritillaria Imperialis*, or crown imperial plant. Fr. anal. *couronne impériale.*

Cŏrōna Rĕ'gia. *Bot.* A name for the *Trifolium melilotus officinalis*, or royal crown plant. Fr. syn. *couronne royale.*

Cŏrōna Sōlis. *Bot.* A name for the plant *Helianthus annuus;* the crown of the sun. Fr. anal. *couronne de soleil.*

Cŏrōna Ter'ræ. *Bot.* A name for the plant *Glechoma hederacea*, or ground ivy; the crown of the earth. Fr. anal. *couronne de terre.*

Cŏrōna Vĕ'nĕris. *Pathol.* Term for syphilitic blotches on the forehead, which often extend around it, like a crown. Fr. anal. *couronne de Vénus.* Germ. syn. *Venusblütchen.*

Coro'nad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay, the same as *Coronal*, used adverbially.

Coro'nal. (*Cŏrōna*, a crown.) Of or belonging to a crown; applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in reference to the aspects of the head; towards the crown of the head. *Cŏrōnālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *coronal*, adj.

Coro'nal Su'ture. *Anat.* The suture formed by the union of the frontal with the two parietal bones, being that part over which the ancient *Corona* or garland was worn. *Sūtūra Cŏrōnālis.* Fr. anal. *suture coronale*, f. Germ. syn. *Kronnhaht*, f.

Coronariæ. See *Coronarius.*

Cŏrōnārius, *a, um.* (*Cŏrōna*, a crown.) Of or belonging to a crown: co'ronary. *Bot.* Applied to an Order (*Coronariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, in Linn. Fragments of a Natural Method, comprising such as have beautiful flowers, as if forming a floral crown. Fr. anal. *coronaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *kranzförmig*, adj.; *kronartig*, adj.

Co'ronary. (*Cŏrōna*, a crown.) *Anat.* Applied to vessels, ligaments, and nerves which encircle parts like a crown, as to two arteries of the heart, etc. *Cŏrōnārius, a, um.* See *Stephanæus.* Fr. anal. *coronaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *kranzförmig*, adj.; *kronartig*, adj.

Coronary Arteries. See *Cardiac Arteries.*

Co'ronary Li'gament. *Anat.* A name applied to the ligament surrounding the neck of the *Radius*, and connecting it with the *Ulna;* likewise called *Annular*, and *Orbicular* ligament. Fr. anal. *ligament coronaire.* Also, applied to a ligament of the liver. *Lĭgāmen'tum Cŏrōnārium.* Fr. syn. *ligament coronaire du foie.*

Coronary Veins. See *Cardiac Veins.*

Coronatæ. See *Coronatus.*

Cŏrōnātus, *a, um,* (*Cŏrōna*, a crown.) Having likeness to a crown: crowned: co'ronate; applied to a Class (*Coronatæ*, nom. pl.) of plants, in Linn. natural method, comprising those which have the seed-bud crowned by the flower-cup.

Co'roner. (*Cŏrōna*, a crown; because he inquires under authority of the Crown.) *Med. Jur.* Title of an officer who has authority to cause inquest to be made, before a jury of twelve, as to the true cause of death, in every case of sudden decease.

Cŏrōnil'la E'mĕrus. *Bot.* Name of the plant otherwise called *Senna scorpium*, or scorpion senna.

Coro'noid. (*Κορώνη*, a crow; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Applied to processes of bones that are curved, or in any way like a crow's beak. *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the piece or subdivision in the mandible of reptiles, into which the crotaphite muscle is always more or less inserted. *Cŏrōnoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *coronoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *kronenförmig*, adj.

Cŏrōnŏpus, *ŏdis*, m. (*Κορώνη*, a crow; *πούς*, a foot; from the resemblance of its leaf to a crow's foot.) *Bot.* See *Plantago Coronopus, Diacoronopodium.*

Cŏrōnŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cŏrōna*, a crown.) *Bot.* Term for the border surrounding the seeds of certain flowers like a crown.

Cor'pŏra, *ōrum*, n. (Pl. of *Corpus*, a body, or substance.) *Anat.* Bodies, or substances; applied to several objects, as under. Fr. syn. *les corps*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Körper*, m. pl.

Cor'pŏra Albĭcan'tia. *Anat.* The *white bodies*, being two small objects of the size of peas, on the base of the brain; also called *Mamillary bodies.*

Cor'pora Aran'tii. *Anat.* See *Arantii, Corpora.*

Cor'pŏra Căvernōsa. *Anat.* The cavernous bodies, or the *crura* of the penis, being two long cylindrical bodies, each composed of a strong, elastic, tendinous and fibrous substance forming a sort of tube which is filled with a soft cellular tissue; these with the *Corpus spongiosum urethræ*, constitute the body of the penis. Also applied to the same objects of the *Clitoris.* Fr. anal. *corps caverneux.* Germ. syn. *die schwammichten Körper.*

Cor'pora Gĕnĭcŭlāta. *Anat.* The geni'culated, or crooked bodies; applied to two tubercles, the *internum*, and *externum*, on the inferior part of the optic *thalami*, from the latter of which arises the *Tænia semicircularis.* Fr. anal. *corps geniculés*, or *genouillés.*

Cor'pŏra Lūtea. *Anat.* Yellow bodies, or spots found in the *ovaria* of females, in place of *ova*, which have been removed by impregnation, or otherwise. They are either "true", or "false", and the theory of their being either is thus given by Dr. A. Harvey, of Aberdeen. When a mature ovum is impregnated, an active, sustained and prolonged *determination of blood* takes place towards the uterus and its appendages. The ruptured *ovisac* participates in that determination, and in the tendency to growth given by it; the *organisable* deposit which it contains is thereby placed in circumstances favourable to the exercise of its own inherent power of growth; and thus circumstanced it grows, and is developed into the full sac; the ripe, or "true" *corpus luteum.* On the other hand, when the *ovum* is not impregnated it becomes blighted, and is thrown off from the generative organs. No such *determination of blood* takes place; and the organizable deposit having no great inherent power of growth, and not being placed in circumstances favourable to the exercise of this, either fails to grow at all, or grows only, although very rarely, to the extent characteristic of a "false" *corpus luteum.* Fr. syn. *corps jaunes.* Germ. syn. *die gelben Körper.*

Cor'pŏra Mammillāria. *Anat.* The mammillary bodies, or, as they are otherwise termed, the *Corpora albicantia*, which see.

Cor'pŏra Olīvāria. } *Anat.* The o'livary, or olive-
Cor'pŏra Ovāta. } like bodies; the egg-like or oval bodies; being the two most external oval prominences on the *Medulla oblongata*, each situated between the pyramidal, or anterior, and the restiform or posterior bodies. Fr. anal. *corps olivaires.* Germ. syn. *die olivar-Körper.*

Cor'pŏra Pyrămidālia. *Anat.* The pyra'midal, or py'ramid-like bodies; being the two anterior oval eminences of the *Medulla oblongata.* Fr. anal. *corps pyramidaux.* Germ. syn. *die pyramidal-Körper.*

Cor'pŏra Quadrĭgĕ'mĭna. *Anat.* The four double bodies. See *Tubercular Quadrigemina.* Fr. syn. *corps bigéminés, quadrijumeaux,* or *tuberculeux.* Germ. syn. *Vierhügel,* m.

Cor'pŏra Restĭfor'mia. *Anat.* The rest'iform bodies, or two posterior, oval-shaped eminences on the *Medulla oblongata.* Fr. anal. *corps restiformes; cuisses postérieures.* Germ. syn. *die untern Schenkel des kleinen Gehirns.*

Cor'pŏra Sesămoīdĕa. *Anat.* The se'samoid, or grain-like bodies; a badly-constructed term for the *Corpora Arantii.* See *Arantii, Corpora,* and *-Ideus.* Fr. anal. *corps sésamoïdes.*

Cor'pŏra Striāta. *Anat.* The stri'ated, or furrowed bodies; two smooth cineritious convexities, one on the fore-part of each lateral ventricle of the brain. Fr. anal. *corps striés.* Germ. syn. *die gestreiften Hirnkörper.*

Corpora Wolffiana. *Anat.* See *Wolffiana, Corpora.*

Corpŏrātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Corpŏro,* to become a body.) *Chem., Pharm.* Old term for the incorporation or blending together of substances: corpora'tion. Fr. anal. *corporation,* f.

Cor'pulency. (*Corpŏro,* to become a body.) Unwieldiness of body; fatness, obesity. *Corpŭlen'tia, æ,* f. See *Polysarcia.* Fr. anal. *corpulence,* f.

Cor'pus, *ŏris,* n. (As if *Cărŏpus,* from *căro,* flesh; *opus,* a work or building; in allusion to the human body; or more probably κορμὸς, in the Æolic dialect, κορπὸς, a piece of anything. The π for μ is common in Æolic, which of all the dialects approaches nearest to Latin.) A body, or substance. *Anat.* Term for an arrangement of parts forming a whole, as the human body. Applied to a part of a special kind, or character, or that is adapted to a particular function. See *Scenos, Soma. Pharm.* Formerly applied to the basis or chief ingredient in a formula. See *Demas.* Fr. anal. *corps,* m. Germ. anal. *Körper,* m.

Cor'pus Annŭlāre. *Anat.* An epithet for the *Pons Varolii;* the annular, circular, or ring-like body. Fr. syn. *protuberance annulaire.* Germ. syn. *die Varolische Brücke.*

Cor'pus Callōsum. *Anat.* The callous, or hard body; being the white medullary substance joining the two hemispheres of the brain under the *falx cerebri;* the *Commissura magna.* Fr. anal. *corps calleux; voûte médullaire.* Germ. syn. *Hirnschwiele,* f.

Cor'pus Cĭnĕ'reum. } *Anat.* The toothed, or
Cor'pus Dentātum. } den'tated body; the cineritious body; a small oval mass of grey substance, observed on making a section of either hemisphere of the *Cerebellum,* about an inch from the median line; sometimes called the ganglion of the *cerebellum,* and the *Corpus rhomboideum;* applied to a similar mass of grey substance in each *Corpus olivare.* Fr. syn. *corps cendré; corps rhomboïdal; corps rhomboïde.*

Cor'pus Denticŭlātum. *Anat.* The denti'culated, or serrated body; a narrow cineritious line, with a serrated edge observable below the *Tænia hippocampi,* or *Corpus fimbriatum.* Fr. anal. *corps denticulé.*

Cor'pus Fimbriātum. *Anat.* The fim'briated, or fringed body; a narrow white band along the internal or concave edge of the inferior *cornu* of the lateral ventricle of the brain; also named the *Tænia hippocampi.* Fr. syn. *corps bordé,* or *frangé.*

Cor'pus Glandŭlōsum. *Anat.* A name for a spongy eminence surrounding the orifice of the urethra in the female, and projecting at its lower part; also called *Glandula prostata muliebris:* the glan'dulous body; also, a name for the prostate gland.

Corpus Luteum. *Anat., Physiol.* See *Corpora Lutea.*

Cor'pus Mūcōsum. *Anat.* A term for a semifluid viscid matter originally secreted by the outer surface of the corion, according to Malpighi: the mu'cous body. See *Rete Mucosum.* Fr. anal. *corps muqueux,* or *réticulaire.* Germ. syn. *das Malpighische Netz.*

Cor'pus Pampĭnĭfor'me. *Anat.* The pampi'niform, or tendril-like body; applied to a plexus formed by the spermatic veins, a little above the testis, or testicle. See *Corpus Pyramidale.* Fr. anal. *corps pampiniforme.* Germ. syn. *rankenförmige Entwickelung der Samengefüsse.*

Cor'pus Păpillāre. *Anat.* A name for the nervous and vascular papillæ of the *Rete mucosum.* Fr. anal. *corps papillaire.*

Cor'pus Pro Bal'sămo. *Pharm.* An example of the word *corpus* being employed in the sense of the basis of a formula, here referring to the chief ingredient in the making of factitious balsams. See *Corpus.*

Cor'pus Psāloīdes. *Anat.* The psaloid, or arched body; another term for the *Fornix.* See *Camara, Fornix, Psaloides.* Fr. anal. *corps psaloïde.* Germ. syn. *psalterförmige Körper.*

Cor'pus Pyrămĭdāle. *Anat.* Applied to the plexus, otherwise called *Corpus pampeniforme,* or *pampiniforme.* See *Corpora Pyramidalia.* Fr. syn. *corps pampiniforme;* anal. *corps pyramidal.* Germ. syn. *rankenförmige Entwickelung der Samengefüsse.*

Cor'pus Retĭcŭlāre. } *Anat.* Names
Cor'pus Retĭcŭlāre Malpi'ghi. } for the *Rete mucosum.* Fr. syn. *corps muqueux,* or *réticulaire.* Germ. syn. *das Malpighische Netz.*

Cor'pus Rhomboīdĕum. *Anat.* Another term for the *Corpus dentatum.* Fr. syn. *corps cendré; corps rhomboïdal;* anal. *corps rhomboïde.*

Cor'pus Spongiōsum Pēnis. *Anat.* A name for the *Corpus spongiosum urethræ.* Fr. syn. *corps spongieux du verge.*

Cor'pus Spongiōsum Urēthræ. *Anat.* The spongy, or sponge-like body of the urethra; a cellular and vascular looking substance

of a dark red or purple colour, which covers the urethra, commencing in the bulb and ending in the *glans penis*. Fr. syn. *corps spongieux de l'urètère*.

Corpus Striatum. *Anat.* See *Corpora Striata, Colliculus Nervi Æthmoidalis*.

Cor'pus Vārĭcōsum. *Anat.* A name for the spermatic plexus of vessels: the va'ricose body. Fr. syn. *corps pampiniforme*, or *pyramidal*.

Corpus'cle. (Dim. *Corpus*, a body, or substance.) *Bot., Chem., Physiol.* A small body or substance; an atom. *Pathol.* Applied synonymously with the word cell, to certain bodies occurring in morbid growths. *Corpus'cŭlum, i*, n. See *Cell*. Fr. anal. *corpuscule*, m. Germ. syn. *Körperchen*, n.

Corpuscles of Pacini. *Anat.* See *Pacini, Corpuscles of*.

Corpuscula Arantii. *Anat.* See *Arantii, Corpora*.

Corpus'cular. (*Corpuscŭlum*, an atom.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a corpuscle, or to the doctrine of atoms. *Corpuscŭlāris, is, e*. Fr. anal. *corpusculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *atomisch*, adj.; *atomistisch*, adj.; *körperlich*, adj.

Corrago. See *Corago*.

Correc'tio, ōnis, f. (*Corrĭgo*, to mend, or correct.) *Med., Pharm.* Formerly used for the action of a *corrigent* medicine: correc'tion. See *Corrigens*. Fr. anal. *correction*, f. Germ. syn. *Milderung*, f.

Cor'rĭgens, *tis*, part. (*Corrĭgo*, to amend or correct.) *Med., Pharm.* Amending; modifying, rendering milder; correcting; applied formerly to certain of the substances introduced into medicinal combinations, and supposed to exert this quality: cor'rigent.

Corrĭ'gia, æ, f. (*Corrĭgo*, to correct; because slaves were corrected or punished by their use.) A thong of leather. *Anat.* Old name for the tendon of a muscle.

Corrĭgi'ŏla, æ, f. (Dim. *Corrĭgia*, a thong of leather.) *Bot.* Old name for the *Polygonum aviculare*, or knot-grass. Fr. syn. *la renouée vulgaire*. Germ. syn. *Vogelknöterich*, m.; *Vogelwegetritt*, m.; *Wegetritt*, m.

Corro'borant. (*Corrōbŏro*, to strengthen.) *Med.* Giving strength; strengthening; cordial; tonic. *Corrōbŏrans, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *corroborant*, adj. Germ. syn. *stärkend*, part. adj.

Corro'ding. (*Corrōdo*, to gnaw.) Gnawing; eating away. *Corrōdens, tis*, part. See *Depascens*.

Corro'sive. (*Corrōdo*, to gnaw.) Having the power of separating the particles of a body; eating, or wasting away. *Corrōsīvus, a, um*. Fr. anal. *corrosif*, adj. Germ. syn. *ätzend*, part. adj.; *fressend*, part. adj.

Corro'sive Sub'limate. *M. Med.* Common term for the bichloride of mercury: the corrosive muriate or oxymuriate of mercury. See *Basiliscus, Mercurius Corrosivus*. Fr. anal. *sublimé corrosif*. Germ. syn. *Ætzsublimat*, n.

Corrūgātor, ōris, m. (*Corrūgo*, to wrinkle.) *Anat.* A wrinkler, or that which wrinkles: a cor'rugator. Fr. anal. *corrugateur*, adj.

Corrūgātus, *a, um*. (*Corrūgo*, to wrinkle.) Shrivelled; wrinkled: cor'rugated. Fr. syn. *ridé*, adj.; *rugueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *runzelig*, adj.

Cor'sæ. *Anat.* The same as *Coral*.

Cor'selet. (Fr. *Corselet*.) *Entomol.* A term applied to the *Pro-thorax*, collar, or anterior segment of the trunk of insects, when it is much larger than the other two, and when these latter are joined to the abdomen and seem to form an integral part of it. Germ. syn. *Brustschild*, m.; *Brustst ück*, n.; *Vorderlich*, m.

Corset de Brasdor. *Surg.* See *Brasdor, Corset de*.

Cor'sican Moss. } *Bot.* Common name
Cor'sican Worm-Weed. } for the *Fucus helminthocorton*, or *Gigartina helminthocortos*.

Cor'tex, ĭcis, m. or f. (As if *Contex*, from *contĕgo*, to cover over; because trees, etc., are covered with bark as if it were skin.) *Bot.* Term for the outmost covering of the stem and branches of all plants, analogous to the skin of animals. It consists of a cuticle, or *Epidermis*, a cellular substance usually containing the colouring matter, (corresponding to the *Rete mucosum*,) and the true bark, (equivalent to the true-skin, or *Cutis*,) the innermost layer of which is called *liber:* bark. See *Lepyrion*. Fr. syn. *écorce*, f. Germ. syn. *Rinde*, f.

Cor'tex Angĕlīnæ. *Bot.* The bark of the *Andira inermis*, or *Geoffræa inermis*, formerly called *Angelina*.

Cor'tex Angustūræ. *Bot.* Angustura bark; the name for that of the *Bonplandia trifoliata*. Fr. syn. *angusture*, f. Germ. syn. *Angusturarinde*, f.; *Cusparabaumrinde*, f.

Cor'tex Anīsi Stellāti. *Bot.* A name for the bark of the *Illicium anisatum*.

Cor'tex Antiscorbūtĭcus. } *Bot.* The antiscor-
Cor'tex Arōmă'tĭcus. } butic, or aromatic bark; names for that of the *Drimys Winteri*. Fr. syn. *écorce antiscorbutique*.

Cor'tex Bela-aye. *Bot.* Name for the bark of the *Nerium antidysentericum*, or the Codagapala bark.

Cor'tex Căneel'læ Mălăbārĭcæ. *Bot.* A name for the bark of the *Laurus cassia*, or wild cinnamon tree.

Cor'tex Cardĭnālis De Lugo. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark. See *Cardinalis De Lugo, Cortex*. Fr. syn. *écorce de quinquina*.

Cor'tex Căryophylloīdēs. *Bot.* The caryophyl'loid bark; a name for the bark of the *Laurus culilawan*.

Cor'tex Cĕ'rĕbri. *Anat.* A name for the cortical substance of the cerebrum or brain. Fr. syn. *substance corticale*, or *cendrée*.

Cor'tex Chīnæ Rēgius. } *Bot., M. Med.* A name
Cor'tex Chinchīnæ. } for *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark. Fr. syn. *écorce de quinquina*.

Cor'tex Culila'wan. *Bot.* Name for the bark of the *Laurus culilawan*.

Cor'tex Eleuthĕriæ. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the bark of the *Croton cascarilla*, or the cascarilla bark. Fr. syn. *cascarille*, f. Germ. syn. *Cascarillrinde*, f.; *graue Fieberrinde*.

Cor'tex Jamaicen'sis. *Bot.* Name for the bark of the *Achras sapota*.

Cor'tex La'vŏla. *Bot.* Name for the bark supposed to be that of the *Illicium anisatum*.

Cor'tex Măgellānĭcus. *Bot.* Name for the bark of the *Drimys Winteri.*

Cor'tex Mas'soy. *Bot.* Massoy bark; a name for that of an unknown tree of New Guinea, having a smell and flavour like cinnamon; it is beaten into a pultaceous mass with water, and rubbed on the abdomen to allay pain of the bowels.

Cor'tex Pat'rum. } *Bot., M. Med.* Names
Cor'tex Pĕru'viānus. } for *Cinchona.* Fr. syn. *écorce de quinquina.*

Cor'tex Poggerebæ. *Bot.* Name for the bark of an unknown tree in America; said to be useful in diarrhœa.

Cor'tex Quas'siæ. *Bot.* The bark of the *Quassia amara*, or bitter quassia-tree, formerly used in infusions, but for which the root is generally substituted as less intensely bitter. Fr. syn. *écorce de quassia.*

Cor'tex Wintĕrānus. *Bot.* Name of the bark of the *Drimys Winteri.*

Cor'tical. (*Cortex*, bark.) *Anat.* Applied to that which covers or invests a part, like the bark of a tree; bark-like. *Bot.* Of or belonging to the bark of a tree. *Cortĭcālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *cortical*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Rinde gehörig.*

Cortĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Cortex*, bark.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (*Corticati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Polypi Coralliferi*, in which a common thick fleshy or gelatinous substance or covering connects all the polypi and receives them in its cavities. Fr. anal. *corticaté*, adj. Germ. syn. *rindenartig*, adj.

Cortĭcōsus, *a, um.* (*Cortex*, bark; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having much bark, or of the quality of bark or rind: cor'ticose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *cortiqueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *rindig*, adj.

Cortūsa. *Bot.* Old name for the *Sanicŭla Europea.* Also, a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Cortūsa Mathi'oli. *Bot.* A species which has been thought useful in rheumatism.

Coru. *Bot.* Name of a tree growing in China, Japan, Malacca, and Bengal; the bark of its root affords a milky juice used against diarrhœa and dysentery; the bark of the stem is employed with the same intention. Supposed to be the *Tabernæmontana citrifolia*, or the *Nerium antidysentericum.*

Coruova. See *Coroa.*

Cŏrў'dăles. (Κόρυς, a helmet.) *Bot.* Name of a Linn. Order in the Fragments of a Natural Method, comprising plants which have flowers somewhat resembling a helmet.

Corydalin'. *Chem.* Name given to an alkaline substance discovered in the *Corydalis bulbosa. Cŏrўdālĭna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Cŏ'rўlus, *i,* m. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Polyandria.* The hazel-nut tree. Fr. syn. *coudrier*, m.; *noisettier*, m. Germ. syn. *Haselstrauch*, m.; *Haselstaude*, f.

Cŏ'rўlus Avellāna. *Bot.* The systematic name of the hazel-nut tree; the nuts contain a nutritious oil; the wood also yields an oil, used against toothache, and as anthelmintic. Fr. syn. *noisettier*, m. Germ. syn. *Nussbaum*, m.

Cŏrymbĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cŏrymbus*, a corymb; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or having corymbs: corymbi'ferous. Fr. anal. *corymbifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Doldentraube tragend.*

Cŏrym'bus, *i,* m. (Κόρυς, the crown of the head; because it forms the summit of a plant.) *Bot.* A kind of spike, the partial flower stalks of which are gradually longer on the common stalk, so that all the flowers are on a level at the top: a co'rymb. Fr. anal. *corymbe*, m. Germ. syn. *Doldentraube*, f.; *Blumenbuschel*, m.

Cŏ'rўpha, *æ,* f. *Bot.* Name of a genus of palms. Fr. syn. *palmier*, m.

Cŏ'rўpha Rŏtundĭfŏ'lia. *Bot.* A species which yields a kind of sago.

Cŏ'rўpha Umbrācŭlĭ'fĕra. *Bot.* Systematic name of the talipot palm, native of Ceylon and Malabar, celebrated for the immense size of its leaves; the pith of the young plant is made into cakes and used as bread.

Cŏ'rўphe. (Κορυφή.) *Anat.* Old term, used by Galen, *Introd. c.* 10, for the vertex of the head; also for the extremities of the fingers, and the apex of the heart.

Cŏrўza, *æ,* f. (Κάρα, the head; ζέω, to boil.) *Pathol.* Term for a limpid, ropy, mucous defluxion from the nostrils, with sense of fulness of the nose: also called *Gravedo.* See *Catastagmos.* Fr. anal. *coryza*, m. Germ. syn. *Schnupfen*, m.

Cos Mĕ'dĭca. (*Cos*, a whet-stone.) *Pharm.* Term for a stone slab for preparing ointments, etc., upon; Gr. syn. ἀκόνη, mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv. 4.

Coscūlia. Old name for the berries or grains of kermes. Quincy.

Cose'cant. *Geom.* Term for the secant of the complement of an arch. Fr. syn. *la sécante du complément d'un arc de* 90 *degrés.* Germ. anal. *Cosecante*, f.

Co'sine. *Geom.* Term for the sine of the complement of an angle of 90 degrees. See *Sine.* Fr. syn. *co-sinus*, or *le sinus de complément d'un angle à* 90 *degrés.* Germ. anal. *Cosinus*, m.

Cos'met. *M. Med.* Old name for *Antimonium.* Quincy.

Cosme'tic. (Κοσμέω, to adorn; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Having power to remove freckles and blotches. *Cosmētĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cosmétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schmückend*, part. adj.

Cos'mos. *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. κόσμος, applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xlii. 13, to the order and series of critical days.

Cossack's Asparagus. *Bot.* See *Typha Augustifolia.*

Cos'sis. Old name for a little tubercle in the face, like the head of a worm.

Cos'sum. *Pathol.* Old name for a malignant ulcer of the nose. Paracelsus.

Cos'ta, *æ,* f. (Supposed *Custos*, a keeper; because the ribs keep or maintain the internal organs of the chest in proper situation and within their natural bounds.) *Anat.* A rib. See *Antistropha. Bot.* The tapering, nerve-like substance extending from the base to the apex of a leaf. See *Cataclcis.* Fr. anal. *côte*, f. Germ. syn. *Rippe*, f.

Cos'ta Her'ba. } *Bot.* Names for the *Hy-*
Cos'ta Pulmōnāria. } *pochæris maculata*, or broad-leaved Hungarian hawk-weed.

Cos'tal. (*Costa*, a rib.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to a rib, or to the ribs. *Costālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *costal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Rippen gehörig.*

Costātus, *a, um.* (*Costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Having nerves, or ribs; ribbed; nervous: cos'tate. Fr. anal. *costé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gerippt*, part. adj.

Costiveness. See *Constipation.*

Costmary. *Bot.* Common name for the *Tanacetum balsamita.*

Cos'to-. (*Costa*, a rib.) *Anat.* This word, used as a prefix in compound names of muscles, etc., denotes connection with, or origin from, a rib or ribs.

Cos'tus, *i*, m. (Arab. *Kasta.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Amomeæ.* Fr. anal. *costus*, m.

Cos'tus Amārus. } *Bot.* Names of the sweet
Cos'tus Arăb'icus. } and bitter costus; the root possesses bitter and aromatic virtues, and is considered as stomachic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue: there were formerly believed to be two species, the *bitter* and *sweet*, but this was from the root becoming bitter from being kept. Fr. anal. *costus Arabique*, or *d'Arabie.* Germ. syn. *Kostwurz Arabischer.*

Cos'tus Cor'tĭcōsus. *Bot.* A name formerly given to the *Canella alba*, or false Winter's bark; applied to the *Drimys Winteri*, or Winter's bark tree. Fr. syn. *cannelle blanche.* Germ. syn. *der weisse Zimmtbaum.*

Cos'tus Hortōrum Mī'nor. *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea ageratum.*

Cos'tus Ni'gra. *Bot.* A name for the *Cinara scolymus*, or artichoke. Fr. syn. *artichaut commun.*

Cotangent. *Geom.* See *Tangent.*

Cotaro'nium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Old name, by Paracelsus, for a supposed liquor constituting a universal solvent.

Cŏ'tis. *Anat.* Old name, Gr. anal. κοτίς, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. l.* ii. xii. 43, for the occiput and back part of the head.

Cot'ton. *Bot.* Common name of the well-known substance yielded by the plant called *Bombax*, and *Gossypium.* Fr. anal. *coton*, m. Germ. syn. *Baumwolle*, f.

Cotton, Lavender. *Bot.* See *Lavender Cotton.*

Cot'ton-Plant. *Bot.* The common name for the *Gossypium herbaceum.* See *Bombax.* Fr. syn. *cottonier*, m. Germ. syn. *Baumwollenbaum*, m.

Cot'ton-Thistle. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Onopordium acanthium*, or white thorn.

Cot'ton-Weed. *Bot.* Common name for the herb *Filago;* also for the *Gnaphalium dioicum.*

Cŏ'tŭla, *æ*, f. *Bot.* Specific and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the herb *Anthemis cotula*, or stinking chamomile. Fr. anal. *cotule*, f.

Co'tŭla Fœ'tĭda. *Bot.* A name for the *Anthemis cotula*, mayweed, or stinking chamomile. Fr. syn. *cotule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kamille unächte.*

Cotule. See *Cotyle.*

Cotun'nius, A'queduct of. *Anat.* A term applied to the *Aquæductus cochleæ*, and to the *Aquæductus vestibuli*, two passages of the internal ear; because first described accurately by Cotunnius. Fr. anal. *aquéduc de Cotugno.* Germ. syn. *Cotunnische Wasserleitung.*

Cotun'nius, Nerve of. *Anat.* Term for the naso-palatine nerve, a branch of the sphenopalatine, first described by Cotunnius. Fr. anal. *nerf de Cotugno.*

Cotun'nius, Water of. *Anat.* A peculiar fluid found within the membrane lining the vestibule and semi-circular canals of the internal ear; first described by Cotunnius. Fr. syn. *eau de Cotugno.* Germ. syn. *Cotunnisches Wasser.*

Cŏ'tўle, *es*, f. (Κοτύλη, name of an ancient measure.) *Anat.* Term for the *Acetabulum*, or socket of the hip-joint. Fr. anal. *cotyle*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkhöhle*, f.

Cŏtўlēdon, *ŏnis*, f. (Κοτυληδών, from Κοτύλη, a cavity.) *Bot.* A seed-lobe, or seminal leaf of a porous substance, and perishing as the plant grows up: a cotyle'don. Fr. anal. *cotylédon*, m. Germ. syn. *Samenlappe*, m.

Cŏtўlēdon Umbĭlīcus. } *Bot.* Names
Cŏtўlēdon Umbĭlīcus Vĕ'nĕris. } of the navelwort, the leaves of which have been considered as emollient, and used as an external application to piles. It has also in late years been added to the many remedies alleged to cure epilepsy. Fr. syn. *nombril de Vénus.*

Cŏtўlēdŏ'neus, *a, um.* } (*Cŏtўlēdon*, a seed-
Cŏtўlēdŏnus, *a, um.* } lobe.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having cotyledons: cotyledo'neous: cotyle'donous. Fr. anal. *cotyledoné*, adj.

Co'tyloid. (Κοτύλη, a small drinking cup; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling an ancient drinking cup. *Cŏtўloīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cotyloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *einer Kotyle ähnlich.*

Co'tyloid Ca'vity. *Anat.* Term for the *Acetabulum*, or socket which receives the head of the *Os femoris*, forming the hip-joint. Fr. syn. *acétabule*, m.; *cotyle*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkhöhle*, f.

Couch-Grass. *Bot.* Common name for the *Triticum repens.*

Cou'ching. (Fr. *Coucher*, to put to bed; because the lens is pushed down from its upright position.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of displacing, breaking down and disturbing the opaque lens with a kind of needle for the purpose, in order to bring about the dispersion and absorption of a cataract.

Cou'ching-Needle. *Surg.* The name of the instrument used in the operation of couching; termed *Acus Interpunctoria*, and *A. ophthalmica.* Fr. syn. *aiguille à cataracte.* Germ. syn. *Staarnadel*, f.

Cough. (Teut. *Keuchen*, to make a noise in breathing.) *Pathol.* Term for a sonorous and violent expulsion of air from the lungs. *Tussis, is*, f. Fr. syn. *toux*, f. Germ. syn. *Husten*, m.

Cough, Bron'chial. *Pathol.* Term for a cough

as heard through the stethoscope applied over the trachea, root of the bronchi, and even over subdivisions of the bronchi no larger than a goose-quill, when the lungs are hepatized; each cough gives, besides its natural shock, a sensation as of air passing through a tube, therefore also called *Tubal* cough.

Cough, Dry. *Pathol.* Term for a cough generally unattended by expectoration, and often returning periodically; observed in highly irritable, nervous, and hysterical constitutions, being, clearly, *nervous* in its character.

Cough, Hu'mid. } *Pathol.* Term for a cough
Cough, Mu'cous. } in which the expectoration, chiefly mucous, is excreted very freely; also called *Bex humida*, and *Tussis humida*. See *Anacatharsis*, *Anaphysis*.

Coumarin'. *Bot.*, *Chem.* Name given to a concrete volatile substance which constitutes the odoriferous principle of the *Tonka*, or Tonquin bean, the produce of the *Dipterix odorata*. *Coumarīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Coumarine. *Bot.* Name given by the natives of Guiana, to the *Dipterix odorata*.

Coun'ter. (*Contra*, against.) A particle signifying opposition. Fr. anal. *contre*. Germ. syn. *Entgegen*.

Coun'ter-Exten'sion. *Surg.* Term for the pulling or holding of the upper part of a broken limb, or of a dislocated joint towards the trunk, while *extension* is being employed with the lower part. *Contra-Extensio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Antitasis*. Fr. anal. *contre-extension*, f. Germ. syn. *Gegenaussehnung*, f.

Coun'ter-Fis'sure. *Surg.* Term for a fracture of the skull occurring opposite the situation where a blow may have been inflicted or fall received. *Contra-Fissūra*, *æ*, f. See *Apechema*. Fr. syn. *contrecoup*, m.

Coun'ter-Indica'tion. *Med.*, *Pathol.* A term for the existence of some special circumstance opposed to, or forbidding the adoption of treatment which would have been otherwise suitable. *Contra-indīcātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *contre-indication*, f. Germ. syn. *Gegenanzeige*, f.

Coun'ter-O'pening. *Surg.* Term for an opening made in an abscess, opposite to one already existing in it, with the view of facilitating the discharge of matter and promoting the healing process. *Contra-apertūra*, *æ*, f. Fr. syn. *contre-ouverture*, f. Germ. syn. *Gegeneinschnitt*, m.; *Gegenöffnung*, f.

Coup. (Fr.) A blow, shot, deed, or stroke. Germ. syn. *Schlag*, m.; *Stoss*, m.

Coup de Soleil. (Fr.) *Pathol.* A stroke of the sun; a term applied generally to any affection produced by a scorching sun. Germ. syn. *Sonnenschuss*, m.

Coup de Vent. (Fr.) *Pathol.* A stroke of the wind; a term applied to an affection caused by exposure to a keen wind, extremely cold or with rain or sleet; a wind-blast.

Cou'perose. (Fr. *Couperosé*, full of red pimples.) *Chem.* An old term applied to the metallic sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, or different species of copperas. Fr. anal. *couperose*, f. Germ. syn. *Kupferrauch*, n. *Pathol.* A term for *Acne*. Fr. anal. *couperose*, or *goutterose*. f. Germ. syn. *Kupfer im Gesicht*.

Cou'rap. (Ind.) *Pathol.* Name given to cutaneous diseases attended with itching, as *Porrigo*, *Scabies*, etc.

Courbaril. *Bot.* See *Hymenæa Courbaril*.

Cour'baril Re'sin. The substance *Gummi anime*.

Couron'di. *Bot.* Name of an evergreen tree of India, said to be antidysenteric.

Cou'ros. (Κοῦρος, Ionic for κόρος.) *Physiol.* Old term, used by Hippocrates, for the child when perfected in the womb. Quincy.

Cou'rou Moel'li. *Bot.* Name of an Indian shrub, said to be antivenomous.

Cour'ses. (*Cursus*, a race, or course.) *Physiol.* A popular term for the *Catamenia*. Fr. syn. *menstrues*, f. pl.; *règles*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Mondfluss*, m,

Cous'cous. Name of an African food, much used about the river Senegal; composed of millet flour, some flesh, and the bark called *Lalo*, or that of the *Adansonia digitata*.

Couvre-Chef. (Fr. A kerchief.) *Surg.* Term for a bandage, or kind of cover, or head-dress, formed by a particular folding of a handkerchief. Germ. syn. *Kopfhulle*, f.; *chirurgische Hauptbinde*, f.

Cover. (Fr. *Couvrir*, to hide.) *Bot.*, *Ichthyol.* See *Operculum*.

Co'verts. (Fr. *Couvrir*, to hide.) *Ornithol.* A term for the feathors ranged along and covering the base of the quills of the wing. Fr. syn. *couvertures*, f. pl.

Cow. (Sax. *Kú*.) *Zoöl.* The female of a well-known genus of the *Ruminantia*. *Vacca*, *æ*, f. See *Bos*. Fr. syn. *vache*, f. Germ. syn. *Kuh*, f.

Cow-Bane. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cicuta virosa*. Fr. anal. *cicutaire vireuse*. Germ. syn. *giftiger Wuterich*.

Cowhage. } *M. Med.* Term for the down
Cow-Itch. } covering the outer surface of the pods of the plant *Dolichos pruriens*, now called *Mucuna pruriens*. Fr. syn. *dolic pruriteux*. Germ. syn. *juckendes Faseln*.

Cow-Par'snip. *Bot.* A common name for the *Heracleum spondylium*, or allheal.

Cow-Pox. (Sax. *Kú*, a cow; *pocc*, a pustule.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease which appears on the teats of the cow in the form of vesicles of a blue or livid colour; from which the vaccine fluid, so beneficial to the human race in preventing, or at least modifying, the virulence of small-pox, derives its origin. *Vaccīnia*, *æ*, f. See *Photo-Shootur*. Fr. syn. *vaccine*, f. Germ. syn. *Kuhpocke*, f.; *Schutzpocke*, f.

Cowper's Glands. *Anat.* Term for the anti-prostatic glands, two small muciparous glands about the size of peas, situated before the prostate gland, one on each side of the membranous portion of the male urethra; because first described by Cowper. *Glandŭlæ Cowperi*. See *Antiprostatæ Glandulæ*. Fr. syn. *glandes de Cowper*. Germ. syn. *die Cowperschen Drüsen*.

Cowslip. *Bot.* Common name for the *Primula veris*.

Cox'a, *æ*, f. (As if *cossa*, for *cöossa;* from *con*, together; *ossa*, bones, in allusion to the *Os innominatum*, formed of the *ilium*, the *ischium*, and the *os pubis.*) *Anat.* The hip, haunch, or hip-joint; also applied to the *Ischium*, and the *Coccyx*. *Zoöl.* Name of the first articulation (consisting of two pieces) of the feet of the *Crustacea Arachnides*, and *Insecta*. See *Ancha*, *Coxendix*, *Osphys*. F. syn. *hanche*, f. Germ. syn. *Hüfte*, f.

Coxælŭ'vium, *ii*, n. (*Coxa*, the hip; *lăvo*, to wash.) *Med.* Term for a bath for the hips, or lower portion of the body; the hip-bath. Fr. syn. *bain de fauteuil*, or *de siège*.

Coxal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Coxa*, the hip-joint; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for pain in the hip-joint; hip-joint disease, or *Morbus coxarius:* coxal'gy. Fr. anal. *coxalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hüftweh*, n.

Coxārius, *a*, *um.* (*Coxa*, the hip-joint.) *Surg.* Of or belonging to the hip-joint: coxa'rian.

Coxen'dix, *ĭcis*, f. (*Coxa*, the hip.) *Anat.* The same as *Coxa*. Fr. syn. *hanche*, f. Germ. syn. *Hüfte*, f.

Coxo-. *Anat.* This word used as a prefix in compound names, denotes connection with, or relation to, the *Ischium*.

Crab Ap'ple. *Bot.* Common name for the *Agriomela*, or fruit of the *Pyrus malus*. Fr. syn. *pomme sauvage*.

Crab-Ap'ple Tree. *Bot.* The common name for the *Pyrus malus*. Fr. syn. *pommier*, m. Germ. syn. *Apfelbaum*, m.

Crab-Fish. *Zoöl.* See *Cancer*.

Crab-Louse. *Entomol.* Common name for the *Pediculus pubis*. Fr. syn. *morpion*, m. Germ. syn. *Filzlaus*, f.

Crab-Yaws. *Pathol.* A name in Jamaica for a species of ulcer on the soles of the feet, the edges of which are so hard that it is difficult to cut them. See *Frambœsia*.

Crab's Claws. See *Cancorum Lapilli et Chelæ*.

Crack Wil'low. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Salix fragilis*.

Craig. (Scott.) *Anat.* A name for the throat.

Cram'be, *es*, f. (Κράμβη, colewort, or cabbage.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliculosa*.

Cram'be Hispānĭca. *Bot.* Name of a species, otherwise called *Rapistrum* by De Candolle.

Cram'be Mărĭ'tĭma. *Bot.* Systematic name of the sea-cole, or sea-kale, indigenous on our shores, and cultivated for the table; it has a delicate flavour, but is flatulent and watery.

Cram'be Orientālis. *Bot.* Name of a species, otherwise called *Rapistrum* by De Candolle.

Crămĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (In honour of the two German botanists named *Kramer*.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria;* Ord. *Monogynia*.

Crămĕ'ria Trian'dra. *Bot.* The systematic name of the tree, the root of which is called *Rhatania*, which see; also called *Crameria ixina*.

Cramp. (Sax. *Kramp.*) *Pathol.* Spasmodic and involuntary contraction of muscles. *Cram'pus*, *i*, m. See *Spasmus*, *Systremma*, *Raptus Nervorum*. Fr. syn. *spasme*, m. Germ. anal. *Krampf*, m.

Cranber'ry. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Vaccinium oxycoccos*.

Crane's Bill. *Bot.* Common name for the *Geranium*. Fr. anal. *geranion*, m. Germ. syn. *Storchschnabel*, m.

Crane's Bill, Bloody. *Bot.* The common name for the *Geranium sanguineum*.

Crane's Bill, Crowfoot. *Bot.* Common name for the *Geranium pratense*.

Crane's Bill, Stinking. *Bot.* Common name for the *Geranium Robertianum*. Fr. syn. *herbe à Robert*.

Cran'gon Vulgāris. *Zoöl.* A name for the *Cancer crangon*, or shrimp.

Crania. (Κρανία.) *Bot.* A Greek name for the *Cornus*, or cornel tree.

Crāniŏ'labis. } (Κρανίον, the cranium;
Crāniŏmală'cia, *æ*, f. } the other root of the first term not evident; of the second μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* Names given by Dr. Gœdechens, of Hamburg, to a disease of infancy, believed to occur not earlier than three or four months after birth, and the symptoms of which are profuse perspirations from the head, nocturnal restlessness, feebleness of the digestive apparatus, rachitic habit, slowness of development, and especially softening of the bones of the head.

Cranio'logy. (Κρανίον, the skull; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine, or study of skulls in their variety of shape, size, and proportion, as compared with each other, or with those of different classes of animals. *Crāniŏlŏ'gia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *craniologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kraniologie*, f.; *Schädellehr*, f.

Cranio'meter. (Κρανίον, the skull; μέτρον, a measure.) *Phrenol.* Term for an instrument for measuring the cranium or skull, *Crāniŏ'metrum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *craniomètre*, m.

Cranio'scopy. (Κρανίον, the skull; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Phrenol.* Term for an examination of the skull or head in relation to the various faculties of the brain, as developed on its surface. *Crāniosco'pia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *cranioscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Untersuchung des Schädels*.

Crānium, *ii*, n. f. (Κρανίον, from κάρα, the head.) *Anat.* The skull, or upper part of the head, containing the brain and its connections: the cra'nium. See *Conchus*. Fr. anal. *crâne*, m. Germ. syn. *Schädel*, m.; *Hirnschädel*, m.; *Hirnschale*, f.

Cranium, Absence of the. *Physiol.* See *Acrania*.

Crānium Hūmānum. *Anat., Pharm.* The human skull, or cranium, from which various tinctures, oils, and other preparations were in former times actually made and used as alexipharmic and antepileptic; they are now, however, utterly discarded. Fr. anal. *crâne humain*. Germ. syn. *der menschliche Schädel*

Crantēres. (Κραντῆρες, from κραίνω, to perfect.) *Anat.* Another name for the *Dentes sapientiæ*, or wisdom-teeth; because they appear last and complete the set. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *cranteres*. Germ. syn. *die hintersten Backenzähne; die Weisheitszähne*.

Crāpŭla, *æ*, f. (Κραιπάλη, from *κράνον*, the head; *πάλλω*, to shake, or be agitated.) Old term for heaviness and giddiness of the head from excess in drinking; a surfeit and sickness from drunkenness. Quincy. Fr. anal. *crapule*, f. Germ. syn. *Rausche*, m.; *das Kopfweh nach dem Rausche.*

Crāsis, *is*, f. (Κεράννυμι, to mix.) *Physiol.* Term for the due distribution of the humours of the body, so as to constitute a state of health; mixture; temperament. Fr. anal. *crase*, f. Germ. syn. *Mischung*, f.

Cras'pĕdon. (As if Κρεμάμενον *εἰς τὸ πέδον.*) *Pathol.* Old term for an elongation, or relaxation of the uvula. Quincy.

Cras'sa Artēria. *Anat.* Old epithet for the *Aorta:* the thick ar'tery. Quincy. Fr. syn. *aorte*, f. Germ. syn. *Aorta*, f.; *die grosse Pulsader; die grosse Schlagader*, f.

Crassămen'tum, *i*, n. (*Crassus*, thick.) *Physiol.* Term for a soft, almost solid mass, of a deep brownish red, entirely opaque, spontaneously formed by venous blood a short time after it has been extracted; and found at the bottom of the vessel below the serum; the clot. It consists of two distinct parts, into which it may be separated by agitation, or repeated ablution; the *Cruor* from which the blood has its purple colour, and the *Fibrin*, which, being more solid, is termed the basis of the crassamentum.

Cras'sŭla, *æ*, f. (*Crassus*, thick; from the thickness of its leaves.) *Bot.* A name for the *Sedum telephium.* Also, a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia.*

Cras'sum Intestīnum. *Anat.* Old epithet for the *Colon*, or large intestine: the thick intestine. Quincy. Fr. syn. *colon*, m. Germ. syn. *Grimmdarm*, m.; *Kolon*, n.

Cras'sus, *a, um.* (As if *Creassus*, from *κρέας*, flesh.) *Med.* Thick; gross: fleshy. Fr. syn. *grossier*, adj. Germ. syn. *dick*, adj.; *klumpig*, adj.

Cras'sus Pul'sus. *Med.* Term for a strong and full pulse.

Crătæ'gŏnon. (Κρατέω, to obtain power; *γονή*, the semen; because it was supposed to make it prolific.) *Bot.* Old name of a herb, believed to be the *Melampyrum cristatum* of Linnæus.

Crătæ'gus, *i.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* See *Aria, Aronia.*

Crătæ'gus Oxyăcan'tha. *Bot.* Systematic name of the hawthorn.

Crătæ'gus Tormĭnālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the wild service-tree; also called *Œa.*

Crătæ'va. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia;* the fruit of nearly all the species has a peculiar alliaceous odour, and have therefore been called *Garlic pears.*

Crătæ'va Man'nĕlos. *Bot.* Systematic name according to Linn. of a tree called *Bæl*, or *Bela*, by the Indians, the ripe fruit of which has recently been introduced into this country as a remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa.

Crătæ'va Relĭgiōsa. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species called in Tahiti *Pura-au*, there planted in burial grounds; the leaves are aromatic and stimulant.

Crătæ'va Ta'pia. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species in India, the bark of which is bitter and tonic, and is esteemed there as febrifuge.

Crāter. Old name for a brass vessel with a broad base and narrow mouth. Fr. anal. *cratère*, m.

Crātĭcŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Crātes*, a grate.) *Chem.* Name for the grate which covers the ash-hole of a furnace.

Craw. (Dan. *Kroe.*) The crop of a bird. See *Crop.* Fr. syn. *cabot*, m. Germ. anal. *Kropf*, m.

Craw-Fish. } The common name of the *Cancer*
Cray-Fish. } *astacus*, or *C. fluviatilis.* See *Carabus.* Fr. syn. *écrevisse commune.* Germ. syn. *Flusskrebs*, m.

Crea. *Anat.* Old name for the shin, or anterior ridge of the *Tibia.* Quincy.

Cream of Tar'tar. *M. Med.* Common name for the bitartrate, or supertartrate of potassa. *Crĕ'mor Tar'tări.* Fr. syn. *crême de tartre.* Germ. syn. *Weinsteinrahm*, m.

Cre'asote. (Κρέας, flesh; *σάζω*, to save, or preserve; from its antiseptic qualities.) *M. Med.* Name of a colourless brilliantly transparent liquid of an oily consistence, highly antiseptic to meat, having a burning taste followed by sweetness, and a smell like that of wood smoke, or rather of smoked meat, obtained from crude pyrolignous acid, and from wood tar, the antiseptic virtues of which and of smoke seem to be owing to its presence. *Creăsōtum, i*, n.

NOTE.—The London Pharmacopœia (1851) spells *Creosotum*, the Edinburgh (1839) *Creazotum*, both of which are unnecessarily wrong.

Creăsōtum, *i*, n. (See *Creasote.*) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for a peculiar substance obtained from tar: cre'asote, which see.

Creatin'. (Κρέας, flesh.) *Chem.* Name given to a neutral body consisting of colourless transparent crystals obtained from a fluid produced by mixing chopped animal muscle with an equal bulk of water, introducing the mixture into a bag, and subjecting it to strong pressure; also spelled *Kreatin. Creātīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *créatine*, f.

Creatinin'. *Chem.* Name given to a base into which *Creatin* is changed by heating it with hydrochloric or other acids; also spelled *Kreatinin. Creātīnīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Creeping. (Sax. *Creopan*, to creep.) *Bot.* See *Repens.*

Cree'ping Water-Par'snip. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sium nodifolium.*

Crĕmas'ter, *ēris*, m. (Κρεμάω, to suspend.) *Anat.* Name of a muscle which supports, compresses and raises the testicle and spermatic vessels; formed by the conjoined fibres of the *Obliquus internus*, and *Transversalis abdominis* muscles: the cremas'ter muscle: See *Suspendiculum, Suspensorius Testis.* Fr. anal. *cremaster*, m. Germ. syn. *der Hodenmuskel.*

Crem'nus, *i*, m. (Κρεμνὸς.) *Anat.* Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Loc. in Homin. ed.*

Foësius, *p.* 423, for the lips and eminence or wing of the *pudendum muliebre*. *Pathol.* The lip or edge of an ulcer, *de Loc. in Homin. ed.* Lindenus, and Foësius, *Œc. p.* 354.

Crĕmocar'pium, *ii*, n. (Κρεμάω, to suspend; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Name given to a species of fructification occurring throughout the *Umbelliferæ*, in which the simple fruit is united with the calyx, and divided into two indehiscent monospermatous *cocca*. Fr. anal. *crémocarpe*, m.; syn. *carnadèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Doldenfrucht*, f.

Crĕ'mor, *ōris*, m. (Κρίμνον, the thick juice of barley or of milk.) Cream; also, any substance floating on, and skimmed from the surface of a fluid; also, a thick decoction of barley. Fr. syn. *crême*, f. Germ. syn. *Rahm*, m.

Crĕ'mor Cal'cis. *Chem.* Term for the pellicle of carbonate of lime which forms on the surface of lime-water by being exposed to the air. Fr. syn. *crême de chaux*.

Cremor Tartari. *M. Med.* See *Cream of Tartar*.

Crēnātus, *a, um.* (*Crēna*, a notch.) *Bot.* Notched; scolloped: cre'nate; applied to leaves when the indentations are rounded. Fr. anal. *crénè*, adj.; syn. *crénelé*, adj.; *crénulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gekerbt*, part. adj.; *kerbzähnigt*, adj.

Creosote. See *Creasote*.

Crĕpātio, *ōnis*, f. } (*Crĕpo*, to burst or break.)
Crĕpātūra, *æ*, f. } *Pharm.* Term for the boiling of seeds till they burst their shells or coverings: crepa'tion.

Crepinum. *Chem.* Old term for tartar.

Cre'pitant. (Fr.) Crackling, or rattling. *Crĕpĭtans, tis*, part. See *Râle Crepitant*.

Crepita'tion. (*Crĕpĭto*, to crackle, or make a noise often repeated.) *Chem.* The same with *Decrepitation*. *Pathol.* Term for the sensation, or slight sound caused by pressing any portion of cellular tissue in which air is collected, between the fingers. *Surg.* The act of grating the ends of fractured bones together. *Crĕpĭtātio, ōnis*, f. See *Crepitus*. Fr. anal. *crépitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Knacken*, n.; *Knarren*, n.

Crĕ'pĭtus, *ûs*, m. (*Crĕpo*, to give a crack or crash, to make a noise.) *Med.* Term for the discharge upwards, or rejection downwards of gas or flatus from the stomach and bowels. *Pathol.* The crackling noise occasioned by pressing a part of the body when air is collected in the cellular tissue. *Surg.* Term for the grating sensation, or slight noise produced by the ends of a fractured bone being rubbed against each other. See *Crepitation*. Fr. syn. *crépitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Knacken*, n.; *Knarren*, n.

Crĕ'pĭtus Lŭ'pi. *Bot.* A name for the *Lycoperdon bovista*, or puff ball.

Crĕpuscŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Crĕpuscŭlum*, the twilight.) *Entomol.* Of or belonging to the twilight; applied to a Family (*Crepuscularia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Lepidoptera*, which generally appear only in the early morning, or the evening: crepus'culary. Fr. anal. *crépusculaire*, adj.

Crescent-Shaped. *Bot.* See *Lunatus*, and *Lunulatus*.

Crescen'tia Cujete. *Bot.* The name given by Linn. to the calabash-tree. See *Higuero*.

Cress. (Sax. *Cresse*.) *Bot.* Name given to a number of plants having a pungent taste and flavour. *Lĕpĭ'dium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *cresson*, m. Germ. anal. *Kresse*, f.

Cress, Gar'den. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lepidium sativum*, or dittander. Fr. syn. *cresson alénois*. Germ. syn. *Garten-kresse*, f.

Cress, Indian. *Bot.* See *Indian Cress*.

Cress, Sciă'tĭca. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lepidium iberis*.

Cress, Water. } *Bot.* Common names for the
Cress, Wild. } *Sisymbrium nasturtium*. Fr. syn. *cresson aquatique*, or *de fontaine*. Germ. anal. *Wasserkresse*, f.

Cres'sis. *Bot.* A barbarous analogue for the cress, or *Nasturtium sativum*.

Crest. *Anat.* Applied to several objects which crest, or surmount others; *Crista, æ*, f. See *Crista*. Fr. anal. *crête*, f. Germ. syn. *Kamm*, m.

Crest'ed. *Bot.* Applied to portions of plants that have an arrangement of parts, like a crest. *Cristātus, a, um.* See *Cristātus*. Fr. anal. *crêté*, adj.

Crēta, *æ*, f. (*Crēta*, the island of Crete, where the best was found.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E. & U.S.A.) for the friable, or impure carbonate of lime; chalk. Fr. syn. *craie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kreide*, f.

Crēta Præpărāta. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D.) for chalk finely pulverized by levigation. Fr. syn. *craie préparée*. Germ. syn. *präparirte Kreide*.

Crētāceus, *a, um.* (*Crēta*, chalk.) Of or belonging to chalk; chalky: creta'ceous. Fr. syn. *crayeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreidig*, adj.

Crete, Dit'tany of. *Bot.* Common name for the *Origanum dictamnus*. Fr. syn. *dictamne de Crète*. Germ. syn. *Kretischer Diptam*.

Cre'tinism. (Supposed from *Cretira*, old Italian for a poor creature.) *Pathol.* Term for an endemic disease common in Switzerland, and occurring in other mountainous countries in Europe; in the Carpathians in America; in the Cordilleras in Asia, the Himalayas, and in the mountainous districts of Tartary, characterized by most of the symptoms of rickets, accompanied by *goitre*, in monstrous excess, stinted growth of body, swelled abdomen, wrinkled skin, loose and flabby muscles, wan complexion, vacant and stupid countenance; the cranium bulges out, particularly towards the occiput, to an enormous size; sensibility seems quite dulled either to cold or heat, and even to blows or wounds. The wretched subjects of this disease, called *Cretins*, are generally both deaf and dumb, their senses of sight, smell, and touch are imperfect and humiliatingly limited in susceptibility of impressions, and they seem altogether destitute of moral affections: in short, they present a complete and utterly hopeless degeneracy of the human race, a deeper degradation of idiotcy. *Crētĭnis'mus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *crétinage*, m.; *crétinisme*, m.

Cre'vis. *Ichthyol.* A name for the *Cancer astacus*.

Cri de Cuir. *Med.* French term for the sound like the creaking of the leather of a new saddle, believed to be produced by the friction of the heart on the pericardium, when the smoothness of one or both substances has been destroyed by consolidated lymph; it is similar also to the sound caused by friction of the pulmonary on the costal pleura, when either is diseased.

Cribra'tion. (*Cribrum*, a sieve.) Term for the act or process of sifting, or passing through a sieve. *Cribrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *cribration*, f. Germ. syn. *Sieben*, n.

Cribrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat.* Perforated like a sieve: crib'riform; applied to the ethmoid bone. See *Coliform, Mortarium.* Fr. anal. *cribriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *siebförmig*, adj.

Crib'rum, *i*, n. (As if *Crebrum*, from *cerno*, to separate.) A sieve. Fr. syn. *crible*, m. Germ. syn. *Sieb*, n.

Crĭco-. *Anat.* This word, in compound names of muscles, etc., denotes attachment to, or connexion with, the cricoid cartilage.

Crĭcoīdēs, adj. (Κρίκος, a ring; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a ring; applied to a cartilage of the pharynx, otherwise called the *Annular cartilage;* annular; ring-like: cri'coid. See *Cymbalaris Cartilago*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cricoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *ringförmig*, adj.

Crĭcoīdeus, *a, um.* (*Crĭcoīdēs* cartĭlago, the cricoid cartilage; terminal *-īdeus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the cricoid cartilage: cricoï'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii.

NOTE.—This term has been improperly used as a synonyme for *Cricoides.*

Crĭdōnes. *Zoöl.* A term for *Crinones. See Crino.*

Criminal Abortion. *M. Jur.* See *Feticide.*

Crimnōdēs, adj. (Κρίμνον, bran; terminal *-ōdēs.*) Branny; furfuraceous; having, or full of bran. *Pathol.* Applied to urine which deposits a sediment like bran. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *furfuracé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleiartig*, adj.; *kleienartig*, adj.

Crimson. *Nat. Philos.* See *Phœniceus.*

Crim'son, High. *Nat. Philos.* The colour bright scarlet. See *Coccineus.* Fr. syn. *cramoisi*, adj.

Crīnāle. *Surg.* Old name for an instrument formerly employed to exert pressure in *Fistula lachrymalis*, from its having at one end a small cushion stuffed with hair; a figure of it is given by Scultetus.

Crīnātus, *a, um.* (*Crīnis*, hair of the head.) Having hair: cri'nate. *Bot.* Applied to plants, the roots of which shoot into the ground in many fibrils, or capillaries. Fr. syn. *capillaire*, adj.

Crīnis, *is*, m. (Κρίνω, to discern; because each hair is distinct, arising from its own pore.) *Anat.* A term for the hair of the head, but more especially that on the back part of the head. See *Capillus.* Fr. anal. *crin*, m.

Crīno, *ōnis*, f. (*Crīnis*, the hair.) *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of the *Entozoa*, observed chiefly in horses and dogs. Fr. anal. *crinon*, m. *Pathol.* Name for a disease epidemic among infants, consisting in the eruption of rigid black hairs from the skin of the back, arms, and legs, with febrile irritation and emaciation.

Crinŏ'myron. (Κρίνον, a lily; μύρον, ointment.) *Pharm.* A name for an ointment made of the lily and aromatic substances; the *Unguentum Ægyptium album.*

Crĭŏ'gĕnes. *Pharm., Surg.* Old name for certain troches for cleansing foul ulcers, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii. 12, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 533.

Crĭ'sis, *eos*, f. (Κρίσις, the final issue.) *Pathol.* Term for the sudden change which fevers are generally supposed to undergo at particular periods; a sudden variation of any kind, favourable or unfavourable, occurring in the general disease, and influencing its character: a cri'sis. See *Signa Critica.* Fr. anal. *crise*, f. Germ. anal. *Krise*, f.

Crispa'tion. *Med.* A term applied to a slight contraction of any part, morbid or natural, as that of the minute arteries in a cut wound when they retract; or of the skin in the state called goose-skin. Fr. anal. *crispation*, f. Germ. syn. *Krause*, f.; *Zusammenziehung*, f.

Crispātūra, *æ*, f. (*Crispo*, to curl.) *Pathol.* Properly applied to twisted hairs; but it was also formerly used for a spasmodic contraction of membranous or fibrous parts. Fr. syn. *crispation*, f. Germ. syn. *Krause*, f.; *Zusammenziehung*, f.

Crispātus, *a, um.* } (*Crispo*, to curl.) *Bot.*
Cris'pus, *a, um.* } Curled; crisp; applied to leaves the border of which is more flaccid than the disk, and so appears crisped, curled, or wrinkled. Fr. anal. *crispé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gekräuselt*, part. adj.; *kraus*, adj.

Cris'ta, *æ*, f. (As if *Carista*, from κάρα, the head.) A crest; anything like the comb of a cock, or tuft on the head of a bird, the mane of a horse, or top of a helmet. *Anat.* Applied to certain parts, or processes of bones, bearing some resemblance to a crest. *Bot.* Applied to a peculiar organ of the *Gramineæ. Geol.* Applied to the ridge, or summit of a mountain or chain of mountains. *Surg.* Applied to certain excrescences, occurring about the anus and pudenda, from their form. Fr. syn. *crête*, f. Germ. syn. *Kamm*, m.

Cris'ta Gal'li. *Anat.* The crest, or comb of the cock; a term for the peculiar process situated on the superior surface of the ethmoid bone, to which the *falx cerebri* is attached. Fr. syn. *crête de coq.* Germ. syn. *Hahnenkamm am Siebbeine.*

Cristal Mineral. French term for the *Sal prunellæ*, when in the form of cakes.

Cristātus, *a, um.* (*Crista*, a crest, or cock's comb.) *Bot.* Having a crest; crested: cris'tate; applied to plants, from the appearance of certain parts of them. Fr. anal. *crêté*, adj.; *cristé*, adj.

Crite'rion. (Κριτήριον, from κρίνω, to discern, or judge.) *Med.* A rule, or foundation according to which a certain judgement is arrived at. See *Crisis.*

Crithamum. See *Crithmum.*

Crīthe, *es*, f. (Κριθή, barley.) *Pathol.* Old name for *Hordeolum*, or stye.

Crith'mum, *i*, n. (Κρίνω, to secrete; from its powers of promoting the secretion of the urine and menses.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.*

Crith'mum Mărīnum non-Spīnōsum. *Bot.* A name for the *Inula crithmoides.*

Crith'mum Mărĭ'tĭmum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the samphire, or sea-fennel; also called rock samphire, and *Herba Sancti Petri;* it is perennial, growing on the sea coast, has a spicy, aromatic flavour, and is used as a pot-herb by the country people. Fr. syn. *fenouil marin.*

Cri'tical. (*Crīsis*, a decision; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Determining the issue of a disease; applied to certain periods of the duration of fevers, etc. *Physiol.* Similarly applied to periods of life as decisive of certain changes of constitution, habits, etc. *Crĭtĭ'cus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *critique*, adj. Germ. anal. *kritisch*, adj.

Cri'tical Age. *Physiol.* Term for that period of female life when the *Catamenia* become irregular, and (in many cases) after considerable constitutional disturbance, altogether cease, generally occurring in this country between the 44th and 48th years. *Ætas Crĭ'tica.* Fr. syn. *age*, or *temps critique.*

Cri'tical Days. *Med.* Term formerly, and to some extent still employed for certain days on which the crisis of fever was perfect and favourable, and certain others on which it was imperfect and unfavourable; or others, unmarked by any particular change. Galen reckoned the 7th day as particularly favourable; next the 14th, 9th, 11th, and 20th; then the 17th, the 5th, the 4th, 3rd, and 18th: the 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, and 19th, were very doubtful and unfavourable: the 13th day was intermediate, not indicating one way or other. Diocles and Archigenes regarded the 21st as a favourable day, but Galen agreed with Hippocrates in its rejection, and in the substitution of the 20th. This distinct arrangement, however, is not now in very good repute, the doctrine of critical days being only to a certain limited extent believed. *Dies Decrētōrii, D. Indĭces, D. Indĭcātōrii, D. Mĕdĭcīnāles, D. Princĭpes, D. Rădĭcāles.* Fr. syn. *jours critiques.* Germ. syn. *kritische Tage einer Krankheit.*

Crŏ'ceus, *a, um.* (*Crŏcus*, saffron.) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to saffron; of a deep yellow colour. Fr. syn. *safrané.* Germ. syn. *safrangell*, adj.

Crŏcĭdis'mus, *i*, m. } (Κροκιδίζω, to pick, or
Crŏcĭdix'is, *ĭdis*, f. } gather flocks of wool.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Carphology*, or floxidation. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. syn. *crocidisme*, m.; *carphologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fleckenlesen*, n.; *Karphologie*, f.

Crŏ'cĭnum, *i*, n. (Κρόκος, saffron.) *Pharm.* Old name for a collyrium and ointment, of which saffron formed an ingredient. Paulus Ægineta, vii. 16, and 20, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *pp.* 555, 595.

Crŏcōdes, adj. (Κρόκος, saffron; terminal *-ώδης*; from the quantity of saffron it contains.) Having, or full of saffron. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to a collyrium and to a certain troche containing a large proportion of saffron. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *safrané*, adj. Germ. syn. *safrangell*, adj.

Crŏcōdēs Diălĕ'pĭdos. *Pharm.* Name of a collyrium described by Marcellus, in which saffron was the first ingredient; Λεπίδος being the scales of burnt copper, or the black peroxide of copper.

Crŏcōdēs Pacciānum. (*Paccius*, the oculist who invented it.) *Pharm.* Name of a collyrium formerly in repute.

Crŏcŏdĭlĭda. An incorrect term improperly substituted by some authors for *Crocodilidæ.*

Crŏcŏdĭlĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (Κροκόδειλος, the crocodile; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Name given to a Family of the *Reptilia Sauria*, having the *Crocodilus*, or crocodile for its type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. syn. *crocodiliens*, adj. and s. m.; *crocodiloïdes*, adj.

Crŏcŏdĭlion. }
Crŏcŏdĭlium, *ii*, n. } *Bot.* A name for the *Echinops sphærocephalus*, or globe-thistle.

Crŏcŏmag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Κρόκος, saffron; μαγμὰ, the dregs of anything that is of a thick consistence.) *Pharm.* Old name for a troche made of oil of saffron and spices; also the dregs of saffron ointment. Galen, *de Antid.* ii. 5; Paulus Ægineta, vii. 20, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 595.

Cro'conate. (*Crŏcōnĭcum* acĭdum, Croconic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of croconic acid with a base. *Crŏ'cōnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *croconate*, m. Germ. syn. *krokonsaure Salze.*

Croco'nic. (*Crŏcus*, saffron, in reference to its yellow colour; terminal *-ic.*) *Bot. Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to saffron, or yellow colour. *Crŏcō'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *croconique*, adj.

Croco'nic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for an acid obtained from the yellow solution formed by mixing with water the grey compound produced during the distillation of potassium from a mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal. Fr. anal. *l'acide croconique.* Germ. syn. *Krokonsäure*, f.

Crŏ'cus, *i*, m, or *um*, *i*. n. (Κρόκος, or Κρόκον, saffron; or κρόκη, the thread called woof, or weft, in weaving; because the stigmata are like threads for ornamental weaving.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Iridaceæ*, or *Irideæ.* Also the pharmacopœial name (L.E. & U.S.A.) for the prepared stigmata of the *Crocus sativus. Chem.* Old name for several preparations of metallic substances, from their colour, as *Crocus antimonii*, etc. Fr. and Germ. syn. *safran*, m. Germ. syn. *Safranpflanze*, f.

Crŏ'cus Antĭmŏ'nii. *Chem.* Name formerly used for the sulphuretted oxide of antimony; also called *Crocus metallorum.*

Crŏ'cus In'dĭcus. *Bot.* A name for the *Curcuma longa*, or turmeric plant. Fr. syn. *curcuma*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelbwurz*, f.; *Indianischer Safran*; *Kurcuma*, f.

Crŏ'cus Mar'tis. *Chem.* Old term for burnt green vitriol.

Crŏ'cus Mĕtallōrum. *Chem.* Another name for the *Crocus antimonii.*

Crŏ'cus Offĭcīnālis. *Bot.* A name for the *Crocus sativus.* Fr. syn. *safran cultivé.* Germ. syn. *der cultivirte Safran.*

Crŏ'cus Sătīvus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the saffron plant; also called *Crocus officinalis;* it is a native of Greece and Asia Minor. See *Cantacon, Medicina Tristitiæ.* Fr. syn. *safran cultivé.* Germ. syn. *der cultivirte Safran.*

Crŏ'cus Vĕ'nĕris. *Chem.* Old term for the oxide of copper, formed by calcining the metal.

Crom'myon. (Κρόμμυον, from κάρα, a head.) *Bot.* Old name for an onion. Quincy. See *Cepa.* Fr. syn. *oignon,* m. Germ. syn. *Zwiebel,* f.

Crommyoxyreg'mia. (Κρόμμυον, an onion; ὀξύς, acid; ἐρεύγω, to belch.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. κρομμυοξυρεγμία, used by Aristophanes, according to Castellus, for an acid eructation accompanied with a taste resembling onions.

Crop. (Sax. *Krop.*) *Ornithol.* Term for an enlargement of the œsophagus which, with a membranous bag where the aliment is moistened by the juices of its glands, and the gizzard, compose the stomach; also termed the craw. *Inglŭ'vies, ei,* f. Fr. syn. *jabot,* m. Germ. anal. *Kropf,* m.

Cross Birth. *Obstet.* The popular name for preternatural labour of any kind.

Crŏtă'lĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Crŏtălus,* the rattle-snake; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Name given to a Family of *Ophidia;* having the *Crotalus,* or rattle-snake, for its type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. syn. *crotaloïdes,* adj.

Crŏ'tălus, *i,* m. (Κρόταλον, a rattle.) *Zoöl.* the rattlesnake; a genus of venomous serpents abounding in various parts of the American continent. Four species are well known: *C. durissus, C. horridus, C. miliarius,* and *C. cascabella,* the last recently found in Brazil. Their most remarkable characteristic is the rattle appended to their tails, consisting of a number of horny joints moveable on one another, which make a rattling noise when the animal moves: their bite is fatal, being followed by gangrenous inflammation of the injured part, and rapid sinking of the vital powers. See *Crotalidæ.* Fr. anal. *crotale,* m. Germ. syn. *Klapperschlange,* f.

Crŏ'tăphi. (Κρόταφοι, pl. of κρόταφος.) *Anat.* Old name for the temples. Castellus, and Gorræus.

Crŏtăphītæ. (Κρόταφος, the temple.) *Anat.* Belonging to the temple; old term applied to the temporal muscles; Gr. anal. κροταφῖται, used by Galen, *de Musc. Dissect. c.* 6; Latin anal. *crotaphites,* used by Bartholin, *Anat.* iii. 11, *p.* 535.

Crŏtă'phium. (Κρόταφος, the temple.) *Pathol.* Old term for a pain in the temples. Quincy.

Crŏ'tăphos. (Κρόταφος, from κροτέω, to pulsate.) *Anat.* Old term for the temple.

Crot'chet. (Fr. *Crochet,* a hook.) *Obstet.* Name of a curved instrument with a sharp hook, for extracting the fetus, in cases of embryotomy. See *Embryothlastes, Helcyster.* Fr. anal. *crochet,* m.

Crŏ'tĕlus. *Bot.* A name for the *Clavaria coralloides.*

Crŏ'ton, *ōnis,* m. (Κρότων, the vermin called dog-tick; from the resemblance to the seeds of certain species of the same genus.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Monadelphia.* Juss. *Euphorbiaceæ.* See *Copalchi.* Fr. anal. *croton,* m. Germ. anal. *Kroton,* m.

Crŏ'ton Cascăril'la. } *M. Med.* The systematic
Crŏ'ton Eleuthĕ'ria. } names of the plant believed to afford the Cascarilla bark, according to the pharmacopœias, the first (L.); the second (E.); called also *Cascarilla, Clutia eleutheria, Eleutheria, Eleuteria.* Fr. anal. *croton cascarille.* Germ. anal. *Kroton Cascarille.*

Crŏ'ton Sebĭ'fĕrum. *Bot.* A name for the tallow tree of China. Fr. syn. *arbre à suif.*

Crŏ'ton Tig'lium. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant from the seeds of which croton oil is obtained, and which yields the pavana wood: it is a native of Ceylon, and is found in Malabar, China, Cochin China, and the Molucca islands; the root is drastically purgative, the wood is diaphoretic, the leaves are purgative, and the seeds are called *Grana Molucca, Tiglii grana,* and *Grana tiglia,* from which is expressed the croton oil: the wood is called *Lignum Moluccense, L. pavanæ.* Germ. syn. *Malabarischer Purgirkörnerbaum; Molukkanischer Purgirholzbaum; Purgirkroton,* m.

Crŏ'ton Tinctōrium. *Bot.* The systematic name of the litmus plant, a native of the Levant, Italy, and the South of France; called also *Bezetta cœrulea:* it yields the litmus or turnsol, which is likewise named *Succus heliotropii.* See *Heliotropium Tricoccum.* Fr. syn. *tournesol,* m. Germ. syn. *Farberkroton,* m.; *die gemeines Sonnenblume; Maurelle,* f.

Cro'tonate. (*Crŏtōnĭcum* acĭdum, Crotonic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of crotonic acid with a salifiable base. *Crŏtōnas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *crotonate,* m. Germ. syn. *krotonsäure Salze.*

Crŏtōne, *es,* f. (Κρότων, the dog-tick.) *Bot.* Name for a fungous excrescence on trees, produced by an insect like a tick. *Pathol.* Metaphorically applied to small fungous excrescences on the periosteum. Fr. anal. *crotone,* m.

Croto'nic. (*Crŏton;* and terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *Croton tiglium. Crŏtōnĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *crotonique,* adj.

Croto'nic A'cid. *Chem.* Name of an acid obtained from the acrid matter of croton oil. Fr. anal. *l'acide crotonique.* Germ. syn. *krotonsäure,* f.

Croup. (Scott.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease of the throat marked by laborious and suffocative breathing, accompanied by a stridulous noise, a short dry cough, and expectoration of a concrete membranous sputum. It is expressed by a variety of terms, as *Cynanche laryngea, C. stridula, C. trachealis,*

Suffocatio stridula, Trachitis, Angina membranacea, etc. See *Bronchlemmitis, Catarrhus Suffocativus.* Fr. anal. *croup*, m.; *laryngite*, f.; *trachéite*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhrenentzündung*, f.

Crowfoot. *Bot.* Common name for several species of the genus *Ranunculus.* Fr. anal. *renoncule*, f. Germ. anal. *Ranunkel*, f.; *Hahnenfuss*, m.; *Krahnenfuss*, m.

Crowfoot, Crane's-Bill. *Bot.* Common name for the *Geranium pratense.*

Crow-Silk. *Bot.* Common name for the *Conferva rivalis*, or hairy river-weed.

Crown. (Teut. *Kronne.*) See *Corona.*

Crown Impe'rial. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fritillaria Imperialis.*

Crŭciātus, *a, um.* (*Crux*, a cross.) Having the appearance of a cross; crossed: cru'ciate. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, flowers, etc. Fr. syn. *cruciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreuzförmig*, adj.

Cru'cial. (*Crux*, a cross.) Like, of, or belonging to a cross. *Crŭciālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *crucial*, adj.; syn. *croisé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreuzförmig*, adj.; *kreuzweise*, adj.

Cru'cible. (*Crŭcio*, to torture; because the substances put in them are, as it were, tortured by fire.) *Chem.* Name for a vessel made of baked earth, or metal for the various operations of fusion by heat. *Crŭcĭ'bŭlum, i,* n. See *Alkasa, Catinus Fusorius, Cementerium.* Fr. syn. *creuset*, m. Germ. syn. *Schmelztiegel*, m.

Crŭcĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Crux*, a cross; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having, or bearing crosses; applied to plants (*Cruciferæ*, nom. pl. f.) having flowers, petals, or other parts arranged in a cruciform manner: cruci'ferous. Fr. anal. *crucifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreuztragend*, part. adj.

Crŭcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Crux*, a cross; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Like, or resembling a cross; cross-like: cru'ciform. Fr. anal. *cruciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreuzförmig*, adj.

Crūdĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Crūdus*, raw.) *Med.* A term for bad digestion; rawness: cru'dity. Fr. anal. *crudité*, f. Germ. syn. *Rohheit*, f.

Cru'els. (Fr. *Ecrouelles*, the king's evil.) *Pathol.* Popular term for those swellings of inflamed glands of the neck, which, unless checked by proper attention, proceed to form abscesses that leave the skin scarred and puckered in an unsightly manner. Fr. syn. *scrofules*, or *scrophules*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Scrophel*, f.; *Scrophelkrankheit*, f.; *Scrophelsucht*, f.

Cruen'tus, *a, um.* Red like blood; bloody; formerly applied to the humours, or rather excrements, sputa, sweat, etc., when mixed with blood. *Surg.* Applied to a cupping glass used after scarification, *Cucurbitula cruenta.* Fr. syn. *sanglant*, adj.; *sanguinolent.* Germ. syn. *blutig*, adj.

Cru'cial Inci'sion. *Surg.* Term for two incisions made to cross each other, being the mode of dividing the integuments in *post mortem* examinations, in applying the trephine, and in extirpating tumours. *Incīsio Crŭciālis.* Fr. anal. *incision cruciale.* Germ. syn. *Kreuzschnitt*, m.

Crūnion. (Κρούνος, a fountain.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. κρούνιον, used by Aëtius, *l.* 12, for a certain medicine, from the violence of its action as diuretic. Fr. anal. *hernie crurale*, or *fémorale.*

Cru'or, *ōris*, m. (Κρύος, cold; because the coagulum which it seemed to constitute, begins to form as the blood cools, or remains at rest.) *Physiol.* Term for the red, or purplish coloured portion of the blood, which, associated with the *Fibrin*, forms the *Crassamentum*, or clot. Fr. syn. *sang*, m. Germ. syn. *Blut*, n.

Crūra. (Nom. pl. of *Crus, crūris*, n.) Legs. *Anat.* Applied to several objects from their supposed resemblance.

Crūra Cĕrĕbel'li. *Anat.* Term for two white cords, one at the bottom of a deep fissure extending along the circumference of each hemisphere of the cerebellum: the legs of the cerebellum, which ascend obliquely forwards and inwards to join the *Pons Varolii.*

Crūra Cĕ'rĕbri. *Anat.* A term for two thick white *fasciculi*, one from the inferior surface of each hemisphere of the *Cerebrum*, just below the *Corpus striatum*, and the optic *thalamus*, descending obliquely inwards and backwards. They converge as they descend, and end in the upper extremity of the *Pons Varolii.*

Crūra Diăphrag'mătis. *Anat.* Term for two appendices situated behind and below the central tendon of the diaphragm, the right being longer and thicker than the left.

Crūræ'us, *a, um.* (*Crus*, the leg.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the leg; applied to a muscle situated on the fore-part of the thigh: cru'ral. Fr. syn. *crural*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Schenkelbeine gehörig.*

Cru'ral. (*Crus*, the leg.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the leg, or lower extremity. *Crūrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *crural*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Schenkelbeine gehörig.*

Cru'ral Arch. *Anat.* A term for what is otherwise called Fallopius's, and also Poupart's ligament. Fr. syn. *arcade crurale.* Germ. syn. *das Fallopische Band.*

Crural Hernia. *Pathol., Surg.* See *Hernia Cruralis.*

Crūrālis, *is, e.* (*Crus*, the leg.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the leg: cru'ral; also, applied in the same manner as *Cruræus.* Fr. syn. *crural*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Schenkelbeine gehörig.*

Crus, *crūris*, n. (Κρούω, to kick; or *Curro*, to run.) *Anat.* The leg, or lower extremity of either side; applied in the singular or plural to several symmetrical parts, as the *Crus* of either hemisphere, or the *Crura* of the *cerebrum*, etc., from their likeness to a leg, etc. Fr. syn. *jambe*, f. Germ. syn. *Bein*, n.

Crus'ta, *æ*, f. (As if *Cŏrusta*, from *cŏrium* a skin.) *Chem.* Applied to the scum of a fluid. *Zoöl.* Term for the external cover, or shell in the *Mollusca, Crustacea*, and certain of the *Insecta*; composed of a calcareous or horny substance that exudes between the skin and epidermis: the crust. Fr. syn. *croûte*, f. Germ. anal. *Kruste*, f.; *Rinde*, f.

Crus'ta Lac'tea. *Pathol.* Old term for the *Porrigo larvalis;* milk-scab, or milk-blotch. Fr. syn. *croûte de lait*, or *croûte laiteuse*. Germ. syn. *Milchschorf*, m.

Crus'ta Carnōsa. *Anat.* The name given by Bartholin, *Anat.* i. 9, 10, to the middle membrane of the stomach and intestines. Fr. anal. *croûte charnue.*

Crus'ta Vermĭcŭlāris. *Anat.* De Graaf's name for the mucous lining of the stomach and intestines. See *Crusta Villosa*, *Peristoma*, *Velamentum.* Fr. anal. *croûte vermiculaire.*

Crus'ta Villōsa. *Pathol.* Term, by Willis, *Pharm. Rat. part.* i. *s.* i. *c.* 2, for the mucous coat, lining, or covering of the stomach and intestines. See *Peristoma*, *Velamentum.* Fr. syn. *croûte membraneuse.* Germ. syn. *die Zottenhaut des Magens.*

Crustāceus, *a, um.* (*Crusta*, a hard shell or cover.) Having a hard shell or cover. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (*Crustacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Articulata*, in which the envelope, or crust, is usually solid and more or less calcareous: crusta'ceous. Fr. anal. *crustacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *krustig*, adj.; *schorfig*, adj.

Crus'tŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Crusta*, a shell.) *Pathol.* A name for an effusion of blood, under the *Tunica conjunctiva* of the eye, from a bruise or some such cause. See *Ecchymoma.*

Crustūmīnātum. *Pharm.* Old name for a kind of potion, Gr. anal. κρουστουμίνατον, mentioned by Aëtius, *l.* 5, made from Crustuminian pears.

Crўmōdēs, adj. (Κρύος, cold; terminal *-ōdēs.*) Cold, or full of coldness. *Pathol.* Applied to a fever in which the external parts are very cold. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *crymode*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiskalt*, adj.

Cryŏ'phŏrus, *i*, m. (Κρύος, cold; φέρω, to bear.) *Chem.* The frost, or cold-bearer; a name given to an instrument for demonstrating the relation between evaporation at low temperatures, and the production of cold, in which water is made to freeze by the cold produced during its own evaporation. Fr. anal. *cryophore*, m. Germ. anal. *Kryophor*, n.

Cry'os. (Κρύος.) *Chem.* Old term for cold; applied by metaphor to the hardness of a shell. Lindenus, *Exerc.* v. *s.* 41.

Crypsorchis. See *Cryptorchis.*

Cryp'ta, *æ*, f. (Κρύπτω, to hide.) A hollow place: a crypt. *Anat.* Applied to the small round points (*Cryptæ*, nom. pl.) at the end of the minute arteries of the cortical substance of the kidneys: also, a follicle, or follicular gland. Fr. anal. *crypte*, f. or m.

Cryptŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Κρυπτός, hidden; κεφαλή, a head.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Name given to a monster-fetus, in which the head is very small, and does not project from the trunk. Fr. anal. *cryptocéphale*, m.

Cryptogamia. See *Cryptogamius.*

Cryptŏgă'mius, *a, um.* (Κρύπτω, to hide; γάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Class (*Cryptogamia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising those whose parts of fructification have not been sufficiently ascertained to refer them to any other class: also, to a grand division (*Cryptogamia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants in the Juss. system, embracing those which have no flowers, sexual organs, nor embryo, otherwise termed by authors *Cellulares*, *Inembryonatæ*, and *Acotyledoneæ:* cryptoga'mious. Two varieties in the spelling of this term have been employed by authors, *Cryptogamicus*, cryptogamic, and *Cryptogamus*, cryptogamous; but this is certainly the proper one as alone strictly consistent with the name of the Linn. Class. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *cryptogame*, adj. Germ. syn. *kryptogamisch*, adj.; *zur Kryptogamie gehörig.*

NOTE.—The quality hitherto assigned to the names of this and the rest of the Linn. Classes and Orders, and thence of other similarly constituted terms, has been that of a noun feminine of the first declension. Their signification, however, is essentially adjective, as is also, indisputably, the English analogue directly formed from each by the slight alteration of its final syllable.

Cryptor'chis, *ītis*, m. (Κρύπτω, to conceal; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Physiol.* Term for one whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum, but remain in the abdomen; by some faultily spelled *Crypsorchis.* Fr. anal. *crypsorchis*, or *cryptorchis*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Mann mit verbogenen Hoden.*

Cryp'tous. (Κρύπτω, to hide.) Applied to to that which is hidden or concealed: not apparent. *Cryptus, a, um.*

Crysor'chis. (Κρυσόρχεις, from κρύπτω, to hide; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for concealment or retrocession of the testicles. Galen, in *Def. Med.* See *Cryptorchis.*

Crystal. (Κρύσταλλος.) See *Crystallum.*

Crystal Mineral. See *Cristal Mineral.*

Crystal'li. *Pathol.* Old name applied to the transparent vesicular eruption of *Pemphigus;* also, to that of *Varicella;* and also to an eruption said to be attendant on *Gonorrhœa.* Nom. pl. f. of *Crystal'lus, i*, f.

Crystallin'. (*Crystallum*, crystal.) *Chem.* A name given to one of the products of the distillation of indigo. *Crystallīna, æ*, f. See *Benzidame*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *crystalline*, f.

Crystal'line. (*Crystallum*, a crystal.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature, or appearance of crystals, or of the substance named crystal. *Crystallīnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *crystallin*, adj. Germ. syn. *kristallinisch*, adj.

Crystal'line Lens. *Anat.* Term for a transparent, double convex lens inclosed in a fine capsule and situated in the fore part of the vitreous humour of the eye. Fr. syn. *lentille cristalline.* Germ. anal. *Kristall-linse*, f.

Crystal'lion. *Bot.* A name for the *Plantago psyllium.*

Crystallisa'tion. (*Crystallum*, a crystal.) *Chem.* Term for a property by which crystallisable substances pass from a fluid to a solid state, assuming certain determinate geometrical figures. *Crystallīzātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *crystallisation*, f. Germ. syn. *Kristallirung*, f.

Crystallisa'tion, Water of. *Chem.* Term for that portion of water combining with and becoming a component part of salts, when in the act of crystallising.

Crystallo'graphy. (*Crystallum*, a crystal; γράφω, to write, or describe.) *Mineral.* Term for a description of the form, nature,

appearance, etc. of crystals. *Crystallogrăphia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *crystallographie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kristallographie*, f.

Crystal'lum, *i*, n. } (Κρύος, cold; στέλλω, to
Crystal'lus, *i*, f. } contract; because water and many substances which are soluble by the aid of heat, become congealed by cold totally or partially, and contract their particles.) *Chem.* The geometrical figures assumed by crystallisable bodies when they pass from a fluid to a solid state are called crystals: a crys'tal. *Mineral.* Term for a hard, bright, clear and transparent substance, like ice, or the clearest glass: crys'tal. Fr. anal. *cristal*, m. Germ. anal. *Krystall*, n.

Ctēdŏnes. (Κτηδὼν, from κτείς, a comb.) *Anat.* Old term applied to fibres and filaments of the tunics of the body.

Cteis. (Κτείς, a comb.) Old name for the pubes; Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* vii. 39.

Ctĕ'nes. (Κτένες, pl. of κτείς, a comb.) *Anat.* Old name for the incisor teeth. Quincy.

Cu. (Fr.) *Entomol.* Another term for the alula of certain insects. See *Alula.* Fr. syn. *ailerette*, or *ailette*, f.; *une petite aile.* Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Flügel.*

Cube. (Κύβος, a cube, or solid square body.) *Geom.* A solid bounded by six equal squares standing at right angles. *Cūbus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *cube*, m. Germ. syn. *Würfel*, m.

Cŭbēba, *æ.* (Arab. *Cubabah.*) *M. Med.* Used in the plural, Cubebs. The pharmacopœial name (L.,D. & U.S.A.) for the fruit of the *Piper cubeba;* (E.) the *Cubebæ.* See *Piper Cubeba, Compeba, Compeper;* Fr. anal. *cubèbes*, f.; syn. *poivrier pédicellé.* Germ. anal. *Cubeben*, f.; syn. *Schwanzpfeffer*, m.

Cubebin'. (*Cūbĕbæ*, cubebs.) *Chem.* Term for a crystalline substance obtained by distillation from cubebs pepper. *Cūbēbīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Cu'bebs. (*Cūbēba.*) *M. Med.* Name of the berries, or dried fruit of the plant *Piper cubeba.* Fr. anal. *cubèbes*, f.; *poivre à queue.* Germ. anal. *Cubeben*, f.

Cūbĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Cūbus*, a cube; *forma*, likeness.) Having the likeness, form, or shape of a cube: cu'biform. *Anat.* Applied to a bone of the foot, the *Os cubiforme*, otherwise termed the *Os cuboides.* Fr. syn. *cubital*, adj. Germ. syn. *würfelförmig*, adj.

Cŭbĭtæ'us, *a*, *um.* (*Cŭbĭtus*, the fore-arm.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the *Cubit*, or fore-arm; applied to muscles of the fore-arm. Fr. syn. *cubital*, adj. Germ. syn. *würfelförmig*, adj.

Cu'bital. (*Cŭbĭtus*, the fore-arm.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the fore-arm. *Cŭbĭtālis*, *is*, *e.* Fr. anal. *cubital*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Ellenbogen gehörig*, f.

Cu'bital Ar'tery. *Anat.* Name for the ulnar artery. Fr. anal. *artère cubitale.* Germ. syn. *Ellenbogenpulsader*, f.

Cu'bital Nerve. *Anat.* Name for the ulnar nerve. Fr. anal. *nerf cubital.* Germ. syn. *Ellenbogennerf*, m.

Cŭbĭtālis Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* A name for the *Anconeus* muscle. Fr. anal. *muscle cubital.* Germ. syn. *Ellenbogenmuskel*, f.

Cŭ'bĭtus, *i*, m. (*Cūbo*, to lie down; because the ancients leaned on that part, when lying along at their meals.) *Anat.* The fore-arm, extending between the elbow and wrist, and consisting of the *radius* and *ulna*, and their coverings; also, the *ulna* itself, or *Os cubiti:* the cu'bit. See *Epipechy*, *Pechys.* Fr. anal. *cubitus*, m. Germ. syn. *Ellenbogen*, m.

Cūboīdēs, adj. (Κύβος, a cube, or solid square body; terminal *-īdēs.*) Like a cube: cu'boid. *Anat.* Applied to a bone of the foot so shaped, the *Os cuboides*, otherwise called the *Os cubiforme.* See *Grandinosus*, *Tessera.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cuboïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *würfelförmig*, adj.

Cuckoo-Flower. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant cardamine, or *Cardamine pratensis.* Fr. syn. *cardamine*, f.

Cuckoo-Pint. *Bot.* Common name for the *Arum maculatum*, or wake robin.

Cūcŭ'bălus, *i*, m. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Trigynia.*

Cūcŭ'bălus Baccĭ'fĕrus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the berry-bearing chickweed; used as an emollient poultice; also called *Strumus.*

Cūcŭ'bălus Behen. *Bot.* The systematic name of the *Behen officinarum*, or spatling poppy; formerly used as cordial and alexipharmic. Fr. syn. *behen blanc.*

Cŭcŭlātum Mājus. Old name for *Aqua vitæ*, or spirit of wine. Ruland.

Cŭcullāris, *is*, *e.* (*Cŭcullus*, a hood; from its shape.) Like a hood: cucul'lary. *Anat.* Applied to the *Trapezius* muscle. Fr. anal. *cucullaire*, adj.; *cucullíforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *monchskappenförmig*, adj.

Cŭcullāta. *Bot.* A name for the *Sanicula Europæa.*

Cŭcullātus, *a*, *um.* (*Cŭcullus*, a hood.) *Bot.* Hooded; shaped or formed like a hood or hollow cone: cucul'late; applied to leaves. Fr. anal. *cucullíforme*, adj.

Cŭcul'lus, *i*, m. (Κύκλος, a circle; from its round figure.) A hood; also, an old name for a quilted cap stuffed with spices, made for the head in nervous disorders, otherwise termed *Cucupha.* Quincy. Fr. syn. *cucuphe*, m.

Cu'cumber. *Bot.* The fruit of the different species of the *Cucumis*, etc. See *Cucumis.* Fr. anal. *concombre*, m. Germ. syn. *Gurke*, f.

Cu'cumber, Gree'ping. *Bot.* Common name for the *Melothria pendula*, or American bryony.

Cu'cumber, Bit'ter. *Bot.*, *M. Med.* Common name for the fruit of the *Cucumis colocynthis.* Fr. syn. *coloquinte*, f. Germ. syn. *Koloquinthe*, f.: *Koloquinthen-gurke*, f.

Cu'cumber, Squir'ting. } *Bot.*, *M. Med.* Common
Cu'cumber, Wild. } names for the *Momordica elaterium.* Fr. anal. *concombre sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Eselsbalsamapfel*, m.

Cŭ'cŭmer, *ĕris*, m. } (As if *Curvimer*, from
Cŭ'cŭmis, *is*, m. } *curvo*, to bend; because of its curvature.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Syngenesia.* Juss. *Cucurbitaceæ.* See *Chate.* Fr. syn. *concombre*, m. Germ. syn. *Gurke*, f.

Cŭ'cŭmis Agres'tis. } *Bot.* Names for the *Mo-*
Cŭ'cŭmis Asĭnīnus. } *mordica elaterium.* Fr. anal. *momordique élaterium.* Germ. syn. *Eselsbalsamapfel*, m.

Cŭ'cŭmis Cŏlŏcyn'this. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which yields the bitter apple, gourd, or cucumber, or colocynth; now called *Citrullus colocynthis*, (Pharm. L. 1851,) a native of Turkey and Nubia, and resembling the cucumber in its herbage; the pulp of the fruit is powerfully cathartic and drastic. See *Alandahal*, *Alhandala*, *Coloquintida*, *Handal*. Fr. anal. *coloquinte*, f. Germ. anal. *Koloquinthe*, f.

Cŭ'cŭmis Mēlo. *Bot.* The systematic name of the melon plant. Fr. syn. *concombre mélon.*

Cŭ'cŭmis Sătīvus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the cucumber plant; it is cooling and aperient. Fr. syn. *concombre ordinaire.*

Cŭ'cŭmis Sylves'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Momordica elaterium.* Fr. syn. *momordique elaterium.* Germ. syn. *Eselsbalsamapfel*, m.

Cŭcŭ'pha. Old term, the same as *Cucullus*, or a cap with spices quilted into it, and worn for certain nervous disorders of the head. Quincy. Fr. anal. *cucuphe*, m.

Cucurbit. *Chem.* See *Cucurbita.*

Cŭcur'bĭta, *æ*, f. (As if *Cŭcurvĭta*, from *curvo*, to bend; the first syllable being doubled.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Syngenesia.* Juss. *Cucurbitaceæ.* The pumpion, gourd, or bottle-gourd. See *Calebash.* Fr. syn. *courge*, f. Germ. syn. *Kurbiss*, m. *Chem.* Name for a distilling vessel shaped like a gourd: a cucur'bit. Fr. anal. *cucurbite*, f.; syn. *cornicule*, f. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner destillerkolben*, or *sublimirkolben; Retorte*, f. *Surg.* Term for a cupping glass. See *Cucurbitula*, *Alkara*, *Bocia*, *Botus*, *Kymia*, *Matracium*, *Obelchera*, *Ovum Medicum*, *Ovum Sublimatorium*, *Sicua*, *Sicyone.* Fr. syn. *cornicule*, f.; *ventouse*, f. Germ. syn. *Schröpfkopf*, f.

Cŭcur'bĭta Citrul'lus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the water-melon plant, or Sicilian citrul. See *Anguria*, *Citrullus.* Fr. syn. *citrouille d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Wassermelone*, f.

Cŭcur'bĭta Lăgēnāria. *Bot.* Name of a species similar to the *Cucurbita pepo.* Germ. syn. *Flaschenkürbiss*, m.

Cŭcur'bĭta Pĕpo. *Bot.* Name of the common pumpion, gourd, or bottle-gourd, the seeds of which are used the same as those of the *Cucubita lagenaria;* they contain a large portion of oil, formerly used for emulsions. Fr. syn. *potiron*, m. Germ. syn. *der runde Kürbiss.*

Cucurbitaceæ. See *Cucurbitaceus.*

Cŭcurbĭtāceus, *a, um.* (*Cucurbita*, a gourd.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Cucurbita;* applied to a Juss. Order. (*Cucurbitaceæ*, nom. pl. n.) of plants: cucurbita'ceous. Fr. anal. *cucurbitacé*, f. Germ. syn. *Kurbissartig*, adj.

Cŭcurbĭtīnus, *a, um.* (*Cŭcurbĭta*, a gourd.) Of or belonging to a gourd; applied to the separate joints, *lumbrici cucurbitini*, of the *Tænia solium*, as if they were distinct worms; from their resemblance to gourd seeds in shape. Fr. syn. *cucurbitain*, m., being applied to the *T. solium* itself.

Cŭcurbĭ'tŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cŭcurbĭta*, a gourd; from its supposed resemblance.) *Med., Surg.* A cupping-glass. Fr. syn. *cornicule*, f.; *ventouse*, f. Germ. syn. *Schröpfkopf*, f.

Cŭcurbĭ'tŭla Cruen'ta. } *Med., Surg.* Terms
Cŭcurbĭ'tŭla cum Fer'ro. } for a cupping-glass used with scarification; a bloody cupping-glass.

Cŭcurbĭ'tŭla Sic'ca. *Med., Surg.* Term for a cupping-glass used without scarification; a dry cupping-glass.

Cud. (Sax.) *Comp. Anat., Physiol.* The inner part of the throat in beasts. See *Ruminans*, and *Rumination.*

Cud-Weed. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Filago*, or cotton-weed. See *Gnaphalium Dioicum.*

Cueilleron. (Fr. The bowl of a spoon.) *Entomol.* Another term for the *Alula* of certain insects. See *Alula.* Fr. syn. *ailerette*, f.; *ailette*, f. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Flügel.*

Cul-de-Sac. (Fr. *Cu*, or *Cul*, the bottom; *de sac*, of a sack or bag.) *Anat.* A term employed to express a membranous or other cavity that is closed at one end; a blind alley.

Culbĭ'cio, *ōnis*, f. *Pathol.* Ancient term for an affection similar to strangury; or, rather, a heat of urine.

Culbute. *Obstet.* Ancient term for the change of position of the infant in the late periods of pregnancy, from that of having the head above, the breech below, the belly in front; to having the head where the breech was before, the breech above and the back in front, which change is produced by bending its head forwards, whether gradually, or all at once. Fr. anal. *culbute*, f. Germ. syn. *Burzelbaum*, m.; *Sturzbaum*, m.

Cūleus. Name of a measure used by the Romans, containing twenty *amphoræ.*

Cūlex, *ĭcis*, c. g. *Entomol.* Name of a genus of the *Diptera*, constituting the gnat family. Fr. syn. *cousin*, m. Germ. syn. *Floh*, m.

Cūlex Pīpiens. *Entomol.* Systematic name for the common gnat, and the musquito, whose bite is severe; the best remedy is diluted spirit of hartshorn applied to the part. Fr. syn. *le cousin commun.* Germ. syn. *Mücke*, f.

Culilawan. *Bot.* See *Laurus Culilawan.*

Culina Sativa Plinii. *Bot.* See *Plinii, Culina Sativa.*

Culmĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Culmus*, straw; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing straws, or stalks like those of straw: culmi'ferous. Fr. anal. *culmifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *halmtragend*, part. adj.

Cul'minating. (*Culmĭno*, to come to the top.) *Astron.* Applied particularly to the stars when they are in the highest point in the heavens that they can be. *Cul'mĭnans, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *culminant*, adj.

Cul'mus, *i*, m. (Formerly *Columus*, as if *calamus*, from κάλαμος, a reed.) *Bot.* A reed, or straw; the proper stem or trunk of grasses, rushes and the like: culm. Fr. syn. *chaume*, m. Germ. syn. *Halm*, m.

Cul'ter, *tri*, m. (As if *Cŏlĭter*, from *cŏlo*, to till; *terra*, the earth; because the ground is tilled by its use.) A coulter of a plough; a knife. *Anat.* Gr. syn. μάχαιρα, applied by Theoph. Protospatherius, *de H. C. F.* ii. 13, 4, as a name for the thin lobe of the liver,

from its fancied resemblance. *Surg.* Old name for a knife with which to dissect solid and soft bodies, that is, flesh and membranes. Fr. syn. *couteau*, m. Germ. syn. *Messer*, m.

Cultĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Culter*, the coulter of a plough; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Coulter-beaked; applied to a Family (*Cultirostres*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Grallatoriæ*, in which the beak is thick, strong, and of considerable length, as in the cranes and storks: cultiros'trate. Fr. anal. *cultirostré*, adj.

Cŭ'lus. *Anat.* Old name for the *Anus*.

Cūmāmus. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the *Piper cubeba*, or cubebs. Fr. syn. *piper pédicellé*. Germ. syn. *Schwanzpfeffer*, m.

Cūmāna Bras'sĭca. *Bot.* A name for red colewort. See *Brassica Rubra*.

Cumin. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Cuminum cyminum*. Fr. anal. *cumin*, m. Germ. syn. *Romische Kümmel*, m.; *Mutterkümmel*, m.

Cūmīnum, *i*, n. (Κύμινον.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferæ*. Fr. anal. *cumin*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterkümmel*, m.; *der Römische Kümmel*.

Cūmīnum Cymīnum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant *Cumin;* also called *Fœniculum Orientale:* a native of Egypt and Ethiopia, but cultivated in Sicily and Malta. Fr. syn. *le cumin officinal*, m.

Cŭneālis, *is, e.* (*Cŭneus*, a wedge.) Of or belonging to a wedge: cu'neal. Fr. syn. *cunéiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *keilförmig*, adj.

Cŭneālis Sūtūra. *Anat.* Old term, by Blasius, for the suture between the sphenoid and the frontal bone. Fr. syn. *suture cunéiforme*. Germ. syn. *Keilnacht*, f.

Cuneiform. (*Cŭneus*, a wedge; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Bot.* Formed, or shaped like a wedge. *Cŭneĭfor'mis, is, e.* See *Cavicula, Cavilla*. Fr. anal. *cunéiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *keilförmig*, adj.

Cŭneĭfor'mia Os'sa. *Anat.* The cuneiform bones; applied to the fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the *Tarsus*. Fr. anal. *les os cunéiformes*. Germ. syn. *Keilbeine*, f. pl.; *keilförmigen Beine*, f. pl.

Cŭne'ŏlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Cŭneus*, a wedge.) A little wedge. *Surg.* Old name for a crooked tent to put into a *fistula*.

Cŭnīla, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Labiatæ*.

Cŭnīla Bŭ'bŭla. *Bot.* An old term applied to marjoram. Fr. syn. *marjolaine*, f.; *origan*, m. Germ. syn. *Marjoram*, m.

Cŭnīla Măriāna. *Bot.* Name of a species, thought to be febrifuge.

Cŭnīla Mas'cŭla. *Bot.* A name for the *Inula dysenterica*.

Cun'nus, *i*, m. *Anat.* Old name for the *pudendum muliebre*. Fr. syn. *vulve*, f. Germ. syn. *das weibliche Schamglied*.

Cup. (Sax. *Cuppe.*) *Bot.* See *Calyx. Med., Pharm.* See *Cyathus, Poculum*.

Cup-Moss. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lichen pyxidatus*.

Cu'pel. (Germ. *Kuppel*, a cup.) *Chem.* Term for a small vessel made of phosphate of lime mixed with clay, in which gold and silver are refined by melting them with lead. See *Catellus, Cinereus, Catillus, Cineritium, Copella, Texta Probatrix*. Fr. anal. *coupelle*, f. Germ. anal. *Kupelle*, f.

Cupella'tion. *Chem.* Term for the act, or process of refining gold and silver by melting them in a *cupel* with lead. *Cupellātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *cupellation*, f.

Cup'ped. *Pathol., Surg.* Applied to the hollowed, or incurvated appearance of the surface of the *Crassamentum* of blood taken from a patient labouring under disease attended with inflammation; of the presence of which it is generally deemed a certain evidence.

Cup'ping. (From the cup-like form of the glasses employed.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of applying *Cucurbitulæ*, or cupping-glasses. Fr. syn. *l'action de ventouser*.

Cupres'sus, *i*, m., or *us*, f. (Κυπάρισσος, from *κύειν παρίσους τοὺς ἀκρέμονας*, because it bears equal branches and fruit.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Monadelphia*. The cypress tree. See *Juniperoides*. Fr. anal. *cyprès*, m.

Cupres'sus Sempervĭren's. *Bot.* The systematic name of the cypress of the shops; every part of the plant abounds with a bitter, aromatic terebinthinate fluid, and is said to be a remedy against intermittent fevers. Fr. syn. *cyprès*, m. Germ. syn. *Cypresse*, f.

Cu'pri Rūbīgo. *Chem.* The rust of copper; verdigris. Fr. syn. *deutacetate de cuivre*. Germ. syn. *Essigsaures Kupfer*.

Cu'prum, *i*, n. (*Cyprus*, whence it was originally brought.) *Chem.* Copper, a reddish brown, hard, sonorous metal, having great ductility and malleability, with considerable tenacity. See *Almatatica, Almecasite, Almechasite, Aracon, Bracium, Corbatum, Cyprium Æs, Ens Veneris, Halimar, Micha, Noas, Nuba, Obritum, Silipit, Venus* Fr. syn. *cuivre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kupfer*, n.

Cu'prum Ammōniăcāle. } *Chem.* Ammoniacal,
Cu'prum Ammōniātum. } or ammoniated copper; terms for the *Cupri ammonio-sulphas*, or ammoniacal sulphate of copper.

Cu'prum Vitriŏlātum. *Chem.* Vitriolated copper; a name for the *Sulphas cupri*, sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, or blue stone. Fr. syn. *sulfate acide*, or *sur-sulfate de cuivre*. Germ. syn. *schwefelsaure Kupfer*.

Cŭ'pŭla, *æ*, f. (A cup, or shell.) *Bot.* Name given to a scaly involucre in which a gland, or indehiscent one-celled, and frequently one-seeded pericarp is often contained; it is sometimes called a nut. Fr. anal. *cupule*, f. Germ. syn. *Becher*, m.; *Becherhülle*, f.; *Hüllkätzchen*, n.

Cŭpŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cŭpŭla*, a scaly involucre; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having, or bearing *Cupulæ:* cupuli'ferous. Fr. anal. *cupulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *bechertragend*, part. adj.

Cūra, *æ*, f. (*Cūro*, to care for.) *Med.* A healing, or cure; also the same as *Curatio*. Fr. anal. *cure*, f.

Cūra Avēnācea. *Pharm.* Old name for a decoction of oats and succory roots, in which

a little nitre and sugar were dissolved; used in fevers. Quincy.

Cura're Poi'son. *Med.* Name of a most deadly poison, with which the savage inhabitants bordering on the Oroonoko, Black River, and Amazon, have long been acquainted, causing instant death when introduced into the blood, though totally inert when introduced into the stomach. It is a watery extract from a plant belonging to the family of the *Strychniæ*.

Curasso'a Ap'ples. } *Bot.* Common names for
Curasso'a O'ranges. } the *Aurantia Curassaventia*.

Cūrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Cūro*, to care for, or take heed of.) *Med.* A term for the *treatment* of a disease or wound: cura'tion. Fr. anal. *curation*, f. Germ. syn. *Heilung*, f.; *Arzenei*, f.

Cūrātīvus, *a, um.* (*Cūro*, to heal.) *Med.* Pertaining to a cure; capable of healing, or curing: cu'rative. Fr. anal. *curatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *heilend*, part. adj.

Curcas. *Bot.* See *Jatropha Curcas*.

Curcūlio, *ōnis*, f. (Heb. *Karkarah.*) *Anat.* A name for the throat; also the *Trachea*, or windpipe, sometimes rendered *Gurgulio*. Fr. syn. *gorge*, f. Germ. syn. *Kehle*, f.

Cur'cum. *Bot.* A name for the *Chelidonium majus*. Fr. syn. *la grande chélidoine*. Germ. syn. *grosses Schellkraut*.

Curcūma, *æ*, f. (Arab. *Curkum.*) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E. & U.S.A) for the rhizoma of the *Curcuma longa*. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monandria;* Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Scitamineæ*. The substance turmeric. See *Diacurcuma*. Fr. anal. *curcuma*, m. Germ. anal. *Kurkuma*, f., *Gelbwurz*, f.; *Indianischer Safran*.

Curcūma Lon'ga. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the turmeric plant; also called *Crocus Indicus*, *Curcuma rotunda*, *Mayella*, *Terra marita*, and by the Indians, *Kua kaha*. See *Borri*. Fr. anal. *curcuma*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelbwurz*, f.

Curcūma Rŏtun'da. *Bot.* A name for the *Curcuma longa*. Fr. anal. *curcuma rond*.

Curd. Term for the coagulum of milk, separated by the action of acids, etc.; also called *Lac pressum*. Fr. syn. *lait caillé*.

Cure. (*Cūro*, to cure, or heal.) *Med., Surg.* The healing of a disease or wound. *Cūra*, *æ*, f. See *Acesis*, and *Acos*. Fr. anal. *cure*, f. Germ. syn. *Heilung*, f.

Curette. (Fr. *Curer*, to cleanse.) *Surg.* Name of a small instrument like a scoop, to assist the exit of the lens in the operation of extraction, and for removing any opaque matter that may remain behind the pupil, after the operation for cataract.

Curled. (Sax. *Cyrlan*, to twirl.) See *Crispus*.

Cur'mi. (Κοῦρμι) Old name, Gr. anal. used by Dioscorides, ii. 110, for a kind of potion made from barley; a kind of *Cerevisia*, or ale.

Cur'rant. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the genus *Ribes*. Fr. syn. *groseille*, f. Germ. syn. *Corinthe*, f.; *Johannisbeere*, f.

Cur'rant-Tree. *Bot.* Common name of the genus *Ribes*. Fr. syn. *groseillier*, m. Germ. syn. *Johannisbeerstrauch*, m.

Cur'rant-Tree, Black. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ribes nigrum*. Fr. syn. *le groseillier noir*, m.

Cur'rant-Tree, Red. } *Bot.* Common names
Cur'rant-Tree, White. } for the *Ribes rubrum*, Fr. syn. *le groseillier commun*.

Cur'sor, *ōris*, m. (*Curro*, to run.) *Ornithol.* A runner; applied to a Family (*Cursores*, nom. pl.) of birds which run along the ground. Fr. syn. *coureur*, m.

Cursōrius, *a, um.* (*Curro*, to run.) Of or belonging to running. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Cursoria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Orthoptera*, in which the legs are solely adapted for running. Fr. syn. *coureur*, adj.

Cursūma, Hæmorrhoïdālis Her'ba. *Bot.* A name for the *Ranunculus ficaria*, or pilewort; also called *Curtuma*. Fr. syn. *l'herbe aux hemorrhoïdes*, or *la petite éclaire*. Germ. syn. *Feigwurzenkraut*, or *kleines Schölkraut*. n.

Cursūta. } *Bot.* Names of a foreign
Cursūtæ Rādix. } root not well known; a strong bitter, and resembling the gentian in appearance and taste; hence termed by Home of Edinburgh *Gentiana lutea sylvestris*, in distinction from the common gentian, which he called *Gentiana lutea sativa*.

Curtain. (Fr. *Courtine.*) *Bot.* See *Volva*.

Curtuma. See *Cursuma*.

Curvātor Coccy'gis. *Anat.* The bender of the coccyx; applied to a muscle.

Curvātus, *a, um.* (*Curvo*, to bend.) Bent; bowed; arched: cur'vate. Fr. syn. *courbé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gekrümmt*, part. adj.

Cuscūta, *æ*, f. (Said to be corr. Καύτας; from the Arab. *chasuth*, or *chessuth.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria;* Ord. *Digynia*. Dodder of thyme. Fr. syn. *épithyme*, m.

Cuscūta Epĭ'thўmum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the dodder of thyme; a parasitical plant, having a strong disagreeable smell and pungent taste; recommended in *Melancholia* as cathartic. A large variety common on heaths, furze, and nettles, is vulgarly called *Half-weed*, and *Devil's guts*. Fr. syn. *épithyme*, m.

Cuscūta Eurōpæ'a. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species, also called *Linangina*.

Cuspāria, *æ*, f. The pharmacopœial name (L.) of the bark of the *Galipea cusparia*, or (E.) *Galipea officinalis:* the *Cortex Bonplandiæ Trifoliatæ* (D.): the Angustura bark. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Diosmeæ*. Fr. syn. *Bonplandie*, f. Germ. syn. *Cusparabaum*, m.

Cuspāria Febrĭ'fŭga. *M. Med.* The former systematic name of the tree which yields the Angustura bark, now called *Bonplandia trifoliata:* some refer to a new genus, the *Galipea cusparia*, or *G. officinalis*, as the plant from which this bark is obtained. Fr. syn. *Bonplandie tréflée*. Germ. syn. *Cusparabaum*, m.

Cuspĭdātus, *a, um.* (*Cuspis*, a point of a spear, or other weapon.) Having a pointed extremity; sharp-pointed: cus'pidate. *Anat.* Applied to the canine teeth, (*Cuspidati*,

nom. pl. m.) because they are sharp-pointed. *Bot.* Applied to leaves terminating in a spine. Fr. anal. *cuspide*, adj. Germ. syn. *feingespitzt*, part. adj.

Cus'pis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cūdo*, to strike as smiths do.) A point of a spear. *Anat.* Formerly applied to the *glans penis*, but why, is not apparent. Also an old name for a bandage.

Cus'tos O'cŭli. *Surg.* Old name of an instrument for fixing the eye in certain operations.

Cutam'bŭlus, *i*, m. (*Cūtis*, the skin; *ambŭlo*, to walk.) *Entomol.* Old name for a small worm under the cuticle; supposed to be the *Gordius medinensis*. *Pathol.* Also, a former term for an excessive scorbutic itching.

Cŭtāneus, *a, um.* (*Cūtis*, the skin.) Of or belonging to the skin: skin-like: cuta'neous. Fr. anal. *cutané*, adj. Germ. syn. *hautig*, adj.; *zur Haut gehörig.*

Cŭtāneus Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* A name for the *Platysma-myodes.* Fr. anal. *muscle cutanée;* syn. *paucier*, m. Germ. syn. *Hauthalsmuskel*, m.; *der breite Halsmuskel.*

Cutch. *M. Med.* A name in India for *Catechu.* Fr. syn. *cachou*, m. Germ. syn. *Catechu*, m.; *Catechusaft*, m.; *Japanische Erde.*

Cu'ticle. (Dim. *Cūtis*, the skin.) *Anat., Physiol.* The general name for the *Epidermis*, or scarf-skin. *Cūtīcŭla, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *cuticule*, f.; syn. *épiderme*, m. Germ. syn. *Oberhäutchen*, n.

Cŭ'tis, *is*, f. (Σκύτος, the skin.) *Anat.* The skin, which is said to consist of three parts, or layers: the *Cutis vera*, or true-skin; the *Rete mucosum*, or mucous net; and the *Cuticula*, cuticle, scarf-skin, or *epidermis:* termed also *Corium, Derma*, (erroneously) *Dermis*, and *Pellis.* See *Masthle, Phorine, Rhinos.* Fr. syn. *peau*, f. Germ. syn. *Haut*, f.

Cŭ'tis Anse'rīna. *Med.* A term for that condition of the skin, produced by cold and other causes, in which the papillæ become rigid and erect, resembling the skin of a plucked goose; goose-skin. Fr. syn. *peau anserine.*

Cutis Carnosa. See *Carnosa Cutis.*

Cŭ'tis Vē'ra. *Anat.* The true skin. See *Cutis.* Fr. syn. *peau*, f. Germ. syn. *Haut*, f.

Cutt. *M. Med.* An Indian name for *Catechu.* Fr. syn. *cachou*, m. Germ. syn. *Catechu*, m.; *Catechusaft*, m.; *Japanische Erde.*

Cut'tle-Fish. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Sepia officinalis.*

Cutubuth. (Arab.) *Pathol.* A name for a kind of *Melancholia*, with extreme restlessness.

Cy'ămus Ægypti'ăcus. *Bot.* A name for the *Nymphæa nelambo*, or Egyptian bean.

Cy'anate. (*Cyănīcum* acĭdum, Cyanic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of cyanic acid with a salifiable base. *Cy'ănas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *cyanate*, m. Germ. syn. *cyansaure Salze.*

Cyă'neus, *a, um.* (Κυάνος, blue.) *Nat. Philos.* Of a deep blue colour, like Prussian blue. Fr. anal. *cyané*, adj.

Cyănī'a, *æ*, f. (Κυανεία, the fem. of κυάνειος, from κυάνος, blue.) *Pathol.* Applied as a name for *Cyanosis.* Fr. anal. *cyanose*, f.; *cyanopathie*, f.; *ictère bleue; maladie bleue.* Germ. syn. *Blausucht*, f.

Cya'nic. (*Cyănŏgĕnium*, cyanogen; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to cyanogen; applied to an acid, composed of cyanogen and oxygen. *Cyănĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cyanique*, adj.

Cyanic Acid. *Chem.* See *Cyanic.*

Cya'nogen. (Κύανος, blue; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* Name of a peculiar principle which may be obtained by decomposing the cyanuret of mercury by heat; prussin. *Cyănŏgĕ'nium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *cyanogène*, m. Germ. syn. *Blaustoff*, m.; *Kyan*, n.; anal. *Kyanogen*, n.

Cy'anol. (Κύανος, blue.) *Chem.* Name given to an artificial basic substance found in the naphtha of coal gas.

Cyănŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Κύανος, blue; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* The blue disease; a term for *Cyanosis.* Fr. anal. *cyanopathie*, f.; syn. *cyanose*, f.; *ictère bleue; maladie bleue.* Germ. syn. *Blausucht*, f.

Cyănōsis, *is*, m. (Κύανος, blue.) *Pathol.* Term for an unnatural blue colour of the skin, from congenital malformation of the heart, by which venous and arterial blood are mixed in its cavities so as to be not wholly oxygenated; or from the internal use of the nitrate of silver, as a remedy in epilepsy, etc.: the *Morbus cæruleus*, or blue disease. See *Cyania, Cyanopathia.* Fr. anal. *cyanose*, f.; syn. *cyanopathie*, f.; *ictère bleue; maladie bleue.* Germ. syn. *Blausucht*, f.

Cyanu'ric. (*Cyănŏgĕnium*, cyanogen; *urīna*, the urine; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to cyanogen and urine; applied to an acid so termed. *Cyănūrĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cyanurique*, adj.

Cyanu'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Name for an acid obtained by distilling uric acid *per se*, when it yields carbonate and hydrocyanate of ammonia and a sublimate of *Pyrouric* or *Cyanuric acid;* also obtained from *Urea*, by gradually heating it in a retort to about 600°, when it is resolved into ammonia and anhydrous cyanuric acid. Fr. anal. *l'acide cyanurique.*

Cya'nuret. (*Cyănŏgĕnium*, cyanogen; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of cyanogen with a base. *Cyănūrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *cyanure*, m.

Cyanurin'. (Κύανος, blue; οὖρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* Name given to a very rare substance found in the urine, deposited as a blue powder which may be separated by filtering. *Cyănūrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *cyanourine*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnblau*, n.

Cy'ar. (Κύαρ.) Properly the eye of a needle. *Anat.* Old name, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut. t.* 123, for the internal opening of the ear.

Cy'ath. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation of *Cyathus*, which see.

Cyăthĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cyăthus*, a cup, or glass; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Shaped like a drinking glass, or cup: cy'athiform; applied to *Corollæ* of this appearance. Fr. anal. *cyathiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *becherförmig*, adj.

Cyăthis'cus, *i*, m. (Κύαθος, a cup.) *Surg.* Old name for a kind of probe with a small cup at one end, for extracting anything out of a cavity. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *cyathiscus*, m.

Cy'ăthus, *i*, m. (Κύαθος, a drinking cup.) *Med., Pharm.* Term employed in prescriptions, to signify a wine-glass. Ancient term for a liquid measure, the twelfth part of a *Sextarius;* also for a solid measure equal to ten drachms. See *Scyphus.* Fr. syn. *coupe*, f. Germ. syn. *Becher*, m.

Cў'bĭtos. } Old spelling for *Cubitus*, and *Cu-*
Cўboīdēs. } *boides.*

Cycă'deus, *a, um.* (*Cycas*, the sago plant.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Cycas;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Cycadeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: cyca'deous. Fr. anal. *cycadé*, adj.

Cy'cas, *ădis*, f. (Κύκας, a kind of Ethiopian palm-tree.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Filices.* Juss. *Cycadeæ.* Fr. syn. *sagoutier*, m. Germ. syn. *Sagubaum*, m.

Cy'ceon. (Κυκεών, from κυκάω, to mix.) Ancient term for an article of diet, or miscellaneous potion, having at the same time the quality of food and of drink. There were two kinds, one made of flour and water, and the other, more generous and delicate, of various kinds of flour with wine, also sometimes prepared with honey and cheese; the word is rendered *Caudle* by Latin lexicographers; Gr. anal. mentioned by Hippocrates, *de Diæt.* ix. 1, 2. Fr. anal. *cycéon*, m.

Cy'cima. (Κύκιμα, from κυκάω, to mix; because formed from a mixture of the ore with lead.) *Chem.* Old name for litharge. Ruland.

Cyclāmen, *ĭnis*, n. (Κύκλος, a circle; from the roundness of its leaves and roots.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Primulaceæ.* Also called *Cyclaminum* and *Cyclaminus.* See *Cassanthemon, Cissophyllon.* Fr. anal. *cyclame*, m. Germ. syn. *Saubrod*, f.; *Schweinsbrod*, f.

Cyclāmen Eurōpæ'um. *Bot.* The systematic name of the sowbread, the root of which is drastic, purgative, and errhine; it has been used to procure abortion; also called *Arthanita.* Fr. syn. *cyclame*, m. Germ. syn. *Saubrod*, f.; *Schweinsbrod*, f.

Cyclaminum, *i*, n. } *Bot.* See *Cyclamen.*
Cyclaminus, *i*, n. }

Cy'cle. (Κύκλος, a circle.) Term for a continual revolution of numbers which go on without any interruption from the first to the last, and then return again to the first. *Astron.* Applied to a revolution of the sun of twenty eight years, for finding out the Dominical letters, which then return in the same order as before; termed the Solar cycle. Also applied to a revolution of the moon of nineteen years, invented to make the lunar year agree with the solar, after the expiration of which all the lunations return to their former place in the calendar, that is the new moons happen in the same months, and days of the month; termed the Golden number, or the Luuar cycle. *Cy'clus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *cycle*, n. Germ. syn. *Zirkel*, m.

Cy'clĭcus, *a, um.* (Κύκλος, a circle; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to a cycle or circle: cy'clic. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Cyclica*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, in which the body is generally orbicular or oval. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. syn. *cyclique*, adj.

Cyclis'cus, *i*, m. } (Κυκλίσκος, from κύκλος, a
Cyclis'mus, *i*, m. } circle.) *Pharm.* Old terms, Gr. anal. used by Galen, *de Simp. Facult.* x. § *Chole*, for a lozenge. *Surg.* Old names for an instrument of a semilunar shape for scraping bones. Galen, *de Mat. Med.* vi. 6, Paulus Ægineta, vi, 90, Dr. Adams's Transl. *vol.* ii. *p.* 433.

Cyclobranchia. } See *Cyclobranchiatus*, and
Cyclobranchiata. } *Cyclobranchius.*

Cyclobranchiātus, *a, um.* } (*Cyclus*, a circle;
Cyclobran'chius, *a, um.* } *branchiātus*, having *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Cyclobranchiata*, or *Cyclobranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda*, in which the *branchiæ* form a cordon, more or less complete under the borders of the mantle: cyclobran'chiate: cyclobran'chious. Fr. anal. *cyclobranche*, adj.

Cy'cloid. *Geom.* (Κύκλος, a circle; terminal *-ῑdēs.*) Term for a curve described by a point in the periphery of a circle rolling on a straight line. *Cycloīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Cyclōneu'rus, *a, um.* (Κύκλος, a circle; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Zoöl.* Having a circular nervous arrangement; applied to the *Radiata* (*Cycloneura*, nom. pl. n.), because of the peculiar circular distribution of their nervous system: cycloneu'rous.

Cyclŏphŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (Κύκλος, a circle; φέρω, to carry.) *Physiol.* An inapt term for the circulation of the blood, or other fluids.

Cyclōpion. (Κυκλόω, to surround; ὤψ, the eye.) *Anat.* Term used by Aristotle for the white of the eye. Gorræus.

Cyclōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Κύκλοω, to include in a circle.) Term for the act of girding about, or leading around.

Cyclo'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Κύκλος, a circle; στόμα, a mouth.) *Ichthyol.* Round-mouthed; applied to a Family (*Cyclostomi*, nom. pl. m.: also named *Suctorii*,) of the *Chondropterygii Branchiis Fixis*, that fix themselves by suction to stones, etc., for which their circular mouths are peculiarly adapted: cyclo'stomous. Fr. anal. *cyclostome*, adj.

Cy'clus Mĕtăsyncrĭ'tĭcus. *Med.* Ancient term for a long protracted course of remedies persisted in with the view of restoring the particles of the body to such a state as is necessary to health.

Cydar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Stannum*, or tin. Ruland.

Cydōnātum. *Pharm.* Old term for a confection made of quinces and aromatic substances.

Cydōnia, *æ*, f. (*Cydon*, in Crete, where it grows wild.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) of the quince tree; the *Cydonia vulgaris*, or *Pyrus Cydonia* according to other authors. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.* Fr. syn. *coignassier*, m. Germ. syn. *Quittenbaum*, m.

Cydōnia Vulgāris. *M. Med.* The systematic name for the quince tree; otherwise called *Pyrus Cydonia.* Fr. syn. *coignassier commun.* Germ. syn. *Quittenbaum*, m.

Cydōnium, *ii*, n. (*Cydōnia*, the quince tree.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. & U.S.A.) for the seeds of the quince: the quince. Fr. syn. *le coing*, m. Germ. syn. *Quitte*, f.

Cydōnium Mālum. *Bot.* The name of the fruit of the *Pyrus cydonia*, or quince-tree: the quince. See *Diacydonium.* Fr. syn. *le coing.* Germ. syn. *Quitte*, f.

Cydōnius, *a, um.* (*Cydōnia*, the quince-tree.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the quince-tree; made of quinces: cydonian.

Cyēma, *ātis*, n. (Κύημα, from *κύω*, to bring forth.) *Physiol.* Old term for the ovum, or product of conception, or rather, the complete rudiments of the fetus.

Cyg'nus, *i*, m. (Κύκνος.) *Ornithol.* A swan. See *Anas Cygnus.* Fr. anal. *cygne*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwan*, m.

Cyg'nus Mūtus. *Ornithol.* The tame swan.

Cylich'ne, *es*, f. (Κυλίχνη, a cup.) *Pharm.* Old name for a pill-box, a small cup, or gallipot, or a box for medicines. Galen, *Exeg. Dict. Hipp.*

Cy'linder. (Κύλινδρος, from *κυλίνδω*, to roll.) *Geom.* A solid formed by the rotation of a rectangle about one of its sides; so that it is extended in length equally round, and its ends or extremities are equal circles. *Cȳlin'drus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *cylindre*, m. Germ. syn. *Cylinder*, m.

Cȳlindrāceus, *a, um.* } (*Cȳlindrus*, a cylinder;
Cȳlin'drĭcus, *a, um.* } terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Shaped like a cylinder: cylindra'ceous: cylin'drical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cylindrique*, adj. Germ. anal. *cylindrisch*, adj.

Cyllōsis. (Κύλλωσις, from *κυλλόω*, to bend, or crook.) *Pathol.* Old term, used by Hippocrates and Galen, for crookedness, or lameness of the leg, distortion, or mutilation; also a bending or curvature of the leg outwards, or the condition called bandy. Fr. anal. *cyllose*, f.

Cȳma, *æ*, f. or *ătis*, n. (Κῦμα, a stem of colewort.) *Bot.* Term for a kind of inflorescence, consisting of several flower-stalks springing from one centre, and each stalk irregularly subdivided: a cyme, or tuft: also a sprout of colewort or other herb; a shoot from the stalk. Fr. anal. *cyme*, f. Germ. syn. *Trugdolde*, f.

Cȳmatōdēs, adj. (Κῦμα, a wave, or fluctuation; terminal *-ōdēs.*) Having, or full of fluctuation. *Med.* Anciently applied to an unequal fluctuating pulse. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *cymatode*, adj.

Cym'ba, *æ*, f. (Κύμβος, a hollow recess.) A boat, or pinnace. *Anat.* A name for the *Os naviculare*, a bone of the *Carpus*, and also one of the *Tarsus*, from its fancied likeness. Fr. syn. *os naviculaire.*

Cymbălāria. *Bot.* Name for a species of *Antirrhinum;* also applied as identical with the pennywort, the aquatic kind of which is said to be poisonous. It was a decoction of this plant, *aqua cymbalariæ*, into which arsenic was put, which formed the poison termed *Aquetta*, which see.

Cymbălāris Cartĭlāgo. *Anat.* An old epithet for the cricoid cartilage. Quincy. Fr. syn. *le cartilage cricoïde.* Germ. syn. *Ringknorpel*, m.

Cymbĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cymba*, a boat or pinnace; *forma*, likeness.) Shaped like a boat: cym'biform. *Anat.* Applied to the *Os naviculare*, a bone of the *Tarsus.* Fr. anal. *cymbiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kahnförmig*, adj.; *nachenförmig*, adj.

Cȳmīnum, *i*, n. (Κύμινον, the herb and seed cumin.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for the fruit of the *Cuminum cyminum.*

Cȳmōsus, *a, um.* (*Cȳma*, a cyme, or tuft; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having the character or arrangement of a cyme; full of cymes: cy'mose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *cymeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *trugdoldenblüthig*, adj.

Cȳnan'che, *es*, f. (Κύων, a dog; *ἄγχω*, to strangle; because dogs were supposed to be particularly subject to it.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the throat: sore-throat: a genus of the Order *Phlegmasiæ;* Ord. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology; also called *Synanche, Paracynanche, Parasynanche, Squinanthia.* Fr. syn. *angine*, f.; anal. *cynanche*, or *cynancie*, f. Germ. syn. *Braune*, f.; *Halsentzündung*, f.

Cȳnan'che Lăryngēa. *Pathol.* A term for the disease croup. See *Croup.*

Cȳnan'che Malig'na. *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the tonsils. See *Cynanche Ulcerosa, Tonsillitis Maligna*, and *Scarlatina Maligna.* Fr. anal. *angine gangreneuse*, or *maligne.*

Cȳnan'che Părōtĭdēa. *Pathol.* Term for the disease *Parotitis*, or inflammation of the parotid gland. Fr. syn. *parotite*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrenspeicheldrüsenentzündung*, f.

Cȳnan'che Phăryngēa. *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the pharynx. See *Pharyngitis.* Fr. syn. *pharyngite*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlundentzündung*, f.

Cȳnan'che Strĕpĭtōria. }
Cȳnan'che Strĭ'dŭla. } *Pathol.* Terms for the
Cȳnan'che Suffŏcātīva. } disease croup, or *Cynanche laryngea.* See *Croup.* Fr. syn. *croup*, m.; *laryngite*, f.; *trachite*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhrenentzündung*, f.

Cȳnan'che Tonsillāris. *Pathol.* Another term for the disease *Tonsillitis phlegmonodes*, or quinsy. Fr. syn. *amygdalite*, f.; *antiadite*, f.; anal. *tonsillite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des Mandels; Mandelnentzündung*, f.

Cȳnan'che Trāchēālis. *Pathol.* A term for the disease croup. Fr. syn. *croup*, m.; *laryngite*, f.; *trachéite*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftrohrenentzündung*, f.

Cȳnan'che Ulcĕrōsa. *Pathol.* Another term for inflammation of the tonsils. See *Tonsillitis Maligna*, and *Scarlatina Maligna.* Fr. syn. *amygdalite*, f.; *antiadite*, f.; *tonsillite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung des Mandels; Mandelnentzündung*, f.

Cȳnan'chicus, *a, um.* (Κυνάγχη, the quinsy; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or be-

longing to the quinsy; applied to medicines for its relief. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cynanchique*, adj.

Cynan'chum. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Apocineæ.* Fr. anal. *cynanque*, m. Germ. syn. *Hundswürger*, m.

Cynan'chum Ar'ghel. *Bot.* Systematic name of an Egyptian plant, the leaves of which are used in adulterating those of senna.

Cynan'chum Monspĕli'ăcum. *Bot.* The systematic name of Montpelier scammony, which is purgative, but little used. Fr. syn. *scammonée de Montpellier.*

Cynan'chum Vŏmĭtōrium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the ipecacuan of the Isle of France, much like the pharmacopœial ipecacuan in its qualities. Fr. syn. *l'ipecacuanha de l'ile de France.*

Cynanthrōpia, *æ*, f. (Κύων, a dog; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Pathol.* Term for a particular kind of *Melancholia*, in which the patient fancies himself changed into a dog, and imitates its bark and actions. Fr. anal. *cynanthropie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kynanthropie*, f.

Cynāpium, *ii*, n. (Κύων, a dog; ἄπιον, parsley.) *Bot.* A term for fool's parsley. See *Æthusa Cynapium.*

Cy'năra, *æ*, f. (Κυνάρα, the dog-brier; from its rough prickly appearance, as if set with dog's teeth.) *Bot.* The artichoke. See *Cinara.* Fr. syn. *artichaut*, m. Germ. syn. *Artischocke*, f.

Cynarocephalus, *a, um.* See *Cinarocephalus.*

Cynch'nis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κυγχνὶς.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a small cup or vessel in which medicines were kept or exhibited.

Cynical Spasm. See *Spasmus Cynicus.*

Cy'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Κύων, a dog; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Like a dog; churlish: cyn'ic: cyn'ical: See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cynique*, adj. Germ. anal. *cynisch*, adj.; *hündisch*, adj.

Cy'nips, *phis*, m. (Κνὶψ, from κνάω, to scrape.) *Entomol.* Name for a genus of the *Hymenoptera.* Fr. anal. *cynips*, m.

Cy'nips Quer'cûs Fŏ'lii. *Entomol.* Name of the insect, according to some, the puncture of which gives origin to the gall-nut. Fr. syn. *cynips de la galle.*

Cy'nips Rŏ'sæ. *Entomol.* Name of the insect, the bite of which gives rise to the excrescences on different kinds of the wild rose, called *Bedegar*, or *Bedeguar.* Fr. syn. *cynips de la rose.*

Cynocram'be, *es*, f. (Κύων, a dog; κράμβη, cabbage.) *Bot.* Name of an herb of the cabbage kind, with which dogs are said to physic themselves. See *Mercurialis Perennis.*

Cynoc'tŏnum, *i*, n. (Κύων, a dog; κτείνω, to kill.) *Bot.* Name for a species of *Aconitum*, said to be fatal to the dog.

Cynŏcy'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κύων, a dog; κύτισος, the plant cytisus.) *Bot.* A former name for the *Rosa canina*, or dog-rose. Fr. syn. *l'églantier sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Hundsrose*, f.

Cynŏdec'tos. } (Κύων, a dog; δάκνω, to bite.)
Cynŏdec'tus, *i*, m. } *Pathol.* Old terms for one bitten by a mad dog. Dioscorides, ii. 99. Fr. anal. *cynodectos*, adj.

Cynōdēs Orex'is. (Κυνώδης ὄρεξις.) *Pathol.* Term for the canine appetite, or *Bulimia.* Fr. syn. *boulimie*, f.; *cynorexie*, f.; *faim canine.* Germ. syn. *Heftigerhunger*, m.; *Heisshunger*, m.; *widernaturalischer Hunger.*

Cynŏdes'mion, } (Κύων, a dog; δέω, to
Cynŏdes'mium, *i*, n. } bind.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal. κυνόδεσμιον, for the frenum of the prepuce, which is particularly developed in the dog. Gorræus.

Cynŏdon'tes. (Κύων, a dog; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal. κυνόδοντες, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* iii. 25, for the *Dentes canini*, or canine teeth.

Cynoglos'sum, *i*, n. (Κύων, a dog; γλῶσσα, a tongue, from its fancied likeness.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Borragineæ.* The hound's tongue. Fr. anal. *cynoglosse*, f. Germ. syn. *Hundszunge*, f.

Cynoglos'sum Offĭcīnāle. *Bot.* The sytematic name of the hound's tongue; called also *Lingua canina;* it has narcotic powers. Fr. syn. *langue de chien.* Germ. syn. *Hundszunge*, f.

Cynŏ'lŏphi. } (Κύων, a dog; λόφος, a protru-
Cynŏ'lŏphoi. } berance.) *Anat.* Old terms for the spinous processes of the vertebræ, which are very marked in the dog.

Cynŏlys'sa, *æ*, f. (Κύων, a dog; λύσση, madness.) *Pathol.* Old term for canine madness, or *Rabies canina.* Castellus. Fr. syn. *rage canine; hydrophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hundswuth*, f.; *Wasserscheu*, f.

Cynomo'ja. *Bot.* Old name for the *Plantago psyllium*, according to Oribasius. Quincy.

Cynŏmōrium, *ii*, n. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Monandria.*

Cynŏmōrium Coccĭ'neum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the *Fungus melitensis*, a small plant which grows in Sicily and Malta; used in dysentery and hemorrhage, it is said, with much success.

Cynŏrex'ia, *æ*, f. (Κύων, a dog; ὄρεξις, appetite.) *Pathol.* Old term for canine appetite, or *Bulimia.* Fr. anal. *cynorexie*, f.; syn. *boulimie*, f.; *faim canine.* Germ. syn. *Heftigerhunger*, m.; *Hundshunger*, m.; *widernaturalischer Hunger.*

Cynŏr'rhŏdon. (Κύων, a dog; ῥόδον, a rose.) *Bot.* Another old term for the *Rosa canina.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *l'églantier sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Hundsrose*, f.

Cynos'bătos, *i*, n. } (Κύων, a dog; βάτος, a
Cynos'bătus, *i*, m. } bramble, or thorn; because dogs are said to be attracted by its smell.) *Bot.* A former name for the *Rosa canina*, or dog-rose. Fr. syn. *l'églantier sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Hundsrose*, f.

Cynospas'tum, *i*, n. } (Κύων, a dog; σπάω, to
Cynospas'tus, *i*, m. } attract.) *Bot.* Another old term for the *Rosa canina.* Fr. syn. *l'églantier sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Hundsrose*, f.

Cyŏphŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (Κύος, a fetus; φέρω, to bear.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Old term for pregnancy. Dolæus, *Encycl. Pract.* iii, 13, *p.* 588.

Cyparissus. (Κυπάρισσος.) *Bot.* See *Cupressus.*

Cypērāceus, *a, um.* (*Cypērus*, the plant Cyperus, or English galangale.) *Bot.* Having

an arrangement of parts, as in the *Cyperus;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Cyperaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: cypera'ceous. Fr. anal. *cypéracé*, adj.

Cypēroīdēus, *a*, *um*. (*Cÿpērus*, the plant Cyperus, or English galangale; terminal *-īdeus*.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, like that in the *Cyperus:* cyperoi'deous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *cyperoïdé*, adj.

Cypērus, *i*, m. (Κύπειρος.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Coniferæ.*

Cypērus Escŭlen'tus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant rush-nut, a native of Italy; the fruit is eaten there, and said to be more delicate than the chesnut.

Cypērus Lon'gus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the English galangale. Fr. syn. *souchet long.* Germ. anal. *Cypergras langes.*

Cypērus Rŏtun'dus. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species, which forms a grateful aromatic bitter; used as stomachic. Fr. syn. *souchet rond.* Germ. syn. *Cypergras rundes.*

Cyphel'la, *æ*, f. *Bot.* Name given to a kind of pit, or pore on the under side of the frond of those lichens included in the section *Stricta.*

Cy'phi. (Κῦφι.) *Pharm.* Old term for an aromatic confection used by the priests of Egypt: it was also applied to several alexipharmic medicines. Dioscorides, i. 24.

Cyphōma, *ătis*, n. } (Κυφόω, to bend.) *Pathol.*
Cyphōsis, *eos*, f. } Old term for incurvation; gibbosity; humpback. See *Cyrtoma.* Fr. anal. *cyphome*, m.; *cuphose*, f.

Cypi'ra. Old name for turmeric. Quincy.

Cy'press Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cupressus.* Fr. anal. *cyprès*, m. Germ. anal. *Cypresse*, f.

Cy'pria, *æ*, f. (*Cyprus*, an island in the Carpathian sea; whence copper was first obtained.) *Pathol.* Term proposed to be used as distinctive of disease caused by the use, or abuse of the salts of copper.

Cyprinidæ. See *Ciprinidæ.*

Cyprīnus, *i*, m. (Κυπρῖνος.) *Ichthyol.* Name of a genus of fishes. The carp. Fr. syn. *cyprin*, m. Germ. syn. *Karpfen*, m.

Cyprīnus Albur'nus. *Ichthyol.* The systematic name of the bleak, a small fish four or five inches long. Fr. syn. *able*, m. Germ. syn. *Weissfisch*, m.

Cyprīnus Bar'bus. *Ichthyol.* The barbel, thus named from having four appendages hanging from the under jaw, like a beard; it is a coarse freshwater fish; also called *Barbo* and *Barbus.* Fr. syn. *barbeau*, m. Germ. syn. *Flussbarbe*, f.

Cyprīnus Car'pio. *Ichthyol.* The carp, found in stagnant water, ponds, and canals; it is coarse and of an earthy taste. Fr. syn. *la carpe vulgaire.* Germ. syn. *Karpfen*, m.

Cyprīnus Gōbio. *Ichthyol.* The gudgeon, a small fresh-water fish; it is white, soft, and easy of digestion. Fr. syn. *goujon*, m. Germ. syn. *Gründling*, m.

Cyprīnus Leucis'cus. *Ichthyol.* The dace, found in still rivers, and about six or eight inches in length. Fr. syn. *vendoise*, f. Germ. syn. *Heuerling*, m.

Cyprīnus Tin'ca. *Ichthyol.* Linnæus's name for the tench.

Cy'prium Æs. *Chem.* A name, used by Scribonius Largus, *n.* 16, for *Cuprum*, which see. Fr. syn. *cuivre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kupfer*, n.

Cy'prus Tur'pentine. *M. Med.* A limpid, fragrant, and grateful substance obtained by wounding the bark of the trunk of the *Pistacia terebinthinus;* Chian, or Chio turpentine. *Tĕrĕbin'thĭna Chia.* Fr. syn. *térébinthine de Chio*, or *de Scio.* Germ. syn. *Cyprinischer Terpentin.*

Cyp'sĕle, *es*, f. } (Κυψέλη; κυψελὶς.) A bee-
Cyp'sĕlis, *ĭdis*, f. } hive. *Anat.* The first term was applied to the internal foramen of the ear. Fr. syn. *ruche. Physiol.* Terms for the *Cerumen*, or wax of the ear. Fr. syn. *cire*, f.; *ordure d'oreille.* Germ. syn. *Wachs*, n.

Cyptārion. *Pharm.* Old name for a certain antidote.

Cyrbă'sia, *æ*, f. (Κυρβασία, a tiara, or cap.) Old name, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates for a sort of covering for the female breasts. Quincy.

Cyrēbia, *ōrum*, n. *Bot.* Old term, Gr. anal. *κυρήθια*, used by Hippocrates, *de Nat. Mul.* liv. 5, for the husks of barley, or of other corn; chaff. Fr. syn. *paillette*, f. Germ. syn. *Spreu*, f.; *Spreublättchen*, n.

Cyrēna'ĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Cyrēnaïca*, a region of Africa, called after *Cyrene*, daughter of Peneus.) Of or belonging to Cyrenaica, where the substance Benzoin abounds, whence it was called *Liquor Cyrenaicus.* Quincy renders it *L. Siriniacus.*

Cyrĭ'ăcus. (Κυριακὸς.) *Pharm.* Old epithet for a certain pastil good against ulcerous sores, and corruptions. Gorræus.

Cyrōnes. *Entomol.* Old name for *Acari*, which lodge under the cuticle. See *Acarus.*

Cyr'seon. *Anat.* Old name for the *anus.*

Cyrtoīdēs, adj. (Κυρτὸς, humpbacked; terminal *-īdēs*.) Resembling a hump or swelling on the back: cyr'toid. See *Gibbiformis.*

Cyrtōma, *ătis*, n. (Κύρτωμα, from *κυρτόω*, to bend, or crook.) *Pathol.* Synonymous with *Cyphoma*, and *Cyphosis.*

Cyrtŏ'nōsus, *i*, m. (Κυρτὸς, curved, or crooked; *νόσος*, a disease.) *Pathol.* Old term for *Rachitis*, or rickets; also, distortion of the spine. Quincy. Fr. syn. *rachitis*, m. Germ. syn. *Rückgrats*, or *Englische Knockenkrankheit*, f.

Cyrtōsis, *eos*, f. (Κύρτωσις.) The same as *Cyrtoma*, which see.

Cy'sos. (Κύσος.) *Anat.* Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Nat. Puer.* ix. 16, for the *Anus.* Fr. syn. *l'anus.* Germ. syn. *After*, m.; *Hintere*, m. Also the *pudendum muliebre.* Fr. syn. *vulve*, f. Germ. syn. *das weibliche Schamglied.*

Cyssanthemon. } See *Cissanthemon*, and *Cis-*
Cyssophyllon. } *sophyllon.*

Cys'săros. (Κύσσαρος.) *Anat.* Another old term for the *Anus* and *pudendum muliebre.* See *Cysos*, *Cysthos.*

Cyssītes, *æ*, m. *Mineral.* An old name for the *Ætites*, or eagle stone. See *Note*, *Aërolites.*

Cys'sŏtis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κυσὸς, the anus.) *Pathol.* Old term for inflammation of the anus. Quincy. Fr. anal. *cyssote*, f.

Cystal'gia, *æ*, f. (Κύστις, the bladder; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Term for painful spasmodic affection of the bladder; the spasms coming on in paroxysms, often as severe as those of the stone. Fr. anal. *cystalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blasenschmerz*, m.

Cystec'tasy. (Κύστις, the bladder; ἐκτείνω, to draw out of.) *Surg.* A term for the operation of lithotomy. *Cystectăsia*, *æ*, f.

Cysteŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Κύστις, the bladder; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. κυστεόλιθος, used by Schröderus, iii. 8, *n.* 19, for stone, or calculus in the urinary bladder, or in the gall-bladder. Fr. anal. *cysteolithe*, m.

Cys'thos. } (Κύσθος.) *Anat.* Old term
Cys'thus, *i*, m. } for the *Anus*. Fr. syn. *l'anus*. Germ. syn. *After*, m.; *Hintere*, m. Also, for the *pudendum muliebre*. See *Cysos*. Fr. syn. *vulve*, f. Germ. syn. *das weibliche Schamglied*.

Cys'tic. (Κύστις, a bag; terminal -ικὸς.) Belonging to a bag. *Anat.* Of or belonging to the urinary, or gallbladder. *Cys'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cystique*, adj. Germ. anal. *cystisch*, adj.

Cystic Oxide. *Chem., Pathol.* See *Cystin*.

Cystĭcer'cus, *i*, m. (Κύστις, a bladder; κέρκος, a tail.) *Zoöl.* The tailed bladder-worm; applied to a genus of the *Entozoa Parenchymata, Tænioidea*, otherwise termed *Hydatids;* they consist of a cylindrical body terminated posteriorly by a bladder, their head furnished with four suckers. Fr. anal. *cysticerque*, m.

Cystĭcer'cus Dĭcys'tus. *Zoöl.* Name of a species presenting two vesicles; the one, the ordinary caudal bladder, the other embracing the body anteriorly.

Cystĭcer'cus Fin'nia. *Zoöl.* Name of a species which is always enclosed in a delicate cyst; it is usually hidden within its caudal bladder, and is opaque and yellowish, of the size of a lint seed.

Cystĭcer'cus Fischerĭānus. *Zoöl.* Name given to a species in honour of M. Fischer, of Leipsic.

Cystĭcer'cus Punctātus. *Zoöl.* Name of a species, in which the caudal bladder is globular and presents several white spots.

Cystĭcer'cus Tenuĭcollis. *Zoöl.* Name of a species about an inch long when full grown, with a very small head.

Cystifelleo'tomy. (Κύστις, a bag; *fel*, the gall, or bile; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation by which a gall-stone is extracted from the gall-bladder. *Cystĭfelleŏtŏ'mia*, *æ*, f.

Cystin'. (Κύστις, the bladder.) *Chem., Pathol.* Term for a peculiar substance very rare, first discovered by Dr. Wollaston, in a calculus given him by Dr. Reeve, of Norwich; it forms a nearly white, or pale fawn-coloured deposit, in a certain diseased state of the urine, and forming a species of urinary calculi; also termed *Cystic Oxide*. *Cystīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *cystine*, f.

Cystiphlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Κύστις, the bladder; φλέγω, to burn.) *Pathol.* Old term for *Cystitis*, or inflammation of the bladder: cysti'phlogy. Fr. anal. *cystiphlogie*, f.; *cystite*, f.

Cystirrhāgia, *æ*, f. (Κύστις, the bladder; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Term for a discharge from the bladder, whether of blood or mucus. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Cystirrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Κύστις, the bladder; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Term for a mucous discharge from the bladder; vesical catarrh; See *Cystorrhœa*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *cystirrhée*, f.

Cys'tis, *is*, f. (Κύστις, a bag.) *Anat.* A bag, or bladder. *Pathol., Surg.* Term for the membranous bag in which any morbid substance is contained: a cyst: specially applied to the *Vesica urinaria*, or urinary bladder. Fr. syn. *vessie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnblase*, f.

Cystītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cystis*, a bladder; terminal *-ītis*.) Term for inflammation of the bladder; a genus of the Order *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Cystiphlogia*. Fr. anal. *cystite*, f.

Cys'titome. (Κύστις, a bag; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* A bag, or cyst-cutter; a term for an instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens. *Cystĭ'tŏmus*, *i*, m. See *Kystotome*. Fr. anal. *cystotome*, m.

Cystŏbūbōnŏcēle, *is*, f. (Κύστις, the bladder; βουβών, the groin; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Term for a rare kind of *Hernia*, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening: a cystobubo'nocele. Fr. anal. *cystobubonocèle*, m. or f.

Cystŏcēle, *es*, f. (Κύστις, the bladder; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a hernia in which the urinary bladder is protruded; also called *Hernia vesicalis:* cys'tocele. See *Cystobubonocele, Cystomerocele*. Fr. anal. *cystocèle*, m.

Cytŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, f. (Κύτος, a cavity, or cell; γίνομαι, to be produced.) *Physiol.* Term for the generation or production of cavities or cells; cell-developement: cytoge'nesis.

Cystŏmĕrŏcēle, *es*, f. (Κύστις, the bladder; μηρὸς, the thigh; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Term for a hernia in which the bladder protrudes through the femoral ring: a cystome'rocele. Fr. anal. *cystomérocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Blasenschenkelbruch*, m.

Cystophlogia. See *Cystiphlogia*.

Cystoplas'tic. (*Cystoplastia*, cystoplasty; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Surg.* Of or belonging to the operation of cystoplasty. *Cystoplas'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cystoplastique*, adj.

Cys'toplasty. (Κύστις, the bladder; πλάσσω, to fabricate or form.) *Surg.* Term applied to the operation for the cure of vesico-vaginal fistula, consisting in the dissection of a flap from the external *labium*, and uniting it by suture to the newly pared edges of the sore. *Cystoplas'tia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *cystoplastie*, f.

Cystoplēgia, *æ*, f. } (Κύστις, the bladder; πλήσσω, to strike.) *Pathol.* A term for paralysis of the bladder: cys'toplegy: cys'toplexy. Fr. anal. *cystoplégie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnblasenlähmung*, f.; anal. *Kystoplegie*, f.
Cystoplex'ia, *æ*, f. }

Cystoptōsis, *is*, f. (Κύστις, the bladder; πίπτω,

to fall.) *Pathol.* Term for a relaxation of the internal coat of the bladder, by which it is said to protrude into the urethra. Fr. anal. *cystoptose*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnblasenvorfall*, m.

Cystospas'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Κύστις, the bladder; σπάω, to draw; terminal -ικὸς.) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to spasm of the bladder: cystospas'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *cystospastique*, adj.

Cys'totome. (Κύστις, the bladder; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument employed in the operation of *Cystotomy*, the same as *Lithotome*, but a more correct term. *Cystŏtŏmus*, *i*, m. See *Cystitome*, *Kystotome*. Fr. anal. *cystotome*, m. Germ. anal. *Kystotom*, n.

Cysto'tomy. (Κύστις, the bladder; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting into the bladder. *Cystŏtŏ'mia*, *æ*, f. See *Lithotomy*.

Cy'thion. *Pharm.* Old name for a certain collyrium, described by Celsus, vi. 7.

Cy'tĭnus, *i*, m. (Κύτινος, the flower of the pomegranate; also the cup of flowers which expand in the same manner.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Gynandria*; Ord. *Octandria*.

Cy'tĭnus Hypŏcis'tus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant also called *Asarum hypocistus*, or rape of cystus.

Cytisin'. *Chem.* Name given to a bitter principle found in the seeds of the *Cytisus laburnum*; of a nauseous taste, emetic and poisonous. *Cytīsīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *cytisine*, f.

Cy'tĭso-Gĕnis'ta. *Bot.* A name for the *Cytisus scoparius*, or common broom plant. Fr. syn. *genêt commun*. Germ. syn. *Blumenkraut*, n.; *geniste*, f.

Cy'tĭsus, *i*, m. (Κύτισος, a kind of fruit; from *Cythnos*, one of the Cyclades islands, where it was first found.) A kind of shrub or fruit. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Papilionaceæ*. Fr. anal. *cytise*, m. Germ. syn. *Geissklee*, m.

Cy'tĭsus Lăburn'um. *Bot.* The systematic name of the laburnum tree, the bark of which has recently been found to be an energetic poison.

Cy'tĭsus Lāni'gĕrus. *Bot.* Name of a species supposed to be the *Aspalathus* of the Greek and Roman writers.

Cy'tĭsus Scōpārius. *M. Med.* The systematic name, according to the pharmacopœia (L.E.) for the broom plant, (D.) the plant *Genista*. See *Cytisogenista*. Fr. syn. *genêt commun*. Germ. syn. *Blumenkraut*, n.; *Geniste*, f.

Cy'toblast. (Κύτος, a cavity: βλαστάνω, to produce.) *Pathol.* Term for the nucleus of those cells growing within cells by a generative power of their own, which constitute the parenchyma, or substance of morbid growths. *Physiol.* Applied similarly to the nuclei of the cellular or elementary corpuscles found in all vegetable and animal tissues, and in those fluids generated by the changes in organised and living bodies at a certain period of their formation; the *Areola*, or cell-nucleus. *Cytoblas'ta*, *æ*, f.

Cytoblastēma, *ātis*, n. (*Cytoblasta*, a cytoblast.) *Physiol.* Term for the fluid or mother liquid in which the cells containing the nucleus or cytoblast originate; and which becoming more or less dense, they end by being compressed and nearly blended together, approximating in degree according to the different tissues, the cytoblasteme or intercellular substance being invariably the medium of union between the cells: the cytoblas'teme.

Cyzemer. *Pathol.* A term for a swelling of the wrists.

Cyzĭcēnus. *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. κυζικηνὸς, for a plaster for obstinate ulcers and wounds of tendons, according to Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* iv. 13.

D.

Dab. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Pleuronectes limanda*.

Daber Locks. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fucus esculentus*, or edible fucus.

Daburi. *Bot.* Old name for the *Bixa Orellana*.

Dace. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Cyprinus leuciscus*. Fr. syn. *vendoise*, f. Germ. syn. *Heuerling*, m.

Dacha. *Bot.* Name by which the Hottentots call the *Cannabis Indica*.

Dacne'ron. (Δάκνω, to bite.) *Pharm.* Old name for a collyrium made of burnt copper, pepper, cadmia, saffron, myrrh, gum arabic, and opium. Quincy.

Dacry'dium, *ii*, n. (Δάκρυ, a tear.) *M. Med.* Old name for *Scammonium*, or scammony, which exudes and hardens into tears.

Dac'ryo-. (Δακρύω, to weep.) *Med., Pathol.* A term used as a prefix in certain compound names of affections, denoting a reference to or connection with the lachrymal apparatus or the tears.

Dacryoadĕnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *Dacryo-*; *adĕnītis*, inflammation of a gland.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the lachrymal gland: dacryoadeni'tis. Fr. anal. *dacryoadénite*, f. Germ. syn. *Thränendrüsenentzündung*, f.

Dacryocys'tis, *is*, f. (Prefix *Dacryo-*; *cystis*, a bag.) *Pathol.* Term for the lachrymal sac: a dac'ryocist. Fr. anal. *dacryocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *Thränensack*, m.

Dacryocystītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *Dacryo-*; *κύστις*, a sac; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the lachrymal sac: dacryocysti'tis. Fr. anal. *dacryocystite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung des Thranensackes.*

Dacryocystoblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Prefix *Dacryo-*; *cystis*, a bag; *blennorrhœa*, a flow of mucus.) *Pathol.* A long term for a discharge of mucus from the lachrymal sac: dacryocystoblennorrhœ'a. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *dacryoblennorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Thränenschleimfluss*, m.

Dacryohæmorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Prefix *Dacryo-*; *hæmorrhœa*, a flow of blood.) *Pathol.* A term for sanguineous lachrymation, or a flow of tears mingled with blood: dacryohemorrhœ'a. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. and *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. syn. *dacryohæmorrhyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Thränenbludfluss*, m.

Dacryolītes, *is*, f. (Prefix *Dacryo-*; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Pathol.* Term for a calculous concretion in the lachrymal passage: dacryoli'tes. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *dacryolithe*, f. Germ. syn. *Thränenstein*, m.

Dacryōma, *ătis*, n. (*Δακρύω*, to weep.) *Surg.* Term for a stoppage or obstruction in one or both of the *puncta lachrymalia*, causing *Stillicidium lachrymarum*, or an effusion of tears.

Dactÿle'thra, *æ*, f. (*Δάκτυλος*, a finger; from their form, or because applied with the finger.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name for certain topical remedies introduced into the throat to excite vomiting.

Dactÿlētus. (*Δάκτυλος*, a date.) An old name for the *Hermodactylus.* Quincy.

Dactÿ'lion. (*Δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Pathol., Surg.* A term for adhesion between two or more fingers, either congenital, or the consequence of burns. Quincy. Fr. anal. *dactylion*, m.

Dactÿ'lius, *i*, m. (*Δακτύλιος*, a ring.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Anus.* *Pharm.* Old name for a circular-shaped pastil, or lozenge.

Dac'tÿlus, *i*, m. (*Δάκτυλος.*) *Anat.* The same as *Digitus*; a finger. *Bot.* The date, or fruit of the *Phœnix dactylifera.* See *Palmula.* Fr. syn. *datte*, f. Germ. syn. *Dattel*, f.

Dædă'lia. *Bot.* A name for a genus of fungi.

Dædă'lia Suāve'ŏlens. *Bot.* A name for the *Boletus suaveolens.* Fr. syn. *bolet odorant*, Germ. syn. *wohlriechender Weidenschwamm.*

Dæ'dălus. *Chem.* Old term for *Hydrargyrum*, or quicksilver. Fr. syn. *hydrargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber*, n.

Dæ'dium, *ii*, n. Old term for a small torch, or candle. *Surg.* A bougie.

Dæmŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Δαίμων*, the devil.) The same as *Dæmonomania.*

Dæmŏnŏmā'nia, *æ*, f. (*Δαίμων*, the devil; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* Term for a kind of madness in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils; it is a variety of *Melancholia*, originating in mistaken views on religious subjects.

Da'ffodil. *Bot.* Common name for the *Narcissus pseudonarcissus.* Fr. syn. *narcisse des prés*, or *des bois.* Germ. syn. *die doppelte Narcisse.*

Daffy's Elixir. Common name for a compound tincture of senna with treacle instead of sugar candy, adding aniseed and elecampane root.

Dagger-Pointed. *Bot.* See *Mucronatus.*

Daguer'reotype. (*M. Daguerre*, the discoverer; *typus*, a likeness or figure of anything.) *Nat. Philos.* Name given to the system, or process of drawing introduced into France by M. Daguerre. A sheet of copper plated with silver is rubbed over with finely powdered pumice-stone and olive oil, till the surface is perfectly smooth and polished. The grease being removed by means of soft cotton, the plate is washed with a solution of nitric acid in sixteen parts of distilled water and then placed on a stand with a spirit lamp under it. A film appears on its surface from the action of the nitric acid, which film is removed when the plate has cooled, and it is then exposed to the vapour of iodine till it acquires a golden colour, when it is fit to receive the impressions from the *Camera obscura.* This instrument being adjusted to receive the desired object, the ground glass is to be removed and a case substituted, containing the prepared plate, from which the light must be perfectly excluded after the action of the iodine is obtained. The case is now to be opened, and the prepared plate receives the rays from the object to be depicted for about ten minutes. It is then removed and exposed to the vapours of mercury, heated to from 45 to 75 degrees centigrade, for about the same period. The process is complete by then washing the plate in a hot solution of hyposulphite of soda in distilled water. See *Photography.*

Daib. (Arab.) Alchemical term for *Aurum*, or gold. Fr. syn. *or*, m. Germ. syn. *Gold*, n.

Dainty. See *Scitamineus.*

Daisy. } *Bot.* Common name for the
Daisy, White. } genus *Bellis.* Fr. syn. *marguérite*, f. Germ. syn. *Massliebe*, f.

Daisy, Com'mon. *Bot.* Name for the *Bellis minor*, or *B. perennis.*

Daisy, Ox-Eye. *Bot.* Common name for the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, otherwise called *Bellis major.*

Dalby's Carmi'native. Name of a nostrum for children, consisting of carbonate of magnesia, oils of peppermint, nutmeg, etc., aniseed, tinctures of castor, assafœtida, opium, and cardamoms, spirit of pennyroyal, and peppermint water.

Dama. *Zoöl.* A deer. See *Cervus Dama.*

Da'mask-Rose. *M. Med.* The common name of the *Rosa centifolia.* Fr. syn. *le rosier à cent feuilles.* Germ. syn. *Centifolienrose*, f.

Damnātus, *a, um.* (*Damno*, to condemn.) Condemned. *Chem.* Applied to any dry useless feces left in a vessel after the moisture has been distilled from it, called *Terra damnata*, *Terra mortua*, or *Caput mortuum.* Fr. syn. *condamné*, adj.

Dam'son. (*Damascēnum* prūnum, a damask prune.) *M. Med.* Common name for the fruit of a variety of the tree *Prunus domestica.* Fr. syn. *prune de Damas.* Germ. syn. *damascener Pflaume*, f.

Da'nais. *Bot.* Ancient name of a plant supposed to be the *Conyza.*

Dandeli'on. (Fr. *Dent-de-lion*, tooth of the lion; from the appearance of its florets.) *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Leontodon taraxacum*. Germ. syn. *Löwenzahn*, m.

Dan'driff. *Pathol.* The vulgar term for the disease *Pityriasis capitis*. *Fur'fur*, *ŭris*, m. Fr. syn. *pityriase*, m. Germ. syn. *Kleiengrind*, m.

Danc-Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sambucus ebulus*, or dwarf elder. Fr. syn. *l'hyèble*. Germ. syn. *Attich*, m.; *Niederholder*, m.

Danich. An Arabian weight of eight grains.

Danse de Saint Guy. *Pathol.* The common name among the French for *Chorea*, or St. Vitus's dance. Fr. syn. *chorée*, f. Germ. syn. *Chorea Sancti Viti*.

Daph'ne, *es*, f. (Δάφνη, the name of a nymph fabled to have been changed into this tree.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Octandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Thymelaceæ*. The laurel, or bay-tree. Fr. anal. *daphne*, m.

Daph'ne Alpīna. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species of dwarf olive tree, said to be purgative; also called *Chamælæa*.

Daph'ne Gnĭ'dium. *Bot.* The systematic name of the tree from which the Garou bark is obtained; the spurge-flax, or flaxed-leaved daphne; also called *Thymelæa*. Fr. syn. *daphne de Gnide*, *sain-bois*. Germ. syn. *Italianischer Kellenhals*.

Daph'ne Laure'ŏla. *Bot.* The systematic name of the spurge-laurel; the bark of which has been recommended for like use as the Garou bark; also called *Laureola daphnoides*, and *Daphnitis*. See *Chamædaphne*. Fr. syn. *la lauréole*. Germ. syn. *Kellerhals*, m.; *Seidelbast*, m.

Daph'ne Mezĕ'reon. } *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which affords mezereon bark; spurge olive; widow wail: meze'reon. See *Ætocion*, *Ætolion*, *Cneorum Tricoccum*. Fr. syn. *daphne; bois gentil; lauréole femelle*. Germ. syn. *gemeiner Kellerhals*.

Daph'ne Mezĕ'reum. }

Daphnelæ'on, *i*, n. (Δάφνη, the laurel; ἔλαιον, oil.) Term for the oil of bay-berries.

Daph'nia, *æ*, f. (Δάφνη, the laurel; from its figure being represented on it.) *Med., Mineral.* Name of a gem which was believed to have the power of curing epilepsy.

Daphnin'. *Chem.* The name for the bitter principle of the *Daphne alpina*, a kind of dwarf olive tree: it is said to be purgative in its qualities. *Daphnīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *daphnine*, f.

Daphnītis. (Δάφνη, the laurel.) *Bot.* A name for the *Daphne laureola*, or spurge laurel. Fr. syn. *la lauréole*. Germ. syn. *Kellerhals*, m.; *Seidelbast*, m.

Daphnoīdēs, adj. (*Daphne*, the bay-tree; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Bot.* Applied to the plant *Daphne laureola*, or spurge laurel. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *daphnoïde*, adj.

Dar'nel. *Bot.* Common name for a species of *Solium*. See *Aira*, Fr. syn. *ivraie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lolch*, m.

Dar'seni. } (Arabian names for the *Canella alba*.
Dar'sini. } Fr. syn. *canelle blanche*. Germ. syn. *der weisse Zimmtbaum*.

Dar'sis, *eos*, or *is*, f. (Δάρσις, from δέρω, to excoriate.) An excoriation. *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal. δάρσις, used by Galen, *Anat. Admin.* iii. 2, for the process of separating the skin from the subjacent parts by the scalpel.

Dar'ta. *Pathol.* Old name for a severe *Impetigo*. Castellus.

Darton, *i*, n. } Δέρας, a skin; from δέρω, to
Dartos, *i*, m. } pull, or draw off a skin.) *Anat.* The cellular tissue immediately subjacent to the skin of the *scrotum*, by the contractility of which during life, the latter is corrugated. Fr. anal. *dartos*, m. Germ. syn. *die innere musculose Haut des Hodensacks*.

Dartre. *Pathol.* A term indefinitely applied by French authors to cutaneous diseases; it seems, however, to agree pretty nearly with *Herpes*.

Dasym'ma. (Δασὺς, rough.) *Pathol.* Old name, Gr. anal. Δάσομμα, for *Trachoma*, when attended with a tettery or scabby roughness of the eyelids. Aëtius, vii. Gorræus.

Date. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Phœnix dactylifera*. *Dac'tўlus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *datte*, f. Germ. anal. *Dattel*, f.

Date Palm-Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Phœnix dactylifera*. Fr. syn. *dattier*, m.

Date-Plum, Indian. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Diospyros lotus;* when ripe it is agreeable and wholesome; unripe, it is very astringent. Fr. syn. *alize*, f.

Dătūra, *æ*, f. (Ind.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Solaneæ*. Fr. anal. *datura*, m.; *stramoine*, m.

Dătūra Strămōnium. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the herb thorn-apple, called also *Barryococcalon*, *Dutray*, *Solanum maniacum*, *Solanum fœtidum*, *Stramonium*, *Stramonium spinosum*, and *Stramonium majus album*. Fr. anal. *la pomme épineuse; herbe aux sorciers*. Germ. syn. *Dornapfel*, m.; *Stechapfel*, m.

Daturin'. Term for an alkaline principle of great narcotic power discovered in the plant *Datura stramonium*. *Dătūria*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *daturine*, f.

Daucītes Vīnum. Old name for must in which bruised carrots, or the seeds of the carrot, as is said, had been steeped; used as antispasmodic. Quincy.

Dau'cus, *i*, m. (Δαῦκος, a certain herb.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferæ*. The garden carrot. See *Gingidium*. Fr. syn. *carotte*, f. Germ. syn. *Möhre*, f.

Dau'cus Alsātĭcus. *Bot.* A name for the *Athamanta oreoselinum*, or black mountain parsley.

Dau'cus An'nuus Mĭ'nor. *Bot.* A name for the *Caucalis anthriscus*.

Dau'cus Cărōta. *M. Med.* The systematic name for the common garden carrot; also called *Daucus sativus*. See *Buselinum*. Fr. syn. *la carotte commune*. Germ. syn. *gelbe Rübe*.

Dau'cus Crētĭcus. *Bot.* A name for the *Athamanta Cretensis*, or Candy carrot.

Dau'cus Măcĕdŏ'nius. *Bot.* A name for the *Apium graveolens*, or celery plant. Fr. syn. *ache*. Germ. syn. *wilder Eppich*.

Dau'cus Montānus. *Bot.* A name for the *Athamanta oreoselinum.*

Dau'cus Sătīvus. *Bot.* A name for the *Daucus carota;* the garden carrot. Fr. syn. *la carotte commune.* Germ. syn. *gelbe Rübe.*

Dau'cus Sĕlĕnoīdēs. *Bot.* A name for the *Athamanta oreoselinum.*

Dau'cus Seprīnius. *Bot.* A name for the *Scandix cerefolium,* or officinal chervil.

Dau'cus Sylves'tris. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the wild carrot or bird's nest; also called *Daucus vulgaris,* and wild parsnip. Fr. syn. *la carotte sauvage,* f.

Dau'cus Vulgāris. *Bot.* A name for the *Daucus sylvestris.* Fr. syn. *la carotte sauvage.*

Dau'ra. *Bot.* Old name for *Helleborus niger,* or black hellebore. Fr. syn. *hellebore noir.* Germ. syn. *schwarze Nieswurz.* *Chem.* Also, formerly a term for leaf-gold.

Davy's Safety Lamp. *Chem.* See *Safety Lamp.*

Day-Blindness. *Pathol.* Common name for the disease *Nyctalopia.* Fr. syn. *nyctalopie,* f. Germ. syn. *Nachtsehen,* n.; *Nyktalopie,* f.; *Tagblindheit,* f.

Day-Lily. *Bot.* See *Hemerocallis.*

Day-Lily, Tawny. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hemerocallis fulva.*

Day-Sight. *Pathol.* Common term for the disease *Hemeralopia.* See *Dorea. Baryecoia, Cophosis, Epicophosis, Hypocophosis.* Fr. syn. *héméralopie,* f. Germ. syn. *Hemeralopie,* f.; *Nachtblindheit,* f.

Dead Nettle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lamium album.*

Deadly Carrot. *Bot.* Common name for the *Thapsia asclepias.*

Deadly Nightshade. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Atropa belladonna.* Fr. syn. *belladonne,* f. Germ. syn. *gemeine Wolfskirsche,* f.; *tödlicher Nachtschatten.*

Deaf-Dumb'ness. *Pathol.* A term for *Aphonia,* arising from deafness, congenital, or happening during infancy.

Deafness. (Sax. *deáf.*) See *Dysecœa, Obauditio, Paracöe, Paracusis,* and *Surditas.*

Dealba'tion. *Chem.* The same as *Albation.* *Dealbātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *déalbation,* f.

Deambŭlātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Deambŭlo,* to walk abroad.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. syn. *περίπατος,* used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi, 5, *t.* 11, for the more moderate movement and gentle exercise of the body; also applied to the mind: deambula'tion.

Deartĭcŭlātio, *ōnis,* f. (*De; artĭcŭlus,* a joint.) *Anat.* The same as *Abarticulation.* Fr. anal. *déarticulation,* f.

Deasciātio, *ōnis,* f. (*De; ascio,* to chip as with a hatchet.) *Surg.* A term the same as *Aposceparnismus,* which see.

Deaurātio, *ōnis,* f. (*De; aurum,* gold.) *Pharm.* Term for any tincture of metals, etc., of a golden colour; also for a wrapping up of little pills in gold-leaf: deaura'tion.

Debĭ'lĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*Debĭlito,* to make weak.) Weakness: debi'lity. *Pathol.* Applied to a class of diseases (*Debilitates,* nom. pl.) characterised by debility. Fr. anal. *débilité,* f. Germ. syn. *Kraftlosigkeit,* f.; *Schwäche,* f.; *Schwachheit,* f.

Debi'lity. (*Debĭlito,* to make feeble.) Feebleness; weariness; infirmity. *Debĭlĭtas, ātis,* f. See *Acrateia, Enervatio.* Fr. anal. *débilité,* f. Germ. syn. *Kraftlosigkeit,* f.; *Schwäche,* f.; *Schwachheit,* f.

Debridement. (Fr. *Débrider,* to unbridle.) *Surg.* Term for the enlargement of gunshot wounds, by cutting the skin, aponeuroses, or muscles, that is, one or all the parts implicated, according to the peculiar practice of the operator; an unbridling. Germ. syn. *Abzäumung,* f.

Deca-. (Δέκα.) Used as a prefix in many compound words, and signifying ten.

De'cagon. (Δέκα, ten; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* Term for a figure having ten equal angles and sides. *Dĕcăgōnum, i,* n.

Deca'gonal. (*Dĕcăgōnum,* a decagon.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to a decagon. *Dĕcăgōnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *décagone,* adj. Germ. syn. *zeneckig,* adj.

De'cagramme. (Δέκα, ten; Fr. *gramme.*) A French weight of 10 grammes—equal to 5 drachms 17·721 grains avoirdupois. *Decagramma, ătis,* n. Germ. anal. *Dekagramm,* n.

Decagynia. See *Decagynius.*

Dĕcăgy'nius, *a, um.* (Δέκα, ten; γυνή, a woman, the symbol of the pistil, or female organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having ten pistils; ten-pistilled; applied to a Linn. Order (*Decagynia,* nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising those whose flowers are so provided: decagy'nious. See *Note, Cryptogamius,* and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *décagynie,* f. Germ. syn. *Zehncoeiberey,* n.

Decalegi. See *Dikalegi.*

Decalitre, (Δέκα, ten; Fr. *litre.*) A French metrical measure of 10 litres—equal to 610·2800 English cubic inches.

Decametre. (Δέκα, ten; Fr. *metre.*) A French measure of 10 metres—equal to 393·710 English inches, or about 32¾ English feet.

Dĕcă'mȳron. (Δέκα, ten; μύρον, an ointment.) *Pharm.* Old name for a certain ointment which was composed of ten ingredients, according to Oribasius.

Decandria. See *Decandrius.*

Dĕcan'drius, *a, um.* (Δέκα, ten; ἀνήρ, a man, the symbol of the stamen, or male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having ten stamens; ten-stamened; applied to a Linn. Class, and, also an Order (*Decandria,* nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising those whose flowers are so provided: decan'drious, or decan'drous. See *Note Cryptogamius,* and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *décandrie,* f. Germ. syn. *Dekandrie,* f.; *Zehnmännigheit,* f.

Decantātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Decanto,* to sing or praise; because in song the voice is poured out as it were.) *Chem.* Term for the pouring off of any liquor from its dregs or feces: decanta'tion. Fr. anal. *decantation,* f. Germ. syn. *Abgiessen,* n.

Dĕcăphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Δέκα, ten; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having ten leaves; ten-leaved: decaphyl'lous. Fr. anal. *décaphylle,* adj. Germ. syn. *zehnblattrig,* adj.

Dĕcă'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Δέκα, ten; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having ten feet; ten-footed; applied to an Order (*Decapoda,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Malacostraca:* deca'podous. Fr. anal. *décapode,* adj.

Dĕcătorthōma, *ătis*, n. (*Δέκα*, ten; *ὀρθόω*, to use successfully.) *Pharm.* Old term for a compound medicinal preparation which used to be made of ten ingredients.

Decaying. See *Marcescens.*

Dĕcem'fidus, *a, um.* (*Dĕcem*, ten; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Cleft into ten parts; applied to perianths. Fr. anal. *décemfide*, adj.

Dĕcemlŏcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Dĕcem*, ten: *lŏcŭlus*, a little pocket.) *Bot.* Having ten little compartments; ten-celled: decemlo'cular; applied to certain capsules. Fr. anal. *décemloculaire*, adj.

Dĕcĭden'tia, *æ*, f. (*Dēcĭdo*, to fall down.) *Pathol.* A falling down; anciently used synonymously with *Catoptosis*, which see.

Decidua Tunica Reflexa. *Anat.* See *Tunica Decidua Reflexa.*

Decidua Tunica Uteri. *Anat.* See *Tunica Decidua Uteri.*

Dēcĭ'duus, *a, um.* (*Dēcĭdo*, to fall off.) Falling off: deci'duous. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to certain membranes, or tunics of the uterus. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, particularly those which fall off before new ones appear. Fr. anal. *décidu*, adj. Germ. syn. *abfallend*, part. adj.

Decigramme. (*Dĕcem*, ten; Fr. *gramme.*) A French weight, the tenth part of a gramme, equal to 1·544 grains avoirdupois, or 1½ grains troy.

Decilitre. (*Dĕcem*, ten; Fr. *litre.*) A French metrical measure, the tenth part of a litre; equal to 6·1028 English cubic inches.

Dĕcĭmānus, *a, um.* (*Dĕcem*, ten; *māno*, to break out as the sun or day does.) Breaking out, or appearing every tenth day. *Pathol.* Formerly applied to certain erratic fevers of this periodical character.

Decimetre. (*Dĕcem*, ten; Fr. *metre.*) A French measure, the tenth part of a metre; equal to 3·937 or nearly 4 English inches.

Decli'nal. (*Declīno*, to bend downwards.) Bending downwards, or declining. *Geol.* Applied to the slope of *strata* from an axis. Fr. anal. *décliné*, adj. Germ. syn. *niedergebogen*, adj.

Declīnātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Declīno*, to fall back.) *Med.* Old term for a remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm of a disease: declina'tion. *Surg.* Applied formerly to a species of dislocation. Fr. syn. *declin*, m. Germ. syn. *Abnehmen*, n.

Declīnātus, *a, um.* (*Declīno*, to bend downwards.) *Bot.* Bending down; declining; applied to stems, etc., that are bent, but with the arch downwards: decli'nate. See *Declivis.* Fr. anal. *décliné*, adj. Germ. syn. *niedergebogen*, part. adj.

Declining. *Bot.* See *Declinatus*, and *Declivis.*

Declīvis, *is, e.* (*De*, downward; *clīvus*, the descent of a hill.) Descending; declining. See *Declinatus.* Fr. anal. *déclive*, adj. Germ. syn. *abhängig*, adj.

Decoct. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation used in prescriptions for *Decoctum*, a decoction.

Decoc'tion. (*Dĕcŏquo*, to boil.) *Chem.* Term for a continued ebullition with water, to separate such parts of bodies as are soluble only at that degree of heat. *Pharm.* Term for a medicine made by boiling some medicinal substance in a watery fluid. *Decoc'tio, ōnis*, f.; but more frequently *Decoc'tum, i*, n. See *Aphepsema, Apozema, Coction.* Fr. anal. *décoction*, f. Germ. syn. *Abkochung*, f.; *Absiedung*, f.; anal. *Decoct*, n.

Decoctum, *i*, n. *Pharm.* See *Decoction.*

Decoc'tum Al'bum. } *Pharm.* A name for the
Decoc'tum Cor'nu. } *Mistura cornu usti*, or decoction of hartshorn: the white decoc'tion.

Decoctum Lusitanicum. *Pharm.* See *Lisbon Diet Drink.*

Decomposi'tion. (*De compōno*, to put in order.) *Chem.* Term for the separation of compound bodies into their constituent parts, or principles; analysis. *Decompŏsĭ'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *décomposition*, f. Germ. syn. *Auflösung*, f.; *Zersetzung*, f.

Decompŏ'sĭtus, *a, um.* (*De*, incret.; *compōno*, to put in order.) *Bot.* This word is intended and used to mean, doubly compound, and is applied to a Class (*Decompositæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants by Sauvage, containing such as have a common footstalk supporting a number of lesser leaves, each of which is compounded, as in several of the *Umbelliferæ.* Fr. anal. *décomposé*, adj.

Decortica'tion. (*De*, from, or priv.; *cortex*, bark.) Term for the removal of bark, husk, or shell from a plant, or fruit. *Decortĭcātio, ōnis*, f.

Decrepita'tion. (*Decrĕpo*, to creak or crackle.) *Chem.* Term for the crepitation, or crackling noise produced by certain bodies when heated, as common salt, etc. *Decrĕpĭtātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *décrépitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verpussung*, f.

Decŭ'bĭtus, *ûs*, m. (*Decumbo*, to lie down.) *Med.* Term for a lying down, or reclining in the horizontal position. *Pathol.* An important symptom in certain diseases is to be observed from the manner of lying in bed. See *Anaclisis, Physiognomy, Scempsis.* Fr. anal. *décubitus*, m.

Decum'bens, *tis*, part. (*Decumbo*, to lie down.) *Bot.* Drooping; lying down: decum'bent. Fr. syn. *languissant*, adj. Germ. syn. *liegend*, part. adj.

Decur'rens, *tis*, part. (*Decurro*, to run down.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves which run down the stem in a leafy border or wing; also, to leaf-stalks: decur'rent. Fr. anal. *décurrent*, adj. Germ. syn. *ablaufend*, part. adj.; *herablaufend*, adj.

Decur'sĭvus, *a, um.* (*Decurro*, to run down.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves, or leaflets that run down the stem, but are attached by their midrib, or middle nerve only; also, to a style, when its base descends on one side of the ovary: decur'sive. Fr. anal. *décursif*, adj.

Decus'sate. (*Decusso*, to cross.) *Anat.* Applied to nerves or muscular fibres that cross or decussate each other. *Bot.* Applied to leaves and spines alternately crossing each other in pairs. *Dēcussātus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *décussatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreutzweisstehend*, part. adj.

Decussa'tion. (*Decusso*, to cross.) *Anat.* Term for that distribution of nervous substance, or muscular fibre, in which there is an evident crossing or running of one por-

tion athwart another, as in the letter X. *Decussātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *décussation*. Germ. syn. *Durchschneidenpunkt*, m.

Decussōrium, *ii*, n. (*Decusso*, to divide or separate.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument for keeping down, or separating to a sufficient extent, the *dura mater*, in the operation of trepanning, to protect it from injury. Fr. anal. *décussoire*, m.

Deer. (Sax. *Deór.*) *Zoöl.* For the several species, see under the genus *Cervus*. Fr. syn. *cerf*, m. Germ. syn. *Hirsch*, m.

Deer-Ball. *Bot.* See *Boletus Cervi*, *Lycoperdon Cervinum*.

Defeca'tion. (*Defæco*, to strain through a sieve.) *Chem.* Term for the removal of the feces, lees, or sediment from anything: depuration; despumation. *Physiol.* The act of discharging the feces: the evacuation of the bowels. *Defæcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *défécation*, f. Germ. syn. *Abklärung*, f.

Defec'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Defĭcio*, to lack or fail.) A forsaking; a failing of heart, or courage: defec'tion. Fr. anal. *défection*, f. Germ. syn. *Abfall*, m.

Defec'tio A'nĭmi. *Med.* The same as *Deliquium Animi*, which see. Fr. syn. *défaillance*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohnmacht*, f.

Defec'tio Vīrium. *Med.* Term for a failing or loss of strength, a sense of weakness or depression; faintness; weariness. Fr. syn. *abattement*, m. Germ. syn. *Kraftlosigkeit*, f.; *Mattigkeit*, f.

Defen'sive. (*Defendo*, to protect.) *Pharm.* Protecting; applied formerly to certain plasters and dressings of wounds; also to cordial medicines and such as preserve from infection. *Defensīvus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *défensiv*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Vertheidigung dienend.*

De'fĕrens, *tis*, part. (*Defĕro*, to convey.) Conveying; bringing to: de'ferent. See *Vas Deferens*. Fr. anal. *déférent*, adj. Germ. syn. *Samengang*, m.

Defix'us, *a, um.* (*Defīgo*, to fasten; because those to whom it applies were fastened by a spell or charm.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Impotent; incapable of performing the generative act. Fr. syn. *impotent*, adj.; *impuissant*, adj. Germ. syn. *unvermögend*, part. adj.; *zeugungsunfähig*, adj.

Deflagra'tion. (*Deflagro*, to be set on fire.) *Chem.* Term for the burning of any inflammable substance. *Deflagrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *déflagration*, f. Germ. syn. *Abbrennung*, f.

Deflex'us, *a, um.* (*Deflecto*, to bend down.) *Bot.* Bending a little downwards: de'flex. Fr. syn. *déflechi*, adj. Germ. syn. *herabhangend*, part. adj.

Deflora'tion. (*Deflōro*, to deflower.) A deflowering. *Med. Jur.* A term for *connexion without violence*, in distinction from rape. *Physiol.* Applied to the loss of the marks of virginity by connexion with the male. *Deflōrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *défloration*, f. Germ. syn. *Schändung einer Jungfrau.*

Deflōrātus, *a, um.* (*Deflōro*, to deflower.) *Bot.* Applied to the anthers of flowers that have shed their pollen, and to plants that have shed their flowers: deflo'rate.

Deflŭ'vium, *ii*, n. (*Defluo*, to fall off.) *Pathol.* A falling off; applied to a disease, or natural decay of the hair, by which it falls off so as to produce baldness, and termed *Defluvium* or *Defluum capillorum.*

De'fluum Capillōrum. *Med., Pathol.* A falling off of the hairs. See *Aporrhœa*, *Madarosis*, *Pelada.*

Deflux'ion. (*Defluo*, to flow from.) Term for a flowing of humours downwards. *Deflux'io, ōnis*, f. See *Catarrheuma*, *Catarrhysis*, *Hyporrhysis.* Fr. syn. *écoulement*, m. Germ. syn. *Abfluss*, m.

Defolia'tion. (*De*, from, or priv.; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Term for the fall of the leaf, as antithetical to frondescence, or its renovation. *Defŏliātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *défoliation*, f. Germ. syn. *Entblätterung*, f.; *Entlaubung*, f.; *Abfallen der Blätter.*

Deformātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Deformo*, to mar or disfigure.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for the distortion of any part, or general deformity of the body from congenital malformation, or the result of disease: deforma'tion. Fr. anal. *déformation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verunstaltung*, f.

Degenera'tion. (*Degĕnĕro*, to be unlike his ancestors.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for a gradual falling off, depravation, or deterioration in any race of animals, or of a particular organ in the animal or vegetable body, from natural causes. *Pathol.* A morbid change in the structure of parts. *Degĕnĕrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *abâtardissement*, m.; *dégénération*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausartung*, f; *Entartung*, f.

Degluti'tion. (*Deglūtio*, to swallow down.) *Physiol.* Term for the act of swallowing any substance, solid, or gaseous: a swallowing down. *Deglūtītio, ōnis*, f. See *Cataposis*, *Catapotium.* Fr. anal. *déglutition*, f. Germ. syn. *Niederschlucken*, n.; *Verschlucken*, n.

Deglutition, Difficult. *Med.* See *Acataposis.*

Deg'mus, *i*, m. (Δηγμὸς, from δήκω, to bite.) A bite. *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 636, for a gnawing pain, but particularly applied to such in the *cardia*, or superior orifice of the stomach.

Degree. (*De*, of or concerning; *grādus*, a step, or stair; also, rank, or estate of honour.) Quality; rank; station. *Astron., Geog, Geom.* The 360th part of a circle; each part or degree is supposed to be farther divided into 60 equal parts, called minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds. *Med.* Term for the charter, or writing granted by the *Senatus Academicus*, or by the Medical Faculty of a University, which confers the title of *Medicinæ Doctor* on the successful candidate: also, applied to the rank, or title itself. See *Doctor. Grādus, ûs*, m. Fr. anal. *degré*, m. Germ. syn. *Grad*, n.

Deheb. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old names for
Dehebeb. } *Aurum*, or gold. Fr. syn. *or*, m. Germ. syn. *Gold*, n.

Dehene. (Arab.) *Physiol.* Old term for *Sanguis*, or blood. Fr. syn. *sang*, m. Germ. syn. *Blut*, m.

Dehenez. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Vitriol.* Fr. and Germ. syn. *vitriol*, n.

Dehim. (Arab.) *Physiol.* Another old word for *Sanguis*, or blood. Fr. syn. *sang*, m. Germ. syn. *Blut*, n.

Dehis'cence. (*Dehisco*, to burst open.) *Bot.* A gaping, or bursting open: an opening; applied to the bursting of capsules, or anthers. The *point of dehiscence* is that part at which the capsule or the anther opens, to throw out the seed or the pollen. *Dehiscen'tia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *déhiscence*, f.

Dehis'cent. (*Dehisco*, to burst open.) *Bot.* Gaping, or bursting open: the state of dehiscence: opening. *Dēhis'cens*, *entis*, part. Fr. anal. *déhiscent*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufreissend*, part. adj.; *aufspringend*, part. adj.; *zerspringend*, part. adj.

Dejec'tion. (*Dejĭcio*, to throw down, to go to stool.) *Med.* Term for the discharge of any excrementitious matter, but particularly of the feces: also the matter or feces discharged: a stool, or evacuation of the bowels. Applied also to depression, exhaustion, or prostration. *Dejec'tio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Errhipsis*, *Hypochorema*. Fr. anal. *déjection*, f.; syn. *abaissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Herabziehung*, f.; *Niederschlaglung*, f.; *Niedersinken*, n.; *Niederziehung*, f.; *Stuhlgang*, m.

Dejectōrius, *a*, *um.* (*Dejĭcio*, to throw down.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Capable of promoting evacuation of the bowels: dejec'tory.

Dekalem. See *Dikalegi.*

Delap'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Delābor*, to fall down.) *Surg.* Old term for *Prolapsus*. Fr. syn. *prolapsus*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorfall*, m.

Delete'rious. (Δηλέω, to destroy.) Poisonous: hurtful: injurious: destroying. *Delētērius*, *a*, *um.* See *Phtharticos*. Fr. anal. *délétère*, adj. Germ. syn. *tödlich*, adj.; *verderblich*, adj.

Delĭciōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Delĭcio*, to delight or entice; terminal *-ōsus.*) Full of pleasure; ripe; delightful: deli'cious. See *Agaricus Deliciosus*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *délicieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *lieblich*, adj.; *angenehm*, adj.

Deligātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Delĭgo*, to bind up.) *Surg.* The act, or process of applying a bandage: deliga'tion. See *Alligatura*, *Epideus*. Fr. anal. *déligation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbindung*, f.

Deliques'cence. (*Delĭquesco*, to grow moist.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* Term for the state assumed by certain saline bodies which attract water from the air when exposed to it: deliquation; also termed *Deliquium*. Fr. anal. *déliquescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerfliessbarkeit*, f.; *Zerfliessung*, f.

Delĭquium, *ii*, n. (*Delinquo*, to fail.) A failing, want, or defect. *Chem.*, *Pharm.* Synonymous with deliquescence. Fr. syn. *déliquescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerfliessbarkeit*, f.; *Zerfliessung*, f.

Delĭquium A'nĭmi. *Med.*, *Pathol.* A defect of the mind, spirit, or heart; a term for swooning or fainting, because in that state respiration and the heart's action are suspended, or, at least, greatly weakened; also called *Defectio animi*: syn'cope. See *Apsychia*, *Leipothymia*. Fr. syn. *défaillance*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohnmacht*, f.

Delīrium, *ii*, n. (*Delīro*, to rave.) *Pathol.* A symptom of disease, consisting in the patient being fitful and wandering in his talk: deli'rium. See *Allophasis*, *Desipientia*, *Insipientia*, *Karabitus*, *Leros*, *Paracope*, *Paracrusis*, *Paranœa*, *Paraphora*, *Paraphrenesis*, *Paraphrosyne*. Fr. anal. *délire*, m. Germ. syn. *Geistesabwesenheit*, f.; *Wahnsinn*, m.

Delīrium Trĕ'mens. *Med.*, *Pathol.* The trembling delirium; term for a condition of a patient, in which there is delirium accompanied with trembling, the consequence of excessive indulgence in the use of ardent spirits, or other strong liquors, or sometimes of opium: also termed *Mania a potu.*

Delites'cence. (*Delītesco*, to lie hid.) *Pathol.* Term applied to the sudden disappearance of inflammation, by resolution. *Delītescentia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *délitescence*, f.

Deli'very. (Fr. *Délivrer*, to free.) *Obstet.* Term for the expulsion of the placenta and membranes of the ovum, a short time after the birth of the child, the completion of all which constitutes what it implies. Fr. syn. *arrière faux*, m.; *délivrance*, f.; *délivre*, m. Germ. syn. *Auslieferung*, f.; *Nachgeburt*, f.

Delōcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*De*, from; *lŏcus*, a place.) *Surg.* Deloca'tion; an old term for *Dislocation*. Fr. syn. *dislocation*, f.; *luxation*, f.

Delphin. *Chem.* See *Delphinia.*

Del'phinate. (*Delphīnĭcum* acidum; Delphinic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of delphinic acid with a salifiable base. *Delphīnas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *delphinate*, m; *phocenate*, m. Germ. syn. *delphinsaure Saltze.*

Delphīnia, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name of a vegetable alkali, in the form, when pure, of a white powder, crystalline when moist, but soon becoming opaque by exposure to the air, without smell, its taste first intensely bitter, then acrid; obtained from the plant *Delphinium staphisagria*: delphin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *delphine*, f.

Delphi'nic. (*Delphīnus*, the dolphin; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *Delphinus*, or dolphin; applied to an acid obtained from the oil of the dolphin: it has been proposed to change this term to *Phocenic*, to show it was not a derivative of the plant *Delphinium*, as might be supposed. *Delphīnĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *delphinique*, adj.; syn. *phocénique*, adj.

Delphi'nic A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to an acid extracted from the oil of the *Delphinus*, or dolphin. See *Delphinic.* Fr. anal. *l'acide delphinique*; syn. *l'acide phocénique.* Germ. syn. *Delphinsaure*, f.

Delphīnium, *ii*, n. (Δελφίν, the dolphin, whose head the flowers resemble.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Ranunculaceæ.* *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Delphinium consolida.* Larkspur; its flowers are bitter, and a water distilled from them has been recommended in *ophthalmia*; the herb has been given for calculus, obstructed menses, etc. See *Calcaris Flos*,

Calcatrepola. Fr. syn. *dauphinelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Rittershorn*, m.

Delphīnium Consŏ'līda. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species, otherwise called *Calcatrippa*, and *Consolida regalis;* the flowers used as diuretic, vermifuge, and emmenagogue, the seeds and root as diuretic. Fr. syn. *dauphinelle des champs.*

Delphīnium Stăphĭsa'gria. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant stavesacre; called also *Staphis, Pedicularia, Fistularia.* See *Alberas, Phtheirium, Phtheiroctanum.* Fr. syn. *staphisaigre*, f. Germ. syn. *Lausekraut*, n.

Delphīnus, *i*, m. (Δελφὶν.) *Ichthyol.* The dolphin.

Del'phis, *yos*, f. (Δελφὺς.) *Anat.* Old name, Gr.anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Steril.* xii. 8, for the *Uterus.* Fr. syn. *matrice*, f.; *uterus*, m. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutter*, f. Also, the *Vulva*, or *pudendum muliebre.* Fr. syn. *vulve*, f. Germ. syn. *das weibliche Schamglied.*

Del'ta. (Greek Δ, or delta.) *Anat.* A name anciently used by Suidas for the *Pudendum muliebre*, from its triangular shape. Lindenus, *Ex. Physiol. Med.* vii. 15. Fr. syn. *vulve*, f. Germ. syn. *das weibliche Schamglied.*

Deltoid. See *Deltoides.*

Del'toid Li'gament. *Anat.* The triangular ligament which passes from the *Malleolus internus* of the *Tibia*, to the *Astragulus, Os calcis*, and *Os naviculare. Ligămen'tum Deltoīdēs.*

Deltoīdēs, adj. (Δ, the Greek letter *delta;* terminal *-īdēs.*) Shaped like the Greek letter Δ, or *delta:* del'toid. *Anat.* Applied to a triangular muscle on the shoulder; called also *Musculus humeralis*, or the humeral muscle. *Bot.* Trowel-shaped. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *deltoïde*, adj.

Deltoīdĕus, *a, um.* (*Deltoīdēs* muscŭlus, the deltoid muscle; terminal *-īdeus.*) Belonging to the deltoid muscle, or to its origin: deltoi'dean. *Anat.* This has been applied, but improperly, to the deltoid muscle, as a synonyme of *Deltoides.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii.

Dem. (Arab.) *Physiol.* Old term for *Sanguis*, or blood. Fr. syn. *sang*, m. Germ. syn. *Blut*, n.

Demas. (Δέμας.) An old term for *Corpus*, or a body. Fr. syn. *corps*, m. Germ. syn. *Körper*, m.

De'mănus, *a, um.* (*De*, neg.; *mănus*, a hand.) *Anat.* Old term applied to one who is without hands. See *Acheir, Achirus.*

Demen'tia, *æ*, f. (*De*, priv.; *mens*, the mind.) Term for want of intellect: madness; a species of insanity characterised by unconnected and imperfect ideas following each other in rapid succession, and by the loss of the powers of reflection, continued attention, and eventually of perception. See *Amentia, Desipientia, Paranœa, Stoliditas.*

Demer'sus, *a, um.* (*Dēmergo*, to dip in water.) *Bot.* Placed, or growing beneath the surface of water; applied to leaves naturally so situated. Fr. syn. *submergé*, adj. Germ. syn. *untergetaucht*, part. adj.

Demonia. See *Dæmonomania.*

Demonomania. See *Dæmonomania.*

Demōtīvus Lap'sus. Ancient term for sudden death; a kind of poetical expression, literally meaning, the downward-moving fall.

Demul'cent. (*Demulceo*, to soften.) *Pharm.* Term applied to medicines of a mucilaginous, or oily consistence, which protect against the action of acrid matters, by involving their acrimony in a mild and viscid substance. *Demul'cens, tis*, part. Fr. syn. *adoucissant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *lindernd*, part. adj.

Denārius, *ii*, m. Name of a Roman weight, equal to the seventh part of an ounce.

Dendrītēs, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Δένδρον, a tree, or plant.) *Geol., Mineral.* Term for any figure of a vegetable substance observed in fossils and minerals: a den'drite. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *dendrite*, f. Germ. anal. *Dendrit*, m.; *Baumstein*, m.

Dendri'tic. (Δένδρον, a plant, or shrub; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a shrub; shrub-like. *Dendrītĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *dendritique.*

Dendroīdēs, adj. (Δένδρον, a tree, or shrub; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a tree, or shrub; arboreous: den'droid. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to various objects having this resemblance. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *dendröide*, adj. Germ. syn. *baumartig*, adj.

Dendrŏlĭ'bănus, *i*, m. (Δένδρον, a tree; λίβανος, frankincense.) *Bot.* A name for the *Rosmarinus officinalis*, or common rosemary. Fr. syn. *rosmarin ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *Rosmarin*, m.

Dendrŏlītēs, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Δένδρον, a tree, or shrub; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* Term for a petrified shrub; a den'drolite. See *Note Aërolites.*

Dengue. *Pathol.* Name for a fever which prevailed in Charleston, summer of 1850, also in Savannah, characterised by sharp pains shooting down the thighs and legs, being most intense in the knee; general soreness of the whole flesh and particularly of the bones, at times so great that many patients could find no ease, either in the lying, sitting, or standing posture. Between the scalp and the skull the soreness was particularly distressing; also called, from its prominent symptom, the Break-bone fever.

Dens, *tis*, m. (Allied to ὀδοὺς, ὀδόντος; or as if *Edens*, from *edo*, to eat.) *Anat.* A tooth. *Bot.* Applied to certain plants from the supposed resemblance of some part or parts of them to the teeth of animals. Fr. anal. *dent*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahn*, m.

Dens Căballīnus. *Bot.* A name for *Hyoscyamus*, or henbane. Fr. syn. *jusquiame*, f. Germ. syn. *Bilsenkraut.* n.

Dens Că'nis. *Bot.* A name for the *Erythronium dens caninus*, or dog's tooth violet.

Dens Leōnis. *M. Med.* The tooth of the lion. Another name for the plant *Leontodon taraxacum*, or dandelion. Fr. syn. *dent de lion.* Germ. syn. *Löwenzahn*, m.

Density. (*Denseo*, to make thick.) *Chem.* See *Specific Gravity.*

Dent'ăgra, *æ*, f. (*Dens*, a tooth; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* A name for *Odontalgia*, or tooth-ache. *Surg.* Name given to an instrument for extracting teeth; a kind of forceps, or tooth-key. Also called *Dentarpaga*, *Dentiducum*. See *Odontagra*, *Odontagogos*. Fr. syn. *davier*, m.; anal. *dentagre*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnzange*, f.

Den'tal. (*Dens*, a tooth.) Of or belonging to the teeth. *Dentālis*, *is*, *e*. Fr. syn. *dentaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Zähnen gehörig*.

Dentālis, *is*, *e*. (*Dens*, a tooth.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the teeth: den'tal. Fr. syn. *dentaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Zähnen gehörig*.

Dentālis Lă'pis. *Physiol.* A name for the crust of earthy substance called tartar which forms round the teeth, especially of the lower jaw.

Dentālium, *ii*, n. (*Dens*, a tooth; from their shape.) *Conchol.*, *Pharm.* Name of a genus of univalve shells; anciently used in ointments and plasters. Fr. syn. *dentale*, f. Germ. syn. *Dentalie*, f.; *Zahnschnecke*, f.

Dentāria, *æ*, f. (*Dens*, a tooth; from the appearance of its root.) *Bot.* A name for the *Anthemis pyrethrum;* also for the *Plumbago Europæa*, or tooth-wort. See *Dentillaria*. Fr. syn. *dentelaire commune*. Germ. syn. *Zahnkraut*, n.

Dentārius, *ii*, m. (*Dens*, a tooth.) *Surg.* Old name for a *Dentist*. Fr. syn. *dentiste*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnarzt*, m.

Dentar'păga, *æ*, f. (*Dens*, a tooth; ἁρπάζω, to seize.) *Surg.* Another name for the instrument called *Dentagra*. Fr. syn. *davier*, m.; *dentagre*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnzange*, f.

Dentātus, *a*, *um*. (*Dens*, a tooth.) Toothed: tooth-like: den'tate. *Anat.* Applied in the nom. sing. fem. to the axis or second cervical vertebra (*Vertebra dentata*) because it has a conspicuously prominent process like a tooth. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, roots, etc. Fr. syn. *denté*, adj. Germ. syn. *gezähnt*, part. adj.

Dented. (*Dens*, a tooth.) See *Retusus*.

Den'tes Acūti. *Anat.* A name for the incisor teeth; the acute, or sharp teeth. Fr. syn. *dents incisives*. Germ. syn. *die Schneidezähne*, m.

Den'tes Adver'si. *Anat.* A name for the incisor teeth. Fr. syn. *dents incisives*. Germ. syn. *die Schneidezähne*, m.

Den'tes Bicuspĭdāti. } *Anat.* Names for the
Den'tes Bicus'pides. } first two grinder teeth on each side of each jaw, which are two-pointed. Fr. anal. *dents bicuspidés; les petites fausses molaires*.

Dentes Canini. *Anat.* See *Canine Teeth*.

Den'tes Cŏlŭmellāres. *Anat.* A name for the canine teeth. Fr. syn. *dents canines*. Germ. syn. *die Hundszähne*, m.

Den'tes Cuspĭdāti. *Anat.* A name for the canine teeth: the pointed teeth. Fr. syn. *dents cuspidés*. Germ. syn. *die Hundszähne*, m.

Den'tes Incīsōres. *Anat.* A name for the four teeth in the fore part of each jaw: the cutting teeth. Fr. anal. *dents incisives*. Germ. syn. *die Schneidezähne*, m.

Den'tes Lac'tei. *Anat., Physiol.* A name for the primary, temporary, or milk teeth, or those of the child. Fr. syn. *dents caduques; dents de lait*. Germ. syn. *die Milchzähne*, m.

Den'tes Mōlāres. *Anat.* Name of the five posterior teeth of each side of each jaw; the grinder-teeth. See *Bomphioi*. Fr. anal. *dents molaires*. Germ. syn. *die Backenzähne*, m.

Den'tes Săpien'tiæ. *Anat.* Name for the last grinder-teeth; because they come through the gums later than the rest, often not appearing till late in life: the wisdom-teeth. See *Opsigonos*, *Sophronester*. Fr. syn. *dents de sagesse*. Germ. syn. *die Weisheitzähne*, m.

Dentĭcŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Dentĭcŭlus*, a little tooth.) Having little teeth: denti'culate. *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Applied to numerous objects having this resemblance, or arrangement. Fr. anal. *denticulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gezähnelt*, part. adj.

Dentīdūcum, *i*, n. (*Dens*, a tooth; *dūco*, to draw.) *Surg.* Another name for the instrument called *Dentagra*. Fr. syn. *davier*, m.; *dentagre*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnzange*, f.

Den'tifrice. (*Dens*, a tooth; *frĭco*, to rub.) *Med., Pharm.* Name for a medicinal application to the teeth in form of powder; tooth-powder. *Dentifrĭ'cium*, *ii*, n. Fr. anal. *dentifrice*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnmittel*, m.; *Zahnpulver*, n.

Dentillāria, *æ*, f. (*Dens*, a tooth; from the appearance of its root.) *Bot.* A name for the *Plumbago Europæa*, or tooth-wort. See *Dentaria*. Fr. syn. *dentelaire commune*.

Dentin'. (*Dens*, a tooth.) *Anat.* Term for the bone-like substance composing the inner part of the body and neck, and the whole of the roots of the teeth. *Dentīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Dentiros'tris, *is*, *e*. (*Dens*, a tooth; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (*Dentirostres*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Passerinæ*, having the beak tooth-like, or pointed: dentiros'trate. Fr. anal. *dentirostre*, adj.

Den'tist. (*Dens*, a tooth.) The designation adopted by one who professes, specially, to clean, scale and scrape the teeth of those who require such service; to stuff any that are partially, or extract those which are further decayed, and to supply the places of the latter by introducing natural, or artificial teeth, from one to an entire set, of various quality. *Dentārius*, *ii*, m. Fr. anal. *dentiste*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnarzt*, m.

Dentiscal'pium, *ii*, n. (*Dens*, a tooth; *scalpo*, to scrape.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument for scaling teeth.

Denti'tion. (*Dentio*, to breed teeth.) *Physiol.* Term for the first appearing, or cutting of the teeth in infancy: teething. *Dentītio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *dentition*, f. Germ. syn. *Zähnausbruch*, m.

Denti'tion, Di'fficult. *Pathol.* A term for a diseased condition, in many instances, of an alarming and fatal character, which occurs during the growth and cutting of the milk teeth: difficult teething. See *Dysodontiasis*, *Odontiasis*, *Odontophysia*.

Denuda'tion. (*Denūdo*, to make bare.) Term for the act, or process of laying bare any

parts: *Denūdātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *dénudation*, f. Germ. syn. *Entblössung*, f.

Denūdātus, *a, um.* (*Denūdo*, to make bare.) *Bot.* Applied to plants whose flowers have no flower-cup; naked: denu'de: denu'date. Fr. anal. *dénudé*, adj. Germ. syn. *entblösst*, adj.

Deob'struent. (*De*, from; *obstruo*, to obstruct.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines which have power to remove obstructions. *Deobstruens, tis*, part. See *Deoppilans, Ecphractic.* Fr. anal. *désobstruant*, adj.; *désopilant*, adj.

De'odand. (*Deo dandum*, a gift, or offering to God.) *Med. Jur.* Term for the fine, or mulct which used to be imposed by the coroner on any inanimate object which, or on an irrational creature who, might have caused the death, sudden or violent, of a person.

Deodoriza'tion. (*De*, neg. or priv.; *odor*, a scent, or smell.) *Chem.* Term for the act or process of correcting any foul or unwholesome effluvia, through the operation of chemical substances acting as deodorizing agents, as they are called. *Deŏdōrīzātio, ōnis*, f.

Deoppīlans, *tis*, part. } (*De*, priv.; *oppīlo*, to
Deoppīlātīvus, *a, um.* } stop.) *Pharm.* Having the power of removing obstructions; aperient; deobstruent: deop'pilant; applied to medicines. Fr. syn. *déobstruant*, adj.; *désopilant*, adj.; anal. *désopilatif*, adj.

Deoxyda'tion. (*De*, from, or priv.; *oxÿgĕnium*, oxygen.) *Chem.* Term for the act, or process, of driving off oxygen from any solid or liquid substance. *Deoxÿdātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *désoxydation*, f.; *désoxygénation*, f. Germ. syn. *Entsäuerung*, f.

Depart. *Chem.* Old term for the refining or separating of gold from silver, by means of *aqua fortis*; also called quartation. Quincy. Fr. anal. *départ*, m.; *linquart*, m.

Departītio, ōnis, f. (*De*, from; *partio*, to divide.) *Chem.* Old term for the process of separating metals: departi'tion.

Depas'cens, *entis*, part. (*Depasco*, to feed, or eat up as beasts do.) *Pathol.* Eating away; corroding: depas'cent; applied formerly to phagedenic ulcers.

Depen'dent. (*Dependeo*, to hang down.) *Bot.* Hanging down. *Depen'dens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *dépendant*, adj. Germ. syn. *herabhangend*, part. adj.

Deperdī'tio, ōnis, f. (*Deperdo*, to lose.) *Obstet.* Old term for *Abortus*, or an abortion. Fr. syn. *avortement*, m. Germ. syn. *Missgebären*, n.; *Fehlgeburt*, f.; *eine unzeitige Geburt.*

Depĕtīgo, ĭnis, f. (*De*, intens.; *pĕtīgo*, a running tetter.) *Pathol.* Old term for tetter, ringworm, or itch, where the skin is rough. Quincy. Fr. syn. *dartre*, f. Germ. syn. *Herpes*, m.; *Flechte*, f.

Dephlegma'tion. (*De*, from, or priv.; *phlegma*, spit, or phlegm.) *Chem.* Term for the act, or process, of separating the water from chemical liquors. *Dephlegmātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *déphlegmation*, f. Germ. syn. *Entwasserung*, f.

Dephlogis'ticated. (*De*, neg.; *phlŏgiston*, the inflammable principle.) *Chem.* Old term applied to bodies supposed to be deprived of *phlogiston. Dephlŏgistĭcātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *déphlogistiqué*, adj.

Dephlogis'ticated Air. *Chem.* An old term for oxygen gas.

Dephlogis'ticated Ma'rine A'cid. *Chem.* A former name for *Chlorine.*

Depĭlātōrium. (Neuter of *depĭlātōrius*, depilatory.) *Pharm.* A name for *Dropax*, which see. Fr. anal. *depilatoire*, m.

Depi'latory. (*De*, priv.; *pĭlus*, the hair.) *Med.* Applied to that which removes hair from the head, or any part of the body. *Depĭlātōrius, a, um.* Fr. syn. *dépilatif*, adj.

Deple'tion. (*Depleo*, to empty.) The act, or process of emptying. *Med.* Applied to the use of those means which act through the medium of the constitution in reducing plethora, or checking inflammation, as blood-letting, saline purgatives, etc. Fr. syn. *l'action de vider.*

Deplūmā'tio, ōnis, f. (*De*, priv.; *plūma*, a feather.) *Pathol.* Old term for a disease of the eyelids which causes the hair to fall off; Gr. syn. *πτίλωσις*, said by Aëtius, vii. 78, to consist of *Madarosis* and *Scleroph-thalmia:* depluma'tion.

Depŏsī'tio, ōnis, f. (*Depōno*, to put aside.) A displacement, or putting aside of a thing. Fr. syn. *déplacement*, m. Germ. syn. *Verrückung*, f. *Surg.* Old term for the depressing of the lens in the operation of *Couching:* deposi'tion. Fr. syn. *abaissement*, m.; *dépression*, f. Germ. syn. *Niederdrückung*, f.; *Niederziehung*, f.

Deprava'tion. (*Deprāvo*, to vitiate.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a deterioration, or change for the worse; applied to the secretions, or the functions of the body. *Deprāvātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *dépravation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verderben*, n.; *Verderbtheit*, f.

Deprĕhen'sio, ōnis, f. (*Deprĕhendo*, to take a man unawares; also, to know by inquiry.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Diagnosis.* Fr. and Germ. syn. *diagnose*, f. Also, a former name for *Catalepsia:* deprehen'sion. Fr. syn. *catalepsie*, f. Germ. anal. *Katalepsis*, f.; *Staarsucht*, f.

Depres'sion. (*Deprĭmo*, to press down.) *Pathol.* Applied to the lowness of spirits of persons suffering under disease. *Surg.* The state of a part which has fallen, or is pressed down: also, a term for one of the operations for cataract. *Depressio, ōnis*, f. See *Defectio Virium, Impressio, Introcessio.* Fr. syn. *abaissement*, m.; anal. *depression*, f.; Germ. syn. *Herabziehung*, f.; *Niederziehung*, f.; *Niederschlagung*, f.; *Niedersinken*, n.

Depres'sor, *ōris*, m. (*Deprĭmo*, to press down.) *Anat.* A presser down; a name applied to a muscle which draws or presses down the part on which it acts: a depres'sor. Fr. syn. *abaisseur*, m.; anal. *dépressoir*, m. Germ. syn. *niederziehende Muskeln.*

Depressōrium, *ii*, n. (*Deprĭmo*, to depress.) Old name for an instrument for depressing the *dura mater* after the operation of the trepan. Quincy. See *Decussorium.* Fr. anal. *dépressoir*, m.

Depres'sus, *a, um.* (*Deprĭmo*, to press down.) *Bot.* Pressed down; as when the sides of a leaf are higher than the disk, it is so termed: depres'sed. Fr. syn. *déprimé*, adj. Germ. syn. *niedergedrückt*, part. adj.

De'prĭmens, *entis*, part. (*Deprĭmo*, to press down.) Pressing down. *Anat.* Applied to the *Rectus inferior oculi*, or *Depressor oculi*, etc., from their office.

Depūrans, *tis*, part. (*Depūro*, to purify, or cleanse.) Purifying; cleansing: depu'rating; applied to medicines, or to any kind of diet that purifies the fluids of the body. Fr. syn. *l'action de purifier.*

Depura'tion. (*Depūro*, to cleanse or purify.) *Chem.* Term for the act, or process of clarifying a liquid; defecation. *Med.* The removal of impurities from the humours, or fluids of the body; the act of depurating. *Depūrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *dépuration*, f.; syn. *despumation*, f. Germ. syn. *Abschaumung*, f.; *Reinigung*, f.

Depūrātōrius, *a, um.* (*Depūro*, to cleanse, or purify.) Having power to cleanse or purify: depu'ratory. *Pathol.* Applied to certain diseases which were supposed to carry off impurities from the system, as skin diseases, etc. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines, or diet, supposed to have the effect of purifying the fluids or humours of the body. Fr. anal. *dépuratoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *reinigend*, part. adj.

Derbia. *Pathol.* Old name for *Impetigo*, according to Fallopius, *de Ulcer.*, i. 23, *p.* 612, 613. Fr. syn. *impetigo*, f.

Derbyshire Neck. *Pathol.* A common term for the disease *Goître*, or bronchocele, being endemic in that and other mountainous countries.

Deriva'tion. (*Derīvo*, to drain, turn aside, or divert.) *Med.* Term formerly used for the drawing away of a disease from its original seat to another part of the body; blisters, rubefacients, and escharotic applications being said to act by derivation. *Derīvātio, ōnis*, f. See *Epocheteusis*, *Parocheteusis*. Fr. anal. *dérivation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ableitung*, f.

Deri'vative. (*Derīvo*, to turn aside, to drain.) *Med.* Having power to turn aside, or convert, as it were, from one disease to another; applied to certain medicines which seem to act in this manner, as blisters, rubefacients, epispastics, etc.; revulsant. *Derīvātīvus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *dérivatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *ableitend*, part. adj.

Der'ma, *ătis*, n. (Δέρμα.) *Anat., Physiol.* The skin, or *Cutis vera*. See *Cutis*. Fr. anal. *derme*, m.; *peau*, f. Germ. syn. *Fell*, n.; *Haut*, f.; *Lederhaut*, f.

Der'mad. *Anat.* An adverbial term applied by Dr. Barclay to denote the same relation as implied by his use of the word *Dermal;* towards the skin.

Der'mal. (*Derma*, the skin.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the skin; applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, when treating of the aspect common to the body and organs generally, as meaning, towards the skin. Fr. syn. *membraneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hautig*, adj.

Dermal'gia, *æ*, f. } (Δέρμα, the skin; ἄλγος,
Dermătal'gia, *æ*, f. } pain.) *Pathol.* Terms (the first incorrect) used for the disease *Neuralgia* of the skin; pain of the skin: dermatal'gy.

Dermato'graphy. (Δέρμα, the skin; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* Term for a description of the skin. *Dermătogrā'phia, æ*, f.

Dermătoīdēs, adj. (Δέρμα, the skin; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling the skin: der'matoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *dermatoïde*, adj.

Dermato'logy. (Δέρμα, the skin; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The consideration of the skin, its nature and qualities. *Dermătŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *dermologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hautlehre*, f.

Dermo'graphy. *Anat.* A defective word for *Dermatography*, which see. Fr. anal. *dermographie*, f.

Dermoīdēs, adj. *Anat.* An incorrect word for *Dermatoides*, which see. Fr. anal. *dermoïde*, adj.

Dermo'logy. *Anat.* Improperly used for *Dermatology*, which see. Fr. anal. *dermologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hautlehre*, f.

Derosne's Salt. *Chem.* A name for narcotin, because discovered by Derosne.

Der'tron. (Δέρτρον, from δέρας, a skin.) *Anat.* Old term applied by Foësius, in *Œcon. p.* 147, to the *omentum*, and the *peritonæum;* also to the small intestine, by Lindenus on the authority of Cornarius. Castellus.

Descen'dens, *entis*, part. (*Descendo*, to move downward.) Moving downwards: descen'ding. *Anat.* Applied to a part of the *Aorta*, to nerves, etc. Fr. anal. *descendant*, adj.

Descen'dens Col'li. } *Anat.* Names for the *de-*
Descen'dens Nōni. } *scending* branch *of the neck*, or *of the ninth pair;* a branch of the *Linguales*, or ninth pair of nerves.

Descensōrium, *ii*, n. (*Descendo*, to move downwards.) *Chem.* Name for the furnace, or chemical apparatus in which distillation by descent is performed. See *Botus.*

Descen'sus, *ūs*, m. (*Descendo*, to move downwards.) A descent. *Chem.* A distillation *per descensum* is that which is performed by placing the fire upon and around the vessel, or apparatus (termed *descensorium*) the orifice of which is at the bottom. Fr. anal. *descente*, f.

Descriptive Anatomy. See *Anatomy, Descriptive.*

Desicca'tion. (*Desicco*, to dry up.) Term for the state or process of drying. *Desiccātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *dessiccation*, f. Germ. syn. *Austrocknung*, f.

Desic'cative. (*Desicco*, to dry up.) Having power to dry up. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to any medicine for drying up a wound or sore. *Desiccātīvus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *dessiccatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *austrocknend*, part. adj.

Desĭpien'tia, *æ*, f. (*De*, priv.; *sāpientia*, wisdom.) *Med.* Term for the foolish, or incoherent talk of the sick, when in a state of delirium. See *Insipientia.*

Des'moid. (Δέσμη, a fasciculus, or bundle; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a bundle. *Pathol.* Applied to certain fibrous tumours

which on section present numerous white glistening fibres intimately interwoven together, or arranged in bundles constituting circles or loops intercrossing each other. *Desmoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *desmoïde*, adj.

Des'mos. (Δεσμὸς, from δέω, to bind.) *Surg.* Old name, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Fract. t.* 60, for a bandage.

Despondency. (*Despondeo*, to be out of all hope.) *Pathol.* See *Melancholia*, *Dysthymia.*

Despūmātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Despūmo*, to clarify.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* Term for the act, or process of clarifying any fluid; defecation; depuration: despuma'tion. Fr. syn. *dépuration*, f.; anal. *déspumation*, f. Germ. syn. *Abschaumung*, f.; *Reinigung*, f.

Despūmātus, *a, um.* (*Despūmo*, to clarify.) Freed from impurities: clarified; purified: despu'mated. Fr. anal. *despumé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gereinigt*, adj.

Desquama'tion. (*Desquāmo*, to scale fishes.) *Pathol.* Term for the separation of *laminæ* or scales from bones or the skin. *Desquāmātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *desquamation*, f. Germ. syn. *Abschuppen*, n.; *Absplitterung*, f.

Desquāmātōrium Trĕ'pănum. *Surg.* Old name for a trepan with which *laminæ* from exfoliating bones were detached; also called *Exfoliativum trepanum.*

Destillatio per Descensum. See *Distillatio per Descensum.*

Destillation. See *Distillation.*

Destruc'tiveness. (*Destruo*, to destroy.) *Phrenol.* Term for a Faculty common to man and the lower animals, (its organ immediately above, and extending a little backwards and forwards, from the external *meatus* of the ear, corresponding to the squamous portion of the temporal bone,) producing the impulse attended with desire to destroy in general, and placing us in harmony with the destructive arrangements of nature.

Desūdātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Desūdo*, to sweat much.) *Pathol.* Term for excessive sweating; also, for a miliary eruption to which children are chiefly subject. See *Sudamen.* Fr. anal. *désudation*, f.

Deten'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Detīneo*, to cause to tarry; from the suddenness of the seizure.) *Pathol.* Old term for *Catalepsia:* deten'tion. Fr. syn. *catalepsie*, f.

Deter'gent. (*Detergeo*, to wipe off, or cleanse.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Applied to any medicine which removes such humours as obstruct the vessels, according to the humoral pathologists, or which cleanse wounds and ulcers. *Deter'gens*, *tis*, part, Fr. anal. *détergent*, adj.; *détersif*, adj. Germ. syn. *abführend*, part. adj; *reinigend*, part. adj.

Determĭnātus, *a, um.* (*Determĭno*, to prescribe bounds.) Limited; determined. *Bot.* Applied to branches and stems that commence or end abruptly; such appears to be its general meaning, but still it is very indistinct: deter'minate. Fr. anal. *déterminé*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *bestimmt*, part. adj.

Detona'tion. (*Detŏno*, to thunder.) *Chem.* Term for instantaneous combustion with loud explosion. *Detŏnātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *détonation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verpuffung*, f.

Detrac'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Detrăho*, to draw.) *Anat.* Old name for a muscle whose office is to draw the part to which it is attached away from some other part: a detrac'tor. See *Detrahens.*

De'trăhens, *tis*, part. (*Detrăho*, to draw away.) Drawing away: de'trahent. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle, the same as *Detractor.*

De'trăhens Quadrātus. *Anat.* A name for the *Platysma myodes.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* v.

Detri'tal. (*Dētĕro*, to diminish, or waste.) *Geol.* Worn out: wasted by the rubbing off of particles. *Detrītus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. syn. *détritique*, adj.

Detrītus, *i*, m. (*Dētĕro*, to waste.) *Geol.* A term for the waste substance formed by the action of large rivers on their banks, etc. Fr. anal. *détritus*, m.

Detrūsor, *ōris*, m. (*Detrūdo*, to thrust out.) *Anat.* A thruster out; applied to the muscular coat of the bladder, by the contractile power of which the urine is expelled.

Detrūsor Urīnæ. *Anat.* The thruster out, or propeller of the urine; a name for the muscular coat of the bladder, or rather its anterior longitudinal fibres, as if they formed a distinct muscle; also called *Constrictor vesicæ urinariæ.*

De'ūrens Fe'bris. (*Deūro*, to burn, or inflame.) *Pathol.* An old name for ardent fever; also called *Causus.*

Deutĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (Δευτερίας, from δεύτερος, second.) Old name for a weak, or second-rate wine, or wine mixed with water; also called *Lora.* Fr. anal. *deutérie*, f.

Deutĕ'rion. (Δευτέριον, from δεύτερος, second.) *Obstet.* Old term for the secundines, or after-birth. See *Hysteron.*

Deuterŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Δεύτερος, second; πάθος, disease, or suffering.) *Pathol.* Applied to a sympathetic affection, or one consequent upon another, as if by consent, that is, where a second part suffers with the part originally affected: deutero'pathy. Fr. anal. *deutéropathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Folgkrankheit*, f.

Deuteropa'thic. (*Deuteropathia*, deuteropathy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to deuteropathy. *Deutĕrŏpăthicus*, *a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *deutéropathique*, adj. Germ. anal. *deuteropathisch*, adj.

Deutox'ide. (As if *Deuteroxide*, from Δεύτερος, second; *oxўdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* Term applied to certain substances susceptible of several stages of oxidisement, to signify the second stage. *Deutoxīdum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *deutoxide*, m.

Devalgātus, *a, um.* (*De*, intens.; *valgus*, bow-legged.) Having bowed legs; bandy-legged: deval'gate.

Deve'lopement. (Fr. *Développer*, to open, unwrap, or unfold.) *Phrenol.* Applied to the prominences on the cranium as indicating the size and power of the corresponding faculties. *Physiol.* Term for the change, or modification, or metamorphosis of a

part, or parts of the body, as the appearance of the deciduous teeth, then of the permanent teeth, the phenomena of the period of puberty, etc.; it is therefore distinct from simple growth, which means the gradual increase of all parts of the body, independently of their number, structure, and functions; also used as synonymous with *Evolution*. Fr. anal. *développement*, m. Germ. syn. *Entwickelung*, f.

Devil in a Bush. *Bot., Med.* A common name for the *Nigella sativa*, or fennel-flower. Fr. syn. *nielle*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwarzkümmel*, m.

Devil's Dung. *M. Med.* The vulgar name for the substance *Assafœtida*. Fr. syn. *assafœtida*, f. Germ. syn. *Teufelsdreck*, m.

Devil's Guts. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cuscuta epithymum*, or dodder of thyme, *Intestīna Dĭa'bŏli*. Fr. syn. *épithyme*, m.

Devil's-Bit Scabious. *Bot.* Common name for the *Scabiosa succisa*. Fr. syn. *la scabieuse des bois*, or *mors du diable*. Germ. syn. *Abbiss*, m.; *Teufelsbiss*, m.

Dew. (Sax. *Deaw.*) *Nat. Philos.* The steam, or vapour, exhaled from the earth by the sun's rays, and suspended during his elevation, but again falling on the earth on his declension. *Ros, rōris*, m. Fr. syn. *rosée*, f. Germ. syn. *Thau*, m.

Dewberry. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for (Griffith's Univ. Form. U.S.A.) the *Rubus trivialis*, the root of which is used as astringent.

Dewberry Plant. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rubus cæsius*, or heath bramble. Fr. syn. *la ronce bleue*, f. Germ. syn. *Bocksbeerenstrauch*, m.

Dex'tans. *Pharm.* Old name for a weight of ten ounces; the pound containing twelve ounces.

Dextrin'. *Physiol.* Name given to a substance into which starch is converted by the action of *diastase*, as well in the germination of vegetables, as in digestion, or by the action of dilute acids. *Dextrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Diabă'cănu. (Διὰ βακανοῦ, from βακανὸν, the seed of the radish, because it formed a chief ingredient.) *Med.* Name of a former remedy for liver disease.

Diăbētes, *is*, m. (Διὰ, through; βαίνω, to go on.) *Pathol.* Term for an immoderate flow of urine. A genus of the Order *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology; also called *Diarrhœa urinosa*. See *Hydrops ad Matulam*, *Polyguria*. Fr. anal. *diabète*, m. Germ. syn. *Harnfluss*, m.; *Harnruhr*, f.

Diăbētes Insi'pĭdus. *Pathol.* Name of a species in which is a profuse discharge of the urine, limpid, and of its usual urinous taste: the insi'pid diabe'tes. Fr. syn. *diabète faux*, or *insipide*. Germ. syn. *geschmackloss Harnruhr*.

Diăbētes Mellītus. *Pathol.* Name of a species in which the urine is very sweet, containing a large portion of sugar. Fr. syn. *diabète sucré*. Germ. syn. *honigartig Harnruhr*.

Diabe'tic. (*Diăbētes*, the disease so called; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease *Diabetes*. *Diăbētĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *diabétique*, adj.

Diaboli Intestina. *Bot.* See *Devil's Guts.*

Diă'bŏlus Mĕtallōrum. *Chem.* An old epithet bestowed on *Stannum*, or tin, because of the supposed intractability of its oxides.

Diăbŏ'tănum, *i*, n. (Διὰ, through; βοτανὴ, an herb.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. Διὰ βοτανῶν, for a plaster composed of many herbs, described by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vi. 2, used as resolvent, suppurative, etc. Fr. anal. *diabotanum*, m.

Diabrōsis, *eos*, f. (Διαβρώσκω, to corrode.) *Pathol.* An old term, the same as *Anabrosis*. Fr. anal. *diabrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Zertressung*, f.

Diabrōtĭcus, *a, um.* (Διαβρώσκω, to eat through; terminal *-ικὸς*.) Erodent; eating through: diabro'tic. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines (*Diabrotica*, nom. pl. f.) which erode the part on which they are placed: some hold these as intermediate between escharotic and caustic substances. Fr. anal. *diabrotique*, adj.

Diăcad'mias. *Pharm.* Old name used by Scribonius Largus, *Comp.* 242, for a plaster, the chief ingredient of which was *Cadmia*.

Diăcălămin'thes. *Pharm.* An old name for an antidote, the chief ingredient of which was *Calamint*.

Diăcarcīnon. (Διὰ καρκίνων, from διὰ, through; καρκῖνος, a crab.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. used by Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* xi. § *de Cancris Ustis.*, for an antidote against the bite of a mad dog, prepared from the flesh of the crab. Fr. anal. *diacarcinon*.

Diaca'ryon, *i*, n. (Διὰ, out of; κάρυον, a nut.) *Bot.* Old term, Gr. anal. used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* vi. 2, for the Rob of nuts.

Diăcas'sia, *æ*, f. (Διὰ, of or from; κασσία, cassia.) *Pharm.* Old name for an electuary made of cassia. Fr. anal. *diacassis*, m.

Diăcastōrium. (Διὰ, of or from; κάστωρ, castor.) *Pharm.* Old name of a compound medicine, the principal ingredient of which is castor; it has been applied to two medicines.

Diăcăthŏ'lĭcon, *i*, n. (Διὰ, of; καθολικὸς, universal.) *Pharm.* Old term for a laxative electuary, from its general usefulness; originally prescribed by Nicolaus, made of senna leaves, pulp of cassia, and of tamarinds, roots of male fern and rhubarb, aniseed, liquorice root, sweet fennel, and sugar. Quincy. Fr. anal. *diacatholicum*, m.

Diăcaus'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Διακαίω, to burn; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Surg.* Formerly applied to a double convex lens, or burning glass, such having been used to cauterize parts: diacaus'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *diacaustique*, adj. Germ. anal. *diakaustisch*, adj.

Diăceltătes'son. *Med., Pharm.* A Paracelsian term for a certain emetic preparation of mercury; applied also to a purging preparation of antimony; it is besides an alchemical term for quicksilver dissolved in alcahest; also called *Diatessadelton*.

Diăcentau'rium, *ii*, n. (Διὰ, of; κενταύριον,

centaury.) *Pharm.* Old term for the Duke of Portland's powder, because centaury was a chief ingredient.

Diăcentētum. (Διακεντέω, to prick.) *Pharm.* Old term for a pungent wash for the eyes.

Diăcĕ'răton. (Διά, of; κέρας, a horn.) *Pharm.* Old name for a collyrium, of which hartshorn was the chief ingredient.

Dia'cetate of Copper. *M. Med.* Term for the substance *ærugo*, or verdigris. Fr. syn. *vert de gris.*

Diăchă'lăsis, *is*, f. (Διαχαλάω, to loosen, or relax.) *Surg.* A former term for the separation or opening of the cranial sutures. Fr. anal. *diachalasis*, f. Germ. syn. *Auseinandergehen der Schädelknocken.*

Diăchalcītis. (Διά, of; χαλκίτις, chalcitis.) *Pharm.* Old name for a plaster, of which *Chalcitis*, or colcothar, was the chief ingredient; also called *Phœnicium emplastrum.* Fr. anal. *diachalciteos.*

Diăchĕlīdō'nium, *ii*, n. (Διά, through, χελιδών, a swallow.) *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine of which burnt swallows formed the chief ingredient.

Diăchōrēma, *ătis*, n. } (Διαχωρέω, to excrete.)
Diăchōrēsis, *eos*, f. } *Physiol.* Old terms, used by Foësius, *in Œcon. p.* 162, for any kind of excretion, or excrement; but particularly that of the bowels.

Diăchris'ta. (Διά, through; χρίω, to anoint.) *Pharm.* Old epithet for certain medicines that were applied to the tongue, palate, fauces, etc.

Diăchrȳsum, *i*, n. (Διάχρυσος, marked with gold.) *Pharm., Surg.* Old name, according to Lindenus and others, for a plaster for fractured limbs, from its yellow colour.

Diăchȳlon, *i*, n. (Διά, through, or by means of; χυλός, juice; being a plaster formerly made of juices of herbs.) *Med. Pharm.* A name for the *Emplastrum plumbi* of the pharmacopœia (L.) or *Emplast. lithargyri* (E.D.): termed also *Diachylon simplex.* Fr. anal. *diachylon*, or *diachylum*, m. Germ. syn. *Diachylon*, f.; *plaster*, n.

Diăchȳlon cum Gum'mi. *Pharm.* A name for the yellow, or gum-diachylon, made of simple diachylon, galbanum, frankincense, and common turpentine.

Diăchȳlon Sim'plex. *Pharm.* Former name for the *Emplastrum plumbi*, with vegetable matters added, as linseed, marsh-mallow, corn-flag, etc.; now the *Emplastrum plumbi* is universally employed in its place.

Diă'chȳsis, *eos*, f. (Διαχύω, to pour out.) Old term for the alteration and change of a dry body, to a moist or liquid state, and so applied to *Maceration*, and to *Fusion.*

Diăchȳ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Διαχύω, to pour out; terminal *-ικός.*) Capable of making liquid, or dissolving. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines (*Diachytica*, nom. pl. n.) that discuss, or dissolve: discutient. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Diă'chȳtos. (Διαχύω, to pour out.) Old name for wine prepared from grapes dried for seven days in the sun, and pressed on the eighth; by which the best flavour and taste were said to be acquired to the wine.

Diăcĭnēma, *ătis*, n. (Διά, dim.; κινέω, to move.) *Surg.* Old term, used by Celsus for a subluxation.

Diăcinnămōmum, *i*, n. (Διά, through; κιννάμωμον, cinnamon.) *Pharm.* Old name for an antidote of which cinnamon formed a chief ingredient.

Diăcis'sum, *i*, n. (Διά, through; κισσός, ivy.) *Pharm.* Old name for an application containing ivy leaves.

Diăclys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Διακλύζω, to wash out.) *Pharm.* Old name for a gargle, or wash for the mouth. Schröderus, ii. 61.

Diăcoccȳmēlon, *i*, n. (Διά, through; κοκκύμηλον, a prune.) *Pharm.* Old name for an electuary made chiefly from prunes; the same as *Diaprunum.*

Diăcōdium, *ii*, m. (Διά, out of; κωδία, a poppy head.) *Pharm.* Term for a syrup made from poppy heads: syrup of poppies. Fr. anal. *diacode*, m. Germ. syn. *Diakodiumsyrup*, m.; *Mohnkopfsyrup*, m.

Diăcŏlŏcyn'this, *ĭdis*, f. (Διά, through; κολοκυνθίς, colocynth.) *Pharm.* Old name applied to a preparation, "*Hiera diacolocynthidos*", composed chiefly of colocynth.

Diă'cŏpe, *es*, f. (Διακόπτω, to cut through.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. διακοπή, used by Hippocrates. *Aph.* vii. 24, for a deep incision, or cut wound. Fr. anal. *diacope*, f.

Diăcopræ'gia, *æ*, f. (Διά, through; κόπρος, dung or feces; αἴξ, αἰγός, a goat.) *Pharm.* Old name given to a medicine prepared with goat's dung, and used for disease of the spleen and swelling of the parotid gland, according to Blancardus. Fr. anal. *diacoprégie*, f.

Diăcŏrōnŏpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. *Pharm.* Old term for an antidote, of which the *Coronopus* was a chief ingredient.

Diă'cŏrum, *i*, n. (Διά, through; ἄκορος, the sweet flag.) *Pharm.* Old name for a confection prepared with the *Acorus*, or sweet flag.

Diă'crĭsis, *is*, f. (Διακρίνω, to distinguish.) *Pathol.* Term for the distinguishing of diseases from each other by a consideration of their symptoms: dia'crisis: synonymous with *Diagnosis*, which is the term generally used. See *Diagnosis.* Fr. and Germ. syn. *diagnose*, f; Fr. syn. *diagnostic*, m.

Diăcrŏ'cium, *ii*, n. *Pharm.* Old name for a certain electuary.

Diă'crŏcon, } (Διὰ κρόκου, through the cro-
Diă'crŏcum, *i*, n. } cus.) *Pharm.* Old name for a dry collyrium which contained the crocus, according to Paulus Ægineta, *l.* 7, *c.* 16, Dr. Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 555. Fr. anal. *diacrocie*, f.

Diăcurcūma, *æ*, f. (Διά, through; *curcūma*, turmeric.) *Pharm.* Old name for an antidote, of which turmeric was a chief ingredient.

Diăcўdōnium, *ii*, n. (Διά, through; κυδώνιον, a quince.) Old name for marmalade of quinces, recommended by Galen, *de San. Tu.* vi. 15.

Diădaph'nĭdon. (Διά, through; δάφνη, the laurel tree.) *Pharm.* Old name, used by Celsus, v. 19, *t.* 12, for a drawing plaster, in which were bay-berries.

Diădel'phius, *a, um.* (Δὶς, twice, or double; ἀδελφος, a brother.) Double-brotherhooded; having two brotherhoods. *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Class (*Diadelphia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising those whose flowers are hermaphrodites, and have the male organs united below, into two sets of cylindrical filaments: diadel'phious, or diadel'phous. See *Note Cryptogamius*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *diadelphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zweibruderschaft*, f.

Diădēma, *ătis*, n. (Διαδέω, to encircle.) A crown or diadem. *Surg.* Old name for a bandage for the head; used against headache supposed to arise from relaxation of the sutures.

Diădex'is, *eos*, f. (Διαδέχομαι, to accept, or succeed.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. διάδεξις, used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi. 2, *c.* 28, for a translation of humours from one part to another; a succession; also called *Diadoche.* Fr. anal. *diadésie*, f.

Diă'dŏche, *es*, f. (Διαδέχομαι, to succeed.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Diadexis.*

Diă'dŏsis, *eos*, f. (Διαδίδωμι, to distribute.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. διάδοσις, used by Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut.* iv. 22, for a remission, or cessation of a disease. *Physiol.* Gr. syn. ἀνάδοσις, applied by Galen, *de Nat. Fac.* ii. 6, to the distribution of nutritious matter throughout the system.

Diærĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Διαιρέω, to separate, or divide; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic; corrosive: diere'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, and 6.

Diæ'rĕsis, *is*, f. (Διαιρέω, to separate.) *Surg.* Term for a division of parts from a wound, ulcer, burn, or the like; a solution of continuity: die'resis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. t. 5. Fr. anal. *dierèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerreissung*, f.

Diæ'ta, *æ*, f. (Διαίτα, sustenance.) *Med.* Aliment; food: di'et. Fr. anal. *diète*, f. Germ. syn. *Lebensweise*, f.; more strictly it is applied to signify regimen, or the particular limitation, as to a certain kind of food, as milk diet, etc. Germ. syn. *Diät*, f.

Diætetic. See *Dietetic.*

Diætētĭca, *æ*, f. (Διαιτητικὴ, from διαιτάω, to feed.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the system of regulating the food or diet: diete'tics. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *diététique*, f. Germ. anal. *Diatetik*, f.

Diaglau'cium, *ii*, n. (Διὰ, through; γλαύκιον; the *glaucium*, or horned poppy.) *Pharm.* Old name for an eye-water of which the juice of the *Glaucium* was a principal ingredient in its preparation, praised by Scribonius Largus.

Diagnōsis, *is*, f. (Διαγινώσκω, to discern.) *Pathol.* Term for the science of signs or symptoms, by which one disease is distinguished from another; diacrisis: diagno'sis. See *Deprehensio*, *Dignotio.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *diagnose*, f.; *diagnostik*, m.

Diagno'sis, Differen'tial. *Pathol.* Term for that by which the truly distinguishing features of a malady are determined, when the same train of symptoms belongs to two different classes of disease, as rheumatism and gout, etc.

Dia'gonal. (Διὰ, through; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* Applied to a right line which is drawn between any two opposite angles of a four-sided figure. *Diăgōnālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *diagonal*, adj.

Diagrȳdium, *ii*, n. *Med.* The same as *Dacrydium*, which see.

Diăhermŏdac'tȳlum, *i*, n. (Διὰ, through; ἑρμοδάκτυλος, the hermodactyl.) *Pharm.* Old term for a purging medicine, the chief ingredient of which was the *Hermodactylus.* Hooper.

Diahy'dric. (Διὰ, through; ὕδωρ, water; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Term applied by Dr. C. J. B. Williams, to express the characteristic sign in using percussion of *striking through liquid*, as when in examination of the liver, a liquid effusion happens to separate it from the abdominal walls. *Diahy'drĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Diai'reos. (Διὰ, through; ἶρις, the iris.) *Pharm.* Old name for an antidote in which the *Iris* plant was a principal ingredient. Hooper.

Diai'um. (Διὰ, through; ἴον, a violet.) *Pharm.* Old name for a troche, of which violets formed the chief ingredient. Hooper.

Diălăgōum. (Διὰ, through; λαγὼς, a hare.) *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine, in which the dung of a hare formed an ingredient; it was considered as deobstruent.

Diăleim'ma, *ătis*, n. (Διαλείπω, to intermit.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *διάλειμμα*, used by Galen, *de Morb. Temp.* iii, for the intermission of fever.

Diălĭbănum, *i*, n. (Διὰ, through; λίβανος, frankincense.) *Pharm.* Old term for a medicine, of which the chief ingredient was the *Libanum*, or frankincense.

Dia'lŏes. (Διὰ, through; ἀλόη, the aloe.) *Pharm.* Old name applied to several medicines, of which aloes formed a chief ingredient.

Dialthæ'a, *æ*, f. (Διὰ, through; ἀλθαία, the marsh-mallow.) *Pharm.* Old name for an ointment formed chiefly of marsh-mallows.

Dialu'rate. (*Diălūrĭcum* acĭdum, Dialuric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of dialuric acid with a salifiable base. *Diălūras, ātis*, f.

Dialu'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to a new substance possessing all the properties of an acid, obtained by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen upon alloxantin in solution. *Diălūrĭcus, a, um.*

Diă'lyses. (Nom. pl. of *Diălȳsis, is*, f., a destruction of parts.) Solutions of continuity, or disunion of parts; an Order of the Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *dialyses*, f. pl.

Diă'lȳsis, *is*, f. (Διαλύω, to dissolve.) *Med.* Term for weakness of the limbs; as if from a dissolving of their firmer parts. Fr. anal. *dialyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerfallen*, n.

Diamag'netism. (Διὰ, through; μάγνης, the magnet; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Nat. Philos.* Term introduced by Dr. Faraday, for a force or influence discovered by him in magnetic bodies. *Diămagnētis'mus, i*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Diămārēnātum, *i*, n. (Διὰ, through; *amāreo*, to be bitter or tart.) *Pharm.* Old term for

a confection made of sour cherries reduced into a pulp and pressed through a sieve, and prepared with sugar and aromatic substances.

Diămargărīton, *i*, n. (Διά, through; μαργαρίτης, a pearl.) *Pharm.* Old name for an antidote, of which pearls formed the chief ingredient.

Diămassēma, *ătis*, n. } (Διαμασσάομαι, to chew.)
Diămastēma, *ătis*, n. } *Pharm.* Old term for a masticatory substance, which is put into the mouth and chewed to excite the secretion and discharge of saliva.

Diam'bar. (Διά, through; ἄμπαρ, amber.) *Pharm.* Old name for a stomachic and cordial medicine composed of musk, amber, several aromatic and other substances.

Dia'meter. (Διά, through; μέτρον, a measure.) A line drawn through the centre of a thing, dividing it into equal parts. *Astron.* The diameter of a circle is a line drawn through its centre, and terminated at both ends by the circumference. *Diă'mĕter*, or *trus*, *i*, f. Fr. anal. *diamètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Durchmesser*, m.

Diămīsyos. (Διά, through; μίσυ, misy.) *Pharm.* Old name for a composition, of which misy was a principal ingredient.

Diam'nes. *Med.* Old term for an involuntary discharge of the urine passing insensibly, as in sleep; also called *Diapne*.

Diamond. (Fr. *Diamant.*) *Mineral.* See *Adamas*.

Di'amond-Shaped. *Bot.* Applied to leaves.

Diămōron, *i*, n. (Διά, through; μῶρον, a mulberry.) *Pharm.* Ancient name for a syrup mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* vi. 1, made of honey and the juice of mulberries.

Diămŏtōsis, *eos*, f. (Διά, through; μοτὸς, lint.) *Surg.* Old term for the introduction of a tent, or lint into a wound. Gorræus.

Diana. *Chem.* Old name for *Argentum*, or silver; the *Argentum Philosophorum*.

Diănancas'mus, *i*, m. (Διά, through; ἀναγκάζω, to force.) *Surg.* An old term for the reduction of a dislocation.

Dian'drius, *a*, *um.* (Δὶς, twice; ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a man, the symbol of the stamen, or male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Double-stamened: having two stamens; applied to a Linn. Class (*Diandria*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers with two stamens: dian'drious or dian'drous. See *Note Cryptogamius*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *diandrie*, f. Germ. syn. *zweimannig*, adj.

Dian'thus, *i*, m. (Δὶς, double; ἄνθος, a flower.) Name of a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Caryophylleæ.*

Dian'thus Caryŏphyl'lus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the clove-pink, or clove gilliflower; the flowers have an aromatic smell, and bitterish subastringent taste; they were formerly much employed, but are now used only in making a syrup; also called clove July-flower.

Diăpas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Διαπάσσω, to sprinkle.) *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine reduced to powdor and sprinkled over the body, or any part; nearly the same as *Catapasma*, except that diapasms were valued for their grateful smell: a di'apasm. Fr. anal. *diapasme*, m.

Diăpēdēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Διαπηδάω, to leap through.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. διαπήδησις, used by Galen, *de Caus. Sympt.* iii. 2, for the exudation or passing of serous blood through the thin, attenuated coats of vessels. Fr. anal. *diapedèse*, f.

Diăpen'sia, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Diăpen'sia Cortūsa. *Bot.* Old name for the *Sanicula Europæa*, or sanicle.

Diapen'te. (Διά, through; πέντε, five.) *Pharm.* Old term for a medicine composed of five ingredients; it was the same as the *Diatessaron*, with the addition of ivory shavings. Fr. anal. *diapente*, m.

Diaphanous. See *Diaphanosus.*

Diăphănōsus, *a*, *um.* (Διά, through; φαίνω, to shine; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Transparent; shining through: dia'phanous; applied to that quality of a translucent substance which allows a passage to the rays of light. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *diaphane*, adj. Germ. syn. *durchscheinend*, part. adj.

Diaphanous. See *Diaphanosus.*

Diăphœnīcum, *i*, n. (Διά, through; φοῖνιξ, a date.) *Pharm.* Old name, διὰ φοινίκων, mentioned by Galen, *ad Glaucon*, i. 14, of a plaster, and also of an electuary, of which dates were an ingredient, according to Mesue, *in Dispens. August.* Fr. syn. *diaphœnix.*

Diăphŏrēsis, *is*, f. (Διαφορέω, to throw off.) *Med.* Term for a state of perspiration, or sweating: diaphore'sis. Fr. anal. *diaphorèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausdünnstung*, f.

Diaphore'tic. (Διαφορέω, to throw off; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pharm.* Having power to produce perspiration, sweating, or the state termed diaphoresis; applied to certain medicines of this quality; sudorific. *Diăphorētĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *diaphorétique*, adj. Germ. anal. *diaphoretisch*, adj.; *ausdünnstungbefördernd*, adj.

Diaphoretic Antimony. See *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, and *A. D. Lotum.*

Diaphore'tic, Mi'neral. *Med., Pharm.* A name for the *Antimonium diaphoreticum*, or diaphoretic antimony. Fr. anal. *diaphorétique minéral.* Germ. syn. *schweisstreibender Spiessglanz.*

Diăphŏrētĭcum Joviāle. *Med., Pharm.* A name for the *Antihecticum Poterii.* See *Poterii Antihecticum.*

Diaphoreticum Martiale, Antimonium. *Med., Pharm.* See *Antimonium Diaphoreticum Martiale.*

Di'aphragm. (Διαφράσσω, to divide in the middle by a septum or partition.) *Anat.* Name of a large muscle, forming the separation between the thorax and abdomen: the midriff. *Diăphragma*, *ătis*, n. See *Centrum Nerveum*, *Centrum Tendinosum*, *Cinetus*, *Diazoma*, *Discretorium*, *Disseptum*, *Hypozoma*, *Perizoma*, *Phrenes*, *Septum Transversum*, *Succingens Membrana.* Fr. anal. *diaphragme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwerchfell*, m.; *Zwerchmuskel*, m.

Diaphragma'tic. (*Diaphragma*, the diaphragm; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the diaphragm; applied to arteries, nerves, veins, etc., supplying or distributed on the diaphragm. *Diăphragmă'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *diaphragmatique*, adj.

Diăphragmătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Diăphragma*, the diaphragm; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the diaphragm: also termed *Paraphrenitis.* Fr. anal. *diaphragmatite*, f.; *diaphragmite*, f. Germ. syn. *Zwerchfellentzündung*, f.

Diaph'thŏra, *æ*, f. (Διαφθείρω, to corrupt.) *Med.* Old term for the corruption of any part. *Obstet., Physiol.* Formerly used, Gr. anal. διαφθορὰ, by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 515, 516, for *Abortus*, or an abortion; also by Galen, *de Loc. Affect.* ii. 1, for corruption of food in the stomach. Fr. anal. *diaphthora*, f.

Diăphylac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Διαφυλάσσω, to preserve or keep; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. διαφυλακτικὸς, used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* i. 2, the same as *Prophylactic:* diaphylac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *diaphylactique*, adj.

Diă'phўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Διαφύω, born of, or between.) An interstice, or interspace. *Anat.* Term for the cylindrical or prismatic shaft of the long bones between the epiphyses. Applied, Gr. anal. διάφυσιν, by Paré, *Chir.* v. 36, to a ligament of the knee-joint, supposed to be what is now called the crucial ligament. Also a fissure; also called *Diathesmos.* Fr. anal. *diaphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Zwischenwachsen*, n.

Diăpissĕlæ'um, *i*, n. (Διὰ, through; πίσσα, pitch; ἔλαιον, oil.) *Pharm.* Old term for a medicine, made with oil of pitch.

Dia'plăsis, *eos*, f. (Διαπλάσσω, to form, or fashion.) A term for formation, or conformation. *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. διάπλασις, used by Galen, *de Fract.* i. 1, for the reduction of a luxation, or the replacing of a fractured bone in its natural situation. Gorræus.

Diaplas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Διαπλάσσω, to form, or fashion.) *Pharm.* Anciently used by Dioscorides, according to Scapula, for an unction or fomentation, applied to the whole, or part of the body.

Diapne. *Med.* See *Diamnes.*

Diap'noe, *es*, f. (Διαπνέω, to breathe through.) *Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. διαπνοὴ, used by Galen, *Comment. in Hippocr., de Sal. Diæt. t.* 2, *fin.*, for a gentle moisture, or perspiration on the skin. See *Diffiatio.*

Diapno'ic. (Διαπνέω, to perspire; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pharm.* Applied to a medicine which promotes a moderate perspiration. *Diapnoïcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *diapnoique*, adj.; *diapnotique*, adj.

Diapophy'sial. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Of or belonging to a *Diapophysis. Diăpŏphysiālis, is, e.*

Diăpŏ'phўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Διὰ, through; ἀποφύω, to be arisen from.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the homologue of the upper transverse process of a vertebra.

Diăpŏrēma, *ătis*, n. (Διαπορέω, to doubt.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. διαπόρημα, used by Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut.*, for anxiety, anguish, and restless tossing of the body.

Diaprāsium, *ii*, n. (Διὰ, through; πράσιον, horehound.) *Pharm.* Old name for a preparation, of which horehound formed the principal ingredient.

Diaprūnum, *i*, n. (Διὰ, through; προύνη, a prune.) *Pharm.* Old name for an electuary made of prunes. See *Diacoccymelon.* Fr. anal. *diaprun*, m.

Diapter'nes. (Διὰ, through; πτέρνα, a heel.) Old term for a preparation made from cow-heels and cheese. Castellus.

Diăpyēma, *ătis*, n. (Διὰ, through; πυέω, to suppurate.) *Pathol.* Old term for *Suppuration.*

Diăpyētĭcus, *a, um.* (Διαπύημα, suppuration; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol.* Encouraging, or promoting suppuration: diapye'tic. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which promote suppuration. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *diapyétique*, adj.

Diărius, *a, um.* (*Dies*, a day.) *Pathol.* Lasting one day; ephemeral: di'ary; applied to fevers.

Diărōmă'tĭcum, *i*, n. (Διὰ, through; ἀρωματικὸς, aromatic.) *Pharm.* Old name for a preparation of various aromatic substances.

Diarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Διαῤῥέω, to flow through.) *Pathol.* Term for a purging, looseness, or the too frequent passing of the feces, a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Note Catarrh*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *Catarrhexis, Periplysis, Rhysis.* Fr. anal. *diarrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchfluss*, m.; *Durchfall*, m.; *Durchlauf*, m.

Diarrhœ'a Carnōsa. *Pathol.* A name for dysentery, in which flesh-like portions are voided. Fr. anal. *diarrhée charnue.*

Diarrhœ'a Chўlōsa. *Pathol.* A name for *Ileac passion.* Fr. anal. *diarrhée chyleuse.*

Diarrhœ'a Urīnōsa. *Pathol.* A former term for *Diabetes.*

Diarrhŏdŏ'mĕli. (Διὰ, through; ῥόδον, a rose; μέλι, honey.) *Pharm.* Old name for a preparation made of agaric, pepper, honey, scammony, and the juice of roses.

Diar'rhŏdon. (Διὰ, through; ῥόδον, a rose.) *Pharm.* Ancient name applied to powders, and confections, of which roses formed an ingredient; also to several *collyria* by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv. 7. Fr. anal. *diarrhodon*, m.

Diarthro'dial. (*Diarthrōsis.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to *Diarthrosis. Diarthrodiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *diarthrodial*, adj.

Diarthrōsis, *is*, f. (Διὰ, through; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* Term for a movable articulation of bones. See *Abarticulation, Junctura, Prosarthrosis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *diarthrose*, f.

Diăsăpōnium, *i*, n. (Διὰ, through; σάπων, soap.) *Pharm.* An old name for an ointment, of which soap was the chief ingredient.

Diăsătў'rium, *ii*, n. (Διὰ, through; σατύριον, the orchis plant.) *Pharm.* Old term for

an electuary, of which the orchis root was the principal ingredient. Fr. anal. *diasatyrion*, m.

Diascil'lium, *ii*, n. (Διὰ, through; σκίλλα, the squill plant.) *Pharm.* Old term for oxymel and vinegar of squills.

Diascin'cus, *i*, m. (Διὰ, through; σκίγκος, a species of lizard.) *Pharm.* Old name for the mithridate, of which a part of the *Scincus* formed an ingredient, Gr. anal. διασκίγκου, mentioned by Galen, *de Antidot.* ii. 9.

Diascor'dium, *ii*, n. (Διὰ, through; σκόρδιον, the water-germander.) *Pharm.* Name for the electuary of *Scordium;* composed of cinnamon, *cassia lignea, scordium*, dittany of Crete, tormentil, bistort, galbanum, gum Arabic, storax, opium, sorrel seeds, gentian, Armenian bole, Lemnian earth, long pepper, ginger, honey, sugar of roses, and Canary wine, used as cordial and astringent; also called *Confectio Frascatorii*, because first introduced into practice by Hieronymus Frascatorius. Fr. anal. *diascorde*, or *diascordium*, m.

Diăsēna, *æ*, f. } (Διὰ, through; *sēna*, or *senna.*)
Diăsen'na, *æ*, f. } *Pharm.* Old term for an electuary of senna. Fr. syn. *diasenna*, f.

Diăsēricos. (Διὰ, through; σηρικὸς, silk.) *Pharm.* Ancient name of a medicine, of which silk was an ingredient. Hooper.

Diasmyr'num, *i*, n. (Διὰ, through; σμύρνα, myrrh.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. διάσμυρνον, used by Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* ix. § *Sang. Columbæ*, for a collyrium which contained much myrrh; also termed *Diasmyrnes.*

Diăsos'tĭca, *æ*, f. (Διασώζω, to preserve.) *Med.* Diasostics, a term used by I. A. van der Linden as synonymous with *hygiene*, or that branch which relates to the preservation of health: diasos'tics. Fr. anal. *diasostique*, f

Diăsos'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Διασώζω, to preserve; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to the preservation of health, or diasostics; used synonymously with prophylactic: diasos'tic. Fr. anal. *diasostique*, adj.

Diasper'măton. (Διὰ, through; σπέρμα, seed.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. διασπέρματον, applied by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vii. 7, to a kind of cataplasm, composed of seeds, chiefly of fenugreek.

Diasphyx'is, *eos*, f. (Διὰ, through; σφύζω, to leap.) *Anat.* Term, Gr. anal. διάσφυξις, used by Hippocrates, *de Aliment.* x. 15, for the pulsation of an artery.

Dias'tŏle, *es*, f. (Διαστέλλω, to dilate.) *Physiol.* Term for the dilatation of the heart, by which with its alternate contraction (*Systole*) the circulation of the blood is carried on. See *Distentio, Elevatio.* Fr. anal. *diastole*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausdehnung*, f.

Diastal'tic. (Διασταλτικὸς, Διὰ, through; στέλλω, to contract, or dispose.) *Physiol.* The original meaning assigned to this term is—apt for distinguishing, or made for sake of distinction; it is proposed by Dr. M. Hall, to be applied to the reflex action and acts because performed through the spinal marrow, as the functions of all the tubal orifices and exits of the animal frame, thus distinguished from all that are *interior*, the latter being *peristaltic. Diastaltĭcus, a, um.*

Diastal'tic Arc. *Physiol.* Term applied by Dr. M. Hall, to the course of the *Vis nervosa*, in complete or uninterrupted reflex or diastaltic action; it consists of the fibrillous organ or origin of the incident or esodic nerves, the progress in an esodic nerve, the spinal centre, an exodic nerve, and its distribution to the muscles; also called *Reflex arc.*

Diastal'tic Ner'vous System. *Physiol.* A new term substituted by Dr. M. Hall, for his former one of the *Spinal System.*

Dia'stase. (Διάστασις, a disjoining of two parts; from διΐστημι, to separate.) *Chem., Physiol.* Name given to a supposed substance concerned in the process of digestion, and said to be obtainable from the human saliva, but which Liebig states he has ascertained to be only a portion of epithelium, or inner surface of the membrane of the stomach, passed into a state of decomposition.

Dia'stăsis, *eos*, f. (Διΐστημι, to separate.) *Surg.* Term for a division into two parts: a separation; applied to the separation of immoveable bones (while in their natural condition) or parts of bones without fracture of their substance, as of the cranium in *Hydrocephalus:* dia'stasis. See *Diastema.* Fr. anal. *diastase*, f.

Dĭaste'ăton. (Διὰ, through; στέαρ, fat.) *Pharm.* Old term for an ointment made of the fat of the hog, stag, goose, and hen.

Diastēma, *ătis*, n. (Διΐστημι, to separate.) *Surg.* Sometimes used the same as *Diastasis.* Also that which marks the composition of bodies; also, Gr. anal. διάστημα, used by Hippocrates, *de Dec. Orn.* xii. 7, for the interval during which the physician leaves his patient, or for the interval of a disease, in which it is wont to be changed. Fr. anal. *diastème*, f. Germ. syn. *Zwischenraum*, m.; *Zücke*, f.

Diastŏmo'tris. (Διαστομωτρὶς, from διαστόρμω, to dilate.) *Surg.* Old name for a dilator of any kind.

Distrem'ma. } (Διάστρεμμα, from διαστρέφω, to
Dia'strŏphe. } pervert, or turn aside.) *Surg.* Old terms for a distortion of any part.

Diăsul'phŭris. (Διὰ, through; *sulphur.*) *Pharm.* Old epithet of several medicines, of which sulphur was an ingredient, as *Balsamum diasulphuris*, etc., described by Morley, *Coll. Chym. Leid. c.* 445, 446.

Diătar'tări. (Διὰ, through; *tartărum*, tartar.) *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine, of which cream of tartar was the chief ingredient. Fr. anal. *diatartari*, m.

Diă'tăsis, *eos*, f. (Διατείνω, to extend.) *Surg.* Old term for the extension of a fractured limb for its reduction.

Diătēcŏ'lĭthum. (Διὰ, through; τηκόλιθος, the Jew's stone.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. διὰ τηκολίθου, used by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 11, Adams's Transl., *vol.* iii. *p.* 523, for a medicine, or antidote containing the *Lapis Judiacus*, or Jew's stone.

Diătērē'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Διατηρέω, to preserve; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Capable of preserving. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines preservative of health and preventive of disease: diatere'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Diatessadelton. See *Diaceltatesson.*

Diates'săron. | **Diătes'sărum,** *i*, n. | (Διὰ, through; τέσσαρες, four.) *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine of gentian and *Aristolochia rotunda* roots, laurel berries, and honey, made into a confection with extract of juniper; anciently used as alexipharmic, Gr. anal. διατεσσάρων, mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, iii. 77, Adams's Transl., *vol.* iii. *p.* 654. Also, the name of a plaster in former use, mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* v. 14. See *Diapente.* Fr. anal. *diatessaron*, m.

Diătettīgon. | **Diătettīgum,** *i*, n. | (Διὰ, through; τέττιξ, a grasshopper.) *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine, of which grasshoppers formed an ingredient; used as nephritic. Fr. anal. *diatettigon*, m.

Diă'thĕsis, *is*, f. (Διατίθημι, to arrange.) *Med.* Term for a particular state, or disposition of the body, as an inflammatory dia'thesis, etc. Fr. anal. *diathèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Anlage*, f.; *Beschaffenheit*, f.

Diathes'mos. (Διαθεσμὸς.) The same as *Diaphysis.*

Dia'tomous. (Διὰ, through; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Cleavable throughout; a term applied to *Cleavage. Diă'tŏmus, a, um.*

Diatrăgăcan'thum, *i*, n. (Διὰ, through; τραγάκανθα, tragacanth.) *Pharm.* Old name for a demulcent medicine made of tragacanth, gum Arabic, starch, sugar, etc.; it is simplified in the *Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus.* Fr. anal. *diatragacanthe*, f.

Dia'trion Pipĕ'reon. (Διὰ τριῶν πιπέρεων, of three peppers.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. used by Galen, *de San. Tu.* iv. 5, for a medicine, or stomachic confection made from three kinds of pepper, the long, the white, and black.

Diatrĭtārius, *a, um.* (*Diatrĭtos*, a period of three days.) *Med.* Of or belonging to the *Diatritos;* applied formerly to the methodic physicians (*Diatritarii*, nom. pl. m.) who enjoined an abstinence of three days duration, after which they gave the approved medicines. See *Diatritos.* Fr. anal. *diatritaire*, adj.

Dia'trĭtos. (Διὰ, through; τρεῖς, three.) Old term for a period of three days. *Med.* Formerly applied to the like period during which the *Diatritarii*, or methodic physicians, enjoined abstinence; it was also applied to the third day in particular.

Dia'trium, *ii*, n. (Διὰ, through; τρεῖς, three.) *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine composed of three simple ingredients. Fr. anal. *diatrion*, m.

Dia'trium Santălōrum. (Διὰ τριῶν σαντάλων, of three kinds of *santalum.*) *Pharm.* Old name for an antidote made of three species of sandal wood, etc.

Diavolet'ti. | **Diavolī'ni.** | (Ital.) *Pharm.* Names for lozenges made of cocoa and the most pungent aromatic substances, used as aphrodisiac.

Diaxylă'loës. (Διὰ, through; ξυλαλόη, the *lignum aloes.*) *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine, of which the *Lignum aloes* was an ingredient.

Diăzōma, *atis*, n. (Διαζώννυμι, to bind around.) *Anat.* An old name, used by C. Hofmannus, in *Comm. ad Gal. n.* 201, 238, for the diaphragm. Fr. anal. *diazoma*, m.

Diazos'ter. (Διαζώννυμι, to bind around.) *Anat.* Old name for the twelfth vertebra of the spinal column; because a belt girding the body is usually placed over it. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *diazoster*, m.

Dichal'cum, *i*, n. An ancient weight of two *æreoli.* Gorræus.

Dichastēres. (Διχάζω, to divide.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Incisores*, or cutting teeth. Fr. syn. *dents incisives.* Germ. syn. *die Schneidezähne.*

Dichlămў'deus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, twice, or double; χλαμὺς, a short cloak, or cape.) *Bot.* Applied to plants in the flowers of which there are two whorls.

Dichŏphy'ia, *æ*, f. (Δίχα, double; φύω, to grow.) *Med.* Old term for a condition of the hairs in which they split and become forked. See *Distrix.*

Dicho'tomous. (Δίχα, double; τέμνω, to cut.) *Bot.* Twice divided; bifurcate; doubly-forked. *Dichŏ'tŏmus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *dichotome*, adj. Germ. syn. *gabelförmig*, adj.; *gabelspaltig*, adj.; *gezweithalt*, part. adj.; *zweitheilig*, adj.

Di'chroism. (Δὶς, twice; χρόα, colour; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Mineral.* Term for the property by which some minerals when examined by transmitted light in determinate divisions, exhibit different colours. *Dichroi'smus, i*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *dichroisme*, m.

Dicoc'cous. (Δὶς, twice; κόκκος, a berry.) *Bot.* Having two capsules united, one cell in each. *Dicoc'cus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *dicoque*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweikernig*, adj.; *zweiknöpfig*, adj.

Dicŏtўlēdon, *ŏnis*, f. (Δὶς, twice; κοτυληδὼν, a cotyledon.) *Bot.* Composed, or consisting of two cotyledons; applied to a Jussieuan division (*Cotyledones*, nom. pl.) of plants; a double cotyledon. Fr. anal. *dicotyledon*, f. Germ. syn. *Dikotyledoné*, f.

Dicŏtўlēdŏ'neus, *a, um.* | **Dicŏtўlēdŏnus,** *a, um.* | (*Dīcŏtўlēdon*, a dicotyledon.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a dicotyledon; applied to a Juss. section (*Dicotyledoneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Phenogamia:* dicotyledo'neous: dicotyle'donous. Fr. anal. *dicotyledon*, adj.

Dicræ'us, *a, um.* (Δὶς, twice; κράας, a head.) Having two heads; double-headed; also, bifid; cloven: dicre'ous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Dicro'tic. (Δὶς, twice; κροτέω, to strike; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Applied to the pulse when the artery rebounds after it beats, like a double pulsation. *Dicrŏ'tĭcus*, or *Dicrŏtus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *dicrote*, adj. Germ. syn. *doppelschlägig*, adj.

Dictamnītes, *æ*, m. (Δίκταμνος, dittany.) *Med.* Old name for must fermented with dittany; believed to be emmenagogue. Quincy. See *Note Aërolites.*

Dictam'nus, *i*, m. (*Dicte*, a mountain of Crete, where it grew.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. The plant dittany. Fr. anal. *dictamne*, m. Germ. syn. *Diptam*, m.

Dictam'nus Al'bus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the white *Fraxinella*, or bastard dittany; its root was formerly used as stomachic, tonic, and alexipharmic, for removing uterine obstructions, and destroying worms. See *Tragium*. Fr. syn. *dictamne blanc*. Germ. syn. *Diptam weisse*.

Dictam'nus Crētĭcus. *Bot.* A name for the *Origanum dictamnus*, or dittany of Crete. Fr. anal. *dictamne de Crète*. Germ. syn. *Diptam Cretischer*.

Didўmæ'a. *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. δίδυμαία, used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* x. 2, for a certain malagma, or cataplasm.

Didў'mia. (Δίδυμος, double.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Testes cerebri*.

Dīdўmus, *a, um.* (Δίδυμος, double, or twin.) By two and two; double: di'dymous. *Anat.* Applied (*Didymi*, nom. pl. m.) to the testes, because two in number, and alike; also anciently to the posterior *Corpora quadrigemina*. *Bot.* Applied to anthers, etc., when connected in pairs on one filament. Fr. anal. *didyme*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweiköpfig*, adj.

Didўnă'mius, *a, um.* (Δίς, twice, or double; δύναμις, power.) Having two, or double powers; applied to a Linn. Class (*Didynamia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, composing hermaphrodites whose flowers have two long and two short stamens: didyna'mious, or didy'namous. The spelling *Didynamicus*, or didynamic, is also employed as a synonyme, but it is superfluous, and inconsistent with the name of the Class whence it has been derived. See *Note Cryptogamius*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *didynamie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zweimachtigkeit*, f.

Diecbŏ'lium, *ii*, n. (Διεκβάλλω, to cast.) *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine inducing abortion.

Diēlec'tron. (Διά, through; ἤλεκτρον, amber.) *Pharm.* Old name for a troch, of which amber was an ingredient.

Diervil'la, *æ*, f. (M. Dierville, who first brought it from Arcadia.) *Bot.* See *Lonicera Diervilla*.

Dies Crĭ'tĭci.
Dies Decrētōrii.
Dies In'dĭces.
Dies Jūdĭcātōrii.
Dies Prin'cĭpes.
Dies Rādĭcāles.
Med. Terms for what were formerly termed critical days, or those on which the crisis of fever was favourable or unfavourable, or which were unmarked by any particular change. See *Critical Days*.

Dies Caniculares. See *Canicularis*.

Dies Intercalarii. *Med.* *Intercalary Days.*

Diet. See *Diæta*.

Diet-Drink. *Med.* Term for an alterative decoction of medicinal herbs.

Diete'tic. (Διαιτάω, to feed; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med.* Of or belonging to the taking of proper food, or to diet. *Dicætētĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, and 6. Fr. anal. *diététique*, adj. Germ. syn. *diätetisch*, adj.; *zur Diät gehörig*.

Diete'tics. (Διαιτητική, from διαιτάω, to feed.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the consideration of a system of regulating the food, or diet, so as best to secure the restoration or maintenance of health. *Diætētĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *diététique*, f. Germ. syn. *Diatetik*, f.

Difficulty of Breathing. *Pathol.* See *Amphipneuma, Dyspnœa*.

Difficulty of Speech. *Pathol.* See *Baryphonia, Dyslalia*.

Difficult to Heal. *Med.* See *Dysepoloticus, Dystherapeuticos*.

Difficult Labour. *Obstet.* See *Dystocia*.

Difflātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Diffio*, to blow away.) *Physiol.* Old term the same as *Transpiration:* diffla'tion. See *Diapnoe*.

Diffor'mis, *is, e.* (*De*, from; *forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Of various or different shapes; irregularly formed. Fr. anal. *difforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *missgebildet*, part. adj.; *ungestaltet*, part. adj.

Diffūsus, *a, um.* (*Diffundo*, to scatter abroad.) Widely spread; scattered: diffuse. *Bot.* Applied to panicles and stems. *Pathol.* Applied to diseases that spread much; as *Psoriasis diffusa*, etc. Fr. anal. *diffus*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausgebreitet*, part. adj.

Difluan. *Chem.* Term for an indifferent body produced by evaporation of a solution of alloxanic acid, which is thereby decomposed into this substance, and an acid named leucoturic acid.

Dīgas'trĭcus, *a, um.* (Δίς, twice, or double; γαστὴρ, a belly; terminal -ικὸς.) Two-bellied; applied to a muscle of the lower jaw, of this form: digas'tric. See *Bigaster, Biventer*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *digastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweibauchig*, adj.

Digĕren's, *tis*, part. (*Digĕro*, to digest.) *Med., Pharm.* Digesting; digestive; applied to medicines (*Digerentia*, nom. pl. n.) which promote the secretion of proper, or what is called healthy pus in wounds, etc. Fr. syn. *digestif*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Verdauung befördernd*.

Diges'ter. (*Digero*, to digest.) *Chem.* Name of a strong iron or copper kettle with a safety valve, for subjecting bodies to vapour at an elevated pressure. Fr. anal. *digesteur*, m.; *marmite*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdauer*, m.

Diges'tion. (*Digĕro*, to digest.) *Chem., Pharm.* Term for the slow action of matters on each other, by subjection to heat for a time. *Physiol.* Term for the conversion of the food into chyle in the stomach. *Diges'tio, ōnis*, f. See *Coction*. Fr. anal. *digestion*, f. Germ. syn. *Dauung*, f.; *Verdauung*, f.

Digestion, Bad. *Pathol.* See *Dyspepsia*.

Digestion, Good. *Med.* See *Eupepsia*.

Digestion, Weak. See *Bradypepsia, Citrinatio*.

Diges'tive. (*Digĕro*, to digest.) *Physiol.* Belonging to or connected with digestion. *Surg.* Applied to substances which promote suppuration in a wound, or ulcer, as cerates, poultices, etc. *Digestīvus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *digestif*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Verdauung befördernd*, part. adj.; *Eiterungsmittel*, n.

Digestive Salt of Sylvius. *Chem.* See *Sylvius, Digestive Salt of.*

Digestivum, Sal. *Chem.* See *Potassii Chloridum.*

Di'git. (*Digĭtus*, a finger.) *Astron.* Term for the twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter, employed to denote the extent of an eclipse.

Digital. See *Digitalis*, adj.

Digĭtālīna, *æ*, f. (*Digĭtālis*, the fox-glove.) *Chem.* Name given to a substance erroneously supposed to be the active principle of the *Digitalis purpurea:* digitalin'. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *digitaline*, f.

Digĭtālis, *is*, f. (*Digĭtus*, a finger; because its flower has some resemblance to one.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Angiospermia.* Juss. *Scrophularineæ.* The pharmacopœial name (L.,E.&U.S.A.) for the recent and dried stem leaves of the *Digitalis purpurea*, or fox-glove; used as sedative, and powerfully diminishing the actions of the system without any previous excitement. Fr. anal. *digitale*, f. Germ. syn. *Fingerhut*, m.; *Fingerkraut*, n.

Digĭtālis, *is, e.* (*Digĭtus*, a finger.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to a finger: di'gital. Fr. anal. *digital*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Fingerbetreffend.*

Digĭtālis Mĭ'nĭma. *Bot.* A name for the *Gratiola officinalis.*

Digĭtālis Purpŭ'rea. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant fox-glove. Fr. anal. *digitale pourprée.* Germ. syn. *rother*, or *purpurrother Fingerhut; braunes Fingerkraut.*

Digita'tion. (*Digĭto*, to finger.) *Anat.* Term applied to parts that are more or less digitated, or finger-shaped, as the origins of the *Serratus magnus. Digĭtātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *digitation*, f.

Digĭtāto-Pinnātus, *a, um. Bot.* Term applied to a digitated leaf, having pinnated leaflets. Fr. anal. *digité-penné*, adj.

Digĭtātus, *a, um.* (*Digĭtus*, a finger.) Finger-like; digitiform: di'gitate. *Anat., Bot.* Applied to any part, and to leaves, etc., having this resemblance. Fr. anal. *digité*, adj. Germ. syn. *fingerförmig*, adj.

Digĭtĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Digĭtus*, a finger; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like a finger; finger-like; digitate: di'gitiform. *Anat., Bot.* Applied to various objects so shaped. Fr. anal. *digitiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fingerförmig*, adj.

Digĭti'grădus, *a, um.* (*Digĭtus*, a toe; *grădus*, a step.) *Zoöl.* Applied to certain of the *Mammalia, Carnivora*, which when standing or walking have the heel elevated, and not in contact with the surface of the ground: di'gitigrade. Fr. anal. *digitigrade*, adj.

Digĭtium, *ii*, n. (*Digĭtus*, a finger.) *Pathol.* Old term for a kind of *Contractura*, by which the joint of a finger becomes fixed; also applied as a name for *Onychia*, or whitlow. Quincy.

Di'gĭtus, *i*, m. (*Digĕro*, to dispose, or set in order; because the fingers are the instruments employed in so doing.) *Anat.* A finger, or a toe. See *Dactylus.* Fr. syn. *doigt*, m. Germ. syn. *Finger*, m.

Di'gĭtus Mă'nûs. *Anat.* A finger of the hand: specially, a finger. Fr. syn. *doigt de main.*

Di'gĭtus Pĕ'dis. *Anat.* A finger of the foot: a toe. Fr. syn. *doigt du pied.* Germ. syn. *Zehe*, f.

Diglos'sum. *i*, n. (Δὶς, double; γλῶσσα, a tongue; because a small leaf grows above the ordinary one, looking like two tongues.) *Bot.* A name for the *Prunus lauro-cerasus.* or Alexandrine laurel.

Dignōtio, *ōnis*, f. (*Dignosco*, to discern or know by divers parts.) *Med.* Old term for *Diagnosis.* Fr. anal. *diagnose*, f.; *diagnostic*, m. Germ. syn. *Diagnose*, f.

Digy'nius, *a, um.* (Δὶς, twice; γυνὴ, a woman, the symbol of the pistil, or female organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having two styles; two, or double styled; applied to a Linn. Order (*Digynia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, embracing such as have two styles: digy'nious. See *Note Cryptogamius*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. and Germ. syn. *digynie*, f.

Dihæ'măton. } (Διὰ, through; αἷμα, blood.)
Dihæ'mătum. } *Pharm.* Old name for an antidote against poisoned wounds, and wounds by arrows, in which, among other things, the blood of the duck, drake, and goose were ingredients. Quincy.

Di'hălon. (Διὰ, through; ἅλς, salt.) *Pharm.* Old name, used by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 369, for a plaster made with common salt and nitre.

Dikalegi. (Arab.) *Chem.* Alchemical name for *Stannum*, or tin; also spelt *Decalegi*, and named *Dekalem.*

Dilata'tion. (*Dilāto*, to enlarge.) An increase of size; an enlargement, or expansion; applied to such a condition of the heart, etc. *Dilātātio, ōnis*, f. See *Angiectasis, Distentio.* Fr. anal. *dilatation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausdehnung*, f.

Dilātātus, *a, um.* (*Dilāto*, to enlarge.) Enlarged; widened: dila'ted. Fr. anal. *dilaté*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausgebreitet*, part. adj.; *erweitert*, part. adj.

Dilātātor, *ōris*, m. (*Dilāto*, to widen.) *Anat.* A widener; applied to certain muscles whose office is to widen, or dilate the parts on which they act. *Surg.* Also applied to certain instruments for opening or enlarging the entrances to cavities or passages. See *Dilatatorium.* Fr. anal. *dilatateur*, m. Germ. syn. *Erweiterungsinstrument*, n.

Dilātātōrium, *ii*, n. (*Dilāto*, to widen.) *Surg.* Name given to an instrument for widening or dilating a part, as the various *specula*, etc. See *Dioptra.* Fr. anal. *dilatateur*, m. Germ. syn. *Erweiterungsinstrument*, n.

Dill. (Sax. *Dile.*) *Bot., M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Anethum graveolens.* Fr. syn. *anet*, or *aneth*, m. Germ. syn. *Dill*, m.; *Dillkraut*, n.

Dills. *Bot.* A common name for the *Fucus palmatus*, or dulce.

Dilop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Δείλη, the evening; πτέρον, a wing; because the *vespæ*, or wasps, which form the principal genus, were thought to hunt flies for food, or to carry out their dead, at night.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Diloptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hymenoptera:* dilop'terous.

Di'luent. (*Dīluo*, to dilute.) *Med.* Applied to substances that increase the fluidity of the blood, in all which, the chief ingredient is water; it is in fact the only proper diluent. *Diluens, entis*, part. Fr. syn. *délayant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *verdunnend*, part. adj.

Dilūtus, *a, um.* (*Dīluo*, to mix, or dilute.) Mixed; made thin: dilu'ted. Fr. syn. *détrempé*, adj.; *mêlé*, adj.; *délayé*, adj.

Dilu'vial. (*Dilŭvium*, a flood.) *Geol.* Of or belonging to a flood, or to the Deluge. *Dilŭviālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *diluvial*, adj.

Dimĭdiātus, *a, um.* (As if *Dismĭdiatus;* from *dis*, signifying division; *mĕdium*, the middle.) *Bot.* Halved; divided into two: dimi'diate. Fr. anal. *dimidié*, adj. Germ. syn. *in zwei Theile gethalt*, part. adj.

Dimĭ'dius, *a, um.* (As if *Dismĭdius;* from *dis*, signifying division; *mĕdium*, the middle.) *Med.* Half of; divided into parts. Fr. anal. *dimidié*, adj.

Dimness of Sight. *Pathol.* See *Achlys, Caligo, Glaucoma.*

Dimor'phous. (Δὶς, twice; μορφὴ, form; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Chem.* Having two forms; applied to substances which afford two varieties of crystals, when treated in different ways, the primary forms of which are incompatible with each other. *Dimorphōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *dimorphe*, adj.

Dim'pled. (As if *Dintled*, from Sax. *dint*, a blow or impression.) *Nat. Hist.* Having a dimple or depression. See *Umbilicatus.* Fr. syn. *umbiliqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *genabelt*, part. adj.

Di'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Δῖνος, giddiness; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to giddiness. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines that remove giddiness. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Dīnus, *i*, m. (Δινέω, to twine round.) *Med.* Term for an imaginary unsteadiness of the person, or of the objects around, while really at rest; dizziness; giddiness. Fr. syn. *vertige*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwindel*, m.

Diŏ'bŏlon. (Δὶς, twice; ὀβολὸς, the obolus.) *Pharm.* An ancient weight of two *oboli*, or one scruple.

Diŏdoncĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Δὶς, twice; ὀδοὺς, a tooth; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Physiol.* A very clumsy term for a monster in which there are double rows of teeth. Fr. anal. *diodoncéphale*, m.

Dicœ'cius, *a, um.* (Δὶς, twice; οἰκία, a house.) *Bot.* Two, or double-housed; applied to a Linn. Class (*Dicœcia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising such as have male flowers on one individual, and female on another of the same species: dicœ'cious. See *Note Cryptogamius*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *dioécie*, f.; anal. *dioïque*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwerhäusig*, adj.

Dicœnan'thes. (Διὰ, through; οἰνάνθη, the herb dropwort.) *Pharm.* Old name for an epithem used in cholera, of which the *Œnanthe*, or dropwort was an ingredient. Quincy.

Dioicus. The same as *Dicœcius.*

Dioncōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Διογκόω, to make to swell, to render swoln.) *Med.* Old term used by the *Methodici* for distension or tumefaction of the body; opposed to *Symptosis.* See *Tumefactio.*

Diŏnȳsia, *æ*, f. *Bot.* An old term for the *Hedera helix*, or ivy. *Pharm.* Name of a plaster for abscesses, described by Aëtius, xv. Gorræus.

Diŏnȳsis'cus, *i*, m. (Διονυσίσκος, from Διόνυσος, Bacchus, who was anciently represented with horns.) *Pathol.* Old term for a certain bony excrescence near the temple, like a horn. Gorræus and Castellus.

Diŏpōrum, *i*, n. (Διὰ, through; ὀπώρα, autumnal fruits.) *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine made of ripe fruits, and formerly used in quinsy.

Diop'tra, *æ*, f. (Διόπτομαι, to see through.) *Geom.* Name of an instrument for measuring the height and distance of objects. *Surg.* Old name of an instrument for widening or dilating a cavity, or its entrance; a dilater; a speculum. See *Dilatator, Dilatatorium.* Fr. anal. *dioptre*, m.

Diop'tric. } (Διόπτομαι, to see through; ter-
Diop'trical. } minal *-ικὸς.*) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to dioptrics. *Dioptrĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *dioptrique*, adj. Germ. anal. *dioptrisch*, adj.

Diop'trics. (Διόπτομαι, to see through.) *Nat. Philos.* A term for the branch of optics which treats of refracted rays and their union with one another, according to the figure of the glasses by which they are received. *Diop'trĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *dioptrique*, f. Germ. anal. *Dioptrik*, f.

Dioptris'mus, *i*, m. (*Dioptra*, a dilater; terminal *-ismus.*) *Surg.* Term for the operation of dilating with the *Dioptra:* dioptrism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Diop'trum, *i*, n. *Geol.* A name for the *Lapis specularis.*

Diŏ'rōbum, *i*, n. (Διὰ, through; ὄροβος, a vetch.) *Pharm.* Old term for a medicine, into which vetches were introduced.

Diŏrōsis, *eos*, f. } (Διορόω, or διορρόω, to turn
Diorrhēsis, *is*, f. } into serum.) *Med.* Old
Diorrhōsis, *is*, f. } term used for *Diuresis;* also, for the conversion of the humours into serum, or an excretion of serum by the urethra. See *Note Catarrh*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *diorrhèse*, or *diorrhose*, f.

Diorthōsis, *eos*, f. (Διορθόω, to correct or amend.) *Surg.* Old term for the reduction of a dislocation, or replacement of a fractured portion of bone. Fr. anal. *diorthose*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbesserung*, f.

Dīoscŏ'rea, *æ*, f. (In honour of *Dioscorides.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dicœcia;* Ord. *Hexandria.* Juss. *Dioscoreæ.*

Dioscŏ'rea Alāta. }
Dioscŏ'rea Bulbĭ'fĕra. } *Bot.* The names of three species of the
Dioscŏ'rea Sătīva. } plant which affords the esculent root called the yam, growing spontaneously in both Indies, their roots being eaten promiscuously like the potatoe; they are generally blue or brown, round or oblong, and weigh from one to two pounds.

Dioscŏ'reus, *a, um.* (*Dioscŏrea*, the yam.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Dioscorea;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Dioscoreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of

plants: diosco'reous. Fr. anal. *dioscoré*, adj.

Dioscūri. (Διὸς Κοῦροι, the sons of Jupiter, Castor and Pollux; from their twin-like resemblance.) *Anat.* Ancient name for the parotid glands, according to Galen, *in Def. Med.*

Dios'ma, *æ*, f. (Διὸς, Jove; ὀσμὴ, an odour; from its agreeable fragrance.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Diosmeæ.* The former pharmacopœial name (L. 1836) of the *Buchu* leaves: now said to be from the *Barosma crenata, B. crenulata,* and *B. serratifolia* (Pharm. L. 1851.) See *Buchu.* Fr. anal. *diosma*, f.

Dios'ma Crēnāta. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant, the leaves of which were called buchu in the former pharm. (L. 1836.) See *Spiræa Africana.* Fr. anal. *diosma crénée.*

Dios'meus, *a, um.* (*Diosma*, the Buchu leaves plant.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Diosma;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Diosmeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: dios'meous. Fr. anal. *diosmé*, adj.

Diosmin'. (*Diosma*, the Buchu leaves plant.) *Chem.* Term for a bitter substance constituting the active principle of the leaves of the *Diosma crenata.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. *Diosmīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *diosmine*, f.

Dios'pўros, *i*, m. (Διὸς, *διὸς*, Jupiter, *πυρὴν*, a nut, or stone of fruit.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia;* Ord. *Dioecia.* Juss. *Ebenaceæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the unripe fruit of the *Diospyros Virginiana.*

Dios'pўros E'bĕnum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the black ebony; also called *Ebenoxylon verum.*

Dios'pўros Lōtus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Indian date-plum tree.

Dios'pўros Virginiāna. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant otherwise called *Busimmon;* the bark and unripe fruit of which are used (U.S.A.) as powerfully astringent in bowel complaints and hemorrhages.

Diōta, *æ*, f. (Δὶς, twice; *οῦς ὠτὸς*, the ear.) Old name, used by Rhodius, for a drinking cup with two ears; also a circulatory vessel similarly supplied; also a wooden cup lined with resin and aromatic substances, to give a flavour to what is drunk out of it.

Diox'us, *i*, m. (Διὰ, through; *ὀξὺς*, acid.) *Pharm.* Old name for a collyrium composed principally of vinegar.

Dioxўlæ'um, *i*, n. (Διὰ, through; *ὀξὺς*, acid; *ἔλαιον*, oil.) *Pharm.* Old term for a cataplasm in which were oil and vinegar. Quincy.

Dipĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, twice; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Two-petalled; having two petals: dipe'talous. Fr. anal. *dipétalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweiblättrig*, adj.

Diphry'ges. (Διφρυγὴς, from δὶς, twice; *φρύγω*, to roast, or burn.) *Chem.* Old name for the oxide of copper.

Diphthĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Διφθερόω, to cover, or clothe with skin; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Term for a variety of the disease *Pharyngitis*, or inflammation of the pharynx, in which a false membrane is formed.

Diphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, twice; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having two leaves; two-leaved: diphyl'lous; applied to perianths when there are two calyces. Fr. anal. *diphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweiblättrig*, adj.

Diplasias'mus, *i*, m. (Διπλόω, to double.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *διπλασιασμὸς*, used by Galen, *de Musc. Dissect.* c. 18, for duplication; applied to the recurrence of the exacerbation of a disease.

Diplöe, *es*, f. (Διπλόω, to double.) *Anat.* Name for the cancellated substance between the two tables of the skull. Fr. anal. *diploé*, m. Germ. anal. *Diplöe*, f.

Diplōma, *ătis*, n. (Δίπλωμα, from *διπλόω*, to double.) *Chem.* Term for a double vessel; a water-bath. Fr. anal. *diplôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gefäss doppeltes. Med., Surg.* Name of the charter or license by which the physician or surgeon is declared qualified to practise. Generally, however, it is confined to that of the surgeon, the license or qualification of the physician being usually termed a degree. Fr. anal. *diplôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Doctordiplom*, n.

Diplōpia, *æ*, f. (Διπλόος, double; *ὄπτομαι*, to see.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease of the eyes, in which there is double vision: diplo'py. See *Visus Duplicatus.* Fr. anal. *diplopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Doppeltsehen*, n.

Dip'pel's Animal Oil. *Med.* A name for an empyreumatic oil obtained by distillation from bones and animal substances; used as antispasmodic and diaphoretic. *Dippe'lii O'leum Anĭmāle.*

Diprisma'tic. (Δὶς, twice; *πρίσμα*, a prism; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Mineral.* A term applied to cleavage, denoting it to be parallel at the same time to the faces of a vertical, and to those of a horizontal, obliquangular, foursided prism. *Diprismătĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *diprismatique*, adj.

Dipsăceus, *a, um.* (*Dipsăcus*, the teazel plant.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts, as in the *Dipsacus;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Dipsaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: dipsa'ceous. Fr. anal. *dipsacé*, adj.

Dip'săcus, *i*, m. (Διψακὸς, from *δίψα*, thirst; because the leaves, by their hollow shape, hold water to satisfy thirst.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia.* Juss. *Dipsaceæ.* The teasel. Fr. syn. *chardon à carder.* Germ. syn. *Kardendistel*, f. *Pathol.* Formerly applied to *Diabetes*, from the thirst attending it. Fr. syn. *diabète*, m. Germ. syn. *Harnfluss*, m.; *Harnruhr*, f.

Dip'săcus Fullōnum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the teasel; also called *Carduus fullonum*, and *Dipsacus sativus.* Fr. syn. *chardon à carder.* Germ. syn. *Kardendistel*, f.

Dip'săcus Sătīvus. *Bot.* Another name for the *Dipsacus fullonum.* Fr. syn. *chardon à carder.* Germ. syn. *Kardendistel*, f.

Dip'săcus Sylves'tris. *Bot.* The systematic name of the wild teazel; also called *Carduus veneris.*

Dip'sas. (Δίψα, thirst.) *Zoöl.* Greek name for a species of serpent whose bite was mortal and caused a parching thirst; described by Aldrovandus, *Hist. Serp. et Drac.* i. 8.

Dipsē'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Δίψα, thirst; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Causing, or productive of thirst: dipse'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *dipsétique*, adj.

Dipsŏmā'nia, *æ*, f. (Δίψα, thirst; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Old term for an unconquerable desire for spirituous liquors, regarded as a disease; it is simply the vice of drunkenness.

Dipsōsis, *is*, f. (Δίψα, thirst.) *Pathol.* A term for a morbid degree of thirst; nearly synonymous with *Polydipsia.*

Dip'tĕryx. (Δὶς, twice; πτέρυξ, a wing.) Name of a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Octandria.*

Diptĕryx Odōrāta. *Bot.* Name of the tree which produces the *Tonka*, or Tonquin bean; it is large, and grows in the forests of Guiana, and is called *Coumarou* by the natives; its wood has been used medicinally like *guaiacum;* the beans containing a peculiar principle which has been called *Coumarine*, are used in this country to scent snuff, and in America are put in chests of clothes to protect them from insects.

Diptĕrŏcar'peus, *a. um.* (*Diptĕrŏcarpus.*) *Bot.* Resembling, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Dipterocarpus;* applied to a Family (*Dipterocarpea*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, of which it is the type. Fr. anal. *dipterocarpé*, adj.

Dip'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, twice; πτέρον, a wing.) Having two wings: dip'terous. *Bot.* Applied to a pericarp when it has lateral appendages like wings. *Entomol.* Two-winged; applied to an Order (*Diptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Insecta.* Fr. anal. *diptère*, adj. Germ. anal. *zweiflüglich*, adj.

Dipyrītēs. (Δὶς, twice; πῦρ, fire.) Old epithet for bread that is twice baked; recommended in dropsy.

Direc'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Dirĭgo*, to guide.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the penis, otherwise called *Erector penis. Surg.* Name for a grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, etc., in certain operations. See *Ductor.* Fr. anal. *directeur*, m.

Dirhombohe'dral. (*Dirhombŏhedrum*, a dirhombohedron.) *Mineral.* Of or belonging to a dirhombohedron. *Dirhombohe'drus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *dirhombohédrique*, adj.

Dirhombohe'dron. (Δὶς, twice; *rhombŏhedrum*, a rhombohedron.) *Mineral.* Term for a combination of the rhombohedral system, where two rhombohedrons are joined together. *Dirhombŏhedrum, i*, n. See *Note Catarrh*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Di'rĭgens, *tis*, part. (*Dirĭgo*, to guide or direct.) *Med.* Dividing; directing; applied formerly to certain ingredients in medicinal combinations supposed to have the effect of guiding the action of the rest: di'rigent.

Dirin'ga. *Bot.* A name for the *Acorus calamus*, or sweet flag. Fr. syn. *acore vrai.* Germ. syn. *Kalmus*, m.

Dis. (Δὶς, twice, or two.) *Chem.* A prefix to certain terms denoting that one atom of acid is combined with two of base.

Disc. (Δίσκος, a quoit; from its round form.) *Astron.* Term for the full round phase of the sun or moon, which at a distance appears plain, or flat. *Bot.* See *Discus.* Fr. anal. *disque*, m. Germ. syn. *Diskus*, m.; *Scheibe*, f.

Dis'ciform. (*Discus*, a quoit; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a disc, or disk, or quoit; discoid. *Discĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *disciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheibenförmig*, adj.

Discŏ'bŏlus, *i*, m. (A quoit-caster.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Family (*Discoboli*, nom. pl.) of the *Malacopterygii Subbrachiata*, in which the rays of their fins form a disc, or disk, somewhat like a quoit, or round flat plate; used by the fish as a sucker by which it attaches itself to rocks. Fr. anal. *discobole*, m.

Dis'coid. (Δίσκος, a quoit; terminal *-ῑdēs.*) Resembling a quoit, or disk; quoit-shaped; disciform. *Discoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *discoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheibenförmig*, adj.

Discrētōrium, *ii*, n. (*Discerno*, to part one thing from another.) *Anat.* An old name used by Bartholin, *Anat.* ii. 3, for the diaphragm, because it separates the thorax from the abdomen.

Discrīmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Discerno*, to part one thing from another.) *Surg.* Old name used by Galen, *de Fasc. n.* 11, for a bandage employed in the operation of bleeding from the frontal vein; because it passed in the direction of the sagittal suture, and so equally parted the head. Fr. anal. *discrimen*, m.

Dis'cus, *i*, m. (Δίσκος, a quoit.) A platter: also, a quoit: a disc. *Astron.* See *Disc. Bot.* Term for the round, central part of a compound flower; also, the whole surface within the margin of a leaf: the disc, or disk. Fr. anal. *disque*, m. Germ. syn. *Diskus*, m.; *Scheibe*, f.

Discuss. (*Discŭtio*, to discuss.) *Med., Surg.* A verb used to signify, to promote or effect the resolution of tumours, etc.

Discu'tient. (*Discŭtio*, to discuss.) *Surg.* Applied to those substances which seem to have the property of promoting the resolution of tumours. *Discŭ'tiens, tis*, part. See *Dīachyticus.* Fr. syn. *discussif*, adj. Germ. syn. *zertheilend*, part. adj.

Disea'se. (Fr. *Dès*, from, or neg.; *aise*, ease.) Term for any departure from the state of health. *Morbus, i*, m. See *Pathema.* Fr. syn. *mal*, m. Germ. syn. *Uebel*, n.

Disease, Remission of Symptoms of. *Pathol.* See *Anesis, Aphesis, Diadosis.*

Disinfect'ing. (*Dis*, neg.; *infĭcio*, to corrupt.) *Med.* Having the power of purifying the atmosphere from contagious influences. *Disinfĭ'ciens, tis*, part.

Disinfec'tion. (*Dis*, neg.; *infĭcio*, to corrupt.) *Med.* Term for the act, or process of purifying the atmosphere from contagious influences, by renewing the air as much as possible, and by using certain substances, the chemical action of which effects this purpose. *Disinfec'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *disinfection*, f.

Disk. See *Disc, Discus.*

Disloca'tion. (*Dis*, a preposition signifying division or diversity; *lŏco*, to place.) *Surg.* Term for the displacement of a bone of a moveable articulation; from its natural place or situation; a luxation. *Dislŏcātio, ōnis*, f. See *Luxatio.* Fr. anal. *dislocation*, f.; *luxation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verrückung*, f.; *Verrenkung*, f.

Dislocation, Reduction of. *Surg.* See *Reduction.*

Dispen'sary. (*Dispenso*, to distribute.) *Med.* Name of the place where medicines are prepared and given out, or dispensed. Generally, the term is applied to a charitable institution, intended for the relief of the sick poor of large communities, which affords to them medical or surgical advice, and medicines; or attendance, etc., at the patient's home.

Dispen'satory. (*Dispenso*, to distribute, dispose, or set in order.) *Med.* A term for the place or shop, where medicines were prepared; but, oftener, it signified the book in which the mode of their composition was treated of, called by the Greeks ἀντιδοτάριον, a book of medicines. The latter is the modern definition; a book giving rules and directions for the compounding of medicines. *Dispensātōrium, ii*, n. See *Antidotarium.* Fr. syn. *dispensaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Apothekerbuch*, m.; *Pharmakopöie*, f.

Disper'mătus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, twice; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having two seeds; two-seeded: disper'matous. Fr. anal. *disperme*, adj.

Disper'mous. Improperly written for dispermatous. See *Dispermatus.*

Displace'ment of the U'terus. *Obstet., Surg.* This term implies a change in the situation and direction of the womb, which is most frequently an accidental affection. See *Inflexion.*

Dissec'tion. (*Dissĕco*, to cut in pieces.) *Anat.* Term for the cutting up of an animal, or vegetable, in order to examine and ascertain the condition of its structure. *Dissectio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *dissection*, f. Germ. syn. *Section*, f.; *Zergliederung*, f.

Dissec'tus, *a, um.* (*Dissĕco*, to cut in pieces.) *Bot.* Incised; cut: dissec'ted; applied to leaves irregularly divided by deep seams, or cuts. Fr. anal. *disséqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *zerschnitten*, adj.

Dissēpĭmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Dissēpio*, to separate.) *Bot.* Name for a separation, or partition, that divides the cells of a capsule: a disse'piment.

Dissep'tum, *i*, n. (*Dissēpio*, to separate.) *Anat.* Old name for the diaphragm; because it divides the thorax and abdomen. Bartholin, ii, 3. Fr. syn. *diaphragme*, m.

Dissi'liens, *tis*, part. (*Dissĭlio*, to burst.) Bursting suddenly asunder: dissi'lient. *Bot.* Applied to capsules, etc.

Dissol'vent. (*Dissolvo*, to loosen.) *Chem.* Applied to a menstruum. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to a medicine which dissolves morbid concretions. *Dissol'vens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *dissolvant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *auflösend*, part. adj.

Dissolu'tion. (*Dissolvo*, to loosen.) A familiar term for death. *Pathol.* Formerly applied by the humoral disciples to a diminution of consistence of the blood. *Dissŏlūtio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *dissolution*, f. Germ. syn. *Auflösung*, f.; *Lösung*, f.

Dissŏlūtus, *a, um.* (*Dissolvo*, to loosen.) *Pathol.* Lax; loose; applied to certain diseases, as *dissolutus morbus*, or dysentery, etc. Fr. anal. *dissolu*, adj.

Dis'tad. *Anat.* An adverbial term applied by Dr. Barclay to express the same relation as is conveyed by his use of the word *Distal;* farthest from the trunk or mesial line.

Dis'taff This'tle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Atractylis;* also called *Chamæleon verum*, and *Cnicus lanatus.*

Dis'tal. (*Disto*, to be distant one from another.) *Anat.* Distant, or most removed from; a word applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, when treating of the aspects of the four extremities, meaning farthest from the trunk, or mesial line.

Dis'tans, *tis*, part. (*Disto*, to be apart one from another.) *Bot.* Separate: dis'tant; applied to petals, stems, etc., directed away from each other. Fr. anal. *distant*, adj. Germ. syn. *entfernt*, adj.

Distempĕran'tia, *æ*, f. (*Distempĕro*, to put out of temper.) A term the same as *Dyscrasia*, which see. Fr. syn. *dyscrasie*, f.

Distempĕ'ries, *ēi*, f. (*Distempĕro*, to put out of temper.) The same as *Dyscrasia*, which see. Fr. syn. *dyscrasie*, f.

Distended. (*Distendo*, to stretch out.) See *Ventricosus.*

Disten'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Distendo*, to stretch out.) An expanding, or dilatation, as of the heart and arteries, and so corresponding with *Diastole*, according to Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* iv. 10: a disten'tion. Fr. anal. *distention*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausdehnung*, f.

Disten'tio Nervōrum. *Pathol.* An old term for a convulsion, or spasm.

Distĭ'chia, *æ*, f. } (Δὶς, twice; στίχος, a row.)
Distĭchi'ăsis, *is*, f. } *Pathol., Surg.* Term for an affection in which the tarsus has a double row of eyelashes, one inwards against the eye, the other outwards. Fr. anal. *distichiase*, f. Germ. syn. *eine doppelte Reihe der Augenliederhaare.*

Dis'tĭchus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, twice; στίχος, a rank.) *Bot.* Double ranked; two-ranked; applied to leaves, etc., disposed in opposite horizontal ranks, or rows.

Distillātio per Descen'sum. *Chem.* Distillation by descent. See explanation under *Descensus.*

Distilla'tion. (*Distillo*, to drop by little and little.) *Chem.* Term for the act, or process of separating the volatile from the more fixed parts, through the application of heat. *Pathol.* Formerly used for a defluxion of rheum, or a catarrh. *Distillātio, ōnis*, f. See *Alfacta, Catastagmos, Stagma, Stalagmus.* Fr. anal. *distillation*, f. Germ. syn. *Abziehen*, n.

Distilla'tion, Destruc'tive. *Chem.* Term for the decomposition of bodies by a strong heat in one vessel, and the collection of the products in another.

Distillātōrius, *a, um.* (*Distillo*, to drop little by little.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to distillation; applied to vessels (*Vasa distillatoria*, nom. pl. n.) used in distilling.

Distinc'tus, *a, um.* (*Distinguo*, to divide, or separate.) *Bot.* Applied to parts that are free and separate from others: distin'ct.

Dis'tŏma, *ătis*, n. (Δὶς, twice; στόμα, a mouth.) A double-mouth. *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of the *Entozoa Trematodea*, in which there is a sucker at the anterior extremity of the mouth, and a cup a little posterior to it on the *venter*.

Dis'tŏma Hepă'tĭcum. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of a small, flat, flounder-like worm, found in the bile ducts of sheep and oxen, and which have also been found in the human subject; the liver-flounder; the liver-fluke; also called *Fasciola, F. hepatica*, and *F. humana*. Fr. anal. *distome*, m. Germ. syn. *Doppelmaul*, n.

Distor'tion. (*Distorqueo*, to set awry.) *Surg.* Term for an unnatural direction of parts, from any cause, as curvature of the spine, etc. *Distor'tio, ōnis*, f. See *Diastremma, Lygismos*. Fr. anal. *distorsion*, f. Germ. syn. *Verkrummung*, f.

Distor'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Distorqueo*, to set awry.) A twister, or distor'ter. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle.

Distor'tor O'ris. *Anat.* A name for the *Zygomaticus minor* muscle, because it draws up the angles of the mouth, in laughter, rage, etc.: the distor'ter of the mouth.

Distrac'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Distrăho*, to draw asunder.) *Chem.* Old term for the separation of substances before coherent or united; the reduction of bodies to their elements by separation or calcination: distrac'tion. Rulandus.

Distrĭbūtio, *ōnis*, f. (*Distrĭbuo*, to divide.) A distribu'tion. *Med.* Old term applied to the nutritious juices, the same as *Anadosis;* also applied to the excrements, the same as *Diachorema*.

Dis'trix, *ĭcis*, f. (Δὶς, double; θρὶξ, the hair.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease of the hair in which it splits and divides at the end. See *Dichophyia*.

Dis'tўlus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, twice; στύλος, a style.) *Bot.* Having two styles: dis'tylous.

Dit'tander. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lepidium sativum*, or garden-cress.

Dit'tany. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Dictamnus*. See *Piperitis*. Fr. syn. *dictamne*, m.

Dit'tany, Bas'tard. *Bot.* Common name for the *Dictamnus albus*, or white fraxinella.

Dit'tany of Crete. *Bot.* Common name for the *Origanum dictamnus*. Fr. syn. *dictamne de Crète*.

Dittany, White. *Bot.* The *Dictamnus albus*.

Diūrēsis, *is*, f. (Διὰ, through; οὐρέω, to pass water.) Term for the natural, or an increased discharge of urine, from whatever cause: diure'sis. See *Diorosis, Diorrhesis, Diorrhosis*. Fr. anal. *diurèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnabgang*, m.

Diure'tic. (Διὰ, through; οὐρέω, to pass water; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to a medicine which, taken internally, has the effect of increasing the secretion of the kidneys. *Diūrētĭcus, a, um.* See *Ureticus*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *diurétique*, adj. Germ. anal. *diuretisch*, adj.

Diur'nus, *a, um.* (*Dies*, a day.) Belonging to the day, or to the day-time: diur'nal. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Diurna*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Lepidoptera*, which fly during the day only. *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (*Diurnæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Accipitres*. Fr. anal. *diurne*, adj. Germ. syn. *täglich*, adj.

Div. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation, employed in prescriptions, of *Divide*, divide.

Divăpōrātio, *ōnis*, f. *Chem.* Old term for evaporation: divapora'tion. Ruland, and Johnson.

Divarica'tion. (*Divārĭco*, to spread wide one from another.) Old term for the separating of two things previously united. *Anat.* Formerly applied to the intersection of muscular fibres at different angles, as frequently happens. *Divārĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Quincy.

Divārĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Divārĭco*, to stride.) *Bot.* Straddling; standing wide from each other: diva'ricate. Fr. syn. *divariqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausgesperrt*, part. adj.; *ausgebreitet*, part. adj.

Divel'lent. (*Divello*, to undo.) *Chem.* Undoing; putting asunder. *Divel'lens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *divellent*, adj. Germ. syn. *zerreissend*, part. adj.

Divellent Affinity. *Chem.* See *Affinity, Divellent*.

Diver'gens, *tis*, part. (*Dis*, signifying division; *vergo*, to bend toward.) *Bot.* Spreading out from the stem; diverging: diver'gent. Fr. anal. *divergent*, adj. Germ. syn. *auseinanderfahrend*, part. adj.

Diversiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Diversus*, different; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having different flowers; applied to umbels that have regular florets in the centre, and irregular towards the circumference: diversiflo'rate.

Diversōrium, *ii, n.* (*Diverto*, to resort to.) An inn, or lodging. *Anat.* Old term, used by Rivinus, for the *Receptaculum chyli*. Castellus.

Divertĭ'cŭlum, *i*, n. (*Diverto*, to turn aside.) *Anat.* Term for a variation or a departure from the natural conditions; a malformation. Fr. anal. *diverticule*, m. Germ. syn. *Abweg*, m.

Diverticulum Nuckii. See *Nuckii Diverticulum*.

Di'vĭdens Fas'cia. *Surg.* The dividing bandage; used to keep parts separate from each other, as in cases of burns.

Dĭvīnum Rĕmĕ'dium. *Bot.* An old epithet applied to the *Imperatoria ostruthium*, or master-wort.

Divul'sio Urīnæ. *Med.* An old term for a nebulous condition of the urine.

Dixon's Antibilious Pills. *Pharm.* Name for pills composed of aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartrate of antimony.

Dizziness. *Pathol.* See *Dinus*, and *Vertigo*.

Dŏcĭmāsia, *æ*, f. (Δοκιμάζω, to examine.) *Geol.* Term for the art of examining fossils, to ascertain the quality of their composition.

Docimas'tic. (*Dŏcĭmăsia*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol.* Of or belonging to *Docimasia. Dŏcĭmas'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Dock. (Sax. *Docce.*) *M. Med.* Common name for the genus *Rumex.* See *Lapathum.* Fr. syn. *oseille*, f. Germ. syn. *Ampferkraut*, n.; *Sauerampfer*, m.

Dock-Cresses. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lapsana communis*, or nipple-wort.

Dock, Bloody. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rumex sanguineus.*

Dock, Blunt-Leaved. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Rumex obtusifolius*, or broad-leaved dock. Fr. syn. *oseille à large feuille.* Germ. syn. *Ampfer breitblättrig.*

Dock, Sharp-pointed, Wild. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rumex acutus.*

Dock, Sour. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rumex acetosa*, or common sorrel. Fr. syn. *l'oseille ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *gemeiner Sauerampfer.*

Dock, Water. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rumex hydrolapathum.*

Doc'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Dŏceo*, to teach; called in the Greek Διδάσκαλος, a master of letters; from διδάσκω, also signifying to teach.) A title of honour conferred on learned men skilled and exercised in sciences and faculties. *Med.* A degree or title solemnly conferred by the *Senatus*, or by the Medical Faculty of a University "on those knowing well the medical art, who have *successfully undergone previous examination and trial*", constituting them physicians. Physicians are styled doctors (*Doctores Medicinæ*), or teachers, not because it is necessary for them to teach, but because they have acquired for themselves so much knowledge of the medical art that, if necessary, they may be able to teach others likewise; in a special sense, they do teach or instruct as to the care of the sick. Popularly the title is wrongly applied to every medical practitioner, but it belongs only to graduates in medicine of a university, who have successfully undergone previous examination and trial. Fr. anal. *docteur*, m. Germ. anal. *Doctor*, m.

Doc'trine of Sig'natures. *Med.* Certain plants and medicinal agents, were believed to be so marked or stamped that they presented outwardly or visibly the indications of the diseases, or diseased organs, for which they were specifics; these were their *signaturæ.* Hence, anciently, the proper specific for a disease was learned and determined by ascertaining what plants in their usual properties were similar or analogous to the predominating symptoms of disease, or to the organs diseased; *similia similibus curantur.* To this doctrine, we owe some popular names of plants, as eye-bright, liver-wort, spleen-wort, etc.

Dodder of Thyme. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cuscuta epithymum.* Fr. anal. *épithyme*, m.

Dōdĕcădac'tylon. (Δώδεκα, twelve; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Anat.* A Greek name for the *Duodenum*, which in some of the lower animals to which their dissections were confined, was about twelve fingers' breadth. Helmontius, *Tr. Septuplex Digestio, n.* 2.

Dode'cagon. (Δώδεκα, twelve; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom., Mineral.* Term for a figure having twelve sides and twelve angles. *Dōdĕcăgōnum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *dodécagone*, m.

Dodeca'gonal. (*Dōdĕcăgōnum*, a dodecagon.) *Geom., Mineral.* Of or belonging to a dodecagon. *Dōdĕcăgōnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *dodécagone*, adj.

Dōdĕcăgy'nius, *a, um.* (Δώδεκα, twelve; γυνή, a woman, the symbol of the pistil or female organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having twelve pistils; twelve-pistilled; applied to a Linn. Order (*Dodecagynia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprehending such as have twelve pistils: dodecagy'nious. See *Note Cryptogamius*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *dodécagynie*, f. Germ. syn. *zwölfweibig*, adj.

Dodecahe'dral. (*Dōdĕcăhedrum*, a dodecahedron.) *Geom., Mineral.* Of or belonging to a dodecahedron. *Dōdĕcăhēdrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *dodécaëdre*, adj.

Dodecahe'dron. (Δώδεκα, twelve; ἕδρα, a base.) *Geom., Mineral.* Term for a solid figure consisting of twelve equal sides, or bases. *Dōdĕcăhē'drum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *dodecaëdrone*, m. Germ. anal. *Dodecaedron*, n.

Dōdĕcan'drius, *a, um.* (Δώδεκα, twelve; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man, the symbol of the stamen or male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having twelve stamens; twelve-stamened; applied to a Linn. Class (*Dodecandria*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers thus provided: dodecan'drious, or dodecand'rous. See *Note Cryptogamius*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *dodécandrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zwölfmannig*, adj.

Dōdĕcăphar'măcum, *i*, m. (Δώδεκα, twelve; φάρμακον, a medicament.) *Med., Pharm.* Another name for the ointment formerly in use, called *Unguentum Apostolorum.* See *Apostolorum Unguentum.*

Dōdĕcăthe'on. (Δώδεκα, twelve; θεός, a god.) *Bot.* A name for the *Sanicula Europæa.* *Pharm.* Old epithet for an antidote made of twelve simples, named after the twelve principal deities of the Greeks, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 11, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 517.

Dodging-Time. *Physiol.* A popular term for the period at which the menstrual secretion finally disappears, generally occurring between the 44th and 50th years, and attended by occasional attacks of constitutional disturbance.

Dodra. Ancient name for a kind of potion made of nine ingredients. Raymundus Mindererus, *de Aloëdarii*, c. 12.

Dodrans, *tis*, m. Old term for a measure called a palm, or the space between the thumb and the point of the little finger, when the hand is expanded, being about nine inches; also a nine ounce measure, and a weight of ten ounces; also, generally, three fourths.

Dog. (Sax. *Doc.*) See *Canis.*

Dog-Days. The *Dies Caniculares.* See *Canicularis.*

Dog-Rose. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Rosa canina*, or the hip-tree. Fr.

syn. *églantier sauvage; rosier sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Hundsrose*, f.

Dog-Star. *Astron.* See *Canicula* and *Sirius.*

Dog-Stones. *Bot.* Common name for the *Orchis mascula*, or male orchis.

Dog-Wood. } *M. Med.* Common names
Dog-Wood-Tree. } for the *Cornus Florida*, (Pharm. U.S.A.)

Dog-Wood, Round-Leaved. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Cornus circinata.* (Pharm. U.S.A.)

Dog-Wood, Swamp. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Cornus sericea.* (Pharm. U.S.A.)

Dog's Apple. *Bot.* Common name for the *Caninum malum*, or fruit of the *Atropa mandragora.*

Dog's Bane. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Apocynum.*

Dog's Bane, Sy'rian. *Bot.* Common name for the *Apocynum Syriacum*, or *Asclepias Syriaca.*

Dog's Dung. See *Album Canis.*

Dog's Grass. *Bot.* Common name for the *Triticum repens.*

Dog's Mer'cury. *Bot.* Common name of the *Mercurialis perennis*, or *Brassica canina.*

Dog's Tooth Vi'olet. *Bot.* Common name for the *Erythropium dens caninus.*

Dog'ga. *Pathol.* An Arabic term for *Paronychia*, or whitlow.

Dogmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Δόγμα, an edict or decree, from δοκέω, to judge; terminal -ικὸς.) Resulting from reason added to experience: dogma'tic. *Med.* Formerly applied to physicians (*Dogmatici Medici*, nom. pl. m.) who reasoned upon experience, as distinguished from the *Methodici* and *Empirici*, or those who practised only by observation and example, without examining into the reasons for such proceeding. Applied also, anciently, to that state of medicine (*Medicina dogmatica*, nom. sing. f.) which added reason to experience. Hippocrates is said to have been the first of the *Dogmatici*, and as they supposed principles from which they drew conclusions, and applied those principles and conclusions to particular diseases, they were also called *Logici.*

Dog'matist. (Δογματιστὴς, from δογματίζω, to introduce dogmata.) One who is the author or defender of some dogma. *Med.* Applied to any of the sect of physicians called *Dogmatici. Dogmătis'tes, æ*, m. See *Dogmaticus.*

Dŏlabrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Dŏlābella*, a hatchet; *forma*, a likeness.) Having the form of a hatchet; hatchet-shaped: dolab'riform. Fr. anal. *dolabriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *hobelförmig*, adj.

Dolet. (Arab.) *Chem.* Alchemical name for peroxide of iron.

Dŏ'li Că'pax. *Med. Jur.* Apprehensive of, or capable of understanding guile, or deceit; a term applied to a criminal for whom insanity is pleaded in excuse, when inquiry is made as to his mental capacity at the time the crime he is charged with was committed.

Dŏ'lĭchos, *i*, n. (Δολιχὸς, long; because the pods of the plant are considerably elongated.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* Fr. anal. *dolic*, m. Germ. syn. *Fasen*, n.

Dŏ'lĭchos Prūriens. *M. Med.* The former name of the plant cowhage, or cowitch, now called *Mucuna pruriens;* the pods are covered with sharp hairs, which are used in form of electuary, as anthelmintic. Fr. syn. *dolic*, n. Germ. syn. *juckendes Fasen*, n.; *Stinkbohne*, f.

Dŏ'lĭchos So'ja. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant from which soy is obtained; it is much cultivated in Japan, and various culinary articles are prepared from it, but particularly, a kind of butter called *Miso*, and a pickle named *Sooju.* Various other species are used as food in different countries.

Dŏ'lor, *ōris*, f. (*Dŏlo*, to cut, or hew smooth with an axe; because as this implies diminution of the object, so pain or grief diminishes, or wastes the body.) *Pathol.* Pain; bodily suffering. See *Lype.* Fr. anal. *douleur*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmerz*, m.

Dŏlōres. (Nom. pl. of *Dolor*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pains; applied by certain Nosologists to a class of diseases, of which pain is the prominent symptom.

Dŏlōrōsi Mor'bi. *Pathol.* Linnæus's term for the *Dolores*, of other Nosologists.

Dol'phin. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Delphinus.*

Dolphin, Acid of. *Chem.* See *Delphinic Acid.*

Domes'tic Medicine. A term for the practice of medicine by those who know nothing of it; of all practices the most mischievous to themselves, or friends. The inevitable tendency of books on this subject is to mislead, to suggest erroneous ideas, fearful convictions, and presumptuous fallacies as to the reader's acquired ability to cure. But besides, they induce a waste of time which may be precious indeed for the safety of the patient; and are, most of them, nearly akin to quackery in the motives of their publication. Common sense is sufficient for all that the non-medical can with safety attempt: where that is deficient, the risk of danger from dabbling in *domestic medicine* is increased tenfold.

Dŏmĭnārum A'qua. *Med.* Old term for a certain emmenagogue medicine.

Dominical Letters. *Astron.* See *Cycle.*

Dŏ'nax, *ăcis*, m. (Δόναξ.) *Bot.* Old name for a reed. *Zoöl.* A name for a kind of shell-fish.

Doradil'la. *Bot.* A name for the *Asplenium ceterach*, or spleenwort.

Dōrea. *Pathol.* Old name for one who sees by day, and not by night.

Dōrēma, *ătis*, n. (Δώρημα, a gift.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.*

Dōrēma Ammōni'ăcum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which affords *Ammoniacum*, or ammoniac; it is a native of Persia, a robust perennial plant above seven feet high, and four inches in circumference at the lower part of the stem.

Dōrĭdis Hŭmor. (*Dōris*, daughter of Oceanus.) An old term for sea-water.

Dorŏ'nĭcum, *i*, n. (Arab. *Dorongi.*) A Linn genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia superflua.* Juss. *Compositæ.* A name for leopard's bane.

Dorŏ'nĭcum Germānĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Arnica montana.*

Dorŏ'nĭcum Rōmānum. *Bot.* A name for the *Doronicum pardalianches;* the Roman leopard's bane.

Dorŏ'nĭcum Pardalian'ches. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Roman leopard's bane; also called *Doronicum Romanum;* the root in an overdose is an acrid poison, but it is said to have been efficacious in vertigo, epilepsy, etc.

Dor'sad. (*Dorsum*, the back.) *Anat., Physiol.* An adverbial term applied by Dr. Barclay, to indicate the same relation as is conveyed by his use of the word *Dorsal;* towards the back.

Dor'sal. (*Dorsum*, the back.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the back; applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, as meaning towards the back, when treating of the aspects of the trunk. *Dorsālis, is, s.*

Dorsibranchiātus, *a, um.* (*Dorsum*, the back; *branchiæ*, lungs.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Dorsibranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Articulata*, in which the *branchiæ* are equally distributed along the body, or, at least, its middle portion: dorsibran'chiate. Fr. anal. *dorsibranche*, adj.

Dor'so-. *Anat.* This word occurring in compound names of muscles denotes their attachment to, or connection with the back.

Dorstĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (In honour of Dr. Dorsten.) A Linn. genus or plants, Cl. *Tetrandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Urticeæ.* Fr. anal. *dorstène*, f. Germ. syn. *Contrayerva*, f.

Dorstĕ'nia Contrajer'va. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant *Contrajerva*, or *Contrayerva*, a small plant found in Peru, and other parts of the Spanish West Indies; the roots of different species are exported for those of the contrayerva, all being very like each other; used as diaphoretic and stimulant; also called *Drakena*, because first brought by Sir Francis Drake. Fr. syn. *contrayerva*, m. Germ. syn. *Contrayerva*, f.

Dorstĕ'nia Brăzilien'sis. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant, the root of which is used in Brazil internally and externally; it is there called *Caa apia*, and when chewed acts the same as ipecacuan; its juice is said to cure the wounds made by poisoned darts.

Dorstĕ'nia Drăkēna. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species of *Contrayerva.*

Dorstĕ'nia Housto'nii. *Bot.* Name for a species, in honour of Dr. Houston.

Dor'sum, *i*, n. (*Deorsum*, downward; because it may be bent downward, or is generally the presenting part of an object when it is laid or placed downward.) The back of man or beast. See *Antisternum. Anat.* Applied to the superior surface of other parts, as the *dorsum*, or upper part of the foot, hand, etc. See *Metaphrenon, Tergum.* Fr. syn. *dos*, m. Germ. syn. *Rücken*, n.

Dŏ'sis, *is*, f. (Δίδωμι, to give.) *Med., Pharm.* A dose; the determinate quantity in which a medicine is prescribed, or given. Fr. anal. *dose*, f. Germ. anal. *Dose*, or *Dosis*, f.; syn. *Gabe*, f.

Dŏ'thien, *ēnis*, m. (Δοθιήν.) *Pathol.* Ancient name, Gr. anal. δοθιήν, used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* ii. 2, for *Furunculus*, or a boil. Fr. syn. *furoncle*, m. Germ. syn. *Eiterstock*, m.

Dŏthĭnentĕrī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Δοθιήν, a boil; ἔντερον, an intestine; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* A term incorrectly applied to enlargement and inflammation of the small glandular follicles of the intestinal canal, a condition very different from that of boils, which this word strictly indicates.

Dotted. See *Punctatus.*

Double. See *Didymus*, and *Duplex.*

Double Affinity. *Chem.* See *Attraction, Double Elective.*

Double-Edged. *Bot.* See *Anceps.*

Double Leaf. *Bot.* See *Bifolium.*

Double-Ranked. *Bot.* See *Distichus.*

Double Tongue. *Bot.* See *Bislingua.*

Double Touch. *Surg.* Term for a mode of exploration wherein vaginal and rectal examination is combined, so that the index finger being placed in the rectum, and the thumb in the vagina, any intervening morbid growth may be embraced between them.

Douche. (Fr. A pumping, as at the bath.) *Med.* A term for the sudden descent of a small stream of cold water on the head, from a pipe of the 8th or 10th of an inch in diameter, at a height of about three feet continued for one or two minutes, the patient being seated in a tepid bath, at a heat of from 86 to 96; used in cases of mania, etc. Germ. syn. *Giessbad*, n.

Dove. (Sax. *Dùfe.*) *Ornithol.* Common name for the genus *Columba.* Fr. syn. *colombe*, f. Germ. syn. *Taube*, f.

Dove's Foot. *Bot.* Common name for the *Geranium rotundifolium*, or *Geranium columbinum.*

Dover's Powder. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ compositus*, because similar in constitution to Dr. Dover's preparation: the *Pulvis Doveri.* Germ. syn. *Doverisches Pulver.*

Down. See *Lanugo*, and *Pappus.*

Dra'ba, *æ*, f. (Δράβη, Arabian mustard.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliculosa.*

Dra'ba Ver'na. *Bot.* The systematic name of a small plant common on walls; the seed is hot and stimulating like pepper.

Drăcæ'na, *æ*, f. (Δράκαινα, the she-dragon.) Name of a genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* Fr. syn. *dragonier*, m. Germ. syn. *Drachenbaum*, m.

Drăcæ'na Dră'co. The systematic name of the dragon-tree, which affords the purest species of dragon's blood. Fr. syn. *dragonier*, m. Germ. syn. *Drachenbaum*, m.

Drăcæ'na Reflex'a. *Bot.* Name of a species growing in the Isle of France and Madagascar; the young shoots are said to be emmenagogue and abortive.

Drăcæ'na Termĭnālis. *Bot.* Name given to a species, because it is planted to mark the boundaries of estates in India and China; the root is used in dysentery.

Drach'ma, *æ*, f. (Δραχμὴ, a certain weight.) *Pharm.* A weight of 60 grains, or 3 scruples; the 8th part of an apothecaries' ounce: a drachm. The drachm avoirdupois weight, sixteen of which make an ounce, contains only 27·34 grains; it is only used in calculation. See *Holce*, *Olca*. Fr. anal. *drachme*, or *dragme*, f. Germ. syn. *Drachme*, f.

Dră'co, *ōnis*, f. (Δρακῶ, for δαρκῶ, or δέρκω, to see; because of the reputed, glaring brightness of their eyes.) The name of the fabled monster, the dragon. *Bot.*, *Chem.*, *Nat. Hist.* Applied to various objects, and to some animals, from their fancied resemblance. Fr. syn. *dragon*, m. Germ. syn. *Drache*, m.

Dră'co Her'ba. *Bot.* A name for the *Artemisia dracunculus* of Linnæus; also called *Dracunculus esculentus;* it is slightly aromatic.

Dră'co Mitĭgātus. *Chem.* Ancient term for the submuriate of mercury, *Calomelas*, or calomel.

Dră'co Sylves'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea ptarmica.*

Drăcōcĕ'phălum, *i*, n. (Δράκων, a dragon; κεφαλὴ, a head.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.*

Drăcōcĕ'phălum Moldāvĭcum. *Bot.* Name of the Canaan balsam plant, a species which yields, by distillation, a fragrant essential oil, called in Germany *Oleum Syriæ;* also called *Melissa Turcica;* the whole herb is aromatic, and used as tonic.

Draconin'. *Chem.* Name given to a red substance said to be alkaline, found in the *Sanguis draconis*, or dragon's blood. *Drăcōnīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Draconis Sanguis. *Pharm.* See *Dragon's Blood.*

Drăcon'tium, *ii*, n. (Δράκων, a dragon; because its roots were supposed to resemble the tail of one.) A genus of plants, Cl. *Gynandria;* Ord. *Polyandria.* Juss. *Aroideæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Dracontium fœtidum.*

Drăcon'tium Fœ'tĭdum. The systematic name of the skunk cabbage, the root of which is used (U.S.A.) as antispasmodic and expectorant; it exhales a very fetid odour.

Drăcon'tium Pertūsum. *Bot.* Name of a highly acrimonious plant; used by the Indians to cover dropsical parts with the fresh leaves, which produce vesications, and an oozing of serum; also called *Aurum dracontium.*

Drăcun'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. Δράκων, a serpent.) *Bot.* The same as *Dracontium. Zoöl.* Name of the muscular hair-worm found in the legs and muscular parts of the arms of children in both Indies, and in other countries; otherwise called the *Filaria medinensis*, and the Guinea-worm. Fr. syn. *dragonneau*, m.; *veine de Médine; ver de Guinée.* Germ. syn. *Fadenwurm*, f.; *Haarwurm*, f.; *Medinawurm*, f.

Drăcun'cŭlus Escŭlen'tus. *Bot.* Name of a plant otherwise called *Draco herba*, which see.

Drăcun'cŭlus Prăten'sis. *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea ptarmica*, or sneeze-wort.

Dragacantha. See *Tragacantha.*

Dragon. See *Draco.*

Dra'gon-Root. *M. Med.* Common name for the root of the *Arum triphyllum.*

Dra'gon Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Dracæna draco.* Fr. syn. *dragonier*, m. Germ. syn. *Drachenbaum*, m.

Dra'gon's Blood. *Pharm.* The common name for a dark concrete, resinous substance, obtained in tears by exudation from incisions made in the bark of the *Dracæna draco;* in sticks, from the *Pterocarpus draco, P. santalinus*, etc. *San'guis Drăcōnis.* See *Asagen, Rabiel, Sedina, Segax, Ulrach.* Fr. syn. *sang de dragon; sang-dragon*, m. Germ. syn. *Drachenblut*, n.

Dragon's Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Arum dracunculus.*

Drake. *Ornithol.* See *Anas.*

Drăkēna. (In honour of Sir Francis Drake, who first brought it from America.) *Bot.* A name for the *Dorstenia contrayerva.*

Dras'tic. (Δραστικὸς, efficacious; from δράω, to make; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med. Pharm.* Applied to medicines that are very strong, powerful, or violent in their operation, as a certain class of purgative medicines, etc. *Dras'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *drastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *drastisch*, adj.

Draught. (Sax. *Dragan*, to draw.) *Pharm.* A potion, or what a person drinks at once. *Haustus, ûs*, m. See *Poculum.*

Dri'mys. (Δριμύς, pungent.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dodecandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Dri'mys Arōmă'tĭca. } *M. Med.* The systematic
Dri'mys Win'tĕri. } names for the Winter's bark tree, formerly termed *Wintera aromatica;* the bark called *Cortex Magellanicus.*

Dri'velling. (Teut. *Trieffen*, to let the spittle fall over the chin.) Term for an involuntary flow of the saliva, as in old age, infancy, and idiotcy; slavering.

Drōma. *Pharm.* Old name for a certain plaster.

Drooping. *Bot.* See *Nutans*, and *Cernuus.*

Drop. (Sax. *Dropa.*) The smallest quantity of a liquid. *Gutta, æ*, f. See *Minimum. Azane, Azar.* Fr. syn. *goutte*, f. Germ. syn. *Tropfen*, m.

Drop, Serene. *Pathol.* See *Gutta Serena.*

Drōpăcis'mus, *i*, m. (Δρωπακίζω, to draw out hairs by applying warm pitch.) *Pharm., Surg.* Old term for the application of the *Dropax*, by which the hairs are drawn out.

Drōpax, *ācis*, m. (Δρώπαξ, pitch; by which hairs are drawn out.) *Pharm.* Old term for a form of rubefacient medicine, sometimes soft like a poultice, sometimes more dry and firm like a plaster; also called *Depilatorium*, because it drew out the hairs from the part on which it was applied. See *Picatio.*

Drop'sy. (As if *Hydropsy*, from ὕδωρ, water: ὄψις, an appearance.) *Pathol.* The general

term for the disease *Hydrops*, variously distinguished according to the part affected. Fr. syn. *hydropisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hydropsie*, f.; *Wassersucht*, f.

Drop'sy of the Belly. *Pathol.* The disease *Ascites*. Fr. anal. *ascite*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchwassersucht*, f.

Drop'sy of the Brain. *Pathol.* The disease *Hydrocephalus*. Fr. syn. *hydrocéphale*, m.; *hydropisie de la tête*. Germ. syn. *Wasserkopf*, m.; *Wassersucht des Haupts*.

Drop'sy of the Chest. *Pathol.* The disease *Hydrothorax*. Fr. syn. *hydrothorax*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustwassersucht*, f.

Drop'sy of the Ear. *Pathol.* The disease *Hydrotitis*. Fr. syn. *hydrotite*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrwassersucht*, f.

Drop'sy of the Flesh. *Pathol.* The disease *Anasarca*. Fr. syn. *anasarque*, f.; *hydrosarque*, f. Germ. syn. *Anasarka*, n.; *Hautwassersucht*, f.

Drop'sy of the Joint. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Hydrops articuli*. See *Hydrosteon*. Fr. syn. *hydropisie articulairée*. Germ. syn. *Gelenkwassersucht*, f.; *Gliedwassersucht*, f.

Drop'sy of the O'vary. *Pathol.* A disease which has been termed *Ascites saccatus*. Fr. syn. *hydro-ovaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Eistockwassersucht*, f.

Drop'sy of the Skin, or Inte'guments. *Pathol.* The disease *Anasarca*. Fr. syn. *anasarque*, f.; *hydrosarque*, f. Germ. syn. *Anasarka*, n.; *Hautwassersucht*, f.

Drop'sy of the Spine. *Pathol.* The disease *Hydrorachitis*. Fr. syn. *hydrorachis*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückgrätswassersucht*, f.

Drop'sy of the Tes'ticle. *Pathol.* The disease *Hydrocele*. Fr. anal. *hydrocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserbruch*, m.

Drop'sy of the Tym'panum. *Pathol.* The disorder otherwise named *Hydromyringa*. Fr. syn. *hydropisie de tympan*. Germ. syn. *Paukenwassersucht*, f.; *Trommelwassersucht*, f.

Drop'sy of the U'terus. *Pathol.* The disease *Hydrometra*. Fr. syn. *hydromètre*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterwassersucht*, f.

Drop'wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Spiræa filipendula*.

Drop'wort, Hemlock. *Bot.* Common name for the *Œnanthe crocata*.

Drop'wort, Water. *Bot.* Common name for the *Filipendula aquatica*.

Drŏ'sĕra, *æ*, f. (Δρόσος, dew; because its leaves are set with glands like dew-drops.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Hexagynia*. The plant sun-dew.

Drŏ'sĕra Rŏtundĭfŏ'lia. *Bot.* The systematic name of the sun-dew; also called *Ros solis*, and *Rorella;* it is said to be so acrid as to ulcerate the skin and remove warts and corns, and to excite in sheep, who eat it, a fatal coughing and delirium.

Drŏsŏbŏ'tănum, *i*, n. (Δρόσος, dew; βοτάνη, a herb; because said to be covered with an aromatic dew.) *Bot.* A name for the *Betonica officinalis*. Fr. syn. *bétoine commune*.

Drŏsŏ'mĕli. Indecl. (Δρόσος, dew; μέλι, honey.) A name for the *Aëromeli;* honey-dew.

Drowning. (Teut. *Drunden*, below, or under; because under the surface of water.) See *Submersio*.

Drowsiness. *Med.* See *Somnolentia*.

Drowsy. See *Sleepy*.

Drug'gist. (Belg. *Drooghist*.) *Med.* A dealer in drugs. See *Materialista*. Fr. anal. *droguiste*, m. Germ. anal. *Droguist*, m.

Drunkenness. See *Ebriety*.

Drupa. See *Drupe*.

Drūpāceus, *a, um.* (*Drūpa*, a drupe.) *Bot.* Having, or bearing drupes; applied to a section (*Drupaceæ*, nom. pl. n.) of the Juss. Order *Rosaceæ:* drupa'ceous. Fr. anal. *drupacé*, adj.

Drupe. (Δρυπετής, a mature, or ripe olive.) *Bot.* Term for a fleshy fruit containing a stone or nut, as the peach, cherry, etc.; also applied by some to the nut, as the almond, walnut, etc. *Drūpa, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *drupe*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinfrucht*, f.

Dru'sy. (Δρῦς, any tree that bears fruit.) *Mineral.* Term applied to the new surface formed by a crystal being coated with a number of minute crystals of the same kind as itself. *Drūsa, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *druse*, f.

Dry Belly-Ache. *Pathol.* The vulgar term for the disease *Colica Pictonum*. Fr. syn. *colique de plomb*. Germ. syn. *Bleikolik*, f.

Dryŏbă'lănops Cam'phŏra. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which affords camphor in greatest quantity.

Dua'lity. (*Duālis*, pertaining to two.) The quality of being double. *Physiol.* Applied to a theory that the two hemispheres of the brain are distinct organs, capable of acting independently of each other, and hence called the Duality of the mind, as if each individual really possessed two distinct minds. *Duā'lĭtas, ātis*, f.

Duck. (Belg. *Ducken*, to dive.) *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Anas domestica*. Fr. syn. *canard*, m. Germ. syn. *Ente*, f.; *Entvogel*, m.

Duct. See *Ductus*.

Ducti'lity. (*Dūco*, to draw.) Term for a property by which bodies can be elongated by drawing them through a hole of less area than the transverse section of the body so drawn. *Ductĭ'lĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *ductilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Dehnbarkeit*, f.; *Geschmeidigkeit*, f.; *Streckbarkeit*, f.

Duc'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Dūco*, to lead.) A leader. *Anat., Surg.* The same as *Director*.

Duc'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Dūco*, to lead.) A canal, or duct. See *Ductus*. Fr. syn. *canal*, m.; *conduit*, m. Germ. syn. *Canal*, m.; *Gang*, m.; *Röhre*, f.

Duc'tus Aquōsi. *Anat.* The watery ducts; a term for the lymphatic vessels. Fr. syn. *vaisseaux lymphatiques*.

Duc'tus Artēriōsus. *Anat.* The arterial duct; a name for a blood vessel peculiar to the fetus, communicating from the pulmonary artery directly to the aorta; also named *Canalis arteriosus*. See *Ligamentum Arteriosum*. Fr. syn. *canal artériel*. Germ. syn. *botallischer Gang*.

Duc'tus Au'ris Palātīnus. *Anat.* An epithet for the Eustachian tube. Fr. syn. *trompe*, or *conduit Eustache*. Germ. syn. *die Eustachische*, or *Ohr-Trompete*.

Duc'tus Barthŏliniānus. *Anat.* The duct of Bartholin; a term for the duct of the sublingual gland, because described by him. Fr. syn. *conduite sublinguale*.

Duc'tus Biliāris. *Anat.* The biliary duct or canal, conveying the bile from the liver, and lying between the layers of the lesser omentum. Fr. syn. *canal hépatique.* Germ. syn. *Lebergallengang*, m.

Duc'tus Commūnis Chŏlĕdŏchus. *Anat.* The common biliary or bile-receiving duct, formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts, and conveying hepatic and cystic bile into the duodenum. Fr. syn. *canal cholédoque.* Germ. syn. *Leber-Blasenkanal*, m.

Duc'tus Cys'tĭcus. *Anat.* The cystic duct, or that of the gall-bladder; also called *Meatus cysticus.* Fr. anal., syn. *canal cystique*, Germ. syn. *Gallenblasengang*, m.

Duc'tus Ejăcŭlātōrius Commūnis. *Anat.* The common ejaculatory duct; a name for a duct formed by the union of the *Vas deferens* with the duct of the *Vesicula seminalis*, of the same side at the base of the prostate gland. Fr. syn. *conduit éjaculateur.*

Duc'tus Excrētōrius. *Anat.* An excretory duct, or that leading from a gland and conveying its secretion. Fr. syn. *canal excrétoire.* Germ. syn. *der Kanal abführend.*

Duc'tus Gălactŏ'phŏri. *Anat.* A name, the same as *Ductus Lactiferi.* Fr. syn. *canaux lactifères.* Germ. syn. *Milchführendgänge.*

Duc'tus Hēpă'tĭcus. *Anat.* The hepatic duct, or that formed by the union of the biliary pores, proceeding from the sinus of the liver towards the duodenum, and joining the cystic duct to form the *Ductus communis choledochus.* Fr. anal., syn. *canal hépatique.* Germ. syn. *Lebergallengang*, m.

Duc'tus Hygroblĕ'phări. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) *Anat.* A name for the Meibomian glands, from their office. Fr. syn. *canaux hygroblépharіques.*

Duc'tus Hygrophthal'mĭci. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Anat.* Another term for the Meibomian glands, from their office. Fr. syn. *canaux hygrophthalmiques.*

Duc'tus Incīsōrius. *Anat.* Name for the small canal leading from the *Foramen incisivum* into the cavity of the *nares.* Fr. syn. *canal incisif.*

Duc'tus Lachrўmālis. *Anat.* The lachrymal ducts, or excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland; also applied to the canals leading from the *Puncta lachrymalia* to the lachrymal sac. Fr. syn. *conduits lachrymaux.*

Duc'tus Lactĭ'fĕri. *Anat.* The milk-bearing ducts, or the excretory ducts of the glandular body, forming the *mamma*, or female breast, and conveying the milk to the nipple; also called *Ductus galactophori.* Fr. syn. *canaux lactifères.* Germ. syn. *Milchführendgänge*, m.

Duc'tus Nāsālis. *Anat.* The nasal duct, or that conveying the tears from the lachrymal sac to the nose. Fr. syn. *conduit nasal.*

Duc'tus Om'phălo-Ĕntĕ'rĭcus. *Anat., Physiol.* Name given to the duct leading from the *Vesicula umbilicalis* and opening into the intestine in the human ovum, and becoming afterwards a constituent of the umbilical cord. Fr. syn. *canal omphalo-enterique.*

Duc'tus Pancreă'tĭcus. *Anat.* The pancreatic duct, or excretory duct of the pancreas, by which its secretion is conveyed to the *Duodenum.* Fr. syn. *canal pancréatique.* Germ. syn. *der Bauchspeicheldrüsengang.*

Ductus Pecquettii. *Anat.* See *Pecquett's Duct.*

Duc'tus Rōrĭ'fĕrus. *Anat.* The dew-bearing duct; a foolish epithet for the thoracic duct. Fr. syn. *conduit*, or *canal thoracique.* Germ. syn. *der Brustgang.*

Duc'tus Sălīvālis Infĕ'rior. *Anat.* A term for the duct of the submaxillary gland; also called *Ductus Whartonianus.* Fr. syn. *canal de Wharton.*

Duc'tus Sălīvālis Supĕ'rior. *Anat.* A term for the parotid duct. See *Steno's Duct.* Fr. syn. *canal de Stenon.*

Ductus Stenonis. *Anat.* See *Steno's Duct.*

Ductus Thoracicus. *Anat.* See *Thoracic Duct.*

Duc'tus Umbĭlĭcālis. *Anat.* A term for the umbilical cord. Fr. syn. *ombilic*, m. Germ. syn. *Nabel*, m.

Duc'tus Vēnōsus. *Anat.* The venous duct; a name for a blood-vessel, peculiar to the fetus, communicating from the *Vena cava ascendens* to the *Vena portæ* of the liver; also named *Canalis venosus.* Fr. syn. *canal veneux.*

Ductus Whartonianus. } See *Whartonian Duct.*
Ductus Whartonii. }

Ductus Wirtsungi. *Anat.* See *Wirtsung, Duct of.*

Duelech. (Arab.) See *Dulech.*

Duel'la. (Arab.) Ancient weight of eight scruples; the third part of an ounce.

Duenec. (Arab.) Alchemical term for the *Mercurius philosophorum*

Duenech. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Old name for *Antimonium*, or antimony. Ruland, and Johnson. Fr. anal. *antimoine*, m. Germ. syn. *Antimon*, n.; *Spiessglanz*, n.; *Spiessglanz metall*, n.

Duenez. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Old name for the *Limatara ferri*, or steel filings. Ruland, and Johnson.

Dulcămāra, æ, f. (*Dulcis*, sweet; *amārus*, bitter; because the stalks have a slightly bitter taste, followed by a remarkable sweetness resembling liquorice.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. & U.S.A.) for the new shoots of the plant *Solanum dulcamara*, or bittersweet; (D.) the *Dulcamara stipites autumno collecti*; the woody nightshade. See *Amara Dulcis*, *Solanum Dulcamara.* Fr. syn. *douce amère*, f. Germ. syn. *Bittersüss*, n.

Dulce. *Bot.* A common name for the *Fucus palmatus.*

Dulce, Pep'per. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fucus pennatifidus.*

Dulce, Red. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fucus edulis.*

Dulcēdo Amōris. *Anat.* A former name for the *Clitoris.* Bartholin, i. 34. Fr. syn. *clitoris*, m. Germ. syn. *Klitoris*, f.; *Kitzler*, m.; *Schamzüngelchen*, n.

Dulcēdo Satur'ni. *Chem.* Old epithet for *Cerussa*, or white lead. Ruland, and Libavius, *Synt. Arc. Chym.* vii. 36. Fr. syn. *céruse*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleiweisse*, n.

Dulcifĭcātio, ōnis, f. (*Dulcis*, sweet; *făcio*, to make.) *Chem.* An old term for the

mixing of alcohol with the mineral acids to make them more mild: dulcifica'tion. Fr. anal. *dulcification*, f. Germ. syn. *Abstissung*, f.

Dulech. (Arab.) An old term for a species of tartar, or spongy stone in the human body, causing great danger and pain; but Paracelsus, *de Morb. Tartareis*, *c.* xi., distinguishes it from tartar, stating it to be intermediate between it and calculus.

Dulesh. (Arab.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Fucus palmatus*.

Dulness of Hearing. See *Deafness*.

Dumbness. (Sax. *Dumb*, silent.) See *Aphonia*.

Dūmōsus, *a, um.* (*Dūmus*, a bush.) *Bot.* Having bushes; full of bushes; bushy: du'mose; applied to an Order (*Dumosæ*, nom. pl. f.) of Linnæus's Fragments of a Natural Method.

Dung. (Sax. *Dung.*) Ordure; filth; excrement. *Ster'cus, ŏris*, n.

Duŏdēnum, *i*, n. (*Duŏdēni*, twelve.) *Anat.* Name of the first portion of the small intestine; extending in the lower animals, which alone were dissected by the ancients, to about twelve fingers' breadth. See *Dodecadactylon*, *Ecphysis*, *Portonarium*. Fr. anal. *duodénum*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwölffingerdarm*, n.

Du'plex, *ĭcis*, adj. (*Duo*, two; *plĭco*, to fold.) *Bot.* Folded into two; twofold; double; applied to leaves, perianths, etc. Fr. syn. *double*, adj. Germ. syn. *doppelt*, adj.

Duplĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Dŭplĭco*, to double.) *Bot.* Doubled: du'plicate; applied to flowers having a double row of petals. Fr. syn. *double*, adj. Germ. syn. *doppelt*, adj.

Du'puytren, Compres'sor of. *Surg.* Name given to an instrument invented by Dupuytren, for compressing the femoral artery, consisting of a semicircle of steel having a pad at each end, and which, pressing only upon the vessel and the opposite point of the thigh, has the advantage of not impeding the collateral circulation like the common tourniquet.

Dūra Māter. (The *hard mother;* because of its hard, tough quality, and that it was supposed to give origin to all other membranes of the body.) *Anat.* Term for the external membrane which envelopes the brain, etc.; also called *Dura meninx*. See *Eilamides*. Fr. syn. *dure mère*, f. Germ. syn. *die dicke Hirnhaut*, or *Hirnfell*.

Dūra Mēninx. *Anat.* The hard membrane; another name for the *Dura mater*. Fr. syn. *dure mère*, f. Germ. syn. *die dicke Hirnhaut*, or *Hirnfell*.

Dūrus, *a, um.* (Δόρυ, wood; from the firm, hard quality of the objects to which it is applicable.) Hard; solid; tough. Fr. anal. *dure*, adj. Germ. syn. *hart*, adj.

Dust. (Sax. *Dust.*) See *Conis*, *Pollen*, *Pulvis*.

Dutch Drops. *Pharm.* A common name for the balsam of turpentine; also applied to a preparation made of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiac, spirit of nitric ether, and oils of amber and cloves.

Dutch Gold. Common name for an alloy of copper and zinc.

Dutch Li'quid. *Chem.* Common name for the chloride of olefiant gas; also called *Dutch oil*.

Dutch Myr'tle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Myrica gale*, or sweet willow.

Dutch Oil. *Chem.* Another common name for the chloride of olefiant gas, or *Dutch liquid*.

Dutray. *Bot.* Old name for the *Datura stramonium*, or thorn-apple. Fr. syn. *pomme épineuse*. Germ. syn. *Stechapfel*, m.

Dwale. *Bot.* A common name for the *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade. Fr. syn. *belladonne*, f. Germ. syn. *Tollkirsche*, f.; *Tollkraut*, n.; *Wolfskirsche*, f.

Dwarf. (Sax. *Dweorg.*) See *Humilis*, *Nanus*, *Pumilio*, and compound words beginning with *Chamæ-*.

Dwarf-Elder. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sambucus ebulus*. Fr. syn. *l'hyèble*. Germ. syn. *Attich*, m.; *Neiderholder*, m.

Dyers' Broom. *Bot.* Common name for the *Genista tinctoria*, or *Chamæspartium*. Fr. syn. *genet des teinturiers*.

Dyer's Saff'ron. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Carthamus tinctorius*. Fr. *carthame des teinturiers*. Germ. syn. *Saflor*, m.; *wilder Safran*, m.

Dynă'mia, *æ*, f. (Δύναμις, power.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the vital power, or strength: dyna'my. Fr. anal. *dynamie*, f. Germ. syn. *Krafte*, f.

Dyna'mic. (Δύναμις, power; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the vital power, or strength. *Dynă'mĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *dynamique*, adj. Germ. anal. *dynamisch*, adj.

Dyna'mic School. *Physiol.* A name given to the school of the Stahlians, or followers of Stahl, in attributing the vital phenomena to the operation of an internal force or power (δύναμις) acting for the most part independently of external causes; which power was supposed to be the rational soul.

Dyna'mics. (Δύναμις, power.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the science of the power, or force of bodies in relation to each other. *Dynă'mĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *dynamique*, f. Germ. anal. *Dynamik*, f.; *die Lehre von der Kraft*.

Dy'nămis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Δύναμις.) A faculty or power of action. *Med., Pharm.* Anciently applied to the property of the whole substance or essence of a medicine. Galen, *Comm. in Epid.* vi. 5.

Dynamo'meter. (Δύναμις, power; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Physiol.* Name given to an instrument consisting of a long glass tube attached to a sphere of Indian rubber, and partly filled with mercury, by which to reduce the reflex and peristaltic powers, in some measure, to numbers. *Dynămŏ'mĕtrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *dynamomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kraftmesser*, m.

Dysæsthēsia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; *αἰσθάνομαι*, to perceive.) *Pathol.* A term for dulness of any of the senses, particularly touch; applied to an Order (*Dysæsthesiæ*, nom. pl. Diseases of the senses.) of the Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *dysæsthesie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unempfindlichkeit*, f.

Dyscătabrōsis, *is*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; *βρώσκω*,

to eat.) *Pathol.* Old term for difficult deglutition; the same as *Dysphagia.* Fr. anal. *dyscatabrose*, f.

Dyscătă'pŏsis, *is*, f. } (Δὺς, difficulty; καταπίνω, **Dyscătăpŏ'tia,** *æ*, f. } to swallow.) *Pathol.* A term for *Hydrophobia*, from the peculiar dread of water in that disease, caused by the great difficulty in attempting to swallow it. See *Lyssa.* Fr. anal. *dyscatapose*, f. Germ. syn. *das erschwerte Trinken.*

Dyscīnēsia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; κινέω, to move.) *Pathol.* Term for a diminution or deprivation of the power of motion; applied to an Order (*Dyscinesiæ*, nom. pl. Depraved motions.) of the Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *dyscinésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwerbeweglichkeit*, f.; *Steifigkeit*, f.

Dyscrā'sia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, bad; κρᾶσις, temperament.) *Med.* Term for a faulty state of the constitution; dyscra'sy; also called *Distemperantia.* See *Distemperies, Intemperies.* Fr. anal. *dyscrasie*, f. Germ. syn. *die schlechte Mischung.*

Dysecoia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; ἀκοὴ, hearing.) Diminished hearing; deafness; a genus of the Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Organic *dysecoia* arises from wax in the meatus, injuries of the membrane, or inflammation and obstruction of the tube. Atonic *dysecoia* occurs without discoverable injury of the organ. Fr. anal. *dysécie*, f.; *dysecoïe*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwerhören*, n.

Dys'entery. (Δὺς, difficulty; ἔντερον, a bowel.) *Pathol.* A disease marked by contagious fever, nausea, loss of appetite, and in which there is much griping and tenesmus, the stools consisting chiefly of mucus, sometimes mixed with blood, the natural feces being retained, or voided partially in little hard balls termed *scybala;* also called *Diarrhœa carnosa, Dissolutus morbus.* Fr. anal. *dysentérie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ruhr*, f.

Dysĕpūlōtĭcus, *a, um.* } (Δὺς, difficulty; ἐπου-**Dysĕpūlōtus,** *a, um.* } λόω, to cicatrise; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pathol.* Difficult to be healed; Gr. anal. δυσεπούλωτος, applied to ulcers, malignant or not, Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* i. 18: dysepulo'tic. See *Dystherapeutos, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *dysépulotique*, adj.

Dyshæmorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. } (Δὺς, difficulty; αἱμορ-**Dyshæmorrhöis,** *ĭdis*, f. } ῥοΐς, the piles.) *Pathol., Surg.* Terms for the suppression of hemorrhage from piles. Quincy. See *Note Catarrh*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *dyshémorrhée*, f.

Dyslă'lia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; λαλία, speech.) *Med.* Old term for difficult or indistinct articulation. Fr. anal. *dyslalie*, f. Germ. syn. *der erschwerte Sprechen.*

Dyslŏ'chia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; λοχεία, the discharge consequent on child-birth.) *Pathol.* Term for the partial or total suppression of the lochial discharge. Fr. anal. *dyslochie*, f. Germ. syn. *die fehlerhafte Kindbettreinigung.*

Dyslysin'. (Δύσλυτος, that which can scarcely be dissolved.) *Chem.* Term for a substance got from bilin digested with dilute hydrochloric acid with alcohol, which dissolves with some difficulty in boiling alcohol, and falls again on cooling as an earthy powder, obtained by heating the resinous mass, which is insoluble in water. *Dyslisina, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Dysmēnorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; μὴν, a month; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Difficult menstruation. See *Note Catarrh*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *dysménie*, f.; anal. *dysménorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Dysmenie*, f.; *Dysmenorrhöe*, f.

Dysōdēs, adj. (Δὺς, bad; ὄζω, to smell.) Smelling badly; fetid. *Pathol.* Old term applied by Hippocrates, *Aph.* iv. 47; *Coac. Prænot. t.* 292, to a fetid disorder of the small intestines, according to Foësius. Quincy. *Pharm.* An old epithet of a malagma for a pleurisy, according to Galen. Hooper. Also, applied to a certain acopon, by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 19., Dr. Adams's Transl. *vol*, iii. *p.* 584.

Dysōdia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, bad; ὄζω, to smell.) *Pathol.* Term, Gr. anal. δυσωδία, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 406, for a bad smell, or stench; fetor. Applied by Sauvages and others, as the name of a genus of diseases, including those characterised by fetor. Quincy. See *Dysosmia.* Fr. anal. *dysodie*, f. Germ. syn. *der üble Geruch*, or *Gestank.*

Dysŏdonti'ăsis, *is*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; ὀδοντίασις, dentition.) *Pathol.* A term for difficult dentition. Fr. anal. *dysodontiase*, f. Germ. syn. *das schwere Zahnen.*

Dysop'sia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; ὄψις, vision.) Term for painful or defective vision; bad sight; a genus of the Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Myopia, Presbyopia, Visio Lateralis.* Fr. anal. *dysopsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gesichtsfehler*, m.

Dysop'sia Tenebrārum. *Pathol.* A term for night-blindness, or day-sight. See *Hemeralopia.* Fr. syn. *hémeralopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hemeralopie*, f.; *Nachtblindheit*, f.

Dysop'sia Lūmĭnis. *Pathol.* A term for day-blindness, or night-sight. See *Nyctalopia.* Fr. syn. *nyctalopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachtsehen*, f.; *Nyktalopie*, f.; *Tagblindheit*, f.

Dysŏrex'ia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, bad; ὄρεξις, appetite.) *Pathol.* Term for a depraved appetite; applied to an Order (*Dysorexiæ*, nom. pl.) of the Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. It was formerly used by Blancardus for diminished appetite, as distinguished from *Anorexia*, or abolished appetite. Fr. anal. *dysorexie*, f. Germ. syn. *die verminderte Esslust.*

Dysos'mia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, bad; ὀσμὴ, odour.) A bad, or foul odour; the same as *Dysodia.* Fr. anal. *dysosmie*, f.

Dysosphrēsia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, bad; ὄσφρησις, the sense of smell.) *Pathol.* A term for an impaired condition of the sense of smell. Fr. anal. *dysosphrésie*, f.

Dyspăthīa, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; πάθος, disease, or affection.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. δυσπάθεια, used by Galen, *de Usu. Part.* i. 15, and ii. 7, 8, for indisposition to, or non-susceptibility of a disease.

Dyspep'sia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; πέπτω, to concoct.) *Pathol.* Term for indigestion,

with want of appetite, distention of stomach, eructations, heartburn, etc.: dyspep'sy; a genus of the Ord. *Adynamiæ;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Apepsia*. Fr. anal. *dyspepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwerverdaulichkeit*, f.; *Verdauungsschwäche*, f.

Dysphă'gia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; φάγω, to eat.) Term for difficulty in swallowing: dysphag'y; a genus of the Ord. *Dyscinesiæ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Dyscatabrosis*. Fr. anal. *dysphagie*, f. Germ. anal. *Dysphagie*, f.; syn. *Schwerschlingen*, n.

Dysphōnia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficult, or bad; φωνὴ, the voice.) Term used by Galen, for a defective condition of the vocal organs; imperfect voice: dyspho'ny. Fr. anal. *dysphonie*, f. Germ. syn. *das erschwerte Sprachen*.

Dysphŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, bad, or with difficulty; φορέω, to bear.) *Pathol.* Term, Gr. anal. δυσφορία, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 2, 265, 479, for the restlessness and anxiety which accompany many diseases.

Dyspnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; πνέω, to breathe.) Term for difficult, or laboured breathing; a genus of the Order *Spasmi;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. Eight species have been given, viz: *D. Catarrhalis*, when with copious discharge of viscid mucus; also called *Asthma catarrhale*, *pneumodes*, *pneumonicum*, and *pituitosum: D. Sicca*, when without any considerable discharge: *D. Aërea*, when increased by atmospheric changes: *D. Terrea*, when earthy or calculous matters are spit up: *D. Aquosa*, when with scarcity of urine and œdematous feet, in absence of other symptoms of dropsy in the chest: *D. Pinguedinosa*, when arising from corpulency: *D. Thoracica*, when from injury or deformity of the chest: *D. Extrinsica*, when from evident external influences. See *Amphipneuma*, *Dyspnöon*. Fr. anal. *dyspnée*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwerathmen*, n.

Dyspnöon. The same as *Dyspnœa*, which see.

Dysrăchītis. *Pharm.* Old name for a plaster, used for fistula, callous sinus, etc., according to Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* v. 3.

Dysspermāsia, *æ*, f. *Pathol.* A term used the same as *Dysspermatismus*, which see. Fr. anal. *dysspermasie*, f. Germ. syn. *die erschwerte Ab-und Aussonderung des Samens*.

Dysspermătis'mus, *i*, m. (Δὺς, difficulty; σπέρμα, seed; terminal -ισμὸς.) Term for difficult, or imperfect discharge of semen: dysper'matism; a genus of the Order *Epischeses;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. It is called *D. Urethralis*, when the obstruction is in the *urethra: D. Nodosus*, when from tumour in either *corpus cavernosum;* *D. Præputialis*, when from contracted orifice of the prepuce: *D. Mucosus*, when from obstruction of a viscid mucus: *D. Hypertonicus*, when from excessive erection: *D. Epilepticus*, from epileptic fits occurring during coition: *D. Apractodes*, when from a want of vigour in the genitals: *D. Refluus*, in which the semen is thrown back into the urinary bladder; also called *Dysspermasia*. See *-Ismus*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. syn. *dysspermasie*, f.; anal. *dyspermatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *die erschwerte Ab-und Aussonderung des Samens*.

Dysthĕrăpeu'tos, } (Δὺς, difficulty; θεραπεύω, to heal.) *Med.*
Dysthĕrăpeu'tus, *a, um.* } Slow, or difficult to heal; applied, Gr. anal. δυσθεράπευτος, by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vi. 1, to wounds, ulcers, etc. See *Dysepuloticus*.

Dysthy'mia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, bad; θυμὸς, mind.) *Pathol.* Term, Gr. anal. δυσθυμία, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* vi. 23, for sadness of mind; melancholy; despondency: dysthy'my.

Dystochia. See *Dystocia*.

Dystŏ'cia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; τίκτω, to bring forth.) *Obstet.* Old term, δυστοκία, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v. 35, for difficult labour or child-birth. Fr. anal. *dystocie*, f. Germ. syn. *Dystokie*, f.; *schwere Geburt*, f.

Dystœchi'ăsis, *is*, f. (Δὺς, bad; στοίχος, order.) *Pathol.* An imperfect term for an irregular distribution of the hairs in the eyelids. See *Hispiditas*. Fr. anal. *dystœchiase*, or *dysstœchiase*, f. Germ. syn. *ein übel Beschaffenheit der Augenwimpern*.

Dysūria, *æ*, f. (Δὺς, difficulty; οὖρον, the urine.) Term for difficult, or painful and incomplete discharge of urine; a genus of the Ord. *Epischeses;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Six species are noted; viz: *D. Ardens*, having a sense of heat without disorder of the bladder: *D. Spasmodica*, from spasm: *D. Compressionis*, from compression of the parts: *D. Phlogistica*, from violent inflammation: *D. Calculosa*, from calculus, or stone in the bladder: *D. Mucosa*, from profuse secretion of mucus. See *Ischuria*. Fr. syn. *dysurésie*, f.; anal. *dysurie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnzwang*, m.

E.

Eagle. (Fr. *Aigle.*) *Ornithol.* See *Aquila*.

Eagle-Stone. *Mineral.* See *Ætites*, *Aquilæ Lapis*.

Eagle Veins. *Anat.* See *Ætioi Phlebes*, *Aquilæ Venæ*,

Ear. (Sax. *Eare.*) *Anat.* The organ of hearing, comprehending the external, the middle, and the internal ear. *Auris*, *is*, f. Fr. syn. *oreille*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohr*, n.

Ear-Ache. *Pathol.* The common term for the disease *Otalgia*. Fr. syn. *otalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrschmerz*, m.; *Otalgie*, f.

Ear-Wax. *Physiol.* The secretion of follicles situated under the lining membrane of the

Meatus auditorius externus. Cērūmen, ĭnis, n. Fr. syn. *cerumen*, m.; *cire des oreilles*. Germ. syn. *Ohrenschmalz*, n.

Ear, Inflamma'tion of the. *Pathol.* The disease *Otitis*. Fr. anal. *otite*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrentzündung*, f.

Ear Probe. See *Auriscalpium, Melotis*.

Eared. *Bot.* Having ears, or leaflets like ears. *Aurĭcŭlātus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *oreillé*, adj. Germ. syn. *geöhrt*, part. adj.

Earth. (Sax. *Eorth.*) *Chem.* Term for a solid, incombustible, and colourless body entering into the composition of the mineral strata, and not convertible into metals by any of the ordinary methods of reduction. See *Admisurab.* Fr. syn. *terre*, f. Germ. anal. *Erde*, f.

Earth, Bo'lar. *Med., Mineral.* A name for the substance bole, which see. Fr. syn. *terre bolaire*. Germ. syn. *Bolererde*, f.

Earth, Fuller's. Common name for the *Cimolia purpurescens*.

Earth, Heavy. *Chem.* Common name for *Baryta. Terra Ponderosa.* Fr. syn. *barite, barote*, or *baryte*, f.; *terre pesante*. Germ. syn. *Baryt*, n.; *Schwererde*, f.

Earth, Japan. *M. Med.* Common name for *Acacia catechu*. Fr. syn. *cachou*, m. Germ. syn. *Catechu*, m.; *Catechusaft*, m.; *Japanische Erde*.

Earth of Bones. *Chem.* Common name for the phosphate of lime. Fr. syn. *phosphate de chaux*.

Earth-Nut. *Bot.* Common name for the root of the *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

Earth-Nut, American. *Bot.* See *Arachis Hypogæa*.

Earth-Worm. *Zoöl.* Common name of the *Lumbricus terrestris*. Fr. syn. *lombric terrestre*. Germ. syn. *Regenwurm*, m.

Earths, Pri'mitive. *Chem.* They are ten in number, Baryta, Strontia, Lime, Magnesia, Alumina or clay, Silica, Glucina, Zirconia, Yttria, and Thorina; and it is from their combination or intermixture, in various proportion and number, that the stony or pulverulent masses composing our mountains, plains, and valleys are formed. Fr. syn. *terrains primitifs*.

Earths, Sealed. See *Bole*, and *Terræ Sigillatæ*.

Eastern Buck-Wheat. *Bot.* Common name of the *Polygonum divaricatum*

Eaton's Styp'tic. Epithet for a solution of sulphate of iron in alcohol, with some other ingredients, similar to the *Stypticum Helvetii*.

Eau D'Arquebusade. *Pharm.* French name for a vulnerary water formerly much esteemed for gun-shot wounds; made of the dried tops of sage, wormwood, hyssop, marjoram, fennel, savory, thyme, rosemary, calamint, scordium, balm, peppermint, fresh angelica leaves, basil leaves, lavender flowers, of each four ounces, steeped for a fortnight in two gallons of proof spirit and distilled, only one gallon and a half being brought over; also called *Vulneraria aqua, Sclopetaria aqua*.

Eau de Belloste. *Pharm.* French name for a mixture of equal parts of brandy, muriatic acid and saffron, with or without water; formerly used as resolvent.

Eau des Carmes. *Pharm.* French name of a preparation much esteemed in France, as stomachic, stimulant, etc., made of spirits of balm, rosemary, thyme, anise, marjoram, hyssop, sage, angelica, cloves, orange peel, and coriander; also called *Aqua melissæ composita*.

Eau de Javelle. *Chem.* French name for the *Aqua alkalina oxymuriatica*, or bleaching liquid.

Eau de Luce. The former term for the *Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus*, or a preparation very similar to it.

Eau de Rabel. *Pharm.* Name of a mixture of one part concentrated sulphuric acid with three of alcohol; used as astringent. Also called *Aqua Rabeli*.

Eau de Vie. French epithet for brandy; the water of life.

Eau Médicinale. *Pharm.* French name of a nostrum for the gout; believed to be a vinous infusion of colchicum root, similar in operation to the *Vinum colchici*; said by some to be a vinous infusion of colchicum flowers; also called *Aqua medicinalis Hussonii*.

Eau Vegeto-Minerale. *Pharm.* French name for goulard water; also called *Aqua vegeto-mineralis*, because made of vinegar and lead.

Ebel. *Bot.* Old name for the seeds of sage, or of juniper. Quincy.

Ebĕnāceus, *a, um.* (*Ebĕnum*, ebony.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts, as in the *Ebenum*, or ebony plant; applied to a Family (*Ebenaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, allied to the *Diospyros ebenum:* ebena'ceous. Fr. anal. *ébenacé*, adj.

Ebĕnox'ylon Vērum. (Ἔβενος, ebony; ξύλον, wood.) *Bot.* A name for the *Diospyros ebenum*, or black ebony tree. Fr. syn. *ébénier*, m.

E'bĕnum, *i*, n. } (Ἔβενος.) *Bot.* The ebony-
E'bĕnus, *i*, m. } tree, or ebony; also called *Hebenus*. Fr. anal. *ébène*, f. Germ. syn. *Ebenholz*, n.

Ebes'meth. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Hydrargyrum*, or quicksilver.

Ebiscus. See *Hibiscus*.

E'bony. *Bot.* A name applied to several kinds of hard wood, the chief of which are the *Diospyros ebenum*, or black ebony, otherwise called *Ebenoxylon verum*, brought from Madagascar, Ceylon, and the Mauritius; and the green or American ebony, which has been referred to the genus *Pterocarpus*, etc., to which, however, it does not belong; it has been proposed to name the genus *Wheeleria*, in honour of Mr. Wheeler, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Ebony is employed chiefly in mechanical and ornamental work, but it has also been used in medicine as diaphoretic, and alterative. *E'bĕnum, i*, n., or *us, i*, m. Fr. anal. *ébène*, f. Germ. syn. *Ebenholz*, n.

E'bony, Black. *Bot.* The common name for the wood of the *Diospyros ebenus*. Fr. syn. *ébène*, f. Germ. syn. *Ebenholz*, n.

E'bony, Green. *Bot.* Common name for the American ebony. See *Ebony*.

Ebracteātus, *a, um.* (*E,* priv.; *bractea,* a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Without a floral leaf: ebrac'teate. Fr. anal. *ébractété,* adj. Germ. syn. *deckblattlos,* adj.

Ebriĕcātum. (*Ebrio,* to make drunk.) A Paracelsian term for an affection of the mind like that produced by drunkenness.

Ebri'ety. (*Ebrio,* to make drunk.) The state of intoxication, or drunkenness. *Ebri'ĕtas, ātis,* f. See *Methe, Œnophlygia.* Fr. syn. *ivresse,* f.; *ivrognerie,* f. Germ. syn. *Trunkenheit,* f.

Ebsemech. *Chem.* See *Ebesmech.*

Ebulli'tion. (*Ebullio,* to bubble up.) *Chem.* Term for the process by which is effected the change of a fluid from a liquid to an elastic state, by the application of heat which dilates and converts it into vapour: boiling. Fr. anal. *ébullition,* f. Germ. syn. *Aufkochen,* n.; *Aufsieden,* n.; *Aufwallung,* f.

E'bŭlus, *i,* m. *Bot.* The dwarf elder, or danewort. See *Sambucus Ebulus.* Fr. syn. *l'Hyèble.* Germ. syn. *Attich,* m.; *Niederholder,* m.

E'bur, *ŏris,* n. (As if *E barro,* from an elephant, *barrus* being the ancient word for an elephant.) The tusk of the elephant, or the substance ivory, which see. Fr. syn. *ivoire,* m. Germ. syn. *Elfenbein,* n.

E'bur Fos'sīle. *Nat. Hist.* Fossil ivory. See *Unicornu.*

E'bur Us'tum Ni'grum. The substance called ivory black.

Eburna'tion. (*Ebur,* ivory.) *Pathol.* Term for a state of the osseous system in *Rachitis,* in which after a series of morbid changes, calcareous deposit deficient at first, is greatly increased with unnatural density and bulk; the act, or process of becoming hard and dense like ivory. Fr. syn. *éburnification,* f.

Ecalcārātus, *a, um.* (*E,* priv.; *calcar,* a spur.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Without a spur, or horn: eccal'carate.

Ecaudātus, *a, um.* (*E,* priv.; *cauda,* a tail.) Without a tail: ecau'date. Fr. anal. *écaudé,* adj. Germ. syn. *unbeschwanzt,* adj.

Ecbālium Offĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* New name given (Pharm. L. 1851.) to the *Momordica elaterium,* or wild cucumber. Fr. syn. *momordique,* f. Germ. syn. *Eselskürbis,* m.; *Springgurke,* f.; *wilde Gurke.*

Ecbŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἐκβάλλω, to cast out; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Casting out. *Obstet., Pharm.* Applied to medicines which have power to induce abortion, or increase the efforts of labour. See *Phthorius, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ecbolique,* adj. Germ. syn. *fruchtabtreibend,* part. adj.

Ecbras'mata. (Ἔκβρασμα, from *ἐκβράζω,* to make to bubble or boil.) *Pathol.* Old term for an eruption of fiery pimples. Quincy. Nom. pl. of *Ecbras'ma, ătis,* n.

Ecbyrsōma, *ătis,* n. (Ἐκ, out of; *βύρσα,* the skin.) *Surg.* Old term for a protuberance of a bone at the joints, appearing through the skin; Gr. anal. *ἐκβύρσωμα,* used by Galen, *de Artic.* iv. 34.

Eccăthar'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἐκκαθαίρω, to purge outwards; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Having power to evacuate outwards; applied formerly to medicines which open the pores of the skin; also, to expectorant and purgative medicines: eccathar'tic, Gr. anal. *ἐκκαθαρτικὸς,* used by Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* v. 12. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Ecchўlōma, *ătis,* n. (Ἐκ, out of; *χυλὸς,* juice.) *Pharm.* Old name for an extract.

Ec'chўma, *ătis,* n. (Ἐκχύω, to pour out.) *Pathol.* Old term the same as *Eczema.* Fr. syn. *eczème,* or *eczesme,* m. Germ. syn. *Hitzblätterchen,* n.

Ecchўmōma, *ătis,* n. } (Ἐκχυμόω, to pour out,
Ecchўmōsis, *is,* f. } as when the juices are poured or escape beyond their vessels.) *Pathol., Surg.* Terms for a soft blue swelling from a bruise or spontaneous extravasation of blood in the cellular substance; extravasation; a livid swelling; a genus of the Ord. *Tumores;* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Nausiosis, Tarfati.* Fr. anal. *ecchymome,* f.; *ecchymose,* f.

Ecchўmōma Artēriōsum. *Pathol., Surg.* Old Term for the false aneurism.

Ec'clĭsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἐκκλίνω, to turn aside.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἔκκλισις,* used by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* iv. 4, for a luxation, or dislocation.

Ec'cŏpe, *es,* f. (Ἐκκόπτω, to cut off.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. used by Galen in *Def. Med.,* for the amputation, excision, or cutting off of any part. Fr. syn. *eccope,* f. Germ. syn. *Aushauen,* n.; *Ausschneiden,* n.

Eccŏ'peus, *i,* m. (Ἐκκόπτω, to cut off.) *Surg.* Old term for an instrument used in trepanning; the raspatory.

Eccoprŏ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἐκ, out of; *κόπρος,* dung; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Evacuating; emptying; applied to medicines that merely evacuate the contents of the bowels, without causing any liquid discharge; such is the case with rhubarb, and aloes: eccopro'tic. See *Coprocriticus.* Fr. anal. *eccoprotique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Abfuhrungsmittel,* s.

Eccrino'logy. (Ἐκκρίνω, to secrete; *λόγος,* a discourse.) *Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of the secretions. *Eccrīnŏlŏ'gia, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *eccrinologie,* f. Germ. syn. *Aussonderungslehre,* f.

Ec'crĭsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἐκκρίνω, to excrete.) *Physiol.* Old term for an excretion or expulsion; also the thing excreted. See *Apocrisis, Egeries, Egestio.*

Eccrĭ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἐκκρίνω, to excrete; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to excretion. *Med.* Applied to a Class (*Eccritica,* nom. pl. n., of diseases of the excernent function) in Good's Nosology. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Eccyēsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἐκ, out of; *κύησις,* gestation.) *Physiol.* A term for extra-uterine fetation.

Ec'dŏra, *æ,* f. (Ἐκδέρω, to excoriate.) *Pathol., Surg.* Old term for excoriation; especially when it occurs in the urethra. Fr. anal. *ecdore,* f. Germ. syn. *Abziehung der Haut.*

Ecdŏ'rius, *a, um.* (Ἐκδέρω, to excoriate.) *Med.* Having power to excoriate; applied to that which causes excoriation, as caustic applications, etc. Gr. anal. *ἐκδόριος,* used by Dioscorides, iii. 70.

Echecol'lon. } (Ἔχω, to have; κόλλα,
Echecol'lum, *i*, m. } glue.) *Pharm.* Old term for any gluey or adhesive remedy. Gorræus.

Echetrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Bot.* A name for the *Brionia dioica*, or white bryony. Fr. syn. *bryone dioique ; vigne-vierge ; bryone blanche.* Germ. syn. *weisse Zaunrübe ; weisse Stickwurz.*

Echidnin'. (Ἔχιδνα, the female viper.) *Chem.* Name given to the active principle of the poison of the viper. *Echidnīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Echīnātus, *a, um.* (Ἐχῖνος, the hedge-hog.) *Bot.* Beset with prickles like the hedge-hog; prickly: echi'nate. Fr. anal. *échiné*, adj. Germ. syn. *stachelig*, adj.; *stachlich*, adj.

Echīnococ'cus, *i*, m. (Ἐχῖνος, the hedge-hog; κόκκος, a grain, or berry.) Name given to a species of hydatid, from its fancied resemblance to these objects. Fr. anal. *échinocoque*, m. Germ. syn. *Hulsenwurm*, m.

Echinoderma. }
Echinodermata. } See *Echinodermatus.*

Echīnŏder'mătus, *a, um.* (Ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog, or sea-urchin; δέρμα, the skin.) *Zoöl.* Having a skin, or external covering like the *Echinus*, or sea-urchin. Applied to a Class (*Echinodermata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Radiata*, comprising animals with a well-organised skin, often protected by a sort of skeleton, and armed with points, or articulated spines: echinoder'matous. Fr. syn. *échinodermaire*, adj.

Echīnŏmēlŏcac'tus, *i*, n. (Ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog; μῆλον, an apple; κάκτος, a thistle.) *Bot.* A name for the *Cactus melo-cactus*, or melon thistle.

Echīnŏphthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog; ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eye.) *Pathol.* Old term for inflammation of the edge of the eyelids, because there the hairs project like the quills of a hedge-hog. Fr. anal. *échinophthalmie*, f.

Echīnŏpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (Ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Name for a species of broom, supposed the *Spartium scoparium*, because its flowers resemble the foot of the hedge-hog.

Echīnops, *ōpis*, m. (Ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog; ὤψ, aspect, or appearance.) A Linn. genus of plant, Cl. *Syngenesia ;* Ord. *Polygamia segregata.*

Echīnops Sphærŏcĕ'phălus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the globe thistle; called also *Acanthalruca, Crocodilion, Echinopus, Scabiosa carduifolia, Sphærocephala elatis ;* it is raised in our gardens, its root and seeds being moderately diuretic.

Echīnŏpus, *i*, m. *Bot.* A name for the *Echinops sphærocephalus*, which see.

Echīnŏrhyn'cus, *i*, m. (Ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Name for a numerous genus of *Entozoa*, belonging to the Order *Acanthocephaliæ* of Rudolphi. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *échinorhynque*, m.

Echīnŏrhyn'cus Bicor'nis. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of a species found in man. Fr. anal. *échynorhynque bicorne*, m.

Echīnus, *i*, m. (Ἐχῖνος, the hedge-hog.) *Bot.* Applied to the prominent points (*Echini*, nom. pl.) on the surface of the *pileus* of mushrooms. *Zoöl.* The hedge-hog, also called *Erinaceus ;* also, the sea-urchin. A genus of worms, according to Linnæus. Fr. syn. *hérisson*, m. Germ. syn. *Igel*, m.

Echīnus Mărīnus. *Zoöl.* The sea hedge-hog, or urchin, the petrified spine of which is called *Amygdaloides*, from its shape. Fr. syn. *hérisson*, m. Germ. syn. *Seeigel*, m.

Echioīdēs, adj. (*Echium*, wild bugloss, terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Echium:* e'chioid; applied as the trivial name of some plants, from their likeness. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

E'chium, *ii*, n. (Ἔχις, a viper; because said to heal its sting.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria ;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Viper's bugloss. See *Alcibiadum, Capsella.*

E'chium Ægypti'ăcum. *Bot.* Name of the wall-bugloss, the root of which is used as sudorific, and, with oil, as a dressing for wounds; also called *Lycopsis.*

Echnidnin. A term erroneously put for *Echidnin.*

Eclamp'sia, *æ*, f. } (Ἐκλάμπω, to shine.) Flash-
Eclamp'sis, *is*, f. } ing of light: effulgence. *Pathol.* Terms for a convulsive disease of infancy, depending on some irritation of the encephalon; also applied to epilepsy, and to the flashes of light which strike upon the eyes of epileptic patients: also, to a form of puerperal convulsions which bears resemblance to epilepsy in its severity, but not its periodicity or tendency to return at other times than during the puerperal state: eclamp'sy. See *Epilampsia.* Fr. anal. *éclampsie*, f. Germ. anal. *Eklampsie*, f.

Eclamp'sia Nūtans. *Pathol.* Name given to peculiar bowing forward and downward of the head, in some cases even so as to touch the knees, while in others it is rather a quick nodding repeated as often as 150 times a day; also called *Salaam convulsion.*

Eclec'tic. (Ἐκλέγω, to select; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Selected, or chosen from among others; anciently applied to doctrines, or principles professed by certain physicians, who took from all other sects what appeared to them to be the best and most rational; also applied to their medicines; also applied by philosophers to their sciences and disciplines. Castellus. *Eclec'tĭcus, a um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *éclectique*, adj. Germ. anal. *eclektisch*, adj.

Eclectos. The same as *Eclegma.*

Ecleg'ma, *ătis*, n. } (Ἐκλείχω, to lick from.)
Ecleig'ma, *ătis*, n. } *Pharm.* Old term for a linctus, or form of medicine of a semi-fluid consistence, which is licked off the spoon; also called *Eclectos ;* an electuary. Fr. syn. *eclegme*, m. Germ. syn. *Lechsaft*, m.

Ecli'pse. (Ἔκλειψις.) *Astron.* A defect or failing of light in the sun or moon. *Eclip'sis, is*, f. Fr. anal. *éclipse*, f. Germ. syn. *Verfinsterung*, f.

Eclip'tic. (Ἐκλειπτικὸς, defective.) *Astron.* Of or belonging to an eclipse; applied to an imaginary great circle in the heavens, which the sun appears to describe in the course of the year among the stars; pro-

perly the ecliptic line, or *Linea ecliptica*, and so called because eclipses both of the sun and moon happen, when the moon, either in conjunction or opposition, is under this line: it is also termed the sun's annual path, because the sun always appears in that line. *Eclip'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *écliptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Sonnenbahn*, f.

Ec'lysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἔκλυσις, to dissolve.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἔκλυσις, used by Hippocrates, Lindenus, Sylvius, Willis, etc., for a universal faintness.

Econo'mic. (*Œconŏmia*, economy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to economy, or the useful distribution and application of things. *Œcŏnŏ'mĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *économique*, adj.

Economy. See *Œconomia.*

Ec'phlysis, *is*, f. (Ἐκφλύζω, to boil, or bubble over.) *Pathol.* Old term for a vesicular eruption: ec'phlysis.

Ecphrac'tic. (Ἐκφράσσω, to remove obstructions; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Deobstruent. Ecphrac'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ecphractique*, adj. Germ. syn. *auflörend*, part. adj.; *eröffnend*, part. adj.

Ecphrax'is, *is*, f. (Ἔκφραξις, to remove obstructions.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Gr. anal. ἔκφραξις, used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* xi. 13, for the removal of obstructions, or the opening of obstructed pores of the body.

Ecphrōnia, *æ*, f. ((Ἔκφρων, out of mind, or demented.) *Pathol.* Old term for insanity, or craziness.

Ec'phyas, *ădis*, f. (Ἐκφύω, to beget.) *Anat.* Old term, used by C. Hofmannus, *Comm. in Galen, de Us. Part. n.* 258, for the *Appendix vermiformis:* an appendix, or excrescence. See *Ecphysis.* Fr. syn. *ecphyse*, f.

Ec'phўma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐκφύω, to beget.) *Surg.* Old term for a cutaneous excrescence.

Ecphўsēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκφυσάω, to breathe out of.) *Med.* Old name for a quick expulsion of air from the lungs.

Ec'phўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκφύω, to beget.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἔκφυσις, used by Galen, *Adm. Anat.* ii. 5, for an apophysis, appendix or process of any kind; the same as *Ecphyas;* also applied to the duodenum, *de Us. Part.* v. 3. Fr. anal. *ecphyse*, f.

Ecpies'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐκπιέζω, to express juice.) *Pharm.* Old term for an expressed juice. *Surg.* Formerly applied, Gr. anal. ἐκπιέσμα, by Galen, *Def. Med.* 2, to a fracture of the skull into many pieces. Fr. anal. *ecpiesme*, f.

Ecpies'mos. / **Ecpies'mus,** *i*, m. (Ἐκπιέζω, to press out.) *Pathol.* Old term, used by Celsus, for a disorder of the eye in which the globe is pressed out of its cavity, so that it appears prominently extruded; an expression. Fr. anal. *ecpiesme*, f. Germ. syn. *das Heraustreten der Augen.*

Ecplērōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐκπληρόω, to fill.) *Surg.* Old name, Gr. anal. ἐκπλήρωμα, used by Hippocrates, *Mochlic.* viii. 17, for a small ball or pad of leather, or other hard substance to fill a sinus or cavity for the better application of a bandage; or for such materials adapted to the arm-pit, so that by the pressure of the heel upon them a luxated *Os humeri* may be returned to its place; also called *Supplementum.* Fr. anal. *ecplérome*, f. Germ. syn. *kleine Küssen*, or *Polster.*

Ecplex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκπλήσσω, to terrify, or amaze.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἔκπληξις, used by Galen, *Comm. in Hipp. Aph.* vii. 14, for stupor or astonishment, the patient remaining with open eyes, speechless as a machine. See *Perichareia.* Fr. anal. *ecplexie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Erstarren von Schrecken.*

Ec'pnoë, *es*, f. (Ἐκπνέω, to breathe.) *Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἐκπνοή, used by Galen, *de Musc.* ii. for *Expiration.* Fr. anal. *ecpnoé*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausathmen*, n.; *Ekpnoe*, f.

Ecptōma, *ătis*, n. / **Ecptōsis,** *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκπίπτω, to fall out.) *Pathol.* Old terms for a falling down of any part; applied to a luxation, the expulsion of the placenta, the falling off of gangrenous parts, scrotal hernia, and *prolapsus uteri.* Fr. anal. *ecptome*, m. Germ. syn. *Herausfallen*, n.

Ecpyc'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἐκπυκάζω, to thicken; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* A doubtful term, for the rendering of the fluids more solid, according to Hooper: ecpyc'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Ecpyēma, *ătis*, m. (Ἐκ, abundant; πύον, pus.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἐκπύημα, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* vii. 20, for a collection of pus: ecpye'ma. See *Ecpyesis.* Fr. anal. *ecpyème*, m.

Ecpyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκπυέω, to suppurate.) *Pathol.* Old term for suppuration; the same as *Ecpyema:* ecpye'sis. Fr. anal. *ecpyésis*, f.

Ecpye'tic. (*Ecpyēsis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Ecpyesis;* suppurative. *Ecpyētĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ecpyétique*, adj.

Ecreg'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐκρήγνυμι, to break out.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἔκρηγμα, used by Galen, *de Artic.* iv. 63, for a segment, or rough fragment; also, an eruption, or pustule. Castellus. Also, a rupture. Turton.

Ecrex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκρήγνυμι, to break out.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἔκρηξις, used by Hippocrates, *de Steril.* iii. 1, for a rupture or laceration of the vulva, or of the womb.

Ecrhyth'mos. / **Ecrhyth'mus,** *a, um.* (Ἐκ, neg.: ῥυθμὸς, rhythm.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἔκρυθμος, applied by Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* i. 9, to the pulse, and meaning irregular. See *Note Rhachialgia, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ecrhythme*, adj. Germ. syn. *unordentlich*, adj.

Ecroë, *es*, f. (Ἐκρέω, to flow out.) *Med.* Old term for an efflux, or flowing out, or evacuating of any humour which requires purging. See *Ecrysis.*

E'crўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκρύω, to flow out.) *Physiol.* Old term for an efflux of the semen before it receives the conformation of a fetus, and so distinguished from *Abortion:* such was the idea of Hippocrates. Hooper. Also the same as *Ecroë.*

Ecsarcōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐκ, out; σὰρξ, flesh.) Old term for a fleshy excrescence. Gorræus.

Fr. anal. *ecsarcome*, m. Germ. syn. *Fleischwucherung*, f.

Ec'stacy. (Ἐξίστημι, to throw down from its place in the mind.) *Pathol.* Term for a total suspension of sensibility, voluntary motion and mostly of mental power; the body erect and inflexible, the pulsation and breathing not affected. *Ec'stăsis, eos*, f. Fr. anal. *extase*, f. Germ. anal. *Ekstase*, f.

Ecstrŏ'phius, *a, um.* (Ἐκστρέφω, to invert.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἐκστρόφιος, applied by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* ix. 7, to any medicine which had power to cause blind piles to appear outwardly.

Ectex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκτήκω, to liquefy, or consume.) *Med.* Old term for emaciation: ectex'is. Quincy. Also, applied to thin, or watery blood, or colliquation of that fluid.

Ecthēlyn'sis, *is*, f. (Ἐκθηλύνω, to soften, or effeminate.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἐκθήλυνσις, applied by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v. 16, to the skin and flesh when loose and soft. *Surg.* Formerly applied to bandages when not sufficiently tight.

Ecthlim'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐκθλίβω, to press.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἔκθλιμμα, used by Hippocrates, for ulceration of the skin, caused from violent pressure. Galen, *in Comm. de Fract.* ii. 65.

Ecthlip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκθλίβω, to press out.) *Med.* Ancient term, Gr. anal. ἔκθλιψις, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 218, for elision, or expression; a bursting, or dashing out, as of the eyes.

Ec'thўma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐκθύω, to break out.) *Pathol.* Term for an eruption of phlyzacious pustules arising at some distance from each other, and not very numerous, unattended with fever, and not contagious. See *Stribiligo, Thyma.* Fr. anal. *ecthyme*, f.

Ectillōtĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἐκτίλλω, to pull out; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Having power to pull out: ectillo'tic. *Surg.* Applied to that which eradicates corns, or destroys superfluous hair; the same as *Ectyloticus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ectillotique*, adj.

Ec'tŏmon. *Bot.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἔκτομον, interpreted by Galen, *in Lex. Hippocr.* as Ἑλλέβορον μέλανον, the *Helleborus niger*, or black hellebore. Fr. syn. *hellébore noir.* Germ. syn. *schwarze Nieswurz.*

Ectŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Ἔκτοπος, displaced.) Protrusion, or displacement; applied to an Order (*Ectopiæ*, nom. pl. Protrusions.) of the Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *ectopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ektopie*, f.

Ectoprotic. Erroneous orthography for *Eccoprotic.*

Ectopte'rygoid. (Ἐκτὸς, without, πτερυγοειδὴς, pterygoid.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term proposed by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, for the *Transverse* bone of Cuvier, in reptiles. *Ectoptĕrÿgoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Ectŏzōon, *i*, n. (Ἐκτὸς, without; ζῷον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* A general term for those parasitic insects (*Ectozoa*, nom. pl.) that infest the surface, or external part of the body, in distinction from the *Entozoa.* See *Epizöon.*

Ectrim'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐκτρίβω, to rub off.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἔκτριμμα, used by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* iii, 26, for an excoriation, or ulceration of the skin over the *sacrum.* Fr. anal. *ectrimme*, f.

Ectrōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐκτιτρώσκω, to abort, or miscarry.) *Obstet.* Old term for *Abortion;* also called *Ectrosis.* Fr. syn. *avortement*, m.; *ectrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Fehlgeburt*, f.; *Misegebaren*, n.; *eine unzeitige Geburt.*

Ec'trŏpe, *es*, f. (Ἐκτρέπω, to turn aside.) *Med.* Old term for a duct by which morbid humours are diverted and drawn off. *Pathol.* The same as *Ectropium.* Fr. anal. *ectropion*, m. Germ. syn. *Umkehrung des Augenlieds.*

Ectrŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Ἐκτρέπω, to turn from.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease in which the eyelid folds on itself, so that the conjunctival surface becomes external; eversion of the eyelid. See *Ectrope, Helosis.* Fr. anal. *ectropion*, m. Germ. syn. *Umkehrung des Augenlieds.*

Ectrōsis, *is*, n. The same as *Ectroma.*

Ectro'tic. (Ἐκτιτρώσκω, to throw out; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Throwing out. *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ectroma*, or *Ectrosis;* also applied to the treatment in *Variola*, practised in France, of cauterizing each vesicle as it appears, with nitrate of silver. *Ectrōtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Ectrōtĭcus, *a, um.* / **Ectyrōtĭcus,** *a, um.* (Ἐκτιτρώσκω, to abort, or miscarry; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Obstet.* Term formerly applied to medicines, etc., causing abortion; abortive: ectro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ectrotique*, adj.

Ectyloticus. See *Ectilloticus.*

Ec'zĕma, *ătis.* (Ἐκζέω, to boil up.) *Pathol.* Term for a smarting eruption of small pustules generally crowded together, without fever, and not contagious; there are as its species, the *E. solare*, the effect of the sun, or heated air of the summer, popularly called *heat spots; E. impetiginodes*, or that like *impetigo*, except that there are no pustules, also called *Grocers' itch;* and *E. rubrum*, also called *E. mercuriale, Erythema mercuriale*, and *Hydrargyria*, or that arising from the irritation caused by a too free use of mercury. Fr. anal. *eczème*, n.; *eczesme*, m. Germ. syn. *Hitzblätterchen*, n.

Ecze'matous. (*Eczĕma*, an eruption of pustules.) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease *Eczema. Eczĕ'mătus, a, um.*

Edentātus, *a, um.* (*E*, priv.: *dens*, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Without teeth: eden'tate; applied to an Order (*Edentata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia*, comprising such as have no front teeth, or incisors, and therefore live on vegetable regimen, or on insects, carrion, and other soft substances which require little cutting, or mastication. Fr. anal. *édenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahnlos*, adj.

Edeodyny. *Pathol.* See *Ædœodynia.*

Edeography. *Med.* See *Ædœographia.*

Edeology. *Med.* See *Ædœolojia.*

Edeotomy. *Anat.* See *Ædœotomia.*

Edeitis. *Pathol.* See *Ædœitis.*

Edez. See *Edes.*

Edes. (Arab.) Old term for *Succinum*, or amber. Ruland. Fr. syn. *ambre*, m.

Edes'sēnum. Old name for a collyrium made with tragacanth, gum Arabic, opium, etc.

Edges of Combina'tion. *Mineral.* The edges in which the faces of different forms meet or intersect each other.

Edible Fucus. See *Fucus Esculentus.*

Edic. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old terms for *Ferrum*,
Edich. } or iron. Ruland. Fr. syn. *fer*, m.
Edir. } Germ. syn. *Eisen*, n.

Edra. *Surg.* Old term for a fractured bone, on which there is an impression from the instrument by which it was broken.

Edul'cŏrans, *tis*, part. (*Edulco*, to make sweet.) Sweetening. *Med., Pharm.* Formerly used the same as *Absorbent;* applied to a medicine which purified the fluids by sheathing their asperities, or, like a sponge, drying away superfluous moisture in the body and so acting as a dryer, or a sweetener: edul'corant. Fr. syn. *adoucissant*, adj. Germ. syn. *besänftigend*, part. adj.; *schmerzlindernd*, adj.

Edulcŏrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Edulco*, to make sweet.) *Chem.* Old term for the affusion of water or any substance to remove saline or other particles which are soluble in water. *Pharm.* Applied to the sweetening of a medicine, either liquid or dry, with sugar or honey: edulcora'tion. Castellus. Fr. anal. *edulcoration*, f. Germ. syn. *Aussüssen*, n.; *Versüssung*, f.

Eel. (Sax. *Æl.*) *Ichthyol.* The common name of the *Muræna anguilla.* Fr. syn. *anguille*, f. Germ. anal. *Aal*, m.

Eel, Con'ger. *Ichthyol.* The common name for the *Muræna conger.* Fr. syn. *congre*, m. Germ. syn. *Meer Aal*, m.

Eel Fat. *Pharm.* The fat obtained from eels while roasting; used as an ointment for stiff joints.

Eel, Roman. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Muræna Helena*, or *Romana.*

Efferves'cence. (*Effervesco*, to boil over.) *Chem.* Term for the agitation produced by mixing certain substances, caused by the sudden escape of a gas. *Effervescen'tia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *effervescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufbrausen*, n.

Effides. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Cerussa*, or white lead. Ruland, and Johnson. Fr. syn. *céruse*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleiweisse*, n.

Effilia. Old term for *Ephelis*, or freckle. Ruland and Johnson. Fr. syn. *ephelide*, f. Germ. syn. *Sommersprossen*, f.; *Sonnenflecken*, f.

Efflores'cence. (*Efflōresco*, to flourish.) *Bot.* Term for the blooming of flowers; the time of flowering. *Chem.* The state of saline bodies when they spontaneously assume the form of a dry powder, by losing their water of crystallisation. *Pathol.* Term for a morbid redness of the skin. *Efflōrescen'tia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *efflorescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Auswitterung*, f.; *Beschlag*, m.

Effŭ'vium, *ii*, n. (*Effluo*, to flow out.) A flowing out; applied to the small particles (*Effluvia*, nom. pl.) emitted by bodies which though they do not sensibly diminish them, have perceptible effects on the senses. See *Aporrhœa.* Fr. anal. *effluve*, m.; syn. *émanation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausfluss*, m.

Efflux. (*Effluo*, to flow out.) *Med.* A flowing out. See *Ecroë, Ecrysis.*

Effractūra, *æ*, f. (*Effringo*, to break down.) *Surg.* Old term, used by Paré, *Chir.* ix. 6, for a fracture of the cranium, in which the bone is much depressed. Fr. anal. *effracture*, f.

Effu'sion. (*Effundo*, to pour out.) *Pathol.* Term for the escape of any fluid out of its natural vessel, or viscus, and its lodgement in another cavity, in the cellular texture, or in the substance of parts; also, the secretion of fluid from the vessels in a morbid state of parts; thus coagulable lymph is said to be effused on different surfaces. *Effūsio, onis*, f. Fr. anal. *effusion*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausgiessung*, f.

Egĕ'ries, *ei*, f. } (*Egĕro*, to bear out.) *Phy-*
Eges'tio, *ōnis*, f. } *siol.* Old term for an excretion; applied generally to evacuations by stool: an eges'tion. See *Eccrisis.*

Eges'tum, *i*, n. (*Egĕro*, to cast, or bear out.) Ordure, or dung. Fr. anal. *excrément*, m. Germ. syn. *Auswurf*, m.

Eges'tus, *a, um.* (*Egĕro*, to cast, or carry out.) Cast, carried, or put out. *Med.* Applied to the natural excretions, or evacuations, (*Egesta*, nom. pl. n.) to substances rejected by the stomach, or discharged from the bowels, etc. See *Apionta.* Fr. syn. *excrémenteux*, adj.

Egg. (Sax. *Æog.*) *Physiol.* See *Ovum.*

Egg-Like. } See *Ovalis, Ovatus*, and *Ovoid.*
Egg-Shaped. }

Eggshells. *Chem.* See *Avrancum.*

Egony. *Med.* See *Ægonia.*

Egophony. *Med.* See *Ægophonia.*

Egyptian. See *Ægyptiacus*, and *Ægyptius.*

Egyp'tian Bean. *Bot.* Common name of the *Nymphæa nelumbo.*

Egyptian Lotus. See *Absus.*

Egyptian Musk. *Bot.* See *Ægyptia Muscata.*

Egyptian Pessary. *Pharm.* See *Ægyptius Pessus.*

Egyptian Ulcers. *Pathol.* See *Ægyptia Ulcera.*

Eilamides. (Εἰλέω, to involve.) *Anat.* Old term for the membranes involving the brain, viz., the *dura mater* and *pia mater.* Gorræus. Nom. pl. of *Eilamis, ĭdis*, f.

Eilēma, *ătis*, n. (Εἰλέω, to involve.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. εἴλημα, used by Hippocrates, *de Flatib.* xiv. 1, for a painful convolution of the intestines, or tormina, caused by flatulence. Also, applied to a fixed pain in some part of the intestines, as if a nail were driven in, caused by flatus there confined within their tunics, according to Lindenus, *Sel. M. ex.* iv. 14.

Ei'leon. *Anat.* Old name for the *Ileum* intestine.

Ei'leos. *Pathol.* Old name for *Ileus*, which see.

Eis'bŏle, *es*, f. (Εἰς, in; βάλλω, to cast.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for an *Enema*, or injection. *Pathol.* Gr. anal. ἐισβολή, formerly used by Galen, *de Temp. Morb.* c. 6, to express the access of a disease, or of a particular paroxysm.

Eispnoë, *es*, f. (Εἰσπνέω, to inspire.) *Physiol.* Old term for inspiration, a part of the process of respiration.

Ejă'cŭlans, *tis*, part. (*Ejăcŭlor*, to cast out.) Casting out: eja'culating. *Anat.* Applied to the vessels (*Ejaculantia*, nom. pl. n.) conveying the seminal matter secreted in the testicles to the penis, the *epididymis*, *vasa deferentia*, and *vesiculæ seminales*, which last are the receptacles of the semen. See *Ejaculatorius*. Fr. syn. *éjaculatoire*, adj.

Ejăcŭlātor, *ōris*, m. (*Ejăcŭlor*, to squirt out.) *Anat.* A squirter out, applied to a muscle of the penis. See *Accelerator*. Fr. anal. *éjaculateur*, m.

Ejăcŭlātōrius, *a, um.* (*Ejăcŭlor*, to cast out.) Having power to cast out: eja'culatory. *Anat.* Used the same as *Ejaculans*. Fr. anal. *éjaculatoire*, adj.

Eja'culatory Duct. *Anat.* See *Ductus Ejaculatorius Communis*,

Ejec'tion. (*Ejĭcio*, to thrust out.) *Med.* Term for the act, or process of discharging anything from the body. *Ejec'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *éjection*, f. Germ. anal. *Ausleerung*, n.; *Auswurf*, m.

E'jŭlans, *tis*, part. (*Ejŭlo*, to cry out, or wail.) *Med.* Wailing; crying out; shrieking: e'julant.

Elacalli. (Ind.) Name for the *Euphorbia nervifolia*, of Linnæus, used as cathartic. Fr. syn. *euphorbe à feuille d'oléander*. Germ. syn. *Oleander blättrig; Wolfsmilch*, n.

Elæag'non. (Ἔλαιον, oil; ἀγνός, chaste.) *Bot.* A name for the *Vitex agnus castus*, or chaste tree.

Elæŏ'mĕli, indecl. (Ἔλαιον, oil; μέλι, honey.) Old name, Gr. anal. ἐλαιόμελι, used by Dioscorides, i. 37, for a sweet purging oil, the produce of a Syrian tree. Fr. anal. *éléomeli*, m.

Elæ'on. (Ἔλαιον.) Anciently written for *Oleum*.

Elæŏsac'chărum, *i*, n. (Ἔλαιον, oil; σάκχαρον, sugar.) *Pharm.* Term, Greek anal. ἐλαιοσάκχαρον, used by Schröderus, i. 2, for a mixture of oil with sugar, praised by Rolfinkius, *Chym.* iv. *s.* 6, *c.* 1, for the purpose of rendering the former miscible with water, to which end the sugar must exceed thirteen times the weight of oil. See *Aurum Horizontale*, *Oleosaccharum*. Fr. anal. *éléosaccharum*, m. Germ. syn. *ölzucker*, m.

Elæoselinum. See *Eleoselinum*.

Elaïdate. (*Elaïdĭcum* acĭdum, Elaïdic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of elaïdic acid with a salifiable base. *Elaïdas, ātis*, f.

Elai'dic. (Ἔλαιον, the olive; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to elaïdin. *Elaïdĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Elai'dic A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to an acid obtained by the saponification of elaidin.

Elaidin'. (Ἐλαία, the olive.) *Chem.* Name given to a substance resembling stearin, produced by the action of hyponitric acid upon olive, almond, and some other oils. *Elaïdīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Elain'. (Ἔλαιον, oil.) *Chem.* Name for the oily principle of solid fats. *Elaīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Elai'odate. (*Elaïŏdĭcum* acĭdum, Elaiodic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of elaiodic acid with a salifiable base. *Elaïŏdas, ātis*, f.

Elaio'dic. (Ἔλαιον, oil; terminal *-ic*.) Of or belonging to oil. *Elaiŏ'dĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Elaio'dic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for an acid obtained from castor oil, and more distinctively called *Oleoricinic acid*, which see.

Elai'ŏdon. (Ἔλαιον, oil.) A name for the fluid part of volatile oils.

Elaïs Guineen'sis. *Bot.* Name for a species of palm, growing spontaneously on the coast of Guinea, but much cultivated in the West Indies; it affords the oil there called mackaw fat; also, an oil used as emollient and strengthening in weakness of the limbs, and for bruises, strains, cramps, swellings, pains, etc.

Elal'dehyde. (See *Aldehyde*.) *Chem.* Name given to a new substance, the true chemical relations of which are not yet sufficiently ascertained.

Elambĭcātio, *ōnis*, f. *Chem.* Old term for a mode of analysing mineral waters, for the purpose of investigating their qualities, either by the sand bath, or by heat in a glass vessel, as described by Fallopius, *de Aq. Therm.* i. 9, *p.* 224: elambica'tion.

Ela'nŭla. *Chem.* Old name for a kind of very hard alum, like iron.

Elăphŏbos'cum, *i*, n. (Ἔλαφος, a stag; βόσκω, to feed; because deer eat them greedily.) *Bot.* Ancient name applied to several umbelliferous plants.

Elăphoscŏ'rŏdon. (Ἔλαφος, a stag; σκόροδον, garlic.) *Bot.* Old name for a species of *Allium*; stag's, or viper's garlic.

E'lăphus, *i*, m. (Ἔλαφος.) *Zoöl.* The stag. See *Cervus Elaphus*. Fr. syn. *cerf commun*. Germ. syn. *Edel-hirsch*, m.

E'laquir. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for red vitriol. Quincy.

Elas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐλαύνω, to vex, or fatigue, also, to lead.) Old term for *Lamina*, or a plate of metal. *Surg.* A former name, Gr. anal. ἔλασμα, used by Lindenus, *Sel. M. ex.* iv. § 101, for a clyster-pipe.

Elas'tic. (Ἐλαστής, an impeller, or urger forward; from ἐλαύνω, to urge forward; terminal *-ικός*.) *Chem.* Having the property of elasticity, or springiness. *Elas'tĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *élastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *elastisch*, adj.; *federkräftig*, adj.; *spannkräftig*, adj.

Elas'tic Fluid. *Chem.* A term for a gas.

Elas'tic Gum. *Bot.* A name, or epithet for *Caoutchouc*, or Indian rubber. Fr. syn. *caoutchouc*, m. Germ. syn. *Federharz*, n.

Elasti'city. (Ἐλαστής, an impeller, or urger forward; from ἐλαύνω, to urge forward.) *Chem.* Term for a property by which bodies return forcibly and of themselves to the same dimensions, or form, they possessed before compression or displacement by any external force. *Physiol.* Applied to the spirits, when in a buoyant state; also to the perfectly healthful condition of living parts. See *Tonicity*. *Elastī'cĭtas, ātis*, f. See *Vis Elastica*. Fr. anal. *élasticité*, f. Germ. anal. *Elasticität*, f.; *Schnellkraft*, f.; *Spannkraft*, f.

Elaterin'. *Chem.* Name given to a crystallisable matter distinct from *Elatin*, found

in the juice of *Elaterium*. *Elātērīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Elātērium, *ii*, n. (Ἐλατήριον; from ἐλαύνω, to stimulate, or incite; from its strong purgative quality.) The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. & U.S.A.) for the fecula of the *Momordica elaterium*, now called also *Ecbalium officinalis*, (Pharm. L. 1851.) Fr. anal. *élatérium*, m. Germ. syn. *der abführende Saft aus Eselsgurken; Eselskurbissaft-Extract.*

Elatheria. See *Eleutheria.*

Elatin'. *Chem.* Name given to the active principle of *Elaterium*. *Elātīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *élatine*, f.

Elātīne, *es*, f. (Ἐλάττων, smaller; because it is the smaller species.) *Bot.* See *Antirrhinum Elatine*, *Alsinastrum.*

Elătītes, *æ*, m. *Mineral.* A name of a species of *Hæmatites*, or the bloodstone. See *Note Aërolites.*

Elbow. (Sax. *Elboga.*) *Anat.* See *Ancon*, and *Olecranon.*

Elcicorn. See *Alcicornes.*

Elcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Pathol.* Old term for a disease in which large chronic ulcers appear, carious, fetid, and attended with fever. Quincy. This ought to be *Helcosis.*

Elder, Dwarf. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sambucus ebulus*, or Danewort. See *Chamæacte.* Fr. syn. *l'hyèble.* Germ. syn. *Attich*, m.; *Niederholder*, m.

Elder Tree. *M. Med.* The common name of the *Sambucus nigra.* See *Alcte.* Fr. syn. *sureau noir.* Germ. syn. *der schwarze*, or *gemeine Hohlunder.*

Elecam'pane. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Inula helenium.*

Elect. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation, used in prescriptions, of *Electuarium*, an electuary.

Elective Affinity. *Chem.* See *Affinity.*

Elective Attraction. *Chem.* See *Attraction.*

Electrical Air. *Nat. Philos.* See *Aura Electrica.*

Electri'city. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber; in which it was first observed.) *Nat. Philos.* A property by which certain bodies when rubbed, excited, or heated, attract others, and frequently emit sparks and streams of light. *Electri'cĭtas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *électricité*, f. Germ. anal. *Elektricität*, f.

Elec'tro-Bio'logy. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber, by means of which electricity was discovered, and took its name; βίος, life; λόγος, a discourse.) This compound may be rendered the doctrine of the influence of electricity on life; pretending as it is, however, it is only employed as a synonyme for animal magnetism and its train of *aliases.*

Elec'tro-Che'mical Ac'tion. A term for chemical action induced by electrical arrangements.

Elec'tro-Mag'netism. Term applied to a series of interesting phenomena connected with the production of magnetism by electricity. Fr. anal. *électromagnetisme*, m.

Electrodes. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber, by means of which electricity was first discovered; ὁδός, a way.) A term employed in *Electro-chemical action*, for the boundaries of the decomposing matter in the direction of the electric current; being regarded as the roads or ways by which electricity passes. As adj. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber; terminal -ώδης.) *Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἠλεκτρώδης, used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi. xxii. 16, for alvine feces, or stools, which, shining and recent, resembled amber. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Electrŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, f. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber, by which electricity was discovered; γίνομαι, to be begotten, born, or produced.) *Physiol.* The produce, or effect of electricity; a term given to a particular state of the spinal marrow, or of muscular nerves, observed under the following circumstances. If the spinal marrow, or the lumbar nerves, be denuded and insulated in the frog, and a voltaic current be passed through them for ten or twenty minutes, and the voltaic influence be then withdrawn, the lower limbs instantly pass into a continuous state of rigid tetanus, or tetanoid spasm: and so it is styled *Electrogenesis*, or the electrogenic state.

Electroge'nic. (*Electrŏgĕnĕsis*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the particular state named *Electrogenesis. Electrogĕ'nĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *électrogénique*, adj.

Electrŏgĕnium, *ii*, n. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber, by means of which electricity was dicovered; γεννάω, to beget.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the unknown cause of the phenomena of electricity: elec'trogen. Fr. anal. *électrogène*, m. Germ. syn. *die elektrische Materie.*

Elec'trolytes. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber; by means of which electricity was first discovered; λυτὸς, loosed, from λύω, to release.) *Nat. Philos.* A term applied to bodies which can be decomposed directly by electricity. Pl. of *Electrō'lўtum*, *i*, n.

Elec'trolyzed. (Same as in preceding term.) A term applied to bodies that are electrochemically decomposed.

Electro'meter. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber, by means of which electricity was first discovered; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument, variously formed, for ascertaining the quality and quantity of electricity in an electrified body. *Electrō'mĕtrum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *électromètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Electricĭtätsmesser*, m.

Electrŏ'phŏrus, *i*, m. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber, by means of which electricity was discovered; φορέω, to bear.) *Nat. Philos.* Term given to an apparatus employed in electric experiments; an electricity-bearer: an elec'trophore. Fr. anal. *électrophore*, m.

Elec'troscope. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber, by means of which electricity was first discovered; σκοπέω, to spy.) *Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining the presence of electricity. *Electro'scŏpus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *électroscope*, m.

Elec'trum, *i*, n. (Ἤλεκτρον, from ἠλέκτωρ, the sun; from its splendour.) A name for *Succinum*, or amber. Fr. syn. *ambre*, m.; *succin*, m. Germ. syn. *Bernstein*, m.

Elec'trum Minĕrāle. *Chem.* Old name for the tincture of metals; made of tin and copper, to which some add gold and double

its quantity of martial regulus of antimony melted together; from all which there is produced a metallic mass thus called; the mass is powdered and detonated with nitre and charcoal, to a kind of scoria; it is powdered again whilst hot, and then digested in spirit of wine, whence a tincture is obtained of a fine red colour.

Elec'tuary. (*Elĭgo*, to chuse, or pick out.) *Pharm.* A confection, or conserve. *Electuārium, ii*, n. See *Eclegma, Linctus.* Fr. anal. *électuaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Lattwerge*, f.

Elēen'cĕphol. (Ἔλαιον, oil; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) *Chem.* Name given to a distinct fat contained in the brain, and found to contain phosphorus and sulphur.

Elĕlis'phăcos. (Ἐλελίσφακος.) *Bot.* Old name for a kind of sage.

E'lements. *Chem.* Rudiments, or first principles, substances which cannot be farther decomposed by chemical analysis. *Elĕmen'ta*, nom. pl. of *Elĕmen'tum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *éléments*, m. pl. Germ. anal. *Elemente*, n. pl.

Elēmi, Indecl. (Ethiopian.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) of a concrete resinous substance obtained by exudation from one or more unascertained plants; (D.) the *Amyris elemifera, Resina.* See *Chibou.* Fr. anal. *élémi*, m. Germ. anal. *Elemi*, n.; syn. *Elemiharz*, m.; *Oelbaumharz*, m.

Eleŏsĕlinum, *i*, n. (Ἕλος, a lake; σέλινον, parsley.) *Bot.* A name for the *Apium graveolens*, or smallage. Fr. syn. *ache*, f. Germ. syn. *wilder Eppich.*

Elĕphan'tia, *æ*, f. *Pathol.* Old term for a kind of *Anasarca;* also for *Elephantiasis.*

Elĕphan'tia A'răbum. *Pathol.* Old term for *Elephantiasis*, when the feet are swelled and hard; they are held as synonymous in Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *éléphantiasis des Arabes.*

Elĕphanti'ăsis, *is*, f. (Ἐλέφας, the elephant.) *Pathol.* A term which has been applied to two distinct diseases of very opposite character, which are now designated as *Elephantiasis Arabum*, and *Elephantiasis Græcorum.* See *Lazari Morbus, Phœnicius Morbus.* Fr. anal. *éléphantiasis*, m. Germ. anal. *Elephantiasis*, n.; *Knollsucht*, f.

Elĕphanti'ăsis A'răbum. *Pathol.* A term for the disease Barbadoes Leg; also called *Elephantia Arabum.* Fr. anal. *éléphantiasis des Arabes.* Germ. syn. *der Arabische Aussatz.*

Elĕphantiă'sis Græcōrum. *Pathol.* Term for a disease characterised by shining tubercles of various size and of a dusky red or livid colour, occurring on the face, ears, and extremities; together with a thickened rugous state of the skin, a diminution or total loss of its sensibility, and the loss of hair, except what is on the scalp; also called *Lepra Arabum.* From the hideous deformity which is gradually produced on the countenance, this disease has been called *Satyriasis*, and *Leontiasis*, as if resembling a satyr, or a wild beast. See *Juzam, Tyriasis.* Fr. anal. *éléphantiasis des Grecs.*

Elĕphanti'ăsis Ită'lĭca. *Pathol.* A term for the disease *Pelagra.* See *Pelagra.* Fr. syn. *éléphantiasis d'Italie.*

Elephantiasis of the Scrotum. *Pathol.* See *Andrum.*

Elĕphan'tĭnum Emplas'trum. *Pharm.* Old name of a plaster. See *Elephantinus.*

Elĕphan'tĭnus, *a, um. Pharm.* Name, Gr. syn. ἐλεφάντινος, applied by Aëtius, to a plaster, made of cerusse, wax, oil and water. Gorræus.

E'lĕphas, *antis*, m. (Ἐλέφας, Alchemical name for *Aqua fortis.*) *Pathol.* Formerly a name for *Elephantiasis.* Fr. anal. *éléphantiasis*, m. Germ. syn. *Elephantiasis*, f.; *Knollsucht*, f. *Zoöl.* The elephant. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Elephant*, m.

Eler'sna. (Arab.) Alchemical name of *Molybdenum.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Eles'matis. (Arab.) *Chem.* Alchemical name of burnt lead. Ruland, and Johnson.

Elettāri. (Malab.) *Bot.* A name for the *Elettaria cardamomum*, or lesser cardamum; now called *Alpinia cardamomum.*

Elettāria, *æ*, f. (*Elettari*, the Malabar word for the lesser cardamom.) Name of a new genus of plants, Cl. *Monandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Scitamineæ.*

Elettāria Cardămōmum. *M. Med.* A name given by Dr. Maton to the lesser cardamom plant, formerly referred to the genus *Alpinia.* See *Alpinia Cardamomum, Elettari.*

Eleuteria, *æ*, f. } *M. Med.* See *Croton, Cas-*
Eleutheria, *æ*, f. } *carilla.*

Elevātor, *ōris*, m. (*Elĕvo*, to lift.) *Anat.* See *Levator. Surg.* Name of an instrument for raising any depressed portions of bone, particularly of the skull: an e'levator. *Elĕvātōrium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *élévatoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Erheber*, m.; *Hebeisen*, n.

Elĕvātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Elĕvo*, to lift up.) *Chem.* Old term for sublimation: eleva'tion. *Med.* Applied the same as *Diastole.* Fr. anal. *élévation*, f. Germ. syn. *Erhebung*, f. *Surg.* Applied to swelling or enlargement, as of the liver, or spleen, according to P. M. de Calderia, *Oper.* ii. 14. Germ. syn. *Geschwulst*, f.

Elĕvātōrium, *ii*, n. (*Elĕvo*, to lift up. *Surg.* An elevator; the instrument so called. Fr. anal. *élévatoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Hebeisen*, n.

Elibanum. See *Olibanum.*

Elichrȳsum, *i*, n. (Ἥλιος, the sun; χρύσος, gold; from its shining yellow appearance.) A name for the *Gnaphalium stœchas*, or goldilocks.

Eli'drion. } *Bot.* A name formerly given
Eli'drium, *ii*, n. } to gum mastiche; also, to *Rhaponticum. Chem.* Ancient name for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury; also for an alloy of silver, gold, and brass. Ruland.

Eligii Mor'bus. *Pathol.* A name for a fistula.

Elig'ma. *Pharm.* Old term for a *Linctus.* Quincy.

Elioselinum. See *Eleoselinum.*

Eliotrŏ'pia, *æ*, f. *Mineral.* Old name for a certain gem or precious stone; more correctly written *Heliotropia.*

Elip'sis, *is*, f. *Pharm.* The same as *Eclegma.*

Eliqua'tion. (*Elĭquo*, to make liquid.) *Chem.* Term for the act or process by which one substance is separated from another by fusion; consisting in the application of such a degree of heat as will make the

more fusible matter flow, and not the other. *Elīquātio, ōnis*, f. See *Peritexis*. Fr. anal. *éliquation*, f. Germ. syn. *Abschmelzung*, f.

Elithroides. See *Elytroides*.

Elixātio, ōnis, f. (*Elixo*, to boil.) Old term for the process of seething, or boiling: elixa'tion.

Elix'ir, n. Indecl. (Arab. *Elekser*, the quintessence of a thing or substance.) *Pharm.* Term for a preparation similar to a compound tincture: also an extract, or quintessence. See *Enchyloma, Isir*. Fr. anal. *elixir*, m. Germ. anal. *Elixir*, n.

Elixir Antiasthmaticum Boerhaavii. *Pharm.* See *Boerhaave's Antiasthmatic Elixir.*

Elix'ir Parego'ric. *M. Med., Pharm.* Common name for the *Tinctura camphoræ composita.*

Elix'ir Parego'ric Scōtĭcus. *M. Med., Pharm.* Common name for the *Tinctura opii ammoniata*, formerly in the pharmacopœia (E.).

Elix'ir Propriĕtātis. *Pharm.* Old name of a certain compound preparation said to have been similar to the *Tinctura aloes composita;* the same acidulated with sulphuric acid was called *El. prop. cum acido;* and with the addition of salt of tartar, *El. prop. tartarizatum.*

Elix'ir Sa'crum. *Pharm.* Old epithet for a tincture made chiefly of rhubarb and aloes.

Elix'ir Sălūtis. *Pharm.* Old epithet for the *Tinctura sennæ composita.*

Elix'ir Stŏmă'chĭcum. *Pharm.* Old epithet for the *Tinctura gentianæ composita;* the stomachic elixir.

Elix'ir Venĕ'reum. *Pharm.* A name for the preparation called *Jesuits' drops*, which see.

Elix'ir Vītæ Mathi'oli. *Pharm.* Old title for a preparation made from a great number of aromatic and stimulant substances digested in alcohol.

Elix'ir Vitri'ŏli. *Pharm.* A name for the *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum;* the elixir of vitriol.

Elixīviātio, ōnis, f. (*E*, out of; *lixīvium*, a lye.) *Chem.* Old term for the extraction of a fixed salt from vegetables by the affusion of water: elixivia'tion. See *Lixiviation.*

Eliz. *Chem.* Old term for the *Flos æris.* Quincy.

Ella'gic. (Fr. *Galle* (reversed), a nut-gall; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the nut-gall; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Ella'gicus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Ella'gic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for an acid obtained from an infusion of nut-galls, which, besides gallic acid and a matter which colours it, contains a little gallate and sulphate of lime, and this peculiar acid.

Ellip'sis. (Ἔλλειψις, a defect.) *Geom.* An oval figure produced from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of a cone, (but not parallel to the base,) and which may be described on a plane by a line made by a loose cord carried upon two centres or pins. Fr. & Germ. anal. *ellipse*, f.

Ellip'tĭcus, a, um. (*Ellipsis*, an oval figure; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to an *ellipsis;* elliptic; ellip'tical. *Bot.* Applied to leaves so shaped. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *elliptique*, adj.

Ellychniōtos. (Ἐλλύχνιον, a torch, or candle wick.) *Pharm.* Old term for a kind of liniment, because made of the material from which torches or candles were formed.

Elm. (Sax.) *M. Med.* The common name of the tree *Ulmus campestris.* Fr. syn. *orme*, m.

Elm-Leaved Sumach. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rhus coriaria.*

Eloanx. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Auripigmentum*, or orpiment. Ruland.

Elodes. (Ἕλος, a swamp.) *Pathol.* The Greek name for sweating fevers.

Elongatio, ōnis, f. (*Elongo*, to lengthen out.) *Surg.* Old term for an imperfect luxation, when the ligaments are only relaxed and lengthened, but the bone is not out of place; also, for the extension of a limb for the purpose of reducing a dislocation or setting fractured bones, according to Fallopius, *de Luxat.* ii. 3: elonga'tion. Fr. syn. *élongement*, m. Germ. syn. *Verlängerung*, f.

Elongātus, a, um. (*Elongo*, to lengthen out.) Lengthened out: elon'gated. Fr. syn. *alongé*, adj. Germ. syn. *verlängert*, adj.

Elutria'tion. (*Elutrio*, to cleanse.) *Chem.* Term for the act, or process of pulverizing metallic ores, or other substances, and mixing them with water, so that the lighter parts, capable of suspension, are poured off, and thus separated from the heavier particles which fall to the bottom. *Elutriātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *élutriation*, f. Germ. syn. *das Waschen.*

Elŭ'vies, ei, f. (*Eluo*, to wash out.) *Pathol.* Old term for the humour discharged in *Fluor albus*, according to Pechlinius, *Obs. Ph. Med.* i. 36, *fin.*

Eluxātio, ōnis, f. *Surg.* The same as *Luxatio.*

Elymagros'tis. (Ἔλυμος, the herb panic; ἄγρωστις, wild.) *Bot.* A name for a species of *Panicum;* the herb wild panic.

E'lymus, i, m. (Ἑλύω, to involve; because the spike is involved or enclosed in a sheath.) *Bot.* The name of the herb panic; also, a Linn. genus of grasses, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Fr. syn. *panic*, m. Germ. syn. *Hirsegras*, n.; *Panikgras*, n.

Elytrītis, ĭdis, f. (Ἔλυτρον, a sheath; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the vagina. Fr. anal. *élitrite*, or *elytroïte*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Scheide.*

Elytrŏcēle, es, f. (Ἔλυτρον, an involucre, or covering; κηλή, a tumour.) *Surg.* Old term for *Hernia vaginalis*, or hernia in the vagina. Fr. anal. *élytrocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Scheidenbruch*, m.

Elytroïdēs, adj. (Ἔλυτρον, an involucre; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a covering or sheath. *Anat.* Formerly applied to the *Tunica vaginalis*, because it enclosed the testis like a sheath. *Surg.* Applied as a name for a pessary. Fr. anal. *élytroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheidenähnlich*, adj.; *scheidenartig*, adj.

Elytroplas'tic. (*Elytroplastia*, elytroplasty; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Surg.* Of or belonging to the operation of Elytroplasty. *Elytroplas'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *élytroplastique*, adj.

Ely'troplasty. (Ἔλυτρον, the channel of a river; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* A term for the operation of closing a vesico-vaginal fistulous opening by borrowing a flap from the *labia*, or *nates*. *Elytroplas'tia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *élytroplastie*, f.

Elytroptō'sis, *eos*, f. (Ἔλυτρον, an involucre; πτῶσις, a falling down.) *Surg.* Applied to an inversion of the vagina. Fr. anal. *élytroptose*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterscheidenvorfall*, m.

Ely'trum, *i*, n. (Ἔλυτρον, the scale, or crust that covers the wings of insects.) *Anat.* Anciently applied in the pl. to the *Theca vertebralis*, or the membranes inclosing the spinal cord. *Entomol.* A wing-case; applied (*Elytra*, nom. pl.) to two kinds of scales, more or less solid, or opaque, which open and close, and beneath which, when at rest, the wings are transversely folded, in the *Coleoptera*. Fr. anal. *élytre*, m. Germ. anal. *Deckschild*, m.; *Flügeldecke*, f.

Emacia'tion. (*Emăcio*, to make lean.) *Pathol.* The state of being, or becoming lean, or emaciated. *Emăciātio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Atrophia*, *Extenuatio*, *Ischnos*, *Macies*, *Marasmus*, *Marcor*, *Minutio*, *Minythesis*. Fr. anal. *émaciation*, f.; syn. *amaigrissement*, f. Germ. syn. *Abmagerung*, f.; *Abzehrung*, f.

Eman'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Emăneo*, to tarry out of a place.) A tarrying long out of a place.

Eman'sio Men'sium. *Pathol.* Term for a tarrying, or retention of the *Catamenia*, or menses; chlorosis. See *Amenorrhœa*. Fr. syn. *amenorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Amenorrhöe*, f.

Emargĭnātus, *a*, *um*. (*Emargĭno*, to take away the edge, or margin.) *Bot.* Having a notch at the apex; nicked: emar'ginate; applied to leaves, petals, etc. Fr. anal. *émarginé*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausgerändet*, part. adj.; *eingekerbt*, part. adj.

Emascula'tion. (*Emascŭlo*, to make impotent.) *Pathol.* Term for the act or process of rendering impotent, by injury or removal of the generative organs. *Emascŭlātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *émasculation*, f. Germ. syn. *Entmannung*, f.

Emascŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Emascŭlo*, to make impotent.) Impotent; incapable of generating: emas'culate; applied to males in this condition. Fr. anal. *émasculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *entmannig*, adj.

Embalming. *Med.* Term for a process by which a dead body is preserved against putrefaction, and retains its form and consistence for an indefinite period of time. A body so preserved is called a *Mummy*, and anciently it stood high as affording an important article of the *Materia medica*. See *Balsamatio*, *Conditura*, *Mumisatio*. Fr. anal. *embaumement*, m. Germ. syn. *Einbalsamirung*, f.

Embam'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐμβάπτω, to dip in.) Old name, Gr. anal. ἔμβαμμα, for a liquid condiment in which the food was dipped, to excite the appetite. Gorræus.

Embedded. *Bot.* See *Nidulans*.

Em'blic Myro'balan. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the Indian tree *Phyllanthus emblica*.

Em'bŏle, *es*, f. (Ἐμβάλλω, to replace.) *Surg.* A term formerly used for the reduction of a dislocation. Fr. anal. *embole*, f.

Embreg'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἔμβρεγμα, from ἐμβρέχω, to moisten.) *Pharm.* Old term for an embrocation. P. Morellus, *Meth. Præscr. Form.* ii. *s.* i. *c.* 7. Fr. syn. *embrocation*, f.

Embroca'tion. (Ἐμβρέχω, to soak.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a fluid application for rubbing on any part that may be bruised, inflamed, or otherwise diseased. *Embrōcātio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Embregma*, *Embroche*, *Impluvium*, *Instillatio*. Fr. anal. *embrocation*, f. Germ. syn. *Einreibung*, f.

Em'brŏche, *es*, f. *Pharm.* The same as *Embregma*.

Em'bryo, *ōnis*, f. (Ἐν, in; βρύω, to spring out) *Bot.* Term for the germ of a plant: the *Corculum*. *Physiol.* Term for the *fœtus in utero*, before the fifth month of pregnancy: an em'bryo. Fr. and Germ. anal. *embryon*, m.

Embryoc'tony. (Ἔμβρυον, a fetus; κτείνω, to kill.) *Obstet., Surg.* The same as *Embryotomy*. *Embryoctō'nia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *embryoctonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Embryoktonie*, f.

Embryo'graphy. (Ἔμβρυον, a fetus; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* Term for the description of the fetus. *Embryogrā'phia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *embryographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beschreibung eines Embryon*.

Embryo'logy. (Ἔμβυρον, a fetus; λόγος, a speech.) *Physiol.* Term for a dissertation or treatise on the fetus. *Embryŏlō'gia*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *embryologie*, f.

Embry'onal. (*Embryo*, a germ.) Of the nature of, or belonging to a germ or embryo. *Embryōnālis*, *is*, *e*. Fr. syn. *embryonnaire*, adj.

Embryōnātus, *a*, *um*. (*Embryo*, the germ.) *Bot.* Having an embryo, germ, or *corculum*: em'bryonate. Fr. anal. *embryoné*. adj.

Embryothlas'tes. (Ἔμβρυον, the fetus; θλάω, to break.) *Obstet., Surg.* Old name for an instrument for breaking the bones of a fetus in order to its more easy delivery; also, the name for a crochet for extracting the fetus. Castellus. Fr. anal. *embryothlaste*, m. Germ. anal. *Embryothlast*, m.

Embryo'tomy. (Ἔμβρυον, a *fœtus*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Obstet., Surg.* Term for the destruction, or separation of any part, or parts of the fetus, whilst *in utero*, in order to effect delivery where the pelvis is so deformed, or other circumstances exist of so unfavourable a kind, as to prevent its taking place in the natural way. *Embryŏtō'mia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *embryotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerschneidung der unzeitigen Frucht*.

Embryul'cia, *æ*, f. (Ἔμβρυον, a fetus; ἕλκω, to draw.) *Obstet.* Generally, a term for the obstetric art, or midwifery; but it has especial reference to the drawing, or extracting of the dead fetus; it is also applied by many to the operation of breaking down the contents of the fetal head by means of the perforator, or other destroying instrument, in order to effect delivery: embryul'cy. Fr. anal. *embryulcie*, f. Germ. anal. *Embryulkie*, f.

Embryul'cus, *i*, m. (Ἔμβρυον, a fetus; ἕλκω,

to draw.) *Obstet., Surg.* Old name for the blunt hook for extracting the child in difficult labour. See *Ichthya.* Fr. anal. *embryulce*, m.

E'merald. (Fr. *Éméraude.*) *Mineral.* Common name of a precious stone of a pure green colour, a species of quartzose crystal. *Smărag'dus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *éméraude*, f. Germ. syn. *Smaragd*, m.

Emer'sus, *a, um.* (*Emergo*, to rise up.) *Bot.* Raised up; emerged; applied to leaves and flowers that are raised above the surface of the water. Fr. syn. *émergé*, adj.

Emerus. *Bot.* Old name for the *Colutea arborescens*, or bastard senna.

Emĕ'sia, *æ*, f. } ('Εμέω, to vomit.) *Med.* Term
E'mĕsis, *is*, f. } for the act of vomiting; vomiting. Fr. syn. *vomissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Erbrechen*, n.; *Vomiren*, n.

Eme'tic. ('Εμέω, to vomit; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to induce or excite vomiting; applied to a medicine which excites vomiting independently of any effect from the quantity of matter taken into the stomach, or of its nauseous taste, or flavour. *Emĕ'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Anacatharticus, Anocathartic, Vomitorius*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *émétique*, adj. Germ. anal. *emetisch*, adj.; *Brechen machend.*

Emĕ'tĭcum. ('Εμέω, to vomit.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to a medicine which has the power to induce, or excite vomiting; a vomit: an emetic. Fr. anal. *émétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Brechmittel*, n.

NOTE.—This word appears in some classical dictionaries as a noun, but properly it is the neuter of *Emeticus, a, um, medicamentum* being understood.

Emētina, *æ*, f. (*Emĕtĭcum*, an emetic, or vomit.) *Chem.* Name given to the principle on which the emetic virtues of ipecacuan depend: emetin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *émétine*, f. Germ. syn. *Brechstoff*, m.

E'mĕto-Căthar'sis. *Med.* A compound term, signifying the access both of vomiting and purging, as from large doses of tartar-emetic. Fr. anal. *émèto-catharse*, f.; *émèto-cathartique*, m. Germ. syn. *Brechpurgiren*, n.

Emĕto-Cathar'tic. (*Emĕto-cătharsis*; terminal *ĭcus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to *Emeto-catharsis*, or having power to cause both purging and vomiting. *Emĕtŏcăthar'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *émèto-cathartique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zugleich Erbrechen und Purgiren machen.*

Eminen'tiæ Quadrĭgĕ'mĭnæ. *Anat.* The four double, or twin eminences. See *Tubercula Quadrigemina.* Fr. syn. *éminences bigéminées: tubercules quadrijumeaux.*

Emissăria Dūræ Matris. *Anat.* Old term for the processes of the *Dura mater*, which accompany the cerebral nerves through the *foramina* of the cranium.

Emissărium, *ii*, n. (*Emitto*, to send off.) *Anat.* Old name for a canal by which any fluid passes out. Fr. anal. *émissaire*, m.

Emissărius, *a, um.* (*Emitto*, to send off.) Sending, or conducting away. *Anat.* Applied to certain veins: emis'sary. Fr. anal. *émissaire*, adj.

Emissoria Santorini. *Anat.* See *Santorini, Emissoria.*

Emme'nagogue. ('Εμμήνια, the menses; ἄγω, to expel, or put out.) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to excite the discharge of the *Catamenia*, or the menses; applied to a medicine which promotes the menstrual discharge. *Emmēnāgōgus, a, um.* See *Note Cholagogue.* Fr. syn. *emmenagogue*, m.

Emmēnia, *ōrum*, n. pl. ('Εμμήνια, from ἐν, in; μὴν, a month.) *Physiol.* Old term for the *Catamenia.* Fr. syn. *menstrues*, f. pl.; *règles*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Monatsblutfluss*, m. pl.

Em'met. *Entomol.* A common name for the *Formica rufa*, ant, or pismire.

Em'mŏtos. } ('Εν, in or upon; μοτός,
Em'mŏtus, *a, um.* } lint.) *Med., Pharm.* Spread on lint; anciently applied to a medicament in this form, that was employed for a wound; also, applied to persons, parts of the body, and diseases that required the use of lint for their cure.

Emol'lient. (*Emollio*, to soften.) *Med.* Having the power of softening, or relaxing the living animal fibre without any mechanical action. Emollient applications are, *Humectant*, as warm water and tepid vapours.: *Relaxing*, as *Althæa, Malva*, etc.: *Lubricating*, as bland oils, fat, and lard; and *Atonic*, as *Opium*, and *Pediluvia. Emol'liens, entis*, part. Fr. anal. *émollient*, adj. Germ. syn. *erweichend*, part. adj.

Empas'ma, *ătis*, n. ('Εμπάσσω, sprinkle upon.) *Pharm.* Old term for a powder sprinkled on the body, to restrain sweat. See *Catapasma.* Fr. anal. *empasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Streupulver*, n.

Empăthēma, *ătis*, n. ('Εμπαθὴς, moved with affection, or passion.) Ungovernable passion; applied to a genus of disease in Good's Nosology.

Empei'ria, *æ*, f. ('Εμπειρος, experienced.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἐμπειρία*, for the practice of medicine founded on experience alone, according to Galen, *ad Thrasyb. c.* xi.; empirical medicine.

Em'phlўsis, *is*, f. ('Εν, in; φλύσις, an eruption on the skin.) *Pathol.* Term for a vesicular tumour, or eruption: em'phlysis.

Emphrac'tĭcus, *a, um.* ('Εμφράττω, to obstruct; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to obstruct; Gr. anal. *ἐμφρακτικὸς*, applied by Galen, *de Simpl. Fac.* v. 11, to a medicine which shuts up the pores of the skin. See *Emplasticus*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *emphractique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Ausstopfen dienlich.*

Em'phўma, *ătis*, n. ('Εν, in; φύω, to beget.) *Pathol., Surg.* Name for a tumour originating below the integuments and unaccompanied by inflammation, at least at its commencement, such as fleshy, bony, and other morbid growths.

Emphўsēma, *ătis*, n. ('Εμφυσάω, to inflate.) *Pathol.* Applied to a collection of air in the cellular texture under the skin, or beneath the pleural and interlobicular cellular tissue of the lungs; windy swelling; pneumatosis. See *Empneumatosis, Inflatio, Physocephalus.* Fr. anal. *emphysème*, m. Germ. anal. *Emphysem*, n.; *Windgeschwulst*, f.

Emphyse'matous. (*Emphўsēma*, windy swell-

ing, or pneumatosis; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Of the nature of, or like *Emphysema;* having, or full of windy swelling. *Emphysēmātōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *emphysémateux,* adj.

Em'phyton Ther'mon. (Ἔμφυτον θερμόν, innate heat.) *Physiol.* Animal or vital heat.

Empi'ric. (Ἐμπειρικός, deduced from experience alone, practical, the same word as a noun m., meaning a physician, whose knowledge is of this kind; from ἐν, by; πεῖρα, experience.) *Med.* Term applied to a practitioner, whose practice is the result of mere experience. Generally, however, it is used synonymously for a quack. *Empīrĭcus, i,* m. Fr. anal. *empirique,* m. Germ. anal. *Empiriker,* m.; *Quacksalber,* m.

Empi'rical. (*Empīrĭcus,* an empiric.) *Med.* Of or belonging to an empiric, or, by custom, to a quack. *Empīrĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *empirique,* adj. Germ. syn. *empirisch,* adj.

Empi'ricism. (Ἐμπειρική, a sect of physicians; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) Term for the practice of physic acquired by mere experience; also commonly applied, however, to quackery. *Empīrĭcis'mus, i,* m. See *Peira, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *empirisme,* m. Germ. syn. *Erfahrungskunde,* f.

Emplas'tĭcus, a, um. (Ἐμπλάσσω, to obstruct; terminal *-ικὸς.*) The same as *Emphracticus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Emplas'trum, i, n. (Ἐμπλάσσω, to spread upon.) *Med., Pharm.* A plaster of any kind. Fr. anal. *emplâtre,* m. Germ. syn. *Pflaster,* n.

Emplas'trum Adhæsīvum. *Pharm.* A name for the *Emplastrum resinæ:* adhesive plaster. Fr. anal. *emplâtre adhésif.* Germ. syn. *harzig Bleipflaster.*

Emplas'trum Alexan'drium. *Pharm.* Old name for a plaster made of wax, alum, etc.; also called *E. viride.*

Emplas'trum Antĭhystĕ'rĭcum. *Pharm.* A name for the *E. assafœtidæ:* the antihysteric plaster.

Emplas'trum At'trăhens. *Pharm.* A name for the *E. ceræ:* the drawing plaster.

Emplas'trum Commūne. *Pharm.* A name for the *E. plumbi:* the common plaster.

Emplas'trum Diabŏ'lĭcum. *Pharm.* Another name for the *Oxycroceum emplastrum,* which see.

Emplastrum Elephantinum. *Pharm.* See *Elephantinum Emplastrum.*

Emplattŏ'mĕna. *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἐμπλαττόμενα, applied by Galen. *Meth. Med.* viii. 2, to medicaments in the same way as *Emplastica* and *Emphractica.* See *Emphracticus.*

Empneumātōsis, is, f. (Ἐν, in; πνευμάτωσις, an inflation.) *Pathol.* Old term for an inflation of the stomach, the womb, abdomen, etc.; also applied the same as *Emphysema.* Fr. anal. *empneumatose,* f.

Empŏ'rium, ii, f. (Ἐμπορέω, to transact.) A mart. *Anat.* Anciently applied to an imaginary reservoir in the brain, in which the animal spirits were stored. Quincy. Fr. anal. *empore,* m. Germ. syn. *Handelsort,* m.

Empres'ma. (Ἐμπρήθω, to set on fire.) *Pathol.* A term employed by Mason Good as the generic name for visceral inflammation. Germ. syn. *die innere Entzündung.*

Em'prion. (Ἐν, in; πρίων, a saw.) Serrated. *Anat.* Anciently applied to a particular kind of irregular pulse.

Emprosthŏ'tŏnos, adj. (Ἔμπροσθεν, forwards; τείνω, to stretch, or bend.) *Pathol.* Bending, directed, or stretched forwards; applied to a variety of the disease *Tetanus.* See *Note Opisthotonos,* and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *emprosthotonos,* m. Germ. syn. *Emprosthotonus,* m.

NOTE.—This word, erroneously given in medical dictionaries as a subst. m., is a Greek adjective of two terminations, *os,* m. *et* f., *ον,* n. The real substantive is ἐμπροσθοτονία.

Emp'tўsis, is, or *eos,* f. (Ἐμπτύω, to spit upon.) An old term, used by Aretæus, for a discharge of blood by spitting when it comes only from the mouth, fauces, or parts adjacent. Quincy. Germ. syn. *Blutspeien,* n.

Empyēma, ătis, n. (Ἐν, within; πύον, pus.) *Pathol.* Term for a collection of pus in the cavity of the chest; one of the terminations of the disease *Pleuritis.* Fr. anal. *empyème,* m. Germ. syn. *eine innere Eiterung.*

Empyēsis, is, or *eos,* f. (Ἐμπυέω, to suppurate.) *Pathol.* A term applied by Dr. Good to a genus of diseases characterised by phlegmonous pimples, which gradually fill with purulent fluid, as *Variola, Varicella,* etc. Fr. syn. *empyème,* m. Germ. syn. *die Bildung eines Empyems.*

Empyŏcēle, es, f. (Ἐν, in; πύον, pus; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for a collection of pus within the scrotum. Fr. anal. *empyocèle,* m. Germ. syn. *Eiterbruch,* m.

Empyom'phălus, i, m. (Ἐν, in; πύον, pus; ὀμφαλὸς, the navel.) *Surg.* Term for a collection of pus under or about the navel. Fr. anal. *empyomphale,* m. Germ. syn. *Eiternabel,* m.

Empy'real Air. *Chem.* A name for oxygen gas.

Empўreu'ma, ătis, n. (Ἐμπυρεύω, to kindle.) Term for a peculiar and indescribably disagreeable smell which animal and vegetable matter gives rise to when burned in close vessels. Fr. anal. *empyreume,* m. Germ. anal. *Empyreuma,* n.; syn. *Angebrannte,* n.; *Brenzlichte,* n.

Empyreuma'tic. (*Empўreuma;* terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to, or having the quality of *Empyreuma. Empўreumă'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *empyreumatique,* adj. Germ. syn. *brenzlicht,* adj.; anal. *empyreumatisch,* adj.; syn. *brenzlicht,* adj.

Emul'gent. (*Emulgeo,* to milk out.) *Anat.* Straining through; milking out; applied to the vessels of the kidneys, which are supposed to strain, or milk the serum through the kidneys. *Emul'gens, entis,* part. Fr. anal. *émulgent,* adj. Germ. syn. *ausmelkend,* part. adj.

Emulsin.' *Chem.* Name given to a peculiar substance which has the power of decomposing amygdalin, obtained from an emulsion of almonds: it has also been called *Synaptase. Emulsīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *émulsine,* f.

Emul'sion. (*Emulgeo*, to milk out.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a preparation in which the expressed oil of seeds, or kernels, is diffused through water, by the medium of the sugar, mucilage, and fecula which the seeds contain. *Emul'sio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *émulsion*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausmelken*, n.; *Saamenmilch*, f.

Emunc'tory. (*Emungo*, to carry off.) *Physiol.* A term applied to the excretory ducts of the body, which are called Emunctories, *Emunctōrium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *émunctoire*. Germ. syn. *ein Ausscheidungs-Organ*.

Emun'dans, *tis*, part. (*Emundo*, to cleanse, or purge.) *Pharm.* Cleansing, or purifying; applied to a lotion or wash which cleans a wound or ulcer, and also removes the sordes: emun'dant. Germ. syn. *reinigend*, part. adj.

Enæ'mos. ('Εν, for; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἔναιμος, applied by Galen, *Meth. Med.* iv. 5, to a topical medicine employed to stop the bleeding of a wound, by agglutinating its parts, or gently astringing them. See *Enthemata*. Germ. syn. *Blutung stillend*.

Enæōrēma, *ătis*, n. ('Εναιωρέομαι, to float, or be suspended in.) *Pathol.* Term for the *nubecula*, or cloudlet, which floats or is suspended in the middle of the urine, and so different from sediment. Fr. anal. *énéorème*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufgehängte*, n.; *Hängengebliebene*, n.; *Wolkchen*, n.

Ena'mel. (Fr. *Email.*) *Anat.* Term for a very hard, compact, white substance, investing the crown of the teeth, to which it is peculiar. Fr. syn. *émail*, m. Germ. syn. *Schmelz*, m.

Enanthēsis, *is*, f. ('Εν, in; ἀνθέω, to flourish.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a rash, or eruption on the skin, not connected with any internal affection; the opposite of *Exanthesis*.

Enantēsis, *is*, f. ('Εν, in; ἀντάω, to meet.) *Anat.* Old term for the near approach of ascending and descending blood vessels. Fr. anal. *énantésis*, f.

Enarthrōsis, *is*, f. ('Εν, in; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* Term for what is called the ball-and-socket joint, as the globular head of the femur in the *acetabulum* of the *Os innominatum;* a variety of the Cl. *Diarthrosis*. Fr. anal. *énarthrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenfugung*, f.

Encan'this, *is*, f. ('Εν, in; κάνθος, the angle of the eye.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease in which a small red excrescence grows from the *Caruncula lachrymalis*, and semilunar fold of the *Conjunctiva*. Fr. anal. *encanthis*, m. Germ. anal. *Enkanthis*, f.; syn. *ein Krankheit der Thränendrüse*.

Encar'dion. ('Εν, in; καρδία, the heart.) *Bot.* Old name for the pith of vegetables.

Encar'dium Prem'nou. ('Εγκάρδιον, the pith of wood; πρέμνου, the stem, or stock.) *Bot.* Old term for the heart and marrow of the trunk.

Encătălep'sis, *is*, f. ('Εν, in; καταλαμβάνω, to seize.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἐγκάταληψις, used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi. *s.* 2, *t.* 12, the same as *Catalepsia*. Fr. anal. *encatalepsie*, f.

Encăthis'ma, *ătis*, n. ('Εν, in; καθίζομαι, to sit down.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἐγκάθισμα, used by Galen, *de C.M. per Gen.* v. 13, for a *semicupium*, or bath for half the body. Germ. syn. *Einsitzen*, n.; *Hineinsetzen*, n.

Encau'ma, *ătis*, n. ('Εν, in; καίω, to burn.) *Chem.* Old name for the *scoria* of silver. *Pathol.* Term formerly used for the mark left by a burn, or the bleb or vesicle produced by it. *Surg.* Applied by Aëtius, to a superficial ulceration on the eye. Quincy. Fr. anal. *encaume*, m. Germ. syn. *Eingebrannte*, n.

Encau'sis, *is*, f. ('Εν, in; καίω, to burn.) *Pathol.* Old name, Gr. anal. ἔγκαυσις, used by Galen, *de Diff. Febr.* i. 3, for a burn; also that action of heat in the body which external diseases produce, either the operation of the sun or fire, or more powerful accidents. Also the mark left by the potential cautery, according to Libavius, *Synt. Arc. Ch.* i. 23, and vi. 6. See *Inustio*. Fr. syn. *encaume*, m. Germ. syn. *Einbrennen*, n.

Encĕphălītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Εγκέφαλος, the brain, or what is within the head; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med.* A term for inflammation of the brain and its membranes, all being implicated at one time. Fr. anal. *encephalite*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnentzündung*, f.

Encĕ'phălŏcēle, *es*, f. ('Εγκέφαλος, the brain, or that which is within the head; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* A term for the protrusion of a portion of the brain through a preternatural opening in the skull formed by the trephine, or by exfoliation of a piece of bone in the state of *Necrosis:* a *Hernia cerebri:* ence'phalocele. Fr. anal. *encéphalocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnbruch*, m.

Encĕ'phălŏīdēs, adj. ('Εγκέφαλος, the brain, or that which is within the head; terminal *īdēs*.) *Med.* Resembling the substance of the brain; cerebriform; cerebral: ence'phaloid. Fr. anal. *encéphaloïde*, adj.

Encĕphălōma, *ătis*, n. ('Ενκέφαλος, that which is within the head.) *Pathol.* A term for *Fungus cerebri*. Germ. syn. *Hirnmarkschwamm*, m.

Encĕ'phălon. ('Εγκέφαλον, the neuter of ἐγκέφαλος, that which is in the head.) *Anat.* A term for the *Cerebrum*, or contents of the skull generally, which are properly called *Encephalos*. See *Encephalos*. Fr. syn. *céphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Gehirn*, n.

NOTE.—This word is declared by Kuhn to be the accusative of *Encephalos*, and therefore erroneously used by the moderns. It seems more probable, however, to be adopted from the neuter of the adjective ἐγκέφαλος, as here stated, and to have been intended by its author to be more distinctive of the *cerebrum* (with which it agrees in gender), although it must be held equally with the masculine ἐγκέφαλος, to express the collective contents of the cranium. There is no Greek noun of this orthography, as implied in the remark by Kühn, but only the adjective ἐγκέφαλος, and Rufus Ephesius uses the expression ἐγκέφαλος μυελὸς, the marrow in the head, or the brain. It is worthy of consideration whether the distinction ought not to be maintained, by which *Encephalon* should express the cerebrum, and *Encephalos*, the general contents of the cranium.

Encĕ'phălos, *i*, m. ('Εν, in; κεφαλή, the head.) *Anat.* The analogue of the masculine of the Greek adjective ἐγκέφαλος, that which

is in the head; and with μυελὸς, signifying the marrow in the head; thus, anciently, and often now employed as a term for the *cerebrum;* properly, however, it stands for the whole contents of the skull, the *Cerebrum, Cerebellum, Pons Varolii, Medulla oblongata*, their membranes, vessels, and nerves. See *Encephalon* and *Note.* Fr. anal. *encéphale*, m.

Encephălōsis, *is*, f. (Ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, or that which is within the head.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease characterised by a tumour of a brain-like substance perceptible on examination, or by its effect upon adjacent organs. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Encephalons.*

Enchanter's Nightshade. *Bot.* Common name for the *Circæa lutetiana*, now disused.

Enchărax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐν, in; χαράσσω, to scratch, or grave.) *Surg.* Old term for *Scarification*, according to Galen, Oribasius, etc. Fr. anal. *encharaxie*, f. Germ. syn. *Scarificiren*, n.

Enchondrōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐν, into; χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Pathol.* Term for a tumour, or growth of a cartilaginous consistence. Germ. anal. *Enchondrom*, m.

Enchon'drus, *a, um.* (Ἐν, in; χόνδρος, a grain; also, a cartilage.) *Anat., Physiol.* Of the nature of cartilage; cartila'ginous: enchon'drous; also, having grains, or granular.

Enchōrios. (Ἐν, in; χῶρος, a region.) *Med.* Of or belonging to a district or region, and therefore the same as *Endemic.* Fr. syn. *endémique*, adj. Germ. syn. *endemisch*, adj.

Enchris'tum, *i*, n. (Ἐγχρίω, to anoint.) *Pharm.* Old term, used by Celsus, v. 24, for an ointment or liniment. Germ. syn. *ein Mittel zum Einreiben.*

Enchȳlōma, *ătis*, f. (Ἐν, from; χυλός, juice.) *Pharm.* Old term for an inspissated juice; also, used by Lemery, for an elixir. Hooper.

Enchȳlus, *a, um.* (Ἐν, in; χυλός, juice.) Moist; sapid; succulent. *Pharm.* Applied formerly, Gr. anal. ἔγχυλος, by Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* iv. 2, to medicines, (*Enchyla medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.) which are wet, of a moist consistence. Germ. syn. *saftreich*, adj.

Enchȳmōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐν, in; χυμὸς, juice.) *Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἐγχύρωμα, used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* ii. *s.* 4, *n.* 26, for the infusion of vital humours into the solid parts, as takes place in anger, shame, joy, etc.; a sudden injection of blood into the cutaneous vessels, as in the instance called blushing; also called *Enchymosis.* Fr. anal. *enchymome*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ergiessung der Säfte.*

Enchȳmōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The same in all respects as *Enchymoma*, though held by Aëtius to mean the formation of *Enchymoma.* Fr. anal. *enchymose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Enchymoma.*

Enchytus, *a, um.* (Ἐγχύω, to pour in.) *Pharm.* Dropped or poured in; applied formerly to medicines (*Enchytela medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.) which are dropped into the eyes. Germ. syn. *eingespritzt*, adj.

Enclys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐν, in; κλύζω, to cleanse ou..) *Surg.* Old name, used by Dioscorides, for a clyster. Fr. anal. *enclysme*, m.; syn. *lavement*, m. Germ. syn. *Klystier*, n.

Encœ'lius, *a, um.* (Ἐν, in; κοιλία, the belly.) That which is within the abdomen, or belly. *Anat.* Applied, Gr. anal. ἐγκοίλια, by Lindenus, *Ex.* ix. 57, 58, to the abdominal viscera, (*Encœlia*, nom. pl. n.), or whole contents of the belly. Germ. syn. *im Unterleibe befindlich.*

Encolpis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἐγκολπίζω, to place in a sinus, or cavity.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἐγκολπισμὸς, used by Moschion, *de Morb. Mul. c.* 132, for the introduction of any medicament into the vagina; a uterine injection. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *encolpisme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Einbringen in die Mutterscheide.*

En'cŏpe, *es*, f. (Ἐγκόπτω, to cut into, or to impede.) *Surg.* An incision; also, Gr. anal. ἐγκοπὴ, used by Hippocrates, *in Præcept.* xi. 3, for an impediment. Fr. anal. *encope*, m. Germ. syn. *Einschnitt*, m.; *Hiebwunde*, f.

Encrānis. } (Ἐν, within; κρανίον, the
Encrānium, *ii*, n. } skull.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Cerebellum.*

Encrasĭ'chŏlus, *i*, m. (Ἐν, in; κρὰς, the head; χολὴ, bile.) *Ichthyol.* Specific name of the *Clupea encrasicholus*, or anchovy, which was supposed to have the gall in its head.

Encys'ted. (Ἐν, in; κύστις, a bag.) *Pathol.* Applied to tumours that consist of a fluid, or other substance inclosed in a cyst, bag, or sac. *Saccātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *enkysté*, adj.; syn. *sacciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *in einer Blase eingeschlossen; sackförmig*, adj.

Encys'tis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐν, in; κύστις, a bag.) *Surg.* A term for an encysted tumour, or a wen. Quincy. Fr. syn. *loupe*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Balggeschwulst.*

ɴndeix'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐνδείκνυμι, to shew.) *Med.* Old term for a demonstration, or indication. Fr. syn. *indication*, f. Germ. syn. *Anzeige*, f.

Ende'mial. } (Ἐν, in; δῆμος, a people; ter-
Ende'mic. } minal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol.* Term applied to any disease peculiar to a particular class of persons, or to a country. *Endēmius*, or *Endemĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. See *Enchorios.* Fr. anal. *endemique*, adj. Germ. anal. *endemisch*, adj.

Enderma'tic. } (Ἐν, in; δέρμα, the skin; ter-
Ender'mic. } minal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Applied to the method of using medicines, by rubbing them into the skin, or by sprinkling them on the denuded surface where a blister has previously been formed. *Endermătĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *endermatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *durch Endermismus geschehend.*

Note.—The first only of these terms is correct, as derived from δέρματος, the genitive of δέρμα.

Endexote'ric. (Ἔνδον, within; ἔξω, without; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Physiol.* A term applied to a series of periodic, vital phenomena, or changes intended to denote such as result from causes both internal or proper to, and external or independent of the organism; that is, compounded of esoteric and exoteric series. *Endexōterĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

En'dive. *Bot.* The common name for the *Cichorium endivia*. Fr. syn. *chicorée des jardins*. Germ. anal. *Endivie*, f.

Endivia, *æ*, f. *Bot.* The endive plant. See *Cichorium Endivia*. Fr. syn. *chicorée des jardins*. Germ. anal. *Endivie*, f.

Endobranchiātus, *a, um.* (Ἔνδον, within; βραγχία, gills.) *Entomol.* Having gills within; applied to a Family (*Endobranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the Cl. *Annelides*, which have no external gills. Fr. anal. *endobranche*, adj.

Endocar'dial. (Ἔνδον, within; καρδία, the heart.) *Med. Pathol.* Internal of, or within the heart. *Endŏcardiālis, is, e.*

Endŏcardītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἔνδον, within; καρδία, the heart; terminal *ītis.*) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. Fr. anal. *endocardite*, f.

Endŏcar'dium, *ii*, n. (Ἔνδον, within; καρδία, the heart.) *Anat.* Term for the lining membrane of the heart. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Endocardium*.

Endŏcar'pus, *i*, m. (Ἔνδον, within; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Term for the inner membrane of a pericarp, which lines the cavity containing the seeds; it is very distinct in apples, pears, etc.: the endocarp, or *putamen*. Fr. anal. *endocarpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Innenhaut*, f.; *Wandhaut*, f.

En'dochrome. (Ἔνδον, within; χρῶμα, colour.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for the granular matter contained in the vegetable cell; because it is usually coloured. *Endochrōma, ătis*, n. Fr. anal. *endochrome*, m.

Endŏdontītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἔνδον, within; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the membrane lining the internal cavity of a tooth. Fr. anal. *endodontite*, f.

Endŏgastrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἔνδον, within; γαστὴρ, the stomach.) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach. Fr. anal. *endogastrite*, f.

En'dogen. *Bot.* A useless mutilation of the adjective *Endogenus*, and intended to denote a plant of that character.

Endo'genous. (Ἔνδον, within; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Applied to stems in which the new matter by which they increase in diameter is added at the centre. *Endŏ'gĕnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *endogène*, adj.

Endŏmetrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἔνδον, within; *metrītis*, inflammation of the womb.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the internal portion or lining membrane of the womb; also named *Endo-uteritis*.

Endŏnenterītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἔνδον, within; ἔντερον, an intestine; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the lining membrane of the intestines. Fr. anal. *endonenterite*, f.

Endoœsŏphăgītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἔνδον, within; οἰσοφάγος, the gullet; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the lining membrane of the *Œsophagus*. Fr. anal. *endoœsophagite*, f.

En'doplast. (Ἔνδον, within; πλάσσω, to form.) *Physiol.* Name given to the contents of animal and vegetable cells, consisting of vesicular bodies, into which much nitrogen enters. *Endoplasta, æ*, f.

Endŏpleu'ra, *æ*, f. (Ἔνδον, within; πλευρὰ, the side.) *Bot.* A term applied collectively to the three coats of the seed, which in the ovule were the Tercine, Quintine. Fr. anal. *endopleure*, f. Germ. syn. *Kernhaut*, f.; *Lederhaut*, f.

Endophlĕbītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἔνδον; φλέψ, a vein; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the lining membrane of a vein. Fr. anal. *endophlébite*, f.

Endorhi'zous. (Ἔνδον, within; ῥιζόω, to take root.) *Bot.* Applied to plants in which the radicle is inclosed in a sheath. *Endorhi'zus, a, um.* See *Note Rachialgia*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *endorhize*, adj.

En'dŏsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐνδίδωμι, to remit.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἔνδοσις, used by Galen, *Comment. in Epid.* i. 2, *c.* 3, for a remission, or intermission, as of a fever. Fr. anal. *endose*, f. Germ. syn. *Verminderung*, f.

Endo-Ske'leton. (Ἔνδον, within; σκελετὸν, a skeleton.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term for the ordinary skeleton of the *Vertebrata*, as distinct from the Exo-skeleton and Splanchno-skeleton. *Endŏscĕlĕton, i*, m.

Endos'mic. (*Endosmōsis*, endosmose; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to the peculiar action termed *Endos'mose. Endos'mĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *endosmique*, adj.

Endosmo'meter. (*Endosmōsis*, endosmose; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* Name of an instrument for shewing the gradual progress of *Endosmose*, consisting of a glass tube having its inferior extremity closed by a piece of membrane, through which the phenomena of *Endosmosis* and *Exosmosis* are produced. *Endosmŏ'mĕtrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *endosmomètre*, m.

Endos'mose. (Ἔνδον, within; ὠσμὸς, impulsion.) *Chem.* Peculiar movements take place in liquids separated by a membranous partition, shewing the facility with which their principles are interchanged; thus a bladder filled with syrupy fluid and placed in water, soon absorbed so much of the water that it burst, while a portion of fluid had passed from the interior to the surrounding liquid. The term *Endosmose* is given to the action of the liquid absorbed. *Bot.* Applied to that property by which mucilaginous fluids ascend in small tubes with a force capable of overcoming the pressure of the atmosphere, when in contact with the membrane, or other organised tissue closing the bottom of the tube, as explaining the phenomenon of the ascent of sap in vegetables. *Endosmōsis, is*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *endosmose*, f.

Endosmōsis, *is*, f. (Ἔνδον, within; ὠσμὸς, impulsion.) See *Endosmose*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *endosmose*, f.

End'osperm. (Ἔνδον, within; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Term for the albumen found in many seeds between the integuments and the embryo; also termed the *Perisperm. Endosper'ma, ătis*, n. Fr. anal. *endosperme*, m.

Endo-Utĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἔνδον, within; *utĕrītis*, inflammation of the womb.) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the lining mem-

brane of the uterus or womb; synonymous with *Endometritis*.

Enē'cia, *æ*, f. (Ἠνεκής, continuous.) *Pathol.* A term applied by Mason Good to continued fever.

E'nĕma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐνίημι, to inject.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a medicine in the liquid or gaseous form, thrown into the rectum in order to empty the bowels of feces, or otherwise; a clyster, or glyster; an injection. See *Eisbole*. Fr. syn. *clystère*, m.; *lavement*, m. Germ. syn. *Klyster*, n.

E'nĕma Anŏ'dynum. *Med., Pharm.* An injection of starch jelly, half a pint, and forty to sixty drops of tincture of opium; used in dysentery and pain in the bowels; the anodyne enema.

E'nĕma Antispasmŏ'dĭcum. *Med., Pharm.* An injection of half an ounce of assafœtida, forty drops of tincture of opium, and half a pint of gruel, mixed together; used in spasmodic affections of the bowels; the antispasmodic enema.

E'nĕma Laxātīvum. *Med., Pharm.* An injection of two ounces of sulphate of magnesia, dissolved in three quarters of a pint of warm gruel, or broth, with an ounce of butter or sweet oil; the laxative enema.

E'nĕma Nu'triens. *Med., Pharm.* An injection of twelve ounces of strong beef tea, thickened with hartshorn shavings or arrow root; the nourishing enema.

E'nergy. (Ἐνεργέω, to be active.) *Physiol.* Term for the degree of force exercised by any power; as nervous energy, vital energy, etc. *Ener'gia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *énergie*, f. Germ. anal. *Energie*, f.

Ener'vating. (*Enervo*, to weaken.) *Med.* Weakening, or destroying the power, force, or energy of the nervous system. *Enervans, tis*, part. Fr. syn. *affaiblissant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *entnervend*, part. adj.; *schwächend*, part. adj.

Enervātio, *ōnis*, f. (*E*, out of; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Anat.* Old term, used by Galen, *de Loc. Aff. i.* 6, for *Aponeurosis*, or *Tendo. Med.* A term for debility and listlessness: enerva'tion. Fr. anal. *énervation*, f. Germ. syn. *Entnervung*, f.; *Entkräftung*, f.

Ener'vis, *is, e.* } (*E*, neg.; *nervus*, a nerve.)
Ener'vius, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Having no rib, or nerve; ribless: ener'vious. Fr. anal. *énervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *rippenlos*, adj.

Engălac'tum, *i*, n. (Ἐν, for; γαλα, milk; because eaten by nurses to increase their milk.) *Bot.* Name given to a certain plant, supposed to be the *Salsola kali*, of Linn.

Engastrĭmўthus, *a, um.* (Ἐν, in; γαστὴρ, the belly; μῦθος, speech.) *Physiol.* Old term applied to one who speaks with his mouth closed, because he appears to give forth his voice from his belly, or a ventriloquist. Fr. anal. *engastrimythe*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauchredner*, m.

Engeisōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐν, in; γείσωμα, the eaves of a house.) *Surg.* Old name of an instrument used in fractures of the skull, according to Galen, *Meth. Med.* vi. 6, and *Def. Med.*; also, a term for a fracture in which the broken portion sinks deep, and the sound part is situated above it. Fr. syn. *cmbarrure*, f.; *engissome*, m. Germ. syn. *art Bruch der Hirnschale*.

English Mer'cury. *Bot.* A common name for the *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

Englotto-Gas'tor, *ōris*, m. (Ἐν, within; γλῶττα, the tongue; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Physiol.* Old name for a ventriloquist.

Engomphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐν, in; γόμφος, a nail.) *Anat.* Old term, the same as *Gomphosis*. Fr. syn. *gomphose*, f. Germ. syn. *Einkeilung*, f.

Engōnios. } (Ἐν, in; γωνία, an angle.)
Engōnius, *a, um.* } *Anat.* Having angles; angular; applied to the angle formed by the bending of a joint, whether it be right or oblique.

Engo'rgement. (Fr. *Engorger*, to be choked up.) *Pathol.* Term for a state of vascular congestion; a choking up. Fr. syn. *congestion*, f. Germ. syn. *Haufung*, f.

Engouement. (Fr. *Engouer*, to choke.) *Pathol.* Term for a choking, or obstruction. Fr. syn. *obstruction*, f. Germ. syn. *Verschliessung*, f.; *Verstopfung*, f.

Enhæ'mon. (Ἐν, for; αἷμα, blood.) *Pharm.* Name anciently applied to a plaster for stopping the bleeding of a wound. See *Enæmos*.

Enix'a. *Obstet.* A former term for a woman in child-bed; the same as *Puerpera*, according to P. M. de Calderia, *Oper.* ii. *p.* 74, 77, etc.

Enix'um. *Chem.* Old term for a neutral salt.

Enix'um Parăcel'si. *Chem.* Old term for the *Caput mortuum* of the distillation of nitric acid, which forms a super-sulphate of potash.

Enne'agon. (Ἐννέα, nine; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* Term for a figure having nine angles and sides. *Enneăgōnum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *ennéagone*, m.

Ennea'gonal. (*Enneăgōnum*, an enneagon.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to an enneagon. *Enneagōnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *ennéagone*, adj.

Ennean'drius, *a, um.* (Ἐννέα, nine; ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a man; the symbol of the stamen, or male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having nine stamens; nine-stamened; applied to a Linn. Class (*Enneandria*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers with nine stamens: ennean'drious, or ennean'drous. See *Note Cryptogamius*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ennéandre*, adj.; syn. *ennéandrie*, f.

Enneăphar'măcus, *a, um.* (Ἐννέα, nine; φαρμάκον, a medicine.) *Pharm.* Old term applied to a medicine, or plaster, Celsus, v. 19, *t.* 10, containing nine simple ingredients.

Enneăphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Ἐννέα, nine; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* An old name for *Helleborus fœtidus*, or bear's foot, because its flower consists of nine leaves. Fr. anal. *ennéaphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *neunblättrig*, adj.

Enōdis, *is, e.* (*E*, neg.; *nōdus*, a knot.) *Bot.* Having no knots, or joints; knotless; jointless. Fr. anal. *énode*, adj. Germ. syn. *knotenlos*, adj.

Enor'mon. (Ἐνορμάω, to impel.) *Physiol.* Ancient name for the *Aura vitalis*, or vital principle. Hippocrates. Fr. anal. *énormon*, m.

Enostōsis, *is*, f. (Ἐν, in; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a tumour occurring in the medullary canal of a bone.

Enryth'mus, *a, um.* (Ἐν, in; ῥυθμὸς, number.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. applied by Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* i. 9, for a pulse which observes some degree of order, although not fully regular as to celerity, power, and equality.

Ens, *tis*, n. (*Sum, es*, to be.) *Physiol.* Being; an entity, or existence; a substance. A Paracelsian term for a natural power capable of influencing the human body, of which there were said to be five. *Ens astrale*, or astral; *venenale*, or poisonous; *naturale*, or natural; *spirituale*, or spiritual; and *Deale*, or Godly. In *alchemy*, it was applied to certain substances conceived to be particularly active and powerful. Fr. anal. *ens*, m. Germ. syn. *Wesen*, n.

Ens Mar'tis. *Chem.* Old term for an oxide of iron.

Ens Prīmum. An alchemical term for the tincture by which the transmutation of metals was to take place.

Ens Prīmum Au'ri. Ancient term for a certain antimonial powder.

Ens Prīmum Sōlāre. *Chem.* Old epithet for *Antimonium*, or antimony.

Ens Vĕ'nĕris. *Chem.* Old term for the muriate of copper.

Ensātus, *a, um.* (*Ensis*, a sword.) *Bot.* Having the form or appearance of a sword; sword-shaped: en'sate; applied to leaves, and to a Natural Order (*Ensatæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants. Fr. syn. *ensiforme*, adj.; *xiphoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwertförmig*, adj.

En'siform Car'tilage. *Anat.* The *Cartilago ensiformis*, or *C. xiphoides;* a cartilage shaped like a sword, forming the lower appendage, or when ossified in advanced life, the continuous extremity of the *Sternum*, or breastbone. See *Furcella, Mucronata Cartilago.* Fr. anal. *cartilage ensiforme.* Germ. syn. *der schwertförmige Knorpel.*

Ensĭfŏr'mis, *is, e.* (*Ensis*, a sword; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Bot.* Formed like a sword; sword-like: en'siform. Fr. anal. *ensiforme*, adj.; syn. *xiphoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwertförmig*, adj.

Enstac'tum, *i*, n. (Ἐν, in; στάζω, to drop.) *Pharm.* Old term for a liquid medicine applied drop by drop, particularly a *Collyrium*, according to Galen.

Entāle. }
Entāli. } (Arab.) Alchemical terms according to Paracelsus, for the
Entālium. } *Alumen plumosum*, or fossil alum. Ruland.

Entă'sia, *æ*, f. (Ἔντασις, a violent straining.) *Pathol.* A vehement straining or stretching; applied by Mason Good as a generic name for constrictive spasm, trismus, tetanus, priapism, etc.

En'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* Old term, the same as *Entasia.*

Entă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἐντείνω, to strain; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Causing to strain; provoking; applied formerly to medicines internal or external, that are aphrodisiac, or excite the venereal inclination: a plaster of this kind is mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 571. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

En'tĕra. (Ἐντὸς, within.) *Med., Pharm.* Ancient name for the bag in which medicines were put for a fomentation.

Entĕrădĕnes. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ἀδὴν, a gland.) *Anat.* Old term for the intestinal glands. Nom. pl. of *Entĕrădēn, ĕnis*, m. Fr. anal. *enteradènes*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmdrüsen*, f.

Entĕral'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Term for pain in the bowels, of a nervous character; nervous colic: enteral'gy. Fr. anal. *entéralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmschmerz*, m.

Entĕren'chўta, *æ*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ἐγχύω, to infuse into.) *Surg.* Old name for an instrument, described by Scultetus, for applying enemata: a clyster-pipe. See *Auliscus.* Fr. anal. *entérenchyta*, f. Germ. syn. *Klysterspritze*, f.

Entĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἔντερον, an intestine; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the intestines: ente'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *entérique*, adj.; *intestinal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Eingeweiden gehörig.*

Entĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; terminal *-ītis.*) Term for inflammation of the bowels; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *entérite*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmentzündung*, f.

En'tĕro-. (Ἔντερον, an intestine.) *Anat., Surg.* This word used as a prefix in compound terms means relation to, or connection with the intestines.

Entĕro-Epiplŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ἐπίπλοον, the epiploön; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Term for a hernia in which portions of intestine and epiploön are protruded: entero-epi'plocele. Fr. anal. *entéro-épiplocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Netzdarmbruch*, m.

En'tĕro-Epiplom'phălus, *i*, m. *Surg.* A lengthy, but still incomplete term for a hernia in which both intestine and omentum are protruded; to express this it ought to be *Entero-epiplomphalocele.* Fr. anal. *entéro-epiplomphale*, f. Germ. syn. *Netzdarmnabelbruch*, m.

En'tĕro-Gastrŏcēle. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; γαστὴρ, the belly; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* A term for an abdominal hernia: entero-gas'trocele. Fr. anal. *entérogastrocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchbruch*, m.; *Darmbauchbruch*, m.

En'tĕro-Hydrŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ὕδωρ, water; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for scrotal hernia with a collection of water in the sac; also applied to congenital hernia, in which the bowels descend into the *tunica vaginalis testis*, with a collection of water within this membrane; entero-hy'drocele. Fr. anal. *entéro-hydrocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Darm-und-Wasserbruch*, m.

En'tĕro-Hydrom'phălus, *i*, m. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ὕδωρ, water; ὀμφαλὸς, the navel.) *Surg.* A long, but incomplete term for umbilical hernia, containing a portion of intestine, and much serous fluid; it ought to be *Entero-hydromphalocele.* Fr. anal. *entéro-hydromphale*, f.

En'tĕro-Ischiŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ἴσχίον, the ischium; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for hernia of the intestine at the ischiadic foramen: en'tero-is'chiocele. Fr. anal. *entéro-ischéocèle.*

En'tĕro-Mērŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ἔντερον, the intestine; μηρὸς, the thigh; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* A term for femoral hernia: entero-me'rocele. Fr. anal. *entéro-mérocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Schenkeldarmbruch*, m.

Entĕrŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Term, Gr. anal. *ἐντεροκήλη*, used by Galen, *de Diff. Morb.* c. 10, for a hernia in which a portion of intestine is the object protruded: en'terocele. Fr. anal. *entérocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmbruch*, m.

Entero'graphy. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; γράφω, to describe.) *Anat.* Term for a description of the intestines. *Entĕrŏgrā'phia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *entérographie*, f.

Entĕrŏlithi'ăsis, *is*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; λιθίασις, formation of stone.) *Pathol.* Term for the formation of intestinal concretions: enterolithi'asis. Fr. anal. *entero-lithiasie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Steinbildung im Darmkanal.*

Entĕrŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* A term for any kind of concretion resembling a stone generated in the stomach and bowels, as is common in several of the lower animals, and as also happens, but less frequently, in man: an alvine concre'tion. Fr. anal. *enterolithe*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmstein*, m.

Entero'logy. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; λόγος, a discourse.) Term for a treatise on, or the consideration of the history of the intestines. *Entĕrŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *entérologie*, f.

Entĕrom'phălus, *i*, m. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ὀμφαλὸς, the navel.) *Surg.* Old term for umbilical hernia, in which a portion of intestine is protruded; it should be *Enteromphalocele.* Fr. anal. *enteromphale*, f. Germ. syn. *Nabeldarmbruch*, m.

En'tĕron. (Ἐντὸς, within.) *Anat.* Old term for an intestine.

Entĕrŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Old name for the plant sea-chitterling, which grows in the form of a gut. Quincy.

Entero'raphy. (Ἔντερον, the intestine; ῥαφὴ, a suture.) *Surg.* Term for the stitching, or sewing together of the divided edges of the intestine. *Entĕrŏrăphia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *entéroraphé*, f.; *entéroraphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmnaht*, f.

Entĕrorrhāgia, *æ*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* A term incorrectly used for intestinal hemorrhage, its simple meaning is a bursting forth from the bowels, but whether of mucus, feces, blood, or flatus, it does not express: enter-or'rhagy. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *enterorrhagie*, f. Germ. anal. *Enterorrhagie*, f.

Entĕrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἔντερον, the intestine; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Term for an undue increase of the secretion of the mucous glands of the intestines. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *entérorrhée*, f.

Entĕros'chĕōcēle, *es*, f. (Ἔντερον, the intestine; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Term for the protrusion of some portion of the intestines into the scrotum; scrotal hernia: enteros'cheocele. Fr. anal. *entéroschéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmhodensacksbruch*, m.

En'terotome. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Name given to a kind of self-acting forceps, used in cases of intestinal strangulation or contraction, for destroying the angle between the two portions of intestine and thus restoring the natural cavity. *Entĕrŏ'tŏmus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *entérotome*, m. Germ. syn. *Darmschneider*, m.; anal. *Enterotöm*, n.

Enthĕ'măta. (Ἐντίθημι, to put in.) *Pharm.* Old term for medicines applied immediately to recent wounds, in order to prevent inflammation and stop hemorrhage. See *Enæmos.*

En'thlăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐν, in; θλάω, to break.) *Surg.* Old term for a depressed fracture of the skull; an internal collision and contusion; also the same as *Illisio.* Fr. anal. *enthlasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schädeleindruck*, m.

Enthūsias'mus, *i*, *m.* (Ἐνθουσιάζω, to rave.) *Med., Pathol.* Ancient term for the delirious raving of fanaticism: enthu'siasm. Fr. anal. *enthousiasme*, m. Germ. anal. *Enthusiasmus*, m.; syn. *Begeisterung*, f.

Entire. See *Integer*, and *Integerrimus.*

Entirrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἔντερον, the intestine; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* Term for a continued or excessive discharge from the bowels, whether of feces, mucus, etc.; it has been incorrectly used for hemorrhage from the bowels: entirrhœ'a. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Entomo'logy. (Ἔντομα, an insect; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for the consideration of the nature and habits of insects. *Entŏmŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *entomologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Insectenkunde*, f.; *Insectenlehre*, f.

Entŏmos'trăcus, *a, um.* (Ἔντομα, an insect; ὄστρακον, a shell.) *Zoöl.* Insects with shells; applied to a Division (*Entomostraca*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea:* entomos'tracous.

Ento'phўtus, *a, um.* (Ἐντὸς, within; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Growing within a plant; applied to parasitical fungi (*Entophyta*, nom. pl. n.) which grow upon, or within the substance of other plants: ento'phytous. Fr. anal. *entophyte*, adj.

Entopte'rygoid. (Ἐντὸς, within; *ptĕrўgoīdes os*, the pterygoid bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term given by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. *Entoptĕrўgoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* 1.

Entŏzōon, *i*, n. (Ἐντὸς, within; ζῷον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Term for an animal that lives within another; applied to a class (*Entozoa*, nom. pl.) of the *Radiata*, embracing intestinal worms, such as not only inhabit the alimentary canal and the ducts that lead into it, but even the cellular tissue and the parenchyma of the most completely invested viscera, as the liver, and the brain; also, including animals in which character and form similar to those of this class are found united, although not inhabiting the interior

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

of other animals. Fr. syn. *entozoaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Eingeweidewürm*, m.

Entrŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Ἐν, in; τρέπω, to turn.) *Pathol.* Name for a disease, in which the eyelash and eyelid are turned in towards the eyeball. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Entropium.* Germ. syn. *die Einwärtskehrung der Augenlieder.*

E'nτўpōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐντυπόω, to impress.) *Anat.* Old name for the glenoid cavity of the scapula; also, the shoulder joint. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *entypose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Gelenkfläche um Schulterblatt für den Oberarmknochen.*

E'nŭla, *æ*, f. (Corr. *Hĕlĕnum.*) *Bot.* A name for the genus *Inula.* Fr. anal. *inule*, f. Germ. syn. *Alant*, m.

E'nŭla Campāna. *Bot.* A name for the *Inula helenium*, or elecampane. Fr. syn. *inule*, f. Germ. syn. *Alant*, m.

Enūlon. (Ἐν, within; οὖλον, the gum.) *Anat.* Old term for the gum within the teeth. Gorræus. See *Oulon.*

Enūrēsis, *is*, f. (Ἐνουρέω, to be incontinent of urine.) *Pathol.* Term for incontinency, or involuntary flow of urine; a genus of the Ord. *Apocenoses;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *énurésie*, f. Germ. syn. *unwillkührlicher Harnabgang*, f.

En'velope. (Fr. *Envelopper*, to cover.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the shell, cover, or hard teguments of the *Crustacea*, which are usually solid, and more or less calcareous. Fr. anal. *enveloppe*, f. Germ. syn. *Hülle*, f.

Enys'tron. (Ἀνύω, to perfect.) *Comp. Anat.* Old name for the *Abomasum*, or fourth stomach of the *Ruminantia.* Gorræus, Bartholin, etc.

E'on. (Ἠών, a shore, or bank.) *Anat.* Old term applied to the circumference of the orbit, or the whole compass of the eye. Gorræus.

Epacmas'tĭcos. } (Ἐπακμάζω, to grow
Epacmas'tĭcus, *a, um.* } vigorous; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Becoming vigorous: epacmas'tic. *Pathol.* Applied to a fever increasing in severity till it reaches the crisis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Epac'me, *es*, f. (Ἐπακμάζω, to grow vigorous.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for the increase or exacerbation of a disease.

Epăgōgion. } (Ἐπί, upon; ἄγω, to draw.)
Epăgōgium, *ii*, n. } *Anat.* Old name, Gr. anal. *ἐπαγώγια*, used by Dioscorides, iii. 25, for the prepuce.

Epănădiplōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπαναδιπλόω, to reduplicate.) Reduplication. *Pathol.* Gr. anal. *ἐπαναδιπλωσις*, applied by Galen, *de Morb. Temp.* c. 8, to the renewal of the cold fit of ague before the hot fit has gone off. Fr. anal. *épanadiplosie*, f.

Epăna'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπανίστημι, to excite, or to erect.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἐπανάστασις*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 220, for a tubercle, or small pustule. Fr. anal. *épanastasie*, f.

Epancylōtus, *i*, m. (Ἐπί, upon; ἀγκύλος, crooked.) *Surg.* Old name, Gr. anal. *ἐπαγκύλωτος*, according to Oribasius, for a kind of serpentine bandage. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *épancylote*, m.

Epănētus, *i*, m. (Ἐπανίημι, to remit.) *Pathol.* Applied as a generic term for remittent fevers, by Mason Good.

Epaphæ'rĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπί, ἀπό, and ἀφαιρέω, to draw from.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἐπαφαίρεσις*, for a repeated evacuation, particularly of blood, according to Galen, *de Cur. Rat. per Sang. c.* 1. Fr. anal. *épaphérèse*, f.

Epar'ma, *ătis*, n. } (Ἐπαίρω, to raise up, or
Epar'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } to erect.) *Surg.* Old terms used by Hippocrates, Gr. anal. *ἔπαρμα*, *Coac. Prænot.* 626, *ἔπαρσις*, *Coac. Prænot.* 86, 142, for a tumour of any part; but more particularly applied to one of the parotid gland. Fr. anal. *éparme*, m.; *éparsie*, f.

Epencepha'lic. (Ἐπί, upon; *ἐγκέφαλος*, that which is in the head; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Situated on, or over the contents of the head, or the brain; applied the same as *Neuroccipital.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. *Epencēphă'lĭcus, a, um.*

Epencrānis, *is*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; *ἐν*, in; *κρανίον*, the skull.) *Anat.* Ancient name, *ἐπανκρανίς*, used by Eristratus for the cerebellum, according to Galen, *de Usu Part.* viii. 13.

Ephēbæ'um, *i*, n. (Ἐπί, over, or upon; *ἥβη*, the pubes.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἐφήβαιον*, for the *pubes.* Gorræus, Castellus, etc. Fr. anal. *ephèbe*, m. Germ. syn. *Jungling*, m.

Ephed'ra, *æ*, f. (Ἐφέζομαι, to sit upon.) *Bot.* Name for a species of *Equisetum*, or horsetail. *Surg.* Old name for an instrument for replacing or setting dislocated members.

Ephedrāna. (Ἐφέδρανα, pl. n.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Nates*, or buttocks; or the prominences of the buttocks. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *éphédrane*, f.

Ephel'cis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; *ἕλκος*, an ulcer.) *Pathol.* Old name, Gr. anal. *ἐφελκὶς*, used by Galen, *de Sympt. Causs.* iii. 2, for the crust which forms on an ulcer; also, for the hardened purulent matter sometimes rejected by coughing, *de Loc. Affect.* iv. 5. Fr. anal. *éphelce*, f. Germ. syn. *Kruste*, f.; *Borke*, f.

Ephēlis, *ĭdos*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; *ἥλιος*, the sun; because the sun causes their appearance.) A term for the freckles, little yellow lentigenes, or spots which appear on persons of fair skin; likewise the larger brown patches which arise from exposure to the sun, and also those large dusky patches similar in appearance, that occur on other parts of the surface of the body which are covered. See *Æstates.* Fr. anal. *éphélide*, f. Germ. syn. *Sonnenflecken*, f.; *Sommersprossen*, f.

Ephēmĕris, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπί, upon, or through; *ἡμέρα*, a day.) *Astron.* Term for a diary, or daily register of the motion of the planets, and other circumstances connected therewith.

Ephēmĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἐπί, upon, or through; *ἡμέρα*, a day.) *Pathol.* Enduring one day; applied to a fever (*Ephemera*, nom. s. f.) which lasts a day: ephemeral. *Zoöl.* Applied to a genus (*Ephemera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Subulicornes Neuroptera*, from their

short term of life. Fr. anal. *éphémère*, adj. Germ. syn. *eintägig*, adj.

NOTE.—This word, improperly inserted in medical dictionaries as a noun f., is adjective, and employed in the manner stated; the word *febris* being understood in agreement in the former application, *genera* in the latter.

Ephēsium Emplas'trum. *Pharm.* Old term for a stimulating plaster, discovered by Celsus, v. 19, *t.* 22, as proper to be applied to bites.

Ephial'tes, *is*, m. (Ἐφάλλομαι, to leap upon; from the peculiar sensation of oppression, as if some fiend had leapt and kept his seat on the chest.) *Pathol.* Term for a distressing state of feeling during sleep, generally preceded by some fearful dream, wherein there is a severe struggle during which the dreamer feels a great weight or oppression on his chest, as if some dæmon were sitting upon him, and attempts to cry, but only utters an indistinct kind of noise; night-mare; incubus; it is also termed *Oneirodynia gravans.* See *Babuzicarius*, *Cacodæmon*, *Epibole*, *Pnigalium.* Fr. anal. *éphialte*, m. Germ. syn. *Alp*, m.; *Alpdrücken*, n.

Ephial'tia, *æ*, f. (*Ephialtes*, the night-mare.) *Bot.* An old name for the herb *Pæonia*, or peony, because it was supposed to cure attacks of *Ephialtes.* Fr. syn. *pivoine*, f. Germ. syn. *Päonie*, f.

Ephidrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπί, intens.; ἱδρόω, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Term for violent, morbid perspiration; sweating; a genus of the Order *Apocenoses;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Hydropedesis*, *Idrosis*, *Sudatoria.* Fr. anal. *éphidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwitzen*, n.

Ephip'pium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; ἵππος, a horse.) A saddle. *Anat.* An old name for the *Sella Turcica*, according to Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 8. Fr. anal. *éphippion*, m. Germ. syn. *Türkensattel*, m.

E'phŏdos. } (Ἐπί, upon; ὁδός, a way.)
E'phŏdus, *i*, f. } *Anat.* Old term for the passages and openings by which the excrements of the body are thrown off. *Med.* Used to express the accession or increase of things similar, or dissimilar, which might be useful or hurtful to the body. *Pathol.* Formerly applied to the access or periodical attack of fever, as if it were a hostile invasion, incursion, or assault, which the word ordinarily means.

Epi'ălos. } (Ἥπιος, mild or gentle.) *Pa-*
Epi'ălus, *i*, m. } *thol.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἠπίαλος, for a certain fever, described by Galen, *de Diff. Feb.* ii. 6, in which the patient feels hot and shivers with cold at the same time; called by the Latins *Quercera;* it was a mild and gentle fever of the quotidian type. Fr. syn. *épial*, adj.

Epialtes. *Pathol.* See *Ephialtes.*

Epiblēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; βάλλω, to place.) *Surg.* The same as *Catablema*, which see.

Epi'bŏle, *es*, f. (Ἐπιβάλλω, to press upon.) *Med.* Old term for *Ephialtes*, or night mare. Quincy. Fr. syn. *éphialte*, m. Germ. syn. *Alp*, m.; *Alpdrücken*, n.

Epibran'chial. (Ἐπί, upon; *branchiālis*, branchial.) *Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the upper portion of the branchial arch. *Epibranchiālis*, *is*, *e.*

Epĭcan'this, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; κανθός, the angle of the eye.) *Anat.* Old and somewhat indistinct term for the canthus or angle of the eye, according to Gorræus; its Greek analogue in the pl., ἐπικανθίδες, is rendered the roots of the *canthi* by Hedericus. *Pathol.* Applied to a congenital peculiarity of a fold of skin extending over the inner canthus.

Epĭcar'pium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; καρπός, fruit; also, the carpus, or wrist.) *Bot.* Applied the same as *Epicarpus*, which see. Fr. anal. *épicarpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Fruchthülle*, f.; *Fruchtoberhaut*, f.; *Fruchtrinde*, f. *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a medicine of any kind, but usually in form of a cataplasm, or a plaster, applied to the wrist; used anciently in cases of intermittent fever, debility, convulsions, etc., with the view of affecting the pulse. Fr. anal. *épicarpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Armband*, n.

Epĭcar'pus, *i*, m. (Ἐπί, upon; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Term for the external covering of the pericarp, as the rind of apples, pears, etc.: the e'picarp. Fr. anal. *épicarpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Fruchthülle*, f.; *Fruchtoberhaut*, f.; *Fruchtrinde*, f.

Epĭcau'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; καίω, to burn.) *Pathol.* The same as *Encauma*, which see. Fr. anal. *épicaume*, m.

Epĭ'cĕras, *ătis*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; κέρας, a horn; from the shape of its pods.) *Bot.* A name for the *Trigonella fœnum Græcum.* Fr. syn. *fenu grec*, m. Germ. syn. *Bockshorn*, n.; *das Griechische Heu.*

Epĭcĕras'ticus, *a*, *um.* (Ἐπί, upon; κεράννυμι, to mix; terminal -ικός.) The same as *Catacerasticus*, which see. Fr. anal. *épicerastique*, adj.

Epĭ'chŏlus, *a*, *um.* (Ἐπί, abounding in; χολή, bile.) *Med.* Having much bile; full of bile; bilious: epi'cholous. Fr. anal. *épichole*, adj.

Epĭchor'dis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; χορδή, the intestine.) *Anat.* Old term for the mesentery. Fr. anal. *épichorde*, m.

Epĭchōrion. (Ἐπί, upon; χωρίον, the chorion.) *Anat.* A term used by M. Chaussier for the *Tunica decidua uteri.* Fr. anal. *épichorion*, m.

Epĭchōrios. (Ἐπί, upon; χώρα, a region.) *Med.* The same as *Enchorios.* Fr. anal. *épichorique*, adj.

Epĭchrōsis, *is*, f. (Ἐπί, on; χρώζω, to paint.) *Pathol.* A term applied by Mason Good, to a macular, or spotted state of the skin, or to a simple discolouration of its surface.

Epĭclīnus, *a*, *um.* (Ἐπί, upon; κλίνη, a bed.) *Bot.* A term applied to the nectary when it is placed on the receptacle of the flower: e'picline. Fr. anal. *épicline*, adj.

Epĭcœ'lis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπί, above; κοιλίς, the eyelid or eyelash.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Cilium;* also the superior eyelid, as stated by Gaza. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *épicoèle*, f.

Epico'lic. (Ἐπί, upon; κῶλον, the colon; terminal -ικός.) *Anat.* Applied to a region of the body, being that which is over, or

upon the course of the colon intestine on each side. *Epĭcōlĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *épicolique*, adj.

Epĭcon'dylo-Cubĭtālis, *is, e. Anat.* Applied as a name for the *Anconeus* muscle. Fr. anal. *épicondylo-cubital*, adj.

Epĭcon'dylo-Radiālis, *is, e. Anat.* Applied as a name for the *Supinator radii brevis.* Fr. anal. *épicondylo-radial*, adj.

Epĭcon'dylo-su'pra-Mĕtăcarpiānus, *a, um. Anat.* Applied as a name for the *Extensor carpi radialis brevior.* Fr. syn. *épicondylo-sus-metacarpien*, adj.

Epĭcon'dylo-su'pra-Phălangettiānus, *a, um. Anat.* Applied as a name for the *Extensor digitorum communis.* Fr. syn. *épicondylo-sus-phalangettien commun.*

Epĭcon'dylo-su'pra-Phălangettiānus Mĭ'nĭmi Dĭ'gĭti. *Anat.* A name for the *Extensor proprius minimi digiti.* Fr. syn. *épicondylo-sus-phalangettien du petit doigt.*

Epĭcon'dylus, *i*, m. (Ἐπί, upon; κονδύλος, a condyle.) *Anat.* A name given to the protuberance on the external side of the distal end of the *Os humeri.* Fr. anal. *épicondyle*, m.

Epĭcŏphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; κώφωσις, dulness, as of sight, or hearing.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἐπικόφωσις*, used by Hippocrates, *Prorrhet.* iii. 49, for deafness, but rather deafness consequent on some other affection: epicopho'sis. See *Cophosis.* Fr. anal. *épicophose*, f.

Epico'racoid. (Ἐπί, upon; *corăcoīdēs*, coracoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to that inconstant bone, or pair of bones, posterior to the *coracoid* bone of fishes. *Epĭcorăcoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *épicoracoïde*, adj.

Epĭcŏrol'leus, *a, um.* (Ἐπί, upon; *corolla*, a corol.) *Bot.* Applied to monopetalous, dicotyledonous plants, in which the stamens are *epigynous*, or inserted above the ovary: epicorol'leous. Fr. anal. *épicorolle*, adj.

Epicra'nial. (Ἐπί, upon; κρανίον, the cranium.) *Anat.* Lying, or situated on the cranium, or skull; belonging to the *Epicranium. Epicrānius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *épicranien*, adj.

Epicrānium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; κρανίον, the cranium.) *Anat.* A term for the integuments, aponeurosis, and muscular expansion upon the cranium; but it is frequently used to express only the aponeurosis, or tendinous expansion of the *Occipito-frontalis* muscle. Fr. anal. *épicrane*, m. Germ. syn. *Schädelhaube*, f.; *Schädelhaut*, f.

Epicrānius, *a, um.* (Ἐπί, upon; κρανίον, the cranium.) *Anat.* Situated on the cranium: epicra'nial; applied to the *Occipito-frontalis* muscle. Fr. anal. *épicranien*, adj.

Epi'crăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπικεράννυμι, to temper.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἐπίκρασις*, used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* ix. 10, for a critical evacuation of bad humours; a cure effected in the alterative way is called *per Epicrasin.* Fr. anal. *épicrase*, f.

Epic'rătis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; κρὰς, the head.) *Med.* Old name used by Hippocrates, *in Præcept.* ix. 14, for a napkin for wiping off, or absorbing the perspiration; also, a covering for the head made of fine thread.

Epi'crĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπικρίνω, to discern.) *Med.* Term for discernment of the nature of a disease, its causes, character, and issue; judgment: epi'crisis. Fr. anal. *épicrise*, f. Germ. syn. *Epikrise*, f.

Epictĕ'nium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπί, upon, or over; κτείς, the pubes.) *Anat.* Old name, Gr. anal. *ἐπικτένιον*, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* i. lxxxvi. 3, for the region above and around the pubes.

Epicy'cle. (Ἐπί, upon; κύκλος, a circle.) *Astron.* Term for a little circle, whose centre or small orb being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion, and yet with its own peculiar motion carries the body of the planet fixed to it, round about its proper centre, which in the Ptolemaic system was attributed to all the planets except the sun, for solving their appearances. *Epicy'clus, i*, m. See *Epicycloid.*

Epicy'cloid. (Ἐπί, upon; κύκλος, a circle; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Astron., Geom.* Applied to a curve formed by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the concave or convex part of another circle. *Epĭcycloīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Epĭcyēma, *ătis*, f. } (Ἐπί, upon; κυέω, to
Epĭcyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } conceive.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Old terms for superfetation. Fr. syn. *épigone*, m.

Epĭdēmia, *æ*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; δῆμος, a people.) An advent. *Pathol.* Term applied to an epidemic disease: epide'my. Fr. anal. *épidémie*, f. Germ. anal. *Epidemie*, f.; *Volkskrankheit*, f.

Epide'mic. (Ἐπί, upon; δῆμος, a people; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol.* Applied to any contagious disease that attacks several people at the same time and in the same place. *Epĭdēmĭcus, a, um.* See *Pancœnus, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *épidémique*, adj. Germ. syn. *epidemisch*, adj.

Epidemio'graphy. (Ἐπί, upon; δῆμος, a people; γμάφω, to write.) Term for a description of epidemic diseases, their nature and character. *Epĭdēmiogrăphia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *épidémiographie*, f.

Epidemio'logy. (Ἐπί, upon; δῆμος, a people; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for a dissertation or treatise on epidemic diseases. *Epidēmiolŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *épidémiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Epidemien.*

Epĭden'drum, *i*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; δένδρον, a tree; because they grow on the branches and trunks of trees.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Gynandria;* Ord. *Monandria.*

Epĭden'drum Vanil'la. *Bot.* The systematic name of the vanelloe plant; called also *Aracus aromaticus, Banilla*, and *Vanilla;* the vanelloe is a long flattish pod, containing, under a wrinkled brittle shell, a reddish brown pulp with small shining black seeds of an unctuous aromatic taste and fragrant smell; used as a perfume, but said to be aphrodisiac.

Epĭ'dĕris, *is*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; δέρας, the skin.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Clitoris.* Gorræus.

Fr. syn. *clitoris*, m. Germ. anal. *Klitoris*, f.; *Kitzler*, m.; syn. *Schamzüngelchen*, n.

Epider'mĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ἐπιδερμις, the cuticle; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Epidermis*, or cuticle: epider'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. syn. *épidermique*, adj.

Epĭdermĭdoīdēs, adj. (*Epĭdermis*, the cuticle; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling the epidermis, or cuticle: epider'midoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *épidermoïde*, adj.

Epĭder'mis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπὶ, upon; δέρας, the skin.) *Anat.* Name for the external covering of the body; the cuticle, or scarf-skin. *Bot.* Applied to a thin membrane covering every part of the plant, root, stem, and the most delicate leaf of the flower, and every organ except the anther and stigma: the outer covering of grasses. Fr. anal. *épiderme*, m. Germ. syn. *Oberhäutchen*, n.

Epidermoid. *Anat.* See *Epidermidoides.*

NOTE.—This word is incorrectly formed. Hooper remarked this, and stated that it should be *epidermatoid;* which, however, would be quite as incorrect. *Epidermidoides* is the proper spelling.

Epĭ'dĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπὶ, upon; δέω, to bind.) *Surg.* Old term for the arresting of a discharge of blood by means of a bandage. Also applied to every kind of bandage, according to Castellus. Fr. anal. *épidese*, f. Germ. syn. *das Verbinden einer Wunde.*

Epĭdes'mus, *i*, m. (Ἐπὶ, upon; δέω, to bind.) *Surg.* Old name for a bandage, by which splints, bolsters, etc., are secured. Fr. anal. *épidesme*, m. Germ. syn. *Befestigungsbinde*, f.

Epĭdĭ'dўmis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπὶ, upon; δίδυμοι, the testicles.) *Anat.* An oblong substance formed by numerous convolutions of the *Vas deferens*, large above and below, (*Globus major* and *G. minor*,) and narrow in the middle, attached to the testicle above by vessels, and in the rest of its extent by the reflected layer of the *tunica vaginalis*. See *Supergeminalis*. Fr. anal. *épididyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nebenhode*, f.

Epĭ'dŏsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπιδίδωμι, to grow upon.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἐπίδοσις*, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* ii. 31, 32, for the increase of a disease; also the preternatural enlargement of any part. Fr. anal. *épidose*, f. Germ. syn. *Zugabe*, f.

Epi'drŏme, *es*, f. (Ἐπιτρέχω, to run upon.) Old term for an afflux of humours, but especially congestion of blood, as when a ligature is placed on any part. Fr. anal. *épidrome*, f. Germ. syn. *Anlauf*, m.

Epigas'tric. (Ἐπὶ, upon; γαστὴρ, the stomach; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the epigastrium. *Epĭgas'trĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *épigastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Oberschmeerbauch betreffend.*

Epigas'tric Re'gion. *Anat.* That portion of the abdomen below the dia'phragm, above the umbilical region, and between the *Hypochondria*. Fr. anal. *région épigastrique.*

Epĭgas'trĭŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ἐπὶ, upon; γαστὴρ, the belly; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Old term for an abdominal hernia, near the epigastrium: an epigas'triocele. Fr. anal. *épigastrocèle*, f.

Epĭgas'trium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπὶ, upon; γαστὴρ, the stomach.) *Anat.* Name for that part of the abdomen which is immediately over the stomach. Fr. anal. *épigastre*, m. Germ. syn. *Oberbauch*, m.

Epĭgas'trŏcēle, *es*, f. An incorrect term for *Epigastriocele.* Fr. anal. *épigastriocèle*, f.

Epĭgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, f. (Ἐπὶ, upon; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Med.* A term anciently used the same as *Epigenema.* See *Generation, Equivocal. Pathol.* Term for a formation or growth upon an organ, or tissue. Gorræus and Quincy. *Physiol.* Applied to the theory of generation which regards the fetus as the joint production of matter afforded by both sexes. See *Evolution, Hypothesis of.* Fr. anal. *épigenèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die spätere Erzeugung.*

Epĭgĕnnēma, *ătis*, m. (Ἐπιγίνομαι, to be born upon, or to succeed.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἐπιγέννημα*, applied by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 230, to those symptoms which naturally succeed, or may be expected, in the progress of a disease. See *Epigenomenon, Superveniens.* Fr. syn. *épigignomène*, m. Germ. syn. *das später Erfolgende; Nachterzeugte*, n.

Epĭgēus, *a*, *um*. (Ἐπὶ, upon; γῆ, the earth.) *Bot.* Applied to certain cotyledons that make their way above ground, and appear like leaves: epige'an. Fr. anal. *épigé*, adj. Germ. syn. *übererdig*, adj.

Epĭgĭnŏ'mĕnon, n. (Ἐπιγίνομαι, to succeed.) *Med.* Old term, similar to *Epigennema;* also, formerly applied to an accession of some other affection to a disease already healing. Fr. anal. *épigignomène*, m. Germ. syn. *Nachterzeugte*, n.

Epiglos'sum, *i*, n. (Ἐπὶ, upon; γλῶσσα, the tongue; because a smaller leaf grows upon the larger, like a tongue.) *Bot.* A name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*, or Alexandrian laurel.

Epiglot'tic Gland. *Anat.* See *Epiglotticus.*

Epiglot'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Epiglottis*, the lid, or cover of the glottis; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the epiglottis: epiglott'ic; applied to certain minute glands at the base of the anterior surface of the epiglottis. Fr. anal. *épiglottique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Epiglottis betreffend.*

Epiglottĭdēus, *a*, *um*. (*Epiglottis*, the lid, or cover of the glottis.) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the epiglottis: epiglottide'an. See *Angīna Epiglottidea.*

Epiglot'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπὶ, upon; γλωττὶς, the glottis, or superior aperture of the windpipe.) *Anat.* Name for the cartilage at the root of the tongue which forms a lid, or cover for the glottis or superior opening of the larynx. See *Superligula.* Fr. anal. *épiglotte.* Germ. syn. *Kehldeckel*, m.

Epiglot'tum, *i*, n. (*Epiglottis*, because like it in shape.) *Surg.* Old name for an instrument for elevating the eyelids.

Epiglou'tis. (Ἐπὶ, upon; γλουτὸς, the buttocks.) *Anat.* Old term for the superior part of the *Nates*, or buttocks. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *épigloute*, f.

Epĭgŏ'năthis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; *γόνυ*, the knee.) *Anat.* Old name, Gr. anal. *ἐπιγονατίς*, used by Hippocrates, *de Ven.* xxiv. 3; xxv. 2, and by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 21, for the *Patella*, or knee-pan. Fr. anal. *épigonate*, f.; syn. *rotule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kniescheibe*, f.

Epĭgŏnĭdes, pl. of *Epigŏnis*, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπιγονίς, a muscle of the knee, from *ἐπί*, about; *γόνυ*, the knee.) *Anat.* Old name for the muscles inserted into the knees. Germ. syn. *die Muskeln am Knie.*

Epĭ'gŏnon. } (Ἐπίγονος, born afterwards.)
Epĭ'gŏnum, *i*, n. } *Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἐπίγονον*, used by Hippocrates, *de Diæt.* i. xxiv. 1, for superfetation; the same as *Epicyema.* Fr. anal. *épigone*, m. Germ. syn. *Ueberfruchtung*, f.

Epi'gynous. (Ἐπί, upon; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when inserted above the ovary or lower part of the pistil; or when they are united with the calyx and ovary: superior to the ovary. *Epĭ'gynus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *épigyne*, adj. Germ. syn. *auf dem Weibchen befindlich.*

Epihy'al. (Ἐπί, upon; *hyoïdes*, hyoid; because the upper of the two principal parts of the *cornu* of the hyoid bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to a triangular piece of bone, pretty constant in fishes, which articulates above to the *Stylohyal.*

Epilamp'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπί, abundant; *λάμπω*, to shine.) *Pathol.* The same as *Eclampsis.*

Epilemp'sis. } *Pathol.* Names, Gr. anal. *ἐπί-*
Epilen'tia. } *λημψις*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 599, the same as *Epilepsia.*

Epĭlep'sia, *æ*, f. (Ἐπιλάμβανω, to arrest; from the suddenness of its attack.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease consisting of convulsions, with coma, and generally froth at the mouth; the falling sickness; epilepsy; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Analentia*, *Analepsia*, *Caducus Morbus*, *Catalentia*, *Comitialis Morbus*, *Epilempsis*, *Epilentia*, *Heracleios*, *Hieranosos*, *Interlunius*, *Jectigatio*, *Lorind*, *Lues Deifica*, *Magnus Morbus*, *Morbus Herculeus*, *M. Infantilis*, *M. Puerilis*, *M. Sacer.* Fr. anal. *épilepsie*, f. Germ. anal. *Epilepsie*, f.; syn. *Fallsucht*, f. *Physiol.* An excited, reflex, or direct action of the spinal system inducing *Trachelismus*, with cerebral symptoms chiefly, and slight spinal symptoms; *Laryngismus* with convulsions, according to Dr. M. Hall.

Epilepsy. *Pathol.* See *Epilepsia.*

E'pilepsy, Ce'rebral. *Pathol., Physiol.* A term for that form of epilepsy, in which only the first symptom, proposed by Dr. M. Hall to be designated *Sphagiasmus*, occurs: the *Petit mal* of the French.

E'pilepsy, Spi'nal. *Pathol., Physiol.* A term proposed by Dr. M. Hall, for the full developement of epilepsy, or that form of it in which *Laryngismus*, or its second marked symptom, with *Odaxismus*, or bitten tongue, has supervened upon the first, *Sphagiasmus*, or the muscular contraction of the neck: the *Grand mal*, or *Haut mal*, of the French.

Epilep'tic. (*Epĭlepsia*, the disease epilepsy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Epilepsy. Epĭlep'tĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *épileptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *epileptisch*, adj.

Epileptiçæ Auræ. See *Auræ Epilepticæ.*

Epilep'toid. (*Epĭlepsia*, epilepsy; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med.* Resembling epilepsy. *Epileptoïdes*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Epilŏ'bium Augustĭfŏ'lium. *Bot.* The rose-bay willow-herb.

Epĭmēlis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; *μηλίς*, an apple-tree; because it grows about or near apple-trees.) *Bot.* Old name for a plant supposed to be the *Arbutus unedo*, or the *Mespilus Germanica.*

Epĭ'mўlis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; *μύλη*, a mill-stone.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Patella*, or knee-pan. Fr. syn. *rotule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kniescheibe*, f.

Epĭnĕ'phĕlos. } (Ἐπί, upon; *νεφέλη*, a
Epĭnĕ'phĕlus, *a*, *um.* } cloud.) Covered with clouds; having many clouds; cloudy. *Med., Pathol.* Applied formerly to the *Enœorema*, or cloudy appearance of the urine, in which *nubeculæ* are suspended. Quincy.

Epĭnoëma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐπινοέω, to compel.) *Surg.* Old term for a kind of ladder, or frame by means of which certain distortions were reduced. See *Epipigma*, *Epipoma.*

Epĭnōtium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπίνωτιος, placed on the back, from *ἐπί*, upon; *νῶτος*, the back.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Scapula*, or shoulder-blade. Fr. anal. *epinotion*, f. Germ. syn. *Shulterblatt*, n.

Epinyc'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; *νύξ*, night.) *Pathol.* Term for a pustule containing a bloody sanies rising in the night, and disappearing in the morning, forming an angry tumour on the arms, hands, and thighs, of a dusky red, or of a livid colour, with much inflammation and pain. See *Perinyctis.* Fr. anal. *épinyctide*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachtblattern*, f.

E'pios. } ("Ηπιος.) *Med.* Mild, gentle;
E'pius, *a*, *um.* } applied, Gr. anal. *ἤπιος*, by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vii. i. 6, 14, to epidemic diseases of this character. Fr. syn. *doux*, adj. Germ. syn. *sauft*, adj.; *milde*, adj.

Epĭparoxys'mus, *i*, m. (Ἐπί, upon; *παροξυσμὸς*, an incitement, exacerbation, or paroxysm.) *Pathol.* Old term, according to Blancardus, for a paroxysm of fever, occurring more frequently than usual. Fr. anal. *épiparoxysme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Paroxysmus welcher nach dem vorhergehenden erfolgt.*

Epipas'tic. (Ἐπιπάσσω, to sprinkle, or moisten; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Sprinkled, or spread over: moistened. *Epĭpas'tĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *épipastique*, adj.

Epipas'tic Silk. *Pharm.* A term for vesicatory silk, a preparation of cantharides spread on silk, but not superior to the common blister plaster.

Epĭpas'tos. } (Ἐπιπάσσω, to sprinkle
Epĭpas'tus, *a*, *um.* } over.) *Med., Pharm.* A name, Gr. anal. *ἐπίπαστὸς*, by Lindenus, *Ex.* xiii. 323, formerly applied to medicines placed on wounds; also to medicines

sprinkled in the form of powder over the body, or any part of it. Gorræus. See *Catapasma.* Germ. syn. *aufgestreut*, part. adj.

Epĭpēchy, (Ἐπίπηχυ, from ἐπί, above; πῆχυς, the cubit, or fore-arm.) *Anat.* Old term for the superior part of the *Cubitus*, or fore-arm. Gorræus. Germ. syn. *der Theil über dem Ellenbogen.*

Epĭpĕphȳcos. } (Ἐπί, upon; πέφυκω, to
Epĭpĕphȳcus, *a, um.* } grow of.) *Anat.* Growing upon; formerly applied to the *Tunica adnata.*

Epĭpĕtă'leus, *a, um.* } (Ἐπί, upon; πέταλον, a
Epĭpĕtălus, *a, um.* } petal.) *Bot.* Applied to polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, in which the stamens are epigynous, or inserted above the ovary: epipeta'leous, or epipe'talous. Fr. anal. *épipétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *auf dem Blumenblatte sitzend.*

Epiphænŏ'mĕnon, n. (Ἐπί, upon; φαίνω, to appear.) *Med.* A term for a superadded symptom; thus paralysis is regarded as an *epiphænomenon* of apoplexy: an epipheno'menon. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *épiphénomène*, m. Germ. syn. *später hinzukommende Krankheitserscheinungen.*

Epĭ'phărynx, *gis*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) *Zoöl.* Term for a sort of *Sublabrum* which covers the pharynx, in certain of the *Insecta.* Fr. anal. *épipharynx*, m.

Epiphlŏgis'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐπιφλογίζω, to burn.) *Med.* Old term for a burning heat of any part. *Pathol.* Anciently applied to a violent inflammation attended with pain, tumor, and redness; also, to the shingles. Fr. anal. *épiphlogisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Entzündung*, f.; *Hautentzündung*, f.

Epĭ'phŏra, *æ*, f. (Ἐπιφέρω, to carry to.) *Pathol.* Term for a superabundant flow of tears, or of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes: flux of tears; also termed *Oculus lachrymans*, or weeping eye; a genus of the Ord. *Apocenoses;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *épiphora*, m. Germ. syn. *Thränenfluss*, m.

Epiphrag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; φράγμα, a partition.) *Bot.* A name for the slender membrane which sometimes shuts the peristoma of mosses, as in the *Polytrichum.* Fr. anal. *épiphragme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwerchfell*, m.

Epĭphyllosper'mus, *a, um.* (Ἐπί, upon; φύλλον, a leaf; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds on the leaves; applied to cryptogamic plants (*Epiphyllospermæ*, nom. pl. f.) which have the reproductive organs on the back of the leaf, as ferns, etc.

NOTE.—The construction of this term ought to be *Epiphyllospermatus.*

Epiphyl'lous. (Ἐπί, upon; φύλλον, a leaf;) *Bot.* Applied to flowers which grow on the surface of a leaf, and also to parasitical funguses (*Epiphylla*, nom. pl. n.) which grow on the leaves of other plants. *Epiphyl'lus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *épiphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *auf einem Blatte vorkommend.*

Epĭ'phȳsis, *is*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; φύω, to grow.) *Anat.* Term for a piece of bone growing upon another, but separated from it by a cartilage; applied to the bulky extremities of the long bones which, up to a certain age, exist in this manner. Fr. anal. *épiphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Ansatz*, m.; *Auswuchs*, m.; anal. *Epiphyse*, f.

Epi'phȳton, *i*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; φυτόν, a plant, or germen.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for a vegetable parasite, or parasitic plant or fungus, which grows on the leaves of other plants, and which has been observed in the human organism, being found either upon exposed surfaces, as upon the skin and mucous membranes, or floating in the fluids of the body: an e'piphyte.

Epipig'ma. *Surg.* Old name for an apparatus formed like the Greek letter Π, used for reducing a luxated humerus, according to Oribasius, *de Machinam.* 4; also called *Epipoma.* See *Epinoëma.* Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug zur Einrichtung des Schultergelenks.*

Epiplas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐπιπλάσσω, to spread upon.) *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Cataplasma;* also, a preparation of wheat meal, boiled in *hydrolæum*, formerly applied to wounds, according to Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iii. 2. Fr. anal. *épiplasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Breiumschlag*, m.; *Umschlag*, m.

Epi'plŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ἔπίπλοον, the omentum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Term for a hernia in which a portion of the omentum is protruded; also termed *Hernia omentalis:* epi'plocele. Fr. anal. *épiplocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Netzbruch*, m.

Epiplo'ic. (Ἔπίπλοον, the omentum; terminal -ικὸς.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the epiplöon or omentum. *Epiploïcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *épiploïque*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Netze im Leibe gehörig.*

Epiplois'chiŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ἔπίπλοον, the omentum; ἰσχίον, the ischium; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for a hernia in which the omentum protrudes through the ischiadic foramen: an epiplois'chiocele. Fr. anal. *épiploischiocèle*, f.

Epiploïtis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἔπίπλοον, the omentum; terminal -ῖτις.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the epiplöon, or omentum; also termed *Omentitis.* Fr. anal. *épiploïte*, f. Germ. syn. *Netzentzündung*, f.

Epiplŏmērŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ἔπιπλοον, the omentum; μηρὸς, the thigh; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for femoral hernia formed by the protrusion of the omentum: an epiplomer'ocele. Fr. anal. *épiplomerocèle*, f.

Epiplom'phălon. (Ἔπίπλοον, the omentum; ὀμφαλὸς, the navel.) *Surg.* A defective term, Gr. anal. ἐπιπλομφαλον, used by Galen for a hernia in which the omentum is protruded at the navel; it ought to be *Epiplomphalocele.* Fr. anal. *épiplomphale*, f. Germ. syn. *Netznabelbruch*, m.

Epiplöom'phălon. *Surg.* The old spelling for *Epiplomphalon.*

Epĭ'plöon, *i*, n. (Ἐπιπλέω, to sail upon; because it, as it were, floats on the intestines.) *Anat.* The omentum, or epiplöon: the caul. Fr. anal. *épiplöon*, m. Germ. syn. *Netz*, n.

Epiplos'cheŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ἔπίπλοον, the omentum; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for a hernia, in which a portion of the omentum descends in the scro-

tum: epiplos'cheocele. Fr. anal. *épiploscheocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Netzhodensackbruch*, m.

Epĭpŏ'lăsis, *is*, f. (Ἐπιπολάζω, to overflow.) *Chem.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἐπίπολασις*, for a kind of sublimation. *Surg.* Applied by Hippocrates, *de Hum.* ii. 51, to a fluctuation of humours. Fr. anal. *épipolase*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Verweilen auf der Oberfläche.*

Epĭpōma. The same as *Epipigma.*

Epĭpōrōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐπιπωρόω, to make hard.) *Surg.* Old term for a hard tumour about the joints. Germ. syn. *eine oberflächliche Verhartung oder Schwiele.*

Epĭsarcĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; σάρξ, the flesh.) *Pathol.* The same as *Anasarca.*

Epis'chĕses. (Nom. pl. of *Epischĕsis*, *is*, f., a suppression of excretions; from *ἐπίσχω*, to restrain.) *Pathol.* Suppressions of the excretions; an Order of the Cl. *Locales* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Epistasis, Repressio.* Fr. anal. *épischèses*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Zurückhaltung*, f.

Epis'chium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; *ἰσχίον*, the ischium.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Os pubis.* Gorræus.

Episcŏpāles Val'vŭlæ. (Ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop.) *Anat.* An old term for the mitral valves. Quincy.

Episei'on. } (Ἐπίσειον.) *Anat.* Old name,
Episei'um, *i*, n. } Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* lxxxix, 5, for the *Pubes.* Germ. syn. *die aussere Schaam.*

Epispa'dias. (Ἐπί, upon; σπάζω, to pierce through.) *Surg.* A term for an unnatural perforation of the penis, when the extremity of the urethra terminates on the upper part of it. Fr. anal. *épispadias*, m.

Epispas'tic. (Ἐπισπάω, to draw to; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Having the power of producing a serous or puriform discharge by exciting a previous state of inflammation and suppuration. *Epispas'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Attrahens*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *épispastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Blasen ziehende.*

E'pisperm. (Ἐπί, upon; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* A term for the whole integuments of a seed taken together, as distinctly seen in the bean. *Episper'ma, ătis*, n. Fr. anal. *épisperme*, m.

Episphæ'ria, nom. pl. of *Episphærium, ii*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; *σφαῖρα*, a sphere; from the spherical shape of the brain.) *Anat.* Old term for the convolutions of the brain, according to Blancardus. Germ. syn. *die Windungen des Hirns.*

Epistag'mos. } (Ἐπιστάζω, to drop, or
Epistag'mus, *i*, m. } trickle.) *Pathol.* Old name for a catarrh, according to Dioscorides, iii. 23.

Epistami'nĕus, *a, um.* (Ἐμί, upon; *stămen*, the male organ of a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to dicotyledonous, apetalous plants, in which the stamens are epigynous, or inserted above the ovary: epistami'neous. Fr. anal. *épistaminé*, adj.

Epistăphylĭnus, *a, um.* (Ἐπί, upon; *σταφυλή*, the uvula.) *Anat.* Belonging to the uvula; applied formerly as a name for the *Azygos uvulæ* muscle. Fr. anal. *épistaphylin*, adj.

Epis'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐφίστημι, to move to, or collect.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἐπίστασις*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 487, the same as *Epischesis;* also, generally, the pellicle or any other substance that is borne on the surface of the urine: epis'tasis. See *Insidens.* Fr. anal. *épistase*, f. Germ. syn. *das Stehen auf etwas; das Stehenleiben oder Verweilen auf etwas.*

Epistax'is, *is*, f. (Ἐπιστάζω, to distil.) Term for bleeding at the nose; a genus of the Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Rhysis.* Fr. anal. *épistaxis*, f. Germ. syn. *das heftige Nasenbluten.*

Episthotonos. See *Opisthotonos.*

Epistrŏ'phălus. *Anat.* The same as *Epistropheus.*

Epistrŏ'pheus, *i*, m. (Ἐπιστέφω, to turn round; because it and the head by their intimate connection turn to either side, on the *dentata*, or second vertebra, as upon an axis.) *Anat.* An old name for the *Atlas*, or first vertebra of the neck; also called *Epistrophalus, Epistrophia*, and *Epistrophis.* Fr. anal. *épistrophe*, f. Germ. syn. *Umdreher*, m.; *Umwenden*, n.

NOTE.—Hooper called it the second vertebra, but this is contrary to Gorræus, Castellus, etc., who render it as here stated.

Epistrŏ'phia. } *Anat.* Varied forms of *Epistro-*
Epis'trŏphis. } *pheus.*

Epĭ'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπιτείνω, to commence, or to increase.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἐπίτασις*, used by Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut.* iv. 114, for the beginning and increase of the fit of a fever. Germ. syn. *die Verstärkung eines Fiebers.*

Epithe'lial. (*Epĭthēlium*, the epithelium.) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the *Epithelium. Epĭthēlius, a, um.*

Epĭthēlium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; *θηλή*, the nipple.) *Anat., Physiol.* A term originally applied as an adjective, *Epithelius, a, um*, to the cuticle (*Epithelia membrana*) covering the nipple, which, alone, it properly signifies; but it is now generally used for the cuticle covering any mucous membrane. It consists of one or more layers of cells, which from the peculiarity of their form are described in three groups: 1. Pavement, or Scaly epithelium. 2. Cylinder, Prismatic, or Columnar epithelium. 3. Ciliated epithelium. See *Ramentum.* Fr. anal. *épithelium*, m. Germ. syn. *das feine Oberhautchen.*

Epithe'lium, Ci'liated. *Physiol.* Term for that group of layers of cells which resembles the Cylinder epithelium in form, and has its free edges armed with cilia, or fringe-like appendages. It occurs in the respiratory organs, in the *uterus* and Fallopian tubes, and in the lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain.

Epithe'lium, Colum'nar. } *Physiol.* Term for
Epithe'lium, Cy'linder. } that group of layers
Epithe'lium, Pris'matic. } of cells having a conical form, and arranged perpendicularly to the basement membrane. It occurs in the portion of the intestinal canal below the pylorus, in the gall-bladder, and in the male genito-urinary apparatus.

Epĭthe'lium, Pavement. } *Physiol.* Term for
Epĭthe'lium, Sca'ly. } that group of layers

of cells which occurs in the mouth, in the intestinal canal as far as the pylorus, in the vagina, etc.

E'pithem. (Ἐπί, upon; τίθημι, to place.) *Med.* Term for any kind of moist, or soft, external application. *Epĭ'thĕma, ătis*, n. See *Epithemalium*. Fr. anal. *épithème*, m. Germ. syn. *Umschlag*, m.

Epĭthēmālium, *ii*, n. *Anat.* The same as *Epithema;* an epithem.

Epĭ'thēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπιτίθημι, to place upon.) *Surg.* Old term for the straightening of crooked limbs by aid of instruments.

Epĭ'thўmum, *i*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; θυμός, thyme.) *Bot.* The specific name of the dodder of thyme. See *Cuscuta Epithymum*. Fr. anal. *épithyme*, f.

Epitroch'lea, *æ*, f. (Ἐπί, upon, or additional; τροχαλία, a pulley.) *Anat.* A name applied to that protuberance at the lower end of the *humerus*, which has been usually described as the lesser or internal condyle. Fr. anal. *epitrochlée*, f.

Epitympa'nic. (Ἐπί, upon; *tympănĭcus*, tympanic.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the uppermost subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Epĭtympănĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *épitympanique*, adj.

Epizŏon, *i*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; ζῶον, an animal.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Term for an animal that lives upon another; a parasite: synonymous with *Ectozoon*. Germ. syn. *Schmarotzerthier*, m.

Epizŏotic. (Ἐπί, upon; ζῶον, an animal; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Applied to any contagious disease that attacks numbers of cattle at the same time and in the same place. *Epĭzŏotĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *épizootique*, adj.

Epizo'oty. *Pathol.* A name for an epizootic disease. *Epizŏotia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *épizŏotie*, f. Germ. syn. *Thierseuche*, f.

Epŏchĕteu'sis, *is*, f. (Ἐποχετεύω, to derive from another.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἐποχέτευσις, used by Hippocrates, *de Venis*, xxi. 9, for a *derivation*, or a drawing away of the juices to other parts.

Epōde, *es*, f. (Ἐπᾴδω, to enchant.) *Med.* Old term for the method of curing diseases by incantation, according to Langius, i. 33, and ii. 46. Germ. syn. *Bezauberung*, f.

Epōmis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; ὦμος, the shoulder.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἐπωμίς, used by Hippocrates, *de Art.* i. 4, and iii. 44, for the *Acromion*, or superior part of the shoulder. Fr. syn. *acromion*, m. Germ. syn. *Akromion*, n.; *Schulterhöhe*, f.

Epomphă'lium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; ὀμφαλός, the navel.) *Pharm.* Old term for an application to the navel, mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 9, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 502.

Ep'som Salts. *M. Med.* The common name for a purging salt, the sulphate of magnesia, formerly obtained by boiling down Epsom water, but now manufactured on an extensive scale; cathartic salt.

Ep'som Water. *Chem., M. Med.* The water from a mineral spring at Epsom, a village eighteen miles from London; evaporated to dryness, it leaves a residuum of from five drachms and a scruple, to an ounce and a half in the gallon; the greater part, about four or five sixths, is sulphate of magnesia, mixed with some of the muriates, as of lime, etc., which render it very deliquescent; when purified by repeated crystallisations it constitutes *Epsom salts*.

Epūlis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; οὖλα, the gums.) *Pathol.* Term for a small swelling on the gums. Fr. anal. *épulie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Auswuchs oder Schwamm am Zahnfleisch*.

Epŭlō'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἐπουλόω, to cicatrize; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to cicatrize; applied to medicines that dry or harden the flesh, and induce cicatrization: epulo'tic; the same as *Symiloticus*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* vi. Fr. anal. *épulotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *vernarbend*, part. adj.

Equal. See *Æqualis*.

Equa'tor. (*Æquo*, to make equal.) *Astron., Geom.* That which maketh equal; applied to a great circle of the earth, perpendicular to its axis, equidistant from the two poles, separating the globe into northern and southern hemispheres, and termed the Terrestrial Equator; hence the axis and poles of the earth are those of the Equator; also applied to a plane of the terrestrial equator, *extended to the fixed stars*, and termed the Celestial Equator; and if the axis and poles of the earth be produced in like manner, they will be the poles of the Celestial Equator; this is also called the Equinoctial Equator. *Æquātor, ōris*, m. Fr. anal. *équateur*, m. Germ. syn. *Gleicher*, m.

E'quĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Equus*, a horse; terminal *-ĭdæ.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling or belonging to the horse; applied to a Family of animals having the *Equus*, or horse, for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *équidés*, m. pl.

Equīnia, *æ*, f. (*Equus*, a horse.) *Pathol.* A name proposed for the disease *Farcy;* because it originates in the horse.

Equinoc'tial. (*Æquĭnoctium*, the equinox, or period when day and night are of equal length.) Belonging to the equinox. *Æquĭnoctiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *équinoctiel*, adj. Germ. syn. *Nachtgleichig*, adj.

Equinoctial Colure. *Astron.* See *Colures*.

Equinoctial Equator. *Astron., Geog.* See *Equator*.

Equinoc'tial Points. *Astron.* Term for the first points of *Aries* and *Libra*, because when the sun is near them the days and nights are equal.

Equinox. (*Æquus*, equal; *nox*, night.) *Astron., Geog.* Term for the time when the sun enters the first points of *Aries*, and of *Libra*, when the days and nights are of equal length all over the earth, except just under the pole. *Æquĭnoc'tium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *equinox*, m. Germ. syn. *Nachtgleiche*, m.

Equĭsētāceus, *a, um.* (*Equĭsētum*, the herb horse-tail; from *equus*, a horse; *sēta*, a bristle.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Equisetum*, applied to an Order (*Equisetaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of

the Juss. system: equiseta'ceous. Fr. anal. *equisetacé*, adj.

Equĭsētum, *i*, n. (*Equus*, a horse; *sēta*, a bristle; because like a horse's tail.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia*; Ord. *Filices*. The plant mare's tail, or horse's tail. See *Algoides*, *Ephedra*, *Hippuris Vulgaris*, *Polygonum Bacciferum*. Fr. syn. *ferèle*.

Equĭsētum Arven'se. *Bot.* A species having the same virtues as the *Hippuris vulgaris*, or mare's tail. Fr. syn. *perèle des champs*. Germ. syn. *Krannenkraut*, n.

Equĭsētum Mājus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the rough mare's tail.

E'quĭtans, *tis*, part. (*Equĭto*, to ride.) *Bot.* Laminated; riding, or folded one upon another: e'quitant.

Equĭtātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Equĭto*, to ride.) *Med.* Term for exercise on horseback; riding: equita'tion. Fr. syn. *equitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Reiten*, n.

Equi'valents. (*Æquĭvăleo*, to be of like value.) *Chem.* A term used to express the system of definite ratios in which the corpuscular objects of the science reciprocally combine; referred to a common standard reckoned unity. Nom. pl. of *Æquĭvălens*, *tis*, part.

E'quivalve. } See *Æquivalvis*.
E'quivalved. }

E'quus, *i*, m. (Allied to Ἵππος.) *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of animals, Ord. *Belluæ*. The horse. Fr. syn. *cheval*, m. Germ. syn. *Pferd*, n.

E'quus A'sĭnus. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the ass; the female affords a light nutritious milk. See *Milk*, *Ass's*. Fr. syn. *âne*, f. Germ. syn. *Esel*, m.

Erādīcātīvus, *a*, *um.* (*Erādīco*, to pull up by the root.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Applied formerly by Fallopius, *de Purg. Simp.* i. *c.* 16, *p.* 61, to purging medicines of violent power; and so opposed to *Minorativus*, which indicated those of a milder kind.

Eran'thĕmus, *i*, m. (Ἦρ, the spring; *ἀνθέμον*, a flower.) *Bot.* Old name for a spring flower; applied to a species of chamomile.

Eravay. *Bot.* African name for a small species of *Ricinus* growing in Guinea, and used as purgative.

Erĕbin'thus, *i*, m. (Ἐρέβινθος.) *Bot.* A name for the *Cicer arietinum*, or vetch. Fr. syn. *pois chiche*. Germ. syn. *Zwergerbse*, n.

Erec'tile Tis'sue. *Anat.* Name for a peculiar tissue which is susceptible of erection, or rapid turgescence by an increased flow of blood; composed of arteries, veins, and nervous filaments, and forming a spongy substance, the *areolæ* of which communicate with each other, as in the *corpora cavernosa* of the penis and clitoris, the *corpus spongiosum urethræ*, the nipples, etc.; it is sometimes developed as a morbid structure, as the *nævus maternus*, aneurism by anastomosis, etc. Its existence is denied by some, who hold it to be a mere congeries of vessels largely supplied with nerves. Fr. anal. *tissu érectile*.

Erec'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Erĭgo*, to erect.) *Anat.* A raiser up; applied to certain muscles which are employed in performing this function. Fr. anal. *erecteur*, m.

Erec'tus, *a*, *um.* (*Erĭgo*, to erect.) *Bot.* Perpendicular; standing straight; upright; erect. Fr. syn. *droit*, adj. Germ. syn. *gerade*, adj.

Erĕmăcau'sis, *is*, f. (Ἠρεμαζω, to be quiet, or at rest; *καῦσις*, a burning.) *Chem.* Term for the slow combustion, or oxidation, to which organic bodies are liable: eremacau'sis.

Erēmus, *a*, *um.* (Ἔρημος, solitude.) *Bot.* A name applied to the pericarp, taken singly, of the fruit of the *Cenobium*, which see. Fr. syn. *érème*, m. Germ. syn. *allein*, adj.; *linsam*, adj.; *verlassen*, adj.

Erethi'cal. (Ἐρεθίζω, to vex, or irritate.) *Pathol.* Of a vexing, or irritating character; applied to the state or condition of fevers, etc. *Erĕthīcālis*, *is*, *e*.

Erĕthis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἐρεθίζω, to vex, or irritate; *ἐρέθω*, to irritate, or harass; terminal *-ismus*.) *Pathol.* Term for the state of increased sensibility and irritability attending the early stage of acute diseases; it is also induced by the too free use of mercury: ere'thism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *erethisme*, n. Germ. syn. *Reizung*, f.

Eret'rius, *a*, *um.* (*Eretria*, a city of *Eubœa*, or Negropont.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Anciently applied to two kinds of earth (*Terra Eretria*), much esteemed as alkaline and absorbent, according to Dioscorides, v. 171; Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* ix.

Ereug'mos. }
Ereug'mus, *i*, m. } (Ἐρεύγω, to belch.) *Med.* Old terms for the act of belching; an eructation.
Ereux'is, *is*, or *eos.* }
Fr. syn. *éructation*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufstossen*, n.

Ergastērium, *ii*, n. (Ἐργάζομαι, to labour.) *Chem.* Old term for a laboratory; also, that part of a furnace in which the cupel, alembic, or retort containing the substances to be acted on, is placed. Morley, in *Coll. Leid. proleg. c.* 2. Fr. syn. *laboratoire*, f. Germ. syn. *Werkstatt*, f.

Er'got of Rye. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Secale cornutum*. *Ergōta*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *ergot*, m.; *seigle ergoté*. Germ. syn. *Mutterkorn*, m.

Ergōta, *æ*, f. (Fr. *Ergot*, a spur; from its resemblance to the spur of a fowl.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E. & U.S.A.) for the seed, diseased by a parasitic fungus of the *Secale cornutum*, or ergot of rye. Fr. anal. *ergot*, m.

Er'gotism. (*Ergōta*, the ergot of rye; terminal *-ismus*.) *Pathol.* A term for the poisonous effects of the ergot of rye. *Ergōtismus*, *i*, m.

Erī'ca, *æ*, f. (Ἐρείκω, to break; from its being easily broken.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Octandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. The heath plant; also called *Erices*. Fr. syn. *bruyère*, f. Germ. syn. *Heide*, f.

Erīcāceus, *a*, *um.* (*Erīca*, heath; from *ἐρείκω*, to break down; because the sweet broom was used medicinally for reducing *calculi* in the bladder.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Erica*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Ericaceæ*, *Ericeæ*, or *Ericineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: erica'ceous: eri'ceous: erici'neous. Fr. anal. *éricacé*, adj.

Erīcērum, *i*, n. (Ἐρείκα, heath; from the fruit *Erices*, which Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv., enumerates among the moderate astringents; or, ἐρι, very; κηρὸς, wax; because of its introduction into them, according to Kraus.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. ἐρικηρὸν, for several *collyria*, mentioned by Aëtius. Gorræus.

Erices. *Bot.* The same as *Erica.*

Erīceus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* The same as *Erica-*
Erīcīneus, *a, um.* } *ceus.*

Erĭ'gĕron, *ontis*, m. (Ἦρ, the spring; γέρων, an old man; because it bears hoary blossoms in spring.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia superflua.* The groundsel plant.

Erĭ'gĕron Ac're. *Bot.* Name of a species supposed to be the *Conyza cerula* of old pharmacopœias.

Erĭ'gĕron An'nuum. *Bot., M. Med.* Another name for *Erigeron heterophyllum.*

Erĭ'gĕron Canăden'se. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic and pharmacopœial name (U. S.A.) for the herb of *Erigeron Canadense*, or Canada fleabane; used as diuretic, tonic, and astringent, in dropsy, diarrhœa, etc.

Erĭ'gĕron Hetĕrophyl'lum. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic, and pharmacopœial name (U. S.A.) for the herb *Erigeron heterophyllum*, or *E. annuum;* used as diuretic of considerable power in dysuria of children, etc.; various-leaved fleabane.

Erĭ'gĕron Philadel'phĭcum. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic, and pharmacopœial name (U. S.A.) for the herb *Erigeron Philadelphicum*, or *E. stregosum;* used as diuretic, like *E. heterophyllum;* Philadelphia fleabane.

Erĭ'gĕron Stregōsum. *Bot., M. Med.* Another name for *Erigeron Philadelphicum.*

Erĭmoïdes. A Paracelsian term, supposed from the context to mean sand, or sediment in the urine.

Erĭnāce'adæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Erĭnāceus*, the hedgehog; terminal *-adæ.*) *Zoöl.* Belonging to, or resembling the hedgehog; applied to a Family of animals, having for their type the *Erinaceus*, or hedgehog. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii.

Erĭnāceus, *i*, n. (*Eres, erīnus*, and thence *erīnāceus*, from *æs, æris*, brass; because of the strong spines, or the hardness of its back.) *Zoöl.* A genus of the *Mammalia;* the hedge-hog. See *Echinus.* Fr. syn. *hérisson*, m. Germ. syn. *Igel*, m.

Erīnāceus Eurōpeus. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the hedge-hog, the flesh of which was once considered a great delicacy. Fr. anal. *hérisson commun.*

Eriŏ'phŏrum, *i*, n. *Bot.* A name of the cotton-grass, according to Linnæus. See *Linagrostis.*

Erithrogen. See *Erythrogen.*

Ermĕ'sia. *Med., Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. ἑρμεσία, for a composition of pine-nut kernels triturated with honey, myrrh, saffron, and palm oil; it was drunk with milk for the purpose of begetting fair and good children. Gorræus.

Ero'dent. (*Erodo*, to eat into.) Irritating; gnawing off; dissolving; applied to medicines (*Erodentia*, nom. pl. n.) which cause erosion. *Erōdens, tis*, part. See *Diabroticus.* Fr. anal. *érodent*, adj. Germ. syn. *wegfressend*, part. adj.

Erose. See *Ærosus.*

Ero'sion. (*Erōdo*, to gnaw off.) *Pathol.* A term similar to ulceration, expressing a breach or chasm in the substance of parts, by the increased action of the absorbents. *Erōsio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *érosion*, f. Germ. syn. *Vereiterung*, f.; *Verschwürung*, f.

Erōsus, *a, um.* (*Erōdo*, to gnaw off.) *Bot.* Jagged; gnawed; notched; eroded; applied to leaves. Fr. anal. *érodé*, adj. Germ. syn. *abgebissen*, adj.; *ausgefressen*, adj.

Ero'tic. (Ἔρως, love; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol.* Pertaining to love. *Erōtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *érotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *erotisch*, adj.

Erōtŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἔρως, love; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Term for melancholy, or madness, that is caused by love. Fr. anal. *érotomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Liebeswuth*, f.

Erra'tic. (*Erro*, to wander; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol.* Wandering; not fixed; moving or shifting from one place to another. *Errātĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *erratique*, adj. Germ. syn. *unordentlich*, adj.; *unregelmassig*, adj.

Er'rhine. (Ἔρρινον, from ἐν, in; ῥίν, the nose.) *Med., Pharm.* Term applied to a medicine which, topically applied, causes a discharge from the nose of mucous fluid, that is, increases the natural secretion, as tobacco, asarabacca, etc.; also termed sternutatory. *Errhīnus, a, um.* See *Note Catarrh, Nasale*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *errhin*, or *errhine*, adj. Germ. syn. *in die Nase gehörig.*

Errhip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐν, in; ῥίψις, a projection.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἐρρῥψις, used by Hippocrates, *de Humor.* iii. 15, for prostration and dejection of the body: errhip'sis. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Er'ror Lŏ'ci. *Med.* A term of Boerhaave, who attributed inflammation and other diseases to the circumstance of too large globules of blood having got into too small vessels, where they formed an obstruction which originated the malady by this their *error of place.* Fr. syn. *erreur de lieu.* Germ. syn. *Ortsverfehlung*, f.

Erūca, *æ*, f. (As if *Urĭca*, from *uro*, to burn; because of its fiery quality.) *Bot.* The specific name of the garden rocket. See *Brassica Eruca.*

Erūca Sylves'tris. *Bot.* The systematic name of the wild rocket.

Eructa'tion. (*Eructo*, to belch.) *Med.* Term for any sudden burst of wind, or liquid, by the mouth. *Eructātio, ōnis*, f. See *Ereugmos.* Fr. anal. *éructation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausrülpsen*, n.; *Auswürgen*, n.

Eruginous. See *Æruginosus.*

Erup'tion. (*Erumpo*, to burst out.) *Pathol.* Term for a discoloration, or breaking out of pimples on the skin. *Erup'tio, ōnis*, f. See *Ecregma.* Fr. anal. *éruption*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausbruch*, m.

Ervĭ'lia, *æ*, f. (*Ervum*, a kind of pulse.) *Bot.* The tare. See *Ervum Ervilia.*

Er'vum, *i*, n. (*Eruo*, to pull up by the roots.)

A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* Fr. syn. *lentille*, f. Germ. anal. *Erve*, f.

Er'vum Ervi'lia. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species, the *Orobus* of many writers; the seeds have been used, when made into bread, in times of scarcity; the meal used in poultices as resolvent. Fr. syn. *ervillier*, m.

Er'vum Lens. *Bot.* The systematic name of the lentil; there are two varieties, the seeds of the one, small, of the other, large, are eaten in many places, as peas are; a decoction of them is used as a lotion for the ulcerations after small-pox, with success. Fr. syn. *lentille cultivée.*

E'rỹge. (Ερεύγω, to belch.) *Med.* Old term, the same as *Ereugmos.*

Eryg'mătōdēs, adj. (Ερυγμὸς, an eructation; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med.* Having eructations; old term applied as an epithet of a flatulent disease, such as a hypochondriac affection: eryg'matous. Gorræus. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Eryn'gium, *ii*, n. (Ηρυγγιὸν.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.* The eryngo, or sea-holly. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Eryngium aquaticum*, or button snake-root. Fr. syn. *panicaut*, m. Germ. syn. *Mannstreu*, f.

Eryn'gium Aquātĭcum. *Bot., M. Med.* Systematic name of the plant, and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of the button-snake; used as diaphoretic and expectorant.

Eryn'gium Campes'tre. *Bot.* Name of a species, the root of which is used in many places for that of the *E. maritimum*, or sea-holly. Fr. syn. *le chardon roland.* Germ. syn. *Krausdistel*, f.; *Feldmannstreu*, f.

Eryn'gium Marĭ'tĭmum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the eryngo, or sea-holly; the root of which has a grateful sweetness and light aromatic warmth or pungency; formerly celebrated as aphrodisiac; also called *Ætherea herba.* Fr. anal. *panicaut maritime.* Germ. syn. *Seemannstreu*, f.

Eryn'go. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Eryngium.* Fr. syn. *panicaut*, m. Germ. syn. *Mannstreu*, f.

Erỹsībe, *es*, f. (Ερεvθος, redness.) *Bot.* Old term, the same as *Rubigo;* applied to a disease of corn and fruits.

Ery'sĭmum, *i*, n. (Ερύω, to draw, from its power of drawing.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliquosa.* The herb hedge-mustard.

Ery'sĭmum Alliāria. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Jack in the hedge, Sauce alone, or stinking hedge-mustard; also called *Camelina, Chamæplion*, and *Verbena fœmina;* said to be powerfully diaphoretic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic. Fr. anal. *alliaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Knoblauchloskraut*, n.; *Ramschelwurzel*, f.

Ery'sĭmum Barbă'rea. *Bot.* The systematic name of the *Barbarea* of the shops; the leaves are regarded as antiscorbutic.

Ery'sĭmum Offĭcīnāle. *Bot.* The systematic name of the hedge-mustard; formerly much used as expectorant and diuretic.

Erỹsĭ'pĕlas, *ātis*, n. (Ερύω, to draw; πέλας, near; because it quickly encroaches on the neighbouring parts.) *Pathol.* Name for a disease known by redness, or inflammation of some part of the skin attended with fever inflammatory, or typhoid, and generally accompanied with vesications on the affected part and symptomatic fever, popularly called St. Anthony's fire, and the rose; also anciently called *Herpes ferus, Icteritia rubra, Rosea, Rubea icteritia*, a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Brunus, Herpes Ambulativus, Ignis Columellæ, I. Persicus, I. Sacer, I. Sancti Antonii, Mal des Ardens.* Fr. anal. *érysipèle*, m. Germ. anal. *Erysipelas*, m.; syn. *Rose*, f.

Erysĭ'pĕlas Cūrans Ar'bor. *Bot.* A name for the shrub *Malleamothe.*

Erỹsĭ'pĕlas Œdēmătōdēs. *Pathol.* Term for a species of *Erysipelas*, less severe, and in which, if the swelling be pressed with the finger, a slight pit continues for some time: œde'matous erysipelas.

Erỹsĭ'pĕlas Phlegmŏnōdēs. *Pathol.* Phlegmonous erysipelas; a species characterised by the higher degree and deeper extent of the inflammation, which has a great tendency to produce in the cellular texture extensive suppuration, and sometimes, gangrenous mischief, then known as *Erysipelas gangrenosum, Febris vesiculosa.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Erỹsĭpĕ'lătoīdēs, adj. (*Erỹsĭpĕlas;* terminal *-ādēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling erysipelas: erysi'pelatoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Erỹthēma, *ātis*, n. (Ερυθαίνω, to redden.) *Med.* Term for redness of a part; a mere rash or efflorescence not accompanied by swelling, vesication, or fever; inflammatory blush: erythe'ma. Its species are, *E. fugax*, consisting of red irregularly formed patches of short duration, on the arms, breast, neck, and face, in febrile diseases and bilious diarrhœa; *E. lævе*, or confluent patches of a uniformly smooth shining surface, chiefly on the lower extremities, and generally accompanied by anasarca; *E. marginatum*, or patches bounded on one side by a hard elevated red border, but no regular boundary on the other side, occurring on the extremities and loins of old persons; *E. papulatum*, or extensive irregular patches of a bright red on the neck, arms, and breast: *E. tuberculatum*, or large irregular red patches with small elevated tumours interspersed; *E. nodosum*, or large oval patches on the fore part of the legs of females only; they slowly rise into hard and painful protuberances, and regularly soften and subside in nine or ten days. Fr. anal. *erythème*, m. Germ. syn. *Hautrothe*, f.; *Rothe*, f.

Erythēma Mercūriāle. *Pathol.* A name for *Eczema rubrum.*

Erythræ'a, *æ*, f. (Ερυθραῖος, red.) A genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Gentianaceæ.*

Erythræ'a Centau'rium. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant common centaury, otherwise called *Chironia centaurium.*

Ery'thric A'cid. ('Ερυθρὸς, red.) *Chem.* Name given by Brugnatelli to an acid (*acido ossieritrico*) obtained by the action of nitric acid on lithic acid, yellow at first, but becoming red by being exposed to the sun's rays. Fr. anal. *acide érythrique.*

Erythrīna, *æ.* ('Ερυθρὸς, red.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria. Chem.* A name for the colouring matter of the *Lichen roccella:* erythrin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *érythrine*, f.

Erythrīna Coral'lŏden'dron. *Bot.* The systematic name of the coral tree, a native of the Antilles, celebrated for the beauty of its scarlet blossom.

Erythrīna In'dĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species, the bark of which is considered as febrifuge.

Erythrīna Mŏnosper'ma. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species which is much frequented by the insect which forms the gum lac.

Erythrŏ'dănum, *i*, n. ('Ερυθρὸς, red; from the colour of its juice.) *Bot.* A name for the *Rubia tinctorum.*

Erÿthroei'dēs, adj. ('Ερυθρὸς, red; εἶδος, appearance; from its colour.) *Anat.* Ancient epithet for the *Tunica vaginalis testis*, on the inside of which the red fibres of the cremaster muscle are dispersed.

Ery'throgen. ('Ερυθρὸς, red; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* A term for a variety of the colouring matter of vegetables, or *Chromagen;* because it produces a red colour with acids. *Physiol.* Applied to a peculiar animal principle, which Bizio, its finder, considered as the base of the colouring matter of the blood. *Erÿthrŏgĕ'nium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *érythrogène*, m. Germ. syn. *Erythrogen*, n.

Ery'throid. ('Ερυθρὸς, red; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Of a red colour: reddish. *Erythroīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *erythroïde*, adj.

Ery'throid Ve'sicle. *Physiol.* Name given to an enlargement of the (future) umbilical cord in the embryo of most of the *Ruminantia*, and of the pig, from the colour communicated to it by the omphalo-mesenteric vessels. This object was falsely supposed to be the allantoid in the higher animals.

Erythrŏ'nium, *ii*, n. ('Ερυθρὸς, red; from the colour of its juice.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root and herb of *Erythronium Americanum.*

Erythrŏ'nium Amerĭcānum. *Bot.* Name of a species, the root of which is used as emetic.

Erythrŏ'nium Dens Cănīnus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the dog's-tooth violet; its root has been used against colic and epilepsy, and externally for scald-head.

Erythropro'tid. ('Ερυθρὸς, red; *prōteīna*, protein.) *Chem.* Name given to a reddish brown extract obtained by adding protein to a concentrated solution of potash, subjecting to ebullition, neutralising by sulphuric acid, evaporating to one third of its volume, and then treating with boiling alcohol. Subsequently, leucin separates in a crystalline state.

Erythrox'ÿlum, *i*, n. ('Ερυθρὸς, red; ξύλον, wood.) *Bot.* A name for the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or logwood. Fr. syn. *campèche*, m. Germ. syn. *Campescheholz*, n.

Ery'thrus, *i*, m. ('Ερυθρὸς, red; from the colour of its juice.) *Bot.* A name for the *Rhus coriaria*, or sumach tree. Fr. syn. *sumac*, m. Germ. syn. *Sumach*, m.

E'săphe, *es*, f. ('Εσαφάω, to feel with the fingers.) *Surg.* The touch; an old term, Gr. anal. *ἐσαφὴ*, used by Hippocrates, *de Nat. Mul.* xi. 12, for feeling the mouth of the womb with the fingers to ascertain its condition. See *Touch, Toucher.*

Escarpment. (*E*, out of; σκαίρω, to leap.) *Geol.* A term for the elevated and abrupt terminations which subjacent strata of the earth present in the neighbourhood of mountains to the nearest range of which they generally look. Fr. anal. *escarpement*, m. Germ. syn. *Abdachung*, f.

Es'char. ('Εσχαρόω, to scab over.) *Surg.* Any living part having been burnt by the actual, or potential cautery loses its sensibility and vital principle, becomes hard, rough on the surface, and of a black, or grey colour, forming a slough, or eschar. *Eschāra, æ*, f. See *Sirsa.* Fr. anal. *escarre*, or *eschare*, f. Germ. syn. *Brandschorf*, m.

Escharo'tic. (*Eschāra*, an eschar; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Applied to a substance which forms an eschar, or destroys vitality in the part on which it is applied. *Eschārōtĭcus, a, um.* See *Cathæreticus, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *escarotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine Brandkruste machend.*

Escorzonera. *Bot.* See *Scorzonera Humilis.*

Es'culent. (*Esco*, to feed upon a thing.) Fit for food; applied to that which may be eaten for food, whether animal, or vegetable. *Escŭlen'tus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *bon à manger.* Germ. syn. *essbar*, adj.

Escu'lic. (*Æscŭlus*, the horse-chesnut; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the horse-chesnut; applied to an acid obtained from the bark of the tree. *Æscŭ'lĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Escu'lic A'cid. *Chem.* Applied to an acid found in the bark of the *Æsculus hippocastanum*, or horse-chesnut tree.

Esebon. *Chem.* Old term for the *Murias sodæ*, or common salt.

Esenbeckin'. *Chem.* Name given to an alkaline substance found in the plant *Esenbeckia febrifuga. Esenbeckīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Esŏcĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Esox*, the pike-fish; terminal *-idæ.*) *Ichthyol.* Belonging to, or resembling the pike-fish; applied to a Family, having the *Esox*, or pike, for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. syn. *esociens*, m. pl.

Eso'dic. ('Εσω, within; ὁδὸς, a way; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Physiol.* Proceeding to, or into the spinal marrow; a term proposed by Dr. M. Hall to be substituted for that of *Incident Excitor*, which see. *Esŏdĭcus, a, um.*

Esote'ric. ('Εσώτερος, comparative of ἔσω, within; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Physiol.* Term applied to a series of periodic vital phenomena, or changes, intended to distinguish such as result from causes internal and proper to the organism. *Esōtērĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

E'sox, *cis*, m. (A salmon, according to Pliny.) *Ichthyol.* The pike properly so called; applied to a Family (*Esoces*, nom. pl.) of the *Malacopterygii Abdominales*. Fr. anal. *esoce*, m. Germ. syn. *Hecht*, m.

E'sox Lūcius. *Ichthyol., Surg.* The systematic name of the pike fish, from the liver of which an oil is got, the *Oleum lucii piscis;* used in some countries to disperse opacities of the cornea.

Es'sence. (*Esse*, to be.) The being of a thing. *Chem., Pharm.* The chief properties or virtues extracted from any substance, and reduced to a small compass. *Essen'tia, æ*, f. See *Usia*. Fr. anal. *essence*, f. Germ. anal. *Essenz*, f.; *Wesen*, n.

Es'sence of Su'gar. *Chem.* Common name for oxalic acid.

Essen'tia Bīna. Name for a preparation used to colour brandy, porter, and other strong drinks; made by boiling coarse sugar till it becomes black-and bitter, then mixing with lime water to the consistence of a syrup.

Essen'tial. (*Essen'tia*, essence.) That which is necessary to the constitution, or existence of a thing. *Chem.* Pure; highly rectified. *Essentiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *essentiel*, adj. Germ. syn. *wesentlich*, adj.

Essen'tial Salt of Bark. *Pharm.* Term for a quack medicine, being merely a watery extract of Peruvian bark.

Essen'tial Salt of Le'mons. *Pharm.* Term for a mixture of cream of tartar and binoxalate of potash.

Es'sĕra, *æ*, f. (Arab. *Eshera*, a word synonymous with *papulæ*.) *Pathol.* Old term for a cutaneous eruption attacking the face and hands, resembling that caused by the sting of nettles, but the spots not elevated, and usually unattended by fever; also called *Essere, Sora*, and *Sare*. Ruland, etc. Fr. anal. *essère*, f. Germ. syn. *Porcellanfieber*, n.; *Porcellankrankheit*, f.

Etherin'. (*Æther*, ether.) *Chem.* Name given to quadro-carbureted hydrogen, being regarded as the base of most etherial compounds. *Ethĕrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Esthesis. *Physiol.* See *Æsthesis.*

Esthetic. *Physiol.* See *Æstheticus.*

Esthetics. See *Æsthetica.*

Esthiŏ'mĕnos. } ('Εσθίω, to eat.) *Pathol.*
Esthiŏ'mĕnus, *a, um.* } Eating away; formerly applied to a disease which eat, or quickly destroyed the flesh, as cancer, lupus, etc. Ruland, Galen, Paracelsus. Fr. anal. *esthiomène*, f. Germ. syn. *essend*, part. adj.; *fressend*, part. adj.; *sich verzehrend*, part. adj.

Esthy'mĕne, *es*, f. ('Εσθίω, to eat.) *Pathol.* A name for *Lupus exedens*, or *Noli me tangere.*

Estival. See *Æstivalis.*

Estivation. *Bot.* See *Æstivatio.*

Estuary. *Med.* See *Æstuarium.*

E'sŭla, *æ*, f. (*Edo*, to eat; because eaten by some as a medicine.) The herb spurge. Fr. anal. *ésule*, f.; *euphorbe*, f. Germ. syn. *Euphorbium*, n.; *Wolfskraut*, n.

E'sŭla Mājor. *Bot.* A name for the *Euphorbia palustris*, or greater spurge.

E'sŭla Mī'nor. *Bot.* A name for the *Euphorbia cyparissias*, or cypress spurge.

Esŭrīnus, *a, um.* (*Esŭrio*, to hunger.) Causing to eat, or making hungry. *Chem.* Formerly applied to salts and other substances of a corrosive quality; also, by Dr. Charlton, *Œcon. An.* ii. 6, to the gastric juice. *Pharm.* Old term applied by Paracelsus, *de Tartareis Morb. c.* 16, in the pl. n. to medicines which excited hunger.

Ether. See *Æther.*

Ethe'rial. (*Æther*, ether, air, or heaven.) *Chem.* Term applied to any highly rectified essential oil, or spirit. *Æthĕ'reus*, or *Æthĕ'rius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *éthère*, adj. Germ. syn. *ätherisch*, adj.

Etheriza'tion. *Med.* A term for the act or process of inhaling the fumes of sulphuric ether for the purpose of producing insensibility to pain; applied to the case of a patient, previous to a severe operation; also, to this state of insensibility itself. *Æthĕrīzātio, ōnis*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Ethio'pian Sour-Gourd. *Bot.* A common name for the *Adansonia digitata.*

Ethiop's Mineral. See *Æthiop's Mineral.*

Eth'moid. *Anat.* (See *Ethmoides.*) *Comp. Anat.* This term is restricted by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the part of the ethmoid bone which is directly concerned in the support of the membrane and cells of the olfactory organ. Fr. anal. *ethmoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *siebförmig*, adj.

Ethmoidal. *Anat.* See *Ethmoidalis.*

Ethmoīdālis, *is, e.* (*Ethmoīdes os*, the ethmoid bone.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the ethmoid bone; applied to cells in that bone, to sutures connected with it, etc.: ethmoi'dal. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 9. Fr. anal. *ethmoïdal*, adj.; *ethmoïdien*, adj.

Ethmoīdēs, adj. ('Ηθμὸς, a sieve; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a sieve; applied to a bone of the head, the *Os ethmoides*, which is also called the cribriform bone: eth'moid. See *Foraminulentum Os, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *ethmoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *siebförmig*, adj.

Ethno'graphy. ('Εθνος, a nation; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for the history, or a consideration of the manners, customs, origin, etc., of nations. *Ethnogra'phia, æ*, f.

E'thyle. (Αἰθὴρ, air, or ether; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made.) *Chem.* Name given to a compound of hydrogen and etherin, being considered the more immediate principle of ethers.

Etiola'tion. (Fr. *Etiolé*, a word applied to plants grown long, thin, and blanched by the privation of light.) *Bot.* Term for the state or process of being blanched; applied to certain plants, as celery, lettuce, etc., from the surface of which the light is excluded as much as possible, by binding the leaves together. *Etiolātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *étiolation*, f.

Etiology. See *Ætiologia.*

E'tron. ('Ητρον.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Hypogastrium.*

E'tўmon. } ('Ετυμον, the neuter of ἔτυμος,
E'tўmum, *i*, n. } adj., true.) A term for the

true origin of any word; the radical word, or root; the derivation: an e'tymon.

Euan'thĕmon. } (Εὖ, beautifully, ἄνθεμος,
Euan'thĕmum, *i*, n. } florid.) *Bot.* An old name for the *Anthemis*, or chamomile.

Euāphion. } (Εὖ, well; ἀφή, touch;
Euāphium, *ii*, n. } from its gentle operation.) *Pharm.* Old names of a medicament for the piles.

Eucălyp'tus, *i*, m. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

Eucălyp'tus Resīnī'fĕra. *Bot., M. Med.* Name of the tree supposed to yield the Botany Bay kino.

Euchlo'rine. (Εὖ, intense; χλωρὸς, green.) *Chem.* A name for the protoxide of chlorine, from its bright green colour.

Euchȳlia, *æ*, f. (Εὖ, well; χυλὸς, juice.) *Med.* Old term applied to a healthy condition of the chyle, or of the juices generally. Fr. anal. *euchylie*, f. Germ. syn. *die gute Beschaffenheit des Chylus*.

Euchȳlos. } (Εὖ, well; χυλὸς, juice.)
Euchȳlus, *a, um.* } *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. εὔχυλος, applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xxxiii. i. 2, to one endued with a good or healthy quality of the juices. Fr. anal. *euchyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit guten Säften versehen*.

Euchȳmia, *æ*, f. (Εὖ, well; χυμὸς, juice.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. εὐχυμία, used by Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* ii. 13, for the good qualities of the juices of the body: euchy'my. Fr. anal. *euchymie*, f. Germ. syn. *die gute Beschaffenheit der Säfte*.

Euchȳmus, *a, um.* (Εὖ, well; χυμὸς, juice.) *Med.* Old term applied, similarly with *Euchylus*, and to one having a good or healthy quality of chyle. Fr. anal. *euchyme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit guten Säften versehen*.

Eucrāsia, *æ*, f. (Εὖ, well; κέρανυμι, to mix.) *Med.* Old name, Gr. anal. εὐκρασία, used by Galen, *de San. Tu.* i. 5, for a good temperament, or agreeable, well proportioned mixture of qualities, by which the body is said to be in good order, or in a good state of health. Fr. anal. *eucrasie*, f. Germ. syn. *die gute Gesundheit; die gute Mischung*.

Eudio'meter. (Εὐδία, goodness of the air; μέτρέω, to measure; because it indicates the quantity, or proportion of good air present.) *Chem.* Name of an instrument by which the quantity of oxygen and nitrogen in atmospheric air is ascertained: also called an *Oxymeter*. *Eudiŏ'metrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *eudiomètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Eudiometer*, n.; syn. *Luftgütemesser*, m.

Eudio'metry. (Εὐδία, goodness of the air; μέτρεω, to measure.) *Chem.* Term for the method by which the purity of atmospheric air is ascertained. *Eudiŏme'tria, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *eudiométrie*, f.

Euex'ia, *æ*, f. (Εὖ, well; ἕξις, a habit.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. εὐεξία, used by Galen, *de San. Tu. c.* 8, for a sound and healthy habit, or constitution, as opposed to *Cachexia*, or bad habit: euexy. Fr. anal. *euexie*, f. Germ. syn. *der gesunde Zustand des Organismus*.

Eugĕ'nia, *æ*, f. Named in compliment to Prince *Eugene*, of Savoy.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Myrtaceæ*. The name given (Pharm. L. 1851) as that of the tree affording pimento. Fr. syn. *giroflier*, m. Germ. syn. *Gewürznagelneinbaum*, m.

Eugĕ'nia Carўophyllāta. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which produces the clove, growing in the East Indies, the Moluccas, etc.; otherwise termed *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. See *Anthophyllus*. Fr. syn. *giroflier*, m. Germ. syn. *Gewürznageleinbaum*, m.

Eugĕ'nia Jam'bos. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Malabar plum-tree, growing on the coast of Malabar; the fruit when ripe smelling like roses, is there in great esteem; a conserve made of the flowers is used as astringent.

Eugĕ'nia Pimen'ta. *M. Med.* The name given (Pharm. E. 1839) as that of the tree which yields pimento.

Eugēus, *a, um.* (Εὖ, well; γαῖα, the earth; from its fertility.) *Anat.* Fruitful; fertile; formerly applied to the *Uterus*, or womb. Fr. syn. *fertile*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine fruchtbare Erde betreffend*.

Eu'læ. (Εὐλαὶ.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* i. ci. 43, 47, for worms which are bred in a wound or ulcer. Pl. of *Eula, æ*, f.

Eu'nuch. (Εὐνὴ, a couch, or bed; ἔχω, to care for, or guard.) Term for a man in whom the spermato-poietic, or the entire genital organs have been removed, to render him impotent. *Enūchus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *eunuque*, m. Germ. anal. *Eunuch*, m.; *Casträt*, m.

Eunūchium, *ii*, n. (Εὐνοῦχος, a eunuch; because said to render those who eat it impotent.) *Bot.* An old name for the *Lactuca sativa*, or lettuce. Fr. syn. *laitue cultivée*. Germ. syn. *Gartensalat*, m.

Euōdia, *æ*, f. (Εὐώδης, fragrant.) *Pharm.* Ancient term applied to a certain collyrium.

Eupătŏriophăla'cron. (Εὐπατόριον, agrimony; φαλακρὸς, bald.) *Bot.* Old name for a kind of *Eupatorium*, or agrimony with naked heads.

Eupătŏ'rium, *ii*, n. (*Eupător*, a king who first found it; or, as if *hēpătŏrium*; from ἧπαρ, the liver.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia Æqualis*. Juss. *Compositæ*. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the tops and leaves of the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. See *Water Hemp*.

Eupătŏ'rium Ară'bĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Eupatorium cannabinum*, or hemp agrimony.

Eupătŏ'rium Cannăbīnum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant hemp agrimony; also called *Eupatorium Arabicum*; its juice is violently emetic and purgative if taken in considerable quantity, and promotes the secretions generally; used in dropsies, jaundice, ague, etc.

Eupătŏ'rium Græcōrum. *Bot.* A name for the *Agrimonia eupatoria*, or common agrimony.

Eupătŏ'rium Mesues. *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea ageratum*, or maudlin tansy.

Eupătŏ'rium Perfŏliātum. The systematic name of the herb thorough-wort, used in U.S.A. as emetic and cathartic, sudorific and tonic.

Eupătŏ'rium Vĕ'tĕrum. *Bot.* A name for the *Agrimonia eupatoria*, or common agrimony.

Eupep'sia, *æ*, f. (Εὖ, good; πέπτω, to digest.) *Med.* Old term for good digestion: eupep'sy. Quincy. Fr. anal. *eupepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *die gute Verdauung.*

Eupep'tic. (*Eupepsio*, good digestion; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Eupepsia*, or good digestion. *Eupep'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *eupeptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *leicht verdaulich.*

Euphor'bia, *æ*, f. (Named by Juba, king of Mauritania who first found it, after his physician *Euphorbus.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dodecandria;* Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Euphorbiaceæ.* Spurge. See *Apios.* Fr. anal. *euphorbe*, f. Germ. anal. *Euphorbium*, n.

Euphor'bia Antīquōrum. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species supposed to produce the *Euphorbium.*

Euphor'bia Cănārien'sis. *Bot.* A species in the Canary islands which affords the gum *Euphorbium.*

Euphor'bia Corollāta. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant, and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of the *Euphorbia corollata*, or Bowman's root; used as emetic, and diaphoretic.

Euphor'bia Cypăris'sias. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Cypress spurge; called also *Esula minor*, and *Lithymalus cyparissias;* formerly used as purgative.

Euphor'bia Ipecacuan'ha. The systematic name of the plant, and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of the ipecacuanha spurge; used as emetic and cathartic.

Euphor'bia Lāthўris, *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant that affords the lesser *Cataputia* seeds, which possess purgative properties, but in an overdose are drastic and poisonous, like all the *Euphorbiæ;* also called *Cataputia minor*, and *Tithymalus latifolius.*

Euphor'bia Nervĭfō'lia. *Bot.* Name of a species, used as cathartic in India, where it is called *Elacalli.*

Euphor'bia Offĭcīnālis. } *M. Med.* The sys-
Euphor'bia Offĭcīnārum. } tematic name for the plant which produces the substance *Euphorbium.* Fr. anal. *euphorbe*, f. Germ. anal. *Euphorbium*, n.

Euphor'bia Pălus'tris. *Bot.* The systematic name of the greater spurge; also called *Esula major;* its juice is used in Russia as a common purge; the plant is given in some places for intermittent fevers.

Euphor'bia Părăl'ias. *Bot.* Systematic name of the sea-spurge, every part of which is violently cathartic and irritating, inflaming the mouth and fauces; also called *Tithymalus paralias.*

Euphor'bia Pep'lus. *Bot.* Name for a species called petty spurge.

Euphorbiăceus, *a, um.* (*Euphorbia.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Euphorbia;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Euphorbiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: euphorbia'ceous. Fr. anal. *euphorbiacé*, adj.

Euphor'bium, *ii*, m. *M. Med.* Name for a resinous substance obtained by exudation from incisions in the branches of the *Euphorbium officinarum*, according to the pharmacopœia (L. 1836) and of undetermined species of *Euphorbia*, (E.): the *Euphorbiæ gummi-resina* (D.) See *Cacalia Anteuphorbium.* Fr. anal. *euphorbe*, m.; *gomme-résine d'euphorbe.* Germ. syn. *Euphorbiumharz*, n.

Euphŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (Εὔφορος, easily carried.) *Med.* A word used to express what is to be understood by the term well-being, or the perfect ease and comfort of healthy persons: eu'phory. Fr. anal. *euphorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wohlbefinden*, n.; *Wohlbekommen*, n.

Euphrāsia, *æ*, f. (Εὐφραίνω, to exhilarate; because it exhilarates the spirits.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Angiospermia.* Juss. *Scrophularineæ.* The plant Eye-bright. Fr. anal. *euphrasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augentrage*, m.

Euphrāsia Offĭcīnālis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the eye-bright, esteemed by the common people as a sure remedy for all diseases of the eyes; also called *Ocularia.* Fr. anal. *euphrasie officinale.*

Eu'pion, *ōnis*, f. (Εὖ, well, or fairly; πίων, fat, or greasy.) *Chem.* Term for a liquid substance the lightest known, obtained by distillation from the tar of animal matters; it is greasy or oily, tasteless, colourless, and without smell. Fr. anal. *eupion*, m. Germ. syn. *Fein-Fett*, n.; *Edel-Fett*, n.

Euplas'tic. (Εὖ, well; πλάσσω, to form; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol.* A term applied to morbid deposits which are of perfect structure or organization. *Euplas'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Eupnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Εὖ, well; πνέω, to breathe.) *Physiol.* Old term for natural respiration; opposed to *Dyspnœa*, or difficult respiration. Fr. anal. *eupnée*, f. Germ. syn. *die gute frei Respiration.*

Eu'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Εὖς, good; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Eupoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, in which the posterior thighs of a great many are strongly inflated: eu'podous. Fr. anal. *eupode*, adj.

Eurōs, *ōtis*, m. (Εὐρὼς.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term, used by Willis, for filthiness, or a corrupt and putrifying humour; also applied to *Caries.* Fr. syn. *carie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinfrass*, n.; *Fäulniss*, f.

Euryth'mia, *æ*, f. (Εὖ, well; ῥυθμὸς, order.) *Med.* An old term, Gr. anal. εὐρυθμία, applied by Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* i. 9, to the proper order of the pulse. Fr. anal. *eurhythmie*, f.

Eurўchōria, *æ*, f. (Εὐρύχωρος, ample, or spacious.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. εὐρυχορία, for a *Sinus*, space or internal cavity, according to Gorræus; also, for capacity, according to Casp. Hofmannus, *Comm. ad Galen. de Us, n.* 1167. Fr. anal. *euryphorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Höhlung*, f.

Eusta'chian. Of or belonging to the celebrated anatomist *Eustachius;* applied to a certain tube, and valve, because they were first pointed out by him. *Eustāchiānus, a, um.*

Eusta'chian Tube. *Anat.* A tube or canal extending from behind the soft palate to the tympanum of the ear, to which it conveys the air; also called *Ductus auris palatinus, Meatus cæcus, Tuba Eustachiana.* Fr. syn. *trompe* or *conduit d'Eustache.* Germ. syn. *die Eustachische* or *Ohr-Trompete.*

Eusta'chian Valve. *Anat.* Term for the semilunar fold of the lining membrane of the heart, anterior to the opening of the inferior *vena cava*, in the right auricle. Fr. syn. *valvule d'Eustache.* Germ. syn. *die Eustachische Klappe.*

Euthană'sia, *æ*, f. (Εὖ, well; *θάνατος*, death.) *Med.* Ancient term for an easy death, or that occurring without the severer symptoms, as convulsions, etc. Fr. anal. *euthanasie*, f. Germ. syn. *der ruhige sanfte Tod.*

Euthēnia, *æ*, f. (Εὐθηνέω, to abound.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *εὐθηνία*, used by Hippocrates, *de Aër. Loc. et Aq.* xxxii. 9, for strength, vigour, or exuberance of health. Fr. anal. *euthénie*, f.

Euthĕ'sia, *æ*, f. (Εὖ, well; *θέσις*, position, or condition.) *Med.* Old term for a good habit of body; a good constitution. Fr. anal. *euthesie*, f.

Euthȳmia, *æ*, f. (Εὔθυμος, he who is of a good and lively disposition.) Old term, Gr. anal. *εὐθυμία*, used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* xxxi. v. 15, for gladness, joyfulness, or tranquillity of mind; opposed to *Athymia*, or despondency. Fr. anal. *euthymie*, f. Germ. syn. *der gute Gemuthszustand.*

Euthy'pŏros, **Euthy'pŏrus,** *a, um.* (Εὐθύς, right; *πόρος*, a way, or direction.) *Surg.* Old epithet, Gr. anal. *εὐθύπορος*, used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* vi. 5, for extension, when the fractured limb is drawn in a straight direction. Germ. syn. *gerade ausgehend.*

Eutol'mia, *æ*, f. (Εὔτολμος, bold, or intrepid.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term for an affection of the mind which is favourable to the preservation or recovery of health; confidence, or an emotion of the mind when it is excited to the attainment of some great good, or the overcoming of evil.

Eu'tomous. (Εὖς, easily; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Mineral.* Easily cut. *Eutŏmus, a, um.*

Eutŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Εὐτόνος, firm.) *Med.* Firmness, tone; vigour: eu'tony. Fr. anal. *eutonie*, f. Germ. anal. *Eutonie*, f.; syn. *die gehörige Kraft; Festigkeit*, f.

Eu'tŏnos, **Eu'tŏnus,** *a, um.* (Εὖ, well; *τείνω*, to stretch.) *Med.* Having tone; strong; firm; robust; formerly applied, Gr. anal. *εὔτονος*, *Aph.* iii. 17, used by Hippocrates, to strong exercise with great fatigue. Germ. syn. *von gehoriger Festigkeit.*

Eutrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Εὖ, well; *τρέφω*, to nourish.) *Med.* Old term for good and plentiful nutrition. Fr. anal. *eutrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wohlgenährtheit*, f.

Eva'cuant. (*Evăcuo*, to empty.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines that have the property of increasing evacuations from the bowels, etc. *Evă'cuans, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *évacuant*, adj.

Evacua'tion. (*Evăcuo*, to empty.) An emptying. *Med., Physiol.* Usually applied to the act of discharging the contents of the bowels or defecation, but also, to the discharge of feces itself; a dejection or stool. *Evăcuātio, ōnis*, f. See *Cenosis, Epaphæresis, Minoratio.* Fr. anal. *évacuation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausleerung*, f.; *Entleerung*, f.

Evapora'tion. (*Evăpōro*, to stream out.) *Chem.* Term for the act or operation of applying heat to any compound substance, in order to dispel the volatile parts. *Evăpōrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Divaporatio, Exhalation.* Fr. anal. *évaporation*, f. Germ. syn. *Abdampfung*, f.

Eventra'tion. (*E*, out of; *venter*, the belly.) *Obstet., Physiol.* A term for the condition of a monster-fetus, in which the abdominal viscera are extruded from the natural cavity, and inclosed in a projecting membranous sac. *Eventrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *eventration*, f.

Eventua'lity. (*Evĕnio*, to come out, or happen.) *Phrenol.* Term for a Faculty common to man and the lower animals, (its organ confined to the middle line of the forehead, on the two sides of the *Falx cerebri*), taking cognizance of occurrences designated by active verbs, as the horse *walks, trots*, or *gallops*, its lungs *play*, its blood *circulates*, its muscles *contract;* its function prompts to investigation by experiments, and greatly aids in producing a talent for all practical business, involving details.

E'vergreen. *Bot.* Lasting; permanent; persistent. *Sempervĭrens, tis*, part. See *Persistens.* Fr. syn. *persistant*, adj. Germ. syn. *bleibend*, part. adj.; *dauernd*, adj.

Everrĭ'cŭlum, *i*, n. (*Everro*, to sweep away.) *Surg.* Old name, used by Paré, *Chir.* xvi. 42, for a kind of spoon or scoop for clearing the bladder from the small particles of calculous matter after the operation of lithotomy.

Eversion of the Eyelid. *Pathol.* See *Ectropium, Helosis.*

Evolu'tion. (*Evolvo*, to unroll.) *Physiol.* A term synonymous, generally, with *Developement. Evōlu'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *évolution*, f. Germ. syn. *Entwickelung*, f.

Evolu'tion, Hypo'thesis of. *Physiol.* That which supposes that the germ is not organised in the body of the parents, but preexistent, already organised, and only developed by the process of generation; it is opposed to *Epigenesis*, which see.

Evolu'tion, Sponta'neous. *Obstet.* A term for the case in which, in a presentation or protrusion of the arm and shoulder, a spontaneous turning takes place, and the child is expelled as in a breach presentation, which the case thus becomes.

Evul'sion. (*Evello*, to pluck up, or out.) *Surg.* A plucking out; a term for the act, or process of drawing out forcibly; applied to a mode of removing polypi, etc. *Evul'sio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *évulsion*, f.; syn. *arrachement*, m. Germ. syn. *Ausreissen*, n.

Exacerba'tion. (*Exăcerbo*, to become violent.) *Pathol.* Term for an increased force, or violence of the symptoms of a disease, generally of febrile symptoms. *Exăcerbātio, ōnis*, f. See *Epacme.* Fr. anal. *exacerbation*, f.; syn. *paroxysme*, m.; *redoublement*, m. Germ. syn. *Paroxysmus*, m.; *Verstarkung*, f.

Exæ'rēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐξαιρέω, to remove.) *Surg.* Old term for that division of the art, comprising the removal of whatever is injurious or superfluous to the body, as the extraction of foreign bodies, excision of tumours, amputation of limbs, etc. Quincy. Fr. anal. *exérèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Herausnehmen*, n.

Examblōma, *ătis*, n. } (Ἐξαμβλόω, to abort.)
Examblōsis, *is* or *eos.* } *Obstet., Physiol.* Old terms for *Abortion.* Castellus. Fr. anal. *examblome*, f.; *examblose*, f. Germ. syn. *Abortiren*, n.; *Fehlgebären*, n.; *Fehlgebürt*, f.; *Missgebären*, n.

Exanastŏmōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐξ, out of; ἀναστομόω, to relax, or open.) *Anat.* Old term for the relaxing or opening of the mouths of vessels so as to let out their contents: also the same as *Anastomosis.* Castellus. Fr. syn. *abouchement*, m.; *anastomose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Erweiterung und Oeffnung der Blutgefässe nach aussen.*

Exangĭus, *a, um.* (Ἐξ, out of; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) Having a breach or opening. *Pathol.* Applied by Mason Good as a generic term (*Exangia*, nom. pl. n.) for diseases consisting in a partial breach, or morbid perforation of a large blood-vessel, without external opening, including *Aneurisma, Cyania, Varix*, etc.

Exă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Ex*, out of; *ănus*, the opening of the bowel.) *Surg.* A term particularly for *Prolapsus* of the rectum; also, the same as *Procidentia.* Quincy. Fr. anal. *exanie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Vorfall aus dem After.*

Exanthēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐξάνθημα, from ἐξανθέω, to break out in pustules, or to send off.) *Pathol.* Term for a rash, or eruption on the skin, also called *Exanthisma*; strictly that which is efflorescent or thrown off; a pustule, or papule. See *Bothor, Sufferswræ.* Fr. anal. *exanthème*, m. Germ. anal. *Exanthem*, n.; syn. *Ausschlag*, m.; *Pustel*, f.

Exanthēmăta. (Nom. pl. of *Exanthēma*, a rash.) Rashes; an Order of the Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Exanthema'tic. (*Exanthēma*, a rash; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Exanthema*; eruptive. *Exanthēmă'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *exanthematique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein Exanthem betreffend.*

Exanthemato'logy. (*Exanthēma*, a rash; λόγος, a speech.) *Pathol.* Term for the doctrine, or consideration of the *Exanthemata. Exanthēmătŏlō'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *exanthématologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Ausschlägen.*

Exanthe'matous. (*Exanthēma*, a rash; terminal *ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, having or full of *Exanthema*; eruptive. *Exanthēmātōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *exanthémateux*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Exanthem betreffend.*

Exanthēsis, *eos*, f. (Ἐξάνθησις, from; ἐξανθέω, to effloresce from, or to send off.) *Pathol.* Term for the act of cutaneous efflorescing, or breaking out in pustules itself; eruption unconnected with internal affection: exanthe'sis. See *Enanthesis.* Germ. syn. *Aufblühen*, n.; *der Bildungsvorgang eines Exanthems.*

Exanthis'ma, *ătis*, n. *Pathol.* The same as *Exanthema.*

Exanthrōpia, *æ*, f. (Ἐξ, without; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Pathol.* Old term for what was called the third degree of *Melancholia*, consisting in a dislike to society; also termed *Apanthropia*, or apanthropy. Fr. anal. *exanthropie*, f.

Exar'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐξαιρέω, to raise up, or elevate.) *Surg.* Old name, Gr. anal. ἔξαρμα, used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* iv. xx. 14, for an elevated tumour. Fr. anal. *exarme*, f. Germ. syn. *Erhebung*, f.

Exarthrēma, *ătis*, n. }
Exarthrōma, *ătis*, n. } (Ἐξαρθρόω, to put out of joint.) *Surg.* Old
Exarthrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } terms, Gr. anal. ἐξάρθημα, ἐξάρθρωμα, ἐξάρθρωσις, for a luxation or dislocation, according to Galen, *Meth. Med.* ii. 2. Fr. anal. *exarthrème*, or *exarthrome*, m. Germ. syn. *Ausrenken*, n.; *Ausrenkung*, f.; *Luxiren*, n.

Exartĭcŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Ex*, out of; *artĭcŭlus*, a joint.) *Surg.* An old term for a luxation or dislocation: an exarticula'tion. Fr. anal. *exarticulation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausrenkung*, f.; *Luxiren*, n.

Excæcāria Agal'lŏcha. *Bot.* A name of a tree supposed by some to be that, the wood of which is called *Lignum aloes*, or wood of the aloe.

Excăthis'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐξ, and κάθισμα, a seat, or saddle.) *Med.* Old term for a *Semicupium.* Quincy. See *Encathisma.* Germ. syn. *Einsitzen*, n.; *Halbbad*, n.; *Hineinsitzen*, n.

Excernĭ'cŭlum. *i*, n. (*Excerno*, to sift.) A sieve. *Anat.* Formerly applied to certain excretory organs, as the anus, uterus, penis, etc.; the renal capsules were also so called by Petruccius, *Spicil. Anat. p.* 72. Fr. syn. *crible*, m. Germ. syn. *Sieb*, n.

Excess. (*Excēdo*, to exceed.) Superfluity; redundancy. *Med.* Incontinence; intemperance in food or drink. *Exces'sus, ûs*, m. See *Acrasia.* Fr. anal. *excès*, m. Germ. syn. *Ubermass*, n.

Excestren'se. *Pharm.* Old term for a certain preparation made from many vegetable ingredients macerated in oil and boiled; formerly in the London Pharmacopœia.

Exci'pient. (*Ex*, of, or out of; *căpio*, to take.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for any substance used for the purpose of mingling with medicines, or of hiding their nauseous qualities in its more pleasant taste, as the confections, conserves, etc.; nearly synonymous with vehicle; but applicable more particularly to solid or thickly fluid substances. *Excĭ'piens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *excipient*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufnehmend*, part. adj.

Excĭ'pŭlum, *i*, n. (*Excĭpio*, to receive.) *Chem.* Old name used by Paré, *Chirurg.* xxvi. 5, and 9, for a receiver.

Exci'sion. (*Excindo*, to cut off.) *Surg.* Term for the cutting off of any part. *Excīsio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *excision*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausschalen*, n.; *Ausschliessung*, f.; *Ausschneiden*, n.

Excitabi'lity. (*Excĭto*, to raise up.) *Med.* Term for the capacity which organised beings possess, so that they are affected by certain agents termed *stimuli*, excitants, or exciting powers. *Excĭtābĭ'lĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *excitabilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Reizbarkeit*, f.

Ex'citant. (*Excĭto*, to raise up.) *Med.* Raising up; exciting; provoking; stimulating; applied to medicines (*Excitantia*, nom. pl. n.) which excite the actions of the system; they are *general*, or acting on the whole system, as alcohol; or *particular*, acting only on certain parts, as diuretic, expectorant, etc. *Ex'cĭtans, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *excitant*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufreigend*, part. adj.; *reizend*, part. adj.

Excita'tion. (*Excĭto*, to excite.) *Med.* Term for the act of rousing, or inducing into active exercise, some power, or action. The same nearly as *Excitement*, but rather applied to the action of inorganic bodies, while *it* is employed in reference to the emotions or influence of living bodies. *Excĭtātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *excitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Erregung*, f.

Exci'tement. (*Excĭto*, to raise up, or excite.) *Physiol.* Term for the state of being excited; the act of awakening excitability. See *Excitation*. Fr. anal. *excitement*, m. Germ. syn. *Reizung*, f.

Exci'ting. (*Excĭto*, to excite, or raise up.) *Med.* Applied to that which has the power of greatly increasing, or altering the action of a part, or organ. *Ex'cĭtans, tis*, part. Fr. syn. *excitant*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufregend*, part. adj.; *reizend*, part. adj.

Exci'ting Cause. *Med.* Term for that which excites, or is the immediate cause of a disease. See *Fomes Morbi*.

Ex'cito-Mo'tor Power. *Physiol.* Term for a peculiar power or quality seated in the spinal system of nerves, and the true spinal marrow, by which, if in a frog the brain be first removed and then all the viscera, motor phenomena will remain on irritating the integuments. This was termed the *Vis nervosa* by Haller, and supposed to have a direct action only. It has been recently shown, however, by the discoveries of Dr. Marshall Hall, to have a reflex, or reflected action.

Ex'cito-Mo'tory Sys'tem. *Physiol.* Term for the method or means by which certain lately discovered phenomena are produced. See *Excito-Motor Power*.

Exclūsōrium, *ii*, n. (*Exclūdo*, to shut out.) *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine for expelling the fetus, or promoting abortion.

Excoriating. *Med.* See *Amyctitus*.

Excoria'tion. (*Ex*, from; *cŏrium*, the skin.) *Med.* Term for abrasion, or removal, partial or complete, of the skin. *Excŏrĭātio, ōnis*, f. See *Amyche*, *Ecdora*, *Ectrimma* Fr. anal. *excoriation*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufschürfung der Haut*.

Ex'crement. (*Excerno*, to void by stool.) *Med.* Term for the alvine feces, or the waste matter discharged from the bowels; dung; ordure. *Excrēmen'tum, i*, n. See *Apoxemma*, *Aposcepsis*, *Carbon Humanum*, *Catharma*, *Diachorema*, *Fimus*, *Hedra*, *Peritoma*, *Rebis*, *Rebona*, *Recrementum*. Fr. anal. *excrément*, m. Germ. syn. *Auswurf*, m.; *Ausgeleerte*, n.

Excrementi'tious. (*Excrēmentum*, excrement, or alvine feces.) Of or belonging to, or resembling excrement. *Excrēmenti'tius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *excrémenteux*, adj.; *excrémentitiel*, adj.

Excres'cence. (*Excresco*, to grow out of.) *Pathol.* Any preternatural formation on any part of the body. *Excrescen'tia, æ*, f. See *Ecphyas*, *Ecphyma*, *Ecsarcoma*. Fr. anal. *excroissance*, f. Germ. syn. *Auswachs*, m.

Excre'tion. (*Excerno*, to sift.) *Physiol.* Term for the separation of those fluids from the blood which are supposed to be useless, as of the urine, perspiration, etc.; also used for those fluids themselves. *Excrētio, ōnis*, f. See *Adsellare*, *Apionta*, *Diachorema*, *Eccrisis*, *Egeries*. Fr. anal. *excrétion*, f. Germ. syn. *Absonderung*, f.

Excretions, Suppression of. *Pathol.* See *Adiarrhœa*.

Excre'tory. (*Excerno*, to sift.) Having the power of separating and throwing off what is superfluous: belonging to the function or process of excretion. *Excrētōrius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *excréteur*, or *excrétoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *abführend*, part. adj.; *absondernd*, adj.

Excre'tory Ducts. *Anat., Physiol.* Small vessels that conduct the secretion out of a gland; as those of the testicle, which carry the semen to the *Vesiculæ seminales*, etc. *Duc'tus Excrētōrii*.

Excŭ'tia Ventrĭ'cŭli. *Surg.* A brush for the stomach; a name for an instrument, formed of a ferule of iron or brass wire, with hog's bristles at its end like a brush, described by Heister; formerly used to extract foreign bodies from the œsophagus; it was even attempted, by some, to cleanse away vicious matters by sweeping the inside of the stomach with this brush, hence its name. Quincy. Fr. anal. *brosse de l'estomac*. Germ. syn. *Magenbürste*, f.

Exĕchebron'chos. **Exĕchebron'chus,** *a, um.* (Ἐξέχω, to stand out or forward; βρόγχος, the throat.) *Pathol.* Having a prominent throat; formerly applied, by Hippocrates, to one so affected. See *Bronchocele*.

Ex'ĕdens, *tis*, part. (*Exĕdo*, to eat as a worm or sore doth.) *Pathol.* Eating; consuming; wasting; exe'dent. Applied to diseases in which there is ulceration, as *Lupus exedens*, etc. Germ. syn. *fressend*, part. adj.; *wegfressend*, part. adj.

Exelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐξ, out of; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Surg.* Old term, the same as *Exulceration*. Fr. anal. *exelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwären*, n.; *Verschwärung*, f.

Exembryŏnātus, *a, um.* (*Ex,* neg.; *embryo,* the *fœtus in utero,* or the germ of a plant.) *Bot.* Having no embryo; applied (*Exembryonatæ,* nom. pl. f.) to the *Cryptogamia,* which are produced by sporules, or simple bodies without radicle, gemmule, or cotyledon: exem'bryonate. Fr. anal. *exembryoné,* adj.

Exĕrāma, *ătis,* n. (Ἐξεράω, to empty.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. *ἐξέραμα,* used by Hippocrates, *de Morb.* iv. xxiii. 16, for a vomit, or the matter rejected by vomiting. Fr. anal. *exerame,* m. Germ. syn. *Ausgeleerte,* n.; *Ausgespieene,* n.; *Ausgebrochene,* n.

Ex'ercise. (*Exerceo,* to exercise.) *Med.* The using of the muscles in subordination to the will; it is either *active* or *passive,* but, strictly speaking, many movements included in the latter cannot properly be called exercise; but rather belong to what is termed *Gestation,* which see: active exercise includes walking, running, dancing, and what are called athletic exercises. *Exercĭ'tium, ii,* n. See *Exercitatio, Gymnastic.* Fr. anal. *exercice,* m. Germ. syn. *Aeusserung der Kräfte; Uebung,* f.

Exercĭtātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Exercĭto,* to exercise often.) *Med.* Old term for *Exercise,* both of body and mind: exercita'tion. Fr. syn. *exercice,* m. Germ. syn. *Aeusserung der Kräfte; Uebung,* f.

Exfolia'tion. (*Exfŏlio,* to shed the leaf.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for the separation of a dead piece of bone from the living, the result of a wound, blow, or operation. *Exfŏliātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *exfoliation,* f. Germ. syn. *Abblätterung,* f.

Exfŏliātīvum Tre'pănum. *Surg.* The same as the *Desquamatorium trepanum,* being a raspatory, or instrument for scraping exfoliating portions of bone.

Exfŏliātīvus, *a, um.* (*Ex,* out of; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Pharm., Surg.* Capable of causing, or favourable to exfoliation; applied to medicine (*Exfoliativa,* nom. pl. n.) of this character. Fr. anal. *exfoliace,* adj. Germ. syn. *das abblattern befordernd.*

Exha'lant. (*Exhālo,* to send forth a breath, or fume.) *Anat., Physiol.* Giving off fumes; breathing forth. Applied by Bichat to certain vessels, constituting a distinct system, which proceed from the arterial system and is distributed over all the tissues of the economy, exercising the function of exhalation. *Exhālans, tis,* part. Fr. anal. *exhalant,* adj.

Exhala'tion. (*Exhālo,* to send forth a breath, or fume.) *Chem.* A vapour, fume, or steam. *Med., Physiol.* Term for a subtle spirit or air, proceeding from the surfaces of organs and parts of the body. *Nat. Philos.* Evaporation, or the vapour raised from the earth or water by the sun's heat, subterraneous fire, etc. *Exhālātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *exhalation,* f. Germ. syn. *Ausdünstung,* f.; *Ausdünsten,* n.; *Aushauchen,* f.

Exhi'bit. (*Exhĭbeo,* to present, or give.) *Med.* To exhibit means, to administer, or give to a patient some medicine, or medicinal substance.

Exĭpōtĭcus, **Exĭpōtĭcus,** *a, um.* (Ἐξιπόω, to press out; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Having power to press out. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines which were esteemed digestive, or detergent: exipo'tic.

Exis'chios. (Ἐξ, out of; *ἰσχίον,* the ischium.) *Surg.* Old term for the displacement of the head of the *Os femoris* out of the acetabulum of the *Ischium;* a luxation of the thigh-bone. Germ. syn. *wer eine vorstehende Hüfte hat.*

Exĭtūra, *æ,* f. (*Exeo,* to go out.) *Surg.* Old name for any abscess or apostem, from which a sanious matter flows out. Ruland.

Exocar'dial. (Ἔξω, without; *καρδία,* the heart.) *Med., Pathol.* Without, or external to the heart. *Exŏcardiālis, is, e.*

Exocci'pital. (Ἔξω, without, or external; *occĭpĭtālis os,* the occipital bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term proposed by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, for the lateral part of the occipital bone. *Exoccĭpĭtālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *exoccipital,* adj.

Ex'ŏchas, *ădis,* f. **Ex'ŏche,** *es,* f. (Ἐξέχω, to project.) *Surg.* Old name for a tubercle or excrescence about the anus. Castellus. Fr. anal. *exeche,* f. Germ. syn. *eine weiche Afterbeule.*

Exŏcŭlātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Ex,* without; *ocŭlus,* the eye.) *Surg.* Old term for a total ablation, or extirpation of the eye, or its virtual privation: exocula'tion. Germ. syn. *die Extirpation eines Auges.*

Exŏcys'te, *es,* f. **Exŏcys'tis,** *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἔξω, without; *κύστις,* the bladder.) *Surg.* Old term for a prolapsus of the internal membrane of the bladder. Quincy. Fr. anal. *exocyste,* f. Germ. syn. *Blasenvorfall,* m.; *das Aussenliegen der Harnblase.*

Exo'dic. (Ἔξω, out of; *ὁδὸς,* a way; terminal *ικὸς.*) *Physiol.* Proceeding out of or from the spinal marrow; a term proposed by Dr. M. Hall as preferable to that of *Reflex motor. Exŏ'dĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Ex'ogen. *Bot.* An awkward word for an *exogenous* plant, being this adjective mutilated into a noun. Fr. anal. *exogène,* m.

Exo'genous. (Ἔξω, without, or external; *γεννάω,* to produce.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied by Professor Owen in his Homologies, to those parts, properly called processes, of bone which shoot out as continuations of preceding elements. See *Autogenous. Bot.* Applied to stems in which the new matter, whereby they increase in diameter, is added at the external surface. *Exŏ'gĕnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *exogène,* adj. Germ. syn. *aussen erzeugt,* adj.

Exo'gonum Pur'ga. *M. Med.* The new name (Pharm. L. 1851) for the plant from which jalap is obtained.

Exom'phălos, **Exom'phălus,** *i,* m. (Ἐξ, out; *ὀμφαλὸς,* the navel.) *Surg.* Terms for a hernia occurring at the *umbilicus,* or navel. See *Omphalocele.* Fr. anal. *exomphale,* f.

Exoneirogmos. **Exoneirogmus,** *i,* m. The same as *Exoneirosis.*

Exoneirōsis, *is,* f. (Ἐξονειρώττω, to emit semen in sleep.) *Med.* Old term, used by

Gorræus, for *nocturnal pollution;* also called *Exoneirogmos.* See *Pollutio.* Fr. anal. *exoneirose*, f. Germ. syn. *die nächtliche Samenergiessung.*

Exophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἔξ, out; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Pathol.* Term for a swelling and protrusion of the eye-ball, so that the eyelids cannot cover it, caused by inflammation, a collection of pus, or a congestion of blood. Fr. anal. *exophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenvorfall*, m.

Exorrhi'zous. (Ἔξω, without or external; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Term applied to plants (*Exorrhizæ*, nom. pl. f.) in which the radicle is free and naked, not being enclosed in any sheath. *Exorrhīzus, a, um.* See *Note Rhachialgia, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *exorrhize*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausgemolkt*, part. adj.

Exo-Ske'leton. (Ἔξω, without or external; σκελετὸν, a skeleton.) *Comp. Anat.* Term for the skeleton in such animals as have a hard or bony case, or external skeleton, as distinct from the Endo-skeleton and Splanchno-skeleton. *Exosceleton, i*, n.

Exos'mic. (*Exosmōsis*, exosmose; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the peculiar action of fluids termed exosmose. *Exos'mĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *exosmique*, adj.

Exos'mose. (Ἔξω, without; ὠσμὸς, impulsion.) *Chem.* A bladder being filled with mucilaginous fluid and placed in water, a portion of fluid passed from the interior to the surrounding liquid, while so much of the latter was absorbed that the bladder burst; proving the facility with which fluids separated by a membranous partition, interchange their principles. The term Exosmose, which (like Endosmose) is badly formed, is given to the passage of the portion of fluid from the bladder to the liquid in which it was placed, and this exosmic action always accompanies the *Endosmic* movement. *Exosmōsis, is*, f. See *Endosmose.* Fr. anal. *exosmose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Gegensatz von Endosmosis.*

Exos'tŏma, *æ*, f. (Ἔξω, without, or external; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot.* Name given to a foramen formed by the open mouths of the primine and secundine, which are applied to each other and to the apex of the nucleus, through which the impregnating particles of the pollen pass to vivify the nucleus: the ex'ostome, or *Micropyle.*

Exostōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἔξ, without; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Pathol.* Term for a tumour formed by an exuberant growth of bony matter on the surface of a bone, or by the enlargement of a part, or the whole of a bone; also termed *Hyperostosis.* Fr. anal. *exostose*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenauswuchs*, m.

Exote'ric. (Ἐξώτερος, the comparative of ἔξω, without; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Physiol.* Term applied to a series of periodic, vital phenomena, meant to distinguish such as result from causes external to and independent of the organism. *Exōtĕ'rĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *exoterique*, adj. Germ. syn. *exoterisch*, adj.; *zu dem Aeussern gehörig.*

Exo'tic. (Ἔξω, without; terminal *ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to what is without our own country, or foreign. *Bot.* Applied to plants that are not native or indigenous to a country. *Exōtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *exotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausländisch*, adj.; anal. *exötisch*, adj.

Exotĭchæmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Exōtĭcus*, foreign; *hæmătĭcus*, pertaining to blood.) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to exotichæmatosis, or the transfusion of blood. Germ. syn. *die Transfusion des Bluts betreffend.*

Exŏtĭchæmătōsis, *is*, f. (*Exōtĭcus*, foreign; *hæmătōsis*, a flow of blood..) *Med., Surg.* Term for transfusion of blood. Germ. syn. *die Ueberleitung fremden Blutes in der Körper.*

Expanding. (*Expando*, to spread out.) See *Patens.*

Expansibi'lity. (*Expando*, to spread out.) *Physiol.* That faculty by which organs expand or dilate themselves for the admission of certain substances necessary for their growth, preservation and the exercise of their respective functions, as the œsophagus in deglutition, the lungs in respiration, etc. *Expansĭbĭ'lĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *expansibilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausdehnsamkeit*, f.

Expan'sion. (*Expando*, to spread out.) Term for the increase of bulk, or of surface, of which natural bodies are susceptible. *Expan'sio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *expansion*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausdehnung*, f.; *Ausspannung*, f.

Expec'torant. (*Expectōro*, to discharge from the breast, from *ex*, out of; *pectus*, the breast.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to a medicine which facilitates, or promotes the ejection of mucus, or other fluids from the lungs and trachea. *Expectŏrans, tis*, part. See *Ptysmagogus.* [Fr. anal. *expectorant*, adj. Germ. syn. *von der Brust ausleerend.*

Expectora'tion. (*Expectŏrō*, to expectorate, from *ex*, out of; *pectus*, the breast.) *Med.* Term for the act of ejecting from the lungs, or trachea, by spitting; also, the substance which is ejected. *Expectŏrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Anabexis, Anacatharsis, Anachrempsis, Anaptysis.* Fr. anal. *expectoration*, f. Germ. syn. *Auswurf*, m.

Expel'lens, *tis*, part. (*Expello*, to drive out.) *Med., Pharm.* Driving out: expellent; applied to medicines (*Expellentia medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.) having power to drive out or expel pestilential virus from the system. Fr. anal. *expulsif*, adj. Germ. syn. *austreibend*, part. adj.

Expira'tion. (*Expīro*, to breathe forth.) Term for the act of breathing out, or expelling air from the lungs. *Expīrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *expiration*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausathmung*, f.

Explora'tion. (*Explōro*, to search diligently.) *Med., Surg.* Term for that investigation of the *physical signs*, or changes from the natural condition attending disease, as distinguished from the *symptoms;* consisting of auscultation, inspection, mensuration, palpation, and percussion. *Explōrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Melosis.* Fr. anal. *exploration*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausforschung*, f.; *Untersuchung*, f.

Expres'sed Oil. That which is obtained by pressing powerfully, in fit apparatus, the substance that affords it.

Expres'sion. (*Exprĭmo*, to press out.) *Pharm.* Term for the act or process of forcing out the juices and oils of plants by means of a press. *Physiol.* The indication of the feelings, presented in the countenance, attitude, and gesture. *Expres'sio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *expression*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausdrucken*, n.

Expui'tion. (*Expuo*, to spit forth.) *Med.* Old term for the discharge of saliva by spitting. *Expuītio, ōnis*, f. Quincy. Fr. anal. *expuition*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausspeien*, n.

Expul'sion. (*Expello*, to drive out.) *Med., Obstet.* Applied to the act of voiding the bowels, or bladder; also to the delivery of the placenta, and the aborting or extrusion of a fetus. *Expul'sio, ōnis*, f. See *Apopallesis, Apophthora, Aporrhœa, Ecerisis.*

Expul'sive. (*Expello*, to drive out, or expel.) *Obstet.* Applied to those pains occurring in the second stage of child-birth, by which the child is expelled. *Pharm.* Applied formerly to diaphoretic medicines. *Surg.* Applied to a bandage so adjusted as to exert pressure on parts, and thereby expel pus or other fluid. *Expellens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *expulsif*, adj. Germ. syn. *austreibend*, part. adj.

Exsan'guine. } (*Ex*, priv.; *sanguis*, blood.)
Exsangui'neous. } *Pathol.* Deprived of blood; bloodless; anem'ial; anemic. *Exsanguĭneus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *exsangue*, or *exsanguine*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutlos*, adj.

Exsangui'nity. (*Ex*, without; *sanguis*, blood.) *Pathol.* Term for the state of being without blood, or having greatly suffered its loss; bloodlessness; anemy. *Exsanguĭ'nitas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *exsanguinité*, f.

Exser'tus, *a, um.* (*Exsĕro*, to draw out.) *Bot.* Drawn out; standing forth; protruding.

Exsicca'tion. (*Exsicco*, to dry up.) *Chem., Pharm.* Term for the act or process of drying moist bodies by the application of heat, or of atmospheric air, or by absorbing the moisture by means of soft spongy substances. *Exsiccātio, ōnis*, f. See *Arefactio.* Fr. anal. *exsiccation*, f. Germ. syn. *Austrocknung*, f.

Exstĭpŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Ex*, from; *stĭpŭla*, a leafy appendage.) *Bot.* Without *stipulæ:* exsti'pulate; applied to stems, etc. Fr. anal. *exstipulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *afterblattlos*, adj.; *nebenblattlos*, adj.; *nacktwinklig*, adj.

Exsuccātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Ex*, out of; *succus*, humour.) *Pathol.* Old term, the same as *Sugillation.* Fr. syn. *sugillation*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutunterlaufung*, f. Also, for *Ecchymoma.* Fr. syn. *ecchymome*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ergiessung von Blut.*

Exten'sion. (*Extendo*, to stretch out.) *Surg.* Term for the pulling of a fractured limb in a direction away from the trunk, in order to obviate retraction of the lower fragments; also applied to similar treatment in dislocations. *Exten'sio, ōnis*, f. See *Catatasis.* Fr. anal. *extension*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausdehnung*, f.

Exten'sor, *ōris*, m. (*Extendo*, to stretch out.) *Anat.* A stretcher out, or extender; applied to muscles which antagonise the *flexors.* Fr. anal. *extenseur*, m. Germ. syn. *Ausdehner*, m.

Extĕnuātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Extĕnuo*, to diminish.) *Med.* Term, Gr. syn. λεπτυσμὸς and λέπτυσις, used by Galen, *in Comm.* iii. *Epid.* vi. 29, for a loss of plumpness, or general decay of the flesh of the whole body; leanness: extenua'tion. See *Emaciation.* Fr. anal. *extenuation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdunnung*, f.

Extern. (Fr. *Externe*, external; also, a day-scholar, or non-resident.) Applied to patients, of hospitals, dispensaries, etc., who are not inmates; to out-patients; also to the assistants, dressers, etc., who attend such, or who do not dwell in the institution. *Exter'nus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *externe*, adj.

External. See *Externus.*

Exter'nal Senses. *Phrenol.* Those senses by means of which man and animals are brought into communication with the external world; each has two organs, but a single impression is received by the mind from affections of them. Fr. anal. *sens externes.*

Exter'nus, *a, um.* (*Extra*, without.) Outward; exter'nal. *Anat., Med.* Applied to muscles, etc. See *Extern.* Fr. anal. *externe*, adj. Germ. syn. *aüsserlich*, adj.

Extirpa'tion. (*Extirpo*, to root out.) *Surg.* Term for the complete removal, or eradication of any part, by the knife, or the application of caustic. *Extirpātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *extirpation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausrottung*, f.

Ex'tract. (*Extrăho*, to draw out.) *Chem.* The product of an aqueous decoction. *Pharm.* The soluble parts of vegetable substances, first dissolved in spirit, or water, and then reduced to the consistence of a thick syrup or paste by evaporation. *Extrac'tum, i*, n. See *Apochylisma, Ecchyloma.* Fr. anal. *extraction*, n. Germ. anal. *Extract*, n.; syn. *Dickauszug*, m.

Extrac'tion. (*Extrăho*, to draw out.) *Surg.* Term for the act of drawing a tooth, of taking foreign substances out of the body, and tumours out of its cavities, as cartilaginous formations out of the joints; also, of removing a diseased original part of the body, as in the single instance of cataract. *Extrac'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *extraction*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausziehung*, f.; *Herausziehen*, n.

Extrac'tive. (*Extrăho*, to draw out.) Capable of being extracted or drawn from a substance. *Chem., Pharm.* Term applied to a peculiar modification of vegetable matter forming one constituent part of common extracts; also called Extractive principle; it has a strong taste, differing in different plants; it is soluble in water, and its solution speedily runs into a state of putrefaction by which it is destroyed. *Extractīvus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *extractif*, adj.

Extrac'tum, *i*, n. (*Extrăho*, to draw out.) *Chem., Pharm.* An extract. See *Extract.*

Extrac'tum Can'năbis. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for an alcoholic extract of the dried tops of *Cannabis sativa*, variety *Indica:* ex'tract of hemp.

Extrac'tum Pur'gans. *Pharm.* Name formerly given to a watery extract made from the leaves of the *Hedera helix*, or ivy.

Extrafolia'ceous. (*Extra*, without; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Without, or external to the leaf; on the outside of a leaf; applied to *stipulæ* situated below the foot-stalk. *Extrăfŏliăceus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *extrafoliace*, adj.

Extravasa'tion. (*Extra*, without; *vas*, a vessel.) *Pathol.* Term for the effusion of a fluid, or the state of any fluid when effused, and, so, out of its proper vessel or receptacle. *Extrăvăsātio, ōnis*, f. See *Pelioma.* Fr. anal. *extravasation*, f. Germ. syn. *Austretung*, f.

Extre'mity. (*Extrēmum*, an end.) *Anat.* Term for any one of the four limbs of animals, distinguished from the other divisions of head and trunk; and farther distinguished in man into upper and lower, in other animals into anterior and posterior. *Extrēmĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *extremité*, f. Germ. syn. *das Ende eines äussern Gliedes.*

Extroduc'tion. (*Extra*, without; *dūco*, to lead, or draw.) The opposite of introduction; a drawing out, or extraction. *Extröduc'tio, ōnis*, f.

Ex'trophy. ('Εκστρέφω, to turn or invert.) *Surg.* Term applied to the congenital malformation in which from a deficiency in the abdominal wall, the bladder appears to be turned inside out, having the internal surface of the posterior paries situated outwardly on the lower part of the body. Also called *Extroversion. Extrö'phia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *extrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Umkehrung*, f.

NOTE.—The more correct orthography of this word would have been *Ecstrophy.*

Extrover'sion. (*Extra*, without; *verto*, to turn.) *Physiol.* Term for that kind of malformation in which a part is turned the inside outwards; applied particularly to such a condition of the urinary bladder, consisting in a congenital defect of the anterior wall of this organ and of the corresponding part of the abdominal parietes, so that the inner or mucous surface of the posterior portion of the bladder projects like a red tumour above the pubes, in which the orifices of the ureters are seen like two *papillæ.* Also called *Extrophy.* Fr. anal. *extroversion*, f.

Exūbĕres. (Nom. pl. of *Exūber*, a child that is weaned.) *Physiol.* Applied to weaned infants, as opposed to *Sububeres.*

Exuda'tion. (*Exūdo*, to sweat, or drop out.) *Pathol.* Term for the passing of the *Liquor sanguinis*, through the vascular walls, and also for the fibrinous portion of the *Liquor sanguinis* itself, when it has coagulated on the surface, or in the substance of any tissue or organ of the body. It is also applied to various kinds of recent morbid deposits. *Exūdātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *exudation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausschwitzen*, n.

Exuda'tive. (*Exūdo*, to sweat, or drop out.) *Pathol.* Applied to that which is the product of exudation, or which has been exuded. *Exūdātīvus, a, um.*

Exuda'tive Sof'tening. *Pathol.* A term for the form in which the exudation of the *Liquor sanguinis* coagulates in parenchymatous tissues and organs, frequently constituting what has been called inflammatory softening, and is proposed to be in future distinguished by this term.

Exulcera'tion. (*Exulcĕro*, to make sore.) *Surg.* A soreness; applied generally to the early state, or commencement of ulceration. *Exulcĕrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Amyche, Apertus, Exelcosis.* Fr. anal. *exulcération*, f. Germ. syn. *Verschwärung*, f.

Exŭ'viæ, *ārum*, pl. f. (*Exuo*, to spoil, or put off.) *Geol.* Term for the shells, etc., found in particular strata. *Zoöl.* Applied to the slough, or cast skins of those animals whose nature is to throw them off at certain seasons. Fr. syn. *dépouille*, f. Germ. syn. *die abgezogene Haut.*

Exu'vial. *Geol., Zoöl.* Of or belonging to *exuviæ. Exŭviālis, is, e.*

Eye. (Sax. *Eage.*) See *Oculus*, and *Hilum.*

Eye, Blood in Anterior Chamber of the. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Hypoæmia.* Fr. syn. *hypohémie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mehrfach*, f.

Eye, Effusion of Blood into the. See *Hæmophthalmia.*

Eye, Smallness of the. *Physiol.* The imperfect developement termed *Microphthalmos.* Fr. anal. *Microphthalme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Schwinden des Augapfels.*

Eye-Bright. *Bot.* Common name for the *Euphrasia officinalis.* Fr. syn. *euphraise*, f. Germ. syn. *Augentrot*, m.

Eye-Brow. (Sax. *Eáganbreg.*) *Anat.* See *Supercilium.*

Eye-Brows, Baldness of the. *Pathol.* See *Anaphalantiasis.*

Eye-Lash. *Anat.* See *Cilium.*

Eye-Lid. *Anat.* See *Palpebra.*

Eye-Probe. *Surg.* Name for a probe having an eye, or small hole at one end.

Eye-Teeth. *Anat.* The upper *Cuspidati*, or upper canine teeth, the fangs of which reach almost to the orbits, are consequently so called. Fr. syn. *dents œillères.* Germ. syn. *Augenzähne*, m.

F.

F. or Ft. *Med.* The initial, or a contraction of the word *Fiat*, or *Fiant*, used in prescriptions, and signifying, *let it*, or *let them be made.*

Fă'ba, *æ*, f. (As if *Phaga*, from *φαγεῖν*, to eat; because they were used for food; or *Haba*, the name given to the bean, by the Falisci, or Phalisci, a people of *Hetruria*, or Tuscany.) *Bot.* The bean, or seed of the plant *Vicia faba.* Fr. syn. *fève*, f. Germ. syn. *Bohne*, f.

Fă'ba Ægyptĭ'ăca. *Bot.* A name for the *Nymphæa nelumbo*, or Egyptian bean plant.

Fă'ba Căthar'tĭca. *Bot.* A name for the seed of the *Jatropha curcas.*

Fă'ba Cras'sa. *Bot.* A name for the *Sedum telephium*, or orpine.

Fă'ba Febrĭ'fŭga. } *Bot.* Names for the seeds
Fă'ba In'dĭca. } of the *Ignatia amara*, or plant which affords St. Ignatius' bean.

Fă'ba Mājor. *Bot.* A name for the garden bean, a species of the genus *Vicia.*

Fă'ba Marīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Umbilicus marinus.*

Fă'ba Mī'nor. *Bot.* A variety of the *Faba major*, differing from it only in size.

Fă'ba Pechurim. *Bot.* A name for the *Laurus pechurim.*

Fă'ba Porcīna. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the *Hyoscyamus niger*, or black henbane.

Fă'ba Purga'trix. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the bean of the *Ricinus communis.*

Fă'ba Sanc'ti Ignātii. *Bot.* A name for the bean produced by the *Ignatia amara;* also called *Igasur*, and *Pepita nux.* Fr. syn. *fève de Saint-Ignace.*

Fă'ba Suil'la. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the *Hyoscyamus niger.*

Făbācia, *æ*, f. } (*Fāba*, a bean.) *Med.* Old
Făbācium, *ii*, n. } name for a kind of food prepared from beans.

Făbāgĭ'nea, *æ*, f. } *Bot.* Names for the *Zygo-*
Făbāgo, *ĭnis*, f. } *phyllum fabago.*

Făbāria, *æ*, f. (*Fāba*, a bean; from its resemblance.) *Bot.* A name for the *Sedum telephium*, or orpine.

Fabrōrum A'qua. (*Fāber*, a workman in any hard matter, or a smith; from *făcio*, to make.) *Med.* Water in which hot iron is quenched; forge water, forming a mild chalybeate.

Face. (See *Facies.*) *Anat.* The anterior and lower part of the head. *Mineral.* Faces are the variously formed small flat surfaces, or planes, which constitute the chief character of a mineral, according to their shape and the manner in which they are disposed. *Fă'cies, ei*, f. See *Facies, Prosopon.* Fr. anal. *face*, f.; syn. *visage*, m. Germ. syn. *Ausenfläche*, f.; *Angesicht*, n.; *Gesicht*, n.

Fa'cets. (Fr. *Facette*, a small surface.) *Anat.* Term employed to indicate the small circumscribed surfaces of a bone. *Zoöl.* Term for the different bases into a number of which the surface of the compound eyes of the *Arachnidæ, Crustacea*, and *Insecta*, is divided. *Mineral.* The minute planes, or faces of a crystal. *Fă'cies Par'væ.* Fr. anal. *faces petites.*

Fa'cial. (*Făcies*, the face.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the face. *Făciālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *facial*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Angesicht gehörig.*

Facial Angle. See *Angle, Facial.*

Fa'cial Nerve. *Anat.* Name for the *Portio dura* of the seventh pair of nerves. *Ner'vus Făciālis.* Fr. anal. *nerf facial.* Germ. syn. *Antlitznerve*, m.

Fă'cies, *ei*, f. (*Făcio*, to form, or make; because it is but the superficial aspect, form, or frame of a thing; or because in the countenance the emotions of the mind are ordinarily made apparent.) *Anat.* The face. See *Face.* Fr. anal. *face*, f.; syn. *visage*, m. Germ. syn. *Ausenfläche*, f.; *Angesicht*, n.

Fă'cies Hippocră'tĭca. *Pathol.* Term for the peculiar expression which the features assume immediately before death, having been so perfectly described by *Hippocrates, Prænot.* ii. 2, *Coac. Prænot.* 212: the Hippocra'tic coun'tenance. See *Tortualis Facies.* Fr. anal. *face Hippocratique.* Germ. syn. *das Hippocratische Gesicht.*

Fă'cies Tĕtă'nĭca. *Pathol.* A term for the state or expression of the face, under spasms of the muscles that support the eyelids, the *Alæ nasi*, superior lip and lower jaw: the teta'nic coun'tenance, or the expression peculiar to *Tetanus.* Fr. anal. *face tétanique.*

Fă'cies Utĕrīna. *Med., Pathol.* The u'terine coun'tenance; a term for a peculiar cast of features observed in women labouring under chronic uterine disease.

Facti'tious. (*Făcio*, to make.) Made, or artificial, as opposed to what is natural or produced by nature. *Factĭ'tius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *factice*, adj. Germ. syn. *künstlich*, adj.

Fă'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Fax*, a torch.) A little torch. *Astron.* A term for the brighter spots (*Faculæ*, nom. pl.) seen on the sun's surface, which have been called clouds of light, and luminous vapours. Fr. anal. *facule*, f.

Fa'culty. (*Făcul*, or *Făculter*, anciently written for *făcĭle*, easily; because the possession of each confers a power of speaking, thinking, or acting with ease.) Ability to do, or to speak. *Phrenol.* A special power, or susceptibility which the mind possesses through means of particular organs; applied to the feelings as well as to the intellect. *Physiol.* That power or function by which any act is performed. *Făcul'tas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *faculté*, f. Germ. syn. *Vermögen*, n.

Fæ'ces. (Nom. pl. of *Fæx, cis*, f., sediment.) The dregs, or sediment of wine, beer, or other fermented liquor. See *Ilys.* Fr. anal. *fèces*, f. Germ. syn. *Bodensatz*, m. *Med.* A term for the alvine excretions; excrements; dung: fe'ces. See *Abessi, Apochoréon, Apocrisis, Copros, Merda. Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Germ. syn. *Darmkoth*, m.; *Stuhlgang*, m.

Fæces, Excretion of the. *Physiol.* See *Aphodos.*

Fæces, Retention of the. *Pathol.* See *Abstentio.*

Fæ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Fæx*, dregs, or sediment.) *M. Med.* Name for the substance which falls to the bottom after macerating or grating down certain plants, or seeds, in water; starch: fe'cula. See *Gersa*, *Tryx.* Fr. anal. *fécule*, f. Germ. syn. *ein feiner Absatz nach unten.*

Fæx, *cis*, f. (*Făcio*, to gather, assemble, or muster; from their subsidence or collecting together at the bottom of the vessel.) The lees, dregs, or sediment of any fermented liquor. See *Fæces.*

Fāgāra, *æ*, f. (*Fāgus*, the beech-tree; from its resemblance.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Terebinthaceæ.* Fr. anal. *fagarier*, m. Germ. syn. *Fagaria*, m.

Fāgāra Mājor. *Bot.* A name for the *Fagara piperita.* Fr. syn. *Fagara poivre.*

Fāgāra Octan'dra. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant which affords the species of *Tacamahaca*, which is imported in shells.

Fāgāra Pĭpĕrīta. *Bot.* Name of a plant found in Japan and the Philippine islands, the berries of which are called Japan pepper, and have virtues like those of cubebs; they are aromatic, and said to be heating, drying, good for cold weak stomachs, and astringent to the bowels; also called *Fagara major.* Fr. syn. *fagara poivre.*

Fāgŏ'pўrum, *i*, n. (Φαγεῖν, to eat, as the etymon of *fāgus*, the beech-tree; πυρὸς, wheat; because its seeds were supposed to resemble the fruit of the beech.) *Bot.* The buck wheat. See *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, *Fagotriticum.*

Fāgŏtrītĭcum, *i*, n. (*Fāgus*, the beech-tree; *trītĭcum*, wheat.) *Bot.* Another name for the buck wheat. See *Fagopyrum.*

Fāgus, *i*, f. (Φαγεῖν, to eat; because its fruit was one of the earliest in use by man.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Polyandria.* Juss. *Annotaceæ.* The beech tree. Fr. syn. *hêtre*, m. Germ. syn. *Buche*, f.

Fāgus Castă'nea. *Bot.* The systematic name of the chesnut tree, Jupiter's acorn, or Sardinian corn; also called *Glans Jovis Theophrasti.* Fr. syn. *cataignier*, m. Germ. syn. *Castanienbaum*, m.

Fāgus Sylvātĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of the beech tree; called also *Balanda*, *Oxya*, and *Valanida;* the fruit and inner bark used medicinally, the former in obstinate headache, the latter in hectic fever, the oil expressed from the nut is supposed to destroy worms, and is used in Silesia by the poor, instead of butter. Fr. syn. *hêtre*, m.

Fainting. See *Deliquium Animi*, *Syncope.*

Faintness. See *Defectio Virium.*

Fal'canos. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for orpiment. Ruland. Fr. anal. *orpiment*, m.

Fal'ciform. (*Falx*, a scythe; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a scythe in form or shape. *Falcĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *falciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *sichelförmig*, adj.

Fal'ciform Pro'cess. *Anat.* Name given to a process of the *Dura mater*, arising from the *Crista galli*, separating the hemispheres of the brain, and ending in the *Tentorium:* the *Falx cerebri*, also called *Septum cerebri. Proces'sus Falcifor'mis.* Fr. syn. *faux de cerveau.* Germ. syn. *die Sichel des Gehirns.*

Fal'co, *ōnis*, m. (*Falco*, to lop with a hook; from the form of its bill.) *Ornithol.* A genus of the Family *Diurnæ;* Ord. *Accipitres;* including the true falcons, eagles, hawks, kites, etc.: medicinal virtues were formerly attributed to different parts of these birds; thus the fat and dung of the hawk were used in diseases of the eyes. See *Ætites.* Fr. anal. *faucon*, m.

Faldel'la. *Surg.* Old term, employed by Jeremiah Martius, *in Observationibus*, according to Velschius, *in Sylloge Observ.* 54, for contorted lint, used for compresses, and other appliances.

Fall of the Leaf. *Bot.* See *Defoliation.*

Falling. *Pathol., Surg.* See *Procidentia*, *Prolapsus.*

Falling Off. *Pathol.* See *Defluvium.*

Falling Sick'ness. *Pathol.* Popular term for the disease epilepsy. See *Epilepsia.* Fr. syn. *épilepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Epilepsie*, f.; *Fallsucht*, f.

Fallo'pian. *Anat.* Of or belonging to the anatomist *Fallopius;* applied to certain tubes or canals, and a ligament, first pointed out by him. *Fallopiănus, a, um.*

Fallo'pian Li'gament. (Because discovered by *Fallopius*, according to some.) *Anat.* A term for the round ligament of the uterus; also for Poupart's ligament. See *Poupart's Ligament.* Fr. syn. *ligament de Fallope.* Germ. syn. *Fallopisches Band.*

Fallo'pian Tubes. *Anat.* Name given to two canals inclosed in the peritoneum, named after Fallopius as their discoverer, communicating from the sides of the *Fundus uteri* to the ovaries; also called *Vasa Deferentia Muliebria. Tubæ Fallopii.* Fr. syn. *tubes de Fallope.* Germ. syn. *Muttertrompeten*, f. pl.

Fallo'pius, A'queduct of. *Anat.* Name of a canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, supposed to convey a watery fluid; first described by the anatomist *Fallopius.* See *Spiroid Canal.* Fr. syn. *aquéduc de Fallope.* Germ. syn. *die Wasserleitung des Fallopius; Fallopischer Kanal.*

Falltranck. (Germ. *Fall*, a fall; *tranck*, drink.) *Pharm.* Name used in Germany and Switzerland for an infusion of Alpine herbs, said to be of great efficacy in fortifying the body against the effects of falls, or blows; also spelled *Faltranck.*

False. (*Fallo*, to deceive.) See *Nothus*, and *Pseudo.* Fr. anal. *faux*, adj. Germ. syn. *falsch*, adj.

False Aneurism. *Pathol., Surg.* See *Aneurism*, *Ecchymoma.*

False Angustu'ra Bark. *Bot.* Common name for the *Brucea ferruginea*, or *Brucea pseudo-ferruginea.*

False Conception. *Physiol.* See *Conception, False.*

False Joint. *Surg.* See *Artificial Joint.*

False Pas'sage. *Surg.* Term applied to a passage formed by the laceration or ulceration of the mucous membrane of the urethra, from the forcible introduction of instruments in a wrong direction. Fr. anal. *faux passage.*

False Ribs. *Anat.* Applied to the five inferior ribs, which (except the last two, or floating ribs) are joined anteriorly to each other and to the cartilage of the last *true* rib. *Cos'tæ Spŭriæ.* Fr. syn. *les fausses côtes.* Germ. syn. *die falschen, kurzen, oder untern Rippen.*

False Vision. *Pathol.* See *Pseudoblepsia.*

False Win'ter's Bark. *Bot.* Common name for the *Canella alba.* Fr. syn. *fausse angusture.*

Faltranck. See *Falltranck.*

Falx, *cis,* f. (Syr. *Pheleg,* and in its stead, *phalque.*) A scythe, or sickle. *Anat.* Applied to parts that have some resemblance to this object in their shape. Fr. anal. *faux,* f. Germ. syn. *Sichel,* f.

Falx Cĕrĕbel'li. *Anat.* Term for a triangular portion of the *dura mater,* extending from the centre of the *tentorium,* along the spine of the occipital bone to the lateral part of the *foramen magnum,* and separating the two lobes of the *cerebellum.* Fr. syn. *faux de cervelet.* Germ. syn. *die Sichel des kleinen Gehirns.*

Falx Cĕ'rĕbri. *Anat.* A process of the *dura mater.* See *Falciform Process.* Fr. syn. *faux de cerveau.* Germ. syn. *die Sichel des Gehirns.*

Fă'mes, *is,* f. (Πάομαι, to eat; because it is a desire to eat.) *Physiol.* An urgent desire for food; hunger. See *Hunger, Peina.* Fr. anal. *faim,* f. Germ. syn. *Hunger,* f.

Fă'mes Cănīna. *Pathol.* Canine hunger; a term for *Bulimia.* Fr. syn. *addéphagie,* f.; anal. *boulimie,* f.; *faim canine.* Germ. syn. *Gefrässigkeit,* f.; *heftiger Hunger; Heisshunger,* m.; *widernaturalischer Hunger.*

Fă'mes Lŭpīna. *Pathol.* Wolfish hunger; a term for *Bulimia.* Fr. syn. *addéphagie,* f.; anal. *boulimie,* f.; syn. *faim canine; faim de loup.* Germ. syn. *Gefrässigkeit,* f.; *heftiger Hunger; Heisshunger,* m.; *widernaturalischer Hunger.*

Fămigĕrātis'sĭmum Emplas'trum. (*Fămigĕrātus,* renowned; from *fāma,* fame; *gĕro,* to bear, or carry; from its excellence.) *Pharm.* Old term for a plaster used in intermittent fevers; composed of aromatic, irritating substances, and applied to the wrists.

Fa'mily. *Nat. Hist.* A term applied to a number of *genera* bearing relations to each other by some organic resemblances. *Fămi'lia, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *famille,* f. Germ. syn. *Familie,* f.

Fan-Like. *Bot.* See *Flabelliformis.*

Fang. (Sax. *Fangan,* to fasten upon; because fixed or fastened in the *alveolus.*) *Anat.* Term for the root of a tooth. *Zoöl.* Applied to the sharp-pointed, pervious tooth, fixed in the superior maxillary bone of vipers, through which flows into the wound made by it a venomous liquor which produces effects more or less violent, according to the species of the reptile in which it is secreted. Fr. syn. *griffe,* f.

Fantôme. (Fr. A phantom.) *Obstet., Surg.* Name given by French obstetricians and surgeons to the figure or doll employed in demonstrating the progress of artificial labour, and the application of bandages.

Far, *farris,* n. (*Fĕro,* to bear; because it is brought forth by the earth.) All manner of corn, but properly the meal of wheat or barley, where the corn is beaten in a mortar. See *Frumentum.* Fr. syn. *grain,* m. Germ. syn. *Getreide,* n.; *Korn,* n.; *Samenkorn,* n.

Farcīmĭnālis, *is, e.* (*Farcīmen,* sausage meat, or stuffing.) Of or belonging to a sausage. *Physiol.* Applied to the allantoid membrane, called *Membrana farciminalis.* Germ. syn. *wurstförmig,* adj.

Farctūra, *æ,* f. (*Farcio,* to stuff, to fill.) The act of stuffing. *Pharm.* Old term for an operation consisting in stuffing, or cramming medicinal substances into the body of an eviscerated animal, or into the empty rind of a fruit.

Farc'tus, *a, um.* (*Farcio,* to stuff, or fill.) *Bot.* Stuffed; filled; crammed. Fr. syn. *farci,* adj.

Far'cy. (*Farcio,* to stuff; as if the effect of gross feeding.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease in which numerous small tumours appear, suppurate, and form ulcers; generally caught by contact with horses infected with the disease termed glanders. See *Equinia.* Fr. anal. *farcin,* m.

Far'făra, *æ,* f. (*Farfărus,* the white poplar tree; because its leaves resemble those of *it.*) See *Tussilago Farfara.*

Fărīna, *æ,* f. (*Far,* all kinds of corn.) The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the dusty, glutinous particles procured from the seeds of the *Triticum vulgare,* or wheat, by grinding and sifting; meal; flour: fari'na. See *Aleton, Aleuron.* Fr. anal. *farine,* f. Germ. syn. *Mehl,* n.

Fărīna Fos'sĭlis. *Med., Mineral.* A name for the *Agaricus mineralis,* or mineral agaric.

Fărīnæ Resolven'tes. *Med., Pharm.* Resolvent flour; a name formerly given to a mixture of the flour of the seeds of white lupin, the tare, bean, and barley, forming a meal of which cataplasms were made. Fr. syn. *farines resolutives.*

Farina'ceous. (*Fărīna,* flour, or meal.) Of or belonging to, containing, or affording farina; applied to all articles of food that contain this substance. *Fărīnāceus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *farinacé,* adj.

Far'reus, *a, um.* (*Far,* corn.) *Med.* Scurfy; applied to the urine when it deposits a branny sediment. *Pathol.* Applied formerly, by Serenus Sammonicus, *c.* iii., as a term (*Farrea nubes*) for *Porrigo* and *Pityriasis.* Fr. syn. *teigneux,* adj.

Fas'cia, *æ,* f. (*Fascis,* a bundle; because it binds certain parts of the body in the manner of a fasciculus, or little bundle.) *Anat.* Name given to the tendinous expansion of muscles; an aponeurosis: a fas'cia. *Surg.* Term for a swathe, bandage, fillet, or roller. See *Alligatura, Instita, Stephane.* Fr. anal. *fascia,* m. Germ. syn. *Binde,* f.

Fas'cia Cribrĭfor'mis. *Anat.* The sieve-like fascia; applied to a small web of cellular substance stretched from the lower edge of Poupart's ligament over the inguinal glands. Fr. anal. *fascia cribriforme.*

Fas'cia Ili'ăca. *Anat.* The Iliac fascia, or aponeurosis; a strong fascia which covers the inner surface of the Iliac and Psoas muscles.

Fas'cia Infundĭ'bŭlĭfor'mis. *Anat.* The funnel-shaped fascia; a term for a portion of cellular membrane which passes down on the spermatic cord, where it penetrates the *fascia transversalis.* Fr. anal. *fascia infundibuliforme.*

Fas'cia Lāta. *Anat.* The broad fascia, or tendinous expansion continued from the tendons of the *Glutei*, and neighbouring muscles, which invests and maintains *in situ*, the various muscles of the thigh. Fr. syn. *fascia crurale.* Germ. syn. *die breite Binde; sehnigte Schenkelbinde.*

Fas'cia Pro'pria. *Anat.* The proper fas'cia; a name given to the proper cellular envelope of a hernial sac. Fr. anal. *fascia propre.*

Fas'cia Spīrālis. *Surg.* The spiral bandage; a name for the common roller which is wound spirally round a limb, and is the most frequently used of all bandages. Fr. anal. *fascia spirale.*

Fas'cia Sŭperfĭcĭālis. *Anat.* The superfi'cial fas'cia; a name for a very thin layer of cellular membrane which covers the abdominal muscles immediately under the skin. Fr. anal. *fascia superficielle.*

Fas'cia Tor'tĭlis. *Surg.* The rolled or winding bandage; a name for the tourniquet. Fr. anal. *fascia tortile.*

Fas'cia Transversālis. *Anat.* The transverse fas'cia; a name for the cellular membrane lining the inner surface of the *Transversalis abdominis* muscle. Fr. anal. *fascia transversale.*

Fas'cial. (*Fascia*, a tendinous expansion of muscles.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to a fascia. *Fasciālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *fascié*, adj. Germ. syn. *bandförmig*, adj.; *bandirt*, adj.

Fasciātio, ōnis, f. (*Fascia*, a bandage.) *Surg.* Term for the binding up of a diseased or wounded part with bandages: fascia'tion. Fr. anal. *fasciation*, f.

Fasci'cular. (*Fascĭcŭlus*, a little bundle.) *Bot.* Bundled together; clustered; applied to roots. *Fascĭcŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *fasciculaire*, adj.

Fasci'culate. (*Fascĭcŭlus*, a little bundle.) *Anat., Bot.* Bundled together; clustered; applied to nerves, leaves, stems of plants, etc. *Fascĭcŭlātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *fasciculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *büschelartig*, adj.; *büschelförmig*, adj.

Fascĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Fascis*, a bundle.) A little bundle; a handful bound together. *Bot.* Term applied to a parcel or close bundle of flowers on little stalks variously inserted and divided, and level at the top: a fas'cicule. *Pharm.* A handful, as of flowers, leaves, roots, or the like. Fr. syn. *faisceaux*, m.; anal. *fasciculé*, m. Germ. syn. *Bündel*, n.; *eine Handvolle.*

Fascĭnātio, ōnis, f. (*Fascĭno*, to bewitch.) Term for a power which it was superstitiously supposed magicians and other wicked persons had of inflicting diseases and mischiefs on individuals by a charm, spell, or look, without coming in contact with them, or administering anything to them; against which, many medicines, amulets and ceremonies were used: akin to this is the notion of the *Evil eye*, still to be found among the very ignorant: fascina'tion. Fr. anal. *fascination*, f. Germ. syn. *Bezaubene*, n.

Fasci'ŏla, æ, f. (Dim. *Fascia*, a bandage.) *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of *Entozoa.* The fluke worm. Fr. anal. *fasciole*, f.

Fasci'ŏla Hēpă'tĭca. } *Zoöl.* Names for the
Fasci'ŏla Hūmāna. } *Distoma hepaticum.*

Fastĭdium Cĭ'bi. *Med.* Loathing of food, or want of appetite. See *Anorexia, Apositia, Asitia, Ases, Asodes.* Fr. syn. *dégout*, m. Germ. syn. *der Ekel für Speisen.*

Fastĭdium Pōtûs. *Med.* Loathing of drink, or want of thirst.

Fasti'giate. (*Fastīgium*, the top.) *Bot.* Flat-topped; applied to umbelliferous flowers which rise in a number together to the same height, forming a flat top. *Fastīgiātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *fastigié*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegipfelt*, part. adj.; *gleichhech*, adj.

Fast'ing. (Sax. *Fæsten*, to fast.) The state or condition under a want of the usual supply of food to the stomach.

Fat. (Sax.) See *Adeps, Alkale, Axungia, Piar, Pinguedo, Sevum.*

Fat, Human. *Anat.* See *Adeps Humanus.*

Fatu'ity. (*Fātuus*, silly.) Term for weakness of understanding; foolishness; idiotism, or idiotcy. *Fātu'ĭtas, ātis,* f. See *Amentia, Moria, Morosis.* Fr. anal. *fatuité*, f. Germ. syn. *Blödsinn*, m.

Fau'ces. (Nom. pl. of *Faux, cis*, f., the gorge, or mouth.) *Anat.* Term for the cavity at the back of the mouth, from which the pharynx and larynx proceed. See *Faux, Isthmion.* Fr. syn. *gosier*, m. Germ. syn. *Rachen*, m.

Fau'fel. *Bot.* Arabic name for the areca nut. *M. Med.* Old name for catechu. Quincy. Fr. syn. *cachou*, m. Germ. anal. *Catechou*, m.; syn. *Catechusaft*, m.; *Japanische Erde.*

Fau'lex. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Chalybs*, or steel. Ruland. Fr. syn. *acier*, m. Germ. syn. *Stahl*, m.

Fault. (Fr. *Faute*, an error.) *Geol.* Applied to a complete fracture of the mass of strata along a vertical or inclined plane, parallel to which the beds on one side are uplifted, and on the other depressed: it is also termed a *Slip.*

Faux, cis, f. (*Φάω*, to speak, or say.) *Anat.* The gorge or mouth from whence all speech proceeds. *Is'thmium Fau'cium.* See *Fauces, Os, ōris,* n. *Bot.* Applied to the mouth, or opening of the tube of a monopetalous corol. Fr. syn. *arrière-bouche; isthme de gosier.* Germ. syn. *Mund*, m.

Făvĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Favus*, a honeycomb; *forma*, resemblance.) Like a honeycomb; honeycombed: fa'viform. *Pathol.* An epithet formerly applied to abscesses, or putrid

and deep ulcers, which on being pressed with the fingers give out a sanious filthiness, as honey is expressed from the comb. Fr. anal. *faviforme*, adj.

Făvōsus, *a, um.* (*Favus*, a honeycomb; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Pathol.* Belonging to, or like a honeycomb in appearance: fa'vose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *faveux*, adj. Germ. syn. *bienenzellig*, adj.; *wabenartig*, adj.; *wapig*, adj.

Fă'vus, *i*, m. (*Fŏveo*, to cherish, or keep warm; because the bees deposit their eggs or future *larvæ* in the cells of the comb.) A honeycomb. Fr. syn. *rayon de miel.* Germ. syn. *Honigscheibe*, f. *Pathol.* Applied to a pustule which sometimes assumes the appearance of a cellular scab, like a honeycomb. See *Kerion*, *Porrigo*, *Porrigophyle*, *Tinea.* Fr. syn. *achores*, m. Germ. syn. *Honigscheibenausschlag*, m.

Feathered. } (Sax. *Feoder*, a plume, or feather.)
Feathery. } See *Plumosus.*

Fe'bres. (Nom. pl. of *Febris*, *is*, f.) Fe'vers; an Order of the Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *fièvres*, f. pl. Germ. anal. *Fieber*, n. pl.

Febrĭcŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Febris*, a fever.) *Pathol.* Term for a slight fever; a little fever. Fr. syn. *fièvre petite.* Germ. syn. *ein kleines Fieber; Fieberchen*, n.

Febrĭ'fŭga, *æ*, f. (*Febris*, a fever; *fŭgo*, to drive away.) *Bot.* A name for the *Matricaria parthenium*, or motherwort. Common fever-few, or febrifuge. Fr. syn. *matricaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterkraut*, n.

Fe'brifuge. (*Febris*, a fever; *fŭgo*, to drive away.) *Bot.* A common name for the *Matricaria parthenium*, or feverfew. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to a medicine which has the property of moderating or abating the violence of fevers. *Febrĭ'fŭgus, a, um.* See *Alexipyreticus*, *Anticausotic*, *Antifebrile*, *Antipyretic.* Fr. anal. *fébrifuge*, adj. Germ. syn. *Fieber vertriebend.*

Febrĭ'fŭgum Cre'nii. *Chem.* Old term for the regulus of antimony.

Febrĭ'fŭgum O'leum. *Chem.* Febrifuge oil; a term for flowers of antimony, made with sal-ammoniac and antimony sublimed together and exposed to the air, when they form a liquid.

Febrifugus, *a, um.* See *Febrifuge.*

Febrĭ'fŭgus Pul'vis. *Med., Pharm.* Febrifuge powder; a name for a mixture of ʒss of crab's eyes and gr. ii. of tartar-emetic; given in fevers; dose, gr. iii. to gr. iv. In Germany, applied to the *Pulvis stypticus Helvetii.*

Febrĭ'fŭgus Sal. *Med., Pharm.* Fe'brifuge salt; a name for a muriate of potash.

Fe'brile. (*Febris*, a fever.) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to fever; feverish. *Febrīlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *fébrile*, adj. Germ. syn. *fieberhaft*, adj.; *fieberisch*, adj.

Fe'bris, *is*, f. (As if *Ferbis*, or *Fervis*, from *ferveo*, to be hot.) *Pathol.* A fever. See *Fever.* Fr. anal. *fièvre*, f. Germ. anal. *Fieber*, n.

Fe'bris Al'ba. *Pathol.* White fever; a term for *Chlorosis* with hectic fever. Fr. anal. *fièvre blanche*; syn. *chlorosis.* Germ. syn. *Bleichsucht*, f.

Febris Algida. See *Algida Febris.*

Fe'bris Amphimĕ'rĭna. *Pathol.* A name for a quotidian ague. Fr. anal. *fièvre amphimérine.*

Fe'bris Angīnōsa. *Pathol.* A name for *Scarlatina.* Fr. anal. *fièvre angineuse.*

Fe'bris An'nua. *Med., Pathol.* A fever which returns annually. Fr. anal. *fièvre annuelle.*

Fe'bris Anŏ'măla. *Med., Pathol.* A fever the course and type of which are irregular: ano'malous fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre anomale.*

Fe'bris Aphōnĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever during the exacerbation of which there is loss of voice: apho'nic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre aphonique.*

Fe'bris Apoplec'tĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever with apoplectic symptoms during the exacerbations; also called *Febris comatosa*: apoplec'tic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre apoplectique.*

Fe'bris Ar'dens. *Med., Pathol.* A name formerly given to intense *Gastritis*, otherwise termed gastro-inflammatory fever: ar'dent fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre ardente.* Germ. syn. *Brennfieber*, n.

Fe'bris Arthrītĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever caused by gout; or a fever attended with acute pains of the joints during its paroxisms: arthri'tic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre arthritique.*

Fe'bris Asthĕ'nĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever supposed to be caused by weakness: asthe'nic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre asthénique.*

Fe'bris Asthmă'tĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever characterised by symptoms of asthma, or spasm: asthma'tic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre asthmatique.*

Fe'bris Bullōsa. *Pathol.* A term for *Pemphigus.* Fr. anal. *fièvre bulleuse.*

Fe'bris Car'cĕrum. *Pathol.* Jail fever; a name for *Typhus gravior*, occurring in prisons. Fr. syn. *fièvre des prisons.*

Fe'bris Cardial'gĭca. *Med., Pathol.* Fever with cardialgy during its paroxysms: cardial'gic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre cardialgique.*

Fe'bris Castren'sis. *Pathol.* Camp fever; a name for *Typhus gravior*, occurring among soldiers in camp. Fr. syn. *fièvre des camps.*

Fe'bris Catarrhālis. *Med., Pathol.* A name for the *Febris mucosa:* catar'rhal fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre catarrhale.*

Fe'bris Cĕphălal'gĭca. *Med., Pathol.* Fever attended by intense pain of the head: cephalal'gic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre cephalalgique.*

Fe'bris Chŏlĕ'rĭca. *Med., Pathol.* Fever with vomiting and diarrhœa during its paroxysms: chole'ric fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre cholérique.*

Fe'brĭs Chrŏ'nĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever which is prolonged beyond five or six weeks: chro'nic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre chronique.*

Fe'bris Colliquātīva. *Med., Pathol.* A fever characterised by gradual extenuation, profuse evacuations, and rapid alvine discharges: colliqua'tive fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre colliquative.*

Fe'bris Cōmātōsa. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Febris apoplectica*: co'matose fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre comateuse.*

Fe'bris Contăgiōsa. *Med., Pathol.* A fever which is communicated by contact, or which

propagates by contact and atmospheric changes, or by the latter cause alone. The principal contagious fevers, according to those who admit the existence of contagion, are the plague, typhus, and yellow fever: conta'gious fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre contagieuse.*

Fe'bris Contĭ'nua. *Med., Pathol.* A fever which is not interrupted in its duration: conti'nued fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre continué.*

Fe'bris Convulsīva. *Med., Pathol.* Continued, remittent, or intermittent fever, that is characterised by convulsive movements: convul'sive fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre convulsive.*

Fe'bris cum Dĕlīrio. *Med., Pathol.* A fever characterised by delirium occurring during its paroxysms: fe'ver with deli'rium. Fr. anal. *fièvre délirante.*

Fe'bris Dĕcĭmāna. *Med., Pathol.* A fever which returns every tenth day: de'cimal fe'ver. Fr. syn. *fièvre décimale.*

Fe'bris Depūrātōria. *Med., Pathol.* A fever to which is attributed the property of purifying the blood, or which indicates that this pretended purification has occurred: depu'ratory fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre dépuratoire.*

Fe'bris Diăphŏrētĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever with profuse sweating during its exacerbations: diaphore'tic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre diaphorétique.*

Fe'bris Dysentĕ'rĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever characterised by the presence of bloody stools, with sharp colicky pains: dysente'ric fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre dysentérique.*

Fe'bris Epĭlep'tĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever with epileptic symptoms during its paroxysms: epilep'tic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre épileptique.*

Fe'bris Erōtĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A chronic fever caused by disappointed affections: ero'tic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre érotique.*

Fe'bris Errātĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever in which the paroxysms are irregular in the period of their return: erra'tic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre erratique.*

Fe'bris Exanthēmă'tĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A term for acute inflammation of the skin, with accelerated circulation: exanthema'tic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre exanthématique.*

Fe'bris Gangrænōsæ. *Med., Pathol.* A fever with gangrene of the limbs, or of the genital organs: gran'grenous fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre gangréneuse.*

Fe'bris Horrĭ'fĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever characterised by violent and prolonged shivering; applied to the *Febris algide:* horri'fic fe'ver. See *Carcarus.* Fr. syn. *fièvre algida;* anal. *fièvre horrifique.*

Fe'bris Hūmōrālis. *Med., Pathol.* A former term for fever caused by disturbance of the humours, according to the old theories: hu'moral fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre humorale.*

Fe'bris Hungă'rĭca. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a form of Camp fever, or endemic typhus, formerly prevalent in Hungary: Hunga'rian fe'ver: also called *Lues Pannonide.* Fr. anal. *fièvre Hungroise,* or *de Hongrie.*

Fe'bris Lac'tea. *Pathol.* Milk fever; a term for the febrile state sometimes induced when the milk is first secreted after parturition, and which is generally of the synochous type. Fr. anal. *fièvre lactée;* syn. *fièvre de lait* or *laiteuse.*

Fe'bris Len'ta. *Pathol.* Slow fever; a name for *Typhus mitior.*

Fe'bris Lentĭcŭlā'ris. *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Typhus gravior,* or *Febris petechialis:* lenti'cular fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre lenticulaire.*

Fe'bris Lŏchīālis. *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term for the accelerated state of the circulation which occurs on occasion of the establishment of the lochial discharge; lochi'al fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre lochiale.*

Fe'bris Lymphātĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A term for the *Febris mucosa:* lympha'tic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre lymphatique.*

Fe'bris Malig'na. *Pathol.* Malig'nant fe'ver; a name for *Typhus gravior.* Fr. anal. *fièvre maligna.*

Fe'bris Miliāris. *Pathol.* Mi'liary fe'ver, or *Miliaria.* Fr. anal. *fièvre miliaire.*

Fe'bris Morbillōsa. *Pathol.* Term for *Rubeola,* or measles, which is also called *Morbilli.* Fr. anal. *fièvre morbilleuse.*

Fe'bris Mūcōsa. *Pathol.* Mu'cous fe'ver; a form of continued fever, the *Fièvre muqueuse* of the French; it chiefly attacks those of the lymphatic temperament, and is characterized by irritation of the gastro-enteric mucous membrane, with excessive secretion from this and sometimes from the other mucous membranes; also called *Febris catarrhalis, F. lymphatica, F. pituitaria,* and *F. pituitosa.* Fr. anal. *fièvre muqueuse.*

Fe'bris Nau'tĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Typhus* occurring on ship-board: nau'tical fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre de vaisseau.*

Fe'bris Nephrītĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever with sharp pains in the lumbar region during the exacerbations: nephri'tic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre nephritique.*

Fe'bris Nervōsa. *Pathol.* Ner'vous fe'ver; a name for *Typhus mitior,* or slow fever. Fr. anal. *fièvre nerveuse.*

Fe'bris Nŏsŏcŏmiālis. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the *Typhus* of hospitals: nosoco'mial, or hos'pital fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre nosocomiale.*

Fe'bris Perĭŏ'dĭca. *Med., Pathol.* Term for remittent, or intermittent fever: perio'dic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre periodique.*

Fe'bris Pes'tĭlens. *Pathol.* Pestilential fever; a term for the plague. Fr. anal. *fièvre pestilentielle.*

Fe'bris Petechiālis. *Pathol.* Petechial fever; a term for *Typhus gravior.* Fr. anal. *fièvre pétéchiale.*

Fe'bris Pituĭtāria. } *Pathol.* Pituitary or pi-
Fe'bris Pituĭtōsa. } tuitous fever; terms for the *Febris mucosa,* or mucous fever. Fr. anal. *fièvre pituiteuse.*

Fe'bris Puerpĕrālis. *Med., Pathol.* Name given to all the febrile maladies of women in childbed, but especially to *Peritonitis:* puer'peral fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre puerpérale.*

Fe'bris Pūlĭcŭlāris. *Med., Pathol.* A fever in which the skin becomes covered with spots like flea-bites: puli'cular fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre puliculaire.*

Fe'bris Punctĭcŭlāris. *Med., Pathol.* Another term for *Febris petechialis:* puncti'cular fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre puncticulaire.*

Fe'bris Pu'trĭda. *Pathol.* Putrid fever; a term for *Typhus gravior.* Fr. anal. *fièvre putride.*

Fe'bris Quartāna. *Med., Pathol.* Quar'tan fe'ver. See *Quartānus.* Fr. anal. *fièvre quarte.*

Fe'bris Quotĭdiāna. *Med., Pathol.* Quoti'dian fe'ver. See *Quotidianus.* Fr. anal. *fièvre quotidienne.*

Fe'bris Remit'tens. *Med., Pathol.* See *Remittent Fever.*

Fe'bris Ru'bra. *Med., Pathol.* Another term for *Scarlatina.* Fr. syn. *fièvre rouge.*

Fe'bris Scorbūtĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever which may occur with *Scorbutus:* scorbu'tic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre scorbutique.*

Fe'bris Singultuōsa. *Med., Pathol.* A fever with hiccough in its paroxysms: singul'tuous fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre singultueuse.*

Fe'bris Sopōrōsa. *Med., Pathol.* Another term for the *Febris apoplectica:* sopo'rose fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre soporeuse.*

Fe'bris Sthĕ'nĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A fever caused by an excess of stimulus, or increase of the vital action; also called *Febris tonica:* sthe'nic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre sthénique.*

Fe'bris Sūdātōria. *Med., Pathol.* The sweating fever; a name for the *Sudor Anglicanus,* or *Anglicus:* su'datory fe'ver. See *Sweating Fever.* Fr. anal. *fièvre sudatoire.*

Fe'bris Syncŏpālis. *Med., Pathol.* A fever in which the chief symptom consists in one or more prolonged attacks of *Syncope,* or fainting: syn'copal fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre syncopale.*

Febris Tertiana. *Med., Pathol.* See *Tertianus.*

Fe'bris Tŏ'nĭca. *Med., Pathol.* Another name for *Febris Sthenica:* to'nic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre tonique.*

Fe'bris Trăg'ĭca. *Med., Pathol.* Term for fever in which the patient cries out under the influence of delirium: tra'gic fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre tragique.*

Fe'bris Trŏpĭcālis. *Med., Pathol.* Another name for *Febris flava,* or yellow fever: tro'pical fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre tropicale.*

Febris Typhoides. *Med., Pathol.* See *Typhoid Fever.*

Fe'bris Utĕrīna. *Med., Pathol.* A fever produced by irritation of the uterus: u'terine fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre utérine.*

Fe'bris Vermĭnōsa. *Med., Pathol.* A fever supposed to arise from the presence of worms in the digestive canal, or in which the patient parts with worms by the mouth or the anus: ver'minous fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre verminеuse.*

Fe'bris Vesĭcātōria. *Med., Pathol.* Another name for *Pemphigus:* vesica'tory fe'ver. Fr. anal. *fièvre vésicatoire.*

Fe'bris Vēsĭcŭlōsa. *Pathol.* Vesi'cular fe'ver; a term for certain forms of erysipelas.

Feces. See *Fæces.*

Feces, Carrying away the. *Med., Pharm.* See *Copragogus.*

Feces, Excretion of the. *Physiol.* See *Aphodos.*

Feces, Involuntary Discharge of the. *Med.* See *Copracratia.*

Feces, Retention of the. *Pathol.* See *Abstentio, Constipation, Coprostasia, Obstipation.*

Fecula. See *Fæcula.*

Fecunda'tion. (*Fæcundo,* to make fruitful.) *Bot.* Term for the action of the pollen on the ovule, which thereby becomes impregnated. *Physiol.* The act of making fruitful, or impregnating; also, the state, or condition of being impregnated. *Fœcundātio, ōnis,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *fécundation,* f. Germ. syn. *Befruchtung,* f.

Feeding-Bottle. *Med.* See *Biberon.*

Feeling. (Sax. *Felan,* to be sensible of.) *Physiol.* See *Touch.*

Feet, Distortion of the. *Surg.* See *Talipes.*

Feigned Diseases. *Pathol.* Term for the diseases simulated by impostors to answer unworthy purposes, and also diseases which, though real, have been voluntarily induced or aggravated. See *Malingering.*

Fel, *fellis,* n. (*Follis,* a bag of leather; because it is collected, or reserved for occasion in a small bag, the gall-bladder.) *Physiol.* The gall, or bile, the secretion of the liver. See *Bilis, Chole.* Fr. syn. *bile,* f.; *fiel,* m. Germ. syn. *Galle,* f.

Fel Nātūræ. *Bot., M. Med.* An old name for aloes, from their bitterness. Fr. syn. *aloès,* m. Germ. syn. *Aloe,* m.

Felilech. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Ferrum,* or iron. Ruland, and Johnson. Fr. syn. *fer,* m. Germ. syn. *Eisen,* n.

Felli'cŭlus, *i,* m. (*Fel,* gall, or bile.) *Anat.* The gall-bladder. Fr. syn. *vessie du fiel; vésicule de fiel.*

Felli'flua Pas'sio. *Pathol.* A name for the *Cholera morbus.*

Felli'nic. (*Fel,* the bile, or gall; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *bile,* or gall; applied to a peculiar substance obtained from it, and called an acid. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. *Felli'nĭcus, a, um.*

Felli'nic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a distinct substance obtained by digesting bilin with dilute hydrochloric acid; it is insoluble in water.

Fel'linate. (*Fellinĭcum* acĭdum, Fellinic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of fellinic acid with a salifiable base. *Fel'lĭnas, atis,* f.

Felo de se. *Med. Jur.* Term for a suicide, or one who commits felony by laying violent hands on himself.

Fe'lon. *Pathol.* Old name for a species of *Paronychia,* when the pus is collected between the periosteum and bone. Quincy.

Fel-Wort. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the *Gentiana lutea,* or officinal gentian. Fr. syn. *la grande gentiane.*

Fĕ'men, *ĭnis,* n. (As if *Fĕrĭmen,* from *fĕro,* to bear, or carry; because man is borne and carried onward on that part.) *Anat.* Old term for the upper and inner part of the thigh. See *Paramerium.*

Fēmĭ'neus, *a, um.* (*Fœmĭna,* a woman.) Of or belonging to a female: fe'minine. *Bot.* Applied to flowers that have pistils and no stamens: femi'neous. Fr. syn. *femelle,* adj. Germ. syn. *weiblich,* adj.

Fe'moral. (*Fĕmur*, the thigh.) Of or belonging to the thigh; crural. *Fĕmŏrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *fémoral*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Oberschenkel gehörig.*

Fĕ'mŏris, Os. *Anat.* The thigh bone, or bone of the femur. Fr. syn. *os de la cuisse*, or *du fémur*, m. Germ. syn. *Schenkelbein*, n.; *Oberschenkelbein*, n.

Fĕ'mŏrŏcēle, *es*, f. (*Fĕmur*, the thigh; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* A term for *Hernia cruralis*, or crural hernia. Fr. anal. *fémorocèle*, f.

Fe'mur, *ŏris*, n. (*Fĕro*, to carry; because the body is sustained or carried on them.) *Anat.* The thigh, or rather the anterior part of the thigh; also used for the long cylindrical bone of the thigh, or *Os femoris. Zoöl.* The second and nearly horizontal articulation of the feet of the *Arachnides, Crustacea*, and *Insecta.* See *Anchælos, Meros.* Fr. syn. *cuisse*, m.; anal. *fémur*, m. Germ. syn. *Oberschenkel*, m.; *Schenkel*, m.

Fĕnes'tra, *æ*, f. (*Φαίνω*, to make to appear; because it admits light.) A window. *Anat.* Applied to two *foramina* of the tympanum of the ear. Fr. anal. *fénêtre*, f. Germ. anal. *Fenster*, n.

Fĕnes'tra Ovālis. *Anat.* The oval window; a term applied to an oval-shaped foramen on the upper part of the internal side of the cavity of the tympanum of the ear, closed by a membrane. Fr. anal. *fénêtre ovale*, or *vestibulaire.* Germ. syn. *ein rundes Fenster.*

Fĕnes'tra Rŏtun'da. *Anat.* The round window; a term for a round-shaped foramen on the internal side of the cavity of the tympanum of the ear, closed by a membrane. Fr. anal. *fenêtre ronde*, or *cochléaire.* Germ. syn. *rundes Fenster.*

Fen'nel. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Fœniculum.*

Fen'nel, Hog's. *Bot.* Common name for the *Peucedanum officinale.*

Fen'nel, Stinking Giant. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ferula Persica.*

Fen'nel, Sweet. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Anethum fœniculum.* Fr. anal. *fenouil*, m. Germ. anal. *Fenchel*, m.

Fen'nel-Flower. *Bot., Med.* A common name for the *Nigella sativa*, or Devil in a bush. Fr. syn. *nielle*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwarzkummel*, m.

Fe'nugreek. *Bot.* Common name for the *Trigonella fœnum Græcum.* Fr. anal. *fenugrec*, m. Germ. syn. *das Griechische Heu.*

Fĕrīna, *æ*, f. (*Fĕra*, a wild beast.) *Med.* Old term for a raging and furious delirium. Quincy.

Fĕrīnus, *a, um.* (*Fĕra*, a wild beast.) Savage; wild; brutal. *Med.* Noxious; malignant; formerly applied, Gr. syn. *θηριώδης*, by Galen, *Com. in Epid.* vi. 14, to coughs. Fr. anal. *ferine*, adj. Germ. syn. *bösartig*, adj.; *heftig*, adj.; *wild*, adj.

Fermenta'tion. (*Fermento*, to leaven, to mingle, or mix with.) *Chem.* A term for the spontaneous changes which aqueous combinations of animal or vegetable matter exposed to the air at an ordinary temperature undergo, comprising three kinds, the vinous, or spirituous; the acetous; and the putrid. Air and a certain extent of fluidity and heat are essential to the occurrence of fermentation. *Fermentātio, ōnis*, f. See *Brasmos.* Fr. anal. *fermentation*, f. Germ. syn. *Gährung*, f.

Fermentation, Preventive of. *Chem.* See *Antizymic.*

Fermen'tum, *i*, n. (*Fermento*, to leaven, or mix with.) *Chem.* Term for the substance which excites fermentation: fer'ment, or yeast. See *Kamir, Zeniat, Zuma, Zyme, Zymoma.* Fr. anal. *ferment*, m. Germ. syn. *Gährungstoff*, m.

Fermen'tum Cĕrĕvīsiæ. *M. Med.* The scum, or froth of beer during fermentation; barm; yeast. See *Corocrum.* Fr. syn. *ferment*, m. Germ. syn. *Gährungstoff*, m.

Fern. *Bot.* Common name applied to several genera of plants. See *Aspidium, Filix, Polypodium, Pteris.* Fr. syn. *fougère*, f. Germ. syn. *Farnkraut*, f.

Fern, Fe'male. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pteris aquilina*, or common brake. Fr. syn. *ptéride*, f. Germ. syn. *Flügelfarren*, m.; *Saumfarren*, m.

Fern, Male. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Aspidium filix mas.* See *Filix Mas.* Fr. syn. *polypode*, m. Germ. syn. *Farnkraut Männlich.*

Fern, Mule's. *Bot.* Common name for the *Asplenium hemionitis.*

Fern, Spear-pointed. *Bot.* Common name for the *Polypodium aculeatum.*

Ferrāmen'ta Canden'tia. *Surg.* Old term for the actual cautery; red hot irons.

Ferrāmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Ferrum*, iron.) *Surg.* Term for a surgical instrument of iron or steel. Fr. anal. *ferrament*, m. Germ. syn. *Eisenwerk*, n.

Fer ri Filum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E. & U.S.A.) for iron wire, (L.) the *Ferrum in fila tractum.*

Fer'ri, Limātūra. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for iron filings.

Fer'ri, Rāmen'ta. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for iron filings.

Ferro-. (*Ferrum*, iron.) *Chem.* This word, prefixed to compound names, denotes that iron forms a chief ingredient of the substance denoted.

Fer'ro-Chya'zic A'cid. (Prefix *Ferro-; chyazĭcum* acĭdum, Chyazic acid.) *Chem.* Name given to an acid obtained by adding to a solution of ferro-cyanite of barytes sulphuric acid sufficient to precipitate the barytes; it has no smell, is of a pale yellow colour, and is decomposed by strong light or gentle heat, forming hydrocyanic acid, and depositing white hydrocyanite of iron, which becomes blue by exposure. *Acĭdum Ferro-chya'zĭcum.* Fr. anal. *l'acide chyazique ferruré.*

Fer'ro-Sesquicya'nic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for an acid substance obtained by dissolving and decomposing by sulphuretted hydrogen, the brown crystals of ferro-cyanuret of lead, then evaporating the solution, when crystals of a brown colour are formed.

Ferrocy'anate. (*Ferrŏcyănĭcum* acĭdum; Ferrocyanic acid; terminal-*ate.*) *Chem.* Term

for a combination of ferrocyanic, or ferroprussic acid with a salifiable base. *Ferrō-cy'anus, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *ferrocyanate*, m.

Ferrocya'nic. } (*Ferrum*, iron; *cyānōgĕnum*,
Ferroprus'sic. } cyanogen or prussin; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the compound of iron with cyanogen, or prussin and oxygen. *Ferrōcyānĭcus, a, um. Ferroprussĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ferro-cyanique*, adj.; *ferroprussique*, adj.

Ferrugi'neous. } (*Ferrūgo*, the rust of iron;
Ferru'ginous. } terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to, having, or full of the rust of iron; of a yellowish, brown colour, like iron-rust. *Ferrūgĭ'neus*, or *Ferrugĭnōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ferrugineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *eisenrostig*, adj.

Ferrūgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Ferri rubigo.*) *Chem.* The rust of iron. Fr. syn. *rouille de fer.* Germ. syn. *Eisenrost*, m.

Fer'rum, *i*, n. (*Fĕrio*, to strike; because it subdues or strikes all other metals by being used as a hammer.) *Chem.* Iron. See *Iron, Aquarius, Chalybs, Edic, Ens Martis, Felilech, Hadid, Kasam, Mars, Sarca, Sarfar, Sideros, Yris.* Fr. anal. *fer*, m. Germ. syn. *Eisen*, m.

Fer'rum in Fīla Trac'tum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for iron wire.

Fer'rum Sălītum. *Chem.* Old term for the muriate of iron; salt of iron.

Fer'sæ. *Pathol.* Old term, used by Forestus, *in Schol.* vi. 32, for *Rubeola*, or measles. Fr. syn. *rougéole*, f. Germ. syn. *Masern*, f.; *Rotheln*, f.

Fer'tĭlis, *is, e.* (*Fĕro*, to breed, or bring forth.) Fruitful: fer'tile. *Bot.* Applied to flowers with the pistil, or those that produce seeds capable of vegetation. Fr. anal. *fertile*, adj. Germ. syn. *fruchtbar*, adj.

Fĕ'rŭla, *æ*, f. (*Fĕrio*, to strike; because it resembles a ferule or rod.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.* See *Sagapenum.* Fr. anal. *férule*, f. Germ. syn. *Ruthenkraut*, n.

Fĕ'rŭla, Af'rĭcāna Galbănĭ'fĕra. A former name for the galbanum plant, now constituting a distinct genus, and called *Galbanum officinale.*

Fĕ'rŭla Assăfœ'tĭda. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which yields the substance assafœtida. See *Hingish, Maspeton, Silphium.*

Fĕ'rŭla, Mī'nor. *Bot.* Old name for the all-heal of Æsculapius, supposed to be the *Heracleum.*

Fĕ'rŭla, Per'sĭca. *Bot.* The stinking giant fennel, formerly supposed to yield the *Sagapenum*, the source of which, however, is still uncertain.

Festering. (Fr. *Festrir*, to putrify.) See *Beilin', Suppuration.*

Fetal. *Obstet.* See *Fœtalis.*

Fetal Circulation. *Physiol.* See *Circulation, Fetal.*

Fe'ticide. (*Fœtus*, and *cædo*, to kill.) *Med. Jur.* A term for the murder of the fetus *in utero;* otherwise expressed by the term Criminal abortion. *Fœtĭcīdium, ii*, n.

Fetid. *Med.* See *Fœtidus.*

Fetor. See *Fœtor.*

Fetus, Expulsion of the. *Obstet.* See *Apolysis.*

Fe'ver. (*Ferveo*, to be hot.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease which it is difficult to define; but in general terms it may be stated to be characterized by loss of appetite, thirst, languor, debility, unwillingness to move, accelerated pulse, increased heat of surface, and general disturbance of all the functions of the body; also termed *Pyrexia. Fe'bris, is*, f. See *Febris.* Fr. anal. *fièvre*, f. Germ. syn. *Fieber*, n.

Fever, Slight. *Pathol.* See *Febricula.*

Fe'ver-Root. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Triosteum perfoliatum.*

Fe'verfew. (*Febris*, a fever; *fŭgo*, to put to flight.) *Bot.* Common name for the *Matricaria parthenium*, febrifuge, or mother-wort. Fr. syn. *matricaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterkraut*, n.

Fī'ber, *ri*, m. (*Fibra*, the border of a river; because it frequents the extreme shores of rivers.) *Zoöl.* The beaver. See *Castor Fiber.* Fr. syn. *castor du Canada.* Germ. anal. *Biber*, n.

Fi'bre. (*Fĭber*, extreme: because it is the extreme part, either in regard to division of a fibrous substance into its constituent parts, or as to the gradual diminution of an object towards its termination, as the tendrils of a vine, or the hair-like productions or fibrils at the roots of herbs, etc.) *Nat. Hist.* The small and very minute threads, or filaments which, variously arranged, compose the structure of parts in animals and vegetables; a filament, *Fi'bra, æ*, f. See *Ctedones.* Fr. anal. *fibre*, f. Germ. syn. *Faser*, f.

Fibril'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Fibra*, a tendril or fibre.) *Anat., Physiol.* Applied (*Fibrillæ*, nom. pl.) to the extremely slender filaments seen by the microscope, and by the collection of a number of which in a sheath, or sarcolemma, a muscular fibre (of animal life) is formed; each *fibrilla* is composed of a small row of elongated cells, and hence has a beaded appearance when seen alone; the juxtaposition of the spaces between the beads give the fibre a striated appearance. *Bot.* Term for a very minute thread-like web proceeding from a radicle: a fi'bril. Fr. anal. *fibrille*, f. Germ. syn. *Faserchen*, n.

Fibrin'. (*Fibra*, a thread; also, the small strings found in veins.) *Physiol.* Term for a peculiar whitish, solid, insipid and inodorous compound substance found in animal and vegetable matter, particularly the former, of the soft parts of which it is the largest constituent; coagulating lymph. *Fibrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. syn. *fibrine*, f. Germ. syn. *Faserstoff*, m.

Fi'bro-. (*Fibra*, a fibre.) *Pathol.* This word used in compound terms applied to morbid growths, denotes that these are fibrous in their nature in addition to any other quality they may possess.

Fi'bro-Plas'tic. (*Fibra*, a fibre, πλάσσω, to form: terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol., Physiol.* Having power to form or make fibres; fibre-making; applied to an organised tissue formed by the

corpuscles in the matter exuded on sores, passing in various stages of developement into fusiform cells, and even perfect fibres; also, to the globules. *Fibro-plas'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *fibro-plastique*, adj.

Fi'brous. (*Fibra*, a small thread, or fibre; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat., Bot.* Having, or composed of fibres; like fibres; full of fibres. *Fibrōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *fibreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *faserig*, adj.

Fĭbŭla, *æ*, f. (As if *Fīgŭla*, from *figo*, to fasten; because said to fasten or fix the *tibia*, and relative muscles.) *Anat.* Name of the long bone on the outer side of the leg; it is also named the *Perone*, and the splint bone. See *Ancter*, *Arundo Minor*, *Canna Minor.*

Fi'bulad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay, the same as *Fibular*, used adverbially.

Fi'bular. *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Fibula;* applied to an artery, etc.; also applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, when treating of the aspects of the sacral or lower extremities, as meaning towards the *Fibula. Fĭbŭlāris, is, e.*

Fīcāria, *æ*, f. (*Fīcus*, a fig; from a supposed resemblance.) *Bot.* Pilewort. See *Ranunculus Ficaria.* Fr. anal. *ficaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Feigenwarzenkraut*, n.

Fīcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Fīcus*, a fig-like excrescence, or condyloma.) *Pathol.* Term for the growing or developement of condylomata of the kind called *Ficus:* fica'tion. Fr. anal. *fication*, f.

Fīcoīdēs, adj. (*Fīcus*, a fig; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a fig in form, or nature; fig-like: fi'coid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *ficoïde*, adj.

Fīcoīdĕus, *a, um.* (*Fīcus*, a fig; terminal *-īdeus.*) *Bot.* Belonging to, resembling, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Ficus:* ficoi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. syn. *ficoïde*, adj.

NOTE.—Erroneously employed in place of the legitimate term *Ficoides.*

Fīcus, *i*, m. (From its likeness to a fig, which this word originally signifies.) *Pathol., Surg.* Name given to a fleshy substance, or kind of *Condyloma* resembling a fig. See *Porrifigi.* Fr. anal. *fic*, m. Germ. syn. *Feigwurze*, f.

Fīcus, *i*, or *ūs*, f. (As if *Fœcus;* from *fœcundus*, fruitful; because it yields fruit oftener than other trees.) A fig. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia;* Ord. *Dioœcia.* Juss. *Urticeæ.* See *Marisca. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the dried fruit of the *Ficus carica.* Fr. anal. *figue*, f. Germ. anal. *Feige*, f.

Fīcus Ægypti'ăca. *Bot.* A name for the *Sycomorus*, or sycamore tree. Fr. syn. *sycomore*, m.

Fīcus Cārĭca. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the fig-tree; also called *F. communis, F. sativa*, and *F. vulgaris.* Fr. syn. *figuier*, m. Germ. syn. *Feigenbaum*, m.

Fīcus Elas'tĭca. The systematic name of a tree which affords the substance caoutchouc, or Indian rubber.

Fīcus In'dĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Cactus opuntia*, or prickly pear: the Indian fig. Fr. anal. *figue d'Inde.*

Fīcus In'dĭcæ Grāna. *Entomol.* A name for the *Coccus cacti*, or cochineal insect. Fr. syn. *cochenille du nopal.*

Fida. (Arab.) Alchemical name for gold, or silver, Ruland.

Fĭdĭcīnālis, *is, e.* (*Fĭdĭcen*, a harper, or one who plays on a stringed instrument.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Lumbricales* muscles of the hand, from their employment by musicians in playing on certain instruments.

Fīdūcia, *æ*, f. (*Fido*, to trust.) *Med.* Former term for the firm faith of the sick in the medical attendant; of how great value this was towards accomplishing a happy cure, was declared by Hippocrates, *in Prognost. proœm.* See *Confidentia.*

Field-Lark. *Ornithol.* The common name for the *Alauda arvensis.*

Field Sca'bious. *Bot.* Common name for the *Scabiosa arvensis.*

Fièvre Algide. *Pathol.* See *Algida Febris.*

Fièvre Muqueuse. *Pathol.* See *Febris Mucosa.*

Fig. *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Ficus carica*, or fig-tree. *Fīcus, i*, or *ūs*, f. Fr. anal. *figue*, f. Germ. anal. *Feige*, f.

Figwort. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Ranunculus ficaria;* also for the *Scrophularia nodosa.*

Fig'wort, Great Water. *Bot.* Common name for the *Scrophularia aquatica*, or water betony. Fr. anal. *scrofulaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Braunwurz*, f.

Fīlāgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Fīlum*, a thread; *ago*, to produce, or have to do with; from the cottony web connected with every part of the plant.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia necessaria.* Cud or cotton weed. See *Centunculus.*

Fīlāgo Leontŏpō'dium. *Bot.* The herb lion's foot, formerly used medicinally.

Fīlāgo Pig'mæ. *Bot.* Name of a species sometimes used as astringent.

Fi'lament. (Dim. *Fīlum*, a thread.) *Anat.* Term for a small delicate thread-like substance; a fibre. Fr. syn. *fibrille*, f. Germ. syn. *Faserchen*, n. *Bot.* The thread-like part of a stamen. *Fīlāmen'tum, i*, n. See *Ctedones, Fibrilla, Filum.* Fr. anal. *filament*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Staubfaden in Blumen.*

Fīlāria, *æ*, f. (*Fīlum*, a thread, or line.) *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of worms. Fr. anal. *filaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Fadenwurm*, m.

Fīlāria Medĭnen'sis. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the Guinea worm, common in the southern parts of Asia, and most parts of Africa; it is of a white colour, and about the thickness of a violin string; it is commonly found in the legs, but sometimes in the muscular part of the arms; also called *Vena Medinensis, Vermis Medinensis*, and *Vermicularis.* See *Dracunculus.* Fr. syn. *dragonneau*, m.; *veine de Médine; ver de Guinée.* Germ. syn. *Fadenwurm*, m.; *Medinawurm*, m.

Fīlel'lum, *i*, n. (*Fīlum*, a thread.) *Anat.* Old name used by Fallopius for the frenum of the prepuce; which was also called *Canis.*

Filetum, *i*, n. (*Filum*, a thread.) *Anat.* Old name for the frenum of the tongue.

Filices. *Bot.* Nom. pl. of *Filix*, which see.

Filicoïdēs, adj. (*Filix*, the fern; terminal *-idēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the fern, or the genus *Filix:* fi'licoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *filicoïde*, adj.

Filicoïdēus, *a*, *um.* (*Filix*, the fern; terminal *-ideus.*) *Bot.* Belonging to, or resembling the genus *Filix:* filicoi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *filicoïde*, adj.

NOTE.—Erroneously employed for *Filicoides.*

Filĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Filix*, fern.) *Bot.* A name for the *Adiantum capillus Veneris.*

Filifor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Filum*, a thread; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the appearance of thread; thread-like: fi'liform. Fr. anal. *filiforme*, m. Germ. syn. *fadenförmig*, adj.; *fadenlich*, adj.

Filipen'dŭla, *æ*, f. (*Filum*, a thread; *pendeo*, to hang; from the appearance of the numerous bulbs of its roots hanging by small threads.) *Bot.* The specific name for the officinal dropwort. See *Spiræa Filipendula.*

Filipen'dŭla Aquātĭca. *Bot.* Name of the water dropwort; the *Œnanthe fistulosa* of Linnæus.

Filius Ante Pa'trem. *Bot.* A term applied to any plant which sends out flowers before the leaves appear, as *Tussilago farfara*, or coltsfoot, etc.; the son before the father.

Fī'lix, *ĭcis*, f. (*Findo*, to divide; *fissis foliis*, its leaves being divided; or *πτέρυξ*, a wing, or feather; because its leaves are incised and expanded like a spread wing or feather.) *Bot.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) of the *rhizoma* of *Nephrodium filix mas*, or male shield-fern; the plant fern, or brake; applied to a Linn. Juss. Order (*Filices*, nom. pl.) of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia.* See *Fern.* Fr. syn. *fougère*, f. Germ. syn. *Farnkraut*, n.

Fī'lix Acŭleāta. *Bot.* A name for the *Polypodium aculeatum*, or spear-pointed fern.

Fī'lix Flōrīda. *Bot.* A name for the *Osmunda regalis.*

Fī'lix Fœ'mĭna. *Bot.* A name for the *Pteris aquilina*, common brake, or female fern. Fr. syn. *ptéride*, f.

Fī'lix Mas. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the *rhizoma* of *Aspidium filix mas;* male fern. Fr. syn. *fougère male.* Germ. syn. *Farnkraut männlich.*

Fil'ter. Term for an apparatus of various construction, for the purposes of filtration. *Fil'trum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *filtre*, m. Germ. syn. *Seiher*, m.

Filtering Paper. See *Charta Emporetica.*

Fil'trate. (*Filtrum*, a strainer.) *Chem.* Term for any liquid which has been strained, or filtered. *Fil'tras*, *ātis*, f.

Filtra'tion. (*Filtrum*, a strainer, or filter.) *Chem.* Term for the process by which a fluid is gradually separated from the particles that may be floating or suspended in it; straining. *Filtrātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *filtration*, f. Germ. syn. *Durchseihung*, f.; *Filtrirung*, f.

Fil'trum, *i*, n. A strainer. See *Filter*, and *Viltrum.* Fr. anal. *filtre.* Germ. syn. *Seiher*, m.

Filum, *i*, n. (As if *Pilum*, from *pilus*, a hair; because anciently made from the hair of animals.) A thread or filament. Fr. anal. *fil*, m. Germ. syn. *Faden*, m.

Filum Arsĕnĭcāle. *Chem.* Old term for sublimed arsenic. Ruland.

Fim'bria, *æ*, f. (*Fibrum*, an end, or extremity.) A border, hem, or edge; a fringe. *Anat.* Applied (*Fimbriæ*, nom. pl.) to the extremities of the Fallopian tubes. Fr. syn. *frange*, f. Germ. syn. *Faser*, f.; *Franse*, f.; *Zaser*, f.

Fimbriātus, *a*, *um.* (*Fimbria*, a fringe.) Having a fringe, or border: fringed: fimbriated. Fr. anal. *fimbrié*, adj.; *frangé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gebrämt*, part. adj.; *gefranzt*, part. adj.

Fīmus, *i*, m., f. Old name for dung or excrement. Fr. syn. *excrément*, m. Germ. syn. *Auswurf*, m.; *Koth*, m.

Fin'ger. (Sax. *Fengan*, to take hold of.) *Anat.* See *Digitus Manús.* Fr. syn. *doigt*, m. Germ. anal. *Finger*, m.

Fingered. See *Digitatus.*

Fins. (Sax. *Finn;* or *pinna*, the great quill or feather of a bird.) *Ichthyol.* Term for the membranous organs somewhat analogous to hands and feet; those which correspond to the upper, or anterior extremities are called Pectorals; those answering to the lower, or posterior, Ventrals; other vertical fins on the back are called Dorsal; those under the belly, Anal; and that at the end of the tail, Caudal. *Pinnæ*, nom. pl. of *pinna*, *æ*, f. Fr. syn. *nageoires*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Flossen*, f. pl.; *Flossfedern*, f. pl.

Fir. (Sax. *Furh.*) The fir-tree. See *Pinus*, and *Abies.* Fr. syn. *sapin*, m. Germ. syn. *Fichte*, f.; *Föhre*, f.

Fir, Dwarf. *Bot.* Common name for the tree called *Abiecula.*

Fire. (Sax. *Fyr*, or *Fyre.*) *Chem.* The evolution of heat and light during combustion. *Ignis*, *is*, m. See *Ignis*, *Tristo.* Fr. syn. *feu*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuer*, n.

Fire Damp *Chem.* A term applied by miners to the bihydruret of carbon, or subcarbureted or light carbureted hydrogen, which is believed to have been formed in the coal in mines, by heat, and to be disengaged when an outlet is made for it by the miner striking with his pick, and the explosion of which is so fatal in its effects.

Firex. (Arab.) Old term for *Oleum*, or oil. Ruland, Johnson.

Firfer. (Arab.) *Nat. Philos.* Old term for a red colour. Ruland, Johnson.

Firm. (*Firmus*, strong.) See *Compactus.*

Firm'ness. (*Firmo*, to make steady.) Stability; consistency; resolution. *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty peculiar to man (its organ at the posterior part of the coronal region of the head, close upon the middle line), producing determination, constancy, and perseverance. *Fir'mĭtas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. syn. *fermeté*, f. Germ. syn. *Festigkeit*, f.; *Standhaftigkeit*, f.

Firnĭ'sium Minĕrālium. *Chem.* Old name used by Paracelsus, *de Metallifoss.* i. 7, for *Antimonium*, or antimony. Fr. syn. *antimoine*, m. Germ. syn. *antimonige Saure.*

First Inten'tion. *Surg.* The healing, or union of the sides of incised wounds by the first

intention, means that the cure takes place by the process of adhesive inflammation, or without suppuration.

Fish. (Sax. *Fisc.*) *Zoöl.* See *Piscis.*

Fish-Glue. Common name for the substance isinglass. See *Ichthyocolla.* Fr. syn. *ichthyocolle*, f. Germ. syn. *Fischleim*, m.

Fish-Skin. *Pathol.* Common name for *Ichthyosis.* Fr. syn. *ichthyose*, f. Germ. syn. *Fischschuppenaussatz*, m.

Fissipa'tion. (*Findor*, to be divided.) *Physiol.* Term for a kind of reproduction consisting in the spontaneous, or accidental division of an organ into two or more parts, each of which is a perfect being exactly resembling that from which it was derived before division. *Fissĭpātio, ōnis*, f.

Fissĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Findor*, to be divided; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (*Fissirostres*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Passerinæ*, having a broad beak with an extended commissure: fissiros'trate. Fr. anal. *fissirostre*, adj.

Fissūra, *æ*, f. (*Findor*, to be cleft or divided.) Term for any deep extended depression: a fis'sure. See *Ceasma, Rhage, Rhox, Rima, Schindalmos.* Fr. anal. *fissure*, f. Germ. syn. *Spalte*, f.

Fissura Magna Silvii. See *Silvii, Fissura Magna.*

Fis'sus, *a, um.* (*Findor*, to be cleft.) *Bot.* Divided; cleft; cloven. Fr. syn. *fendu*, adj. Germ. syn. *gespalten*, adj.

Fis'tŭla, *æ*, f. (As if *Fissŭla*, from *findo*, to cleave; or as if *hiscula*, from *hiātus*, a gaping, or wide opening of the mouth.) A pipe. See *Physinx. Pathol., Surg.* Term for a sinuous ulcer, or long canal having an external opening often leading to a larger cavity, and slow to heal. See *Eligii Morbus, Syphon.* Fr. anal. *fistule*, f. Germ. anal. *Fistel*, f.; *Röhrwunde*, f.

Fis'tŭla Cībālis. *Anat.* A term for the œsophagus. Fr. syn. *œsophage*, m. Germ. syn. *Speiseröhre*, f.

Fis'tŭla Pulmonālis. } *Anat.* Old terms for
Fis'tŭla Spīrĭtālis. } the trachea or windpipe. Fr. syn. *trachée artère*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhre*, f.

Fistŭlāria, *æ*, f. (*Fistŭla*, a pipe; from the hollowness of its stalk.) *Bot.* A name for the *Delphinium staphisagria*, or stavesacre. Fr. syn. *staphisaigre*, f. Germ. syn. *Lausekraut*, n.

Fistŭlārĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Fistŭlāria*, a genus of fishes; from *fistŭla*, a pipe, the fishes of this family being characterised by a long tube in the fore-part of the cranium; terminal *-idæ.*) *Ichthyol.* Resembling the genus *Fistularia;* applied to a Family of the *Acanthopterygii*, which have the peculiar formation indicated by their name. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii.

Fis'tulous. (*Fistŭla*, a pipe; or the disease of this name; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having many pipes or tubes; applied to flowers that have many long hollow florets. *Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to a pipe, or tube; resembling a pipe or tube; fistular; of the nature of the disease *fistula.* *Fistŭlōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. See *Strangodes.* Fr. anal. *fistuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrig*, adj.

Fixātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Fīgor*, to be fastened.) *Chem.* A term for the reduction of a fluid body into a fixed one, as mercury by being mixed with lead, etc., and the rendering of volatile bodies fixed so as not to be affected by exposure to heat: fixa'tion. Fr. anal. *fixation*, f.

Fixed. (*Figo*, to fasten.) *Chem.* Applied to such substances as cannot be made to pass by rarefaction from the state of an elastic fluid. *Fixus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *fixé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fest*, adj.

Fixed Air. *Chem.* A term for carbonic acid gas. *Aër Fixus.*

Fixed Stars. *Astron.* Term for all the heavenly bodies that are beyond our system, because, except a few, they never appear to move or change their places with regard to each other as the planets do; a simple means of distinguishing them is, that every fixed star twinkles, but a planet does not. The number which has been discovered is so immense, that there appear no bounds to it, or to the extent of the universe.

Fix'ity. *Chem.* Term for a property by which bodies withstand the action of heat. *Fix'ĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *fixité*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuerbeständigkeit*, f.

Flabel'liform. (*Flābellum*, a fan; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form or appearance of a fan; fan-like. *Flābellĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *flabelliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fächerförmig*, adj.; *wedelförmig*, adj.

Flac'cĭdus, *a, um.* (*Flacceo*, to droop.) Hanging down; feeble; drooping: flac'cid. Fr. syn. *flasque*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlaff*, adj.; *schlotterig*, adj.; *schwach*, adj.

Flag. *Bot.* A kind of water-weed; a sedge; applied to several aquatic plants with long sword-like leaves. Fr. syn. *herbe de marais.*

Flag, Sweet-Scented. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Acorus calamus.* Fr. syn. *acore vrai.* Germ. syn. *Kalmus*, m.

Flag, Yellow Water. *Bot.* Common name for the *Iris pseudacorus.* Fr. syn. *iris de marais.* Germ. syn. *Wasser-Schwerdlilie*, f.

Flagel'liform. (*Flăgellum*, a little whip; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling a little whip; whip-like. *Flăgellĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *flagelliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *peitschenförmig*, adj.

Flăgel'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Flagrum*, a whip.) A little whip. *Bot.* Term for a runner which strikes out long and delicate, like a whip.

Flake-White. *Chem.* Common name for the subnitrate of bismuth. Fr. syn. *sous-nitrate de bismuth.* Germ. syn. *salpetersaures Bismuth.*

Flam'mŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Flamma*, a fire; from its pungent taste.) See *Ranunculus Flammula.*

Flam'mŭla Jŏ'vis. *Bot.* A name for the *Clematis recta*, or upright Virgin's bower.

Flank. (Fr. *Flanc*, the side.) *Anat.* The hollow of the side, or that part of the body between the false ribs and the *Ossa innominata.* See *Lapara.* Fr. anal. *flanc*, m. Germ. anal. *Flanke*, f.

Flat-Footed. See *Lecopodes.*

Flātuārii. (*Flo*, to blow; from their assiduous labours at the furnace.) Ancient name for the alchemists.

Fla'tulence. } (*Flo*, to blow.) *Pathol.* Term
Fla'tulency. } for a collection of gaseous fluid in the stomach and bowels, by fermentation or chemical separation from the articles of food taken into the stomach, or otherwise. See *Aneilema*, *Clydon.* Fr. anal. *flatulence*, f. Germ. syn. *Blähung*, or *Blähsucht*, f.

Flātŭlen'tus, *a*, *um.* (*Flo*, to blow.) Windy. *Pathol.* Having flatulence: fla'tulent. See *Ambulo.* Fr. syn. *flatueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Blähungen.*

Flātus, *ûs*, m. (*Flo*, to blow.) Wind, or gaseous fluid in the stomach and bowels; flatulence, or flatulency: fla'tus. See *Physa.* Fr. syn. *flatulence*, f. Germ. syn. *Blähung*, f.; *Blähsucht*, f.

Flatus Furiosus. *Pathol.* See *Ambulo*, *Vareni.*

Flāves'cens, *tis*, part. (*Flāvesco*, to grow yellow.) *Nat. Philos.* Yellowish, or growing yellow; of a pale whitish yellow: flaves'cent. Fr. syn. *jaunâtre*, adj.

Flāvŏvĭren's, *tis*, part. (*Flāvus*, yellow; *vĭreo*, to be green.) *Nat. Philos.* Of a yellowish green colour.

Flāvus, *a*, *um.* (*Flamma*, a flame.) *Nat. Philos.* Of a yellow colour. Fr. syn. *jaune*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelb*, adj.

Flax. (Teut. *Flachs.*) *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Linum usitatissimum.* Fr. syn. *lin*, m. Germ. anal. *Flachs*, f.

Flax, Pur'ging. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Linum catharticum.* Fr. syn. *lin cathartique.*

Flax, Spurge. } *Bot.* Common names
Flax-Leaved Daphne. } for the *Daphne Gnidium.* Fr. syn. *daphne de Gnide.* Germ. syn. *Italianischer Kellerpals.*

Flea. (Sax. *Flcà.*) *Entomol.* Common name for the *Pulex*, the only genus of the *Insecta Suctoria;* there are various species that live on man, quadrupeds, birds, etc. *Pulex*, *ĭcis*, c. g. Fr. syn. *puce*, f. Germ. syn. *Floh*, m.

Flea-Bane, Ca'nada. *Bot.*, *M. Med.* Common name for *Erigeron Canadense* (Pharm. U.S.A.)

Flea-Bane, Grea'ter. *Bot.* Common name for the *Conyza squarrosa.*

Flea-Bane, Les'ser. *Bot.* Common name for the *Inula dysenterica*, or lesser inula.

Flea-Bane, Philadel'phia. *Bot.*, *M. Med.* Common name for *Erigeron Philadelphicum*, or *E. stregosum* (Pharm. U.S.A.)

Flea-Bane, Various-Leaved. *Bot.*, *M. Med.* Common name for *Erigeron heterophyllum*, or *E. annuum* (Pharm. U.S.A.)

Flea-Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Plantago psyllium*, or branching plantain. Fr. syn. *herbe aux puces.* Germ. syn. *Flohsame*, m.

Flec'tens Par Lumbōrum. *Anat.* A name for the *Quadratus lumborum.* Fr. syn. *quadrangulaire des lombes.*

Flĕ'men, *ĭnis*, n. (Φλεγμονὴ, a tumour, or swelling.) An old term for swelling of the ankles from over exercise; also, callous furrows in the hands or feet, according to Heuchenius, *ad Q. Seren. p.* 280, etc.

Fleresin. *Pathol.* An old name used by Stephanus Blancardus, *de Scorbuto*, *c.* xx., for gout.

Flesh. (Sax. *Flæsc.*) *Anat.* The ordinary term for the muscles and generally the soft parts of an animal. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, fruit, etc., of a thick consistence, somewhat like flesh. *Cā'ro*, *carnis*, f. Fr. syn. *chair*, f. Germ. syn. *Fleisch*, n.

Flesh-Brush. *Med.* Term for a brush used on the surface of the body to excite cutaneous circulation.

Fleshless. *Med.* See *Amyus.*

Fleshy. See *Carneus*, and *Carnosus.*

Flex'ĭlis, *is*, *e.* (*Flecto*, to bend, or turn.) Easily bent; flexible: flex'ile. Fr. anal. *flexible*, adj. Germ. syn. *biegsam*, adj.; *beugsam*, adj.

Flex'ion. (*Flecto*, to bend.) *Anat.* The act or state of bending, or being bent; opposed to *Extension. Flex'io*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *flexion*, f. Germ. syn. *Biegung*, f.

Flex'or, *ōris*, m. (*Flecto*, to bend.) A bender. Applied to those muscles which oppose the *Extensors*, by flexing, or bending the limb or joint on which they are situated: a flex'or. Fr. syn. *fléchisseur*, m. Germ. syn. *Beugmuskel*, m.

Flexuōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Flecto*, to bend; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having many bendings, or turnings; zig-zag: flex'uous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *flexeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gekniet*, part. adj.; *zickzackig*, adj.

Floating. (Fr. *Flotter*, to float, or fluctuate.) *Bot.* See *Natans.*

Floating Ribs. *Anat.* Term applied to the last two of the false ribs, whose anterior extremities are not connected to the rest, or to each other. Fr. syn. *côtes flottantes.*

Floc'ci Volĭtan'tes. *Pathol.* A term for the imaginary objects floating before the eyes in cases of depraved sight, thus compared to flocks of wool, but otherwise usually termed *Muscæ volitantes*, or dark spots like flies in constant motion in the sight.

Floccila'tion. (*Floccus*, the nap of clothes.) *Pathol.* Term for the picking of the bedclothes; a symptom in acute diseases betokening extreme danger; otherwise termed carphology. *Floccillātio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Crocidixis*, *Tilmos*, *Vellicatio.*

Flood'ing. (Sax. *Flod*, the flowing of the sea, or of a river.) *Obstet.*, *Pathol.* The popular term for uterine hemorrhage; more particularly if taking place in connection with parturition. *Mēnorrhāgia*, *æ*, f. Fr. syn. *ménorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterblutfluss*, m.

Flo'ral. (*Flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to flowers. *Flōrālis*, *is*, *e.* Fr. anal. *floral*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Blumen gehörig.*

Floral Leaf. *Bot.* See *Bractea.*

Flores. Nom. pl. of *Flos.* See *Flowers.*

Flōres Antĭmŏ'nii Helmon'tii. *Pharm.* See *Helmontii, Flores Antimonii.*

Flōres Antĭmŏ'nii Ru'bri. *Pharm.* An old preparation formed by subliming a mixture of sulphuret of antimony and sal ammonia.

Flōres Elichrysi. *Bot.* The flowers of the *Gnaphalium arenarium*, and *G. stœchas.*

Flōres Gnāphă'lii. } *Bot.* Names for the flowers
Flŏres Hispī'dŭlæ. } of the *Gnaphalium dioicum.*

Flōres Martiāles. *Chem.* Old term for the *Ferri ammonio-chloridi.*

Flo'rentine Or'ris. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Iris Florentina.* Fr. syn. *iris de Florence.* Germ. syn. *die Florentinische Schwerdlilie.*

Flores'cence. (*Flōresco*, to flourish or bloom.) *Bot.* Term for the act of flowering, which is compared to the act of generation in animals. *Flōrescen'tia, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *fleuraison*, or *floraison*, f. Germ. syn. *Blumentaltung*, f.; *Blüthenstand*, m.

Flo'ret. *Bot.* A little flower. See *Flosculus.* Fr. anal. *fleurette*, f.; syn. *fleuron*, m.; *florule*, f.; *floscule*, m. Germ. syn. *Blümchen*, m.

Flōrĭdus, a, um. (*Flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Garnished with flowers. See *Brassica Florida.*

Flos, *flōris*, f. (χλόος, greenness; from χλόα, a green herb.) *Bot.* A flower; that part of a plant, for the most part richly coloured, protecting the internal organs. Fr. syn. *fleur*, f. Germ. syn. *Blüme*, f.

Flos Aëris. *Bot.* Old name for a species of *Epidendrum.* Quincy.

Flos Æ'ris. *Chem.* A term for the rust of copper or brass. See *Alexanthi, Altingat, Hidus, Phrasium, Psegma, Yaria, Yarin, Zeherech.*

Flos'culous. (*Flosculus*, a floret; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having many florets; flosculose. *Floscŭlōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *flosculeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenartig*, adj.

Flos'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* A little flower; a floret. Fr. anal. *floscule*, m.; syn. *fleurette*, f.; *fleuron*, m.; *florule*, f. Germ. syn. *Blümchen*, n.

Floun'der. (Dan. *Flynder.*) *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Pleuronectes plessus.* Fr. syn. *carrelet*, m. Germ. anal. *Flünder*, m.

Floun'der, Liver. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Distoma hepaticum*, or liver-fluke. Fr. syn. *fasciole hépatique.* Germ. syn. *Leberegel*, m.; *Leberwurm*, m.

Floun'der, Rose-Coloured. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Pleuronectes roseus.*

Flour. The powder of gramineous seeds, or of any farinaceous substance. *Fărīna, æ*, f. See *Pollen.* Fr. syn. *farine.* Germ. syn. *Mehl*, m.

Flower. See *Flos.*

Flower-de-Luce. (Fr. *Fleur-de-lis.*) *Bot.* A name for the *Iris Germanica*, or common iris, or orris plant. Fr. syn. *iris d'Allemagne.* Germ. syn. *die teutsche Schwerdlilie.*

Flowering. *Bot.* See *Anthesis.*

Flowers of Benjamin. See *Benzöes Flores.*

Flowers of Sul'phur. *M. Med.* The common name for sublimed sulphur, or the sulphur of commerce. *Flōres Sul'phŭris.* Fr. syn. *fleurs de sulfure.*

Flowers, Treatise on. *Bot.* See *Anthology.*

Flu'ate. (*Fluōrĭcum* acĭdum, Fluoric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of fluoric acid with a salifiable base. *Fluas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *fluate*, m.

Fluctua'tion. (*Fluctuo*, to rise in waves.) *Surg.* Term for the undulation of a fluid, ascertained by the proper application of the fingers, or the hand, or by *succussion;* as of pus in an abscess, or water in the abdomen, etc. *Fluctuātio, ōnis*, f. See *Clydon.* Fr. anal. *fluctuation*, f, Germ. syn. *Schwanken*, n.

Fluctuation Périphérique. *Med.* A French term for a mode of detecting effusion of fluid within the abdomen; it consists in placing both hands on the abdomen two or three inches apart, and with the two fore-fingers parallel, and then slightly striking the abdomen with the fore-finger of the right hand; this produces an undulation of the fluid which is readily felt by the fore-finger of the left hand.

Fluel'len. *Bot.* Common name for the *Antirrhinum elatine*, or female speedwell.

Flu'id. (*Fluo*, to flow.) Having its particles easily separable, yielding to the least pressure and moving over each other in every direction. *Flu'ĭdus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *fluide*, adj. Germ. syn. *flüssig*, adj.

Flui'dity. The quality of being fluid. *Fluĭ'dĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *fluidité*, f. Germ. syn. *Flüssigkeit*, f.

Flu'idrachm. (*Fluĭdus*, fluid; *drachma*, a drachm.) *Pharm.* Term for a measure of sixty minims: a fluid drachm. *Fluĭdrach'ma, æ*, f.

Fluĭdun'cia, æ, f. (*Fluĭdus*, fluid; *uncia*, an ounce.) *Pharm.* Term for a measure of eight fluid drachms: a fluid ounce.

Fluobo'rate. (*Fluōbōrĭcum* acĭdum, Fluoboric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of fluoboric acid with a salifiable base. *Fluōbōras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *fluo-borate*, m. Germ. syn. *flussboraxsaure Salze.*

Fluobo'ric. (*Fluōrium*, fluorin; *bōrium*, boron; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a compound of fluorin and boron; applied to an acid which is regarded as a compound of these, or of hydro-fluoric and boracic acids. *Fluōbōrĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *fluoborique*, adj. Germ. syn. *flussboraxsaure*, adj.

Flu'or, *ōris*, m. (*Fluo*, to flow.) A flowing, or flux. See *Rhysis. Chem.* Name of a simple body, the existence of which is admitted by mere analogy: fluorin'. *Pathol.* Applied to a diseased condition of the mucous secretion on the internal surface of the vagina, in which it is much increased, and of a whitish appearance.

Flu'or Al'bus. *Pathol.* The white flux; a term for the disease *Leucorrhœa*, or the whites. See *Leucorrhœa, Eluvies.* Fr. syn. *leucorrhée*, f.; *fleurs blanches*, f. Germ. syn. *der weisse Fluss.*

Flu'or Al'bus Benig'nus. *Pathol.* A term for *Leucorrhœa*, or the whites. Fr. syn. *leucorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der weisse Fluss.*

Flu'or Al'bus Malig'nus. *Pathol.* A term for *Gonorrhœa maligna* in the female. See *Baptotheorrhœa.* Fr. syn. *blennorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimfluss*, m.

Flu'or Mulie'bris. } *Pathol.* Term for *Leucor-*
Flu'or Utĕrīnus. } *rhœa*, or the whites. Fr. syn. *leucorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der weisse Fluss.*

Fluōrātus, *a, um.* (*Fluor,* fluorin.) *Chem.* Having fluorin: flu'orated. Hydrofluoric acid has been called *fluorated hydrogen.* Fr. anal. *fluoré,* adj.

Fluo'ric. (*Fluōrium,* fluorin; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to fluorine. *Fluōrĭcus, a, um.* See *Hydrofluoric, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *fluorique,* adj.

Flu'oride. (*Fluōrium,* fluorin; terminal *-ide.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of fluorin with a salifiable base. Fr. anal. *fluoride,* m.

Fluorin'. *Chem.* Name given to the supposed primary principle of hydrofluoric, or fluoric acid. *Flu'or, ōris,* m.; *Fluōrium, ii,* n. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. See *Phthore.* Fr. anal. *fluor,* m. Germ. syn. *Fluorine,* f.

Fluo'ruret. (*Fluor,* fluorin; terminal *-uret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of fluorin with a simple body. *Fluōrūrētum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *fluoruret,* m.

Fluosi'licate. (*Fluōsĭlĭcicum* acĭdum, Fluosilicic acid; terminal *-ate.*) Term for a combination of fluosilicic acid with a base. *Fluōsĭlĭcas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *fluosilicate,* m.

Fluo-Sili'cic. (*Fluōrium,* fluorin; *sĭlica;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a compound of fluorin and silica; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Fluosilĭ'cĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *fluosilicique,* adj.

Fluotita'nic. (*Fluōrium,* fluorine; *titānium;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a compound of fluorine and *titanium;* applied to an acid obtained by pouring fluoric acid on titanic acid; the latter becomes warm and dissolves completely with the aid of heat; evaporated at a gentle heat to the consistence of syrup, the solution affords crystals which do not re-dissolve completely in water, but are decomposed into two particular combinations; one is acidulous and soluble, the other with excess of base is insoluble. The solution of the former, viz. the fluotitanic acid in water, is analogous to the liquid fluosilicic acid; it contains fluotitanic acid and fluoric acid combined with water. *Fluŏtĭtānĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *fluotitanique,* adj.

Flu'viatile. (*Flŭvium,* a river.) *Geol.* Of or belonging to a river. *Flŭviātĭlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *fluviatile,* m.

Flux. (*Fluo,* to flow.) A flowing. *Chem.* Name for the substance or substances used to promote the fusion of metals. *Pathol.* Applied to any excessive discharge from the bowels, as in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc.; also, to any such from other organs, as blood, from the nose, uterus, stomach, etc. *Flux'us, ûs,* m. See *Apocenosis, Fluor, Hypexodos, Rhysis.* Fr. anal. *flux,* m. Germ. syn. *Zuschlag,* m.; *Ruhr,* f.

Flux, Black. *Chem.* Name for a mixture of charcoal and subcarbonate of potash produced by deflagrating together in a crucible one part nitre and two of cream of tartar, when this black powder remains. Fr. syn. *flux noir.*

Flux, Crude. *Chem.* Term for a mixture of nitre and cream of tartar. Fr. anal. *flux cru.*

Flux, White. *Chem.* Term for the residuum left when equal parts of nitre and cream of tartar are deflagrated together, by which the whole of the carbon is dissipated; it consists of subcarbonate of potash. Fr. syn. *flux blanc.*

Flux'ion. (*Fluo,* to flow.) *Chem.* A former term for the change produced on metals or other bodies from the solid to a fluid state by the agency of heat, and for which the term fusion is now generally substituted. *Flux'io, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *fluxion,* f.

Flux'us Capillōrum. *Pathol.* Old name for *Alopecia.* Fr. syn. *alopécie,* f. Germ. syn. *Fuchsraude,* f.

Fly. (Sax. *Fleogan,* to fly.) See *Musca.*

Fly, Spanish. *Entomol.* See *Spanish Fly.*

Fŏcĭle Majus. *Anat.* A barbarous term for the *Ulna.* Fr. syn. *avant-bras.* Germ. syn. *Vorderarm,* m. Also applied to the *Tibia,* by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 20, 21, *pp.* 747, 752. Fr. anal. *tibia,* m. Germ. syn. *Schienbein,* n.

Fŏcĭle Mī'nus. *Anat.* A barbarous term for the *Radius.* Fr. anal. *radius,* m. Germ. syn. *Speicher,* f. Applied by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 20, 21, *pp.* 747, 752, to the *Fibula.* Fr. syn. *perone,* m. Germ. syn. *Wildenbein,* n.

Fŏ'cus, *i,* m. (The fire in a chimney, from *fŏveo,* to keep warm.) *Astron.* Applied to the two points (*Foci,* nom. pl. focuses) within an ellipsis, or the elliptical orbit of a planet round the sun, in one of which, called its lower focus, is the sun. *Nat. Philos.* A term in optics for the point of convergence of the rays of light after they have passed through and are refracted by a convex lens. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Focus,* m.

Fŏdīna, *æ,* f. (*Fŏdio,* to dig.) A quarry or mine. *Anat.* Old name, used by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 6, *p.* 714, for the labyrinth of the ear. Fr. syn. *labyrinthe,* m. Germ. syn. *Labyrinthe,* n.

Fœ'dia Olitōria. *Bot.* A name for the *Valeriana locusta,* or corn salad.

Fœnĭcŭlātum Lig'num. *Bot.* Old name for sassafras, or the wood of the *Laurus sassafras.* Quincy. Fr. syn. *sassafrass,* m. Germ. syn. *sassafrassholz,* n.

Fœnĭ'cŭlum, *i,* n. (*Fœnus,* usury; because the seed being sown in the earth, yields, or is returned with great increase.) The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. & U.S.A.) for the fruit of the *Fœniculum dulce, vulgare,* or *officinale,* the *Anethum fœniculum:* sweet fennel. Fr. anal. *fenouil,* m. Germ. syn. *Fenchel,* m.

Fœnĭ'cŭlum Alpīnum. *Bot.* A name for the *Æthusa meum, or* baldmoney.

Fœnĭ'cŭlum Aquātĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Phellandrium aquaticum,* or water fennel. Fr. syn. *fenouil de l'eau.* Germ. syn. *Wasserfenchel,* m.

Fœnĭ'cŭlum Dulce, } *M. Med.* Names
Fœnĭ'cŭlum Germānĭcum. } for the *Anethum fœniculum,* or sweet fennel. Fr. syn. *fenouil,* m. Germ. syn. *Fenchel,* m.

Fœnĭ'cŭlum Errātĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Peucedanum selaus.*

Fœnĭ'cŭlum Mărīnum. *Bot.* A name for the *Crithmum maritimum,* samphire or sea-fennel. Fr. syn. *bacile,* m.; *fenouil marin; criste-marin.* Germ. syn. *Meerfenchel,* m.

Fœnĭ'cŭlum Offĭcīnāle. *M. Med.* A name for the *Anethum fœniculum*, or sweet fennel. Fr. syn. *fenouil*, m. Germ. syn. *Fenchel*, m.

Fœnĭ'cŭlum Orientāle. *Bot.* A name for the *Cuminum cyminum*, or cumin plant. Fr. syn. *le cumin officinale*. Germ. syn. *Römische Kümmel; Mutterkümmel*, m.

Fœnĭ'cŭlum Porcīnum. *Bot.* A name for the *Peucedanum officinale*, or hog's fennel. Fr. syn. *peucédane*, f. Germ. syn. *Pestfenchel*, m.

Fœnĭ'cŭlum Sinen'se. *Bot.* A name for the *Illicium anisatum*, or yellow-flowered aniseed tree. Fr. syn. *badiane*, n. Germ. syn. *Sternanis*, m.

Fœnĭ'cŭlum Sylves'tre. } *Bot.* Names for the
Fœnĭ'cŭlum Tortuōsum. } *Seseli tortuosum*, or hart-wort of Marseilles. Fr. syn. *seseli*, m.

Fœnĭ'cŭlum Vulgāre. *Bot.* A name for the *Anethum fœniculum*, or sweet fennel. Fr. syn. *fenouil*, m. Germ. syn. *Fenchel*, m.

Fœ'num, *i*, n. (*Fœnus*, usury; because it grows and yields increase without much care.) *Bot.* Hay. Fr. syn. *foin*, m. Germ. syn. *Heu*, n.

Fœnum Camelorum. *Bot.* See *Camel's Hay.*

Fœ'num Græ'cum. *Bot.* A name for the plant fenugreek. See *Trigonella Fœnum Græcum.* Fr. anal. *fenu-grec*, m. Germ. syn. *das Griechische Heu.*

Fœ'num Sylves'tre. *Bot.* Systematic name of the wild fenugreek. Fr. syn. *fenu-grec sauvage.*

Fœtābŭlum, *i*, n. (*Fœteo*, to become putrid.) *Pathol.* Old name, used by Marcus Aurel. Severinus, *de Abscessibus anomalis*, for an encysted abscess.

Fœtal Circulation. See *Circulation, Fetal.*

Fœtālis, *is, e.* (*Fœtus*, the unborn child from the fifth month of pregnancy.) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the fetus: fe'tal. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Fœ'tĭdus, *a, um.* (*Fœteo*, to become putrid.) *Med.* Having a bad smell: stinking: fe'tid. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Fœticide. *Med. Jur.* See *Feticide.*

Fœ'tor, *oris*, m. (*Fœteo*, to become putrid.) *Med.* Term for a bad smell, or stink: fe'tor; applied to the breath when offensive from foulness of the teeth or other cause. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Fœ'tor Alārum. *Physiol.* The fe'tor of the armpits; a term for the fetor which sometimes arises from moisture secreted in the *axillæ*, which are supplied with many glands. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Fœ'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Fŏveo*, to nourish, or sustain; because it is nourished through the system of the mother.) *Physiol.* The name given to the child *in utero* from the fifth month of pregnancy till birth: a fe'tus. See *Apogonum, Conceptus, Couros, Cyema, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *fœtus*, m. Germ. syn. *Frucht*, f.; *Lieberfrucht*, f.

Fŏ'lia Mālăbăthri. *Bot.* Name given to the leaves of the *Laurus cassia*, or wild cinnamon tree.

Folia'ceous. (*Fŏlior*, to be full of leaves.) *Bot.* Full of leaves; leafy. *Fŏliăceus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *foliacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blätterig.* adj.

Fŏliăceum Ornāmen'tum. *Anat.* Old term for the fringe-like extremity of the Fallopian tube. Quincy. See *Morsus Diabolus.*

Fŏliāta Ter'ra. *Chem.* Old term for prepared sulphur. Fr. syn. *sulfure préparé.* Also for the acetate of potash. Fr. syn. *acétate de potasse.*

Folia'tion. (*Fŏlio*, to bring forth leaves.) Term for the formation, or arrangement of leaves in the bud. *Fŏlĭātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *foliation*, f.

Fŏliātus, *a, um.* (*Fŏlior*, to be full of leaves.) *Bot.* Clothed with leaves; leafy: fo'liate. Fr. syn. *qui a des feuilles.*

Fŏli'ŏlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* A little leaf; a leaflet: a fo'liole. Fr. anal. *foliole*, m. Germ. syn. *Blättchen*, n.

Fŏ'lium, *ii*, n. (*Φύλλον*, a leaf, from *φύω*, to produce; because they are produced and reproduced year after year.) Old name for the philosopher's stone. *Anat.* Anciently, a name for the anterior fontanel. *Bot.* A leaf. See *Leaf.* Fr. syn. *feuille*, f. Germ. syn. *Blatt*, n. *Pathol.* Formerly applied to the relaxed uvula.

Fŏ'lium Orientāle. *Bot.* A name for the *Cassia Senna.*

Follicle. *Anat., Bot.* See *Folliculus.*

Follĭcŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Follĭcŭlus*, a little bag; terminal *-ōsus.*) Of or belonging to a follicle; having numerous follicles: folli'culose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Follĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Follis*, a bag.) *Anat.* A little bag, or follicle; applied to small simple glands, as the sebaceous, etc. An air-bag. See *Crypta.* Fr. anal. *follicule*, m.; syn. *bourse muqueuse. Bot.* Also applied to a membranous, dehiscent, one-celled, single-valved pericarp opening longitudinally by a ventral suture, to which is attached a placenta bearing the seeds, and having no dorsal suture. Fr. anal. *follicule*, m. Germ. syn. *Balakapsel*, m.

Follĭ'cŭlus Aëris. *Physiol.* A little bag of air; applied to the space generally situated at the broad end of an egg.

Fol'lĭcŭlus Fel'lis. *Anat.* The gall-bladder. Fr. syn. *cholécyste*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenblase*, f.

Fomenta'tion. (*Fŏveo*, to keep warm.) *Med.* Term for the application of flannels soaked in hot medicated decoctions, or in warm water; or of any other warm, soft, medicinal substance to some part of the body, by which the vessels are relaxed and their morbid action sometimes removed. *Fŏmentātio, ōnis*, f. See *Fotus, Chliasma, Diaplasma, Hypeccauma.* Fr. anal. *fomentation*, f. Germ. syn. *Bähung*, f.

Fŏmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Fŏveo*, to keep warm.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for every kind of application by which heat is communicated to the body, as sponges with warm water, and the like. See *Fomentation, Fotus, Pyria.* Fr. syn. *fomentation*, f. Germ. syn. *Bähungsmittel*, n.

Fŏmes, *ĭtis*, m. (*Fŏveo*, to keep warm.) Fuel. *Med.* Applied to any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining

contagious effluvia, as wool, or woollen clothing, etc. See *Fomites*, *Hypeccauma*. Fr. syn. *chauffage*, n. Germ. syn. *Heerd*, m.

Fōmes Mor'bi. *Med.* Old application of the term *Fomes* to the internal or antecedent cause by which a disease is fostered and continued; the exciting cause.

Fōmĭtes. (Pl. of *Fōmes, ĭtis*, m., fuel; from *fŏveo*, to keep warm.) *Med.* A term applied to goods, clothing, or other materials imbued with contagion. See *Fomes*.

Fons, *tis*, m. (*Fundo*, to pour out.) A fountain, well, or water-spring. Fr. syn. *fontaine*, f. Germ. syn. *Quell*, m.

Fons Pulsātĭlis. *Anat.* The beating or pulsating fountain; a term for the anterior fontanel, because for two or three years after birth the arterial pulsation of the brain may be perceived at this place, between the parietal and frontal bones. See *Fontanel.* Fr. anal. *la grande*, or *sincipetale fontanelle.* Germ. syn. *kleine weiche Stellen am Kopfe Neugeborner.*

Fons Lachrymarum. *Anat.* See *Rhanter.*

Fon'tanel. (Dim. *Fons*, a fountain, or water-spring; because the pulsation caused by the arteries of the brain is perceived at this part, somewhat like the bubbling motion of a spring of water.) *Anat.* Name for the quadrangular space which exists for two or three years after birth between the frontal and two parietal bones, at the junction of the latter with each other; termed the anterior fontanel, or *Fons pulsatilis*, in distinction from a posterior and smaller one, of a triangular shape, sometimes observed between the occipital and parietal bones; also called *Mould. Fontānel'la, æ*, f. See *Folium.* Fr. anal. *fontanelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Blättchen*, n.

Fontānus, *a, um.* (*Fons*, a fountain.) Of or belonging to a fountain, well, or spring. Fr. syn. *fontinal*, adj.

Fontĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Fons*, a fountain.) A little fountain, or spring. *Surg.* Term for an issue, or artificial ulcer. Fr. anal. *fonticule*, m. Germ. syn. *Fontanell*, n.

Food. (Sax. *Foda.*) *Physiol.* See *Aliment*, *Alitura*, *Cibum*, *Geuma*, *Pabulum.*

Food, Aversion to. } *Med.* See *Apositia*, *Apos-*
Food, Loathing of. } *trophe*, *Cacositia.*

Fool's Parsley. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Æthusa cynapium.*

Foot. (Sax. *Fot.*) An English measure of 12 inches. The French foot is equal to 12·078 inches English. *Anat.* See *Pes.* Fr. syn. *pied*, m. Germ. syn. *Fuss*, m.

Foot-Bath. *Med.* See *Pediluvium.*

Foot-Jaws. *Zoöl.* Applied to the extremities of the last three pairs of feet in most of the *Crustacea.*

Foot-Stalk. *Bot.* See *Pedicellus*, *Pediculus*, *Pedunculus*, and *Petiolus.*

Fŏrāmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Fŏro*, to pierce, or bore a hole.) *Anat.* A hole, or opening: a fora'men. See *Ope*, *Trema*, *Trogle.* Fr. syn. *trou*, m. Germ. syn. *Oeffnung*, f.; *Durchgang*, m.

Fŏrāmen Cæ'cum. *Anat.* The blind foramen; applied to the small hole between the roots of the *Crista galli* and the frontal bone; also, to a small opening at the end of the fissure between the *Corpora pyramidalia;* and to a deep depression behind the apex of the angle formed by the arrangement of the granular *papillæ* of the tongue, near the epiglottis.

Fŏrāmen Incīsīvum. *Anat.* Term applied to a foramen formed by the junction of the superior maxillary bones, situated immediately behind the roots of the *Incisores* teeth; also called *Incisorum foramen.*

Fŏrāmen Lă'cĕrum Antĕ'rius. *Anat.* Term for the considerable opening through which the third, fourth, first branch of the fifth, and the sixth pair of nerves, and the ophthalmic artery pass, situated between the greater and lesser wing of the sphenoid bone on each side.

Fŏrāmen Lă'cĕrum in Bāsi Crānii. *Anat.* The foramen through which the internal jugular vein, and the eighth pair and accessory nerves pass.

Fŏrāmen Mag'num. *Anat.* The great opening or foramen; a name for the outlet in the base of the skull, situated behind the basilar process of the *Os occipitis*, through which the *Medulla spinalis*, vertebral vessels, and suboccipital nerves are transmitted.

Fŏrāmen Mag'num Is'chii. *Anat.* The great foramen of the *Ischium;* a term for the opening formed by the *ischium* and the *ramus* of the *Os pubis;* also named *Foramen thyroideum*, and *Foramen ovale.*

Foramen Monroianum. *Anat.* See *Monro's Foramen.*

Fŏrāmen Op'tĭcum. *Anat.* The opening through which the optic nerve passes. Fr. syn. *trou optique.* Germ. syn. *Sehnervenloch*, n.

Forāmen Ovāle. *Anat.* The oval hole; a term for a small oval-shaped opening in the *Septum auricularum* of the fetal heart, which in the adult is closed, marked only as a depression and called the *Fossa ovalis;* also called the *Foramen Botalli*, or hole of *Botalli.* Fr. syn. *trou de Botalli.* This term of oval foramen has likewise been applied to the *Foramen Monroianum*; also, to the opening in the *Os innominatum*, otherwise termed *Foramen magnum ischii*, or *Foramen thyroideum.* Fr. syn. *trou obturateur, ovalaire* or *souspubien.* Germ. syn. *Hüftbeinloch*, n.

Fŏrāmen Thyroīdĕum. *Anat.* The shield-like foramen. See *Foramen Magnum Ischii*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii.

Foramen of Winslow. *Anat.* See *Winslow, Foramen of.*

Foramina Thebesii. (Nom. pl. of *Forāmen*, n., a hole or opening.) See *Thebesii, Foramina.*

Fŏrāmĭnŭlen'tum Os. *Anat.* Old name for the ethmoid bone. Fr. syn. *os ethmoïde.*

Forbidden Fruit. *Bot.* A common name for the fruit of the *Citrus Paradisi.*

For'ceps, *ĭpis*, f. (As if *Ferrĭceps*, from *ferrum*, iron; *căpio*, to take.) *Obstet.* Name of an instrument consisting of a pair of curved blades of various length and breadth, each hollowed out in its centre so that only a rim of about half an inch in breadth or less is left, and capable of being locked into

each other for the purpose of grasping the head of the fetus and bringing it through the passages, in certain cases of difficult labour. The forceps, or extractor, was long ago known in France, Germany, etc., but of a kind far inferior to the instrument contrived by Dr. Chamberlain and used with great success by the members of his family in the earlier portion of the eighteenth century. See *Ichthya. Surg.* Applied to various instruments, of diverse construction, for seizing hold of objects, etc. See *Labis, Rhizagra. Zoöl.* Applied to the claws of certain of the *Crustacea.* Fr. anal. *forceps*, m. Germ. syn. *Zange*, f.

Fore-Arm. *Anat.* That portion of the arm which is between the elbow and the wrist, consisting of the *Radius* and *Ulna* and their coverings; the *Cubitus. Antibrāchium, ii*, n. See *Parapechyon.* Fr. syn. *avant-bras*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorderarm*, m. *Comp. Anat., Ornithol.* Name for the second part of the anterior extremity which supports the wing; analogous to the fore-arm in man.

Forehead. *Anat.* See *Frons, Sinciput, Stolis.*

Fo'reign Bo'dy. *Surg.* Term applied to any substance lodged in a wound, which either produced it, or having been broken off from the weapon by the violence wherewith it was inflicted, is left in it and keeps up irritation, to the prevention of its cure; as a bullet, a piece of broken glass, a splinter, nail, etc. Fr. syn. *corps étranger.*

Foren'sic. (*Fŏrum*, a place where law-courts were held; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to a court of law. *Fŏren'sis, is, e. Fŏren'sĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Foren'sic Me'dicine. Term for such parts of the science of medicine as are connected with judicial inquiries; it is otherwise, but incorrectly, termed medical jurisprudence, for this more properly expresses a knowledge of the laws and regulations applied to medical education and practice. Fr. syn. *médecin légale.* Germ. syn. *die gerichtliche Arzneiwissenschaft.*

Fore-Skin. See *Prepuce.*

Forge-Furnace. *Chem.* See *Furnace, Forge.*

Forge-Water. *Pharm.* See *Fabrorum Aqua.*

Forgetfulness. (Sax. *Fargytan*, to let slip from memory.) See *Amnesia.*

Forked. Opening, or diverging into two parts. See *Furcatus.*

Form. (*Formo*, to mould.) External appearance, shape, or particular model of anything. *Phrenol.* Term for a Faculty (its organ indicated by the width between the eyes) whose function is to take cognizance of form. *For'ma, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *forme*, f. Germ. anal. *Form*, f.

For'mate. } (*Formīcum* acĭdum, Formic acid;
For'miate. } terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of formic acid with a salifiable base. *Formas*, or *Formias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *formiate*, m. Germ. syn. *ameisensaure Salze.*

Note.—The term ought properly to be Formicate, and its analogue *Formicas.*

For'mic. (*Formīca*, the ant.) Of or belonging to the *Formica*, or ant. *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained by distillation of ants and water. *Formīcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *formique*, adj.

Note.—Ought not these terms to be *Formicic* and *Formicicus?* See in their place.

Formīca, *æ*, f. (As if *Fermīca*, from *ferat micas;* because it drags or carries along small particles of food to the general stores.) *Entomol.* The name of a genus of the *Insecta;* the ant, emmet, or pismire. *Surg.* Term for a varicose tumour occurring on the *Anus*, and *Glans penis;* also of a black wart with a broad base and cleft surface, because pain is felt in it, especially on excision, like the bite of an ant. See *Myrmex, Myrmeciæ.* Fr. syn. *fourmi*, f. Germ. syn. *Ameise*, f.

Formīca Rufa. *Entomol.* The systematic name of the ant, emmet, or pismire, which contains an acid juice and gross oil which was supposed to possess aphrodisiac virtues. *M. Med.* The chrysalides of this animal are said to be diuretic and carminative, and by some recommended in the cure of dropsy. *Chem.* The ant furnishes an acid called *Formic*, properly *Formicic*, which it has been long known to contain and occasionally to emit. Fr. syn. *fourmi rufe.* Germ. syn. *Bärenameise*, f.

Formica'tion. (*Formīco*, to rise in pimples, as if stung by *formicæ*, or ants.) *Med.* Term for a sense of pricking or tingling on the surface of the body. *Formīcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *formication*, f. Germ. syn. *Ameisenkriechen*, n.

Formi'cic. (*Formīca*, an ant; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the *Formica* or ant; the more correct construction of the word usually spelled *Formic. Formīcĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Formīcĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Formīca*, the ant; terminal *-idæ.*) *Entomol.* Name given to a Family of the *Hymenoptera*, including the various species of ants.

For'mix. *Pathol.* Old term, used by Waltherus, *Sylv. Med.* p. 654, for *Herpes esthiomenos, Lupus*, or *Noli me tangere.*

For'mŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Forma*, the form or manner of a thing.) *Med.* Term for a short form of prescription in practice, as distinguished from the more full instruction in the pharmacopœias. Fr. anal. *formule*, f. Germ. syn. *Formel*, f.

For'mŭlæ. (Pl. of *Formŭla*, a short form of prescription.) *Chem.* Applied to abbreviations representing the relative number of equivalents in organic chemistry. Fr. anal. *formules*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Formeln*, f. pl.

For'myle. (*Formīca*, the ant, from which formicic acid is obtained; because of the relation of its composition to that of acid, C^2. H. O^3, the oxygen being replaced by three equivalents of chlorin; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made.) *Chem.* Term for the substance, denominated by Dumas, Chloroform.

For'myle, Perchlo'ride of. *Chem.* Term by Liebig for the fluid substance otherwise called Chloroform, which see.

For'nax, *ācis*, f. (As if *Furnax*, from πῦρ, fire; or, *fornix*, a vault or arch, from the form of its construction.) *Chem.* A furnace.

See *Manica*. Fr. anal. *fournaise*, f. Germ. syn. *Ofen*, m.

For'nicate. (*Fornīcor*, to be arched.) *Bot.* Arched; vaulted. *Fornīcātus, a, um.* Fr. *voûté*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewölbt*, adj.

Forni'ciform. (*Fornix*, a vault, or arch; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling an arch, or vault; vaulted; applied to nectaries, etc. *Fornīcifor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *forniciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewolbförmig*, adj.

For'nix, *īcis*, f. (*Furnus*, arched.) An arch or vault. *Anat.* Name given to the white, fibrous, triangular substance beneath the *Corpus callosum* and *Septum lucidum*, and lying upon the *Velum interpositum* of the brain, which, viewed in a certain direction, has a somewhat arched appearance; also termed *Corpus psaloides*. See *Camara, Psaloides*. Fr. syn. *voûte*, f. Germ. syn. *Gewölbe*, n.

Fos'sa, *æ*, f. (*Fŏdio*, to dig.) *Anat.* Term for a depression, little pit, or sinus; also applied to the *Pudendum muliebre*. Fr. anal. *fosse*, f. Germ. syn. *Grube*, f.

Fos'sa Amyntæ. *Surg.* Old term for a double-headed roller. Quincy.

Fos'sa Hyăloīdēa. *Anat.* A term for the depression on the vitreous humour in which the crystalline lens is lodged. Fr. anal. *fosse hyaloïde*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Germ. syn. *Grube glasähnliche; Grube glasartige.*

Fos'sa Lachrўmālis. *Anat.* Term for the depression on the frontal bone, on which the lachrymal gland rests. Fr. anal. *fosse lacrymale*. Germ. syn. *Grube der Thränendrüse.*

Fos'sa Mag'na. *Anat.* A term for the *Fossa navicularis*, or large groove of the auricle; also, for the interior cavity of the *Pudendum muliebre*. Fr. syn. *fosse naviculaire*. Germ. syn. *die Oeffnung der weibliche Schaam.*

Fos'sa Nāvĭcŭlāris. *Anat.* The boat-like *fossa*, or little pit; a term for the groove between the *Helix* and *Antihelix* of the external portion or auricle of the ear; also, for the dilatation about an inch posterior to the external orifice of the male urethra; also, for the cavity at the bottom of the entrance of the *Pudendum muliebre*. See *Fossa Magna*. Fr. anal. *fosse naviculaire*. Germ. syn. *Grube kahnförmige.*

Fos'sa Ovālis. *Anat.* The oval *fossa* or little pit; a term for the depression on the right auricle of the heart which in the fetus was the *Foramen ovale*. Fr. anal. *fosse ovale*. Germ. syn. *das eiförmige Grube.*

Fos'sa Pituītāria. *Anat.* Term for the depression on the *Sella Turcica*, on which the pituitary gland rests. Fr. anal. *fosse pituitaire*. Germ. syn. *Grube schleimige.*

Fos'sil. (*Fŏdio*, to dig.) *Geol.* That which is dug out of the earth; applied to the organic remains, animal and vegetable, found in the *strata* of the earth and more particularly termed Extraneous fossils, in distinction from minerals which are produced by the earth. *Fos'sĭlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *fossile*, adj. Germ. syn. *Fossilien*, n. pl.

Fossil Salt. *Chem.* See *Adram, Ahius.*

Fossil Unicorn. *Geol.* See *Unicornu.*

Fossili'ferous. (*Fossĭlis*, fossil, or dug out of the earth; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Having, bearing, or containing fossil specimens. *Fossĭlĭ'fĕrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *fossilifère*, adj.

Fos'sor, *ōris*, m. (*Fŏdio*, to dig.) A digger. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Fossores*, nom. pl.) of the *Hymenoptera.*

Fŏ'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Fŏveo*, to keep warm.) *Med.* A fomentation. See *Thermasma.*

Fourche. (Fr. a fork.) *Surg.* Name for a small instrument having two little prongs, for fixing the eyeball in operations for cataract. Germ. syn. *Gabel*, f.

Fourchette. (Fr. a table-fork.) *Anat., Obstet.* Name for the termination of the *Labia pudendi* at the edge of the perineum, otherwise termed the commissure. *Comp. Anat.* Name for the prominent portion in the centre of the plantar surface of the horse's foot, shaped like the letter V. *Ornithol.* Applied to the condition of parts produced by the junction of the two clavicles and the two powerful stretches formed by the coracoid apophysis. Germ. syn. *Gabelbein*, n. *Surg.* Name of a slightly furcated instrument used in dividing the *frænum linguæ*, or bridle of the tongue.

Fŏ'vea, *æ*, f. (*Fŏdio*, to dig.) A little pit, or depression. Fr. syn. *fosse*, f. Germ. syn. *Grube*, f.

Fŏveātus, *a, um.* (*Fŏvea*, a little depression.) *Bot.* Having a depression, or depressions; pitted: fo'veate. Fr. syn. *fovéolé*, adj. Germ. syn. *feingrabig*, adj.

Fovil'la. *Bot.* A name given to the fecundating liquor contained in the grains of pollen.

Fowl. (Sax. *Fugol.*) *Ornithol.* The simple meaning of this word is the same as bird; more specially it is used to signify all kinds of poultry. *Volucris, is, e.* Fr. syn. *oiseau*, m.; *volaille*, f. Germ. syn. *Vogel*, m.

Fowl, Domes'tic. } *Ornithol.* Common names
Fowl, Dunghill. } for the *Phasianus gallus.* Fr. syn. *oiseau domestique.*

Fowl, Gui'nea. *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Numidia meleagris.* Fr. syn. *oiseau de Guinée.* Germ. syn. *Perlhuhn*, n.

Fowl, Pea. *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Pavo cristatus.* Fr. syn. *paon*, m. Germ. syn. *Pfau*, m.

Fowler's Solu'tion. *M. Med.* A term for the *Liquor arsenicalis*, or solution of the arsenite of potassa, being a substitute introduced by Dr. Fowler for the arsenical solution known as the tasteless ague-drop.

Fox-Glove. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Digitalis purpurea.* Fr. syn. *digitale pourprée.* Germ. syn. *braunes Fingerkraut; purpurrother Fingerhut; rother Fingerhut.*

Fox-Glove Poultice. *Pharm.* See *Cataplasma Digitalis.*

Fractūra, *æ*, f. (*Frango*, to break.) Fracture; a genus of the Ord. *Dialyses;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *fracture*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinbruch*, m.; *Bruch*, m.

Frac'ture. (*Frango*, to break.) *Surg.* Term for a solution of continuity of one or more bones, produced generally by external force, but occasionally by the powerful action of muscles, as in the broken patella. *Fractūra, æ*, f. See *Agma, Alphitedon,*

Aposceparnismus, Cataclasis, Catagma, Cauledon, Ecpiesma, Effractura, Edra, Enthlasis, Fragmen, Hedra, Lygismos, Periclasis, Schidacedon, Sicyedon, Tripastrum Apellidis. Fr. anal. *fracture*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinbruch*, m.; *Bruch*, m.

Frac'ture, Com'minuted. *Surg.* Applied to cases of fracture in which the bone or bones are broken or crushed into several pieces. See *Apothrausis.* Fr. syn. *fracture comminutive.*

Frac'ture, Com'pound. *Surg.* Term employed when in addition to simple fracture of a bone, the skin, muscles, tendons, etc., are lacerated and destroyed. Fr. syn. *fracture composée*, or *compliquée.*

Fracture, Replacement of. *Surg.* See *Diorthosis, Synthetismus.*

Frac'ture, Simple. *Surg.* This term is applied when a bone is divided into two or more portions without laceration or wound of the soft parts. Fr. anal. *fracture simple.*

Fræ'nŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Frænum*, a bridle.) *Anat.* A little bridle; sometimes used for *Frænum.* Fr. syn. *frein*, m. Germ. syn. *Bändchen*, n.

Fræ'nulum Labiōrum. *Anat.* The bridle of the lips; a term for the fold of membrane situated on the middle and inside of both lips which binds each to the corresponding gum between the central incisor teeth. Fr. syn. *frein des lèvres.*

Fræ'num, *i*, n. (*Fremo*, to murmur, or show discontent; from the restlessness of the horse under its restraint.) A bridle, or bit. *Anat.* Applied to certain folds of membrane that form attachments between different parts of the body, as the tongue, prepuce, etc.: the fre'num. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *frein*, m. Germ. syn. *Zaum*, m.; *Band*, n.

Fræ'num Clitŏ'rĭdis. *Anat.* The bridle of the clitoris; a term for a slight fold or membrane formed by a junction of the internal branches of the upper extremities of the *nymphæ.* Fr. syn. *frein du clitoris.*

Fræ'num Epiglot'tĭdis. *Anat.* Term for the ligament connecting the epiglottis with the root of the tongue and *Os hyoides.* Fr. syn. *frein d'épiglotte.*

Fræ'num Lin'guæ. *Anat.* The bridle of the tongue; a term for a fold of membrane, by which the tongue is bound down in the mouth. See *Filetum.* Fr. syn. *frein de la langue.* Germ. syn. *Zungenbändchen*, n.

Fræ'num Præpŭ'tii. *Anat.* The bridle of the prepuce; a term for a fold of membrane binding the prepuce to the *glans penis.* See *Filellum.* Fr. syn. *frein de la verge.*

Frāgāria, *æ*, f. (*Fragro*, to smell sweet.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Polygynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.* The strawberry. Fr. syn. *fraisier*, m. Germ. syn. *Erdbeerkraut*, n.; *Erdbeerpflanze*, f.

Frāgāria Stērĭlis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the barren strawberry plant; it possesses astringent qualities. See *Pentaphylloides.*

Frāgāria Ves'ca. *Bot.* The systematic name of the strawberry plant; its ripe fruit was formerly recommended in gout and calculous affections; also called *Fragus.* Fr. syn. *fraisier*, m. Germ. syn. *Erdbeerkraut*, n.; *Erdbeerpflanze*, f.

Frāgāriāceus, *a, um.* (*Frāgāria*, a strawberry bush.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the *Fragaria:* fragaria'ceous. Fr. anal. *fragariacé*, adj.

Frăgĭlis, *is, e.* (*Frăgeo*, to wax brittle.) Frail; brittle: fra'gile. Fr. anal. *fragile*, adj. Germ. syn. *brüchigt*, adj.; *zerbrechlich*, adj.

Frăgĭlĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Frăgeo*, to wax brittle, or frail.) Frailty; brittleness: fragi'lity. Fr. anal. *fragilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerbrechlichkeit*, f.

Frăgĭlĭtas Os'sium. *Pathol.* A brittleness of the bones; a name given to a diseased condition of the bones consisting in an unnatural brittleness, so that they are broken by the slightest causes. Fr. syn. *fragilité des os.*

Frag'men, *ĭnis*, n. } (*Frango*, to break.) A
Fragmen'tum, *i*, n. } piece broken off: a frag'ment. *Surg.* Old term, Gr. syn. *ἄγμα, κάταγμα*, for fracture; also for any particles broken off from a solid body, as the sand and granules from a calculus are so termed, according to Scribonius Largus, *n.* 152, and Rhodius, *in Lex.* Fr. anal. *fragment*, m. Germ. syn. *Bruchstück*, n.

Frāgum, *i*, n. (*Fragus*, the strawberry plant.) *Bot.* The strawberry, or fruit of the *Fragaria vesca.* Fr. syn. *fraise*, f. Germ. syn. *Erdbeere*, f.

Frāgus, *i*, m. (*Fragro*, to smell sweet.) *Bot.* The strawberry plant. See *Fragaria Vesca.* Fr. syn. *fraisier*, m. Germ. syn. *Erdbeerkraut*, n.; *Erdbeerpflanze*, f.

Framboe'sia, *æ*, f. (Fr. *Framboise*, a raspberry.) *Pathol.* Term for the yaws; a disease in which excrescences like mulberries appear on various parts of the body, giving out a thin acrid discharge; a genus of the Ord. *Impetigenes;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Borozail, Crab-Yaws, Syphilis Indica.* Fr. anal. *la framboise.* Germ. anal. *Frambösie*, f.

Fran'gŭla, *æ*, f. (*Frango*, to break, from the brittleness of its branches.) *Bot.* See *Rhamnus Frangula.*

Fran'gŭla Al'nus. *Bot.* A name for the *Rhamnus frangula.*

Frankincense. (Fr, *Franc*, free; *incensum*, incense; because burned freely on the altar.) *M. Med.* See *Olibanum*, and *Thus.*

Frank'incense, Com'mon. *M. Med.* Name for the *Abietis resina.*

Frāsĕra, *æ*, f. (*Fraser*, who introduced it.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of the American *Calumbo;* is used as tonic.

Fraxĭnel'la, *æ*, f. (*Fraxĭnus*, the ash; because its leaves resemble those of the ash.) *Bot.* A name for the *Dictamnus albus.* Fr. syn. *dictamne blanc.* Germ. syn. *Diptam weisse.*

Fraxĭnel'la, White. *Bot.* A name for the *Dictamnus albus*, or bastard dittany. Fr. syn. *dictamne blanc.* Germ. syn. *Diptam weisse.*

Frax'ĭnus, *i*, f. (*Frango*, to break; from its brittleness.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl.

Polygamia; Ord. *Diœcia.* Juss. *Oleaceæ.* The ash. Fr. syn. *frêne*, m. Germ. syn. *Eschenbaum*, m.

Frax'ĭnus Excel'sior. *Bot.* The systematic name of the ash-tree; called also *Brumelli;* it possesses diuretic and resolvent powers, and has been used in intermittents; in warm climates it yields a kind of manna. Fr. syn. *frêne commun.* Germ. syn. *die gemeine Esche.*

Frax'ĭnus Or'nus. } *M. Med.* The sys-
Frax'ĭnus Rŏtundĭfŏ'lia. } tematic names of two plants from which manna is obtained, and used as gently purgative.

Freckle. See *Æstates*, *Ephelis*, and *Lentigo.*

Freezing Mixture. *Chem.* Term for a variety of mixtures by which artificial cold is produced, as that of five parts of muriate of ammonia and of nitrate of potash to sixteen parts of water; or the same with the addition of eight parts of sulphate of soda; or three parts sulphate of soda to two of diluted nitric acid, etc.; also called a frigorific mixture. Fr. syn. *mélange frigorifique.*

Freezing Point. That point or degree of the thermometer at which water freezes, being 32° above zero in Fahrenheit, while in Reaumur's, and in the Centigrade, it is taken as zero.

Fremis'sement Cataire. *Med.* The purring tremor; a term for the trembling motion communicated to the hand in that condition of the heart, or principal vessels, when the *bellows*, or *rasp* sound is discovered by the stethoscope, and which closely resembles the sensation produced by the purring of a cat. See *Bruissement.*

Frĕmĭtus, *ûs*, m. (*Frĕmo*, to murmur.) *Pathol.* Term for an irregular, rapid, oscillating commotion of the muscular system; a murmuring; a fretting. Fr. syn. *frémissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Schauder*, m.; *zitternde Bewegung*, f.

Frena. *Anat.* An old name for the *Alveoli*, or sockets of the teeth. Quincy. Fr. syn. *alvéoles des dents.* Germ. syn. *Zahnhöhlen*, f.; *Zahnladen*, f.

French Bean. *Bot.* Common name for the produce of the *Phaseolus vulgaris*, or kidney-bean plant.

French Daisy. *Bot.* Common name for the *Globularia Monspeliensum.*

French Spirit. See *Spiritus Gallicus.*

Friabi'lity. (*Frio*, to crumble.) Term for the quality of being reducible into small pieces. *Friabĭ'lĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *friabilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerreiblichkeit*, f.

Fri'able. (*Frio*, to crumble.) Reducible into small pieces; capable of being crumbled down. *Friabĭlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *friable*, adj. Germ. syn. *zerreibliche*, adj.

Friar's Bal'sam. *Bot.* Common name for the *Balsamum commendatoris, B. Persicum*, or the *Tinctura benzoini composita.*

Fric'tion. (*Frĭco*, to rub.) *Med.* Term for a therapeutical agent of great power, by which the circulation is stimulated in debilitated parts, and medicinal applications are made to enter the pores of the skin. See *Anatripsis.* Fr. anal. *friction*, f. Germ. syn. *Einreiben*, n.; *Reiben*, n.

Friction, Sound of. *Med.* See *Bruit de Frottement.*

Friction, Treatise on. *Anat.* See *Anatripsology.*

Friezland Green. *Chem.* Another name for *Brunswick green*, which see.

Fri'gid. (*Frīgus*, cold.) Cold; without heat. *Frīgĭdus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *froid*, adj. Germ. syn. *kalt*, adj.

Fri'gid Zone. *Astron., Geog.* Term for the space between each Polar circle and the Pole.

Frīgĭdārium, *ii*, n. (*Frīgĭdus*, cold.) *Med.* Ancient name for the apartment containing the cold bath; also for a copper or vessel containing cold water for the bath. *Chem.* Applied to the *Refrigeratorium*, according to Quincy.

Frigorĭ'fic. (*Frīgus*, the sensation of cold; *făcio*, to make.) Having power to make cold. *Frīgorĭ'fĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *frigorifique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kaltend*, part. adj.

Frigorĭ'fic Mix'ture. *Chem.* The same as *Freezing mixture.* Fr. anal. *mélange frigorifique.*

Frīgus, *ŏris*, n. (Ψῦγος.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The absence of heat: the sensation of cold. Fr. syn. *froid*, m. Germ. syn. *Kalte*, f.

Fringe. (Fr. *Frange*, a fringe.) See *Fimbria.*

Fringed. (Fr. *Frange*, a fringe.) See *Ciliatus*, *Fimbriatus*, and *Laciniatus.*

Fritillāria, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* See *Meleagris.* Fr. syn. *couronne impériale.*

Fritillāria Imperiālis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the crown imperial plant, growing wild in this country and also cultivated in gardens; used externally as resolvent. Fr. syn. *couronne impériale*, or *royale*, or *de terre.*

Frog. (Sax. *Frocca.*) *Zoöl.* Common name for the genus *Rana.* Fr. syn. *grenouille*, f. Germ. anal. *Frosch*, m.

Frons, *dis*, f. (*Fĕro*, to carry, or bear; because the leaves of trees are borne hither and thither by the wind.) *Bot.* A leaf; applied also to certain stems composed of branch and leaf united together, and often joined to the fructification. Fr. anal. *fronde*, f. Germ. syn. *Wedel*, m.

Frons, *tis*, m. and f. (*Φροντίζω*, to study; because the seat of the mind or intellect.) *Anat.* That part of the head between the eyebrows and the commencement of the hairy scalp: the forehead. See *Metopon*, *Prometopon.* Fr. anal. *front*, m. Germ. syn. *Stirn*, m.

Fron'tal. (*Frons*, the forehead.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the forehead. *Frontālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *frontal*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Stirn betreffend.*

Fron'tal Bone. *Anat.* The *Os frontis.* Fr. syn. *l'os frontal.*

Fron'tal Si'nuses. *Anat.* Two cavities, one over each orbit, above the nasal protuberance, and behind the superciliary ridges of the frontal bone, formed by the absorption of the *diploë* in that situation. Fr. anal. *sinus frontaux.* Germ. syn. *Stirnhöhlen*, f.

Frostweed, Cana'dian. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Helianthemum Canadense.* (Pharm. U.S.A.)

Fructi'ferous. (*Fructus*, fruit; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fruit. *Fruc'tĭfer, a, um.* Fr. anal. *fructifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *fruchttragend*, part. adj.

Fructifica'tion. (*Fructĭfĭco*, to make fruitful.) *Bot.* A term for an essential, though temporary part of a plant, embracing those organs which are appropriated to generation, and comprehending both the flowers and fruit, terminating the old plant and beginning the new. *Fructĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *fructification*, f. Germ. syn. *Befruchtung*, f.

Fruc'tus, *ūs*, m. (*Fruor*, to eat, or be nourished; because used for food.) *Bot.* The seed-vessel and seed, the produce of the germen: fruit. Fr. syn. *fruit*, m. Germ. syn. *Frucht*, f.

Fruc'tus Horæ'i. *Med.* Summer-fruits; as cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc.

Fruc'tus A'cĭdo-Dul'ces. Term for sub-acid fruits, or those which have both an acid and a sweet taste.

Fruit. (Fr. *Fruit.*) *Bot.* See *Fructus.*

Fruit-Stalk. *Bot.* See *Pedunculus.*

Frumenta'ceous. (*Frūmentum*, wheat.) *Bot.* Applied to all plants that in any way resemble wheat. *Frūmentāceus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *frumentacé*, adj.

Frus'tum, *i*, n. (*Fruor*, to eat; because originally applied to a small piece of food.) *Geom.* Term for that part of a pyramid or cone which remains when any part next the vertex, cut off by a plane parallel to the base, is taken away. Fr. syn. *fragment*, m. Germ. syn. *Bruchstück*, n.

Frutes'cence. (*Fructus*, fruit.) *Bot.* Term for the ripe or mature state of a fruit. *Frŭtescen'tia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *fructescence*, f.

Frŭ'tex, *ĭcis*, m. (*Fruor*, to take pleasure or delight in; because ornamental in pleasure grounds.) *Bot.* A small tree, or herb having a great stem, or stalk; a shrub.

Fru'ticose. (*Frŭtex*, a shrub; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Resembling a shrub; shrub-like; having many, or full of shrubs: shrubby. *Frŭtīcōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *frutigueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *strauchartig*, adj.

Fŭ'cus, *i*, m. (*Φῦκος*, sea-wrack.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Algæ.* Juss. *Algæ.*

Fŭ'cus Baccĭ'fĕrus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the gulf weed; it is eaten raw as a salad, and pickled, as samphire is.

Fŭ'cus Dĭgĭtātus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the sea girdle and hangers, growing on stones and rocks in the sea near the shore; it affords soda.

Fŭ'cus E'dŭlis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the red dulce; it is eaten raw, or boiled, and in the latter case tastes like roasted oysters.

Fŭ'cus Escŭlen'tus. } *Bot.* Names of edible
Fŭ'cus Fimbriātus. } fucus, or daber locks; also called *Fucus teres;* it grows abundantly in the sea near the shores of Scotland and Cumberland.

Fŭ'cus Helminthocor'ton. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Corsican worm-weed; also called *Conferva dichotoma, C. helminthocortos, C. rupestris, Corallina Corsicana, C. melito-corton, C. rubra, Lemithochorton, Mouse de Corse, Muscus marinus;* it is highly reputed as anthelmintic, and is also used in scrofulous and cancerous complaints.

Fŭ'cus Nătans. *Bot.* Systematic name of the sea lentil; also called *Lenticula marina*, and *Vitis marina;* said to be useful in some forms of *Dysuria.*

Fŭ'cus Palmātus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the handed fucus, dills, dulesh, or dulce; it grows in the sea, and is eaten raw, boiled, or broiled.

Fŭ'cus Pinnātĭ'fĭdus. *Bot.* Systematic name for the pepper dulce; eaten as a salad; it is warm, like cresses, and wholesome.

Fŭ'cus Sac'chărīnus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the sweet fucus, or sea-belts, growing on rocks and stones by the sea-shore; the leaves are very sweet, and when washed and hung up to dry, exude a substance like sugar, hence its name.

Fŭ'cus Teres. *Bot.* A name for the *Fucus esculentus.*

Fŭ'cus Vēsĭcŭlōsus. The systematic name of the plant bladder-fucus, sea-oak, or sea-wrack.

Fŭ'ga Dæmŏnum. *Bot.* A name for the *Hypericum perfoliatum*, or St. John's wort.

Ful'crum, *i*, n. (*Fulcro*, to make a bed.) A stay, or prop; also, a bedstead. *Nat. Philos.* Term for a certain determinate point on which the lever rests. *Bot.* In the pl. (*Fulcra*, nom.) applied to the roots, trunk and branches of vegetables; also, to the various appendages of a plant, as the runners, suckers, and tendrils. Fr. anal. *fulcrum*, m. Germ. syn. *Stütze*, f.

Fuli'ginous. (*Fūligo*, soot; terminal *-ōsus.*) Full of soot: sooty. *Fūlĭgĭnōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *fuligineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *russfärbig*, adj.; *russig*, adj.

Fūlīgo, *ĭnis*, f. (As if *Fūmĭlīgo*, from *fūmo*, to smoke.) The substance soot; applied to the condensed smoke of burning wood: wood-soot. See *Asopor, Asuoli.* Fr. syn. *suie*, f. Germ. syn. *Russ*, m.

Fūlīgŏka'li, (*Fūligo*, soot; *kali*, the vegetable alkali.) *Med., Pharm.* Name given to a new medicine, a compound of soot and potass, made in imitation of the anthrakokali, to which it is said to be superior, by M. Deschamps, a chemist of Avillon; used internally and externally in chronic diseases of the skin.

Ful'ler's Earth. *Geol.* Name of an earth formed of alumine, lime, magnesia, muriate of soda, potassa, and oxide of iron; termed *Cimolia purpurescens.* See *Cimolite.* Fr. syn. *terre à foulon.*

Ful'ler's This'tle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Dipsacus fullonum*, or *Carduus fullonum.* Fr. syn. *chardon à carder.* Germ. syn. *Kardendistel*, f.

Ful'minate. (*Fulmĭnĭcum* acĭdum, Fulminic acid; terminal *ic.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of fulminic acid with a salifiable base. *Ful'mĭnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *fulminate*, m. Germ. syn. *knallsaure Salze.*

Fulminating Gold. *Chem.* See *Aurum Fulminans.*

Ful'minating Plati'num. *Chem.* A term for a detonating compound formed by ammonia with the oxide of platinum.

Ful'minating Powder. *Chem.* Term for a compound made by triturating together in a very dry mortar, three parts by weight of nitre, two of carbonate of potash, and one of flowers of sulphur; when fused in a ladle over the fire, it explodes with great violence.

Ful'minating Sil'ver. *Chem.* Term for a compound formed by pouring lime water into the pure nitrate of silver, filtering and washing the precipitate, and digesting on it liquid ammonia in a little open capsule; in twelve hours the ammonia must be cautiously decanted from the black powder, which is to be dried in minute portions, and with great circumspection, on bits of filtering paper or card; the argentate of ammonia.

Fulmina'tion. (*Fulmen*, a thunder-bolt.) *Chem.* A quick explosion with noise; as of fulminating powder, and in the combustion of inflammable gas with oxygen; detonation. *Fulmĭnātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *fulmination*, f.

Fulmi'nic. (*Fulmen*, a thunder-bolt; from the noise produced by explosion of its compounds; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Term applied to an acid obtained from the fulminate of silver, which is a combination of cyanic acid with oxide of silver. *Fulmĭnĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *fulminique*, adj.

Fūmāria, æ, f. (*Fūmus*, smoke; because its juice dropped into the eye produces the smarting sensation caused by smoke.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Papaveraceæ.* Fu'mitory. Fr. syn. *fumeterre*, f. Germ. syn. *Erdrauch*, m.

Fūmāria Bulbōsa. *Bot.* Systematic name of a plant, the root of which was formerly given as anthelmintic, and emmenagogue; also called *Aristolochia fabacea.*

Fūmāria Offĭcīnālis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the fumitory; an infusion of the dried leaves or the expressed juice of the fresh plant is used in skin diseases of the leprous kind; called also *Capnos, Fumus terræ, Herba melancholifuga.* Fr. syn. *la fumeterre commune.*

Fūmāriāceus, a, um. (*Fūmāria*, the plant fumitory.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Fumaria;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Fumariaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: fumaria'ceous. Fr. anal. *fumariacé*, adj.

Fumiga'tion. (*Fūmĭgo*, to smoke, or perfume a place.) *Med.* Term for the employment of certain fumes to counteract contagious effluvia, as those of chlorine, or of nitric acid, etc. *Fūmĭgātio, ōnis*, f. See *Apocapnismus, Hypocapnisma, Suffitus.* Fr. anal. *fumigation*, f. Germ. syn. *Beräucherm*, n.

Fuming Liquor of Beguine. } See *Boyle's Fu-*
Fuming Liquor of Boyle. } *ming Liquor.*

Fuming Liquor of Cadet. See *Cadet, Fuming Liquor of.*

Fuming Liquor of Libavius. *Chem.* See *Libavius, Fuming Liquor of.*

Fu'mitory. *Bot.* The common name of the *Fumaria officinalis.* Fr. syn. *la fumeterre commune.*

Fūmus, i, m. (Θυμιάω, to raise odours, or vapours.) *Chem.* That portion of a body or substance that is volatilised during its combustion; smoke. A name applied to many substances by the alchemists. Fr. anal. *fumée*, f. Germ. syn. *Rauch*, m.

Fūmus Al'bus. Alchemical term for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. Fr. syn. *hydrargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Quecksalber*, n.

Fūmus Curinus. Alchemical term for *Sulphur.* Fr. syn. *sulfure*, n.

Fūmus Du'plex. Alchemical term for the material of the philosopher's stone, that is, sulphur and quicksilver.

Fūmus Rŭ'beus. Alchemical term for orpiment. Fr. syn. *orpiment*, m. Germ. syn. *Operment*, n.

Fūmus Ter'ræ. *Bot.* Another name for the *Fumaria officinalis.* Fr. syn. *la fumeterre commune.*

Func'tion. (*Fungor*, to do, or execute.) *Phrenol.* Term for the action of an organ, or of a series of organs. *Physiol.* A power, or faculty, by the exercise of which the vital phenomena are produced. *Func'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *fonction*, f. Germ. syn. *Geschäft*, n.; *Verrichtung*, f.

Function, Reflex. *Physiol.* See *Reflex Function.*

Func'tional Disease. *Pathol.* That where the function or office performed by an organ is vitiated, or where its secretion is vitiated, but its structure remains in its natural condition.

Fun'da, æ, f. }
Fun'da Gălēni. } *Surg.* Old names for a four-headed bandage, ap-
Fun'da Maxillāres. } plied to injuries of the face, particularly fracture of the lower jaw, according to Galen, *de Fasciis*, Hippocrates, *de Art.* i. 74, and Foësius, *p.* 604.

Fundālia. Old term for the fecula or sediment of any turbulent fluid.

Fund'ament. (*Fundum*, the bottom of a thing, or the floor.) *Anat.* Term for the anus, or extremity of the rectum. *Fundāmen'tum, i.* n. Fr. anal. *fondament*, m. Germ. syn. *Hintere*, m.

Fun'gate. (*Fungĭcum* acĭdum, Fungic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of fungic acid with a salifiable base. *Fun'gas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *fungate*, m. Germ. syn. *pilzsaure Salze.*

Fungi. *Bot.* See *Fungus.*

Fun'gic. (*Fungus*, a mushroom; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to a fungus or mushroom.) *Fun'gĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *fongique*, adj.

Fungĭ'cŏlus, a, um. (*Fungus*, a mushroom; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living in mushrooms; applied to a Family (*Fungicolæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coleoptera.* Fr. anal. *fongicole*, adj.

Fun'giform. (*Fungus.* a mushroom; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a fungus, or

mushroom. *Fungĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *fongiforme*, adj.

Fungin'. (*Fungus*, a mushroom.) *Chem.* A name given to the residual fleshy substance of *fungi*, or mushrooms, after they have been subjected to the action of alcohol and water. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *fongine*, or *fungine*, f.

Fun'goid. (*Fungus*, a mushroom; also, redundant growth of flesh; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot., Pathol.* Resembling a mushroom, or the disease fungus. *Fungoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *fongoïde*, adj.

Fun'gous. (*Fungus*, a mushroom; or the disease so named; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the mushroom, or to the disease fungus; full of fungi. *Fungōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *fongeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwammig*, adj.

Fun'gus, *i.* m. (*Fūnus*, decay, or death; *āgo*, to make or induce; because poisonous if eaten in quantity, or more probably *σπόγγος*, or *σφόγγος.*) *Bot.* A Linn. and Juss. Order (*Fungi*, nom. pl.) of plants; Cl. *Cryptogamia;* comprising the mushroom kind. See *Mycea.* Fr. syn. *champignon*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwamm*, m. *Pathol.* A redundant growth of flesh on an ulcer; proud flesh; any large, soft, spongy excrescence arising from diseased structure. Fr. anal. *fongus*, m. Germ. syn. *ein schwammiges Gewächs.*

Fun'gus Cĕ'rĕbri. *Pathol.* A term for a *Hernia cerebri*, which see.

Fun'gus Cōralloīdēs. *Bot.* Ancient name for the *Clavaria coralloides.*

Fun'gus Hæmătōdēs. *Pathol.* The bleeding, or bloody fungus; a term for a disease beginning with a soft enlargement, or tumour, extremely elastic and in many cases very painful, gradually increasing and insinuating itself between the neighbouring parts; when ulceration takes place it bleeds and shoots up a mass of bloody fungus; also termed spongioid inflammation, medullary sarcoma, and soft cancer; likewise, *Hæmatoma.* Fr. syn. *fungus hématoïde.* Germ. syn. *Blutschwamm*, m.

Fun'gus Igniārius. *Bot.* A name for the *Boletus igniarius*, or agaric of the oak.

Fun'gus Lă'rĭcis. *Bot.* A name for the *Boletus laricis*, or *Agaricus albus.*

Fun'gus Mĕlĭten'sis. *Bot.* A name for the *Cynomorium coccineum.*

Fungus, Morel. *Bot.* See *Morel Fungus.*

Fun'gus Petræ'us. *Mineral.* A name for the *Agaricus mineralis*, or mountain milk.

Fun'gus Phalloīdēs. *Bot.* A name for the *Phallus impudicus*, or stinkhorn.

Fun'gus Pipĕrātus. *Bot.* A name for the *Agaricus piperatus.*

Fun'gus Rōsāceus. *Bot.* A name for the *Bedegar*, or *Bedeguar.*

Fun'gus Să'lĭcis. *Bot.* A name for the *Boletus suaveolens.* Fr. syn. *bolet odorant.* Germ. syn. *wohlriechender Weidenschwamm.*

Fun'gus Sambūcīnus. *Bot.* A name for the *Peziza auricula*, or Jew's ear fungus.

Fun'gus Vīnōsus. *Bot.* The vinous or dark coloured fungus which vegetates in dry cellars where wine, ale, porter, etc., are kept.

Fūnĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Fūnis*, a cord, rope, or cable.) A little cord; a term for the umbilical cord. *Bot.* Term for the small filament, or podosperm connecting the imperfect seed to the receptacle. See *Funis.* Fr. anal. *funicule*, m. Germ. syn. *Keimgang*, m.

Fūnis, *is*, m. and f. (Formerly *Sfūnus*, from *σχοῖνος*, a rope plaited from the bulrush.) A rope, cable, or cord. *Obstet.* Generally used for the *Funis umbilicalis*, or navel-string, although anciently it was termed *Funiculus.* See *Umbilical Cord.* Fr. syn. *cordon ombil.* Germ. syn. *Nabelstrang*, m.

Fūnis Arbŏrum. (Because it winds itself round trees like a rope.) *Bot.* A name for the *Smilax lævis.*

Fūnis Brāchii. *Anat.* The cord of the arm; a name given by the Arabians to the median vein.

Funnel. See *Infundibulum.*

Funnel-Shaped. See *Infundibuliformis.*

Fun'nel-Top. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Peziza.*

Fur'ca, *æ*, f. (A fork.) *Bot.* Applied to a kind of armature of plants. Fr. anal. *fourche*, f. Germ. syn. *Gabel*, f.

Fur'cate. (*Furca*, a fork.) *Bot.* Dividing into two parts; forked; dichotomous. *Furcātus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *fourchu*, adj. Germ. syn. *gabelförmig*, adj.; *gabelig*, adj.; *gegabelt*, part. adj.; *zangenförmig*, adj.; *zinkig*, adj.; *zweizinkig*, adj.

Furcel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Furca*, a fork.) *Anat.* Old name for the ensiform cartilage. Quincy. Fr. syn. *cartilage ensiforme.* Germ. syn. *der schwerdförmige Knorpel.*

Furcil'la, *æ*, f. } (Dim. *Furca*, a fork.) *Anat.*
Fur'cŭla, *æ*, f. } Old names, the latter used by Avicenna, iv. 5, *tr.* i. *c.* 8, for the clavicle. Fr. syn. *clavicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlüsselbein*, m. *Physiol.* The first term also used to express hunger. Lindenus, *Ex.* xiii. § 58. Fr. syn. *faim*, f. Germ. syn. *Hunger*, m.

Fur'fur, *ŭris*, m. (A reduplication of *far;* corn of any kind.) Bran, being the husks of wheat. *Pathol.* Applied to the diseased condition of the skin of the head, called in popular language dandriff, or scurf, a species of *Pityriasis.* Fr. syn. *son*, m. Germ. syn. *Kleie*, f.

Furfura'ceous. (*Furfur*, bran, or husks of wheat.) Resembling bran, and so the disease dandriff; branny. *Furfŭrāceus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *furfuracé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleiartig*, adj.; *kleinartig*, adj.

Furfurā'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Furfur*, bran.) *Pathol.* The state of being afflicted with *Pityriasis*, or a scurf or scaliness of the skin: furfura'tion.

Furfurin'. *Chem.* Name given to an alkaline substance obtained from Furfurolamide, by boiling it for ten minutes with a large quantity of dilute solution of caustic potash; this liquid on cooling deposits small white silky needles, having all the properties of an energetic organic base. *Furfŭrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div. s.* ii. vi. *t.* 4.

Fur'furol. (*Furfur*, bran.) *Chem.* Term for

an oily substance obtained by the distillation of bran or sawdust; named also the artificial oil of ants.

Furfurolamide. (*Furfurol.*) *Chem.* Term for a soft crystalline mass into which furfurol is converted by being placed in contact with *Liquor ammoniæ*, for five or six hours.

Furnace. See *Fornax* and *Furnus*.

Fur'nace, Eva'poratory. *Chem.* Term for a furnace employed to reduce substances into vapour by means of heat, in order to separate the fixed principles from the volatile. Fr. anal. *fourneau évaporatoire.*

Fur'nace, Forge. *Chem.* Term for a furnace in which the current of air is determined by bellows. See *Furnus Anemius.* Fr. anal. *fourneau de forge.*

Furnace, Reverberatory. *Chem.* See *Reverberatory Furnace.*

Fur'nus, *i*, m. (*Fornax*, or *furnus*, dark, or obscure; because of the soot or smoke.) *Chem.* A furnace. See *Fornax.* Fr. anal. *fourneau*, m. Germ. syn. *Ofen*, m.

Fur'nus Anĕ'mius. *Chem.* A wind furnace. See *Furnace, Forge.*

Fŭ'ror, *ōris*, m. (*Fūro*, to rage, or be mad.) *Pathol.* Term for great rage, or madness: fu'ry. Fr. anal. *fureur*, m. Germ. syn. *Tollheit*, f.

Fŭ'ror Utĕrīnus. *Pathol.* Uterine madness; another term for the disorder *Nymphomania;* also termed *Hysteromania.* See *Acrai, Andromania, Brachuna.* Fr. anal. *fureur utérine.* Germ. syn. *Muttermuth*, f.; *Manntollheit*, f.

Furrowed. (Sax. *Furh*, a trench.) See *Striatus*, and *Sulcatus.*

Furun'cŭli Ventri'cŭlus. *Surg.* The ventricle of the furuncle; an old term used by Celsus for the core of a boil.

Furun'cŭlus, *i*, m. (As if *Fervuncŭlus*, from *ferveo*, to be hot.) *Surg.* Term for a boil, or inflammatory tumour; a blain. See *Ætholices, Chiadus, Chioli, Dothion.* Fr. anal. *furoncle*, m. Germ. syn. *Eiterstock*, m.

Fus'cus, *a, um.* *Nat. Philos.* Of a greyish brown colour.

Fu'sel Oil. *Chem.* Term for an oily liquid possessing poisonous properties, a highly disagreeable smell and nauseous taste, obtained in the manufacture of potatoe spirit, also in the fermentation of the last syrups of beetroot sugar, being a product of the transformation of sugar.

Fu'sible. (*Fundo*, to cast metal.) *Chem.* Capable of being fused, or made fluid by the application of heat. *Fū'sĭlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *fusible*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmelzbar*, adj.

Fu'sible Me'tal. *Chem.* Term for a compound of lead, tin, and bismuth, melting at 197° Fahr.

Fusibi'lity. (*Fundo*, to cast metal.) *Chem.* Term for the capability of being fused. Fr. anal. *fusibilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmelzbarkeit*, f.

Fu'siform. (*Fūsus*, a spindle; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a spindle; spindle-shaped; tapering. *Fūsĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *fusiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *spindelförmig*, adj.

Fu'sion. (*Fundo*, to pour out.) *Chem.* Term for the act of melting, or state of being melted, or made fluid by the application of heat. *Fūsio, ōnis*, f. See *Diachysis, Liquatio.* Fr. anal. *fusion*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmelzung*, f.

Fu'sion, Dry. *Chem.* Term for the liquefaction produced by heat, after the water has been expelled from a crystallised salt; also termed igneous fusion.

Fu'sion, Wa'tery. *Chem.* Applied to the state of crystallised salts containing water, when they melt as they are heated; also termed aqueous fusion.

Fūsus, *a, um.* (*Fundo*, to pour out.) Poured out; scattered; spread: fu'sed. Fr. syn. *versé*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschmeltz*, part. adj.

Fūsus, *i*, m. (*Fundo*, to pour out; because that which is spun from it is, as it were, poured out.) A spindle. *Zoöl.* Applied (*Fusi*, nom. pl.) to the *papillæ* through which the delicate threads pass, in the *Arachnides.* Fr. anal. *fuseau*, m. Germ. syn. *Spindel*, f.

Fyada. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. Ruland, and Johnson.

G.

G. or the Greek Γ, denoted among the Greek physicians, *Uncia*, or an ounce.

Gtt. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation or contraction, used in prescriptions, of *guttas*, drops.

Gabal.
Gaballa.
Gaballia.
} See *Cabala.*

Găbănāla. Said to have been the ancient name of the cabalistic art. See *Cabala.*

Gab'băra, *æ*, f. (Heb. *Cabbar*, a sepulchre; or *gabbar*, a man.) A mummy, or embalmed body.

Gabiānum O'leum. (*Gabian*, a village in Languedoc, where there is a rock from which it exudes.) Name for the *Petroleum rubrum*, a species of rock-oil; also called *Huile de Gabian* by the French.

Gabirea. Ancient name for a fatty kind of myrrh, according to Dioscorides, i. 77.

Gabricus. An alchemical term for *Maritum philosophicum*, that is, *Sulphur philosophorum*, the wife or female of which was called *Beya*, that is, *Aqua mercurialis.*

Gădītēs, adj. (As if *Gădīdēs*, the last *d* being softened into *t;* from *gădus*, the cod-fish;

terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Ichthyol.* Resembling the genus *Gadus*, or the cod; applied to a Family of the *Malacopterygii Subrachiati.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *gadoïde*, adj.

Gaduin'. (*Gădus morrhua*, the cod-fish.) *Chem.* Name given to a peculiar substance found in cod-liver oil. *Gădŭīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Gă'dus, *i*, m. *Ichthyol.* Name of a genus of the Ord. *Jugulares.* Fr. anal. *gade*, m.

Gă'dus Æglefīnus. *Ichthyol.* The haddock, inhabiting the northern seas of Europe.

Gă'dus Bros'me. *Ichthyol.* The torsk, which swarms in the seas about the Shetland isles.

Gă'dus Carbōnārius. *Ichthyol.* The coal-fish, abounding on the rocky coast of the northern parts of Britain, about the Orkneys, and on the coast of Yorkshire, where they grow to two and three feet long.

Gă'dus Ciliāris. *Ichthyol.* The Baltic torsk: salted and dried by the Icelanders, it forms an article of commerce named *Tetteling.*

Gă'dus Merlan'gus. *Ichthyol.* The whiting, in great abundance in the Irish seas and German ocean. Fr. anal. *merlan*, m. Germ. syn. *Witling*, m.

Gă'dus Merluc'cius. *Ichthyol.* The hake, found in the North and Mediterranean seas, and off the south-west coast of England, eaten by the poor when dried, and sometimes called Poor John, or stock-fish. Fr. syn. *merluche*, f. Germ. syn. *Rothauge*, m.

Gă'dus Mĭnūtus. *Ichthyol.* A very small species, never exceeding six or seven inches in length, found in abundance in the Mediterranean, where it is called a *Capelan*, or *Officier.*

Gă'dus Mol'va. *Ichthyol.* The ling, which grows to five or six feet in length; dried and salted, it is esteemed as an article of food. Germ. syn. *Klippfisch*, m.

Gă'dus Mor'rhua. *Ichthyol.* The cod-fish, well-known, and abounding in the northern seas, from the liver of which cod-fish oil is obtained. Fr. syn. *morue*, m. Germ. syn. *Kabeljau*, m.

Gă'dus Pollācius. *Ichthyol.* The whiting pollack, found on the rocky coast of Britain and other parts of Europe.

Gă'dus Lōta. *Ichthyol.* The burbot, of agreeable flavour, and easy of digestion. Fr. anal. *la lotte.* Germ. syn. *Quappe*, f.

Gagel. *Bot.* A name for the *Myrica gale.*

Galacia. See *Galaxa.*

Găl'actăgōgus, *a, um.* (Γάλα, milk; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Physiol.* Causing the flow of milk; applied to medicines, or substances, used internally or externally to produce this effect: galac'tagogue. See *Note Cholagogue.*

Găl'ac'tia, *æ*, f. (Γάλα, milk.) A genus of diseases in Good's Nosology, embracing defective, excessive, vitiated, erratic, and other morbid secretions of the milk; termed mislactation.

Galac'tic. (Γαλακτικὸς, milky.) *Chem.* Applied the same as *Lactic. Gălactĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *galactique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Milch betreffend.*

Galactin'. (Γαλάκτινος, milky.) *Chem.* The coagulating principle of milk. *Gălactīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *galactine*, f. Germ. anal. *Galaktin*, n.; *Käsestoff*, m.

Găl'ac'tĭna. (Γάλα, milk.) Term formerly used for aliments prepared with milk. Pl. n. of *Gălactĭnus, a, um.*

Găl'ac'tĭnus, *a, um.* (Γάλα, milk.) Of or belonging to milk; applied to food prepared with milk: galac'tine.

Găl'actirrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Γάλα, milk; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* Term for an excessive flow of milk. See *Note Catarrh*, and *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *galactirrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *das Aussfliessen der Milch.*

Găl'ac'tŏcēle, *es*, f. (Γάλα, milk; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a tumour or swelling consisting of a milky fluid; applied to a collection of this character in the scrotum; synonymous with *Lactocele:* a galac'tocele. Fr. anal. *galactocèle*, f.

Găl'actŏden'dron U'tīle. (Γάλα, milk; δένδρον, a tree.) *Bot.* The cow-tree of South America, belonging to a genus allied to *Brosimum:* it yields, on tapping, an abundant supply of nutritious white liquid used as milk; also called *Palo di vaca.*

Găl'actŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Γάλα, milk; φέρω, to bear.) Milk-bearing: galacto'phorous. *Anat.* Applied to the excretory ducts of glands in the breasts of women, terminating in the nipple, and called *Ductus galacto phori. Pharm.* Applied to medicines (*Galactophora medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.) which increase the secretion of the milk. Fr. anal. *galactophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *milch-altig*, adj.

Găl'actŏpoiētĭcus, *a, um.* (Γάλα, milk; ποιέω, to make; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Milk-making: galactopoie'tic. *Med.* Applied to certain aliments, plants, etc., which tend to increase the secretion of the milk. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *galactopoietique*, adj. Germ. syn. *milchmachend*, adj.

Găl'actŏpŏ'sia, *æ*, f. (Γάλα, milk; πίνω, to drink.) *Med.* Term for the treatment of diseases by a milk diet. Fr. anal. *galactoposie*, f. Germ. syn. *Milchdrunken*, n.

Găl'actōtes, *æ*, m. (Γάλα, milk; from its milk-like appearance when triturated with water, or from its use.) *Mineral.* The milk stone; a calcareous mineral anciently used as astringent, but more frequently as promoting the flow of milk.

Galanga, *æ*, f. (Supposed its Indian name.) *Bot.* See *Kæmpferia Galanga*, and *Maranta Galanga.* Fr. anal. *galanga*, m. Germ. syn. *Galgant*, m.

Ga'langale, Grea'ter. *Bot.* Common name for the *Kæmpferia galanga.* Fr. anal. *galanga grand*, m. Germ. syn. *Galgant*, m.

Ga'langale, Smaller. *Bot.* Common name for the *Maranta galanga.* Fr. anal. *galanga petit*, m. Germ. syn. *Galgant*, m.

Ga'langale, Eng'lish. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cyperus longus.* See *Calamus Aromaticus.* Fr. syn. *souchat long.* Germ. anal. *Cypergras rundes.*

Galax'a, *æ*, f. (Γάλα, milk.) *Anat.* Old term for the porosities of the cranium; also for the passage and distribution of the chyle. *Astron.* Anciently applied to the milky way; also termed *Galacia:* a ga'laxy.

Galax'ias. An old name for the *Morochthus lapis*, or *Agaricus mineralis*.

Galbănetum, *i*, n. *Pharm.* Old name for a balsam made of galbanum diluted with turpentine.

Gal'bănum, *i*, n. (Heb. תלבנה) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for a resinous substance obtained by exudation from incisions in the stem of the plant formerly called *Bubon galbanum*, but now constituting a distinct genus, and termed *Galbanum officinale* (U.S.A.) of an unknown plant. F. A. Bushe describes the plant as a *Ferula*, growing in Persia, from the stalks of which a liquid issues abundantly, which he immediately recognised as galbanum. He noticed the plant only in the neighbourhood and in the declivities of the Demawena, the inhabitants of which collect the gum resin as it issues spontaneously from the lower part of the stalk; at first it is white, liquid, and somewhat glutinous, soon becoming yellow, plastic, and finally brittle by exposure. See *Albetad*, *Ayborzat*, *Chalbane*, *Ferula Africana Galbanifera*, *Gesor*. Fr. anal. *galbanum*, m. Germ. syn. *Galbanharz*, n.; *Mutterharz*, n.

Gal'bănum Officīnāle. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which affords the substance *Galbanum*.

Gal'beum, *i*, n. *Med.* Old term, used by Suetonius *in Vit. Galbæ*, c. iii., for a kind of ornamental bracelet formed of wool in which medicines were wrapped up, worn by the weak, or sick. Keuchenius, *in Not. ad Seren*, p. 272.

Gal'bŭlus, *i*, m. (*Galbus*, yellow; or as if *Globŭlus*.) *Med.* Old term for a yellowness of the skin. *Bot.* Name for the fruit of the cypress-tree; it has also been applied to a globular spurious berry with three or more seeds formed by the coalescing of a few scales of a fertile catkin become succulent, as happens in the juniper. Fr. anal. *galbule*, m. Germ. syn. *Zappenbeere*, f. *Ornithol.* The name of a bird formerly used in medicine as described by Aldrovand. *Ornithol.* xii. 39.

Gal'da. *Pharm.* Old name of a gum-resin, not now obtainable, brown externally, but white within, of a hard lamellated structure, smelling and tasting like *Elemi*; formerly used as a stimulant medicine, and in plasters as strengthening.

Gāle. *Bot.* The specific name of the Dutch myrtle. See *Myrica Gale*. Fr. syn. *gale odorante*. Germ. syn. *Myrtenheide*, f.

Gă'lea, *æ*, f. (Γαλῆ, a cat; being formerly made of cats' skins. This derivation, which is that ordinarily given, has been thought absurd, no doubt from the small value put on such material; it will appear less so, however, when it is considered that γαλῆ likewise means a weasel, or the genus *Mustela*, and that among its subgenera are the otters, polecats, martens (including the more esteemed species, the ermine, sable, etc.), some of whose skins might be suitably enough appropriated to the purposes either of tough durability or of ornament.) A helmet. *Bot.* Applied to the superior arched lip of ringent and personate *corollæ*. *Pathol.* Applied to a headache extending all over the head. *Surg.* A term for a bandage for the head, somewhat like the form of a helmet. Fr. anal. *galea*, f. Germ. syn. *Helm*, m. *Zoöl.* Applied to a large vaulted membrane, moveable, and covering the jaws of the *Insecta Orthoptera*, and many of the *Coleoptera* and *Neuroptera*. Fr. anal. *galète*, or *galette*, f. Germ. syn. *Kinnladenhelm*, m.

Găleanthrōpia, *æ*, f. (Γαλῆ, a cat; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Pathol.* Term for a species of insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be a cat: galean'thropy. Fr. anal. *galéanthropie*, f. Germ. syn. *Katzensucht*, f.

Gāleātus, *a, um.* (*Gălea*, a helmet.) *Bot.* Resembling or belonging to a helmet; helmet-shaped: ga'leate. Fr. syn. *galéiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *helmförmig*, adj.

Gă'lĕga, *æ*, f. (Γάλα, milk; because it increases the milk of animals that eat it.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*. Goat's rue. Fr. syn. *rue*, f. Germ. syn. *Raute*, f.

Gă'lĕga Offici'nālis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the goat's rue; also called *Ruta capraria*; it has little smell or taste, but the leaves are eaten in salads, in Italy. Fr. syn. *rue capraire*.

Galen's Madwort. *Bot.* The common name for the *Marrubium alyssum*, or *Galeni alyssum*.

Gălēna, *æ*, f. (Γάλειν, to shine, or glister, according to Turton; probably corrupted from γέλειν, to shine.) *Mineral.* Name of the mineral lead-glance, being a natural sulphuret of lead. See *Molybdæna*. Fr. anal. *galène*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleiglanz*, m.

NOTE.—This term and that of similar orthography applied to the *Theriaca*, are given in other dictionaries as one and the same; but they are distinct in etymology and meaning, and it is suggested that the latter had better be preserved in the distinctive termination of its Greek analogue.

Gălēna, *æ*, f. } (Γαλήνη, tranquillity, from its
Galēne, *ss*, f. } effects.) *Med., Pharm.* Ancient name for the *Theriaca*, before vipers were added to it as an ingredient.

Galēna Minĕrālizāta. *Mineral.* Lead-glance variously mixed with earthy matter; also applied to similarly mineralized bismuth, antimony, or iron, as *Galeni bismuthi*, *stibii*, *ferri*, etc.

Gālēni Alys'sum. *Bot.* A name for the plant *Marrubium alyssum*, or Galen's madwort; because mentioned by him.

Gālēni Can'cer. *Surg.* Old name for an eight-tailed bandage for the head, so called by Galen, because like a crab's claws. Hooper.

Galeni Oxyacantha. *Bot.* See *Oxyacantha*.

Gālēni Vēnæ. *Anat.* The veins of Galen; because first described by him; a term applied to two veins which receive the blood from the choroid plexus and from the different eminences in the ventricles of the brain; they pass backwards, and end in the straight sinus, sometimes first uniting into one trunk.

Gale'nic. (Galen; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.* After the manner of Galen, whose practice of

medicine lay much in multiplying herbs and roots in the same composition. *Gālēnĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *Galénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Galenische*, adj.

Gale'nical Me'dicine. *Med.* Term for the medical principles taught by Galen, which consisted in an almost entire reliance on simples.

Ga'lenists. *Med.* Term for the followers of Galen, or those who professed the medical principles promulgated by him and therefore called Galenical medicine.

Gālēnium, *ii*, n. (Γάληνη, tranquillity.) *Pharm.* Old name for an anodyne cataplasm described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 18. Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 578.

Găleob'dŏlon. *Bot.* A name for the *Lamium album*, or dead nettle. Also, a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.*

Găleob'dŏlon Lūteum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the yellow archangel; indigenous and formerly considered as vulnerary.

Găleop'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γαλῆ, a weasel; ὄψις, aspect; from the likeness of its flowers.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Nettle-hemp.

Gălērĭ'cŭlum Apŏneurōtĭcum. (*Gălērĭcŭlum*, a little hat, or cap.) *Anat.* A name for the tendinous expansion over the pericranium, from its resemblance to a little cap.

Gālia, *æ*, f. (*Gallæ, galls;* because they form a part of its composition.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name applied to two medicines, the *pure* and the *aromatic*, both in the form of the lozenge.

Gālia Moschāta. *Pharm.* Name of a medicine which contained aloes, amber, musk, and sometimes nutmeg.

Gālia Zebettīna. *Pharm.* Name of a medicine which contained civet.

Găliancōnes. (Γαλιάγκων, from γαλῆ, a weasel; ἀγκών, the elbow.) *Med.* Ancient term for those who had preternaturally short arms, or one shorter than the other.

Gălīpe'a Cuspāria. } *M. Med.* The system-
Gălīpe'a Officīnālis. } atic names of the tree which produces Angustura or Cusparia bark according to the pharmacopœias, the first (L.), the second (E. and U.S.A.). See *Cusparia.*

Ga'lipot. *Bot.* A term for *Barras*, or the resinous juice of the *Pinus maritima.* *Pharm.* Common name for an earthen pot painted and glazed, wherein ointments, etc., are kept. Fr. syn. *pot de faience.* Germ. syn. *Apothekertopf*, m.

Găl'lium, *ii*, n. (Γάλα, milk; because certain species coagulate milk.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rubiaceæ.* Cheese-rennet, or ladies' bed-straw; also a name for madder; the *Rubia tinctorum.* Fr. syn. *gaillet*, m. Germ. syn. *Labkraut*, n.

Găl'lium Al'bum. *Bot.* A name for the *Galium mollugo.*

Găl'lium Apărīne. *Bot.* The systematic name of the goose-grass; also called Cleavers, Cleavers' bees, Goose-share, Hayriff, *Philadelphus opilanthropus*, common in our hedges and ditches; the expressed juice has been used as aperient and diuretic in dropsy, and is said, with the external application of the plant in cataplasm, to have cured cancers. It has lately been recommended by Dr. J. M. Winn, as a remedy in venous, cutaneous, scrofulous and cancerous disorders. See *Omphalocarpus.* Fr. syn. *gaillet accrochant.* Germ. syn. *Klebekraut*, n.

Găl'lium Mollūgo. *Bot.* The systematic name of the greater ladies' bed-straw; called also *Galium album;* the herb and its flowers used medicinally; the expressed juice is said to have cured epilepsy.

Găl'lium Vērum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the true ladies' bed-straw, or cheese-rennet, from the leaves and flowers possessing the property of curdling milk; the tops of the plant were long supposed efficacious in curing epilepsy. Fr. syn. *le gaillet jaune.* Germ. syn. *Labkraut*, n.

Gall. (Sax. *Gealla.*) *Physiol.* A common name for the bile or secretion of the liver. See *Bilis, Chole*, and *Fel.*

Gall-Bladder. *Anat.* Common name for the *Vesicula fellis.* See *Felliculus, Folliculus Fellis.* Fr. syn. *cholécyste*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenblase*, f.

Gall-Nut. *M. Med.* See *Galla.*

Gall-Sickness. *Pathol.* Common name for the remittent fever produced by marsh *miasmata*, in the Netherlands. Fr. syn. *fièvre remittent.*

Gall-Stone. *Pathol.* Term for a *Calculus biliaris*, or *biliosus*, or stone formed in the *Vesicula fellis*, or gall-bladder. See *Calculus, Quars.* Fr. syn. *calcul biliaire.* Germ. syn. *Gallenstein*, m.

Gal'la, *æ*, f. (*Gallus*, a river, the water of which was said to make those mad who drank of it; because the juice which exudes to form the gall-nut was considered equally pernicious.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. and U.S.A.) for galls; (E. D.) *Gallæ.* The gall-nut; being a hard tubercle found on the branches of the *Quercus infectoria*, produced by the bark being pierced by an insect named *Cynips quercûs folii*, according to some, or *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ* (Pharm. L. 1851), the *Diplolepis gallæ tinctorum* (Pharm. E. 1839), to deposit its eggs; the juice slowly exuding is inspissated, and becomes hard: in the plural, galls. Fr. anal. *galle*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallnuss*, f.

Gal'late. *Gallĭcum* acĭdum, Gallic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of gallic acid with a salifiable base. *Gallas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *gallate*, m. Germ. syn. *gallussaure Salze.*

Gal'lic. (*Gallia*, Gaul; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the French; applied to the disease *Syphilis*, which has been termed the Gallic, or French disease, or *Morbus Gallicus*, from an idea, once existing, that it originated, or was introduced into Europe by the French. Fr. syn. *Français*, adj. Germ. syn. *Französisch*, adj. (*Galla*, a gall-nut; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *M.*

Med. Of or belonging to the *Galla*, or gall-nut; applied to an acid found in vegetable astringent substances, but most abundantly in the gall nut. *Gallĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Ellagic.* Fr. anal. *gallique.* Germ. syn. *gallicht*, adj.; *gallig*, adj.

Gallicus Morbus. *Pathol.* See *Gallic.*

Gallĭnāceus, *a, um.* (*Gallus*, a cock, or *Gallīna*, a hen.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Order (*Gallinaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of birds, from their affinity to the domestic cock: gallina'ceous. Fr. anal. *gallinacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hühner*, or *Hähne betreffend.*

Gallĭnădæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Gallus*, a cock; terminal *-adæ.*) *Ornithol.* Resembling, or belonging to the *Gallus*, or domestic fowl; applied to an Order of birds having it for their type; also named *Gallinæ*, *Rasores*, and *Gallinaceæ.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. syn. *gallinacées*, m. pl.

Gallĭnāgo, *ĭnis*, f. (Dim. *Gallus*, a cock.) A little cock. *Ornithol.* The wood-cock. See *Caput Gallinaginis.* Fr. syn. *bécasse ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *Waldschnepfe*, f.

Gallinsec'tus, *a, um.* (*Galla*, the gall-nut; *insecta*, insects.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Gallinsecta*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hemiptera*, in which the body of the females in spring increases to a great volume, resembling the gall-nut; they are hence termed gall insects. Fr. anal. *gallinsecte*, adj.

Gallĭnus, *a, um.* (*Gallus*, the cock.) *Ornithol.* Of or belonging to the *Gallus*, or domestic cock; applied to an Order (*Gallĭnæ*, nom. pl. f.) of birds having it for their type; also called *Gallinaceæ*, *Gallinadæ*, and *Rasores.* Fr. syn. *gallinacé*, adj.

Gallipāvo, *ōnis*, m. (*Gallus*, a cock; *pāvo*, a peacock.) *Ornithol.* The common turkey. See *Meleagris Gallipavo.* Fr. syn. *poule d'Inde.* Germ. syn. *Fruthahn*, m.

Gallitrichis. *Bot.* See *Callitriche.*

Gal'lus, *i*, m. (*Gălea*, a helmet; from its crest.) *Ornithol.* The trivial name of the *Phasianus gallus*, or domestic cock; a genus of the Order *Gallinaceæ*, of which it constitutes the type. Fr. syn. *coq*, m. Germ. syn. *Kahn*, m.

Gal'lus Domes'tĭcus. *Ornithol.* A name for the *Phasianus gallus*, or domestic fowl. Fr. syn. *coq domestique.*

Galreda, *æ*, f. (Supposed Germ. *Gallerte.*) A barbarous Latin word for a kind of gelatine or jelly; according to Schröderus, i. 3, *lit. G.*

Galva'nic. (*Galvānismus*, galvanism; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to galvanism. *Galvānĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *galvanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *galvanische*, adj.

Galva'nic Battery. *Nat. Philos.* A term applied to a number of galvanic troughs connected together by copper wires, the same arrangement of the plates being carefully attended to, so that they may act as a single trough.

Galva'nic Pile. *Nat. Philos.* Term for Volta's apparatus, consisting of a pile raised by placing a plate of zinc, a flat piece of wet card, and plate of silver successively, till the elevation is several feet high; the two extremities of the pile being touched at the same instant with one piece of wire, a spark is at the moment of contact excited from them, and luminous points are often perceived at different heights where the zinc and silver come into contact. The zinc end of the pile appears to be negatively electrified, that formed by the silver gives marks of positive electricity.

Galva'nic Trough. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Name of an apparatus for producing electricity by chemical action, consisting of plates of zinc and copper, four or six inches square, fastened together and cemented in a wooden trough, so that a series of cells is formed in which the chemical liquid is placed which is to produce the electricity; the plates are arranged so that all the zinc surfaces are placed in the same direction, and copper wires are fixed to the extreme plates at each end.

Gal'vanism. (Professor *Galvani*, of Bologna, who invented it; terminal *-ismus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Name given to a science presenting a variety of phenomena produced by different conductors of electricity being placed in different circumstances of contact, particularly by their application in this way to the nerves of animal bodies. *Galvānis'mus, i*, m. See *Voltaism*, and *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *galvanisme*, m. Germ. anal. *Galvanismus*, m.

Galvano'meter. (*Galvānismus*, galvanism; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument for ascertaining the nature and degree of excitement produced in bodies under galvanic action. *Galvānōmetrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *galvanomètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Galvanometer*, m.

Galva'noscope. (*Galvānismus*, galvanism; *σκοπέω*, to see, or observe.) *Nat. Philos.* Name given to an instrument capable of exhibiting electric phenomena, and so applied by Dr. M. Hall, to the frog prepared and placed under certain conditions for experiment. *Galvăno'scŏpus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *galvanoscope*, m.

Galvanosco'pic. (*Galvănoscŏpus*, a galvanoscope; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to a galvanoscope. *Galvānoscŏ'pĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *galvanoscopique*, adj.

Gaman'dra, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* Old name, used by Mich. Reudenius, for *Gambogia.* Castellus.

Gamboge. *M. Med.* See *Cambogia.*

Gambōgia. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (D. & U.S.A.) for the substance camboge, or gamboge. See *Bogia Gummi, Cambogia.*

Gamboidia. *M. Med.* Old name for *Cambogia.*

Gam'ma, *æ*, f. (The Greek letter Γ, which it resembled.) *Surg.* Old name of an iron instrument for cauterising a hernia.

Gam'mărus, *i*, n. (*Καμάρα*, an arch; from the arched form of its shell.) *Zoöl.* The specific name of the lobster. See *Cancer Gammarus.* Fr. syn. *écrévisse homard.* Germ. syn. *Hummer*, m.

Gam'phĕlæ. (Γαμφελαί.) *Anat.* Old term for the cheeks, or jaws, Gorræus. Nom. pl. of *Gamphela, æ*, f. Fr. *les joues.* Germ. syn. *die Backen.*

Gan'gămon. } (Γάγγαμον, a fishing net,
Gan'gămum, *i*, n. } from its resemblance.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Omentum.* Gorræus. Fr. syn. *épiploon*, m. Germ. syn. *Netz*, n.

Gan'glia. *Anat., Physiol., Surg.* The plural of *Ganglion :* gan'glions.

Gan'gliform. (*Ganglion*, and *forma*, likeness.) Of the nature, likeness, or appearance of a ganglion. *Ganglĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *gangliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *knotenförmig*, adj.

Gan'glion. (Γαγγλίον, a knot.) *Anat.* Term for an enlargement in the course of a nerve, resembling a knot. *Physiol.* Term for a collection of vesicular matter which serves as a centre of nervous power to certain fibres connected with it. *Surg.* Applied to an encysted tumour occurring on a tendon, or aponeurosis, generally on the back of the hand or foot; also, a genus of the Ord. *Tumores ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. *Gan'glion, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *ganglion*, m. Germ. syn. *Knoten*, m.

Ganglion of Gasser. *Anat.* See *Gasserian Ganglion.*

Gan'glion Impar. *Anat.* Name for a small ganglion situated on the coccyx. Fr. anal. *ganglion impair.* Germ. anal. *Ganglion imparig.*

Ganglion of Meckel. *Anat.* See *Meckel, Ganglion Of.*

Ganglio'nic Sys'tem. *Physiol.* Term for the *ganglia*, or knot-like enlargements occurring in the course of nerves. It is connected with the spinal system, and supplies, or proceeds to the internal organs of motion, as the heart, the intestines, and the organs of secretion, nutrition, etc. It assimilates those portions of the external world which are appropriated by the spinal system, depositing and removing them, particle by particle. See *Nervous System.* Fr. anal. *système ganglionique.*

Gangræ'na, æ, f. (Γάγγραινα, from γράω, to consume; because it eats away or consumes the flesh.) *Pathol.* Term for the state of incipient mortification: gan'grene. See *Ignis Calidus, I. Frigidus.* Fr. anal. *gangrène*, f. Germ. syn. *Brand*, m.

Gangræ'na O'ris. *Pathol.* Gangrene of the mouth; a name for *Stomacace*, otherwise called *Cancrum oris*, or canker of the mouth. Fr. syn. *stomacace*, m. Germ. syn. *Mundfäule*, f.; *der Scorbut des Mundes.*

Gangræ'na Sĕnĭlis. *Pathol.* The gangrene of old age; a term for a species of dry gangrene peculiar to elderly persons, which frequently occurs at the very extremity of the body, mostly on the inside of one of the small toes, and is generally fatal. See *Cancrena.* Fr. anal. *gangrène senile.*

Gangrene. *Pathol.* See *Gangræna.*

Ganjah. See *Gunjah.*

Gannāna. } *M.Med.* Old names for Peru-
Gannānaperide. } vian bark. Quincy. Fr. syn. *quinquina*, m. Germ. syn. *Chinabaum*, m.

Ga'ping. (Sax. *Geapen*, to be open.) See *Ringens*, and *Pandiculatio.*

Garab. *Pathol.* Arabian name for the disease *Ægilops.* Quincy. Fr. syn. *ægilops*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenwinkelgeschwür*, n.; *Geisauge*, n.; *Thranensackgeschwür*, n.

Garci'nia, æ, f. (Dr. *Garcin*, by whom it was first particularised.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dodecandria ;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Guttiferæ.*

Garci'nia Cambōgia, or } *M. Med.* Systematic
Garci'nia Cambōgioīdes. } name for a plant considered to afford the best gamboge. See *Cambogia*, and *Gambogia.*

Garci'nia Mangostā'na. *Bot.* The systematic name of the mangosteen tree, a native of Java and the Molucca islands. Its fruit is about the size of an orange, the finest flavoured and most salubrious of all fruits; the dried bark is used in dysentery and tenesmus, and in decoction as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat.

Gar'den Ange'lica. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Angelica archangelica.*

Gar'den Cab'bage. *Bot.* Common name for the *Brassica sativa.*

Gar'den Rocket. *Bot.* Common name for the *Brassica eruca.*

Gar'den Spurge. *Bot.* Common name for the *Avellana purgatrix.*

Garde'nia, æ, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria ;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Garde'nia Dūmētōrum. *Bot.* Name of a species, the root of which is said to be emetic.

Garde'nia Gummĭfĕra. *Bot.* Name of the tree which produces the gum called *Cancamum*, and *East Indian elemi*, which exudes from its leaves and bark.

Gar'găle. }
Gar'gălismos. } *Med.* Old terms, used by Erotianus, *in Onomast. Hippocr.*, for irritation. Fr. syn.
Gar'gălos. } *irritation*, f. Germ. syn, *Reizung*, f. Also for pruritus. Fr. syn. *prurigo*, m. Germ. syn. *Jucken*, n.

Gargarism. *Med., Pharm.* See *Gargarisma.*

Gargărĭs'ma, ătis, n. } (Γαργαρίζω, to wash the
Gargărĭs'mum, i, m. } throat.) *Med., Pharm.*
Gargărĭs'mus, i, m. } Term for a wash for the throat, which is applied by allowing a portion to fall to the back of the mouth, and expelling the breath through without swallowing it; a gargle: a gar'garism. See *Anaconchylismos, Anagargalicta, Anagargaristum, Collutio, Collutarium.* Fr. anal. *gargarisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gurgel*, n.

Gar'găthum. *Med.* Old term, used by Joh. Laurentius, *Amalth. Onom. p.* 377, for a bed on which persons distracted in mind and haunted by spirits were confined.

Gargle. *Med., Pharm.* See *Gargarisma.*

Gar'lic. (Sax. *Garleac.*) *Bot.* Common name for the substance *Allium sativum.* Fr. syn. *ail*, m. Germ. syn. *Knoblauch*, m.

Gar'lic, Broad-Leaved. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ophioscorodon.*

Gar'lic Pears. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of nearly all the species of the genus *Crataeva.*

Gar'lic, Stag's. }
Gar'lic, Vi'per's. } *Bot.* Common names for the substance called *Elaphoscorodon*, which is a species of *Allium.*

Garlic, Wild. See *Scorodoprasum.*

Gar'net. *Mineral.* Name for a precious stone, being a specimen of quartzose crystal.

Găros'mum. *Bot.* Old name for the *Chenopodium vulvaria*, or stinking orache.

Garou Bark. *Bot.* The bark obtained from the *Daphne gnidium*, or spurge flax. Fr. syn. *daphne de Gnide, sain-bois.* Germ. syn. *Italianischer Kellenhals.*

Garrot. (Fr. a stick.) *Surg.* A cylindrical piece of wood, or ivory, used in amputations, etc., for tightening circular bandages. Fr. anal. *garrot*, m.

Garrotil'lo. *Pathol.* A name given to the malignant sore-throat, by the Spanish writers, by whom it was first described.

Gārum, *i*, n. } (Γάρον, or Γάρος.) Old terms
Gārus, *i*, m. } for a kind of pickle made of fish preserved in salt; said to have been named after a certain kind of fish chiefly used, and called *γάρος*, but the best was made from mackarels. See *Liquamen.* Fr. anal. *garum*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Salzbrühe aus Fischen.*

Garyophyllus. See *Caryophyllus.*

Gas. (Germ. *Gascht*, an eruption of wind.) *Chem.* All solid bodies when converted into permanently elastic fluids by caloric are termed gases; aëriform fluid; elastic fluid; gaseous fluid. See *Aëriform.* Fr. anal. *gaz*, m. Germ. anal. *Gas*, n.

Gas Water. Term for the water remaining after the gas used for illumination has passed through the purifier; it consists of hydro-sulphuret and hydro-bisulphuret of lime, and has been recommended in chronic disease of the skin.

Gascoigne's Balls. } Names for a bezoardic
Gascoigne's Powder. } powder, and balls formed of it, made of one pound of the compound powder of crab's claws, and one ounce of prepared oriental bezoar, mixed together.

Ga'seous. (Teut. *Gas*, air, or spirit; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to gas; having or full of gas; aëriform. *Gaseōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *gazeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gasförmig*, adj.

Gasĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (Fr. *Gaz*, inflammable air; *forma*, likeness.) *Chem.* Gas-like; applied unnecessarily to elastic fluids which are truly gases; aëriform: ga'siform. Fr. anal. *gazéiforme*, adj. Germ. anal. *gasförmig*, adj.

Gaso'meter. (Fr. *Gaz*, gas; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* A measurer of gas; the term is usually applied, however, to a reservoir for containing gas. *Gazŏ'mĕtrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *gazomètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Gasometer*, m.

Gasse'rian Gan'glion. *Anat.* Term for a ganglion of the fifth pair of nerves, first discovered by Gasser; also named the semilunar ganglion, from its shape. Fr. anal. *ganglion de Gasser.* Germ. syn. *der Gassersche Nervenknoten*, n.

Gas'ter, *ĕris*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach or belly.) *Anat.* In a wide sense this word signifies the whole abdomen, or belly; but specially, in its more common use, it denotes the stomach, or receptacle of food and drink. See *Stomachus, Ventriculus.* Fr. syn. *estomac*, m. Germ. syn. *Magen*, m. Also, the belly. See *Abdomen, Alvus, Venter.* Fr. syn. *abdomen*, m.; anal. *gaster*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauch*, m.; *Schmeerbauch*, m.; *Unterleib*, m. It was formerly also applied to the uterus or womb.

Gasteralgia. See *Gastralgia.*

Gasteranax. *Physiol.* See *Bithnimalca.*

Gastĕrangemphrac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gasterangemphraxis*, a congestion of the vessels of the stomach; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gasterangemphraxis:* gasterangemphrac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gasterangemphractique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gasterangemphraxis betreffend.*

Gastĕrangemphrax'is, *is*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach, or belly; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *ἔμφραξις*, an obstruction.) *Pathol.* Term for an obstructed or congested condition of the blood-vessels of the stomach, according to Kraus, which Palmer declares to be a spurious compound substituted for *Gasterangiemphraxis*, which see. Fr. anal. *gasterangemphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gasterangemphraxis*, f.; *Magenïnfarct*, m.; *die Ueberfüllung der Blutgefässe des Magens.*

Gastĕrangiemphrac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastĕrangiemphraxis*, obstruction of the belly or stomach; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gasterangiemphraxis:* gasterangiemphrac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gasterangiemphractique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gasterangiemphraxis betreffend.*

Gastĕrangiemphrax'is, *is*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the belly, or stomach; *ἄγχω*, to strangle; *ἔμφραξις*, obstruction.) *Pathol.* A term proposed to designate obstruction of the pylorus, according to Palmer; this, however, the word does not particularly indicate, but only a strangulated obstruction of the stomach, or belly; the latter seems the more probable. See *Gasterangemphraxis, Gasteremphraxis.* Fr. anal. *gasterangiemphraxie*, f.

Gastĕrătax'ia, *æ*, f. (*Gaster*, the stomach or belly; *ataxia*, irregularity.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disorder of the stomach, or irregularity in its functions; also spelled *Gastrataxia:* gas'terataxy. Fr. anal. *gastérataxie*, f. Germ. anal. *Gasterataxie*, f.

Gastĕrătax'icus, *a, um.* (*Gasterataxia*, irregularity of the stomach; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gasterataxia:* gasteratax'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastérataxie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Gasterataxie betreffend.*

Gas'tĕrax. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *ἄξω*, to strain.) *Physiol.* Another term for *Pepsin*, because obtained from the gastric juice.

Gastĕrechēma, *ătis*, n. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach or belly; *ἠχέω*, to resound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sound heard in the stomach or belly by means of the stethoscope; also spelled *Gastrechema.* See *Gastrechos.* Fr. anal. *gastérechème*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenlaut*, m.

Gastĕremphrac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastĕremphraxis*, obstruction in the stomach, or belly; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gasteremphraxis*, and so synonymous

with *Gasterangiemphracticus:* gasteremphrac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastéremphractique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Gasteremphraxis betreffend.*

Gastĕremphrax'is, *is*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach or belly; ἔμφραξις, obstruction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for obstruction of the stomach or belly, and so synonymous with *Gasterangiemphraxis.* Fr. anal. *gastéremphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ueberfüllung des Magens.*

Gaste'ric. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Gastric.*

Gastĕrohystĕrŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the belly; ὑστέρα, the womb; τέμνω, to cut.) *Obstet., Surg.* Term for a cutting through the abdominal parietes into the womb; the Cæsarian operation; also spelled *Gasterysterotomia, Gastro-hysterotomia,* and *Gastrysterotomia:* gastero-hystero'tomy. Fr. anal. *gastérhystérotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kaiserschnitt*, m.

Gastĕrŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; πούς, the foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (*Gasteropoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca*, which crawl by means of a fleshy disk on their belly: gastero'podous. Fr. anal. *gastéropode*, adj.

Gastĕro'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Γαστὴρ, the belly; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having a mouth in the stomach or belly; applied to the *Tænia osculis superficialibus.* (*Gasterostoma*, nom. sing. f., *tænia*, understood), in which the mouth is so situated.

Gasterysterotomia. See *Gasterohysterotomia.*

Gastræ'mia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for congestion of blood in the veins of the stomach, and so nearly synonymous with *Gasterangemphraxis.* gastre'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *gastrémie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Blut-Congestion zum Magen.*

Gastræ'um, *i*, n. (Γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* Term by Illiger, for the inferior surface of the body of the *Mammifera*, from the larynx to the anus. Fr. anal. *gastræum*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauchseite*, f.

Gastral'gia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the belly or stomach; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the stomach, or in the belly; also termed *Gasteralgia:* gastral'gy. Fr. anal. *gastéralgie*, or *gastralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchschmerz*, m.; *Magenschmerz*, m.

Gastrataxia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gasterataxia.*

Gastrechema. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gasterechema.*

Gastrēchos. } (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; ἠχέω,
Gastrēchus, *i*, m. } to resound.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Gasterechema.*

Gastrecphlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; ἐκφλέγω, to throw out heat, or flame.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for gastric irritation accompanying small-pox. Fr. anal. *gastrecphlogie*, f. Germ. syn. *die mit gastrischen Zufällen begleitete Pockenkrankheit.*

Gastrectă'sia, *æ*, f. } (Γαστὴρ, the stomach;
Gastrec'tăsis, *is*, f. } ἔκτασις, an extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for expansion, or dilatation of the stomach: gastrec'tasy: gastrec'tasis. Fr. syn. *l'augmentation de volume de l'estomac.* Germ. syn. *Magenausdehnung*, f.

Gastrelcobrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; ἕλκος, an ulcer; βρῶσις, an erosion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an ulcerous erosion of the stomach: gastrelcobro'sis. Fr. anal. *gastrelcobrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die geschwürige Magenzefressung.*

Gastrelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; ἑλκόω, to ulcerate.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an exulceration of the stomach. Fr. anal. *gastrelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenverschwärung*, f.

Gastrĕlytrŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the belly; ἔλυτρον, an involucre or covering; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for cutting through the vagina into the belly: gastrelytro'tomy. See *Gastrocolpotomia, Laparacolpotomia.* Fr. anal. *gastrelytrotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Methode die Mutterscheide vom Unterleibe heraufzuschneiden.*

Gastrencĕphălōma, *ătis*, n. (*Gaster*, the stomach; *encĕphălōma*, a tumour of brain-like substance.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a brain-like fungus of the stomach; the same as *Gastromyeloma:* gastrencephalo'ma. Fr. anal. *gastrencéphalome*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenmarkschwamm*, m.

Gastrencĕphălōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *encĕphălōsis*, the growing of a tumour of brain-like substance.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation of a medullary fungus in the stomach; the same as *Gastromyelosis:* gastrencephalo'sis. Fr. anal. *gastrencéphalose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Gastromyeloms.*

Gastren'chyta, *æ*, i. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; ἐγχέω, to pour in.) *Surg.* Name for a stomach-syringe. Fr. anal. *gastrenchyte*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenspritze*, f.

Gastrentĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; ἔντερον, an intestine; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the stomach and bowels; also spelled *Gastro-entericus:* gastrente'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastrentérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zur gleich den Magen und die Darme betrifft.*

Gastrentĕrītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastro-entĕrītis*, inflammation of the stomach and bowels; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastro-enteritis*, or *Gastrenteritis;* also spelled *Gastro-enteriticus:* gastrenteri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastrentéritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Magen und Darm-entzündung betreffend.*

Gastrenteritis. See *Gastro-Enteritis.*

Gastrepaticus. *Anat.* See *Gastro-Hepaticus.*

Gastrepatiticus. See *Gastro-Hepatiticus.*

Gastrepatitis. See *Gastro-Hepatitis.*

Gastrepiplŏicus. See *Gastro-Epiplöicus.*

Gastrĕrĕthis'mus, *i*, m. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; ἐρεθισμὸς, irritation, or excitation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for irritation of the gastric system; Kraus gives *Gastrerethisia:* gastre'rethism. Fr. anal. *gastrerethisme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Krankhafte Reizung des Magens und der übrigen Verdauungswerkzeuge.*

Gastrĕrĕthis'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gestrĕrĕthismus*, irritation of the gastric system; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastrerethismus:* gastrerethis'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastrerethistique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastrerethisia betreffend.*

Gas'tric. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Med., Pathol., Physiol., Surg.* Of or belonging to the stomach. *Gas'trĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastrique*, adj. Germ. anal. *gastrisch*, adj.

Gas'tric Juice. *Physiol.* Term for the juice secreted in the stomach, by the action of which on the *ingesta*, digestion is carried on. *Succus Gas'trĭcus.* Fr. syn. *suc gastrique.* Germ. syn. *Magensaft*, m.

Gastric System, Irritation of the. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gastrerethismus.*

Gastrĭcis'mus, *i*, m. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach: terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for gastric affections in general; specially applied to that theory by which almost all diseases are attributed to the accumulation of impurities in the stomach and bowels, suggesting their removal by causing vomiting and purging: gas'tricism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *gastricisme*, m. Germ. anal. *Gastricismus*, m.

Gastri'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Gaster*, the belly; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Term applied (nom. pl. f.) to those *Œstridæ*, the *larvæ* of which are found in the intestines of various animals: gastri'colous. Fr. anal. *gastricole*, adj.

Gastri'lŏquus, *i.* m. (*Gaster*, the stomach, or belly; *lŏquor*, to speak.) *Physiol.* Term the same as *Ventriloquus.* Fr. anal. *gastriloque*, adj.

Gastrĭmar'gos. } (Γαστὴρ, the stomach;
Gastrĭmar'gus, *a, um.* } *μάργος*, insane.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied to one who eats greedily, or with avidity.

Gastrinum. (Arab.) Alchemical name for wood ashes, from which carbonate of potash is prepared.

Gastrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *gastrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenentzündung*, f.

Gas'tro- (Γαστὴρ, the stomach.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* This word entering into compound names, signifies relation to, or connection with the stomach. Fr. anal. *gastro-.*

Gas'tro-Adyna'mic. } (Prefix *gastro-; adynămī-*
Gas'tro-Atax'ic. } *cus*, deficient in strength; *atax'ĭcus*, irregular.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms applied respectively to fevers in which the symptoms are gastric complicated with those of an adynamic, or an ataxic character. *Gas'tro-adynămĭcus, a, um. Gas'tro-ataxĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-adynamique*, adj.; *gastro-ataxique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Gastro-ataxie betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Arachnoïdītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; arachnoïdītis*, inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and arachnoid membrane of the brain: gastro-arachnoidi'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-arachnoïdite*, f.

Gas'tro-Arthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; arthrītis*, inflammation of the joints.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by Broussais for gout, which he considers to be inflammation of the joints maintained by inflammation of the stomach: gastro-arthri'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-arthrite*, f.

Gas'tro-Ataxia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gaster-ataxia.*

Gas'tro-Bronchītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; bronchītis*, inflammation of the *bronchia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and *bronchia*, occurring in chronic *pneumonia*, and in the last stage of pulmonary phthisis; the catarrhal fever of the older writers: gas'tro-bronchi'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-bronchite*, f.

Gas'tro-Brōsis, *eos*, or *is*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; βρῶσις*, an erosion.) *Pathol.* Term applied to perforation of the stomach: gastro-bro'sis. Fr. anal. *gastrobrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerfressung des Magens.*

Gas'tro-Brōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastro-brōsis*, perforation of the stomach; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastro-brosis*: gastro-bro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-brotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Magenzerätzung betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Cătharsis, *is*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; cătharsis*, a purging.) *Med.* Term for an emptying or purifying of the stomach: gastro-cathar'sis. Fr. anal. *gastro-catharsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenauswurf*, m.

Gas'tro-Cătharticus, *a, um.* (*Gastro-catharsis*, a purifying of the stomach; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Gastro-catharsis:* gastro-cathar'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-cathartique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastro-catharsis betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Cĕphălītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; cĕphălītis*, inflammation of the head.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for complicated inflammation of the stomach and of the contents of the head or cranium: gastro-cephali'tis. See *Encephalos.* Fr. anal. *gastro-céphalite*, f.

NOTE.—This term is imperfect; it should be *Gastro-encephalitis*, which see.

Gas'tro-Chŏlecystītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; χολὴ*, bile; *κύστις*, a bladder; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and gall-bladder, a condition which must necessarily also involve inflammation of the duodenum: gastro-cholecysti'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-cholecystite*, f.

Gas'tro-Cœli'ăcus, *a, um.* } Prefix *gastro-; cœ-*
Gas'tro-Cœ'lĭcus, *a, um.* } *liăcus*, belonging to the belly.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the peritoneal cavity, or to the stomach and abdomen: gastroce'liac. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *gastrocœliaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Bauchhöhle betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Co'lic. (Prefix *gastro-*, and *κῶλον*, the colon; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Pertaining to the stomach and the colon; applied to the great *Omentum*, because it passes from the former to the arch of the latter. *Gas'tro-cōlĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-colique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich den Magen und das Colon betrifft.*

Gas'tro-Cōlītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastrocolītis*, inflammation of the stomach and colon; terminal *ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastro colitis:* gastro coli'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-colitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastrocolitis betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Cōlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; cōlītis*, inflammation of the colon.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and colon or large intestine: gastro-coli'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-colite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine mit Magenentzündung oder einem andern Magenleiden verbundene Entzündung des Kolon.*

Gas'tro-Cystītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastro-cystitis*, inflammation of the stomach and urinary bladder; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastro-cystitis:* gastro-cysti'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-cystitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastrocystitis betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Cystītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; cystītis*, inflammation of the bladder.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and urinary bladder: gastro-cysti'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-cystite*, f. Germ. syn. *ein mit Magenentzündung oder einem andern Magenleiden verbundene Harnblasenentzündung.*

Gas'tro-Dermītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-;* δερμὰ, the skin; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and the skin, as in the febrile *exanthemata:* gas'tro-dermi'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-dermite*, f.

NOTE.—This ought correctly to be *Gastro-dermatitis.*

Gas'tro-Diabrōsis. The same as *Gastro-brosis.*

Gas'tro-Dĭă'lўsis, *is*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; diălўsis*, loss of strength.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for debility of the stomach: gastro-dia'lysis. Fr. anal. *gastro-dialyse*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verletzung des Magens.*

Gas'tro-Dĭălў'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastro-dialysis*, debility of the stomach; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastro-dialysis:* gastro-dialy'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-dialytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastrodialysis betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Duŏdēnālis, *is, e.* (Prefix *gastro-; duŏdēnum*, the first portion of the small intestine.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the stomach and duodenum; applied to vessels which are distributed upon those organs: gastro-duode'nal. Fr. anal. *gastro-duodénal*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich den Magen und den Zwölffingerdarm betrifft.*

Gas'tro-Duŏdēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; duŏdēnum*, the first portion of the small intestine; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and duodenum: gastro-duodeni'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-duodénite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine mit Magenentzündung oder einem andern Magenleiden verbundene Zwölffingerdarmentzündung.*

Gas'tro-Duŏdēno-Chŏlēcystītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; duŏdēnum*, the first portion of the small intestine; χολὴ, the bile; κύστις, a bladder; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* A cumbrous term for inflammation of the stomach, duodenum, and gall-bladder: gastro-duode'no-cholecysti'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-duodéno-cholecystite*, f.

Gastro-Ectasia. See *Gastrectasia.*

Gastro-Elytrotomia. See *Gastrelytrotomia.*

Gas'tro-Encĕphālītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; encephalītis*, inflammation of the brain and membranes.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and of the brain and its membranes; sometimes incorrectly spelled *Gastro-cephalitis*, which see: gastro-encephali'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-encéphalite*, f.

Gastro-Enterĭcus. See *Gastrentericus.*

Gastro-Enteriticus. See *Gastrenteriticus.*

Gas'tro-Entĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; entĕrītis*, inflammation of the bowels.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and bowels: gastro-enteri'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-entérite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Magen- und Darmentzündung.*

Gas'tro-Entĕro-Cōlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-;* prefix *entĕro-; colītis*, inflammation of the colon.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach, small intestines, and colon: gastro-en'tero-coli'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-entéro-colite*, f.

Gas'tro-Epiplŏĭcus, *a, um.* (Prefix *gastro-; epiplŏĭcus*, belonging to the epiplöon.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the stomach and omentum; applied to the vessels, nerves, etc., distributed on or connected with the stomach and omentum; also spelled *Gastrepiploicus:* gastro-epiplöic. Fr. anal. *gastro-épiploique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Magen und Netz zugleich angehend.*

Gas'tro-Epiplöītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; epiploītis*, inflammation of the epiplöon.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and omentum or epiplöon: gastro-epiploi'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-épiploite*, f.

Gas'tro-Hēpă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Prefix *gastro-; hēpătĭcus*, belonging to the liver.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the stomach and liver; applied to vessels, nerves, etc. belonging to or connected with the stomach and liver; also spelled *Gastrepatitis:* gas'tro-hepa'tic. Fr. anal. *gastro-hépatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zugleich den Magen und die Lieber angehend.*

Gastro-Hēpătītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastro-hēpătītis*, inflammation of the stomach and liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastro-hepatitis;* also spelled *Gastrepatiticus:* gastrohepati'tic. Fr. anal. *gastro-hepatitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastrohepatitis*, or *Gastrepatitis betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Hēpătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; hēpătītis*, inflammation of the liver.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and liver: gastro-hepati'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-hépatite*, f. Germ. syn. *ein mit Magenentzündung.*

Gas'tro-Hystĕrŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; ὑστέρα*, the womb; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Obstet., Surg.* Term applied to the Cæsarian section, or operation: gastro-hystero'tomy. See *Cæsarian Operation.* Fr. anal. *gastro-hystérotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kaiserschnitt*, m.; *der Gebärmutterschnitt durch den Unterleib.*

Gas'tro-Inflam'matory. (Prefix *gastro-; inflammo*, to inflame.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied to a complication of gastric and inflammatory fevers. *Gas'tro-inflam'mātōrius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *gastro-inflammatoire*, adj.

Gas'tro-Intesti'nal. (Prefix *gastro-; intestīnālis*, belonging to the intestines.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the stomach and

intestines; applied to diseases which attack both stomach and intestines. *Gastro-intestīnālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *gastro-intestinal*, adj.

Gas'tro-Laryngītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; laryngītis*, inflammation of the larynx.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and larynx. Fr. anal. *gastro-laryngite*, f.

Gas'tro-Liēnālis, *is, e.* (Prefix *gastro-; liēn*, the spleen.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the stomach and spleen: gastro-lie'nal; applied to a ligament. Fr. syn. *gastro-splénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was den Magen und die Milz angehend.*

Gas'tro-Lithi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; lithiăsis*, the formation of stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation of calculus in the stomach: gastro-lithi'asis. Fr. anal. *gastro-lithiase*, f. Germ. syn. *durch Gastrolithus verursachte Krankheit.*

Gas'tro-Mală'cia, *æ*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; malăcia*, effeminacy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for delicacy or fastidiousness of the stomach; applied to such an affection in children. Fr. anal. *gastro-malacie*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenerweichung*, f.

Gas'tro-Malăcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Gastro-malacia.* Fr. anal. *gastro-malacose*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenerweichung*, f.

Gas'tro-Malăcōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastro-malăcōsis*, delicacy or fastidiousness of stomach; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastro-malacosis:* gastro-malaco'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-malacotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastromalacia betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Mēnia, *ōrum*, n. (Prefix *gastro-; μὴν*, a month.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an aberration of the *catamenia* to the stomach; a vicarious discharge from the stomach for the menses. Fr. anal. *gastro-menstrues*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *die Versetzung des monatliches Abganges der Weiber auf den Magen.*

Gas'tro-Menin'gītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; meningītis*, inflammation of the membranes of the brain.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the stomach and two internal membranes of the brain: gastro-meningi'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-méningite*, f.

Gas'tro-Metrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; metrītis*, inflammation of the womb.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the stomach complicated with that of the womb: gastro-metri'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-métrite*, f.

Gas'tro-Metrītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastro-metrītis*, inflammation of the stomach and womb; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastro-metrītis:* gastro-metri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-métritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastrometritis betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Metrŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; μήτρα*, the womb; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting through the abdominal parietes into the womb: gastro-metro'tomy. Fr. anal. *gastro-metrotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kaiserschnitt durch die Bauchbedeckungen.*

Gas'tro-Metrŏtŏ'mĭcus, *a, um.* } (*Gastrŏmetrŏtŏmia*, gastro-
Gas'tro-Metrŏ'tŏmus, *a, um.* } metrotomy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Surg.* Of or belonging to *Gastro-metrotomia:* gastro-metroto'mic; gastro-metro'tomous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-metrotomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kaiserschnitt durch den Unterleib betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Mūcoder'ma, *ătis*, n. (Prefix *gastro-; mucōsus*, mucous; *derma*, the skin.) *Anat.* Term for the mucous coat of the stomach. Fr. anal. *gastro-mucoderme*, m. Germ. syn. *Magenschleimhaut*, f.

Gas'tro-Mūcŏdermītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Gastro-mūcŏderma*, the mucous coat of the stomach; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the mucous coat of the stomach. Fr. anal. *Gastro-mucodermite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Magenschleimhaut.*

Note.—The term ought to be *Gastro-mucodermatitis.*

Gas'tro-Mūcōsus, *a, um.* (Prefix *gastro-; mūcōsus*, having or full of mucus.) *Med., Pathol.* A term applied to fevers in which there is gastric irritation with increased secretion of mucus: gastro-mu'cous. Fr. anal. *gastro-muqueux*, adj.

Gas'tro-Myĕlōma, *ătis*, n. (Prefix *gastro-; myĕlōma*, a brain-like tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a medullary fungus on the stomach. See *Gastro-Myelosis.* Fr. anal. *gastro-myelome*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenmarkschwamm.*

Gastro-Myĕlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; myelosis*, the forming of a brain-like tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the growth or formation of a medullary tumour in the stomach; also nearly the same as *Gastro-myeloma.* Fr. anal. *gastro-myelose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Gastromyeloms.*

Gas'tro-Nephrītĭcus, *a, um.* (Prefix *gastro-; nephrītĭcus*, belonging to inflammation of the kidney.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to inflammation of the stomach and kidney: gastro-nephri'tic. Fr. anal. *gastro-nephritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastronephritis betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Nephrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; nephrītis*, inflammation of the kidney.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach, and of the kidneys: gastro-nephri'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-nephrite*, f.

Gas'tro-Œsophăgītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; œsophăgītis*, inflammation of the œsophagus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and œsophagus: gastro-œsophagi'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-œsophagite*, f.

Gas'tro-Pancreătītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastro-pancreătītis*, inflammation of the stomach and pancreas; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to inflammation of the stomach and pancreas: gastro-pancreati'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-pancréatitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastro-pancreatitis betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Pancreătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; pancreatītis*, inflammation of the pancreas.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and pancreas: gastro-pancreati'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-pancréatite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine mit Magenentzündung, oder einem andern Magenleiden verbundene Gekrösdrüsenentzündung.*

Gas'tro-Perĭcardītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; pericardītis*, inflammation of the pericardium.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach complicated with that of the pericardium: gastro-pericardi'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-péricardite*, f.

Gas'tro-Perĭtŏnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; perĭtŏnītis*, inflammation of the peritoneum.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and peritoneum: gastro-peritoni'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-péritonite*, f.

Gas'tro-Pharyngītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; pharyngītis*, inflammation of the pharynx.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and pharynx: gastro-pharyngi'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-pharyngite*, f.

Gas'tro-Phrĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Prefix *gastro-; phrĕnĭcus*, belonging to the diaphragm.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the stomach and diaphragm; applied to a process of peritoneum which descends from the inferior surface of the diaphragm to the stomach: gastro-phre'nic. Fr. anal. *gastro-phrénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Magen und Zwerchfell zugleich betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Phthĭ'sĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastro-phthĭsis*, decay of the stomach; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastro-phthisis:* gas'tro-phthisi'cal. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-phthisique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastrophthisis betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; phthĭsis*, corruption, or decline.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for decay or wasting of the stomach: gastro-phthi'sis. Fr. anal. *gastro-phthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Magen- oder Bauchschwindsucht*, f.

Gas'tro-Plēthōra, *æ*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; plēthōra*, fulness, repletion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inordinate fulness of the vessels of the stomach, although the word strictly means fulness only of the stomach itself. Fr. anal. *gastro-plethore*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ueberfüllung der Gefässe des Magens.*

Gas'tro-Pleurītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; pleurītis*, inflammation of the pleura.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a complication of *gastritis*, with *pleuritis:* gastro-pleuri'tis, or gastro-pleu'risy. Fr. anal. *gastro-pleurésie*, f.

Gas'tro-Pneumŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; pneumŏnia*, inflammation of the lungs.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach complicated with that of the lungs, the bilious *pneumonia* of ancient authors. Fr. anal. *gastro-pneumonie*, f.

Gas'tro-Pylōrĭcus, *a, um.* (Prefix *gastro-; pylōrĭcus*, belonging to the pylorus.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the stomach and pylorus; applied to an artery so distributed: gastro-pylo'ric. Fr. anal. *gastro-pylorique.*

Gas'tro-Pyra, *æ*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; πῦρ*, fire.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Gas'tro-Py'rĕtos. } (Prefix *gastro-; πυρε-*
Gas'tro-Py'rĕtus, *i*, m. } *τὸς*, fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for gastric fever. Fr. syn. *fièvre gastrique.* Germ. syn. *gastrische Fieber.*

Gas'tro-Scir'rhus, *i*, m. (Prefix *gastro-; scirrhus*, an indolent tumour in the incipient stage of cancer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for scirrhus in the stomach. Fr. anal. *gastro-squirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Magenkrebs*, m.

Gas'tro-Splēnĭcus, *a, um.* (Prefix *gastro-; splēnĭcus*, belonging to the spleen.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the stomach and the spleen; applied to vessels and nerves so connected, and to a portion of the omentum so situated: gastro-sple'nic. Fr. anal. *gastro-splénique*, adj.

Gas'tro-Splēnītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastro-splēnītis*, inflammation of the stomach and spleen; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastro-splenitis:* gastro-spleni'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-splénitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastro-splenitis betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Splēnītis, *ĭdes*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; splēnītis*, inflammation of the spleen.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach with painful swelling of the spleen: gastro-spleni'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-splénite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine mit Magenentzündung oder einem andern Magenleiden verbundene Milzentzündung.*

Gas'tro-Tympănītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastro-tympanitis*, distension of the stomach; terminal *ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastro-tympanitis:* gastro-tympani'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-tympanitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Magentrommelsucht betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Tympănītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; tympănītis*, drum-like distension of the belly.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for tympanitis, or excessive distension of the stomach. Fr. anal. *gastro-tympanite*, f. Germ. syn. *Magentrommelsucht*, f.

Gas'tro-Urethrītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gastro-urethrītis*, inflammation of the stomach and urethra; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastro-urethritis:* gastro-urethri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastro-urethritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastro-urethritis betreffend.*

Gas'tro-Urethrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *gastro-; urethrītis*, inflammation of the urethra.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the stomach and urethra occurring simultaneously: gastro-urethri'tis. Fr. anal. *gastro-uréthrite*, f.

Gastrŏcēle, *es*, f. (*Γαστὴρ*, the stomach; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a hernia in which a portion of the stomach is protruded; also called *Hernia ventriculi:* gas'trocele. Fr. anal. *gastrocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenbruch*, m.

Gastrŏchŏ'lia, *æ*, f. (*Γαστὴρ*, the stomach; *χολὴ*, bile.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for bilious disease of the stomach. Fr. anal. *gastrocholie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein gallichtes Magenleiden.*

Gastrŏchŏlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Γαστὴρ*, the stomach; *χολὴ*, bile.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for gastric bilious fever; gastrocholo'sis. Fr. anal. *gastrocholose*, f. Germ. syn. *ein gallicht-gastriches Fieber.*

Gastrocnēmius, *a, um.* (*Γαστροκνημία*, the calf of the leg; from *γαστὴρ*, the stomach, or belly; *κνήμη*, the leg.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the calf of the le applied to

a muscle which chiefly forms the calf of the leg, and which is sometimes called *Externus*, in distinction from the *Gastrocnemius* (*musculus*) *Internus*, a name for the *Soleus* muscle; it is also sometimes called the *Gemellus* muscle: gastrocne'mian. See *Bifemoro-Calcaneus*, *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *gastrocnémien*, adj.

NOTE.—This word, contrary to usage in other dictionaries, where it appears hitherto as a noun, is here presented as an adjective, on the grounds stated in the *Dissertation* at the passage referred to.

Gastrŏcōlĭca, *æ*, f. (*Gaster*, the stomach; *cōlĭca*, the belly-ache.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for severe colic-like pains in the stomach: gastroco'lic. Fr. anal. *gastrocolique*, f. Germ. syn. *Magencolik*, f.

Gastrŏcolpŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the belly; *κόλπος*, a sinus, or canal; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for cutting through the vagina into the belly; the same as *Gastrelytrotomia*: gastrocolpo'tomy. See *Laparocolpotomia*. Fr. anal. *gastrocolpotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Methode die Mutterscheide vom Unterleibe her aufzuschneiden.*

Gastrōdēs, adj. (Γαστὴρ, the belly; terminal *-ōdēs.*) Having many swellings like the belly, or conjoined with a belly; ventrose: gas'trose. Fr. syn. *gastroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *magenförmig*, adj.; *bauchförmig*, adj.

Gastrŏdy'nia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *ὀδυνή*, pain.) *Pathol.* Term for spasmodic pain in the stomach: gastrody'ny. Fr. anal. *gastrodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenschmerz*, m.

Gastrōïdēs, adj. (Γαστὴρ, the belly, or stomach; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat., Bot., Comp. Anat.* Resembling the belly or stomach: gas'troid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *gastroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *bauchförmig*, adj.; *magenförmig*, adj.

Gastrŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a stone or calculus in the stomach: a gas'trolith. Fr. syn. *calcul de l'estomac.* Germ. syn. *Magenstein*, m.

Gastro'logy. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *λογὸς*, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a dissertation upon, or a consideration of the stomach, its structure, function, etc. *Gastrŏlŏ'gia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *gastrologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchlehre*, f.; *Magenlehre*, f.

Gastro'loquism. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach, or belly; *lŏquor*, to speak.) A barbarous mongrel term for *Ventriloquism.*

Gastrŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *νόμος*, a rule.) Term for a dissertation on, or consideration of the art of cookery: gastro'nomy. Fr. anal. *gastronomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die höchere Kochkunst*, f.

Gastrŏ'nŏsos. } (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *νό-*
Gastrŏ'nŏsus, *i*, n. } *σος*, a disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for disorder of the stomach. Fr. anal. *gastronose*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenkrankheit*, f.

Gastropă'thia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the stomach: gastro'pathy. Fr. anal. *gastropathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenkrankheit*, f.; *Magenleiden*, n.

Gastropă'thĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Gastrŏpăthia*, disease of the stomach; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastropathia*: gastropa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastropathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastropathie betreffend.*

Gastropodus, *a*, *um.* *Zoöl.* See *Gasteropodus.*

Gastrorrhăgĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Gastrorrhagia*, a bursting forth from the stomach; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gastrorrhagia*: gastrorrha'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastrorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gastrorrhagie betreffend.*

Gastror'rhagy. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *ῥήγνυμι*, to break out.) *Pathol.* Term for the escape of the contents of the stomach through a lesion of its several coats; also applied, but inaccurately, to gastric hemorrhage or the oozing out of blood from the external surface of the stomach. *Gastrorrhăgia*, *æ*, f. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *gastrorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenblutung*, f.

Gastror'rhaphy. (*Γαστροῤῥαφία*, from *γαστὴρ*, the stomach, or belly; *ῥαφή*, a suture.) *Surg.* A term for the sewing of wounds of the belly. *Gastrorrhăphia*, *æ*, f. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *gastroraphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchnähen*, n.; *Bauchnaht*, f.

NOTE.—These terms, English and Latin, have been spelled Gastroraphy, and *Gastrorapha*, both of which are at variance with etymological authority.

Gastrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an undue increase of the secretion of the mucous glands of the stomach; also a flux from the belly. See *Note Catarrh. Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *gastrorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenfluss*, m.; *Bauchfluss*, m.

Gastroscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the belly; *σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Anat., Pathol.* Term for an examination of the abdomen, or belly: gastro'scopy. Fr. anal. *gastroscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Untersuchung des Unterleibes.*

Gastrōsis, *is*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Name given by Alibert, *Nosologie naturelle*, to the 1st Family, including all diseases of the stomach: gastro'sis. Fr. anal. *gastrose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Magenkrankheit.*

Gastro'stomy. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *στόμα*, an orifice.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of forming an artificial opening into the stomach, as may be necessary in obstructed œsophagus, etc. *Gastrostŏ'mia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *gastrostomie*, f.

Gastrŏtŏ'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Gastrŏtŏmia*, gastrotomy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Surg.* Of or belonging to *Gastrotomia*: gastroto'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gastrotomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Gastrotomie machend.*

Gastro'tomy. (Γαστὴρ, the belly, or stomach; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting open the abdomen or belly; also that of puncturing the stomach itself, as performed by M. Sédillot. *Gastrŏtŏ'mia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *gastrotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchschnitt*, m.

Gastrypal'gia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *ὑπὸ*, under; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.*

A term, by Piorry, *Nomencl. Organopatholog.* Paris, 1837, *p.* 25, for slight or gentle pains in the stomach: gastrypal'gy. Fr. anal. *gastrypalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein mässiger Magenschmerz.*

Gastryperpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; ὑπὲρ, above; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for severe affection of the stomach. Fr. anal. *gastryperpathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein übermässiges Magenleiden.*

Gastrypŏpăthia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; ὑπὸ, under; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for slight affection of the stomach. Fr. anal. *gastrypopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein mässiges Magenleiden.*

Gastrysterotomia, *æ*, f. *Surg.* See *Gastro-Hysterotomia.*

Gaulthe'ria, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Ericaceæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*, or partridge-berry.

Gaulthe'ria Procum'bens. *M. Med.* Name of a small indigenous evergreen plant found in most parts of U. S. A., in dry sandy situations.

Gaz. (Fr., Inflammable air.) See *Gas.*

Gaziform. See *Gasiform.*

Gazometer. See *Gasometer.*

Geckŏ'tĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Gecko*, a species of lizard found in India, so named from its cry; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling, or belonging to the gecko; applied to a Family of the *Sauria.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *geckotides*, adj., nom. pl. m.

Gegar'cĭnus. A name for the *Cancer ruricola*, or great land-crab of the Bahama islands.

Ge'ic Acid. } (Γῆ, the earth.) *Chem.* Names
Gein'. } given to vegetable mould, which, it is said, resembles ulmin. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *l'acide géique; géine*, f.

Geison. (Γεῖσον, the eave of a house.) *Anat.* Applied to the prominent portion of the eyebrows, which projects like the eave of a house. Gorræus.

Gĕlă'sĭnos. } (Γελάω, to laugh.) Laugh-
Gĕlă'sĭnus, *a, um.* } able; ridiculous. *Anat.* Applied to the incisor teeth by the Greeks, (ὀδόντες γελάσινοι) because they are exposed in laughter. Gorræus.

Gĕlas'mus, *i*, m. (Γελάω, to laugh.) *Med.* Old term for the *Sardonic laugh.* Quincy.

Gelatin'. (*Gĕlo*, to freeze.) Term for a substance which is soluble in water, but not in alcohol, assuming when cold a tremulous consistence, and liquefying again when its temperature is raised: gelly, or jelly. Under this term are included the organic tissue of bone, cartilage, sinew, ligament, skin, cellular tissue, and serous membrane, all of which dissolve by long continued boiling in water, and assume the character of a consistent gelatinous mass. It comprehends two distinct forms, *Chondrin*, and *Glutin.* *Gĕlātīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *gélatine*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallerte*, f.

Gelatin, Sugar of. *Chem.* See *Glycicoll.*

Gelati'niform. (*Gelātīna*, gelatine; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling the consistence or appearance of gelatin; gelatinous. *Gelātĭnĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *gélatiniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *gallertförmig*, adj.

Gelātĭnōsus, *a, um.* *Gĕlātĭna*, gelatine; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to, or like the substance gelatin; having, or full of gelatin: gela'tinous; applied to an Order (*Gelatinosi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Polypi.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *gélatineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gallertartig*, adj.

Gĕlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Gĕlo*, to freeze.) A freezing. *Pathol.* Term for the rigid state of the body in catalepsy, as if it were frozen: gela'tion. Fr. anal. *gélation*, f.

Gelbum. }
Geldum. } (Arab.) Alchemical terms applied to argentiferous pyrites; also to
Gelfum. } the philosopher's stone.

Gem. *Bot., Mineral.* See *Gemma.*

Gĕmel'lus, *a, um.* (Dim. *Gĕmĭnus*, double.) Double: consisting of two. *Anat.* Applied to the *Gastrocnemius externus* muscle, because it has a double origin, arising by two distinct fleshy heads. Also, applied to two small muscles (*Gemellus Superior*, and *G. Inferior*,) behind the ilio-femoral articulation, between the ischium and the great trocanter; some anatomists consider these as only one muscle consisting of two portions. Fr. syn. *géminé*, adj.; *jumeau*, adj. Germ. syn. *gepaart*, part. adj.; *gezweigt*, part. adj.

Gĕmĭnĭflōrus, *a, um.* (*Gĕmĭnus*, twin, or double; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in pairs, or two and two: geminiflo'rate; the same as *Gemelliflorus.* Fr. anal. *géminiflore*, adj.

Gĕ'mĭnus, *a, um.* (As if *Gebĭnus;* from *gĕnĭti bīni*, born double, according to classical lexicographers.) *Anat., Bot.* Double; consisting of two; in pairs; applied to the *gemelli* muscles, and to leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *géminé*, adj.; *jumeau*, adj. Germ. syn. *gepaart*, part. adj.; *gezweigt*, part. adj.

Gĕ'mĭnus, *i*, m. (Same as in the preceding.) *Pathol.* A twin; one of two born at the same birth. Fr. syn. *jumeau*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwilling*, m.

Gĕmelliflōrus, *a, um.* (*Gemellus*, twin; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed two and two: gemelliflo'rate; the same as *Geminiflorus.* Fr. anal. *gémelliflore*, adj.

Gem'ma, *æ*, f. (As if *Germa*, from *germen*, a young sprig, or twig.) *Bot.* Term for a young bud, which contains the rudiments of a plant in a latent state till the season favours its evolution; so that in the bud, the vital principle is dormant. Fr. anal. *gemme*, f. Germ. syn. *Edelstein*, m. *Mineral.* (*Gummi*, gum; because it shines like a piece of pure gum.) Term for a precious stone; a gem. Fr. anal. *gemme*, f. Germ. syn. *Auge*, n.; *Knospe*, f.

Gemma'ceous. (*Gemma*, a bud, or shoot.) *Bot.* Belonging to, resembling, or having buds. *Gemmāceus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *gemmacé*, adj.

Gemma'tion. (*Gemma*, a bud.) *Bot.* Term for the origin of a bud; a budding out; the state, or process of budding. *Gemmātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *gemmation*, f. Germ. syn. *Knospern*, n.; *Knosperntreiben*, n.

Gemmi'ferous. (*Gemma*, a gem; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Bearing gems, applied to the gravel among which diamonds are found. *Gemmĭ'fĕrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *gemmifère*, adj.

Gemmifica'tion. (*Gemma*, a bud, or gem; *fio*, to become.) *Bot.* Term employed by Link, for the manner in which the bud or gem is developed; also, as synonymous with *Ramification*, because ordinarily the bud is prolonged into a branch. *Gemmifĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *gemmification*, f. Germ. syn. *Knospung*, f.

Gemmiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Gemma*, a bud, or gem; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers like buds; applied to those which have the appearance of being shut up in buds: gemmiflo'rate. Fr. anal. *gemmiflore*, adj.

Gemmĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Gemma*, a bud, or gem; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Bud, or gem-like; applied by Willdenow to flowers that are surrounded by leaves: gem'miform. Fr. anal. *gemmiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *knospeförmig*, adj.

Gemmi'parous. (*Gemma*, a bud, or shoot; *părio*; to bring forth.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Producing shoots; applied to plants and certain animals, or animal-plants (*Zoöphyta*, zoöphytes), as they are called, which propagate by this means. *Gemmĭ'părus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *gemmipare*, adj. Germ. syn. *knospentragend*, part. adj.

Gemmula'tion. (*Gemmŭla*, a little bud.) *Physiol.* Term for a kind of reproduction consisting in the separation of the minute portion of an organised being, endowed with distinct vitality, and producing a new individual without the agency of sexes, by simple growth and developement. *Gemmŭlātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *gemmulation*, f.

Gem'mule. (Dim. *Gemma*, a bud.) *Bot.* A little bud, or shoot; a name given to the rudiment of the stem, growing upwards, and becoming stem and branches; also termed a plumule. *Gem'mŭla, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *gemmule*, f. Germ. syn. *Knospchen*, n.

Gĕmōnes, *ĭdis*, f. (Γέμω, to be full; because it seems as if pregnant.) *Mineral.* Old term for the *Aëtites*, or eagle-stone. Gorræus.

Gĕmur'sa, *æ*, f. (*Gĕmo*, to wail; from the discomfort it occasions.) *Surg.* Old term for a corn, or excrescence between the toes, or under the little toe, according to Pliny, xxvi. 1, quoted by Langius, ii. 13.

Gĕ'na, *æ*, f. (Γένυς, the maxilla, or cheek-bone.) *Anat.* A word employed to signify the cheek. Fr. syn. *joue*, f. Germ. syn. *Bakke*, m.

Genean'thropy. (Γενέα, birth; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Physiol.* Term for a treatise on, or consideration of the generation of man. *Gĕneanthrōpia, æ*, f. See *Anthropogeny*. Fr. anal. *généanthropie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erzeugung des Menschen*.

Ge'neral Practi'tioner. *Med.* A term applied to those practitioners (forming more than nine-tenths of the profession) in England and Wales, who do not profess to advise as *pure* Physicians, or to act as *pure* Surgeons, but who are legally, as well as by the completeness of their education, qualified to perform, and do perform in their daily vocation the whole duties of both, with those of the Obstetrician in addition. They are also called Surgeon-Apothecaries, because, for the most part, they are Members of a College of Surgeons, besides being Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company. The mere Apothecary, however, in virtue of his license, exercises all the duties of the *purest* Physician and Surgeon as well as of the Accoucheur and the Apothecary, as if he possessed every qualification. In Scotland, these striking incongruities, happily, have no existence; every regularly qualified practitioner there, Physician or Surgeon, or both (there are no Apothecaries in the English or Irish sense of the term) enjoys a perfect professional equality, and can rise to official or social importance, by his own merits alone. In Ireland, the grades are even more distinctly separated, and probably the classes are about as pure as the so styled Physicians and Surgeons of England. See *Pure*.

Genera'tion. (*Gĕnĕro*, to beget; from *genus*, a race.) *Physiol.* Term for the separation of the germ from the place to which it is attached in the parents; the act of begetting, or reproducing, consisting on the part of the male of the deposit of the semen in the vagina at a greater or less distance from the *Os uteri*; while the function of the female is entirely conjectural. The most recent opinion is, that the uterus during impregnation opens a little, draws in the semen by aspiration (some have imagined merely the *Aura seminalis*, or seminal vapour; but this, by later experiments, has been disproved, there being no fecundating property in the vapour) and directs it to the *Ovarium* by means of the Fallopian tube, the fimbriated extremity of which closely embraces that organ: the contact of the semen determines the rupture of one of the vesicles of the ovary, and the fluid proceeding from it, or the vesicle itself, gradually passes along the Fallopian tube into the uterus, where the new being is to be developed. *Gĕnĕrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Genitura*. Fr. anal. *génération*, f. Germ. syn. *Zeugung*, f.

Genera'tion, Equi'vocal. *Physiol.* Term expressive of a mode of generation, believed in by the ancients, who supposed that a plastic energy existed in the universe, under the influence of which, matter in certain circumstances could become organised, and new living beings be thus spontaneously produced; as when minute animals are apparently formed from putrefaction, and in infusions of animal or vegetable substances; also called *Epigenesis*.

Genera'tion, Or'gans of. *Anat.* In woman they are divided into external and internal; the external are the *Mons veneris*, the *labia*, the *perinæum*, the *clitoris*, and *nymphæ*; the internal are the *vagina*, *uterus*, *ovaria*, and Fallopian tubes; those of the male are the *penis*, *testes*, *vesiculæ seminales*, *vasa deferentia*, and prostate gland. See *Genitals*, *Genitura*, *Geniturus*. Fr. syn. *parties genitales*. Germ. syn. *Zeugungstheile*, pl.

Ge'neric. (*Gĕnus*, a kind, or race; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to the same genus. *Gĕnĕ'rĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *générique*, adj.

Gene'sial. (Γένεσις, origin, or generation.) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to generation. *Gĕnĕsiālis, is, e.* Fr. syn. *génital*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Zeugung gehörend.*

Gene'sial Cy'cle. *Physiol.* Term for a period of ovarian, of uterine, and of mammary activity, into a series of which, the reproductive life of the human female is divided; the ovarian commencing with puberty, continuing until conception takes place, and then giving place to the uterine; this lasting for the term of gestation, and then being succeeded by the mammary; and on the termination of lactation, a fresh cycle commencing with the return of ovarian activity.

Gĕnĕ'sĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gĕnĕsis*, birth or origin; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Genesis:* gene'sic. Fr. anal. *génésique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Genesis betreffend.*

Gĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γίνομαι, to beget.) *Physiol.* Term for birth, origin, or generation: ge'nesis. Fr. anal. *génésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Erzeugung*, f.

Gĕnĭo-Hyo-Glos'sus, *a, um.* (Prefix *gĕnio-; hyoïdes os*, the hyoid bone; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the chin, the hyoid bone, and tongue. Applied (nom. sing. m.) to a muscle having attachments to those parts and organs. Fr. anal. *génio-hyo-glosse*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kinn Zungenbein Zungenmuskel*, m.

Gene'va, *æ*, f. (*Geneva*, where it was first made.) The spirit gin, distilled from malt or rye, and afterwards subjected to the same process with juniper berries. A spurious kind, however, is distilled from turpentine and cardamom seeds, with very few, if any, juniper berries, and has something of a similar flavour; it is largely consumed in the English metropolis, etc., as *British gin*, and has the most pernicious effects on those who drink it; but bad as it is, the retail traffickers make it worse by mixing with it, alum, sugar, and other adulterating stuffs.

Geni'culate. (*Gĕnĭcŭlum*, a little joint.) *Bot.* Bent like a little joint, or like the knee. *Gĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *géniculé*, adj.; *génouille*, adj. Germ. syn. *gekniet*, part. adj.; *gelenkig*, adj.; *knieförmig*, adj.

Gĕnĭ'cŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Gĕnu*, the knee.) A little knee. *Bot.* A small knot, or joint. Fr. anal. *génicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kniechen*, n.

Gĕnĭo-. (Γένειον, the chin.) *Anat.* This word, occurring in several compound names of muscles, denotes attachment to, or connection with, the chin. Fr. anal. *génio-.*

Gĕnĭo-Glos'sus, *a, um.* (Prefix *gĕnio-;* γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the chin and tongue; applied (nom. sing. m.) to a muscle which passes from the posterior eminence on the symphysis of the chin to the inferior surface of the *os hyoides* and tongue. Fr. anal. *génio-glosse*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kinnzungenmuskel*, m.

Gĕnĭo-Hyoïdĕus, *a, um.* (Prefix *gĕnio-; hyoïdĕus*, belonging to the hyoid bone.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the chin and hyoid bone; applied (nom. sing. m.) to a muscle extending from the external tubercles of the lower jaw to the anterior part of the body of the hyoid bone. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *genio-hyoïdien*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kinnzungenbeinmuskel*, m.

Gĕnĭo-Pharyngæ'us, *a, um.* (Prefix *gĕnio-; phăryngæus*, belonging to the pharynx; applied (nom. sing. m.) to a muscle, or fasciculus of muscular fibres extending from the lower jaw to the parietes of the pharynx, according to some anatomists, being really a portion of the *Constrictor pharyngis superior:* genio-pharynge'an. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *génio-pharyngien*, adj.

Ge'nĭpi Al'bum. *Bot.* A name for the *Artemisia rupestris.*

Ge'nĭpi Vērum. *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea foliis pinnatis.*

Gĕnis'ta, *æ*, f. (*Gĕnu*, the knee, from the angular, or jointed appearance of its twigs.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Papilionaceæ.* A name for the *Cytisus scoparius*, or broom plant; formerly named *Spartium scoparium.* Fr. anal. *genêt*, f. Germ. anal. *Geniste*, f.

Gĕnis'ta Cănārien'sis. *Bot.* A name for the tree supposed to afford the *Lignum rhodium*, but which is now known to be the *Aspalathus Canariensis.*

Gĕnis'ta Spīnōsa In'dĭca. *Bot.* An Indian tree, the roots of which in decoction, or the leaves boiled and placed in vinegar, are said to be diuretic; also called *Bahel schulli.*

Gĕnis'ta Tinctōria. *Bot.* The systematic name of the dyer's broom; also called *Chamæspartium.* Fr. syn. *génet des teinturiers.*

Gĕnĭtālis, *is, e.* (*Gigno*, to beget.) *Anat., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the organ of generation; genesial; serving to engender: ge'nital. Fr. anal. *génital*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Zeugung gehörend.*

Gĕnĭtālium, *ii*, n. (*Gĕnĭtālia*, the genitals.) *Pathol.* Old term for a disease of the genital parts.

Ge'nitals. (*Gigno*, to beget.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the genital organs, or parts contributing to generation in the male or female. *Gĕnĭtālia*, nom. pl. n. of *Gĕnĭtālis, is, e.* See *Generation, Organs of, Patrimonium.* Fr. syn. *parties génitales.* Germ. syn. *zeugungstheile*, f.

Gĕ'nĭto-. (*Gĕnĭtālia*, the genital organs.) *Anat.* This word occurring as a prefix in compound terms, denotes relation to or connexion with the genital organs. Fr. anal. *génito-.*

Gĕ'nĭto-Crūrālis, *is, e.* (Prefix *genĭto-; crūrālis*, belonging to the thigh.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the genital organs, and the thigh; applied to a branch of one of the lumbar nerves which is distributed to those parts: genito-cru'ral. Fr. anal. *genito-crural*, adj.

Gĕ'nĭto-Urīnālis, *is, e.* } (Prefix *gĕnĭto-;*
Gĕ'nĭto-Urīnārius, *a, um.* } *urīnālis*, belonging to urine.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the genital organs and the urine; applied

to the canals or passages which are connected with generation and the secretion and discharge of the urine: ge'nito-u'rinary. Fr. anal. *génito-urinaire*, adj.

Gĕnĭtūra, *æ*, f. (Γίνομαι, to beget.) *Anat., Physiol.* Old term, Gr. syn. **γονή**, used by Galen, *de Sem.* i. 9, and Hippocrates, *Aph.* vi. 2, for the male semen injected into the uterus. Fr. syn. *sémence*, f. Germ. syn. *Samen*, m. Also, generation, or conception. See *Geniturus, Gone, Thoros.* Fr. syn. *génération*, f. Germ. syn. *Zeugung*, f.

Gĕnĭtūrus, *a, um*, part. (Γίνομαι, to beget.) *Anat.* Having power to beget or engender; Gr. syn. **γονή**, applied by Hippocrates, *de Humid. Usu*, vi. 23, to the genital organs (*Genitura*, nom. pl. n.) of both sexes. Fr. syn. *génital*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Zeugung gehörend.*

Gĕnnētĭcus, *a, um.* (Γίνομαι, to beget; terminal **-ικὸς**.) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the procreative function: genne'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. syn. *génital*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Zeugung gehörend.*

Gensing. *Bot.* Chinese name for the root of the *Panax quinquefolium.*

Gentian. *M. Med.* See *Gentiana Lutea.*

Gentian, Blue. See *Gentiana Catesbæi.*

Gentiāna, *æ*, f. (*Gentius*, a king of Sclavonia, who first discovered it.) The pharmacopœial name (L.E. & U.S.A.) for the root of the plant *Gentiana lutea:* (D.) the *Gentianæ Luteæ Radix.* Fr. anal. *gentiane*, f. Germ. syn. *Enzian*, m.

Gentiāna Al'ba. *Bot.* A name for the *Laserpitium latifolium*, or white gentian.

Gentiāna Catesbæ'i. *Bot., M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of the *Gentiana Catesbæi;* blue gentian.

Gentiāna Centau'rium. A former name for the *Chironia centaurium.* Fr. syn. *centaurée petite.* Germ. syn. *Tausendgüldenkraut*, n.

Gentiāna Lūtea. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the gentian plant; also called *Gentiana rubra*, and felwort. See *Cursuta.* Fr. syn. *la grande gentiane.*

Gentiāna Ru'bra. *M. Med.* A name for the *Gentiana lutea.*

Gentiānāceus, *a, um.* (*Gentiāna*, the plant gentian.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Gentiana;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Gentianaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: gentiana'ceous; also, synonymous with *Gentianus, Gentianius.* Fr. anal. *gentiane*, adj.

Gentianin'. Term for the bitter principle of the plant *Gentiana lutea*, or gentian; also called *Felwort. Gentiānina,* *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *gentianine*, f.

Gentiānius, *a, um. Bot.* Same meaning and application (*Gentianiæ*, nom. pl. f.) as *Gentianaceus.* Fr. syn. *gentiané*, adj.

Gentiānus, *a, um.* Same in derivation and meaning, as *Gentianaceus.* Fr. anal. *gentiané*, adj.

Gentĭlĭ'tius, *a, um.* (*Gens*, a stock or family.) Of or belonging to a family: gentili'tious. *Pathol.* Old term applied to diseases inherited from parents; the same as hereditary.

Gĕ'nu, m. Indecl. in sing. n. (Γόνυ, the knee.) *Anat.* The knee. Fr. anal. *genou*, m. Germ. syn. *Knie*, n.

Gĕ'nua Val'ga. (Nom. pl. of *Gĕnu*, the knee.) *Surg.* Term for the deformity vulgarly called *In-knees*, or *Knock-knees.*

Gĕnuflex'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Gĕnu*, the knee; *flecto*, to bend.) The act of bending the knee; kneeling: genuflex'ion. Fr. anal. *génuflexion*, f.

Gĕ'nŭgra, *æ*, f. (*Gĕnu*, the knee; **ἄγρα**, a seizure.) *Pathol.* The Paracelsian term for *Conagra*, or gout in the knee. Fr. anal. *gonagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Kniegicht*, f.

Gĕ'nus, *ĕris*, n. (Γένος, a family.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for an assemblage of species that are to a certain extent analogous, but yet are distinguishable from the species of another genus by some one article at least: thus several *genera* united form a subdivision of an Order, or a Class of natural beings of the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms, all agreeing in certain common and distinct characters: a ge'nus. Fr. syn. *genre*, m. Germ. syn. *Gattung*, f.; *Geschlecht*, m.

Geocen'tric. (Γῆ, the earth; **κεντρικὸς**, centric.) *Astron.* Having the earth for the centre, or point of observation; applied to the place in which any heavenly body, as seen from the earth, appears among the fixed stars in the zodiac. *Geocen'trĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *géocentrique*, adj.

Gĕŏcŏrīsa, *æ*, f. (Γῆ, the earth; **κόρις**, a bug.) *Entomol.* A land-bug; applied to a Family (*Geocorisæ*, nom. pl.) of the *Hemiptera Heteroptera;* in distinction from the *Hydrocorisæ*, or aquatic bugs. Fr. anal. *géocorise*, f.

Geōdēs, adj. (Γῆ, the earth; terminal **-ώδης**.) Belonging to earth; earthy or full of earth; terrene. *Mineral.* Applied to a species of *Aëtites*, the cavity of which contains only loose earth instead of a nodule. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *géodique*, adj.; *terreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *erdähnlich*, adj.; *erdartig*, adj.; *erdig*, adj.

Ge'odesy. (Γῆ, the earth; **δαίω**, to divide.) *Geol.* Term for that branch which determines the figure and extent of large portions of the earth's surface, the general form of the earth, etc., by means of direct observation and measurement. *Geodæsia,* *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *géodesie*, f.

Geoffræ'a, *æ*, f. (Named after Dr. Geoffroy.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* Fr. anal. *geoffrée*, f.

Geoffræ'a Iner'mis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the cabbage-tree; also called *Andira inermis, Angelina* and *Angelina Zanoni acostæ.*

Geoffræ'a Surĭnamen'sis. *Bot.* The systematic name of a tree, the bark of which is used as anthelmintic; it is called worm-bark.

Geogĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Γῆ, the earth; **γίνομαι**, to beget.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for the doctrine or consideration of the formation of the earth: geo'geny. Fr. anal. *géogénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Erdbildung*, f.

Geogĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Geogĕnia*, geogeny; ter

minal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to geogeny: geoge'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *géogénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Erdbildung betreffend.*

Geognō'sia, *æ*, f. (Γῆ, the earth; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for that branch which embraces the consideration of the whole solids composing the earth or terrestrial globe, their nature, structure, arrangement, site, and date of formation: geo'gnosy. Fr. anal. *géognosie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebirgskunde*, f.; anal. *Géognosie*, f.

Geognos'tic. (Γῆ, the earth; γινώσκω, to know; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Geol.* Of or belonging to a knowledge of the earth. *Geognos'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *géognostique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Geognosie betreffend.*

Geo'graphy. (Γῆ, the earth; γράφω, to write, or to describe.) Term for a description of the whole earth, or known habitable world, its mountains, seas, rivers, parts, limits, situation and all other remarkable things belonging to it. *Geogrä'phia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *géographie*, f. Germ. anal. *Geographie*, f.; syn. *Erdbeschreibung*, f.

Geo'logy. (Γῆ, the earth; λόγος, a discourse.) Term for a description of the structure of the earth; a grand branch of mineralogy which considers the various properties and relations of the atmosphere, the waters of the globe, the mountain rocks, or those mineral masses of which the crust of the earth is principally composed, and the form, density, heat, electricity and magnetism of the earth. *Geŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *géologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Geologie*, f.; syn. *Erdkunde*, f.

Geŏ'metra, or *es, æ*, f. (Γῆ, the earth; μετρέω, to measure.) A measurer of the earth. *Entomol.* Applied to a section (*Geometræ*, nom. pl.) of the *Lepidoptera Nocturna*, from their mode of progression. Fr. syn. *géométrale*, f.

Geome'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Geŏmĕtria*, geometry; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to geometry: geome'tric: geome'trical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *géométrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Geometrie betreffend.*

Geo'metry. (Γῆ, the earth; μετρέω, to measure.) This word originally signified the art of measuring the earth, or any distance, or dimensions on, or in it. Now, it means the science of quantity and extension irrespective of matter. *Geŏme'tria, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *géométrie*, f. Germ. anal. *Geometrie*, f.; syn. *Erdmesskunde*, f.

Geonŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Γῆ, the earth; νόμος, a law.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for that branch of general physics which treats of the laws which effect those changes observed on the surface of the earth and in the atmosphere: geo'nomy. Fr. anal. *géonomie*, f.

Geo'phĭlus, *a, um.* (Γῆ, the earth; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Earth-loving; applied to plants that grow on the earth, as the *Agaricus geophilus, Crenocœcum geophilum:* geo'philous. Fr. anal. *géophile*, adj. *Zoöl.* Also applied (*Geophila*, nom. pl. n.) to a division of the *Gasteropoda Pulmonea*, including those that live upon the land.

Geophyl'lus, *a, um.* (Γῆ, the earth; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves or leaflets of an earthy colour: geophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *géophylle*, adj.

Gĕrāniāceus, *a, um.* (*Gĕrānium.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Geranium;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Geraniaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: gerania'ceous. Fr. anal. *geraniacé*, adj.

Gĕrānis, *is*, f. (Γέρανος, a crane; from a fancied resemblance.) *Surg.* Old name of a bandage for a dislocated humerus, or fractured clavicle, invented by Hippocrates or, as some say, Perigenes; Gr. anal. γερανίς, mentioned by Galen, *de Fasc.* n. 74, and Paulus Ægineta, vi. 99, Adams's Transl. vol. ii. p. 457.

Gĕrānium, *ii*, n. (Γέρανος, a crane; because its pistil resembles a crane's bill.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Geraniaceæ.* Crane's bill. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the rhizome of *Geranium maculatum.* Fr. anal. *géranion*, n. Germ. syn. *Storchschnabel*, m.

Gĕrānium Batrăchioïdes. *Bot.* Another name for the *Geranium pratense.*

Gĕrānium Cŏlumbīnum. *Bot.* Another name for the *Geranium rotundifolium*, or dove's foot.

Gĕrānium Măcŭlātum. The systematic name of a plant, the root of which is used (U.S.A.) as powerfully astringent.

Gĕrānium Moschātum. *Bot.* Name of a plant, having astringent properties; the crane's bill, or musk geranium. See *Acus Moschata.*

Gĕrānium Prāten'se. *Bot.* The systematic name of the crow-foot crane's-bill; also called *Geranium batrachioides;* it possesses slight astringent properties.

Gĕrānium Robertiānum. *Bot.* The herb Robert, or stinking crane's-bill, formerly esteemed as an external application in erysipelatous inflammation, cancer, *mastodynia*, old ulcers, etc. Fr. syn. *herbe à Robert.*

Gĕrānium Rŏtundĭfŏ'lium. *Bot.* The systematic name of the dove's foot; also called *G. columbinum;* it is slightly astringent.

Gĕrānium Sanguĭ'neum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the bloody crane's-bill; it is slightly astringent.

Germ. (*Gĕro*, to bear; because it exists, or is borne about in the seed, or in the parent.) *Bot.* The *Corculum*, or embryo of a germinating seed lying between the cotyledons and constituting the exact point from which the life and organisation of the future plant are to spring. *Physiol.* Term for the offspring of an organised being, so long as it has no independent existence, but participates in that of its parent. Fr. anal. *germe*, m. Germ. syn. *Keim*, m.

Germ Cell. *Bot., Physiol.* Term for that of the two cells *conjugated* in the act of generation in plants, in which the *sporangium* is formed.

Ger'man Sarsaparil'la. *Bot.* A name for the *Carex hirta*, etc., which see.

German'der. *Bot.* Common name for the *Teucrium chamædrys.* Fr. anal. *germandrée*, f. Germ. anal. *Germander*, m.

German'der, Mārum. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium marum*, or Syrian herb mastich.

German'der, Wa'ter. *Bot.* Common name for the *Teucrium scordium.*

Germānis, O'leum. *Bot.* Name for the *Balsamum Carpathicum*, obtained both by wounding the young branches of the *Pinus cembra* and by boiling them; also by distilling the fresh cones; it comes to us diluted with turpentine, in a very liquid state.

Ger'men, *ĭnis*, n. (As if *Gĕrĭmen*, from *gĕro*, to bear; or, *gĕnĕro*, to spring as herbs do.) *Bot.* Term for the rudiment of the young fruit and seed of vegetables at the base of the pistil: the ger'men. Fr. anal. *germe*, m. Germ. syn. *Keim*, m.

Ger'minal Membrane. *Physiol.* A term for the Blastoderm, which see.

Ger'mination. (*Germĭno*, to bud, sprout, or branch out.) *Bot.* Term for the act or process of shooting, or sprouting: growth. *Germinātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *germination*, f. Germ. syn. *Keimen*, n.

Ger'minative. (*Germĭno*, to bud, sprout, or branch out.) *Bot., Physiol.* Having power to bud or sprout, or to develope. *Germĭnātīvus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *germinatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *keimfahig*, adj.

Gĕrŏcŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Γέρας, old age; κομέω, to care for.) *Med.* Term for that department of hygiene which treats of the regimen and medical attention proper for old age. Fr. anal. *gérocomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Alterspflege*, f.

Gĕrontŏpōgon. } (Γέρων, an aged man;
Gĕrontŏpōgum, *i*, n. } πώγων, a beard; from the likeness presented by the downy seed enclosed in the calyx.) *Bot.* Old man's beard; a name for a kind of *Tragopogon.*

Gerontoxon. See *Gerontotoxon.*

Gĕrontŏtox'on. } (Γέρων, an old man;
Gĕrontŏtox'um, *i*, n. } τόξον, a bow.) *Physiol.* A name for the *Arcus senilis*, which see.

Geropogon. See *Gerontopogon.*

Ger'sa. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Cerussa;* also for *Fœcula.* Ruland.

Geryon. *Chem.* Old name, used by Libavius, *Synt. A. Ch.* vii. 15, for *Hydrargyrum*, or quicksilver. Fr. syn. *hydrargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber*, n.

Gesor. (Arab.) Old name for *Galbanum.*

Gesta'tion. (*Gĕro*, to bear, or carry.) *Med.* Term for such a species of exercise as may be enjoyed without any bodily exertion; as swinging in a hammock or chair, riding in a carriage, or sailing in a boat. *Obstet., Physiol.* The condition of a woman when she is pregnant; pregnancy: gravidity, or uterine gestation. *Gestātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *gestation*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwangerschaft*, f.; *Trachtigkeit*, f.

Gēum, *i*, n. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Polygynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root *Geum rurale*, or water avens. Fr. syn. *benoïte*, f. Germ. syn. *Benedictenkraut*, n.; *Nelkenkraut*, n.

Gēum Rivāle. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant, the root of which has been used in America in intermittent fevers, and said to be more efficacious than Peruvian bark; also employed in diarrhœa and hemorrhages. See *Geum.*

Gēum Urbānum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the herb avens; also called bennet. See *Caryophyllata, Caryophyllus Vulgaris, Herba Benedicta.* Fr. syn. *benoïte officinale.* Germ. syn. *Benedictenwurzel*, f.; *Nelkenwurzel*, f.

Geu'ma, *ătis*, n. (Γεύω, to make, to taste.) Old term for that which is tasted; food.

Ghitta. Old term for *Cambogia*, or gamboge.

Giălap'pa. *M. Med.* Old spelling for *Jalapa*, or jalap.

Gibar. (Arab.) Old term for a metallic medicine, or one containing any metallic substance. Ruland, and Johnson.

Gibbĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Gibbus*, a hump on the back; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a hump, or swelling on the back: gib'biform. See *Cyrtoides.* Fr. anal. *gibbiforme*, adj.

Gibbo'sity. (*Gibbus*, crooked, or bossed.) The state or condition of being irregularly swelled, or bunched: crookedness. *Gibbŏsĭtas, ātis*, f. See *Cyphoma, Cyrtoma, Cyrtosis.* Fr. anal. *gibbosité*, f. Germ. syn. *Bucklicht-sein*, n.

Gib'bus, *a, um.* ("Υθος, the hump on a camel's back.) *Bot.* Bunched out; bulged; irregularly swelled out; crooked: gib'bous. Fr. anal. *gibbeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hockerig*, adj.

Gib'bus, *i*, m. ("Υθος, the hump on the back of a camel.) *Pathol.* Term for a swelling on the back or any other part of the body. Fr. syn. *bosse*, f. Germ. syn. *Buckel*, f.; *Hocker*, m.

Gib'lets. (Fr. *Gobeau*, a mouthful.) Term for the internal parts or entrails of animals, especially those of the goose, etc. See *Acrocolia.* Fr. syn. *abatis d'oie.*

Gibum. (Arab.) Old name for *Caseus*, or cheese. Ruland, and Johnson.

Gich. (Arab.) Alchemical name for *Gypsum.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Giddiness. (Sax. *Gidig*, turning, or whirling round.) *Pathol.* See *Vertigo.*

Giddiness, Relieving from. *Med., Pharm.* See *Antidinicus.*

Giffæ. Old term, used by Bayrus, *in Enchirid. Practic.* iv. 10, *p.* 118, for tumours behind the ears.

Gigertīna Helminthŏkor'tos. *Bot., M. Med., Pharm.* Name of a plant, native of the shores of the Mediterranean about Corsica, and hence called Corsican moss; it forms only a small but the essential part of what is sold in the shops under that name, the rest being made up of numerous species of *algæ.*

Gigger. A familiar name used in the West Indies for the worm called chigoe. See *Chigoe.*

Gilarum. *Bot.* A name for the *Thymus serpyllum.*

Gileăden'sis, *is, e.* Of or belonging to Gilead. See *Amyris Gileadensis.*

Gill. *Bot.* Common name for the *Glechoma hederacea.*

Gil'la. *Chem.* An Arabic word for salt, but applied to vitriol spontaneously resolved into water; also called *Grillus.* Ruland, and Johnson. It is the magnetic salt of vitriol,

white vitriol, or sulphate of zinc, according to Frid. Hofmannus, *in Clav. ad Schr.* i. 3, *p.* 4.

Gil'la Theophras'ti. *Chem.* Old term for white vitriol, dissolved in water, filtered, again evaporated and dried, according to Junken, *Lex.*

Gille'nia, *æ,* f. Name of a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.* Indian physic. *M.Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of the *Gillenia trifoliata,* and *G. stipulacea.*

Gille'nia Trifŏliāta. *M. Med.* Name of a native herbaceous plant, found in most parts of the country (U.S.A.) in shady and rather marshy situations. See *Gillenia Stipulacea.*

Gille'nia Stipŭlācea. *M. Med.* Name of another species, having similar qualities to the *G. trifoliata;* the bark of the root of both is used as emetic.

Gilliflower. } *M. Med.* Common names for
Gilly-Flower. } *Dianthus caryophyllus,* or clove pink.

Gills. (*Gŭla,* the throat, or gullet.) *Ichthyol.* A common term for the *branchiæ.* See *Branchiæ.* Fr. syn. *branchies,* f. pl. Germ. syn. *Kiemen,* f. pl.

Gilvus. (Arab) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Old name for a pale, dull red colour. Ruland, and Johnson.

Gim'bernaut's Li'gament. *Anat.* Term for the broad, thin, triangular insertion of Poupart's ligament, forming the internal boundary of the femoral ring; the femoral ligament.

Gin. Common name for the spirit *Geneva,* which see.

Ginan It'sio. *Bot.* Native name of the maidenhair tree.

Gin'ger. *M. Med.* Name for the root of the plant *Zingiber officinale.* See *Zingiber,* and *Zinziber.* Fr. syn. *gingembre,* m. Germ. syn. *Ingwer,* m.

Gingibrāchium. (*Gingīvæ,* the gums; *brāchium,* the arm.) *Pathol.* Old name, used by a certain Regnerus Snoyf, a physician of great erudition and extensive practice, according to Forestus, *in Schol. l.* xx. 11., for *Scorbutus,* or the scurvy; because it affects the gums and arms. See *Gingipedium.* Fr. syn. *scorbut,* m. Germ. syn. *Scharbock,* m.; *Scorbut,* m.

Gingĭ'dium. *Bot.* Old name for a species of *Daucus.* Quincy. Fr. syn. *carotte,* f. Germ. syn. *Möhre,* f.

Gin'gĭhil. Old term for *Zingiber.* Quincy. Fr. syn. *gingembre,* m. Germ. syn. *Ingwer,* m.

Gingĭpĕ'dium. (*Gingīvæ,* the gums; *pes,* a foot.) *Pathol.* Another term for *Scorbutus,* because it affects the gums and lower extremities. See *Gingibrachium.* Fr. syn. *scorbut,* m. Germ. syn. *Scharbock,* m.; *Scorbut,* m.

Gingīva, *æ,* f. (*Gigno,* to beget, as if the teeth were born or begotten in them.) *Anat.* The highly vascular, fleshy substance covering the *alveoli* of the upper and lower jaws, and the necks of the teeth. the gum. See *Ulon.* Fr. anal. *gencive,* f. Germ. syn. *Zahnfleisch,* n.

Gin'glymoid. (Γιγγλυμὸς, a hinge; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a hinge; hinge-like; applied to a joint or articulation. *Ginglymoïdēs,* adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *ginglymoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *ginglymusformig,* adj.; *thürangelartig,* adj.

Gin'glўmus, *i,* m. (Γιγγλυμὸς, a hinge.) *Anat.* Applied to a joint having some likeness to a hinge in its mode of action; a variety of the Cl. *Diarthrosis.* See *Cardinamentum, Cardo.* Fr. anal. *ginglyme,* m. Germ. syn. *Fugengelenk,* n.

Gin'ko Bilŏba. *Bot.* Another native name of the maidenhair tree.

Ginsing. (Ind.) *Bot.* A name for the plant *Panax quinquefolium;* also given *Gensing.*

Gir. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old word for quicklime; also called *Git,* and *Gith.* Ruland.

Girmer. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for tartar. Ruland, and Johnson.

Gisisim. (Arab.) Old term for *Gummi,* or gum. Ruland, and Johnson.

Git. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old terms for quick-
Gith. } silver. Ruland. See *Gir. Bot.* Old name for a species of *Nigella,* or of *Melanthium,* or of *Piper;* according to Rhodius, *ad Scribon.* n. 60.

Gĭthāgo, *ĭnis,* f. } (*Git,* or *Gith,* indecl. n., a
Gittāgo, *ĭnis,* f. } small seed, so named.) *Bot.* Cockle growing among corn. See *Agrostemma Githago.*

Giz'zard. *Ornithol.* Name for the proper stomach of birds. Fr. syn. *gésier,* m. Germ. syn. *Fleischmagen,* m.

Glăbel'la, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Glăbra,* nom. s. f. of *glaber,* smooth; because it is generally free from hair.) *Anat.* A term for the small space between the eyebrows and immediately above a line from one to the other. Fr. anal. *glabelle,* f. Germ. syn. *Glatze,* f.

Glabel'lad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay, the same as *Glabellar,* used adverbially.

Glabel'lar. *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Glabella.* A term of Dr. Barclay's, the same as *Antinial,* which see.

Glă'ber, *bra, brum.* (Γλαφυρὸς, fair, comely, or trimmed.) *Bot.* Without hairs or pubescence; smooth; glabrous; applied to stems, leaves, etc. Fr. anal *glabre,* adj. Germ. syn. *kahl,* adj.; *unbehaart,* adj.

Glacial. *Nat. Philos.* See *Glacialis.*

Gla'cial Ace'tic A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to acetic acid, because in its preparation the product of the first distillation is rectified over a little dried acetate of soda and then placed in *ice* till it congeals; the congealed acid is suffered to drain by inverting the bottle which contains it, and in that *frozen* state it may be regarded as pure hydrated acetic acid. It is the strongest acetic acid procurable. *Acĭdum Acĕtĭcum Glăciāle.* Fr. anal. *acide acétique glacial.*

Gla'cial Phospho'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a form of protohydrate of phosphoric acid, obtained by evaporating and heating any of the modifications of phosphoric acid till they cease to lose water; so named from the solid appearance which under certain modes of treatment it assumes. *Acĭdum*

Phosphŏ'rĭcum Glăciāle. Fr. anal. *acide phosphorique glacial.*

Gla'cial Sulphu'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Term for the dry or anhydrous sulphuric acid separated from the brown or German sulphuric acid by careful distillation from a retort into a dry and cold receiver, into which it passes over in drops which concrete on cooling, into a tenacious crystalline mass, hence the epithet *glacial*, from its resemblance. *Acĭdum Sulphŭ'rĭcum Glăciāle.* Fr. anal. *acide sulfurique glacial.*

Glăciālis, *is, e.* (*Glăcies*, ice.) *Nat. Philos.* Pertaining to ice; cold; icy; in reference to high mountainous situations where the atmosphere is intensely cold: gla'cial. See *Artemisia Glacialis.* Fr. anal. *glacial*, adj. Germ. syn. *eisicht*, adj.

Glă'cies, *ei*, f. (As if *Gĕlăcies*, from *gĕlasco*, to freeze.) The transformation of water into a solid substance by cold: ice. Fr. anal. *glace*, f. Germ. syn. *Eis*, n.

Gla'diate. (*Glădius*, a sword.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a sword: sword-like. *Glădiātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *gladié*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwerdförmig*, adj.

Glădi'ōlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Glădius*, a sword; from the shape of its leaves.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Glădi'ōlus Lūteus. *Bot.* A name for the *Iris pseudacorus*, or yellow water-flag. Fr. syn. *iris de marais.* Germ. syn. *Wasser schwerdlilie*, f.

Glă'dius Pistōrien'sis. *Surg.* A name for a bistoury; a Pistorian sword; so called because the town of *Pistori* was once famous for their manufacture. See *Bistoury.* Fr. syn. *bistouri*, m. Germ. syn. *Bistouri*, n.; *Einschnittmesser*, n.

Gla'gos. (Γλάγος.) Old name for milk.

Glaire. (Fr.) Old term for the substance *Albumen*, which see.

Glairidin'. Name given to a substance of a deep grey colour, and inodorous, produced in the same manner as *Glairin*, when the sulphurous waters become mixed with rain water; it yields by analysis evident traces of iodine, which *Glairin* does not, and is said to possess similar virtues. *Glairidīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *glairidine*, f.

Glairin'. *Bot.* Name given to a vegeto-animal matter produced at the sulphureous spring of Aix, in Savoy, consisting, according to M. Duby, of extremely minute fragments of a plant of an extraordinarily fine, close, undulating texture, insoluble in water and having the appearance of an animal remain; it is produced by the immediate action of the air on the sulphurous water, and is deposited on the pavement of the pumps; when dried it is colourless and inodorous, of a horny appearance and reduced to about a tenth of its weight; it is said to possess the virtues of the spring which produces it. *Glairīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *glairine*, f.

Glăma, *æ*, f. (Γλάμη.) *Med.* Old term, used by Foësius, *Œcon.* p. 136, for *Lippitudo;* also for the sordes of the eyes; also called *Gramia.*

Gland. (*Glans*, a gland.) *Anat.* Term for an organ consisting of blood-vessels, absorbents, and nerves for secreting or separating some particular fluid from the blood. See *Glandula.* Also, the bulbous extremity of the *penis*, and of the *clitoris.* *Bot.* Applied to a little tumour discharging a fluid; a secretory vessel; also, a dry indehiscent one-seeded pericarp, generally contained in ascaly involucre called a cupula. *Glans, glandis*, f. See *Aden.* Fr. anal. *gland*, m. Germ. syn. *Eichel*, f.

Gland, Pain of. *Pathol.* See *Adenalgia.*

Glan'diform. *Anat.* Formed or shaped like a gland. *Glandĭfor'mis, is, e.* See *Adeniform, Adenoid.* Fr. anal. *glandiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *eichelförmig*, adj.

Glan'dium, *ii*, n. (*Glans*, a gland.) *Anat., Pathol.* Old name for *Thymus*, either the gland, or disease. See *Thymus.*

Glan'dŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Glans*, a gland.) *Anat.* A gland; a little gland: a glan'dule. See *Gland, Glans.* Fr. syn. *glande*, f. Germ. syn. *Drüse*, f.

Glan'dŭla Pros'tăta. *Anat.* The prostate gland. See *Prostate.* Fr. syn. *prostate*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorsteherdrüse*, f.

Glan'dŭla Pros'tăta Mŭlie'bris. *Anat.* A name for the *Corpus glandulosum*, or spongy eminence at the orifice of the female urethra.

Glan'dŭlæ. (Nom. pl. of *Glandŭla*, a little gland.) *Anat.* Glands; little glands: glan'dules. Fr. syn. *glandes*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Drüsen*, f. pl.

Glan'dŭlæ Aggrĕgātæ. *Anat.* The aggregate or clustered glandules; also called *Congregatæ glandulæ.* See *Peyer's Patches.* Fr. syn. *glandes de Peyer.*

Glan'dŭlæ Antiprostă'tĭcæ. *Anat.* The antiprostatic glandules, or glands. See *Cowper's Glands.* Fr. syn. *glandes de Cowper.* Germ. syn. *die Cowperschen Drüsen.*

Glan'dŭlæ Brunne'ri. *Anat.* The glandules or glands of Brunner being particularised by him. See *Brunner's Glands.* Fr. syn. *glandules de Brunner.* Germ. syn. *die Brunnerschen Drüsen.*

Glan'dŭlæ Congrĕgātæ. *Anat.* The same as *Glandulæ aggregatæ.*

Glan'dŭlæ Cowpe'ri. *Anat.* The glandules or glands of Cowper; because pointed out by him. See *Cowper's Glands.* Fr. syn. *glandes de Cowper.* Germ. syn. *die Cowperschen Drüsen.*

Glan'dŭlæ Lieberkuh'nii. *Anat.* The glandules or glands of Lieberkuhn; because first discovered by him. See *Lieberkuhn's Glands.* Fr. syn. *glandes de Lieberkuhn.* Germ. syn. *die Lieberkuhnschen Drüsen.*

Glan'dŭlæ Meibo'mii. *Anat.* The glandules, or glands of Meibomius; because first discovered by him. See *Meibomian Glands.* Fr. syn. *glandes de Meibom.* Germ. syn. *die Meibomische Drüsen.*

Glandulæ Myrtiformes. *Anat.* See *Caruncul æ Myrtiformes.*

Glan'dŭlæ Nabo'thi. } *Anat.* The glandules,
Glan'dŭlæ Nabothiānæ. } or glands of Naboth, who first described them: the Nabothian glands. See *Naboth's Glands.* Fr. syn.

glandes de Naboth. Germ. syn. *die Nabothische Drüsen.*

Glan'dŭlæ Odŏrĭ'fĕræ. *Anat.* The odoriferous glandules, or glands. See *Tysoni Glandulæ.* Fr. syn. *glandes de Tyson.* Germ. syn. *die Tysonische Drüsen.*

Glan'dŭlæ Pacchiōniæ. *Anat.* The glandules, or glands of Pacchioni; because first described by him. See *Pacchioniæ Glandulæ.* Fr. syn. *glandes de Pacchioni.* Germ. syn. *die Pacchionische Drüsen.*

Glan'dŭlæ Solĭtāriæ. *Anat.* The solitary glandules, or glands. See *Brunner's Glands.* Fr. syn. *glandes de Brunner.* Germ. syn. *die Brunnerschen Drüsen.*

Glandulæ Sublinguales. *Anat. Bartholinianæ Glandulæ.*

Glan'dŭlæ Tysōni. *Anat.* The glandules, or glands of Tyson; because first distinguished by him. See *Tysoni Glandulæ.* Fr. syn. *glandes de Tyson.* Germ. syn. *die Tysonische Drüsen.*

Glan'dular. (*Glandŭla*, a little gland.) Of or belonging to a glandule, or gland. *Anat., Bot.* Resembling a gland in appearance, function, or structure. *Glandŭlārius, a, um.* See *Adeniform*, and *Adenoid.* Fr. anal. *glandulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *drüsig*, adj.

Glan'dŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Glandŭla*, a glandule, or gland; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat., Bot.* Having numerous little elevations like glands; full of gland-like formations; glandulous; applied to leaves. Applied synonymously with *Glandular.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *glanduleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *drüsig*, adj.

Glans, *dis*, f. (As if *Blans;* from *βάλανος*, an acorn, or a chesnut, from its resemblance to a nut.) *Anat., Bot.* A gland. See *Gland, Balanus.* Fr. anal. *gland*, m. Germ. syn. *Eichel*, f. *Med. Pharm.* Formerly applied the same as *Suppositorium;* according to P. Morellus, Weker, Schröderus, etc. Fr. syn. *suppositoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Stuhlzäpfchen*, n.

Glans Jŏvis Theophras'ti. *Bot.* A name for the *Fagus castanea*, or Jupiter's acorn.

Glans Pēnis. *Anat.* Term for the nut-like head of the *Membrum virile.* See *Acropsilon, Cuspis.* Fr. syn. *gland de la verge.* Germ. syn. *die Eichel der Ruthe.*

Glans Unguentāria. *Bot.* A name for the nut produced by the *Moringa aptera*, or ben nut.

Glass. (Sax. *Glaes.*) See *Cyathus*, and *Vitrum.*

Glass-Like. See *Hyalinus.*

Glass-Shaped. See *Cyathiformis.*

Glass-Wort, Jointed. *Bot.* Common name for the *Salicornia Europæa.*

Glass-Wort, Snail-Seeded. *Bot.* A common name for the *Salsola kali.*

Glasse'rian Fissure. *Anat.* Term for the fissure which is situated between the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone, and in the glenoid cavity.

Glas'tum, *i*, n. *Bot.* An old name for the *Isatis tinctoria*, or woad. Quincy.

Glau'ber's Salt. *M. Med.* The popular term for sulphate of soda; cathartic salt. *Sal Glauberis.* See *Nitrum Vitriolatum, Sal Catharticus Glauberis.* Fr. syn. *sulfate de soude.* Germ. syn. *schwefelsaures Soda; schwefelsaures Natron.*

Glauberi, Alcahest. See *Alcahest Glauberi.*

Glaucēdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Γλαυκός*, bluish, or sea-green.) *Pathol.* The same as *Glaucoma.* Fr. syn. *glaucome*, f. Germ. syn. *Glaukom*, n.; *der grüne Staar.*

Glau'cium, *ii*, n. (*Γλαυκὸς*, a sea green colour.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The horned poppy. See *Diaglaucium.*

Glaucōma, *ătis*, m. (*Γλαυκὸς*, sea-green, or blue colour, the eye affected assuming this colour.) *Pathol.* Term for dimness or defect of vision from opacity of the vitreous humour; it has also been applied to *Cataract.* See *Apoglaucosis, Cæsius, Glaucedo, Glaucosis.* Fr. anal. *glaucome*, f. Germ. anal. *Glaukom*, n.; *der grüne Staar.*

Glaucōmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Glaucōma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Glaucoma:* glaucoma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *glaucomatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Glaukom betreffend.*

Glaucōmătōdēs, adj. } (*Glaucōma;* terminal
Glaucomătōsus, *a, um.* } *-ώδης*, or *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Having, or full of *Glaucoma;* green: glauco'matose, or glauco'matous. Fr. anal. *glaucomateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *glaukomatisch*, adj.; *dem Glaukom ähnlich.*

Glaucōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The same as *Glaucoma.* Fr. syn. *glaucome*, m. Germ. syn. *Glaukom*, n.; *der grüne Staar.*

Glau'cus, *a, um.* (*Γλαυκὸς*, sea-green, or blue colour.) *Bot., Nat. Philos.* Of a grey, or bluish green colour, sea-green, approaching to green; hoary; applied to stems, leaves, etc.: glau'cous. Fr. anal. *glauque*, adj. Germ. syn. *blaugrün*, adj.; *bläulich-grün*, adj.; *grünlich-blau*, adj.; *meergrün*, adj.

Glēchōma, *æ*, f. (*Γλέχων*, a certain plant.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Ground-ivy. Fr. syn. *lierre terrestre.*

Glēchōma Hĕdĕrācea. *Bot.* The systematic name of the ground-ivy, or Gill, formerly esteemed for virtues not now discoverable; it is used in obstinate coughs by the poor; also called *Corona terræ.* Fr. syn. *lierre terrestre.*

Glēchon, *ōnis*, f. (*Γλήχων.*) *Bot.* Old name for the *Mentha pulegium*, or pennyroyal. Fr. syn. *le pouliot.*

Glēchōnītēs, *æ*, m. (*Γλήχων*, the plant pennyroyal.) Old name for wine impregnated with the *Glechon*, or *Mentha pulegium.* See *Note Aëtites.*

Gleet. (Sax. *Glidan*, to slip down gently; from its slow imperceptible oozing out of the urethra.) *Pathol.* A term for a thin matter issuing out of ulcers, but now generally applied to a result of gonorrhœal disease. See *Blennorrhœa Chronica.* Fr. syn. *sang corrompu qui sort des plaies et des ulcères; gonorrhée*, f.

Glēne, *es*, f. (*Γλήνη.*) *Anat.* Old name, Gr. anal. used for the cavity, or socket of the eye; also for the cavity of a bone which receives any other bone, according to Galen, *de Fract.* ii. 52. Fr. anal. *glène*, f. Germ. syn. *ein flache Vertiefung.*

Gle'noid. (Γλήνη, a cavity; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a pit, or cavity; applied to the concave surface of the Acromion process of the scapula; also to a cavity on the base of the skull. See *Entyposis, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *glenoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *flach vertieft; eine flache Gelenkgrube.*

Gleu'cinum, *i*, m. (Γλεῦκος, must.) *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. γλεύκινον, for an ointment mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vii. 14, in which must was used as an ingredient; a simpler form was also proposed by Dioscorides, i. 6. See *Glucinum.*

Gleucose. *Chem.* See *Glucose.*

Gleux'is, *eos*, f. (Γλεῦκος, sweet wine.) Old name for a certain sweet wine, or wine that has much must mixed with it.

Gliadin'. (Γλία, glue.) A name for one of the constituents of vegetable gluten. *Gliădīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *gliadine*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenleim*, m.

Glischrŏ'chŏlos. } (Γλίσχρος, viscid;
Glischrŏ'chŏlus, *a, um.* } χολή, bile.) That which is glutinous and bilious. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to the alvine evacuations, (*Glischrocolæ sedes*, nom. pl. f.) etc.: glischro'colous. Fr. anal. *glischrochole*, adj. Germ. syn. *klebrecht und gallicht.*

Glischrōdēs, adj. (Γλίσχρος, viscous, or glutinous; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med.* Having, or full of gluten, or viscosity; viscous; glutinous: glis'chrose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *glischreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *klebrig*, adj.; *schleimig*, adj.

Glischroïdēs, adj. (Γλίσχρος, glutinous, or viscous; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med.* Resembling, or of the nature of that which is viscous, or glutinous: glis'chroid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *glischroïde*, adj. Germ. anal. *glischroides*, adj.; syn. *kleberähnlich*, adj.

Glis'chron. } (Neut. of γλίσχρος, glutin-
Glis'chrum, *i*, n. } ous.) *Chem.* A name for gluten. Fr. syn. *gluten*, m. Germ. syn. *Kleber*, m.

Glis'chros. } (Γλίσχρος, glutinous, or
Glis'chrus, *a, um.* } viscous.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to gluten; glutinous; viscous: glis'chrous. Fr. anal. *glischreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *klebrig*, adj.; *schleimig*, adj.

Glis'chrŏtēs, *ētis*, f. (Γλισχρότης.) *Chem.* Term for tenacity, or viscosity. Fr. syn. *ténacité*, f.; *viscosité*, f. Germ. syn. *der klebrige Zustand; das Verbundensein mit Kleber.*

Glischrŏ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Γλισχρότης, tenacity; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to gluten: glischro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *glischrotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Kleber betreffend.*

Gliscŏmar'go. *Chem.* Old name for white chalk. Ruland, and Johnson.

Glis'son, Capsule of. *Anat.* Term for a thin, but strong capsule, or sheath of peritoneum which surrounds the ramifications of those vessels of the liver, which enter or leave the transverse fissure, throughout the entire organ. Fr. anal. *capsule de Glisson.* Germ. syn. *Gallenscheide*, f.

Glistening. (Teut. *Gleissen*, to shine.) See *Nitidus.*

Glo'bate. (*Glŏbus*, a ball, or globe.) *Anat.* Applied to glands that are formed of lymphatic vessels connected together by cellular membrane, and which pass out again, having no excretory duct. *Glŏbātus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *globulaire*, adj.

Globe. (*Glŏbus*, a ball.) *Astron.* A round body, every part of the surface of which is equi-distant from a point within called its centre; a sphere. *Glŏ'bus, i*, m. See *Globus.* Fr. anal. *globe*, m. Germ. syn. *Ball*, m.

Glŏbōsus, *a, um.* (*Glŏbus*, a ball, or globe; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Round like a bowl; globular: glo'bose. Fr. syn. *globuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *geballt*, part. adj.; *kugelig*, adj.; *kugelrund*, adj.

Glŏbŭlāria, *æ*, f. (*Glŏbus*, a globe; from the appearance of its flower.) The name of a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Globularinæ.* The French daisy. Fr. anal. *globulaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Kugelblume*, f.

Glŏbŭlāria Alypum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Montpelier turbeth, a species the leaves of which are used in Spain for venereal disease; it is said to be a powerful but safe cathartic. See *Calcifraga.*

Glŏbŭlāria Monspĕlien'sum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the French daisy.

Glŏbŭlārīnus, *a, um.* (*Glŏbŭlāria*, the French daisy.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in, the *Globularia;* applied to a genus of plants (*Globularinæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Globularia* for its type. Fr. anal. *globularié*, adj.

Glo'bule. (Dim. *Glŏbus*, a ball, or globe.) A little ball. *Physiol.* Applied to such particles of matter as are of a globular or spherical figure, as the red particles of the blood, etc. *Glŏ'bŭlus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *globule*, m. Germ. syn. *Knopfchen*, n.; *Kügelchen*, n.

Globulin'. (*Glŏbŭlus*, a globule.) *Chem., Physiol.* Name given to a substance, into which and another called Hematosin, the matter composing the red corpuscles of the blood can be separated. It is usually obtained of a greyish white colour, by taking the residue which is left when strong alcohol acidulated with sulphuric acid acts on the red corpuscles or globules. *Glŏbŭlīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *globuline*, f. Germ. syn. *Kügelchenstoff*, m.

Glŏ'bus, *i*, m. (Said to be from κλωθώ, to turn round; because it does so when put in motion.) A ball, or globe. See *Systrophe.* Fr. anal. *globe*, m. Germ. syn. *Ball*, m.

Glŏ'bus Hystĕ'rĭcus. (Because usually attendant on the affection named *Hysteria.*) Term for a sensation as if a ball were ascending in the throat, being a portion of air arising in the œsophagus, and prevented from escaping by spasm; it is also present in nervous and hypochondriacal complaints: the hyste'rical ball. See *Nervous Quinsy.* Fr. anal. *globe hystérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kugel hysterische.*

Glŏ'bus Mājor. *Anat.* The larger head, a term for the head of the epididymis, formed by the *Vasa efferentia* or *Coni vasculosi*, which terminate in it and unite into one small duct, the *Vas deferens.*

Glŏ'bus Mĭ'nor. *Anat.* The smaller head, or globus, applied to the lower enlargement of the epididymis, composed of numerous convolutions of the *Vas deferens.*

Glōchīnātus, *a, um.* (Γλωχίς, the point of a dart.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or provided with *glochines:* glo'chinate. Fr. anal. *glochide*, adj. Germ. syn. *widerhakig*, adj.

Glŏ'chis, *ĭnis*, f. (Γλωχίς, the point of a dart.) A sharp or barbed point. *Bot.* Applied to a bristle-like pubescence turned backwards at its point into many straight teeth. Fr. anal. *glochide*, m. Germ. syn. *Angel*, f.; *Widerhake*, m.

Glŏ'mer, *ĕris*, m. (*Glŏmus*, a clue of thread.) *Anat.* Old term for a conglomerate gland.

Glo'merate. (*Glomĕro*, to wind round.) *Anat.* Applied to glands that are formed of a clue, as it were, of sanguineous vessels having an excretory duct but no cavity. *Bot.* Crowded together; congregated. *Glŏmĕrātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *glomére*, adj. Germ. syn. *genauelt*, part. adj.

Glŏmĕ'rŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Glŏmus*, a clue of thread.) *Bot.* Term for a small tuft, or capitulum, mostly in the axilla of the peduncle: a glo'merule. Fr. anal. *glomerule*, m. Germ. syn. *der kleine Ball; der kleine Knäuel.*

Glŏ'mus, *i*, m. (*Glŏbus*, a ball.) A clue of thread; also, the same as *Globus.* Fr. anal. *glomus*, m.; syn. *globe*, m. Germ. syn. *Ball*, m.; *Knäuel*, m.; *Charpiepfropf*, m.

Glos'sa, *æ*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* The tongue, which constitutes the chief organ of taste. See *Lingua, Proglossis, Tongue.* Fr. anal. *glosse*, f. Germ. syn. *Zunge*, f.

Gloss'agra, *æ*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* A term for violent pain occurring in the tongue, nearly the same as *Glossalgia.* Fr. anal. *glossalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zungenschmerz*, m.

Glossal'gia, *æ*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Term for pain in the tongue: glossal'gy. See *Glossagra.* Fr. anal. *glossalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zungenschmerz*, m.

Glossal'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Glossalgia*, pain of the tongue; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Glossalgia:* glossal'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *glossalgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Glossalgie leidend, dazu gehörig.*

Glossanis'chon, *ontis*, m. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; ἀνέχω, to raise on high.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument for raising or taking hold of the tongue. See *Glossocatochos.* Fr. anal. *glossanischon*, m. Germ. syn. *Zungenhochhalter*, m.; *Zungenheber*, m.

Glossanŏ'cheus. } *Surg.* Of the same deriva-
Glossa'nŏchon. } tion and application as *Glossanischon.*

Glossan'thrax, *acis*, m. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; ἄνθραξ, a burning coal.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for carbuncle of the tongue, which is of rare occurrence in human beings, but is not unfrequent in some kinds of domestic animals. Fr. anal. *glossanthrax*, m. Germ. syn. *die bösartige Zungenblatter; Zungencarbunkel*, m.

Glossepiglot'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; *epiglottĭcus*, belonging to the epiglottis.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the tongue and epiglottis: applied to a ligament so connected: glossepiglot'tic. Fr. anal. *glosso-épiglottique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich Zunge und Epiglottis angeht.*

Glossītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Glossītis*, inflammation of the tongue; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Glossitis:* glossi'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *glossitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Glossitis betreffend.*

Glossītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Glossa*, the tongue; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the tongue: glossi'tis. Fr. anal. *glossite*, f. Germ. syn. *Zungenentzündung*, f.

Glos'so-. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* This word prefixed as a part of the compound names of muscles, etc., denotes attachment to, or connection with the tongue. Fr. anal. *glosso-.*

Glos'so-Blennŏthēca, *æ*, f. (Prefix *glosso-*; βλέννα, mucus; θήκη, a sheath.) *Anat.* A name for a mucous *bursa* under the tongue; the *Bursa mucosa sublingualis.* Fr. anal. *glosso-blennothèce*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Schleimbeutel unter der Zunge.*

Glos'so-Carcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (Prefix *glosso-*; *carcĭnōma*, cancer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for carcinoma, or cancer of the tongue. Fr. anal. *glosso-carcinome*, m. Germ. syn. *Zungenkrebs*, m.

Glosso-Epiglotticus, *a, um.* *Anat.* See *Glossepiglotticus.*

Glos'so-Palātīnus, *a, um.* (Prefix *glosso-*; *palātīnus*, belonging to the palate.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the palate or tongue; applied (nom. sing. m.) to a delicate muscle which extends from the base of the tongue to the middle of the *Velum pendulum palati:* glosso-pa'latine. Fr. anal. *glosso-palatin*, adj. Germ. syn. *Zunge und Gaumen angehend.*

Glos'so-Phărynge'us, *a, um.* (Prefix *glosso-*; *pharyngeus*, belonging to the pharynx.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the tongue and pharynx; applied to certain muscular fibres passing from each side of the base of the tongue, to the parietes of the pharynx, and really forming parts of the *Constrictores pharyngis superiores* muscles: glosso-pharynge'an. Fr. anal. *glosso-pharyngien*, adj. Germ. syn. *Zunge und Schlund angehen.*

Glos'so-Scir'rhus, *i*, m. (Prefix *glosso-*; *scirrhus*, a hard tumour, the commencement of cancer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for scirrhus of the tongue: glosso-scir'rhus. Fr. anal. *glosso-scirrhe* or *-squirre*, m. Germ. syn. *Zungenkrebs*, m.

Glos'so-Spas'mus, *i*, m. (Prefix *glosso-*; *spasmus*, a spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm of the tongue: glos'so-spasm. Fr. anal. *glosso-spasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zungenkrampf*, m.

Glos'so-Staphylīnus, *a, um.* (Prefix *glosso-; staphylīnus*, belonging to the uvula.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the tongue, and uvula; applied to a muscle, the same as *Glosso-palatinus:* glosso-sta'phyline. Fr. anal. *glosso-staphylin*, adj. Germ. syn. *Zunge und Zapfchen angehend.*

Glos'sŏcă'tŏchos. } (Γλῶσσα, the tongue;
Glos'sŏcă'tŏchus, *a, um.* } κατέχω, to hold.) Holding the tongue. *Surg.* Gr. anal. γλωσσοκάτοχος, applied by Paulus Ægineta, vi. 30, as a name for an instrument for depressing the tongue, or a *Spatula linguæ;* it was a kind of forceps, one end pressing on the tongue, the other placed under the chin. See *Glossanischon.* Fr. syn. *glossocatoche*, m. Germ. syn. *Zungenhalter*, m.

Glossŏcēle, *es*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol., Surg.* A term for extrusion, or a hypertrified condition of the tongue causing it to be partially projected, the effect of disease: glos'socele. Fr. anal. *glossocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Zungenbruch*, m.

Glossŏ'cŏma. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; κομέω, to guard.) *Surg.* Old term for a retraction of the tongue. Quincy. Germ. syn. *Festliegen*, m.; *ein Unbeweglichsein der Zunge.*

Glossŏcŏ'mion. } (Γλῶσσα, a tongue; κομέω,
Glossŏ'cŏmon. } to guard, or keep; because like a certain case or box in which the tongues of pipes were kept.) *Surg.* Old names for an instrument or case, mentioned by Galen, C. Hofmannus, Foësius, etc., for containing a fractured limb. Fr. anal. *glossocome*, m. Germ. syn. *Beinlade*, f.; *zum Verbande bei Schenkelbrüchen.*

Glossodes'mus, *i*, m. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; δεσμὸς, a band.) *Anat.* Name for the *Frænum linguæ.* Fr. anal. *glosso-desme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zungenbändchen*, n.; *Zungenverband*, m.

Glossogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Med.* Term for a description of the tongue: glosso'graphy. Fr. anal. *glossographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die anatomische Beschreibung der Zunge.*

Glossohy'al. (Prefix *Glosso-; hyoīdēs*, hyoid.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Geoffroy St. Hilaire to the posterior *cornua* of the hyoid bone, and by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the *Os linguale* in birds and fishes of Cuvier. *Glossohyālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *glosso-hyal*, adj.

Glossoīdēs, adj. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat., Bot.* Resembling the tongue: glos'soid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *glossoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *zungenförmig*, adj.

Glossŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on the powers and function of the tongue, on speech, and terminology: glosso'logy. Fr. anal. *glossologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Zunge; die Sprachlehre; die Terminologie.*

Glossŏ'lysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; λύσις, a solution.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for paralysis of the tongue; nearly the same as *Glossoplegia*, which see. Fr. anal. *glossolysie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zungenlähmung mit Erschlaffung.*

Glossŏlў'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Glossŏlўsis*, paralysis of the tongue; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Glossolysis:* glossoly'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *glossolytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Glossolysis betreffend.*

Glossŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; μαντεία, a divination, or an oracle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the forming a prognosis from the state of the tongue. Fr. anal. *glossomantie.* f. Germ. syn. *die aus Beschaffenheit der Zunge hergenommene Vorhersagung in Krankheiten.*

Glossoplēgia, *æ*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; πληγὴ, a stroke.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for paralysis of the tongue: glossople'gy. See *Glossolysis.* Fr. anal. *glossoplégie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zungenlähmung*, f.

Glossoplēgĭcus, *a, um.* (*Glossoplēgia*, paralysis of the tongue; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Glossoplegia:* glossople'gic. Fr. anal. *glossoplégique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Glossoplegie betreffend.*

Glossoptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; πτῶσις, a falling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a falling or lengthening of the tongue: glossopto'sis. Fr. anal. *glossoptose*, f. Germ. syn. *Zungenvorfall*, m.

Glossorrhāgia, *æ*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* An incomplete term which, with several others of similar construction given by Kraus, does not convey the meaning intended by its employment, viz., *hemorrhage* of an organ or part, in this instance, of the tongue: glossor'rhagy. Its true interpretation is a bursting forth of the tongue, or of whatever other part the name may be thus joined to the terminal *-rhagia.* The correct orthography ought of course to be *Glossohæmorrhagia.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *glossorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Blutung aus der Zunge.*

Glossorrhāgĭcus, *a, um.* (*Glossorrhagia*, glossorrhagy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Glossorrhagia:* glossorrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *glossorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Glossorrhagie betreffend.*

Glossorrhă'phia, *æ*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; ῥαφὴ, a suture.) *Anat.* Term for the raphe, or suture of the tongue. Fr. anal. *glossorrhaphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zungennath*, f.

Glossorrha'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Glossorrhaphia*, the suture of the tongue; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Glossorrhaphia:* glossorrha'phic. Fr. anal. *glossorrhaphique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Glossorrhaphie betreffend.*

Glossoscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; σκοπέω, to see.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for examination of the tongue, as a principal means of diagnosis: glosso'scopy. Fr. anal. *glossoscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Untersuchung der Zunge.*

Glossoscŏ'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Glossoscŏpia*, examination of the tongue; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Glossoscopia:* glossosco'pic. Fr. anal. *glossoscopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Glossoscopie betreffend.*

Glossostĕrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; στερέω, to deprive.) *Surg.* Term for excision or extirpation of the tongue: glossoste'sis. Fr. anal. *glossostersèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausschneidung der Zunge.*

Glossotŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Γλῶσσα, the tongue; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for the dissection of the tongue: glosso'tomy. Fr. anal. *glossotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerlegung der Zunge; Anatomie der Zunge.*

Glossy. (Teut. *Gleissen*, to shine.) *Bot.* See *Nitidus.*

Glossypertrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Glossa*, the tongue; *hypertrŏphia*, hypertrophy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hypertrophy or excessive enlargement of the tongue: glossyper'trophy. Fr. anal. *glossypertrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Uebernährung der Zunge.*

Glot'ta, *æ*, f. (Γλῶττα, the tongue.) Synonymous, and having the same derivation, with *Glossa.*

Glot'tagra. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Glossagra.*

Glottal'gia. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Glossalgia.*

Glot'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Γλῶττα, the tongue; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the tongue: glot'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *glottique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Zunge betreffend.*

Glottĭdospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Glottis*, the glottis; *spasmus*, a spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm of the glottis. Fr. anal. *glottidospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Stimmritzenkrampf*, m.

Glot'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Γλωττίς, the small chink, cleft, or aperture of a pipe; from γλῶσσα, or γλῶττα, the tongue, which also signifies the tongue of a pipe, or that piece inserted in it, which contributes greatly to the formation of its superior aperture.) *Anat.* Name for the superior opening of the larynx at the root of the tongue, constituting the most essential part of the organ for the production of voice, or sound. Fr. anal. *glotte*, f. Germ. syn. *Stimmritze*, f.

Glottis, Inferior Ligaments of the. *Anat.* See *Chordæ Vocales.*

Glottītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Γλῶττα, the tongue; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the glottis: glotti'tis. Fr. anal. *glottite*, f. Germ. syn. *Züngelchenentzündung*, f.

Glow-Worm. *Entomol.* Common name for the *Lampyris noctiluca.* See *Noctilucerna.* Fr. syn. *ver-luisant.* Germ. syn. *Johanniswurm*, m.

Glŭcīna, *æ*, f. (Γλυκὺς, sweet; because the salts it forms are so in some degree.) *Chem.* Name for one of the primitive earths: glucin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *glucyne*, f. Germ. syn. *Beryllerde*, f.; *Berylloxyd*, n.; *Süsserde*, f.; anal. *Glykine*, f.

Glŭcīnum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Name given to the metallic base of the primitive earth *Glucina.* Fr. anal. *glycinum*, m. Germ. syn. *Glyken*, n.

Glucose. (Γλυκὺς, sweet.) *Chem.* Name given to a substance, into which fecula is converted by the action of sulphuric acid, etc.; otherwise called grape-sugar.

Glue. (Γλία, paste, or solder.) An inspissated jelly obtained by boiling the parings of hides and other offal in water; animal gluten. See *Gelatine, Gluten. Col'la, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *colle*, f.; *colle-forte.* Germ. syn. *Leim*, m.

Glue-Bone Stone. *Geol.* Common name for the *Osteocolla*, or bone-binder.

Glūma, *æ*, f. (*Glūbo*, to pull off the bark of a tree.) *Bot.* The husk of corn; chaff; a species of calyx peculiar to corn and grasses, existing at the base of the spike: a glume. Fr. anal. *glume*, f. Germ. syn. *Balg*, m.; *Spelz*, m.

Glūmāceus, *a, um.* (*Glūma*, chaff.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, chaff: gluma'ceous. Fr. anal. *glumacé*, adj.

Glūmōsus, *a, um.* (*Glūma*, chaff; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having husky calyces; chaffy, or full of chaff: glu'mose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *glumeux*, adj.

Glūtæ'us, *a, um.* (Γλουτὸς, the buttock.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the buttock; applied to three muscles, *Glutæus maximus, magnus*, or *major; G. medius;* and *G. minimus*, or *minor*, which compose the buttock, or greatly contribute to its formation: glute'al. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. syn. *fessier*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Gesäss gehörig.*

Glute'al. (Γλουτὸς, the buttock.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the buttock. *Glūtæ'us, a, um.* Fr. syn. *fessier*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Gesäss gehörig.*

Glūten, *ĭnis*, n. (As if *Gĕlūten*, from *gĕlo*, to congeal; or γλία, paste, or solder.) *Chem.* The substance which remains after the farina of wheat has been deprived of its starch; paste: glu'ten. See *Colla, Colla Piscium, Taurocolla.* Fr. anal. *gluten*, m. Germ. anal. *Gluten*, n.; syn. *Kleber*, n.

Glu'ten, A'nimal. Term for a substance which forms the basis of the fibres of all the solid parts: glue. *Col'la, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *colle*, f.; *colle-forte.* Germ. syn. *Leim*, n.

Glu'ten, Ve'getable. Term for a substance which is tasteless, and insoluble in water, obtained from wheat-flour, etc. Fr. anal. *gluten*, m. Germ. syn. *Kleber*, n.

Glūtia. (Γλουτὸς, the buttock.) *Anat.* Old name, for the *Nates cerebri.* Fr. syn. *les deux supérieurs des tubercules quadrijumeaux.* Germ. syn. *die hintern vier Flügel des Gehirns.*

Glutin'. (*Glūten*, glue.) *Chem.* Term for a distinct form of gelatin obtained from skin, serous membrane, hoof, bone, tendon, fibrous and spongy cartilage, cartilage of bone, etc. It may be obtained in a state of purity from common glue, of which it forms the chief ingredient. *Glūtīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* iv. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *glutine*, f.; also applied by Soubeiran to vegetable albumen as distinguished from gluten.

Glu'tinous. (*Glūten*, glue; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having the properties of gluten; gluey: adhesive. *Glūtĭnōsus, a, um*, See *Collodes, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv., *Viscosus.* Fr. anal. *glutineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *klebrig*, adj.

Glūtītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Γλουτὸς, the buttock; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for in-

flammation of the buttocks, or of the *glutæi* muscles: gluti'tis. Fr. anal. *glutite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Gesäss-Muskel-Entzündung*.

Glūtophthĭ'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γλουτὸς, the buttock; *φθίσις*, consumption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes* from suppuration of the buttocks or *Glutæi* muscles: glutophthi'sis. Fr. anal. *glutophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gesäss-vereiterungsschwindsucht*.

Glūtŏpyōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γλουτὸς, the buttock; *πύωσις*, suppuration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppuration of the buttock, or of the *Glutæi* muscles: glutopyo'sis. Fr. anal. *glutopyosie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gesäss-Muskel-Vereiterung*.

Gluttony. (Fr. *Glouton*, a glutton.) *Pathol.* See *Bulimia*.

Gluttŭ'pătens. (*Gluttus*, the throat; *păteo*, to extend, or be stretched out.) *Anat.* An epithet, used by Q. Serenus, according to Keuchenius, *in not.* p. 149, for the stomach, which is an extension or continuous portion of the *Œsophagus* or canal communicating with the throat.

Glūtus, *i*, m. (Γλουτὸς, the buttock.) *Anat.* Another name for the *Nates*, or buttock. Fr. syn. *fesse*, f. Germ. syn. *Hinterheile*, n.; *Hinterbacken*, f.

Glycas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Γλυκὺς, sweet.) Old term for a sweet medicated wine prepared from must, as Lindenus considers, *Exerc.* x. § 15.

Glycerin'. (Γλυκὺς, sweet.) *Chem.* Name given to a yellowish, transparent, syrup-like fluid, without smell and of a sweet taste, considered as the hydrate of an oxide of a radical termed Glyceryl, obtained from the residue in the process of making litharge plaster, and from the refuse in the manufacture of soap, etc.; it forms the base of the fat of the human body. *Glycĕrīna*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *glycerine*, f. Germ. syn. *Oelzucker*, m.

Gly'ceryl. (Γλυκὺς, sweet; *ὕλη*, the material of which anything is made.) *Chem.* Term for a radical, of which glycerin is considered as the hydrate of an oxide.

Gly'cicoll. (Γλυκὺς, sweet; *κόλλα*, glue.) *Chem.* Term for a substance obtained by boiling glutin in an excess of caustic alkali, till ammonia ceases to be developed; also termed the sugar of gelatin. *Glycĭcol'la*, *æ*, f.

Glyci'picros. (Γλυκὺς, sweet; *πικρὸς*, bitter; from its taste.) *Bot.* A name for the *Solanum dulcamara*. Fr. syn. *morelle*, f.; *douce-amère*, f. Germ. syn. *Bittersüss*, f.

Glycyrrhi'za, *æ*, f. (Γλυκὺς, sweet; *ῥίζα*, a root.) The pharmacopœial name (L. & U.S.A.) of the root of the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*; the *Glycyrhrizæ Radix* (E.D.) See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *glycyrrhiza*, f. Germ. syn. *Süssholz*, n.

Glўcirrhi'za Echniāta. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species sometimes substituted for the *G. glabra*.

Glycyrrhi'za Gla'bra. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the liquorice plant; the root is called *Radix dulcis*. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *la réglisse*. Germ. syn. *das gemeine Süssholz*.

Glycirrhizin'. A name for the saccharine juice of the *Glycirrhiza*, or liquorice plant. *Glycirrhizīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *glycirrhizine*, f. Germ. syn. *Süssholzzucker*, m.

Glycysan'con, *ōnis*, m. (Γλυκὺς, sweet; *ἀγκὼν*, the elbow; from its sweet taste and angular joints.) *Bot.* Old name for a species of southernwood, according to Turton.

Glypho'graphy. (Γλυφὴ, graving in metal; *γράφω*, to paint, or devise.) Term for a new kind of engraved drawing by which prints are produced in colours from the printing press. *Glyphogrā'phia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *glyphographie*, f.

Glyster. See *Clyster*, and *Enema*.

Gnam'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γνάμπτω, to bend inwards.) *Anat., Bot., Med.* Term for an incurvation, or curvature. Fr. syn. *courbure*, f. Germ. syn. *Einbiegung*, f.; *Krümmung*, f.

Gnam'ptus, *a*, *um.* (Γνάμπτω, to bend inwards.) *Anat., Bot., Med.* Bent inwards; curved; curvated: incurved. Fr. syn. *courbé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gebogen*, adj.; *gekrümmt*, part. adj.

Gnāphă'lium, *ii*, n. (Γνάφαλον, the wool of the teazel; from its downy surface.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia superflua.* The cotton-weed.

Gnāphă'lium Albīnum. *Bot.* Another name for the *Gnaphalium dioicum*.

Gnāphă'lium Arēnārium. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species, the flowers of which, with those of the *G. stœchas*, are called *Flores elichrysi*, in the pharmacopœias.

Gnāphă'lium Dioi'cum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the cotton-weed; also called *G. albinum*, *Hispidula herba*, and *Pes cati*; its flowers are called *Flores gnaphalii*, also *Flores hispidulæ*, *seu pedes cati*, in the pharmacopœias. See *Centunculus*, *Filago*.

Gnāphă'lium Orientāle. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species supposed to be that anciently called *Chrysitis*.

Gnāphă'lium Stœ'chas. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant goldilocks; also called *Elichrysum*, *Eliochrysum*, and *Stœchas citrina*; its flowers are said to possess aperient and corroborant virtues. See *Chrysocoma*.

Gnat. *Entomol.* (Sax. *Gnæt.*) Common name for the *Culex pipiens*. Fr. syn. *le cousin commun*. Germ. syn. *Mücke*, f.

Gnāthal'gia, *æ*, f. (Γνάθος, the cheek, *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the cheek. Fr. anal. *gnathalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wangenschmerz*, m.

Gnāthantropŏ'lўpus, *i*, m. (*Gnathantrum*, the antrum, or cavity of the cheek-bone; *pŏlўpus*, a morbid excrescence.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for polypus of the *Antrum Highmorianum*. Fr. anal. *gnathantropolype*, m. Germ. syn. *der Polyp in der Ober-Kinnbackenhöhle*.

Gnāthan'trum, *i*, n. (Γνάθος, the cheek; *ἄντρον*, a cavern.) *Anat.* Term for the cavity of the *Os malæ*, or the *Antrum Highmorianum*. Fr. anal. *gnathantre*, m. Germ. syn. *Ober-Kinnbackenhöhle*, f.

Gnā'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gnāthus*, the cheek, or *maxilla;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the cheek or superior *maxilla:* gna'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gnathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Wangen oder die Kinnbacken betreffend.*

Gnāthītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gnāthītis*, internal inflammation of the cheek or jaw; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gnathitis:* gnathi'tic. Fr. anal. *gnathitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Wangenentzündung betreffend.*

Gnāthītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Gnathus*, the cheek; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for internal inflammation of the cheek, or *maxilla*, according to Kraus: gnathi'tis. Fr. anal. *gnathite*, f. Germ. syn. *die innere Wangenentzündung.*

Gnāthŏneural'gia, *æ*, f. (Γνάθος, the cheek, or *maxilla;* νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of a nerve of the cheek or *maxilla*, or maxillary neuralgia; the same as *Prosopalgia.*

Gnathoplas'tic. (*Gnathoplastia*, gnathoplasty; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Surg.* Of or belonging to the operation of gnathoplasty. *Gnāthoplas'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gnathoplastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Gnathoplastie betreffend.*

Gna'thoplasty. (Γνάθος, the cheek; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of restoring any deficiency of the cheek, the effect of a wound or lesion, by appropriating a sufficient portion of the sound parts contiguous. *Gnāthoplas'tia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *gnathoplastie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wangenbildung*, f.

Gnāthus, *i*, m. (Γνάθος.) *Anat.* The cheek. Fr. syn. *joue*, f. Germ. syn. *Backe*, f.; *Wange*, f. Also the jaw. Fr. syn. *machoire*, f. Germ. syn. *Kiefer*, f.; *Kinnlade*, f.

Gnawed. (Sax. *Gnagan*, to gnaw.) See *Erosus.*

Goat. (Sax. *Gaete.*) *Zoöl.* The common name for the *Capra hircus.*

Goat, Wild. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Capra sylvestris.* See *Ibex.*

Goat-Weed. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ægopodium podagraria*, or goutweed.

Goat's-Beard, Common. *Bot.* Common name for the *Tragopogon pratense.* See *Barba Hirci.*

Goat's-Beard, Grey. *Bot.* Common name for the *Clavaria cinerea.*

Goat's-Beard Mushroom. *Bot.* Common name for the *Clavaria coralloides.* Fr. syn. *clavaire coralloïde.*

Goat's Rue. *Bot.* Common name for the *Galega officinalis.*

Goat's Thorn. *Bot.* Common name for the *Astragalus verus.*

Gobbold's Ve'getable Bal'sam. *Pharm.* Name of a quack preparation composed for the most part of oxymel.

Gōbio, *ōnis*, f. (Κωβιός, a gudgeon.) *Ichthyol.* The gudgeon. See *Caprinus Gobio.*

Gōbioīdēs, adj. (*Gōbius*, the gudgeon-fish; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Ichthyol.* Resembling the genus *Gobius*, or the gudgeon; applied to a Family of the *Acanthopterygii:* go'bioid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *gobioïde*, adj.

Goblet-Shaped. See *Scyphiform.*

Godfrey's Cordial. *Pharm.* Name of a quack medicine composed of an infusion of sassafras, coriander, caraway, and anise seeds, treacle and tincture of opium or laudanum, to the last of which it is indebted for its pretended soothing but really stupifying quality.

Godfrey's Smelling Salts. *Pharm.* Name of a preparation made by the re-subliming the carbonate of ammonia with pearlash and strong alcohol.

Goître. (Fr., probably from *guttur*, the throat.) A term employed by the Swiss for the affection bronchocele; it always accompanies in great excess the disease termed Cretinism. Fr. syn. *bronchocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Kropf*, m.

Gold. (Sax. *Gold.*) *Chem.* The most weighty, perfect, and valuable of all metals. See *Aurum.* Fr. syn. *or*, m. Germ. anal. *Gold*, n.

Gold-Leaf. See *Aurum Foliatum.*

Golden Maidenhair. *Bot.* The common name for the *Polytrichium commune.*

Golden Number. *Astron.* See *Cycle.*

Golden Rod. *Bot.* Common name for the *Solidago virgaurea.*

Goldilocks. *Bot.* Common name for the *Gnaphalium stœchas.*

Gomphiasis. See *Agomphiasis.*

Gom'phioi. (Γόμφιοι, from γόμφος, a nail; because like nails that are driven into wood.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Dentes molares*, or grinder teeth. Gorræus. Fr. syn. *dents molaires.* Germ. syn. *Backenzähn*, f. pl.

Gomphōsis, *is.* f. } (Γομφόω, to drive in a
Gomphōma, *ātis*, n. } nail.) *Anat.* Terms for a variety of the Cl. *Synarthrosis*, in which one bone is fixed in another like a nail in wood, as the teeth in their sockets. See *Clavatio, Engomphosis.* Fr. anal. *gomphose*, f. Germ. syn. *Einkeilung*, f.

Gŏnacrăt'tia, *æ*, f. (Γονή, the semen; ἀκρατής, incontinent, or debilitated.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Gonorrhea* in its proper signification, being the same as *Spermatorrhœa*, arising from debility induced by excess. Fr. anal. *gonacratie*, f. Germ. syn. *Samenfluss*, m.; *das Unvermögen den Samen zu halten.*

Gŏ'næ, pl. f. (Γοναί.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Humid. Usu*, vi. 2, 3, for the sexual parts, male or female. *Genĭtūra*, nom. pl. n. of *Genĭtūrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *gone*, f.; syn. *organes sexuels.* Germ. syn. *Geschlechtstheile*, f.

Gŏ'nagra, *æ*, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Term for gout occurring in the knee, or knee-joint. See *Gonugra.* Fr. anal. *gonagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Kniegicht*, f.

Gonalgia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gonyalgia.*

Gŏnarthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; ἄρθρον, a joint; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the knee-joint; also of the knee. Fr. anal. *gonarthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Knie-entzündung*, f.; *Kniegicht*, m.

Gonarthrŏ'căce, *es*, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; ἄρθρον, a joint; κάκη, evil, or disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a cancerous, or ulcerated condition of the knee-joint. Fr. anal. *gonarthrocace*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verderbniss des Kniegelenks; Knicgelenkkrebs*, m.

Gonatalgia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gonyalgia.*

Gonatancos. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gonyancon.*

Gonatocele. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gonocele.*

Gonatorrheuma. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gonyorrheuma.*

Gŏnau'ra, *æ,* f. (Γονὴ, the semen; αὖρα, a gentle wind.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the *Aura seminalis,* or seminal vapour of old authors. Fr. anal. *gonaura,* f. Germ. syn. *Samendunst,* m.

Gŏ'ne, *es,* f. (Γίνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* Old term for the *semen;* also applied by Hesychius, to the uterus. See *Genitura.*

Gŏnēcys'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Γονὴ, the semen; κύστις, a bladder; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Vesiculæ seminales:* gonecys'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gonécystique,* adj. Germ. syn. *die Samenbläschen betreffend.*

Gŏnēcys'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (Γονὴ, the semen; κύστις, a bladder.) *Anat.* A term for a *Vesicula seminalis,* but usually applied in the pl. (*Gonecystides*) to the seminal vesicles. Fr. anal. *gonécyste,* f. Germ. syn. *Samenbläschen,* n.

Gŏnēcyston'cus, *i,* m. (Γονὴ, the semen; κύστις, a bladder; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a tumour or enlarged condition of a seminal vesicle, from obstruction of its excretory duct, inflammation, or the like. Fr. anal. *gonécystoncus,* m. Germ. syn. *Samenbläschengeschwullst,* f.

Gŏnēcystŏpyōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Γονὴ, the semen; κύστις, a bladder; πύον, pus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppuration in a seminal vesicle. Fr. anal. *gonécystopyose,* f. Germ. syn. *eine Eiterung in den Samenbläschen; Vereiterung derselben.*

Gŏnēpoiēsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Γονὴ, the semen; ποιέω, to make.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the secretion of the semen. Fr. anal. *gonépoièse,* f. Germ. syn. *Samenbereitung,* f.

Gŏnēpoiētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gŏnēpoiēsis,* the secretion of the semen; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Gonepoiesis;* gonepoie'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gonépoiétique,* adj. Germ. syn. *die Gonepoiesis betreffend.*

Gongrōna, *æ,* f. (Γογγρός, a knot in the bark of a tree.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. γογγρώνη, used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi. 3, *t.* 14, and explained by Galen, to signify all hard round tumours in tendinous parts, but specially a bronchocele.

Gongropthī'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Γογγρός, a knot in the bark of a tree; φθίσις, consumption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for tubercular phthisis. Fr. anal. *gongrophthisie,* f. Germ. syn. *die knotige Lungensucht.*

Gon'gros. } (Γόγγρος.) *Bot.* Term for a
Gon'grus, *i,* m. } roundish excrescence upon trees. Fr. anal. *gongre,* m. Germ. syn. *ein runder knorrichter Auswuchs an Bäumen. Zoöl.* A term for the *Muræna conger,* or conger eel. Fr. syn. *congre,* m. Germ. syn. *ein Fisch aus der Familie der Meeraale.*

Gon'gȳle, *es,* f. (Γογγύλος, round.) *Bot.* A name for the turnip cabbage, which has a globular root.

Gongy'lion. } (Γογ- ύλιος, round.) *Pharm.*
Gongy'lium, *ii,* n. } Old name, Gr. anal. γογγύλιον, used by Hippocrates, *de Intern. Affect.* xliii. 33, and explained by Galen to signify a small pill.

Gon'gȳlus, *a, um.* (Γογγύλος.) Round; globular: gon'gylous. Fr. anal. *gongyle,* adj. Germ. syn. *rund,* adj.; *niedlich rund.*

Gon'gȳlus, *i,* m. (Γογγύλος, round.) *Bot.* Term for a round, hard, reproductive, simple body which is prolonged into the bark of the plant and is detached by the progress of age, as in the *Fucus* and *Ulva:* a gon'gyle. Fr. anal. *gongyle,* f. Germ. syn. *Keimknoten,* m.

Gōnia, *æ,* f. (Γωνία, an angle.) *Bot.* Term the same as *Geniculum.* Fr. anal. *gonie,* f. Germ. syn. *Kniechen,* n.; *Winkelchen,* n.

Goniancon. See *Gonyancon.*

Gŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Γονὴ, the semen; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the semen; also, pertaining to the genital organs: go'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gonique,* adj. Germ. syn. *zum Samen gehörig; die Zeugung betreffend.*

Gŏ'nĭmos. } (Γονὴ, the semen.) Fruitful;
Gŏ'nĭmus, *a, um.* } fecund; in which sense it was used, Gr. anal. *γόνιμος,* by Hippocrates, *de Dicæt.* i. xxii. 14; also vital, and applied by him, i. xix. 9, to the *fœtus in utero;* it is opposed to *Agonos,* which see.

Gŏnĭmōsus, *a, um.* (Γονὴ, the semen; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Physiol.* Having, or full of semen; capable of generating; generative: go'nimous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *gonimeux,* adj. Germ. syn. *zeugungsfähig,* adj.

Goniŏcă'thĕtēr, *ēris,* or *tri,* m. (Γωνία, an angle; καθετὴρ, a catheter.) *Surg.* Name, by Carrière, for an angulated or crooked catheter. Fr. anal. *goniocatheter,* m. Germ. syn. *ein winkliger Katheter.*

Gonĭŏ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Γωνία, an angle; γεννάω, to produce.) *Mineral.* Producing angles; applied, in the Nomenclature of Haüy, to a variety in which the diminutions occur on the angles and in an unequal manner: gonio'genous. Fr. anal. *goniogène,* adj.

Gŏnĭŏmēle, *es,* f. (Γωνία, an angle; μήλη, a probe.) *Surg.* Name by Carrière, for an angulated or crooked probe or sound. Fr. anal. *goniomèle,* f. Germ. syn. *Kniesonde,* f.; *eine winklige Sonde.*

Gonio'meter. (Γωνία, an angle; μέτρον, a measure.) *Mineral.* Name of an instrument for determining the measurement of crystals and minerals. *Gōniō'metrum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *goniomètre,* m. Germ. syn. *Winkelmesser,* m.

Gōniomy'cus, *i,* m. (Γωνία, an angle; μύκη, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Name given by Nees d'Esenbeek to a Family (*Goniomyci,* nom. pl.) of the Ord. *Protomyci,* comprehending those which have an angular form. Fr. anal. *goniomyce,* m.

Gōniŏ'phȳtum, *i,* n. (Γωνία, an angle; φύτον, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker, to a plant which has angular fruit.

Gŏnĭōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Γωνία, an angle.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. γωνίωσις, by Archigenes, for a species of pulse, high and sharp, indicative of debilitating, exhausting ailment, etc.; according to Galen,

de Præsag. ex Puls. ii. 11. Fr. anal. *goniose*, f. Germ. syn. *den hohen spitzen Puls bei sehr schwachen erschöpften Kranken.*

Gŏnio'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Γωνία, an angle; στόμα, a mouth.) *Conchol.* Applied to a univalve shell in which the opening presents an angle more or less marked in a certain point of its circumference. Fr. anal. *goniostome*, adj.

Gŏnŏbŏ'lia, *æ*, f. } (Γονή, the semen; βω-
Gŏnŏbolis'mus, *i*, m. } λίζω, to throw a dart.) *Pathol.* Terms for ejaculation of the semen. Fr. anal. *gonobolie*, f.; *gonobolisme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Ausspritzung des Samens.*

Gŏnŏ'căcē, *es*, f. (Γονή, the semen; κάκη, an evil.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, by J. F. Lobstein, for white swelling of the knee. Fr. anal. *gonocace*, f. Germ. syn. *die weisse Kniegeschwullst; Kniegliedschwamm*, m.

Gŏnŏcēle, *es*, f. (Γονή, the semen; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for effusion of the semen out of the ruptured seminal vesicles into the cellular texture; also, a swelling of the testicle and spermatic cord, from supposed retention of the semen. Fr. anal. *gonocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Samenbruch*, m.; *Anschwellung der Hoden und des Samenstranges wegen vermeintlicher Zurückhaltung des Samens.*

Gonŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Γωνία, an angle; κεφαλή, a head.) *Entomol.* Name given by Latreille, to a subtribe (*Gonocephalæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Muscides*, comprehending those on which the head seen from above is almost triangular. Fr. anal. *gonocéphale*, adj.

Gonocrasia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gonocratia.*

Gonocysticus. *Anat.* See *Gonecysticus.*

Gonocystoncus. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gonecystoncus.*

Gonocystopyosis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gonecystopyosis.*

Gŏnŏdēs, adj. (Γονή, the semen; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Physiol.* Having, or full of semen; go'nous, or gono'se. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *goneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *spermatisch*, adj.

Gŏnoīdēs, adj. (Γονή, the semen; terminal *-ῑδης.*) *Med., Physiol.* Resembling the semen: go'noid. Also, Gr. anal. γονοειδὲς, applied by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 186, 362, 580, to a white, viscid, and thick discharge from the bowels, or to the dregs of the urine.

Gononcus. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* See *Gonyoncus.*

Gonoophytum. *Bot.* See *Goniophytum.*

Gŏnŏ'phŏrus, i, m. (Γόνος, generation; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Term by Candolle, for a prolongation of the receptacle which proceeds from the bottom of the calyx, and sustains the stamens and pistil, as in the *Anonaceæ*. Fr. anal. *gonophore*, m. Germ. syn. *Befrauchtungsträger*, m.; *Geschlechtstheilträger*, m.

Gonŏphysēma, *ătis*, n. (Γόνυ, the knee; φύσημα, an inflation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Gonocele, Gonyoncus.* Fr. anal. *gonophysème*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Auftreibung des Kniegelenks.*

Gonopoesis. *Med., Physiol.* See *Gonepoiesis.*

Gonopoeticus. *Med., Physiol.* See *Gonepoieticus.*

Gonŏpoiēus, *a, um.* (Γονή, the semen; ποιέω, to make.) *Med.* Favouring the secretion of semen; semen-making: gonopoie'ous. Fr. anal. *gonopoié*, adj. Germ. syn. *samenmachend*, adj.

Gonopterides. *Bot.* See *Gonopteridis.*

Gŏnoptĕ'rĭdis, *is, e.* (Γόνυ, the knee; πτέρις, the fern.) *Bot.* Applied by Willdenow, to a Class of plants, (*Gonopterides*, nom. pl. f.) comprehending the Families of the *Characeæ* and *Equisetaceæ*, which resemble the ferns, and have the stem articulated. Fr. anal. *gonoptéride*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Gliederfarrn*, f.

Gōno'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Γωνία, an angle; πτερὸν, a wing, or feather.) Applied to the *Orobitis*, which has its *elytra* prolonged in angles to the lateral borders of their base. Fr. anal. *Gonoptère*, adj.

Gŏnorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Γονή, the semen; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for an involuntary flow or discharge of semen without copulation; also termed *Spermatorrhœa.* See *Pollutio.* It is (erroneously) applied, however, to a discharge of purulent infectious matter from the urethra of males, and from the vagina and surfaces of the *labia, nymphæ, clitoris*, frequently the neck of the uterus, and sometimes, but rarely the urethra of females; termed *Baptorrhœa, Blennorrhagia, Blennorrhœa;* and otherwise designated *Blenorrhœa venerea, Brenning, Burning, Crystalli, Clap, Fluor albus malignus, Gonorrhœa maligna, G. virulenta, Mucitis, Rhysis, Urethritis venerea*, etc., a genus of the Ord. *Apocenoses;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi Fr. anal. *gonorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Gonorrhöe*, f.; *Samenfluss*, m.

Gŏnorrhœ'a Bă'lănī. The gonorrhœa of the *glans penis;* a term for a purulent discharge from the surface of the entire *glans*, which is in a highly inflamed and raw state. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *Balanoposthitis*, and *Posthitis.* Fr. syn. *balanite*, f., Germ. syn. *Eichelnentzündung*, f.

Gŏnorrhœ'a Bĕnig'na. *Pathol.* The benign, or favourable gonorrhœa; a term for a purulent discharge from the urethra consequent on mere irritation, and not the effect of venereal infection. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Gŏnorrhœ'a Dormien'tium. The gonorrhœa of sleeping persons; applied to the emission of semen in dreams, caused by indulgence in improper ideas while awake; nocturnal emission; nocturnal pollution; termed also *Oneirogonos, Oneirogmos, Oneirosis.* See *Pollutio.*

Gŏnorrhœ'a Laxōrum. *Pathol.* The gonorrhœa of weakly persons; being an involuntary discharge of semen, or of a thin morbid secretion from the *testes*, or from them and the *vesiculæ seminales*, the effect of a relaxed state of the constitution. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Gŏnorrhœ'a Mălig'na. *Pathol.* The same as *Gonorrhœa venerea.*

Gŏnorrhœ'a Mŭlie'bris. *Pathol.* Old epithet of *Lucorrhœa*, or *Fluor albus.*

Gŏnorrhœ'a Vĕnĕ'rea. } *Pathol.* Imperfect
Gŏnorrhœ'a Vīrŭlen'ta. } terms for a purulent discharge from the urethra, vagina, etc., caused by contamination from contact with the venereal infectious discharge vulgarly called clap; also termed *Baptorrhœa, Blennorrhagia, Blennorrhœa, B. venerea, Brenning, Burning, Crystalli, Fluor albus malignus, Gonorrhœa maligna, Mucitis, Rhysis, Urethritis.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Gonorrhœālis, *is, e.* (*Gonorrhœa*, a flow of semen.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gonorrhœa:* gonorrhe'al. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *gonorrhéal*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gonorrhöe betreffend.*

Gonorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. *Med., Pathol.* A term the same in derivation and signification as *Gonorrhœa*, which see.

Gonorrhoblĕpharrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Γονόῤῥοια, a flow of semen; βλέφαρον, the eyelid; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a gonorrhœal (more correctly baptorrhœal) inflammation and discharge of purulent matter from the eye and eyelids. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *gonorrhoblepharrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenliedertripper*, m.; *Augentripper*, m.

NOTE.—Kraus proposes as a better term, *Urethritoblepharrhœa*, but this does not express the infectious character of the affection. *Baptoblepharrhœa* is suggested as better still. See *Baptorrhœa.*

Gonorrhoprostātītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Gonorrhœa*, a flow of semen; *prostātītis*, inflammation of the prostate gland.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the prostate gland produced by so-called gonorrhœa, but for which Kraus substitutes *Urethritoprostatitis*, a term equally indistinctive of the true origin of the complaint intended. *Baptorrho-*, or simply *Baptoprostatitis* is suggested. See *Baptorrhœa, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *gonorrhoprostatite*, f. Germ. syn. *die aus Urethritis entstandene Vorsteherdrüsenentzündung.*

Gonorrhosy'phĭlis. (*Gonorrhœa*, a flow of semen; *syphĭlis*, the *lues venerea.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for gonorrhœal syphilis, or, as would seem, syphilis induced by an attack of so-termed gonorrhœa, an example of cause and effect which never did or can exist, the two affections being quite distinct in their nature and character.

Gŏnos. *Physiol.* See *Gone.*

Gōnos. *Geom.* See *Gonia.*

Gŏnoscheŏcēle, *es*, f. (Γονή, the semen; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a swelling of the testicle, or epididymis from accumulation of the semen; the same as *Spermatocele.* Fr. anal. *gonoschéocele*, f. Germ. syn. *Samengefässbruch*, m.

Gōnosper'mus, *a, um.* (Γωνία, an angle; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having angular seeds, as the *Phaseolus gonospermus;* it ought correctly to be *Gonospermatus.* Fr. anal. *gonosperme*, adj.

Gŏnostrōma, *ătis*, n. (Γόνος, offspring; στρῶμα, a *stratum*, or bed.) *Physiol.* Term for the germinal layer or bud in the ovule of the *Mammalia;* the *Stratum proligerum* of Baer: a go'nostrome. Fr. anal. *gonostrome*, f. Germ. syn. *die Keimschicht im Ovulum der Säugethiere.*

Gonostromatodiscus. *Physiol.* See *Gonodiscus.*

Gonostrōmătōsōrus, *i*, m. (*Gonostrōma*, a gonostrome; *sōrus*, a heap.) *Physiol.* Term for the little elevation or prominence of the gonostrome; the *Cumulus strati proligeri* of Baer: the gonostro'matosore. Fr. anal. *gonostromatosore*, f. Germ. syn. *der Hügel der Keimschicht im Ovulum der Säugethiere.*

Gonostromodiscus. *Physiol.* See *Gonodiscus.*

Gonostromosorus. *Physiol.* See *Gonostromatosorus.*

Gonozēmia, *æ*, f. (Γονή, the semen; ζημία, loss, or detriment.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive loss or discharge of semen: gonoze'my. Fr. anal. *gonozémie*, f. Germ. syn. *der häufige Samenverlust.*

Gonozēmĭcus, *a, um.* (*Gonozēmia*, great loss of semen; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Gonozemia:* gonoze'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *gonosémique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gonozemie betreffend.*

Gonyagra. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gonagra.*

Gŏnyal'gia, *æ*, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Term for pain occurring in the knee: gonyal'gy. Fr. anal. *gonaglie*, f. Germ. syn. *Knieschmerz*, m.

Gonyan'con, *ōnis*, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; ἀγκών, a curvature.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a bending or curvature of the knee. Fr. anal. *gonyancon*, m. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Krümmung des Knies.*

Gŏnyectўpōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; ἐκτύπωσις, a squeezing out.) *Med., Surg.* Term for excurvation of the knees. See *Bandy.* Fr. anal. *gonyectypose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausbeugung des Knies.*

Gŏnyocamp'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; κάμψις, a curvature.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for curvature of the knees. See *Gonyancon.* Fr. anal. *gonyocampsie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verbiegung des Knies.*

Gŏnyŏcēle, *is*, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for swelling, or what has been called hernia of the knee: go'nyocele. See *Gonyoncus.* Fr. anal. *gonyocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Kniebruch*, m.; *Kniebruchschwullst*, f.

Gŏnyon'cus, *i*, m. (Γόνυ, the knee; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Surg.* Term for swelling or tumour of the knee. See *Gonyocele.* Fr. anal. *gonyonce*, m. Germ. syn. *Kniegeschwullst*, f.

Gonyopteridis. *Bot.* See *Gonopteridis.*

Gonyorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (Γόνυ, the knee; ῥεῦμα, a flowing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Gonagra*, from the swelling of the knees, as if produced by a flowing of the humours to the part. Fr. anal. *gonyorrheume*, f. Germ. syn. *Knieschmerz*, m.

Gonyscamposis. *Med., Surg.* See *Gonyocampsis.*

Gŏnytўle, *es*, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; τύλη, a callus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for callus, or a hard thick skin of the knee. Fr. anal. *gonytyle*, f. Germ. syn. *Knieschwiele*, f.; *Schwiele am Knie.*

Gŏnythēca, *æ*, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; θήκη, a cover.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to a concavity situated at the extremity of the thigh of insects, which is destined to receive the base of the *tibia*. Fr. anal. *gonythèque*, f.

Goödeniaceæ. *Bot.* See *Goodeniaceus*.

Goodeniāceus, *a, um.* (*Goodenia*, a genus of plants.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the *Goodenia;* applied to a Family (*Goodeniaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Campanulaceæ:* goodenia'ceous. Fr. anal. *goodeniacé*, adj.

Goose. (Sax. *Gos.*) *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Anas anser*, or *Anser domesticus*. Fr. syn. *oie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gans*, f.

Goose-Foot. See *Chenopodium*, and *Pes Anserinus*.

Goose-Grass. } *Bot.* Common names for the
Goose-Share. } plant *Galium aparine*. Fr. syn. *gaillet accrochant*. Germ. syn. *Klebekraut, n.*

Gor'dius, *ii*, m. A genus of animals, Cl. *Annelides;* Ord. *Abranchia*.

Gor'dius Aquāticus. *Zoöl.* The hair-tail worm, found in stagnant marshes and ditches in Lapland, etc.; also called *Seta equina*.

Gor'dius Mĕdīnen'sis. *Zoöl.* Name for a cutaneous worm formerly called *Cutambulus*, and *Medinensis vena*.

Gor'get. *Surg.* Name for an instrument formerly used in the operation of lithotomy, formed like a knife, with a beak which fitted the groove in the staff. *Ductus Canālīcŭlātus*. Fr. anal. *gorgeret*, m. Germ. syn. *Führer*, m.; *gerinnte Sonde*, f.

Gorgōnia, *æ*, f. *Nat. Hist.* Name of a genus of corals.

Gorgōnia Antĭ'păthes. *Nat. Hist.* A name for the *Corallium nigrum*, or black coral.

Gossypīnus, *a, um.* (*Gossypium*, cotton.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the plant *Gossypium*, or cotton; applied to the *Lycoperdon gossypinum*, because of its cottonous and slightly woolly surface: gossypi'nous. Fr. anal. *gossypin*, adj.

Gossypīna, *æ*, f. (*Gossypium*, cotton.) *Bot.* A name by Thompson, for cotton: gos'sypine. Fr. anal. *gossypine*, f.

Gossypĭ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Gossypium*, cotton.) φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing cotton; applied to the *Saussurea gossypiphora*, which has its flowers hidden by very long wool: gossypi'phorous. Fr. anal. *gossypiphore*, adj.

Gossy'pium, *ii*, n. (Corr. *Gottipium*, from the Egyptian word *gotne*.) *Bot.* The substance cotton. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monadelphia;* Ord. *Polyandria*. The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for cotton. Fr. syn. *cotonnier*, m. Germ. syn. *Baumwollenbaum*, m.

Gossy'pium Herbāceum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the cotton-plant; also called *Bombax;* the seeds are used in some foreign countries for coughs, from their mucilaginous qualities. Fr. syn. *cotonnier*, m. Germ. syn. *Baumwollenbaum*, m.

Gos'sum. } *Pathol.* Old terms for broncho-
Go'tium. } cele.

Goulard Water. *Pharm.* The same as *Goulard's Extract*.

Goulard's Bal'sam. *Pharm.* Term for a preparation of oil of turpentine, heated, to which the acetate of lead is added, constantly stirring till no more will dissolve; used as an application to eroding and painful ulcers.

Goulard's Ce'rate. *Pharm.* A name for the *Ceratum plumbi compositum*.

Goulard's Extract. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a saturated solution of the acetate of lead: the *Liquor plumbi diacetatis dilutus*. Also called *Goulard water*. Fr. anal. *extrait de Goulard*.

Gourd. (Fr. *Goubourde*.) *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Cucurbita pepo;* also for the plant itself. *Cŭcur'bĭta*, *æ*, f. Fr. syn. *courge*, f. Germ. syn. *Kurbiss*, m.

Gourd, Bitter. *Bot., M. Med., Pharm.* Common name for the *Cucumis colocynthis*, both plant and fruit. Fr. syn. *coloquinte*, f. Germ. syn. *Koloquinthe*, f.

Gout. (Fr. *Goutte*, a drop; because according to old ideas, it is a humour that falls down by drops into the joints.) *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the disease *Arthritis*, characterised by pain in the joints, chiefly of the great toe, or of the feet and hands, returning at intervals with more or less swelling and redness of the skin; it is also termed *Podagra*. See *Arthritis, Arthrophlogosis, Articularis Morbus, Chiragra, Gastro-arthritis, Gonagra, Gonugra*, and *Gonyalgia*. Fr. syn. *arthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Gliedersucht*, f.

Gout-Stone. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the *Calculus arthriticus*, or chalk-stone; also called *Calculus podagricus;* a calcareous concretion deposited on the hands and feet of those affected with gout. *Calcŭlus Arthrītĭcus*, or *Cal'cŭlus Pŏdagrĭcus*. Fr. syn. *calcul arthritique*, or *podagrique*.

Gout-Weed. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Ægopodium podagraria;* also called goat-weed.

Gouttes d'Or du General Lamotte. *Pharm.* A medicine consisting in a solution of nitrate of gold in alcohol; formerly much reputed for gout and nervous affections, but of no real efficacy: Lamotte's golden drops.

Gouty. (Gout, or *arthritis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to gout; arthritic. *Arthrītĭcus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *arthritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Gicht gehörig*.

Gowland's Lotion. *Pharm.* Term for a preparation of an ounce of bitter almonds triturated with two ounces of sugar and two pounds of distilled water, adding to the strained liquor two scruples of corrosive sublimate previously ground with two drachms of rectified alcohol; used in obstinate cutaneous diseases.

Graafiānæ Vēsĭcŭlæ. *Anat.* The Graa'fian ve'sicles; applied to a number of highly vascular vesicles united by cellular structure, which principally compose the semi-cartilaginous substance of the *ovaria*, because first noticed by De Graaf.

Grăcĭlis, *is, e.* (Thin.) Small; thin; slender. *Anat.* Applied (nom. sing. m.) to a long, straight, slender muscle of the thigh, and to a process of the *malleus*, one of the ossicles of the internal ear.

Grăcĭlis Antĕ'rior. *Anat.* A name given by Winslow to the *Rectus cruris* muscle.

Gra'duated Com'press. *Surg.* A compress formed of a number of circular pieces of cotton cloth, each progressively decreasing in size, and the whole forming a sort of pyramid, the apex of which can be applied on the precise point wished, in cases of wounded arteries, etc.

Graft. (Γραφίς, a style, or anything sharpened towards the top; because so sharpened in order to be adapted to the stock.) *Bot.* The name for the branch or bud which is transferred from one plant to another (the stock) in the operation of grafting; the scion. *Ins'ĭtum, i,* n. *Virgul'tum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *greffe,* f. Germ. syn. *Pfropfreis,* m.

Grafting. (Γράφω, to write; because the ancients wrote upon wax tablets, etc. with the *stylum,* or style which the *graft* resembles.) *Bot.* An operation by which a part (the graft, or scion) of one plant is united to another, (the stock) and they become completely joined by means of the *cambium,* or proper juice of the bark exuding from the edges of each, and becoming organised, so that the vessels inosculate and form a complete union. *Inoscŭlātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. syn. *l'action de greffer.* Germ. syn. *Pfropfen,* n.

Grain. (Fr. *graine,* seed.) *Bot.* Common name for all kinds of corn. *Frūmen'tum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *grain,* m. Germ. syn. *Korn,* n. *Pharm.* The 20th part of a scruple, or 60th of a drachm; the 24th part of a pennyweight, troy. *Grānum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *grain,* m. Germ. syn. *das Gewicht eines Korns,* or *eines Grans; Gran,* n.

Grains of Pa'radise. *Bot.* Common name for the seeds of the *Amomum granum Paradisi. Grāna Parădīsi.* Fr. anal. *graines de Paradis.*

Gral'læ, *ārum,* f. (Stilts.) *Ornithol.* Name given by Linnæus to the *Grallatoriæ.* See *Grallatorius.* Fr. anal. *gralles,* f. pl.; syn. *échassiers,* m. pl.

Grallātōres. Nom. pl. of *Grallātor, oris,* m. (*Grallæ,* stilts.) *Ornithol.* The same as *Grallæ, Grallatoriæ,* and *Grallidæ.* See *Grallatorius.*

Grallatoriæ. *Ornithol.* See *Grallatorius.*

Grallatōrius, *a, um.* (*Grallæ,* stilts; because they take long strides, as if walking on stilts.) Of or belonging to stilts or crutches: grallato'rious. *Ornithol.* Name given to an Order (*Grallatoriæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Aves,* of Cuvier, comprehending those which have long legs and bills of corresponding extent, by which they wade and catch their prey in the water. Fr. syn. *échassiers,* m. pl.

Gral'lĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Grallæ,* stilts; terminal *-idæ.*) *Ornithol.* Walking on stilts. The same as *Grallæ, Grallatores,* and *Grallatoriæ.* See *Grallatorius.*

Grāmen, *ĭnis,* n. (As if *Gĕnĕrāmen,* from *gĕnĕro,* to spring as herbs do.) *Bot.* All kinds of herbs: grass.

Grāmen Arundĭnāceum. *Bot.* A name for the *Arundo calamagrostis,* or reed-grass.

Grāmen Cănīnum. *Bot.* A name for the *Triticum repens,* couch-grass, or dog's-grass.

Grāmen Crūcis Cypĕrĭŏĭdis. *Bot.* The Egyptian cock's foot grass, or grass of the cross; the roots and plants used the same as *Triticum repens,* in the early stages of dropsy, being supposed to correct the fetor of the breath, and to relieve colics, nephritic disorders, etc.

Grāmia, *æ,* f. *Physiol.* An old term, the same as *Glama,* or sordes of the eyes. Fr. anal. *gramie,* f. Germ. syn. *zähe Schleim auf den Augen.*

Grāmĭnāceus, *a, um.* (*Grāmen,* grass.) *Bot.*

Gramĭ'neus, *a, um.* Belonging to, or resembling grass; grass-like; applied to a Juss. Order (*Graminaceæ,* or *gramineæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants of this character: gramina'ceous: grami'neous. Fr. anal. *graminé,* adj. Germ. syn. *grasähnlich,* adj.

Grāmĭnĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Grāmen,* grass; *cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Bot.* Living, or growing among grass; applied to plants that grow among dry stubble, or thatch, as the *Agaricus graminicola,* etc.: gramini'colous. Fr. anal. *graminicole,* adj.

Grāmĭnĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Grāmen,* grass; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves like those of grass; grass-leaved: graminifo'liate. Fr. anal. *graminifolie,* adj. Germ. syn. *grasblättrig,* adj.

Grāmĭnifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Grāmen,* grass; *forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling grass; grass-like: grami'niform. Fr. anal. *graminiforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *grasähnlich,* adj.

Grāmĭnŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (*Grāmen,* grass; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A mongrel term for a treatise or dissertation on the grasses: gramino'logy. See *Agrostography.* Fr. anal. *graminologie,* f. Germ. syn. *Graslehre,* f.

Grāmĭnĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Grāmen,* grass; *vŏro,* to devour.) *Zoöl.* Eating, or feeding upon grass: gramini'vorous. Fr. anal. *graminivore,* adj. Germ. syn. *Gras fressend.*

Gram'ma, *ătis,* n. (Γράμμα, a letter, or writing; from γράφω, to write.) *Pharm.* Term for a scruple; the 24th part of an ounce. See *Scrupula.* Fr. syn. *scrupule,* m. Germ. syn. *Scrupel,* m.

Gram'me, *es,* f. (Γραμμή, a line; from γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* Term for the iris of the eye, from its linear appearance. Fr. anal. *gramme,* m. Germ. syn. *der Iris im Auge.*

Gramme. A French weight equal to 15·444 grains, troy.

Grāna. (Nom. pl. f. *grānum.* a grain.) *Bot., Pharm.* Grains. Fr. anal. *graines,* f. pl.; *grains,* m. pl. Germ. syn. *Korns,* n. pl.; *Samenkorns,* n. pl.; *Samen,* f. pl.

Grāna Ac'tes. *Bot.* Name for the fruit of the *Actæa, Acte,* or *Sambucus nigra.*

Grāna Cnidii. *Bot.* Old term for the fruit or berries of the *Daphne mezereum;* also called *Granum cnidii.*

Grāna Moluc'ca. *Bot., M. Med., Pharm.* Term for the seeds of the *Croton tiglium;* also called *Granum tiglii.*

Grana Paradisi. *Bot., Pharm.* See *Grains of Paradise.*

Grāna Tig'lii. *Bot., M. Med., Pharm.* Term for the seeds of the *Croton tiglium;* also called *Grana Mollucca,* and *Granum tiglii.*

Grāna Sylves'tria. *M. Med.* Term for a variety of the cochineal insect; which frequents the *Cactus ficus Indica.*

Granadil'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *granada*, the Spanish word for a pomegranate; because it has points at the top of the flower like the grains of a pomegranate.) *Bot.* A name for the *Passiflora*, or passion-flower. Fr. anal. *granadille*, f.; *passiflore*, f. Germ. syn. *Passionsblume*, f.

Granadil'la, Apple-Shaped. *Bot.* Common name for the *Passiflora maliformis.*

Grānatris'tum, *i*, n. (*Grānum*, a grain; *tristis*, sad; from the appearance of the livid pustule in the centre, and the severity of the pain.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* A term by Paracelsus, *Chir.* v. *tr.* i. *c.* 5, for *Anthrax*, or carbuncle.

Grānātum, *i*, n. (*Grānum*, a grain; because full of grains, or seed.) *Bot.* Term for the fruit of the *Punica granatum:* the pomegranate. Fr. anal. *grénade*, f. Germ. syn. *Granatäpfel*, m.

Grānātus, *i*, n. (*Pomum granatum*, the pomegranate; because like the colour of its seeds.) *Med., Mineral.* General name for a species of carbuncle to which many virtues were attributed. Ruland, and Johnson, *in Lex.*

Grande'bălæ. *Anat.* Old term by Hadr. Junius for the hairs in the armpits, the use of which is to protect these parts, in which perspiration is profuse, against the fretting which the frequent and active motions of the arms might produce, according to Casp. Bauchinus, *Anat.* ii. 2.

Grandĭdentātus, *a, um.* (*Grandis*, large; *dens*, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having large teeth, or indentations; applied to leaves: grandiden'tate. Fr. anal. *grandidenté*, adj.

Grandĭflōrus, *a, um.* (*Grandis*, large; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large flowers; large-flowered; applied to plants, as the *Aster grandiflora, Dracocephalum grandiflorum*, etc.: grandiflo'rate. Fr. anal. *grandiflore*, adj.

Grandĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Grandis*, large; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having large leaves; large-leaved; applied to plants, as *Ranunculus grandifolius, Caladium grandifolium*, etc.: grandifo'liate. Fr. anal. *grandifolié*, adj.

Grandĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Grando*, hail; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having, or full of hail: gran'dinose. *Anat.* Applied (*Os grandinosum*, nom. sing. n.) by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 21, *p.* 743, to the *Os cuboides*, probably from its irregular form, like a hailstone. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *grandineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hagelkornartig*, adj.

Grandĭpal'pus, *a, um.* (*Grandis*, large; *palpus*, a feeler, or taster.) *Entomol.* Having large *palpi*, or feelers; applied to a section of a tribe of insects which usually have the last article of their *palpi*, or *antennulæ*, larger than the others: grandipal'pous. Fr. anal. *grandipalpe*, adj.

Grandĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Grandis*, large; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a large beak; applied to a Family (*Grandirostres*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Scansores*, or climbers, comprehending those which have the beak of a larger size: grandiros'trate. Fr. anal. *grandirostre*, adj.

Gran'do, *ĭnis*, f. (*Grānum*, a grain; from its likeness.) *Nat. Philos.* Hail, or a hailstone. Fr. syn. *grêle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hagelstein*, m. *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a hard, white, chronic tumour, which is very slow in undergoing any change. See *Chalazion.* Fr. syn. *chalaze*, f.; *chalazion*, f.; *chalazose*, f. Germ. syn. *Hagelkorn im Augenliede.*

Grānĭfer, *a, um.* (*Grānum*, a grain; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or producing grain; grain-bearing: grani'ferous. Fr. anal. *granifère*, adj.

Gra'nite. (*Grānum*, a grain; because, except in a few instances, it shows the varied grains of its component parts.) *Geol., Mineral.* Name of one of the most abundant rocks seen at or near the surface of the earth; it embraces many special varieties, mica, felspar, and quartz, in distinct crystals, or else filling interstices between crystals and other minerals, as actinolite, chlorite, compact felspar, garnet, hornblende, steatite, zircon, etc., entering into and sometimes considerably modifying its aspect, especially in colour, which varies much. Fr. anal. *granite*, m. Germ. syn. *Granit*, m.

Grāni'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Granite;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol.* Of or belonging to granite: grani'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *granitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *granitartig*, adj.

Grānŭlāris, *es, e.* (*Grānŭlum*, a little grain.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of the nature, or appearance of granulations: gra'nular. Fr. anal. *granulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *gekörnt*, adj.

Granula'tion. (*Granŭlum*, a little grain.) *Chem.* The act or state of the division of metallic substances into small particles, or grains, to facilitate their combination with other substances. Fr. anal. *granulation*, f. Germ. syn. *Körnen*, n.; *das Granuliren der Metalle. Med., Pathol., Surg.* The process by which little grain-like, fleshy bodies form on the surface of ulcers and suppurating wounds, and serve both for filling up the cavities and bringing nearer together and uniting their sides. *Granŭlātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *granulation*, f. Germ. syn. *Körnerbildung*, f.

Grānŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Grānŭlum*, a little grain.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to granulation: gra'nulated. Fr. anal. *granulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *granulirt*, adj.

Grānŭlĭcau'lis, *is, e.* (*Grānŭlum*, a little grain; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having the stem and branches covered with little grains, or tubercles, as the *Mesembryanthemum granulicaule.* Fr. anal. *granulicaule*, adj.

Grānŭlĭfer, *a, um.* (*Grānŭlum*, a little grain; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Conchol.* Bearing little grains or granules, as the shell of the *Mitra granulifera*: granuli'ferous. Fr. anal. *granulifère*, adj.

Grānŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Grānŭlum*, a little grain; *forma*, likeness.) *Geol., Mineral.* Resembling little grains; applied to a body composed of irregular grains: gra'nuliform. Fr. anal. *granuliforme*, adj.

Grānŭlōsĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Grānŭlum*, a little grain.)

Bot., Med. Term for a mass, or heap of small tubercles, like little grains, or granules: granulo'sity. Fr. anal. *granulosité*, f.

Grānŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Grānŭlum*, a little grain; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Surg.* Having or full of granulations: gra'nulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *granuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gekörnelt*, part. adj.

Grānŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Grānum*, a grain.) *Bot.* A little grain; applied to the reproductive particle of Cryptogamious plants; also, to the little grains which Guillemin and Gleichen observed in the liquor contained in each grain of pollen; also, to the small excrescences on the calyces of the genus *Rumex*: a gra'nule. Fr. anal. *granule*, m. Germ. syn. *Körnchen*, m.

Grānum, *i*, n. (As if *Gĕrānum*, from *gĕro*, to bear, or carry; because it is borne or carried on the spike, or ear.) *Bot.* A grain, or barleycorn taken from the midst of the ear. *Med., Pharm.* The 60th part of a drachm, or 20th of a scruple: a grain, denoted in prescriptions by the abbreviation *gr.* Fr. syn. *grain*, m. Germ. syn. *Korn*, n.

Granum Cnidium. *Bot.* See *Grana Cnidii.*

Grānum Infectōrium. *Chem.* Term for the red round grain, about the size of a pea, found in Spain, Italy, and the south of France, many of them adhering to the branches of the scarlet oak; each being the *nidus*, or nest of a minute red animalcule, the *Coccus quercûs ilicis;* also called *Granum tinctorium*, and *G. kermes.*

Grānum Ker'mes. *Chem.* Another name for the *Granum infectorium:* kermes grain.

Grānum Mos'chi. *Bot.* A name for the seed of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus:* grain of musk.

Granum Paradisi. *Bot.* See *Grains of Paradise.*

Grānum Rēgium. *Bot., M. Med., Pharm.* Name for the seed of the *Ricinus communis*, or castor oil plant.

Granum Tiglii. *Bot., M. Med., Pharm.* See *Grana Tiglii.*

Grānum Tinctōrium. *Bot., Chem.* Another name for the *Granum infectorium;* dyer's grain.

Grape. (Fr. *Grappe*, a bunch, or cluster; because it grows in this form.) *Bot., M. Med.* The fruit of the *Vitis vinifera.* Fr. syn. *raisin*, m. Germ. syn. *Traube*, f

Grape-Sugar. *Chem.* See *Gleucose.*

Grăphioïdēs, adj. (Γραφὶς, a style; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a style; styloid; applied to the styloid process of the temporal bone: gra'phioid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *graphioïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *griffelförmig*, adj.

Grăphis'cus, *i*, m. (Γραφὶς, a style.) *Surg.* This word is given by Castellus as the name of an instrument for extracting darts, invented by Diocles, and the authority of Celsus, vii. 5, *t.* 3, is stated; but on reference to that passage (Futvoye's edition, 1837) the term employed is Διοκλεῖον κυαθίσκον, the latter being the analogue of a different word, *Cyathiscus*, which means a kind of probe with a small cup at one end for extracting anything from a cavity.

Grap'pa. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Morbus*, or disease.

Gras des Cadavres. *Chem.* A French common name for adipocere.

Grass. (Sax. *Græs.*) *Bot.* See *Gramen.*

Gras'sa. *Chem., M. Med.* Old name for *Borax.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Grātia Dei. *Bot.* A name applied to the *Geranium Robertianum*, or herb Robert, to the *Gratiola officinalis*, or hedge hyssop, etc.; the favour of God. *Med., Pathol.* An old term for the *Pestis*, or plague, according to Forestus, *Schol.* vi. *Obs.* 21, because God chastens and recals to grace by its infliction.

Grātia Dei Germānōrum. *Bot.* A name for the *Geranium pratense*, or crowfoot crane's bill.

Grāti'ŏla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Grātia*, grace, or favour; from its excellent qualities.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Scrophulariaceæ.* The hedge hyssop. Fr. anal. *gratiole*, f. Germ. syn. *Gnathenkraut*, n.

Grāti'ŏla Centauriōdes. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the *Gratiola officinalis.*

Grāti'ŏla Offĭcīnālis. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic name of the hedge-hyssop, native of the south of Europe, but cultivated in our gardens; the leaves, which have a bitter nauseous taste, purge briskly and cause vomiting in the dose of half a drachm of the dry herb, or a drachm infused in wine and water; used in small doses as cathartic and diuretic for dropsical affections; also called *Gratia Dei*, and *Gratiola centauriodes.* Fr. syn. *la gratiole commune; herbe à pauvre homme.*

Grāvātīvus, *a, um.* (*Grāvis*, heavy.) *Med., Pathol.* Having weight; weighty; applied to the feeling of pain accompanied by a sense of weight: gra'vative. Fr. anal. *gravatif*, adj.

Grave Wax. *Chem.* An old term for adipocere. Fr. syn. *adipocire*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettwachs*, n.

Grăvēdo, *ĭnis.* (*Grāvis*, heavy.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Coryza*, because of the sense of heaviness in the head, by which it is accompanied. See *Carebaria, Catastagmos.* Fr. syn. *coryza*, m. Germ. syn. *Schnupfen*, m.

Gra'vel. (Fr. *Gravelle.*) *Med., Pathol.* A popular term applied either to calculous matter formed in the kidneys, passing off in the urine without painful symptoms and subsiding after the urine has been for some time voided and at rest; or to small distinct *calculi* or concretions which pass from the kidneys through the ureters in the course of a few days, causing severe pain in their passage. It is also used incorrectly for any pain, uneasiness, or difficulty in passing the urine. *Lithi'ăsis, is*, or *eos*, f. Fr. anal. *gravelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Gries*, m.

Grăve'ŏlens, *tis*, adj. (*Grāvis*, heavy; *olens*, smelling.) *Bot.* Having a heavy, or strong odour; applied to plants, etc.: grave'olent. See *Ruta Graveolens.* Fr. anal. *gravéolent*, adj.

Grăveolen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Grāvis*, heavy; *oleo*, to

smell, or stink.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a stinking odour, which, occurring in the affection *Ileus*, according to Lindenus, *Ex.* iv. § 86, is a sign of death: grave'olence. Fr. anal. *gravéolence*, f.

Gra'vid. (*Grăvĭdo*, to impregnate; from *grăvis*, heavy.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Applied to the womb in the pregnant state; pregnant; heavy, big, or great with child. *Grăv'ĭdus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *enceinte*, adj.; *grosse*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwanger*, adj.

Gra'vid U'terus. *Obstet., Physiol.* A term for the uterus, or womb in the impregnated state, or during gestation. *U'tĕrus Grăv'idus.*

Grăvĭ'dĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Grăvĭdo*, to impregnate.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Term for the condition of a woman who is pregnant; gestation; pregnancy: gravi'dity. Fr. anal. *gravidité*, f.; *grossesse*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwangerschaft*, f.

Grăvigrăd'ius, *a, um.* (*Grăvis*, heavy; *grădior*, to march.) *Zoöl.* Marching or walking with a heavy tread; applied by Blainville to an Order (*Gravigradia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia*, comprehending those that tread heavily, as the elephant, etc. Fr. anal. *gravigrade*, adj.

Gravi'meter. (*Grăvis*, heavy; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* A measurer of weight; applied to the areometer of Nicholson. *Grăvĭ'mĕtrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *gravimètre*, m.

Grăv'is, *is, e.* (As if *gĕrăvis*, from *gĕro*, to bear, or carry.) Heavy, painful, burdensome; great; big. Fr. anal. *grave*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwer*, adj.

Grăv'ĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Grăvis*, heavy.) Gravity, which see.

Gravita'tion. (*Grăvĭtas*, gravity.) *Nat. Philos.* The act of falling, or the state of having fallen to the earth, occasioned by the power, force, or laws of gravity. *Grăvĭtātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *gravitation*, f. Germ. syn. *das Streben nach dem Schwerpunkt.*

Gravitative. See *Gravativus.*

Gra'vity. (*Grăvis*, heavy; because the heaviness of the body determines the rapidity of its motion in falling.) *Nat. Philos.* The cause, or power by which bodies naturally tend towards the centre of the earth, and towards each other, unless hindered by some other opposing power, force, or obstruction. *Grăv'ĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *gravité*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwere*, f.

Gra'vity, Cen'tre of. *Nat. Philos.* Term for a point upon which if a body were suspended, all its parts would be *in æquilibrio. Cen'trum Grăvĭtātis.* Fr. anal. *centre de gravité.* Germ. syn. *Schwerpunkt*, f.

Gra'vity, Speci'fic. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for the comparative density of one body in regard to another assumed as the standard, viz., pure distilled water at the temperature of 60° Fahr., considered at 1000. Fr. anal. *gravité spécifique.* Germ. syn. *die specifische Schwere.*

Gray. See *Grey.*

Grayling Salmon. See *Salmon, Grayling.*

Green. (Sax. *Grene.*) *Bot., Nat. Philos.* The natural colour of the leaves of most trees and herbs. *Vĭrĭdis, is, e.* Fr. syn. *verd*, adj. Germ. syn. *grün*, adj.

Green, Bluish. *Nat. Philos.* See *Æruginosus.*

Green, Dark. *Nat. Philos.* See *Atrovirens.*

Green, Grass. *Nat. Philos.* See *Porraceus, Prasinus, Prasoides.*

Green Mica. *Mineral.* See *Chalcolite.*

Green Milk. *Obstet., Physiol.* A popular term for the colostric fluid, or milk found in the breasts ere the mother has quite recovered from childbed and is suckling her child, but before the process of secretion is fairly established, which has a yellowish or greenish colour, caused by the presence in great or less quantity of what is called colostrum, and serves an important purpose in the infant economy, being nature's aperient for purging off the meconium which has accumulated in the large intestines during fetal existence. Fr. syn. *colostrum*, m. Germ. syn. *Kolostrum*, n.; *die erste Muttermilch nach der Entbindung.*

Green, Pure. *Nat. Philos.* See *Smaragdinus.*

Green Sauce. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rumex scutatus*, or garden sorrel.

Green, Sea. *Nat. Philos.* See *Glaucus.*

Green Sickness. *Pathol.* A popular term for the disease *Chlorosis*, which see. Fr. syn. *chlorose*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleichsucht*, f.

Green Vit'riol. *Chem., M. Med.* The common name for sulphate of iron. Fr. syn. *sulfate de protoxyde de fer.* Germ. syn. *Schwefelsaures Eisen.*

Green Waters. *Obstet.* A popular term sometimes applied to the *Lochia*, when of a dark dirty greenish aspect. Fr. syn. *lochies*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Kindbettreinigung*, f.

Green, Yellowish. *Nat. Philos.* See *Flavovirens.*

Grenādia, *æ*, f. (*Grānātum*, the pomegranate.) *Chem.* Name given to a white, crystalline, volatile and exceedingly sweet substance, neither alkaline nor acid, obtained from the bark of the root of the tree *Punica granatum:* grenadin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Gressūra. (*Grădior*, to proceed.) *Anat.* Old term, used by Hippocrates, Galen, and Foësius, for the perineum, or the space between the *pudenda* and *anus.* See *Interfemineum.*

Gres'sus, *ūs*, m. (*Grădior*, to proceed.) Old term, the same as *Ambulatio.* See *Ambulation.* Fr. syn. *ambulation*, f.

Grey. (Sax. *Græg.*) *Nat. Philos.* A kind of ash colour.

Grey, Dull Light Blue. *Nat. Philos.* See *Cæsius.*

Grey, Dusky. *Nat. Philos.* See *Leucophæus.*

Grey, Hoary. *Nat. Philos.* See *Canus.*

Grey, Lively. *Nat. Philos.* See *Griseus.*

Grey Lotion. *Pharm.* A name for the black wash.

Gri'as, *ădis*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Gri'as Cauliflōra. *Bot.* The systematic name of the tree, the fruit of which is the anchovy pear.

Grief. Sorrow for something which is past. *Phrenol.* The feeling experienced by the mind by the loss or removal of the object of any of the faculties, the attainment of which had afforded gratification. *Dŏlor, ōris*, m. Fr. syn. *douleur*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmerz*, m.

Grielum. *Bot.* Old name for parsley and smallage. Fr. syn. *persil*, m. Germ. syn. *Petersilie*, f.

Grielum, *i*, n. *Bot.* A name for the *Smyrnium olusatrum.*

Griphŏ'mĕnos. (Γρίφος, a net; because it extends over part of the body like a net.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. γριφόμενος, applied by Hippocrates, 1. *Prorrhet.* iii. 8, to pain that implicates the *præcordia,* or parts adjacent.

Grippe. *Pathol.* The French name for the *Influenza.* Fr. syn. *influence*, f. Germ. syn. *Einflusskrankheit*, f.

Gritty. (Sax. *Greot*, the dust of stones, etc.) See *Sabulous.*

Groats. (Sax. *Grut.*) *Bot.* Common name for the seeds of the oat plant, freed from their husks. See *Grutum.* Fr. syn. *gruau*, m. Germ. syn. *Grütze*, f.

Grocer's Itch. *Pathol.* Common name for a variety of the *Eczema impetiginodes*, caused by the irritating effects of sugar.

Groin. (Sax. *Growan*, to grow.) See *Inguen.*

Gromwell. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lithospermum officinale*

Grooved. See *Striatus*, and *Sulciatus.*

Gros. A French weight equal to 59·070 grains, Troy.

Grossŭlāria, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Grossus*, an unripe fig; from the likeness of its fruit.) *Bot.* A name for the gooseberry, or for the gooseberry-bush. See *Ribes.* Fr. anal. *grossulaire*, f.

Grotto del Cane. (Ital. The dog's grotto; experiments of powers of the gas being usually made on dogs.) Name of a grotto near Naples, in which carbonic acid gas rises about 18 inches above the surface of the ground, so that it affects dogs, rabbits, and such sized animals.

Grotto dei Serpi. (Ital. The grotto of serpents.) A grotto near Braccano in Italy; it is filled with warm vapour, and is resorted to by those affected with cutaneous diseases.

Ground Ivy. *Bot.* The common name of the *Glecoma hederacea*, or gill. Fr. syn. *lierre terrestre.* Germ. syn. *Erdepheu*, m.

Ground Liverwort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lichen caninus.*

Ground Pine. *Bot.* Common name for the *Teucrium chamæpitys.* Fr. syn. *ivette*, f. Germ. syn. *Erdeseihrauch*, m.

Ground Pine, French. *Bot.* Common name for the *Teucrium iva.*

Ground Pine, Stinking. *Bot.* Common name for the *Camphorosma Monspeliensis.*

Ground'sel. (Sax. *Grundswilige.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Lenecio vulgaris.* Fr. syn. *seneçon*, m. Germ. syn. *Kreuzkraut*, n.

Grouse. *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Lagonus Scoticus.* Fr. syn. *tétras*, m. Germ. syn. *Haselhuhn*, n.

Growth. (Sax. *Growan*, to increase.) *Physiol.* Term for the increase or augmentation of the body in all its parts, without reference to number, structure, or function, and so distinct from, though nearly connected with *Developement*, which see. Fr. syn. *croissance*, f. Germ. syn. *Vergrösserung*, f; *Zunahme*, m.; *Zuwachs*, m.

Grub. (Teut. *Groben*, to muddle, or wallow in dirt.) *Entomol.* A common term for the *larva* of insects; also a sort of maggot, hatched from the egg of the beetle kind, or *Scarabæi.* See *Scarabæus, Scarabelaphus.* Fr. syn. *larve*, f. Germ. syn. *Larve*, f.

Gruīnālis, *is, e.* (*Gruīna*, the geranium.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the geranium; applied to an Order (*Gruinales*, nom. pl. f.) in Linn. Fragments of Natural Method, having the geranium for its type: grui'nal. Fr. anal. *gruinal*, adj.

Grūma. *Chem.* Old name for tartar. Ruland.

Gru'mous. (*Grūmus*, a clott, or curd; terminal *-ōsus.*) Thickened; clotted; curdled. *Grūmōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *engrumélé*, adj. Germ. syn. *dick*, adj.; *gerounen*, part. adj.

Grūmus, *i.* m. (*Gĕro*, to bear.) A hillock, or collection of earth. *Pathol.* Term for a clot of milk, or of blood: a curd. Fr. anal. *grumeau*, m.; syn. *un petit tertre.* Germ. syn. *Gerounene*, n.; *Klümpfchen*, n.

Grūtum, *i*, n. Old term for coarse oatmeal. Quincy. *Pathol.* Formerly applied to a small, hard, white tubercle of the skin, like a millet seed. Hooper.

Gryl'lus, *i*, m. (Γρύλλος, a pig; from its voice.) *Entomol.* Name of a genus of insects; a kind of locust; a grasshopper devouring corn.

Gryl'lus Verrūci'vŏrus. *Entomol.* The wart-eating grass-hopper, having green wings spotted with brown; it is caught and applied to destroy warts by the common people of Sweden, which it is said to do by biting off the excrescence and discharging a corrosive liquor in the wound; also called *Locusta verrucivora.*

Gry'phius Pes. *Surg.* The Griffon's foot; an old name used by Paré, *Chir.* xxii. 35, for an instrument for extracting moles from the uterus.

Grypōsis, *is*, f. (Γρυπόω, to incurvate.) *Pathol.* Name of a disease of the nails, in which they are bent inwards and produce irritation of the soft parts below.

Gryphus. Old name for the philosopher's stone. Castellus.

Guai'ăci Lig'num. } *M. Med.* The pharma-
Guai'ăci Rēsīna. } copœial names (U.S.A.) for the wood and resin of the *Guaiacum officinale.* Fr. syn. *bois de gaiac, gommeresine de gaiac.* Germ. syn. *Guajakholz*, m.; *Pokkenholz*, n.; *Franzosenholz*, n.; *Guajakgumme*, f.; *Guajakharz*, m.

Guai'ăcum, *i*, n. (Span. *Guayäco.*) The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) for the resin obtained by heat from the wood of the tree *Guaiacum officinale.* Fr. syn. *gomme resine de gaiac.* Germ. syn. *Guajakharz*, m.; *Guajakgomme.* The guaiac tree. Also, a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rutaceæ.* Fr. anal. *gaiac*, or *gayac*, m. Germ. syn. *Guajak*, n.

Guai'ăcum Americānum. *M. Med.* A name for the *Guaiacum officinale.* Fr. syn. *gaiac à fleurs bleues.* Germ. syn. *Guajakbaum*, m.

Guai'ăcum Officīnāle. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which yields, by exudation from incisions in its trunk, the

concrete resinous substance *Guaiacum;* the wood is called *Guaiacum Americanum, Lignum benedictum, L. sanctum, L. vitæ,* and *Palus sanctus.* See *Hagioxylum, Alberace.* Fr. syn. *gaiac à fleurs bleues.* Germ. syn. *Guajakbaum,* m.

Guai'ăcum Lig'num. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) for the wood of the *Guaiacum officinale.* Fr. syn. *bois de gaiac.* Germ. syn. *Guajakholz,* n.; *Pokkenholz,* n.

Guajābo. } *Bot.* Names for the Guava tree,
Guajāva. } which see.

Guāna Cor'tex. *Bot.* A name for the *Simaraba officinalis.*

Guanaraiba. *Bot.* A name for the *Rhizophora gymnorhiza,* or mangrove tree.

Gua'no. (Peruv. *Huanu,* dung.) Name given to a species of manure recently discovered and much employed. It is the excrement of sea-fowl, which covered the small islands and cliffs near the coast, and in some spots lay in such enormous beds as could only be produced by the accumulation of thousands of years, and seems to have been used as a manure long before Peru was visited by the Spaniards. Guano was found in 1843, on the island of Ichaboe, within two and a half miles of the main land of Africa, and by the end of 1844 the whole of it was carried away. It was also discovered on one of the Malagas, at the entrance of Saldanha Bay, covering an extent of about eight miles, and of the thickness of from four to eight feet.

Guaquara. *Bot.* A name for the *Smilax China.*

Guă'rāna. (From the name of a tribe of Indians, who use it as a condiment, or medicine.) *Med.* Name, according to Von Martius, of a substance prepared from the seeds of the *Paullinia sorbilis,* a climbing plant indigenous to Brazil, belonging to the natural family *Sapindaceæ.* It is held to be stomachic, antifebrile, and aphrodisiac, and is used in powder, or in the form of extract by treating the guarana with alcohol, and evaporating to consistence of pills, in dysentery, diarrhœa, retention of urine, etc., and is taken as a medicine with pleasure.

Guaranin'. *Chem., Med.* Name for the important nitrogenous principle forming a great proportion of the substance *guarana:* it is analogous to caffein, thein, and theobromin, and powerfully tonic. *Guărānīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *guaranine,* f.

Guāva. *Bot.* Name of a tree, the fruit of which is made into a jelly-like preserve; it is the *Psidium pomiferum* of Linn.; also called *Guajabo* and *Guajava.*

Gubernācŭlum Tes'tis. *Anat.* Name given to a fibro-vascular cord between the testis and scrotum in the fetus, which was considered chiefly instrumental in directing the course of the *testis* into the scrotum; also called *Ligamentum testis.*

Gud'geon. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Cyprinus gobio.* Fr. anal. *gujon,* m. Germ. syn. *Grundling,* m.

Gui'der. (Fr. *Guider,* to direct.) *Anat.* A vulgar term, common in England, for the tendon of a muscle. See *Tendo.* Fr. syn. *tendon,* m. Germ. syn. *Sehne,* f.

Guilan'dĭna, æ, f. (In honour of Melchior *Guilandinus.)* A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Guilan'dĭna Bon'duc. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant, the fruit of which is called *Bonduch Indorum,* Molucca, or bezoar nut; it is warm, bitter, and has carminative powers.

Guilan'dĭna Morin'ga. *Bot.* A name for the *Moringa aptera,* or ben nut.

Guinea Corn. *Bot.* See *Holcus Sorgum.*

Gui'nea Fowl. *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Numidia meleagris.*

Gui'nea Pepper. A term for Cayenne pepper. See *Capsicum Annuum.* Fr. anal. *poivre de Guinée.*

Gui'nea-Hen Weed. *Bot.* Common name for the *Peteveria alliacea.*

Gui'nea-Worm. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Filaria medinensis.* Fr. syn. *dragonneau,* m.; *veine de Médine, ver de Guinée.* Germ. syn. *Fadenwurm,* m.; *Medinawurm,* m.

Gŭ'la, æ, f. (Γεύομαι, to taste.) *Anat.* The gullet, or membranous tube by which food and drink are conveyed from the mouth to the stomach; in popular acceptation, the throat. See *Læmos.* Fr. syn. *gorge,* f. Germ. syn. *Guttur,*

Gulph-Weed. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fucus bacciferus.*

Gum. *Anat.* See *Gingiva. Chem., M. Med.* The mucilage of vegetables, transparent and brittle when dry, and of an insipid taste, soluble in water in all proportions, but not in alcohol or oil. *Gummi,* n. Indecl. Fr. anal. *gomme,* f. Germ. anal. *Gummi,* n.

Gum A'nime. *Bot.* A substance obtained by exudation from the plant *Ceratia diphyllus;* said also to be afforded by the *Hymenæa courbaril;* some say the true gum anime is produced only by the *Hymenæa martiana.* Fr. syn. *anime,* m. Germ. syn. *Animeharz,* n.; *Kourbarillharz,* n.

Gum Arabic. *M. Med.* See *Gummi Acaciæ.*

Gum Elas'tic. A term for *Caoutchouc.* Fr. syn. *caoutchouc,* m. Germ. syn. *Federharz,* n.

Gum, Red. *Pathol.* Common name for *Strophulus intertinctus.*

Gum, Rank Red. *Pathol.* Common name for the *Strophulus confertus.*

Gum, White. *Pathol.* Common name for the *Strophulus albidus.*

Gum-Boil. *Pathol.* Common term for the disease *Parulis.* Fr. syn. *paroulie,* f. Germ. syn. *Zahnfleischgeschwür,* n.

Gum-Re'sin. Term for the juice of plants mixed with resin, and an extractive matter taken to be a gummy substance; obtained generally by exudation from incision, in the form of white, red, or yellow fluids which soon dry; it is only in part soluble in water, alcohol, wine, or vinegar, according to the proportion it contains of resin, or extract. *Gummi-Resīna, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *gomme-résine,* f. Germ. syn. *Gummiharz,* m.

Gūma. *Chem.* Old name for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury; also spelled *Gumma*. Ruland, and Johnson. Fr. syn. *hydrargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber*, n.

Gūma Parădīsi. Old term for *Auripigmentum*, or orpiment. Ruland, and Johnson.

Gūm'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Gummi*, gum; its contents being like gum.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a soft strumous tumour; also the same as *Guma*. Fr. anal. *gomme*, f.

Gummi, n. Indecl. (Κόμμι, gum.) *M. Med.* See *Commi*, *Gisisim*, *Gum*.

Gum'mi Acă'ciæ. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) of gum acacia, or gum Arabic, a substance obtained by exudation from the bark of the *Acacia vera*, and from various other species of acacia; also called *Gummi sarpionis*, *G. senega*, *G. senegalense*, *G. seneka*, *G. thebaicum*, *Lamac.* See *Comisdi*, *Serapinus*.

Gum'mi Chibou. *Bot.* Name for a spurious kind of gum elemi.

Gum'mi Nos'tras. *Bot.* Continental name applied to gums yielded by indigenous trees.

Gummi Philosophorum. See *Kibric*.

Gum'mi Ru'brum Gambien'se. *M. Med.* A name for the substance kino. Fr. syn. *kino*, m. Germ. syn. *Kinoharz*, n.; *Kinogummi*, n.

Gum'mi Scorpiōnis.
Gum'mi Sĕ'nĕga.
Gum'mi Sĕnĕgalen'se.
Gum'mi Sĕ'nĕka.
Gum'mi Thēba'ĭcum.
Bot., M. Med. Names for the gum afforded by the *Acacia vera*, or gum Arabic tree. Fr. anal. *gomme Arabique; suc d'acacia*. Germ. syn. *Arabisches Gummi; Mimosengummi*, n.

Gummosac'chărum, *i*, n. (*Gummi*, gum; *sacchărum*, sugar.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for muco-saccharine matter. Fr. syn. *mucosucre*, m. Germ. syn. *Schleimzucker*, m.

Gummōsus, *a, um.* (*Gummi*, gum; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot., Chem.* Having, or full of gum. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *gommeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gummig*, adj.

Gun-Shot Wound. *Surg.* See *Sclopetoplaga*, *Vulnus Sclopeticum*.

Gunde'lia, *æ*, f. (Andrew Gundelscheimer, who discovered it.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia segregata*.

Gunde'lia Tournefor'tii. *Bot.* The name given by *Tournefort* to a plant discovered by his friend Gundelscheimer in the mountains of Armenia. See *Hacub*.

Gunjah. *Med.* Native term for the dried plant of the *Cannabis Indica* which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed: also spelled *Ganjah*.

Gurgŭ'lio, *ōnis*, f. (As if *Gurgurio*, from γαργαρεών, the throat, or a pipe.) *Anat.* Old term sometimes used for the throat in general, sometimes for the trachea or windpipe, and sometimes, the uvula; also for what is termed the throat-pipe. Fr. syn. *gorge*, f.; *gosier*, m.; *luette*, f. Germ. syn. *Gurgel*, f.; *Kehle*, f.; *Zapfchen*, n. *Zoöl.* A kind of worm generated in meal, etc. Castellus.

Gustatīvus, *a, um.* } (*Gustus*, taste.) *Anat.*
Gustātōrius, *a, um.* } *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the sense of taste: gus'tative: gus'tatory. Fr. anal. *gustatif*, adj.; *gustatoire*, adj.

Gus'tatory Nerve. (*Gustus*, taste; because distributed on the organ of taste.) *Anat.* The lingual branch of the deep portion of the inferior maxillary, or third branch of the fifth pair of nerves. Fr. syn. *nerf gustatif*. Germ. syn. *die geschmacksnerve*.

Gus'tus, *ûs*, m. (Γεύομαι, to taste.) *Physiol.* The sense of taste. Fr. syn. *gout*, m. Germ. syn. *Geschmack*, m.; *Schmecken*, n.

Guts. (Sax. *Guttas*.) *Anat.* Vulgar term for the intestines, or bowels. *Intestīna*, nom. pl. of *Intestīnum*, *i*, n. Fr. syn. *les intestins*. Germ. syn. *die Eingeweide*.

Gut'ta, *æ*, f. (Fr. *Goutte*, a drop.) *Med., Pharm.* A drop of any liquid matter: a minim, or the 60th part of a fluid drachm. Fr. syn. *goutte*, f. Germ. syn. *Tropfen*, m.

Gut'ta Gam'ba. *Bot.* A name for the *Stalagmitis cambogioides*.

Gut'ta Ni'gra. *Pharm.* The black drop; a preparation of opium, verjuice, nutmeg, and saffron, boiled to a proper consistence, then adding sugar and yeast; considered less distressing in its effects than any other combination of opium; also called the Lancaster, or Quaker's black drop.

Gut'ta Opāca. *Pathol.* The opaque drop: a term for the disease cataract; from the dull appearance of the cornea. Fr. syn. *cataracte*, f. Germ. syn. *graue Staar; Katarakta*, f.; *Linsenstaar*, m.

Gut'ta Per'cha. (*Mal. Gutta*, the gum, or concrete juice of a plant; *percha*, pronounced as if *pertsha*, the name of the tree from which it is obtained.) *Surg.* The native name of the exuded juice of a tree indigenous to Singapore and its vicinity, and collected like caoutchouc, to which it bears some resemblance. It is applicable to many purposes for supports, as splints, etc.

Gut'ta Rŏsācea.
Gut'ta Rŏsea.
Gut'ta Rŭ'bea.
Pathol. Terms for the red tubercles about the nose and cheeks in *Acne rosacea*. See *Butiga*.

Gut'ta Sĕrēna. *Pathol.* The clear, serene, or transparent drop; a term for the disease *Amaurosis*, because the cornea remains bright and transparent under its attack. Fr. syn. *amaurose*, f.; anal. *goutte serene*. Germ. syn. *Amaurose*, f.; *schwarze Staar*.

Guttālis. An old defective term, used by Bartholin, *Anat.* ii. 11, *p.* 443, for *Arytænoides*, much better expressed by *Gutturniformis*, which see.

Guttātim, adv. (*Gutta*, a drop.) *Med., Pharm.* A word occurring in prescriptions, and signifying drop by drop. Fr. syn. *goutte à goutte*.

Gutteta. *Pharm.* Old epithet of a powder, described by L. Riverius, *Prax. Med.* i. 8, and much extolled for obstinate pains of the head.

Guttĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Gutta*, a drop; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Drop-bearing; applied to a Juss. Order (*Guttiferæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: gutti'ferous. Fr. anal. *guttifère*, adj.

Gut'tur, *ŭris*, n. (As if Χυτήρ, from χέω, to pour out; because the voice is as it were poured out from it.) *Anat.* The throat,

in special reference to the trachea, or windpipe. See *Gula*. Fr. syn. *gorge*, f.; *gosier*, m. Germ. syn. *Gurgel*, f.; *Kehle*, f.

Gut'tural. (*Guttur*, the throat.) Of or belonging to the throat. *Guttŭrālis, is, e.* See *Guttur*. Fr. anal. *guttural*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Gurgel betreffend.*

Gut'tural Ar'tery. *Anat.* A former name for the superior thyroidean artery. Fr. syn. *artère thyroïde.*

Gutturnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Gutturnium*, a laver, or vessel from which water is poured upon the hands; *forma*, resemblance.) Of or belonging to a laver, or water pitcher. Resembling a water pitcher: guttur'niform. *Anat.* Formerly applied to the arytenoid cartilage. Fr. anal. *gutturniforme*, adj.

Guy, Anodyne Balsam of. *Pharm.* See *Balsamum Anodynum Guidonis.*

Gy'ĭon. } (Γυῖον.) *Anat.* Term for a limb,
Gy'ĭum, *i*, n. } or a member of the human body, but rather the principal, as the hands or feet. Fr. syn. *membre du corps humaine.* Germ. syn. *ein menschlich Glied; Schenkel der menschlicher Körper.*

Gym'na, *æ*, f. (Γυμνὸς, naked; from the feeling of shame, and desire to cover or hide.) *Anat.* Term for the *Pudendum*. Fr. syn. *les parties honteuses.* Germ. syn. *Schamtheile*, f.

Gymnan'thus, *a, um.* (Γυμνὸς, naked; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having naked flowers; naked-flowered: gymnan'thous; the same as *Nudiflorus*. Fr. syn. *nudiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *nacktblumig*, adj.

Gymnāsium, *ii*, n. (Γυμνὸς, naked; because those who performed exercises in it were stripped naked.) *Med.* This word, Gr. anal. γυμνάσιον, not only signified the place, otherwise called *Palæstra*, where the *athletæ* and others exercised themselves, but also the exercise itself, according to Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi. *s.* i. 6, and *s.* iii. 8. Fr. anal. *gymnase*, m. Germ. anal. *Gymnasium*, n.

Gymnas'tes, *æ*, m. (Γυμνὸς, naked; because the *athletæ*, etc., were naked when engaged in wrestling, etc.) *Med.* Old name for him who directed, or led the public games or exercises in the place where they were performed; for he was well practised in all kinds of exercise, and knew their proper use and arrangement. See *Gymnastics*. Fr. anal. *gymnaste*, m. Germ. anal. *Gymnast*, m.

Gymnas'tic. (Γυμνὸς, naked; because performers in the ancient games were naked.) *Med.* Of or belonging to a method of curing diseases by exercise, or to that branch of science which treats of rules to be observed in all kinds of exercise for procuring health. *Gymnas'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *gymnastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gymnastisch*, adj.

Gymnas'tics. (*Gynastĭcus*, gymnastic.) *Med.* Term for the science, or system by which, anciently, disease was treated, and health maintained through the regular practice of active exercises: also called gymnastic medicine. *Gymnas'tĭca, æ*, or *Gymnastice, es*, f. Fr. syn. *art gymnastique.* Germ. syn. *die Gymnastik; die Wissenschaft des Leibesübungen.*

Gymne'trus, *a, um.* (Γυμνὸς, naked; ἦτρον, the part from the umbilicus, or navel, to the pubes.) *Ichthyol.* Having a naked or smooth belly; smooth-bellied; applied (nom. sing. m.) to a fish which has no anal fins: gymne'trous. Fr. syn. *gymnètre*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kahlbauch*, m.; *ein Fisch ohne Afterflossen.*

Gymnoblas'tus, *a, um.* (Γυμνὸς, naked; βλάστη, a germ.) *Bot.* Having a naked germ; applied to flowers (*Gymnoblastæ*, nom. pl. f.) with naked, or exposed embryo. Fr. anal. *gymnoblaste*, adj. Germ. syn. *die dikotyledonen Pflanzen mit nacktem Embryo.*

Gymnŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Γυμνὸς, naked; καρπὸς, seed, or a seed-vessel.) *Bot.* Having naked seed; applied to a division (*Gymnocarpi*, nom. pl. m.) of an arrangement of mushrooms which have seeds embedded in an appropriate, dilated, exposed membrane called *Hymenium*, as *Helvella*, in which it is smooth and even; *Boletus*, in which it is porous; and *Agaricus*, in which it is disposed into gills. Fr. anal. *gymnocarpe*, adj.

Gymnŏdon'tis, *is, e.* (Γυμνὸς, naked; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Ichthyol.* Naked-toothed; applied to a Family (*Gymnodontes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Plectognathi*. Fr. anal. *gymnodonte*, adj.

Gymnŏnōtus, *i*, m. (Γυμνὸς, naked; νῶτος, the back.) *Ichthyol.* Applied (nom. sing.) to a fish which has no dorsal fins; as the *Gymnotus electricus;* bare-backed; commonly, but incorrectly called *Gymnotus*. Fr. anal. *gymnonote*, m. Germ. syn. *Kahlrücken*, m.; *ein Fisch ohne Rückenflossen.*

Gymnorrhīnus, *a, um.* (Γυμνὸς, naked; ῥὶν, the nose.) *Ornithol.* Having a naked beak; naked, or bare-beaked. See *Gymnorrhyncus*. Fr. anal. *gymnorrhine*, adj. Germ. syn. *nacktnasig*, adj.

Gymnorrhyn'cus, *a, um.* (Γυμνὸς, naked; ῥύγχος, a beak.) Having a naked, or bare-beak: gymnorrhyn'cous. *Entomol.* Applied (*Gymnorrhynci*, nom. pl. m.) to a Family of the *Cestoidea*, an Order of the Class *Entozöa*, etc. *Ichthyol.* Applied also to a Family of the Order *Sturiones*, comprehending those which have the snout short and denuded of appendages. See *Gymnorrhinus*. Fr. anal. *gymnorrhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *nacktrusselig*, adj.

Gymnospermia. *Bot.* See *Gymnospermius.*

Gymnosper'mius, *a, um.* (Γυμνὸς, naked; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having naked seeds; bare-seeded; applied to a Linn. Order of plants (*Gymnospermia*, nom. pl. n.) Cl. *Didynamia*, comprising such as have naked seeds: gymnosper'mious, or gymnosper'mous. See *Note Cryptogamius.* Fr. anal. *gymnosperme*, adj.; *gymnospermique*, adj.

NOTE.—This term is incorrect, it ought to be *Gymnospermatus, a, um.*

Gymnospermus. *Bot.* See *Gymnospermius.*

Gymnostŏ'meus, *a, um.* (Γυμνὸς, naked; στόμα, a mouth, or orifice.) *Entomol., Microsc.* Applied, by Bory, to a Family (*Gymnostomeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the Order *Vorticellaria*, comprehending those in which the buccal orifice is deprived of vibratile *cirri*. Fr. anal. *gymnostomé*, adj.

Gymno'stomus, *a, um.* (Γυμνὸς, naked; *στόμα*, a mouth, or orifice.) *Bot.* Name given by Bridel, to several Orders (*Gymnostomi*, nom. pl. m.) of mosses, which comprehend those in which the orifice of the urn is naked. Fr. anal. *gymnostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *nacktmäulig*, adj.; *mit nacktem Maule.*

Gymnotus. See *Gymnonotus.*

Gynæcārion. }
Gynæcārium, *i*, n. } (Γυναικάριον, dim. *γυνὴ*, a woman.) *Physiol.* Term for a little woman, or female. Fr. syn. *femelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Weibchen*, n.

Gynæcatop'tron. }
Gynæcatop'trum, *i*, n. } (Γυνὴ, a woman; *κάτοπτρον*, a speculum.) *Surg.* Term for a speculum for women; a *speculum uteri*; a vaginal speculum. Fr. syn. *speculum utérin.* Germ. syn. *Weiberspiegel*, m.

Gynæcēa, *ōrum*, n. (Γυναικεῖα, from *γυνὴ*, a woman.) *Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi. i. *t.* 7, for the *Catamenia*, or menses. Fr. syn. *menstrues*, f. pl.; *règles*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Monatsbluttfluss*, m. pl.

Gynæcēum, *i*, n. (Γυναικεῖον, from *γυνὴ*, a woman.) An assemblage of women, according to Galen, *Meth. Med.* i. 2. *Chem.* Old term for *Stibium*, or antimony, because women adorned or improved the edges of the eyelids and the eyelashes by its use. Gorræus. Fr. syn. *antimoine*, m. Germ. anal. *Antimon*, n.; *Spiessglas*, n.; *Spiessglasmetall*, n. *Obstet.* Anciently applied to a conclave of qualified midwives, who sometimes had important judicial duties to perform; according to Rhodius, *ad Scribon.* n. 122.

Gynæcēus, *a, um.* (Γυναικεῖος, from *γυνὴ*, a woman.) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to a woman: gynece'ous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *gynécé*, adj. Germ. syn. *weiblich*, adj.; *die Weiber betreffend.*

Gynæcia. See *Gynæcea.*

Gynæcŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Γυνὴ, a woman; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on woman, and the peculiarities of her constitution as compared with man: gyneco'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *gynécologie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Lehre von der Natur den Krankheiten u. s. w. der Weiber.*

Gynæcŏlŏ'gicus, *a, um.* (*Gynæcologia*, gynecology; terminal *-icus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Gynæcologia*: gynecolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *gynécologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gynækologie betreffend.*

Gynæcŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Γυνὴ, a woman; *μαίνομαι*, to rage.) *Pathol.* Term for a species of insanity consisting in an excessive desire for women. See *Satyriasis.* Fr. anal. *gynécomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Tollheit aus über mässigen Weiberliebe.*

Gynæcŏmas'ton. }
Gynæcŏmas'tum, *i*, n. } (Γυνὴ, a woman; *μαστὸς*, the breast.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *γυναικομαστὸν*, used by Galen, in *Defin. Med.*, for an unnatural enlargement of the breast, in either sex.

Gynæcŏmastos. }
Gynæcŏmas'tus, *i*, m. } (Γυνὴ, a woman; *μαστὸς*, a breast.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a man with large breasts like those of a woman: gyne'comast. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *gynécomaste*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Mann mit weiblichen Brusten.*

Gynæcŏmor'phus, *a, um.* (Γυνὴ, a woman; *μορφὴ*, form.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having the form of a woman: gynecomor'phous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *gynécomorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *weiblich Gestalt habend.*

Gynæcŏmys'tax, *ācis*, m. (Γυνὴ, a woman; *μύσταξ*, the beard.) *Anat.* Old name, Gr. anal. *γυναικομύσταξ*, used by Rolfinkius, *de Part. Genit.* ii. 34, for the hairs on the female pudendum.

Gynæcŏphōnus, *a, um.* (Γυνὴ, a woman; *φωνὴ*, a voice.) *Physiol.* Having the voice of a woman: gynecopho'nous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *gynécophone*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine Weiberstimme habend.*

Gynæmania. See *Gynæcomania.*

Gynæologia. See *Gynæcologia.*

Gynandria. *Bot.* See *Gynandrius.*

Gynandrius, *a, um.* (Γυνὴ, a woman, the symbol of the pistil, or female organ of flowers; *ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς*, a man; the symbol of the stamen, or male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Consisting of both male and female; applied to a Linn. genus (*Gynandria*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers, the stamens of which grow upon the pistil, the male and female organs being thus united, and not separate as in other hermaphrodite flowers: gynan'drious, or gynan'drous. See *Note Cryptogamius.* Fr. anal. *gynandre*, adj.

Gynanthrōpus, *i*, m. (Γυνὴ, a woman; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.) *Anat.* Old name, referred to by Riolanus, according to P. Zacchias, *Quæst. Med.-Leg.* vii. i. *q.* 8, *n.* 6, for an hermaphrodite in whom the male character predominates. See *Androgynus.* Fr. anal. *gynanthrope*, m.

Gy'naphore. (Γυνὴ, a woman; *φορέω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Term for a prolongation of the *receptaculum*, to which the pistil is often attached; also termed a thecaphore. *Gynāphŏra, æ*, f.

Gynatrēsia, *æ*, f. (Γυνὴ, a woman; *ἀ*, neg.; *τίτρημι*, to perforate.) *Pathol., Physiol., Surg.* Term for obliteration; also for imperforation of the vagina: gynatre'sy. Fr. anal. *gynatrésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verschliessung der Mutterscheide; die Scheidenverwachsung.*

Gy'ne, *gynēcis*, f. (Γυνὴ.) *Physiol.* A woman. Fr. syn. *femme*, f. Germ. syn. *Frau*, f.; *Frauenzimmer*, n.; *Weib*, n.

Gynēchos'cŏpon. }
Gynēchoscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. }
Gynēchos'cŏpum, *i*, n. } (Γυνὴ, a woman; *ἦχος*, sound; *σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Med.* Name given to an instrument for examining the sounds in the chest, abdomen, or their organs, of women; also called a stethoscope: gyne'choscope. Fr. anal. *gynéchoscope*, m.; *le stéthoscope aux femmes.* Germ. syn. *Frauenechoskop*, n.; anal. *Gynechoskop*, n.

Gynida. (Γυνὴ, a woman.) *Anat.* Old name for an hermaphrodite. Fr. syn. *hermaphrodite*, m. Germ. syn. *Hermaphrodite*, m.; *Zwitter*, m.

Gynoārium, **Gynoārium,** *ii*, n. (*Gyne*, a woman; *ovārium*, an ovary.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the ovary. Fr. syn. *ovaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Eierstock*, m.

Gȳnŏ'băsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γυνή, a woman; βάσις, a base.) *Bot.* Term for the base of a solitary style, which is tumid, and divided into separate cells. Fr. anal. *gynobase*, f. Germ. syn. *Fruchtknottenwulst*, m.

Gyp'sum. (Γύψος.) *Chem.* A name for the sulphate of lime, commonly called *Plaster of Paris. Gyp'sum, i*, n. See *Alabaster, Alumen Plumosum, Gich, Jussa, Muriacite.* Fr. anal. *gypse*, m. Germ. syn. *Gyps*, m.

Gy'rans, *tis*, part. (*Gyro*, to compass.) *Bot.* Turning about; rotating itself; applied to certain plants. Fr. anal. *gyrant*, adj. Germ. syn. *sich drechend.*

Gyrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Gyro*, to compass, or turn about.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the sensation of dizziness: gyra'tion. Fr. anal. *gyration*, f. Germ. syn. *das Gefühl von Umdrehen beim Schwindel.*

Gyrātus, *a, um.* (*Gyro*, to compass, or turn about.) *Bot.* Turned about; applied to capsules, etc.: gy'rated. Fr. anal. *gyrate*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewunden*, adj.; *sich winden; ringelnd*, adj.

Gȳri. (Nom. pl. f. of *Gȳrus*, a circuit; from γυρός, curved.) *Anat.* Term for the convolutions, or circumvolutions of the brain.

Gyrīnus, *i*, m. (*Gyro*, to compass; from its rotundity.) *Zoöl.* Name for the *Rana*, or frog; specially, a tadpole. Fr. syn. *grenouille*, f.; *frai de grenouilles*, f. Germ. syn. *Frosch*, m.; *Froschlarve*, f.

Gȳris, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γῦρις.) Term for starch, pollen, or fine meal. Fr. syn. *fleur de farine.* Germ. syn. *das feinere Mehl.*

Gyrōma, *ătis*, n. (Γυρόω, to collect into a circle.) *Bot.* Term for the conceptacle, forming the globular protuberance in the *thallus* of certain lichens; also applied to the elastic ring surrounding the fructification of ferns. Fr. anal. *gyrome*, m. Germ. syn. *Kreisschüsselchen*, n.

Gyropsōri'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γυρός, a circle; ψωρίασις, the state of being affected with *psora*, or itch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a species of psoriasis appearing in circular patches. Fr. anal. *gyropsoriasis*, f. Germ. syn. *die gerungelte falsche Kräze.*

Gyrōsus, *a, um.* (Γυρός, a circle; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot.* Having or full of circles; gy'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *gyreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewunden*, adj.; *sich windend; ringelnd*, adj.

Gy'rus, *i*, m. (Γυρός.) A circle. Fr. anal. *gyre*, f. Germ. syn. *eine bogenförmige Windung.*

H.

H. S. *Med., Pharm.* The initial letters of *hora somni*, at the hour of sleep, or bedtime; used in prescriptions.

Hăbēna, *æ*, f. (A bridle; from *hăbeo*, to hold; because we hold horses with them.) *Anat.* A term used for *Frænum.* Fr. syn. *frein*, m. Germ. syn. *Zügel*, m. *Surg.* Applied to a bandage for keeping the lips of wounds together; a uniting bandage. Fr. syn. *bride*, f.; *retinacule*, m. Germ. syn. *Zaum*, m.; *Zaumbinde*, f.

Ha'bit. (*Hăbĭto*, to have often.) A power of doing anything acquired by frequent repetition of the same action. *Phrenol.* Proneness to a certain course of action acquired by exercise. *Hă'bĭtus, ûs*, m. See *Hexis.* Fr. anal. *habitude*, f. Germ. syn. *Gewohnheit*, f.

Ha'bitat. (*Hăbĭto*, to dwell, or inhabit.) *Bot., Zoöl.* A Latin word (3d person sing. pr. tense, indic. mood,) signifying *it dwells;* applied to a place where a plant best grows, or an animal is generally found. Fr. syn. *habitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Bewohnung*, f.; *Wohnung*, f.

Habita'tion. (*Habĭto*, to dwell.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Term for the situation or country in which plants grow and animals dwell; the climate and place naturally selected, as it were, by an organised being. *Habĭtātio, ōnis*, f. See *Habitat.* Fr. anal. *habitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Bewohnung*, f.; *Wohnung*, f.

Habĭtuālis, *is, e.* (*Habĭtus*, the state, or quality of the mind, or body.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the habit or state or disposition of the mind or body: habi'tual. *Pathol.* Applied to diseases to which the body has become accustomed. Fr. anal. *habituel*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewöhnlich; zur Gewohnheit geworden.*

Ha'bitude. (*Habĭtus*, the state, fashion, or quality of the mind or body.) *Physiol.* Term for the being accustomed to the same act or custom by frequent repetition; habit. *Habĭtūdo, ĭnis*, f. Fr. anal. *habitude*, f. Germ. syn. *Gewohnheit*, f.

Hăbrŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἁβρός, light or gay; μανία, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for delirium in which the patient is cheerful, or merry; habroma'nia. Fr. anal. *habromanie*, f. Germ. syn. *der lustige Wahnsinn.*

Hack'ly. *Mineral.* A term applied to the fracture-surface of a mineral, when it consists of numerous, small, slightly bent inequalities.

Hacub. *Bot.* A name for the *Gundelia Tournefortii.*

Had'dock. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Gadus ægleſinus.* Fr. syn. *eglefin*, m. Germ. syn. *Kabuljau*, n.

LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Hadid. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Ferrum*, or iron. Ruland, and Johnson.

Hæcce'ĭtas. *Med.* Old term, used by Libavius, *Tr. de Igne Naturæ*, *c.* 25, *fin.*, signifying the *quinta essentia*, or specific essence of the alchemists, a vital active principle by which medicines operate.

Hæ'dus, *i*, m. (Αἴξ, a goat.) *Zoöl.* A kid, or young goat; the young of the *Capra hircus*; also spelled *Hœdus*. Fr. syn. *chevreau*, m. Germ. syn. *Bockchen*, n.; *Ziegenbocklein*, f.

Hæmăcyănīna, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; κύανος, blue.) *Chem.* Term for a blue colouring matter which has been detected in the blood, and in the bile: hemacyanin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* ii. *t.* 4, 5, *Hæmatocyanina*. Fr. anal. *hémacyanine*, f.

Hæmădŏ'nŏsos. } (Αἷμα, blood; νόσος, dis-
Hæmădŏ'nŏsus, *i*, n. } ease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term intended for disease of the blood-vessels, but really meaning, only, of the blood. See *Hæmatiasis*, *Hæmatonosis*, *Hæmatonosos*, *Hæmopathia*. Fr. anal. *hémadonose*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutgefässkrankheit*, f.

Hæmădostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood; στένωσις, a contraction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a contraction or obliteration of the vessels through which the blood flows. Fr. anal. *hémadosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutgefässverengerung*, f.

Hæmădosteōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood; ὀστεὸν, a bone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ossification of the blood-vessels. Fr. anal. *hémadostéose*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutgefässverknöcherung*, f.; *Verknöcherung an Blutgefässen.*

Hæmagaster. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatogaster.*

Hæmagas'tric. (Αἷμα, blood; γαστὴρ, the stomach; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to effusion of blood in the stomach. *Hæmăgas'trĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Hæmatogastricus.* Fr. anal. *hémagastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hæmatogaster betreffend.*

Hæmagas'tric Pes'tilence. *Med., Pathol.* A term used by Copland for yellow fever. *Pestĭlen'tia Hæmagas'trĭca.*

Hæmagoga. See *Hæmagogus.*

Hæmăgōgus, *a, um.* (Αἷμα, the blood; ἄγω, to expel.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied to remedies (*Hæmagoga*, nom. pl. n.) which are employed to favour the access of the catamenia, or the hemorrhoidal discharge, etc.: he'magogue. See *Note Cholagogue*, *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hémagogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *bluttreibend*, adj.

Hæ'mal. (Αἷμα, the blood.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Of or belonging to the central organ and large trunks of the vascular system, according to Professor Owen, in his Homologies. *Hæmālis, is, e.*

Hæ'mal Ax'is. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the central organ and large trunks of the vascular system.

Hæ'mal Spine. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term used by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, for that part of the ideal typical vertebra, below the canal in which are lodged the central organ and large trunks of the vascular system; the homologue of the sternum and ensiform cartilage, or (in the abdomen) the *linea alba.*

Hæmăleucīna, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; λευκὸς, white.) *Physiol.* Term proposed for the buffy coat, or fibrin of the blood: hemaleucin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4, 5. Fr. anal. *hémaleucine*, f.

Hæmălōpia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; ὄπτομαι, to see.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease of the eyes, in which every object appears of a red, or blood colour: he'malopy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* iv. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hémalopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutungelaufung*, f.; *Blutauge*, n.

Hæ'mălops, *ōpis*, m. (Αἷμα, blood; ὤψ, the eye.) *Pathol.* Term for a red or blood-like mark on the eye: a blood-shot eye. Fr. anal. *hémalopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutunterlaufung*, f.; *Blutauge*, n.

Hæman'thus, *i*, m. (Αἷμα, blood; ἄνθος, a flower; from its colour.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* The blood-flower, or African tulip. The juice of the bulb of one of the species is used by the Hottentots to poison their arrows. Fr. anal. *hémanthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutblume*, f.

Hæmăphæīna, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; φαιὸς, of a brown, fawn, or dusky colour.) *Chem.* Term for the substance which gives the pale amber colour to the urine of the healthy adult: hemaphein'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4, 5. Fr. anal. *hémaphéine*, f.

Hæmăpŏphўsiālis, *is*, *e.* *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Of or belonging to *Hæmapophysis*: hemapophy'sial. Fr. anal. *hémapophysiale*, adj.

Hæmăpŏ'phўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; ἀποφύω, to be sprung from.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the *laminæ* of a vertebra, which form an irregular canal, lodging the central organ and large trunks of the vascular system, or hæmal axis; also, the homologue of the cartilage of a rib, or its sternal portion: hemapo'physis.

Hæmastatica. See *Hæmatostatica.*

Hæmasthĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; ἀσθένεια, debility.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for poverty or deterioration of the blood: hemastheno'sis, See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hémasthénose*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutschwächung*, f.

Hæmătanăgōge, *es*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; ἀναγωγὴ, a rejection, or vomiting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rejection, or vomiting of blood, See *Hæmatemesis.* Fr. anal. *hématanagoge*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutauswurf*, m.

Hæmătangĭŏ'nŏsos. } (Αἷμα, blood; ἀγ-
Hæmătangĭŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. } γεῖον, a vessel; νόσος, a disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease of the blood-vessels. See *Hæmatangiosis.* Fr. anal. *hématangionose*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutgefässkrankheit*, f.; anal. *Hæmatangionosos*, m.

Hæmătangiōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the blood-vessels; the same as *Hæmatangionosos.* Fr. anal. *hématangiose*, f. Germ. syn. *Krankheit eines Blutgefässes.*

Hæmătăpŏr'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *ἀπορία*, defect.) *Med., Pathol.* A term synonymous with *Anæmia*. Fr. anal. *hématoporie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutmangel*, m.

Hæmătăpŏrĭ'cus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătăpŏria*, debility; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatoporia:* hematopo'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématoporique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Blutmangel betreffend.*

Hæmătăporrhōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *ἀπὸ*, from; *ὀρρὸς*, serum.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the separation of the serum from the blood, as is exhibited in the profuse discharges of *Cholera;* also termed *Hæmatorrhosis.* Fr. anal. *hématoporrhose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vermolkung des Bluts.*

Hæmătăpo'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood; *ἀπόστασις*, a departure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a *metastasis*, or transposition of the blood to another part. Fr. anal. *hématapostase*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Versetzung des Bluts in ungehörige Theile.*

Hæmătăpostă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătăpostăsis*, a transposition of blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatapostasis:* hemataposta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématapostatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hæmatapostasis betreffend.*

Hæmătăpostēma, *ătis*, m. (Αἷμα, the blood; *ἀπόστημα*, an abscess.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an abscess containing blood: a he'matapostem. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématapostème*, m. Germ. syn. *Blutabscess*, m.

Hæmătăpostēmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătăpostēma*, an abscess containing blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatapostema:* hemataposte'ma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hémapostématique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Blutabscess betreffend.*

Hæmătau'lĭca, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *αὐλὸς*, a tube.) *Anat., Med.* A term by Magendie for the vascular system; also spelled *Hæmaulica:* hematau'lics. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hémataulique*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutgefässsystem*, n.

Hæmătau'ris, *is*, f. (*Hæma*, blood; *auris*, the ear.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hemorrhage in the internal ear. Fr. syn. *hématoreille*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Blutergiessung in das innere Ohr; Blutohr*, n.

Hæmate'clўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood; *ἔκλυσις*, a dissolution.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dissolution, or separation of the constituent parts of the blood: hemate'clysis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hémateclysis*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Auflösung des Blutes.*

Hæmătĕlæ'um, *i*, n. (Αἷμα, blood; *ἔλαιον*, oil.) *Med., Physiol.* Term given by Dr. B. G. Babington, *Med. Chir. Trans. vol.* 16, for a concrete oil existing in the blood. Fr. syn. *l'huile de sang.* Germ. syn. *Blutöl*, n.

Hæmătĕ'mĕsis, *is*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *ἐμέω*, to vomit.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a vomiting of blood: hemate'mesis. See *Anagoge, Hæmatanagoge, Vomitus Cruentus. Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématémèse*, f.; *hématémésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutbrechen*, n.

Hæmătĕmĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătĕmĕsis*, vomiting of blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatemesis:* hemateme'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématémétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hæmatemesis betreffend.*

Hæmătencĕphă'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătencĕphălon*, bleeding within the cranium; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatencephalon:* hematencepha'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématencéphalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hæmatenkephalon betreffend.*

Hæmatence'phălon. } (Αἷμα, blood;
Hæmatence'phălum, *i*, n. } *ἐνκέφαλον*, that which is within the head.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bleeding within the cranium. Fr. anal. *hématencéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Blutung im Schädel; Hirnblutung*, f.

Hæmătĕpagōge, *es*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *ἐπαγωγὴ*, introduction, or ingress.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for congestion of blood in a part. See *Hæmatosymphoresis, Hæmatosynagoge.* Fr. anal. *hématépagoge*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutcongestion*, f.

Hæmătĕpi'schĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood; *ἐπισχέσις*, a retention or suppression of a secretion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a stagnant condition of the blood. See *Hæmatischesis.* Fr. anal. *hématépischèse*, f. Germ. syn. *eine krankhafte Verhaltung des Bluts.*

Hæmătĕpischĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătĕpischĕsis*, a stagnant condition of the blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatepischesis:* hematepische'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématépischétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hæmatepischesis betreffend.*

Hæmătĕrus, *a, um.* (Αἷμα, the blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Belonging to, or of the nature or appearance of blood; sanguinolent; bloody; applied to the alvine excretion, etc.: hemate'rous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématère*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutig*, adj.

Hæmătexostōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood; *ἐξόστωσις*, an osseous tumour on the surface, or in the cavity of a bone.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for exostosis with apparent blood-vessels: hematexosto'sis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématexostose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Exostose mit sichtbaren Blutgefässen.*

Hæmather'mus, *a, um.* (Αἷμα, blood; *θέρμη*, heat.) *Zoöl.* Having warm blood; warm-blooded; applied by Latreille to a race of animals (*Hæmatherma*, nom. pl. n.) comprehending those that have warm blood: hemather'mous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématherme*, adj.

Hæmăthidrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *ἵδρωσις*, a sweating.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sweating of blood, or the oozing out of blood-coloured perspiration by the pores of the skin; blood-sweating: hemathidro'sis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hémathidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutschwitzen*, n.

Hæmathorax. See *Hæmatothorax.*

Hæmăti'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood.)

Med., Pathol. Term the same as *Hæmatonosus.* See *Hæmadonosos.*

Hæmă'tĭca, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine, or consideration of the blood, and so nearly the same as *Hæmatologia*, also applied to the consideration of the signs and diagnosis deducible from the condition of the blood: hema'tics. Fr. anal. *hématique*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Blute; die Semiatik und Diagnose aus dem Blute; Blutzeichenlehre*, f.

Hæmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Αἷμα, blood; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the blood: hema'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Blut betreffend; blutig*, adj.

Hæmatidrosis. See *Hæmathidrosis.*

Hæmătīna, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood.) *Chem.* A term for the colouring matter of logwood, from its resemblance to blood: hematin'. See *Hæmatoxina, Hæmatoxylina, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4, 5. Fr. syn. *hématine*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutstoff*, m.; *Hämatine*, f.; *Hämatin*, n.; *ein eigenthümlich im Campecheholz entdeckter Stoff.*

Hæmătīnus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătīna*, hæmatin.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatina:* he'matine, or hemati'nous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématine*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hæmatine betreffend.*

Hæmăti'schĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *σχέω*, to hold, or repress.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for stoppage of natural or morbid discharges of blood: hemati'schesis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Hæmatepischesis.* Fr. anal. *hématischèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Verhaltung eines normalen oder krankhaften Blutabganges.*

Hæmătischĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătischĕsis*, stoppage of discharges of blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatischesis:* hematische'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématischétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hæmatischesis betreffend.*

Hæmătis'mus, *i*, n. (Αἷμα, the blood; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hemorrhage; he'matism. See *Hæmatochysis, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 7. Fr. anal. *hématisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Blutung*, f.

Hæmătis'thmĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătisthmus*, hemorrhage from the fauces; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatisthmus:* hematis'thmic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématisthmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hämatisthmus betreffend.*

Hæmătis'thmus, *i*, m. (Αἷμα, blood; *ἰσθμὸς*, the fauces, or throat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hemorrhage from the fauces, or throat. Fr. anal. *hématisthme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Blutergiessung im Rachen.*

Hæmătītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Αἷμα, blood; because of its colour, or its quality as astringent in hemorrhage from small vessels.) *Med., Mineral.* The blood-stone; a species of iron ore, which when reduced to powder and finely levigated, has been used in hemorrhages, etc. See *Note Aërolites. Asedenigi, Azedegrin, Petra Sanguinaria, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématite*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutstein*, m.

Hæmătītĭnus, *i*, m. (Αἱματίτης, the hematite.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. *αἱματίτινος*, for a certain collyrium mentioned by Galen, *de Simpl. Facult.*, prepared from the hematite: hemati'tinous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Hæmătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the blood. Fr. anal. *hématite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des Blutes.*

Note.—Kraus explains the same term, *Hæmatitis*, as if it were adjective—*zum Blut gehörig*, belonging to blood; also, as *ein blutführendes Gefäss*, a blood-conducting vessel.

Hæmatŏ'bium, *ii*, n. (Αἷμα, blood; *βίος*, life.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Reichenbach, for an animalcule of the blood. Fr. anal. *hématobe*, m. Germ. syn. *Blutthier*, n.

Hæ'matŏcăthar'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Αἷμα, blood; *καθαρτικὸς*, purgative.) *Med., Pharm.* Purifying the blood; applied to medicines (*Hæmatocathartic*, nom. pl. n.) for this purpose: hematocathar'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématocathartique*, adj.

Hæmătŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Αἷμα, blood; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit spotted with red, as the *Phaseolus hæmatocarpus:* hematocarpous. Fr. anal. *hématocarpe*, adj.

Hæmătŏcēle, *es*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an enlargement of the scrotum, from a quantity of blood being within its tunics or within one or other of them: hema'tocele. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutbruch*, m.

Hæmătŏcēle Artēriōsa. *Med., Pathol.* A term for aneurism: arte'rial hema'tocele. See *Diss.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématocèle artérielle.*

Hæmătŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Αἷμα, blood; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Physiol.* Name given by Geoffrey Saint-Hilaire to a monster-fetus, (*Hæmatocephalus*, nom. sing. m.) in which the effusion of blood into the cerebral hemispheres has produced a marked deformity: hematoce'phalous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématocéphale*, adj.

Hæmătŏche'zia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *χέζω*, to evacuate the bowels.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bloody stool. Fr. anal. *hématochésie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein blutiger Stuhlgang.*

Hæmătŏchrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *χρόα*, colour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid, blood-like colour of the skin. Fr. anal. *hématochrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutsucht*, f.

Hæmătŏ'chўsis, *is*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *χύσις*, to effusion.) *Pathol.* Old term, used by Th. Willis, *in Pharm. Rat.* ii. iii. *c.* 1, for a flow or flux of blood; hemorrhage. Fr. anal. *hématochyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutung*, f.

Hæmătŏcœ'lia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *κοιλία*, the belly.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the effusion or escape of blood into the peritoneal cavity. Fr. anal. *hématocœlie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Blutergiessung in die Bauchhöhle.*

Hæmătŏcœli'ăcus, *a, um.* (Αἷμα, blood; *κοιλιακὸς*, belonging to the belly.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to blood from the belly; applied to the celiac passion, (*Hæmatocœliaca passio*, nom. sing. f.) when

the diarrhœal discharges contain blood: hematoce'liac. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématocœliaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *der blutige Bauchfluss.*

Hæmătŏcōlĭca, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood; *cōlĭca*, the colic.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for sanguineous colic, or that in which the stools are mixed with blood. Fr. anal. *hématocolique*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutkolik*, f.

Hæmătŏcol'pus, *i*, m. (Αἷμα, blood; κόλπος, a sinus, or canal.) *Med., Pathol, Physiol.* Term for an effusion of blood into the *vagina;* also, for a collection of blood, or of menstrual secretion in the *vagina.* Fr. anal. *hématocolpe*, f. Germ. syn. *die Blutergiessung in die Mutterscheide; eine Ansammlung von Blut, oder Menstrual secret in der nach aussen verschlossenen Mutterscheide.*

Hæmătŏcy'ănīna, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood; κύανος, blue.) *Chem.* Term for the blue colouring matter of the blood; also sometimes spelled *Hæmacyanina:* hematocyanin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4, 5, *Hæmatosina.* Fr. anal. *hématocyanine*, f. Germ. syn. *Hämatokyanine*, f.; *Hämatokyanin*, n.; *der blaue Farbestoff des Blutes.*

Hæmătŏcyănŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; κύανος, blue; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for the *Morbus cæruleus*, or *Cyanosis.* Fr. anal. *hématocyanopathie*, f.

Hæmătŏcyănōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; κυάνωσις, the induction of a blue colour.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Cyanosis.*

Hæmătŏcys'tis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; κύστις, a bladder.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for a hydatid, or cyst containing blood; also, for effusion of blood into the urinary bladder; also, for encysted *Hæmatoma:* a he'matocyst. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutbulg*, m.; *Blutblase*, f.; anal. *Hämatokyste*, f.; *eine Ergiessung von Blut in die Harnblase.*

Hæmătōdēs, adj. (Αἷμα, blood; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or conjoined with blood; bloody; full of blood: he'matose. See *Fungus Hæmatodes, Hæmatoma, Note Myodes, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Hæmătŏdiarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood; διάῤῥοια, a flowing from the belly.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for diarrhœa with blood in the fecal discharges; bloody, or sanguinolent diarrhœa. Fr. anal. *hématodiarrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein blutiger Durchfall.*

Hæmatodynamometer. See *Hæmadynamometer.*

Hæmătœdēma, *ătis*, n. (Αἷμα, blood; οἴδημα, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a swelling, or tumour containing blood; bloody œdema. Fr. anal. *hématœdème*, f. Germ. syn. *Blut-œdem*, n.; *das bluthartige Œdem.*

Hæmătŏgas'ter, *tris*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; γαστὴρ, the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for effusion of blood into the stomach. Fr. anal. *hématogaster*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Blutergiessung in den Magen.*

Hæmătogas'trĭcus. *Med., Pathol.* The same in derivation and application as, and preferable to *Hæmagastric:* hematogas'tric.

Hæmătoglŏbŭlīna, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *glŏbŭlīna*, globulin.) *Physiol.* Term for *Globulina*, which see. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4, *Hæmosphæridina.* Fr. anal. *hématoglobuline*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutkörnchenstoff*, m.

Hæmătogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* Term for a treatise on, or the consideration of the blood, its nature and quality: hemato'graphy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung des Blutes.*

Hæmătogrăphĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătogrăphia*, hematography; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to hematography: hematogra'phical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hämatographie betreffend.*

Hæmătoīdēs, adj. (Αἷμα, blood; terminal *-ῑδης.*) *Mineral.* Resembling blood; applied by Haüy, to a species of quartz coloured like blood: he'matoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématoïde*, adj.

Hæmătŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* Term for the doctrine, history, or description of the nature and constitution of the blood: hemato'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutlehre*, f.; *Hämatologie*, f.

Hæmătŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătŏlŏgia*, the consideration of the blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to hematology: hematolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hämatologie betreffend.*

Hæmatologus. *Physiol.* See *Hæmatologicus.*

Hæmătōma, *ătis*, n. (Αἱματόω, to turn into blood.) *Pathol., Surg.* Another term for the bleeding, or bloody fungus: a he'matome. See *Fungus Hæmatodes, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématome*, m. Germ. syn. *Blutgeschwulst*, f.

Hæmătŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood; μαντεία, a divination.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for diagnosis formed by examining the condition of the blood: hematoman'cy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *die abergläubige Prophezeiung aus dem Blute.*

Hæmătŏman'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătŏmantīa*, diagnosis from the blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatomantīa:* hematoman'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématomantique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hämatomantie betreffend.*

Hæmătōmătōsus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătōma*, the bleeding fungus; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to, having, or full of the disease *Hæmatoma*, or *Fungus hæmatodes:* hæmato'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématomateux*, adj.

Hæmătŏmĕdiastīnum, *i*, n. (*Hæma*, the blood; *mediastinum*, the membranous septum of the chest.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the effusion of blood on the *mediastinum.* Fr. anal. *hématomédiastin*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Blutergiessung in das Mittelfell.*

hæmătŏmĕtachȳsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood; *μετὰ*, beyond; *χύσις*, an effusion.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the transfusion of blood: hematometachy'sis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématométachyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Transfusion des Bluts; unmittelbare Ueberleitung des Blutes aus einem Körper in einem andern.*

Hæmătŏme'tra, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood; *μήτρα*, the womb.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for hemorrhage from the womb; also, a filling of the womb with blood. Fr. anal. *hématomètre*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterblutfluss*, m.; *eine Ausfüllung der Gebärmutter mit Blut.*

Hæmătŏmet'ria, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Physiol.* The measuring of blood: hemato'metry. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématométrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutmesskunst*, f.; *Blutmessen*, n.

Hæmătŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Αἷμα, blood; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Physiol.* Name of an instrument for measuring the force of blood: a hemato'meter. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématomètre*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutmessgefäss*, n.; *Blutmesswerkzeug*, n.

Hæmătom'ma, *ătis*, n. (Αἷμα, blood; *ὄμμα*, a sight, or spectacle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Hæmalopia.* Fr. anal. *hématomme*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutauge*, n.

Hæmătomphălŏcēle, *es*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *ὀμφαλὸς*, the navel; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Term for a tumour at the navel, turgid with blood: hematom'phalocele. Fr. anal. *hématomphalocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutnabelbruch*, m.

Hæmătom'phălus, *i*, m. (Αἷμα, blood; *ὀμφαλὸς*, the navel.) *Pathol.* An imperfect term for a tumour about the navel, containing blood. See *Hæmatomphalocele.* Fr. anal. *hématomphale*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutnabelbruch*, m.

Hæmătŏmȳcēs, *ētis*, or *i*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *μύκης*, a fungus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Fungus hæmatodes*, or the bloody fungus. See *Hæmatospongus.* Fr. anal. *hématomyce*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutschwamm*, m.

Hæmăton'cia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for the formation or growth of a *Hæmatoncus*, or *Fungus hæmatodes:* he'matoncy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématoncie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Hæmatoncus.*

Hæmăton'cus, *i*, m. (Αἷμα, blood; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Fungus hæmontodes*, or the bloody tumour. Fr. anal. *hématome*, m. Germ. syn. *Blutschwamm*, m.

Hæmătŏ'nŏsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *νόσος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* A term by Lobstein, *Anat.* § 49, for disease of the blood. See *Hæmadonosos, Hæmatiasis, Hæmatonosos, Hæmopathia.* Fr. anal. *hématonosie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutkrankheit*, f.

Hæmătŏ'nŏsos.
Hæmătŏnŏsus, *i*, m. } (Αἷμα, blood; *νόσος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the blood. See *Hæmadonosos, Hæmatiasis, Hæmatonosis, Hæmopathia.* Fr. anal. *hématonose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Krankheit des Bluts; Hämopathie*, f.

Hæmatopathia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmopathia.*

Hæmătŏpēdēsis, *is*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *πηδάω*, to leap.) *Pathol.* Old term for the spurting of the blood from a wounded artery. Quincy renders it a bloody sweat. Fr. anal. *hématopedèse*, f. Germ. syn. *der Durchschurtzen von Blut; Blutschurtzen*, n.

Hæmătŏpĕrĭcar'dium, *ii*, n. (Αἷμα, blood; *pĕrĭcardium*, the membranous bag enveloping the heart.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for effusion of blood into the *pericardium.* Fr. anal. *hématopéricarde*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Blutergiessung in das Pericardium.*

Hæmătŏphæ'on,
Hæmătŏphæ'um, *i*, n. } (Αἷμα, blood; *φαὸς*, brown.) *Chem., Physiol.* Term for the brown, or dun-coloured matter of the blood. See *Hæmaphæina.* Fr. anal. *hématophéon*, n. Germ. syn. *Blutbraun*, n.; *der braune Stoff des Blutes.*

Hæmătŏ'phăgus, *a*, *um.* (Αἷμα, blood; *φάγω*, to eat.) *Entomol.* Blood-eating; applied to those insects which seek the blood of animals for their sustenance, as the flea, etc.: hemato'phagous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématophage*, adj.

Hæmătŏphlĕbœ'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Hæmătŏphlĕbo'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Αἷμα, blood; *φλὲψ*, a vein; *στάσις*, the act of standing.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *αἱματοφλεβόστασις*, used by Galen, in *Exeg. Dict. Hippocr.*, for a suppression of blood, overflowing and swelling out the veins by its own impetus; as if it were *αἵματος φλεβῶν στάσις.*

Hæmătophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for sanguineous ophthalmia; inflammation, or congestion of the eye. Fr. anal. *hématophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Augenentzündung.*

Hæmătophthal'mus, *i*, m. *Med.* The same in etymology as the preceding, and in meaning as *Hæmalops.*

Hæmătŏphyl'lus, *a*, *um.* (Αἷμα, blood; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Bloody-leaved; applied to leaves tinged with a blood-colour, as those of the *Iris hæmatophylla*, at their base: hematophyl'lous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématophylle*, adj.

Hæmătŏphy'sălis, *ĭdis*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *φυσαλὶς*, a bleb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bleb containing blood; a sanguineous bleb. Fr. anal. *hématophysale*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutbläse*, f.

Hæmătoplănēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *πλάνησις*, an error, or a wandering.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a misdirection of the blood, or of its globules. See *Error Loci.* Fr. anal. *hématoplanèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verirrung des Blutes.*

Hæmătoplă'nia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *πλάνη*, an error, or wandering.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Hæmatoplanesis;* also, applied to a transposition, or metastasis of natural or morbid discharges, as *hematemesis*, or *epistaxis* occurring in place of menstruation. Fr. anal. *hématoplanie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verirrung des Blutes; eine weite Verbreitung des ergossenen Blutes; Versetzung eines Blutabganges auf einem andern Theil.*

Hæmătoplas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Αἷμα, blood; *πλάσμα*, a formation.) *Physiol.* Term for the plastic principle of the blood. Fr. anal. *hémato-*

plasme, m. Germ. syn. *Blut-Plasma*, m.; *der organische Bildungsstoff im Blut.*

Hæmătoplēthōra, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; πληθώρα, fulness.) *Med.* Fulness of blood; a term the same as *Plethora*. Fr. anal. *hématopléthore*, f. Germ. syn. *Anfüllung*, f.; *Anfüllung oder Ueberfüllung der Gefässe mit Blut.*

Hæmătōpoiēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; ποίησις, a making.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the assimilation of the chyle to blood; blood-making; the same as *Hæmatosis*. Fr. anal. *hématopoiese*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutbereitung*, f.

Hæmătōpoiētĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hæmătōpoiēsis*, blood-making; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatopoiesis:* hematopoie'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématopoietique*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutmachend*, part. adj.

Hæmatoporia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmataporia.*

Hæmătoptў'sia. } *Med., Pathol.* The same in
Hæmătop'tўsis. } etymology and meaning as *Hæmoptysis.*

Hæmător'rhachis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; ῥάχις, the spine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an effusion of blood into the spine, or *theca* of the spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *hématorrhachis*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Blutergiessung im Rückgrat.*

Hæmătorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a flowing or excessive discharge of blood, but of a passive kind; hemorrhage: hematorrhœ'a. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutfluss*, m.

Hæmătorrhŏphēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, the blood; ῥόφησις, suction.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for absorption of the blood; also spelled *Hæmorrhophesis.* Fr. anal. *hématorrhophésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutaufsaugung*, f.

Hæmătorrhōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; ὀρρός, serum.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the separating of the serum of the blood, as in the liquid discharges of cholera. See *Hæmataporrhosis.* Fr. anal. *hématorrhose*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutvermolkung*, f.; *Vermolkung des Bluts.*

Hæmătoscheŏcēle, *es*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for sanguineous swelling of the scrotum; oscheocele containing blood: hematos'cheocele. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématoschéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *der Bluthodensacksbruch*, f.

Hæmătoscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; σκοπέω, to see.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for an examination of the blood: hemato'scopy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématoscopie*, f.

Hæmătōsep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; σῆψις, putrefaction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for impurity of the blood. Fr. anal. *hématosepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fäulniss des Bluts.*

Hæmătōsīna, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood.) *Chem., Physiol.* Term for the colouring matter of the blood: hematosin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4, 5. Fr. anal. *hématosine*, f. Germ. syn. *Hæmatosin*, n.; *Hämatosine*, f.

Hæmătōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἱματόω, to make bloody.) *Pathol.* Term for a flow, or flux of blood; a hemorrhage. *Physiol.* Formerly used for sanguification, or the formation of blood; blood-making. See *Hæmatopoiesis.* Fr. anal. *hématose*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutbereitung*, f.

Hæmătospīlia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; σπῖλος, a spot.) *Pathol.* A name for *Purpura hæmorrhagica.* Fr. anal. *hématospilie*, f.

Hæmătospongōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; σπόγγος, a sponge.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or growth of the *Fungus hæmatodes.* Fr. anal. *hématospongose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Blutschwamms.*

Hæmătospon'gus, *i*, m. (Αἷμα, blood; σπόγγος, a sponge.) *Med., Pathol.* Name for the *Fungus hæmatodes;* also termed *Hæmatomyces.* Fr. anal. *hématospongus*, m. Germ. syn. *Blutschwamm*, f.

Hæmatostatica. *Physiol.* See *Hæmostatica.*

Hæmatostaticus. *Med., Pathol., Pharm.* See *Hæmostaticus.*

Hæmătōsymphŏrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; συμφόρησις, a collected multitude.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for congestion of blood: hematosymphore'sis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Hæmatepagoge, Hæmatosynagoge.* Fr. anal. *hémato-symphorèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutanhäufung*, f.; *Blutcongestion*, f.

Hæmătōsynăgōge, *es*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; συναγωγή, a collection.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for congestion of blood. See *Hæmatepagoge, Hæmatosymphoresis.* Fr. anal. *hématosynagoge*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutanhäufung*, f.; *Blutcongestion*, f.

Hæmatotelangiosis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmotelangiosis.*

Hæmătōthōrācĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hæmătōthŏrax*, hemorrhage of the chest; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to thoracic hemorrhage: hematothora'cic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématothoracique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hæmatothorax betreffend.*

Hæmătōtĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hæmătōsis*, the formation of blood; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatosis:* hemato'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hæmatosis betreffend.*

Hæmătŏtoxĭcus, *a*, *um.* } (Αἷμα, blood; τοξικός,
Hæmătox'ĭcus, *a*, *um.* } fit for arrows, hence its Latin analogue signifies poison; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or belonging to a vitiated or poisoned state of the blood; also spelled *Hæmotoxicus:* hematotox'ic; hematox'ic: hemotoxic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématotoxique, hémotoxique*, or *hémotoxique*, adj. Germ. anal. *hæmatoxisch*, adj.

Hæmătoxīna, *æ*, f. The same as *Hæmatina* and *Hæmatoxylina.*

Hæmătoxўlīna, *æ*, f. (*Hæmătoxўlon*, logwood.) *Chem.* Name given to the colouring matter of the wood of the tree *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or logwood; also named *Hæmatina:* hemato'xylin. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4, 5. Fr. anal. *hématoxyline*, f.; syn. *hématine*, f. Germ. anal. *Hämatoxylin*, n.; syn. *Hämatine*, f.; *Hämatin*, n.

Hæmăto'xylon, *i*, n. (Αἷμα, blood; ξύλον, wood; from its blood-like colour.) The pharmacopœial name (E.D. & U.S.A.) of the wood of the tree *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum;* (D.) the *Hæmatoxyli lignum*, or logwood. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* See *Hæmatoxylum.* Fr. syn. *bois de Campèche*, m. Germ. syn. *Blütholz*, n.; *Campescheholz*, or *Kampescheholz*, n.

Hæmăto'xylon Campĕchiānum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the logwood tree; called also *Acacia Zeylonica.* See *Abellicea, Erythroxylum.* Fr. syn. *campèche*, m. Germ. syn. *Kampescheholz*, n.

Hæmăto'xylum, *i*, n. (Same as of *Hæmatoxylon.*) The pharmacopœial name (L.) of logwood; called also *Lignum Campechense, L. Campechianum, L. Campescanum, L. Indicum*, and *L. sappan.* See *Hæmatoxylon.* Fr. syn. *bois de Campèche.* Germ. syn. *Blütholz*, n.; *Campescheholz*, or *Kampescheholz*, n.

Hæmătūrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Αἷμα, blood; οὖρον, the urine.)
Hæmătūria, *æ*, f. }
Med., Pathol. Term for a disease in which blood is discharged along with urine: hemature'sis: he'matury. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hématurie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutharnen*, n.

Hæmătozēmia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; ζημία, loss, or detriment.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for habitual, or periodic discharges of blood. Fr. anal. *hématozémie*, f. Germ. syn. *der habituelle Blutverlust.*

Hæmătozēmĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătozēmia*, habitual hemorrhage; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatozemia;* hematoze'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématozémique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hämatozemie betreffend.*

Hæmătozōon, *i*, n. (Αἷμα, blood; ζῷον, an animal.) *Physiol.* Term for certain animalcules (*Hæmatozoa*, nom. pl.) discovered in the blood. Fr. anal. *hematozoaire*, m.

Hæmătozymōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; ζύμωσις, fermentation.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for fermentation of the blood. Fr. anal. *hématozymose*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutgährung*, f.; *Bildung des Bluts durch Verbindung der Lymphe mit Sauerstoff.*

Hæmătozymōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătozymōsis*, fermentation of blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmatozymosis:* hematozymo'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématozymotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hæmatozymosis betreffend.*

Hæmătūrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmătūria*, bloody urine; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmaturia:* hematu'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hématurique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Blutharnen betreffend.*

Hæmaulica. *Physiol.* See *Hæmataulica.*

Hæmax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἱμάσσω, to let blood.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* A term for bloodletting, or bleeding. Fr. anal. *hémaxis*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutlassen*, n.; *Blutentziehen*, n.

Hæmidrōsis, *is*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; ἱδρόω, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Term for a morbid discoloration of the perspiration, being of a reddish hue, probably owing to the colouring matter of the blood. See *Hæmathidrosis.* Fr. anal. *hémidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutschwitzen*, n.

Hæmischesis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatischesis.*

Hæmischeticus. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatischeticus.*

Hæmitis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatitis.*

Hæmobium. *Med., Physiol.* See *Hæmatobium.*

Hæmŏcerch'nus, *i*, m. (Αἷμα, blood; κέρχνος, the sound produced by a feeling of roughness in the windpipe, or by the presence of mucus in the lungs; as an adjective, it signifies dry, or rough.) *Pathol.* An old term, Gr. anal. *αἱμόκερχνος*, used by Galen, *in Exeg. voc. Hippocr.*, for blood excreted by the mouth with a rattling sound in the fauces; also, for bloody excretions ejected in a somewhat dry form. Fr. anal. *hémocerchnus*, m. Germ. syn. *Bluträuspern*, n.

Hæmochrosis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatochrosis.*

Hæmocœliacus. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatocœliacus.*

Hæmocolica. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatocolica.*

Hæmocyanina. *Chem.* See *Hæmatocyanina.*

Hæmocyanosis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Cyanosis.*

Hæmodes. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatodes.*

Hæmōdia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for pain of the teeth; tooth-ache. Gr.' anal. *αἱμωδία*, used by Galen, *de Loc. Affect.* ii. 6, for the sensation of the teeth being set on edge; then called stupor of the teeth with pain. Fr. anal. *hémodie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Empfindlichsein der Zähne.*

Hæmodiarrhœa. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatodiarrhœa.*

Hæmŏdȳnămŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Αἷμα, the blood; δύναμις, power, or force; μέτρον, a measure,) *Physiol.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining, or measuring the pressure of the blood, and the force of the heart's impulse: a hemodynamo'meter; also spelled *Hæmatodynamometrum.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. syn. *hémodynamomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Hämodynamometer*, n.

Hæmœdema. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatœdema.*

Hæmŏgas'trĭcus, *a, um.* (Αἷμα, blood; γαστὴρ, the stomach; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol.* Having blood in the stomach; applied to certain forms of pestilential fever in which blood is vomited: hemogas'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6, *Hæmagastric.* Fr. anal. *hémogastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Blutergeissung in den Magen betreffend.*

Hæmoides. *Med.* See *Hæmatoides.*

Hæmometachysis. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* See *Hæmatometachysis.*

Hæmŏmetrectă'sia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; *metrectăsia*, dilatation of the womb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dilatation of the womb from internal hemorrhage. Fr. anal. *hémometrectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Gebärmutterblutfluss mit Verhaltung des Bluts im Uterus und Ausdehnung desselben.*

Hæmŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Αἷμα, blood; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* Name given to an

instrument for ascertaining the force of the blood; the same as *Hæmatometrum.*

Hæmoncia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatoncia.*

Hæmoncus. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatoncus.*

Hæmöophŏrītis, *ĭdis,* f. (Αἷμα, blood; ὠὸν, an egg; φέρω, to bear; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the ovary with effusion of blood; sanguineous öophoritis. Fr. anal. *hémöophorite,* f. Germ. syn. *Eierstockentzündung mit Bluterguss.*

Hæmopathia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatopathia.*

Hæmopericardium. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatopericardium.*

Hæmŏpĕrītŏnæ'um, *i,* n. (Αἷμα, blood; περιτόναιον, the peritoneum.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive effusion of blood into the peritoneum. Fr. anal. *hémopéritoine,* m. Germ. syn. *eine grosse Blutergiessung in das Peritoneum.*

Hæmophthalmia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatophthalmia.*

Hæmophthalmus. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatophthalmus.*

Hæmophysalis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatophysalis.*

Hæmoplanesis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatoplanesis.*

Hæmoplania. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatoplania.*

Hæmoplasma. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatoplasma.*

Hæmoplethora. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatoplethora.*

Hæmoproc'tos. }
Hæmoproc'tus, *i,* m. } (Αἷμα, blood; πρωκτὸς, the anus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a discharge of blood from the bowels. Fr. anal. *hémoproctie,* f. Germ. syn. *Mastdarmblutfluss,* m.

Hæmop'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmoptöe,* spitting of blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmoptoe, Hæmoptysis,* or the spitting of blood: hemop'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hémoptique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Hæmoptysis betreffend.*

Hæmop'töe, *es,* f. }
Hæmop'tўsis, *is,* f. } (Αἷμα, blood; πτύω, to spit.) *Pathol.* Terms for the spitting of blood; hemorrhage from the lungs; a genus of the Order *Hæmorrhagiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology: hemop'töe: hemop'tysis. See *Anaphora, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hémoptöe,* f.; *hémoptysie,* f. Germ. syn. *Blutsturz,* m.; *Bluthusten,* m.; *Blutspeien,* n.

Hæmopto'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmoptöe,* spitting of blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmoptöe, Hæmoptysis,* or spitting of blood: hemopto'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hémoptoique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Hæmoptoe betreffend.*

Hæmorrhāgia, *æ,* f. (Αἷμα, blood; ῥήγνυμι, to burst.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a flowing of blood from whatever cause it may arise; he'morrhage, or he'morrhagy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi, *t.* 5. *Hemorrhage, Rhysis.* Fr. anal. *hémorrhagie,* f. Germ. syn. *Blutfluss;* m.; *Hämorrhagie,* f.

Hæmŏrrhāgiæ. (Nom. pl. of *Hæmorrhāgia,* hemorrhage, or flowing of blood.) Hemorrhages, or fluxes of blood; term for an Order of the Class *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *les hémorrhages.*

Hæmorrhāgĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmorrhāgia,* a flowing of blood, or hemorrhage; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to hemorrhage; relating to a flow of blood: hemorrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hémorrhagie,* adj. Germ. syn. *Hämorrhagie gehörend.*

Hæmorrhāgŏphthĭ'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Hæmorrhāgia,* hemorrhage; *phthĭsis,* consumption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes,* or consumption accompanied by attacks of hemorrhage; hemorrhagic phthisis. Fr. anal. *hémorrhagophthisie,* f. Germ. syn. *Schwindsucht von grossem Blutverlust.*

Hæmorrhelcōma, *ătis,* n. (Αἱμορροΐς, a flow of blood; ἕλκωμα, an ulcerated tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a hemorrhoidal ulcer, or *helcoma.* Fr. anal. *hémorrhelcoma,* m. Germ. syn. *ein Hämorrhoidal-Geschwür.*

Hæmorrhelcōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αἱμορροΐς, a flow of blood; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation of a *Hæmorrhelcoma;* hemorrhoidal *helcosis;* hemorrhoidal exulceration. Fr. anal. *hémorrhelcose,* f. Germ. syn. *der Bildungs-Process des Hæmorrhelcoma.*

Hæmorrhenterorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Αἱμορροΐς, a flow of blood; ἔντερον, an intestine; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hemorrhoidal *Enterorrhœa,* or *Diarrhœa;* it is also called *Hæmorrhodiarrhœa.* Fr. anal. *hémorrhentérorrhée,* f. Germ. syn. *Hämorrhodiarrhöe,* f.

Hæmorrhīnia, *æ,* f. (Αἷμα, blood; ῥὶν, the nose.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Epistaxis,* or bleeding at the nose: hemorrhi'ny. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hémorrhinie,* f. Germ. syn. *Nasenbluten,* n.

Hæmorrhoblennorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Αἱμορροΐς, a flow of blood; βλέννα, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hemorrhoidal blennorrhœa. Fr. anal. *hémorrhoblennorrhée,* f. Germ. syn. *eine Schleimhaut-Hämorrhoïdalblennorrhöe.*

Hæmorrhocry'phia, *æ,* f. (Αἱμορροΐς, a flow of blood; κρύπτω, to hide.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a retention, or interruption of the hemorrhoidal discharge. Fr. anal. *hémorrhocryphie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Hämorrhoidalblutflussverhaltung.*

Hæmorrhocystorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Αἱμορροΐς, a flow of blood; κύστις, a bladder; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hemorrhoidal cystorrhœa, or a mucous and sanguineous discharge from the bladder. Fr. anal. *hémorrhocystorrhée,* f. Germ. syn. *eine Blasenschleimhaut-Hämorrhoïdalblennorrhöe.*

Hæmorrhodiarrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Αἱμορροΐς, a flow of blood; διάρροια, a flowing from the belly.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Hæmorrhenterorrhœa.*

Hæmorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Αἷμα, blood; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A term for a passive discharge, or

flowing of blood: passive hemorrhage. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Anciently applied to a discharge of blood, which is its strict and simple meaning. The same as *Hæmatorrhœa.*

Hæmorrhœ'a Petechiālis. *Pathol.* An epithet for *Purpura hæmorrhagica.* Fr. anal. *hémorrhée pétéchiale.*

Hæmorrho'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmorrhœa,* a flow of blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hæmorrhœa,* or *Hæmatorrhœa:* hemorrho'ic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hémorrhoïque,* adj. Germ. syn. *Blutflüsse betreffend.*

Hæmorrhöidālis, *is, e.* (*Hæmorrhöis,* the disease piles.) *Anat., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to the disease hemorrhoids, or piles; applied to this disease, and to certain arteries and veins: hemorrhoi'dal. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Ledalia Vasa.* Fr. anal. *hémorrhoïdal,* adj. Germ. syn. *die Hämorrhoïden betreffend.*

Hæmorrhöīdārius, *i,* m. (*Hæmorrhöïdes,* the piles.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for the disease named hemorrhoids, or the piles: hemorrho'idary. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hémorrhoidaire,* adj.

Hæmorrhöïdes Oris. *Pathol.* An epithet for the turgid veins (or the discharge of blood from them) of the palate, uvula, and fauces, arising from the suppression of the accustomed hemorrhoidal discharge. Fr. syn. *hémorrhöides de bouche.*

Hæmorrhöïdes U'tĕri. *Pathol.* An epithet for varicose veins in and around the genital organs of women. Fr. anal. *hémorrhöides de matrice.*

Hæmorrhöïdes Vēsīcæ. *Pathol.* An epithet applied to varicose veins around the neck of the bladder. Fr. syn. *hémorrhöides de vessie.*

Hæmorrhöï'deus, *a, um.* (*Hæmorrhöïdes,* the hemorrhoids, or hemorrhoidal vessels.) *Anat., Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to the hemorrhoid vessels: hemorrhoi'deous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hémorrhoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Hämorrhoïden gehörig.*

Hæmorrhöis, *ĭdis,* f. (Αἷμα, blood; *ῥέω,* to flow.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for the disorder called piles; a he'morrhoid; a genus (*Hæmorrhöides,* nom. pl.) of the Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hemorrhoïde,* f. Germ. syn. *die güldene Ader.*

Hæmorrhöis'chēsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αἱμορροΐς, a flow of blood; *σχέσις,* habit.) *Med., Pathol.* An imperfect term meaning simply a habitual discharge of blood, but intended according to Kraus's explanation, to signify a retention or suspension of such discharge. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hémorrhoïschesie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Verhaltung des Hämorrhoïdalflusses.*

Hæmorrhometrorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Αἱμορροΐς, a flow of blood; *μήτρα,* the womb; *ῥέω,* to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a mucous and sanguineous discharge from the womb; hemorrhoidal metrorrhœa. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hémorrhométrorrhée,* f. Germ. syn. *eine hæmorrhoïdalische Gebärmutter-Blennorrhöe.*

Hæmorrhŏphēsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αἷμα, blood; *ῥόφησις,* suction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for absorption of blood. The same as *Hæmatorrhophesis.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hémorrhophèse,* f. Germ. syn. *Blutaufsaugung,* f.

Hæmorrhoproctorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Αἱμορροΐς, a flow of blood; *πρωκτὸς,* the anus; *ῥέω,* to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a discharge of blood and mucus from the bowels: hemorrhoidal flow of mucus from the anus. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hémorrhoproctorrhée,* f. Germ. syn. *eine hämorrhoïdalische Mastdarm-Blennorrhöe.*

Hæmorrhūrethrorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Αἱμορροΐς, a flow of blood; *οὐρήθρα,* the urethra; *ῥέω,* to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for a sanguineous and mucous discharge from the urethra. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hémorrhuréthrorrhée,* f. Germ. syn. *eine hämorrhoïdalische Harnröhren-Blennorrhöe.*

Hæmorrhoscŏ'pia, *æ,* f. (Αἱμόῤῥοια, a flow of blood; *σκοπέω,* to see, or inspect.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Hæmatoscopia.*

Hæmoscheocele. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* See *Hæmatoscheocele.*

Hæmoscopia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatoscopia.*

Hæmospā'sia, *æ,* f. (Αἷμα, blood; *σπάω,* to draw to.) *Surg.* Term for a new practice in surgery, consisting in the employment of means for effecting revulsion by forming a vacuum over a considerable extent of surface of the body, being in fact an extension of the principle of dry cupping: he'mospasy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hémospasie,* f.

Hæmosphærĭdīna, *æ,* f. (Αἷμα, blood; *σφαιρίδιον,* a pill, or globule.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Hæmatoglobulina.*

Hæmostă'sia, *æ,* f. } (Αἷμα, blood; *στάσις,* a standing, or stagnation.) *Pathol.* Term for a stoppage, standing, or stagnation of the blood, as in an inflamed part: hemo'stasis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hémostase,* or *hémostasie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Stockung des Blutes in den Gefässen.*

Hæmostă'tĭca, *æ,* f. (Αἷμα, blood; *στατικὴ,* the science of weights.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the powers or motions of the blood, and the laws by which these are regulated in the vessels of the body: hemosta'tics; also spelled *Hæmatostatica.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hémostatique,* f. Germ. syn. *Hæmostatik,* f.; *die Lehre von der Blutbewegung.*

Hæmostă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hæmostasia,* a stagnation of blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Hæmostasia,* or *Hæmostasis:* having the power or property of staunching or stopping a flow of blood, or hemorrhage; more generally expressed by the word *Styptic;* applied to remedies (*Hæmostatica remedia,* nom.

pl. n.) for that purpose: hemosta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hémostatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutstillend*, adj.

Hæmŏtēlangiōsis. (Αἷμα, blood; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the capillary or minute branches of blood-vessels; also spelled *Hæmatotelangiosis.*

Hæmŏtex'ia, *æ*, f. } (Αἷμα, blood; τῆξις, a
Hæmŏtex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. } dissolution.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dissolution, or liquefaction of the blood. Fr. anal. *hémotexie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Auflösung des faulenden Blutes.*

Hæmŏthōrax, *ācis*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; θώραξ, the chest.) *Pathol.* A term for the escape of blood into the thorax, or chest, through a wound, or otherwise; it ought to be *Hæmatothorax.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hémothorax*, or *hémothorax*, m. Germ. syn. *die innere Lungenblutung.*

Hæmotoxicus. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatotoxicus.*

Hæmŏtyphentĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Αἷμα, blood; τύφω, to burn by little and little; ἐντέρον, an intestine; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* A term for Piorry's *Entérite typhohémique.* Fr. anal. *hémotyphentérite*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmbluttyphus*, m.

Hæmūrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *Med., Pathol.* Terms
Hæmūria, *æ*, f. } the same as *Hæmaturesis*, and *Hæmaturia.*

Hæmydōr, *hæmydātis*, n. (Αἷμα, blood; ὕδωρ, water.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the serum of the blood: blood-water. Fr. anal. *hémydor*, n. Germ. syn. *Blutwasser*, n.

Hærēdĭtārius, *a*, *um.* (*Hæres*, an heir.) Of or belonging to heirs: here'ditary. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Parentalis.* Fr. anal. *héréditaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *erblich*, adj.

Hærēdĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Hæres*, an heir.) Heirship; succession in property or estate. *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Heredity; a term applied to the transmission of diseases, etc., from parents to children. See *Heredity*, *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hérédité*, f. Germ. syn. *Erbrecht*, m.

Hager. } (Arab.) *Med., Pharm.* Names for
Hagiar. } the *Armenius lapis*, which see.

Hăgiosper'mum, *i*, n. (Ἅγιος, holy; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Old name for the seed of the *Artimesia santonica.*

Hăgiox'ylum, *i*, n. (Ἅγιος, holy; ξύλον, wood; from its healing virtues.) *Bot., M. Med.* Old name for *Guaiacum.* Fr. syn. *bois de gaiac*, or *gayac*, m. Germ. syn. *Guajakholz*, m.; *Franzosenholz*, n.; *Rokkenholz*, n.

Hair. (Sax. *Hær.*) See *Capillus*, and *Pilus.*

Hair, Falling off of the. *Med., Pathol.* The disease, or affection termed *Defluum capillorum.*

Hair, Greyness of the. See *Canities.*

Hair-Like. Small, and finely drawn out like hairs. See *Capillary.* Fr. syn. *capillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarfein*, adj.; *haarförmig*, adj.

Hair-Tail Worm. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Gordius aquaticus.*

Hairy. (Sax. *Hær*, hair.) Clothed, or covered with hair. See *Hirsutus*, and *Hirtus.* Fr. syn. *velu*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhhaarig*, adj.; *struppig*, adj.

Hairy River-Weed. *Bot.* Common name for the *Conferva rivalis.*

Hairy Scalp. *Anat.* That part of the integument of the head which is covered with hairs. See *Trichoton.* Fr. syn. *péricrâne*, m. Germ. syn. *Schädelknochenhaut*, f.

Hake. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Gadus merluccius.* Fr. syn. *merluche*, f. Germ. syn. *Rothauge*, m.

Hălă'tium, *ii*, n. (Ἅλς, salt.) *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine which was composed of salt and purgative substances. Gorræus.

Halberd-Shaped. *Bot.* Formed like a spear, or halberd. See *Hastatus.*

Halchēmia, *æ*, f. (Ἅλς, salt; χέω, to pour out.) *Chem.* Old term for the art of fusing salts. Fr. anal. *halchémie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Bereitung; Salzchemie*, f.

Halcyon. *Ornithol., Med.* See *Alcyon.*

Halcyoneum. *Med.* See *Alcyoneum.*

Halcyŏnĭ'deus, *a*, *um.* (Ἀλκυών, the halcyon.) *Ornithol.* Of or belonging to the halcyon; applied by Vigors to a tribe (*Halcyonideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of a Family of fissirostrate birds which have for their type the genus *Halcyon.* Fr. anal. *halcyonidés*, adj.

Halec. *Ichthyol.* A name for the *Clupea harengus.* Fr. syn. *hareng commun.*

Hălĕlæ'um, *i*, n. (Ἅλς, salt; ἔλαιον, oil.) *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἁλέλαιον, used by Foësius, *in Œcon. p.* 27, for a mixture of salt and oil, applied to swellings of the joints, etc.

Hălĭcă'căbum, *i*, n. } (Ἅλς, the sea; κακάδη,
Hălĭcă'căbus, *i*, m. } night shade; because it grows on the sea-shore.) *Bot.* A name for the *Physalis alkekengi*, or winter cherry. Fr. syn. *coqueret*, m. Germ. syn. *Judenkirsche*, f.

Halices. *Med.* Old term used by Avicenna, *l.* i. *Fen.* 3, *doct.* 2, *c.* 13, for yawning after sleep.

Halichĕlĭdŏnis, *is*, *e.* (Ἀλκυών, the halcyon; χελιδών, a swallow.) *Ornithol.* Of or belonging to the halcyon and swallow; applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a Family (*Halichelidones*, nom. pl. f.) of birds, comprehending the sea-swallow and albatros. Fr. anal. *halichelidones*, adj.

Halichĕlōnis, *is*, *e.* (Ἅλς, the sea; χέλυς, a tortoise.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the sea, and to the tortoise; applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a Family (*Halichelones*, nom. pl. f.) of chelonian reptiles, which include the sea-tortoise. Fr. anal. *halichélone*, adj.

Halicŏlym'bus, *a*, *um.* (Ἅλς, the sea; κολυμβάω, to dive.) *Ornithol.* Of or belonging to the sea and to diving; applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a sub-Order (*Halicolymbi*, nom. pl. m.) of a Class of birds, including those which live in salt waters, and have the habit of diving. Fr. anal. *halicolymbe*, adj.

Halĭcŏ'răcis, *is*, *e.* (Ἅλς, the sea; κόραξ, a raven.) *Ornithol.* Of or belonging to the sea, and to the raven; applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a Family (*Halicoraces*, nom. pl. f.) of birds, comprehending the sea-ravens or pelicans, etc. Fr. anal. *halicorace*, adj.

Hălieu'tĭcon. *Pharm.* Old term for a certain plaster, according to Aëtius, *l.* xv. *cap. de Empl. Discussor. et Attractor.*

Halieu'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἁλιεύς, a fisherman, from ἅλς, the sea; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to the sea; applied to medicines (*Halieutica remedia*, nom. pl. n.) obtained from the sea, as sea-water, sea-salt, bromine, iodine, etc.: halieu'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *halieutique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Meere gehörig.*

Haligrā'phia, *æ,* f. (Ἅλς, a salt, *γράφω*, to write.) *Chem.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on the nature and quality of salts: hali'graphy. Fr. anal. *haligraphie*, f.

Hălimar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Cuprum*, or copper. Ruland, and Johnson. Fr. syn. *cuivre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kupfer*, n.

Hălĭmus, *a, um.* (Ἅλς, the sea, also salt.) *Med.* Of or belonging to the sea: marine: maritime: ha'limous. *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow by the sea, as *Atriplex halimus. Chem.* Of or belonging to salt; saline: salt. Fr. anal. *halime*, adj.; syn. *marin*, adj.; *maritime*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Meer gehörig; an der See gelegen; salzig*, adj.

Hălĭni'trum, *i,* n. (Ἅλς, salt; *νίτρον*, nitre.) *Chem.* Old name, Gr. anal. *ἁλίνιτρον*, used by Fr. Hofmannus, *in Clav. ad Schroed. p.* 3, for nitre; saltpetre. See *Halonitrum.* Fr. syn. *nitre*, m.

Haliōtis, *is,* f. (Ἅλς, the sea; *οὖς*, the ear.) *Conchol.* Term for a genus of univalve shells, from its resemblance to the human ear; also called Venus's-ear, and sea-ear. Fr. anal. *haliotide*, or *halyotide*, f. Germ. syn. *Meerohr*, m.; *Seeohr*, n.

Haliptēnus, *a, um.* (Ἅλς, the sea; *πτηνὸν*, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Of or belonging to the sea, and to birds; applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a sub-Order (*Halipteni*, nom. pl. m.) of a Class of birds, comprehending those that live on the borders, or on the surface of the sea: sea-birds. Fr. anal. *haliptène*, adj.

Halĭsau'rus, *a, um.* (Ἅλς, the sea; *σαῦρος*, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the sea, and to the lizard; applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a section (*Halisauræ*, nom. pl. f.) of the Saurian reptiles, comprehending such —at this day extinct—as, to all appearance, lived in the bosom of the waters of the sea. Fr. anal. *halésaurien*, adj.

Hălis'mus, *i,* m. (Ἅλς, salt; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Chem.* Term for the formation of salt: ha'lism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *halisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Salzbildung*, f.

Hălĭtuōsus, *a, um.* (*Hălĭtus*, a vapour; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med.* Having, or full of vapour; charged with vapour; rising in vapour, as the breath during cold; applied to the skin (*cutis halituosa*) when covered with a gentle moisture. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *halitueux*, adj.

Hălĭtus, *ūs,* m. (*Hălo*, to breathe out.) Term for vapour, or breath: a ha'litus. See *Spiritus.* Fr. syn. *haleine*, f. Germ. syn. *Athem*, m.; *Dunst*, m.; *Duft*, m.; *Hauch*, m.

Hallo. *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἁλλὴ, applied by Hippocrates, *de Fractib.* xi. 7, Foësius, *Œcon. p.* 30, to the blood when it forsakes the surface and rushes upon the internal parts, under the influence of fear.

Hallucina'tion. (*Hallūcĭnor*, to mistake.) Term for a mental error, mistake, or foolish imagination. *Hallūcĭnātio, ōnis*, f. See *Alusia, Parorasis.* Fr. anal. *hallucination*, f. Germ. syn. *Missgriff*, m.

Hal'lus, *t,* m. } (Ἅλλομαι, to leap; because
Hal'lux, *ūcis,* m. } it is chiefly employed in the act of leaping.) *Anat.* Names for the great toe, especially when it over-rides the second toe; or from its use in walking or springing from the ground. Fr. syn. *l'orteil grand.* Germ. syn. *der grosse Zehen.*

Halmatūrīnus, *a, um.* (Ἅλμα, a leap; *οὐρὰ*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to a leap, and to the tail; applied by Goldfuss to a Family (*Halmaturini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those in which the tail aids in leaping, as the kangaroos. Fr. anal. *halmature*, adj.

Hal'mўrax. *Chem.* Old name for a kind of nitre found upon the earth in valleys, plains, or in a lake of Media, according to Pliny. Gorræus.

Hal'mўris, *ĭdis,* f. *Bot.* Old name, the same as *Halsugo*, Gr. anal. *ἁλμυρὶς*, used by Hippocrates, *de Humid. Usu*, vii. 8; also for a species of the *Brassica oleracea*, or sea-cabbage. Gorræus.

Halmўrōdēs, adj. (Ἁλμυρὸς, salt, or brine; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having saltness or acridity; full of acridity; briny. *Med.* Anciently applied, Gr. anal. *ἁλμυρώδης*, to the humours; also, by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi. i. 29, to fevers in which the patient's skin was said to communicate to the touch an itching sensation such as is felt from handling salt, and other saline bodies. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *halmyrode*, adj.

Hal'mўros. } (Ἅλς, salt.) *Chem.* Of or
Hal'mўrus, *a, um.* } belonging to salt; saline: hal'myrous. Fr. anal. *halmyre*, adj. Germ. syn. *salzhaltig*, adj.; *salzig*, adj.

Hālo, *ōnis,* m. (Ἅλως, a circle.) *Anat.* Term for the *Areola*, or brownish circle around the female nipple. Fr. syn. *aréole*, f.; anal. *halo*, n. Germ. syn. *Hof um die Brustwarze. Astron.* Term for the circle which surrounds the sun, moon, or stars, when their rays are refracted in their passage through a mist. Fr. anal. *halo*, m. Germ. syn. *Hof um Sonne und Mond. Pathol.* Applied to the red margin around pustules, which is also named *Areola:* a ha'lo. Fr. anal. *halo*, m.; syn. *aréole*, f. Germ. syn. *Hof um Pustel.*

Hălŏchy'mia, *æ,* f. (Ἅλς, a salt; *χυμία*, the art of melting or dissolving solid matter.) *Chem.* Term for that branch which treats of the history, nature, and quality of salts: halochy'my. Fr. anal. *halochemie*, f. Germ. syn. *Salzchemie*, f.

Hălŏden'drus, *a, um.* (Ἅλς, a salt; *δένδρον*, a tree.) *Bot.* Applied to a tree (*Halodendron*, or *-um*, nom. sing. n.) which grows in a soil impregnated with salt, as the *Robinia halodendron.* Fr. anal. *halodendre*, adj.

Hălŏderæ'um, *i*, n. (ἅλς, salt; δέραιον, a collar.) *Med., Pathol.* Name given to a kind of band, or collar, containing salt, to be applied around the neck as a remedy against croup. Fr. anal. *haloderée*, m. Germ. syn. *Salzhalsband*, m.

Hălŏgĕ'nium, *ii*, n. (ἅλς, salt; γένναω, to produce.) *Chem.* A term for chlorine. Fr. anal. *halogène*, m. Germ. syn. *die Grundlage der Kochsalzsäure; das Salzerzeugende.*

Hălogrăf'phia, *æ*, f. (ἅλς, a salt; γράφω, to write.) *Chem.* Term for a description of the variety of salts: halo'graphy. Fr. anal. *halographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Salzbeschreibung*, f.

Ha'loid. (ἅλς, a salt; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Chem.* A term applied to salts compounded of the metals with such bodies as chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine, and cyanogen, but not to compounds containing oxygen and sulphur; because such salts are similar in construction to common salt. *Hăloïdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *haloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *salzartig*, adj.

Hălŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (ἅλς, a salt; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.* Term for a treatise upon, or the consideration of the salts: halo'logy. Fr. anal. *halologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Salzlehre*, f.

Hălŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (ἅλς, a salt; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* Name of an instrument for measuring the external form, angles, etc., of salts: a halo'meter. Fr. anal. *halomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Salzmaas*, n.

Halonatron. *Chem.* See *Halonitrum.*

Hălōniī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hălōnium*, a little court, or space; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of cellular texture: halonii'tis. See *Helonium.* Fr. anal. *haloniite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung des Zellgewebes.*

Hălŏni'trum, *i*, n. (ἅλς, salt; νίτρον, nitre.) *Chem.* Old name for the efflorescence found on the damp walls of places inhabited by men, or the lower animals, being a mixture of subcarbonate of soda and ammonia. Fr. anal. *halonitre*, m. Germ. syn. *Mauersalpeter*, m.

Hălōnium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Hălo*, the luminous circle round the sun, moon, and planets in a certain state of the atmosphere.) *Physiol.* Term the same as *Areola;* a little court or space; also, the same as *Haloniitis.* Fr. syn. *aréole*, f.; *haloniite*, f. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Hof; die Entzündung des Zellgewebes.*

Hălŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (ἅλς, salt; φίλεω, to love.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow in soil that is impregnated with salt, as *Ranunculus halophilus, Iris halophila, Sisymbrium halophilum.* Fr. anal. *halophile*, adj.

Hălŏ'phyton,
Hălŏ'phytum, *i*, n. } (ἅλς, salt; φύτον, a plant.) *Bot.* Name for a plant that grows in soil impregnated with sea salt. Fr. anal. *halophyte*, f. Germ. syn. *Salzpflanze*, f.

Hălŏtech'nia, *æ*, f. (ἅλς, salt; τέχνη, an art.) *Chem.* Old term for that branch which treats of salts: halotech'ny. Fr. anál. *halotechnie*, f. Germ. syn. *Salzbereitung*, f.; *Salzverfertigung*, f.

Hălŏtyle, *es*, f. (ἅλς, salt; τύλη, a quilt or mattress.) *Med., Pathol., Pharm.* Term for a saline quilt or mattress employed as a remedial appliance against croup. Fr. anal. *halotyle*, f. Germ. syn. *Salzpolster*, m.

Hal'ter, *ēris*, m. (Ἅλτηρ, an instrument anciently used in gymnastic exercise.) *Entomol.* Applied to two small moveable bodies (*Halteres*, nom. pl.) which, as it were, hang, or are situated above the wings, in the *Diptera.*

Haltērātus, *a, um.* (*Halter*, a small body above each wing in the *Diptera.*) *Entomol.* Provided with *halteres.* Fr. anal. *haltéré*, adj.

Haltērip'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἅλτηρ, a small body above each wing in the *Diptera;* πτερὸν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Clairville to an Order (*Halteriptera*, nom. pl. n.) of a Class of insects, comprehending those which have *halteres*, viz. the *Diptera.* Fr. anal. *haltériptère*, adj.

Hălur'gia, *æ*, f. (ἅλς, salt; ἔργον, a work.) *Chem.* Term for the process of forming, extracting, or producing salts: halur'gy. Fr. anal. *halurgie*, f.

Halux. *Anat.* See *Hallus.*

Halycōdēs, adj. (ἅλς, salt; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Chem.* Having, or full of salt; saline: ha'lycous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv., *Halimus.* Fr. anal. *halycode*, adj. Germ. syn. *salzig*, adj.; *salzartig*, adj.

Halycos. *Chem.* See *Halycodes.*

Halygraphia. *Chem.* See *Halographia.*

Halymus. *Chem.* See *Halimus.*

Ham. (Sax. *Hamm.*) *Anat.* Term for that part of the leg, behind the knee-joint. *Poples, ĭtis*, m. Fr. syn. *jarret*, m. Germ. syn. *Kniekehle*, f.

Hamal'gama. *Chem.* Old (and more correct) spelling for *Amalgama.* See *Amalgam.*

Hāmātus, *a, um.* (*Hāmus*, a hook.) *Bot.* Having or provided with a hook; applied to plants which have parts of this appearance: ha'mate. Fr. syn. *hameçonné*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Haken versehen.*

Hāmĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Hāmus*, a hook; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling a hook: ha'miform. Fr. anal. *hamiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *hakenförmig*, adj.

Hāmĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Hāmus*, a hook; *gĕro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Bearing hooks, as the *Trigonella hamigera*, in which the legumes are hooked in appearance. Fr. anal. *hamigère*, adj.

Hāmĭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Hāmŭlus*, a little hook; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat., Bot.* Having, or full of little hooks: ha'mulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hamuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hakerig*, adj.; *kurzhakig*, adj.

Ham'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἅπτω, to bind.) A bond, knot, connection, or fastening; used in relation to bandages. See *Hapsis. Surg.* Formerly applied to a truss for hernia. Fr. syn. *brayer*, m. Germ. syn. *Bruchband*, m.

Hāmōsus, *a, um.* (*Hāmus*, a hook; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having a hooked, or hook-like appearance: hooked: ha'mose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *hameçonné*, adj. Germ. syn. *hakenförmig*, adj.

Hamstring, Outer. *Anat.* Common name for the *Biceps flexor cruris* muscle. Fr. syn. *ischio-fémoro péronien.* Germ. syn. *zweiköpfiger Schenkelmuskel.*

Ha'mular. (*Hāmus*, a hook.) Of or belonging to a hook: like a hook. *Hāmŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *hamulaire*, adj.

Hāmŭlāria, *æ*, f. (*Hāmŭlus*, a little hook.) *Zöol.* Applied to a genus of worms, the head of which is terminated in an obtuse point, and is furnished with two prominent hooks or projections; except which, no other traces of organs are perceptible. Fr. anal. *hamulaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Hakenwurm*, m.

Hāmŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Hāmus*, a hook.) *Anat.* A little hook; applied to the hook-like portion of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, or any similar object. Fr. syn. *hameçon*, m. Germ. syn. *Häkchen*, n.

Hāmus, *i*, m. (Ἅμμα, a loop.) A hook. *Bot.* Applied to certain species of pubescence formed of bristles bent at their point into a hook. See *Uncus.* Fr. syn. *hameçon*, m. Germ. syn. *Haken*, m.

Hand. (Sax. *Hand.*) *Anat.* The organ of prehension in man, consisting of the broad portion or palm formed by the *Metacarpus*, and its coverings, and of five fingers, the first of which is called the thumb. *Ornithol.* Term for that part of birds which is analogous to the hand in man, forming the third portion of the anterior extremity which supports the wing; it is elongated, has one finger, and vestiges of two others. *Mā'nus, ûs*, m. See *Acrocheir, Agostus.* Fr. syn. *main*, f. Germ. anal. *Hand*, f.

Hand, Palm of the. *Anat.* See *Hir.*

Handal. } (Arab.) *M. Med.* Old name for
Handala. } the *Cucumis colocynthis*, or colocynth. Fr. syn. *coloquinte*, f. Germ. syn. *Koloquinthe*, f.

Handed Fucus. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fucus palmatus.*

Handful. (Sax. *Handfull.*) *Med., Pharm.* Such quantity as may be contained in the hand. See *Manipulus*, and *Pugillus.* Fr. syn. *une poignée.* Germ. anal. *Handvoll.* f.

Handless. *Physiol.* See *Acheir.*

Hanging. (Sax. *Hangan*, to hang.) Term for suspension by the neck, causing *Asphyxia suffocationis*, or asphyxy from suffocation. *Suspen'sio, ōnis*, f. *Bot.* See *Cernuus, Dependens*, and *Pendulus.* Fr. syn. *l'action de pendre.* Germ. syn. *das Erhängen eines Thiers oder eines Menschen.*

Hapantis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἅπας, all; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med.* Term for total adhesion of one part to another. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *hapantisme*, m. Germ. syn. *die gänzliche Verwachsung eines an oder in einen andern.*

Hă'phe, *es*, f. Old term, the same as *Hapsis.* Fr. syn. *tact*, m. Germ. syn. *Gefühl*, n.

Haplac'ne. (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; corr. *ἀκμαὶ*, pimples on the face, from *ἀκμὴς*, vigour, because they make their appearance about the time of bloom, or vigour. See *Note*, Dr. Greenhill's edition of Rhazes on the small-pox, *pp.* 142-3, Sydenham Society's publications.) *Med., Pathol.* Simple *acne.* See *Acne.* Fr. anal. *haplacné*, m. Germ. syn. *die einfache Hautfinne.*

Haplancyloblĕ'phăron. (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; *ancyloblĕphăron*, adhesion of the eyelids to each other.) *Med., Pathol.* Simple *ancyloblepharon.* See *Ancyloblepharon.* Fr. anal. *haplankyloblépharon*, n. Germ. syn. *die Augenliederverschliessung*, f.

Haploac'ne. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Haplacne*, according to Bateman; the *Herpes pustulosus miliaris* of Alibert. Fr. anal. *haplacné*, m. Germ. syn. *die einfache Finne.*

Haploblĕphăroclei'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *κλείω* to shut.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Haplancyloblepharon.*

Haplŏdermī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; *dermītis*, inflammation of the *derma*, or true skin.) *Med., Pathol.* An imperfectly constructed term for simple inflammation of the skin: it ought to be *Haplodermatitis.* Fr. anal. *haplodermite*, f. Germ. syn. *die einfache Hautentzündung.*

Haplŏgĕ'neus, *a, um.* (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; *γενάω*, to produce.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to vegetables formed of anomalous subfilamentous cellules. Fr. anal. *haplogéné*, adj.

Haplŏlīchen, *ēnis*, m. (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; *lichen*, a papular disease of the skin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Lichen simplex.* Fr. anal. *haplolichen*, m. Germ. syn. *die einfache Flechte.*

Haplŏmĕlas'ma, *ătis*, n. } (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; *μέ-*
Haplŏmĕlas'mus, *i*, m. } *λασμα*, blackness; *μελασμός*, a blackening.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for *Melasma*, or *Melasmus simplex.* Fr. syn. *haplomélasme*, m. Germ. syn. *die einfache Schwarzfleckenheit an den Füssen oder Händen.*

Haplŏpăthī'a, *æ*, f. (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for simple, or uncomplicated disease. Fr. anal. *haplopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine einfache Krankheit.*

Haplŏpă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Haplŏpăthia*, simple disease; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Haplopathia:* haplopa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *haplopathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfach Krank, nicht an complicirten Krankheiten leiden.*

Haplŏpĕristŏmātus, *a, um.* (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; *περὶ*, around; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to mosses provided with a simple peristome: haploperi'stomate. Fr. anal. *haplopéristomate*, adj.

Haplŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant in which the corol is formed of a single petal, as *Amorpha haplopetala.* Fr. anal. *haplopétale*, adj.

Haplŏpityri'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; *πιτυρίασις*, a scaly disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Pityriasis simplex.* See *Pityriasis.* Fr. anal. *haplopityriase*, m. Germ. syn. *die einfache Kleienflechte.*

Haplŏpōgōnus, *a, um.* (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; *πῶγων*, a beard.) *Bot.* Having a simple beard; applied by Nees von Esenbeck as synonymous with *Haploperistomatus.*

Haplostēmŏnŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; *στήμων*, a stamen; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to a Family

(*Haplostemonopetalæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants comprehending those which have simple stamens, *i. e.* in the same number as the divisions of the corol: haplostemonope'talous. Fr. anal. *haplostémonopétale*, adj.

Haplŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἁπλοῦς, simple; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Term, Gr. anal. ἁπλοτομία, used by Galen, *Introd. c.* 18, for a simple section or cutting. *Surg.* Applied to a simple incision, or operation: haplo'tomy. Fr. anal. *haplotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *einfache anatomische Zerlegung; eine einfacher chirurgische Operation.*

Hapsĭ'chŏlus, *a, um.* (Ἅψις, touch; χολή, bile.) *Med.* Testy; irritable; easily provoked to anger. Fr. anal. *hapsichole*, adj. Germ. syn. *auffahrend*, part. adj.; *jähzornig*, adj.

Hapsĭcŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (Ἅψις, touch; κόρος, satiety.) Fastidiousness. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a kind of loathing. See *Pica.* Quincy. Fr. anal. *hapsicorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ekel*, m.; *Widerwille*, m.

Hap'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἅπτομαι, to touch.) *Med.* Used by Hippocrates for mental alienation, or a *lesion* of the mind. See *Haphe. Physiol.* Old name used by Wallis, *de Anim. Brutor.* i. 11, for the sense of touch. Fr. syn. *tact*, m. Germ. syn. *Gefühl*, n. *Surg.* Formerly applied to connection in relation to bandages (see *Hamma*); also to lesion.

Hap'sus, *i*, m. (*Apto*, to fit.) *Surg.* Old name used by Hildanus, *de Cista Militari*, for a compress of lint, or the like. Fr. and Germ. syn. *compresse*, f. Germ. syn. *Bausch*, m.; *Bauschchen*, m.

Hap'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hapsis*, touch; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Hapsis*, or touch: hap'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *haptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *fühlend*, part. adj.

Haptŏ'pŏdis, *is*, *e.* (Ἅπτομαι, to touch; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a sub-Order (*Haptopodes*, nom. pl. f.) of a Class of birds comprehending such as take their food by means of their feet. Fr. anal. *haptopode*, adj.

Haptotĭca, *æ*, f. (Ἅπτομαι, to touch.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of the phenomena of touch, or sensation: hapto'tics. Fr. anal. *haptotique*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Erscheinungen des Gefühls.*

Hardĕri Glan'dŭla. *Comp. Anat.* The gland of Harderus; a gland found in ruminant and pachydermatous quadrupeds and in birds, situated near the inner angle of the eye, it secretes a thick whitish fluid which is diffused all over the eyeball.

Hardesia. *Geol.* A name for the *Lapis Hibernicus*, or Irish slate.

Hardhack. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Spiræa tomentosa.*

Hare. (Sax. *Hara.*) *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Lepus timidus.* Fr. syn. *lièvre*, m. Germ. syn. *Hase*, m.

Hare-Lip. (From the resemblance to the upper lip of the hare.) *Surg.* Term for a congenital cleft, or division of one, or both lips, but most frequently the upper one; it is sometimes a double cleft with a small portion of the lip forming the separation of the two fissures. *Lă'bium Lĕpŏrĭnum.* See *Lagocheilus, Lagostoma.* Fr. syn. *bec-de-lièvre.* Germ. syn. *Hasenscharte*, f.

Hare's Ear. *Bot.* Common name for the *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, or *Auricula leporis.* Fr. syn. *buplèure*, m.; *l'oreille de lièvre.* Germ. syn. *Hasenohrlein*, n.

Hare's Foot Tre'foil. *Bot.* Common name for the *Plantago media* of Linn. See *Lapodium.* Fr. syn. *pied de lièvre.*

Haren'gus, *i*, m. *Ichthyol.* A herring. See *Clupea Harengus.* Fr. syn. *clupée*, f.; anal. *hareng*, m. Germ. anal. *Häring*, m.

Har'ma. *Pharm.* Old term for a collyrium described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 16, Adams's Transl. vol. iii. p. 554, and Scribonius, *n.* 28, efficacious against roughness of the eyelids.

Har'măla. *Bot.* Wild rue. See *Peganum Harmala.*

Harmalia. (Ἁρμαλιά, from ἅρω, to fit, or adapt.) *Med.* Old term for food, or aliment. Fr. anal. *harmalie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nahrungsmittel*, n.

Harmat'tan. Name for a periodical wind blowing from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic ocean. It is arid, yet not pestilential but on the contrary puts an end to epidemic diseases.

Harmŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἁρμόζω, to agree, or adapt.) *Anat.* Term for a variety of the Class *Synarthrosis*, denoting such bones as are simply joined together, as the nasal and other bones of the face: har'mony. See *Symphonia.* Fr. anal. *harmonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die genaue dichte Zusammenfügung verschiedener Theile.*

Harmŏ'phăne, *a, um.* (Ἁρμός, a commissure, or joining; φαίνω, to show.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a mineral which exhibits marks of natural joints, particularly when they indicate its laminar structure in opposition to that which, in other bodies of the same nature, presents different modifications. Fr. anal. *harmophane*, adj.

Har'păcis, *is*, *e.* (Ἁρπάζω, to ravish.) *Ornithol.* Name applied by J. A. Ritgen to a sub-Order (*Harpaces*, nom. pl. f.) of an Order of terrestrial birds comprehending such as live by prey. Fr. anal. *harpace*, adj.

Har'păga, *æ*, f. } Old terms for *Succinum*,
Har'pax, *ăgis*, m. } or amber. Gorræus. Fr. syn. *ambre*, m. Germ. syn. *Ambra*, m.

Hart. (Sax. *Heort.*) *Zoöl.* Common name for the stag of five years old. Fr. syn. *cerf commun.* Germ. syn. *Edel-Hirsch*, m.

Hart-Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Laserpitium siler.*

Hart-Wort of Marseilles. *Bot.* Common name for the *Seseli tortuosum.*

Hart's Pennyroyal. *Bot.* Common name for the *Mentha cervina*, or *Pulegium cervinum.*

Hart's Tongue. *Bot.* A common name for the *Scolopendrium vulgare.* Fr. syn. *la langue de cerf.* Germ. syn. *Hirschzunge*, f.

Hartshorn. *M. Med.* The horn of certain kinds of the hart, or stag: the substance *Cornu Cervi. Pharm.* The popular name for the preparation *Liquor Ammoniæ* (L.), or *Ammoniæ Aqua* (E.); because ammoniacal gas in the liquid form was originally

called the spirit of hartshorn, being obtained from animal substances, bones, etc. Fr. syn. *liqueur de l'ammoniaque*. Germ. syn. *Herschhornspiritus*, m.

Harvest-Bug. *Entomol.* Common name for the *Acarus autumnalis*.

Hăsācium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Old name for *Sal ammoniacum*. Ruland, and Johnson. Fr. syn. *sel ammoniacal*.

Hashish. *Bot., Med.* The Arabian name for the *Cannabis Indica*. Fr. syn. *chanvre de l'Inde*.

Has'ta, *æ*, f. A spear. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to many objects, supposed to resemble it. Fr. syn. *lance*, f. Germ. syn. *Lanze*, f.; *Spiess*, m.

Hastātus, *a, um.* (*Hasta*, a spear.) *Bot.* Like a spear, or halberd; halberd-shaped; has'tate; applied to leaves of this form. See *Lanceolatus*. Fr. anal. *hasté*, adj. Germ. syn. *spiessförmig*, adj.

Hastel'la, *æ*, f. (*Hasta*, a spear.) *Surg.* Old name for a splint shaped like a spear, used in fractures, according to Avicenna.

Hastifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Hasta*, a spear; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have hastiform leaves, as *Scutellaria hastifolia*. Fr. anal. *hastifolié*, adj.

Hastifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Hasta*, a spear; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a spear: has'tiform. Fr. anal *hastiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *spiessförmig*, adj.

Hatchet-Shaped. *Bot.* See *Dolabriformis*.

Hatchet-Vetch. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Pelecinum*.

Hatfield's Tincture. *Pharm.* Name of a quack preparation made of guaiac, soap, and rectified spirit of wine.

Haud. *Bot.* Old name for *Lignum*, or wood; applied by the Arabians to the *Agallochum* by way of eminence; also called *Haud alcumeri*, *Haud hend*, and *Haud heud*.

Haunch. (Fr. *Hanche*.) *Anat.* Common name for that part of the body between the ribs and thigh; the hip; the buttock. *Clunis, is*, f. See *Coxa*, *Coxendix*, *Nates*. Fr. syn. *fesse*, f. Germ. syn. *Hintertheil*, n.; *Hinterbacken*, f.

Haust. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation, used in prescriptions, of *haustus*, a draught.

Haustellātus, *a, um.* (*Haustellum*, a particular form of mouth in insects to serve the purpose of suction.) *Entomol.* Applied by Dumeril to a Family (*Haustellata*, nom. pl. n.) of dipterous insects, including those which have a projecting *haustellum;* also, by Clairville to a division of winged insects, comprehending such as have the mouth adapted for suction; by Macleay to a division of true insects, embracing all those which in a perfect state and after their transformation, have an organ for the office of suction. Fr. anal. *haustellé*, adj.

Haustel'lum, *i*, n. (*Haurio*, to suck.) *Entomol.* Term for the mouth of a great number of insects, which is constructed in a manner to serve the purpose of suction. Fr. syn. *suçoir*, m. Germ. syn. *Saugrüssel*, m.; *Schopfrüssel*, m.

Haus'tus, *ūs*, m. (*Haurio*, to drink greedily.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a liquid preparation forming one dose, generally about two ounces in quantity: a draught. See *Rhophema*. Fr. syn. *trait*, m. Germ. syn. *das Schöpfen oder Trinken*.

Haut Mal. *Pathol.* A French term for the disease epilepsy in its full developement. See *Epilepsy*, *Spinal*.

Have'ri Glan'dŭlæ. *Anat.* Haver's glands; name for the glands about the synovial membrane of joints; because first described by Haver.

Hawk. (Sax. *Hafuc.*) *Ornithol.* Common name of a species of the genus *Falco*. Fr. syn. *faucon*, m. Germ. syn. *Habicht*, m.; *Falke*, m.

Hawk-Nut. *Bot.* A common name for the *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

Hawk-Weed. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Hieracium*.

Hawk-weed, Broad-Leaved, Hunga'rian. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hypochæris maculata*.

Hawk-Weed, Grea'ter. *Bot.* The Common name for the *Sonchus arvensis*.

Hawk-Weed, Les'ser. *Bot.* The Common name for the *Hypochæris minima*.

Hawthorn. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cratægus oxyacantha*.

Hay, Camel's. *Bot.* Common name for the *Andropogon schœnanthus*, or sweet rush.

Hayriff. *Bot.* A common name for the *Galium aparine*, or goose-grass.

Hazel Crottles. *Bot.* A name for the *Lichen pulmonalis*.

Hazel-Nut. *Bot.* Common name for the nut of the *Corylus avellana*. Fr. syn. *noisettier*, m. Germ. syn. *Nussbaum*, m.

Head. (Sax. *Heáfod*, the head.) *Anat.* The uppermost part of the human body, distinguished into the skull or *cranium*, and the face; also, applied to the upper end of a long bone, as the head of the *femur;* to the origin of a muscle; the beginning of a part; and to any round protuberance which can be supposed to resemble a head. *Cā'put, ĭtis*, n. Fr. syn. *tête*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopf*, n.

Head, Heaviness of the. *Med.* See *Carebaria*, *Crapula*.

Head of Medu'sa Mushroom. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hydnum caput Medusæ*.

Headache. *Pathol.* Term for pain in the head, which is differently denominated according to the part affected, or to the variety of its cause. *Cĕphălal'gia, æ*, f. Fr. *céphalalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopfschmerz*, m.

Headed. *Bot.* Having heads, or objects resembling heads. See *Capitatus*, and *Capitalatus*. Fr. syn. *capité*, adj.; *capitulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *geknopft*, part. adj.: *knopfig*, adj.; *kopfförmig*, adj.

Health. (Sax. *Hæl.*) The proper disposition and condition of the several parts of the body, for performing their respective functions without impediment or sensation of weariness. *Sānĭtas, ātis*, f. See *Hygiene*. Fr. syn. *santé*, f. Germ. syn. *Gesundheit*, f.

Health, Loss of. *Med.* See *Invalescentia*.

Health, Recovery of. *Med.* See *Anactesis*, *Anastasis*.

Heal'thy Pus. *Surg.* Term applied to pus discharged from abscesses which are the result of phlegmonous inflammation; or from wounds and ulcers in the healing state; formerly termed laudable pus.

Hear'ing. (Sax. *Hyran*, to hear.) *Physiol.* The act of hearing; also, that sense by which sounds are distinguished, and the organ of which is the ear. *Audītus, ûs*, m. See *Acroasis*, Fr. syn. *audition*, f.; *Ouie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gehör*, f., and *Gehörsinn*, m.; *Hören*, n.

Heart. (Sax. *Heorte.*) *Anat.* A hollow muscular viscus of an irregular pyramidal form, obliquely inverted, situated between the lungs, but more under that of the left side of the chest, and enclosed within its proper investing membrane the *Pericardium;* from which proceeds the circulation of the blood. *Cor, dis*, n. See *Circulation*, *Uragium.* Fr. syn. *cœur*, m. Germ. syn. *Herz*, n.

Heart, Aneurism of the. *Med., Pathol.* See *Cardionchus.*

Heart, Dilatation of the. *Med., Pathol.* See *Cardiectasis.*

Heart, Hypertrophy of the. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hypertrophia.*

Heart, Inflammation of the. *Med., Pathol.* See *Carditis.*

Heart, Lining Membrane of the. *Anat.* See *Endocardium.*

Heart, Malposition of the. *Anat.* See *Cardionastrophe.*

Heart, Palpitation of the. See *Cardiopalmus.*

Heart, Rupture of the. *Med., Pathol.* See *Cardiorrhexis, Cardiotromus.*

Heart, Sounds of the. *Med., Pathol.* See *Bruit de Diable, B. de Frottement, B. de Râpe, B. de Scie, B. de Soufflet.*

Heart, Ulceration of the. *Med., Pathol.* See *Cardielcosis.*

Heart-Shaped. See *Cordatus.*

Heart's Ease. *Bot.* Common name for the *Viola tricolor*, or pansy. Fr. syn. *pansée sauvage.* Germ. syn. *das dreyfarbige Veilchen.*

Heartburn. *Pathol.* The popular name for the disease *Cardialgia*, from the sensation of the pain in the *cardia*, or *cardiac* opening, seeming to be in the region of the heart. Fr. syn. *cardialgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kardialgie*, f.; *Magenschmerz*, m.

Heat. (Sax. *Hæte.*) *Chem., Physiol.* See *Caloric*, and *Calor.*

Heat, Free. *Chem.* See *Caloric Free, Cauma.*

Heat, Absolute. *Chem.* Term for the whole quantity of caloric existing in a body; absolute caloric. Fr. syn. *calorique absolu.*

Heat, Animal. *Chem., Physiol.* See *Calor Animalis.*

Heat, Latent. *Chem.* See *Caloric Latent.*

Heat, Prickly. *Pathol.* Common term for the *Lichen tropicus.*

Heat, Sen'sible. *Chem.* Another term for free heat. See *Caloric Free.* Fr. syn. *calorique libre.*

Heat, Vital. *Chem., Physiol.* Another term for animal heat. See *Calor Animalis.* Fr. syn. *chaleur animal.*

Heat-Spots. *Pathol.* See *Æstates.*

Heath. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Erica.* Fr. syn. *bruyère*, f. Germ. syn. *Heide*, f.

Heath Bramble. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rubus cæsius*, or dewberry plant. Fr. syn. *la ronce bleue.* Germ. syn. *Bocksbeerenstrauch*, m.

Heath Pea. *Bot.* Common name for the *Orobus tuberosus.*

Heath Pine. *Bot.* Common name for the *Coris monspeliensis.*

Heautontognōsia, *æ*, f. (Ἑαυτοῦ, of himself; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Med.* Term for self-knowledge. It ought to be *Heautognosia.* Fr. anal. *heautontognosie*, f. Germ. syn. *Selbsterkenntniss*, f.

Heautopho'nics. (Ἑαυτοῦ, of himself; φωνή, the voice.) *Med.* Term for a so-called branch of science, applied to the alteration which takes place in one's own voice when talking over the solidified lung of a pneumonic patient labouring under that stage of disease known as red hepatization, compared with doing so over a cavity in the lung, or an emphysematous condition of it, etc. *Heautŏphōnĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *héautophonique*, f.

Heavy Inflam'mable Air. *Chem.* A term for carbureted hydrogen. Fr. syn. *hydrogène carbure.*

Hebdŏmădārius, *a, um.* (Ἕβδομος, the seventh.) Of or belonging to the number seven. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to a species of intermittent fever in which the exacerbation (*Hebdomadaria*, nom. sing. f.) occurs every seventh day; the *Febris septimana:* hebdo'madary. Fr. anal. *hebdomadaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *wöchentlich*, adj.

Hēbe, *es*, f. (Ἥβη, puberty.) *Anat.* Old term used by Dieterus, *n.* 371, Hippocrates, *Aph.* iii. 27, 28, v. 7, for the hair which grows about the pudendum; also, the place where the hair grows; also, the age when it begins to grow, or puberty.

Hēbean'thus, *a, um.* (Ἥβη, down; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant that has tomentose corols, as the *Palicourea hebeantha:* hebean'thous. Fr. anal. *hébéanthe*, adj.

Hēbēcar'pus, *a. um.* (Ἥβη, down; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have pubescent fruits, as *Delima hebecarpa:* hebecar'pous. Fr. anal. *hébécarpe*, adj.

Hēbe'clădus, *a, um.* (Ἥβη, down; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have pubescent branches; as *Canthium hebecladum:* hebe'cladous. Fr. anal. *hébéclade*, adj.

Hēbēgўnus, *a, um.* (Ἥβη, down; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have their ovaries pubescent, as *Aconitum hebegynum:* hebe'gynous. Fr. anal. *hébégyne*, adj.

Hēbēpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Ἥβη, down; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to plants in which the petals are pubescent; as *Myrcia hebepetala:* hebepe'talous. Fr. anal. *hébépétale*, adj.

Hēbē'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēbe*, puberty; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to puberty; youthful; juvenile: hebe'tic. See

Diss. div. ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hébétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *jugendlich*, adj.; *das jugendliche Alter betreffend.*

Hĕbĕtūdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Hĕbĕto*, to make dull.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dulness, or insensibility: he'betude. Fr. anal. *hébétude*, f. Germ. syn. *Stumpfheit*, f.; *Altersschwäche*, f.

Hebraden'dron, *i*, n. *M. Med.* Name of a genus of plants; from an unascertained species of which the *Cambogia Siamensis* is supposed (Pharm. E.) to be obtained.

Hebraden'dron Cambogioïdes. *M. Med.* Name of a plant, said (Pharm. E.) to yield the *Cambogia Zeylanica*, or Ceylon gamboge.

Hecatogramma. *Med., Pharm.* See *Hectogramme.*

Hĕcătŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ἑκατὸν, a hundred; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves composed of a hundred pairs of folioles; as the *Cassia hecatophylla:* hecatophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *hécatophylle*, adj.

Hec'tic. (Ἕξις, habit.) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the constitution, or habit of body. *Hec'tĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hektisch*, adj.

Hec'tic Fe'ver. *Pathol.* Term for a slow insidious fever, which, according to John Hunter and others, may be either idiopathic, or symptomatic; the latter arising in consequence of some incurable local disease. *Fe'bris Hec'tĭca.* Fr. anal. *fièvre hectique.* Germ. syn. *das hektische Fieber.*

Hectĭcopўra, *æ*, f. } (Ἕξις, the constitution;
Hectĭcopўrĕtos, *i*, m. } πῦρ, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for hectic fever. Fr. anal. *hectopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Hektik*, f.; *das hektische Fieber; Zehrfieber*, n.

Hec'togramme. (Ἑκατὸν, a hundred; *gramme.*) A French weight of 100 grammes, equal to 3 oz. 8 dr. 2.152 gr. avoirdupois. *Hectogram'ma, ătis*, n.

Hec'tolitre. (Ἑκατὸν, a hundred; *litre.*) A French metrical measure of 100 litres, equal to 3.5377 English cubic feet; or 22 Imperial gallons; or 2¾ Imperial bushels.

Hec'tometre. (Ἑκατὸν, a hundred; *metre.*) A French measure of 100 metres, or 109 yds, 1 foot, 1 inch.

Hēdeōma. (Ἡδύς, sweet.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Lauriaceæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the *Hedeoma pulegioides*, or pennyroyal. See *Mentha Pulegium.*

Hēdeōma Pūlĕgioïdēs. *M. Med.* The name of a small annual aromatic plant, abundant in most parts of U.S.A. growing in dry sterile situations; used as stimulating, aromatic, and popularly as emmenagogue. Fr. syn. *pouliot*, m.

Hĕ'dĕra, *æ*, f. (Ἕζομαι, to sit; because it fastens itself to trees, walls, etc.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Caprifoliaceæ.* The ivy. Tr. syn. *lierre*, m. Germ. syn. *Epheu*, m.

Hĕ'dĕra Arbŏ'rea. *Bot.* Another name for the *Hedera helix.* Fr. syn. *lierre*, m. Germ. syn. *Epheu*, m.

He'dĕra Hĕ'lix. *Bot.* The ivy, the leaves of which are used in Germany against the atrophy of children, and are applied here by the common people to running sores, and to keep issues open; the berries were anciently employed as purgative and emetic, and an extract was made from them by water, the *Extractum purgans;* more lately they were recommended as alexipharmic and sudorific in small doses; a resinous juice, the *Gummi hederæ*, exudes from the stalk abundantly in warm climates, which possesses corroborant, astringent, and antispasmodic qualities; also called *Hedera arborea.* See *Bacchica, Diacissum, Dionysia.* Fr. syn. *lierre*, m. Germ. syn. *Epheu*, m.

Hĕ'dĕra Terres'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Glechoma hederaceæ*, or ground-ivy. Fr. syn. *lierre terrestre.*

Hĕdĕrāceus, *a, um.* (*Hĕdĕra*, the ivy-tree.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Hedera;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Hederaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: hedera'ceous. Fr. anal. *hédéré*, adj. Germ. syn. *epheuartig*, adj.

Hedge-Hyssop. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Gratiola officinalis.* Fr. syn. *la gratiole commune; herbe à pauvre homme.* Germ. syn. *Gnathenkraut*, n.

Hedge Mustard. *Bot.* Common name for the *Erysimum officinale.*

Hedge Mustard, Stinking. *Bot.* Common name for the *Erysimum alliaria*, or Jack in the hedge. Fr. syn. *alliaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Knoblauchloskraut*, n.; *Ramschelwurzel*, f.

Hedgehog. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Erinaceus Europeus.* See *Echinus.* Fr. syn. *hérisson commun.* Germ. syn. *Igel*, m.

Hedgehog Mushroom. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hydnum erinaceum.*

Hedgehog, Sea. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Echinus marinus*, or urchin. Fr. syn. *hérisson marine.* Germ. syn. *Seeigel*, m.

Hedra, *æ*, f. (Ἕζομαι, to sit.) *Anat.* Old term used by Lindenus, *Ex.* iv. § 99, for the anus. Fr. anal. *hedra*, f. Germ. syn. *Hintere*, m.; *Gesäss*, n. Also, for the excretion of the belly. Fr. anal. *hedra*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Verletzung am Schädel. Mineral.* The facette of a crystal. Fr. anal. *hedra*, f. Germ. syn. *die Seitenfläche eines Krystalls. Surg.* Formerly applied to a kind of fracture of the skull, and to the bottom of abscesses and sinuses.

Hed'rĭcos. } (Ἕδρα, to sit; terminal
Hed'rĭcus, *a, um.* } *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Enabling to sit; applied formerly to remedies proper to affections of the anus, according to Paulus Ægineta, iii. 50, Adams's Transl. vol. i. *p.* 600. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hedrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *sitzend*, part. adj.; *das Gesäss betreffend; den Stuhlgang befördernd.*

Hedrŏsy'rinx, *gis*, f. (Ἕδρα, the anus, or seat; *σύριγξ*, a fistula.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Fistula in ano.* Fr. anal. *hedrosyrinx*, f. Germ. syn. *Mastdarmfistel*, f.; *Gesässfistel*, f.

Hēdўchröon. } (Ἡδύς, bland; *χρόα*, co-
Hēdўchro'um, *i*, n. } lour.) *Pharm.* Old term for a confection invented and described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 11, Adams's Transl. vol. iii. *p.* 510, consisting of pastils digested with many aromatic substances.

Hēdyos'mus, *a, um.* (Ἡδύς, pleasant; *ὄζω*, to

exhale odour.) *Bot.* Having an agreeable odour: hedyos'mous. *M. Med.* Old term applied to *Mentha piperita*, or mint. Quincy. Fr. anal. *hédyosme*, adj. Germ. syn. *wohlriechend*, part. adj.

Hēdyphōnus, *a*, *um.* (Ἡδύς, agreeable; φωνή, the voice.) *Physiol.* Having a pleasant or agreeable voice. Fr. anal. *hedyphone*, adj. Germ. syn. *von sehr angenehmer Stimme.*

Hēdypneus'tus, *a*, *um.* (Ἡδύς, pleasant; πνέω, to breathe.) *Med., Physiol.* Having an agreeable or pleasant breath: hedypneu'stous. Fr. anal. *hedypneuste*, adj. Germ. syn. *süss hauchend; süss duftend; sehr angenehm riechend.*

Hēdypnŏïs, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἡδύς, sweet; πνέω, to breathe.) *Bot.* Sweet breath; an old name for the *Leontodon taraxacum*, or dandelion. Quincy. Fr. syn. *dent de lion.* Germ. syn. *Löwenzahn*, m.

Hēdy'sărum, *i*, n. (Ἡδύς, pleasant.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* See *Moniliformis.* Fr. anal. *hedysarum.* Germ. syn. *Beilkraut*, n.; *Süssklee*, m.

Hēdy'sărum Alhagi. *Bot.* The name of a small shrub growing in Persia and Mesopotamia; the leaves are said to be purgative, and are covered during the night with a granular manna, or honey-dew, used as food, and very slightly laxative.

Hēdys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἡδύς, pleasant.) Old term, Gr. anal. ἥδυσμα, applied by Galen, *de Aliment. Fac.* iii. 11, to all condiments; strictly, to ointments of a liquid consistence and having an agreeable odour, according to Hippocrates, etc. See *Stymma.* Fr. anal. *hédysme*, m. Germ. syn. *Versussungsmittel*, n.

Hēgĕmŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἡγεμών, a leader, or president.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a dignity, or chief office, or function. Fr. anal. *hégémonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Anführung*, f.; *Hauptleitung*, f.; *Hauptsache*, f.

Hēgĕmŏnĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hēgĕmŏnia*, a chief office; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to a principal function or office: hegemo'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hégémonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Hauptsache gehörig.*

Helcentĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; ἔντερον, an intestine; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ulcerous inflammation of the bowels, the same as *Dothienenteritis:* helcenteri'tis. Fr. anal. *helcentérite*, f. Germ. syn. *ein in den Peyer'schen Drüsen des Darmcanals sich bildender Ausschlag.*

Helcidrion. *Med., Pathol.* See *Helcydrion.*

Helcŏ'căce, *es*, f. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; κάκη, corruption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for malignant ulcer; also termed *Cachelcoma.* Fr. anal. *helcocace*, f. Germ. syn. *ein bosartiges Geschwür.*

Helcōdēs, adj. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of ulcers: hel'cose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *helcode*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschwürartig*, adj.

Helcœdēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; οἴδημα, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ulcerous œdema, or an œdematous ulceration. Fr. anal. *helcœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *ein ödematose Geschwulst mit Verschwärung.*

Helcoïdēs, adj. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling an ulcer: hel'coid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *helcoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschwürähnlich*, adj.

Helcŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine or history of ulcers: helco'logy. Fr. anal. *helcologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Geschwüren; Helkologie*, f.

Helcōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἑλκόω, to ulcerate.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for ulceration. See *Elcosis.* Fr. anal. *helcoma*, m. Germ. syn. *Geschwür*, n.; *Helkom*, n.

Helcōmă'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Helcōma*, an ulcerated tumour; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Helcoma:* helcoma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *helcomatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Helcom betreffend.*

Helcŏmēnia, *æ*, f. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; μήν, a month.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the aberration, or metastasis of the catamenia to an ulcer: helcome'nia; also called *Menelcosis.* Fr. anal. *helcoménie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Menstrual-Verschwärung; die Bildung von Geschwüren statt der Menstruation.*

Helcophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ulcerous ophthalmia: helcophthal'my. Fr. anal. *helcophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Augenentzündung mit Verschwärung.*

Helcophthalmūria, *æ*, f. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; ὀφθαλμός, the eye; οὖρον, the urine.) *Med.* A term for (it is to be hoped, a rare affection) the metastasis of the urine to the ulcerated eyes. Fr. anal. *helcophthalmurie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein chronisches Augenübel mit harnartigem Ausfluss.*

Helcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of ulceration. Fr. anal. *helkose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Helkoms; Verschwärung*, f.

Helcostăphylōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; σταφύλωμα, a disease of the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Staphyloma* with ulceration. Fr. anal. *helcostaphylóme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Augentraubengeschwür; verschwärende Staphylom.*

Helcŏsyphĭlĭdoch'thus, *i*, m. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; *syphĭlĭdochthus*, a syphilitic tubercle.) Fr. anal. *helcosyphilidochthus*, m. Germ. syn. *das verschwarende Knotensyphilid.*

Helcŏsyphĭlŏ'lĕpis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; *syphĭlis;* λεπίς, a scale.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ulceration with syphilitic scales. Fr. anal. *helcosyphilolepis*, f. Germ. syn. *das Verschwärende Schuppensyphilid.*

Helcōtĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Helcōsis*, the formation of an ulcer; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Helcosis:* helco'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *helcotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *unpassend und unnöthig gebildet aus Helcosis.*

Helcotrau'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; τραῦμα, a wound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an ulcerous wound. Fr. anal. *helcotraume*, n. Germ. syn. *eine Wund-Verschwärung.*

Helcoxērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; ξήρωσις, dryness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dry ulceration. Fr. anal. *helcoxerose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Trockenwerden eines Geschwürs.*

Helcoxērōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Helcoxērōsis*, dry ulceration; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Helcoxerosis:* helcoxero'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *helcoxérotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Helcoxerosis betreffend.*

Helc'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἕλκω, to draw to; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Drawing to; attractive: helc'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *helctique*, adj. Germ. syn. *anziehend*, part. adj.; *ziehend*, part. adj.; *zusammenziehend*, part. adj.

Helcy'drion. } (Dim. Ἕλκος, an ulcer.)
Helcy'drium, *ii*, n. } *Pathol.* Old term for a little ulcer. Fr. anal. *helcydrion*, m. Germ. syn. *eine kleines Geschwür auf der Hornhaut.*

Hel'cysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἑλκύω, to draw.) *Med.* Term for traction. Fr. anal. *helcyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Ziehen*, n.

Helcys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἑλκύω, to draw.) *Chem.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἕλκυσμα, used by Galen, Dioscorides, and Paulus Ægineta, for the *scoriæ*, or dross of silver. Fr. syn. *exume d'argent.* Germ. syn. *Gezogene*, n.

Helcys'ter, *ēris*, m. (Ἑλκύω, to draw.) *Obstet.* Old name, Gr. anal. ἑλκυστὴρ, for the crotchet, according to Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xcvi. 6. Fr. syn. *crochet*, m. Germ. syn. *Haken*, m.; *Häkchen*, m.

Hĕlĕnīna, *æ*, f. (*Hĕlĕnium*, the elecampane.) *Chem.* The same as *Inulin:* helenin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *hélénine*, f.

Hĕlĕ'nium, *ii*, n. (Ἑλένιον, a certain herb; from Ἑλένη, daughter of Jupiter; because said to have sprung from her tears.) *Bot.* A kind of elecampane. See *Inula helenium.* Fr. anal. *inule*, f. Germ. syn. *Alant*, m.

Hēlĭ'ăcus, *a, um.* (Ἥλιος, the sun.) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to the sun; solar: he'liac. Fr. anal. *héliaque*, adj.

Hēlian'thĕmum, *i*, n. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Cistaceæ.* Frostweed.

Hēlian'thĕmum Canăden'se. *Bot., M. Med.* Systematic name of the plant, and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the herb *Helianthemum Canadense;* used as tonic and astringent; Canadian frostweed.

Hēlian'theus, *a, um.* (*Hēlianthus*, the sunflower.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts as in the *Helianthus;* applied to a tribe of the *Synantherea*, having for their type the sunflower. Fr. anal. *hélianthé*, adj.

Hēlianthoīdēs, adj. (*Hēlianthus*, the sunflower; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Helianthus:* helian'thoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *hélianthoïde*, adj.

Hēlian'thus, *i*, m. (Ἥλιος, the sun; ἄνθος, a flower, from the likeness of its broad yellow disk; and from its turning to the sun, as its course varies.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia frustranea.* The sun-flower. See *Medullin.* Fr. anal. *hélianthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Sonnenblume*, m.

Hēlian'thus An'nuus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the *Corona solis*, or *Chimalatus;* the seeds have been made into a nutritious bread, and the young plant is boiled and eaten in some countries as aphrodisiac; also called *Helioscopios.* Fr. syn. *tournesol*, m. Germ. syn. *der gemeine Sonnenblume.*

Hēlian'thus Tŭbĕrōsus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Jerusalem artichoke, the root of which somewhat resembles the *Cinara* or artichoke in flavour. Fr. anal. *hélianthe tubereux.* Germ. syn. *Heiden-Isop*, m.; *Kirsch-Isop*, m.

Heliasis. *Med.* See *Heliosis.*

Hĕlĭcālis, *is, e.* (*Hĕlix.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Helix*, or border of the ear; applied to the *Helices* muscles.

Hēlichrȳseus, *a, um.* (*Hēlichrysum*, the goldilocks.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the *Helichrysum;* applied to a certain group and section of plants, having the *Helichrysum*, or *Elichrysum*, for their type: helichry'seous. Fr. anal. *hélichrysé*, adj.

Hēlĭchrȳsum. The same as *Elichrysum.*

Hĕlĭcĭfor'mĭs, *is, e.* (*Hĕlix*, the snail; *forma*, resemblance.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Having the form of the snail's shell, as the *Magilus antiquus:* heli'ciform. Fr. anal. *hélicifórme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schraubenförmig*, adj.

Helicin'. (*Hĕlix*, the snail.) *Chem.* Name given by Oscar Figuier for a peculiar substance which he discovered in the garden snail. *Hĕlĕcīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *hélicine*, f. Germ. syn. *ein eigenthümlicher Schneckenstoff;* anal. *Helikine*, f.; *Helikin*, n.

Helĭcīnus, *a, um.* (*Hĕlix*, a turning or winding.) That which is winding, tortile, or spiral: he'licine. *Anat.* Applied by J. Müller to certain arteries (*arteriæ helicinæ*). Fr. anal. *hélicine*, adj. Germ. syn. *spiralförmig*, adj.

Hĕ'lĭcis Major. } (Genitive of *Hĕlix*, the outer
Hĕ'lĭcis Minor. } border of the external ear.) *Anat.* The names of two small muscles (the word *Musculus* being understood to be prefixed) situated on the *helix* of the ear: the greater and lesser muscles of the helix. Fr. syn. *helicien grand*, and *concho-helicien.* Germ. syn. *grosser* and *kleiner muskel der Ohrleiste*, m.

Hĕlĭcōdēs, adj. (*Hĕlix*, a turning or winding; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Having or full of turning; applied to the external tunic of the spermatic cord, from its appearance: he'licose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hélicode*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewunden*, adj.; *sich windend.*

Hĕlĭcoīdēs, adj. (*Hĕlix*, a winding, or turning; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling that which is spiral: he'licoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *hélicoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *spiralförmig*, adj.

Hĕlĭcos'tĕgus, *a, um.* (Ἕλιξ, a circuit; στέγω, to cover.) *Zoöl.* Name given by Orbigny and Menke to a Family (*Helicostega*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda*, in which the shell comprehends several compartments on one or two distinct axes, but forming one regular spiral figure: helico'stegous. Fr. anal. *hélicostègue*, adj.

Hĕlĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (*Hĕlix*, a circuit.) *Bot.* Name by H. Cassini for the spiral vessels (*Helicŭli*, nom. pl.) of plants: a he'licule. Fr. anal. *hélicule*, m.

Hĕliencĕphălītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hēlios*, the sun; *encĕphălītis*, inflammation of the brain and membranes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the brain, caused by insolation, or exposure to the sun's rays. Fr. anal. *héliencéphalite*, f. Germ. syn. *Sonnenstich*, m.; *die Hirnentzündung von Einwirkung der Sonne.*

Hĕlig'ma, *æ*, f. (*Hĕlix*, the border of the *pinna* of the external ear.) *Anat.* Name by Illiger for the prominence of the *helix* of the ear. Fr. anal. *héligma*, m.

Hĕlig'mus, *i*, m. (*Hĕlix*, a circuit.) *Anat.* A term, Gr. anal. *οἱ ἑλιγμοὶ*, by Erasistratus, for the anfractuosities, or convolutions of the brain. Fr. anal. *héligme*, m. Germ. syn. *Hirnwindungen*, f.

Heliocăes. (*Ἥλιος*, the sun; *καίω*, to burn.) *Pharm.* Old name for a dry compound medicament described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 13, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 538, formed of flesh roasted or parched to the utmost degree.

Heliocen'tric. (*Ἥλιος*, the sun; *κεντρικὸς*, centric.) *Astron.* Having the sun for the centre, or point of observation; applied to the place in which any heavenly body, as seen from the sun, would appear among the fixed stars in the zodiac. *Hēliŏcen'trĭcus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *héliocentrique*, adj.

Hēliochrȳsos. **Hēliochrȳsus,** *a*, *um.* (*Ἥλιος*, the sun; *χρύσος*, gold.) Shining like gold; gold-like: heleochry'sous. Fr. anal. *héliochryse*, adj. Germ. syn. *goldglänzend*, adj.

Hēlioīdēs, adj. (*Ἥλιος*, the sun; terminal *-ῑdēs.*) Resembling the sun; applied to a body that is round, and has its circumference radiated with hair-like points, as the *Trichnoda solaris:* he'lioid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *hélioïde*, adj.

Hēliŏleu'ce, *es*, f. (*Ἥλιος*, the sun; *λεύκος*, white.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for solar whiteness. Fr. anal. *hélioleuce*, f. Germ. syn. *Sonnenweissstoff*, m.; *Weissstoff*, m.

Hēliŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, m. (*Ἥλιος*, the sun; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for an instrument invented in 1743, by Servington Severy, and afterwards improved by Dollond and Frauenhofer, for measuring the apparent diameter of the sun: a helio'meter. Fr. anal. *héliomètre*, m.

Hēliŏmyēlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hēlios*, the sun; *myĕlītis*, inflammation of the spinal marrow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Myelitis* arising from insolation, or exposure to the sun's rays. Fr. anal. *héliomyélite*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückenmarkssonnenstich*, m.; *Rückenmarksentzündung von Einwirkung der Sonne.*

Hēliopsydrācium, *i*, n. (*Helios*, the sun; *psydrācium*, a pustule.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for solar *psydracium*, or a pustule raised by exposure to the sun's rays. Fr. anal. *héliopsydracie*, f. Germ. syn. *Sonnenfriesel*, n.; *Wasserbläschenkrankheit*, f.

Hēlios, *ii*, m. (*Ἥλιος.*) *Nat. Philos.* The sun. Fr. syn. *soleil*, m. Germ. syn. *Sonne*, f.

Hēlioscŏ'pios. **Hēlioscŏ'pius,** *i*, m. (*Ἥλιος*, the sun; *σκοπέω*, to behold, or regard; because it turns towards the sun.) *Bot.* A name for the *Helianthus annuus*, or sunflower. See *Heliotropium.* Fr. syn. *tournesol*, m. Germ. syn. *der gemeine Sonnenblume.*

Hēlioscŏ'pius, *a*, *um.* (*Ἥλιος*, the sun; *σκοπέω*, to regard.) *Bot.* That which regardeth the sun; applied to plants which turn their leaves to the sun, as *Euphorbia helioscopia.* Fr. anal. *hélioscope*, adj.

Hēlioscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (*Ἥλιος*, the sun; *σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument invented by Schneiner for observing the sun: a he'lioscope. Fr. anal. *hélioscope*, m.

Hēliōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἡλιόω*, to expose to the sun.) The warming of the body in the sun's rays; insolation. *Med.* A remedy among the ancient physicians for many affections of the body, as dropsy, paralysis, inflammation of the kidneys, etc., according to Gorræus. Fr. syn. *insolation*, f. Germ. syn. *Sonnenstich*, m.

Hēlio'stăta, *æ*, f. (*Ἥλιος*, the sun; *ἵστημι*, to set, or place.) *Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument proposed by s'Gravesande, according to Jourdan, for throwing the image of the sun invariably upon one point. Fahrenheit also constructed one much more simple than that of Gambey, for fixing the solar ray in any direction he chose. Fr. anal. *héliostat*, m.

Heliotrope. *Mineral.* See *Heliotropium.*

Heliotropia. See *Eliotropia.*

Hēliotrŏpis'mus, *i*, m. (*Ἥλιος*, the sun; *τρέπω*, to turn; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Bot.* Term for that faculty by which certain plants constantly turn their flowers to the sun: helio'tropism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *héliotropisme*, m.

Hēliotrŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (*Ἥλιος*, the sun; *τρέπω*, to turn; because it turns to the sun through its course.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* See *Solsequium.* Fr. anal. *héliotrope*, m. Germ. syn. *Sonnenblume*, f. *Mineral.* The heliotrope, or bloodstone. See *Bloodstone.* Fr. syn. *sanguine*, f. Germ. syn. *Sonnenstein*, m. *Nat. Philos.* An instrument proposed by Gauss for transmitting and replacing the solar rays in the more extended geodesic operations.

Heliotropium Europæum. *Bot.* See *Heliotropium Majus.*

Hēliotrŏ'pium In'dĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Convolvulus batatas.*

Hēliotrŏ'pium Mājus. *Bot.* Another name for the *Heliotropium Europæum* of Linnæus; also called *Verrucaria.*

Hēliotrŏ'pium Trĭcoc'cum. *Bot.* The French, or colouring turnsol. See *Croton Tinctorium.*

Hēliotrŏ'pius, *a*, *um.* (*Ἥλιος*, the sun; *τρέπω*, to turn.) *Bot.* Applied to plants, the flowers of which turn constantly towards the sun: heliotro'pious. Fr. anal. *héliotrope*, adj. Germ. syn. *sonnenwendig*, adj.

Hēlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ἧλος*, a nail; because produced by hammering copper nails.) A scale of copper, or copper flake. Gorræus.

Hĕ'lix, *ĭcis*, m. (Ἕλιξ, from εἱλέω, to turn, or wind about; because of its circular form.) A turning, or winding. *Anat.* Name given to the outer border of the *Pinna*, or external ear. Fr. anal. *helix*, m. Germ. syn. *der aussere Ohrrand*. *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of the *Mollusca;* Ord. *Pulmonea;* the snail, several varieties of which have been reputed as useful in the cure of *Phthisis*, *Atrophy*, etc.; they were used in decoction with milk, or water. See *Capreolus Auris*. Fr. anal. *hélix*, m.; syn. *limaçon*, m. Germ. syn. *Schnecke*, f.

Helkos. (Ἕλκος.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Ulcus*.

Hell-Weed. *Bot.* Common name for a variety of the *Cuscuta epithymum*, or dodder of thyme. Fr. syn. *épithyme*, m.

Hellĕbŏrāceus, *a, um.* (*Hellĕbŏrus*, hellebore.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Helleborus;* applied by Caffin and Marquis, to a Family (*Helleboraceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: helleboraceous. Fr. anal. *helléboracé*, adj.

Helleboras'ter. (Ἑλλέβορος, hellebore.) *Bot.* A name for the *Helleborus fœtidus*, or stinking hellebore. See *Enneaphyllum*. Fr. syn. *hellebore fétide*. Germ. syn. *die stinkende Nieswurz*.

Hel'lebore. (Ἑλλέβορος.) *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Helleborus*. Fr. anal. *hellébore*, m. Germ. syn. *Nieswurz*, f.

Hel'lebore, Green. *Bot.* Name of a species supposed by some to be the *Consiligo*, of the ancients. Fr. syn. *hellébore vert*.

Hellĕbŏ'reus, *a, um.* (*Hellĕbŏrus*, hellebore.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the *Helleborus;* applied by Candolle to a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ*, having that genus for its type: helleboreous. Fr. anal *helléboré*, adj.

Hellĕbŏris'mus, *i*, m. (*Hellĕbŏrus*, hellebore; terminal *-ismus*.) *Med.* Term for the purging produced by hellebore: hel'leborism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *helléborisme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Purgiren durch Helleborus*.

Hellĕ'bŏrus, *i*, m. (Ἑλεῖν, to destroy; βορά, food for cattle, fodder; because unfit to be eaten by cattle from its poisonous qualities.) The pharmacopœial name (L.E. & U.S.A.) for the rhizome and root of the *Helleborus officinalis*, or *H. Niger;* the *Hellebori Nigri Radix* (D.), or root of black hellebore. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Polygynia*. Juss. *Ranunculaceæ*. See *Nicon, Ninon, Ysamera*. Fr. anal. *hellebore*, m. Germ. syn. *Nieswurz*, f.

Hellĕ'bŏrus Al'bus. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (D., adding *Radix*) of the white hellebore root. See *Veratrum Album*.

Hellĕ'bŏrus Fœ'tĭdus. The systematic name of the plant stinking hellebore, or bear's-foot; also called *Helleboraster*, or setterwort. See *Enneaphyllum*. Fr. anal. *hellébore fétide*. Germ. syn. *stinkende Nieswurz*.

Hellĕ'bŏrus Nī'ger. } *M. Med.* Systematic
Hellĕ'bŏrus Officīnālis. } name for the plant black hellebore, or Christmas rose; also named *Melampodium*. See *Daura, Ectomon, Melanorrhizon*. Fr. syn. *hellébore noir*. Germ. syn. *schwarze Nieswurz; Christwurz*, f.

Helmet. (Sax. *Helm*, a head-piece.) *Bot., Surg.* See *Galea*.

Helmet-Flower. *Bot.* A common name for the *Anthora*, from its protective, or alexipharmic virtues. Fr. anal. *anthore*, m. Germ. syn. *Helmkraut*, n.

Helmet-Shaped. *Bot.* Having the form, or somewhat of the appearance of a helmet. See *Galeatus*. Fr. syn. *casqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *gehelmt*, part. adj.

Hel'mins, *inthis*, f. (Ἕλμινς.) *Zoöl.* A worm. Fr. anal. *helmins*, m. Germ. syn. *Wurm*, m.

Helminthagoga. *Med., Pharm.* See *Helminthagogus*.

Helminthăgōgus, *a, um.* (Ἕλμινς, a worm; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Pharm.* Of the same meaning as *Anthelmintic:* helmin'thagogue. See *Note Cholagogue*. Fr. anal. *helminthagogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *Wurmmittel*, f.

Helmin'thia, *æ*, f. } (Ἕλμινς, a worm.) *Pathol.* Terms for the breeding of worms, or their *larvæ* in any part of the body. Fr. anal. *helminthiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurmkrankheit*, f.
Helminthi'ăsis, *is*, f. }

Helmin'thic. (Ἕλμινς, a worm; terminal *-ικὸς*.) Of or belonging to worms. *Helmin'thĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *helminthique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Würmer betreffend*.

Helminthocorton. *Bot.* See *Fucus Helminthocorton*.

Helminthŏgēus, *a, um.* (Ἕλμινς, a worm; γῆ, the earth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Class (*Helminthogei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Invertebrata*, comprehending the *Hirudineæ*, and *Lumbricineæ*, of Savigny. Fr. anal. *helminthogé*, adj.

Helminthōdēs, adj. (Ἕλμινς, a worm; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Med., Pathol., Zoöl.* Having, or full of worms: helmin'thous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *helmintheux*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurmartig*, adj.

Helminthoīdēs, adj. (Ἕλμινς, a worm; terminal *-ῑδης*.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Eichwald to an Order of fishes, comprehending those resembling the worm in their manner of respiration, the water not passing to the *branchiæ* by the mouth, but by lateral openings; and in their manner of generation: helmin'thoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *helminthoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurmähnlich*, adj.; *wurmförmig*, adj.

Helminthŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἕλμινς, a worm; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* Term for that branch which specially treats of worms, and more particularly of intestinal worms: helmintho'logy. Fr. anal. *helminthologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Eingeweidewürmern: Wurmlehre*, f.

Helminthŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Helminthŏlŏgia*, a treatise on worms; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to helminthology: helmintholo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *helminthologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Helminthologie betreffend*.

Helminthophthĭ'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἕλμινς, a worm; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes verminosa*, or a wasting from the presence of intestinal worms. Fr.

anal. *helminthophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurmschwindsucht*, f.; *Schwindsucht von Würmern.*

Helmintho'pyra, *æ*, f. (Ἕλμινς, a worm; πυρετὸς, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for worm-fever: a helmin'thopyre. Fr. anal. *helminthopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurmfieber*, n.

Helminthothēcus, *a*, *um.* (Ἕλμινς, a worm; θήκη, a sheath.) *Bot.* Having cylindrical vermiform seeds, as the *Porocarpus helminthotheca.* Fr. anal. *helminthothèque*, adj.

Helmon'tii Flōres Antĭmŏ'nii. *Chem., Pharm.* Old name for a preparation of sulphuret of antimony dissolved in *Aqua Regia*, the powder being sublimed with sal ammoniac; said to be violently emetic in a very small dose.

Hēlŏ'bius, *a*, *um.* (Ἕλος, a marsh; βίος, life.) *Bot.* Living on moisture; applied by Reichenbach to a section (*Helobiæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, including the *Alismaceæ*, *Hydrocharideæ*, and *Typhaceæ*, all the species of which are aquatic. Fr. anal. *hélobié*, adj.

Hēlŏ'cĕrus, *a*, *um.* (Ἧλος, a corn of the foot; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Dumeril to a Family (*Helocera*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those in which the *antennæ* represent an oblong mass composed of *laminæ*, which seem perforated by a central axis: helo'cerous. Fr. anal. *hélocère*, adj.

Hĕlōdēs, adj. (Ἕλος, a swamp; terminal -ώδης.) Swampy; fenny; having, or full of moisture. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to a fever attended with profuse sweating; also to marsh fever. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *helode*, adj. Germ. syn. *sumpfartig*, adj.

Hĕloïdēs, adj. (Ἕλος, a swamp; terminal -ῑδης.) *Nat. Philos.* Resembling a swamp; he'loid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *heloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *sumpfähnlich*, adj.

Hēloïdēs, adj. (Ἧλος, a nail, or claw; terminal -ῑδης.) *Bot.* Resembling a nail; unguiform: he'loid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *heloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *nagelförmig*, adj.

Hēlōnias Offĭcīnalis. *M. Med.* New systematic name for the plant which produces the *Sabadilla*, or *Cevadilla.* See *Veratrum Sabadilla.* Fr. syn. *cévadille*, f. Germ. syn. *Sabadillsamen*, m. *Mexicanischer Läusesamen.*

Hēlŏ'pyra, *æ*, f. (Ἕλος, a swamp; πυρετὸς, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a marsh or swamp-fever: a he'lopyre. Fr. anal. *helopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Sumpffieber*, f.

Hēlōsis, *is*, f. (Εἰλύω, to turn.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἥλωσις, used by Galen, *de Usu Part.*, for *Ectropium*, or eversion of the eyelids. Castellus renders it an inversion of the eyelids. Fr. anal. *hélosis*, f.; *renversement des paupières.* Germ. syn. *das Umkehren der Augenlieder.*

Hēlōtis. *Pathol.* Old term used by Sennertus for the *Plica polonica.*

Hēlŏ'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ἧλος, a corn of the foot; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to corns; helo'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hélotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hühneraugen betreffend.*

Helvel'la, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia*; Ord. *Fungi.*

Helvel'la Escŭlen'ta. *Bot.* The name of a species of fungus, eaten on the Continent for the morel, with which it is confounded.

Helvellāceus, *a*, *um.* (*Helvella*, a kind of *fungus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the *Helvella*: applied by A. Brongniart, to a section (*Helvellaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the Family of mushrooms, having the *Helvella* for its type: helvella'ceous. Fr. anal. *helvellacé*, adj.

Helve'tii, Pul'vis Styp'tĭcus. *Pharm.* A name for the *Pulvis febrifugus.* See *Febrifugus Pulvis.*

Helve'tii Styp'tĭcum. *Pharm.* Name of a preparation of iron filings and tartar, made into a proper consistence with French brandy; invented by J. F. Helvetius, the alchemist, and revived in England under the name of *Eaton's styptic.*

Helx'ĭne, *es*, f. (Ἕλκω, to draw; from its adherent qualities.) *Bot.* Old name for the *Parietaria officinalis*, or wall pellitory. Fr. syn. *parietaire commune.* Germ. syn. *officinelles Glaskraut.*

Helx'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἕλκω, to draw.) *Med.* A drawing, or traction. Fr. anal. *helxis*, f. Germ. syn. *Ziehen*, n.

Hemacyanin. *Chem.* See *Hæmacyanina.*

Hemal. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* See *Hæmal.*

Hemaleucin. *Chem.* See *Hæmaleucina.*

Hemalopy. *Pathol.* See *Hæmalopia.*

Hemaphein. *Chem.* See *Hæmaphœina.*

Hemapophysial. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* See *Hæmapophysialis.*

Hemapophysis. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* See *Hæmapophysis.*

Hemastatics. *Physiol.* See *Hæmastatica.*

Hemasthenosis. *Med. Pathol.* See *Hæmasthenosis.*

Hemataporic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmataporicus.*

Hematapostatic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatapostaticus.*

Hematapostem. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatapostema.*

Hematapostematic. *Med., Pathol,* See *Hæmatapostematicus.*

Hemataulics. *Anat., Med.* See *Hæmataulica.*

Hemateclysis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmateclysis.*

Hematemesis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatemesis.*

Hematemetic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatemeticus.*

Hematencephalic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatencephalicus.*

Hematepischetic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatepischeticus.*

Hematerous. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmaterus.*

Hemathermous. *Zoöl.* See *Hæmathermus.*

Hemathidrosis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmathidrosis.*

Hematic. *Med., Physiol.* See *Hæmaticus.*

Hematics. *Med., Physiol.* See *Hæmatica.*

Hematin. *Chem., Physiol.* See *Hæmatina.*

Hematine. *Chem.* See *Hæmatinus.*

Hematischesis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatischesis.*

Hematischetic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatischeticus.*
Hematism. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatismus.*
Hematisthmic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatisthmicus.*
Hematitinous. *Med., Pharm.* See *Hæmatitinus.*
Hematite. *Mineral.* See *Hæmatites.*
Hematocathartic. *Med., Pharm.* See *Hæmatocatharticus.*
Hematocarpous. *Bot.* See *Hæmatocarpus.*
Hematocele. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* See *Hæmatocele.*
Hematoceliac. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatocæliacus.*
Hematocephalous. *Physiol.* See *Hæmatocephalus.*
Hematocyanin. *Chem.* See *Hæmatocyanina.*
Hematocyst. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatocystis.*
Hematogastric. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatogastricus.*
Hematographical. *Physiol.* See *Hæmatographicus.*
Hematography. *Physiol.* See *Hæmatographia.*
Hematoid. *Mineral.* See *Hæmatoides.*
Hematological. *Med., Physiol.* See *Hæmatologicus.*
Hematology. *Med., Physiol.* See *Hæmatologia.*
Hematomantic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatomanticus.*
Hematomanty. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatomantia.*
Hematomatous. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* See *Hæmatomatosus.*
Hematome. *Pathol., Surg.* See *Hæmatoma.*
Hematometachysis. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* See *Hæmatometachysis.*
Hematometer. *Physiol.* See *Hæmatometrum.*
Hematometry. *Physiol.* See *Hæmatometria.*
Hematomphalocele. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* See *Hæmatomphalocele.*
Hematoncy. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatoncia.*
Hematophagous. *Entomol.* See *Hæmatophagus.*
Hematophyllous. *Bot.* See *Hæmatophyllus.*
Hematopoietic. *Med., Physiol.* See *Hæmatopoieticus.*
Hematorrhœa. See *Hæmatorrhœa.*
Hematoscheocele. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatoscheocele.*
Hematoscopy. *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* See *Hæmatoscopia.*
Hematose. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatodes.*
Hematosin. *Chem., Physiol.* See *Hæmatosina.*
Hematosymphoresis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatosymphoresis.*
Hematothoracic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatothoracicus.*
Hematotic. *Med., Physiol. Hæmatoticus.*
Hematous. *Pathol., Physiol.* See *Hæmatodes.*
Hematotoxic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatotoxicus.*
Hematoxylin. *Chem.* See *Hæmatoxylina.*
Hematozemic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatozemicus.*
Hematozymotic. *Med., Physiol.* See *Hæmatozymoticus.*
Hematuresis. } *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmaturesis, Hæmaturia.*
Hematury. }
Haematuric. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmaturicus.*
Hemaulica. *Med., Physiol.* See *Hæmataulica.*
Hēmĕly'trum, *i*, n. (Ἥμισυς, half; ἔλυτρον, the scale which covers an insect's wings.) *Entomol.* Name for the superior wings of tetrapterous insects, which are horny or coriaceous at the base, membranous and like the inferior wings towards their extremity. Fr. anal. *hémélytre*, m.
Hēmĕrălōpia, *æ*, f. (Ἡμέρα, a day: ὤψ, the eye.) Term for a defect of vision, by which objects are seen only in broad daylight; day-sight; night, or nocturnal blindness; also called *Dysopia tenebrarum:* he'meralopy. Fr. anal. *héméralopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hemeralopie*, f.; *Nachtblindheit*, f.
Hēmĕrălops, *ōpis*, m. (Ἡμέρα, a day; ὄπτομαι, to see.) Term for one having the defect called *Hemeralopia;* one who can see distinctly only in the daytime. Fr. anal. *héméralope*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Nachtblinder.*
Hēmĕrăphōnia, *æ*, f. (Ἡμέρα, a day; ἀ, priv.: φωνὴ, the voice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the loss of voice during the day. Fr. anal. *héméraphonie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Unvermögen bei Tage zu sprechen.*
Hēmĕrĭnus, *a, um.* (Ἡμέρα, a day.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to a day; daily; applied to a fever, (*Febris hemerina*, nom. sing. f.) the same as *Quotidianus:* he'merine. Fr. anal. *hémérine*, adj. Germ. syn. *auf einen Tag; täglich.* adj.
Hēmĕrŏcallĭ'deus, *a, um.* (*Hēmĕrŏcallis*, the day-lily.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in the *Hemerocallis;* applied to a Family (*Hemerocallideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: hemerocalli'deous. Fr. anal. *hémérocallidé*, adj.
Hēmĕrŏcal'lis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἡμέρα, a day; καλὸς, fair; from its flowers opening at morning and closing at night.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The day-lily.
Hēmĕrŏcal'lis Ful'va. *Bŏt.* Name of the tawny day-lily; also called *Lilium rubrum, purpureum*, and *croceum;* its roots are considered aperient.
Hēmĕrŏ'drŏmus, *a, um.* (Ἡμέρα, a day; δρόμος, a course.) *Med., Pathol.* Running or extending through one day; applied to a fever, (*Febris hemerodroma*, nom. pl. f.) the same as *Ephemerus:* hemero'dromal. Fr. anal. *hémérodrome*, adj. Germ. syn. *einen Tag laufend.*
Hēmĕrŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Ἡμέρα, a day; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to a malady that appears only during the day, or exists for one day: a he'meropathy. Fr. anal. *héméropathie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Krankheit welches am Tage erscheint, oder zunimmt.*
Hēmĕrotyphlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἡμέρα, a day; τύφλωσις, blindness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for day-blindness, or *Nyctalopia.* Fr. syn. *nyctalopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachtsehen*, n.; *Nyktalopie*, f.; ; *Tagblindheit*, f.

Hēmiamaurōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἡμισυς*, the half; *ἀμαύρωσις*, a darkening.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for half-blindness. Fr. anal. *hémiamaurose*, f. Germ. syn. *Halbblindheit*, f.

Hēmian'dros. } (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *ἀνήρ, ἀν-*
Hēmian'drus, *i*, n. } *δρός*, a man.) *Anat.* Old term, used by Lucianus, for a hermaphrodite. Fr. syn. *hermaphrodite*, m. Germ. syn. *Hermaphrodit*, m.

Hēmianthrōpos. } (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *ἄνθρω-*
Hēmianthrōpus, *i*, n. } *πος*, a man.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἡμιάνθρωπος*, used by Joh. Stephanus, *Decad. Concil.* i. *in Oper. p.* 297, for a maniac.

Hēmĭcar'pus, *i*, m. (*Ἡμισυς*, the half; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to each of the two portions of a fruit that is naturally separated into two halves, as those of the *Umbelliferæ:* a he'micarp. Fr. anal. *hémicarpe*, adj.

Hēmĭcĕphălæ'a, *æ*, f. (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *κέφαλὴ*, the head.) *Med., Pathol.* The half of the head; an imperfect term the same as *Hemicrania.* Fr. anal. *hémicéphalée*, f.

Hēmĭcĕphălæ'on. } (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *κέ-*
Hēmĭcĕphălæ'um, *i*, n. } *φαλὴ*, the head.) *Anat.* The half of the head; applied to the sinciput. Fr. anal. *hémicephaléon*, n. Germ. syn. *Vorderkopf*, m.

Hēmĭcĕphă'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēmĭcĕphălæon*, the sinciput; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Hemicephalæon*, or sinciput: hemicepha'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hémicéphalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Vorderkopf betreffend.*

Hēmĭcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *κέφαλὴ*, a head.) *Physiol.* Term for a monsterfetus born with only half a head. Fr. anal. *hémicéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Halbkopf*, m.; *eine Missgeburt mit halbem Kopfe.*

Hēmĭcĕrau'nios. } (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *κεραυνὸς*,
Hēmĭcĕrau'nius, *ii*, m. } a thunderbolt; because supposed to resemble it.) *Surg.* Old name, Gr. anal. *ἡμικεράυνιος*, applied by Galen, *de Fasc. n.* 95, to a bandage for the back and breast.

Hēmĭchŏon. } (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *χόος*, a gal-
Hēmĭchŏum, *i*, n. } lon.) *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἡμίχοον*, used by Hippocrates, *de Intern. Affect.* xlv. 9, for about the half of the *Congius*, or gallon, but it strictly means a divided gallon.

Hemicongion. See *Semicongius.*

Hēmicrānia, *æ*, f. (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *κρανίον*, the head.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a severe pain, generally hysterical or nervous, or sometimes bilious, which affects only one side of the head; a megrim. See *Hemicephalæa, Hemipagia, Hemipathia, Migrana, Monopegia.* Fr. anal. *hémicranie*, f. Germ. syn. *das halbseitige Kopfwehe.*

Hēmĭcrānĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēmicrānin*, pain on one side of the head; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hemicrania:* hemicra'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hémicranique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hemikranie betreffend.*

Hemicranion. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hemicrania.*

Hēmĭcylindrāceus, *a, um.* } (*Ἡμισυς*, half;
Hēmĭcylin'drĭcus, *a, um.* } *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Applied to those scapes which are flat on one side and convex on the other, as in the *Allium tricoccum;* also to those leaves which are elongated with one face plain, the other convex; as the *Typha augustifolia:* hemicylindra'ceous: hemicylin'drical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hémicylindrique*, adj.

Hēmĭdac'tўlus, *a, um.* (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having half fingers, or toes; applied to birds and quadrupeds that have the external toes or the anterior extremities shorter than the others: hemidac'tylous. Fr. anal. *hémidactyle*, adj.

Hēmĭdiă'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *διάλυσις*, a dissolution.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Hemiplegia.* Fr. anal. *hémidialyse*, f.; syn. *hémiplegie*, f. Germ. syn. *die halbseitige Lahmung.*

Hēmĭdiaphōrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *διαφόρησις*, a sweating.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for transpiration of one side of the body. Fr. anal. *hémidiaphorèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das einseitige Schwitzen.*

Hēmĭdirhombohe'dral. (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *dirhombohedrum*, a dirhombohedron. *Mineral.* Term applied to a dirhombohedral combination, into which the forms enter with only half of their faces. *Hēmĭdirhombōhedrālis, is, e.* See *Note Catarrh.* Fr. anal. *hémidirhombohedral*, adj.

Hemĭdirhom'bĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *δίς*, twice; *ῥόμβος*, a lozenge; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Crystall.* Applied by Mohs to a combination of his rhombohedric system, in which, by the inequality of half of the facets of the two united rhombohedrons, some are parallel to others, some are inclined upon them: hemidirhom'bic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hémidirhombique*, adj.

Hēmidrach'mon. } (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *δραχμὴ*,
Hēmidrach'mum, *i*, n. } a drachm.) *Pharm.* Old name for half of a drachm. See *Hemimorion.* Gorræus.

Hēmiec'ton. } (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *ἕκτος*, a
Hēmiec'tum, *i*, n. } sixth.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἡμίεκτον*, used by Hippocrates for a kind of seat for administering fumigations to women in cases of sterility, etc., or for the pot or vessel in which the ingredients for such fumigation were contained. Also, the name of a measure holding four pecks, or the half of a *Sextarius*, according to Galen, *de Pond. et Mens.* v.

Hemiedrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *ἕδρα*, a base, or seat; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Crystall.* Having half faces, or facets; hemie'dric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hémiédrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *halbflächig*, adj.

Hēmiellip'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ἡμισυς*, half; *ἐλλειπτικὸς*, defective.) *Anat.* Half-elliptic; semi-elliptic; applied to the recess of the vestibule of the external ear: hemiellip'tic. Fr. anal. *hémielliptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *halbelliptisch*, adj.

Hemielytrum. *Entomol.* See *Hemelytrum.*

Hēmiencĕ'phălus, *i*, m. *Physiol.* The same as *Hemicephalus.*

Hēmigă'mius, *a, um.* (*"Ημισυς*, half; *γάμος*, a marriage.) *Bot.* Name given by Trinius to the cases in which *calices* of the *Gramineæ* contain male, female, and neuter flowers: hemiga'mious. Fr. anal. *hémigamie*, adj.

Hēmĭgŏniārius, *a, um.* (*"Ημισυς*, half; *γονή*, seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Candolle to double flowers in which parts of the organ of both sexes are changed into petals: hemigonia'rious. Fr. anal. *hémigoniaire*, adj.

Hēmĭlysiānus, *a, um.* (*"Ημισυς*, half; *λύω*, to dissolve.) *Chem.* Name given to a Class and to an Order of earths formed partly from sediment and partly by chemical solution: hemily'sian. Fr. anal. *hémilysien*, adj.

Hēmĭmĕrop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (*"Ημισυς*, half; *μέρος*, a part; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Name by Clairville for an Order (*Hemimeroptera*, nom. pl. n.) of insects comprehending those which, with a sucker-like mouth, have half-sized *elytra:* hemimerop'terous. Fr. anal. *hémiméroptère*, adj.

Hēmĭmō'rion. } (*"Ημισυς*, half; *μόριον*, a
Hēmĭmō'rium, *ii*, n. } part.) *Pharm.* Old term applied by Erotianus the same as *Hemidrachmon;* but, also, it signified a divided part, according to Foësius, etc.

Hēmĭna, *æ*, f. (*"Ημισυς*, half.) Old name for a measure and weight, as to which there was great difference according to the diversity of places and things; said to contain the half of a *Sextarius.*

Hēmĭnop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (*"Ημισυς*, half; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Name given by Schæffer to a Class (*Heminoptera*, nom. pl. n.) of insects including those which have *elytra* membranous towards their free extremities, as the *Hemiptera:* heminop'terous. See *Hemelytrum.* Fr. anal. *héminoptère*, adj.

Hēmĭŏ'bŏlon. (*"Ημισυς*, half; *ὀβολός*, the sixth part of a drachm.) *Pharm.* Half of an *Obolus*, or twelfth part of a drachm. Gorræus.

Hēmĭŏ'lion. (*"Ημισυς*, half; *ὅλος*, the whole.) *Pharm.* Old term for an ounce and half, or twelve drachms; also, for the whole of a thing and half as much more, same as *Sesquialtera*, or as *Sesquiuncia*, an ounce and a half.

Hēmĭŏ'lios. } (*"Ημισυς*, half; *ὅλος*, the
Hēmĭŏ'lius, *a, um.* } whole.) *Med., Pharm.* Consisting of a whole with one half added.

Hemi'ŏnis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ἡμίονος*, a mule; *ὀνίς*, ordure.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἡμιονίς*, for the dung of a mule, formerly used in the treatment of diseases of women, according to Hippocrates, *de Nat. Mul.* lxxxv, 4.

Hemiŏnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ἡμίονος*, a mule; because supposed to be sterile, as mules are.) *Bot.* See *Asplenium Hemionitis.*

Hēmĭŏpal'gia, *æ*, f. (*"Ημισυς*, half; *ὤψ*, the eye; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for hemicranic pain of the eye: hemiopal'gy. Fr. anal. *hémiopalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein schmerzhaftes Leiden des einen Auges.*

Hēmĭōpia, *æ*, f. } (*"Ημισυς*, half; *ὤψ*, the eye;
Hēmĭop'sia, *æ*, f. } or rather *ὄψις*, vision.) *Surg.* Terms for a defect of vision under which only the half of objects is seen: hemio'py: hemiop'sy. Fr. anal. *hémiopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Halbsichtigkeit*, f.

Hēmĭŏpi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Hemiopia.*

Hēmĭpă'gia, *æ*, f. (*"Ημισυς*, half; *πάγος*, fixed.) *Pathol.* Old term applied the same as *Hemicrania.* Fr. anal. *hémipagie*, f.

Hēmĭpalmātus, *a, um.* (*"Ημισυς*, half; *palma*, the palm of the hand.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a sub-Order (*Hemipalmati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores*, comprehending those in which the anterior toes are short and for the most part united by a natatory membrane: hemipal'mate. Fr. anal. *hémipalmé*, adj.

Hēmĭpăraplēgia, *æ*, f. (*"Ημισυς*, half; *παραπληγία*, a benumbing of the limbs.) *Pathol.* Term for a species of paralysis in which there may be observed partial *Hemiplegia* and *Paraplegia* at the same time. Fr. anal. *hémiparaplégie*, f.

Hēmĭpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*"Ημισυς*, half; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease affecting one half of the body; also the same as *Hemicrania.* See *Hemacephalæa.* Fr. anal. *hémipathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein halbseitiges Leiden des Körpers.*

Hēmĭphōnia, *æ*, f. (*"Ημισυς*, half; *φωνή*, the voice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a half-voice, or a low whispering voice, as is heard in the advanced stages of Asiatic cholera: hemiphony. Fr. anal. *hémiphonie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein kaum vernehmliche, gleichsam halbe Stimme.*

Hemiplecticus. *Pathol.* See *Hemiplegicus.*

Hēmiplē'gia, *æ*, f. } (*"Ημισυς*, half; *πλήσσω*, to
Hēmiplex'ia, *æ*, f. } strike.) *Pathol.* Term for the disease paralysis, affecting one half or side of the body, the right, or left; also termed *Paralysis hemiplegica.* See *Semisideratus.* Fr. anal. *hémiplegie*, f.; *hémiplexie*, f. Germ. anal. *Hemiplexie*, f.; *Halbschlag*, f.

Hēmiplēgĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēmiplēgia*, paralysis of one side of the body; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease *Hemiplegia:* hemiple'gic; applied to a variety of paralysis termed *Paralysis hemiplegica.* The same as *Hemiplecticus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hémiplégique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Hemiplegie leidend.*

Hēmiplex'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēmiplexia*, and terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Hemiplegicus.*

Hēmĭpōmătō'stŏmus, *a, um.* (*"Ημισυς*, half; *πῶμα*, a lid; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Name by Menke for a sub-Order (*Hemipomatostoma*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda:* hemipomato'stomous. Fr. anal. *hémipomatostome*, adj.

Hemiprisma'tic. (*"Ημισυς*, half; *prisma*, a prism; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Mineral.* Term applied to a combination of the prismatic system into which the forms enter with only half the number of their faces. *Hēmiprismă'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hémiprismatique*, adj.

Hēmiptĕrŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*"Ημισυς*, half; *πτέρον*, a wing; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Entomol.* Term for a treatise on the *Hemiptera:* hemiptero'logy. Fr. anal. *hémiptérologie*, f.

Hēmiptĕrŏlŏ'gicus, *a, um.* (*Hēmiptĕrŏlŏ'gia,*

hemipterology; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Entomol.* Of or belonging to *Hemipterologia:* hemipterolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hémiptérologique*, adj.

Hēmip'tĕrus, *a, um.* (ʽΗμισυς, half; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Half-winged; applied to an Order (*Hemiptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Insecta:* hemip'terous. Fr. anal. *hémiptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *halbgeflugelten*, adj.

Hemipyra'midal. (ʽΗμισυς, half; *pyrămis*, a pyramid.) *Mineral.* Term applied to a combination of the pyramidal system, into which the forms enter with only half the number of their faces. *Hēmipyrămĭdālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *hémipyramidal*, adj.

Hēmirhom'bion. } (ʽΗμισυς, half; *ῥόμβος*,
Hēmirhom'bium, *ii*, n. } a rhombus, or figure of equal sides but unequal angles.) *Surg.* Old term for a bandage, from its shape; also called *Hemitomon.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Hēmirhombohe'dral. (ʽΗμισυς, half; *rhombŏhedrum*, a rhombohedron.) *Mineral.* Term applied to a combination of the rhombohedral system, into which the forms enter with only half the number of their faces. *Hēmĭrhombohe'drus, a, um.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hémirhomboédral*, adj.

Hēmirrhachial'gia, *æ*, f. (*Hēmi*, half; *rhachialgia*, pain in the spine of the back.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain on either side of the spine: hemirrhachial'gy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hémirrhachialgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmerz auf einer Seite des Rückgrats.*

Hemisphæ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēmisphæra*, a hemisphere; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to a hemisphere: hemisphe'rical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hémisphérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *halbflugellig*, adj.

He'misphæ'rium, *i*, m. (ʽΗμισυς, half; *σφαῖρα*, a globe.) *Anat.* Applied to either half of the *Cerebrum*, or brain proper: a he'misphere. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hemisphère*, m. Germ. syn. *Halbkugel*, f.

Hēmĭ'tŏmon. } (ʽΗμισυς, half; *τέμνω*, to
Hēmĭ'tŏmum, *i*, n. } cut.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἡμίτομον*, mentioned by Hippocrates, *de Iis qu. in Med. t.* 2, and Galen, *in Comm.*, applied to a certain bandage cut half through; the same as the *Hemirrhombion.*

Hemitrip'tĕrus, *a, um.* (ʽΗμισυς, half; *τρεῖς*, three; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Conchol.* Applied to a shell one side of which is prolonged into three wings: hemitrip'terous. Fr. anal. *hémitriptère*, adj.

Hēmitritæ'us, *a, um.* (ʽΗμισυς, half; *τριταῖος*, tertian.) *Med.* An old indistinct term used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* i. *t.* 23, ii. 16, etc., approaching in meaning to *Tertian;* applied to ague, fevers, etc. Fr. anal. *hémitrité*, adj. Germ. syn. *halbdreitägig*, adj.

Hēmi'trŏpus, *a, um.* (ʽΗμισυς, half; *τρέπω*, to turn.) *Crystall., Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal formed of two halves regularly united together, but contrary to the natural position, as if the superior had undergone a half revolution upon the inferior: hemi'tropous. Fr. anal. *hémitrope*, adj.

Hem'lock. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Conium maculatum.* Fr. syn. *cigue ordinaire*, f. Germ. syn. *grosser Schierling*, m.

Hem'lock Dropwort. *Bot.* The common name for the *Œnanthe crocata.* Fr. anal. *œnanthe safranée.* Germ. syn. *Safrangelbe Rebendwurz*, or *Tropfwurz.*

Hemlock Pitch. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Pix Canadensis*, which see.

Hemlock Poultice. *Pharm.* See *Cataplasma Conii.*

Hemlock, Water. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cicuta virosa*, or cow-bane. Fr. anal. *cicutaire vireuse.* Germ. syn. *giftiger Wuterich.*

Hemodia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmodia.*

Hemodynamometer. See *Hæmodynamometrum.*

Hemogastric. *Pathol., Surg.* See *Hæmogastricus.*

Hemometer. *Physiol.* See *Hæmometrum.*

Hemometrectasia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmometrectasia.*

Hemophthalmy. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmophthalmia.*

Hemoptic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmopticus.*

Hemoptöe. } *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmoptöe,*
Hemoptysis. } *Hæmoptysis.*

Hemoptöic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmoptoicus.*

Hemorrhage. *Pathol.* See *Hæmatochysis, Hæmatosis, Hæmatorrhœa, Hæmorrhagia, Raptus Hæmorrhagicus.*

Hemorrhagic. *Pathol., Surg.* See *Hæmorrhagicus.*

Hemorrhagy. *Med.* See *Hæmorrhagia.*

Hemorrhœa. *Med.* See *Hæmatorrhœa.*

Hemorrhöic. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmorrhoicus.*

Hemorrhoidal. *Anat., Pathol., Surg.* See *Hæmorrhoidalis.*

Hemorrhoids. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* See *Atroces, Hæmorrhois.*

Hemospasy. *Med., Surg.* See *Hæmospasia.*

Hemostasis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmostasis.*

Hemostatic. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* See *Hæmostaticus.*

Hemostatics. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* See *Hæmostatica.*

Hemothorax. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmothorax.*

Hemp. (Sax. *Hanep.*) *Bot.* The common name of the *Cannabis sativa.* Fr. syn. *chanvre*, m. Germ. syn. *Hamp.*

Hemp A'grimony. *Bot.* Common name for the *Eupatorium cannabinum.*

Hemp-Seed Cal'culus. *Pathol.* A name for some varieties of the mulberry calculus.

Hen-Blindness. *Pathol.* A name for *Nyctalopia*, because hens are said to be subject to it. Fr. syn. *nyctalopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachtsehen*, n.; anal. *Nyktalopie*, f.; *Tagblindheit*, f.

Hen'bane, Black. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Hyoscyamus niger.* Fr. syn. *jusquiame noire.* Germ. syn. *Bilsenkraut*, f.

Hen'bane of Peru. *Bot.* An old name for the *Nicotiana tabacum*, or tobacco. Fr. syn. *tabac commun*, or *de Virginie.* Germ. syn. *gemeiner oder Virginischer Tabac.*

Hende'cagon. (*Ἕνδεκα*, eleven; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure having eleven equal angles and sides. *Hendĕcāgōnum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *hendécagone*, n.

Hendeca'gonal. (*Hendĕcāgōnum*, a hendecagon.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to a hendecagon: eleven-sided. *Hendĕcāgōnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hendécagonal*, adj.

Hĕnŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Ἑνὰς*, unity; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having one leaf: henophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *hénophylle*, adj.

Hĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Εἷς*, one.) *Med., Pathol.* A growing into one; applied to *Symblepharon*, or the uniting together of the eyelids. Fr. anal. *hénose*, f. Germ. syn. *Vereinigung*, f.

Henricus Rŭ'beus. *Chem.* Old term for vitriol calcined to redness.

Hēpar, *ătis*, n. (*Ἧπαρ*; Turton suggests as probably from כבר *chebar*, gall.) *Anat.* The liver, or organ which secretes the bile. See *Jecur, Liver.* Fr. syn. *foie*, m.; anal. *hépar*, m. Germ. syn. *Leber*, n.

Hēpar Antĭmō'nia. *Chem.* Old term for an oxy-sulphuret of antimony.

Hēpar Martiāle. *Chem.* Old term for a compound of liver of sulphur and oxide of iron.

Hēpar Sul'phŭris Vŏlātĭlis. *Chem.* A name for Boyle's fuming liquor, or the hydrosulphuret of ammonia.

Hēpar Utĕrīnum. *Anat.* Old term for the *Placenta.* Castellus. Fr. syn. *placenta*, m. Germ. syn. *Aftergeburt*, f.; *Mutterkochen*, m.; *Nachgeburt*, f.

Hēpătal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ἧπαρ*, the liver; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Term for pain affecting the liver: hepatal'gy. Fr. anal. *heptalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leberschmerz*, m.

Hēpătal'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hepatalgia*, pain of the liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the liver: hepatal'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatalgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Leberschmerz betreffend.*

Hēpătăpostēmătĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēpătăpostēma*, abscess of the liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to abscess of the liver: hepatapostema'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatapostématique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Hepatapostem betreffend.*

Hēpătaux'e, *es*, f. (*Ἧπαρ*, the liver; *αὔξη*, increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for increase or enlargement of the liver. Fr. syn. *accroissement de foie.* Germ. syn. *Vergrösserung der Leber.*

Hēpătēchēma, *ătis*, n. (*Ἧπαρ*, the liver; *ἠχὴ*, a sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for the sounds heard by percussion over the liver, or by the stethoscope applied over its region. Fr. anal. *hépatechème*, m. Germ. syn. *Leberlaut*, m.

Hepatelcosis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hepathelcosis.*

Hēpătemphrac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēpatemphraxis*, obstruction of the liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to obstruction of the liver: hematemphrac'tic. Fr. anal. *hépatemphractique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hepatemphraxis betreffend.*

Hēpătemphra'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἧπαρ*, the liver; *ἔμφραξις*, obstruction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for obstruction of the liver. Fr. anal. *hépatemphrasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leberverstopfung*, f.

Hēpăthæmorrhāgia, *æ*, f. (*Ἧπαρ*, the liver; *αἱμορῥαγία*, an eruption of blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hemorrhage from the liver: hepathe'morrhage. Fr. anal. *hépathémorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leberblutung*, f.

Hēpăthelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἧπαρ*, the liver; *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ulceration of the liver. Fr. anal. *hépatelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Lebergeschwür*, n.

Hēpăthy'dĕrus, *i*, m. (*Ἧπαρ*, the liver; *ὕδερος*, dropsy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the liver. Fr. syn. *hydropisie de foie.* Germ. syn. *Leberwassersucht*, f.

Hēpăthydrŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ἧπαρ*, the liver; *ὕδωρ*, water; *κύστις*, a bladder.) *Med., Pathol.* A name for a hydatid in the liver. Fr. anal. *hépathydrocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *Leberwasserbläschen*, n.; *Leberwasserblasenwurm*, f.

Hepa'tic. (*Ἧπαρ*, the liver; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to the liver. *Anat.* Applied to vessels, ducts, etc. *Hēpă'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hepatisch*, adj.; *zur Leber gehörig.*

Hēpă'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Hēpar, ătis*, the liver.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Polygynia.* Juss. *Ranunculaceæ.* Feverwort. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the leaves of the *Hepatica Americana*, or *triloba.* Fr. anal. *hépatique*, f.

Hēpă'tĭca Amĕrĭcāna. *Bot., M. Med.* A species of liverwort, native in most parts of U.S.A. and northern regions of Europe and Asia; used as mildly tonic and astringent. American liverwort. Fr. syn. *hépatique de l'Amerique.*

Hēpă'tĭca Fontāna. *Bot.* A name for the *Marchantia polymorpha*, or liverwort. Fr. syn. *hépatique*, f.

Hēpă'tĭca Her'ba. *Bot.* A name for the *Marchantia polymorpha*, or liverwort; because used in liver complaints.

Hēpă'tĭca Jĕcōrāria. *Bot.* Another name for the *Marchantia polymorpha*, or liverwort. Fr. syn. *hépatique*, f.

Hēpă'tĭca Nōbĭlis. *Bot.* Another name for the herb *Anemone hepatica*, or trinity. Fr. syn. *l'anémone hépatique.* Germ. syn. *Leberblume*, f.

Hēpă'tĭca Stellāta, **Hēpă'tĭca Terres'tris,** **Hēpă'tĭca Vulgāris.** *Bot.* Other names for the *Marchantia polymorpha*, or liverwort.

Hēpă'tĭca Tri'lŏba. *Bot., M. Med.* Another name for the *Hepatica Americana.* Fr. syn. *hépatique de l'Amerique.*

Hēpătĭcōcōlĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēpătĭcus*, belonging to the liver; *cōlĭcus*, belonging to the colon.) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to the liver and colon: hepaticoco'lic. Fr. anal. *hépaticocolique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zugleich die Leber und das Kolon betreffend.*

Hepaticogastric. *Anat., Med.* See *Hepatogastric.*

Hēpă'tĭcon, **Hēpă'tĭcum,** *i*, n. (Neut. of *ἡπατικὸς*, pertaining to the liver.) *Med.,*

Pathol. A term for disease of the liver. Fr. syn. *mal hépatique.* Germ. syn. *Leberleiden*, n.

Hēpătĭcōrēnālis, *is*, *e.* (*Hēpătĭcus*, belonging to the liver; *rēnālis*, belonging to the kidney.) *Anat.*, *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the liver and the kidney: hepaticore'nal. Fr. anal. *hépaticorénale*, adj. Germ. syn. *zugleich Leber und Nieren betreffend.*

Hēpă'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ἧπαρ, the liver; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the liver: hepa'tic. *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Order (*Hepaticæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, because a certain plant included in it, the *Marchantia polymorpha*, was considered by the ancients a specific in liver diseases. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hepatisch*, adj.; *zur Leber gehörig.*

Hēpătirrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* Term for a purging with bilious evacuations; also for *Diarrhœa* in which portions of a fleshy substance like liver are voided. See *Hepatorrhœa.* Fr. anal. *hépatorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Leberfluss*, m.

Hepatisa'tion. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; from its resemblance to that organ.) Term for a change of structure produced in the lungs, either natural after death, or in life by ecchymosis, or by inflammation, whereby their substance resembles that of liver; applied also to the state of any texture which has been converted into a liver-like substance. *Hēpătīsātio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Jecorosus.* Fr. anal. *hépatisation du poumon.* Germ. syn. *die Verwandlung der Lungen in eine leberähnliche Masse.*

Hēpătīsātus, *a*, *um.* (Ἧπαρ, the liver.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Having a quality like that of the liver: hepa'tisate. Fr. anal. *hépatisé*, adj. Germ. syn. *verlebert*, adj.

Hēpătītĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hēpătītis*, inflammation of the liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to inflammation of the liver: hepati'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Leberentzündung betreffend.*

Hēpătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the liver; a genus of the Order *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Hepatophlegmon.* Fr. anal. *hépatite*, f. Germ. syn. *Leberentzündung*, f.

Hēpătŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Term for a hernia in which a part of the liver protrudes through the abdominal parietes: a hepa'tocele. Fr. anal. *hépatocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Leberbruch*, m.

Hēpătochŏlorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; *χολὴ*, bile; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a flow of bile from the liver. Fr. anal. *hépatocholorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Lebergallenfluss*, m.

Hēpătŏcirrhōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; *κιρρὸς*, yellowish.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term by Laennec for a morbid yellowish red concretion of the liver. Fr. anal. *hépatocirrhose*, f. Germ. syn. *Leberkirrhose*, f.; *ein krankhaftes gelbrothes Concret in der Leber.*

Hepatocolicus. *Anat.*, *Med.* See *Hepaticocolicus.*

Hēpătŏcys'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ἧπαρ, the liver; *κύστις*, a bladder; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the liver and the gall-bladder: hepatocys'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatocystique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich die Leber und die Gallenblase angeht.*

Hēpătŏ'dўmus, *i*, m. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; *δίδυμος*, double.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Term by Geoffroy St. Hilaire for a monster-fetus with double liver. Fr. anal. *hépatodyme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Missgeburt mit doppelter Leber.*

Hēpătŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for chronic pain in the liver; nearly the same as *Hepatalgia.* Fr. anal. *hépatodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *der chronische Leberschmerz.*

Hēpătŏdysentĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; *δυσεντερία*, dysentery.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for hepatic dysentery or flux: hepatody'sentery. Fr. anal. *hépatodysentérie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leberfluss*, m.; *Leberruhr*, f.

Hepatogas'tric. (Ἧπαρ, the liver: *γαστὴρ*, the stomach; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.*, *Med.* Of or belonging to the liver and stomach: hepatogas'tric; also spelled *Hepaticogastric.* *Hēpătŏgas'trĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatogastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zugleich die Leber und den Magen betreffend.*

Hepatogas'tric Omen'tum. *Anat.* Name for the lesser omentum which passes from the liver to the stomach.

Hēpătogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Term for the description of the liver, its attachments, function, etc.: hepato'graphy. Fr. anal. *hépatographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Leber.*

Hēpătŏlithi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; *λιθίασις*, a morbid concretion.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a morbid concretion in the liver. Fr. anal. *hépatolithiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Krankheit von steinichten Concrementen in der Leber.*

Hēpătŏlĭ'thĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hēpătŏlithiăsis*, morbid concretion in the liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to a hepatolith: hepatoli'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatolithique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hepatolithus betreffend.*

Hēpătŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a calculus or concretion in the liver: a he'patolith. Fr. anal. *hépatolithe*, f.; syn. *calcul de foie.* Germ. syn. *Leberstein*, m.; *Stein in der Leber.*

Hēpătŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Term for a dissertation or treatise on the liver: hepato'logy. Fr. anal. *hépatologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Leber*, n.; *Leberlehre*, f.

Hēpătŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hēpătŏlŏgia*, a treatise on the liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to hepatology: hepatolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hepatologie betreffend.*

Hepatomia. *Anat.* See *Hepatotomia.*

Hēpătomphălŏcēle, *es,* f. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; ὀμφαλός, the navel; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for umbilical hernia involving some portion of the liver. Fr. syn. *hépatomphale,* f. Germ. syn. *Lebernabelbruch,* m.

Hēpătom'phălum, *i,* n. *Surg.* An imperfect term for *Hepatomphalocele,* which see.

Hēpătŏmyĕlōma, *ătis,* n. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; μυελός, marrow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for medullary fungus of the liver. Fr. anal. *hépatomyélome,* f. Germ. syn. *Lebermarkschwamm,* m.

Hēpătŏmyĕlōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; μυελός, marrow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the growth or formation of *Hepatomyeloma.* Fr. anal. *hépatomyélose,* f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Hepatomyeloma.*

Hēpăton'cus, *i,* n. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for chronic *Hepatitis,* or swelling of the liver. Fr. anal. *hepatoncie,* f. Germ. syn. *Lebergeschwullst,* f.

Hēpătŏparec'tăma, *ătis,* n. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; παρέκταμα, immoderate extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive enlargement of the liver.

Hēpătŏpă'thia, *æ,* f. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the liver: hepato'pathy. Fr. anal. *hépatopathie,* f. Germ. syn. *Leberleiden,* n.

Hēpătophleg'mon, *ŏnis,* m. } (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver;
Hēpătophleg'mŏne, *es,* f. } φλεγμονή, inflammation.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for inflammation of the liver. See *Hepatitis.* Fr. anal. *hépatophlegmon,* m. Germ. syn. *Leberentzündung,* f.

Hēpătophrax'ia, *æ,* f. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; φράσσω, to obstruct.) *Med., Pathol.* Term (Fr. anal. *hépatophraxie*) applied by Alibert to express the various alterations of the liver, constituting the 7th genus of the *Choloses,* or 3rd Family of diseases in his *Nosol. Naturelle.*

Hēpătophthī'sĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēpătophthĭsis,* a wasting of the liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hepatophthisis:* hepatophthi'sical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatophthisique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Hepatophthisis betreffend.*

Hēpătophthī'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. } (ᾞΗπαρ, the
Hēpătophthŏe, *es,* f. } liver; φθίσις, consumption; φθόη, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for consumption, decay, or wasting of the liver. Fr. anal. *hépatophthisie,* f. Germ. syn. *Leberschwindsucht,* f.

Hēpătophthŏ'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēpătophthŏe,* wasting of the liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hepatophthöe:* hepatophtho'ical. Fr. anal. *hépatophthoïque,* adj. Germ. syn. *Hepatophthöe betreffend.*

Hēpătorrhāgia, *æ,* f. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term intended to mean a discharge of blood from the liver; but really expressing only a flow or discharge of any kind from that organ: hepatorrha'gy. *See Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *Hepathemorrhagia.* Fr. anal. *hépatorrhagie,* f. Germ. syn. *ein Blutausfluss der Leber.*

Hēpătorrhāgĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēpătorrhāgia,* a discharge from the liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hepatorrhagia:* hepatorrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatorrhagique,* adj. Germ. syn. *den Leberblutfluss betreffend.*

Hēpătorrhec'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēpătorrhexis,* rupture of the liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to *Hepatorrhexis:* hepatorrhec'tic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatorrhectique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Hepatorrhexis betreffend.*

Hēpătorrhex'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; ῥῆξις, a rupture, or fracture.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a rupture of the liver.) See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hépatorrhexie,* f. Germ. syn. *Leberzerreissung,* f.

Hēpătorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow or discharge from the liver. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *Hepatorrhagia.* Fr. anal. *hépatorrhée,* f. Germ. syn. *Leberfluss,* m.

Hēpătorrhœ'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēpătorrhœa,* a discharge from the liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hepatorrhœa:* hepatorrho'ic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatorroïque,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu Hepatorrhöe gehörig.*

Hēpătoscir'rhus, *i,* m. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; σκίῤῥος, a hard tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for induration of the liver. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hépatoscirrhe,* or *-squirrhe,* n. Germ. syn. *Leberskirrhus.* m.; *Leberverhärtung,* f.

Hēpătoscŏ'pia, *æ,* f. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; σκοπέω, to inspect.) *Anat.* Term for inspection or examination of the liver: hepato'scopy. Fr. anal. *hépatoscopie,* f. Germ. syn. *Leberuntersuchung,* f.

Hēpătoscŏ'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hĕpătoscŏpia,* inspection of the liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to *Hepatoscopia:* hepatosco'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatoscopique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Hepatoscopie betreffend.*

Hēpătosplēnītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēpătosplēnītis:* inflammation of the liver and spleen; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hepatosplenitis:* hepatospleni'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hépatosplénitique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Hepatosplenitis betreffend.*

Hēpătosplēnītis, *ĭdis,* f. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; σπλήν, the spleen; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the liver and spleen. Fr. anal. *hépatosplénite,* f. Germ. syn. *eine mit Entzündung der Leber verbundene Milzentündung.*

Hēpătŏtŏ'mia, *æ,* f. (ᾞΗπαρ, the liver; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for dissection of the liver: hepato'tomy. Fr. anal. *hépatotomie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Zerlegung der Leber.*

Hēpătŏtŏ'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hēpătŏtŏmia,* dissection of the liver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to *Hepatotomia:* hepatoto'mical. Fr. anal. *hépatotomique,* adj. Germ. syn. *die Hepatotomie betreffend.*

Hepatyderus. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hepathyderus.*

Hēphæs'tias. (Ἥφαιστος, Vulcan.) *Pharm.* Old name for a drying plaster made of burnt tiles. Fr. anal. *hephestias.* Germ. syn. *ein krafteges Heilpflaster.*

Hēpi'ălus, *a, um.* (Ἥπιος, mild.) Mild; gentle. *Pathol.* Applied to a fever (*Hepiala febris*, nom. sing. f.) of the quotidian type.

Hep'sēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἑψέω, to boil.) *Med.* Term for pottage, gruel, or whatever is proper to be boiled. Fr. anal. *hepsème*, m. Germ. syn. *Abkochung*, f.; *Decoct*, n.

Hepsēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἑψέω, to boil.) *Med.* Term for coction; the act or process of boiling. Fr. anal. *hepsèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Kochen*, n.

Heptăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά, seven; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Ichthyol.* Having seven spines; applied to the *Cheilodipterus heptacanthus*, which has seven sharp rays on its first dorsal fin: heptacan'thous. Fr. anal. *heptacanthe*, adj.

Heptădac'tўlus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά, seven; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Ichthyol.* Having seven fingers; applied to the *Holocentrus heptadactylus*, which has seven rays to the ventral fins: heptadac'tylous. Fr. anal. *heptadactyle*, adj.

Hep'tagon. (Ἑπτά, seven; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure having seven equal angles and sides. *Heptăgōnum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *heptagone*, adj.

Hepta'gonal. (*Heptăgōnum*, a heptagon.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to a heptagon: seven-sided. *Heptăgōnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *heptagone*, adj. Germ. syn. *siebeneckig*, adj.; *siebenkantig*, adj.

Heptagynia. See *Heptagynius.*

Heptăgy'nius, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά, seven; γυνή, a woman, the symbol of the pistil, or female organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having seven pistils; seven-pistilled; applied to a Linn. Order (*Heptagynia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising those which, besides their classic character, have seven pistils: heptagy'nious. See *Note Cryptogamius, Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *heptagynie*, f.

Heptandria. *Bot.* See *Heptandrius.*

Heptan'drius, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά, seven; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.) *Bot.* Having seven stamens; seven-stamened; applied to a Linn. Class (*Heptandria*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers with seven stamens: heptan'drious, or heptan'drous. See *Note Cryptogamius, Diss. div.* i. *s.* v., *Heptastemonis.* Fr. anal. *heptandre*, adj.; syn. *heptandrie*, f. Germ. syn. *siebenmannig*, adj.

Heptanēmus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά, seven; νῆμα, a thread.) *Zoöl.* Having seven *tentacula*, as the *Cyanea heptanema:* heptane'mous. Fr. anal. *heptanème*, adj.

Heptan'thērus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά, seven; ἄνθηρος, having flowers.) *Bot.* Having seven flowers; applied by Gleditsch to plants with seven stamens: heptanthe'rous. Fr. anal. *heptantheré*, adj.

Heptăpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά, seven; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having seven petals; applied to a plant the corol of which is composed of seven petals, as the *Sedum heptapetalum:* heptape'talous. Fr. anal. *heptapétale*, adj.

Heptăphar'măcum, *i*, n. (Ἑπτά, seven; φάρμακον, a medicine.) *Pharm.* Old term used by Aëtius, xv. 22, for a certain medicine containing seven ingredients, cerusse, litharge, wax, etc. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *heptapharmacum*, m.

Heptăphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Ἑπτά, seven; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* A name applied to the *Tormentilla erecta*, because it has seven leaflets; also to the *Alchemilla.* See *Heptaphyllus.*

Heptăphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά, seven; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having seven leaves; applied to a plant in which the perigone is composed of seven folioles, as the *Lonchocarpus heptaphyllus*, or in which the pinnate leaves are formed of seven folioles, as the *Sophora heptaphylla*, *Bombax heptaphyllum:* heptaphyl'lous. Fr. anal. *heptaphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *siebenblättrig*, adj.

Heptapleu'rum, *i*, n. (Ἑπτά, seven; πλευρόν, a rib.) *Bot.* A name for the *Plantago major*, because it has seven ribs on its leaf. See *Heptapleurus.*

Heptapleu'rus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά, seven; πλευρόν, a rib.) *Bot.* Having seven ribs: heptapleu'rous. Fr. anal. *heptapleure*, adj. Germ. syn. *siebenseitig*, adj.; *siebenrippig*, adj.

Heptăsĕ'păIus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά, seven; *sēpālum*, a sepal, or calyx-leaf.) *Bot.* Having seven sepals; applied to a calyx thus composed: heptase'palous. Fr. anal. *heptasépale*, adj.

Heptasper'mus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά, seven; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having seven seeds; applied to a plant the pericarp of which contains this number of seeds: heptasper'mous. It ought to be *Heptaspermatus.* Fr. anal. *heptasperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *siebensamig*, adj.

Heptastēmŏnis, *is, e.* (Ἑπτά, seven; στήμων, stamen.) *Bot.* Having seven stamens. See *Heptandrius.* Fr. anal. *hepatastémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *siebenmannig*, adj.

Hēraclēa, *æ*, f. (*Heraclēa*, where it grows abundantly.) *Bot.* A name for the *Marrubeum aquaticum*, or water horehound. Fr. anal. *heraclée*, f. Germ. anal. *Heraklea*, f.

Hēracleios. (Ἡράκλειος, Herculean.)

Hēraclei'us, *a, um.* *Med., Pathol.* Old epithet, Gr. anal. applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xvii. 6, to *Epilepsia*, Ἡρακλείη νόσος, from its severity and the vehemence of its attacks. Anciently applied to the magnet, from its power. Fr. anal. *heraclé*, adj.

Hēracleiŏ'tĭcum, *i*, n. (*Hēraclēa*, where the best was produced.) *Bot.* Old name for the *Origanum vulgare.* Quincy.

Hēraclēum, *i*, n. (Ἡρακλῆς, Hercules, who was supposed to have discovered it.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Heracleum lanatum*, or masterwort. See *Ferula Minor.* Fr. syn. *berce*, f. Germ. syn. *Heilkraut*, n.

Hēraclēum Gummĭ'fĕrum. The systematic name of the tree formerly supposed to

afford the substance gum-ammoniac; but which is now ascertained to be the produce of the plant *Dorema ammoniacum*.

Hēraclēum Lanātum. *Bot., M. Med.* A large perennial plant found in waste places in many parts (U.S.A.), used as diuretic, expectorant, and antispasmodic: masterwort.

Hēraclēum Spondy'lium. *Bot.* The systematic name of the cow-parsnip, or all-heal; also called *Branca ursina Germanica;* it grows to a great height in Siberia, and is used as a remedy for dysentery.

Hēraclēus Mor'bus. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Heracleios*, which see.

Herb. *Bot.* See *Herba.*

Herb Ben'net. *Bot.* Common name for the *Geum urbanum*, or avens. Fr. syn. *benoïte officinale.* Germ. syn. *Benedictenwurzel*, f.; *Nelkenwurzel*, f.

Herb of Grace. *Bot.* Common name for the *Gratiola officinalis*, or hedge-hyssop. Fr. syn. *gratiole commune; herbe à pauvre homme.* Germ. syn. *Gnathenkraut*, n.

Herb Mas'tich. *Bot.* Common name for the *Thymus mastichina.*

Herb Tri'nity. *Bot.* Common name for the *Anemone hepatica.* Fr. syn. *anémone hépatique.*

Her'ba, *æ*, f. (Arab. *Erbah*, or φέρβω, to graze, or pasture.) *Bot.* An herb; applied to those plants properly that flower and bear fruit only once, and then wholly perish, called *Annuals;* also, however, to such as are in leaf one year, then flower and bear fruit the second, and wholly perish, called *Biennials;* generally, it is applied to those plants whose stalks are soft and have no woody substance. Applied by Linn. to that portion of every vegetable which arises from the root and ends in the fructification. Fr. anal. *herbe*, f. Germ. syn. *Kraut*, n.

Her'ba Alexandrīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Smyrnium olusatrum*, or Alexanders.

Her'ba Bĕnĕdic'ta. *Bot.* A name for the *Geum urbanum*, or herb bennet; the blessed herb. Fr. syn. *benoïte officinale.* Germ. syn. *Benedictenwurzel*, f.; *Nelkenwurzel*, f.

Herba Britannica. *Bot.* See *Britannica Herba.*

Her'ba Fēlis. *Bot.* A name for the *Nepeta cataria*, or catmint. Fr. anal. *cataire*, f. Germ. syn. *Katzenmunze*, f.

Her'ba Jūlia. *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea millefolium*, milfoil, or yarrow.

Her'ba Mĕlanchŏlĭ'fŭga. *Bot.* A name for the *Fumaria officinalis*, or fumitory. Fr. syn. *la fumiterre commune.*

Her'ba Mīlĭtāris. *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea millefolium*, yarrow, or milfoil.

Her'ba Pe'tri. *Bot.* A name for the *Primula veris*, or cowslip.

Her'ba Rēgia. *Bot.* A name for the *Ocymum basilicum*, or citron basil.

Her'ba Sa'cra. *Bot.* A name for the *Verbena officinalis*, or vervain.

Her'ba Sanc'ti Pe'tri. *Bot.* A name for the *Crithmum maritinum*, or samphire. Fr. syn. *criste-marine bacile; fenouil marine.* Germ. syn. *Meerfenchel*, m.

Herba Trinitatis. *Bot.* See *Trinity Herb.*

Herba'ceous. (*Herba*, an herb.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have soft stalks, and perish to the root each year: of the nature of an herb. *Herbāceus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *herbacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *krautartig*, adj.

Herbārium, *ii*, n. (*Herba*, an herb, or grass.) *Bot.* Term for a collection of dried specimens of plants, or grasses; also termed *Hortus siccus.* Fr. anal. *herbier*, m. Germ. syn. *Krauterbuch*, m.

Herbĭfĭcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Herba*, an herb; *făcio*, to make.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to all that relates to the organs of conservation of vegetables: herbifica'tion. Fr. anal. *herbification*, f.

Herbĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Herba*, an herb; *forma*, a likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling an herb: her'biform. Fr. anal. *herbiforme*, adj.

Herbĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Herba*, an herb, or grass; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Herb-devouring; applied to animals (*Herbivora*, nom. pl. n.) that feed upon grass and herbs: herbi'vorous. Fr. anal. *herbivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *krauterfressend*, part. adj.

Her'cules' All-Heal. *Bot.* Common name for the *Laserpitium chironium*, or woundwort.

Her'cŭles Bŏ'vii. *Pharm.* Old name for a celebrated emetic and cathartic medicine prepared from gold and mercury dissolved in a distillation of copperas, nitre, and sea-salt.

Hereditary. See *Gentilitius, Hæreditarius.*

Here'dity. (*Hæres*, an heir or successor in lands or estate.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A term pretty nearly synonymous with inheritance, succession, or heritage, but applied to the transmission of diseases, morbid affections, constitutional peculiarities, etc., from parents to children: heirship. *Hærēdĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hérédité*, f. Germ. syn. *Erbrecht*, n.

Hermaphrŏdīsia, *æ*, f. The same as *Hermaphrodismus.*

Hermaphrŏdis'mus, *i*, m. (*Hermaphrŏdītus*, a hermaphrodite; terminal *-ismus.*) *Physiol.* Term for the existence, in the same individual, of the male and female organs of generation: herma'phrodism. Properly the term is *Hermaphroditismus*, or herma'phroditism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *hermaphroditisme*, or *hermaphroditisma*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwitterheit*, f.

Herma'phrodite. (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.) *Anat.* Term for one who appears to partake, in some degree, of both sexes; in whom either the male organs of generation are too little developed, or the female organs are too highly developed, and so, in either case, approach, in size and partly close resemblance, to those of the opposite sex; giving rise, as such cases have often done, to error that has remained uncorrected for a series of years, or for life. *Bot.* Term applied to a flower which contains stamens and pistils within the same calyx and petals. *Hermăphrŏdītus, i*, m. See *Andria, Androgynus, Gynanthropus, Gynida, Hemiandros.* Fr. anal. *hermaphrodite*, m. Germ. anal. *Hermaphrodit*, m.; *Zwitter*, m.

Hermaphrŏdĭtĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Hermaphrŏdītus*, a hermaphrodite; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to a hermaphrodite: hermaphrodi'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hermaphroditique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hermaphroditen*, or *Hermaphrodisie betreffend.*

Hermaphroditismus. *Physiol.* See *Hermaphrodismus.*

Herme'tic. (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury; who was said to be the founder of chemistry; terminal *-ικὸς*.) Of or belonging to chemistry. *Hermētĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hermétique*, adj. Germ. anal. *hermetisch*, adj.

Herme'tic Seal. *Chem.* Term for the closing of the end of a glass vessel or tube, while in a state of fusion. Fr. syn. *scel hermétique*,

Her'mit Crab. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Cancer Bernhardus.* See *Cancellus.*

Hermŏdac'tўlus. (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury; δάκτυλος, a finger, or a date, from its resemblance; or *Hermus*, a river in Asia, on the banks of which it grows.) *Bot.* The hermodactyl; name of a root which was anciently much celebrated as a cure for gout; the plant which afforded it is supposed, by some, to be the *Colchicum Illyricum;* by others, the *Iris tuberosa;* and by others, the *Colchicum autumnale;* also called *Anima articulorum.* See *Dactyletus*, *Diahermodactylum.*

Hermolaos. *Pharm.* Ancient name applied by Aëtius to two kinds of an astringent *collyrium*, the greater and the less, for repressing and stopping fluxions. Gorræus.

Her'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἔρνος, a branch; because it branches out from its natural situation.) *Surg.* Term for a tumour formed by the protrusion of any of the viscera of the abdomen beyond its parietes, commonly known by the term *Rupture;* also for displacement of any of the intestinal viscera through openings, either congenital or the result of injury, in the mesentery or mesocolon; also for certain swellings in the groin, navel, *labia pudendi*, the upper and forepart of the thigh, in the anterior part of the abdomen, the *foramen ovale*, the perineum, vagina, ischiatic notch, etc., in all which the parts may not be protruded at all, or may not have any hernial sac. The parts which are usually involved in abdominal hernia, are either a portion of the omentum, or a part of the bowel, or both together; but the stomach, liver, spleen, uterus, ovaries, bladder, etc., have formed the contents of hernial tumours. It is also applied to protrusions of brain, through an opening in the skull. See *Hernia Cerebri.* A genus of the Ord. *Ectopicæ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Ramex*, *Ruptio.* Fr. anal. *hernie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bruch*, m.

Hernia of the Kidney. *Surg.* See *Nephrocele.*

Her'nia Aquōsa. *Surg.* A name for *Hydrocele;* watery hernia. Fr. syn. *hydrocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserbruch*, m.

Her'nia Carnōsa. *Surg.* A name for *Sarcocele;* fleshy hernia. Fr. syn. *sarcocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Fleischbruch*, m.

Her'nia Cĕ'rĕbri. *Surg.* Term for a tumour rising from the brain through an ulcerated part of the *Dura mater*, or through the opening made in the *cranium* by the operation of the trephine; and to any escape of a portion of the brain beyond its normal confines; also termed *Encephalocele*, and *Fungus cerebri.* Fr. syn. *hernie du cerveau; encéphalocèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Hirnbruch*, m.

Her'nia Congĕ'nĭta. *Surg.* Term for a kind of hernia, consisting in the adhesion of a protruded portion of intestine or omentum to the testicle after its descent into the scrotum, but taking place while the testicle was yet in the abdomen: conge'nital her'nia; though thus named it seldom occurs till after birth, usually some months, or a longer period, on occurrence of the ordinary exciting causes of hernia in general. Properly this term has a general application to any hernia, occurring before birth. Fr. anal. *hernie congenitale.* Germ. syn. *der angeborne Bruch.*

Her'nia Crūrālis. } *Surg.* Cru'ral, or fe'mo-
Her'nia Femŏrālis. } ral her'nia; also called *Femorocele;* the protrusion in this species always occurs under Poupart's ligament, the tumour being situated towards the inner part of the bend of the thigh. See *Merocele.* Fr. syn. *hernie crurale*, or *fémorale; mérocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Schenkelbruch*, m.

Her'nia Flātŭlen'ta. *Surg.* Windy rupture; a name for *Pneumatocele.* Fr. syn. *pneumatocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftbruch*, m.

Her'nia Guttālis. } *Surg.* Guttural hernia,
Her'nia Gut'tŭris. } or hernia of the throat; names for *Bronchocele.* Fr. syn. *bronchocèle*, f.; *goitre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kropf*, m.

Her'nia Hūmōrālis. *Surg.* Hu'moral her'nia; a term applied to acute inflammation of the testicle when arising from *Gonorrhœa*, or some other kind of irritation in the urethra; swelled testicle; also called *Hernia Veneris.* See *Orchitis.* Fr. anal. *hernie humorale.* Germ. syn. *die Entzündung sartige Hodengeschwullst.*

Her'nia Incarcĕrāta. *Surg.* Strangulated or incarcerated hernia, that is, hernia with a stricture which prevents the reduction, or return of the protruding substance into its natural position. Fr. syn. *hernie étranglée.*

Her'nia Infantīlis. *Surg.* A species of congenital hernia, in which the hernial sac with its contents passes down in the imperfectly closed communication between the *tunica vaginalis* and the peritoneum; termed also by Sir A. Cooper, *encystal vaginal hernia.*

Her'nia Inguĭnālis. *Surg.* In'guinal her'nia, which occurs at the groin, and is therefore also called *Bubonocele;* the protrusion may consist of one or more of the intestines and is then called *Enterocele*, of the epiploon and named *Epiplocele*, of epiploon and intestine and termed *Entero-epiplocele*, or of the urinary bladder and named *Cystocele.* Fr. syn. *hernie inguinale*, or *sus pubienne.* Germ. syn. *Leistenbruch*, m.

Her'nia Intestīnālis. *Surg.* Another term for *Enterocele*: intesti'nal rupture. Fr. syn. *entérocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmbruch*, m.

Her'nia Ischiă'tĭca. *Surg.* Term for *Hernia*, or rupture at the ischiatic notch, a case of very rare occurrence. Fr. syn. *hernia ischiatique*. Germ. syn. *Luftbeinbruch*, m.

Her'nia Lachrўmālis. *Surg.* A term for a swelling of the lachrymal sac from overdistention. Fr. syn. *tumeur lacrymale*.

Her'nia Mĕsentĕ'rĭca. *Surg.* Term for a kind of hernia formed by the intestine becoming inserted through an aperture in one of the layers of the mesentery, torn by a blow, or caused by natural defect, while the other layer is in its natural state; mesente'ric rupture. Fr. anal. *hernie mésentérique*.

Her'nia Mĕsŏcōlĭca. *Surg.* A term for hernia consisting in the bowels having glided between the layers of the mesocolon; meso-co'lic rupture. Fr. anal. *hernie mésocolique*.

Her'nia Omentālis. *Surg.* Another term for *Epiplocele*; omen'tal rupture. Fr. syn. *épiplocèle*. Germ. syn. *Netzbruch*, m.

Her'nia Oscheālis. *Surg.* Another term for *Scrotocele*, or scrotal hernia; also called *Oscheocele*. Fr. syn. *hernie scrotal; oscheocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodensackbruch*, m.

Her'nia Pĕrĭnēālis. *Surg.* Perine'al her'nia; a term for a species in which the protruded parts lie in men between the *bladder* and *rectum*, in women between the *rectum* and *vagina*. Fr. anal. *hernie périnéale*. Germ. syn. *Mittelfleischbruch*, m.

Her'nia Phrĕ'nĭca. *Surg.* Phre'nic, or diaphragmatic her'nia; a term for protrusion of some of the abdominal viscera through any of the apertures of the diaphragm, whether natural or produced by deficiency, wound, or laceration of that muscle. Fr. syn. *hernie diaphragmatique*.

Her'nia Pŭdendālis. *Surg.* Puden'dal her'nia; a term applied to a protrusion of parts between the *vagina* and *ramus ischii*, forming an oblong tumour in the *labium*. Fr. anal. *hernie pudendal*.

Her'nia Scrōtālis. *Surg.* Scro'tal her'nia; also called *H. oschealis*, *Oscheocele*, and *Scrotocele*, these terms being applied when the *omentum*, the intestine, or both, descend into the scrotum; but when the omentum only, it is named *Epiploscheocele*: it is called a perfect rupture in distinction from *Bubonocele*, which is the same disorder, but the descent is less. See *Steatocele*. Fr. anal. *hernie scrotale*. Germ. syn. *Hodensackbruch*, m.

Her'nia Thyroïdeālis. *Surg.* Thyroi'deal her'nia; a term for protrusion of a piece of omentum or intestine through the opening in the anterior and upper part of the *Obturator* ligament; the protruded part is covered by a portion of the peritoneum which constitutes the hernial sac. Fr. anal. *hernie thyroïdale*. Germ. syn. *Bruch des eirunden Loches*.

Her'nia Umbĭlĭcālis. *Surg.* Umbili'cal her'nia; a term for protrusion of the intestine, omentum, or both, contained in a sac formed by the peritoneum; also called *Exomphalos*, *Epiplomphalon*, *Omphalocele*, and *Pneumatomphalos*; it is very common in infants. Fr. anal. *hernie ombilical*, or *exomphale*. Germ. syn. *Nabelbruch*, m.

Her'nia U'tĕri. *Surg.* Her'nia of the womb, or u'terus; a term for protrusion of the uterus, through the rings of the muscles, occasioned by violent muscular effort, by blows on the abdomen, during gestation, or by wounds and abscesses which allow the uterus to dilate the part. Fr. syn. *hystérocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterbruch*, m.

Her'nia Văgīnālis. *Surg.* Vagi'nal her'nia; a term for a protrusion of parts between the *Uterus* and *Rectum*, from which they are further pushed towards the back part of the vagina; also called *Elytrocele*, and *Colpocele*. See *Metrocele*. Fr. anal. *hernie vaginale*. Germ. syn. *Scheidenbruch*, m.

Her'nia Vārĭcōsa. *Surg.* Another name for *Circocele*. Fr. syn. *circocèle*, f.

Her'nia Vĕ'nĕris. *Surg.* Old term for swelled testicle from suppressed gonorrhœa; also called *Hernia humoralis*, and *Testiculus venereus*. Fr. syn. *orcheocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodengeschwullst*, f.

Her'nia Ventōsa. *Surg.* Another name for *Pneumatocele*.

Her'nia Ventrālis. *Surg.* Ven'tral her'nia; a term for the protrusion of the intestine, etc., at any point of the anterior part of the belly, but it occurs most frequently between the *Recti* muscles; it is always contained in a peritoneal sac. Fr. anal. *hernie ventrale*.

Her'nia Ventrĭ'cŭli. *Surg.* Hernia of the stomach; another name for *Gastrocele*; generally occurring at or near the umbilicus. Fr. syn. *gastrocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenbruch*, m.

Her'nia Vēsīcālis. *Surg.* Vesi'cal her'nia; a term for the protrusion of the urinary bladder, either through the opening in the oblique muscles, or under Poupart's ligament the same as femoral hernia. See *Cystocele*. Fr. syn. *cystocèle*, m. and f. Germ. syn. *Blasenbruch*, m.

Herniāria, *æ*, f. (*Hernia*, a rupture; because supposed capable of curing ruptures.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Rupture-wort. Fr. anal. *herniaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Bruchkraut*, n.

Herniāria Gla'bra. *Bot.* The systematic name of the rupture-wort, formerly supposed efficacious in curing hernia; also called *Polygonum minus*. Fr. syn. *herniaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Bruchkraut*, n.

Hero'ic. (Ἥρως, brave, or powerful.) *Med.* This familiar term is applied to certain remedies, medical or surgical, which, from their potency or severity, are so characterised. *Hērōĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *héroïque*, adj. Germ. anal. *heroïsch*, adj.

Heron. *Med., Ornithol.* See *Ardea*.

Herŏ'phĭli, Tor'cŭlar. *Anat.* The wine-press of Herophilus; a term for a kind of reservoir, in which the four sinuses of the *Dura mater* meet; situated opposite the tuberosity of the occipital bone; first described by Herophilus, hence its name. See *Lechencon*, *Lenos*. Fr. syn. *confluent des sinus; pressoir d'Herophile*. Germ. syn. *die Presse des Herophilus*.

Herpēdon, *ŏnis*, m. } *Med., Pathol.* Terms the
Herpen, *ēnis*, f. } same as *Herpes.*

Herpēs, *ētis*, m. (Ἕρπω, to creep.) *Pathol.* Tetter; a skin disease, in which little itchy vesicles increase, spread, and cluster together, and terminate in furfuraceous scales; also termed *Serpigo;* a genus of the Order *Dilulyses;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Cenchrias, Dartre.* Fr. syn. *dartre*, f. Germ. anal. *Herpes*, m.; *Flechte*, f.

Herpēs Ambŭlātīvus. *Pathol.* A name for a disease, supposed to be erratic erysipelas; changeable or alterable herpes. Fr. syn. *erysipèle erratique.*

Herpēs Circinātus. *Pathol.* Name for the form of *Herpes*, vulgarly termed ringworm; also called *Herpes Serpigo.* See *Circinatus.* Fr. syn. *dartre*, f. Germ. syn. *Flechte*, f.

Herpēs Dēpas'cens. *Pathol.* Term for a corroding or eating form of *Herpes.*

Herpēs Esthiō'mēnos. *Pathol.* Term for a form of *Herpes* in which there is great destruction of the skin by ulceration; the same as *Herpes exedens.* See *Esthiomenos, Formix.* Fr. syn. *dartre rongeante.* Germ. syn. *die fressende Flechte.*

Herpēs Ex'ĕdens. *Pathol.* Term for a species in which there is a rapid spreading of the disease. See *Lupus non Exedens, Sacer Ignis.* Fr. syn. *dartre rongeante.* Germ. syn. *das fressende Flechte.*

Herpēs Fărīnōsus. *Pathol.* Term for a form of *Herpes*, characterised by furfuraceous exfoliations. Fr. syn. *dartre furfuracée.*

Herpēs Fĕ'rus. *Pathol.* Old epithet for erysipelas. Fr. syn. *érysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Erysipelas*, n.; *Rose*, f.

Herpēs In'dĭcus. *Pathol.* A term for a fiery, itchy form of *Herpes* peculiar to India. Fr. syn. *dartre d'Inde.*

Herpēs I'ris. *Pathol.* Term for a rare and singular morbid appearance, which occurs in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings of different colours, and thence called *Rainbow-worm*, usually occurring on the back of the hands, or the palms and fingers, sometimes on the instep.

Herpēs Lăbiālis. *Pathol.* Term for a vesicular eruption on the edge of the upper and under lip, and at the angle of the mouth, sometimes forming a semicircle, or even completing a circle round the mouth by the successive rising of the vesicles. Fr. syn. *dartre labiale.*

Herpēs Miliāris. *Pathol.* Old term for *Herpes*, when commencing with an eruption like millet-seeds.

Herpēs Pĕris'cĕles. *Pathol.* Old term for *Herpes zoster*, or the shingles. See *Periscelis.* Fr. syn. *zone*, f. Germ. syn. *Gürtel*, f.

Herpēs Phlyctænōdēs. *Pathol.* Term for a species usually preceded by slight fever for two or three days, then followed by small transparent vesicles in irregular clusters, sometimes containing a colourless, sometimes a brownish lymph, on the cheeks, forehead, neck, breast, or extremities. See *Nirles, Phlyctænodes.*

Herpēs Præpūtiālis. *Pathol.* Term for a local variety of *Herpes* attended by extreme itching with heat; on the prepuce are one or two red patches about the size of a silver penny, on which are clustered five or six minute transparent vesicles, which appear coloured like the base on which they stand; they lose their transparency and become enlarged and milky in twenty-four or thirty hours, and on the third day are coherent and assume an almost pustular appearance. Fr. syn. *dartre preputiale.*

Herpēs Pustŭlōsus. *Pathol.* A term for the various forms of *Acne.* Fr. syn. *dartre pustuleuse.*

Herpēs Serpīgo. *Pathol.* Another term for *Herpes circinatus*, or ringworm. Fr. syn. *dartre*, f. Germ. syn. *Flechte*, f.

Herpēs Sic'cus. *Pathol.* The dry, mealy tetter. Fr. syn. *dartre furfuracée.*

Herpēs Zo'ster. *Pathol.* A species of *Herpes* known by the popular term of the shingles; also called *Herpes perisceles*, and *Zona.* Fr. syn. *zone*, f. Germ. syn. *Gürtel*, f.

Herpe'tic. (*Herpes*, a skin disease; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease *Herpes. Herpētĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *herpétique*, adj. Germ. anal. *herpetisch*, adj.

Herpētĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Herpes*, a skin disease; *forma*, likeness.) *Pathol.* Having the appearance of herpes; applied to certain skin diseases that are in some degree of the nature of herpes: herpe'tiform. Fr. anal. *herpétiforme*, adj.

Herpētogrăphĭcus, *a, um.* (*Herpètogrăphia*, a description of herpes; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to herpetography: herpetogra'phical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *herpétographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Flechten beschreibend oder zeichnend.*

Herpeto'graphy. (Ἕρπης, from ἕρπω, to creep; γράφω, to describe.) *Med.* Term for a history or description of the disease *Herpes. Herpētogră'phia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *erpétographie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Beschreibung u. bes. auch Abbildung der Flechten.*

Herpētŏlo'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἕρπης, from ἕρπω, to creep; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for a dissertation on herpetic diseases and thus the same as *Herpetography.* Fr. anal. *erpétologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Flechten. Zoöl.* (Ἕρπετος, reptile; λόγος, a discourse.) Applied to the study or history of reptiles, their habits, nature, etc.; herpeto'logy. Fr. anal. *erpétologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Reptilien.*

Herpētŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Herpētŏlŏgia*, a treatise on herpes; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to herpetology: herpetolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *herpétologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Flechten betreffend.*

Her'pĕton. (Ἕρπω, to creep.) *Pathol.* An old name, Gr. anal. ἑρπετόν, used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* ii. 3, *n.* 38, for a creeping pustule, or ulcer.

Herpŏsyphĭlĭdoch'thus, *i*, m. (*Herpes*, and *syphĭlĭdochthus*, a syphilitic node, or tubercle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a syphilitic swelling with a herpetic appearance of

its surface. Fr. anal. *herposyphilidochthus* m. Germ. syn. *das krieschende Knotensyphilid.*

Her'ring. (Sax. *Hæring.*) *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Clupea harengus.* Fr. syn. *hareng commun.* Germ. anal. *Häring*, m.

Hes'mis. Alchemical name for a weight equal to a quarter of a pound.

Hespĕrĭ'deus, *a, um.* (*Hespĕrĭdium*, the orange.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the *Hesperidium*, orange, or orange-tree; used synonymously with *Aurantiaceus:* hesperi'deous; applied to the myrtle, orange, lemon, clove, etc. Fr. anal. *hespéridé*, adj.

Hesperidin'. (*Hespĕrĭdium*, the orange.) *Chem.* Name by Lebreton for a peculiar crystallisable substance obtained from unripe oranges. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *hespéridine*, f. Germ. syn. *ein eigenthümlicher krystallisirbarer Stoff; Hesperidin*, n.

Hespĕrĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Hespĕrius*, of the west; because the lemon and orange are brought from thence.) *Bot.* Term for a pulpy, indehiscent pericarp, as the orange and lemon: a term for the orange. Fr. anal. *hespéridie*, f.

Hĕtĕracan'thus, *a, um.* (ᵓΕτερος, different; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant with different spines, as the *Capparis heteracantha*, having spinous stipules, one of which is straight, the other hooked: heteracan'thous. Fr. anal. *hétéracanthe*, adj.

Hĕtĕran'drus, *a, um.* (ᵓΕτερος, different; ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a man.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant in which the stamens or the anthers are of different form, as the *Solanum heterandrum:* heteran'drous. Fr. anal. *hétérandre*, adj.

Hĕtĕran'thus, *a, um.* (ᵓΕτερος, different; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having different flowers; applied to the *Viscus heteranthum*, the flowers of which are arranged so that there is a central one and the others surround it: heteran'thous. Fr. anal. *hétéranthe*, adj.

Hĕtĕrobă'phia, *æ*, f. (ᵓΕτερος, different; βαφὴ, colour.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the state of a body, the surface of which is of two or more colours: he'terobaphy. Fr. anal. *hétérobaphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vielfarbigkeit*, f.

Hĕtĕrobranchiātus, *a, um.* (ᵓΕτερος, different; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Heterobranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Siluroides*, comprehending those fishes in which the *branchiæ* are accompanied by ramified appendices; by Lamarck to an Order of the *Crustaceæ*, in which he ranks those which have *branchiæ* very much diversified in relation to their form and situation; by Blainville, to an Order of the *Acephalophora*, including animals in which the *branchiæ* vary as to their form: heterobran'chiate. Fr. anal. *hétérobranche*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (ᵓΕτερος, different; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Bearing different fruits; applied to the *anthodium* of the *Synantheræ*, when it presents ovaries, or fruits dissimilar whether in themselves, or as to their down: heterocar'pous. Fr. anal. *hétérocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine fremdartige Frucht tragend.*

Hĕtĕrŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (ᵓΕτερος, different; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Physiol.* Term for a monster-fetus with two unequal heads. Fr. syn. *hétérocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Missgeburt mit ungleichem Doppelkopf.*

Hĕtĕrŏchēlis, *is, e.* (ᵓΕτερος, different; χηλὴ, a crab's claw.) *Zoöl.* Applied to one of the *Crustaceæ* which has one arm larger than the other; applied by Latreille to a section (*Heterocheles*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Crustacea Decapoda Brachiura*, in which the claws of the male are longer than those of the female. See *Homochelis.* Fr. anal. *hétérochèle*, adj.

Hĕtĕrochrŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* } (ᵓΕτερος, different;
Hĕtĕro'chrŏnus, *a, um.* } χρόνος, time; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Occurring at different times; irregular; intermittent: heterochro'nic: hetero'chronous: applied to the pulse. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hétérochronique*, adj. Germ. syn. *anderzeitig*, adj.; *fremdzeitig*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏchymeu'sis, *is*, f. (ᵓΕτερος, different; χύμευσις, a confusion, or commixture.) *Chem., Pathol.* Term for that state of the blood in which a substance is present that does not exist in the normal fluids. Fr. anal. *hétérochymeusie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine qualitative Veränderung des Bluts.*

Hĕtĕro'clĭtus, *a, um.* (ᵓΕτερος, different; κλίνω, to incline.) *Bot.* That which does not follow the ordinary rule; applied to plants which have the sexes separated, as the *Monoicæ* and *Dioicæ*: he'teroclite. Fr. anal. *hétéroclite*, adj. Germ. syn. *abweichend von der Regel.*

Hĕtĕrocrānia, *æ*, f. (ᵓΕτερος, different; κρανίον, the cranium.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Hemicrania*, but rather referring to pain in the anterior half of the head. Fr. anal. *hétérocranie*, f. Germ. syn. *das halbseitige Kopfweh.*

Hĕtĕrocrāsia, *æ*, f. (ᵓΕτερος, different; κρᾶσις, a mixture.) *Chem., Med., Pathol.* Term for a heterogeneous mixture, especially of the humours: heterocra'sy. Fr. anal. *hétérocrasie*, f. Germ. syn. *die fremdartige Mischung.*

Hĕtĕrocrāsĭcus, *a, um.* (*Heterocrāsia*, a heterogeneous mixture; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem., Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Heterocrasia:* heterocra'sic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hétérocrasique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Heterocrasie leidend.*

Hĕtĕrocrīcius, *a, um.* (ᵓΕτερος, different; κρίκος, a ring.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville, to an Order (*Heterocricii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Chetopoda*, including those in which the rings of the body differ greatly from each other: heterocri'cious. See *Homocricius.* Fr. anal. *hétérocricien*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏdac'tўlus, *a, um.* (ᵓΕτερος, different; δάκτυλος, a finger, or toe.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Blainville, to a Family (*Heterodactyli*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Scansores*, including those in which the external toe is versatile: heterodac'tylous. Fr. anal. *hétérodactyle*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏder'mătus, *a, um.* (ᵓΕτερος, different;

δέρμα, the skin.) *Ichthyol.* Name by Blainville, for a division of the *Gnathodontes*, including those in which the skin is of variable structure. *Geol.* Applied by Dumeril to a Family of ophidian reptiles containing such as have scales on the back, and plates under the tail and belly. See *Homodermatus.* Fr. anal. *hétéroderme*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏdon'tus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος, different; ὀδοῦς, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Müller to a Family (*Heterodonta*, nom. pl. n.) of ophidian reptiles, having some of their maxillary teeth larger than others: heterodon'tous. Fr. anal. *hétérodonte*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏdox'us, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος, different; δόξα, an opinion.) *Bot.* This familiar term was applied by Linnæus to those botanists who formed their methods of classification from the consideration of every other part but those of fructification: he'terodox. Fr. anal. *hétérodoxe*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏgă'mius, *a, um.* } (Ἕτερος, different;
Hĕtĕrŏ'gămus, *a, um.* } γάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* Applied (the latter) by Candolle to plants which have their flowers, monoïc, dioïc, or polygamous; by Lessing to the capitules of the *Synantherea*, when they contain flowers of different sex, as the *Geranium heterogamum;* by Trinius to calyces of polygamous *Gramineæ*, and (the former term, *Heterogamia*, nom. pl. n.) to the case of the grasses in which one calyx contains hermaphrodite flowers, and another female or male flowers only, as the *Rottbœllia:* heteroga'mious: hetero'gamous. See *Homogamus, Note Cryptogamius, Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. anal. *hétérogame*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏgĕne'ĭtas, *ātis*, f. (Ἕτερος, different; γένος, a kind.) *Bot., Geol., Mineral.* Term for the quality of that which is heterogeneous: heterogene'ity. See *Homogeneitas.* Fr. anal. *hétérogénéité*, f. Germ. syn. *Fremdartigkeit*, f.; anal. *Heterogenität*, f.; syn. *Ungleichartigkeit*, f.

Heteroge'neous. (Ἕτερος, different; γένος, a kind.) *Bot., Geol., Mineral.* Of different kinds; opposite by nature. *Hĕtĕrŏgĕ'nous, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hétérogène*, adj. See *Homogeneous.* Germ. syn. *fremdartig*, adj.; *ungleichartig*, adj.; *verschiedenartig*, adj.; anal. *heterogen*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἕτερος, different; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* Name given by Breschet, to a Class of organic deviations comprehending those in which there exists a relative anomaly, whether from the situation, or from the colour of organs; the number, or the situation of the fetuses belonging to the same gestation; the situation or the number of organs in particular. Fr. anal. *hétérogénèse*, f.

Hĕtĕrŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἕτερος, different: γένος, a race.) *Physiol.* Term by Burdach, for the production of a living being, not by individuals of the same species as itself, but by the body of another species under the influence of certain circumstances. It is commonly termed spontaneous generation. See *Homogenia.* Fr. anal. *hétérogénie*, f.

Heterŏ'gynus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος, different; γυνή, a woman.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Heterogyna*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hymenoptera*, in which the females differ from the males: hetero'gynous. Fr. anal. *hétérogyne*, adj.

Hĕtĕroiōsis, *is*, f. (Ἑτεροιόω, to alter.) *Med.* Term for alterations or changes; the process or progress of a change. Fr. anal. *hétéroïose*, f. Germ. syn. *Anders-machen*, n.; *Umwandeln*, n.

Hĕtĕrŏlă'lia, *æ*, f. (Ἕτερος, different: λαλία, speech.) *Med.* Term for a defect in speech. Fr. anal. *hétérolalie*, f. Germ. syn. *das unrichtige Sprechen; Versprechen*, n.

Hĕtĕrŏ'lŏbus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος, different; λόβος, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having unequal lobes, as those of the leaves of the *Pelargonium heterolobum:* hetero'lobous. Fr. anal. *hétérolobe*, adj.

Hetero'logous. (Ἕτερος, different; λόγος, a condition.) *Surg.* Applied to certain formations, consisting of the presence of a solid, or fluid substance different from any of the solids or fluids which enter into the healthy composition of the body. *Hĕtĕrŏ'lŏgus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hétérologe*, adj.

Hetero'logy. (Ἕτερος, different; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* Term for a dissertation on the differences presented by objects from each other, or from the structures on which they are formed; used in reference to morbid growths. Fr. anal. *hétérologie*, f.

Hĕtĕrŏ'mĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος, different: μέρος, a part, or portion.) Having, or consisting of different portions. *Entomol.* Applied to a section (*Heteromera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, having five joints in the four first *tarsi*, and one less in the two last: hetero'merous. See *Homomerus.* Fr. anal. *hétéromère*, adj.

Heteromor'phous. (Ἕτερος, different; μορφή, form.) Differing in form, shape, or external appearance. *Pathol.* Applied to tumours composed of filaments that are altogether new. *Hĕtĕrŏmor'phus, a, um.* See *Homomorphous.* Fr. anal. *hétéromorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *verschiedengestaltet*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏnēmeus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος, different; νῆμα, a thread.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries, to nemeous (*see Nemeus*) vegetables in which the *sporidia* are lengthened by germination into filaments which unite to produce a heterogeneous body as happens in the *fungi* and mosses: heterone'meous. See *Homonemeus.* Fr. anal. *hétéronémé*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏnēmus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος, different; νῆμα, a thread, or fillet.) *Bot.* Having unequal filaments, as those of the stamens of the *Epacris heteronema.* Fr. anal. *hétéronème*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἕτερος, different; νόμος, a law.) *Geol., Mineral., Physiol.* Term for the state of being regulated by different laws: hetero'nomy. Fr. anal. *hétéronomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Abhangigkeit von fremden Gesetzen.*

Hetero'pathy. (Ἕτερος, different; πάθος, affection.) *Med.* Term for that mode of treating diseases by which a morbid condition is removed, by inducing a different morbid condition to supplant it; the opposite of

Homœopathy, and so the same as *Allopathia*. See *Allopathy*. **Hĕtĕrŏpă'thia**, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *hétéropathie*, f.

Hĕtĕropĕ'tălus, *a*, *um*. (Ἕτερος, different; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having dissimilar or unequal petals, as the *Mesembryanthemum heteropetalum*, the petals of which are unequal: heterope'talous. See *Homopetalus*. Fr. anal. *hétéropétale*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏphōnia, *æ*, f. (Ἕτερος, different; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an abnormal state of the voice: heteropho'ny. Fr. anal. *hétérophonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die abnorme Stimme*.

Hĕtĕrophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἕτερος, different; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the eyes being of different colour from each other: heterophthal'my. Fr. anal. *hétérophthalmie*, f.

Hĕtĕrophthon'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἕτερος, different; φθογγὴ, sound, or voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for an abnormal condition or mode of speech. Fr. anal. *hétérophthongie*, f. Germ. syn. *die fremdartige Sprache; Fremdsprechen*, n.

Hĕtĕroplă'sia, *æ*, f. } (Ἕτερος, different;
Hĕtĕro'plăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } πλάσις, a formation.) *Med., Physiol.* Terms for abnormal organic formation: hetero'plasy. Fr. anal. *hétéroplasie*, f.

Hĕtĕroplas'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Hĕtĕroplăsia*, abnormal organization; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Heteroplasia*: heteroplas'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hétéroplastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Heteroplasis betreffend*.

Hĕtĕrŏ'pŏdus, *a*, *um*. (Ἕτερος, different; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having different feet: different-footed; applied to an Order (*Heteropoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca*, *Gasteropoda*, distinguished by their feet being compressed into a vertical muscular lamina, instead of forming a horizontal disk as in the other Orders: hetero'podous. Fr. anal. *hétéropode*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏ'pŏrus, *a*, *um*. (Ἕτερος, different; πόρος, a pore.) *Bot.* Having dissimilar pores, as the *Plexaura heteropora*, in which the openings of the cellules are directed to every side: hetero'porous. Fr. anal. *hétéropore*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏpsĭ'deus, *a*, *um*. (Ἕτερος, different; ὄψις, aspect.) *Chem., Mineral.* Term by Haüy, for those metals presented by nature in a state in which they are deprived of their special properties, particularly of their lustre: heteropsi'deous. Fr. anal. *hétéropside*, adj.

Hĕtĕrop'terus, *a*, *um*. (Ἕτερος, different; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Section (*Heteroptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hemiptera*, in which the *elytra* are membranous only at the extremity, and so are different from, or unlike the wings: hetero'pterous. See *Homopterus*. Fr. anal. *hétéroptère*, adj.

Hĕtĕrorex'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἕτερος, different; ὄρεξις, appetite.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a depraved appetite, as *Pica*, etc.: heterorex'y. Fr. anal. *hétérorexie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein fremdartiger Appetit*.

Hĕtĕror'gănus, *a*, *um*. (Ἕτερος, different; ὄργανον, an instrument.) *Bot.* Having an unequal organisation; applied by K. H. Schultz, to plants, (*Heterorganæ plantæ*, nom. pl. f.) the internal organisation of which comprises three different systems of organs, spiral vessels, those of nutrition, and cellules: heteror'ganous. Fr. anal. *hétérorgane*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleichorganig*, adj.

Heterorhexia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Heterorexia*.

Hĕtĕrorhyn'chus, *a*, *um*. (Ἕτερος, different; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by L'herminier to a Family (*Heterorhynchi*, nom. pl. m.) which thus differ from each other, but resemble otherwise: heterorhyn'chous. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hétérorhynque*, adj.

Hĕtĕroros'tris, *is*, *e*. (Ἕτερος, different; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Term by Lesson, for a Family (*Heterorostres*, nom. pl. m.) of a sub-Order of the *Hemipalmati*, in which the beak is anomalous, or oddly formed: heteroros'trate. Fr. anal. *hétérorostre*, adj.

Hĕtĕrorrhyth'mus, *a*, *um*. (Ἕτερος, different; ῥυθμὸς, rhythm.) *Med., Pathol.* Having an irregular rhythm; applied to the pulse: heterorrhyth'mous. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *heterorrhythme*, adj. Germ. syn. *abweichend*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏsōmătus, *a*, *um*. (Ἕτερος, different; σῶμα, a body.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Dumeril and Blainville, to a Family (*Heterosomata*, nom. pl. n.) comprehending those in which the right and the left sides of the body are dissimilar: heteroso'matous. Fr. anal. *hétérosome*, adj. Germ. syn. *unregelmassig Korper; nicht symmetrisch Korper*.

Hĕtĕrostēmŏnus, *a*, *um*. (Ἕτερος, different; στήμον, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having dissimilar stamens, as the *Trembleya heterostemon*: heteroste'monous. Fr. anal. *hétérostémone*, adj.

Hĕtĕro'stĭchus, *a*, *um*. (Ἕτερος, different; στιξ, στιχὸς, a row.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy, to a variety in which the number of rows of facets which succeed each other on one part, much exceeds that of the rows situated upon the other: hetero'stichous. Fr. anal. *hétérostique*, adj.

Hĕtĕro'stŏmus, *a*, *um*. (Ἕτερος, different; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having an extraordinary mouth, as the *Distoma heterostomum*, which presents a third orifice in the middle of the length of its belly: hetero'stomous. Fr. anal. *hétérostome*, adj.

Hĕtĕro'strŏphus, *a*, *um*. (Ἕτερος, different; στρέφω, to turn.) *Conchol.* Applied to a spirivalve shell in which the terminal border is to the left side of the animal, as in the *Physa heterostropha*: hetero'strophous. Fr. anal. *hétérostrophe*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏtax'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἕτερος, different; τάξις, order, or series.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term applied by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to those complex anomalies, which while they are of anatomical importance, do not hinder the performance of any function, and are not apparent externally: heterotax'y. Fr. anal. *hétérotaxie*, f.

Hetĕro'tropus, *a, um.* (*Ἕτερος*, different; *τρόπος*, manner.) *Bot.* In a different manner from what is usual and natural; applied to the embryo when it lies across the *hilum:* hetero'tropous. See *Homôtropus.* Fr. anal. *hétérotrope*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏvalvātus, *a, um.* (*Ἕτερος*, different; *valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Applied by Peyre, to fruits in which the valves are dissimilar: heteroval'vate. See *Homovalvus.* Fr. anal. *hétérovalve*, adj.

Hĕtĕrŏzoārius, *a, um.* (*Ἕτερος*, different; *ζῶον*, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to reptiles, because numerous essential differences exist among the animals comprised in the class.

Hettŏcyrtōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἧττων*, small, inconsiderable; *κύρτωσις*, a curvature.) *Med.* Term for a slight curvature. Fr. anal. *hettocyrtose*, f. Germ. syn. *die geringe Convexität.*

Hettocyrtōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hettŏcyrtōsis*, a slight curvature; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hettocyrtosis:* hettocyrto'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hettocyrtotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *von der geringer Convexität herrührend.*

Heu'chĕra, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Saxifragaceæ.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Heuchera Americana*, or alum root.

Heu'chĕra Amĕrĭcāna. *Bot., M. Med.* An indigenous plant growing in shady rocky places in most parts of U.S.A.; used as powerfully astringent; the only species recognised by the pharmacopœia of the United States; alum-root.

Heu'chĕra Cortūsa. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species of the alum-root tree, used in U.S.A. as styptic, and intensely astringent.

Hexăcan'thus, *a, um.* (*Ἕξ*, six; *ἄκανθα*, a spine.) *Ichthyol.* Having six rays, or spines, as in the first dorsal fins of the *Dipterodon hexacanthus:* six-rayed: hexacan'thous. See *Hexadactylus.* Fr. anal. *hexacanthe*, adj.

Hexădac'tўlus, *a, um.* (*Ἕξ*, six; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) Having six fingers. *Ichthyol.* Applied to the *Platyscalus hexadactylus*, which has six rays to the pectoral fins; six-rayed: hexadac'tylous. See *Hexacanthus.* Fr. anal. *hexadactyle*, adj.

Hex'agon. (*Ἕξ*, six; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Geom.* A solid figure of six equal sides and angles. *Hexăgōnum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *hexagone*, m. Germ. syn. *Sechseck*, n.

Hexa'gonal. (*Hexăgōnum*, a hexagon.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to a hexagon. *Hexăgōnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hexagonal*, adj.; *hexagone*, adj. Germ. syn. *sechseckig*, adj.

Hexagynia. *Bot.* See *Hexagynius.*

Hexăgy'nius, *a, um.* (*Ἕξ*, six; *γυνή*, a woman, the symbol of the pistil, or female organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having six pistils: six-pistilled; applied to a Linn. Order (*Hexagynia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising those which, beside their classic character, have six pistils: hexagy'nious. See *Note Cryptogamius, Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *hexagynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hexagynie*, f.

Hexahe'dral. (*Hexahedrum*, a hexahedron.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to a hexahedron. *Hexăhĕ'drus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hexaédral*, adj.

Hexahe'dron. (*Ἕξ*, six; *ἕδρα*, the base.) *Geom.* A solid figure consising of six equal sides. *Hexăhĕ'drum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *hexaèdre*, m.

Hexăhy'drĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ἕξ*, six; *hydrogĕnium*, hydrogen; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied to a compound which contains six times as much of hydrogen as another combination of this body with the same simple substance: hexahy'dric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hexahydrique*, adj.

Hexălĕ'pĭdus, *a, um.* (*Ἕξ*, six; *λέπις*, a scale.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to the involucre of the *Synantherecæ*, which is formed of six scales; six-scaled: hexale'pidous. Fr. anal. *hexalepide*, adj.

Hexandria. *Bot.* See *Hexandrius.*

Hexandrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ἕξ*, six; *ἀνήρ*, a man; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* The same as *Hexandrius.*

Hexan'drius, *a, um.* (*Ἕξ*, six; *ἀνήρ*, a man, the symbol of the stamen, or male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having six stamens: six-stamened; applied to a Linn. Class (*Hexandria*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers, provided with six stamens: hexan'drious, or hexan'drous. See *Note Cryptogamius, Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *hexandrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hexandrie*, f.

Hexănēmus, *a, um.* (*Ἕξ*, six; *νῆμα*, a thread.) *Zoöl.* Having six threads; applied to a medusa (*Favonia hexanema*) which has six arms; six-armed: hexane'mous. Fr. anal. *hexanème*, adj.

Hexangŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Ἕξ*, six; *angŭlus*, an angle.) *Bot.* Having six angles, as the stalk or stock of the *Spermacoce hexangularis;* six-cornered: hexan'gular. Fr. anal. *hexangulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *sechswinkelig*, adj.

Hexanthērus, *a, am.* (*Ἕξ*, six; *ἀνθηρὸς*, florid.) *Bot.* Applied by Gleditsch and Allioni to plants that have six stamens. It is better applied to some species of *Casearia*, which have only six stamens to twelve anthers: hexanthe'rous. See *Hexastemonus.* Fr. anal. *hexanthéré*, adj.

Hexăpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (*Ἕξ*, six; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having six petals: six-petalled: hexape'talous. Fr. anal. *hexapetale*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit sechs Blumenblattern versehen.*

Hexăphar'măcum, *i*, n. (*Ἕξ*, six; *φάρμακον*, a medicine.) *Pharm.* Old term. Gr. anal. *ἑξάφαρμακον*, for a plaster, described by Paulus Ægineta, iii. 79, Adams's Transl. *vol.* i. *p.* 676, composed of six ingredients.

Hexaphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Ἕξ*, six; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having six leaves: six-leaved: hexaphyl'lous. Fr. anal. *hexaphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *sechsblätterig*, adj.

Hexă'pŏdus, *a, um.* (*Ἕξ*, six; *πούς*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having six feet; six-footed: hexa'podous. Also, but incorrectly, spelled *Hexapus.* Fr. anal. *hexapode*, adj. Germ. syn. *sechsfüssig*, adj.

Hexap'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἓξ, six; πτέρον, a wing.) *Bot.* Provided with six wings, as the capsule of the *Fritillaria imperialis. Entomol.* Applied to the *Phalæna hexaptera*, because the male seems to have a third pair of small wings; the inferior having, near their birth, a kind of appendix lying upon the upper part of each; six-winged: hexap'terous. Fr. anal. *hexaptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *sechsflügelicht*, adj.

Hexasĕpălus, *a, um.* (Ἓξ, six; *sĕpălum*, a sepal.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx which is composed of six sepals or portions, as the *Clematis hexasepala;* six-sepalled: hexase'palous. Fr. anal. *hexasépale*, adj.

Hexasper'mus, *a, um.* (Ἓξ, six; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits having six seeds, as the drupes of the *Pyrostria hexasperma;* six-seeded: hexasper'mous. It ought to be *Hexaspermatus.* Fr. anal. *hexasperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *sechssaamig*, adj.

Hexaste'mŏnus, *a, um.* (Ἓξ, six; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied to plants, the flowers of which have six stamens; six-stamened: hexaste'monous. See *Hexantherus.* Fr. anal. *hexastémone*, adj.

Hexa'stĭchus, *a, um.* (Ἓξ, six; στιξ, στιχὸς, order, or arrangement.) *Bot.* Applied to ears containing six rows of grains, as those of the *Hordeum hexastichum*, and to leaves disposed in six ranks, as those of the *Isothecium hexastichum:* hexa'stichous. Fr. anal. *hexastique*, adj.

Hexătetrăhe'drus, *a, um.* (Ἓξ, six; τέτταρες, four; ἕδρα, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of carbonate of lime formed as a cube, each face of which bears a four-sided pyramid: hexatetrahe'drous. Fr. anal. *hexatétraèdre*, adj.

Hex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἔχω, to have.) *Med.* Term for habit, or constitution of body. Fr. syn. *constitution*, f. Germ. syn. *Leïbensbeschaffenheit*, f.

Hians, *tis*, part. (*Hio*, to gape.) Gaping; opening. *Bot.* Applied to seed-vessels, etc.

Hianticon'chus, *a, um.* (*Hio*, to gape; *concha*, a shell.) *Conchol.* Applied by Latreille, to a section (*Hianticonchæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Conchifera Tubulipalla:* gaping: hianticon'chous. Fr. anal. *hianticonque*, adj.

Hiātus, *ûs*, m. (*Hio*, to gape.) A gaping, or deficiency; a gap. Fr. anal. *hiatus*, m. Germ. syn. *Durchgang*, m.; *Œffnung*, f.

Hiātus Diaphrag'mătis Aor'tĭcus. *Anat.* Term for the opening in the diaphragm through which the descending aorta passes. Fr. syn. *hiatus aortique de diaphragme.* Germ. syn. *der Durchgang im Diaphragma für die Aorta descendens.*

Hibernaculum. *Bot.* See *Hybernaculum.*

Hibernans. *Zoöl.* See *Hybernans.*

Hibernation. *Physiol., Zoöl.* See *Hybernatio.*

Hibernicus Lapis. *Geol.* See *Irish Slate.*

Hĭbis'cus, *i*, m. (Ἰβίσκος, the *Althæa*, or marsh-mallow.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monadelphia;* Ord. *Polyandria.* Juss. *Malvaceæ.*

Hĭbis'cus Abelmos'chus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant, the seeds of which are called musk-seed; it is indigenous in Egypt and in both Indies; the seeds are also called *Ægyptia moschata, Abelmosch, Abelmusk, Alcea, Alcea Ægyptiaca villosa, Alcea Indica, Bamma moschata, Granum moschi, Moschus Arabum.* See *Abelmoschus.* Fr. syn. *ambrette*, f. Germ. syn. *Bisamblume*, f.

Hiccough. } (Named from the sound produced
Hiccup. } by the convulsive movement.) See *Singultus.*

Hicĕs'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἱκέτης, a slave, or servant.) A term, Gr. anal. ἱκεσία, for supplication, or the prayer of a supplicant. *Pharm.* Anciently applied to a plaster mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* iv. 14, and described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 565, used for scrofulous diseases.

Hicry-picry. *Pharm.* The vulgar pronunciation of the *Hiera picra*, a former preparation in much repute, and still popularly esteemed.

Hid'den Seizure. *Pathol.* Term used by Dr. M. Hall, for such a paroxysm in convulsive diseases, as may have been unobserved, because occurring in the night, or away from the patient's home and friends, and so the attack, obvious enough in itself, may have passed unwitnessed, or unrecorded; or the convulsion may have been limited to the deeply-seated muscles, and to the deeply-seated veins in the neck, and have been actually hidden even from near observers.

Hidrōa, *ōrum*, n. pl. (Ἵδρωα.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Æstates*, or *Sudamina.* See *Sudamen.* Fr. anal. *hidroa*, n. pl. Germ. syn. *Hitzblattern*, f.; *Schwitzblattern*, f.

Hidrocrĭ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἱδρὼς, sweat; κριτικὸς, capable of judging.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or belonging to a critical sweating; applied to phenomena, or signs (*Hidrocritica phœnomena vel signa*): hidrocri'tical. Fr. anal. *hidrocritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kritische Erscheinungen oder Zeichen im Schweisse.*

Hidrōdēs, adj. (Ἱδρὼς, sweat; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of sweat: hi'drose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hidreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schweissartig*, adj.; *mit Schweiss verbunden.*

Hidrŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (Ἱδρὼς, sweat; μαντεία, a divination.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for prognosis formed from the sweat. Fr. anal. *hidromantie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vorhersage aus dem Schweisse.*

Hidrōnŏsos. } (Ἱδρὼς, sweat; νόσος, a dis-
Hidrōnŏsus, *i*, f. } ease.) *Pathol.* Old term for the *Sudor Anglicanus*, or English sweating sickness, according to Blancardus. See *Hidropyretus.* Fr. syn. *hidronose*, f. Germ. syn. *Schweissfieber*, n.

Hidropēdēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἱδρὼς, sweat; πήδησις, a leap.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive sweating. Fr. anal. *hidropédèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das übermässige Schwitzen.*

Hidrōplănia, *æ*, f. (Ἱδρὼς, sweat; πλανία, an error, or wandering.) *Med.* Term used by Swediauer, for sweating on an unusual part; a supposed transposition of the sweat: hi'droplany. Fr. anal. *hidroplanie*, f. Germ.

syn. *das Schwitzen an ungewöhnlichen Stellen; eine vermeintliche Versetzung des Schweisses.*

Hidrŏpў'rĕtus, *i*, m. (Ἱδρὼς, sweat; πυρετὸς, a fever.) *Pathol.* Old term for the *Sudor Anglicanus*, or English sweating sickness. Quincy. See *Hidronosos.* Fr. anal. *hidropyretos*, m. Germ. syn. *Schweissfieber*, n.

Hidrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἱδρὼς, sweat; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow of sweat, or profuse sweating. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hidrorrhée*, f. Germ. anal. *Hidrorrhöe*, f.; syn. *Schweissfluss*, m.

Hidrorrhöï'cus, *a, um.* (*Hidrorrhœa*, a flow of sweat; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hidrorrhœa:* hidrorrho'ic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hidrorrhoïque*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hidrorrhöe betreffend.*

Hidrōs, *ōtis*, m. (Ἱδρὼς.) *Med., Physiol.* Greek term the same as *Sudor*, or sweat. Fr. syn. *sueur*, f. Germ. syn. *Schweiss*, m.

Hidro'schēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἱδρὼς, sweat; σχέσις, a retention.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppression of the sweat. Fr. anal. *hidroschèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Schweissverhaltung*, f.; *Zurückhaltung des Schweisses.*

Hidroschĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hidroschĕsis*, a retention of the sweat; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hidroschesis:* hidrosche'tic. Fr. anal. *hedroschétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Hidroschesis gehörig.*

Hidrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἱδρὼς, sweat.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the formation of sweat; the condition of sweating. *Pathol.* Applied by Dr. Hever to disease characterised by sweating. Fr. anal. *hidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwitzen*, n.

Hidrōtĕ'rion. } (Ἱδρόω, to sweat.) *Med.,*
Hidrōtĕ'rium, *ii*, n. } *Pathol.* Term for a *Sudatorium*, or sweating-bath. Fr. syn. *sudatoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Badstube*, f.; *Schwitzbad*, n.; *Schwitzstube*, f.; *Schwitzzimmer*, m.

Hidrōtĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἱδρὼς, sweat; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Causing sweat; sudorific; diaphoretic: hidro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hidrotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schweisstreibend*, adj.

Hidrōtion. } (Dim. Ἱδρὼς, sweat.) *Med.,*
Hidrōtium, *ii*, n. } *Physiol.* Term for moderate sweat. Fr. anal. *hidrotion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Schweiss; ein Schweisslein.*

Hidrōtŏpœ'ia, *æ*, f. } (Ἱδρὼς, sweat;
Hidrōtŏpoiēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } ποιέω, to make.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the excretion of the sweat. Fr. anal. *hidrotopoièse*, f. Germ. syn. *Schweissmachen*, n.

Hidrōtŏpoiĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hidrōtŏpoiēsis*, excretion of the sweat; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Hidrotopoiesis:* hidrotopoie'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hidrotopoiétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schweiss machend; Schweiss treibend; die Hidrotopoiesis betreffend.*

Hĭ'dus. *Chem.* Old term for *Flos æris*, or flowers of brass. Ruland, and Johnson.

Hi'ĕra Pi'cra. (Ἱερὸς, excellent; πικρὸς, bitter.) *Pharm.* Term for an old preparation compounded of aloes and honey, when employed as an electuary, or with spices as a powder. It is the more modern *Pilliocausia:* vulgarly pronounced *Hicry-picry*, and *Pillicoshy.*

Hiĕrăcan'tha, *æ*, f. (Ἱέραξ, a hawk; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* A former name for a kind of thistle, which seized on or adhered to passengers, as a hawk to its prey. Fr. anal. *hieracanthe*, f.

Hiĕrăcītēs, *æ*, m. (Ἱέραξ, a hawk.) *Mineral.* Old name of a stone, or gem, of the colour of a hawk; hawkstone; it was much commended as a remedy for piles.

Hiĕrăcium, *ii*, n. (Ἱέραξ, a hawk; because hawks feed on it, or were said to cleanse their eyes with its juice.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.* Hawkweed. See *Trifolium Falcatum.*

Hiĕrăcium Alpīnum. *Bot.* A name for the *Hypochæris maculata*, or broad-leaved Hungarian hawkweed.

Hiĕrăcium Mājus. *Bot.* A name for the *Sonchus arvensis*, or greater hawkweed.

Hiĕrăcium Mĭ'nus. *Bot.* A name for the *Hypochæris minima*, or lesser hawkweed.

Hiĕrăcium Montānum. *Bot.* A name for a species of *Chondrilla.*

Hiĕrăcium Pilŏsel'la. *Bot.* The systematic name of the mouse-ear; it contains a lactescent juice having a slight astringency; also called *Auricula muris, Myosolis.*

Hiĕrăcium Pul'chrum. *Bot.* A name for a species of *Chondrilla.*

Hierăcŭlum, *i*, n. *Bot.* The same as *Hieracium.*

Hiĕră'nŏsos. } (Ἱερὸς, holy; νόσος, a dis-
Hiĕră'nŏsus, *i*, f. } ease.) *Pathol.* The holy disease; an old name for *Epilepsia;* also called *Sacer morbus.* Fr. syn. *épilepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Epilepsie*, f. Applied likewise to *Chorea*, because believed to be induced by superior beings; and to convulsion, probably with reference to our Saviour having cured those who were possessed of devils. Quincy. Fr. syn. *chorée*, f. Germ. syn. *Chorea Sancti Viti.*

Hiĕră'tĭcum. (Ἱερατικὸς, destined for sacred use; from ἱερὸς, holy.) *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. ἱερατικὸν, applied by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* viii. 5, to a *Malagma*, or cataplasm used in diseases of the stomach and liver, and pains in the bowels.

Hierŏbŏ'tăne, *es*, f. (Ἱερὸς, excellent; βοτανὴ, an herb.) *Bot.* A name for the *Verbena officinalis*, from its good qualities. Fr. anal. *hierobotane*, f.

Hiĕrogly'phĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἱερὸς, holy; γλύφω, to engrave on stone; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Applied to a body that is marked with coloured sinuous lines which have been compared to hieroglyphics, as the *Coccinella hieroglyphica*, and *Python hieroglyphicus:* hierogly'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hieroglyphique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hieroglyphisch*, adj.

Hiĕrŏlŏgan'che, *es*, f. (Ἱερολογία, a discourse on sacred things; ἄγχω, to strangle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the affection known as *Vox clericorum*, or clergyman's sore throat; also termed *Rhetoranche.* Fr. anal. *hiérologanche*, or *hiérologancie*, f.

Hiĕrŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Ἱερὸς, holy; πῦρ, fire, or fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Erysipelas*, or *Sanctus ignis*. Fr. anal. *hiéropyre*, f. Germ. syn. *das heilige Feuer*.

Highmōriānum An'trum. *Anat.* The Highmorian cavity, having been first described by Highmore; a term for a cavity in the superior maxillary bone; also termed the *Antrum maxillæ*, *A. maxillare*, *Sinus genæ pituitarius*, or maxillary sinus or cavity. Fr. anal. *l'antre d'Highmore*. Germ. syn. *die grosse Schleimhöhle des Oberkeifers*.

Higuēro. *Bot.* A name for the calabash tree, the fruit of which is said to be febrifuge; it is the *Crescentia cujete* of Linn.

Hīlĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Hīlum*, the *umbilicus* of a seed; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having *hila*; applied by Mirbel to a radicle when the nucleus is naked and the radicle directly receives the vessels of the funicle; also applied to a perisperm when it immediately bears the *hilum*: hili'ferous. Fr. anal. *hilifère*, adj.

Hīlŏfer, *i*, m. } (*Hīlum*, the *umbilicus* of a
Hīlŏ'fĕrus, *i*, m. } seed; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Name given by Mirbel to the endosperm or internal tunic of a seed. Fr. anal. *hilofère*, m. Germ. syn. *Heimhaut*, f.

Hill's Balsam of Honey. *Pharm.* Name for a preparation which is a tincture generally either of benzoin, or of tolu.

Hill's Essence of Barda'na. *Pharm.* Name for a solution of guaiac in proof spirit.

Hīlosper'mus, *a*, *um*. (*Hīlum*, the *umbilicus* of a seed; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Term given by Ventenat to a Family (*Hilospermæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Sapoteæ*, because the plants it contains usually bear a very large *umbilicus*. It ought to be *Hilospermatus*. Fr. anal. *hilosperme*, adj.

Hīlum, *i*, n. (*Hir*, the small cavity in the palm of the hand when half closed, which, as it can hold but a trifling portion of water, or the like, was used to express any insignificant quantity; thence *hillum*, or *hilum*, for *hirum*: and again *ne hillum*, or *ne hilum*, or *nihil*, nothing.) *Bot.* The point of attachment of a seed to its seed-vessel, or receptacle by which it obtains its nourishment: the umbili'cus. Fr. anal. *hile*, m. Germ. syn. *Keimgrube*, f.; *Samengrube*, f.

Himantŏ'cĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Ἱμὰς, a leathern thong; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having *antennæ* in form of a whip; as those of the *Asilus himantocerus*: himanto'cerous. Fr. anal. anal. *himantocère*, adj.

Himantoīdēs, adj. (Ἱμὰς, a leathern thong; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) Resembling a whip or thong of leather: himan'toid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *himantoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *riemenförmig*, adj.

Himantōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἱμὰς, a leathern thong.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an elongation or relaxation of the uvula, like a whip. See *Himantosis*. Fr. anal. *himantome*, m. Germ. syn. *die Verlängerung des Zäpfchens*.

Himantŏ'pŏdus, *a*, *um*. (Ἱμὰς, a leathern thong; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied to birds that have very long whip-like legs. Fr. anal. *himantopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *riemenfussig*, adj.

Himantōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἱμὰς, a leathern thong, from its resemblance when relaxed.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the relaxing or elongation of the uvula, or the formation of the state termed *Himantoma*. Fr. anal. *himantose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verlängerung des Zäpfchens*.

Hin. }
Hindish. } (Arab.) *Bot., M. Med.* Old terms
Hing. } for *Assafœtida*. Fr. syn. *assa-fœtida*, f. Germ. syn. *Stinkasand*, m.; *Stinkender Asand*; *Teufelsdreck*, m.

Hingish. (Arab.) *Bot.* Old name for *Asafœtida*. Fr. syn. *assa-fœtida*, f. Germ. syn. *Stinkasand*, m.; *Stinkender Asand*; *Teufelsdreck*, m. Also for the *Ferula assafœtida*, or plant which affords it. Fr. syn. *férule assa-fœtida*.

Hip. (Sax. *Hipe*.) *Anat.* The upper part of the thigh; also, the hip-joint. *Coxa*, *æ*, f. Fr. syn. *hanche*, f. Germ. syn. *Hüfte*, f. *Bot., Pharm.* The common name of the ripe fruit of the plant *Rosa canina*.

Hip Bath. *Med.* See *Semicupium*.

Hip-Gout. *Pathol.* See *Ischiagra*.

Hip-Joint Disease. *Surg.* Common term for the disease *Coxalgia*. Fr. syn. *coxalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hüftweh*, n.

Hip-Tree. *Bot., Pharm.* Common name of the plant *Rosa canina*, or the dog-rose tree. Fr. syn. *l'églantier sauvage*. Germ. syn. *Hundsrose*, f.

Hip'păce, *es*, f. (Ἵππος, a horse, or mare.) The rennet of a colt; also cheese made of mare's milk.

Hippanthrōpia, *æ*, f. (Ἵππος, a horse; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a variety of mental hallucination in which the patient fancies himself to be a horse. Cardinal Richelieu is stated to have laboured under this delusion: hippan'thropy. Fr. anal. *hippanthropie*, f.

Hippia'tria, *æ*, f. } (Ἵππος, a horse; ἰατρικὴ,
Hippia'trĭca, *æ*, f. } medicine.) Term liter-
Hipia'trĭce, *es*, f. } ally signifying horse-medicine; applied to the knowledge and treatment of diseases of the horse; the same as *Medicina equaria*. Fr. anal. *hippiatrique*, f. Germ. syn. *Rossheilkunde*, f. Also, extended to the knowledge and treatment of diseases of cattle and other animals, or cattle medicine. Fr. anal. the same. Germ. syn. *Thierheilkunde*, f.

Hippia'tros. }
Hippia'trus, *i*, m. } (Ἵππος, a horse; ἰατρὸς, a physician.) Term for a horse-doctor; also extended to one who treats the diseases of cattle and other animals—a cattle-doctor, or, as now generally styled, a veterinary surgeon; the same as *Medicus equarius*. Fr. anal. *hippiatre*, f. Germ. syn. *Pferdearzt*, m.; *Rossarzt*, m.; *Thierarzt*, m.; *Veterinararzt*, m.

Hippo. }
Hippocoana. } *M. Med.* Two Irish popular terms for ipecacuan powder. The first of these, Mr. Eugene Curry supposes to have been modified from the other, the three last syllables of which resemble exactly in letters and sound a vulgar dose used among the Irish poor, in cases of oppression of the chest and throat, in measles particularly, namely, the dung of lambs, in Irish *iac-anah*.

Hippoacan'na, *æ*, f. *Med., M. Med., Pharm.* A term for *Ipecacuanha.*

Hippobos'ca, *æ*, f. (Ἵππος, the horse; βόσκω, to feed.) *Entomol.* Name of a genus of the *Diptera;* the horse-fly. Fr. anal. *hippobosque*, m. Germ. syn. *Pferdefliege*, f.

Hippŏcam'pus, *i*, m. (Ἱππόκαμπος, a small marine animal with a head closely resembling that of a horse, from ἵππος, a horse; κάμπτω, to bend; its tail being bent, or curved.) The small animal named the sea-horse. Fr. anal. *hippocampe*, m. Germ. syn. *Seepferdchen.*

Hippŏcam'pus Mājor. *Anat.* Term for a large white substance extending along the floor of the *inferior cornu* of the lateral ventricles of the brain. Fr. syn. *le grand hippocampe.* Germ. syn. *Ammonshorn*, m.

Hippŏcam'pus Mī'nor. *Anat.* Term for a small eminence of white substance in the *posterior cornu* of the lateral ventricles of the brain. Fr. syn. *le petit hippocampe.*

Hippŏcastă'neus, *a, um.* (*Hippŏcastănum*, the horse-chesnut.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the *Hippocastanum;* applied to a Family (*Hippocastaneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having for its type the *Æsculus hippocastanum.*

Hippŏcas'tănum, *i*, n. (Ἵππος, a horse; κάστανον, a chesnut.) *Bot.* The horse-chesnut. See *Æsculus Hipposcastanum.*

Hippŏcŏrÿza, *æ*, f. (Ἵππος, the horse; κορύζα, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils.) *Anim. Pathol., Med.* Term for coryza in the horse; also, for the same affection in cattle, etc., and likewise termed *Hippomyxa.* See *Farcy, Glanders.* Fr. anal. *hippocoryza*, m. Germ. syn. *der Rotz der Pferde; Pferderotz*, m.

Hippŏcŏrÿzōma, *ătis*, n. (*Hippŏcŏrÿza*, coryza in the horse, cattle, etc..) *Anim. Pathol., Med.* Term for the swelling or tumefaction consequent upon *Hippocoryza;* a commonly fatal affection arising from contagion with the infectious discharge of that disease of the horse; also termed *Hippomyxoma.* Fr. anal. *hippocoryzome*, f. Germ. anal. *Hippokoryzom*, n.

Hippŏcŏrÿzōsis, *is*, or *eos*, n. (*Hippŏcŏrÿza*, coryza in the horse, cattle, etc.) *Anim. Pathol., Med.* Term for the formation or progress of the affection *Hippocoryzoma;* also termed *Hippomyxosis.* Fr. anal *hippocoryzose*, f. Germ. anal. *Hippokoryzose*, f.

Hippocras. Term for an aromatic wine formerly much used in England; made of Canary and Lisbon wines, cinnamon, *cancella alba*, cloves, mace, nutmeg, ginger, and galangal, or cardamoms, adding refined sugar to the strained liquor.

Hippocrătēa, *æ*, f. (*Hippocrătēs.*) *Bot.* Name of a Linn. genus of plants. See *Bexugo.*

Hippo'crates' Sleeve. *Pharm.* Name given to a conical shaped strainer of linen or flannel. *Mā'nĭca Hippoc'rătis.*

Hippocra'tic. (*Hippocrătēs*, terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to Hippocrates. *Hippocrătĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hippocratique*, adj. Germ. anal. *Hippocratisch*, adj.

Hippocratic Countenance. See *Facies Hippocratica.*

Hippocrătĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hippocrătēs*, the celebrated physician; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to Hippocrates: hippocra'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Facies Hippocratica.* Fr. anal. *Hippocratique*, adj. Germ. anal. *Hippocratisch*, adj.

Hippŏlă'păthum, *i*, n. (Ἵππος, a horse; λάπαθον, the *lapathum*, or dock.) *Bot.* A name for the *Rumex patientia*, or garden patience. Fr. syn. *la patience officinale.* Germ. syn. *Gartenampfer*, m.

Hippŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Ἵππος, a horse; λίθος, a stone.) *Anim. Pathol.* Term for a concretion in the gall-bladder, or intestines of the horse; the *Bezoar equinum:* a hip'polith. Fr. anal. *hippolithe*, m. Germ. syn. *Pferdestein*, m.

Hippŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἵππος, a horse; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* Term for a dissertation on the horse: hippo'logy. Fr. anal. *hippologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Pferde.*

Hippŏ'măne. Name of a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Monadelphia.* Juss. *Euphorbiaceæ.* Fr. anal. *hippomane*, m.

Hippŏ'măne Manchinel'la. *Bot.* Name of the manchineel tree, the milky sap of which is very acrid and poisonous, blistering and sphacelating the skin where applied, and causing death if swallowed or introduced into a wound; used by the Indians to poison their arrows.

Hippŏ'mănes, *eos*, n. (Ἵππος, a horse; μαίνομαι, to rage.) *Bot.* Name given by the ancients to a poisonous herb said to drive horses mad if they eat of it. *Physiol.* Applied to the fluid which drops from the genital organs of the mare when in heat; also, to masses of a gelatinous matter found floating in the fluid of the *allantois* in mares, to which great magical virtues were anciently attributed, being much used in philtres and love potions. Fr. anal. *hippomane*, m. Germ. syn. *Rossbrannst*, f.

Hippŏmă'răthrum, *i*, n. (Ἵππος, a horse; μάραθρον, fennel; from its size.) *Bot.* A name for the *Peucedanum silaus*, or English meadow saxifrage.

Hippŏmyx'a, *æ*, f. (Ἵππος, a horse; μύξα, mucus.) *Anim. Pathol., Med.* Term the same as *Hippocoryza;* infectious mucous discharge from the nostrils of the horse, and also from cattle, etc. Fr. anal. *hippomyxa*, f. Germ. syn. *Pferderotz*, m.

Hippomyxoma. } *Anim. Pathol.* See *Hippo-*
Hippomyxosis. } *coryzoma, Hippocoryzosis.*

Hippŏnosŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. } (Ἵππος, a horse; νόσος, disease; λόγος, a discourse.) Terms for the doctrine of the diseases of the horse: hipponoso'logy; hippopatho'logy. Fr. anal. *hipponosologie*, f.; *hippopathologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lehre von den Krankheiten der Pferde.*
Hippopăthŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. } *σος*, disease; *πάθος*,

Hipponŏsŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* } (*Hippŏnŏsŏlŏgia,*
Hippopăthŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* } and *Hippŏpăthŏlŏgia:* the doctrine of the diseases of the horse; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to hipponosology, or hippopathology: hipponosolo'gical: hippopatholo'gical. See

Diss. div. ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hipponosologique*, adj.; *hippopathologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Hipponosologie, oder Hippopathologie betreffend.*

Hippŏpŏ'tămus, *i*, m. (Ἱπποπόταμος, from ἵππος, a horse; ποταμὸς, a river.) *Med., Zoöl.* Name of a genus of the *Mammifera Pachydermata*, of which this is the only species known; the flesh is eatable, and the fat, of which an adult affords 2,000 pounds weight, is used at the Cape of Good Hope as a substitute for butter, as is also a pure cream-like oil obtained from it and salted. Galen, *de Theriac. ad Pison*, ii. demonstrates the use of its skin. The dried testicles were given in drink against the bite of serpents, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii. 3, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 144. Fr. anal. *hippopotame*, m. Germ. syn. *Flusspferd*, n.; *Nilpferd*, n.

Hippŏsĕlīnum, *i*, n. (Ἵππος, a horse; σέλινον, purslane; from its resemblance to a large kind of purslane.) *Bot.* A name for the *Smyrnium olusatrum*, or Alexanders. Fr. syn. *maceron commun.* Germ. syn. *Smirnenkraut*, n.

Hipposteŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἵππος, the horse; ὀστεολογία, a treatise upon bones.) *Comp. Anat.* Term for a discourse or treatise upon the bones of the horse: hippostéo'logy. Fr. anal. *hippostéologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Knochenbau des Pferdes.*

Hippŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἵππος, the horse; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Term for the anatomy, or dissection of the horse: hippo'tomy. Fr. anal. *hippotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zergliederung des Pferdes.*

Hippŏtŏ'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hippŏtŏmia*, the dissection of the horse; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Comp. Anat.* Of or belonging to *Hippotomia:* hippoto'mical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hippotomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Rosszergliederung betreffend.*

Hippu'rate. (*Hippūrĭcum* acĭdum, Hippuric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hippuric acid with a salifiable base. *Hippūras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hippurate*, f.; syn. *urobenzoate*, m.

Hippu'ric. (Ἵππος, the horse; οὖρον, urine; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid found plentifully in the urine of the horse, and cow, and generally of the *graminivora. Hippūrĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hippurique*, adj.

Hippūris, *is*, f. (Ἵππος, a horse; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Bot.* A name applied to certain herbs which are like a horse's tail. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Mare's tail. Fr. syn. *prèle*, f.

Hippūris Vulgāris. *Bot.* The systematic name of the horse's or mare's tail, possessing astringent qualities, and used by the poor as tea in diarrhœas and hemorrhage; also called *Equisetum*, and *Cauda equina.* Fr. syn. *prèle des champs.* Germ. syn. *Krannenkraut*, n.

Hip'pus, *i*, m. (Ἵππος, the act of riding; from the regularity of the movements, like those of the horse in riding.) *Pathol.* Term for the continued alternate contraction and dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

Hir, *hiris*, f. (Χείρ, the hand.) *Anat.* Old name for the palm of the hand, according to Turton. Fr. syn. *paume*, f. Germ. syn. *die flache Hande.*

Hira, *æ*, f. (*Hir*, the palm of the hand; because when seen it is empty.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Jejunum* intestine; also formerly applied by some to all the intestines, and by others to the entire contents of the abdomen, according to Lindenus. Fr. syn. *jejunum*, m. Germ. syn. *Leerdarm*, n.

Hir'cas, *ātis*, f. (*Hircīnĭcum* acĭdum, Hircinic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hircinic acid with a salifiable base: a hir'cate. It ought to be *Hircinīcas.* Fr. anal. *hircate*, f. Germ. syn. *hircinsaure Salze.*

Hircin'. (*Hircus*, the male goat.) *Chem.* Name given to a peculiar substance existing in the fat of the goat, and on which its strong odour depends. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. *Hircīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *hircine*, f. Germ. syn. *Hircinfett*, n.

Hircīnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hircīna*, a substance in the fat of the goat; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the substance hircin; applied to an acid obtained by its saponification: hirci'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hircinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hircinisch*, adj.

Hircis'mus, *i*, n. (*Hircus*, the male-goat; terminal *-ismus.*) *Pathol.* Term for the strong odour peculiar to the human *axilla*, or armpit, which resembles that of the male goat. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7, *Fœtor Alarum.* Fr. anal. *hircisme*, m.

Hir'cus, *i*, m. (As if *Hirtus*, rough-haired; from its shaggy coat.) *Zoöl.* The goat. See *Capra Hircus.*

Hir'cus Bezoar'dĭcus. *Zoöl.* A name for the *Capra ægagrus*, or goat, in the stomach of which is found the Oriental bezoar. See *Bezoar Orientale.*

Hir'quus, *i*, m. (*Hircus*, a goat.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Old term for the great *canthus*, or angle of the eye in man, as well as in the goat; also applied to both *canthi.* Fr. syn. *canthus*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenwinkel*, m.

Hirsūties, *ei*, f. (*Hirsūto*, to make hairy.) *Pathol.* Hairiness; a term for a disease in which superfluous hair grows on a part where it is unnatural. See *Hispiditus.* Fr. syn. *quantité de poil.* Germ. syn. *Rauhhaarigkeit*, f.; *Struppigkeit*, f.

Hirsūtus, *a, um. Nat. Hist.* Hairy; rough; shaggy: hir'sute. Fr. anal. *hirsute*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauh*, adj.; *struppig*, adj.

Hirticau'dis, *is, e.* (*Hirtus*, hairy; *cauda*, a tail.) *Entomol.* Having a hairy tail; applied to the *Lixus hirticaudis*, which has the extremity of the *elytra* furnished with hairs. Fr. anal. *hirticaude*, adj.

Hirtĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Hirtus*, hairy; *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet covered with thick down, as the *Melolontha hirticollis.* Fr. anal. *hirticolle*, adj.

Hirtĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Hirtus*, hairy; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having hairy *antennæ*, as the *Polymera hirticornis*, prickly spines,

as the *Coreas hirticornis*, or terminated by a mass of hair in form of a small broom, as the *Orthocerus hirticornis*. Fr. anal. *hirticorne*, adj.

Hirtiflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Hirtus*, hairy; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having hairy flowers, as the *Myrcia hirtiflora*, which has its *bracteæ* and *calices* very hairy; the *Galium hirtiflorum*, its corols hairy without; the *Schizachyrium hirtiflorum*, its corols bristly. Fr. anal. *hirtiflore*, adj.

Hirtĭ'mănus, *a*, *um*. (*Hirtus*, hairy; *mănus*, the hand.) *Zoöl.* Having hairy hands; applied to the *Palæmon hirtimanus*. Fr. anal. *hirtimane*, adj.

Hir'tĭpes, *ĭdis*, adj. (*Hirtus*, hairy; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having feet furnished with hairs, as the *Dasypoda hirtipes*. Fr. anal. *hirtipède*, adj.

Hir'tus, *a*, *um*. (Cont. *Hirsūtus*, hairy.) *Bot.* Rough-haired; hairy; applied to stems, etc. Fr. syn. *hérissé*, adj. Germ. syn. *borstig*, adj.; *stachlig*, adj.

Hĭrūdĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Hirūdo*, the leech; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Name applied by Latreille to an Order (*Hirudiformia*, nom. pl. n.) of the Class *Elminthaprocta*: hiru'diform. Fr. anal. *hirudiforme*, adj.

Hĭrūdo, *ĭnis*, f. (As if *Haurūdo*, from *Haurio*, to drink up.) The pharmacopœial name (L.) of the *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, the *Hirudo medicinalis*, (D.), or medicinal leech. *Zoöl.* A genus of the *Articulata Abranchiata Asetigera*, consisting of several species distinguished by their colours, but principally by the organs of their mouth. Fr. syn. *sangsue*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutegel*, or *Blutigel*, m.

Hĭrūdo Mĕdĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the medicinal leech. See *Leech*. Fr. anal. *sangsue officinale*.

Hirundĭnāceus, *a*, *um*. (*Hirundo*, the swallow.) *Ornithol.* Of or belonging to the swallow; applied to the *Merops hirundinacea*, from the resemblance of the tail to that of the swallow: hirundina'ceous. Fr. anal. *hirundinacé*, adj.

Hirundĭnāria, *æ*, m. (*Hirundo*, the swallow; from a supposed likeness of its pods.) *Bot.* A name for the *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, or swallow-wort; also, for the *Lysimachia nummularia*, or money-wort. Fr. syn. *asclépiade dompte-venin*.

Hĭrundĭ'nĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Hirundo*, a swallow; terminal *-idæ*.) *Ornithol.* Resembling the *Hirundo*, or swallow; applied to a Family of birds having the swallow for their type. Fr. anal. *hirundinides*, m. pl.

Hĭrun'do, *ĭnis*, f. (As if *Hĕlundo*, from χελιδών.) *Ornithol.* The swallow, which was formerly considered useful in epilepsy, disease of the eyes, etc. Fr. syn. *hirondelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwalbe*, f.

Hiscūria. An old term erroneously used by P. M. Calderia, *Oper.* iii. *p.* 221, for *Ischuria*.

Hispānĭcum Vĭ'rĭde. *Chem.* Old term for verdigris. Ruland, and Johnson. Fr. syn. *vert-de-gris*. Germ syn. *essigsaures Kupfer*.

Hispĭ'dĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Hispĭdus*, bristly.) *Pathol.* A term formerly used, generally for *Hirsuties*; more particularly it was applied to *Dystœchiasis*, and *Phalangosis*: hairiness: hispi'dity.

Hispĭ'dŭla Her'ba. (*Hispĭdus*, bristly; from the rough surface of its stalks.) *Bot.* A name for the *Gnaphalium dioïcum*, or cotton-weed.

Hispĭdŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Hispĭdus*, rough.) That which is in a slight degree rough: hispi'dulate. Fr. anal. *hispidulé*, adj.

Hispĭdŭlōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Hispĭdus*, rough; terminal *-ōsus*.) Having, or full of rigid hairs: hispi'dulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hispiduleux*, adj.

Hisp'ĭdus, *a*, *um*. (*Hispĭdor*, to be bristly.) *Bot.* Having bristles; bristly: his'pid; applied to stems, etc. Fr. anal. *hispide*, adj. Germ. syn. *backerig*, adj.

Histīna, *æ*, f. (Ἱστὸς, the mast of a ship; also a web, or tissue.) *Physiol.* A term for *Fibrina*, or the fibrin, as the most important principle of the blood: histin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *histine*, f. Germ. syn. *der organisch Faserstoff*, m.

Histŏdiă'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἱστὸς, a web; διάλυσις, a dissolution.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a resolution of an organic texture. Fr. anal. *histodialyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Auflösung des organischen Gewebes*.

Histŏdiălў'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Histodialysis*, resolution of organic texture; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Histodialysis*: histodialy'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *histodialytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Histodialysis gehörig*.

Histŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἱστὸς, a tissue, or web; γίγνομαι, to engender.) *Anat., Med.* Term for the origin, or formation of an organic tissue: histo'geny. Fr. anal. *histogénie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des organischen Gewebes*.

Histŏgĕnĕ'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Histŏgĕnĕsis*, the formation of an organic texture; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to *Histogenesis*; promoting the formation of organic textures: histogene'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *histogénétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Histogenie betreffend*.

Histŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. *Anat., Med.* The same in derivation and meaning as *Histogenesis*: histo'geny. Fr. anal. *histogenie*, f.

Histogră'phia, *æ*, f. (Ἱστὸς, a tissue or web; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Med.* Term for a description or consideration of the organic tissues: histo'graphy. Fr. anal. *histographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung des organischen Gewebes*.

Histogră'phĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Histogrăphia*, a description of the organic tissues: terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to histography: histogra'phical. Fr. anal. *histographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Histographie betreffend*.

Histŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Histŏlŏgia*, the doctrine or science of organic textures; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to histology: histolo'gical. Fr. anal. *histologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Histologie betreffend*.

Histo'logy. (Ἱστὸς, a tissue, or web; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Med.* Term for the doctrine or science of the minute, or ultimate structure and composition of the different textures of organized bodies. *Histŏlŏ'gia, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *histologie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom organischen Gewebes.*

Histŏmarma'rўgæ, nom. pl. f. (Ἱστος, a tissue; μαρμαρυγαὶ, dazzling spots flitting before the eyes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bright dazzling appearance before the eyes, as of simple lines or fibres. Fr. anal. *marmarygæ,* f. Germ. syn. *die Flimmer-bewegungen ziemlich einfacher Fasern.*

Histŏnŏ'mia, æ, f. (Ἱστος, a tissue or web; νόμος, a law.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the history of the laws which regulate the formation and arrangement of the organic tissues: histo'nomy. Fr. anal. *histonomie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von des Ursachen, den Gesetzen usw., der Entwickelung und des Fortbestehens der orgänischen Gewebe.*

Histŏtŏ'mia, æ, f. (Ἱστος, a tissue, or web; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for the dissection of the organic tissues: histo'tomy. Fr. anal. *histotomie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Zerlegung des organischen Gewebes.*

Hivernal. (*Hiver,* winter.) *Nat. Hist.* See *Hybernal.*

Hives. *Pathol.* A popular name for a species of *Varicella,* or chicken-pox; the *Varicella globularis* of Willan. Fr. syn. *varicelle,* f. Germ. syn. *die falsche Blatter.*

Hoarseness. (Sax. *Hasnesse;* from *has,* having a rough voice.) See *Raucedo, Branchus, Hyperchaleon.*

Hoary. (Sax. *Harig;* from *har,* covered with hoar-frost.) See *Glaucus,* and *Incanus.*

Hodŏ'mĕtrum, *i,* n. (Ὁδὸς, a way; μέτρον, a measure.) *Geol.* Term for an instrument for measuring the length of a road or way, to determine the distance which separates one point from another: a hodo'meter. Fr. anal. *hodomètre,* m. Germ. syn. *ein Wegmesser.*

Hodŏplănēsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. } (Ὁδός, away; πλάνησις, a wandering.) *Med.* Terms for a departure from what is normal; an aberration. Fr. anal. *hodoplanèse,* or *hodoplanie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Abweichung vom normalen Wege.*
Hodopla'nia, æ, f. }

Hŏdoplă'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hodoplănia,* an aberration; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hodoplanesis,* or *Hodoplania:* hodopla'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hodoplanique,* adj. Germ. syn. *die Hodoplanie betreffend.*

Hoffmann's Anodyne Liquor. *Pharm.* Name of a preparation supposed to be similar to the *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus.*

Hog. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Sus scrofa;* also called *Porcus.* Fr. syn. *cochon,* m.; *pourceau,* m. Germ. syn. *Sau,* f.; *Schwein,* n.

Hog-Louse. *Entomol.* Common name for the *Oniscus asellus.*

Hog's Eye. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hyophthalmus.* Fr. syn. *œil de truie.* Germ. syn. *ein Schweine-Auge.*

Hog's Fennel. *Bot.* Common name for the *Peucedanum officinale.* Fr. syn. *peucedane,* f. Germ. syn. *Pestfenchel,* m.

Hog's Lard. *M. Med.* The common name for the *Adeps suillus,* or *Axungia porcina;* also called *Saim.* Fr. syn. *axonge,* f. Germ. syn. *Schmalz,* n.; *Schweinfett,* n.

Hŏlăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Ὅλος, the whole; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Zoöl.* Having the body entirely covered with strong, sharp, stiff hairs, as the *Diodon holacanthus:* holacan'thous. Fr. anal. *holacanthe,* adj.

Hŏlăgōgus, *a, um.* (Ὅλος, the whole: ἄγω, to bring, or lead out.) *Med., Pharm.* Carrying out, or expelling the whole; applied to medicines (*Holagoga,* nom. pl. n.) that evacuate or empty: ho'lagogue. See *Note Cholagogue.* Fr. anal. *holagogue,* adj. Germ. syn. *Alles ausleerend; Alles wegführend.*

Hŏlănencĕphă'lia, æ, f. (Ὅλος, the whole; *anencĕphălia,* the total absence of the brain.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Pantanencephalia;* also spelled *Holencephalia.*

Hŏlarthrītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hŏlarthrītis,* universal gout; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Holarthritis:* holarthri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *holarthritique,* adj. Germ. syn. *die Holarthritis betreffend.*

Hŏlarthrītis, *ĭdis,* f. (Ὅλος, the whole; ἀρθρῖτις, pain of the joints.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the general or universal presence of gout. Also called *Catholarthritis* and *Hamarthritis.* Fr. anal. *holarthrite,* f. Germ. syn. *die allgemeine Gicht.*

Holcē, *es,* f. (Ὁλκὴ.) *Pharm.* A Greek weight equal to a drachm.

Ho'lcĭmos. } (Ἕλκω, to draw.) That
Hol'cĭmus, *a, um.* } which is drawn and remains continuous. *Pathol.* Gr. anal. ὅλκιμος, applied by Galen, *de Artic.* ii. 45, to the liver affected with a tumour.

Hol'cus, *i,* m. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia;* Ord. *Monœcia.* Also, the Indian millet seed, said to be nutritious. Fr. anal. *houlque,* or *houque,* f. Germ. syn. *Darrigras,* n.

Hol'cus Sor'ghum. *Bot.* Name for Guinea corn. Fr. syn. *le sorghe.* Germ. syn. *Hirse,* f.

Hŏ'lĕra. *Pathol.* Anciently used for *Cholera,* according to Keuchenius, *Not. ad Seren. p.* 152.

Holencephalia. *Med., Physiol.* See *Holancencephalia.*

Hŏle'trus, *a, um.* (Ὅλος, the whole; ἦτρον, the belly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Hermann, Cuvier, Latreille, and Eichwald to a Family (*Holetra,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Arachnides Tracheales,* including those which have the abdomen joined to the thorax: hole'trous. Fr. anal. *holètre,* adj.

Holibut. See *Holybut.*

Hollow. (Sax. *Hollan,* to scoop out, or make a cavity.) See *Cavus,* and *Concavus.*

Hollowed. (Sax. *Hollan,* to scoop out the inside of any part.) See *Sinuatus.*

Hol'ly. (Sax. *Holen.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Ilex aquifolium.* Fr. syn. *le houx commun.* Germ. syn. *Stechpaline,* f.

Hol'ly, Knee. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ruscus aculeatus.* Fr. syn. *fragon piquant; le petit houx.* Germ. syn. *der stachlige Mausdorn.*

Hol'ly, Sea. *Bot.* Common name for the

Eryngium maritimum. Fr. syn. *panicaut maritime.* Germ. syn. *Seemannstreu*, f.

Hollyhock. *Bot.* Common name for the *Alcea rosea.* Fr. syn. *alcée*, f. Germ. syn. *Rosenpappel*, f.

Holmis'cus, *i*, m. (Dim. "Ολμος, a mortar.) A little mortar. *Anat.* Applied to the *alveolus*, or socket of a tooth. Fr. syn. *alvéole*, m. Germ. syn. *Höhle*, f.

Hol'mos. } ("Ολμος.) A mortar. *Anat.*
Hol'mus, *i*, m. } Old term for the trunk of the body from the neck to the hips, according to Fallopius, *Expos. de Ossib. Oper.* i. *p.* 521.

Hŏlobran'chius, *a, um.* ("Ολος, the whole; βράγχια, the gills.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Dumeril to a Family (*Holobranchii*, nom. pl. m.) of osseous fishes, including those which have complete gills, *i. e.*, provided with an *operculum* and branchiostegous membrane, or that at the inferior border of the *operculum:* holobran'chious. Fr. anal. *holobranche*, adj.

Hŏlŏcar'pus, *a, um.* ("Ολος, the whole; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to plants (*Holocarpæ*, nom. pl. f.) with entire fruit-capsules: holocar'pous. Fr. anal. *holocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit ganzer Frucht; mit ganzen Frucht-Kapseln.*

Hŏlŏchă'lĭnus, *a, um.* ("Ολος, the whole; χαλινοὶ, teeth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Müller to a Family (*Holochalina*, nom. pl. n.) of ophidian reptiles, including all that have the maxillary teeth venomous: holocha'linous. Fr. anal. *holochaline*, adj.

Holocyron. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium chamæpitys.*

Hŏlŏdontaspis'tis, *is, e.* ("Ολος, the whole; ὀδοῦς, a tooth; ἀσπὶς, a plate.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a tribe (*Holodontaspistes*, nom. pl. m.) of ophidian reptiles, including those that have shell-plates on their bodies, and all the teeth entire, not pierced. Fr. anal. *holodontaspiste*, adj.

Hŏlŏdonto'phĭdis, *is, e.* ("Ολος, the whole; ὀδοῦς, a tooth; ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a tribe of ophidian reptiles, including those that have plates on their bodies and the teeth full. Fr. anal. *holodontophide*, adj.

Hŏlŏdon'tus, *a, um.* ("Ολος, the whole; ὀδοῦς, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Müller to a Family (*Holodonta*, nom. pl. n.) of ophidian reptiles, comprehending those that have all their teeth full and entire: holodon'tous. Fr. anal. *holodonte*, adj.

Hŏlŏgangliītis, *ĭdis*, f. ("Ολος, the whole; *ganglĭītis*, inflammation of the *ganglia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *ganglia*, both central and peripheric; applied to Asiatic cholera. The same as *Pantogangliītis.* Fr. anal. *hologanglĭīte*, f.

Hŏlŏhe'drĭcus, *a, um.* ("Ολος, entire; ἕδρα, a base; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Naumann to crystalline forms having all their faces united, which arrange themselves about a system of determinate cones, in a certain relation equally determinate: holohe'dric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *holoëdrique*, adj.

Hŏlŏlĕpĭ'dŏtus, *a, um.* ("Ολος, the whole; λεπὶς, a scale.) *Zoöl.* Being entirely covered with scales: hololepi'dotous. Fr. anal. *hololépidote*, adj.

Hŏlŏleu'cus, *a, um.* ("Ολος, the whole; λευκὸς, white.) *Bot.* That which is totally white, as the *Agaricus hololeucus:* hololeu'cous. Fr. anal. *hololeuque*, adj.

Hŏlŏnarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ("Ολος, entire; νάρκωσις, stupefaction.) *Med.* Term for entire, or complete stupor. Fr. anal. *holonarcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die allgemeine Betäubung.*

Hŏlŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* ("Ολος, the whole; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* That which has entire petals: holope'talous. Fr. anal. *holopétale*, adj.

Hŏlŏpha'nĕrus, *a, um.* ("Ολος, the whole; φανερὸς, manifest.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to the *metamorphoses* of insects, when complete, or total: holopha'nerous. Fr. anal. *holophanère*, adj.

Hŏlophlyc'tis, *ĭdis*, f. ("Ολος, whole; φλυκτὶς, a pustule.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. used by Galen, *in Exeg. voc. Hippocr.* and Erotianus, *in Onomast. p.* 85, for a little pustule which appears all over the body; the same as *Phlyctæna;* also used without aspiration—*Olophlyctis.* Gorræus. Fr. syn. *holophlyctides*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *die über die ganze Haut verbreiteten Bläschen.*

Hŏlŏ'pŏrus, *a, um.* ("Ολος, the whole; πόρος, a pore.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Polyporus holoporus*, because it is almost solely composed of parallel tubes: holo'porous. Fr. anal. *holopore*, adj.

Hŏlop'tĕrus, *a, um.* ("Ολος, entire; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Ascaris holopterus*, because a thin lateral membrane extends over the whole length of its body: holop'terous. Fr. anal. *holoptère*, adj.

Hŏlŏsteosclērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ("Ολος, the whole; *osteosclērōsis*, the process of condensation of the bony structure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a condensing or hardening of the entire osteous system. See *Eburnation.* Fr. anal. *holostéosclérose*, f. Germ. syn. *die vollständige Osteosklerose.*

Hŏlos'tes. }
Hŏlos'teum, *i*, n. } ("Ολος, whole; ὀστεόν, a bone.) *Geol.* Old names
Hŏlos'teus, *i*, n. } for the *Osteocolla*, or glue-bone stone.

Hŏlŏsym'phўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ("Ολος, entire; σύμφυσις, a concretion, or coalescence.) *Med.* Term for entire or perfect concretion. Fr. anal. *holosymphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *eine gänzliche Verwachsung.*

Hŏlŏsymphў'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hŏlosymphўsis*, entire concretion; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Holosymphysis:* holosymphy'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *holosymphytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ganzliche Verwachsung betreffend.*

Hŏlŏtĕtă'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hŏlŏtĕtănus*, universal tetanus; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Holotetanus:* holoteta'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *holotétanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *allgemeine Starrkrampf betreffend.*

Hŏlŏtĕ'tănus, *i*, m. ("Ολος, the whole; τέτανος, a spasmodic tension of the body.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for general, complete, or universal *tetanus.* Fr. anal. *holotétanos*, m. Germ. syn. *der allgemeine Starrkrampf.*

Hŏlŏtŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Ὅλος*, the whole; *τόνος*, tone or tension.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Holotetanus:* holo'tony. Fr. anal. *holotonie*, f. Germ. syn. *der allgemeine Starrkrampf.*

Hŏlŏtŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ὅλος*, whole; *τεινω*, to stretch.) *Pathol.* Stretched altogether; of or belonging to *Holotonia;* formerly applied by Schenkius, *in Observ.* to that form of *tetanus* in which the muscles are universally affected, equivalent to *Tetanus completus:* holoto'nic. Fr. anal. *holotonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Holotonie betreffend.*

Holsebon. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for prepared common salt. Ruland, and Johnson.

Holy Thistle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Centaurea benedicta.* Fr. syn. *chardon bénit.* Germ. syn. *Cardebenedictenkraut*, n.

Holybut. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Pleuronectes hippoglossus*, or holibut.

Homa. *Pathol.* Old term for an anasarcous swelling. Quincy.

Hŏmălerÿsĭ'pĕlas, *ătis*, n. (*Ὁμαλὸς*, plain; *erÿsĭpĕlas*, St. Anthony's fire.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for plain, or simple erysipelas. Fr. anal. *homalerysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *eine flache Rose.*

Hŏmălŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*Ὁμαλὸς*, flat; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Lacerta homolocephala*, because the sides of the head and of the body are furnished with a large membrane which makes it appear flattened. Fr. anal. *homalocéphale*, adj.

Hŏmălŏder'mus, *a, um.* (*Ὁμαλὸς*, plain; *δέρμα*, the skin.) *Med., Physiol.* Having a smooth skin: homaloder'mous. It ought to be *Homalodermatus.* Fr. anal. *homaloderme*, adj. Germ. syn. *ebenhäutig*, adj.; *platthäutig*, adj.

Hŏmălŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Ὁμαλὸς*, flat; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied by Willdenow to an Order (*Homalophyllæ*, nom. pl. f.) of cryptogamious plants, which have a leaf flattened on the earth; by Springel to a Family separated from the *Hepaticæ*, including those in which the leaf forms a foliaceous expansion. Fr. anal. *homalophylle*, adj.

Homberg's Phos'phorus. *Chem.* A name for the ignited muriate of lime.

Homberg's Pyro'phorus. *Chem.* Name for a spontaneously inflammable substance composed of alum in powder calcined with an equal weight of brown sugar or flour.

Home-Sickness. *Pathol.* Common term for the disease *Nostalgia.* Fr. syn. *nostalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Heimweh*, n.

Hŏmĕ'drĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ὁμὸς*, equal; *ἕδρα*, a base; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Crystall.* Having likeness to a base; of a smooth or flattened appearance: home'dric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *homédrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichflächig*, adj.; *vollflächig*, adj.

Hŏmĕ'drus, *a, um.* *Crystall.* The same as *Homedricus. Pathol.* Applied to diseases that are simple in their character: home'drous.

Hŏmer'da, *æ*, f. (*Hŏmo*, man; *merda*, ordure.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for human ordure, especially in a more hardened condition. Fr. syn. *excrément humain.*

Hŏmĭcīdium, *ii*, n. (*Hŏmo*, man; *cædo*, to kill.) *Med. Jur.* Term for the killing of a man, woman, or child by accident, without any intention to kill, and formerly termed casual homicide, in distinction from that done in malice, with deliberation and a set purpose to kill, or murder; homicide may be manslaughter, chance-medley, etc., according to Glanvil, xiv. 3. Fr. anal. *homicide*, m. Germ. syn. *Mord*, m.; *Todtschlag*, m. Applied also to the person who kills by accident. Fr. anal. *homicide*, m. Germ. syn. *Todtschläger*, m.

Hŏ'mo, *ĭnis*, c. g. (*Ὁμοῦ*, together, because man is a social animal, or *hūmus*, the ground, because originally formed from it, according to Paracelsus; or *ὁμὸς*, like, because made after his Maker's image, or probably from חוֹם *choma*, Syr., a general name for any animal, according to Turton.) *Zoöl.* Man, who forms the sole genus of the Ord. *Bimana;* Cl. *Mammalia.* Fr. anal. *homme*, m. Germ. syn. *Mensch*, m.

Hŏmobranchiātus, *a, um.* (*Ὁμὸς*, equal; *branchiātus*, having *branchiæ*, or gills.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to an Order (*Homobranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustaceæ*, including such as have gills pyramidal and composed of layers piled one upon another: homobran'chiate. Fr. anal. *homobranche*, adj.

Hŏmŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Ὁμὸς*, equal; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Cassini to the *anthodium* of the *Synanthereæ*, when all the ovaries it contains are alike: homocar'pous. Fr. anal. *homocarpe*, adj.

Hŏmŏchēlis, *is, e.* (*Ὁμὸς*, equal; *χηλή*, a crab's claw.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a section of the *Crustacea Decapoda Brachiura*, including those in which the claws are of the same size in both sexes. See *Heterochelis.* Fr. anal. *homochèle*, adj.

Hŏmocrīcius, *a, um.* (*Ὁμὸς*, equal; *κρίκος*, a ring.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Homocricii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Chetopoda*, including those in which the body is composed of almost similar articulations: homocri'cious. See *Heterocricius.* Fr. anal. *homocricien*, adj.

Hŏmŏder'mătus, *a, um.* } (*Ὁμὸς*, equal; *δέρμα*,
Hŏmŏder'mus, *a, um.* } the skin.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Dumeril to a Family (*Homodermæ*, nom. pl. f.) of ophidian reptiles, including those that have their skin covered with scales: homoder'matous. See *Heterodermatus.* Fr. anal. *homoderme*, adj.

Homœan'thus, *a, um.* (*Ὅμοιος*, similar; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied by C. H. Schultz to his second Family (*Homœantha*, nom. pl. n.) of diseases depending on disordered digestion: homœan'thous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *homœanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *Dauungsblüthen*, f.; *Homöanthen*, f.

Homoedricus, *a, um.* } *Mineral.* See *Homedri-*
Homoedrus, *a, um.* } *cus, Homedrus.*

Homœobio'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ὅμοιος*, like; *βίος*, life; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to the mode of life, or means by which life is maintained; applied to diet: homœobio'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal.

homœobiotique, adj. Germ. syn. *dem Leben entsprechend.*

Homœochȳlus, *a, um.* (Ὅμοιος, similar; χυλὸς, the chyle.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by C. H. Schultz to the third Family (*Homœochyla*, nom. pl. n.) of diseases depending on a faulty condition of the chyle: homeochy'lous. Fr. anal. *homœochyle*, adj.

Homœomerus. See *Homeomerus.*

Hŏmœomor'phia, *æ*, f. (Ὅμοιος, like; μορφὴ, form.) Term for similar conformation: homeomor'phy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* v. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *homœomorphie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine ähnliche Gestaltung.*

Hŏmœŏmor'phus, *a, um.* (Ὅμοιος, like; μορφὴ, form.) Having a similar form: homeomor'phous. *Pathol., Physiol.* Applied to tumours containing those elements which are found in a normal state of the organism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *homœomorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *ähnlich gestaltete; von ähnlicher Form.*

Hŏmœŏpă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hŏmœopăthia*, homeopathy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to homeopathy: homeopa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *homœopathien*, adj. Germ. syn. *homöopathisch*, adj.

Homœo'pathy. (Ὅμοιος, like; πάθος, disease.) The name given to a doctrine propounded by *Hahnemann*, which professes to reject the study of causes, and consists in increasing the progress of disease, or as he terms it *the operation of the vital force, or strength*, by artificial means, by an analogous and artificial disease, as nearly as possible resembling the original one. The therapeutic branch of this doctrine consists in an infinite divisibility of medicinal doses, even to the *millionth* part of a grain, the *billionth*, or *trillionth* of a drop of a solution, or as much farther as the imagination can go. *Hŏmœŏpă'thia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *homœopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Homöopathie*, f.

Homœopep'sus, *a, um.* (Ὅμοιος, like; πέψις, concoction.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied by C. H. Schultz to the first Family (*Homœopepsa*, nom. pl. n.) of diseases arising from a faulty condition of the digestive powers. Fr. anal. *homœopepsien*, adj. Germ. anal. *Homöopepsen*, f.

Hŏmœosēmus, *a, um.* (Ὅμοιος, like; σῆμα, a sign.) *Med., Pathol.* Having signs of a like kind, or similar: homeose'mous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *homoiosème*, adj. Germ. syn. *von gleicher Bezeichnung; von gleicher Bedeutung.*

Hŏmœōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὅμοιος, like.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for assimilation. Fr. anal. *homoiose*, f. Germ. syn. *Aehnlichmachen*, n.; *Verähnlichen*, n.; *Verähnlichung*, f. *Pathol.* Applied by C. H. Schultz, to his first Class of diseases arising from disordered assimilation. Germ. syn. *Aehnlichkeit*, f.; *eine Assimilationskrankheit*, f.

Hŏmœŏtox'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὁμοίωσις, assimilation; τοξικὸν, poison.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied by C. H. Schultz, to his fourth Family *Homœotoxica*, nom. pl. n.) of diseases arising from disordered assimilation: homeoto'xic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *homœotoxique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Homöotoxiken*, f.; *Vergiftungen*, f.

Hŏmoëthnēs, adj. (Ὁμὸς, like; ἔθνος, a race, or kind.) *Med., Physiol.* Of the same race or nation. Fr. anal. *homoéthné*, adj. Germ. syn. *von demselben Volke oder demselben Stamme.*

Hŏmŏgă'mius, *a, um.* } (Ὁμὸς, equal; γάμος, a
Hŏmŏ'gămus, *a, um.* } marriage.) *Bot.* Applied by Lessing, to the *anthodium* of the *Synantherecæ*, when all the flowers it contains are of the same sex; applied by Sprengel, (*Homogamia,*) to the case in which the male and female organs of a plant arrive together at maturity: homoga'mious; homo'gamus. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v., *Heterogamius.* Fr. anal. *homogame*, adj.; syn. *homogamie*, f. Germ. syn. *die gleichzeitige Heirath; Zusammenverheirathung*, f.

Hŏmŏgĕne'ĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Hŏmŏgĕneus*, of the same nature, or appearance.) The quality of that which is homogeneous: homogene'ity. Fr. anal. *homogénéité*, f. Germ. syn. *Gleichartigkeit*, f.

Homŏgĕneocar'pus, *a, um.* (Ὁμογενὴς, born of the same race or kind; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Bory, to a tribe (*Homogeneocarpi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Ceramiariæ*, including those which produce true homogeneous capsules: homogeneocar'pous. Fr. anal. *homogénéocarpe*, adj.

Homoge'neous. (Ὁμὸς, equal; γένος, a kind.) Of the same kind or quality throughout. *Hŏmŏgĕ'neus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *homogène*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichartig*, adj.; anal. *homogen*, adj.

Hŏmŏgĕ'neus, *a, um.* (Ὁμὸς, equal; γένος, a kind.) *Mineral.* Applied by Brongniart and C. Prevost, to a Class (*Homogeneæ*, f. pl., or *Homogenei*, m. pl.) of rocks in which the eye detects only one composing matter. *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Homogenea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Infusoria*, in which the body has neither viscera nor other complication, and frequently has no appearance of a mouth: homoge'neous. Fr. anal. *homogène*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichartig*, adj.; anal. *homogen*, adj.

Hŏmŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὁμὸς, equal; γένος, a race.) *Med., Physiol.* Term used by Burdach, for the process of generation, which consists in a new living creature being produced by one or two organised bodies of the same species with itself: homo'geny. Fr. anal. *homogenie*, f.

Hŏmŏhe'drĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὁμὸς, equal; ἕδρα, a base; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Mineral.* The same as *Homedricus*, and *Homedrus:* homohe'dric. Fr. anal. *homoëdrique*, adj.

Hŏmoiodĭpĕrian'theus, *a, um.* (Ὅμοιος, equal; δὶς, double; περὶ, around; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to a Class (*Homoiodiperianthecæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants which have the same number of stamens and divisions on each of their two perianths: homoiodiperian'theous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *homoiodiperianthé*, adj.

Hŏmŏ'lĭnum, *i*, n. (Ὁμὸς, equal; λίνον, flax, or a linen thread.) *Med., Surg.* Name for *Charpie*, which see.

Homo'logous. (Ὁμός, equal; λόγος, nature, or condition.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied to things or parts which are of the same essential nature whatever different forms or names they may bear in different animal bodies, and so contradistinguished from the term analogous, which is applicable to things or parts of a different nature, but having a similar relation of function. *Mineral.* Term applied to planes constituting a simple form, or such as are equal, similar and equally disposed in respect to each other: *not homologous*, is applied to planes constituting a compound form, or such as are *not* equal, similar and equally disposed to each other. *Hŏmŏ'lŏgus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *homologue*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichlautend*, adj.; anal. *homolog*, adj.

Ho'mologue. (Ὁμός, equal; λόγος, nature, or condition.) *Anat., Comp. Anat., Geom.* Term for the same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function; that which is homologous. *Hŏmŏ'lŏgum, i*, n. See *Homologous.* Fr. anal. *homologue*, m.

Homo'logy. (Ὁμός, equal; λόγος, nature, or condition.) *Anat.* A term for the state or condition of things or parts which are of the same essential nature, whatever different forms or names they may bear in different animal bodies, and thus contradistinguished from the term *Analogy*, which signifies the condition of things or parts of a different nature, but having a similar relation or function. *Hŏmŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *homologie*, f.

Hŏmŏmal'lus, *a, um.* (Ὁμός, equal; μαλλός, fleece.) *Bot.* Resembling fleece, or soft wool; applied to a body in which the parts are directed to only one side, as the leaves of the *Didymodon homomallus*, etc.: homomal'lous. See *Heteromallus.* Fr. anal. *homomalle*, adj. Germ. syn. *einseitswendig*, adj.

Hŏmŏ'mĕris, *is, e.* (Ὁμός, equal; μέρος, a part.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville, to an Order (*Homomeres*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Chetopoda*, including those in which the rings of the body are like each other; homo'merous. See *Heteromerus.* Fr. anal. *homomère*, adj.

Hŏmŏmor'phus, *a, um.* (Ὁμός, equal; μορφή, form.) *Bot.* Having the same form: homomor'phous. See *Heteromorphus.* Fr. anal. *homomorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *einförmig*, adj.

Homŏnēmeus, *a, um.* (Ὁμός, equal; νῆμα, a thread.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries, to vegetables produced by filaments, which in germination are each separated from its adherence to a homogeneous body, as in the *Algæ*, and *Fungi:* homone'meus. See *Heteronemeus.* Fr. anal. *homonémée*n, adj.

Hŏmŏ'nŏmus, *a, um.* (Ὁμός, equal; νόμος, a law.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy, to a variety in which all the diminutions appear upon the angles, or borders: homo'nomous. See *Heteronomus.* Fr. anal. *homonome*, adj.

Hŏmŏnŏpāgia, *æ*, f. (Supposed Ὁμός, equal; πηγή, a fountain or bubbling water, from the constant throbbing.) *Pathol.* Old term used by Arculanus for pain of the head, or headache, as stated by Heurnius, *de Morb. Capit. c.* 9.

Hŏmŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Ὁμός, equal; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied by Peyre, to flowers in which the petals are alike; by H. Cassini to *anthodia*, when the flowers of which they are composed have all their corols alike: homope'talous. See *Heteropetalus.* Fr. anal. *homopétale*, adj.

Hŏmŏ'phăgus, *a, um.* (Ὁμός, equal; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Applied to animals, and more especially to those of the human species, that eat, or live upon raw flesh: homo'phagous. Fr. anal. *homophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *von rohen Nahrungsmitteln lebend.*

Hŏmŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ὁμός, equal; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves, or leaflets all alike: homophyl'lous. See *Heterophyllus.* Fr. anal. *homophylle*, adj.

Hŏmop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ὁμός, equal; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Section (*Homoptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hemiptera*, in which the *elytra* are of the same consistence throughout and semimembranous, sometimes almost similar to the wings: homop'terous. Fr. anal. *homoptère*, adj.

Hŏmorgă'nĭcus, *a, um.* } (Ὁμός, like; ὄργανον,
Homor'gănus, *a, um.* } an instrument; terminal *-ικός.*) *Bot.* Having the same organisation; applied to plants: homorga'nic: homor'ganous. Fr. anal. *homorganique*, adj.; *homorgane*, adj. Germ. anal. *homorganisch*, adj.

Hŏmŏrūsia, *æ*, f. (Ὁμός, equal; ῥύσιον, that which is given for the liberation of something.) *Pharm.* Old name of a medicine described by Avicenna, v. *sum.* i. *tr.* 1, applied for debility of the liver and kidneys and removing their hardness, and for breaking a calculus.

Hŏmŏrys'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὁμός, equal; ῥυσμός, a series.) Resemblance to a particular figure, form, or species; of the same species; Gr. anal. ὁμορυσμία, used by Hippocrates, *de Dissect.* i. 3; ii. 1, 6; iii. 6, 19, and Foësius, *p.* 454.

Hŏmosphærŏhe'drĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὁμός, equal; σφαῖρα, a sphere; ἕδρα, a base; terminal *-ικός.*) *Crystall.* Applied by Weiss to a system in which the crystal presents all the facets that determine a group of three unequal *axes* among them: homospherohe'dric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *homosphéroédrique*, adj.

Hŏmŏtēnus, *a, um.* (Ὁμός, equal; τείνω, to stretch.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to those of the *Articulata* which preserve all their life the form they had at birth: homote'nous. Fr. anal. *homotène*, adj.

Hŏmŏthă'lămus, *a, um.* (Ὁμός, equal; θάλαμος, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied by Acharius to a Class (*Homothalami*, nom. pl. m.) of lichens, in which the conceptacles are of the same colour and nature as the *Thallus:* homotha'lamous. Fr. anal. *homothalame*, adj.

Hŏmŏ'tŏnos. } (Ὁμός, equal; τόνος, tone.)
Hŏmŏ'tŏnus, *a, um.* } *Med.* Old term applied to continued fevers which proceed to a termination without change or variation in the degree of excitement; it is synonymous

with *Acmasticos*. Fr. anal. *homotone*, adj. Germ. syn. *die selbe Spannung behauptend; sich gleich bleibend.*

Hŏmo'trŏpus, *a*, *um*. (Ὁμὸς, equal; *τρέπω*, to turn.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to the embryo which though not straight, has the same direction as the seed: homo'tropous. See *Heterotropus*. Fr. anal. *homotrope*, adj.

Ho'motype. (Ὁμὸς, equal; *τύπος*, form, or nature.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term used by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, for a repeated part in the segments of the same skeleton. *Hŏmŏtўpus*, *i*, m.

Hŏmŏval'vus, *a*, *um*. (Ὁμὸς, equal; *valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Applied by Peyre, to fruits in which the valves are alike: homoval'vous. See *Heterovalvus*. Fr. anal. *homovalve*, adj.

Hŏmŏ'zўgos. } (Ὁμὸς, equal; *ζύγος*, a
Hŏmŏ'zўgus, *a*, *um*. } yoke.) *Bot.* Yoked together; under the same yoke; conjugate: homo'zygous. See *Conjugatus*. Fr. anal. *homozygos*, adj. Germ. syn. *gepaart*, part. adj.

Hŏmun'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Homo*.) *Physiol.* Ancient term for a figure something like a man, said to have been produced from the *Semen masculinum*, by digesting it in a glass placed in a dung-hill, according to the assertions of some of the disciples of Paracelsus.

Honesty. *Bot.* A common name for the *Lunaria Rediviva*.

Honey. (Sax. *Honig*.) *M. Med.* The soft yellowish substance collected by the *Apes mellificæ*, or honey-bees, from the nectaries of flowers; having a granular appearance, an aromatic flavour and highly saccharine taste. *Mel*, *mellis*, n. Fr. anal. *miel*, m. Germ. syn. *Honig*, n.

Honey-Cup. *Bot.* Common name for the *Nectarium*, or nectary. Fr. anal. *nectaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Honiggefäss*, n.

Honey-Dew. See *Aëromeli*, *Mel Aëreum*, and *Mel Roscidum*.

Honeycomb-Like. *Bot., Pathol.* See *Favosus*. Fr. anal. *faveux*, adj. Germ. syn. *bienenzellig*, adj.; *wabenartig*, adj.

Honeysuckle. (Sax. *Honigsucle*.) *Bot.* Common name for the *Lonicera pericimenum*, or wood-bine. See *Lonicera Divinella*. Fr. anal. *chevrefeuille*, f. Germ. syn. *Geissblatt*, n.

Hooded. (Sax. *Hod*, a hat.) *Bot.* See *Cucullatus*.

Hooded Snake. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Naja vulgaris*, or *Cobra de capello*.

Hoof-Shaped. Having the likeness, or form of a hoof. *Ungŭlātus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. syn. *ongulé*, adj.

Hook. (Sax. *Hoce*.) See *Hamulus*, *Hamus*, and *Uncus*.

Hooper's Pills. *Pharm.* Name of quack pills composed of aloes, musk, sulphate of iron, *Canella alba*, and a little of ivory black.

Hooping-Cough. *Pathol.* Common name for the disease *Pertussis*; also popularly termed chincough. Fr. syn. *coqueluche*, f. Germ. syn. *Heighkusten*, m.; *Hinderkusten*, m.

Hop. (Teut. *Hopff*.) *M. Med.* Common name for the *bracteæ*, or floral leaves of the plant *Humulus lupulus*. Fr. syn. *houblon*, Germ. syn. *Hoppen*, m.

Hope. (Sax. *Hopa*.) Expectation of some future good. *Phrenol.* A Faculty peculiar to man (its organ on each side of *Veneration*, and extending under part of the frontal and parietal bones,) producing the sentiment of hope in general, or the tendency to believe in the possibility of what the other faculties desire, but without giving the conviction of it, which depends upon reflection. *Spes*, *ei*, f. Fr. syn. *espérance*, f. Germ. syn. *Hoffnung*, f.

Hŏplochris'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ὅπλον, a dart; *χρίσμα*, an unguent.) *Pharm.* Old term for a salve supposed to cure wounds by sympathy, or by anointing the instrument with it by which the wounds were made. See *Unguentum Armarium*. Fr. anal. *hoplochrisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Waffensalben*, n.

Hŏplŏp'ŏdus, *a*, *um*. (Ὅπλον, a dart, or arm; *πούς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss to an Order (*Hoplopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera*, including those which have their feet protected by hooves: hoplo'podous. Fr. anal. *hoplopode*, adj.

Hōræ'us, *a*, *um*. (Ὥρα, time.) *Med., Physiol.* Belonging to time; adult; mature; ripe. Fr. anal. *horé*, adj. Germ. syn. *reif*, adj.; *mannbar*, adj.; *zeitig*, adj.

Hōrāma, *ătis*, n. (Ὁράω, to see.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for sight, or vision. Fr. syn. *vision*, f. Germ. syn. *Beobachtete*, n.; *Gesehene*, n.; *Schauspiel*, n.

Hōrārius, *a*, *um*. (*Hōra*, an hour.) *Geog.* Having relation to the hours: ho'rary. Fr. anal. *horaire*, adj.

Hŏrāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὁράω, to see.) *Med.* A seeing or observing. Fr. anal. *horase*, f. Germ. syn. *Beobachten*, n.; *Sehen*, n.

Hŏrātĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Hŏrāsis*, vision; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Horasis*: hora'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *horatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Sehvermögen begabt.*

Hordeāceus, *a*, *um*. (*Hordeum*, barley.) *Bot.* Belonging to or like barley; applied to the *Chamærophis hordeaceus*, the floral ear of which resembles an ear of barley; also by Kunth and Nees von Esenbeck to a tribe (*Hordeaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having for its type the genus *Hordeum*. *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied to the shell of the *Bulimus hordeaceus*, which has the form of a grain of barley: hordea'ceous. Fr. anal. *hordéacé*, adj.

Hordeātum, *i*, n. (*Hordeum*, barley.) *Pharm.* Old name for a liquid internal medicine prepared by boiling barley to bursting; the *Decoctum hordei*.

Hordeifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Hordeum*, barley; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like or resembling barley, as the *Triticum hordeiforme*: horde'iform. Fr. anal. *hordéiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *gerstenartig*, adj.

Hor'dein'. (*Hordeum*, barley.) *Chem.* Name given to a peculiar substance found in barley, it is allied to starch, but differs sufficiently to constitute a distinct substance. *Hordeīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii.

s. vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *hordeine*, f. Germ. syn. *Ceradine*, f.; anal. *Hordeine*, f.

Horde'ŏlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Hordeum*, barley; because like to a barleycorn in size and hardness.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a small, highly inflammatory tumour on the edge of the eyelid: popularly termed a stye. See *Aqueola, Crithe, Posthia.* Fr. anal. *hordéolum*, n. Germ. syn. *Gerstenkörnchen*, n.

Hor'deum, *i*, n. (As if *Fordeum*, from *fordus*, an old Latin word signifying heavy.) The pharmacopœial name (L.E. & U.S.A.) for the seeds of the plant *Hordeum distichon*, (D.) the *Hordei distichi semina*, or barley. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Graminaceæ.* See *Samen.* Fr. syn. *orge*, m. and f. Germ. syn. *Gerste*, f.

Hor'deum Caus'ticum. *Bot.* A name for the *Veratrum sabadilla*, or Indian caustic barley. Fr. syn. *cévadille*, f.

Hord'eum Dis'tĭchon. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the French barley plant. Fr. syn. *orge distique.* Germ. syn. *zweyzeilige Sommergerste.*

Hor'deum Perlātum. *Bot.* A name for barley that is rubbed into small round grains somewhat like pearls, and hence called pearl barley; this is done in Holland.

Hord'eum Vulgāre. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the Scotch or common barley plant. Fr. syn. *orge commun.* Germ. syn. *vierzeilige Sommergerste.*

Horehound. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Marrubium vulgare.* Fr. syn. *marrube commun.* Germ. syn. *der weisse Andorn.*

Horehound, Stinking. *Bot.* See *Ballota*, and *B. Fœtida.* Fr. syn. *ballotte fétide.* Germ. syn. *der stinkende Andorn.*

Horehound, Water. *Bot.* Common name for the *Marrubium aquaticum.* Fr. syn. *marrube aquatique.*

Horistocacopneumonia. } *Med., Pathol.* See
Horistopneumonosaprosis. } *Horistos, Cacopneumonia*, App., and *Pneumonosaprosis.*

Hŏristopneumŏnōsep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὁρίζω, limit to; *Pneumŏnōsepsis*, putrescence of the lung.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for circumscribed or limited *Pneumonosepsis.* Fr. anal. *horistopneumonosepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *die begränzte Lungenfäule.*

Hŏris'tos. } (Ὁρίζω, to limit, or circum-
Hŏris'tus, *a, um.* } scribe.) Bounded; limited: circumscribed. Fr. syn. *limité*, adj. Germ. syn. *begränzt.* adj.

Hori'zon. (Ὁρίζων, a circle of the heavens terminating our vision.) *Astron., Geog.* Term for the great circle dividing the heavens from the earth, and forming the boundary to our sight. Properly there are two horizons. 1. The Rational, or True Horizon, which is supposed to encompass the globe exactly in the middle, dividing the heavens into two equal parts, being distant 90 degrees from the Zenith and Nadir. 2. The Sensible, or Apparent Horizon, which bounds our vision of land, water, and terrestrial objects, according to the elevation from which it is viewed. The former is represented on artificial globes by the broad paper circle, or wooden horizon. Fr. anal. *horizon*, m. Germ. syn. *Gesichtskreis*, m.; anal. *Horizont*, m.

Horizon'tal. Parallel with the horizon: on a level. *Bot.* Applied to roots, leaves, etc., which strike out from their origins on a level or parallel with the horizon. *Hŏrīzontālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *horizontal*, adj. Germ. syn. *dem Horizonte nahe;* anal. *horizontal*, adj.

Hormē, *ēs*, f. (Ὁρμη.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for *impetus*, instinct, or natural appetite. Fr. syn. *instinct*, m. Germ. syn. *der innere Antreib.*

Hor'mĭnum, *i*, n. (Ὁρμάω, to incite; because supposed to excite to venery.) *Bot.* A name for the *Salvia sclarea*, or garden celery.

Hormoïdēs, adj. (Ὅρμος, a necklace; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a necklace: hor'moid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *hormoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *halsschnurförmig*, adj.

Horn. (Sax. *Horn;* allied to *κέρας*, and *cornu.*) A substance composing a weapon of defence for several kinds of animals, as the ox, ram, etc., consisting of coagulated albumen, a small portion of gelatine and about a half per cent. of phosphate of lime. The horns of the buck and hart, however, are of a different consistency, something between horn and bone. See *Cornu*, and *Calcar.* Fr. syn. *corne*, f. Germ. anal. *Horn*, n.

Horn-Shaped. *Bot.* Having the appearance of horns, or formed like a horn. See *Corniformis, Cornutus.* Fr. syn. *corniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *hornförmig*, adj.

Horned Poppy. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Glaucium.*

Horned Ram'pion. *Bot.* The common name for the *Phyteuma orbiculare.*

Hor'net. (Sax. *Hyrnet.*) *Entomol.* Common name for the *Vespa crabro.* Fr. syn. *frelon*, m. Germ. syn. *Horniss*, f.

Hōrŏ'nŏsos. } (Ὥρα, time; *νόσος*, disease.)
Hōrŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. } *Med., Pathol.* Terms for a disease of the time or season of the year. Fr. anal. *horonose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Jahrszeiten-Krankheit.*

Hor'rens, *entis*, part. (*Horreo*, to tremble.) *Med., Pathol.* Trembling; shivering; applied to symptoms, etc. See *Horridus.* Fr. syn. *tremblant*, adj. Germ. syn. *schauderhaft*, adj.

Hor'rĭdus, *a, um.* (*Horror*, a quaking for fear or cold.) *Med., Pathol.* Shivering with cold; applied to a fever, etc.: hor'rid. See *Horrens.* Fr. syn. *horrible*, adj. Germ. syn. *schauderhaft*, adj.

Horripila'tion. (*Horreo*, to set up his bristles; *pĭlus*, the hair.) *Med.* Term for a sensation of creeping, or as if each hair were stiff and erect, in different parts of the body. *Horrĭpĭlātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *horripilation*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schaudern vor Schrecken oder Frost.*

Hor'ror, *ōris*, m. (*Horreo*, to shake for cold.) *Pathol.* Term for a shivering, or cold fit. See *Phrice.* Fr. anal. *horreur*, f. Germ. syn. *Schauder*, n.

Horse. (Sax. *Hors.*) *Zoöl.* Common name for the genus *Equus*. Fr. syn. *cheval*, m. Germ. syn. *Pferd*, n.

Horse-Aloes. *M. Med.* See *Aloë Caballina.*

Horse-Ches'nut. *M. Med.* Common name for the fruit of the plant *Æsculus hippocastanum.*

Horse-Ra'dish. *M. Med.* Common name of the plant *Cochlearia armoracia.* Fr. syn. *cran de Bretagne; moutarde des Allemands; raifort*, m. Germ. syn. *Löffelkraut*, n.; *Löffelkresse*, f.

Horse-Tail. *Bot.* A common name for the *Hippuris vulgaris.* Fr. syn. *prèle des champs; la queue de cheval.* Germ. syn. *Pferdschwanz*, m.

Hortĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Hortus*, a garden; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Inhabiting or growing in the garden: horti'colous. Fr. anal. *horticole*, adj.

Hor'tus, *i*, m. (Χόρτος, grass or all kinds of herbs.) *Anat.* Applied by Rolfinkius, *de Part. Genit. Inserv.* to the *pudenda* in women. *Bot.* A garden, or place where vegetables are grown. Fr. syn. *jardin*, m. Germ. anal. *Garten*, m.

Hor'tus Sic'cus. *Bot.* A dry garden; a term for a *Herbarium*, or collection of dried plants. Fr. syn. *herbier*, m. Germ. syn. *Krauterbuch*, m.

Hos'pital. (*Hospes, ĭtis*, m. A host that receives strangers; also a guest.) *Med.* A house, or building established out of charity for the relief of the sick poor, and for their lodgement and maintenance during treatment; an infirmary. *Hospĭtālium, ii*, or *e, is*, n. See *Nosocomium, Nosodochium.* Fr. anal. *hôpital*, m. Germ. anal. *Hospital*, n.; *Spital*, n.

Hos'pital Fe'ver. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fever peculiar to the inmates of an hospital, arising from their debility and confinement in an atmosphere more or less deteriorated by exhalations from the sick and wounded. *Fe'bris Nŏsocŏmiālis.* Fr. anal. *fièvre d'hôpital.* Germ. syn. *das Spital Fieber.*

Hosp'ital Gan'grene. (Because occurring chiefly in hospitals.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a severe and peculiar species of humid gangrene, combined with phagedenic ulceration of a highly infectious nature; termed also *Hospital Sore, Gangrena contagiosa*, and *Phagedæna gangrenosa.* Fr. syn. *pourriture d'hôpital.* Germ. syn. *Hospitalbrand*, m.

Hound's Tongue. (Sax. *Hundestunge.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Cynoglossum officinale.* Fr. syn. *langue de chien.* Germ. syn. *Hundszunge*, f.

House-Leek. (From its growing on house-tops.) *Bot.* Common name for the *Sempervivum*, or sengreen. Fr. syn. *pervenche*, f. Germ. syn. *Sinngrun*, n.

Huana'co Bark. *M. Med.* A name for the *Cinchona micrantha.*

Huile de Gabian. See *Gabianum Oleum.*

Huile de Cade. *Pharm.* Name given to a fetid oil distilled from the wood of the *Juniper oxycedrus:* oil of juniper. It has been much used of late in the Parisian hospitals as an external application in the treatment of various affections of the skin, and of obstinate ophthalmia, etc.

Human Combustion. See *Preternatural Combustion.*

Hūmānus, *a, um.* (*Hŏmo*, man.) *Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to man, or his species: hu'man. Fr. anal. *humain*, adj. Germ. syn. *menschlich*, adj.

Humec'tant. (*Hūmecto*, to make moist.) *Med.*, Rendering moist; moistening; used the same as *Diluent. Hūmectans, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *humectant*, adj. Germ. syn. *befeuchtend*, part. adj.

Hūmectātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Hūmecto*, to make moist.) *Med.* Term for the act or process of making moist; a mois'tening. Fr. anal. *humectation*, f. Germ. syn. *Anfeuchtung*, f.

Hu'meral. (*Hŭmĕrus*, the arm.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Humerus*, or arm; brachial. *Hŭmĕrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *huméral*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Humerus gehörig.*

Hu'meral Muscle. *Anat.* A name for the *Musculus deltoides. Muscŭlus Humĕrālis.*

Hŭ'mĕrus, *i*, m. (Ὦμος, the shoulder.) *Anat.* The *brachium*, or arm proper, extending from the shoulder to the elbow, and consisting of the *Os humeri*, or *Os brachii*, and its coverings; also used for the long-bone, or *Os brachii* itself; the shoulder. See *Adjutorium, Balbitodes. Ornithol.* Applied to the first portion of the superior extremity supporting the wing, and which is analogous to the arm of man. Fr. anal. *humerus*, m. Germ. syn. *Schulter*, f.

Hŭ'micus, *a, um.* (*Hūmus*, the ground; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol.* Of or belonging to the ground: hu'mic. The same as *Geïc*, and applied to an acid found in earth, so called. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *humique*, adj.

Hūmĭ'dĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Hūmor*, moisture.) *Chem.* Term for the quality of being moist or damp; moisture: humi'dity. Fr. anal. *humidité*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuchtigkeit*, f.

Hūmĭdus, *a, um.* (*Hūmor*, moisture.) *Bot., Chem.* Moist; impregnated with moisture; damp: hu'mid. Fr. anal. *humide*, adj. Germ. syn. *feucht*, adj.

Hūmĭfūsus, *a, um.* (*Hūmus*, the earth, or ground; *fūsus*, lying along.) *Bot.* Applied to the stalk of vegetables when it runs or stretches along the surface of the ground, but without sending out roots: hu'mifuse. Fr. anal. *humifuse*, adj.

Hŭ'mĭlis, *is, e.* (*Hūmus*, the ground; because near the ground.) *Bot.* Mean; humble; dwarfish; applied to plants which grow close to the ground. Fr. syn. *humble*, adj. Germ. syn. *niedrig*, adj.

Hūmor, *ōris*, m. (*Hūmus*, the ground; because waters are hidden or inclosed in the ground.) Moisture; water; juice, or sap. *Pathol., Physiol.* Term for any fluid of the body other than the blood: hu'mour. Fr. anal. *humeur*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuchtigkeit*, f.; *Saft*, m.

Humor Aqueus. *Anat.* See *Aqueous Humour.*

Hūmor Crystal'lĭnus. } *Anat.* Names for the
Hūmor Glăciālis. } crystalline lens of the eye. Fr. anal. *humeur crystallin; humeur glacial.*

Hūmor Vi'treus. *Anat.* A name for the vitreous body, or humour of the eye. Fr. anal. *humeur vitrée.* Germ. syn. *Glaskörper*, m.

Hu'moral. (*Hūmor*, humour, or juice.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the humours of the body. *Hūmōrālis, is, e.* See *Notiodes.* Fr. anal. *humoral*, adj. Germ. syn. *des Säfte des menschliches Körpers betreffend.*

Hu'moral Patho'logy. *Med.* A term for the doctrine which attributed all diseases to disordered condition of the humours or fluids, apart altogether from the solids; it originated among the Greeks, and prevailed almost universally in the early part of the eighteenth century. Fr. anal. *pathologie humorale.* Germ. syn. *Humoralpathologie*, f.

Humores Cardinales. *Physiol.* See *Cardinal Humours.*

Humo'ric. (*Hūmor*, a humour, or fluid; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* This term has been applied to the sound produced by percussion on the stomach when distended with air and fluid. *Hūmōricus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *humorique*, adj.

Humour. *Physiol.* See *Humor.*

Humour, Aqueous. *Anat.* See *Aqueous Humour.*

Humour, Vitreous. *Anat.* See *Humor Vitreus, Vitreous Humour.*

Humours, Cardinal. *Physiol.* See *Cardinal Humours.*

Humulin'. *Chem.* Term for the narcotic principle of the plant *Humulus lupulus*, or hop. *Hūmūlīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* v. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *humuline*, f.

Hŭ'mŭlus, *i*, m. (*Hūmus*, the ground; as unless trained, or supported, it creeps on the earth.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Pentandria.* Juss. *Urticeæ.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the strobiles of *Humulus lupulus.* Fr. syn. *houblon*, m. Germ. syn. *Hopfen*, m.

Hŭ'mŭlus Lŭ'pŭlus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the hop plant. See *Bruscandula.* Fr. syn. *houblon commun.*

Hunga'rian Balsam. *Bot., Pharm.* Common name for the *Balsamum Hungaricum*, which see.

Hunga'rian Hawkweed, Broad-leaved. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hypochœris maculata.*

Hungă'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hungāria*, Hungary: terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to Hungary; applied to a fever, etc.: Hunga'rian. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *Hungarique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ungarisch*, adj.

Hun'ger. (Sax. *Hungor*, a craving after food.) *Physiol.* The peculiar sensation in the stomach consequent on the want of solid aliment. *Fā'mes, is*, f. Fr. syn. *faim*, f. Germ. syn. *Hunger*, m.

Hurtsickle. (From its sometimes notching the sickle, in the attempt to cut it.) *Bot.* Common name for the *Centaurea cyanus*, blue-bottle, or cornflower.

Husk. (Dan. *Husche.*) The coat of seed, grain, corn, etc. *Glūma, æ*, f. See *Envelope, Involucrum, Siliqua.* Fr. syn. *cosse*, f.; *enveloppe*, f.; *involucre*, m. Germ. syn. *Hülle*, f.

Husson's Eau Médicinale. *Pharm.* See *Eau Médicinale.*

Hyăcin'thus, *i*, m. (*Hyăcinthus*, a youth unfortunately killed by Apollo and turned by him into the flower; the gem is named from the colour of the flower.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia. Mineral., Pharm.* The name of a gem, a subspecies of pyramidal zircon, much valued among jewellers, and anciently esteemed in medicine as antispasmodic and cordial. Fr. anal. *hyacinthe*, f.

Hyăcin'thus Mus'cări. *Bot.* The systematic name of the musk grape flower, said to be diuretic and emetic; also called *Bulbus vomitorius.*

Hyăcin'thus Non-Scrip'tus. *Bot.* A name for the *Scilla nutans*, or blue-bells.

Hyalin'. (Ὕαλος, glass.) *Pathol.* A term applied to an interglobular substance forming one of the constant elements of tubercle. *Physiol.* Applied to the pellucid point which is the first stage of developement of the nucleolus of Schleiden. *Hyālīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *hyaline*, f.

Hyaline. See *Hyalinus.*

Hyalĭnorhi'zus, *a, um.* (Ὑάλινος, glassy; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant with white transparent roots, as the *Valeriana hyalinorhiza.* Fr. anal. *hyalinorhize*, adj.

Hya'lĭnus, *a, um.* (Ὕαλος, glass.) Transparent like glass; glassy: hy'aline. Fr. anal. *hyalin*, adj. Germ. syn. *glasartig*, adj.; *gläsern*, adj.; *glasshell*, adj.

Hyălĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (Ὕαλος, glass; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* The same as *Hyalopterus:* hyalipen'nate. Fr. anal. *hyalipenne*, adj.

Hyălis'tos. } (Ὕαλος, glass; ἱστὸς, a web.)
Hyălis'tus, *i*, m. } *Anat.* A name for the vitreous body or humour of the eye. Fr. anal. *hyaliste*, m.; syn. *humeur vitrée.* Germ. syn. *Glaskörper*, m.

Hyălītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὕαλος, glass; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the hyaloid membrane: hyali'tis. See *Hyaloiditis.* Fr. adal. *hyalite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Glashaut.*

Hyălōdee'crўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑαλώδης, glassy; ἔκρυσις, a flowing out.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for the escape of a part of the vitreous humour of the eye. Fr. anal. *hyalodéécryse*, f. Germ. syn. *der Ausfluss des Glaskörpers.*

Hyălōdeŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (Ὑαλώδης, glassy; μαλακία, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a softening or flaccid condition of the vitreous body of the eye. Fr. anal. *hyalodéomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *übermässige Weichheit des Glaskörpers.*

Hyălōdeŏmălăcō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑαλώδης, glassy; μαλακὸς, soft.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress of *Hyalodeomalacia*, or softening of the vitreous body of the eye. Fr. anal. *hyalodéomalacose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erweichung des Glaskörpers.*

Hyălōdeoproptō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑαλώδης, glassy; πρόπτωσις, a falling down.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for prolapse of the vitreous

body of the eye. Fr. anal. *hyalodéoproptose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Glaskörpervorfall.*

Hyălōdēs, adj. (ʽΥαλος, glass; terminal *-ώδης.*) Of the nature or appearance of glass; having, or full of glass. *Med.* Anciently applied to the excrements, as urine which deposited much vitreous, white viscid sediment, etc. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *hyaleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *glasartig*, adj.

Hy'aloid. (ʽΥαλος, glass; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling glass; glass-like; glassy; transparent. *Hyălōīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *hyaloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *glasähnlich*, adj.

Hy'aloid Mem'brane. *Anat.* Term for the extremely delicate membrane in the back part of the eye, whose numerous cells contain the vitreous humour. *Hyălōīdēs Membrāna.* Fr. anal. *membrane hyaloïde.* Germ. syn. *Glashaut*, f.

Hyălōīdēītis. *Med., Pathol.* The same in meaning and derivation as *Hyaloiditis*, which see.

Hyălōīdītis, *īdis*, f. (*Hyălōīdēs* membrāna, the hyaloid membrane; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the hyaloid membrane; sometimes improperly spelled *Hyalodeitis:* hyaloidi'tis. See *Hyalitis.* Fr. anal. *hyaloïdite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Glashaut.*

Hyălōma, *ătis*, n. (ʽΥαλος, a glass.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a conversion of the eye into a glass-like mass. Fr. anal. *hyalôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Verwandlung des Auges in eine glasähnliche; Masse Glasauge*, n.

Hyălōmēninx, *gis*, f. (ʽΥαλος, glass; μήνιγξ, a membrane.) *Anat.* Name for the hyaloid membrane of the eye. Fr. syn. *membrane hyaloïde.* Germ. syn. *Glashaut*, f.

Hyălōnyx'is, *is*, f. (ʽΥαλος, glass; νύσσω, to puncture.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for the operation of depressing the crystalline lens, for the removal of cataract. Fr. anal. *hyalonixie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Staaroperation.*

Hyălop'terus, *a, um.* (ʽΥαλος, glass; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings transparent like glass, as the *Leptis hyaloptera:* hyalop'terous. Fr. anal. *hyaloptère*, adj.

Hyălosper'mus, *a, um.* (ʽΥαλος, glass; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having transparent seeds, as the *Nœmaspora hyalosperma:* hyalosper'mous. It ought to be *Hyalospermatus.* Fr. anal. *hyalosperme*, adj.

Hyălur'gia, *æ*, f. (ʽΥαλος, glass; ἔργον, a work.) *Chem.* Term for the fabrication of glass; glass-making: hy'alurgy. Fr. anal. *hyalurgie*, f.

Hyan'che, *es*, f. (ʽΥς, a swine; ἄγχω, to strangle.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὑάγχη*, used by Cœlius Aurelianus, *de Morb.* iii. 1, for a spurious kind of *Angina*, when deglutition and respiration are impeded by a tumour on each side of the neck; because it often happens in the necks of swine. See *Quinsy.*

Hybernācŭlum, *i*, n. (*Hyberna*, a wintering place for soldiers.) A place to winter in. *Bot.* Term for an organic body which springs from the surface of a plant in order to protect the new shoot which it encases from injury. *Zoöl.* Applied to the resort or winter refuge of the bat, cuckoo, dormouse, and other hybernating animals. Fr. anal. *hibernacle*, m. Germ. syn. *Winterhaus*, m.

Hyber'nal. (*Hyberno*, to winter.) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to winter. *Hyber'nus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hivernal*, adj.; *hyémal*, adj. Germ. syn. *winterlich*, adj.

Hyber'nans, *tis*, part. (*Hyberno*, to winter.) *Zoöl.* Passing the winter; wintering: hyber'nating; applied to the bat, cuckoo, dormouse, and other animals (*Hybernantia animalia*, nom. pl. n.) that become torpid or wrapt in a profound sleep or stupor during the cold of winter. Fr. anal. *hybernant*, adj.

Hyberna'tion. (*Hyberno*, to winter.) *Zoöl.* Term for the state of torpor or winter-sleep peculiar to certain animals: hyberna'tion. Fr. anal. *hybernation*, f. Germ. syn. *Winterschlaf*, m.

Hybōma, *ătis*, n. (ʽΥβόω, to bend.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὕβωμα*, used by Galen, *Aph.* vi. 46, for a curvature, or gibbosity of the spine; but also used by him, *de Artic.* iii. 53, to signify every eversion of the *vertebræ.* Fr. anal. *hybôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Buckel*, m.

Hy'brĭda, *æ*, f. } (ʽΥβρις, mongrel.) *Nat. Hist.*
Hybris, *ĭdos*, f. } Term for the offspring of two different species of animals or of plants: a mule, as to animals: a hybrid. Fr. anal. *hybrid*, m.; *meles*, m. Germ. syn. *von zweierlei Herkunft.*

Hybrĭdus, *a, um.* (ʽΥβρις, mongrel.) *Bot.* Used almost the same as *Bastard;* mongrel; hy'brid. *Med.* Applied to terms compounded of different languages, as *Hydatiformis*, from *ὕδατις*, and *forma*, *Nat. Hist.* See *Hybrida.* Fr. anal. *hybride*, adj. Germ. syn. *bastardig*, adj.

Hydarthrōsis, *is*, f. (*Hydarthrus*, white-swelling.) *Pathol.* Term for the condition of body, or the morbid constitution or diathesis indicated by the occurrence of *Hydarthrus:* hydarthro'sis; also sometimes spelled *Hydrarthrosis.* Fr. anal. *hydrarthrosie*, f.

Hydar'thrus, *i*, m. (ʽΥδωρ, water; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Pathol.* Term for the disease popularly known as white-swelling: sometimes called *Spina ventosa;* a genus of the Ord. *Tumores:* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; also sometimes spelled *Hydrarthrus.* Fr. anal. *hydrarthre*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkwassersucht*, f.

Hydătænō'mĕnus, *a, um.* (ʽΥδαταίνω, to make watery.) *Med.* Applied, Gr. anal. *ὑδαταινόμενοι*, by Hippocrates, *Epid.* ii. 274, to those who were dropsical, or who naturally had thin or watery blood: hydateno'menous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Hydatenterocele. *Pathol., Surg.* See *Hydrenterocele.*

Hydătĭdēpătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (ʽΥδατὶς, a hydatid, or vesicle; ἡπατῖτις, disease (inflammation) of the liver.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Hepatitis*, or inflammation of the liver, complicated with hydatids. Fr. anal. *hydatidépatite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Leberentzündung mit Hydatidenbildung.*

Hydătĭ'dĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑδατὶς, a hydatid, or vesicle; terminal *-ἴκος.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to hydatids: hydati'dic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydatidique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Blasenwürmer betreffend.*

Hydătĭdŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ὑδατὶς, a hydatid, or vesicle; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a hernial tumour containing hydatids: hyda'tidocele. Fr. anal. *hydatidocèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Blasenwürmerbruch*, m.; *Wasserblasenbruch*, m.

Hydătĭdocĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Ὑδατὶς, a hydatid, or vesicle; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Anim. Pathol., Zoöl.* Term for hydatids in the head of the sheep: hyda'tidous hydroce'phalus. Fr. anal. *hydatidocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *die Krankheit der Schaaf.*

Hydatidodes. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hydatidosus.*

Hydătĭdoīdēs, adj. (Ὑδατὶς, a hydatid, or vesicle; terminal *-ἰδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling a hydatid; hyda'tidoid. See *Diss. niv.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *hydatidoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *hydatidenähnlich*, adj.

Hydătĭdōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑδατὶς, a hydatid, or vesicle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a hydatidic swelling, or tumour containing hydatids: a hyda'tidome. Fr. anal. *hydatidôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Hydatidengeschwulst*, f.

Hydătĭdoscheŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ὑδατὶς, a hydatid, or vesicle; *oscheŏcēle*, swelling of the *scrotum.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a hydrocele with hydatids: hydatidos'cheocele. Fr. anal. *hydatidoschéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *die Hydrocele mit Hydatiden.*

Hydătĭdōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑδατὶς, a hydatid, or vesicle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the growth or formation of hydatids; the progress of hydatidous disease. Fr. anal. *hydatidose*, f. Germ. syn. *Hydatidenkrankheit*, f.

Hydătĭdōsus, *a, um.* (Ὑδατὶς, a hydatid, or vesicle; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of hydatids: hyda'tidous. The same as *Hydatidodes.* Fr. anal. *hydatideux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Hydatiden behaftet.*

Hydatids. (*Hydătis*, a hydatid.) See *Hydatis.*

Hydătĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (Ὑδατὶς, a hydatid, or vesicle; *forma*, resemblance.) *Nat. Hist.* Having the appearance of a bag or vesicle: hyda'tiform. The same as *Hydatidoides.* Fr. anal. *hydatiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *hydatidenähnlich*, adj.

Hydătĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Ὑδατὶς, a hydatid, or vesicle; *γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Zoöl.* Proceeding, or originating from a hydatid, as the *Tænia hydatigena:* hydati'genous. Fr. anal. *hydatigène*, adj. Germ. syn. *aus Hydatiden entstanden.*

Hydă'tĭnum, *i*, n. (Ὕδωρ, water.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. *ὑδάτινον*, used by Galen, *Comm.* ii. *in Epid.* vi. 19, for a certain eye medicine or collyrium prepared from river water.

Hy'dătis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑδατὶς, a vesicle, from *ὕδωρ*, water.) *Nat. Hist., Pathol.* Term for a small vesicular tumour containing a watery fluid; also, a genus of the *Entozoa*, formed of a membrane containing a watery fluid: a hyda'tid. See *Aquula, Zoöcystus.* Fr. anal. *hydatide*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserblase*, f.

Hydătis'mus, *i*, m. (Ὑδατὶς, a vesicle; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὑδατισμὸς*, used by Aurelianus, *Tard. pass.* v. 8, for the sound of confined and compressed humour in external imposthumes and abscesses, when made to fluctuate, as stated by Foësius, *p.* 631: hy'datism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *hydatisme*, m.

Hydătĭsōmătus, *a, um.* (Ὑδατὶς, a vesicle; *σῶμα*, a body.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville, to a tribe (*Hydatisomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the Class *Subannelidaria*, comprehending those in which the body is in the form of a vesicle: hydatiso'matous. Fr. anal. *hydatisome*, adj.

Hydatocele. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hydatidocele.*

Hydăto'chloös. } (Ὕδωρ, water; *χλόος*,
Hydăto'chlous, *a, um.* } greenness.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to excrements, or dejections that were at the same time watery and bilious, or greenish from the presence of bile, therefore the same as *Hydatocholus:* hydato'chlous. Fr. syn. *aqueux et bilieux ou vert.* Germ. syn. *wassergrün*, adj.

Hydătŏ'chŏlos. } (Ὑδαταλνω, to render
Hydătŏ'chŏlus, *a, um.* } watery; *χολή*, bile.) *Med.* Of a watery and bilious quality; an old term, Gr. anal. *ὑδατόχολος*, applied by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 67, 134, to the feces, or excrements. Fr. anal. *hydatochole*, adj. Germ. syn. *wassericht-gallicht*, adj.

Hydătodeītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑδατώδης, watery; terminal *-ῖτις.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the tunic containing the aqueous humour of the eye. Fr. anal. *hydatodeïte*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung (der Haut) der wass'rigen Feuchtigkeit (in der vordern Augenkammer.)*

Hydătōdēs, adj. (Ὕδωρ, water; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med.* Having, or full of water; watery; aqueous; applied, Gr. anal. *ὑδατώδης*, by Galen, *de San. Tu.* v. 12, to wine much diluted with water; by Hippocrates to limpid urine, *Coac. Prænot.* 576, and to an anasarcous patient, etc., *Epid.* vi. 7, *num.* 62. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. See *Hydatoides.* Fr. anal. *hydateux*, adj.; syn. *aqueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *wässerig*, adj.

Hydătŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water; *γένεσις*, origin.) *Med.* Term for the formation of water, or of a watery fluid in the body. See *Hydatosis.* Fr. anal. *hydatogenesie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserbildung*, f.

Hydătoīdēs, adj. (Ὕδωρ, water; terminal *-ἰδης.*) Resembling water in nature, quality, appearance, or consistence: hy'datoid; formerly applied to the aqueous humour of the eye, etc. See *Hydatodes, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *hydatoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wasserähnlich*, adj.

Hydăton'cus, *i*, m. (Ὕδωρ, water; *ὄγκος*, a tumour, or swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a watery swelling; also named *Hydroncus*, or œdema. Fr. syn. *œdème*, m. Germ. syn. *Wassergeschwulst*, f.

Hydătophthen'gos, Hydătophthen'gus, *i*, m. (Ὕδωρ, water; φθέγγομαι, to emit a sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the sound of the presence of fluid heard by percussion over the organ affected. Fr. anal. *hydatophthengе*, m. Germ. syn. *Flüssigkeitsschall*, m.

Hydătŏpŏ'sia, *æ*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water; πόσις, a drink.) *Med.* Water-drinking: hydato'posy. Fr. anal. *hydatoposie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wassertrinken*, n.

Hydătorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water; ῥοή, a flowing.) *Med.* Term for a watery flux, or discharge. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hydatorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserfluss*, m.

Hydatoscheocele. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hydatidoscheocele.*

Hydătōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation of a collection of water in the body. See *Hydatogenesis*, Fr. anal. *hydatose*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserbildung*, f.; *die Bildung von Wasseransammlungen im Körper.*

Hydătŏtherăpīa, *æ*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water; θεραπεύω, to heal, or to exhibit remedies.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the application of cold water as a remedy. The same as *Hydriasis*, and *Hydropathia.* Fr. anal. *hydatotherapie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Heilkraft des kalten Wassers.*

Hydĕrōdēs, adj. (Ὕδωρ, water; terminal -ώδης.) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of water; applied to dropsy; dropsical: hy'derous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hydereux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hydropisch*, adj.; *wässerig*, adj.; *wassersüchtig*, adj.

Hydĕron'cus, *i*, m. *Med., Pathol.* The same in derivation and meaning as *Hydatoncus.*

Hy'dĕrus, *i*, m. (Ὕδωρ, water.) *Pathol.* An old term generally applied to *Hydrops*, or dropsy, according to Gorræus, but especially, Gr. anal. ὕδερος, to *Anasarca*, or *Leucophlegmasia*, according to Galen, *de Sympt. Causs.* iii. 5; *de Simpl. Fac.* ii. § *Caro*, etc.

Hyd'num, *i*, n. (Ὕδνον.) *Bot.* Name of a genus of the Ord. *Fungi;* Cl. *Cryptogamia.* Certain species are eaten on the Continent, but all the dark-coloured and spotted on their under scarf, are to be suspected as poisonous. The following are sometimes used. Fr. syn. *champignon*, n. Germ. syn. *Schwamm*, m.

Hyd'num Auriscal'pium. *Bot.* Name of a species, otherwise called *Brouquichons*, said to be excellent.

Hyd'num Căput Mĕdūsæ. *Bot.* The head of Medusa mushroom.

Hyd'num Coralloïdes. *Bot.* The coralloid mushroom.

Hyd'num Erinăceum. *Bot.* The hedge-hog mushroom.

Hyd'num Rĕpan'dum. *Bot.* Name of a species, otherwise called *Chevrette.*

Hydorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Hydatorrhœa*, but it has been applied to the first stage of *Ophthalmoblennorrhœa*, when the mucous discharge is thin and watery. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hydorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserfluss*, m.

Hydra'chne, *es*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water; ἄχνη, chaff, or sordes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a small watery vesicle appearing on the skin; or in the mouth (*aphthæ.*) Fr. anal. *hydrachne*, m. Germ. syn. *Lymphpock*, f.; *Wasserblase*, f.; *Wasserpock*, f.

Hydrach'nis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water; ἄχνη, chaff, or sordes.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Hydrachne:* used in the pl. (*Hydrachnides*, nom.) for an eruption of small vesicles containing lymph, having a transparent or watery appearance: the water-pock. Fr. anal. *hydrachne*, m. Germ. syn. *Lymphpock*, f.; *Wasserblase*, f.; *Wasserpock*, f.

Hydra'cid. (Ὕδωρ, water; *acĭdum*, an acid.) *Chem.* A term for those acids which contain hydrogen; or are formed from the combination of a simple or compound combustible body with hydrogen: their names also terminate in *ic*, as hydriodic acid, which is a compound of hydrogen and iodine: a hydra'cid. The neuter of *Hydrăcĭdus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 1. Fr. anal. *hydracide*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasserstoffsäure*, f.

Hydrăcĭdus, *a, um.* (Ὕδωρ, water; *acĭdus*, acid.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to acid resulting from the combination of a simple or compound body with hydrogen: hydra'cid. Fr. anal. *hydracide*, adj. Germ. syn. *Wassersauer*, adj.

Hydrădēn, *ĕnis*, m. (Ὕδωρ, water; ἀδήν, a gland.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a lymphatic gland; also called *Lymphaden.* Fr. syn. *glande lymphatique.* Germ. syn. *Lymph-Drüse*, f.

Hydrădēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hydrădēn*, a lymphatic gland; terminal -ῖτις.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a lymphatic gland: hydradeni'tis. The same as *Lymphadenitis.* Fr. anal. *hydradenite*, f. Germ. syn. *Lymphdrusenentzündung*, f.

Hydrădēnypertrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Hydrădēn*, a lymphatic gland; *hypertrŏphia*, excessive enlargement.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive enlargement of a lymphatic gland: hydradenyper'trophy. The same as *Lymphadenypertrophia.* Fr. anal. *hydradenypertrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *zu grosse Ausdehnung einer Lymphdrüse.*

Hydræ'dos, *æ, ŏos*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water; αἶδος, the *pudendum.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a swelling, or œdematous condition of the female (external) genital organs.

Hydræ'ma, *æ*, f. **Hydræ'mia,** *æ*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water; αἷμα, the blood.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for a state of the blood in which the serum is usually transparent, and contains only a small quantity of colouring matter: hydre'my; also called *Hæmydōr.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hydrémie*, f. Germ. syn. *die wässriche Beschaffenheit des Bluts.*

Hydrago'gue. (Ὕδωρ, water; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines which increase the secretions of the body, and so tend to remove water from its cavities, as cathartic substances, etc. *Hydrăgōgus, a, um.* See *Note Cholagogue, Aquiducus, Hydroticus, Orrhagogos.* Fr. anal. *hydragogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *wassertreibend*, adj.

Hydrăgōgĭcus, *a, um.* } (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἀγωγή*,
Hydrăgōgius, *a, um.* } a duct; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Med.* Water-leading; excretory; applied to the *lymphatic veins* (*Hydragogia vasa*, nom. pl. n.): hydrago'gic: hydrago'gian. Fr. anal. *hydragogique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Lymph oder Wasserausführend.*

Hydralkohololyton. *Chem.* The same as *Hydrocohololyton.* See.

Hydrălec'tŏris, *is, e.* (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Hydralectores*, nom. pl. m.) of aquatic birds which to some extent resemble the *Gallinaceæ.* Fr. anal. *hydralectore*, adj.

Hydral'gæ, f. pl. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *algæ*, seaweeds.) *Bot.* Name given by Roth to the *Hydrophyta.* Fr. anal. *hydralgues*, f. pl.

Hydral'las, *antis*, m. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἀλλᾶς*, a sausage, hence the allantoid membrane, from its shape.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Name given by Madame Boivin (*des Maladies de l'uterus*, Paris, 1833) to a morbid increase of the *Liquor allantoïdis.* Fr. anal. *l'hydrallante.* Germ. syn. *Metrydrorrhöe*, f.

Hydral'ma, *æ*, f. } (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἅλμη*, the
Hydral'me, *es*, f. } sea.) *Med.* Term for salt-water, or sea-water. Fr. syn. *eau de mer.* Germ. syn. *Salzwasser*, f.

Hydral'mæ. (Nom. pl. of *Hydralma*, sea-water.) *Med.* Term for salt or sea-water baths; the *Balnea muriatica.* Fr. syn. *les bains d'eau de mer.* Germ. syn. *kunstlichen Salzbäder; Meerbäder*, f. pl.; *Salzbäder*, f. pl.; *Salzquellenbäder*, f. pl.

Hydram'nios, *ii*, m. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἄμνιον*, a membrane involving the fetus.) *Obstet., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for dropsy of the amnion, or a morbid increase of the waters contained in the amnion. Fr. anal. *hydramnios*, f. Germ. syn. *die Amnios-Wassersucht.*

Hydrangeītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the lymphatic vessels: hydrangei'tis; also called *Lymphangeitis.* Fr. anal. *hydrangeite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Lymphgefässe.*

Hydrangiogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (*Hydrangĭon*, a lymphatic vessel; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a description of the lymphatic vessels, their situation, function, etc.: hydrangio'graphy. Fr. anal. *hydrangiographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Lymphgefässe.*

Hydrangiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Hydrangĭon*, a lymphatic vessel; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on the lymphatic vessels, their nature, function, and arrangement: hydrangio'logy. Fr. anal. *hydrangiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Lymphgefässen.*

Hydrangĭon. } (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἀγγεῖον*, a
Hydrangĭum, *ii*, n. } vessel.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a lymphatic vessel. Fr. anal. *hydrangion*, n. Germ. syn. *Wassergefäss*, m.

Hydrangiŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Hydrangion*, a lymphatic vessel; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for the dissection of the lymphatic vessels: hydrangio'tomy. Fr. anal. *hydrangiotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zergliederung der Lymphgefässe.*

Hydrā'nŏsos. } (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *νόσος*, dis-
Hydrā'nŏsus, *i*, m. } ease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for serous exudation. Fr. anal. *hydranose*, f. Germ. syn. *die serose Ausschwitzung.*

Hydrăpŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἀπορία*, want.) *Med.* Term for a want or deficiency of water. Fr. anal. *hydraporie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mangel an Wasser.*

Hydrăpŏ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hydrăpŏria*, want of water; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hydraporia*: hydrapo'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydraporique*, adj.

Hydrargўrănatrip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὑδράργυρος*, mercury; *ἀνάτριψις*, friction of the body.) *Med.* Term for mercurial friction. See *Hydrargyrentripsis.* Fr. anal. *hydrargyranatripsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Quecksilbereinreibung*, f.; *Einreibung einer Quecksilbersalbe.*

Hydrar'gўrātus, *a, um.* (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury.) Of, or belonging to *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. See *Hydrargyric.* Fr. anal. Fr. anal. *hydrargyre*, adj.

Hydrargўrentĕrophthĭ'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὑδράργυρος*, mercury; *entĕrophthĭsis, tabes* or wasting of the intestines.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mercurial intestinal *tabes*, or wasting. Fr. anal. *hydrargyrentérophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber-Darmschwindsucht.*

Hydrargўrentrip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὑδράργυρος*, mercury; *ἔντριψις*, inunction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mercurial inunction. See *Hydrargyranatripsis.* Fr. anal. *hydrargyrentripsie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Einreiben eines Mercurialsmittels; die Quecksilberschmiercur.*

Hydrargўrētum, *i*, n. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury.) *Chem.* Term applied by Nordenskiœld and Beudant to the amalgams: a hydrar'gyret. Fr. anal. *hydrargyrure*, m.

Hydrar'gўri Acētas. *Chem., Pharm.* The acetate of mercury. The *Pilulæ Keyseri*, or Keyser's pills, were made of this preparation and used in curing syphilis.

Hydrar'gўri Ammōnio-Chlōrīdum. *Chem.* The ammoniated chloride of mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album;* also called *Calx hydrargyri alba;* used externally in ointment for certain cutaneous affections.

Hydrar'gўri Bichlōrīdum. *Chem.* The bichloride of mercury; also called *Hydrargyrus muriatus, Mercurius corrosivus albus, Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus, Murias hydrargyri corrosivus, Oxymurias hydrargyri;* it is an extremely acrid and poisonous preparation, used internally in small doses as antisyphilitic and alterative, also in some chronic and cutaneous affections, especially *lepra.*

Hydrar'gўri Bĭcyănīdum. *Chem.* The bicyanide of mercury; a preparation made from percyanide of iron and benoxide of mercury, boiled in distilled water, and by other processes.

Hydrar'gyri Bĭniŏdīdum. *Chem.* The biniodide of mercury, a preparation made from mercury, iodine, and alcohol; used in scrofula and syphilis.

Hydrar'gўri Bĭnox'ўdum. *Chem.* The binoxide of mercury; also called *Hydragyrus calcinatus*, *Oxydum hydrargyri rubrum*; used as alterative and diaphoretic.

Hydrar'gўri Chlōrīdum. *Chem.* The chloride of mercury, or calomel; also called *Calomelus*, *Hydrargyri submurias*, *Mercurius dulcis sublimatus*, *Sublimatum dulce*.

Hydrar'gўri Ĭōdīdum. *Chem.* The iodide of mercury; a preparation of mercury, iodine, and alcohol; used in scrofula, etc.

Hydrar'gўri Nitrĭco-Ox'ўdum. *Chem.* The nitric-oxide of mercury; also called *Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber*, *Mercurius corrosivus ruber*, *Mercurius præcipitatus corrosivus*; used as a caustic application to chancres, indolent ulcers, etc.

Hydrar'gўri Ox'ўdum. *Chem.* The oxide, or black or grey oxide of mercury; also called *Æthiops per se*, *Mercurius cinereus*, *Mercurius præcipitatus niger*, *Oxydum hydrargyri cinereum*, *Oxydum hydrargyri nigrum*, *Pulvis mercurialis cinereus*, *Turpethum nigrum*; used as anthelmintic, antisyphilitic, alterative, sialagogue, and deobstruent.

Hydrar'gўri, Ox'ўdum Cĭnĕreum. } *Chem.*
Hydrar'gўri, Ox'ўdum Ni'grum. } Names for the black or grey oxide of mercury. See *Hydrargyri Oxydum*.

Hydrar'gўri Submŭrias. *Chem.* The submuriate of mercury; a name for the *Chloridum hydrargyri*. See *Hydrargyri Chloridum*.

Hydrar'gўri Sul'phas. *Chem.* The sulphate of mercury; a name for the *Subsulphas hydrargyri flavus*, or turbeth mineral.

Hydrar'gўri Sulphŭrētum Ni'grum. *Chem.* The black sulphuret of mercury, or Ethiop's mineral; also called *Hydrargyrus cum sulphure*, and *Hydrargyri sulphuretum cum sulphure*; used as anthelmintic and alterative for all ages and constitutions, the mercury being deprived of its salivating power, by the admixture of the sulphur.

Hydrar'gўri Sulphŭrētum Ru'brum. *Chem.* The red sulphuret of mercury, which is either native or factitious; also called *Amnion*, *Cinnabar*, *Hydrargyrus sulphuretus ruber*, *Magnes epilepsiæ*, *Minium Græcorum*, *Minium parum*; used for administering mercury by fumigation. See *Anthrax*, *Alzemafor*, *Azamar*.

Hydrargў'ria, *æ*, f. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury; because produced by its abuse.) *Pathol.* A term for an erythematous redness sometimes produced by an over-use of mercury; also applied more recently to the morbid effects arising from its abuse as a medicine; also called *Hydrargyris*. See *Eczema*. Fr. anal. *hydrargyrie*, f.; syn. *la maladie mercurielle*. Germ. syn. *Quecksilberausschlag*, m.; *Quecksilberkrankheit*, f.

Hydrargўri'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑδράργυρος, mercury.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for the effect arising from the administration of mercury; mercurialism. Also termed *Hydrargyrosis*. Fr. anal. *hydrargyriase*, m. Germ. syn. *Quecksilberkrankheit*, f.

Hydrar'gyric. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury, or quicksilver; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the substance *Hydrargyrum*, mercury, or quicksilver. *Hydrargў'rĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6., *Hydrargyrātus*. Fr. anal. *hydrargyrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Quecksilber betreffend*.

Hydrargyrides. *Chem.* See *Hydrargyris*.

Hydrar'gўris, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑδράργυρος, mercury.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* The same as *Hydrargyria*. *Chem.* In the pl. (*Hydrargyrides*, nom.) applied by Bonnsdorf to the amalgams; by Beudant and Pauquy to a Family of ponderable bodies which have *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury for their type. Fr. anal. *hydrargyrides*, m. pl.

Hydrargўrŏcўă'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury; *cyănĭcus*, belonging to cyanogen.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to mercury and cyanogen; applied to an acid in which the cyanuret of mercury plays the part of radicle of a hydracid. Fr. anal. *hydrargyrocyanique*, adj.

Hydrargyroful'minate. (*Hydrargўro-fulminicum* acĭdum, Hydrargyrofulminic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydrargyrofulminic acid with a salifiable base. *Hydrargўrōful'mĭnas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrargyrofulminate*, m. Germ. syn. *quecksilberknallsauer Salz*.

Hydrargўrōfulmĭ'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury; *fulmĭnĭcus*, belonging to the fulminate of silver.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to mercury and the fulminate of silver; applied to an acid composed of mercury and fulminic acid: hydrargyrofulmi'nic. Fr. anal. *hydrargyrofulminique*, adj. Germ. syn. *quecksilberknallsauer*, adj.

Hydrargўrōmă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury; *mănia*, madness.) *Pathol.* Term for a species of mental derangement supposed by some to be brought on by the excessive use of mercury: hydrargyroma'nia. Fr. anal. *hydrargyromanie*, f.

Hydrargyro'meter. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury, or quicksilver; *μέτρον*, a measure.) A measurer of mercury or quicksilver. *Pathol.* Fancifully applied by Ricord to chancre, as shewing by the persistence of induration or not, the action of mercury on the system, or the reverse. *Hydrargўrŏ-mĕtrum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *hydrargyromètre*, m.

Hydrargўrŏpĕrĭcardī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury; *pericardītis*, inflammation of the pericardium.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for mercurial pericarditis or inflammation of the pericardium. Fr. anal. *hydrargyropéricardite*, f. Germ. syn. *die mercurielle Herzbeutelentzündung*.

Hydrargўrophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury; *ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eyes.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for mercurial inflammation of the eyes: hydrargyrophthal'my. Fr. anal. *hydrargyrophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die mercurielle Ophthalmie*.

Hydrargўropneumă'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury; *pneumătĭcus*, belonging to air or gas.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to mercury and gas; applied to an apparatus or trough for the collection of gases passed through mercury into proper receivers: hydrargyropneuma'tic. Fr. anal. *hydrargyropneumatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Quecksilber und gasförmige Flüssigkeiten zugleich betreffend*.

Hydrargўropsydrā'cia, æ, f. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury; *psydrācium*, a kind of pustule.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an eruption of mercurial *psydracia*, or pustules: hydrargyropsydra'cy. Fr. anal. *hydrargyropsydracie*, f. Germ. syn. *die mercurielle Wasserkrätze.*

Hydrargўrosiălorrhœ'a, æ, f. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury; *siălorrhœa*, a flow of the saliva.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mercurial salivation. Fr. anal. *hydrargyrosialorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Quecksilberspeichelfluss*, m.

Hydrargўrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury. *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Hydrargyriasis*; mercurialism; mercurial friction. Fr. anal. *hydrargyrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Quecksilbereinreibung*, f.; *Quecksilbercur*, f.; *Räucher-* or *Schmiercur*, f.

Hydrargўrostŏmătī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hydrargўrum*, mercury; *stomătītis*, inflammation of the mouth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mercurial inflammation of the mouth. Fr. anal. *hydrargyrostomatite*, f. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber-Mundentzündung*, f.

Hydrargyrotripsis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hydrargyranatripsis.*

Hydrar'gўrum, *i*, n. ("Υδωρ, water; ἄργυρος, silver; as if it were fluid silver.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. & U.S.A.) for the metal quicksilver, or mercury, much employed in the arts, and the preparations of which are of great power and utility in medicine; also called *Argentum vivum.* See *Adibat, Alborca, Alecharith, Alembic, Alkant, Alohar, Alohoc, Almarkasita, Alosat, Alosohoc, Aludit, Anatris, An-fir-filius, Antaris, Anterit, Aquila, Aquila Philosophorum, Avraric, Cerdac, Cheiri, Dædalus, Ebesmech, Elidrion, Fumus Albus, Fyada, Geryon, Guma, Lorus, Massalis, Mercurius Chemicorum, Ops Metallum, Saic, Sebatus, Sibar, Solater, Tantalus, Tarith, Tifacoum, Uncam, Vener, Zaibac, Zenextor.* Fr. anal. *hydrargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber*, n.

Hydrar'gўrum Acētā'tum. *Chem.* Another term for the acetate of mercury. See *Hydrargyri Acetas.*

Hydrar'gўrum Phosphŏ'rātum. *Chem.* Phosphorated mercury; a preparation observed to heal inveterate venereal ulcers in a very short time; the phosphate of quicksilver.

Hydrar'gўrum Præcĭpĭ'tātum Al'bum. *Chem.* Another name for the ammoniated chloride of mercury. See *Hydrargyri Ammonio-Chloridum.*

Hydrar'gўrum Præcĭpĭ'tātum Cĭnĕ'reum. *Chem.* A preparation nearly the same as the *Hydrargyri oxydum*; used as an alterative in pains of a mingled rheumatic and syphilitic kind.

Hydrar'gўrum Pūrĭfĭ'cātum. *Chem.* Purified mercury; also called *Argentum vivum purificatum.*

Hydrar'gўrum Vitrĭŏ'lātum. *Chem.* Another name for the *Subsulphas hydrargyri flavus.*

Hydrar'gўrus Calcĭ'nātus. *Chem.* Another name for the *Hydrargyri binoxydum*, which see.

Hydrar'gўrus Mūrĭā'tus. *Chem.* A name for the *Hydrargyri bichloridum.*

Hydrar'gўrus Nitrā'tus Rŭ'ber. *Chem.* A name for the *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.*

Hydrar'gўrus cum Sul'phŭre. *Chem.* A name for the *Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum.*

Hydrar'gўrus Sulphŭrā'tus Rŭ'ber *Chem.* A name for the *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.*

Hydrarsĕ'nias, *ātis*, f. ("Υδωρ, water; *arsĕnias*, an arseniate.) *Chem., Mineral.* Name given to those arseniates which contain water in a state of chemical combination.

Hydrarthrosis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hydarthrosis.*

Hydrarthrus. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hydarthrus.*

Hy'drate. ("Υδωρ, water; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of water with an oxide; a hydro-oxide. *Hy'dras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrate*, m. Germ. anal. *Hydrat*, n.

Hy'drated. (*Hydras*, a hydrate.) *Chem.* Applied to substances that are combined with water. *Hydrātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hydraté*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewassert*, adj.

Hy'drated Peroxide of Iron. *Chem., Med., Pharm.* Name of the substance considered to have the quality of neutralising the poison arsenic.

Hydrātus, *a, um.* ("Υδωρ, water.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to acids when they contain water combined with them, and playing the part of base: hy'drated. In the writings of other chemists, the word expresses simply an acid which contains water. Fr. anal. *hydraté*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewassert*, adj.

Hydrau'lic. ("Υδωρ, water; αὐλικὸς, belonging to a pipe; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Hydrau'lĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydraulique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hydraulich*, adj.

Hydrau'lics. (Same as in preceding term.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the art of constructing engines to convey or raise water through, or by means of pipes, being a branch of hydronamics. *Hydrau'lĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *hydraulique*, f. Germ. syn. *Hydraulik*, f.; *Wasserleitungkunst*, f.

Hydrĕchid'neus, *a, um.* ("Υδωρ, water; ἔχιδνα, a female viper.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a Family (*Hydrechidnei*, nom. pl. m.) of ophidian reptiles having poisonous fangs, and living in the water: hydrechid'neous. Fr. anal. *hydréchidné*, adj.

Hydrĕlæ'um, *i*, n. ("Υδωρ, water; ἔλαιον, oil.) Name, Gr. anal. *ὑδρέλαιον*, used by Galen, *de Simpl. Fac.* ii. 25, for a mixture of oil and water. Fr. anal. *hydrelæon*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Vermischung von Oel mit Wasser.*

Hydrĕlectrĭ'cĭtas, *ātis*, f. ("Υδωρ, water; *electrĭcĭtas*, electricity.) *Chem.* A term for galvanism: hydrelectri'city. Fr. anal. *hydrélectricité*, f. Germ. anal. *Galvanismus*, f.; syn. *die Elektricität auf nassem Wege.*

Hydrĕlec'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hydrelectricitas*, galvanism; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to galvanism: hydrelec'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydrélectrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Galvanismus betreffend; die elektrischen Erscheinungen an nassen Körpern betreffend.*

Hydrĕly'tron. } (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἔλυτρον*,
Hydrĕly'trum, *i*, n. } an involucre, or cover.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hydrocele of the *Tunica vaginalis testis.* Fr. anal. *hydrélytre*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Wassersammlung unter der Hodenscheidenhaut.*

Hydrĕ'mĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἔμεσις*, a vomit.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for vomiting of watery fluid; watery vomiting. Fr. syn. *aqueux vomissement.* Germ. syn. *das wass'rige Erbrechen; Wasserbrechen*, n.

Hydrencĕphă'lion. } (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἐγ-*
Hydrencĕphă'lium, *ii*, n. } *κέφαλος*, that which is in the head.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Hydrocephalus.* Fr. syn. *hydrocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *der innere Wasserkopf; Hirnhöhlenwassersucht*, f.

Hydrencĕphălītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hydrencĕphălus*, water in the head; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Hydrocephalus*, accompanied with inflammation. Fr. anal. *hydrencéphalite*, f. Germ. syn. *die entzündliche Hirnwassersucht.*

Hydrencĕphălŏcēle, *es*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἐγκέφαλος*, that which is within the head.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hydrocephalic tumour, or hernia. Fr. anal. *hydrencéphalocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnwasserbruch*, m.

Hydrencĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἐγκέφαλος*, that which is within the head.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for water in the head; the same as *Hydrocephalus.* Fr. anal. *hydrencéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasserkopf*, m.

Hydrentĕrŏcēle, *es*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἔντερον*, an intestine; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* Old term used by Galen for a *Hydrocele*, or dropsy of the scrotum accompanied by intestinal hernia: hydren'terocele. Gorræus, Castellus. Fr. anal. *hydrenterocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserdarmbruch*, m.

Hydrentĕromphălŏcēle, m. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἔντερον*, an intestine; *ὀμφαλός*, the navel; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for umbilical hernia with a collection of water, and a portion of intestine in the sac. Fr. anal. *hydrentéomphalocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmwassernabelbruch*, m.

Hydrĕpĭgas'trium, *ii*, n. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἐπιγάστριον*, the epigastrium.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for external or superficial *Ascites.* Fr. anal. *hydrépigastre*, m. Germ. syn. *die aüssere oder oberflächliche Bauchwassersucht.*

Hydrĕpiplŏcēle, *es*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum; *κήλη*, tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for epiploic hernia with a collection of water in the sac. Fr. anal. *hydrépiplocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Netzwasserbruch; ein Netzbruch mit einem sogen Wasserbruch complicirt.*

Hydre'piplomphălŏcēle, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum; *ὀμφαλός*, the navel; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for umbilical hernia, with a collection of water, and a portion of omentum in the sac. Fr. anal. *hydrépiplomphalocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Wassernetznabelbruch; ein Netznabelbruch mit Wasserergiessung.*

Hydrepiplŏon, *i*, n. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the omentum. Fr. anal. *hydrépiploon*, m. Germ. syn. *Netzwassersucht*, f.; *Wasseransammlung im Netze.*

Hydrētron. } (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἦτρον*, the
Hydrētrum, *i*, n. } abdomen.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Ascites*, or dropsy of the belly. Fr. syn. *ascite*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchwassersucht*, f.

Hydrexostōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἐξόστωσις*, a prominence of a bone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for exostosis complicated with a collection of water. Fr. anal. *hydrexostose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Exostose, mit Wasseransammlung.*

Hydri'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water.) *Med.* Term for the systematic application of cold water as a remedy. See *Hydropathy.* Fr. anal. *hydriase*, f. Germ. syn. *die Heilkraft des kalten Wassers.*

Hydria'tic. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; or, *Hydria*, a water-pot, or a big vessel to hold water; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to a water-pot; a term adopted by cold-water cure professors, and applied by them to their system as being somewhat less absurd than *Hydropathic. Hydriă'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydriatique*, adj.

Hydria'tros. } (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ἰατρὸς*, a phy-
Hydria'trus, *i*, m. } sician.) *Med.* Term for a practitioner of hydropathy; a water-doctor, or one who professes to practise the so-called water-cure. Popularly the epithet water-doctor is applied to the quack who pretends to judge of and treat the sick by inspection of their urine alone. Fr. anal. *hydriatre*, m. Germ. anal. *Hydriater*, m.; *Hydriatiker*, m.; *Wasser-Doctor*, m.; *Wasserarzt*, m.

Hy'drĭco-Ni'trĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to a kind of double salt (*Sulphas hydrico-nitrica*) or double acid resulting from the combination of aqueous sulphuric acid with nitric acid: hydrico-ni'tric. Fr. anal. *hydrico-nitrique*, adj.

Hy'drĭco-Potas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to a body called an ammoniacal nitruret of potass, if that body consist, as Guy-Lussac thinks, of a combination of nitruret of potass and ammoniacal or trihydric nituret: hy'drico-potas'sic. Fr. anal. *hydrico-potassique*, adj.

Hy'drĭco-Sōdĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied the same as in the preceding, to the ammoniacal nitruret of *sodium:* hy'drico-so'dic. Fr. anal. *hydro-sodique*, adj.

Hy'drĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ὕδωρ*, water; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to water; applied to the compounds of a simple body with hydrogen: hy'dric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *wässerig*, adj.

Hydrīdæ, patron. pl. m. (*Ὕδρα*, the hydra; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Family of saurian reptiles that live habitually in water. Fr. anal. *hydride*, adj.

Hydrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Hydra*, the hydra; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Resembling the *Hydra*, as *Holothuria hydriformis*, which has its mouth surrounded by twelve *tentacula.* Applied by Schweigger and Eichwald to a

Family (*Hydriformia*, nom. pl. n.) of zoöphytes: hy'driform. Fr. anal. *hydriforme*, adj.

Hydrīnus, *a*, *um*. (*Hydra*, the hydra.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to an Order (*Hydrina*, nom. pl. n.) of the Class *Ichnozoa*, including those polypi which grow without being rooted. Applied by Spix to a Family (*Hydrini*, nom. pl. m.) of an Order of the *Ophidii*, including the aquatic serpents. Fr. anal. *hydrine*, adj.

Hydri'odate. (*Hydriōdĭcum* acĭdum, Hydriodic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydriodic acid with a salifiable base. *Hydriōdas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydriodate*, m. Germ. syn. *Hydriodät*, n.; *ein wasserstoffiodsaures Salze*.

Hydrio'dĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὕδωρ, water; *iodīnum*, iodine; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to water or vapour, and iodine; applied to an acid obtained from these substances. *Hydriōdĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydriodique*, adj. Germ. syn. *wasserstoffiodsauer*, adj.

Hydro-. (Ὕδωρ, water.) *Chem.* This word used as a prefix in compound names of acids, gasses, etc., denotes that hydrogen, or water from which alone it is obtained, enters into their composition.

Hy'dro-Alu'minate. (Prefix *Hydro-*; *alūmĭnas*, an aluminate.) *Chem.* Applied by Beudant to an aluminate which contains water chemically combined. *Hydro-Alūmĭnas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydro-aluminate*, m.

Hy'dro-Alūmĭnōsus, *a*, *um*. (Prefix *Hydro-*; *alūmĭnōsus*, full of alum.) *Mineral.* Applied to a mineral which contains water and alum, as *Plumbum hydro-aluminosum*.

Hy'dro-Argen'to-Cyă'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. } (Prefix
Hy'dro-Ar'gyro-Cyă'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. } *Hydro-*; *argentum*, or *argyrus*, silver; *cyănĭcus*, cyanic.) *Chem.* Applied by Ittner to an acid in which the cyanuret of silver plays the part of radicle of a hydracid: hy'dro-ar'gyro-cya'nic. Fr. anal. *hydro-argento-cyanique*, adj.; *hydro-argyro-cyanique*, adj.

Hy'dro-Argilōsus, *a*, *um*. (Prefix *Hydro-*; *argilōsus*, full of argil.) *Chem.* Applied to small eruptions of mud or slime because they throw up argil diluted in water: hydroar'gilose. Fr. anal. *hydro-argileux*, adj.

Hy'dro-Au'ro-Cyă'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Prefix *Hydro-*; *aurum*, gold; *cyănĭcus*, cyanic.) *Chem.* Applied by Ittner to an acid in which the cyanuret of gold plays the part of radicle of a hydracid: hy'dro-au'ro-cya'nic. Fr. anal. *hydro-auro-cyanique*, adj.

Hy'dro-Elec'trĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to the phenomena which produce the voltaic pile, because the presence of water is a condition of their full developement: hydro-elec'tric. Fr. anal. *hydro-électrique*, adj.

Hydrōa, *æ*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Old term for a symptomatic miliary fever. Quincy. Also applied to a papular, cutaneous eruption. Fr. anal. *hidroa*, m. Germ. syn. (for the latter signification) *Hitzblattern*, f.; *Schwitzblattern*, f.

Hydroārĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Hydroārium*, dropsy of the ovary; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to dropsy of the ovary: hydroa'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydroarique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Eierstockwassersucht betreffend*.

Hydroārion. } (Ὕδωρ, water; ὠάριον, the
Hydroārium, *ii*, n. } ovary.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the ovary, or a dropsical ovary. Fr. anal. *hydrovaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Letzteres heisst jedoch Eichen; nicht Ovarium; obgleich dieses daraus gebildet ist*.

Hydroaërātus, *a*, *um*. (Ὕδωρ, water; ἀὴρ, the air.) *Bot.* Applied by Roussel to a Class of the *Cryptogamia*, of which some live in water, others in the air: hydroa'erate. Fr. anal. *hydroaéré*, adj.

Hydrobatrăchius, *a*, *um*. (Ὕδωρ, water; *βάτραχος*, a frog.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Hydrobatrachii*, nom. pl. m.) of batrachian reptiles which live habitually in water, or in humid places: hydrobatra'chious. See *Hygrobatrachius*. Fr. anal. *hydrobatracien*, adj.

Hydrobenzoÿle, *es*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water; *benzoÿle*, an assumed ternary compound forming the radicle of bitter almonds, etc.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of water and benzoyle. Germ. syn. *Benzoulwasserstoff*, m.

Hydrobicar'buret. (Ὕδωρ, water; *bicarbūrētum*, a bicarburet.) *Chem.* Term for a compound of bicarbureted hydrogen and a simple body. *Hydrōbicarbūrētum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *hydrobicarbure*, m.

Hydrobisul'phate. (Ὕδωρ, water which affords hydrogen; *bisulphas*, a bisulphate.) *Chem.* Applied to the hydrosulphates in which the proportion of sulphur is double that of the hydrogen. *Hydrobĭsul'phas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrobisulfate*, m.

Hydroblĕphărum. } (Ὕδωρ, water; *βλέφα-*
Hydroblĕphărum, *i*, n. } *ρον*, the eyelid.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for dropsy, or watery swelling of the eyelid. Fr. anal. *hydroblépharon*, m. Germ. syn. *die Wassergeschwulst der Augenleide*.

Hydrōbŏ'rĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Used by Berzelius for *Hydrofluoboricus*. Fr. anal. *hydroborique*, adj.

Hydrobranchiātus, *a*, *um*. (Ὕδωρ, water; *branchiātus*, having *branchiæ*, or gills.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a section (*Hydrobranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda*, including those which have gills proper for respiring the water: hydrobran'chiate. Fr. anal. *hydrobranche*, adj.

Hydrobro'mate. (*Hydrōbromĭcum*, acĭdum, Hydrobromic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydrobromic acid with a salifiable base. *Hydrobrōmas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrobromate*, m. Germ. syn. *hydrobromsaure Salze*.

Hydrobro'mic. (Ὕδωρ, water as alone affording hydrogen; *brōmium*, bromine; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a combination of hydrogen and bromine; applied to an acid composed of these substances. *Hydrobrōmĭcus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *hydrobromique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hydrobromsauer*, adj.; *bromwasserstoffsauer*, adj.

Hydrocăchex'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water; *κακεξία*,

a bad habit of body.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dropsical and otherwise unhealthy state of constitution: hydrocachex'y. Fr. anal. *hydrocachexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wassercachexie*, f.; *Wasserseuche*, f.

Hydrocan'thăris, *ĭdis*, f. *Entomol.* The same as *Hydrocantharus.*

Hydrocan'thărus, *i*, m. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *κάνθαρος*, a black beetle.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, etc., to a tribe (*Hydrocanthari*, nom. pl. m.) of the ravenous *Coleoptera* which live in the water. Fr. anal. *hydrocanthare*, adj.

Hydrocar'bonate. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *carbōnas*, a carbonate.) *Chem.* A term applied by Berzelius to a double salt resulting from the combination of a carbonate with a hydrate; by Beudant to the combination of a carbonate and water. *Hydrocarbōnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrocarbonate*, m.

Hydrŏcarbōnātus, *a, um.* (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *carbōnium*, carbon.) *Chem.* Applied by Candolle to those immediate vegetable substances which some chemists call *neutrals*, and which Proust thinks ought to be considered as represented by an atom of water to one of carbon: hydrocar'bonated. Fr. anal. *hydrocarboné*, adj.

Hydrocar'buret. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *carbōnium*, carbon; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydrogen and carbon with another body, as the hydrocarburet of chlorine. *Hydrocarbūrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *hydrocarbure*, m.

Hydrŏcar'dia, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *καρδία*, the heart.) *Pathol.* Ancient term, Gr. anal. *ὑδροκαρδία*, used by Hildanus, *Cent.* i. *Obs.* 43, for a serous, sanious, or purulent tumour of the pericardium. See *Hydropericardium.* Fr. anal. *hydrocardie*, f.; syn. *hydropéricarde*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzbeutelwassersucht*, f.

Hydrŏcătarrho'phēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Ὕδωρ*,
Hydrŏcătarrho'phia, *æ*, f. } water, *καταῤῥοφέω*, to absorb.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the absorption of water. Fr. anal. *katarrhophèse*, f.; *katarrhophie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Einsaugung von Wasser; Wassereinsaugung von aussen.*

Hydrŏcătarrhŏ'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hydrocatarrhophia*, absorption of water; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Hydrocatarrhophia:* hydrocatarrho'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydrocatarrhophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hydrocatarrhophie betreffend.*

Hydrŏcau'lis, *is*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *καυλός*, a stem.) *Bot.* Term applied by Nees von Esenbeck to a knotty stem furnished with sheathed leaves which float on the water. Fr. anal. *hydrocaule*, f.

Hydrŏcēle, *es*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* A term for water or similar fluid, either in the membranes of the scrotum, in the coats of the testicle, or in the cellular texture of the spermatic cord; also called *Hernia aquosa;* dropsy of the testicle; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Hydroscheon.* Fr. anal. *hydrocèle*, f. Germ. *Wasserbruch*, m.

Hydrŏcēle Pĕrĭtŏnæ'i. *Pathol.* A name for *Ascites*, or dropsy of the belly: peritone'al hydrocele. Fr. syn. *ascite*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchwassersucht*, f.

Hydrŏcēle Spīnālis. *Pathol.* A name for a watery swelling among the vertebræ, or dropsy of the spine, otherwise called *Hydrorrhachis.* Fr. syn. *hydrorachis*, f. Germ. syn. *Ruckgrätswassersucht*, f.

Hydrŏcĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *κένωσις*, an evacuation.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an evacuation of water, as in dropsy, either by paracentesis, or hydragogue medicines. Fr. anal. *hydrocénose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausleerung des Wassers.*

Hydrŏcĕnōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hydrŏcĕnōsis*, evacuation of waters; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Hydrocenosis:* hydroceno'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydrocénotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hydrokenose betreffend.*

Hydrŏcĕphă'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hydrŏcĕphălus*, water in the head; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hydrocephalus:* hydrocepha'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Germ. syn. *Hydrokephalos betreffend.*

Hydrŏcĕphălītis. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Hydrencephalitis.*

Hydrŏcĕphălŏcentēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Hydrŏcĕphălus*, water in the head; *κέντησις*, a puncturing.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the operation of puncturing the head in *Hydrocephalus*, to allow the escape of the serous fluid. Fr. anal. *hydrocéphalocentèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das Anstechen des Wasserkopfs.*

Hydroce'phaloid. (*Hydrŏcĕphălus*, and terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med.* Resembling hydrocephalus; applied to other diseases having this character. *Hydrŏcĕphălōīdēs*, adj. Fr. anal. *hydrocéphaloïde*, adj.

Hydrŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Pathol.* Term for the disease water in the head; dropsy of the brain, or of the head; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Apoplexia Hydrocephalica, Hydrocrania.* Fr. anal. *hydrocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasserkopf*, m.

Hydrŏchărī'deus, *a, um.* (*Hydrŏchăris*, the plant frogbit.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the plant *Hydrocharis;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Hydrocharideæ*, nom. pl. f.) hydrochari'deous. Fr. anal. *hydrocharide*, adj.

Hydrŏchĕlĭdŏnis, *is*, *e.* (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *χελιδών*, a swallow.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Goldfuss and Lesson to a family (*Hydrochelidones*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Palmipedes*, having for their type the sea-swallow. Fr. anal. *hydrochélidon*, adj.

Hydrochēmia, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *chēmia*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Term for that branch which treats specially of water: hydroche'my. Fr. anal. *hydrochimie*, f.

Hydrŏche'zia, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *χέζω*, to empty the bowels.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for wâtery diarrhœa: hy'drochezy. Fr. anal. *hydrochézie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein wässriger Durchfall.*

Hydrochlo'rate. (*Hydrŏchlōrĭcum* acĭdum, Hydrochloric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydrochloric acid with a salifiable base. *Hydrŏchlōras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrochlorate*, m. Germ. syn. *ein hydrochlorsaure Salz.*

Hydrochlo'ric. ("Υδωρ, water; as alone affording hydrogen; *chlōrium*, chlorine; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to hydrogen or chlorine; applied to an acid which is synonymously termed muriatic, and, popularly, the spirit of salt. *Hydrŏchlōrĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hydrochlorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *chlorwasserstoffsauer*, adj.; *hydrochlorsauer*, adj.; *salzsauer*, adj.

Hydrochlōrīna, æ, f. ("Υδωρ, water; *chlōrium*, chlorine.) *Chem.* Term for a compound of hydrogen and chlorine: hydrochlo'rine. Fr. anal. *hydrochlore*, m. Germ. anal. *Hydrochlorine*, f.; syn. *Wasserstoffchlorine*, f.

Hydrochlōrŏcyă'nĭcus, a, um. (*Hydrŏchlōrĭcus*, hydrochloric; *cyănĭcus*, cyanic.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid composed of hydrogen, chlorine, and cyanogen, the product when fulminating silver is decomposed by hydrochloric acid: hydrochlo'rocyanic. Fr. anal. *hydrochlorocyanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hydrochlorocyansauer*, adj.

Hydrochlōrōni'trĭcus, a, um. (*Hydrŏchlōricus*, hydrochloric; *nitrĭcus*, nitric.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid composed of a combination of hydrochloric and nitric acids. Fr. anal. *hydrochloronitrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hydrochlorosalpetersauer*, adj.

Hydrŏchŏlēcys'tis, ĭdis, f. ("Υδωρ, water; χολή, bile; κύστις, a bag.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the gall-bladder. Fr. anal. *hydrocholécyste*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenblasenwassersucht*, f.

Hydrochŏlēcystītis, ĭdis, f. (*Hydrŏchŏlēcystis*, dropsy of the gall-bladder; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the gall-bladder, complicated with inflammation. Fr. anal. *hydrocholécystite*, f. Germ. syn. *die entzündliche sogen Gallenblasenwassersucht.*

Hydrocirsocēle, es, f. ("Υδωρ, water; κιρσός, a varix; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for hydrocele complicated with a varicose state of the veins of the spermatic cord: hydrocir'socele. Fr. anal. *hydrocirsocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserkrampfaderbruch*, m.

Hydroclep'sis, is, or *eos*, f. ("Υδωρ, water; κλέπτω, to hide, or suppress.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slow and scarcely observable diminution of the aqueous humour: hydroclep'sis. Fr. anal. *hydroclepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein langsamer kaum merklicher Verlust wässrichter Feuchtigkeiten.*

Hydroclep'tĭcus, a, um. (*Hydroclepsis*, diminution of the aqueous humour: terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hydroclepsis:* hydroclep'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydrocleptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hydroklepsis betreffend.*

Hydrocŏbaltŏcyă'nĭcus, a, um. *Chem.* Applied to an acid in which the cyanuret of cobalt plays the part of radicle of a hydracid: hydrocobaltocya'nic. Fr. anal. *hydrocobaltocyanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kobaltblausauer*, adj.

Hydrŏcœ'lia, æ, f. ("Υδωρ, water; κοιλία, the belly.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Ascites*, or dropsy of the belly. Fr. anal. *hydrocœlie*, f.; syn. *ascite*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchwassersucht*, f.

Hydrocoholoiyton. *Chem., Med., Pharm.* See *Hydrocoholoiytus.*

Hydrŏcŏhŏlo'lytus, a, um. ("Υδωρ, water; *alcŏhol*; λυτός, soluble.) *Chem., Med., Pharm.* Soluble in water and alcohol: hydrocholo'lytous. Also spelled *Hydralkohololytus.* Fr. anal. *hydrocoholoiyte*, adj.

Hydrŏcŏ'nion. } ("Υδωρ, water; κόνιον,
Hydrŏcŏ'nium, ii, n. } dust.) *Med.* Term used by Gillet de Grammont, for a shower-bath. Fr. anal. *hydroconion*, m. Germ. syn. *Regenbad*, n.; *Wasserstaubbad*, n.

Hydrŏcŏ'reus, a, um. ("Υδωρ, water; κόρις, a bug.) *Entomol.* Of or belonging to a water-bug; applied by Dumeril to a Family (*Hydrocoreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hemiptera* which live in the water: hydroco'reous. Fr. anal. *hydrocoré*, adj.

Hydrŏcŏ'rĭdus, a, um. ("Υδωρ, water; κόρις, a bug.) *Entomol.* Of or belonging to a water-bug; applied by Fallen to a Family (*Hydrocoridæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hemiptera* containing the aquatic bugs: hydroco'ridous. Fr. anal. *hydrocoride*, adj.

Hydrŏcŏ'rĭsus, a, um. ("Υδωρ, water; κόρις, a bug.) *Entomol.* Of or belonging to a water-bug; applied by Cuvier, Latreille, Goldfuss, etc., to a Family (*Hydrocorisæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hemiptera*, which are aquatic. Fr. anal. *hydrochorise*, f.

Hydrŏcor'mus, i, m. ("Υδωρ, water; κορμός, a body, or trunk.) *Bot.* Term for the stem or stalk of a plant, that is horizontal and floats on the surface of the water: a hy'drocorm. Fr. anal. *hydrocormus*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwimmhalm*, m.; *Wasserhalm*, m.

Hydrŏcŏ'tyle, es, f. ("Υδωρ, water; κοτύλη, a cup, or hollow vessel.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia.*

Hydrŏcŏ'tyle Umbellātum. *Bot.* Name of a species which is called in Brazil *Acaricoba.*

Hydrŏcŏ'tyle Vulgāris. *Bot.* The systematic name of the marsh penny-wort, formerly esteemed as detersive and vulnerary.

Hydrocrānia, æ, f. ("Υδωρ, water; κρανίον, the head.) *Med., Pathol.* Water in the head, a term equivalent to *Hydrocephalus.*

Hydrocrīthē, es, f. ("Υδωρ, water; κριθή, barley.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a ptisan made from barley; barley-water. See *Hydroptisane.* Fr. anal. *hydrocrithe*, m. Germ. syn. *Gerstenwasser*, n.

Hydrŏcuprocyă'nĭcus, a, um. *Chem.* Applied to an acid in which the cyanuret of copper plays the part of a radicle of a hydracid: hydrocuprocya'nic. Fr. anal. *hydrocuprocyanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kupferblausauer*, adj.

Hydrocy'anate. (*Hydrŏcyănĭcum* acĭdum, Hydrocyanic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydrocyanic acid with a salifiable base. *Hydrŏcy'ănas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrocyanate*, m. Germ. syn. *blausaure Salz.*

Hydrocya'nic. (*"Υδωρ*, water, as alone affording hydrogen; *cyănŏgĕnium*, cyanogen; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a combination of hydrogen and cyanogen; applied to an acid composed of these substances, which is also termed cyanic. Fr. anal. *hydrocyanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *blausauer*, adj.; *cyanwasserstoffsauer*, adj.; *hydrocyansauer*, adj.

Hydrŏcyănŏfer'rĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by some chemists to a ferric cyanuret which they term *acidum hydrocyanoferricum:* hydrocyanofer'ric. See *Hydroferrocyanicus.* Fr. anal. *hydrocyanoferrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *eisenperoxydblausauer*, adj.

Hydrŏcyănŏferrōsus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Some chemists name a ferrous cyanuret, *acidum hydrocyanoferrosum:* hydrocyanofer'rous. Fr. anal. *hydrocyanoferreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *eisenblausauer*, adj.

Hydrŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*"Υδωρ*, water; *κύστις*, a vesicle.) *Pathol.* Term for a hydatid. Fr. anal. *hydrocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserblase*, f.

Hydrōdeo'pўra, *æ*, f. (*Hydrōdēs*, full of water; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fever attended with a dropsical condition. Fr. anal. *hydrodéopyre*, f.

Hydroder'ma, *ătis*, n. (*"Υδωρ*, water; *δέρμα*, the skin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Anasarca*, or dropsy of the skin. Fr. anal. *hydroderme*, f.

Hydrōdēs, adj. (*"Υδωρ*, water; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of water: hy'drous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hydrode*, adj. Germ. syn. *wasserig*, adj.

Hydrŏdiarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*"Υδωρ*, water; *διάῤῥοια*, a flux.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a watery diarrhœa; serous diarrhœa. Fr. anal. *hydrodiarrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der wass'rige Durchfall.*

Hydrŏ'drŏme, *es*, f. (*"Υδωρ*, water; *δρόμος*, a course.) *Geog., Nat. Philos.* Term for a course or movement on or in water, as of a ship, or a fish; also the rushing down of a flood. Fr. anal. *hydrodrome*, m. Germ. syn. *der Lauf der Gewässer; Abfall der Gewässer; Wässer-Abfall*, m.

Hydrodrŏ'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hydrodrŏme*, motion on or in water; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geog., Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to *Hydrodrome:* hydrodro'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydrodromique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Abfall der Gewässer betreffend.*

Hydrodyna'mic. (*"Υδωρ*, water; *δύναμις*, power, or force; teminal *-ικὸς.*) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to the power of water, or other fluids, at rest, or in motion. *Hydrŏdynămĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydrodynamique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hydrodynamik betreffend;* anal. *hydrodynamisch*, adj.

Hydrodyna'mics. (Same as in the preceding term.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the science of the power, or force of water or other fluids, whether at rest, or in motion, and thus comprising both hydrostatics and hydraulics. *Hydrŏdynă'mĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrodynamique*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre dem Leben, den Kräften, und der Bewegung der Säfte; Wasserkraftlehre*, f.

Hydrœdēma, *ătis*, n. (*"Υδωρ*, water; *οἴδημα*, a tumour, or swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for watery œdema, or an œdematous tumour. Fr. anal. *hydroedème*, m. Germ. syn. *eine ödematose Geschwulst.*

Hydroëncephalion.
Hydroëncephalocele.
Hydroëncephalus.
Hydroënterocele.
Hydroënteromphalocele.
Hydro pigastrium.
Hydroëpiplocele.
Hydroëpiplomphalocele.
Hydroëpiploon.
Hydroëtron.
Hydroëxostosis.

See the same words in their proper places with the *o* of the prefix *Hydro-* omitted.

Hydrŏferrŏcyă'nĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Synonymous with *Hydrocyanoferricus.*

Hydroflu'ate. (*Hydrofluŏrĭcum* acĭdum, Hydrofluoric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydrofluoric acid with a salifiable base. *Hydrofluas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrofluate*, m.

Hydrofluŏbŏ'rĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to an acid composed of hydrogen, fluor, and boron: hydrofluobo'ric. Fr. anal. *hydrofluoborique*, adj. Germ. syn. *borfluorwasserstoffsauer*, adj.

Hydrofluor'ic. (*"Υδωρ*, water, as alone affording hydrogen; *fluŏrium*, fluorine; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a compound of hydrogen and fluorine; applied to an acid composed of these substances; also termed fluoric. *Hydrofluŏrĭcus, a, um.* See *Hydrophthoric.* Fr. anal. *hydrofluorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *fluorwasserstoffsauer*, adj.

Hydrofluŏsĭlĭ'cĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to an acid composed of hydrogen, fluor, and *silicium:* hydrofluosili'cic. Fr. anal. *hydrofluosilicique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kieselflusssauer*, adj.; *kieselfluorwasserstoffsauer*, adj.

Hydrofluŏtanta'lĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to an acid composed of hydrogen, fluor and *tantalum* or *columbium*, or of hydric fluoride and tantalic fluorine: hydrofluotanta'lic. Fr. anal. *hydrofluotantalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *tantalfluorwasserstoffsauer*, adj.

Hydrofluŏtĭtănĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to an acid composed of hydrogen, fluor, and *titanium:* hydrofluotita'nic. Fr. anal. *hydrofluotitanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *titanfluorwasserstoffsauer*, adj.

Hydrŏ'găla, *æ*, f. (*"Υδωρ*, water; *γάλα*, milk.) *Med.* Term for a drink formed of milk and water. Fr. anal. *hydrogale*, m.; syn. *mélange d'eau et de lait.* Germ. syn. *ein Getränk aus Wasser und Milch.*

Hydrŏ'gărum, } (*"Υδωρ*, water; *γάρον*, the
Hydrŏ'gărum, *i*, n. } dripping of fish preserved in salt.) Old term, Gr. anal. *ὑδρόγαρον*, described by Aëtius, iii. 84, for a mixture of garum and water: one kind of this mixture was said to be purging. Gorræus.

Hydrŏgas'ter, *ĕris*, f. (*"Υδωρ*, water; *γαστὴρ*, the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Ascites*, or dropsy of the belly. Fr. anal. *hydrogaster*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauchwassersucht*, f.; *Wasserbauch*, m.

Hy'drogen. (*"Υδωρ*, water; *γεννάω*, to produce; because, combined with oxygen in certain proportions, it produces, or forms

water.) *Chem.* Name of the principal constituent element of water; it is the base of inflammable air, and enters into the constitution of all animal and vegetable acids, of ammonia, and of all animal and vegetable bodies; termed inflammable air. *Hydrŏgĕ'nium, ii,* n. Fr. anal. *hydrogène,* m. Germ. syn. *Wasserstoff,* m.; *Wasserstoffgas,* m.

Hydrŏgĕnātus, *a, um.* (*Hydrŏgĕnium,* hydrogen.) *Chem.* Having or containing hydrogen in combination. Fr. anal. *hydrogené,* adj.

Hydrogenesis. See *Hydatogenesis.*

Hydrŏgĕnĭ'cĭcum, *i,* n. (*Hydrŏgĕnĭcum,* water; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Term for oxydated water, or bioxydated hydrogen. Germ. syn. *das oxydirte Wasser.*

Hydrŏgĕ'nĭcum, *i,* n. (*Hydrŏgĕnium,* hydrogen; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Term for oxydated hydrogen, or water. Germ. syn. *Wasserstoffoxyd,* n.

Hydrŏgĕ'nĭcum Oxydātum. *Chem.* Term for bioxydated hydrogen; oxydated or oxygenated water. Germ. syn. *das doppelte Wasserstoffoxyd; oxydirte oder oxygenirte Wasser.*

Hydrogĕnĭdus, *a, um.* (Ὕδωρ, water; γεννάω, to generate.) *Mineral.* Applied by Beudant to a family (*Hydrogenida,* nom. pl. n.) of minerals which yield ammonia by combustion, or of solid bodies which afford water by the action of potassium. Fr. anal. *hydrogénide,* adj.

Hydrŏgĕnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Hydrŏgĕnium,* hydrogen; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Chem.* Containing hydrogen; applied by Tondi to the sublimed sulphur of thermal springs: hydrogeni'ferous. Fr. anal. *hydrogénifère,* adj.

Hydrŏgĕnosuccĭ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hydrŏgĕnium,* hydrogen; *succĭnĭcus,* pertaining to amber.) *Chem.* Applied by Tondi to amber, which he terms *carbone hydrogéno-succinique:* hydrogenosucci'nic. Fr. anal. *hydrogéno-succinique,* adj.

Hydrŏgeŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (Ὕδωρ, water; γῆ, the earth; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a branch of general physics which treats of the waters spread upon the surface of the earth: hydrogeo'logy. Fr. anal. *hydrogéologie,* f.

Hydrŏ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (Ὕδωρ, water; *gĕro,* to carry.) *Bot.* Applied by Hedwig to tubes rolled up spirally and full of juice which is admitted into a central tube, straight and aëriferous according to him, in the *tracheæ* of vegetables: hydro'gerous. Fr. anal. *hydrogère,* adj.

Hydrŏgĕtŏnis, *is, e.* (Ὕδωρ, water; γείτων, neighbouring, or nigh to.) *Bot.* Applied by Link, to a Family (*Hydrogetones,* nom. pl. m.) of plants, including those which live in water. Fr. anal. *hydrogétone,* adj.

Hydroglos'sa, *æ,* f. (Ὕδωρ, water; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Med., Pathol.* An inapt term for a swelling under the tongue, as in *Ranula.* Fr. anal. *hydroglosse,* f.; syn. *grenouillette,* f. Germ. syn. *die sog. Froschleingeschwulst unter der Zunge.*

Hydrognōsia, *æ,* f. (Ὕδωρ, water; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Geog., Nat. Philos.* Term for the history of the waters of the terrestrial globe: hydrogno'sy. Fr. anal. *hydrognosie,* f.

Hydrogrăphia, *æ,* f. (Ὕδωρ, water; γράφω, to write.) *Geog., Nat. Philos.* Term for a description of the waters distributed on the earth's surface: hydro'graphy. Fr. anal. *hydrographie,* f.

Hydrogrăphĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hydrographia,* hydrography; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geog., Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to hydrography: hydrogra'phical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydrographique,* adj. Germ. syn. *die Hydrographie betreffend.*

Hydro'guret. (*Hydrŏgĕnium,* hydrogen; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydrogen with a simple inflammable substance; a hydroguret is usually designated by a different name taken from the other substance of the combination as the hydroguret of carbon is called *carbureted hydrogen,* etc. *Hydrŏgūrētum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *hydrogure,* m.

Hydrŏhæ'mia, *æ,* f. (Ὕδωρ, water; αἷμα, blood.) *Physiol.* A term for the *wateriness,* or poor state of the blood; as to the proportion of water it affords on analysis; watery blood; poverty of the blood: hydrohe'my. Fr. anal. *hydrohémie,* f.

Hydrohem'ic. (*Hydrŏhæmia,* watery blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Hydrohæmia,* or an impoverished condition of the blood. *Hydrŏhæmĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydrohémique,* adj.

Hydrohymenitis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hydrymenitis.*

Hydrohypersulphŏcyă'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὕδωρ, water; *hypersulphŏcyănŏgĕnium,* hypersulphocyanogen; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an acid produced by the combination of hypersulphocyanogen with hydrogen; and which Wœhler considers a combination of hydrocyanic acid, with perhaps twice as much sulphur as there is in hydrosulphocyanic acid: hydrohypersulphocya'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydro-hypersulfocyanique,* adj.

Hydrohys'tĕra, *æ,* f. (Ὕδωρ, water; ὑστέρα, the womb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Hydrometra.*

Hydroïdēs, adj. (Ὕδωρ, water; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling water: hy'droid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *hydroïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *wasserähnlich,* adj.

Hydrŏjŏ'bŏlus, *a, um.* (Ὕδωρ, water; ὀφόλος, venomous.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a Family (*Hydrojoboli,* nom. pl. n.) of ophidian reptiles, including the venomous and aquatic serpents: hydrojo'bolous. Fr. anal. *hydrojobole,* adj.

Hy'drŏla, *æ,* f. (Ὕδωρ, water.) *Chem., Med., Nat. Philos.* Term used by Béral of Paris, for spring water. Fr. anal. *hydrola,* f.; syn. *eau de fontaine; eau vive.* Germ. syn. *Quellwasser,* f.; *Mineralbrunnen,* f.

Hydrŏlăpathum, *i,* n. (Ὕδωρ, water; λάπαθον, the dock.) The water-dock plant. See *Rumex Hydrolapathum.*

Hydrolāta, *æ,* f. (Ὕδωρ, water.) *Chem., Med.* Term used by Béral of Paris for distil ed

water. Fr. syn. *eau destillé*. Germ. syn. *die destillirten Wässer*.

Hydrŏlātūra, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water.) *Med., Pharm.* Term used by Béral of Paris, for a decoction, infusion, or extract by means of water. Fr. anal. *hydrolature*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserauszüge*, f.

Hydrŏ'lĕa, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water.) *Med., Pharm.* Term used by Béral, of Paris, for a solution in water. Fr. anal. *hydrolée*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserauflösungen*, f.

Hydrŏlēros, **Hydrŏlērus**, *i*, m. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *λήρημα*, a foolish toy, or trifle.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for a restless delirium in which the attention is absorbed by silly trifles. Fr. anal. *hydrolère*, m. Germ. syn. *der unruhige Wahnsinn*.

Hydroleum. *Med., Pharm.* See *Hydrelæum*.

Hydrŏ'lĭca, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water.) *Med., Pharm.* Term used by Béral, of Paris, for a combination of water with some other substance, as in solutions, decoctions, infusions, emulsions, etc. Fr. anal. *hydrolique*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserverbindungen*, f.

Hydrŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for the doctrine of, or a dissertation on the nature, quality, and uses of water: hydro'logy. Fr. anal. *hydrologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Wasser*.

Hydrŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hydrŏlŏgia*, the doctrine of water: terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to hydrology: hydrolo'gical. Fr. anal. *hydrologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hydrologie betreffend*.

Hydrŏlōtīva, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *lavo*, to wash.) *Med., Pharm.* Term given by Béral, of Paris, for a watery solution of any kind, as medicated baths, clysters, gargles, eye-baths, douches, etc. Fr. anal. *hydrolotive*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserlosungen*, f.

Hydrŏ'lytis, *is, e.* (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *λύω*, to dissolve.) *Mineral.* Applied by C. F. Naumann, to a Class (*Hydrolytes*, nom. pl. m.) including those that are soluble in water. Fr. anal. *hydrolyte*, adj.

Hydrōma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὕδωρ*, water.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a cyst, or bag containing water; a spurious hydatid; a hy'drome. Fr. anal. *hydrôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasserbalg*, m.; *ein krankhaftes Wassergewächs*.

Hydrŏmangănŏcyă'nĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by some chemists to an acid in which cyanuret of manganese plays the part of radicle of a hydracid: hydromanganocya'nicous. Fr. anal. *hydromanganocyanique*, adj.

Hydrŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδρα*, water; *μανία*, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a rage for water; excessive thirst: hydroma'nia. Fr. anal. *hydromanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserwüth*, f.; *der unauslösliche Durst*.

Hydromani'ăcus, *a, um.* (*Hydrŏmănia*, rage for water.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to hydroma'nia: hydromani'acal. Fr. anal. *hydromaniaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Hydromanie behaftet*.

Hydrŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *μαντεία*, a divination.) *Med.* Term for diagnosis, from inspection of the water. Fr. anal. *hydromantie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus dem Wasser*.

Hydromĕdiastīnum, *i.* n. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *mĕdiastīnum*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of, or effusion of serum into the mediastinum. Fr. anal. *hydromédiastine*, f. Germ. syn. *Mittelfellwassersucht*, f.

Hy'dromel. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *μέλι*, honey.) Water which is mixed, or impregnated with honey; when it has undergone vinous fermentation it is termed mead. *Hydrŏmĕli*, indecl. See *Melicraton*. Fr. anal. *hydromel*, m. Germ. syn. *Honigwasser*, n.

Hydrŏmĕ'lĭta, *æ*, f. (*Hydrŏmĕli*, honey-water.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a combination of honey with a liquid, or an aqueous substance. Fr. anal. *hydromélite*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbindungen des Honigs mit wässrigen Stoffen*.

Hydrŏmel'lea. Term used by Béral, the same as *Hydromelita*.

Hydrŏmēlon, **Hydrŏmēlum**, *i*, n. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *μῆλον*, an apple.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a drink made by boiling apples, or quinces in water. Fr. anal. *hydromèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Aepfeltrank*, n.

Hydromēningī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *mēningītis*, inflammation of the membranes of the brain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy complicated with inflammation of the membranes of the brain. Fr. anal. *hydroméningite*, f. Germ. syn. *die entzündliche Hirnhaut wassersucht*.

Hydrŏmēninx, *gis*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane of the brain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the membranes of the brain. Fr. anal. *hydroméninge*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnhautwassersucht*, f.

Hydrŏmĕteōrus, *i*, m. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *μετέωρος*, a meteor.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an aqueous meteor, or one produced by water in the state of vapour, of a liquid, or of ice. Fr. anal. *hydrométéore*, m.

Hydro'meter. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of fluids which contain water. *Hȳdrŏ'mĕtrum*, *i*, n. See *Areometer*, *Gravimeter*. Fr. anal. *hydromètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Hydrometer*, m.; syn. *Wassermesser*, m.

Hydrŏme'tra, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *μήτρα*, the uterus, or womb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the dropsy of the uterus, or womb; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. syn. *hydropisie de matrice*. Germ. syn. *Wassersucht der Gebärmutter*.

Hydrŏmetrectă'sia, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *μήτρα*, the womb; *ἔκτασις*, an extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by Piorry, for dropsical distension of the womb. See *Hydrometra*. Fr. anal. *hydrometrectasie*, f.

Hydrŏmol'gus, *a, um.* (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *μολγὸς*, a salamander.) *Zoöl.* Term applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a Family (*Hydromolgæ*, nom. pl. f.) of reptiles, comprehending the aquatic salamanders: hydromol'gous. Fr. anal. *hydromolge*, adj.

Hydrom'phălum, *i*, n. **Hydrom'phălus**, *i*, m. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ὄμφαλος*, the navel.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὑδρόμφαλον*, by Galen, *Defin.* for a tumour at the navel containing water, either from simple distension in

Ascites, or umbilical hernia the sac of which is filled with serum. Fr. anal. *hydromphale*, f. Germ. syn. *Nabelwassergeschwulst*, f.

Hydrŏmȳca, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *μύκης*, a fungus.) *Bot.* Term for a water-fungus, or sponge. Fr. anal. *hydromyce*, f.

Hydrŏmyrin'ga. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *myringa*, a barbarism for the *membrana tympani*.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for dropsy of the tympanum. Fr. syn. *hydropisie du tympan.*

Hydrŏmy'us, *a, um.* (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *μυῖα*, a fly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Dumeril, to a Family (*Hydromyæ*, nom. pl. f.) of dipterous insects, comprehending those of which the *larvæ* live in water: hydromy'ous. Fr. anal. *hydromye*, adj.

Hydrŏmy'zĭdis, *is, e.* (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *μυῖα*, a fly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Fallen, and Latreille, to a sub-tribe (*Hydromyzides*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Muscidæ*, comprehending those of which the *larvæ* are aquatic. Fr. anal. *hydromyzide*, adj.

Hydroncus. See *Hyderoncus.*

Hydrŏnephrectă'sia, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *nephrectăsia*, enlargement of the kidney.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsical enlargement of the kidney: hydronephrec'tasy. Fr. anal. *hydronéphrectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ausdehnung der Nierensubstanz durch krankhaft angesammeltes Wasser.*

Hydrŏ'nephros. } (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *νεφρὸς*,
Hydrŏ'nephrus, *i*, m. } the kidney.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the kidney. Fr. anal. *hydronephros*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasserniere*, f.

Hydrŏnephrōsis, *is*, f. (*Hydrŏnephros*, dropsy of the kidney.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress of *Hydronephrus;* a slow collection of urine causing distension of the pelvis of the kidney, with atrophy of the substance of the organ. Fr. anal. *hydronéphrose*, f.

Hydrŏnickelŏcyă'nĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Wœlher, to an acid in which the cyanuret plays the part of radicle of a hydracid: hydronickelocya'nic. Fr. anal. *hydronickelocyanique*, adj.

Hydrŏ'nŏsis, *is*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *νοσός*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation, or progress of water-disease, or dropsy. Fr. anal. *hydronose*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserkrankheit*, f.

Hydrŏ'nŏsos. } (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *νόσος*, dis-
Hydrŏ'nŏsus, *i*, f. } ease.) *Med., Pathol.* Water-disease; dropsy; a name sometimes incorrectly put for the *Sudor Anglicanus*, or sweating sickness. See *Hidronosus.* Fr. syn. *hydropisie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Krankheit mit Wasserbildung.*

Hydro-Ox'ide. *Chem.* A term the same as *Hydrate.*

Hydroöarion. See *Hydroarion.*

Hydroöphŏron. } (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ὠὸν*, an
Hydroöphŏrum, *i*, n. } egg; *φορέω*, to bear, or carry.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the *oöphoron*, or ovary; the same as *Hydroarion.* Fr. anal. *hydroöphore*, m.

Hydrŏpalladŏcyă'nĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by some chemists to an acid in which the cyanuret of *palladium* plays the part of radicle of a hydracid: hydropalladocya'nic. Fr. anal. *hydropalladocyanique*, adj.

Hydrŏpara'stătes, *i*, m. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *παραστάτης*, the opening through which the semen flows into the urethra.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy in or around the epididymis. Fr. syn. *hydropisie d'épididyme.* Germ. syn. *die Wasseransammlung in oder um den Nebenhoden.*

Hydrŏpărōtis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *părōtis*, the parotid gland.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the parotid gland. Fr. anal. *hydroparotide*, f. Germ. syn. *Wassergeschwulst der Ohrdrüse.*

Hydropa'thic. (*Hydrŏpăthia*, hydropathy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to the system of treating diseases termed hydropathy. *Hydrŏpă'thĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Hydriatic.* Fr. anal. *hydropathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an oder durch Wasser leidend.*

Hydro'pathy. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *πάθος*, disease.) Water-disease; a term applied to a system of treating inflammatory, and almost all other complaints, by the plentiful use, internal and external, of cold water. This water practice was strongly urged on the attention of the profession and the public by certain medical men in the end of the last, and beginning of this century; but, from numerous instances of fatal result, it fell into disrepute. It was popularly and quackishly employed two centuries and a half ago, among the superstitious of those days in Scotland, and similarly about a century later in certain districts of England. Of late years, it was revived by Vincent Priessnitz, an illiterate peasant of Silesia, who having broken his ribs, mended them by its means, as he conceived, in the marvellously short space of one year. The term simply means water disease, a species of malady which the system is very likely to promote; but by its professors it is rendered water-cure, a rather free translation; also called by the more classical terms *Hydrotherapia*, and *Hydriasis. Hydrŏpă'thia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *hydropathie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Leiden an oder durch Wasser; Wasserleiden*, n.

Hydrŏpēdēsis, *is*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *πηδάω*, to leap, or spring out.) *Med.* Old term erroneously used for a violent sweating; the same as *Ephidrosis.* The correct word is *Hidropedesis*, which see.

Hydrŏpēgē, *es*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *πηγή*, a fountain.) *Chem., Med., Pharm.* Term for spring-water; fountain-water. Fr. anal. *hydropège*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasserquell*, m.; *Quellwasser*, n.

Hydropĕrĭcardītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hydropĕricardium*, water in the pericardium; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the pericardium accompanied by inflammation. Fr. anal. *hydropéricardite*, f. Germ. syn. *die entzündliche Herzbeutelwassersucht.*

Hydrŏpĕrĭcar'dium, *i*, n. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *περικάρδιον*, the pericardium.) *Pathol.* Term for dropsy of, or water present in the pericardium, the result of inflammation. See *Hydrocardia.* Fr. anal. *hydropéricarde*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzbeutelwassersucht*, f.

Hydrŏpĕri'ŏne, *es*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *περί*,

around; *ὠόν*, an egg.) *Physiol.* Term used by J. Breschet, for the liquid which distends the cyst formed by the caducous membrane that surrounds the human ovum. Fr. anal. *hydroperione*, m. Germ. syn. *die in der Membrana caduca enthaltene Flüssigkeit.*

Hydroperio'nic. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *περί*, around; *ὠόν*, an egg; terminal *-ικός.*) *Physiol.* A term applied to the liquid, said by some to exist between the *membrana decidua* or *caduca*, and the *decidua reflexa*, which surround and enclose the *ovum* in the human subject. *Hydrōpĕrĭō'nĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydropérionique*, adj.

Hydrŏpĕripneumo'nia, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *peripneumŏnia*, inflammation of the lungs.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the lungs with water in the chest. Fr. anal. *hydropéripneumonie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Lungenentzündung, welche in Brustwassersucht übergeht oder mit wäss'rigen Ausschwitzungen verbunden ist.*

Hydrŏpĕrĭtŏnæ'um, *i*, n. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *pĕrĭtŏnæum*, the serous lining membrane of the abdomen.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Ascites*, or dropsy of the belly: hydroperitone'um. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hydropéritoine*, m.

Hydropersul'phate. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *persulphas*, a persulphate.) *Chem.* Term for a hydrosulphate in which the proportion of sulphur is five times that of hydrogen. *Hydrŏpersul'phas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydropersulfate*, m.

Hydrŏphal'lus, *i*, m. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *φαλλός*, a wooden, or leathern tent.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an œdematous swelling of the penis. Fr. anal. *hydrophalle*, m. Germ. syn. *eine ödematose Anschwellung des männliches Gliedes.*

Hydrŏ'phănus, *a, um.* (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *φαίνω*, to shine.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety of quartz, because when it is plunged in water, it becomes transparent by imbibing that liquid: hydrophanous. Fr. anal. *hydrophane*, adj.

Hydrŏ'phĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ὄφις*, a serpent; terminal *-ĭdæ.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling a water-serpent; applied to a Family of the *Reptilia.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *hydrophide*, adj.

Hydrŏphĭ'lĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family of the *Coleoptera*, having the *Hydrophilus* for its type. Fr. anal. *hydrophilides*, m. pl.

Hydrŏphĭ'lius, *a, um.* (*Hydrŏphĭlus*, a lover of water.) *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck, Cuvier, etc., to a tribe (*Hydrophilii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera Palpicornes*, having the *Hydrophilus* for its type: hydrophi'lious. Fr. anal. *hydrophilien*, adj.

Hydrŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *φιλέω*, to love.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Mœhring to a Family (*Hydrophilæ*, nom. pl. f.) corresponding to those which Illiger names *Hygrobatæ;* loving or frequenting water: hydro'philous. Fr. anal. *hydrophile*, adj.

Hydrŏphimōsis, *is* or *eos*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *φίμωσις*, a constriction.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for phimosis accompanied with or consequent upon œdema of the prepuce. Fr. anal. *hydrophimosis*, m. Germ. syn. *die Phimose mit oder von Wassergeschwulst der Vorhaut.*

Hydrŏphlŏgōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *φλόγωσις*, inflammation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation resulting in effusion of serum. Fr. anal. *hydrophlogose*, f.

Hydrŏphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *φοβέω*, to fear; because those afflicted with it have a dread of water, owing to the extreme and painful difficulty with which they are able to swallow liquids.) *Pathol.* Term for the disease canine madness, caused by the bite of a rabid dog, or other animal; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. *Physiol.* A poisoned state of the blood, with direct or excited action, inducing *Laryngismus*, without *Trachelismus*, or its consequent cerebral symptoms. See *Dyscatapotia, Lyssa, Phobodipsia.* Fr. anal. *hydrophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserscheu*, f.

Hydropho'bic. (*Hydrophŏbia*, the disease canine madness; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol., Physiol.* Term applied to a patient affected with hydrophobia, when he is in the condition of excitement as distinguished from that of his being unexcited, or *Hydrophobode. Hydrŏphŏ'bĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydrophobique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Wasserscheu behaftet.*

Hydro'phobode. (*Hydrŏphŏbia*, the disease canine madness; terminal *-ode.*) *Pathol., Physiol.* Term applied to a patient affected with hydrophobia, when he is in the condition of *excitability*, in distinction from that of his being *excited*, or *Hydrophobic. Hydrŏphŏbīdēs*, adj.

Hydrŏpholĭdo'phĭdis, *is, e.* (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *φολίς*, a scale; *ὄφις*, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Hydropholidophides*, nom. pl. m.) of ophidian reptiles, including scaly serpents that live in water. Fr. anal. *hydropholidophide*, adj.

Hydrŏ'phorus, *a, um.* (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *φέρω*, to carry.) *Bot.* Applied by Battura to a Class, *Hydrophori*, nom. pl. m.) of *Fungi* which easily and readily dissolve into liquid. *Nat. Philos.* Applied by Rivière to those substances which attract and retain moisture from the air: hydro'phorous.

Hydrophos'phate. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *phosphas*, a phosphate.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of water with a phosphate. *Hydrophos'phas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrophosphate*, m.

Hydrophosphātus, *a, um.* (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *phosphas*, a phosphate.) *Chem., Mineral.* Applied to a mineral consisting of a base combined with phosphoric acid and water, as *Alumina hydrophosphata.* Fr. anal. *hydrophosphaté*, adj.

Hydrophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a disease in which the eyeball is enlarged by too much of the aqueous or vitreous humours being collected; dropsy of the eye; also, for a disease which consists merely in anasarcous, or œdematous swelling

of the eyelid: hydrophthal'my; also termed *Oculus Elephantinus.* Fr. anal. *hydrophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserauge*, n.

Hydrophthal'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hydrophthalmia*, dropsy of the eye; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hydrophthalmia:* hydrophthal'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydropthalmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hydrophthalmie betreffend.*

Hydrophthal'mion. } ("Υδωρ, water; ὀφ-
Hydrophthal'mium, *ii*, n. } θαλμὸς, the eye.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the livid œdematous swelling surrounding the eye in cachectic subjects. Fr. anal. *hydrophthalmion*, m.

Hydrophthal'mos. } (The same as in the
Hydrophthal'mus, *i*, m. } preceding.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an eye affected by hydrophthalmy.

Hydroph'thorate. (*Hydrophthŏrĭcum* acĭdum, Hydrophthoric or hydrofluoric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydrophthoric or hydrofluoric acid with a salifiable base. *Hydroph'thŏras, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *hydrophthorate*, m.

Hydrophtho'ric. (Prefix *Hydro-*; *phthŏrum*, a name for fluorine, from *φθορὰ*, corruption; terminal *-ic*; because of its supposed corroding power.) *Chem.* The same as *Hydrofluoric;* applied to an acid forming the base of fluoric acid, and otherwise called fluorine. *Hydrophthŏ'rĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hydrophthorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *flusssauer*, adj.

Hydrŏphȳca, *æ*, f. ("Υδωρ, water; *φῦκος*, seaweed.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Hydrophycæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Algæ*, including the aquatic *algæ.* Fr. anal. *hydrophyce*, f.

Hydrŏphyl'leus, *a, um.* ("Υδωρ, water; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied by Brown to a Family (*Hydrophylleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants; by Link to a section of the *Cordiaceæ*, having for their type the genus *Hydrophyllum;* by Schrader to a tribe of the *Borragineæ.* Fr. anal. *hydrophyllé*, adj.

Hydrŏphysocēle, *es*, f. ("Ὑδωρ, water; *φύσα*, flatus; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* Name given to a hernia, the sac of which contains fluid and air: hydrophy'socele. See *Hydropneumatocele, Hydropneumatosis, Hydropneumothorax.* Fr. anal. *hydrophysocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserwindbruch*, m.

Hydrophȳsŏmētra, *æ*, f. ("Υδωρ, water: *φύσα*, wind; *μήτρα*, the womb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an accumulation of serum and gas in the womb. Fr. anal. *hydrophysomètre*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ansammlung von Wasser und Luft im Uterus.*

Hy'drophyte. ("Υδωρ, water; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* A term for a plant which grows in water; a water-plant; an aquatic plant. *Hydrŏphȳton, i*, n. Fr. anal. *hydrophyte*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserpflanze*, f.

Hydrŏphȳtogrăphia, *æ*, f. ("Υδωρ, water; *φυτὸν*, a plant; *γράφω*, to write.) *Bot.* Term for a description of the *Hydrophyta*, or water-plants: hydrophyto'graphy. Fr. anal. *hydrophytographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Wasserpflanzen.*

Hydrŏphȳtŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. ("Υδωρ, water; *φυτὸν*, a plant; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on water-plants: hydrophyto'logy. Fr. anal. *hydrophytologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Wasserpflanzen.*

Hydro'pic. ("Υδρωψ, the dropsy; terminal *ικὸς.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hydrops*, or dropsy; applied to medicines, patients, etc. *Hydrōpĭcus, a, um.* See *Hyphydros, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydropique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hydropisch*, adj.; *wassersuchtig*, adj.

Hydropiesmŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. ("Υδωρ, water; *πιεσμὸς*, compression; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Name for an instrument for ascertaining the pressure of water: a hydropiesmo'meter. Fr. anal. *hydropiesmomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasserdruckmesser*, n.

Hydrōpiōdēs, adj. ("Υδρωψ, the dropsy; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of dropsy; Gr. anal. *ὑδρωπιώδης*, anciently applied by Hippocrates to dropsy itself, *Coac Prænot.* 304, 424, 458; also sometimes to dropsical patients, etc. Foësius, p. 633. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *hydropieux*; adj. Germ. syn. *wassersuchtig*, adj.

Hydrŏ'pĭper, *ĕris*, n. ("Υδωρ, water; *πέπερι*, pepper; from its pungent bitter taste.) *Bot.* Poor man's pepper. See *Polygonum Hydropiper.* Fr. syn. *le poivre d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Wasserpfeffer*, m.

Hydroplatĭnŏcyă'nĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by some chemists to an acid in which the cyanuret of platinum plays the part of radicle of a hydracid: hydroplatinocya'nic. Fr. anal. *hydroplatinocyanique*, adj.

Hydropleu'ria, *æ*, f. ("Υδωρ, water; *πλεύρα*, the lining membrane of the chest.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hydropleurie*, f., used by Piorry for dropsy of the *pleura:* hydropleu'ry. Germ. syn. *Brustfellwassersucht*, f.

Hydropneuma'tic Trough. *Chem.* A name for the *Pneumatic Trough*, which see. Fr. syn. *auge pneumatique.*

Hydropneumătŏcēle, *es*, f. ("Υδωρ, water; *πνεῦμα*, air; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Hydrophysocele.* Fr. anal. *hydropneumatocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserwindbruch*, f.

Hydropneumătomphălŏcēle, *es*, f. ("Υδωρ, water; *πνεῦμα*, air; *ὀμφαλὸς*, the navel; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for hernia of the umbilicus or navel, in which the sac contains water and air: hydropneumatom'phalocele. Fr. anal. *hydropneumatomphalocèle*, f.

Hydropneumătōsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. ("Υδωρ, water; *πνευμάτωσις*, an inflation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid collection of air or flatus and water; also synonymous with *Hydropneumonia.* See *Hydrophysocele, Hydropneumatocele, Hydropneumothorax.* Fr. anal. *hydropneumatose*, f. Germ. syn *krankhafte Ansammlung von Luft und Wasser.*

Hydropneumŏ'nia, *æ*, f. ("Υδωρ, water; *πνεύμων*, the lung.) *Pathol.* A term for serous infiltration of the lungs. See *Hydropneumatosis.* Fr. anal. *hydropneumonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenwassersucht*, f.

Hydropneumŏnypo'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; πνεύμων, the lung; ὑπόστασις, a standing-under.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsical hypostatic *pneumonia*. Fr. anal. *hydropneumonypostase*, f.

Hydropneumŏsar'ca, *æ*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; πνεῦμα, wind; σάρξ, flesh.) *Surg.* Old term used by M. A. Severus, *de Nov. Obs. Abscess.* 4, for a tumour or abscess, from a mixture of aqueous, flatulent, and carneous substances. Fr. anal. *hydropneumosarque*, f.

Hydropneumŏthōrax, *ācis*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; πνεῦμα, air; θώραξ, the chest.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the presence of air or gas and water in the chest. See *Hydrophysocele*, *Hydropneumatocele*, *Hydropneumatosis*. Fr. anal. *hydropneumothorax*, m. Germ. syn. *Ansammlung von Wasser und Luft in der Brust*.

Hydropœ'ia, *æ*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; ποιέω, to make.) *Chem., Pharm.* Term for the formation of water; more properly, of mineral waters. Fr. anal. *hydropéie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wassermachen*, n.; *die Darstellung der Mineralwässer*.

Hydrōpoīdēs, adj. (ὕδρωψ, dropsy; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Hydrops*, or dropsy; applied by Hippocrates to watery excrements such as are seen in dropsical patients: hy'dropoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *hydropoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wassersuchtähnlich*, adj.

Hydrŏpō'sia, *æ*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; πόσις, a drink.) *Med.* Term for the use of water, only, as a beverage; water-drinking: hydro'posy. Fr. anal. *hydroposie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wassertrinken*, n.

Hydrŏ'pŏta, *æ*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; πότης, a drinker.) Old term used by Helwegius, according to Bonettus, *Med. Septentr.* iii. *c.* 22, *s.* 23, *p.* 717, for one who refused to use any other drink than water; by which he was supposed to become dropsical, and to be cured by the use of wine; equivalent to *Teetotaller* of this day; a water-drinker. Fr. anal. *hydropote*, m. Germ. syn. *Wassertrinker*, m.

Hyd'rops, *ōpis*, m. (ὕδωρ, water; from the presence of water, or fluid in this disease.) *Pathol.* Term for the disease dropsy, in which the cellular substance or the cavities of the body are loaded with serous, or watery fluid, receiving different appellations according to the situation of the fluid. See *Dropsy*, *Hyderus*. Fr. syn. *hydropisie*, Germ. syn. *Wassersucht*, f.

Hyd'rops Artĭ'cŭli. *Pathol., Surg.* Dropsy of a joint; a disease of the joints, generally occurring in that of the knee, in which the synovial membrane is filled with a fluid less glairy, and thinner than the natural synovia.

Hydrops ad Mātŭlam. *Pathol.* Dropsy in, or of the chamber-pot; a fanciful term for *Diabetes*. Fr. anal. *diabète*, m. Germ. syn. *Harnfluss*, m.; *Harnruhr*, f.

Hydrops Sic'cus. *Pathol.* An absurd term for *Tympanites*; dry dropsy. Fr. syn. *tympanite*, f. Germ. syn. *Trommelsucht*, f.

Hydropteridēs. *Bot.* See *Hydropteris*.

Hydrŏp'tĕris, *ĭdis*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; πτερίς, a fern.) *Bot.* Name given by Willdenow to an Order (*Hydropterides*, nom. pl.) of cryptogamious plants, comprehending those which he calls aquatic ferns, that is to say, the Family of the *Marsileaceæ*. Fr. anal. *hydroptérides*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Wasserfarrn*, f. pl.

Hydroptĭ'sāna, *æ*, f. / **Hydroptĭ'sāne,** *es*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; πτισάνη, a potion made from barley.) *Med., Pharm.* Name for a drink formed of a decoction of barley; the same as *Hydrocrithe*: a hydropti'san. Fr. anal. *hydroptisane*, f. Germ. syn. *Gerstenwasser*, n.

Hydrŏpўrĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hydrŏpўrĕtos*, or rather, *Hidrŏpўrĕtos*, the sweating sickness; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hidropyretos*, *Hydropyretos*, or the sweating sickness: hydropyre'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydropyrétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hydropyretisch*, adj.; *die Schweissfieber betreffend*.

Hydrŏpў'rĕtos. / **Hydrŏpў'rĕtus,** *i*, m. (ὕδωρ, water; πυρετὸς, a fever.) *Pathol.* A term, Gr. anal. *ὑδροπύρετος*, used for the *Febris sudatoria*, the sweating fever, or sickness. Forestus, *Schol. Obs.* i. See *Hidropyretus*. Fr. anal. *hydropyretos*, m. Germ. syn. *Schweissfieber*, n.

Hydror'chis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for dropsy of the testicle. Fr. anal. *hydrorchis*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodenwassersucht*, f.

Hydrŏrŏsātum, *i*, n. (ὑδροροσατον.) *Pharm.* Old term for a drink made from rose leaves, honey, and water, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 15, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 545.

Hydrorrhăchiŏcentēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Hydrorrhăchis*, dropsy of the spine; κέντησις, a puncturing.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Applied to the operation of acupuncture for *Spina bifida*. Fr. anal. *hydrorrhachiocentèse*, f.

Hydrŏrrhăchis, *eos*, f. / **Hydrorrhăchītis,** *ĭdis*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; ῥάχις, the spine, or vertebral column.) *Pathol., Surg.* Terms for dropsy of the spine, consisting either of a serous effusion within the spinal canal; or of a tumour on the spine of new born children, from an incomplete state of some of the *vertebræ*, generally the lower ones of the loins, and the upper part of the sacrum; the membranes of the spinal cord distended with serum are thus allowed to protrude and form a tumour beneath the skin; otherwise termed *Spina bifida*. The latter term is used by Jos. Frank, for dropsy of the spine, accompanied by inflammation; also a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Note Rhachialgia*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hydrorachis*, f. Germ. syn. *Ruckgrätzwassersucht*, f.; *die entzündliche Rückgratzwasser*.

Hydrorrhŏ'dĭnon. / **Hydrorrhŏ'dĭnum,** *i*, n. (ὕδωρ, water; ῥόδον, pertaining to the rose.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for water mixed with rose-oil, given to those who had swallowed poison, used by Galen. Gorræus. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Hydrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* Term for a flow or discharge

of water; applied by Græfe to the first stage of Egyptian ophthalmy, in which there is a profuse flow of tears. Fr. anal. *hydrorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserausfluss*, m. Also applied as a name for a canal through which water flows. Germ. syn. *Wassergang*, m. It is likewise used for *Hydrops*. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Hydrorthopnœ'a, *æ*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; ὀρθόπνοια, breathing in the erect posture.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for orthopnœa occurring in a case of *Hydrothorax*. Fr. anal. *hydrorthopnée*, f. Germ. syn. *die Orthopnöe von Wasseransammlung in der Brust.*

Hydroquadrisul'phate. (ὕδωρ, water; *quadras*, four; *sulphas*, a sulphate.) *Chem.* Term for a hydrosulphate, in which the proportion of sulphur is four times that of the hydrogen. *Hydroquadrisul'phas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydroquadrisulfate*, m.

Hydrosac'chărum, *i*, n. (ὕδωρ, water; σάκχαρον, sugar.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. ὑδροσάκχαρον, used by Forestus, *l.* 32, *Obs.* 9, for water sweetened with sugar. Fr. syn. *eau sucrée;* anal. *hydrosaccharum*, m. Germ. syn. *Zuckerwasser*, n.

Hydrŏsalpinx, *gis*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; σάλπιγξ, a tube.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the Fallopian tube. Fr. anal. *hydrosalpinx*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wassersucht der Fallopischen Röhren.*

Hydrŏsar'ca, *æ*. f. (ὕδωρ, water; σάρξ, the flesh.) *Pathol.* A term for the disease *Anasarca*, with which word it is synonymous. Fr. anal. *hydrosarque*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Geschwulst die zugleich Wasser und fleischichte Masse enthalt.*

Hydrŏsarcŏcēle, *es*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; σὰρξ, flesh; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for the disease sarcocele, when there is water diffused in the cellular substance: hydrosar'cocele. Fr. anal. *hydrosarcocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Fleischwasserbruch*, m.

Hydroscheŏcēle, *es*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for dropsical *oscheocele*, or scrotal hernia with fluid. Fr. anal. *hydroschéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodensackswasserbruch*, m.

Hydros'cheon, Hydros'cheum, *i*, n. (ὕδωρ, water; ὄσχεον, the scrotum.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for dropsy of the scrotum; the same as *Hydrocele*. Fr. anal. *hydroschéon*, n. Germ. syn. *die Wassersucht des Hodensacks.*

Hydroschon'cus, *i*, m. (ὕδωρ, water; ὄσχος, the scrotum; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a collection of water in the scrotum. Fr. anal. *hydroschoncus*, m. Germ. syn. *die Wasseransammlung im Hodensack.*

Hydroscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Med.* Term for inspection of the water: hydro'scopy. See *Hydromantia*. Fr. anal. *hydroscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Untersuchung des Wassers.*

Hydroscŏ'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hydroscŏpia*, inspection of water; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hydroscopia:* hydrosco'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydroscopique*, adj.

Hydrosele'niate. (*Hydrŏsĕlēnĭcum* acĭdum, Hydroselenic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydroselenic acid with a salifiable base. *Hydrŏsĕlēnias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrosélèniate*, m. Germ. syn. *hydroselensaure Salz.*

Hydrosele'nic. (*Hydrŏgĕnium*, hydrogen; *sĕlēnium;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a combination of hydrogen and selenium; applied to an acid gas obtained from such combination; it is extremely acrid and deleterious. *Hydrŏsĕlēnĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydrosélénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hydroselensauer*, adj.

Hydrosĕlīnum, *i*, n. (ὕδωρ, water; σέλινον, parsley.) *Bot.* Name of a species of parsley which grows in marshy places.

Hydrŏsep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; σῆψις, putrefaction.) *Chem.* Term for putrefaction of water. Fr. anal. *hydrosepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Faulen des Wassers.*

Hydrŏsīdērum, *i*, n. (ὕδωρ, water; σίδηρον, iron.) *Chem.* Name given by Bergman and Meyer to a phosphuret of iron, considered by them as a distinct metal, an error which has been afterwards rectified by Meyer, Klaproth, and Scheele. Fr. anal. *hydrosiderum*, m.

Hydrosi'licate. (ὕδωρ, water; *sĭlĭcas*, a silicate.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of a silicate with water. *Hydrosĭ'lĭcas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrosilicate*, f.

Hydrŏsĭlĭcōsus, *a, um.* (ὕδωρ, water; *sĭlĭca*, a primitive earth; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem., Mineral.* Applied to a body containing water and silica, as *Cuprum hydrosilicosum:* hydrosi'licous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hydrosiliceux*, adj.

Hydrospermă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (ὕδωρ, water; σπέρμα, semen; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a watery condition of the semen: hydrosperma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydrospermatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die wässrige Beschaffenheit des Saamens betreffend.*

Hydrospon'gus, *i*, m. (ὕδωρ, water; σπογγιὰ, a sponge, or fungus.) *Bot.* Term for a water fungus. Fr. anal. *hydrosponge*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserschwamm*, m.

Hydro'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (ὕδωρ, water; στάσις, a standing.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the equilibrium, weight, or pressure of water or liquid bodies. Fr. anal. *hydrostase*, f. Germ. syn. *das Stehen oder Stehenbleiben des Wassers; das Erhalten des Wassers im Gleichgewicht.*

Hydrosta'tic. (ὕδωρ, water; στατικὴ, the science of weights.) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to the weight, pressure or equilibrium of liquid bodies; or to the weighing of bodies in water or other liquid, in order to ascertain their specific gravity. *Hydrostă'tĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hydrostatique*, adj. Germ. anal. *hydrostatisch*, adj.

Hydrosta'tic Bed. *Med.* Term for a kind of bed, or trough capable of holding water to the depth of about six inches, which is covered with cloth rendered waterproof with a coating of elastic gum, or some

other sort of varnish, so that the patient floats on water without touching it.

Hydrosta'tic Test. *Med., Med. Jur.* Term for putting the lungs of a dead child in water, in order to ascertain, by their *floating*, or *sinking*, whether it has been born alive; the former being generally held to be affirmative, the latter negative of the fact.

Hydrosta'tics. (Same as in the term *Hydrostatic.*) *Nat. Philos.* A term for the branch of physics relating to the weight, pressure, or equilibrium of liquid bodies in a state of rest. *Hydrostă'tĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrostatique*, f. Germ. anal. *Hydrostatik*, f.; syn. *Wasserstandlehre*, f.

Hydrostă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὕδωρ, water; στατικὸς, having power to stand still.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Hydrostatica*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Radiata Acalepha*, which suspend themselves in the water by means of one or more bladders generally filled with air: hydrosta'tic. See *Hydrostatic.* Fr. anal. *hydrostatique*, adj.

Hydros'teon. } (Ὕδωρ, water; ὀστέον, a
Hydros'teum, *i*, n. } bone.) *Pathol.* Name applied to a deposition of serum in the extremities of the long bones, occurring in dropsy of the joints.

Hydrosul'phate. (*Hydrŏsulphŭrĭcum* acĭdum, Hydrosulphuric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydrosulphuric acid with a salifiable base. *Hydrŏsul'phas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrosulfate*, m. Germ. syn. *hydrothionsaure Salz.*

Hydrŏsulphŏcarbōnĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to an acid which contains hydrogen, sulphur, and carbon, and which Berzelius terms a carbohydric sulphide: hydrosulphurarbo'nic. Fr. anal. *hydrosulphocarbonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hohlenschwefelwassersauer*, adj.

Hydrŏsulphŏcyă'nĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to an acid which results from the combination of hydrogen with sulphocyanogen, discovered by Rink: hydrosulphocya'nic. Fr. anal. *hydrosulfocyanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwefelcyanwasserstoffsauer*, adj.

Hydrŏsulphŭrātus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to cyanogen, *cyanogène hydrosulphuré*, a compound little known, discovered by Wœhler, which appeared to result from a combination of hydrogen with cyanogen and sulphur in proportions different from those which exist in sulphocyanogen and hypersulphocyanogen: hydrosulfura'ted. Fr. anal. *hydrosulfuré*, adj.

Hydrosul'phuret. (Ὕδωρ, water; as alone affording hydrogen; *sulphur;* terminal *-uret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of sulphureted hydrogen with a base. *Hydrŏsulphūrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *hydrosulfure*, m.

Hydrosul'phuret of An'timony, Red. *Chem.* A name for the Kermes mineral. *Hydrŏsulphūrētum Stibii Rubrum.*

Hydrosul'phuret of An'timony, Yellow. *Chem.* A name for the *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum. Hydrŏsulphūrētum Stibii Lūteum.*

Hydrosulphu'ric. (Ὕδωρ, water, as alone affording hydrogen; *sulphur;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a compound of hydrogen and sulphur; applied to an acid so composed. *Hydrŏsulphŭ'rĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hydrosulfurique*, adj.

Hydrosulphu'ric Acid. *Chem.* A name for sulphureted hydrogen gas. *Acĭdum Hydrŏsulphŭ'rĭcum.* Fr. anal. *acide sulfurique.* Germ. syn. *Schwefelwasserstoffsäure*, f.

Hydrŏsulphūrōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Thomson to an acid obtained by mingling together equal volumes of sulphureted hydrogen gas and sulphurous acid gas, and the existence of which was announced in 1786, by Kirwan: hydrosul'phurous. Fr. anal. *hydrosulfureux*, adj.

Hydrŏsynŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Ὕδωρ, water; συνίζησις, a subsidence or falling; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument for ascertaining the density or gravity of water: a hydrosyno'meter. Fr. anal. *hydrosynomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Instrument, den Druck des Wassers zu messen.*

Hydrŏtachy'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Ὕδωρ, water; ταχύς, quick; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument for ascertaining the quickness of the passage of water in motion: a hydrotachy'meter. Fr. anal. *hydrotachymètre*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Instrument, die Schnelligkeit des Wassers zu messen.*

Hydrŏtellūrĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Proposed to be applied to tellurated hydrogen gas, as to an acid which has the property of uniting itself to salifiable bases, and of saturating them to a certain point: hydrotellu'ric. Fr. anal. *hydrotellurique*, adj. Germ. syn. *tellurwassersauer*, adj.

Hydrotellūrŏcyă'nĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by some chemists to an acid in which the cyanuret of *tellurium* plays the part of radicle of a hydracid: hydrotellurocya'nic. Fr. anal. *hydrotellurocyanique*, adj.

Hydrotheio'nic Acid. (Ὕδωρ, water; θεῖον, sulphur.) *Chem.* Another name for sulphureted hydrogen gas. *Acĭdum Hydrŏtheiŏ'nicum.* Fr. anal. *acide hydrotheionique*, adj.

Hydrŏtherăpeu'sis, *is*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water; θεραπεύω, to heal.) *Med.* The same as *Hydrotherapia.* See *Hydropathy, Hydriasis.*

Hydrŏthĕră'pĭa, *æ*, f. (Ὕδωρ, water; θεραπεύω, to cure.) Term for the treatment of certain ailments by the use of water; sometimes applied to the absurd system of charlatanry commonly known as the "water-cure". Fr. anal. *hydrothérapie*, f.

Hydrŏthĭon. } (Ὕδωρ, water; θεῖον, sul-
Hydrŏthĭum, *ii*, n. } phur.) *Chem.* Term for sulphureted hydrogen. Fr. anal. *hydrothion*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwefelwasserstoff*, m.

Hydrothĭŏcarbōnĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to an acid composed of hydrogen, sulphur, and carbon: hydrothiocarbo'nic. Fr. anal. *hydrothiocarbonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hydrothiocarbonsauer*, adj.

Hydrothĭocar'bonate. (*Hydrŏthĭocarbŏnĭcum* acĭdum, Hydrothiocarbonic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydrothiocarbonic acid with a salifiable base. *Hydrŏthĭocarbōnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal.

hydrothiocarbonate, m. Germ. syn. *hydrothiocarbonsaure Salz*.

Hydrothi'onate. (*Hydrothīōnīcum* acĭdum, Hydrothionic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydrothionic acid and a salifiable base. *Hydrothi'ōnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrothionate*, m. Germ. syn. *hydrothionsaure Salz*.

Hydrothi'onite. (*Hydrōthīōnōsum* acĭdum, Hydrothionous acid; terminal *-ite*.) *Chem.* Name given by Gmelin to a kind of salt corresponding to the hydrogenated sulphurets or sulphureted hydrosulphurets, resulting from a combination of hydrothionous acid with bases. *Hydrōthī'ōnis, ītis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrothionite*, m. Germ. syn. *hydrothionigsaure Salz*.

Hydrothĭonōsus, *a, um.* (*Hydrothīon*, sulphureted hydrogen; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Chem.* Having or full of sulphureted hydrogen; applied by L. Gmelin to the hydruret of sulphur or hydrogenated sulphur which he terms *acide hydrothioneux*: hydrothi'onous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hydrothioneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hydrothionig*, adj.

Hydrōthōrācĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hydrōthōrax*, water in the chest; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hydrothorax*: hydrothora'cic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hydrothoracique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Brustwassersucht betreffend*.

Hydrōthōrax, *ācis*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *θώραξ*, the chest.) *Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the chest; a genus of the Order *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *hydrothorax*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustwassersucht*, f.

Hydrōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ἱδρώς*, sweat.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὑδρωτικὸς*, applied by Libavius, *Synt. Ar. Chym.* viii. 19, the same as *Hydragogus*: hydro'tic. See *Hydragogue, Hidroticus*. Fr. anal. *hydrotique*, adj.

Hydrōtis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *οὖς*, the ear.) *Pathol.* A term for dropsy of the ear. Fr. anal. *hydrotie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrwassersucht*, f.

Hydrōtītāne, *es*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *τίτανος*, lime.) *Chem., Med., Pharm.* Term for lime water. Fr. anal. *hydrotitane*, f. Germ. syn. *Kalkwasser*, n.

Hydrotrisul'phate. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *trisulphas*, a trisulphate.) *Chem.* Term for a trisulphate that contains water in a state of combination. *Hydrotrīsul'phas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hydrotrisulfate*, m.

Hydrotrisul'phuret. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *trīsulphūrētum*, a trisulphuret.) *Chem.* Term for a hydrosulphuret in which the proportion of sulphur is triple of that of hydrogen. *Hydrotrīsulphūrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *hydrotrisulfure*, m.

Hydrōum, *i*, n. (*Ὕδωρ*, water.) *Pathol.* Old term for a watery vesicle, or pustule.

Hydrōōărectă'sia, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water: *ὠάριον*, the ovarium; *ἔκτασις*, an extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsical enlargement of the ovary. Fr. anal. *hydroöarectasie*, f.; syn. *hyperoöarectosie*, f.

Hydrovarium. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hydroarion*.

Hydroxan'thic Acid. *Chbm.* Name given to an acid obtained by pouring sulphuric acid on hydroxanthate of potash, adding plenty of water; it has been since called *Xanthic Acid. Acĭdum Hydrōxan'thĭcum*. Fr. anal. *acide hydroxanthique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hydroxanthsäure*, f.

Hydroxĭdātus, *a, um.* (*Hydrox'ydum*, a hydroxide.) *Chem.* Applied to a hydroxidated metal combined with water: hydrox'idated. Fr. anal. *hydroxidé*, adj.

Hydrox'ydum, *i*, n. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ὀξὺς*, acid.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of metallic oxide with water: a hydrox'ide. Fr. anal. *hydroxide*, m.

Hydrōzincōcyă'nĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by some chemists to an acid in which the cyanuret of zinc plays the part of radicle of a hydracid: hydrozincocya'nic. Fr. anal. *hydrozincocyanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zincblausauer*, adj.

Hydrozōön. } (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ζῷον*, an ani-
Hydrozōum, *i*, n. } mal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamouroux to a branch (*Hydrozoa*, nom. pl.) of the animal kingdom, including the *Mollusca* and *Zoöphyta*, or such like, to which water is indispensable at every age and in every state. Fr. anal. *hydrozoe*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasserthier*, m.

Hyd'ruret. (*Ὕδωρ*, water, as alone affording hydrogen; terminal *-uret*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydrogen with a metal, or an inflammable substance. *Hydrūrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *hydrure*, m.

Hy'drureted. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; terminal *-uret*.) *Chem.* Containing hydrogen. *Hydrūrētus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hydruré*, adj.

Hydrūria, *æ*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *οὖρον*, urine.) *Pathol.* Term for a state of the urine consisting in a great increase in the quantity of aqueous secretion without any abnormal condition as to the proportion and quality of its constituent principles. Fr. anal. *hydrurie*, f.

Hydryměnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *ὑμὴν*, a membrane; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a serous membrane. Fr. anal. *hydryménite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der serosen Haute*.

Hye'mal. (*Hyems*, winter.) *Bot.* Belonging to, living or growing in winter, as the *Equisetum hyemale* and *Panorpa hyemalis*. *Hyĕmālis, is, e*. Fr. anal. *hyémal*, adj. Germ. syn. *Winter gehörig; winterlich*, adj.

Hyepiglotticus. *Anat.* See *Hyoidepiglotticus*.

Hyĕtŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Ὑετὸς*, rain; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Meteorol.* Name for an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of rain that falls in a given period: a hyeto'meter. Fr. anal. *hyetomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Regenmesser*, m.

Hygi'dium, *ii*, n. (*Ὑγίεια*, health.) *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὑγίδιον*, for a certain collyrium, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 16, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 551.

Hygian'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὑγιαίνω*, to be well.) *Med.* Term for convalescence; also for medication. Fr. anal. *hygiansis*, f. Germ. syn. *Heilungversuch*, m.; *Genesung*, f.

Hygias'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὑγιαίνω*, to be well.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a medicine, or medicament. Fr. anal. *hygiasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Heilmittel*, n.

Hygiēa, *æ*, f. (Ὑγίεια, the goddess of health.) *Med., Physiol.* The state of health. See *Hygiene.* Fr. syn. *santé*, f. Germ. syn. *Gesundheit*, f.

Hygiēas'tĭca, *æ*, f. (Ὑγίεια, health.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the science of health, its conditions and relations: hygieas'tics. Fr. anal. *hygieastique*, f. Germ. syn. *Hygiastik*, f.; *Lehre von der Gesundheit.*

Hygiēas'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑγίεια, health; terminal *-ικός.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to health; having power to heal: hygieas'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hygieastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *heilsam*, adj.; *zur Heilung dienend.*

Hygiēne, *es*, f. (Ὑγίεια, health.) *Med.* Applied to that branch of therapeutics which relates to the *Res non-naturales*, or non-naturals of the sick, as air, food, sleep, etc. See *Synteretice.* Fr. anal. *hygiène*, f.

Hygie'nic. (Ὑγίεια, health; terminal *-ικός.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hygiene. Hygiēnĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hygiénique*, adj.

Hygiēnos. } (Ὑγίεια, health.) *Med.,*
Hygiēnus, *a, um.* } *Physiol.* Having health; healthy: hygie'nous. See *Hygieasticus.* Fr. anal. *hygiéne*, adj. Germ. syn. *gesund*, adj.; *gesund machend; heilsam*, adj.

Hygiĕŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὑγίεια, health; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine, or consideration of health: hygieo'logy. Fr. anal. *hygiéologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Gesundheit; Gesundheitslehre*, f.

Hygiesis, *es*, f. The same as *Hygiene.*

Hygiŏcōmium, *ii*, n. (Ὑγίεια, health; κῶμη, a villa, or castle.) *Med.* Term for a house, or residence for reception of the convalescent. Fr. anal. *hygiocomium*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Haus zur Aufnahme Gesunder.*

Hygra. (Ὑγρὸς, moist.) *Anim. Pathol., Pharm.* Old term applied by Ruellius, in veterinary nomenclature, to liquid plasters, or such as were of a very moist or soft consistence. Nom. pl. n. of *Hygrus, a, um.*

Hygran'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑγρὸς, moist.) *Chem., Med.* Term for the formation of moisture; humectation; a moistening. Fr. anal. *hygransis*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuchtmachen*, n.; *Feuchtwerden*, n.

Hygrā'sia, *æ*, f. (Ὑγρὸς, moist.) *Chem., Med.* Term for moisture. See *Humor.* Fr. anal. *hygrasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuchtigkeit*, f.

Hygrēchēma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; ἦχὴ, a sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the sound of fluid heard by means of the stethoscope, or by percussion. Fr. anal. *hygrochème*, m. Germ. syn. *Flussigkeitslaut*, m.

Hygremplas'tra. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; ἔμπλαστρον, a plaster.) *Pharm.* Another term, Gr. anal. *ὑγρέμπλαστρα*, used by Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xxxiv. 15, for a moist or very soft plaster. Nom. pl. of *Hygremplastrum*, n. Fr. anal. *hygremplâtre*, m. Germ. syn. *ein feuchtes, weiches Pflaster.*

Hygrŏ'bătus, *a, um.* (Ὑγρὸς, moist; βαίνω, to walk.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger, Goldfuss, Ranzani, C. Bonaparte, and Eichwald to a Family (*Hygrobatæ*, nom. pl. f., *Hygrobata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Grallatoriæ*, whose long legs allow them to walk in the water: hy'grobate. Fr. anal. *hygrobate*, adj.

Hygrŏ'bius, *a, um.* (Ὑγρὸς, moist; βίοω, to live.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to a Family (*Hygrobiæ*, nom. pl. f.) of aquatic plants, which Candolle considered as a simple tribe of the *Halorageæ:* hygro'bious. Fr. anal. *hygrobié*, adj.

Hygroblĕphă'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑγρὸς, moist; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) *Anat.* Moistening the eyelid; applied by Segerus, as stated by Bartholin, *Anat.* iii. 8, *p.* 512, to the excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland. It ought to be *Hydroblepharicus, Hygrophthalmicus.* Fr. anal. *hygroblepharique*, adj.

Hygroblĕ'phăron. } (Ὑγρὸς, moist; βλέ-
Hygroblĕ'phărum, *i*, n. } φαρον, the eyelid.) *Med.* Term for a moist eyelid; also the same as *Hydroblepharon.* Fr. anal. *hygroblepharon*, m. Germ. syn. *das feuchte Augenlid.*

Hygrobronchiorrhon'chus, *i*, m. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; βρόγχος, the bronchus; ῥόγχος, a rattling or wheezing sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the moist or humid bronchial rhonchus, or rattle. Fr. syn. *le râle bronchial humide.* Germ. syn. *das feuchte Bronchial-Rasselgeräusch.*

Hygrŏcătărac'ta, *æ*, f. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *cătăracta*, a cataract, or disease of the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for moist or liquid cataract: hygroca'taract. Fr. anal. *hygrocataracte*, f. Germ. syn. *der flüssige Staar.*

Hygrŏcirsŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; κιρσὸς, a varix; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Old term used by Galen for a species of hernia, in which cirsocele or a varicose state of the spermatic veins exists with dropsical condition of the scrotum: hygrocir'socele: hydrocirsocele. Fr. anal. *hygrocirsocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Krampfaderwasserbruch*, m.

Hygrocnissorrhon'chus, *i*, m. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; κνίσσα, lard or fat; ῥόγχος, a rattling or wheezing sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the humid, crackling (as of burning fat) rattle, or rhonchus. Fr. syn. *le râle crepitant humide.* Germ. syn. *das feuchte knisternde Rasselgeräusch.*

Hygrŏcolly'rium, *ii*, n. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; κολλούριον, a collyrium.) *Pharm.* Old term for a liquid collyrium, consisting in a great part of moist medicines. Fr. anal. *hygrocollyre*, m. Germ. syn. *wässriges Augenmittel.*

Hygrocystorrhon'chus, *i*, m. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; κύστις, a bladder; ῥογχὸς, a rattling or wheezing sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the humid vesicular rattle, or rhonchus. Fr. syn. *le râle vesiculaire humide.* Germ. syn. *das feuchte Blasenrasselgeräusch.*

Hygrŏgēŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (Ὑγρὸς, moist; γῆ, the earth; φιλέω, to love.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a sub-Order (*Hygrophila*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda Cœlopnœa*, including those which live on land and in water: hygrogeo'philous. Fr. anal. *hygrogéophile*, adj.

Hygro'logy. (Ὑγρὸς, fluid; λόγος, a discourse.) Term for the doctrine of the fluids, or humours. *Hygrŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *hygrologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Feuchtigkeiten*

Hygrōma, *ātis*, n. (Ὑγρὸς, moist, or liquid.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a tumour containing serum, or other morbid fluid, but not pus. Fr. anal. *hygroma*, m. Germ. syn. *Wassergeschwulst*, f.

Hygro'matous. (*Hygrōma*, a tumour containing fluid; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to the diseased growth termed *Hygroma;* having, or full of hygroma. *Hygrōmātōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hygromateux*, adj.

Hygro'meter. (Ὑγρὸς, moist, or liquid; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture in atmospheric air. *Hygrŏ'mĕtrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *hygromètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Feuchtigkeitsmesser*, m.; anal. *Hygrometer*, n.

Hygrome'tric. (*Hygrometria*, hygrometry; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to hygrometry; hygroscopic. *Hygrŏmĕ'trĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hygrométrique*, adj. Germ. anal. *hygrometrisch*, adj.

Hygro'metry. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for the art of measuring, or ascertaining the degree of moisture in atmospheric air. *Hygrŏmĕ'tria, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *hygrométrie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Hygrometern und ihrem Gebrauch u. s. w.*

Hygromȳcēs, *ētis*, f. or m. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *μύκης*, a fungus.) *Bot.* Term by J. A. Ritgen, for a water fungus or sponge. The same as *Hydrospongus.* Fr. anal. *hygromyce*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserschwamm*, m.

Hygrŏmȳron. } (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *μύρον*, an
Hygrŏmȳrum, *i*, n. } unguent.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a nearly liquid balsam, or an ointment of a fluid consistence. Fr. anal. *hygromyron*, n. Germ. syn. *ein wohlriechendes Oel; wohlriechende weiche Salbe.*

Hygropædophlȳsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *παῖς*, a child; *φλύσις*, a skin eruption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the moist eczema of children. Fr. anal. *hygropédophlysie*, f. Germ. syn. *die feuchtenden Kinderhitzblattern.*

Hygrŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *φιλέω*, to love.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Loving moisture, or moist places. Fr. anal. *hygrophile*, adj.

Hygrŏphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *φοβέω*, to fear.) *Pathol.* The same as *Hydrophobia.*

Hygrophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for moist or humid ophthalmy: hygrophthal'my. Fr. anal. *hygrophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die feuchte Ophthalmie.*

Hygrophthal'mĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Old term applied in the same manner as *Hygroblepharicus;* of or belonging to *Hygrophthalmia:* hygrophthal'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hygrophthalmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Ophthalmie betreffend.*

Hygrornīthis, *is*, f. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *ὄρνις*, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a Class (*Hygrornithes*, nom. pl.) of birds which live on the water. Fr. anal. *hygrornithe*, m.

Hygrorrhon'cus, *i*, m. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *ῥόγχος*, a rhoncus, or rattle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the moist or humid rattle, or rhonchus. Fr. syn. *le râle humide.* Germ. syn. *das feuchte Rasselgeräusch.*

Hy'gros. } (Ὑγρὸς, moist.) *Pharm.*
Hy'grus, *a, um.* } Moist, or humid; an old term, Gr. anal., applied by Galen, *Meth. Med.* vi. 2, Dioscorides, i. 92, etc., to liquid plasters; also to ophthalmic medicines, according to Scribonius and Rhodius.

Hygrosar'cus, *i*, m. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *σὰρξ*, flesh.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a soft and moist, or fungous state of the flesh. Fr. anal. *hydrosarque*, f. Germ. syn. *mit schwammigen Fleisch versehen.*

Hy'groscope. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *σκοπέω*, to spy.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture in the air, or in substances; synonymous with *Hygrometer.* Fr. anal. *hygroscope*, m. Germ. syn. *hygrometer*, n.; *Feuchtigkeitsmesser*, m.

Hygrosco'pic. Of or belonging to hygroscopy, or hygrometry; hygrometric. See *Hygroscope.* Fr. anal. *hygroscopique*, adj.; syn. *hygrométrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hygroscopie betreffend.*

Hygroscŏpĭ'cĭtas, *ātis*, f. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *σκοπέω*, to see, or inspect.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for a property enjoyed by a great number of inorganic bodies, and all organic substances, living or dead, of attracting, or giving off moisture according to circumstances: hygroscopi'city. Fr. anal. *hygroscopicité*, f.

Hygro'scopy. (Same as the term *Hygroscope.*) A synonymous term for the art, otherwise called *Hygrometry. Hygroscŏ'pia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *hygroscopie*, f.

Hygrospon'gus, *i*, m. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *σπόγγος*, a sponge.) *Bot.* The same as *Hydrospongus.*

Hygrosyphĭlŏdoch'thus, *i*, m. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *syphĭlodochthus*, a syphilitic tubercle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a moist or humid syphilitic tubercle. Fr. anal. *hygrosyphilodochthus*, m. Germ. syn. *das feuchte Knotensyphilid.*

Hygrōtēs, *ētis*, f. (Ὑγρὸς, moist.) *Chem.* Term for moisture; humidity: humour. Fr. anal. *hygrote*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuchtigkeit*, f.; *Flussigkeit*, f.

Hygrūsīna, *æ*, f. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; *ὐσία*, essence.) *Chem.* Term given by Bizio, to the part of essential oils which remains liquid at zero. Fr. anal. *hygrusine*, f.

Hylæpyrhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Ὕλη, a coppice; *αἰπὺς*, high; *ῥύγχος*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a Family (*Hylæpyrhynchi*, nom. pl. m.) of sylvan birds which have the beak elevated: hylæpyrhyn'chous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hylæpyrhynque*, adj.

Hyle, *es*, f. (Ὕλη, the matter or material from which anything is made.) *Med.* Anciently applied to whatever comes under the teaching of the medical art, and to all those things which we use as well in sickness as in health; but properly to the *Materia Medica;* ὕλαι *τῆς τέχνης*, according to

Galen, *Comm. in Epid.* vi. 19; it was also applied to the philosopher's stone. In the present day it is frequently employed as a terminal in the compound names of chemical substances, as *Ethyle*, etc.

Hylēbătis, *is, e.* (Ὕλη, a coppice; *βαίνω*, to walk.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot, to a Family (*Hylebates*, nom. pl. m.) of sylvan birds, which from the form of their feet are enabled to walk easily among underwood. Fr. anal. *hylebate*, adj.

Hylēmȳdis, *is, e.* (Ὕλη, a coppice; *μυῖα*, a fly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy, to a section (*Hylemades*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ Mesomydæ Anthomydes*, comprehending those which live in coppice-wood and hedges. Fr. anal. *hylémyde*, adj.

Hylīsis, *is*, f. } (Ὑλίζω, to strain, or separate
Hylis'mus, *i*, m. } from the dregs.) *Chem.* Terms for colation, or straining through a sieve, or the like.

Hylis'tēr, *ēris*, m. (Ὑλίζω, to strain, or separate from the dregs.) *Chem., Pharm.* Term for a strainer or sieve. See *Colatorium*. Fr. anal. *hylestère*, m. Germ. syn. *Durchseiter*, m.; *Seihewerkzeug*, n.

Hylistērion. }
Hylis'trion. } (Dim. *Hylister*, a sieve, or strainer.) *Chem., Pharm.*
Hylis'trium, *ii*, n. } A small sieve, or strainer. Fr. syn. *hylistère petit.* Germ. syn. *ein kleines Seihewerkzeug.*

Hylobatrăchius, *a, um.* (Ὕλη, a coppice; *βάτραχος*, a frog.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a tribe (*Hylobatrachii*, m.) of reptiles, having the *Hyla* for their type. Fr. anal. *hylobatracien*, adj.

Hylochasmoptēnus, *a, um.* (Ὕλη, a coppice; *χάσμα*, an opening; *πτηνός*, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a Family (*Hylochasmopteni*, nom. pl. m.) of sylvan birds, which open their beak to seize their prey, while on the wing: hylochasmopte'nous. Fr. anal. *hylochasmoptène*, adj.

Hyloclasmoptēnus, *a, um.* (Ὕλη, a coppice; *κλάω*, to break; *πτηνός*, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a section (*Hyloclasmopteni*, nom. pl. m.) of sylvan birds that use their beak to crush, or break the objects they take: hyloclasmopte'nous. Fr. anal. *hyloclasmoptène*, adj.

Hylōgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made; *γένεσις*, origin.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the origin or formation of matter. Fr. anal. *hylogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erzeugung der Materie; Stoffbildung*, f.

Hylognōsia, *æ*, f. (Ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made; *γνῶσις*, knowledge.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a knowledge of the nature of the properties of the various kinds of matter. Fr. anal. *hylognosie*, f. Germ. syn. *Elementenkunde* f.; *Stofflehre*, f.

Hylōlō'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the doctrine of matter, or the consideration, simply, of matter: hylo'logy. Fr. anal. *hylologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Materie*; *die Lehre von den einfachen Stoffen.*

Hylophyl'la, *æ*, f. (ὕλη, a wood; also applied to herbs; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* See *Phyllanthus.*

Hyloptēnus, *a, um.* (Ὕλη, a coppice; *πτηνός*, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a sub-Order (*Hylopteni*, nom. pl. m.) of birds which dwell in the forests: hylopte'nous. Fr. anal. *hyloptène*, adj.

Hylorthorhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Ὕλη, a coppice; *ὀρθός*, straight; *ῥύγχος*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a section (*Hylorthorhynchi*, nom. pl. m.) of a Class of sylvan birds, having a straight beak: hylorthorhyn'cous. Fr. anal. *hylorthorhynque*, adj.

Hylotrŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made; *τροπή*, a conversion, or mutation.) *Chem.* Term far a conversion of matter. Fr. anal. *hyolotropie*, f. Germ. syn. *Umsetzung der Grundstoffe.*

Hylotrypanoptēnus, *a, um.* (Ὕλη, a coppice; *τρυπάω*, to pierce; *πτηνός*, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a section (*Hylotrypanopteni*, nom. pl. m.) of a Class of sylvan birds, which use their beak to pierce or bore into substances: hylotrypanopte'nous. Fr. anal. *hylotrypanoptène*, adj.

Hylozois'mus, *ĭ*, m. (Ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made; *ζόω*, to live.) *Nat. Philos.* Term created by Kant, for a system in which a primitive existence is attributed to matter, and life is considered as only being one of its properties. Fr. anal. *hylozoisme*, m.

Hylypsoptēnus, *a, um.* (Ὕλη, a coppice; *ὕψος*, height; *πτηνός*, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen, by a Family *Hylypsopteni*, nom. pl. m.) of sylvan birds that perch on the tops of trees: hylypsopte'nous. Fr. anal. *hylypsoptène*, adj.

Hȳ'men, *ĕnis*, f. (*Hymen*, the god of marriage; because it is supposed to be always entire till the consummation of marriage; or *ὑμήν*, a thin membrane, or pellicle.) *Anat.* Name of a thin membrane extending across the vagina at its entrance, of a circular, semilunar, or irregular form; its absence is popularly esteemed a proof of lost virginity, but falsely so, for it is not always developed. See *Bucton, Virginale Claustrum.* Fr. anal. *hymen*, m. Germ. anal. *Hymen*, n.; syn. *Jungfernhäutchen*, n.

Hyměnæ'a, *æ*, f. (*Hymen*, the god of marriage; from the younger leaves folding together in pairs during the night.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Hyměnæ'a Cour'baril. *Bot.* Systematic name of the tree said to afford the *Gum anime*, though some refer to the *H. Martiana*, as its source.

Hyměnæ'a Martiāna. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species, from which according to some the true *Gum anime* is obtained.

Hyměnĕly'trus, *a, um.* (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *ἔλυτρον*, a scale, or cover of the wing of insects.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald, to a Family (*Hymenelytra*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hemiptera*, containing those that have membranous *elytra:* hymenely'trous. Fr. anal. *hyménélytre*, adj.

Hymĕ'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὑμήν, a membrane, or the hymen; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat.*, *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Of or belonging to the hymen, as *Amenorrhœa hymenica*, or amenorrhœa, from the entirety of the hymen: hyme'nic. Fr. anal. *hyménique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Hymen betreffend*.

Hyměnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑμήν, the hymen; terminal *-ῖτις*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the hymen: hymeni'tis. Fr. anal. *hyménite*, f. Germ. syn. *Hautentzündung*, f.; *Entzündung innern frei liegenden Haut*.

Hymĕ'nium, *ii*, n. (Ὑμήν, a membrane.) *Bot.* Name for the dilated exposed membrane of gymnocarpous mushrooms in which the seed is contained. Fr. anal. *hyménion*, m. Germ. syn. *Bruthaut*, f.; *Keimhaut*, f.; *Schlauchschicht*, f.

Hyměnŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Meyer, to an Order (*Hymenocarpi*, nom. pl. m.) of Lichens, comprehending those that are provided with a proligerous membrane: hymenocar'pous. Fr. anal. *hyménocarpe*, adj.

Hyměnochondrōdēs, adj. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *χόνδρος*, a cartilage; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Anat.* Having, or full of membrane and cartilage; applied by Heusinger, to a texture of this nature; membrano-cartilaginous: hymenochon'drous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hyménochondreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hautknorpelig*, adj.

Hyměnōchondroīdēs, adj. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *χόνδρος*, a cartilage; terminal *-ῖδης*.) *Anat.* Resembling a membranocartilaginous texture: hymenochon'droid. Fr. anal. *hyménochondroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *hautknorpelähnliche*, adj.

Hyměnōdēs, adj. (Ὑμήν, a membrane, or pellicle; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* Having or full of pellicles; an old term, Gr. anal. *ὑμενώδες*, applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xxi. 2, to the urine when full of little films and pellicles; also to the menstrual fluid when mixed with tough viscid phlegm; and to the blood when very fibrinous and phlegmatic. Fr. anal. *hyménodes*, adj. Germ. syn. *was leicht hautige und faserige Absätze bildet*.

Hyměnogangliītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *γαγγλίον*, a ganglion; terminal *-ῖτις*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the membranes and ganglia; applied to a stage of sporadic cholera. Fr. anal. *hyménogangliïte*, f.

Hyměnogas'trĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *γαστὴρ*, the stomach; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Dandin to birds that have a membranous stomach: hymenogas'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyménogastrique*, adj.

Hyměno'graphy. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* Term for a description of the membranes of animal bodies. *Hyměnogrā'phia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *hyménographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Häute*.

Hyměnŏlĕpĭdop'tĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *λεπὶς*, a scale; *πτερὸν*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Shœffer to a Class (*Hymenolepidoptera*, nom. pl. n.) of insects which have four membranous wings covered with scaly dust: hymenolepidop'terous. Fr. anal. *hyménolepidoptère*, adj.

Hyměno'logy. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* Term for that branch which treats of the nature and structure of membranes. *Hyměnŏlō'gia*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *hyménologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Häuten*.

Hyměnŏmălā'cia, *æ*, f. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *μαλακὸς*, soft.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for morbid softening of the (serous) membranes. Fr. anal. *hyménomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erweichung der (serosen) Häute*.

Hyměnŏmȳcēs, *ētis*, m. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *μύκης*, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Hymenomycetes*, nom. pl.) of mushrooms which have externally a fructiferous membrane in which are placed the reproductive corpuscles. Fr. anal. *hyménomyce*, m.

Hyměnŏphthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *ὀφθαλμία*, inflammation of the eye.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* An inapt term for inflammation of the membrane of the eye: hymenopthal'my. Fr. anal. *hyménophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Augenhäute*.

Hyměnŏpŏ'lўpus, *i*, m. (Ὑμήν, the hymen; *πόλυπους*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for polypus of the hymen. Fr. anal. *hyménopolype*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Polyp am Hymen*.

Hyměnoptĕrolŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Hyměnoptĕrus*, having membranous wings; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Entomol.* Term for that branch which treats of hymenopterous insects: hymenoptero'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *hyménoptérologie*, f.

Hyměnopterŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Hyměnoptĕrŏlŏgia*, hymenopterology; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Entomol.* Of or belonging to hymenopterology: hymenopterolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyménoptérologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hymenopterologie betreffend*.

Hymenop'tĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *πτερὸν*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by all modern entomologists, except Fabricius, to an Order (*Hymenoptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Insecta*, including those with four wings, slightly veined, or without nervures; having membranous wings: hymenop'terous. Fr. anal. *hymenoptère*, adj.

Hyměnoptĕrў'gium, *ii*, n. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *ptĕrўgium*, a membranous excrescence of the canthus of the eye.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* A redundant term given by Petrequin for membranous or cellulous *pterygium*. Fr. anal. *hyménoptérygion*, m. Germ. syn. *das Fell auf dem Auge*.

Hymĕ'nŏpus, *ŏdis*, adj. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *πούς*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Mœhring to a Family (*Hymenopodes*, nom. pl. m.) of birds which have their toes joined, to about one half their length, by a membrane: hymeno'podous. Fr. anal. *hyménopode*, adj.

Hyměnorhi'zus, *a*, *um*. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; *ῥίζα*, a root.) *Bot.* Having membranous roots; applied to the *Allium hymenorhizum*, because of its bulbs being composed of firm compact membranes: hymenorhi'zous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hyménorhize*, adj.

Hyměnospōrus, *a, um.* (Ὑμήν, a membrane; σπωρά, a grain or seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a section (*Hymenosporæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the lichens, comprehending those which have a proligerous membrane: hymenospo'rous. Fr. anal. *hyménospore*, adj.

Hyměnoste'ătis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; στέαρ, fat.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term employed by Heusinger for a membranous web containing fat in its cells; cellular tissue or texture. Fr. anal. *hyménostéatie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hautspeckgewebe*, n. In the plural (*Hymenosteatides*, nom.) applied by the same author to the cellules themselves of cellular texture. Fr. anal. *hyménostéatides*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Häutspeckzellen*, n.

Hyměnŏthă'lămus, *a, um.* (Ὑμήν, a membrane; θάλαμος, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to an Order (*Hymenothalami*, nom. pl. m.) of lichens: hymenotha'lamous. Fr. anal. *hyménothalame*, adj.

Hyměnŏthēcius, *a, um.* (Ὑμήν, a membrane; θηκη, a sheath or cover.) *Bot.* Applied by Persoon and Marquis to an Order (*Hymenothecii*, nom. pl. m.) of mushrooms, comprehending those that are provided with a membrane containing the reproductive corpuscles: hymenothe'cious. Fr. anal. *hyménothécien*, adj.

Hyměnŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὑμήν, a membrane; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for the dissection of the membranes: hymeno'tomy. Fr. anal. *hyménotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerlegung der Häute.*

Hym'nion. *Anat.* The same as *Hymenium*, of which it is a contraction.

Hy'o-. *Anat.* This dissyllable, used in compound names of muscles, etc., denotes attachment to, or connection with the *Os hyoides*, or hyoid bone. Fr. anal. *hyo-.*

Hyo-Epiglot'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Prefix *Hyo-; epiglottĭcus*, pertaining to the *epiglottis.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the hyoid bone and epiglottis; applied to a band of condensed cellular tissue extending from the posterior part of the body of the *os hyoides* to the base of the epiglottis: hyo-epiglot'tic. Fr. anal. *hyo-épiglottique*, adj.

Hyo-Glos'sus, *a, um.* (Prefix *Hyo-; γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the hyoid bone and the tongue; applied to a muscle situated at the sides between the *Os hyoides* and the tongue; also called *Basio-cerato-glossus*, *Basio-glossus.* See *Hypsiglossus.* Fr. anal. *hyo-glosse*, adj.

Hyo-Phăryn'geus, *a, um.* (Prefix *Hyo-; φάρυγξ*, the pharynx.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the hyoid bone and the pharynx; applied to a muscle arising from the former and inserted in the latter: hyopharyn'gean. Fr. anal. *hyopharyngien*, adj.

Hyo-Thyroīdĕus, *a, um.* (Prefix *Hyo-; thyroīdēs* cartilāgo, the thyroid cartilage.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the thyroid cartilage; applied to a muscle arising from the former and inserted in the latter; hyothyroi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *hyo-thyroidien*, adj.

Hyodeoglos'sus, *a, um.* The same as *Hyoglossus.*

Hy'oīdēs, adj. (Υ; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling the Greek letter υ: hy'oid; applied to a small bone having somewhat of this form, situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx. See *Hypsiloides, Ypsiloides.* Fr. anal. *hyoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *ypsilonförmig*, adj.

Hyophthal'mus, *i*, m. (Ὗς, a swine; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye; from the likeness of its flower to a hog's eye.) *Bot.* The hog's eye plant; supposed to be the *Buphthalmum spinosum* of Linn. Fr. syn. *œil de truie.* Germ. syn. *ein Schweine-Auge.*

Hyoscy'ămi Fō'lia. } *M. Med.* The pharma-
Hyoscy'ămi Sēmen. } copœial names (U.S.A.) for the leaves and seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger.*

Hyoscy'amin. *M. Med.* Name for a vegetable alkali obtained from the *Hyoscyamus niger*, or henbane. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. *Hyŏscyămīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *hyoscyamine*, f.

Hyoscy'ămus, *i*, m. (Ὗς, a sow; κύαμος, a bean; because the wild swine, or such as were allowed to go at large where it grew, were observed to be much loosened in their bowels by eating it.) The pharmacopœial name (L., E.) for the fresh and dried stalk-leaves of the *Hyoscyamus niger;* (D.) the *Hyoscyami Folia et Semina*, or henbane leaves and seeds. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogyniă.* Juss. *Solaneæ.* Fr. syn. *jusquiame*, f. Germ. syn. *Bilsenkraut*, n.

Hyoscy'ămus Al'bus. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species native of the south of Europe, having virtues similar to those of the *H. niger.* Fr. syn. *jusquiaume blanche.*

Hyoscy'ămus Lŭ'teus. *Bot.* Name for a species of tobacco; yellow hyoscyamus; the *Nicotiana rustica* of Linn. Fr. syn. *jusquiaume jaune.*

Hyoscy'ămus Nī'ger. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant black henbane; henbane; also called *Dens caballinus, Faba porcina, Faba suilla.* See *Agone, Altercangenum, Altercum, Apollinaris.* Fr. syn. *jusquiaume noire.* Germ. syn. *Bilsenkraut*, n.

Hypac'tĭcos. } (Ὑπάγω, to remove, or
Hypac'tĭcus, *a, um.* } draw away; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὑπακτικὸς, applied by Galen, *Simpl. Fac.* v. 2, to the power of a medicine which clears out the contents of the belly; purgative: hypac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypactique*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterwegführend*, part. adj.

Hypăgōgus, *a, um.* (Ὑπάγω, to loosen or unload the belly.) *Med.* The same as *Hypacticus:* hy'pagogue. Fr. anal. *hypagogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelinde abführend.*

Hypăleim'ma, *ătis*, n. } (Ὑπαλείφω, to anoint
Hypăleip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } or smear slightly.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a gentle inunction, or smearing with unctuous substance. Fr. anal. *hypaleimme*, m. Germ. syn. *Eingesalbte*, n.; *Eingeriebene*, n.

Hypăleip'ton, } (Ὑπαλείφω, to anoint.)
Hypăleip'tum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὑπαλείπτον, used by Hippocrates, *de*

Ulcer. xiv. 3, for a liniment, or medicine which can be spread or anointed with. Fr. syn. *liniment*, m. Germ. syn. *Einreibenmittel*, n.

Hypaleip'tris, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑπαλείφω, to anoint or smear slightly.) *Med., Surg.* An anointing, or smearing, or rather the implement or means by which this is effected. Fr. anal. *hypaleiptris*, f. Germ. syn. *Einreiberin*, f.; *Salberin*, f.; *ein Werkzeug zum Einreiben.*

Hypaleip'tron. } (Ὑπαλείφω, to spread
Hypaleip'trum, *i*, n. } upon.) *Pharm.* Old name for a *Spatula* for spreading ointments. Fr. anal. *spatule*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Spatel zum Einreiben.*

Hypal'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπό, under; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for slight pain: hypal'gy. Fr. anal. *hypalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein mässiger Schmerz.*

Hypal'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypalgia*, slight pain; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypalgia*: hypal'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypalgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypalgie betreffend.*

Hypalimma. }
Hypalipton. }
Hypaliptris. } See the same words with their third syllable in *-leip-*.
Hypaliptron. }

Hypamaurōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπό, under; ἀμαύρωσις, an obscuration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for partial or incomplete amaurosis. Fr. anal. *hypamaurose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine unvollkommne Amaurose.*

Hypamaurōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypamaurōsis*, incomplete amaurosis; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypamaurosis*: hypamauro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypamaurotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypamaurose betreffend.*

Hypamblyōpia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπό, under; ἀμβλυωπία, dull vision.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for slight or imperfect amblyopy: hypamblio'py. Fr. anal. *hypamblyopie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein geringerer Grad von Blödsichtigkeit.*

Hypamblyōpĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypamblyōpia*, slight amblyopy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypamblyopia*: hypamblyo'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypamblyopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypamblyopie betreffend.*

Hypancōnion. } (Ὑπό, beneath; ἀγκών,
Hypancōnium, *ii*, n. } the elbow.) *Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. ὑπαγκώνιον, used by Galen, *de Fract.* ii. 64, as the name of a pillow or cushion for supporting the elbow. Fr. anal. *hypanconion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Kissen zur Unterstützung des Ellenbogens.*

Hypanthēros. } (Ὑπανθέω, to flourish.)
Hypanthērus, *a, um.* } *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὑπανθηρός, used by Hippocrates, *Epid. l.* ii. *s.* 2, 21, signifying somewhat florid; applied by him to sputa that were reddish or streaked with blood. Fr. anal. *hypanthère*, adj. Germ. syn. *etwas blühend*, part. adj.

Hypan'theus, *a, um.* (Ὑπό, under; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to a section *Hypantheæ*, nom. pl. f.) of exogenous plants, comprehending such as have a calyx monophyllous, or divided near the base, and a monopetalous corol inserted in the receptacle: hypan'theous. Fr. anal. *hypanthé*, adj.

Hypan'thium, *ii*, n. (Ὑπό, under; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Term given by Link to the inferior part of the calyx, which very often assumes a different condition from the superior. Fr. anal. *hypanthe*, m.

Hypanthŏ'dion. } (Ὑπό, under; *anthŏ-*
Hypanthŏ'dium, *ii*, n. } *dium*, a kind of calyx.) *Bot.* Term applied by Link to the fleshy extremity of a peduncle which is detached from the plant at the same time with the fruit, whether preserving the ordinary form of a peduncle as in the *Artocarpus*, widening as in the *Dorstenia*, or dilating into a kind of purse, or bag which envelopes and contains the flower and fruit, as in the *Ficus.* Fr. anal. *hypanthodion*, m.

Hypantĭmŏniōsus, *a, um.* (Ὑπό, under; *antĭmŏniōsum*, acĭdum, antimonious acid; terminal *-ĭte.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of antimonious oxide with a salifiable base: a hypanti'monite. Fr. anal. *hypantimonite*, m.

Hypaphōnos. } (Ὑπό, under; ἀφώνος,
Hypaphōnus, *a, um.* } mute, or voiceless.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὑπάφωνος, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 321, signifying somewhat dumb, or having partially lost the voice: hypapho'nous. Fr. anal. *hypaphone*, adj. Germ. syn. *etwas ohne Stimme; ein wenig stimmlos.*

Hypapoplec'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypapoplexia*, hypapoplexy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypapoplexia*: hypapoplec'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypapoplectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypapoplexie betreffend.*

Hypapoplex'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπό, under; *apoplexia*, apoplexy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight attack of apoplexy: hypapoplex'y. Fr. anal. *hypapoplexie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein geringer Grad von Apoplexie; ein unvollkommner apoplektischer Anfall.*

Hy'par, n. indecl. (Ὕπαρ.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term taken from a proverbial saying ὕπαρ καὶ ὄναρ, vigilant and dreaming, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *in Leg.* iii. 7, 8, for true vision. Fr. anal. *hypar*, m. Germ. syn. *die wahre Erscheinung; das wahrhafte Gesicht.*

Hypargy'reus, *a, um.* (Ὑπό, under; ἄργυρος, silver.) *Bot.* Having a silvery appearance on the under surface, as the leaves of the *Tephrosia hypargyrea:* hypargy'reous. Fr. anal. *hypargyré*, adj.

Hyparsĕniōsus, *a, um.* (Ὑπό, under; *arsĕniōsus*, having or full of arsenic.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the second degree of sulphuration of arsenic (Fr. syn. *sulfide hyparsenieux*) or realgar: hyparse'nious. Fr. anal. *hyparsénieux*, adj.

Hypasthĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *asthĕnia*, want of strength.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight loss of strength, debility or weakness: hypasthe'ny. Fr. anal. *hypasthénie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein geringer Grad von Asthenie.*

Hypatmis'mus, *i*, m. (Ὑπατμίζω, to fumigate.) *Med., Pharm.* Term, Gr. anal. *ὑπατμισμὸς*, used by Dioscorides, *Parab.* ii. 69, for a *suffitus*, or fumigation; a hy'patmism. Fr. anal. *hypatmisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Räuchern*, n.

Hypat'mos, **Hypat'mus,** *i*, m. } *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Hypatmismus.*

Hypatŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *atŏnia*, want of tone or vigour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slighter degree of atony: hypa'tony. Fr. anal. *hypatonie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein geringer Grad von Atonie.*

Hypauchĕ'nion. **Hypauchĕ'nium,** *ii*, n. } (Ὑπὸ, under; *αὐχὴν*, the neck.) *Med., Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. *ὑπαυχένιον*, used by Galen, *de Fract.* ii. 64, for a pillow or cushion placed under the neck. Fr. anal. *hypauchénion*, m. Germ. syn. *Nackenkissen*, m.

Hypeccau'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπεκκαίω, to inflame.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὑπέκκαυμα*, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* i. 14, for a fomentation. Fr. syn. *fomentation*, f. Germ. syn. *Bähung*, f. Also the fuel with which fire is made. Fr. syn. *chauffage*, m. Germ. syn. *Feuerungsmittel*, n. Also applied to *Fomes.*

Hypecchōrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *ἐκχώρησις*, a going out, or departure.) *Med.* Term for a limited alvine discharge; a moderate dejection. Fr. anal. *hypecchorèse*, f. Germ. syn. *ein massig Stuhlgang.*

Hypecchōrētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypecchōrēsis*, a dejection; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hypecchoresis:* hypecchore'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypecchorétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelinde ausleerend.*

Hypectă'sia, *æ*, f. **Hypec'tăsis,** *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Ὑπὸ, under; *ἔκτασις*, an extension.) *Med., Surg.* Term for slight or moderate extension: hypec'tasy. Fr. anal. *hypectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine mässige Ausdehnung.*

Hypĕlæ'on. **Hypĕlæ'um,** *i*, n. } (Ὑπὸ, under; *ἔλαιον*, oil.) Old term for the dregs or sordes of oil. Castellus. Fr. syn. *la lie d'huile.* Germ. syn. *Oelsatz*, m.

Hypēlătos. **Hypēlătus,** *a, um.* } (Ὑπελαύνω, to constrain, or bring under.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὑπήλατος*, applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. l.* 4, xxx. 6, to medicines that evacuate the bowels; purgative. Fr. anal. *purgatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *unten treibend*, part. adj.; *unten wegtreibend*, part. adj.

Hypemphrac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypemphraxis*, a slight obstruction; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypemphraxis:* hypemphrac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypemphractique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypemphraxis betreffend.*

Hypemphrax'is, *is*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *ἐμφράσσω*, to obstruct.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight or imperfect obstruction. Fr. anal. *hypemphraxis*, f. Germ. syn. *eine unvollkommne oder theilweise Verstopfung.*

Hypĕnantiōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under *ἐναντίωσις*, contrariety.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. *ὑπεναντίωσις*, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* ii. 22, for the curing of diseases by somewhat contrary remedies, as repletion by evacuation, and evacuation by repletion, Fr. anal. *hypenantiose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Heilung durch der Krankheit entgegengesetzte Mittel.*

Hypēne, *es*, f. (Ὑπηνὴ.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal. used by Lindenus, *Med. Phys. l.* ii. *c.* 13, § 50, for the beard under the chin, or the hair hanging from the chin. Fr. syn. *barbe*, f. Germ. syn. *Bart*, m. Also applied by Gorræus and Vezalius, *de Hum. Corp. Fab.* ii. 13, to the upper lip. Fr. syn. *moustache*, f. Germ. syn. *Knebelbart*, m.

Hypēnĕ'mios. **Hypēnĕ'mius,** *a, um.* } (Ὑπὸ, under; *ἄνεμος*, the wind.) *Physiol.* Windy; subventaneous; applied, Gr. anal. *ὑπηνέμιος*, by Aldrovandus, *Ornithol.* xiv. 1, to sterile eggs which the hen conceives and lays without congress with the cock: hypene'mious. Fr. anal. *hypénème*, adj. Germ. syn. *windig*, adj.: *windhaltig*, adj.

Hypēnētēs, *i*, m. (Ὑπήνη, the beard.) *Physiol.* Term for a youth; a young man. Fr. anal. *hypénètes*, m. Germ. syn. *Jungling*, m.

Hypĕpigēocar'pus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *ἐπὶ*, upon; *γῆ*, the earth; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having, or bearing fruit under or in, and above or on the earth: hypepigeocar'pous. Fr. anal. *hypépigéocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Fruchten unter und über der Erde.*

Hў'per-. (Ὑπὲρ, a preposition used to signify increase, or excess.) *Chem., Med.* A prefix in compound terms signifying *in excess*, as *Hyper-carbonate*, a carbonate with an excess of carbonic acid, now called a *bicarbonate; Hypercatharsis*, excessive catharsis or purging, etc. Fr. and Germ. anal. *hyper-*. Germ. syn. *über; übermässig übertrieben.*

Hyperacūsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, a preposition signifying excess; *ἀκουσις*, hearing.) *Pathol.* Term for a morbid exaltation of the sense of hearing, symptomatic of an irritable condition of the brain. Fr. anal. *hyperacusis*, f. Germ. syn. *zu starkes oder zu feines Gehör.*

Hyperadĕnōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἀδὴν*, a gland.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an enlarged gland, or a hypertrophied gland. Fr. anal. *hyperadénôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Drüsengewächs*, f.

Hyperadĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἀδὴν*, a gland.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress, or gradual advancing of *Hyperadenoma*, or hypertrophy of a gland. Fr. anal. *hyperadénose*, f. Germ. syn. *Drüsenwucherung*, f.; *die Bildung des Hyperadenoms.*

Hўperæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Pathol.* Term for excess of blood in a part; applied to any congestion of blood, howsoever caused: hypere'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hyperémie*, f. Germ. anal. *Hyperämie*, f.

Hyperæmātōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. **Hyperæmōsis,** *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *αἷμα*, the blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a too great quantity

of blood in the system, or for the progress or advancement of *Hyperæmia*. Fr. anal. *hyperématose*, or *hyperémose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ueberfülle des Bluts; zugrosse Blutthätigkeit; Ueberblutthätigkeit*, f; *Blutsturm*, m.

Hyperæsthēsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *αἰσθάνομαι*, to feel.) *Pathol.* Term for a morbid increase of sensibility. Fr. anal. *hyperesthésie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine übermässige Empfindlichkeit, besonders der Sinnesorgane.*

Hyperæsthētĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Hyperæsthēsis*, excessive sensibility; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hyperæsthesis:* hyperesthe'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hyperesthétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hyperästhesie betreffend.*

Hyperæsthētospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Hyperæsthētĭcus*, having excessive sensibility; *spasmus*, a spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessively painful spasm, or cramp: a hyperesthe'tospasm. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hyperesthétospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *der von Uebermass des Gefühls herrührende Krampf.*

Hyperanarrhophēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἀναρρόφησις*, absorption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive absorption. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hyperanarrhophèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Einsaugung.*

Hyperanar'thrĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἀ* priv.; *ἄρθρον*, a joint, or limb; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med., Physiol.* Having great imperfection of the joints or limbs: hyperanar'thric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Hyperartetiscus.* Fr. anal. *hyperanarthrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu grossem Mangel an Gliedern leidend.*

Hyperanarthris'cus, *i*, m. *Med., Physiol.* Term for one who is *Hyperanarthricus;* the same derivation.

Hypĕrăphia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἁφή*, tact, or touch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for over-tension, or excessive sensibility of tact or touch: hypera'phy. Fr. anal. *hyperaphie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ueberspannung oder übermässige Empfindlichkeit der Tastwerkzeuge.*

Hypĕră'phĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Hypĕrăphia*, excessive sensibility of touch; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hyperaphia:* hypera'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperaphique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hyperaphie betreffend.*

Hypĕraphrŏdī'sia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἀφροδίσια*, the feast of Venus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive venereal desire. Fr. anal. *hyperaphrodisie*, f. Germ. syn. *der übermässige Geschlechtstrieb.*

Hyperartētis'cus, *i*, m. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *artētiscus*, one who has lost a limb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for one who has excessive imperfection of the limbs. See *Hyperanarthricus.* Fr. anal. *hyperartétisque*, m. Germ. syn. *ein übermässigen Mangel an Gliedern leidend.*

Hyperar'thrĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὑπὲρ, above; *ἄρθρον*, a joint, or limb; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having more than the normal number of limbs, as the fingers or toes: hyperar'thric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperarthrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Ueberzahl der Glieder leidend.*

Hyperarthris'cus, *i*, m. *Anat., Physiol.* Term for one who is *Hyperarthricus;* the same derivation.

Hyperarthrītĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *arthrītĭcus*, having gout, or inflammation of the joints.) *Anat., Pathol.* Having an excessive degree of *Arthritis*: hyperarthri'tic. Fr. anal. *hyperarthritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an sehr heftiger Gicht leidend.*

Hyperarthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *arthrītis*, inflammation of the joints, or gout.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive *Arthritis:* hyperarthri'tis. Fr. anal. *hyperarthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *der übermässige Gicht.*

Hypĕrarthrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *arthrōsis*, an articulation.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having an excessive number of articulations. Fr. anal. *hyperarthrose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ueberzahl von Gliedern.*

Hyperasthĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *asthĕnia*, loss of strength.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive debility: hyperasthe'ny. Fr. anal. *hyperasthénie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein sehr hoher Grad von Schwäche.*

Hyperasthĕ'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Hyperasthĕnia*, excessive debility; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hyperasthenia:* hyperasthe'nic. Fr. anal. *hyperasthénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hyperasthenie betreffend.*

Hypĕrau'rĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὑπὲρ, above; *aurum*, gold; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Chem.* Applied to a telluride in which the *Tellurium* is found combined with a proportion of gold, double of that which exists in the *Telluris aurica:* hyperau'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperaurique*, adj.

Hyperauxēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *αὔξησις*, increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive increase of a part. Fr. anal. *hyperauxèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Vermehrung oder Vergrössung eines Theils.*

Hyperbă'ria, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, above; *βαρὺς*, heavy.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for specific gravity. Fr. anal. *hyperbarie*, f. Germ. syn. *die zu grosse (specifische) Schwere.*

Hyperbă'rĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Hyperbăria*, specific gravity; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to *Hyperbaria:* hyperba'ric. Fr. anal. *hyperbarique*, adj. Germ. syn. *durch Hyperbarie entstanden.*

Hyperbă'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὑπερβατὸς, that which predominates; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Crystall., Mineral.* Applied by Haüy, to a variety resulting in the combination of many forms, of which one is the primitive, and the others by the very simple laws of decrease are those more commonly met with especially among crystals: hyperba'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyberbatique*, adj.

Hyper'bŏle, *es*, f. (Ὑπερβάλλω, to exceed.) *Anat., Med.* Term for excess, or overquantity. Fr. anal. *hyperbole*, f. Germ. syn. *übertreibung*, f.

Hyperbŏ'lĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Hyperbŏle*, excess; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Anat., Med.* That which is excessive; applied to the figure of the

body, the four extremities either greatly extended, or immoderately bent; also to the spine itself when too much incurvated or stretched: hyperbo'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperbolique*, adj. Germ. syn. *übertrieben*, adj.

Hyperbo'rean. (Ὑπὲρ, beyond; βορέας, the north wind.) *Nat. Hist.* A name applied to a race of mankind dwelling in the far northern parts of the globe. *Hyperbŏ'reus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hyperboré*, adj.

Hyperca'rbonates. (Prefix *Hyper*, above; *carbōnas*, a carbonate.) *Chem.* A former term for the salts now called *Bicarbonates.*

Hypercardiohæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; καρδία, the heart; αἷμα, the blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *l'hypercardiohémie*, used by Piorry, for plethora of the heart: hypercardiohe'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, app. *Cardiyperæmia, Cardiopolycæmia, Cardioplethora.* Germ. syn. *eine Ueberfullung des Herzens mit Blut.*

Hypercardiotrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; καρδία, the heart; τροφὴ, nourishment.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *l'hypercardiotrophie*, used by Piorry, for hypertrophy of the heart: hypercardio'trophy. Germ. syn. *Herzübernährung*, f.

Hypercarpōsis, *ii*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a condition of the blood in which there is an increase of the blood-globules, and diminution of the fibrine. Fr. anal. *hypercarpose*, f. Germ. syn. *Ueberfruchtung*, f.

Hypercătăpīnōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; καταπίνω, to absorb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive deglutition; also applied to absorption. See *Hyperanarrhophesis.* Fr. anal. *hypercatapinose*, f. Germ. syn. *das übermässige Schlingvermögen.*

Hypercăthar'sis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; καθαίρω, to purge.) *Med.* Term for excessive purging from the too liberal use of medicines; superpurgation: hypercathar'sis. See *Hyperinesis, Hypocatharsis.* Fr. anal. *hypercatharsie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine allzustarke Abführung.*

Hypercăthar'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypercătharsis*, excessive purgation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypercatharsis:* hypercathar'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypercathartique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypercatharsis betreffend.*

Hypercēdĕmŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; κῆδος, care, or solicitude.) *Med.* Term for excessive care, anxiety, or grief. Fr. anal. *hypercédémonie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein zu grosse Fürsorge; übermässige Pflege.*

Hypercēdĕmŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypercēdĕmŏnia*, exessive care or solicitude; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hypercedemonia:* hypercedemo'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypercédémonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *übermässig sorgfaltig; von Hypercedemonia oder von zu grosser Pflege herrührend.*

Hypercĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; κένωσις, an evacuation, or emptying.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an excessive evacuation, or emptying, as of the blood or humours. Fr. anal. *hypercénose*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Entleerung.*

Hypercĕnōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypercĕnōsis*, excessive evacuation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypercenosis:* hyperceno'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* v. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypercénotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hyperkenosis betreffend.*

Hypercĕrātōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; κέρας, horn.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive accretion of the cornea. Fr. anal. *hypercératose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine übermassige Wucherung der Hornhaut.*

Hÿperchondrōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; χονδρὸς, a cartilage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive growth of cartilage, or cartilaginous hypertrophy. Fr. anal. *hyperchondrôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Knorpelgewachs*, n.; *Knorpelwucherung*, f.

Hyperchondrōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; χονδρὸς, a cartilage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or gradual advancement of *Hyperchondroma.* Fr. anal. *hyperchondrose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Process der Bildung des Hypochondroms.*

Hypercinēsia, *æ*, f. } (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; κίνησις,
Hypercinēsis, *is*, f. } motion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive mobility of parts; also applied to extreme nervous susceptibility. Fr. anal. *hypercinésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Beweglichkeit eines Theils.*

Hypercinētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypercinēsia*, excessive motion; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypercinesia:* hypercine'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypercinétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hyperkinesie betreffend.*

Hÿpercŏrÿphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, above; κορυφὴ, the vertex.) Old term, Gr. anal. ὑπερκορύφωσις, for a prominence, or protuberance; applied by Hippocrates, *de Dissect. t.* 7, to the lobes (*Hypercoryphoses*) of the liver and lungs. Fr. anal. *hypercoryphose*, f. Germ. syn. *Ueberkopfung*, f.

Hypercrĭ'nia, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol., Anat.* A spelling by Andral, for *Hypercrisia*, or *Hypercrisis.*

Hypercrĭ'sis, *ii*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, above; κρίνω, to separate.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὑπέρκισις, used by Galen, *Prognost.* iii. 1, for a critical excretion above measure, as when a fever terminates in a looseness, the humours may flow off faster than the strength can bear, and therefore it is to be checked. See *Superexcretio, Supervacuatio.* Fr. anal. *hypercrise*, f. Germ. syn. *übermässige kritische Ausleerung.*

Hypercrĭ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypercrĭsis*, excessive evacuation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypercrisis:* hypercri'tical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypercritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hyperkrise betreffend.*

Hypercrōmax, *tis*, m. (Ὑπὲρ, above; κρώμαξ, a heap of stones.) *Anat., Med.* Term for the small carnosity on the white of the eye. Fr. anal. *hypercromax*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Fleischauswachs im Weissen des Auges.*

Hypercyēma, *ătis*, n. } (Ὑπὲρ, in excess;
Hypercyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } κύησις, uterine gestation.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for superfetation. See *Epicyema, Epicyesis.* Fr.

syn. *épigone*, m. Germ. syn. *eine zu häufige Schwangerschaft.*

Hypercyētĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hypercyēsis*, superfetation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Hypercyesis:* hypercye'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypercyétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hyperkyese betreffend.*

Hypercyrtōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *κύρτωσις*, a curvature.) *Med.* Term for an excessive curvature. Fr. anal. *hypercyrtose*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Krümmung.*

Hypercyrtōtĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hypercyrtōsis*, an excessive curvature; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hypercyrtosis:* hypercyrto'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypercyrtotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hyperkyrtose betreffend.*

Hyperdermătōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *δέρμα*, the *cutis*, or true skin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive thickening, or hypertrophy of the cutis. Fr. anal. *hyperdermatôme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine übernährte Hautstelle.*

Hyperdermătōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *δέρμα*, the *cutis*, or true skin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation, or gradual developement of *Hyperdermatosis;* an exuberance of *cutis*, or true skin. Fr. anal. *hyperdermatose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Hautwucherung*, f.

Hyperdiūrēsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *diūrēsis*, an increased discharge of urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive *Diuresis.* Fr. anal. *hyperdiurèse*, f. Germ. syn. *eine übermässige Diuresis.*

Hyperdynă'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *dynămia*, vital force, or strength.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive *Dynamia:* hyperdy'namy. Fr. anal. *hyperdynamie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ueberkraft das zu grosse Thätigkeitsvermögen.*

Hyperdynă'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hyperdynămia*, excessive vital power; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hyperdynamia:* hyperdyna'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperdynamique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hyperdynamie betreffend.*

Hyperēchēma, *ătis*, n. } (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἠχέω*,
Hyperēchēsis, *is*, f. } to sound.) *Med.* Term for a loud sounding. Fr. anal. *hyperéchème*, m.; *hyperéchèse*, f. Germ. syn. *ein zu starker Schall; das zu starke Tönen.*

Hyperēchētĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hyperechēsis*, a loud sounding; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hyperechesis:* hypereche'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperéchétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hyperechesis betreffend.*

Hyperecrisis. *Med.* See *Hypercrisis.*

Hyperecriticus. *Med.* See *Hypercriticus.*

Hyperelastĭ'cĭtas, *ātis*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *elastĭcĭtas*, the quality of extending, and spontaneously contracting.) *Chem., Med.* Term for an extreme degree of elasticity: hyperelasti'city. Fr. anal. *hyperélasticité*, f. Germ. syn. *die zu grosse Federkraft; übermässige Elasticität.*

Hyperelas'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hyperelastĭcĭtas*, extreme elasticity; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem., Med.* Of or belonging to *Hyperelasticitas:* hyperelas'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperélastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu elastisch; von zu grosser Elasticität entstanden.*

Hÿpere'mĕsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἐμέω*, to vomit.) *Med.* Term for excessive vomiting: hypere'mesis. See *Supervomitus.* Fr. anal. *hyperemèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das übermässige Erbrechen nach genommenen Brechmitteln; die zu starke Wirkung eines Brechmittels.*

Hyperĕmĕ'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hyperĕmĕsis*, excessive vomiting; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hyperemesis:* hypereme'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperémétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hyperemesis betreffend.*

Hyperĕ'mĕtus, *i*, m. } *Med., Pathol.* The same
Hyperĕ'mia, *æ*, f. } in derivation and meaning as *Hyperemesis.*

Hyperenergē'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hyperenergia*, excessive energy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hyperenergia:* hyperenerge'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperénergétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hyperenergie betreffend.*

Hyperenergīa, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἐνέργεια*, action.) *Med.* Term for increased action, or energy: hyperen'ergy. See *Hyperechesis.* Fr. anal. *hyperenergie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein zu starkes Wirkungsvermögen; übermässige kraft.*

Hyperentĕrōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἔντερον*, an intestine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for exuberance of the intestines. Fr. anal. *hyperentérôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Eingeweidegewächs*, m.

Hyperentĕropă'thia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἔντερον*, an intestine; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hyper-entéropathie*, f., used by Piorry, for excessive disease of the bowels: hyperentero'pathy. Germ. syn. *ein übermässiges oder sehr heftiges Darmleiden.*

Hyperentĕrōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or progressive advance of *Hyperenteroma:* intestinal hypertrophy. Fr. anal. *hyperentérose*, f. Germ. syn. *Eingeweidewucherung*, f.; *der Bildungs-Process des Hyperenteroms.*

Hÿpĕrĕphĭdrōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ephidrōsis*, morbid, or violent perspiration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive continuance of morbid or violent sweating: hyperephidro'sis. See *Hyperidrosis.* Fr. anal. *hyperephidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *das übermässige Schwitzen.*

Hypĕrĕpĭ'dōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἐπίδοσις*, an accession or addition.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an excessive increase, addition, or extension of a part. Fr. anal. *hyperépidose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine übermässige Ausdehnung; eine übermässige Zunahme.*

Hyperĕpĭthÿ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἐπιθυμία*, desire.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive desire: hyperepithy'my. Fr. anal. *hyperépithymie*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Begierde; übermässige Verlangen.*

Hyperĕrĕthĭ'sia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ἐρε-*

θίζω, to irritate.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive irritability. Fr. anal. *hyperéréthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Reizbarkeit.*

Hyperĕrĕthis'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hyperĕrĕthĭsia*, excessive irritability; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypererethisia;* hypererethis'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperéréthistique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypererethisia betreffend.*

Hyperĕrўthræmōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; ἐρυθραῖος, red.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an inordinate fulness of red, or arterial blood. Fr. anal. *hyperérythrémose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ueberfüllung mit rothem Blut.*

Hypĕrĕthis'mus, *i*, m. (Ὑπὸ, under; ἐρεθισμὸς, irritation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight degree of irritation: hyper'ethism. See *Hypererethismus.* Fr. anal. *hypéréthisme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein gelinder, sanfter, örtlicher Reiz.*

Hyperganglĭonitrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; γαγγλίον, a nervous tubercle; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hyperganglionitrophie*, f., used by Piorry, for hypertrophy of a lymphatic gland: hyperganglioni'trophy. See *Lymphadenypertrophia.* Germ. syn. *zu grosse Ausdehnung einer Lymphdrüse.*

Hypergastrītis, *idis*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *gastrītis*, inflammation of the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive gastritis. Fr. anal. *hypergastrite*, f.; *la gastrite très-aigue.* Germ. syn. *eine sehr heftige Magenentzündung.*

Hypergastrītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypergastrītis*, excessive inflammation of the stomach; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypergastritis:* hypergastri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypergastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypergastritis betreffend.*

Hўpergĕ'nĕsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; γείνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* Term for a congenital excess, or redundancy of parts: hyperge'nesis. Fr. anal. *hypergénèse*, f. Germ. syn. *der zu starke Bildungs oder Zeugungstrieb.*

Hypergĕnĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypergĕnĕsis*, excessive formation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Hypergenesis:* hypergene'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypergénétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypergenesis betreffend.*

Hypergeu'sia, *æ*, f. / **Hypergeu'sis**, *is, or eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; γεῦσις, a tasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive acuteness of the sense of taste. Fr. anal. *hypergeusie*, f. Germ. syn. *das zu starke Schmeckvermögen.*

Hyperglŏbŭ'lia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *glŏbŭlus*, a globule.) *Pathol.* A term for an increase of the quantity of blood-globules: plethora. Fr. anal. *hyperglobulie*, f.

Hyperhæmatosia. / **Hyperhæmatosis.** *Med., Pathol.* See *Hyperæmatosis.*

Hyperhæmia. / **Hyperhemia.** *Med., Pathol.* See *Hyperæmia.*

Hyperhex'ăpes, *es, es.* / **Hyperhexá'pŏdus**, *a, um.* / **Hyperhex'ăpus**, *a, um.* (Ὑπὲρ, above; ἕξ, six; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Terms applied by Latreille, etc., to a branch of *Articulata*, comprehending those which in the perfect state have eight or more feet: hyperhexa'podous. Fr. anal. *hyperhexapes*, adj.; *hyperhexapode*, adj.

Hўpĕrĭcoīdēs, adj. (*Hўpĕrĭcum*, St. John's wort; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Hypericum;* applied as a name for the *Hypericum sexatile.* Fr. anal. *hypericoïde*, adj.

Hўpĕ'rĭcum, *i*, n. (Ὑπὲρ, above, or superior; εἰκὼν, an image or a spectre; because supposed to protect from evil spirits.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyadelphia;* Ord. *Polyandria.* The plant St. John's wort. Fr. syn. *millepertuis*, m. Germ. syn. *Johanniskraut*, n.

Hўpĕ'rĭcum Andrŏsæ'mum. *Bot.* Systematic name for the plant all-heal, park-leaves, St. Peter's wort, or tutsan; formerly used as a mild purgative medicine, and the fresh leaves applied to heal ulcers. See *Centeria.*

Hўpĕ'rĭcum Baccĭ'ferum. *Bot.* Systematic name of a plant in the Brazils, from the wounded bark of which a juice exudes that when dry resembles gamboge, but is rather darker; also called *Arbuncula gummiferæ Braziliensis*, and *Caa-opia.* Fr. syn. *millepertuis baccifère.*

Hўpĕ'rĭcum Cŏ'ris. *Bot.* Name for the bastard St. John's wort, the seeds of which are diuretic, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic; also called *Coris legitima Cretica*, and *Coris lutea.*

Hўpĕ'rĭcum Perfŏlĭātum. *Bot.* The systematic name of St. John's wort, an indigenous plant anciently much esteemed, used internally in many diseases, and externally, as anodyne and discutient, but now disregarded; also called *Fuga dæmonium.* Fr. syn. *millepertuis perfolie.*

Hўpĕ'rĭcum Saxātĭle. *Bot.* Name of a species the seeds of which are said to be diuretic and antispasmodic, but are not now used; also called *Hypericoides*, and *Coris Cretica.*

Hўpĕrīnēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; ἰνέω, to purge or empty.) *Pharm.* An old term, Gr. anal. ὑπερίνησις, used by Hippocrates, *de Loc. in Hom.* lxi. 12, *in princip.*, the same as *Hypercatharsis.* Fr. anal. *hyperinésie*, f.

Hўpĕrīnos. / **Hўpĕrīnus**, *a, um.* (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; ἰνέω, to purge.) *Med.* Too much purged, or emptied; applied formerly to those so affected. Quincy.

Hўpĕrĭnōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; ἴς ἰνὸς, the fibre of flesh.) *Chem., Pathol.* Term for a form of diseased blood in which it contains more fibrin than in the normal state: hyperino'sis. Fr. anal. *hyperinose*, f. Germ. syn. *Ueberkraft der Muskelfaser; Faserüberkraft*, f.

Hyperino'tic. (*Hўpĕrinōsis*, a diseased state of the blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the diseased condition of the blood, termed *Hyperinosis.* *Hўpĕrĭnōtĭcus, a, um,* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperinotique*, adj.

Hyperkĕrătōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; κέρας, horn, and applied to the cornea.) *Pathol.* Term for an enlargement or abnormal pro-

minence of the cornea: hyperkerato'sis; a varied spelling of *Hyperceratosis*, which see. Fr. anal. *hyperkeratose*, f.

Hyperlym'phia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *lympha*, lymph.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an excessive flow of lymph. Fr. anal. *hyperlymphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lymphüberfluss*, m.

Hypermētropă'thia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; μήτρα, the womb; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hypermétropathie*, f., used by Piorry, for excessive morbid affection of the womb: hypermetro'pathy. See *Metryperpathia*. Germ. syn. *ein sehr heftiges Leiden der Gebärmutter*.

Hypermētrotrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; μήτρα, the womb; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hypermetrotrophie*, f., used by Piorry, for hypertrophy of the wound: hypermetro'trophy. See *Metrypertrophia*. Germ. syn. *Uebernährung des Uterus*.

Hypermŏlyb'dĭcŏpŏtas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius, to double salts which result from the combination of hypermolybdic and potassic salts, as the *Oxalas hypermolybdicopotassica*: hypermolybdicopotas'sic. Fr. anal. *hypermolybdĭcopotassique*, adj.

Hypermŏlyb'dĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the third degree of sulphuration of molybdene, and to salts which have molybdic acid for their base: hypermolyb'dic. Fr. anal. *hypermolybdique*, adj.

Hypernephrotrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; νεφρὸς, the kidney; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hypertrophy of the kidney: hypernephro'trophy. See *Nephroncus*. Fr. anal. *hypernéphrotrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierengeschwulst*, f.

Hyperner'via, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hypernervie*, f., used by Piorry, for excessive nervous action: the same in derivation and meaning as *Hyperneuria*. Germ. syn. *übermässige Nerventhätigkeit*.

Hyperneu'ria, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive nervous action. See *Hypernervia*. Fr. anal *hyperneurie*, f. Germ. syn. *übermässige Nerventhätigkeit*.

Hyperneurōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for exuberance, or fungus of the nervous mass. Fr. anal. *hyperneurôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nervenmasengewachs*, f.; *Nervenschwamm*, m.; *Nervenmassenwucherung*, f.

Hyperneurōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation, or progress of *Hyperneuroma*; also, hypertrophy of the nervous mass. Fr. anal. *hyperneurose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Hyperneuroms oder des Nervenschwamms*.

Hypernœ'a, *æ*, f. } (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; νοῦς,
Hypernoi'a, *æ*, f. } mind, or intellect.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by Leupoldt for disease with excessive mental activity. Fr. anal. *hypernée*, f. Germ. syn. *Krankheit mit übermässiger Steigerung der Geistesthätigkeit*.

Hÿpĕrōa, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, above; ᾠόν, the roof of a house.) *Anat.* An old term used by Bartholin, *Anat.* iii. 12, for the palate. Fr. syn. *palais*, m. Germ. syn. *Gaumen*, m.

Hypĕ'rŏcha, *æ*, f. } (Ὑπερέχω, to be eminent.)
Hypĕ'rŏche, *es*, f. } *Anat.* Term for an eminence or prominence, and so applied to the lips of the orifice of the uterus. Fr. anal. *hyperoche*, f. Germ. syn. *Hervorragung*, f.

Hypĕrŏgĕ'neus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; γένος, a race, or kind.) *Bot.* Applied by Acharius to an Order of the lichens, comprehending those which have conceptacles compound, that is, joined together in a tubercle or wart of homogeneous substance: hyperoge'neous. Fr. anal. *hypérogène*, adj.

Hypĕrŏĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypĕrōa*, the palate; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the palate: hypero'ic. (See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperoïque*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Gaumen betreffend*.

Hÿpĕrōītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hypĕrōa*, the palate; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the palate: hyperoi'tis. Fr. anal. *hyperoïte*, f. Germ. syn. *Gaumenentzündung*, f.

Hypĕroöāritrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; ὠάριον, the ovary; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hyperoöaritrophie*, f., used by Piorry for hypertrophy of the ovary: hyperoöari'trophy. See *Ovariypertrophia*. Germ. syn. *die Uebernährung eines Eierstocks oder beider*.

Hypĕröochas'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Hypĕrōa*, the palate; χάσμα, a gaping, or opening.) *Surg.* Term for cleft palate. Fr. anal. *hyperoöchasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Wolfsrachen*, m.; *Gaumenspalte*, f.

Hÿpĕrŏphăryn'geus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὲρ, above; φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) *Anat.* Situated above the pharynx; applied to a muscle, from its situation: hyperopharyn'gean. Fr. anal. *hypero-pharyngien*, adj.

Hypĕrop'sia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; ὄψις, vision.) *Med.* Term for extremely acute vision: hyperop'sy. See *Oxyopia*. Fr. anal. *hyperopsie*, f. Germ. syn. *das scharfe Gesicht; erhöhte Sehvermögen*.

Hyperorgănēma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; ὄργανον, a work or fabrication.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbidly excessive organisation. Fr. anal. *hyperorganème*, m. Germ. syn. *übermässige Pseudorganisation*.

Hyperorgōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; ὀργάω, to incite.) *Med.* Term for excessive incitement, or desire. See *Orgasmus, Satyriasis*. Fr. anal. *hyperorgose*, f.

Hyperorthōsis, *is* or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; ὄρθωσις, erection.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive stretching or erection. Fr. anal. *hyperorthose*, f. Germ. syn. *übermässiges Geradestrecken*.

Hypĕros'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; ὀσμὴ, odour.) *Med.* Term for a keen sense of smell, or for excessive odour: hyperos'my. See *Hyperosphresis*, Fr. anal. *hyperosmie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein zu starker Geruch*.

Hypĕrosphrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; ὄσφρησις, the faculty of smelling.) *Med.* Term for a morbidly increased faculty of smelling. See *Hyperosmia*. Fr. anal. *hyperosphrèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das krankhaft verstarkte Riechvermögen*.

Hyperosteŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ὀστέον*, a bone; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hyperostéopathie*, f., used by Piorry for excessive morbid affection of the bones: hyperosteo'pathy. See *Osteyperpathia.* Germ. syn. *ein sehr schweres Knochenleiden.*

Hypĕrostōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ὀστέον*, a bone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for exuberance of bone. Fr. anal. *hyperostôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Knochengewächs*, n.; *Knochenwucherung*, f.

Hўpĕrostōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, above or upon; *ὀστέον*, a bone.) *Surg.* Another term for *Exostosis.* Fr. anal. *hyperostose*, f. Germ. syn. *starke Auftreibung eines Knohens.*

Hypĕrox'ўdum, *i*, n. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *oxўdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* Term employed by Berzelius for *Superoxydum:* a hyperox'ide. Fr. anal. *hyperoxide*, m. Germ. syn. *Ueberoxyd*, m.

Hyperox'ўdus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ὀξὺς*, sharp.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of carbonated chalk, presenting a combination of two rhomboids, the one sharp, the other incomparably more so: hyperox'ydous. Fr. anal. *hyperoxide*, adj.

Hyperoxўgĕnātus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *oxygĕ'nium*, oxygen.) *Chem.* Having an excess of oxygen: hyperoxy'genated. Fr. anal. *hyperoxygéné*, adj. Germ. syn. *übersauerstofft*, adj.

Hyperoxўgĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *oxygĕ'nium*, oxygen; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Abounding in the acidifying principle: hyperoxyge'nic. Fr. anal. *hyperoxygénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu viel Sauerstoff enthaltend.*

Hyperoxymu'riate. (*Hўpĕroxўmūriātĭcum* acĭdum, Hyperoxymuriatic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hyperoxymuriatic acid with a salifiable base; it is now called a *Chlorate. Hyperoxymūrias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hyperoxymuriate*, m.

Hypĕrox'ys, *ўdis*, adj. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *ὀξὺς*, sharp, or acid.) *Chem., Med., Surg.* Gr. anal. *ὑπεροξὺς*, used by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* 13, to mean very acute; superacute; superacid: hyperoxide. Fr. anal. *hyperoxys*, adj. Germ. syn. *sehr acut; sehr hitzig.*

Hyperpăthīa, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, excessively; *παθέω*, to be affected and disturbed.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for great sensibility and ailment: hy'perpathy. Fr. anal. *hyperpathie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine zu grosse Geneigtheit zu Krankheiten.*

Hyperpĕrĭtŏnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *pĕrĭtŏnītis*, inflammation of the peritoneum.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive inflammation of the peritoneum. Fr. anal. *hyperperitonite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine übermässige Bauchfell-Entzündung.*

Hyperpĕri'trŏpe, *es*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *περιτροπὴ*, changefulness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term employed by Grossi to express excessive vicissitude of organic action. Fr. anal. *hyperpéritrope*, f. Germ. syn. *Uebermaass im Wechsel der organischen Verrichtungen.*

Hyperphlĕboëctă'sia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *φλέψ*, a vein; *ἔκτασις*, extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for too great extension of the veins: hyperphlebec'tasy. See *Phlebyperectasia.* Fr. anal. *hyperphlébectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine übermässige Phlebectasis.*

Hyperphlĕbōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *φλὲψ*, a vein.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive evolution of the venous system. Fr. anal. *hyperphlébose*, f. Germ. syn. *die zu grosse Venosität.*

Hyperphlegmă'sia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *φλεγμασία*, inflammation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive *phlegmasia.* Fr. anal. *hyperphlegmasie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine übermässige, sehr heftige Entzündung.*

Hyperphlegmă'sĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hyperphlegmăsia*, excessive inflammation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hyperphlegmasia:* hyperphlegma'sic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperphlegmasique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hyperphlegmasie betreffend.*

Hyperphlegmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *phlegmătĭcus*, pertaining to phlegm.) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hyperphlegma:* hyperphlegma'tic. Fr. anal. *hyperphlegmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *übermässig phlegmatisch.*

Hyperphleg'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *φλέγμα*, inflammation, but also phlegm, or the secretion of the air-passages.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an excess of phlegm. Fr. anal. *hyperphlegme*, m. Germ. syn. *übermässiger Schleim.*

Hyperphlŏgōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *φλόγωσις*, inflammation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive inflammation. Fr. anal. *hyperphlogose*, f. Germ. anal. *Hyperphlogose*, f.

Hyperphrĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *φρὴν*, the mind.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rage or madness; great mental excitement. Fr. anal. *hyperphrénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Manie*, f.; *Tolsucht*, f.

Hyperphўsĭca, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, beyond; *φύσις*, nature.) *Med., Nat. Philos.* Term for the science of preternatural things: hyperphy'sics. Fr. anal. *hyperphysique*, f. Germ. syn. *Naturansicht*, f.; *welche übernatürliche Dinge in ihre Erklährungsweise aufnimmt.*

Hyperphўsĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὲρ, beyond; *φύσις*, nature.) *Med., Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to preternatural things: hyperphy'sical. Fr. anal. *hyperphysique*, adj. Germ. anal. *hyperphysisch*, adj.; *übernatürlich*, adj.

Hyperpi'cros. } (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *πικρὸς*, bitter.) *Med.* Excessively bitter: hyperpi'crous. Fr. anal. *hyperpicreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *übermässig bitter.*
Hyperpi'crus, *a, um.* }

Hyperpĭ'mĕlē, *es*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *πιμελὴ*, fatness.) *Med.* Term for excessive obesity. Fr. anal. *hyperpimèle*, f. Germ. syn. *eine übermässige Fettansammlung; zu grosse Fettleibigkeit.*

Hyperpĭmĕ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hyperpĭmēlē*, excessive obesity; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hyperpimele:* hyperpime'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperpimélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hyperpimele betreffend.*

Hyperpīra, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *πεῖρα*, a

sense of something.) *Med.* Term for excessive or morbid appetite. See *Bulimia.* Fr. anal. *hyperpire*, f. Germ. syn. *der krankhafte Appetit.*

Hyperplērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; πλήρωσις, repletion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive repletion. Fr. anal. *hyperplérose*, f. Germ. syn. *Ueberfüllung*, f.

Hyperplērōtĭcus, *a*, *am.* (*Hyperplērōsis*, excessive repletion; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hyperplerosis:* hyperplero'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperplérotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hyperplerose betreffend.*

Hyperplex'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; πλήσσω, to strike.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an overstraining of the mind; ec'stacy: hyperplex'y. Fr. anal. *hyperplexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ekstase*, f.; *Ueberspannung des Geistes.*

Hyperpneumŏpăthia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; πνεύμων, the lung; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hyperpneumopathie*, f., used by Piorry for excessive disease of the lung. See *Pneumonyperpathia.* Germ. syn. *ein sehr heftiges Lungenleiden.*

Hyperpneu'sis, *is*, f. } (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; πνεῦ-
Hyperpneus'tia, *æ*, f. } σις, wind, or flatus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the presence to a morbid extent of flatus in the body. Fr. anal. *hyperpneustie*, f. Germ. syn. *die zu starke krankhafte Luftbildung im Körper.*

Hyperpōrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; πώρωσις, a concretion into callus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive formation of callus. Fr. anal. *hyperporose*, f. Germ. syn. *Calluswucherung*, f.; *Knochenwucherung*, f.

Hyperprac'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; πράσσω, to act.) *Med., Pathol.* Excessively active or energetic: hyperprac'tical. Fr. anal. *hyperpractique*, adj. Germ. syn. *übermässig thätig; überthätig*, adj.

Hyperpresbў'tia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *presbyōpia*, a defect of vision in old persons.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, used by Gaub, according to Kraus, for an excessive degree of presbyopy, or senile vision. Fr. anal. *hyperpresbytie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein sehr hoher Grad von Presbyopie.*

Hypersarcōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *sarcōma*, a fleshy tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive *sarcoma.* See *Sarcoma.* Fr. anal. *hypersarcôme*, m. Germ. syn. *überwachsene*, n.; *zu stark hervorgewachsene Fleisch.*

Hypersarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Hyper*, in excess; *sarcōsis*, the formation of fleshy substance.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or progressive growth of *Hypersarcoma.* Fr. anal. *hypersarcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Hypersarcoms.*

Hyperspa'dias. (Ὑπὲρ, above; σπάζω, to pierce through.) *Med., Pathol.* A term the same as *Epispadias*, which see.

Hyperspas'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; σπάω, to draw.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hyperspasmie*, f., used by J. Guislain, for excessive spasm: hy'perspasm. Germ. syn. *Convulsion*, f.; *der klonische Krampf.*

Hypersplēnotrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; σπλήν, the spleen; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hypersplénotrophie*, f., used by Piorry for hypertrophy of the spleen: hyperspleno'trophy. See *Splenypertrophia.* Germ. syn. *Milzgeschwulst*, f.

Hyperspon'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; σπογγιά, a sponge.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an excessive fungous or sponge-like growth. See *Arthryperspongia.* App. Fr. anal. *hyperspongie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine schwammige Ueberwucherung im Körper.*

Hyperstannōsus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; *stannum*, tin; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having excess of tin; applied by Berzelius to one of the sulphurets of *stannum*, or tin: hyperstan'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hyperstanneux*, adj.

Hypersthĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; σθένος, strength.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbidly excessive energy of the organic powers. See *Hyperdynamia.* Fr. anal. *hyperasthénie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhaft erhöhte allgemeine organische Thätigkeit.*

Hyperstŏ'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὲρ, above; στόμα, a mouth; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Applied by C. Richard to the insertion of stamens when it takes place above the orifice of the tube of the calyx, and consequently on the border or edge of the latter organ: hypersto'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperstomique*, adj.

Hyperstўlĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὲρ, above; στύλος, a style; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard, to the insertion of the stamens when it occurs upon the contour of an ovary, completely below or from the base of the style, on a prolongation or widening of the calyx, as in *Œnothera biennis:* hypersty'lic. Fr. anal. *hyperstylique*, adj.

Hypersulphŏcyănĭ'dium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Term used by Berzelius for a hypersulphocyanuret, playing the part of an acid, or electro-negative body in a combination. Fr. anal. *hypersulfocyanide*, m.

Hypersulphocyănōgĕ'nium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Term used by Berzelius for a combination of sulphur and cyanogen which cannot be again isolated: hypersulphocya'nogen. Fr. anal. *hypersulfocyanogène*, m.

Hypersulphŏcyănūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Name given by Berzelius to the combinations of hypersulphocyanogen with simple bodies, chiefly with metals: a hypersulphocya'nuret. Fr. anal. *hypersulfocyanure*, m.

Hypersulphomolyb'date. *Hypersulphŏmŏlybdĭcum* acĭdum, Hypersulphomolybdic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term given by Berzelius to a supersalt produced by the combination of molybdic hypersulphide with the sulpho-bases. *Hypersulphŏmŏlyb'das*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hypersulfomolybdate*, m. Germ. syn. *molybdänüberschwefelig Salz.*

Hypersulphŭrētum, *i*, n. (*Hyper*, in excess; *sulphur;* terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for a sulphuret with the highest quantity of sulphur, as the hypersulphuret of hydrogen, of which the composition is not yet known: a hypersul'phuret. Fr. anal. *hypersulfure*, m.

Hypersynergĭa, *æ*, f. (*Hyper*, in excess; *synergĭa*, help or cooperation.) *Med., Pa-*

thol. Term used by Grossi, *Gen. Pathol.* § 153, 154, for excessive conduction or gathering together; simply, excessive aid or coöperation: hypersyner'gy. Fr. anal. *hypersynergie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine zu grosse Mitwirkung.*

Hypersys'tŏle, *es*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; συστολή, a contraction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive or too strong contraction. Fr. anal. *hypersystole*, f. Germ. syn. *eine zu starke Zusammenziehung.*

Hyperthēlĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὲρ, upon; θηλή, the nipple; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Situated above or upon the nipple; of or belonging to that which is so situated: hyperth'elicous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyperthélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *über der Brustwarze befindlich.*

Hyperthȳmia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; θυμὸς, the mind.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by Leupoldt, for mental disease with cruel, rash, or fool-hardy dispositions: hyperthy'my. Fr. anal. *hyperthymie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Geisteskrankheit mit Tollkühnheit.*

Hypertŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; τόνος, tone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive tone or tension; irritability: hy'pertone. Fr. anal. *hypertonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die zu grosse Spannung.*

Hypertŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypertŏnia*, irritability; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypertonia:* hyperto'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypertonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypertonie betreffend.*

Hyper'trŏmos. } (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; τρόμος,
Hyper'trŏmus, *i*, m. } fear or tremor.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive fear or tremor. Fr. anal. *hypertromos*, m. Germ. syn. *eine zu haufiges Zittern.*

Hypertrŏ'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypertrŏphia*, excessive enlargement; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to hypertrophy: hypertro'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypertrophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypertrophie betreffend.*

Hyper'trophy. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Pathol.* Term for an excessive growth, thickening, or enlargement of any particular organ; as of the brain, the heart, etc. *Hypertrŏ'phia*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *hypertrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Uebernährung*, f.

Hypĕrūrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; οὖρον, the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive discharge of urine; applied to *Diabetes.* Fr. anal. *hyperurèse*, f. Germ. syn. *übermässige Harnaussonderung.*

Hypĕrūrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; οὖρον, the urine; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by Piorry, Fr. anal. *hyperourorrhée*, f., for *Hyperuresis.*

Hypervanadĭcŏpŏtas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the double salts which result from the combination of a salt of vanadic acid with a potassic salt, as the *Sulphas hypervanadicopotassica:* hypervanadicopotas'sic. Fr. anal. *hypervanadicopotassique*, adj.

Hypervanadĭcŏsilĭ'cĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the double salts produced by the combination of a salt of vanadic acid with a salt of silicic acid, as the *Phosphas hypervanadicosilicica:* hypervanadicosili'cic. Fr. anal. *hypervanadicosilicique*, adj.

Hypervanadĭcŏso'dĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the double salts from the combination of a salt of vanadic acid with a sodic acid: hypervanadicoso'dic. Fr. anal. *hypervanadicosodique*, adj.

Hyderyměnōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; ὑμὴν, a membrane.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for membranous exuberance; membranous tumour, or increase. Fr. anal. *hyperménôme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein membranoses Gewächs; eine Membranen-Wucherung.*

Hyperyměnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ, in excess; ὑμὴν, a membrane.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the growth or formation of *Hyperymenoma:* hypertrophy of a membrane. Fr. anal. *hyperyménose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Membranen-Wucherung; Bildungs-Process des Hyperymenoms.*

Hypex'ŏdos. } (Ὑπὸ, under; ἔξοδος, an exit.)
Hypex'ŏdus, *i*, f. } *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὑπέξοδος, used by Hippocrates, *Prorrhet.* ii. xxxii. 3, for a flux of the belly.

Hy'pha, *æ*, f. (Ὑφὴ, a texture, or web.) *Anat.* Term for a texture, or tissue; also a filament, or cord. *Bot.* Applied by Willdenow, to the filamentous, slightly fleshy, deliquescent or fibrous expansions of the *Mucores*, a Family of mushrooms. Fr. anal. *hypha*, f. Germ. syn. *Gewebe*, n.; *Saite*, f.; *Weben*, n.; *ein einzelner Faden.*

Hyphæ'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* Term for sugillation. Fr. anal. *hyphème*, m.

Hyphæmātōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *hæmātōsis*, sanguification, or the formation of blood.) *Med.* Term for slight or diminished sanguification. Fr. anal. *hyphématose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine mässige Blutthätigkeit.*

Hyphæmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; αἷμα, blood; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight degree of inflammation of the blood. Fr. anal. *hyphémite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine mässige Blutentzündung.*

Hyphæmorrhāgia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *hæmorrhāgia*, hemorrhage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for slight hemorrhage: hyphe'morrhage. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *hyphémorrhage*, f. Germ. syn. *ein mässiger Blutfluss.*

Hyphæ'mos. } (Ὑπὸ, under; αἷμα, blood.)
Hyphæ'mus, *a, um.* } *Med., Pathol.* Having sugillation; sugillated; also slightly bloody. Fr. anal. *hyphémé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Blut unterlaufen; etwas blutig.*

Hyphal'tis, *is, e.* (Ὑφάλλομαι, to skip along.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Ranzani to a Family (*Hyphaltes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Passeres*, including those that frisk or skip along. Fr. anal. *hyphalte*, adj.

Hyphan'tis, *is, e.* (Ὑφαίνω, to weave, or build.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Ranzani to a Family (*Hyphantes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Passeres*, that shew much art in the construction of their nests. Fr. anal. *hyphante*, adj.

Hyphas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ὕφασμα, a tissue or

texture.) *Bot.* Term applied by Link to the exposed portions of the floccous *thallus* of mushrooms, which is erect and bears the reproductive corpuscles. Fr. anal. *hyphasme*, m.

Hyphēgēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑφηγέομαι, to go before.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὑφήγησις*, used by Hippocrates, *de Nat. Puer.* xii. 7, for a going before and deduction; applied to the casting off of the relics of childbirth, by purgation, as distinct from that which is at first cast out with the fetus. Fr. anal. *hyphégèse*, f.

Hyphŏmȳcēs, *ētis*, f. (Ὑφή, a tissue, or texture: *μύκης*, a fungus, or mushroom.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries, Link, and Sprengel, to a Class, or to an Order (*Hyphomycetes*, nom. pl.) of mushrooms, containing those which have a floccous *thallus*, as the *Mucores*. Fr. anal. *hyphomyce*, m.

Hypho'spŏrus, *a*, *um*. (Ὑφή, a tissue or web; *σπορά*, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a section of gymnospermoŭs lichens, comprehending those which have the form of filaments: hypho'sporous. Fr. anal. *hyphosporé*, adj.

Hyphy'dros. } (Ὑπὸ, under; *ὕδωρ*, wa-
Hyphy'drus, *a*, *um.* } ter.) That which is submerged; or water between the skin and the flesh. *Med.* A term, Gr. anal. *ὑφύδρος*, used by Hippocrates, *Prorrhet.* ii. 12, the same as *Hydropicus*. See *Hydropic*.

Hўpĭnōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *ἶς*, *ἰνὸς*, the fibre of flesh.) *Chem., Pathol.* Term for a form of diseased blood, in which the quantity of fibrin is less than in the healthy state. Fr. anal. *hypinose*, f. Germ. anal. *Hypinosis*, f.

Hypino'tic. (*Hypĭnōsis*, a diseased state of blood; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Chem., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the diseased condition of the blood, termed *Hypinosis*. *Hўpĭnōtĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypinotique*, adj.

Hypnæsthēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὕπνος, sleep; *αἴσθησις*, sense, or feeling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dulled sensibility; drowsiness. See *Hypnodia*. Fr. anal. *hypnæsthésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlafgefühl*, n.; *Schläfrigkeit*, f.

Hypnēlos. } (Ὑπνάω, to sleep.) *Med.*
Hypnēlus, *a*, *um.* } Old term for *Somnolentus;* sleepy; drowsy. Fr. syn. *endormi*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlafzig*, adj.

Hypnenergīa, *æ*, f. (Ὕπνος, sleep; *ἐνέργεια*, action.) *Med.* Term for somnambulism; the same as *Hypnonergia*, which see.

Hypnŏbădes, *i*, m. (Ὕπνος, sleep; *βαδίζω*, to walk.) *Med.* Term for one who walks in his sleep; a sleepwalker, or somnambulist. Fr. anal. *hypnobade*, m. Germ. syn. *Nachtwandler*, m.; *Schlafwandler*, m.

Hypnŏbă'dĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hypnŏbădĭsis*, sleep-walking; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hypnobadisis*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypnobadique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Schlafwandeln betreffend*.

Hypnŏbă'dĭsis, *is*, f. (Ὕπνος, sleep; *βαίνω*, to walk.) *Med.* Term for somnambulism or sleep-walking; noctambulation. See *Hypnonergia*, *Nyctobadisis*, *Oneirodynia Activa*. Fr. anal. *hypnobdise*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachtwandeln*, n.; *Schlafwandeln*, n.

Hypnobasis. See *Hypnobadisis*.

Hypnōdēs, adj. (Ὕπνος, sleep; terminal *-ōdēs*.) *Med.* Sleepy, or full of sleep. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hypneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schläfzig*, adj.

Hypnōdia, *æ*, f. (*Hypnōdēs*, full of sleep.) *Med.* Term for somnolence, sleepiness, or drowsiness. See *Hypæsthesis*. Fr. anal. *hypnodie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schläfrigkeit*, f.

Hypnŏlō'gĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hypnŏlōgia*, hypnology; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to hypnology: hypnolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypnologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Schlaf betreffend*.

Hypno'logy. (Ὕπνος, sleep; *λόγος*, a discourse.) Term for the doctrine of sleep, its proper periods of indulgence, their duration and regulation, etc. *Hypnŏlŏ'gia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *hypnologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Schlaf*.

Hypnŏnergīa, *æ*, f. (Ὕπνος, sleep; *ἐνέργεια*, action.) *Med.* Term for somnambulism, or sleep-walking; noctambulation: hypnoner'gy. See *Hypnobadisis*, *Nyctobadisis*, *Oneirodyrnia Activa*. Fr. anal. *hypnonergie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachtwandeln*, n.; *Schlafwandeln*, *n.*

Hypnŏpăthīa, *æ*, f. (Ὕπνος, sleep; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for diseased sleep, or a morbid drowsiness: hypno'pathy. Fr. anal. *hypnopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Krankheit des Schlafs*.

Hypnŏ'phĭlus, *a*, *um.* (Ὕπνον, moss; *φιλέω*, to love.) *Bot.* Term applied to that which grows among the mosses, as the *Agaricus hypnophilus:* hypno'philous. Fr. anal. *hypnophile*, adj.

Hypnŏphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (Ὕπνος, sleep; *φοβέω*, to fear.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for fear or dread of sleep; also a term for *Ephialtes*, or night-mare: hypnopho'by. Fr. anal. *hypnophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schaf-furcht*, f.

Hypnŏphŏ'bĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hypnŏphŏbia*, fear or dread of sleep; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypnophobia;* dreading sleep: hypnopho'bic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypnophobique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Schlaf fürchtend*.

Hypnophrĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὕπνος, sleep; *φρένωσις*, a castigation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excitement or wandering in sleep; applied by C. H. Schultz (*Hypnophrenoses*, nom. pl.) to errors of sleep, as *delirium*, lethargy, somnambulism. Fr. anal. *hypnophrénose*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlafirrung*, f.

Hypnŏpœ'os. } (Ὕπνος, sleep; *ποιέω*, to
Hypnŏpœ'us, *a*, *um.* } make, or induce.) *Med.* Bringing sleep; Gr. anal. *ὑπνοποιὸς*, used by Dioscorides, i. 1, the same as *Hypnotic;* applied to medicines: hypnope'an.

Hyp'nos. } (Ὕπνος.) *Med., Physiol.*
Hyp'nus, *i*, m. } Term for sleep. Fr. anal. *hypnos*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlaf*, m.

Hypnōsis, *is*, f. (Ὕπνος, sleep.) *Med.* Term for the inducing or gradual approach of sleep. Fr. anal. *hypnose*, f. Germ. syn. *Einschläfern*, n.; *Schlafmachen*, n.

Hypno'tic. (Ὕπνος, sleep; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med.* Having power to produce a disposi-

tion to sleep; inducing sleep: somni'ferous. *Hypnŏ'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypnotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *einschläfernd*, adj.; *schlafmachend*, adj.

Hyp'notism. (*Ὕπνος*, sleep: terminal *ισμὸς.*) *Med.* Term for a state of sleep; but applied to the morbid condition of the cerebrum, produced by various methods, and otherwise termed *Mesmerism. Hypnŏtis'mus, i*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7, Fr. anal. *hypnotisme*, m.

Hypnŏtўphus, *i*, m. (*Ὕπνος*, sleep; *týphus*, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for typhus with morbid drowsiness. Fr. anal. *hypnotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlaf-Typhus*, m.; *Schlaf-fieber*, n.

Hў'po-. (*Ὑπὸ*, under.) *Bot., Mat. Med., Med., Nat. Hist.* A prefix used in compound terms, signifying a *diminution in quantity or degree*, as *Hypocatharsis*, slight purging, etc. *Chem.* It denotes the presence of a smaller quantity of oxygen than is in the compounds to the name of which it is prefixed, as *Hyposulphuric, Hyposulphurous*, etc. Fr. anal. *hypo-.*

Hўpœ'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Pathol.* Old term for effused red blood under the cornea. See *Hypohæmia.* Fr. anal. *hypoème*, m.

Hypœmaticus. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hyphæmaticus.*

Hypœ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Pathol.* Term for blood in the anterior chamber of the eye; also the same as *Sugillatio:* hypoëmy. See *Hyphæma.* Fr. anal. *hypoémie*, n.

Hypoblastētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Blastēma*, the blasteme or *thallus;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth to the inferior bed of the *thallus*, or *blastema* of lichens, with large exposed expansions: hypoblaste'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypoblastétique*, adj.

Hypoblas'tus, *i*, m. (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *βλαστὸς*, a sucker.) *Bot.* Term given by L. C. Richard and Nees von Esenbeck to a fleshy body, thick, generally discoid, which is applied near the bottom of the dimple or hollow of the perisperm in the seed of the *Gramineæ;* it is the *vitellus* of Gærtner, the *cotyledon* of Kunth, Brown, Poiteau, Turpin, Fischer and Treviranus, and the *scutellum* of other authors. Fr. anal. *hypoblaste*, m.

Hypoblĕ'phăron. **Hypoblĕ'phărum,** *i*, n. (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *βλέφαρον*, an eyelid.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a swelling under one or both eyelids. Fr. anal. *hypoblépharon*, n. Germ. syn. *Augenlidunterlage*, f.

Hypobran'chial. (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *βράγχια*, the gills.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the homologues of the lateral lingual bones, in fishes, etc. *Hypobranchiālis, is, e.*

Hypobranchiātus, *a, um.* (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *βράγχια*, the gills.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Schweigger, Fischer, Mencke, and Eichwald to a Family (*Hypobranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda*, comprehending those that have the *branchiæ* placed under the body: hypobran'chiate. Fr. anal. *hypobranche*, adj.

Hypobry'chios. **Hypobry'chius,** *a, um.* (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *βρύω*, to flow around.) *Bot.* Submerged, or plunged under earth or water: hypobry'chious. Fr. anal. *hypobrychie*, adj. Germ. syn. *unter der Erde u. s. w. brüllend; unter dem Wasser u. s. w. versunken.*

Hypŏcălў'cius, *a, um.* (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *călyx.*) *Bot.* Situated under the calyx; applied by Desvaux to a Class (*Hypocalycia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants containing the dicotyledonous, apetalous, with hypogynous stamens. Fr. syn. *hypocalicie*, f.

Hўpŏcapnis'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *καπνίζω*, to excite smoke.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a suffiment or fumigation, especially such as were applied anciently by throwing the material on hot coals under the womb of parturient women. See *Apocapnismus.*

Hypŏçapnis'mus, *i*, m. (*Ὑποκαπνίζω*, to suffumigate.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for the act of applying a suffiment or fumigation; suffumigation: a hypocap'nism. Fr. anal. *hypocapnisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Räuchern*, n.

Hypŏcărōdēs, adj. (*Hypŏcărus*, slight coma; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of *Hypocarus*, or slight coma: hypo'carous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hypocareux*, adj. Germ. syn. *etwas schlafsüchtig.*

Hypŏcar'pium, *ii*, n. (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Term applied by Bernhardi to the part on which the fruit rests. Fr. anal. *hypocarpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Fruchtunterlag*, m.

Hypocar'pius, *a, um.* (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Situated under the fruit, or germ; applied to flowers, etc.: hypocar'pious. Fr. anal. *hypocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *unter dem Fruchtknoten.*

Hypocarpogeus. *Bot.* See *Hypogeocarpus.*

Hypŏ'cărus, *i*, m. (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *κάρος*, a drowsy sickness with heaviness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight degree of coma. Fr. anal. *hypocare*, m. Germ. syn. *eine leichte Schlafsucht.*

Hypŏcătălep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *cătălepsia*, catalepsy, or trance.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slighter or imperfect degree of catalepsy: hypoca'talepsy. Fr. anal. *hypocatalepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein unvollständige Katalepsis.*

Hўpŏcăthar'sis, *is*, f. (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *καθαίρω*, to purge.) *Med.* A term for slight purging; also formerly used for every purgation of the lower belly. See *Hypercatharsis.* Fr. anal. *hypocatharsie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein gelinde Abführung.*

Hypocausticum. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* See *Hypocauterium.*

Hўpŏcaus'tum, *i*, n. (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *καίω*, to burn.) *Med.* Old term for a stove, or a sweating-room. *Obstet.* Also applied to the chair or seat of parturient women, when undergoing a suffiment or fumigation. See *Hypocapnisma.* Fr. anal. *hypnocauste*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Ofen u. dgl. der von unten heizt.*

Hypŏcautērium, *ii*, n. (*Ὑπὸ*, under; *cautērium;* the cautery.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a gentle or slowly acting caustic;

also called *Hypocausticum*. Fr. anal. *hypocautère*, m. Germ. syn. *Aetzmittel*, n.; *Brennmittel*, n.

Hypŏcĕphălæ'on. } (Ὑπὸ, under; κεφαλὴ,
Hypŏcĕphălæ'um, *i*, n. } the head.) *Med., Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. *ὑποκεφάλαιον*, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul. c.* i. xciv. 10. for a pillow for supporting the head. Fr. anal. *hypocephalæon*, n. Germ. syn. *Kopfkissen*, m.

Hÿpŏcerchă'leon. (Ὑπὸ, under; *κέρχνος*, roughness of the throat.) *Pathol.* Old term used by Hippocrates, *l.* 7, *Epid.* xi. 7, for hoarseness, or a roughness of the windpipe.

Hÿpŏchæ'ris, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *χοῖρος*, a hog.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia superflua*. Swine-weed.

NOTE.—This word ought to be spelled *Hypochœris*.

Hÿpŏchæ'ris Măcŭlāta. *Bot.* The systematic name of the broad leaved Hungarian hawk-weed, growing on high chalky soils, and much esteemed by foreign practitioners in certain pulmonary complaints; also called *Costa herba*, *Costa pulmonaria*, *Hieracium Alpinum*, *Pannonica*, *Pilocella major*, and *Pulmonaria lutea*.

Hÿpŏchæ'ris Mĭ'nĭma. *Bot.* Systematic name for a species growing in pasture-grounds, but not now used.

Hÿpŏcheŏ'mĕnos. } (Ὑποχέω, to suffuse.)
Hÿpŏcheŏ'mĕnus, *a*, *um.* } *Med.* Having suffusion, or labouring under suffusion of the eye; Gr. anal. *ὑποχόμενος*, applied by Galen, *de Tu. San.* vi. 9, to one having cataract.

Hypŏchīle, *es*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *χεῖλος*, the lip.) *Bot.* Term given by L. C. Richard, to the inferior part of the *labellum* of the *Orchideæ*. Fr. anal. *hypochile*, m.

Hypŏchlōrĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *-chlōrĭcus*, pertaining to chlorine.) *Chem.* Name that *oxichloric* acid ought to bear, to correspond with the nomenclature adopted for the acids of sulphur: hypochlo'ric. Fr. anal. *hypochlorique*, adj.

Hÿpŏchlōrōsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *χλωρώσις*, green-sickness.) *Pathol.* Term for a slight degree of *Chlorosis*. Fr. anal. *hypochlorosis*, f.; syn. *cataracte*, f. Germ. syn. *Kataracta*, f.; *Linsenstaar*, m.; *der graue-Staar*.

Hypŏchŏlōdēs, adj. (*Hypŏchŏlus*, somewhat bilious; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Med.* Having bile or gall: hypo'cholous; an awkward term for *Hypocholus*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hypocholeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gallicht*, adj.

Hypŏ'chŏlus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *χολὴ*, bile.) *Med., Pathol.* Somewhat bilious: hypo'cholous. Fr. anal. *hypochole*, adj. Germ. syn. *etwas gallicht*.

Hÿpochon'driac. (Ὑπὸ, under; *χόνδρος*, a cartilage.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *hypochondria*, or spaces beneath the cartilages of the false ribs. *Pathol.* Applied to one who is affected with *Hypochondriasis*, or depression of spirits. *Hypŏchondri'ăcus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *hypochondriaque*, adj. Germ. anal. *hypochondrisch*, adj.

Hypochondriăcis'mus, *i*, m. (*Hypochondria*, terminal *-ismus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hypochondriac disease: hypochon'driacism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *hypochondriacisme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein hypochondrisches Uebel*.

Hypochondrial'gia, *æ*, f. (*Hypochondrium*; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Hypochondriasis*, or a pain in the hypochondriac region; hypochondrial'gy. Fr. anal. *hypochondrialgie*, f. Germ. syn. *der hypochondrische Schmerz*.

Hypochondrialgŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Hypochondria*; *ἄλγος*, pain; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dissertation on pain of the *Hypochondria*: hypochondrialgo'logy. Fr. anal. *hypochondrialgologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den hypochondrischen Schmerzen*.

Hypŏchondriālis, *is*, *e.* (*Hypŏchondrium*, the hypochondriac region.) *Comp. Anat., Ornithol., Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the *Hypochondrium*; applied to animals in which the sides of the body present some peculiarity of colour, as the *Calamita hypochondrialis*. Fr. anal. *hypochondrial*, adj.

Hÿpŏchondri'ăsis, *is*, m. (Ὑποχονδριακὸς, belonging to inflammation of the *hypochondria*, or of the viscera occupying the spaces beneath the cartilages of the false ribs; because this was supposed to be the cause of melancholy.) *Pathol.* Vapours; low spirits; a genus of the Ord. *Adynamiæ*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology: hypochondri'asis. Fr. and Germ. anal. *hypochondrie*, f.

Hypochondriasis, Removing. *Med., Pharm.* See *Anthypochondriac*.

Hÿpŏchon'drium, *ii*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; *χονδρὸς*, a cartilage.) *Anat.* The *Regio hypochondriaca*, or space beneath the cartilages of the false ribs on either side; generally used in the plural (*Hypochondria*, nom.) in reference to that region on both sides of the body. Fr. anal. *hypochondre*, m. Germ. anal. *Hypochondrium*, n.

Hypochondrophthī'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Hypochondrium*; *φθίσις*, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes hypochondriaca*. Fr. anal. *hypochondrophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Auszehrung mit hypochondrischen Leiden*.

Hÿpŏchōrēma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑποχωρέω, to excrete from the belly.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὑποχώρημα*, employed by Lindenus, *Ex.* xiii. § 244, *seqq.* 255, for excrements passing out through the belly; a dejection. Fr. anal. *hypochorème*, m. Germ. syn. *Stuhlgang*, m.

Hypochōrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *χώρησις*, a going out.) *Med.* Term for an evacuation of the excrements; a dejection; a departure or outgoing from beneath. Fr. anal. *hypocorèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausleerung des Darmkoths*; *Stuhlgang*, m.

Hypochōrētĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hypŏchōrēsis*, a dejection; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hypochoresis*; going out, or from; evacuating: hypochore'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypochorétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *nach unten oder versteckt abgehend oder entweichend*; *durch den Stuhlgang ausgeleert*; *abführend*, part. adj.

Hÿpŏchўma, *ătis*, n. } (Ὑποχύω, to suf-
Hypochўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } fuse. *Pathol.* Old terms for cataract. Fr. anal. *hypochyme*, m.

Hȳpŏcis'tis, *is*, m. (Ὑπὸ, under; κιστὸς, the cistus.) *Bot.* Name for a parasitical plant found on the roots of several species of cistus. See *Cytinus Hypocistus.*

Hypoclep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑποκλέπτω, to lessen insensibility.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an unperceived, or very gradual lessening. Fr. anal. *hypoclepsis*, f. Germ. syn. *das unvermerkte oder heimliche Wegnehmen; das nach und nach Wegstehlen.*

Hȳpoclep'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; κλέπτω, to steal; terminal -ικὸς.) *Chem.* Applied (nom. pl. n.) as the name of a vessel for separating liquors, particularly the essential oil of any vegetable from the water; the water being stolen, as it were, from the oil. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypocleptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *unvermerkt wegnehmend.*

Hypŏcœ'lion. } (Ὑπὸ, under; κοιλία, the
Hypŏcœ'lium, *ii*, m. } abdomen, or belly.) *Anat.* Term for the lower belly. Fr. anal. *hypocœlion*, n. Germ. syn. *Unterbauch*, m. *Unterleib*, m.

Hypŏcœ'lis, *is*, f. (Ὑπ', under; κοιλὶς, the upper eyelid.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used, Gr. anal. *ὑπόκοιλις*, by Aretæus, *de Causs. et Signis Morb. Acut.* i. 7, for the lower eyelid. Fr. anal. *hypocœlis*, f. Germ. syn. *das untere Augenlid.*

Hypocœ'lon. } (Ὑπὸ, under; κοῖλον, a ca-
Hypocœ'lum, *i*, n. } vity.) *Anat.* Name for the part under the orbit of the eye. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *hypocœlon*, n. Germ. syn. *die Vertiefung unter dem untern Augenlide.*

Hypŏcōphos. } (Ὑπὸ, under; κωφὸς,
Hypŏcōphus, *a*, *um.* } mute; this generally arising from incapability of hearing.) *Med., Pathol.* Somewhat deaf; partially or slightly deaf. Fr. anal. *hypocophe*, adj. Germ. syn. *etwas taub; schwach hörend.*

Hypocōphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; κώφωσις, deafness.) *Pathol.* Old term used by Forestus, *Schol.* xii. *Obs.* 12, for a slight degree of deafness. Fr. anal. *hypocophose*, f. Germ. syn. *ein geringer Grad von Taubheit; ein mässiges Schwerhören.*

Hypŏcŏrollātus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *cŏrolla*, a corol.) *Bot.* Applied to plants in which the corol is hypogynous: hypocorol'late. Fr. anal. *hypocorollé*, adj.

Hȳpŏcŏrol'leus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *cŏrolla*, a corol.) *Bot.* Applied in the Juss. system to dicotyledonous, monopetalous plants (*Hypocorolleæ*, nom. pl. f.) in which the stamens are hypogynous: hypocorol'leous. Fr. anal. *hypocorollé*, adj.

Hypocŏrol'lius, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *corolla*, a corol.) *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux, to a Class (*Hypocorollia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants comprehending those that are decotyledonous, monopetalous, with hypogynous corol: hypocorol'lious. See *Note Cryptogamius*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *hypocorollie*, f.

Hypocrāneus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; κράνιον, the skull.) *Med., Pathol.* Situated under the *cranium*, or skull: hypocra'neous. Fr. anal. *hypocrané*, adj. Germ. syn. *unter Schädel befindlich.*

Hypocrānium, *ii*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; κρανίον, the skull.) *Pathol.* Old term for a collection of matter between the cranium and *dura mater*, described by Arnoldus Bertius, *in Observat. Medic. de Affectibus omissis*, c. i. ii.

Hypocrate'riform. (Ὑπὸ, under; κρατὴρ, a great cup or salver; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a salver: salver-shaped. *Hȳpocrātērĭfor'mis*, *is*, *e.* Fr. anal. *hypocratériforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterlassenförmig*, adj.; *untersatzförmig*, adj.; *prasentirtellerförmig*, adj.

Hypocrātēroīdēs, adj. (Ὑπὸ, under; κρατὴρ, a great cup or salver; terminal -ἰδης.) *Bot.* Resembling a salver: hypocrate'roid. Fr. anal. *hypocratéroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterlessenförmig*, adj.; *untersatzförmig*, adj.; *präsentirtellerförmig*, adj.

Hypocrătēs, adj. (Ὑπὸ, under; κράτος, strength.) *Med.* Having little energy or strength; feeble; asthenic. Fr. anal. *hypocrate*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterkräftig*, adj.; *schwach*, adj.

Hypŏcūphis'mus, *i*, m. (Ὑποκυφύζω, to lighten, or help moderately.) *Med.* Term for the affording of slight relief or help: hypocu'phism. Fr. anal. *hypocuphisme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein mässige Erleichterung.*

Hypocūphos. } (Ὑπὸ, under; κοῦφος,
Hypocūphus, *a*, *um.* } light.) *Med.* Somewhat lightened, eased, or relaxed: hypocu'phous. Fr. anal. *hypocuphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *etwas leicht; etwas erleichtert.*

Hypŏcysteŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; κύστις, a bag, or bladder; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for cutting into the bladder from below: hypocysteo'tomy. Fr. anal. *hypocystéotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Seitensteinschnitt*, m.; *der Blasenschnitt vonunten.*

Hypodac'tylum, *i*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Ornithol.* Term for the space beneath each toe of a bird's foot: a hypodac'tyle. Fr. anal. *hypodactyle*, m. Germ. syn. *Zehensohle*, f.

Hȳpŏdei'ris, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; δειρὴ, the neck.) *Anat.* Old term for the lower extremity of the fore part of the neck. Quincy. Germ. syn. *Unterhalsband*, m.

Hypŏ'dĕris. *Anat.* The same as *Hypodermis.*

Hypŏder'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; δέρμα, the skin.) *Anat., Med.* Term for an appearance under the skin. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the membrane, agreeably coloured in some species, which covers the *clytra* of the *Coleoptera:* the hy'poderm. Fr. anal. *hypoderme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine unter Erscheinung der Haut.*

Hypŏdermă'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hypoderma*, an appearance under the skin; terminal -ἰcus.) *Anat., Med.* That which is found under the skin: hypoderma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypodermatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *unter der Haut befindlich.*

Hypŏder'mis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; δέρμα, the skin.) *Anat.* Old term for the skin which covers the clitoris like a prepuce. Fr. anal. *hypoderme*, m. Germ. syn. *Unterhäutchen*, n.

Hypŏder'mius, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; δέρμα, the skin.) *Bot.* Applied to that which grows under the epidermis of vegetables,

as the mushroom called *Conoplea hypodermia*.

Hypŏ'dĕsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; δέσις, a ligation.) *Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. ὑπόδεσις, used by Hippocrates, ii. *Iis quæ in Med. t.* 24, for a certain *fascia*, or ligature for tying an artery or blood-vessel, or approximating the lips of a wound. Fr. anal. *hypodèse*, f. Germ. syn. *der untere Verband; die Unterbindung einer Arterie.*

Hypŏdes'ma, *ătis*, n. } *Surg.* Terms the same
Hypŏdes'mis, *is*, f. } as *Hypodesis*, or a *fascia*, or ligature for tying an artery, etc.

Hypŏdesmŏ'lytĕr, *ēris*, m. (*Hypodesmis*, a ligature for tying an artery, etc.; λυτὴρ, a loosener.) *Surg.* Term for an instrument for loosening the threads or ligature of a tied artery. Fr. anal. *hypodesmolytère*, m. Germ. syn. *Unterbindungslöser*, m.; *ein Instrument zur Lösung des Unterbindungsfadens.*

Hypŏdes'mus, *i*, m. *Surg.* The same in derivation and meaning as *Hypodesis.*

Hypŏdex'ia, *æ*, f. } (Ὑποδέχομαι, to receive.)
Hypŏdex'is, *is*, f. } *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὑπόδεξις, used by Hippocrates, *de Dec. Orn.* xi. 19, for the friendly, kind, affable address or reception of the sick by the physician. Fr. anal. *hypodexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufnahme*, f.

Hypŏdicar'pus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; δὶς, double; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a Class (*Hypodicarpæ*, nom. pl. f.) of phanerocotyledonous, complete, perigynous plants, comprehending those which have two pistils and two ovaries joined together, as the *Caprifoliaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, etc.: hypodicar'pous. Fr. anal. *hypodicarpé*, adj.

Hypŏ'dўma, *æ*, f. (Ὑποδύνω, to go under.) *Anat.* Term, Gr. anal. ὑπόδυμα, used by Cœl. Aurelianus, *de Morb. Chron.* i. 4, for the *pleura* and *mediastinum.* Fr. anal. *hypodyme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Pleura und das Mediastinum; die Hüllen der Brusteingeweide.*

Hypŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for slight pain. Fr. anal. *hypodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein mässiger Schmerz.*

Hypo-Ectasia. *Med., Surg.* See *Hypectasia.*

Hypo-Entĕrŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Prefix *Hypo-; entĕrŏpăthia*, disease of the intestines.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hypo-entéropathie*, f., used by Piorry for a slight degree of *Enteropathia*, or disease of the bowels. See App. *Enterypopathia.* Germ. syn. *ein mässiges Darmleiden.*

Hўpŏ'găla, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; γάλα, milk; from the milk-like effusion under the cornea.) *Physiol., Surg.* Term for a milky collection of humour in the chambers of the eye; either from a deposition, as is said, of the milk sometimes observed in women engaged in suckling; or from the depression and rupture of a soft cataract. Fr. anal. *hypogale*, f. Germ. syn. *Milchauge*, n.

Hypŏgastral'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; γαστὴρ, the stomach; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for slight pain of the stomach: hypogastral'gy. Fr. anal. *hypogastralgie*, f.; Germ. syn. *der mässig Magenschmerz.*

Hypŏgastrectă'sia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; γαστὴρ, the stomach; ἔκτασις, an extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for extension of the *Hypogastrium.* Fr. anal. *hypogastrectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterbauchsausdehnung*, f.

Hypŏgastrial'gia, *æ*, f. (*Hypŏgastrium*, the hypogastric region; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the *hypogastrium*, used by Piorry for *Gastrypalgia:* hypogastrial'gy. Fr. anal. *hypogastrialgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterbauchsschmerz*, m.; *Schmerz im Hypogastrium.*

Hypogas'tric. (Ὑπὸ, under; γαστὴρ, the stomach; terminal -ικὸς.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Hypogastrium.* *Hўpŏgas'trĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypogastrique*, adj. Germ. anal. *hypogastrisch*, adj.

Hypogas'tric Plex'us. *Anat.* Term for a plexus on the sides and back part of the rectum, and lower and back part of the bladder; formed by the inferior mesenteric plexus with the sacral. Fr. anal. *plexus hypogastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hypogastrisch Geflechte.*

Hypogastriorrhexis. *Med.* See *Hypogastrorrhexis.*

Hypŏgastriŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Hypŏgastrium; τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for dissection of the hypogastric region: hypogastrio'tomy. Fr. anal. *hypogastriotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *(Unter) Bauchschnitt*, m.

Hypŏgastrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *gastrītis*, inflammation of the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for slight inflammation of the stomach. Fr. anal. *hypogastrite*, f.; syn. *l'inflammation de l'estomach légère.* Germ. syn. *die leichtere Magenentzündung.*

Hўpŏgas'trium, *ii*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; γαστὴρ, the stomach.) *Anat.* The *Regio hypogastrica*, or abdominal space above the *pubes*, and below a line drawn between the anterior superior spinous processes of the iliac bones. Fr. anal. *hypogastre*, m. Germ. syn. *Unterbauch*, m.

Hypŏgas'troärc'tia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; γαστὴρ, the stomach; *arcto*, to strain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hypo-gastro-arctie*, f., used by Piorry, for slight straining, or contracting of the stomach. See App. *Gastrypostenosis.* Germ. syn. *ein mässige Magenverengerung.*

Hўpŏgastrŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; γαστὴρ, the stomach; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for a hernia occurring in the hypogastric region: hypogastrocele. Fr. anal. *hypogastrocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Bruch am Unterbauch.*

Hypŏgastroëctă'sia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; γαστὴρ, the stomach; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hypo-gastro-ectasie*, f., used by Piorry for slight extension of the stomach: hypogastroëc'tasy. See App. *Gastrypectasia, Hypogastrectasia.* Germ. syn. *eine mässige Magenausdehnung.*

Hypŏgastrŏhæ'mia, *æ*, f. } (Ὑπὸ, under; γαστὴρ, the stomach; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term. Fr. anal. *hypo-gastrohémie*, f., used by Piorry for slight hemorrhage from the stomach: hypogastrohe'my. See App. *Gastrypæmo-*

sis. Germ. syn. *eine mässige Magenblutfluss.*

Hypŏgastrŏner'via, *æ*, f. } (*Hypogastrium*, the
Hypŏgastrŏneu'ria, *æ*, f. } hypogastric region, νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Fr. anal. *hypogastronervie*, or *hypogastroneurie*, f., used by Piorry for slight nervous affection of the hypogastric region. See App. *Gastryponeuria*, Germ. syn. *das Nervenleiden des Unterbauchs.*

Hypŏgastrŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Hypogastrium*, the hypogastric region; πάθος, disease, or affection.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, applied to an affection of the lower belly. Fr. anal. *hypogastropathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Leiden des Unterbauchs;* but, Fr. anal. *hypo-gastropathie*, f., used by Piorry for slight affection of the stomach. See *Gastrypopathia.* Germ. syn. *ein mässiges Magenleiden.*

NOTE.—There is some confusion as to these two adaptations of the same word, which will be avoided by slightly altering its orthography for the first to *Hypogastriopathia.*

Hypŏgastrorrhāgia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *gastrorrhāgia*, a discharge from the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Term intended for slight hemorrhage from the stomach, but really not implying any reference to the blood: hypogastrorrha'gy. See App. *Gastryporrhagia, Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hypogastrorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein mässiger Magenblutfluss; ein mässiges Blutbrechen.*

Hypŏgastrorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Hypogastrium*, the hypogastric region; ῥῆξις, a rupture.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rupture of the abdomen or belly, with laceration of the peritoneum. Fr. anal. *hypogastrorrhexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchruch mit Zerreissung des Darmfells.*

Hypŏgastrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Hypŏgastrium*, the hypogastric region; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow of mucus from the hypogastric region; also (ὑπὸ, under; γαστὴρ, the stomach; ῥέω, to flow) a slight flow of mucus from the stomach. See App. *Gastryporrhœa, Note Hypogastropathia.* Fr. anal. *hypogastrorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimfluss des Unterbauchs; eine mässiger Magenschleimfluss.*

Hypŏgastrostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Hypŏgastrium*, the hypogastric region; στένωσις, a contraction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a contraction of the hypogastrium. Fr. anal. *hypogastrosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verengerung des Unterbauchs.*

Hypŏgēocar'pus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; γῆ, the earth; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit under the surface of the earth: hypogeocar'pous. Fr. anal. *hypogéocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterirdische Fruchthabend.*

Hўpŏgēus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; γῆ, the earth.) *Bot.* Applied to certain cotyledons which, filled with nutritious matter, remain below the ground during germination: hypoge'an. Fr. anal. *hypogé*, adj. Germ. syn. *Unterirdig*, adj.

Hypoglossia. *Med., Pharm.* See *Hypoglossius.*

Hypoglos'sion, } (Ὑπὸ, beneath; γλῶσσα,
Hypoglos'sium, *ii*, n. } the tongue.) *Anat.,*
Hypoglos'sis, *ĭdis*, f. } *Med.* Term for the under surface of the tongue. Fr. anal. *hypoglossion*, m. Germ. syn. *die untere Fläche der Zunge.* Also applied to that which lies under the tongue, as the *frænum linguæ*, sublingual gland, etc. See *Hypoglottis.* Germ. syn. *was unter der Zunge lieget; Zungenbändchen*, n.; *Druse unter der Zunge.*

Hypoglos'sius, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Med., Pharm.* Lying or placed under the tongue; applied to troches or medicines (*Hypoglossia*, nom. pl. n.) allowed to dissolve by being so placed: hypoglos'sious. Fr. anal. *hypoglossie*, adj. Germ. syn. *unter der Zunge gehalten.*

Hypoglossocynan'che, *es*, f. (*Hypoglossus*, under the tongue; *cynanche*, sore throat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *cynanche*, or an affection of the region under the tongue. Fr. anal. *hypoglossocynanche*, f. Germ. syn. *wegen Leidens der Gegend unter der Zunge.*

Hypoglos'sus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* Situated below, or on the under part of the tongue: hypoglos'sal; applied to the lingual nerves. Fr. anal. *hypoglosse*, adj. Germ. syn. *was unter der Zunge ist.*

Hўpoglot'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; γλῶττα, the tongue.) *Anat.* The inferior part of the tongue adhering to the lower jaw where the affection called *Rana* usually occurs. *Pathol.* A tubercle under the tongue, or a swelling of the inferior part of the tongue. See *Hypoglossion, Hypoglossis. Pharm.* In the plural (*Hypoglottides*, nom.) an old name for a kind of medicine in form of pills or lozenges placed under the tongue till they are dissolved. Quincy. Fr. anal. *hypoglotte*, f.

Hўpoglūtis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; γλουτὸς, the buttock or nates.) *Anat.* Old name for the fleshy part which extends under the nates down towards the thigh. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *hypofesse*, f. Germ. syn. *die fleischichten Theile unter den Hinterbacken.*

Hypognăthădēn, *ĕnis*, m. (Ὑπὸ, under; γνάθος, the cheek; ἀδὴν, a gland.) *Anat.* Term for the submaxillary gland. Fr. syn. *glande sous-maxillaire.* Germ. syn. *Unterkinnbackendrüse*, f.

Hypognăthădēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hypognăthădēn*, the submaxillary gland; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the submaxillary gland. Fr. anal. *hypognathadénite*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterkinnbackendrüsenentzündung*, f.

Hypŏgŏ'nium, *ii*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; γυνὴ, seed.) *Bot.* Term given by Bernhardi, to the membranous parts situated under the genital organs, in plants. Fr. anal. *hypogone*, m. Germ. syn. *Geschlechtstheilunterlag*, m.

Hypo'grăphe, *es*, f. (Ὑπογραφὴ.) *Med.* An old term of the empirical school for a slight or imperfect definition of disease; a mere sketch or outline. Fr. anal. *hypographe*, f. Germ. syn. *die Nominaldefinition der Krankheit; Unterschrift*, f.

Hypŏgў'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; γυνὴ, a

woman.) *Bot.* Term for the state of a part of the flower that is inserted under the ovary. Fr. anal. *hypogynie*, f.

Hypŏgy'nĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; γυνὴ, a woman; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Applied to the insertion of stamens, petals, or of a staminiferous corol, when the point of attachment is in contact either with the base of the free ovary, if fixed by the base, and without a *podogynus*, at the bottom of the flower, as in the *Tiliaceæ*, with a polyphore, or with the circumference of the ovary. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypogynique*, adj.

Hypo'gynous. (Ὑπὸ, under; γυνὴ, a woman, or the pistil or female organ of plants.) *Bot.* Applied to the stamens, etc., of flowers when situated under the ovary or pistil; inferior. *Hÿpŏ'gÿnus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *hypogène*, adj.

Hypŏhæmatosis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hyphæmatosis.* Germ. syn. *bodenstandig*, adj.

Hypŏhæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* Term for a deficiency, or loss of blood; the same as *Anæmia:* hypohe'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Hypohemia.* Fr. anal. *hypohémie*, f.

Hypohæmitis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hyphæmitis.*

Hypŏhe'mia, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Piorry's term, *l'hypo-hémie*, for *Hyphæmitis.*

Hypohe'mic. (*Hypohæmia*, deficiency of blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Hypohæmia*, the same as *Anemic. Hypŏhæmĭ'cus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hypohémique*, adj.

Hypohemitis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hyphæma, Hypœmia.*

Hypŏlam'prus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; λαμπρὸς, brilliant.) *Bot.* Of a slightly brilliant appearance: hypolam'prous. Fr. anal. *hypolampre*, adj.

Hypŏlamp'sia, *æ*, f. } (Ὑπολάμπω, to
Hypŏlamp'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } shine slightly, or to shine under.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὑπόλαμψις*, used by Hippocrates, *l.* iv. *Epid.* xx. 1, for any obscure brightness, or dull shining, such as is observed in dropsical swellings. Fr. anal. *hypolampsis*, f.

Hypŏlepsiŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; λῆψις, a capture; μανία, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Hypolepsis*, and *Monomania.* Fr. anal. *hypolepsiomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Glos auf einen Gegenstand gerichtete Tollheit.*

Hypŏlep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; λῆψις, a capture.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Monomania.* Fr. anal. *hypolepsis*, f. Germ. syn. *ein partieller Wahnsinn.*

Hypŏlym'phia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *lympha;* lymph.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbid want, or deficiency of lymph. Fr. anal. *hypolymphie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Lymphmangel; die zu geringe Menge von Lymphe.*

Hypŏ'lÿsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; λύσις, a solution.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight degree of paralysis; the same as *Paresis.* Fr. anal. *hypolysis*, f. Germ. syn. *ein geringer Grad von Lahmung.*

Hÿpom'bros. } (Ὑπὸ, under; ὄμβρος, a
Hÿpom'brus, *a*, *um.* } watery humour.) *Pathol.* Moist below the surface; applied to bones in which there was pus; subpurulent; also, slightly moist: hypom'brous. Fr. anal. *hypombre*, adj.

Hypŏmia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; ὦμος, the shoulder.) *Anat.* Term for the part under the shoulder; the *axilla*, or arm-pit. Fr. anal. *hypomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Achselhöhle*, f.; *der Theil unter der Schulter.*

Hypomnēma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπομιμνήσκω, to recall to memory.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the remembrance or reminding of a thing; a note, or commentary on a passage of a work. Fr. anal. *hypomnème*, m. Germ. syn. *Erinnerung*, f.; *kürzere oder längere Erwähnung einer Sache; erklärender Commentar über einem Text.*

Hypomnēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπομιμνήσκω, to recall to memory.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for memory, recollection, or reminiscence of some past circumstance. See App. *Anamnesis.* Fr. anal. *Hypomnesie*, f. Germ. syn. *Erinneruug*, f.; *Rückerinnerung*, f.; *Bewusstsein*, n.

Hypomnes'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hypomnēsis*, memory; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Hypomnesis*, or memory, as *signa hypomnestica:* hypomnes'tic. See *Anamnestic, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypomnestique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Erinnerung dienend.*

Hypŏmoch'lion. } (Ὑπὸ, under: μοχλίον,
Hypŏmoch'lium, *ii*, n. } a lever.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the *fulcrum.* Fr. anal. *hypomochlion*, m. Germ. syn. *Unterlage der Hebels; Unterstützungspunct des Hebels.*

Hypŏmōria, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; μωρία, folly, or fatuity.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight degree of mental imbecility; also, slight delirium. Fr. anal. *hypomorie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein geringer Grad von Blödsinn; ein leichter Wahnsinn.*

Hypŏmў'săros. } (Ὑπὸ, under; μυσαρὸς,
Hypŏmў'sărus, *i*, *um.* } detested, or abhorred.) *Med.* Term applied the same as *Subfœtĭdus*, or slightly fetid. Fr. anal. *hypomysare*, adj. Germ. syn. *etwas übelriechend.*

Hypŏmyx'us, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; μύξα, mucus.) *Med.* That which is under, or covered by mucus; also, slightly mucous. Fr. anal. *hypomyxe*, adj. Germ. syn. *unter Schleim liegend; etwas schleimig.*

Hypŏnarthēcia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; νάρθηξ, a splint, or surgical instrument used for fractures.) *Surg.* Term for the treatment of fractures by the application of splints and bandages: hyponarthe'cy. Fr. anal. *hyponarthécie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine von unten anzulegende oder Unterstützungs-Schiene.*

Hypŏner'via, *æ*, f. } (Ὑπὸ, under; νεῦρον, a
Hypŏneu'ria, *æ*, f. } nerve.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbidly slight, or diminished nervous power. Fr. anal. *hyponervie*, or *hyponeurie*, f. Germ. syn. *die (krankhaft) verminderte (etwas zu schwache) Nerventhätigkeit.*

Hyponi'trite. (*Hypŏnitrōsum* acĭdum, Hyponitrous acid; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hyponitrous acid with a salifiable base. *Hypŏnitris*, *ĭtis*, f. Germ. syn. *unter salpetrigesauer Salz.*

Hyponi'trous A'cid. *Chem.* Name of a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, formed by adding deutoxide of nitrogen in excess to oxygen gas in a tube over mercury. *Acĭdum Hypŏnitrōsum.* Fr. anal. *l'acide hyponitreux.* Germ. syn. *untersalpetrige Säure.*

Hўpŏnœma, *ătis,* n. (Ὑπὸ, under; *νόημα,* sense, or intellect.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. *ὑπονόημα,* used by Hippocrates, 2 *Prorrhet.* iv. 2, for suspicion, or prejudice. Fr. anal. *hyponoème,* m. Germ. syn. *eine vorgefasste Meinung; Vorurtheil,* m.

Hўpŏ'nŏmos. } (Ὑπὸ, under; *νέμομαι,* to
Hўpŏ'nŏmus, *i,* m. } inhabit.) A mine or subterraneous place. *Pathol.* Old term for a phagedenic ulcer, deep and corroding. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *hyponome,* m.

Hypŏ'nŏmus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *νέμομαι,* to inhabit.) *Med., Pathol.* Corroding under the surface; undermining; suppurating beneath, as in *fistula:* hypo'nomous. Fr. anal. *hyponome,* adj. Germ. syn. *unterwegfressend,* part. adj.; *unterminirend,* part. adj.; *unterwegeiternd,* adj.

Hў'pŏnos. } (Ὑπὸ, under; *ὄνος,* an ass;
Hў'pŏnus, *i,* m. } also the superior stone of a mill.) *Surg.* Name, Gr. anal. *ὑπόνος,* used by Hippocrates, *in Mochlic.* xxii. 1, for a machine by which extension upwards was made.

Hypŏ'nўchon. } (Ὑπὸ, under; *ὄνυξ,* the
Hypŏ'nўchum, *i,* n. } nail.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an appearance of blood under the nail. Fr. anal. *hyponychon,* n. Germ. syn. *die Blutunterlaufung unter einem Nagel.*

Hypŏpăthīa, *æ,* f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *πάθος,* disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for slight disease, or affection: hypo'pathy. Fr. anal. *hypopathie,* f. Germ. syn. *ein mässiges Leiden.*

Hypŏ'pŏtos. } (Ὑπὸ, under; *πατέω,* to
Hypŏ'pŏtus, *i,* m. } hold in contempt.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the stool, excrements, or human feces. Fr. syn. *déjection,* f. Germ. syn. *Stuhlgang,* m.

Hypŏpĕripsychōn. (Ὑπὸ, under; *περὶ,* around; *ψύχος,* cold.) *Med.* Becoming slightly cold. Germ. syn. *etwas frierend.*

Hўpŏpĕtă'leus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *πέταλον,* a petal.) *Bot.* Applied in the Juss. system, (*Hypopetaleæ,* nom. pl. f.) to dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants, in which the stamens are hypogynous: hypopetal'eous. Fr. anal. *hypopétalé,* adj.

Hypŏpĕtă'lius, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *πέταλον,* a petal.) *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux, to a Class (*Hypopetalia,* nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprehending those that are dicotyledonous and polypetalous, with hypogynous stamens: hypopeta'lious. Fr. syn. *hypopétalie,* f.

Hypŏphăcōdēs, adj. (Ὑπὸ, under; *φακώδης,* having, or full of lentils.) *Med.* Applied by Kraus, to mean having a slight lentil-colour, and therefore the orthography ought rather to be *Hypophacoides,* slightly resembling the lentil. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i., iv. Fr. anal. *hypophaceux,* properly *hypophacoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *etwas linsenfarbig.*

Hypŏphau'los. } (Ὑπὸ, under; *φαῦλος,*
Hypŏphau'lus, *a, um.* } bad, or depraved.) *Med.* Somewhat depraved, or imperfect; applied, Gr. anal. *ὑπόφαυλος,* by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* i. 45, to food that is common and indifferent. Fr. anal. *hypophaule,* adj. Germ. syn. *etwas schlecht.*

Hypŏphărynx, *gis,* m. and f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *φάρυγξ,* the pharynx.) *Entomol.* Term applied by Savigny and Kirby, to a solid appendix which in some hymenopterous insects, especially the *Eucera,* springs from the inferior border of the pharynx, and joins itself to it. Fr. anal. *hypopharynx,* n.

Hўpŏphă'sia, *æ,* f. (Ὑποφαίνομαι, to appear a little.) *Med.* A former term for that motion of the eyelids by which either the eyes themselves scarcely appear through the changes, or the light is let in oblique and faint. Castellus. Fr. anal. *hypophasie,* f.

Hўpŏ'phăsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ὑποφαίνομαι, to appear a little.) *Med.* Old term, for a slight or partial appearance of the eye, when the white appears between the parted eyelids during sleep. Fr. anal. *hypophase,* f.

Hypophlegmă'sia, *æ,* f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *φλεγμασία,* inflammation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for slight or moderate inflammation. Fr. anal. *hypophlegmasie,* f. Germ. syn. *eine schleichende Entzündung: eine leichte Entzündung.*

Hypophlœōdēs, adj. (Ὑπὸ, under; *φλοιὸς,* bark; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth (*Morphosis hypophlœodes*) to the development of the lichens which appear and grow under the *epidermis* of other vegetables: hypophle'ous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hypophléode,* adj.

Hypŏ'phŏra, *æ,* f. (Ὑποφορὰ, a cavernous ulcer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sinuous ulcer, or fistula; a fistulous ulcer; also applied, Gr. anal. *ὑποφοραὶ,* by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 522, to alvine dejections, and by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vi. 2, to a deep fistulous ulcer. Fr. anal. *hypophore,* f.; syn. *déjection,* f. Germ. syn. *Hohlgeschwür,* n.; *Fistel,* f.; *Stuhlgang,* m.

Hypophos'phite. (*Hypophosphŏrōsum* acĭdum, Hypophosphorous acid; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hypophosphorous acid with a salifiable base. *Hypophos'phis, ītis,* f. Fr. anal. *hypophosphite,* m. Germ. syn. *unterphosphorigsauer Salz.*

Hypophospho'ric A'cid. *Chem.* A name given to an acid, since found to be only a combination of phosphoric and phosphorous acids. *Acĭdum Hypophosphŏ'rĭcum.* Fr. anal. *acide hypophosphorique.*

Hypophosphŏ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *phosphŏrus;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid which by the researches of Dulong is found to be only a combination of phosphoric and phosphorous acids, or a phosphorous phosphate; the same as *Phosphaticus:* hypophospho'ric. Fr. anal. *hypophosphorique,* adj.

Hypŏphosphŏrōsus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *phosphŏrōsus,* having or full of phosphorus.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid discovered by

Dulong, being the first of the three to which phosphorus gives origin: hypophos'phorous. Fr. anal. *hypophosphoreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterphosphorig*, adj.

Hypophos'phorous A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to an acid obtained by pouring water on the phosphuret of barytes till all the phosphureted hydrogen be discharged, then cautiously adding to the filtered liquid dilute sulphuric acid till the barytes is all precipitated as sulphate; the supernatant fluid is this acid. *Acĭdum Hypophosphorōsum.* Fr. anal. *acide hypophosphoreux.*

Hypophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; ὀφθαλμία, disease of the eyes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain under the corneous tunic of the eye; inflammation of the lower part of the eye; or pain preceding suppuration or the like, in the anterior chamber of the eye, according to Kraus: hypophthal'my. Fr. anal. *hypophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *der dem Eiterauge und ähnliche Uebeln vorhergehende Schmerz in der vordern Augenkammer.*

Hypophthal'mion. } (Ὑπὸ, under; ὀφ-
Hypophthal'mium, *ii*, n. } θαλμὸς, the eye.) *Anat.* Term, Gr. anal. *ὑποφθάλμιον*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 139, for the region situated under the eye. Fr. anal. *hyophthalmion*, m. Germ. syn. *die Gegend zunächst unter dem Auge.*

Hypophthal'mus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Hypophthalma*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustaceæ Decapoda Macroura*, comprehending those that have their eyes very closely approaching at their insertion, which is found under the muzzle: hypophthal'mous. Fr. anal. *hypophthalme*, adj.

Hypŏphyllŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; φύλλον, a leaf; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Furnrohr to a group, by Bridel to a Class (*Hypophyllocarpi*, nom. pl. m.) of mosses, including those in which the fruit appears beneath the accessory leaf: hypophyllocar'pous. Fr. anal. *hypophyllocarpe*, adj.

Hypŏphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Term used by Link and Nees von Esenbeck for a small sheath, representing the true leaf, at the angle of which the branches are produced whereof the appearance is the same as that of the leaves. Fr. anal. *hypophylle*, m. Germ. syn. *Unterblatt*, n.

Hypophyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to mushrooms which grow only on the inferior surface of leaves; also applied to plants that bear flowers in the same situation, as the *Ruscus hypophyllum*, and to such as have fruits hidden under the leaves, as the *Protea hypophylla:* hypophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *hypophylle*, adj.

Hypōpia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; ὤψ, the eye.) *Anat.* Term for the cheek-bone; the *os jugale*, *os malæ*, or *os zygomaticum.* Fr. anal. *hypopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Backenbein*, n. *Backenknochen*, f.

Hypōpion. } (Ὑπὸ, under; ὤψ, the eye.)
Hypōpium, *ii*, n. } *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὑπόπιον*, used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* v. 1, for the part under the eye; also for a sugillation, or kind of *ecchymoma* which arises under the eye by the blood being poured out under the skin from rupture of the veins. See *Hypophthalmion.* Fr. anal. *hypopion*, m. Germ. syn. *die Gegend zunächst unter dem Auge.*

Hypopleu'rios. } (Ὑπὸ, under; πλευρὰ, a
Hypopleu'rius, *i*, m. } rib.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Pleura.* Gorræus. Fr. syn. *plèure*, f. Germ. syn. *Brustfell*, n.; *Rippenfell*, n.

Hypopno'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; πνοὴ, a spirit, flatus, or air; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med.* Causing or producing an imperceptible or gradual gentle evaporation: hypno'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypnoïque*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine unmerkliche oder langsame sanfte Ausdünstung bewirkend.*

Hypopodia. See *Hypopodius.*

Hypŏpŏ'dion. } (Ὑπὸ, under; ποῦς, the
Hypŏpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. } foot.) *Pharm.* Old name for a cataplasm for the sole of the foot. Quincy. Fr. anal. *hypopedium*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Mittel für die Füsse; Fusspflaster*, m.

Hypŏpŏ'dius, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; ποῦς, a foot.) *Med., Pharm.* That which is placed on the sole of the foot; applied to remedies (*Hypopodia*, nom. pl. n.) as plasters, etc., for the sole of the foot. Fr. anal. *hypopodie*, adj. Germ. syn. *unter die Füsse legt.*

Hypopsăphărus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; ψαφαρὸς, dry or harsh.) *Med.. Pathol.* Somewhat harsh or rough: hypopsa'pharous. Fr. anal. *hypopsaphare*, adj. Germ. syn. *etwas rauch.*

Hypopsŏphēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; ψόφησις, a sound or whisper.) *Med.* Term for the noise of fluid passing downwards through the gullet. Fr. anal. *hypopsophèse*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Geräusch beim Hinabgehen von Flüssigkeiten durch Schlund und Speiseröhre.*

Hypoptĕrātus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the *cupula* when it is winged inferiorly: hypop'terate. Fr. anal. *hypoptéré*, adj.

Hypop'tĕrum, *i*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Name given at first by Audouin to the organ of insects which he afterwards called *Parapterum*, which see. Fr. anal *hypoptère*, m.

Hypŏpy'gium, *ii*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; πυγὴ, the rump.) *Entomol.* Name employed by Kirby for the last ventral segment of the abdomen of insects. Fr. anal. *hypopyge*, m.

Hypŏ'pyon. } (Ὑπὸ, under; πύον, pus.)
Hypŏ'pyum, *i*, n. } *Surg.* Terms for an accumulation of a puriform fluid in the anterior and sometimes in the posterior chamber of the eye. Fr. anal. *hypopyon*, m. Germ. syn. *Eiterauge*, n.

Hypŏpyr'rus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; πυῤῥὸς, red.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of an orange-red colour: hypopyr'rous. Fr. anal. *hypopyrré*, adj.

Hypŏ'pyus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; πύον, pus.) *Med., Pathol.* Having pus under the surface; the same as *Suppuratus:* hypo'pyous. Fr. anal. *hypopye*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiternd*, adj.; *untereiternd*, adj.

Hȳporīnion, **Hȳporīnium,** *ii*, n. (Ὑπό, under; ῥίν, the nose.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὑπορίνιον, used by Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut.* iv. 62, for the parts under the nose; also for the *Mystax*, or hair on the upper lip. Fr. anal. *hyporrhinion*, m.

Hyporrhāgia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπό, under; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term simply meaning a bursting forth of any fluid from beneath, but intended to be the same as *Hyphæmorrhagia.* Fr. anal. *hyporrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein mässiger Bluttfluss.*

Hyporrhīnus, *i*, m. (Ὑπό, under; ῥίν, the nose.) *Med.* Term for one that speaks through the nose. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hyporrhine*, m. Germ. syn. *durch die Nase redend.*

Hyporrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ὑπό, under; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight flow or discharge, as of blood, mucus, etc. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *hyporrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein massiger oder langsamer Ausfluss.*

Hypor'rhȳsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπό, under; ῥύω, to flow.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὑπόῤῥυσις, used by Hippocrates, *de Iis quæ in Med.* i. 19, for a defluxion, or under fluxion, when the humours, or even a solid part gradually falls downwards. Fr. anal. *hyporrhysis*, f.

Hypŏ'săpros. **Hypŏ'săprus,** *a, um.* (Ὑπό, under; σαπρός, putrid.) *Chem., Med., Pathol.* Slightly decomposed, or putrid. Fr. anal. *hyposapros*, adj. Germ. syn. *etwas faul; etwas faulicht.*

Hȳpŏsar'ca, *æ*, f. (Ὑπό, under; σάοξ, the flesh.) *Pathol.* Old term, the same as *Anasarca;* according to Quincy, applied by Cullen synonymously with *Physconia.* Fr. anal. *hyposarque*, m.

Hȳpŏsarcĭ'dios. **Hȳpŏsarcĭ'dius,** *a, um.* (Ὑπό, under; σάρξ, the flesh.) *Med.* Under the flesh, is the strict meaning, but this term was formerly used to express under the skin, or subcutaneous; also intercutaneous, or between the flesh and skin; applied therefore, Gr. anal. ὑποσαρκίδιος, by Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut.* iv. 3, to those having *Anasarca*, and to the disease itself.

Hypŏsarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπό, under; σάρκωσις, the formation of flesh.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for slight or moderate *sarcosis.* Fr. anal. *hyposarcose*, f. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Fleischauswuchs; ein Fleischwärzchen.*

Hyposcheŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπό, under; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for opening the scrotum from below, for hydrocele. Fr. anal. *hyposchéotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterhodensackschnitt*, m.

Hypŏseis'mus, *i*, m. (Ὑπό, under; σεισμός, a concussion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for slight concussion or commotion. Fr. anal. *hyposeisme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Erschütterung geringeren Grades.*

Hypŏsiăgōn, *ōnis*, m. or f. (Ὑπό, under; σιαγών, the maxilla or jaw.) *Anat.* Name for the inferior *maxilla*, or lower jaw. Fr. anal. *hyposiagon*, m. Germ. syn. *Unterkinnbacken*, m.

Hypŏsi'ăgōnarthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hyposiăgōn*, the lower jaw; *arthrītis*, inflammation of a joint.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the articulation of the lower jaw; arthritic inflammation of the inferior maxilla. Fr. anal. *hyposiagonarthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *die arthritische Entzündung des Unterkiefers.*

Hypŏsiălădēn, *ĕnis*, m. (Ὑπό, under; σίαλον, saliva; ἀδήν, a gland.) *Anat.* A term for the submaxillary salivary gland. Fr. anal. *hyposialaden*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Unterkinnbackenspeicheldrüse.*

Hyposiălădēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hyposiălādēn*, the submaxillary salivary gland; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the submaxillary salivary gland. Fr. anal. *hyposialadénite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Unterkieferbackendrüsen.*

Hȳpospădiæ'os. **Hȳpospădiæ'us,** *a, um.* (Ὑποσπαδιαῖος, from ὑπό, under; σπάζω, to tap, or open.) *Surg.* Having the *glans penis* perforated, not straight lined, but bound downwards by a band, to the frenum itself; applied formerly to those so malformed: hypospadie'ous. Ægineta, Gorræus. Fr. anal. *hypospadie*, adj.

Hȳpospă'dias, m. (Probably corr. *Hypospadiæos*, from ὑπό, under; σπάζω, to tap, or open.) *Surg.* A term for an unnatural perforation of the penis, when the extremity of the urethra terminates on the under part of it. See *Hypospodiæos.* Fr. anal. *hypospadias*, m. Germ. anal. *Hypospadias*, m.

Hypospădi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Hypospădias*, the malformation of the urethra ending under the *glans penis.*) *Anat., Surg.* Term for the state of *Hypospadias.* Fr. anal. *hypospadiase*, f. Germ. syn. *der Zustand des Hypospadias.*

Hypospă'dĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypospădias*, the malformation of the urethra ending under the *glans penis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypospadias:* hypospa'dic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypospadique*, adj.; *hypospade*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypospadia betreffend.*

Hypospas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπό, under; σπασμός, a convulsion or spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight or moderate spasm: a hy'pospasm. Fr. anal. *hypospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein gelinder Krampf überhaupt.*

Hȳpospăthis'mos. **Hȳpospăthis'mus,** *i*, m. (Ὑπό, under; σπαθίζω, to urge forward a spatula.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὑποσπαθισμός, used by Paulus Ægineta, vi. 6, Adams's Transl. *vol.* ii. *p.* 246, for an operation of making three incisions in the forehead down to the pericranium, and passing a spatula between it and the soft parts. Fr. anal. *hypospathisme*, m.

Hypospermătŏcystī'dium, *ii*, n. (Ὑπό, under; σπέρμα, seed; κύστις, a bladder.) *Bot.* Name given by Bernhardi to the small membranous parts which, in certain ferns, appear to afford support to the polliniform masses. Fr. anal. *hypospermatocystide*, m. Germ. syn. *Pollenunterlag*, f.

Hȳpsphag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπό, under; σφάττω, to stay.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὑπό-

σφαγμα, used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv. 8; by Paulus Ægineta, iii. 22, Adams's Transl. *vol.* i. *p.* 412, for a rupture of the veins in the *tunica adnata* of the eye from external injury. Fr. anal. *hypos-phagme*, m.

Hyposphin'xis, *is* or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; σφίγγω, to compel.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an under-bending, or tying of something beneath; a subligation. Fr. anal. *hypo-sphinxis*, f. Germ. syn. *Umschnürung*, f.; *Unterbindung*, f.

Hyposplēnĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; σπλὴν, the spleen; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to, or somewhat connected with the spleen: hyposple'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyposplénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *etwas an der Milz leidend.*

Hypospŏran'gium, *ii*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; *sporangium*, a membranous vesicle containing spores.) *Bot.* Term used by Bernhardi for the *indusium* of ferns, which bears the *sporangium* itself, as in the *Adiantum.*

Hўpostāmĭ'neus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *stāmen*, the male organ of a plant.) *Bot.* Applied in the Juss. system to dicotyledonous apetalous plants, (*Hypostaminеæ*, nom. pl. f.) in which the stamens are hypogynous, or inserted below the ovary: hypostami'neous. Fr. anal. *hypostaminé*, adj.

Hypostāmĭ'nius, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *stāmen.*) *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux to a Class (*Hypostaminia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprehending the dicotyledonous monopetalous with hypogynous stamens. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *Hypostaminie*, f.

Hўpostă'phўle, *es*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; σταφυλὴ, the uvula.) *Surg.* Old term for relaxation of the uvula. Quincy. Fr. anal. *hyposta-phyle*, f.

Hypostăphylītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; σταφυλὴ, the uvula; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slighter degree of *Staphylitis*, or inflammation of the uvula. Fr. anal. *hypostaphylite*, f. Germ. syn. *ein niederer Grad von Staphylitis.*

Hўpo'stăsis, *eos*, f. (Ὑφίστημι, to throw down.) *Physiol.* Term for feces, or sediment; a throwing down; the subsidence of sediment in liquids, or of the blood in the dependent position of the body after death, by gravitation of the fluids; but more particularly applied to the sediment of the urine in health and disease. It likewise comprehends the *nubiculæ*, or little cloud-like appearances in certain conditions of this secretion: hypo'stasis. See *Hypostathme*, *Hypostema*, *Residentia*, *Subsidentia.* Fr. anal. *hypostase*, f. Germ. syn. *Bodensatz im Urin.*

Hypo'stăta, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; ἵσταμαι, to stand.) Term employed by Dubrochet, for the parenchymatous and often transparent bodies which are situated under the vegetable embryo, where it begins to develope itself after fecundation. These bodies usually, to the number of two or three, disappear proportionably as the embryo enlarges, either totally or only in part, and in the latter case their residue produces the albumen. Fr. anal. *hypostate*, m.

Hўpostath'me, *es*, f. (Ὑφίσταμαι, to be thrown down.) *Med.* Old term for a thick sediment in liquors, as in oil, wine, and yeast; also the sediment in urine. See *Hypostasis.* Fr. anal. *hypostathme*, f.

Hyposta'tic. (*Hўpostăsis*, a throwing down, or subsidence; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Hypostasis.* *Hўpostă'-tĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypostatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypostasis betreffend.*

Hypostēma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; στῆμα, the penis.) *Anat.* Old term for that portion of the *Membrum virile*, which is not pendulous, as opposed to στῆμα, which means the penis; but especially that part of it which is prominent and pendulous; also, the same as *Hypostasis.* Fr. anal. *hypos tème*, m.

Hypostēnōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; στένωμα, a strait place.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a slight or moderate contraction. Fr. anal. *hypostènôme*, m. Germ. syn. *die mässige Verengerung.*

Hypostēnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; στένωμα, a strait place.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the formation or progress of *Hypostenoma*, and also used in the same sense. Fr. anal. *hypostènose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Bildungsprocess des Hypostenoms.*

Hyposthĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; σθένος, strength.) *Med.* Term for a state of weakness, or a reduction of strength: hyposthe'ny. Fr. anal. *hyposthénie*, f.

Hyposthe'nic. (Ὑπὸ, under; σθένος, strength, or power; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having power to lower, or reduce strength; applied to diseases that are of this nature in a more remarkable degree than others. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which have the power of subduing the heart's action, without (it is said) disturbing its rhythm, and making the buffy coat of the blood disappear. *Hyposthĕ'nĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypos-sthénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hyposthenisch*, adj.

Hypostĭbiōsus, *a*, *um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *stĭbium*, antimony; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having, or full of antimony; the same as *Hypantimoniosus:* hyposti'bious. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *hypostibieux*, adj.

Hyposti'biite. (*Hypostĭbiōsum* acĭdum, Hypostibious acid; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of the hypostibious acid with a salifiable base; the same as *Hypantimonite.* *Hypostĭ'biis*, *ĭtis*, f. Fr. anal. *hypostibiite*, m.

Hypostōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; ὀστεόν, a bone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the lower surface of an osseous tumour or morbid formation of bone. Fr. anal. *hypostôme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein an der untern Fläche eines Knochens entstandene, krankhaftes Knoch-engebilde.*

Hypo'stŏma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; στόμα, a mouth.) *Entomol.* Applied erroneously by the Germans to the face of insects, or the region which extends between the eyes, from the base of the *antennæ* to the *epi-stoma.* Fr. anal. *hypostome*, m.

Hypostōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *ὀστέον*, a bone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or progress of *Hypostoma.* Fr. anal. *hypostose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Hypostoms.*

Hypostrōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; *στρῶμα*, a *stratum*, or layer.) *Bot.* Term given by Martius to an organ which is nearly the same that Link denominates *Hyphasma*, that is to say, the base upon which, in the *Calicium*, rest the peduncles that support the reproductive corpuscles. Fr. anal. *hypostrome*, m. Germ. syn. *die Unterlage des Stroma.*

Hypo'strŏphē, *es*, f. } (Ὑπὸ, under; *στρέφω*, to
Hypostrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. } turn, or bend.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for a turning or tossing, as of the sick in bed. Fr. anal. *hypostrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Umwenden des Kranken im Bette.* Also, the same as *relapse*, or a return of a disease. See *Hypotrope.* Fr. syn. *rechute de la maladie.* Also applied to *Retroversio*, or a falling back, as of the womb. Germ. syn. *die Zurückbeugung der Gebärmutter.*

Hypostrŏ'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypostrŏphe*, a turning, etc.; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypostrophe*: hypostro'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypostrophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hypostrophe betreffend.*

Hypostyp'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *στύψις*, an astringent body.) *Chem., Med., Pharm.* Term for a slightly astringent substance. Fr. anal. *hypostypsie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein mässiges Zusammenziehen.*

Hypostyp'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypostypsis*, a slightly astringent substance; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem., Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to *Hypostypsis*; slightly astringent: hypostyp'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypostyptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mässig zusammenziehend.*

Hyposulphanti'monite. *Chem.* Term used by Berzelius, for a combination of hypantimonious sulphide with the sulpho-bases. *Hyposulphantĭ'mŏnis, ītis*, f. Fr. anal. *hyposulfantimonite*, m. Germ. syn. *unterantimonichtschweflig Salz.*

Hyposulphar'senite. *Chem.* Term used by Berzelius, for a combination of a hyparsenious sulphide with the sulpho-bases. *Hyposulphar'sĕnis, ītis*, f. Fr. anal. *hyposulfarsénite*, m. Germ. syn. *unterarsenichtschweflig Salz.*

Hyposul'phate. (*Hypŏsulphŭrĭcum* acĭdum, Hyposulphuric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hyposulphuric acid with a salifiable base. *Hyposul'phas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hyposulfate*, m. Germ. syn. *unterschwefelsauer Salz.*

Hyposulphu'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Name of an acid formed by passing a current of sulphurous acid gas through water containing peroxide of manganese in fine powder; it has no smell, and forms soluble salts with *baryta, brontia*, lime, and oxide of lead. Fr. anal. *acide-hyposulfurique.* Germ. syn. *Unterschwefelsäure*, f.

Hyposul'phurous A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to an acid, not yet sufficiently known. Fr. anal. *acide-sulfureux.* Germ. syn. *unterschwefelige-Saure*, f.

Hypŏsulphin'dĭgotate. (*Hypŏsulphindĭgŏtĭcum* acĭdum, Hyposulphindigotic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hyposulphindigotic acid with a salifiable base. *Hypŏsulphindĭ'gŏtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *hyposulfindigotate*, m.

Hypŏsulphindĭgŏ'tĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius, to a combination of soluble indigo and hyposulphuric acid: hyposulphindigo'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hyposulfindigotique*, adj.

Hyposul'phite. (*Hypŏsulphŭrōsum* acĭdum, Hyposulphurous acid; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hyposulphurous acid with a salifiable base; also called a *sulphureted sulphite.* Fr. anal. *hyposulfite*, m. Germ. syn. *unterschwefligsauer Salz.*

Hypŏsulphŭ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *sulphŭrĭcus*, sulphuric.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid which is the third of the four to which sulphur gives origin, discovered by Welter and Gay-Lussac; the same as *Hypothīonicus*: hyposulphu'ric. Fr. anal. *hyposulfurique*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterschwefelsauer*, adj.

Hypŏsulphŭrōsus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *sulphŭrōsus*, having, or full of sulphur.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid which is the first of the four to which sulphur gives origin, discovered by Vauquelin: hyposul'phurous. Fr. anal. *hyposulfureux*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterschweflig*, adj.

Hypŏsynergīa, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *synergīa*, coöperation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a more feeble cooperation: hyposy'nergy. See *Hypersynergia.* Fr. anal. *hyposynergie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine zu schwache Mitwirkung; zu geringe Beihülfe.*

Hypŏ'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *τείνω*, to stretch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a stretching or extension beneath, as of a sheet under the sick. Fr. anal. *hypotasis*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterspannen*, n.

Hypŏtau'rium, *ii*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; *ταῦρος*, the penis.) *Anat.* Term for the region under the *penis* and *scrotum.* Fr. anal. *hypotaurium*, n. Germ. syn. *die Gegend unter dem Penis und dem Scrotum.*

Hypŏtēma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; *ἵστημι*, to stand.) *Bot.* Term given by Wallroth, for the inferior surface of the expansions of lichens. Fr. anal. *hypotème*, m. Germ. syn. *Flechtenunterlage*, m

Hypŏthallīnus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *θαλλὸς*, a bed, or couch.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries, to the elementary state of lichens in which their two *thalli* or couches, are still confounded together: hypothal'line. Fr. anal. *hypothallin*, adj.

Hypŏthal'lus, *i*, m. (Ὑπὸ, under; *θαλλός*, a bed.) Term given by Fries, to the internal or inferior *thallus* or couch of the lichens. Fr. anal. *hypothalle*, m.

Hypŏthēcium, *ii*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; *θηκὴ*, a sheath, or cover.) *Bot.* Name given by Eschweiler to the base of the *thalamus* of lichens, which is ordinarily formed of round and sterile cellules. Fr. anal. *hypothécion*, m.

Hypŏ'thĕnar, *ăros*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; *ζέναρ*, the palm of the hand.) *Anat.* Old name, Gr. anal. *ὑποθέναρ*, of a muscle on the inside of the hand, by some said to be the *Abductor minimi digiti*, by others the fleshy eminence between the *carpus* and the small finger, and by others all the eminences under each finger, from the index to the small, while it is said by Riolanus, to be the *Adductor pollicis*, according to Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 12, *p.* 577. Fr. anal. *hypothénar*, m. Germ. syn. *der untere Theil der Handfläche neben dem Ballen.*

Hypothenuse. (Ὑποτίθημι, to place under.) *Geom.* Name for that side of a right angled triangle which extends under the right angle.

Hypŏthermantēr, *ēris*, m. (Ὑπὸ, under; *θερμαντὴρ*, a warmer, or heater.) *Med.* Term for a means of warming from beneath. Fr. anal. *hypothermantère*, m.

Hypŏ'thĕton. } (Neuter of *ὑπόθετος*, placed
Hypŏ'thĕtum, *i*, n. } under, *φάρμακον*, or *medicamentum* being understood; from *ὑποτίθημι*, to put under.) *Pharm.* Old term, used by Paulus Ægineta for a suppository or medicine placed in the rectum to procure stools.

Hypŏthiŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *θεῖον*, sulphur; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* The same as *Hyposulphuricus:* hypothio'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypothionique*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterschwefelsauer*, adj.

Hypŏ'thymiāma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑποθυμιάω, to suffumigate. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a suffumigation. Fr. anal. *hypothymiame*, m. Germ. syn. *Räucherung*, f.

Hypothymiāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑποθυμιάω, to suffumigate.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the process or appliance of a suffumigation. Fr. anal. *hypothymiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Räuchern*, f.

Hypōtion. } (Ὑπὸ, under; *ὠτίον*, the au-
Hypōtium, *ii*, n. } ricle.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a plaster for the auricle or ear. Fr. anal. *hypotion*, m. Germ. syn. *Ohrenpflaster*, m.

Hypotrim'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; *τρίμμα*, that which is rubbed down.) *Med.* Term for a kind of food or sauce containing many things rubbed down together. Fr. anal. *hypotrimme*, f. Germ. syn. *Zunke*, f.

Hypo'trŏpe, *es*, f. } (Ὑπὸ, under; *τρέπω*,
Hypotropias'mus, *i*, m. } to turn.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a relapse, or return of a disease. See *Hypostrophe.* Fr. anal. *hypotrope*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückkehr*, f.; *Rückfall*, m.

Hypotrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *τρέφω*, to nourish.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for slight, or deficient nourishment: hypo'trophy. Fr. anal. *hypotrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine schwache, nur mässige Ernährung.*

Hypotrŏ'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypotrŏpē*, a relapse.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hypotrope:* hypotro'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypotropique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zurückkehrend*, part. adj.

Hypotympa'nic. (Ὑπὸ, under; *tympănĭcus*, tympanic.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the inferior subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Hypotympā'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *hypotympanique*, adj.

Hypŏtypōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; *τύπος*, a form, or type.) Term for an exact mark or description. Fr. anal. *hypotopose*, f. Germ. syn. *die genauere Bezeichnung oder Beschreibung.*

Hypova'nadate. *Chem.* Term for a combination of the green oxide of *vanadium*, or vanadic vanadate with a base. *Hypŏva'nădas, ătis*, f. Fr. anal. *hypovanadate*, m.

Hypovanā'dĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *vanădium*, a certain metal; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied to the green oxide of *vanadium*, considered in certain cases as an acid: hypovana'dic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypovanadique*, adj.

Hypŏzōĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ, under; *ζῷον*, an animal; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart, to an Order of rock formations, comprehending the primordial formations of crystallisation, inferior to all those in which are found the debris of organic bodies. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypozoïque*, adj.

Hŷpŏzōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑποζώννυμι, to bind round.) *Anat.* Old term for the diaphragm. Fr. anal. *hypozome*, m.; syn. *diaphragme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwerchfell*, m.; *Zwerchmuskel*, m.

Hypsĕrysi'pĕlas, *ătis*, f. (Ὕψος, height; *erysīpĕlas.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for heightened, elated, or advanced erysipelas. Fr. anal. *hypserysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *eine erhobene Rose.*

Hypsiglōs'sus, *a, um.* (*Hypsīloïdes os*, the hypsiloid, or hyoid bone; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the hyoid bone or tongue; formerly applied to a muscle arising from the former, and inserted in the latter. See *Hyoglossus.* Fr. anal. *hypsiglosse*, adj.

Hypsīloīdēs, adj. (Υ, the Greek letter *upsilon;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling the Greek letter Υ, or *upsilon;* applied the same as *Hyoides.* Fr. anal. *hypsiloïde*, adj.

Hypsŏme'tria, *æ*, f. (Ὕψος, height, or altitude; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Geol., Geom.* Term for the art of measuring mountainous heights or altitudes, or the relative height of a place, or of a portion of terrestrial ground, by levellings, barometrical observations, or trigonometrical operations: hypso'metry. Fr. anal. *hypsométrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Höhenmessung*, f.

Hypsŏmĕ'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hypsomĕtria*, a measuring of altitudes; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol., Geom.* Of or belonging to hypsometry: hypsome'trical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypsométrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Höhenmessung gehörig.*

Hypsŏ'nōsos. } (Ὕψος, a height or alti-
Hypsŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. } tude; *νόσος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease peculiar to mountainous districts, consisting of general indisposition with inclination to vomit; mountain-disease. Fr. anal. *hypsonose*, f. Germ. syn. *Bergkrankheit*, f.; *ein Uebelbefinden mit Neigung zum Erbrechen.*

Hypsŏphōnos. } (*Ὕψος*, a height or alti-
Hypsŏphōnus, *i*, m. } tude; *φωνή*, the voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a high clear voice. Fr. anal. *hypsonose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine hohe helle Stimme.*

Hypsoptēnus, *a*, *um.* (*Ὕψος*, a height; *πτηνός*, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a sub-Order (*Hypsopteni*, nom. pl. m.) of birds, comprehending those which show a preference for high places: hypsopte'nous. Fr. anal. *hypsoptène*, adj.

Hypsorthorhyn'chus, *a*, *um.* (*Ὕψος*, a height or altitude; *ὀρθός*, straight; *ῥύγχος*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to an Family (*Hypsorthorhynchi*, nom. pl. m.) of birds, comprehending those which maintain an elevated flight and have a straight beak: hypsorthorhyn'cous. Fr. anal. *hypsorthorynque*, adj.

Hyp'sos, *cos*, f. (*Ὕψος.*) *Geog., Geol., Geom.* Term for a height, altitude, or elevation. Fr. anal. *hypsos*, f. Germ. syn. *Höhe*, f.; *Erhabenheit*, f.; *Spitze*, f.

Hyptias'mos. } (*Ὑπτιάζω*, to be laid with
Hyptias'mus, *i*, m. } the face upward.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὑπτιασμός*, used by Hippocrates, *de Fractur.* ii. 22, for laying down on the back; also a nausea, when the stomach loaths and rejects food, according to Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* viii. 3; also used for *Singultus*, and falling on the back. See *Resupinatio.* Fr. anal. *hyptiasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Rückenlage*, f.; *Rücklingsfallen*, n.; *Rückwartsliegen*, n.; *Zurückfallen*, n.

Hypūlos. } (*Ὑπό*, under; *οὐλή*, a cica-
Hypūlus, *a*, *um.* } trix.) *Med., Pathol.* Situated under a cicatrix; applied to ulcers, etc.: hypu'lous. Fr. anal. *hypulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *nicht gehörig vernarbt; nicht gehörig verheilt.*

Hypur'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ὑπουργία*, from *ὑπό*, under; *ἔργον*, a work.) *Med.* Term for the office, duties, or administration of the physician. Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Dec. Ornat.* ix. 17, x. 9, xi. 14, xii. 3. Fr. anal. *hypurgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hulfleistung*, f.

Hypur'gĭcus, *a*, *um.* } (*Ὑπό*, under; *ἔργον*, a
Hypur'gus, *a*, *um.* } work; terminal *-ικός.*) *Med.* Of service; aiding or assisting; helping. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hypurgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *dienend*, part. adj.; *helfend*, part. adj.

Hys'ca, *æ*, f. *Med., Physiol.* An old term for *Esca*, or food.

Hysgē, *es*, f. (*Ὕσγη.*) *Bot.* Old name for a certain plant, or red-coloured herb. Fr. anal. *hysge*, f. Germ. syn. *ein roth färbendes Kraut; Scharlachkraut*, n.

Hysgīne, *es*, f. (*Ὕσγινον*, a kind of plant of a colour like purple.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied to *Scarlatina*, or scarlet fever. Fr. anal. *hysgine*, f. Germ. syn. *Scharlach*, n.

Hysgīnos. } (*Ὕσγινον*, a kind of plant
Hysgīnus, *a*, *um.* } of a colour like purple.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a scarlet colour; scarlet: hysgi'nous. Fr. anal. *hysgine*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharlachfarben*, adj.

Hyssop. See *Gratiola Officinalis*, and *Hyssopus Officinalis.*

Hyssopin'. (*Hyssōpus*, the hyssop plant.) *Chem.* Term used by Herberger for a salifiable base which he is said to have discovered in the *Hyssōpus.* *Hyssopīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *hyssopine*, f.

Hyssopītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (*Ὕσσωπος*, the hyssop plant.) *Med.* Term for wine that is impregnated with the qualities of the hyssop plant. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *hysopite*, m. Germ. syn. *Ysopswein*, m.

Hyssōpus, *i*, m. (*Ὕσσωπος*, the herb hyssop.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Juss. *Labiatæ.* Fr. anal. *hyssope*, m. Germ. anal. *Isop*, m.

Hyssōpus Crēpītātus. *Bot.* Name for wild thyme.

Hyssōpus Offĭcīnālis. The systematic name of the common hyssop plant.

Hys'tĕra, *æ*, f. (*Ὕστερος*, behind; from its situation as to the other relative parts.) *Anat.* The *Uterus* or womb; also the *vulva.* Fr. syn. *matrice*, f.; *vulve*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutter*, f.; *weibliche Schamglied.*

Hys'tĕra-Pe'tra. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *πέτρα*, a stone.) *Geol.* Old term for a stone shaped like the womb, which was supposed to act as emmenagogue, by being bound on the thigh.

Hystĕral'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Term for pain occurring in the womb, from whatever cause: hysteralgy. Fr. anal. *hysteralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterschmerz*, m.

Hysteral'gic. (*Hystĕralgia*, pain in the womb; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Obstet., Pathol., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Hysteralgia*, or pain in the womb.) *Hystĕral'gĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hysteralgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hysteralgie betreffend.*

Hystĕralgĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hysteralgia*, pain in the womb; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to or causing *Hysteralgia:* hysteral'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hystéralgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was Schmerz in der Gebärmutter verursacht.*

Hysterandria. *Bot.* See *Hysterandrius.*

Hystĕran'drĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Hystĕrandria*, a Class of plants; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* A superfluous term the same as *Hysterandrius*, but formed on the erroneous supposition of *Hysterandria* being a noun feminine of the first declension. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Hysterandrius.* Fr. anal. *hysterandrique*, adj.; syn. *hystérandrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hysterandrie*, f.

Hystĕran'drius, *a*, *um.* (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *ἀνήρ*, *ἀνδρός*, a man.) *Bot.* Having stamens and ovary; applied by L. C. Richard to a Class (*Hysterandria*, nom. pl. n.) of his modified sexual system, which comprehends plants having more than ten stamens inserted in one ovary: hysteran'drious. See *Note Cryptogamius*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. syn. *hysterandrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hysterandrie*, f.

Hystĕra'nĕsis, *is*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *ἄνεσις*, relaxation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for relaxation of the uterus, or womb. Fr. anal. *hystéranésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fruchthaltererschlaffung*, f.; *die Erschlaffung und das Nachgeben des Fundus uteri.*

Hystĕranthērus, *a, um.* (Ὑστερον, late; ἀνθηρὸς, florid, or blooming.) *Bot.* Applied to plants (*Hysteranthereæ*, nom. pl. f.) whose leaves appear or continue late, and to flowers that blossom similarly: hysteran'the'rous. Fr. anal. *hystéranthère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pflanzen, deren Blätter später als die Blumen erscheinen.*

Hystĕran'theus, *a, um.* (Ὑστέρα, the womb; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Viviani to plants in which the flowers appear with their leaves, as the *Tussilago*, etc.: hysteran'theous. Fr. anal. *hystéranthe*, adj.

Hÿstĕrapopnix'is, *is*, f. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; ἀποπνίγω, to strangle or suffocate.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *apopnixis*, strangulation or suffocation of the womb. See *Apopnixis.* Fr. anal. *hystérapopnixie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erstickung der Mutterscheide.*

Hystĕratrēsia, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; *atrēsia*, a closure or occlusion.) *Anat., Med., Surg.* Term for occlusion of the womb, or an impervious condition of its mouth or opening: hysteratre'sy. Fr. anal. *hystératrésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Atresie des Muttermundes; Atresie der Mutterscheide.*

Hystĕrelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; *elcōsis*, an ulcerous disease.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for ulceration of the womb. Fr. anal. *hystérelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmuttergeschwür*, n.; *die Verschwärung des Uterus.*

Hystĕremphÿsēma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; *emphysēma*, a windy swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Physometra*, or the presence of air in the womb. Fr. anal. *hystéremphysème*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterwindsucht*, f.

Hystĕrer'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὑστερος, late; ἔργον, a work.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the action of nature in producing a cure after a long space of time; also applied to the behaviour of the physician in reviving hope, though sometimes falsely, to console the sick under chronic disease: hysterer'gy. Fr. anal. *hystérergie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachwirkung*, f.

Hysterĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑστερέω, to come late; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Coming late; applied to fevers, etc.: hystere'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hystérétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *sich verzögernd; spätter kommend.*

Hyste'ria, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; in which the disease was supposed to arise.) *Pathol.* The disease hysterics, which attacks in paroxysms or fits, preceded by dejection of spirits, anxiety of mind, effusion of tears, difficult breathing, sickness at stomach, and palpitation of the heart; or by pain on the left side with a sense of distension advancing upwards till it gets into the stomach, and from thence into the throat, occasioning by its pressure a sensation as if a ball was lodged there, which has thence been called *Globus hystericus.* So far this disease may be described; but it presents such variety of appearances and symptoms, that it is impracticable to give a more particular character, or definition of it in a limited space; termed also *Passio hysterica;* a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Anchone.* Fr. anal. *hystérie*, f. Germ. anal. *Hysterie*, f.

Hysteria, Removing. *Med., Pharm.* See *Anthysteric.*

Hysterical Air. *Med.* See *Aura Hysterica.*

Hyste'rics. *Pathol.* The popular term for the disease *Hysteria.*

Hystĕrĭcis'mus, *i*, m. (*Hystĕria*, hysteric affection; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Hysteria:* the presence or existence of hysterical affection: hyste'ricism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *hystéricisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Hysterie*, f.

Hystĕrĭcœdēma, *ătis*, n. (*Hystĕrĭcus*, relating to hysterical disease; *œdēma*, a swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hysterical *œdema*, or swelling; hysterical *anasarca.* Fr. anal. *hystéricœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *die hysterische Schwellung.*

Hystĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὑστέρα, the womb; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to the womb. *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease *Hysteria:* hyste'ric: hyste'rical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hystérique*, adj. Germ. anal. *hysterisch*, adj.

Hystĕriencĕphălītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hystĕria*, a hysterical affection; *encéphălītis*, inflammation of the brain and membranes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the brain and membranes from excessive *Hysteria.* Fr. anal. *hystériencephalite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine aus grossen hysterischen Leiden hervorgegangene Hirnentzündung.*

Hysteriot'omy. See *Hysterotomy.*

Hystĕrītes, *æ*, m. (Ὑστέρα, the womb.) *Med., Pathol.* A term used by Van der Linden, for dropsy of the womb; thus formed on the model of *Ascites*, from ἀσκὸς, a leathern bag or bottle. Fr. anal. *hystérite*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterwassersucht*, f.

Hystĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the womb; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Metritis.* Fr. anal. *hystérite*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterentzündung*, f.

Hystĕrŏbūbōnŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; *būbōnŏcēle*, hernia at the abdominal ring.) *Med., Surg.* Term for inguinal hernia, the womb being involved in the tumour: hysterobubo'nocele. See *Hysterocele.* Fr. anal *hystérobubonocèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterleistenbruch*, m.

Hystĕrŏcarcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; *carcĭnōma*, cancer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cancer of the womb. See *Metrocarcinoma.* Fr. anal. *hystérocarcinôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterkrebs*, m.

Hystĕrŏcătălep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑτέρα, the womb; *cătălepsis*, catalepsy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cataleptic *hysteria.* Fr. anal. *hystérocatalepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hysterie und cataleptischen Zufallen.*

Hystĕrŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a hernia in which the uterus, or womb, is protruded through a rupture or laceration of the abdominal walls, through the inguinal canal, or the outlet being the crural opening; of which there have been in-

stances: hys'terocele. See *Hysterobubonocele.* Fr. anal. *hystérocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterbruch*, m.

Hystĕrŏchloas'ma, *atis*, n. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *chloasma*, a skin affection.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for uterine *chloasma*, or cutaneous affection from a morbid state of the womb. Fr. anal. *hystérochloasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterleberfleckenkrankheit*, f.

Hystĕrocnes'mus, *i*, m. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *κνησμὸς*, *pruritus*, or itching.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *pruritus*, or itching of the womb. Fr. anal. *hystérocnesme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Jucken in der Gebärmutter.*

Hystĕrocōlīca, *æ*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *cōlīca*, the belly-ache.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pains in the womb like those of colic: uterine colic. Fr. anal. *hystérocolique*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterkolik*, f.

Hystĕrocrānion. } (*Ὕστερον*, after; *κράνιον*, the skull.) *Anat.*
Hystĕrocrānium, *ii*, n. } A term for the *occiput*, or back portion of the skull. Fr. anal. *hystérocrâne*, m. Germ. syn. *Heuterkopf*, m.

Hystĕrocyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *κύησις*, uterine gestation.) *Med.* Term for uterine gestation, or pregnancy. Fr. anal. *hystérocyèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterschwangerschaft*, m.

Hystĕrocys'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *κύστις*, the bladder; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to the womb and the bladder: hysterocys'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hystérocystique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Gebärmutter und die Harnblase betreffend.*

Hystĕrocystōcēle, *es*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *κύστις*, the bladder; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for *prolapsus uteri*, with displacement of the bladder. Fr. anal. *hysterocystocèle*, f.

Hystĕrŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the womb; the same as *Hysteralgia.* Fr. anal. *hystérodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterschmerz*, m.

Hystĕrœdēma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *œdēma*, a swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *œdema*, or enlargement of the substance of the womb. Fr. anal. *hystérœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterwassersucht*, f.

Hystĕrŏlĭthi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *lithiăsis*, the generation of calculus in the bladder.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for the formation of calculus in the womb. Fr. anal. *hystérolithiase*, f. Germ. syn. *die Steinbildung in der Gebärmutter*, m.; *Steinbildung*, f.

Hystĕrŏ'lĭthos. } (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Med., Pathol.*
Hystĕrŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. } Term for a stone or calculus in the womb. Fr. anal. *hystérolithe*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterstein*, m.

Hystĕrŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on the womb, its functions, etc.: hystero'logy. Fr. anal. *hystérologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Gebärmutter.*

Hystĕrŏlox'ia, *æ*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *λοξὸς*, oblique.) *Med., Surg.* Term for obliquity of the womb: hysterolox'y. Fr. anal. *hystéroloxie*, f. Germ. syn. *schiefe Lage der Gebärmutter; die Umbeugung der Gebärmutter.*

Hystĕrŏlymphangītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *lympha*, lymph; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the lymphatic vessels of the uterus, or womb; the same as *Metrolymphangitis.* Fr. anal. *hystérolymphangite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzundung der Lymphgefässe der Gebärmutter.*

Hystĕrŏmălăcōma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *μαλακύνω*, to soften.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softening of the womb. Fr. anal. *hystéromalacôme*, m. Germ. syn. *der erweichte Uterus.*

Hystĕrŏmălăcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *μαλακύνω*, to soften.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or progress of *Hysteromalacoma*, or softening of the womb. Fr. anal. *hystéromalacose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Hysteromalacoma.*

Hystĕrŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *μανία*, madness.) *Med.* Another term for the *Furor uterinus*, or *Nymphomania.* Fr. anal. *hysteromanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterwuth*, f.

Hystĕrŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a instrument or means of ascertaining the size of the uterus or womb: a hystero'meter. See *Uterine Sound, Uterometrum.* Fr. anal. *hysteromètre*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Muttermesser.*

Hystĕrŏmoch'lion. } (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *μοχλίον*, a small lever.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.*
Hystĕrŏmoch'lium, *ii*, n. } Name for the *Vectis*, or instrument used as a lever in certain cases of difficult labour. Fr. anal. *hystéromochlion*, m. Germ. syn. *der (Geburts-) Hebel.*

Hys'tĕron. (*Ὕστερος*, following.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Old name, Gr. anal. *ὕστερον*, employed by Galen, *Aph.* v. 35, for the *Placenta;* the *Secundines* or afterbirth; also called *Hysterum;* used also in the plural, *τὰ ὑστέρα.* See *Deuterion.*

Hystĕron'cus, *i*, m. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for tumour or swelling of the uterus or womb. Fr. anal. *hysteroncus*, m. Germ. syn. *Gebärmuttergeschwulst*, f.

Hystĕrŏpărălў'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *părălўsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for paralysis of the womb; the same as *Hysteroplegia.* Fr. anal. *hysteroparalysie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterlähmung*, f.

Hystĕrŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for uterine affection; also for *Hysteria:* hystero'pathy. See *Metropathia.* Fr. anal. *hystéropathie*, f. Germ. anal. *Hysteropathie*, f.

Hystĕrŏ'phŏrus, *a*, *um*. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *φέρω*, to carry.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Parthenium hysterophorus*, because the envelope of the ovary represents two lips separated by a cleft which gives to it the aspect of a *vulva:* hystero'phorous. Fr. anal. *hystérophore*, adj.

Hysterophthĭ'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *φθίσις*, a consumption, or wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Metrophthisis*, or consumption or decay of the *uterus* or womb, and as *Heterophthöe*. Fr. anal. *hystérophthisie*, f.

Hystĕrophthŏē, *es*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *φθόη*, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *tabes*, or wasting of the *uterus* or womb; the same as *Hysterophthisis*. Fr. anal. *hystérophthée*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterschwindsucht*, f.

Hystĕrŏphўma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *φύμα*, a tuber, or swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for swelling of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *hystérophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Geschwulst im Uterus*.

Hystĕrŏphўsa, *æ*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *φύσα*, flatus.) *Med.* Old term for distension of the womb from the presence of air within its cavity; the same as *Physometra*. Fr. anal. *hysterophysie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ausdehnung der Gebärmutter durch Luft*.

Hўstĕrŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries, to mushrooms, (*Hyterophyta*, nom. pl. n.) because, according to him, they cannot grow but at the cost of some organized body dying or dead, which serves them in some sort for a womb: a hys'terophyte. Fr. anal. *hystérophyte*, f.

Hystĕroplas'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *πλάσμα*, a work, or figment.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the re-formation of the vaginal portion of the *uterus*, or womb: hys'teroplasm. Fr. anal. *hystéroplasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nachbildungen der Vaginalportion des Uterus*.

Hystĕroplēgia, *æ*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *πλήσσω*, to strike.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Hysteroparalysis:* hys'teroplegy. Fr. anal. *hystéroplégie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterlähmung*, f.

Hystĕropnix, *īgis*, f. (*Hysteria*, hysterical affection; *πνίξ*, suffocation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hysterical suffocation. Fr. anal. *hystéropnix*, f. Germ. syn. *ein hysterischer Anfall mit Erstickungszufällen*.

Hystĕropsellis'mus, *i*, n. (*Ὕστερον*, late, or posterior; *psellismus*, a stammering.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for stammering from spasm of the larynx. See *Laryngospasmopsellismus, Laryngotetanopsellismus*. Fr. anal. *hystéropsellisme*, m.; syn. *bégaiemen postérieur*. Germ. syn. *das schwere, hintere, tiefe Stottern; das starrkrampfähnliche Kehlstottern*.

Hystĕropsŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *ψόφος*, a sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the sound produced by the escape of air from the *uterus* or womb: hystero'psophy. Fr. anal. *hystéropsophie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Abgang von Luft aus der Gebärmutter*.

Hystĕroptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *πίπτω*, to fall.) *Surg.* Term for *Prolapsus uteri*, or falling down of the womb. Fr. anal. *hysteroptose*, f. Germ. syn. *Muttervorfall*, m.

Hystĕrorrhăgia, *æ*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Metrorrhagia*, but both incorrectly applied to hemorrhage of the womb, neither having any express reference to blood: hyste'rorrhage. Fr. anal. *hystérorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterblutfluss*, m.

Hystĕrorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *ῥῆξις*, a rupture.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rupture of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *hystérorrhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerreissung der Gebärmutter; Bärmutterriss*.

Hystĕrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow or discharge from the womb; erroneously applied for gentle hemorrhage from the womb; also used for *Fluor albus*, or the whites; also, the same as *Metrorrhœa*. Fr. anal. *hystérorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Ausfluss aus dem Uterus*.

Hystĕrorrhöĭcus, *u, um.* (*Hysterorrhœa*, a flow from the *uterus* or womb; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hysterorrhœa:* hysterorrho'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hystérorrhoïque*, adj. Germ. syn. *einen Ausfluss aus Gebärmutter und Mutterscheide betreffend*.

Hystĕrorrhoïschĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Hystĕrorrhœa*, a flow from the womb; *σχέσις*, habit.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a habitual or customary discharge from the womb. Fr. anal. *hystérorrhoïschésis*, f. Germ. syn. *einer Hysterorrhöe*.

Hystĕrorrhoïschĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hystĕrorrhoïschĕsis*, a habitual flow from the womb; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hysterorrhoïschesis:* hysterorrhoïsche'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *hystérorrhoïschétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hysterorrhoischesis betreffend*.

Hystĕrŏsal'pinx, *gis*, f. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *σάλπιγξ*, a tube.) *Anat., Med.* Term for the Fallopian tube of either side. Fr. anal. *hystérosalpinx*, f.; syn. *trompe de Fallope ou utérine*. Germ. syn. *Muttertrompete*, f.

Hystĕroscir'rhus, *i*, m. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *σκιῤῥὸς*, a hard tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for scirrhus, or incipient cancer of the womb. Fr. anal. *hystéroscirrhe*, or *hystérosquirrhe*, m.

Hystĕrospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *σπασμὸς*, a convulsion, or spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm of the *uterus* or womb; also for hysterical spasm: hys'terospasm. Fr. anal. *hystérospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterkrampf*, m.; *der hysterische Krampf*.

Hystĕro'stŏma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Anat., Obstet., Surg.* Name for the *Os uteri*, or mouth of the womb. Fr. anal. *hystérostome*, m. Germ. syn. *Muttermund*, m.

Hystĕrostŏmiŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. (*Hystĕrostŏmium*, the orifice of the womb; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an instrument for cutting the mouth of the womb: a hysterosto'miotome. Fr. anal. *hystérostomiotome*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug zum Einschneiden des Muttermundes*.

Hystĕrostŏ'mium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Hystĕrostŏma*, the mouth of the womb.) *Anat., Obstet.,*

Surg. The orifice of the uterus or womb. Fr. anal. *hystérostomion*, m. Germ. syn. *Muttermund*, m.

Hystĕrŏsynizēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; συνίζησις, sediment, or subsidence.) *Anat., Obstet.* Term for adhesion of the uterus to the parietes of the pelvic cavity or to other objects, held by Madame Boivin to be a frequent cause of abortion. See *Metrosynizesis*. Fr. anal. *hystérosynizesis*, f. Germ. syn. *Verwachsung des Uterus mit den Beckenwänden oder anden Theilen.*

Hys'terotome. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument for dividing the neck of the womb; it is made in the form of a *Bistouri caché*. *Hystĕrŏ'tŏmus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *hytérotome*, m. Germ. anal. *Hysterotom*, m.

Hystĕrŏtŏ'mion Osiandĕri. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; τομή, a segment.) *Anat., Obstet., Surg.* Name for an instrument for measuring the dimensions of the *uterus* or womb, invented by Osiander. Fr. anal. *hystérotomion*, m. Germ. syn. *Muttermesser, oder Osiander'sche Hysterotom.*

Hystĕrŏtŏmŏtŏ'cia, *æ*, f. (*Hystĕrŏtŏmia*, the cutting into the womb; τόκος, child-birth.) *Obstet., Surg.* Term for the operation called the *Cæsarean;* the Cæsarean section. Fr. anal. *hystérotomotocie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Kaiserschnitt; die Geburt durch den Kaiserschnitt.*

Hystero'tomy. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; τέμνω, to cut.) *Obstet., Surg.* Term for the *Cæsarean operation*, or the cutting into the womb in order to extract the child, where, by malformation of the pelvis or otherwise, delivery in the natural way is impracticable. *Hystĕrŏtŏ'mia*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *hystérotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kaiserschnitt*, m.

Hystĕrŏtris'mus, *i*, m. (Ὑστέρα, the womb; τρισμὸς, a crashing, or noise.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for spasmodic contraction of the mouth of the uterus or womb. Fr. anal. *hystérotrismus*, m. Germ. syn. *eine krampfhafte Zusammenziehung des Muttermundes.*

Hys'tĕrum, *i*, n. *Obstet., Physiol.* The same as *Hysteron.*

Hystrel'la, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα, the womb.) A name given by Mirbel, to simple p when they are formed of a single hollow piece, or of two pieces joined by their edges. The same as *Carpella.* Fr. anal. *hystrelle*, f.

Hystrĭchŏsau'rus, *i*, m. (Ὕστριξ, a porcupine; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Comp. Anat., Geol.* Term for an animal discovered among fossil remains, resembling the porcupine and the lizard. Fr. anal. *hystrischosaurien*, m. Germ. syn. *Stachelschweineidechse*, f.

Hystrĭci'ăsis, *eos*, f. (Ὕστριξ, a hedge-hog.) *Pathol.* Term for a rare disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect like the prickles of the hedge-hog: hystrici'asis. Fr. anal. *hystriciase*, f.

Hystricis, Bezoar. See *Bezoar Hystricis.*

Hys'trix, *ĭchis*, m. and f. (Ὗς, a sow; θρὶξ, hair, or bristles.) *Zoöl.* Name of the porcupine. Fr. syn. *hérisson*, m. Germ. syn. *Stachelschwein*, n.

Hytæosau'ros. *Comp. Anat., Geol.* The same as *Hystrichosaurus.*

I.

Iă'lĕmus, *a*, *um.* (Ἰάλεμος, the son of Calliope, who was cold and listless in song, hence the proverb *Ialemo frigidior.*) *Med.* Whining, pitiful, complaining, melancholy. Fr. anal. *ialéme*, adj. Germ. syn. *heulend*, part. adj.; *jammerlich*, adj.; *klagend*, part. adj.; *traurig*, adj.; *wehklage*, adj.

Iatrăleip'tes, *æ*, m. (Ἰατρὸς, a physician; ἀλείφω, to anoint.) *Med.* Greek name for a physician or surgeon who cured diseases by inunction, and friction. Pliny. Fr. anal. *iatralepte*, m. Germ. syn. *Salbarzt*, m.

Iatrăleiptĭce, *es*, f. (Ἰατραλείπτης, an anointing physician.) *Med.* Ancient term for the art of curing diseases by the use of ointments; first instituted by Prodicus, a native of Selymbria, as narrated by Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xxix, 2. Fr. anal. *iatraleptique*, f. Germ. anal. *Iatraleptik*, f.

Iatrēon.
Iatrēum, *i*, n. } (Ἰατρὸς, a physician.) *Med., Surg.* Name, Gr. anal. ἰατρεῖον, used by Hippocrates, for the *shop* of the physician, or surgeon; a surgery. See *Medicatrina.*

Iatreusiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἰάτρευσις, healing, or medication; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for a dissertation on, or an account of the practice of medicine: iatreusio'logy. Fr. anal. *iatreusiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von Ausübung der Heilkunst.*

Iatreu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἰατρεύω, to cure, or heal.) *Med.* Term for the art of healing, or medicine; also the act or state of healing, medication. Fr. anal. *iatreusis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausübung der Heilkunst.*

Iatrīa, *æ*, f. (Ἰάτρεια, from ἰατρὸς, a physician.) *Med.* Term for the art of healing, or curing; also, a cure. Fr. anal. *iatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Heilgeschäft*, n.; *Cur.* f.

Ia'trĭce, *es*, f. (Ἰατρὸς, a physician.) *Med.*, Old term, used by Hippocrates for the medical art, or what is now termed medicine in the general sense. Fr. anal. *iatrique*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzneikunst*, f.

Ia'trĭcos. } (Ἰατρὸς, a physician; ter-
Ia'trĭcus, *a, um.* } minal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to a physician: i'atric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *iatrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zum Arzte oder zur Heilkunst gehört.*

Iatrīnē, *es*, f. (Ἰατρὸς, a physician.) *Med.* Term for a female practitioner of medicine; applied also to the more limited character of the female practitioner of midwifery, or a midwife. Fr. anal. *iatrine*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Frauenzimmer, das sich mit Curiren abgibt; Arztinn*, f.

Iatrīon, } (Ἰατρεῖον.) *Med.* Term for
Iatrīum, *ii*, n. } the art or office of the physician. Fr. anal. *iatrion*, m. Germ. syn. *der Ort wo der Arzt sein Geschäft treibt.*

Ia'tro-. (Ἰατρὸς, a physician, from *ἰάομαι*, to heal, or cure.) *Med.* A word signifying some connection with the healing art, and used as a prefix in certain compound terms, as the *Iatro-chemical* theory, by which all diseases were referred to an acid, or alkaline acridity of the humours, and therefore only required to be treated by proper means to neutralise the one or the other. Fr. anal. *Iatro-*.

Iatrŏbulæŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἰατρὸς, a physician; *βουλαῖος*, pertaining to counsel; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the consideration of the office, or duties of the physician: iatrobuleo'logy. Fr. anal. *iatrobuléologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Stellung der Indication; die Ueberlegung des Arztes.*

Ia'trŏchēmĭcus, *i*, m. *Chem., Med.* The same as *Chymiater* and *Iatro-Chymicus.*

Iatrŏchўmia, *æ*, f. (Ἰατρεύω, to cure or heal; *χυμία*, chemistry.) Old term used by Jacob le Mort, *Chym. Medico-Phys.* ci. *p.* 2, for the doctrine or practice of the *Iatrochymici*, or physicians who cured by chemical medicines: iatrochy'my. Fr. anal. *iatrochimie*, f. Germ. anal. *Iatrochemie*, f.

Iatrŏchўmĭcus, *i*, m. (Ἰατρὸς, a physician; *χυμία*, chemistry.) *Med.* Term for a physician of the chemical school of which Paracelsus was the head; also called *Chymiater.* Fr. anal. *iatrochimique*, m. Germ. syn. *ein chemische Arzt.*

Iatrognōmĭca, *æ*, f. } (Ἰατρὸς, a physician;
Iatrognōmŏ'nĭca, *æ*, f. } *γνώμων*, an index.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the branch of medicine which treats of the symptoms or indications of disease: iatrognomo'nics. Fr. anal. *iatrognomonique*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Heilungsobjecten und ihrer Erkenntniss.*

Iatrŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἰατρὸς, a physician; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for the consideration of medicine or the healing art: iatro'logy. Fr. anal. *iatrologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Aerzten, vom Heilgeschäft u. s. w.*

Iatrŏmantīa, *æ*, f. } (Ἰατρὸς, a physi-
Iatrŏman'tis, *is*, m. and f. } cian; *μαντεία*, a divination.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the profession of a physician, or medical man; also applied to that of the fortune-teller. Fr. anal. *iatromantie*, f. Germ. syn. *wer zugleich die Profession des Azrtes und des Wahrsagers treibt.*

Iatrŏmathēmă'tĭca, *æ*, f. (Ἰατρὸς, a physician; *μαθηματικὸς*, pertaining to, or apt for discipline.) *Med.* Term for the system of those physicians who apply mathematics in explanation of the phenomena of life in health and disease: iatromathema'tics. Fr. anal. *iatromathématique*, f. Germ. syn. *die durchgeführte Anwendung mathematischer Lehren auf die Heilkunde.*

Ia'tromăthēmătĭcus, *i*, m. (Ἰατρὸς, a physician; *μαθηματικὸς*, pertaining to mathematics.) *Med.* An iatro-mathematician, or mathematical physician, one of a sect who attempted to explain the actions of the living body and the operation of remedies, on mechanical principles. This school arose out of the atomic philosophy of Descartes, although the principles on which it is founded had a much more ancient origin, the *atoms* and *pores* of Asclepiades clearly belonging to these. The mathematical doctrine was supported by many distinguished physicians, as Baglivi, Bellini, J. Bernouilli, Keill, Robinson, Wintringham, Mead, and Pitcairn. Fr. anal. *iatro-mathématicien*, m.

Ia'trŏpha, *æ*, f. (Ἰάομαι, to heal; *τρέφω*, to nourish.) *Bot.* The same as *Jatropha*, which see. The purging, or physic nut.

Iatro'phic. (*Iatropha curcas*, a plant, the seeds of which were erroneously supposed to be those which yielded the acid so called; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *Iatropha curcas. Iatrŏphĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal, *iatrophique*, adj.

Iatroph'ic A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to the active principle of the *Croton tiglium*, but which is now called *Crotonic acid. Iatrŏphĭcum Acĭdum.* See *Iatrophic.* Fr. anal. *acide iatrophique.*

Iatrophўlac'ta, *æ*, m. } (Ἰατρὸς, a physician;
Iatrophўlac'tēs, *i*, m. } *φυλάσσω*, to keep, or preserve.) *Med.* Terms applied to the practitioner who administers esteemed and preservative remedies according to medical rule. Germ. syn. *Arzneienfreund, wer Arzneien liebt und beständig nimmt und jede Art seiner Handlungen und Genüsse nach medicinischen Regeln einrichtet.*

Iatrŏphy'sĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἰατρὸς, a physician; *φυσικὸς*, pertaining to nature.) *Med.* Of or belonging to what is medical and natural; anciently applied as an epithet of certain writings which treated of natural phenomena with relation to medicine. Fr. anal. *iatrophysique*, adj.

Ia'tros. } (Ἰατρὸς.) *Med.* The Greek
Ia'trus, *i*, m. } term for a physician, who was similar to the general practitioner of the present day. Fr. anal. *iatre*, m. Germ. syn. *Arzt*, m.

Iatrŏsŏphis'ta, *æ*, m. (Ἰατρὸς, a physician; *σοφιστὴς*, learned and wise.) *Med.* Term for a theoretical or philosophic physician: an iatro'sophist. See *Iatrotechna.* Fr. anal. *iatrosophiste*, m. Germ. syn. *ein theoretischer oder philosophischer Arzt.*

Iatrŏtech'na, *æ*, m. } (Ἰατρὸς, a physician;
Iatrŏtech'nēs, *i*, m. } *τέχνη*, art.) *Med.* Term for a practical physician, as distinguished from the *Iatrosophista*, or theoretical physician.

Iatrŏtech'nĭca, *æ*, f. (Ἰατρεύω, to heal or cure; τέχνη, art.) *Med.* Term for the art of healing. Fr. anal. *iatrotechnique*, f. Germ. syn. *die (praktische) Heilkunst.*

Iatrŏtech'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἰατρεύω, to heal or cure; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med.* Of or belonging to the art of healing: iatrotech'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *iatrotechnique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Heilkunst betreffend.*

Ibēris, *ĭdis*, f.) (*Iberia*, where it was first found.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliculosa.* The *Sciatica* cresses. See *Lepidium Iberis.*

Ibex, *ĭcis*, m. *Zoöl.* A name for the *Capra sylvestris*, or wild goat, formerly used in medicine.

Ibirace. *Bot.* An old name for *Guiacum.* Quincy. Fr. syn. *gomme resine de gaiac.* Germ. syn. *Guajakharz*, m.

Ibix'ŭma, *æ*, f. (Ἰβίσκος, the mallow; ἴξὸς, glue; from its qualities.) *Bot.* Name for the herb *Saponaria officinalis*, or soapwort. Fr. syn. *saponaire officinale.* Germ. syn. *Seifenkraut*, n.

-Ic. *Chem.* A terminal syllable of many compound words, generally denoting that compound which has most oxygen, as nitr*ic*, sulphur*ic*, etc. *Pathol., Physiol.* A terminal employed in certain terms to express the condition of being *excited*, as distinguished from that of *excitability*, which is indicated by the terminal *-ode*; thus, a patient affected with the disease tetanus subsists in two conditions; one, the *un*excited (which is signified by the term tetan*ode*), the other, the *excited*, or tetan*ic*, according to Dr. M. Hall. The former is compatible with recovery, the latter rapidly destroys.

Ice. (Sax. *'Is.*) *Nat. Philos.* Water congealed into a solid substance by the application of cold. *Glā'cies, ei*, f. Fr. anal. *glace*, f. Germ. syn. *Eis*, n.

Iceland Moss. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Lichen Islandicus*, or *Cetraria Islandica.* Fr. syn. *lichen d'Eslande.* Germ. syn. *Islandiches Moos; Islandisches Flichte.*

I'cĕlos. } (Ἴκελος.) *Bot.* Resembling
I'cĕlus, *a, um.* } or like to; similar. Fr. syn. *similaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *ähnlich*, adj.

Icĕ'sium Emplas'trum. (Ἰκεσία, a supplication; from its effects.) *Pharm.* Old name for a plaster made of litharge, oil, vinegar, verdigris, euphorbium, myrrh, etc., much esteemed for scrofulous tumours, abscesses, etc.

Ichnan'thus, *a, um.* (Ἴχνος, a mark; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having marked or striated flowers, as the *Panicum ichnanthum*, which has striated spicules. Fr. anal. *ichnanthe*, adj.

Ichneu'mon, *ŏnis*, m. (Ἰχνεύω, to hunt after, or trace out; because said to seek out the crocodile's eggs, then break them.) *Med., Zoöl.* Name of an amphibious quadruped animal which was anciently used for food, and in medicine. Fr. anal. *ichneumon*, m.

Ichneumŏ'nĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. f. } (*Ichneu-*
Ichneumŏnīdēs, adj. } *mon*, a genus of insects; 1. terminal *-idæ*, and 2. terminal *-īdēs.*) *Entomol.* Resembling or belonging to the Ichneumon insect; two terms applied to a tribe of the *Insecta Pupivora*, of which the Ichneumon is the type.

NOTE.—The first is the more correct term.

Ichneumŏnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Ichneumon; forma*, resemblance.) *Nat. Hist.* Resembling the *Ichneumon:* ichneumoni'form. Fr. anal. *ichneumoniforme*, adj.

Ichniogrăphus, *a, um.* (Ἴχνιον, a sign or trace; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* Applied by Linnæus to those botanists whose works consist principally or altogether of figures of plants, as Rheede, Plumier, Brunsfield, etc. Fr. anal. *ichniographe*, adj.

Ichnogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Ἴχνος, a sign, or model of anything; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* Term for a plan, sketch, or delineation: ichnography, f. Fr. anal. *ichnographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Grundriss*, m.; *Abbildung*, f.

Ich'nos, *eos*, n. (Ἴχνος.) *Med.* Term for the print of a man's foot; a vestige, or sign. Fr. syn. *vestige*, m. Germ. syn. *Fussstapfen*, m.; *Spur*, f.

Ichnozōus, *a, um.* (Ἴχνος, a vestige; ζῶοι, an animal.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied by Bory to a Class (*Ichnozoa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Psycodiaria*, comprehending those which may be regarded as mere sketches or tracings of animality, being deprived of special organs, and equally endowed with contractility in all their parts. Fr. anal. *ichnozoaire*, adj.

Ichōr, *ōris*, m. (Ἰχὼρ, pus.) *Pathol.* Term for a thin aqueous and acrid discharge from a wound, sore, or diseased surface. Fr. anal. *ichor*, m. Germ. syn. *Gauche*, f.; *Wundwasser*, n.

Ichōroīdēs, adj. (Ἰχὼρ, pus; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling ichor or pus: icho'roid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *ichoroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *ichorähnlich*, adj.

Ichōrōsus, *a, um.* (*Ichōr;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to, having or full of ichor: icho'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ichoreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gauchartig*, adj.

Ich'thya, *æ*, f. (Ἰχθύα, a fish-hook, or ἰχθὺς, a fish.) *Ichthyol.* Name for the skin of the *Squatina*, or monk-fish. Fr. anal. *ichthia*, f. Germ. syn. *die trockne Fisch. Obstet., Surg.* Name used by Galen, Foësius, and Gorræus for an instrument for extracting the fetus, similar to the *Embryulcus*, or blunt hook. Germ. syn. *ein Haken zum Ausziehen des Kindes aus dem Uterus.* Also, the raspings of iron, or scales of the metal produced by the fire. Germ. syn. *zum Raspeln und Polliren gebraucht.*

Ichthy'ăsis. *Pathol.* A name for *Ichthyosis.*

Ichthycus, *a, um.* (Ἰχθὺς, a fish.) *Chem.* Applied to a poison which is said to be developed among certain fishes in certain circumstances. All that has been said on the subject is but fabulous, or at least greatly exaggerated. It appears, however, that the flesh of certain fishes is thought to affect the health of those that eat them, but it is a phenomenon which requires to be verified, and of which especially it is necessary to study the circumstances: ich'thyc. Fr. anal. *ichthyque*, adj.

Ichthyĕlæ'um, *i*, n. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; ἔλαιον, oil.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for fish-oil. Fr. anal. *ichthyélæon*, m. Germ. syn. *Fischöl*, m.; *Fischthran*, m.

Ichthyēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἰχθύς, a fish.) *Icthyol.* Term for the scale of a fish; a fish-scale. Fr. anal. *ichthyème*, m. Germ. syn. *Fischschuppe*, f.

Ichthy'ios. } (Ἰχθύς, a fish; ἰός, poison.)
Ichthy'ius, *ii*, m. } *Med.* Term for a morbid product sometimes existing in the mussel, and which acts as a poison; fish poison. See *Ichthycus*, *Ichthyotoxicum*. Fr. anal. *ichthios*, m. Germ. syn. *Fischgift*, n.

Ichthyītēs, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Ἰχθύς, a fish.) *Geol.* Term for a hollow stone shaped like a fish. See *Note Aërolites*. Fr. anal. *ichthyite*, m. Germ. syn. *der hohle Fischstein; ein hohler fischförmig Stein*.

Ichthyŏcol'la, *æ*, f. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; κόλλα, glue.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the swimming bladder of the *Acipenser huso*, etc.; the substance isinglass: fish-glue. See *Isinglass*, *Alcanna*, *Colla Piscium*. Fr. anal. *ichthyocolle*, f.; syn. *colle de poisson*. Germ. syn. *Fischleim*, m.

Ichthyŏ'dĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; δέρας, the skin.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Class (*Ichthyodera*, nom. pl. n.) of animals with cold blood, comprehending those which have the form and teguments of fishes, but respire through *branchiæ*, one of the extremities of which adheres to the skin. Fr. anal. *ichthyodère*, adj.

Ichthyōdus, *a*, *um*. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Wagler to an Order (*Ichthyodi*, nom. pl. m.) of reptiles corresponding with the *Proteïdea*, which have some relation to the fishes. Fr. anal. *ichthyode*, adj.

NOTE.—This term is inconsistent with the usual arrangement by which such are formed. It ought to be *Ichthyoides*, which see.

Ichthyogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; γράφω, to write.) *Ichthyol.* Term for a description of fishes: ichthyo'graphy. Fr. anal. *ichthyographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fischbeschreibung*, f.

Ichthyoīdēs, adj. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Ichthyol.* Resembling a fish; applied by Latreille to a Family (*Ichthyoides*, nom. pl. f., also, but improperly, *Ichthyoïda*, and *Ichthyoidei*) of the *Amphibia Perennibranchiata;* by Eichwald to a Family of the *Batrachii*, comprehending those which resemble the fish in the form of their bodies and especially the persistence of their *branchiæ:* ich'thyoid. Fr. anal. *ichthyoïde*, adj.

Ichthyŏ'lĭtēs, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A term for petrified fishes, or fossil remains of such, as well as the stones that have received impressions of their forms, and in which they have been found embedded: an ich'thyolite. See *Note Aërolites*. Fr. anal. *ichthyolite*, m.

Ichthyŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Ichthyŏlŏgia*, a treatise on fishes; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to *Ichthyologia:* ichthiolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ichthyologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Ichthyologie betreffend*.

Ichthyo'logy. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise, discourse, or description of the nature and habits of fishes. *Ichthyŏlŏ'gia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *ichthyologie*, f. Germ anal. *Ichthyologie*, f.; syn. *Fischkunde*, m.

Ichthyŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; μαντεία, a prophecy.) *Med.* Term for a divination or prophesying from the intestines of fish. Fr. anal. *ichthyomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus Fischen, oder aus deren Eingeweiden*.

Ichthyŏphă'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; φαγεῖν, to eat.) The eating of fish; or a diet confined to fish alone. Fr. anal. *ichthyophagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fischessen*, n.

Ichthyo'phagous. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Fish-eating: applied to animals that live upon fish; piscivorous. *Ichthyŏ'phăgus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *ichthyophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *fischessend*, part. adj.

Ichthyŏsau'rus, *i*, m. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Name of an animal partaking of the nature of a fish and of a lizard. Fr. anal. *ichthysaurien*, m. Germ. syn. *die Fisch-Eidechse*.

Ichthyōsis, *is*, f. (Ἰχθύα, the scale of a fish; from its resemblance.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease in which the skin becomes thickened, hard, rough, and in some cases almost horny, with a tendency to scaliness: the fish-skin disease. Fr. anal. *ichthyose*, f. Germ. syn. *Fischschuppenaussatz*, m.

Ichthyo'tomist. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Term for a dissector of fishes. *Ichthyŏtŏ'mĭcus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *ichthyotomiste*, m. Germ. syn. *Fischezerlegend*.

Ichthyot'omy. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Term for the cutting up, or dissecting of fishes in order to ascertain their structure, etc. *Ichthyŏtŏ'mia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *ichthyotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fischanatomie*, f.

Ichthyŏtox'ĭcum, *i*, m. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; *toxĭcum*, poison.) *Med.* The same as *Ichthyios*.

Ich'thys, *yos*, m. (Ἰχθύς.) *Zoöl.* The Greek word for a fish. Fr. syn. *poisson*, m. Germ. syn. *Fisch*, m.

Icmădŏ'phĭlus, *a*, *um*. (Ἰκμάς, *άδος*, moisture; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Applied to plants growing, or found in moist places: icmado'philous. Fr. anal. *icmadophile*, adj.

Icmă'leos. } (Ἰκμάς, moisture.) *Med.*
Icmă'leus, *a*, *um*. } Pertaining to moisture; moist: icma'leous. Fr. anal. *icmaleus*, adj. Germ. syn. *saftig*, adj.; *feucht; hinlänglich angefeuchtet*.

Ic'mar. }
Ic'mas, *ădis*, f. } (Ἰκμάς, moisture.) *Med., Pharm.* Terms for moisture; liquor; also the same as *Ichor*. Fr. syn. *humeur*, f.; *ĭchor*, m.; *liqueur*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuchtigkeit*, f.; *Gauche*, f.; *Säfte*, m.; *Wundwasser*, n.
Icmăsia, *æ*, f.

Icmas'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ἰκμάς, moisture; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to moisture: icmas'tic. Fr. anal. *icmastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Säfte betreffend*.

Icōn, *ŏnis*, f. (Εἰκών, an image.) An image, figure, resemblance, or statue. Fr. syn.

figure, f.; *statue*, f. Germ. syn. *Bild*, n.; *Ebenbild*, n.

Icono'graphy. (Εἰκών, an image, or figure; γράφω, to write.) A description by means of images, or figures. *Icŏnŏgrăphia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *iconographie*, f. Germ. anal. *Ikonographie*, f.

Iconogra'phic. (*Icŏnŏgrăphia*, iconography; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to Iconography. *Icŏnŏgră'phĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *iconographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ikonographisch*, adj.

Icosan'der. Icosan'dricus. Icosan'drus. *Bot.* The same in derivation and meaning as *Icosandrius.*

Icŏsan'drius, *a, um.* (Εἴκοσι, twenty; ἀνήρ, a man, the symbol for the stamen, or male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having twenty stamens; twenty-stamened; applied to a Linn. Class (*Icosandria*, nom. pl. n.) of plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with twenty, or more stamens inserted into the inner side of the calyx, or petals, or both, and so distinguished from *Polyandria*, in which the stamens are inserted into the *receptaculum* of the flowers: icosand'rious, or icosand'rous. See *Note Cryptogamius, Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. anal. *icosandre*, adj.; *icosandrique*, adj.; syn. *icosandrè*, f.

Icŏsĭgōnus, *a, um.* (Εἴκοσι, twenty; γωνία, an angle.) *Bot.* Having twenty angles, as the stalk of the *Cereus icosigonus:* icosigo'nous. Fr. anal. *icosigone*, adj.

Icosihe'dral. (*Icŏsĭhedrum*, an icosihedron.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to an icosihedron: twenty-sided. *Icŏsĭhe'drus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *icosiédre*, adj.

Icosihe'dron. (Εἴκοσι, twenty; ἕδρα, a basis.) *Geom.* A figure consisting of twenty equal sides, or bases. *Icŏsĭhe'drum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *icosiédre*, m.

Icositetrahē'dral. (*Icŏsĭtetrăhedrum*, an icositetrahedron.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to an icositetrahedron: twenty-four-sided. *Icŏsĭtetrăhe'drus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *icositétraèdre*, adj.

Icositetraheˊdron. (Εἴκοσι, twenty; τέτρα, four; ἕδρα, a basis.) *Geom.* A solid figure consisting of twenty-four equal sides, or bases. *Icŏsĭtetrăhedrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *icositetraèdre*, m.

Ic'tar, *ăris*, n. (Ἴκταρ.) *Anat.* Term, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xi., for the *pudendum muliebre.* Fr. syn. *les parties honteuses.* Germ. syn. *die weibliche Schaam.*

Ictĕrencĕphălöty'phus, *i*, m. (*Ictĕrus*, jaundice; *encĕphălotyphus;* cerebral typhus fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for icteric *encephalotyphus*, or cerebral typhus complicated with jaundice. Germ. syn. *Hirntyphus mit Gelbsucht.*

Ictĕrēpătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ictĕrus*, jaundice; *hēpătitis*, inflammation of the liver.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *hepatitis* and jaundice, or icteric hepatitis. Fr. anal. *ictérépatite*, f. Germ. syn. *Leberentzündung mit Icterus.*

Ictĕ'rias. *Med., Mineral.* Name of a precious stone like to the bird *Icteros*, formerly employed for the cure of *Icterus* or jaundice. Germ. syn. *Gelbstein*, m.; *Gelbsuchtstein*, m.

Icte'ric. (*Ictĕrus*, jaundice; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Icterus* or jaundice. *Ictĕ'rĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ictérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbsuchtig*, adj.; anal. *ikterisch*, adj.

Ictĕ'rĭnus, *a, um.* (Ἴκτερος, yellow.) *Bot.* That which is yellow, or yellowish, as the *Cypræa icterina:* ic'terine. Fr. anal. *ictérin*, adj.

Ictĕrĭ'tia, *æ*, f. (*Ictĕrus*, the jaundice.) *Pathol.* Term for a yellow eruption, or discolouration of the skin; the same as *Icterus.* Fr. anal. *ictère*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelbsucht*, f.

Ictĕrĭ'tia Ru'bra. *Pathol.* Red jaundice; a term for *Erysipelas.* Fr. syn. *érysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Erysipelas*, m.; *Rose*, f.

Ictĕrŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Ἴκτερος, yellow; κεφαλή, the head.) *Ornithol.* Having the head of a yellow colour; applied to the *Pendulinus icterocephalus*, and *Sylvia ictorocephala:* icteroce'phalous. Fr. anal. *ictérocéphale*, adj.

Ictĕrōdēs, adj. (*Ictĕrus*, jaundice: terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Pathol.* Having jaundice, or much of a yellow or greenish colour, full of jaundice; conjoined with jaundice; applied to the yellow fever, termed *Typhus icterodes*, and *Synochus icterodes.* See *Note Myodes, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ictereux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbsuchtig*, adj.

Ictĕroīdēs, adj. (*Ictĕrus*, jaundice; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling the disease *Icterus*, or jaundice: ic'teroid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *icteroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbsuchtähnlich*, adj.

Ictĕrŏ'mĕlas. (Ἴκτερος, yellow; μέλας, black.) *Ornithol.* Of a mixture of yellow and black, as the plumage of the *Pyranga icteromelas.* Fr. anal. *ictéromèle, adj.*

Ictĕrŏ'phrys, *yos*, adj. (Ἴκτερος, yellow; ὀφρύς, the brow.) *Ornithol.* Having yellow eyebrows, or presenting above the eyes a yellow band in form of an eyebrow, as the *Muscicapa icterophrys.* Fr. anal. *ictérophrys*, adj.

Ictĕrŏ'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ictĕrus*, jaundice; *phthĭsis*, consumption, or wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes icterica*, or *Phthisis* with jaundice. Fr. anal. *ictérophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Schwindsucht mit Gelbsucht.*

Ictĕrŏporphyrōty'phus, *i*, m. (*Ictĕrus*, jaundice; *porphyrotyphus*, scarlatinous typhus fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for icteric *porphyrotyphus*, or scarlatinous typhus with jaundice. Fr. anal. *ictéroporphyrotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *der Scharlachtyphus mit Gelbsucht.*

Ic'tĕrops, *ōpis*, adj. (Ἴκτερος, yellow; ὤψ, the eye.) *Ornithol.* Having the eyes, or the parts surrounding the eyes, of a yellow colour. Fr. anal. *ictérops*, adj.

Ictĕrop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἴκτερος, yellow; πτερόν, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Having yellow wings, or speckled with yellow: icterop'terous. Fr. anal. *ictéroptère*, adj.

Ictĕ'rŏpus, *a, um.* (Ἴκτερος, yellow; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having yellow feet, as the *Pyranga icteropus:* icte'ropous. Fr. anal. *ictérope*, adj.

Ictĕrōtis, *is, e.* (Ἴκτερος, yellow; οὖς, the

ear.) *Ornithol.* Having yellow ears; applied to the *Psittacus icterotis*, which has a yellow spot on each side about the situation of the ears. Fr. anal. *ictérote*, adj.

Ic'tĕrus, *i*, m. (Ἰκτὶς, a weasel, the eyes of which are of a golden colour; or ἴκτερος, a certain bird of a greenish colour called *galbula;* from the yellow or greenish hue of the eyes, or of the skin in this disease.) *Pathol.* The jaundice, a disease characterised by yellowness of the skin and eyes; a genus of the Order *Impetigines;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Arcuatus Morbus, Aurigo, Aurugo, Icteritia, Leseoli Morbus, Morbus Regius, Suffusio Auriginosa.* Fr. anal. *ictère*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelbsucht*, f.

Ic'tĕrus Al'bus. *Pathol.* White jaundice; a term for *Chlorosis.* Fr. syn. *chlorosis*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleichsucht*, f.

Ic'tĕrus Nĭ'ger. *Pathol.* Black jaundice; a term for *Icterus* when the colour of the skin by the concentrated quality of the bile in the circulation, and long duration of the disease, is very dark; also called *Melæna cholæa.* Fr. syn. *ictère noir.*

Ictĕrus Vĭ'rĭdis. *Pathol.* Green jaundice; a term for *Icterus* when the colour of the skin, arising from the presence of bile in the blood is very intense, and the disease protracted, causing a green or olive hue. Fr. syn. *ictère*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelbsucht*, f.

Ic'tus, *ûs*, or *i*, m. (*Ico*, to strike.) *Pathol.* A blast, stroke, or blow. Fr. syn. *coup*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlag*, m.; *Stoss*, m.

Ic'tus Sōlis. *Pathol.* A stroke of the sun; another epithet of the *Coup de Soleil.* Germ. syn. *Sonnenshuss*, m.

-Ida. *Zoöl.* A terminal erroneously substituted by some authors for *-idæ*, which see.

-Idæ. *Zoöl.* A terminal which frequently occurs in compound names of the Orders, Sections, Genera, or Species of animals, denoting a family or group exhibiting some points of likeness in form, appearance, or habits, to the type, usually an animal, (but sometimes an inanimate object,) indicated by the word to which the terminal is joined, as *Leporidæ*, the family of the *Lepus*, or hare, etc. The terminal *-adæ*, is used similarly to this one in a few compound words of the same character as those into which it (*-idæ*) enters. Another terminal, *-ida*, has been erroneously substituted by some authors, for *-idæ*, of which, however, it is evidently only a corruption.

NOTE.—Equal uncertainty to that referred to under the terminal *-Ides*, has hitherto attended the grammatical character and etymology of compound terms ending in *-adæ* and *-Idæ*. They are entirely of modern invention, receiving no light from lexicons or dictionaries of any kind. A brief explanation therefore of the grounds on which they are characterised in this work seems necessary. Both sets of compounds, *-adæ* and *-idæ*, are meant to be imitations of the classical patronymic noun, each term signifying a family or group of animals connected with each other by some general points of similarity in their form, appearance, or habits.

-Ide. *Chem.* A terminal affixed to oxygen, chlorine, fluorine, and iodine when combined with each other, or with simple combustibles, or metals, in proportions not forming an acid; as ox-*ide* of chlorine, chlor-*ide* of sulphur, iod-*ide* of iron, etc. *Med., Pathol.* A terminal entering into the composition of certain names, or terms applied as names of diseases borrowed from the French, as *Cancroide, Keloide*, etc. Thus employed it is to be regarded in all respects the same as *-ides*, the absence of the final *s* being attributable solely to the peculiarity of spelling in that language.

Ideage'nic. (Ἰδέα, a thought, or idea; γεννάω, to beget.) *Physiol.* Creating, or giving origin to ideas. *Ideăgĕ'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *idéagenique*, adj.

Ideālis, *is, e.* (Ἰδέα, a species or form.) *Med.* Of or belonging to an idea or imagined form; fancied; unreal; applied to diseases of the hypochondriacal, etc.: ide'al. Fr. anal. *idéal*, adj. Germ. syn. *begriffsmässig*, adj.

Ideălis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἰδέα, a thought, or image in the mind.) (*Physiol.* Term for a system professed by Descartes, Malebranche, Berkeley, and Fichte among the moderns, in which no real existence is accorded except to thought: ide'alism. Fr. anal. *idéalisme*, m.

Ideal'ity. (Ἰδέα, a thought, or idea.) *Phrenol.* Term for a Faculty peculiar to man, (its organ nearly along the temporal ridge of the frontal bone) producing the love of the beautiful and the desire of exquisiteness and perfection. Fr. anal. *idéalité*, f.

Iden'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Idem*, the same; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Belonging to the same: iden'tical. *Crystall.* Applied to the edges of a crystal when of the same length, or their faces at the junction where they are situated, equally inclined between them. *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of carbonated lime in which the laws of decrease which act on the true *nucleus* are the same as those which relate to the hypothetical; angles are said to be identical when having their sides equal, respectively, they are of the same number of degrees and found a part of the solid equal angles. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *identique*, adj.

Iden'tity. (*Idem*, the same.) The sameness of a thing, or absolute conformity between two things. *Med. Jur.* The identity of persons has often formed an inquiry of extreme interest and difficulty both in civil and criminal trials. *Iden'tĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *identité*, f. Germ. syn. *Uebereinstimmung*, f.

Ideo'graphy. (Ἰδέα, a species or form.) *Physiol.* Term for a description or definition of ideas. *Ideogrā'phia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *idéographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beschreibung der Idee oder einer bestimmten Idee.*

Ideo'logy. (Ἰδέα, a thought, or idea; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* Term for the doctrine or science of thought, or ideas; the philosophy of mind. *Ideŏlō'gia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Idéologie*, f.

Ideosynchĭ'sia, *æ*, f. (Ἰδέα, a form; σύγχυσις, confusion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for confusion of ideas, or delirium. Fr. anal. *idéosynchisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Delirium*, n.; *den Wahnwitz.*

Ideosyn'chўsis, *is*, f.

-Idēs. As if *Eidēs.* (Εἶδος, likeness, or resemblance; from εἴδω, to see—passive voice, to *seem.*) *Anat., Chem., Nat. Hist.* A terminal denoting likeness or resemblance to an object indicated by the word to which it is joined, as *Cricoīdēs, Alkaloīdēs,* etc. From this terminal being very generally preceded by the letter *o,* as in the examples just given, and from the sound accorded to the corresponding syllable in their English synonymes Cricoid, Alkaloid, etc., the *o* and *i* thus associated are apt to receive a diphthongal pronunciation which has no existence in the Latin language. The *o* is no integral part of the penultimate syllable, but is merely supplied, or substituted at the end of the first or substantive portion of these and of numerous other differently compounded terms, as a convenient link, or means of connection between it and the terminal. The long accented *ī,* in *īdēs* is the proper conversion into Latin of the Greek diphthong εἰ in εἶδος. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *-ide.*

-Idēus. (Terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat.* A terminal entering into the formation of certain compound terms having the usual adjective quality *of or belonging to,* and which are applied to muscles that are connected with bones, or cartilages designated by terms ending in *-īdēs;* as *Arytænoideus* (*musculus* being understood) the Arytenoidean muscle which fills the interval between the *Arytænoides* (*cartilagines,*) or Arytenoid cartilages. *Nat. Hist.* Its compounds have here the ordinary adjective application to objects or animals having resemblance to a particular type indicated by the word to which it is added. But thus employed they can only be regarded as erroneous substitutions for the proper terms in *-īdēs.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *-ide.*

Idiacŏroīris, *ĭdis,* f. (Ἴδιος, proper; κόρη, the pupil; ἶρις, the iris.) *Surg.* Term for the formation of artificial pupil. Fr. anal. *idiacoroïris,* m. Germ. syn. *eine künstliche Pupillenbildung.*

Idiapōcau'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἴδιος, proper; ἀπὸ, from; καίω, to burn.) *Med.* Term for preternatural or spontaneous combustion; also, spontaneous inflammation. Fr. anal. *idiapocausis,* f. Germ. syn. *die Selbstverbrennung des menschliches Körpers.*

Idielectrĭ'cĭtas, *ātis,* f. (Ἴδιος, proper; *electrĭcĭtas,* electricity.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the property or susceptibility of electricity: idielectri'city. Fr. anal. *idiélectricité,* f. Germ. syn. *die eigenthümliche nicht mitgetheilte Electricität.*

Idielec'trĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἴδιος, proper; *electrĭcus,* pertaining to electricity.) *Nat. Philos.* Having the property, or susceptible of electricity; applied to all those bodies which acquire the property by friction: idielec'tric. Fr. anal. *idiélectrique,* or *idioélectrique,* adj. Germ. syn. *selbst-elektrisch,* adj.; *keiner Mittheilung der Elektricität bedürfend.*

Idiemprēsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἴδιος, proper; ἔμπρησις, inflammation, or burning.) *Med.* Term for spontaneous inflammation, burning, or combustion. See *Idiapocausis.* Fr. anal. *idiemprèse,* f. Germ. syn. *die Selbstentzündung des menschliches Körpers.*

Idiŏbūle, *es,* f. } (Ἴδιος, proper;
Idiŏbūleu'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. } βούλευσις, a consultation.) *Med.* Term for one's own peculiar opinion. See *Idiognomon.* Fr. anal. *idiobuleusis,* f. Germ. syn. *der eigene, eigenthümliche, selbstständige Willen.*

Idiocrā'sia. *Med.* The same as *Idiosyncrasia.* See *Idiosyncrasy.* Fr. anal. *idiocrasie,* f.

Idioctŏ'nia, *æ,* f. (Ἴδιος, proper: κτόνος, a murder.) *Med., Med. Surg.* Term for suicide, or self-murder. Fr. anal. *idioctonie,* f. Germ. syn. *Selbstmord,* m.

Idioc'tŏnus, *i,* m. (Ἴδιος, proper; κτείνω, to slay.) *Med., Med. Surg.* Term for a self-murderer, or suicide. Fr. anal. *idioctone,* m. Germ. syn. *Selbstmörder,* m.

Idiocy. (*Idiōta,* an idiot, or fool.) See *Amentia.*

Idiognōmon, *ŏnis,* adj. (Ἴδιος, proper; γνώμη, mind, or will, opinion.) *Med.* Having his own peculiar meaning, or view. See *Idiobuleusis.* Fr. anal. *idiognomon,* adj. Germ. syn. *seine eigene Meinung oder Ansicht habend.*

Idiŏ'gynus, *a, um.* (Ἴδιος, proper, or peculiar; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when they are not situated on the same flower as the pistil: idio'gynous. Fr. anal. *idiogyne,* adj.

Idiometal'lĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἴδιος, peculiar; *mĕtallĭcus,* pertaining to metal.) *Chem.* Applied by Salvator del Negro, to galvanism, (*électricité idiométallique*), because he manifested it by the contact of two metals: idiometal'lic. Fr. anal. *idiométallique,* adj.

Idiopas'sălus, *a, am.* (Ἴδιος, peculiar, πάσσαλος, a wooden club.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to plants which have distinct *passali:* idiopas'salous. Fr. anal. *idiopassalé,* adj.

Idiopăthīa, *æ,* f. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease arising spontaneously, and not from another; the opposite therefore of *sympathy:* idio'pathy. Fr. anal. *idiopathie,* f. Germ. syn. *das eigenthumliche Leiden; Gegensatz der Sympathie.*

Idiopa'thic. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, an affection; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Idiopathia;* applied to a disease not consequent upon, or symptomatic of another, but originating by itself, and so opposed to *sympathetic,* or *symptomatic. Idiŏpă'thĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *idiopathique,* adj. Germ. syn. *ursprünglich oder auf eigene Weise leidend.*

Idiŏphis, *ĭdis,* adj. (Ἴδιος, proper; ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus, and Carus, to a section or Family (*Idiophides,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Reptilia Ophidia,* comprehending the serpents properly so called. Fr. anal. *idiophide,* adj.

Idiospas'mus, *i,* m. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; σπασμὸς, a convulsion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cramp or spasm occurring only in one

part: i'diospasm. Fr. anal. *idiospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein eigenthümlicher nur einen einzelnen Theil befallender Krampf.*

Idiospas'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Idiospasmus*, a peculiar cramp; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Idiospasmus*: idiospas'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *idiospastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Idiospasmus betreffend.*

Idiosyn'crasy. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; σὺν, with; κρᾶσις, temperament.) *Med.* Term for peculiarity of constitution, or temperament; the disposition or habit of body peculiar to an individual. *Idiŏsyncrā'sia*, *æ*, f. See *Idiocrasia*, *Idiotropia.* Fr. anal. *idiosyncrasie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine eigenthümliche Empfänglichkeit für bestimmt äussere Einflüsse.*

Idiosyncrăt'ĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Idiosyncrăsia*, idiosyncrasy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Idiosyncrasia*: idiosyncra'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *idiosyncratique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Idiosynkrasie betreffend.*

Idiŏsyncrĭ'sia, *æ*, f. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; σύγκρισις, a concretion, or meeting together.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a special agreement and coincidence between many things, as between different parts of the organism, and so applied to the peculiar quality of the constitution or temperament. Fr. anal. *idiosyncrisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die eigenthümliche Vergleichung und Zusammenstimmung verschiedener Dinge unter einander.*

Idiŏsyncrĭ'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* } (*Idiŏsyncrĭsia*, agree-
Idiŏsyn'crĭtus, *a*, *um.* } ment or coincidence; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Idiosyncrisia*: idiosyncri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *idiosyncritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine eigenthümliche Stimmung habend; Idiosynkrisie betreffend.*

I'diot. (Ἰδιώτης, private; because unfit for intercourse with the world.) One who is silly, or without understanding: a fool. *Idiōta*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Idiot*, m.

Idiotcy. } (*Idiōta*, a fool, or idiot.) See *Amen-*
Idiotism. } *tia*, *Idiotia*, *Idiotismus.*

Idiŏtha'lămus, *a*, *um.* (Ἴδιος, proper; θάλαμος, a bed.) *Bot.* Having a proper bed; applied by Acharius, to a Class (*Idiothalami*, nom. pl. m.) of Lichens, comprehending those of which the conceptacles differ from the *thallus* in their nature and colour: idiotha'lamous. Fr. anal. *idiothalame*, adj.

Idiōtīa, *æ*, f. (Ἰδιωτεία.) *Med.* Term for *private life*, or a state of idiotcy, or idiotism. See *Idiota.* Fr. anal. *idiotie*, f. Germ. syn. *das einsame abgeschlossene Leben.*

Idiōtĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Idiōta*, an idiot; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to an idiot: idio'tic. Fr. anal. *idiotique*, adj.

Idiŏ'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ἴδιος, peculiar; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg, (*Fungi idiotici*), to certain mushrooms in which from the rhizopode arise free and distinct filaments, each of which bears either sporules spread on the surface, or vesicles full of sporules: idio'tic. Fr. anal. *idiotique*, adj.

Idiōtis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἰδιώτης, private; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med.* The same as *Idiotia*: i'diotism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *idiotisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Blodsinn*, m.; anal. *Idiotismus*, m.

Idiotrophosper'mius, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman, to plants which have either a lateral monospermous trophosperm, or many parietal trophosperms disposed without order: idiotrophosper'mious. Fr. anal. *idiotrophosperme*, adj.

Idio'trŏphus, *a*, *um.* (Ἴδιος, peculiar; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med.* Using or employing peculiar and proper nutriment: idio'trophous. Fr. anal. *idiotrophe*, adj. Germ. syn. *wer eine besondere Art von Nahrung braucht.*

Idiotrŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; τρέπω, to turn.) *Med.* Another term for *Idiosyncrasy* used by Franc. Bonamicus. Fr. anal. *idiotropie*, f.

I'dos, *eos*, n. (Ἶδος.) *Med., Physiol.* A term for sweat or perspiration. Kraus renders it summer-heat, (*Sommerhitze*).

Idrialin'. *Chem.* Name given to a fossil, fatty substance found in the mercury mines. *Idriālīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *idrialine*, f.

Idroagira. *Chem.* Old term for *Aqua alkali.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Idrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἱδρόω, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Term for a sweating, or perspiration; applied to an excited action of the sudoriparous glands, the same as *Ephidrosis*, and *Sudatoria.* See *Hidrosis.* Fr. anal. *idrose*, f.

Ietrēon. The same as *Iatreon.*

Iffides. *Chem.* Old term for *Cerussa.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Igasur. (Malay.) *Bot.* Name for the *Faba Sancti Ignatii.*

Igasu'rate. (*Igāsūrĭcum* acĭdum, Igasuric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of igasuric acid with a salifiable base. *Igasūras*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *igasurate*, m. Germ. syn. *igasursauer Salz.*

Igasu'ric. (*Igasur*, the Malay name for St. Ignatius's bean; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *Faba Sancti Ignatii*: applied to an acid obtained from it. *Igāsūricus*, *a*, *um.* Germ. syn. *igasursauer*, adj.

Igasu'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Name of an acid somewhat resembling the malic, existing in the *Nux vomica.* *Igāsūrĭcum A'cĭdum.* Fr. anal. *acide igasurique.* Germ. syn. *Igasursäure*, f.

Igdē, *es*, f. } (Ἴγδη, or Ἴγδις.) *Med., Pharm.*
Igdis, *is*, f. } Terms, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *l.* i. *de Morb. Mul.* iii. 3, *in notis*, for a mortar in which spices were prepared. Fr. syn. *mortier*, m. Germ. syn. *Mörser*, m.

Ig'dion. } (Dim. *Igde*, a mortar.) *Med.,*
Ig'dium, *ii*, n. } *Pharm.* A little mortar; the same as *Mortariolum.* Fr. syn. *mortier petit.* Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Mörser; Mörserchen*, n.

Igdŏcŏ'pănon. } (Ἴγδη, a mortar; κόπτω,
Igdŏ'cŏ'pănum, *ii*, n. } to bruise, or strike.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a pestle. Fr. anal. *Igdocopanon.* n. Germ. syn. *Mörserkeule*, f.

Ignātia, *æ*, f. (*St. Ignātius*; its seeds, or

beans, being called after him.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Strychnoideæ.* Fr. anal. *ignatie*, f.

Ignātia Amāra. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant which affords St. Ignatius's beans; they are roundish, very irregular and uneven, about the size of a nutmeg, hard, of a horny texture, and semitransparent, bitter and with little smell, they are said to be used in the Philippine islands as emetic and purgative; also called *Faba febrifuga, F. Indica, F. Sancti Ignatii, Nux Serapionis.*

Ignātii, Faba Sanc'ti. *Bot.* St. Ignatius's bean, the seed of the *Ignatia amara.* Fr. anal. *fève de Saint Ignace.*

Ignatius's Bean, Saint. *Bot.* Common name for the seed of the *Ignatia amara.* Fr. syn. *fève de Saint Ignace.*

Ignāvia, *æ*, f. *Med.* A term for laziness, slothfulness, or sluggishness.

Ig'neous Fu'sion. See *Fusion, Dry.*

Igniārius, *a, um.* (*Ignis*, fire.) Of or belonging to fire; capable of burning or taking fire. See *Boletus Igniarius.*

Ignĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Ignis*, fire; *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet of the colour of fire, as the *Catonia ignicollis.* Fr. anal. *l'ignicolle*, f.

Ignĭ'cŏlor, *ōris*, adj. (*Ignis*, fire; *cŏlor*, colour.) *Ornithol.* Having the colour of fire, a red mixed with yellow. Fr. anal. *ignicolor*, adj.

Ig'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ignis*, fire; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Oken, to a Class of minerals comprehending those that are influenced by the fire, in which the characters of fire are repeated, by lustre, fusibility and great heaviness: ig'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ignique*, adj.

Ig'nis, *is*, m. (As if *Ingenis*, from *in*, priv.; *gigno*, to beget; because nothing is begotten of it.) *Nat. Philos.* Fire; the evolution of light and heat which attends combustion; anciently this term was applied to what were considered universal solvents. *Med.* Formerly used to express the redness, heat, acrimony and corrosive power of a disease. See *Lar, Nar.* Fr. anal. *feu*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuer*, n.

Ig'nis Ac'tuālis. *Surg.* Actual fire; a term for the actual cautery. Fr. syn. *feu potentiel; cautère actuel.* Germ. syn. *Brenneisen*, n.

Ig'nis Că'lĭdus. *Pathol.* A hot fire; an old epithet applied to gangrene; or violent inflammation about to degenerate into gangrene. Quincy. Fr. syn. *gangrène*, f. Germ. syn. *Brand*, m.

Ig'nis Cŏlŭmel'læ. *Pathol.* Pillars of fire; an old epithet of *Erysipelas.* Fr. anal. *erysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Rose*, f.

Ig'nis Fă'tuus. *Nat. Philos.* The foolish fire, a term for a luminous appearance of flame frequently seen in the night in different country places, and called in England *Jack with the lantern*, or *Will o' the wisp;* it is produced by phosphorus being extricated from decaying leaves and other vegetable matters. Fr. syn. *feu follet.* Germ. syn. *Irrlicht*, n.

Ig'nis Frīgĭdus. *Pathol.* A cold fire; an old term for gangrene, because when it exists, the part affected has no natural heat. Fr. syn. *gangrène*, f. Germ. syn. *Brand*, m.

Ig'nis Gĕhen'næ. Fire of hell; a name used by alchemists for the universal solvent, or corrosive specific. Ruland, and Johnson.

Ig'nis Per'sĭcus. *Pathol.* An old name for *Erysipelas.* Fr. syn. *erysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Rose*, f. Also for *Anthrax*, or carbuncle. Fr. syn. *feu Persique.*

Ig'nis Pŏtentiālis. *Surg.* Potential fire; a name for the potential cautery. Fr. syn. *feu potentiel; cautère actuel.* Germ. syn. *Brenneisen*, n.

Ig'nis Rŏtæ. *Chem.* Fire of the wheel; when a vessel containing matter for fusion is surrounded with red hot coals, hence the name. Quincy.

Ig'nis Să'cer. *Pathol.* Sacred fire; a term anciently applied to *Erysipelas.* Fr. syn. *erysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Rose*, f. Also, to *Tetter.* Fr. syn. *dartre rongeante.*

Ig'nis Sanc'ti Antōnii. *Pathol.* Saint Anthony's fire; a name for *Erysipelas.* Fr. syn. *erysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Rose*, f.

Ig'nis Săpien'tum. The heat of horsedung.

Ig'nis Sylvātĭcus.
Ig'nis Vŏlāgrius.
Ig'nis Vŏlātĭcus.
Pathol. The wild-fire rash; names used by Fallopius for the *Strophulus volaticus.*

Igni'tion. (*Ignis*, fire.) *Chem.* The application of fire when the combustible body is not in an aëriform state: glowing heat. *Ignītio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *ignition*, f.

Ignye.
Ignys.
Anat. Old terms, Gr. anal. *ἰγνύη, ἰγνὺς*, used by Hippocrates, vi. *Epid.* i. 6, for the *Poples*, or ham. Fr. syn. *jarret*, m. Germ. syn. *Kniekehle*, f.

-Igo. (*Ago*, a verb which has a great many applications, the general sense being that of *action.*) *Med.* A terminal used in several names of diseases, denoting the act or state implied in the root of the word, as *Caligo, Impetigo, Prurigo, Vertigo, Vitiligo*, etc.

Iguānidæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Iguānia*, a kind of lizard; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Term for a Family of the Saurian reptiles, having the *Iguana* for their type; they are termed *Iguanides*, by Gray, *Iguanii* and *Iguanoide*, by Cuvier, Eichwald, Latreille, Ficinus, and Carus. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *iguanides*, m. pl.

Iguanides.
Iguanii.
Zoöl. See *Iguanidæ.*

Iguānoīdēs, adj. (*Iguāna;* terminal *-īdēs*,) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville, to a Family of the Saurian reptiles having the *Iguana* for their type: igua'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *iguanoïde*, adj.

Ikan Rādix. *Bot.* Name for a somewhat oval, oblong, compressed root from China; it is extremely rare, and seems to belong to some of the *Orchis tribe.*

I'läphis. *Bot.* Old name used by Myrapius for the *Arctium lappa*, or burdock. Fr. syn. *bardane*, f. Germ. syn. *Klettendistel*, n.; *Klettenkraut*, n.

I'leac Pas'sion. (Εἰλεός, a kind of colic, or disease of the intestines.) *Pathol.* The

Passio ileaca, a disease characterised by severe griping pain, vomiting of fecal matter and costiveness, with retraction and spasm of the abdominal muscles; also termed *Ileus*, and *Volvulus*. See *Chordapsus*, *Diarrhœa Chylosa*. Fr. syn. *ileus*, m.; anal. *passion iliaque*.

Ileadel'phus, *a*, *um*. *Med.*, *Physiol.* Applied by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, to monsters which are double inferiorly: diadel'phous. Fr. anal. *iléadelphe*, adj.

Ilech. A Paracelsian term for a first principle.

Ile'idos. The same as *Iliadum* and *Iliadus*, which see.

Ileĭtĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Ileĭtis*, inflammation of the *ileum*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ileitis*: ileĭ'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *iléitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ileitis betreffend*.

Ileĭtis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ileum*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *ileum* intestine. Fr. anal. *iléïte*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des Krummdarms*.

Ileo-. *Anat.* This word, used as a prefix in compound names, denotes connection with, or relation to the *ileum* intestine.

Ileo-Cæ'cal Valve. *Anat.* Name for the inferior semilunar fold of mucous membrane which secures against any matter re-entering the *ileum* intestine from the *cæcum*. Fr. anal. *valvule iléo-cæcale*. Germ. syn. *die Fallopische Klappe*.

Ileo-Co'lic Valve. *Anat.* Name for the superior semilunar fold of mucous membrane which secures the *ileum* against regurgitation from the *colon*. Fr. anal. *valvule iléocolique*.

Ileo-Hypŏgas'trĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Ileum*, the last portion of the small intestine; *hypŏgastrĭcus*, pertaining to the *hypogastrium*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *ileum*, and *hypogastrium*: ileo-hypogas'tric. Fr. anal. *iléo-hypogastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich den Krummdarm und den Unterbauch, oder was zugleich die Weichen und die Unterbauchsgegend angeht*.

Ileoclei'sis, *is*, f. (*Ileum*, the last portion of the small intestine; κλείω, to shut or close.) *Anat.*, *Med.* Term for occlusion of the *ileum* intestine. Fr. anal. *iléocleisis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verschliessung des sogenannten Leerdarms*.

Ileopsoitis. See *Iliopsoitis*.

Ileŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (*Ileum*, the last portion of the small intestine; πῦρ, fire, and so symbolical of fever.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term used by Eisenmann for the *Febris nervosa* or nervous fever; applied by Hufeland to *Ileitis pustulosa* or pustulous inflammation of the *ileum* intestine. Fr. anal. *iléopyre*, f.

Ileotўphus, *i*, m. (*Ileum*, the last portion of the small intestine; τύφω, to burn.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term used by Eisenmann for *Typhus abdominalis*.

I'leum, *i*, n. (Εἰλέω, to turn about; from its convolutions.) *Anat.* The name for the third, or last portion of the small intestine, ending at the valve of the *cæcum*. See *Eileon*. Fr. anal. *iléon*, m. Germ. syn. *Krummdarm*, n.; *der gewundene Darm*.

I'leus, *i*, n. (Εἰλεός, a disease of the intestines.) *Pathol.* See *Eileos*, *Ileac Passion*.

I'lex, *ĭcis*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetandria*; Ord. *Tetragynia*. Juss. *Rhamnoideæ*. The holly. Fr. syn. *houx*, m. Germ. syn. *Stechpaline*, f.

I'lex Aquĭfō'lium. *Bot.* The systematic name of the holly, the leaves of which have been used for intermittent fevers, and in infusion for gout; also called *Agria*, *Agrifolium*. Fr. syn. *houx commun*.

I'lex Cassīne. *Bot.* Systematic name of a tree growing in Carolina, the leaves of which resemble those of senna, becoming blackish when dried, with bitter taste and aromatic smell; considered as stomachic and stimulant; used also as expectorant, and when fresh, as emetic; also called *Apalachine gallis*, *Cassina*, and *Ilex vomitoria*. Fr. syn. *thé des Apalaches*.

I'lex Mājor. *Bot.* Name of a species which yields the acorn called *Bellotas* by the Spanish.

I'lex Vŏmĭtōria. *Bot.* Another name for the *Ilex cassine*. Fr. syn. *thé des Apalaches*.

I'lia. (Nom. pl. of *Ile*, *is*, n., from εἰλέω, to involve, the part which contains the small intestines.) *Anat.* The flanks, which contain or enclose the small intestines; also, the small intestines themselves. Fr. syn. *iles*, m.; *flancs*, n. pl. Germ. syn. *Flanken*, f. pl.; *die Seitentheile des Unterleibes*.

I'liac. (*Ilia*, the flanks.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to, or connected with the flanks. See *Ilial*. *Ili'ăcus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *iliaque*, adj.

I'liac Re'gion. *Anat.* That part of the side of the abdomen, between the ribs and hips. Fr. anal. *région iliaque*.

Ili'ădum. / **Ili'ădus.** / **Ilias'ter.** Paracelsian terms for the first matter of all things, consisting of mercury, salt, and sulphur; and forming the three principles of Theophrastus. *Iliadus* was also applied to a mineral spirit contained in every element, and was the supposed cause of diseases. *Iliaster*, of which there were four kinds, was said to be the occult virtue of nature whence all things have their increase, etc., etc., as described by Ruland, and Johnson.

I'lial. (*Ilia*, the flanks.) *Anat.* The same as *Iliac*. *Iliālis*, *is*, *e*. Fr. anal. *ilial*, adj.

Ilĭcīneus, *a*, *um*. (*Ilex*, the holly.) *Bot.* Applied by A. Brongniart to a Family (*Ilicineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having the *ilex* or holly for its type: ilici'neous. Fr. anal. *iliciné*, adj.

Ilĭci'cŏlus, *a*, *um*. (*Ilex*, the holly; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living or growing upon the *ilex* or holly, as the *Rhytisma ilicicola* upon the leaves of the *ilex prinos*: ilici'colous. Fr. anal. *ilicicole*, adj.

Ilin'gos. / **Ilin'gus.** (Ἰλιγγιάω, to labour under vertigo.) *Pathol.* Ancient term, Gr. anal. ἴλιγγος, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* iii. 17, 23, 31, for *Vertigo* with temporary dimness of vision, which for the most part precedes epilepsy and apoplexy; another term for *Scotodinus*. Fr. anal. *ilingos*, m. Germ. syn. *Drehen*, n.; *Drehkrankheit*, f.; *Schwindel*, m.

Iliodeus. Improperly used for *Ilyodeus.*

Iliopsoītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Iliăcus,* pertaining to the *ilium; psoītis,* inflammation of the *psoæ* muscles.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *Iliacus internus* and *psoæ* muscles. Fr. anal. *iliopsoïte,* f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung des Darmbein-und des Lendenmuskels.*

Ilīthyi'a, *æ,* f. (Εἰλείθυια, the goddess who presided over the parturient.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for Lucina, the presiding deity of pregnant women; also, for parturition, and for the birth or child born itself. Fr. anal. *ilithyie,* f.

I'lium, *ii,* n. (*Ilia,* the small intestines; because it supports them.) *Anat.* Name for the upper portion of the *Os innominatum,* which in the fetus is a distinct bone: the haunch bone. Fr. anal. *ilion,* m.

Illacrўmātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Illācrўmo,* to weep greatly.) *Med.* Term for excessive weeping: illacryma'tion. Fr. anal. *illacrymation,* f. Germ. syn. *das Thränenträufeln; krankhafte Ueberlaufen des Auges mit Thränen.*

Illambōnis. *Pharm.* Old name applied to a collyrium or medicine for ulcers of the eyes.

Illĕcĕ'bra, *æ,* f. (*Illicio,* to entice, or induce; from its power to vesicate when applied to the skin in cataplasms.) *Bot.* A name for the *Sedum acre,* or wall-pepper. Fr. syn. *grémil,* m. Germ. syn. *Mauerpfeffer,* m.

Illĕcĕ'breus, *a, um.* (*Illĕcĕbra,* the stone-crop, or wall-pepper.) *Bot.* Applied by Candolle to a tribe (*Illecebreæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Paronychieæ,* having the *Illecebra* for its type: illece'breous. Fr. anal. *illécébré,* adj.

Illĭcie'us, *a, um.* (*Illĭcium,* a genus of plants.) *Bot.* Applied by Candolle to a tribe (*Illiciеæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Magnoliaceæ,* having the *illicium* for its type: illicie'ous. Fr. anal. *illicié,* adj.

Illĭ'cium, Anĭsātum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the yellow-flowered aniseed tree, the seeds of which are called the star aniseed, also *Anisum stellatum, Anisum sinense, Fœniculum sinense,* and *Semen badian,* according to Hooper; they are used like those of the *Pimpinella anisum;* the bark is supposed to be that called *Cortex anisi stellati,* or *Cortex lavola.* See *Zingi.*

Illinctus. The same as *Linctus.*

Il'lis, *ĭdis,* f. (Ἴλλος, having distorted eyes.) *Surg.* Old name, used by Galen, for one who squints, or who has distorted eyes; improperly spelled *Illys,* in some dictionaries.

Illīsio, *ōnis,* f. (*Illīdo,* to dash, or strike vehemently.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. syn. ἔνθλασις, used by Galen, *de Diff. Morb. c.* 11, for a kind of contusion which retains the impression of the instrument by which the injury was inflicted: an illi'sion. See *Enthlasis.* Fr. anal. *illision,* f.

Illĭ'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Illīno,* to anoint.) *Pharm.* Old term for the process of anointing li'tion. See *Oblinitio.* Fr. anal. *illition,* f.

Illŏcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*In,* priv.; *lŏcŭla,* a tubulous body in the texture of membranous or gelatinous tissue.) *Bot.* Applied by Bonnemaison to those hydrophytes which present no *loculæ:* illo'culated. Fr. anal. *illoculé,* adj.

Illōdēs, adj. (Ἴλλος, or Ἴλλος, blind; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of blindness. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *illeux,* adj. Germ. syn. *blinzelnd,* adj.; *schielend,* part. adj.

Il'los. } (Ἴλλος, or Ἴλλος.) *Anat.* Old
Il'lus, *i,* n. } names for *Oculus,* or the eye. Fr. syn. *œil,* m. Germ. syn. *Auge,* n.

Illōsis, *is,* f. (Ἴλλος, blind, or having distorted eyes.) *Surg.* Old term for *Strabismus,* or a distortion of the eyes. Fr. anal. *illose,* f. Germ. syn. *Verdrehen,* n.; *Schielen,* n.

Illu'minated. (*Illūmĭno,* to give light.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body which is not itself luminous, but derives by reflection the light which another body affords to it. *Illūmĭnātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *illuminé,* adj. Germ. syn. *erleuchtet,* adj.

Illu'minating. (*Illūmĭno,* to give light.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to the power of a luminous body, that faculty which it has of enlightening more or less the objects towards which it transmits its rays, the degree of brightness proper to it and which varies according to the intensity of its light. *Illūmĭnans, tis,* part. Fr. anal. *illuminant,* adj. Germ. syn. *erleuchtend,* part. adj.

Illumina'tion. (*Illūmĭno,* to give light.) *Nat. Philos.* Light produced by a luminous body; the brightness which it communicates to surrounding objects. *Illūmĭnātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *illumination,* f. Germ. syn. *Erleuchtung,* f.

Illu'sion. (*Illūdo,* to mock, or jest at.) *Med., Pathol.* A deception, false appearance, or mockery; a hallucination. *Illūsio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *illusion,* f. Germ. syn. *Täuschung,* f.

Illūtāmen'tum, *i,* n. (*Illūtus,* foul or unwashed.) *Pharm.* Ancient name for an external remedy when some member of the body was smeared with clay or mud in the bath, or afterwards, and removing it as it became dry, with a view of heating, drying and discussing; this was chiefly done with the mud found at the bottom of mineral springs. Fr. anal. *illutament,* m.

Illūtātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Illūtus,* foul or unwashed.) *Pharm.* Old term for the act or process of applying an *illutamentum:* illuta'tion. Fr. anal. *illutation,* f.

Illys. See *Illis.*

Ilyōdeus, *a, um.* (Ἰλύς, mud or slime; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot.* Having or full of mud or slime; applied by Palisot-Beauvois to a Section (*Iliodeæ,* correctly *Ilyodeæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Algæ,* comprehending those which consist of a gelatinous matter in globules or filaments. Fr. anal. *iliodé,* adj.

I'lys, *yos,* f. (Ἰλύς, mud.) Old term Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.,* for the dregs or feces of wine. *Physiol.* Applied to sediment in stools, or in the urine, which resembles the original import

of the word. Fr. syn. *feces*, f. Germ. syn. *Bodensatz*, m.

Imagina'tion. (*Imāgĭno*, to make images.) *Pathol.* See *Phantasma. Phrenol.* That act by which the Knowing and Reflecting Faculties,—when they are powerfully active from internal excitement, whether by the will, or from natural activity, and the ideas they either have, or have not previously formed, are vividly conceived—form these ideas. *Imāgĭnātio, ōnis*, f. *Physiol.* The faculty of creating with acquired ideas, ideas of a different order from those formed by the judgment and ordinary reasoning, founded on experience and observation. Fr. anal. *imagination*, f. Germ. syn. *Einbildung*, f.; *Einbildungskrafte*, f.; *falsche Vorsetzung.*

Imāgo, *ĭnis*, f. (As if *imĭtago*, from *imĭtor*, to follow the example of another.) *Entomol.* Applied by Fabricius and others to a perfect and completely organised insect (*Corpus declaratum*) which has undergone all its metamorphoses. *Nat. Philos.* The representation of an object; the uniting of the luminous lines emanating from, reflected or refracted by a body; the same as *Icon:* an image. Fr. anal. *image*, f. Germ. syn. *Bild*, n.; *Standbild*, n.

Imbēcil'lis, *is, e.* (*In*, on; *bācŭlus*, a staff.) *Med.* Feeble; weak, as if obliged to lean on a staff, but generally applied to weakness of the mental faculties: im'becile. Fr. anal. *imbécile*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwach*, adj.

Imbēcil'lĭtas Ocŭlōrum. *Pathol.* An old epithet applied to *Nyctalopia.* Fr. syn. *nyctalopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nyktalopie*, f.

Imber'bis, *is, e.* (*In*, priv.; *barba*, a beard.) *Bot.* Having no beard; without a beard; beardless. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot, to a tribe (*Imberbes*, nom. m. pl.) of sylvan *anisodactyli*, comprehending those in which the beak is rough at the base. Fr. anal. *imberbe*, adj. Germ. syn. *bartlos*, adj.

Imbibi'tion. (*Imbĭbo*, to drink in.) *Chem.* The act of drinking in, or sucking up moisture. *Imbĭbĭ'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *imbibition*, f. Germ. syn. *Einsaugen*, n.

Imbrĭcans, *tis*, part. (*Imbrĭco*, to cover with tiles.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the folioles of a compound leaf, when, during the *sleep* of the plant, they apply themselves along the petiole which they entirely conceal, covering each other like tiles on a house-top, directed from the base to the summit: im'bricating. Fr. anal. *imbriquant*, adj. Germ. syn. *übereinander liegend.*

Imbrĭcātīvus, *a, um.* (*Imbrex*, a roof-tile.) *Bot.* Applied by Candolle to leaves still inclosed in the bud when their rudiments are applied one upon another; to *estivation* when the parts of a floral tegument are verticillated in two or more ranks, the order of these ranks not well determined, and when the pieces cover each other much like the tiles on a house-top, as is seen in the involucres of most of the *Synantherecæ* and in the petals of a great number of double flowers. Most botanists call estivation *imbricative*, that which Candolle terms *irregular:* imbrica'tive. Fr. anal. *imbricatif*, adj.

Imbrĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Imbrex*, a roof tile.) *Bot.* Having an appearance of tiles placed over each other, like those on a roof; im'bricate; applied to leaves so disposed. Fr. anal. *imbrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *dachziegelartig*, adj.; *dachziegelförmig*, adj.

Imĭtābĭlis, *is, e.* (*Imĭtor*, to imitate.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of carbonated chalk which presents naturally the dodecahedron with flat pentagons, which is obtained by the mechanical division of a regular hexahedral prism of the same substance: i'mitable. Fr. anal. *imitable*, adj.

Imita'tion. (*Imĭtor*, to counterfeit.) The act of doing anything, with a view of making it like something else. *Phrenol.* Term for a Faculty, found also in the lower animals, (its organ in the superior anterior portion of the head, on the two sides of Benevolence), giving the power and love of imitation in general, and when joined with Secretiveness, giving expression in the fine arts. *Imĭtātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *imitation*, f.

Imĭtātīvus, *a, um.* (*Imĭtor*, to imitate.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety in which a new law of decrease determines a form like that of another variety more simple. Fr. anal. *imitatif*, adj.

Immăcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *măcŭla*, a spot.) *Entomol.* Having no spot on the body; spotless: imma'culate. Fr. anal. *immaculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *unbefleckt*, adj.

Immarginātus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *margo*, a border.) *Bot.* Having no marked border; that in which the border does not differ from the rest; applied by H. Cassini to the *bracteæ* composing the *periclinium*, when their borders are of the same nature as the middle part, or when the difference is slight, or when the transition from one to the other is made by insensible degrees: immar'ginate. Fr. anal. *immarginé*, adj.

Immĕdiātus, *a, um.* (*Immĕdiatè*, immediately.) *Bot.* Applied to the insertion of stamens when they are attached directly under the ovary as in the *Cruciferæ*, upon the calyx as in the *Rosaceæ*, or upon the pistil as in the *Umbelliferæ. Chem.* Applied to those compound substances obtained by different manipulations without exercising any decomposing action. Fr. anal. *immédiat*, adj. Germ. syn. *unmittelbar*, adj.

Immer'sion. (*Immergo*, to dip.) *Chem.* Term formerly applied by Jacob le Mort, *Chym. Medico-Phys. c.* 3, to a species of calcination, when a body is immersed in any fluid in order to being corroded. *Immer'sio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *immersion*, f. Germ. syn. *Eintauchen*, n.; *Untertauchen*, n.

Immer'sus, *a, um.* (*Immergo*, to plunge.) *Bot.* Beneath the surface of water: immer'sed; applied to leaves that naturally grow and continue under the surface of water. Fr. anal. *immergé*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingetaucht*, part. adj.

Immic'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*In*, and *mingo*, to pass water.) *Pathol.* An old term the same as

Enuresis, or incontinence of urine: immic'tion. Fr. anal. *immiction*, f.

Immĭnūtio, *ōnis*, f. (*Immĭnuo*, to diminish.) *Med.* Old term applied to the diminution or decrease of flesh; also to old age, in which the strength is diminished. Fr. anal. *imminution*, f. Germ. syn. *Verminderung*, f.; *Verkleinerung*, f.

Immis'sor, *ōris*, m. (*In*; *mitto*, to send.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a catheter; a sender into. Fr. syn. *catheter*, m. Germ. syn. *Hineinsender*, m.; *Katheter*, m.

Immōbĭlis, *is*, *e*. (*In*, priv.; *mŏveo*, to move.) *Bot.* Applied to those anthers which are wholly attached to the filament, so that they have no power to execute any movement; immo'veable. Fr. anal. *immobile*, adj. Germ. syn. *unbeweglich*, adj.

Immōbĭlĭ'tas, *ātis*, f. (*In*, priv.; *mŏveo*, to move.) *Med.* Formerly used for *Acinesia:* immobi'lity. Fr. anal. *immobilité*, f. Germ. syn *Unbeweglichkeit*, f.

Immōtīvus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *mŏveo*, to move.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to germination, when it occurs without the episperm being displaced. Fr. anal. *immotif*, adj.

Immundĭ'ties, *ei*, f. (*Immundus*, unclean.) *Med.* Term for uncleanness; neglect of cleanliness. Fr. syn. *impureté*, f.; *malpropreté*, f. Germ. syn. *Unreinlichkeit*, f.

Immun'dus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *mundus*, clean.) *Med.* Unclean; filthy; neglecting cleanliness. Fr. syn. *impur*, adj.; *malpropre*, adj. Germ. syn. *unrein*, adj.

Immūtans, *tis*, part. (*Immūto*, to alter or change.) *Med., Pathol.* Term formerly used the same as *Alterans;* applied to remedies (*Immutantia remedia*, nom. pl. n.) which have an alterative effect. Fr. anal. *immutant*, adj. Germ. syn. *verandernd*, adj.

Impac'ted. (*Impingo*, to drive in.) *Obstet.* A term used in reference to the head of the child, when it remains so fixed in the pelvic cavity that the use of the forceps is forbidden, and that of the perforator, etc., called for. *Impac'tus*, *a*, *um*. See *Caput Inclavatum*.

Impalpābĭlis, *is*, *e*. (*In*, priv.; *palpo*, to touch.) *Bot.* That which is not perceptible to the touch, because of its tenuity, as the filaments of the *Anabaina impalpabilis:* impal'pable. Fr. anal. *impalpable*, adj. Germ. syn. *unfühlbar*, adj.

Impar, *āris*, adj. (*In*, neg.; *par*, equal.) Odd, not even; unequal. See *Ganglion Impar*. Fr. anal. *impair*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleich*, adj.

Impardac'tўlus, *a*, *um*. (*Impar*, unequal; δάκτυλος, a finger or toe.) *Ornithol.* Applied to birds that have three toes before and one behind: impardac'tylous. Fr. anal. *impardactyle*, adj.

Impărĭnervātus, *a*, *um*. (*Impar*, unequal; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by Raspail to the superior scale or *bractea (paillette)* of the *Graminea* when it possesses a middle nervure, with, as in the *Asprella*, or without, as in the *Crypsis*, lateral nervures: imparinerv'ate. Fr. anal. *imparinervé*, adj.

Impărĭpennātus, *a*, *um*. (*Impar*, unequal; *penna*, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied to a pennated leaf in which the petiole is terminated by a solitary foliole, as in the *Fraxinus excelsior:* imparipen'nate. Fr. anal. *imparipenné*, adj. Germ. syn. *unpaargefiedert*, adj.

Impartībĭlis, *is*, *e*. (*In*, priv.; *pars*, a part.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a *cremocarpium* which is not separated into two, as in the *Sanicula Marilandica:* impar'tible. Fr. anal. *impartible*, adj. Germ. syn. *untheilbar*, adj.

Impastātio, *ōnis*, f. (*In*, into; *pasta*, a paste.) *Pharm.* Old term for the making of dry powders into a paste by means of some fluid: impasta'tion. Fr. anal. *impastation*, f. Germ. syn. *Einkneten*, n.

Impă'tiens, *tis*, adj. (*In*, priv.; *pătior*, to suffer, from the shrinking of its leaves from the touch.) That cannot abide: impa'tient. *Bot.* Applied to the *Impatiens balsaminea*, or *balsamina*, because when the capsules have attained maturity they open with elasticity on the slightest contact, a property equally peculiar to the other species of the genus. Also applied as the name of a genus of plants Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Fr. anal. *impatient*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungeduldig*, adj.

Impă'tiens Balsă'mĭna. *Bot.* Name of a plant formerly in use as vulnerary and diuretic.

Impă'tiens Nōli Me Tan'gĕre. *Bot.* Name of a species believed to possess diuretic qualities.

Impenetrabi'lity. (*In*, neg.; *pĕnetro*, to enter into.) *Chem.* Term for a property of matter, signifying that no portion of it can occupy the same place at the same time with another. *Impĕnetrābĭ'lĭtas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *impénétralibité*, f. Germ. syn. *undurchdringlichkeit*, f.

Impen'nis, *is*, *e*. (*In*, priv.; *penna*, a wing or feather.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a bird which has neither feathers nor wings, as the *penguin*, or in which the latter do not serve for flying: applied by Illiger, C. Bonaparte, and Eichwald to a Family (*Impennes*, nom. pl. m.) of swimming birds, comprehending those of which the wings are short and covered only with small feathers like scales. Fr. anal. *impenné*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungeflügelt*, adj.

Impĕrātōria, *æ*, f. (*Impĕro*, to subdue; because its leaves overwhelm the lesser herbs around it.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.* The master-wort. Fr. anal. *impératoire*, f. Germ. syn. *Meisterwurz*, f.

Impĕrātōria Ostru'thium. *Bot.* The systematic name of the master-wort, formerly esteemed as singularly efficacious, so that it was thought worthy of being styled *Divinum remedium;* it is indigenous to Britain, but its roots are imported from the Alps and Pyrenees; they have a fragrant smell and bitter pungent taste, and are now held to be only aromatic; also called *Astrantia*, *Hortense*, *Magistrantia*, *Smyrnion*, and *Struthium*.

Imperatrin'. *Chem.* Name given to a pecu-

liar crystallisable substance discovered by Osann in the root of the *Imperatoria ostruthium*, and of which the properties have been studied by Wackenroder. *Impĕratrīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *impératrine*, f.

Imperfec'tus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, neg.; *perfĭcio*, to finish.) *Bot.* Incomplete; unfinished; applied to flowers which want the anther, or pistil, or both: imper'fect. Fr. anal. *imparfait*, adj. Germ. syn. *unfertig*, adj.; *unvollkommen*, adj.

Imperfŏliātus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *perfŏliātus*, pierced through the leaves.) *Bot.* Applied to plants whose leaves are not perfoliated, as the *Chlora imperfoliata*: imperfo'liated. Fr. anal. *imperfolié*, adj.

Imper'forate. (*In*, neg.; *perfŏro*, to bore through.) *Surg.* Having an abnormal occlusion of some one of the passages of the body; applied to the *anus*, *vagina*, etc. *Imperfŏrātus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *imperforé*, adj. Germ. syn. *einer naturliche Oeffnung beraubt; undurchlöchert*, part. adj.

Impĕtīgĭnes. (Nom. pl. of *Impĕtīgo*, a skin-disease.) Cutaneous diseases; an Order of the Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *impétigines*, f. pl.

Impĕtīgĭnōdēs, adj. (*Impĕtīgo*, a skin-disease; terminal *-ōdēs*.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of the disease *Impetigo*; a term applied to a species of *eczema*: impeti'ginous. See *Note Myodes*, *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* v. Fr. anal. *impétigineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *flechtenartig*, adj.; *kopfgrindartig*, adj.

Impetīgĭnōsus, *a*, *um*. The same in derivation and meaning as *Impetiginodes*.

Impĕtīgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Impĕto*, to invade; terminal *-īgo*, as if the consequence of gross feeding, or repletion, or *in*, and *pĕtīgo*, a worm, or tetter; because it invades, or infests the skin.) *Pathol.* A skin-disease characterised by small irregularly circumscribed pustules which chiefly occur on the extremities, and are slightly elevated, and terminated in a laminated scab, unaccompanied by fever, and not contagious; the humid or running tetter. See *Asaphatum*, *Darta*, *Derbia*, *Melitagra*, *Petigo*, *Terna*, *Zerna*. Fr. anal. *impétigo*, f. Germ. syn. *ein chronischer Ausschlag überhaupt*.

Impĕtīgo Erȳsĭpĕlătōdes. *Pathol.* A form which at first presents nearly the ordinary appearances of erysipelas; but on close examination, the surface is found to present a slight inequality as if obscurely papulated, and in a day or two the true character of the disease is manifested by the eruption of numerous psydracious pustules over the inflamed and tumid skin, below the eyes, the greater part of the face, and sometimes the neck and breast, accompanied with a distressing sense of heat, smarting, and itching. Fr. anal. *impétigo erysipelateuse*.

Impĕtīgo Fĭgūrāta. *Pathol.* The most common form of moist or humid tetter, in which there are circumscribed patches of yellow psydracious pustules of various figures and sizes, usually smaller and more circular on the upper, and larger, oval, and irregular on the lower extremities. Fr. anal. *impétigo figurée*.

Impĕtīgo Rōdens. *Pathol.* A rare and intractable form, probably of a cancerous nature, in which the cellular membrane is affected as well as the skin, and seems to shrink away as ulceration and discharge proceed. Fr. anal. *impetigo rongeante*.

Impĕtīgo Scă'bĭda. *Pathol.* A more rare and severe form, in which one or more of the limbs becomes encased in a thick, yellowish scabby crust like the bark of a tree, accompanied with a disagreeable heat and itching, and rendering motion of the affected limbs difficult and painful. Fr. syn. *impetigo galeuse*.

Impĕtīgo Spar'sa. *Pathol.* A species differing from the *I. figurata* only in form, the pustules being dispersed without any regular order along the extremities, and sometimes about the neck and shoulders, instead of being congregated in circumscribed clusters as in it. Fr. syn. *impetigo dispersée*.

Impĕtiŏlāris, *is*, *e*. (*In*, priv.; *pĕtiŏlus*, a petiole.) *Bot.* Applied to plants the leaves of which are sessile, or united to the stem without the intervention of a petiole: impeti'olar. Fr. anal. *impétiolaire*, adj.

Im'pĕtum Fă'ciens. *Physiol.* Name given by Boerhaave, to the vital energy.

Im'pia Her'ba. *Bot.* A name given to a species of *Gnaphalium*; said to be bestowed because it grows on barren ground: the im'pious herb.

Implantātus, *a*, *um*. (*In*; *planto*, to plant or set.) *Mineral.* Applied to those crystals which are attached by one of their ends to the walls of an excavation hollowed in a rock: implanta'ted. Fr. anal. *implanté*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingepflanzt*, part. adj.

Implĭcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Implĭco*, to wrap or fold in.) *Anat.* Term formerly applied the same as *plexus*; an entangling or binding together: an implica'tion. Fr. anal. *implication*, f. Germ. syn. *Verpflichtung*, f.; *Verwickelung*, f.

Implĭcātus, *a*, *um*. (*Implĭco*, to wrap or fold in.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Applied the same as *Complicatus*; applied to diseases that are involved with each other, or that affect a patient at the same time: im'plicated. Fr. anal. *impliqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *verflochten*, part. adj.

Implŭmis, *is*, *e*. (*In*, priv.; *plūma*, a feather.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to all that part of the body which is bare of feathers. Fr. anal. *implumé*, adj. Germ. syn. *federlos*, adj.

Implŭ'vium, *ii*, n. (*Impluo*, to shower upon.) *Med.* Name anciently used for the shower bath. *Pharm.* An old term for an embrocation; according to Petrus Morellus. Castellus. Fr. syn. *affusion*, f.

Imponderabi'lity. (*In*, neg.; *ponděro*, to weigh.) *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.*, *Physiol.* Term for the quality of an imponderable body. *Imponděrābĭ'lĭtas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *impondérabilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Unwegbarkeit*, f.

Impond'erable. (*In*, neg.; *pondĕro*, to weigh.) Incapable of being weighed. *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* Applied to light, heat, electricity, magnetism, etc. *Physiol.* Applied to the *Vis vitalis*, or vital force, etc. *Impondĕrābĭlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *imponderable*, adj. Germ. syn. *unwegbar*, adj.

Impos'thume. Corr. *Apostema. Pathol.* Another term for an abscess. *Imposthuma, æ*, f. See *Apostema.* Fr. syn. *abcès*, m.; *apostème*, m. Germ. syn. *Geschwür*, n.

Im'potence. } (*In*, neg.; *possum*, to be able.)
Im'potency. } Weakness; want of power.) *Impōten'tia, æ*, f. See *Acrateia, Adynamia, Agenesia, Amaphrodisia, Sterility.* Fr. anal. *impotence*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwache*, f.; *Unvermögen*, n.

Im'potent. (*In*, neg.; *possum*, to be able.) Without power; incapable. *Pathol., Physiol.* Applied to one that from weakness, disease, or natural defect is incapable of procreating or impregnating. *Impōtens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *impotent*, adj. Germ. syn. *unvermögend*, part. adj.; *zeugungsunfähig*, adj.

Impregna'tion. (*Impregno*, to get with child.) *Physiol.* The act of making, or state of being pregnant or with young; fecundation; ingravidation. *Impregnātio, ōnis*, f. See *Conception*, and *Generation.* Fr. anal. *impregnation*, f. Germ. syn. *Anfeuchtung*, f. *Schwangerung*, f.

Impres'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Imprĭmo*, to press on.) *Surg.* Anciently used by Hildanus, *Cent.* v. *Observ.* 95. *Ex.* 3, for any extrinsic violent action, when by accident or design, some object is applied with violence to the body, as when the surgeon, in dislocation or fractures, presses the prominent bones with a certain degree of force, into their natural situation; also applied to the suffering of that violent action: impres'sion. See *Impressura.* Fr. anal. *impression*, f. Germ. syn. *Eindruck*, m.

Impressūra, *æ*, f. (*Imprĭmo*, to press on.) *Surg.* Anciently used the same as *Impressio*; also applied by M. A. Severinus, *l. de Noviss. Abscess. c.* 23, to an obstinate mark and morbid defilement, or infection, such as occurs in *Lues venerea.* Fr. syn. *impression*, f. Germ. syn. *Eindruck*, m.

Impres'sus, *a, um.* (*Imprĭmo*, to mark.) *Bot.* Employed by H. Cassini, in speaking of the *clinanthium* of the *Synantherecæ*, to express that the ovariferous *areolæ* and net-work are nearly on the same level: impres'sed. Fr. syn. *imprimé*, adj. Applied by Raspail to the scales of the *Gramineæ*, when marked at their summit by depressions which he considers as the trace of the inferior lobes of the *antheræ.* Fr. syn. *impressionné*, adj.

Impūber, *ĕris*, adj. (*In*, neg.; *pūber*, ripe in age.) *Physiol.* Without hair on the *pubes*, and therefore not arrived at adult age; applied formerly both to males and females; but Helmont affirmed that the latter were capable of conception before such appearance. Fr. anal. *impubère*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungeschlechtsreif*, adj.; *unmannbar*, adj.

Impŭdīcus, *a, um.* (*In*, neg.; *pūdor*, shame; terminal *-īcus.*) *Bot.* Applied to the *Phallus impudicus*, because in its form, colour and odour it suggests the idea of a *penis in erectione*; to the *Cytherea impudica*, because it has its *vulva* of a livid, olive, or bluish colour; shameless; immodest: impu'dic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *impudique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schamlos*, adj.

Impurgātus, *a, um.* (*In*, neg.; *purgo*, to purge.) *Med., Surg.* Anciently applied to those having an impurity of the humours, or sordes, or impurities of wounds: impurgated or unpurged. Fr. anal. *impurgé*, adj.

Impustŭlātus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *pustŭlātus*, having pustules.) *Bot.* Having no red spots, or pustules, as the *Coccinella impustulata*: impus'tulate. Fr. anal. *impustulé*, adj.

Imus Ven'ter. (Cont. *Infĭmus*, the lowest.) *Anat.* Epithet applied to the abdomen, or the lowest part of the abdomen between the *umbilicus* and *pudenda.* Fr. syn. *bas-ventre*, m. Germ. syn. *Unterbauch*, m.; *Unterleib*, m.

In Extrēmis. *Med.* In the last extremity, or last sickness; a term expressive of the condition of a person overtaken by sudden and violent sickness, or arrived at the last stage of a malady.

In Sĭtu. *Med.* In natural position, or situation.

Inadhæ'rens, *tis*, part. (*In*, priv.; *adhæreo*, to adhere or cling to.) *Bot.* Applied to every organ that is free, or does not fix itself to any other; to a calyx when perfectly detached from the ovary as in the *Labiatæ*; to an ovary when it has no adherence with the simple perianth, or calyx, and is not attached to the flower except at the base, as in the *Cruciferæ*; to a berry as in the *Vitis*; to the capsule, as in the *Silene*; to the *carcerula*, as in the *Rumex*; to the *dieresilis*, as in the *Lavatera arborea*; to the drupe, as in the *Prunus*; to the *regma*, as in the *Euphorbia*, when these organs are in the same condition: inadhe'rent. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *inadhérent*, adj.

Inæquālifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Inæquālis*, unequal; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having unequal or dissimilar leaves, as the *Peperomia inæqualifolia*: inequalifo'lious. Fr. anal. *inéqualifolié*, adj.

Inæquālis, *is, e.* (*In*, neg.; *æquālis*, equal.) Differing in size; unequal. *Bot.* Applied to leaves when the halves are of unequal size the one to the other. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. syn. *inégal*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleich*, adj.

Inæquĭcostātus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *æquus*, equal; *costātus*, having ribs.) *Conchol.* Applied to a shell marked by lines or longitudinal elevations of different dimensions, as that of the *Pecten inæquicostatus*: inequicos'tate. Fr. anal. *inéquicosté*, adj.

Inæquĭlătĕrālis, *is, e.* (*In*, priv.; *æquus*, equal; *lātus*, a side.) *Conchol.* Applied to a bivalve shell, of which the cephalic or dorsal

summit is situated before or behind the middle part of the side where it is found, so that a right line drawn to that point on the opposite side, divides the shell into two unequal parts: inequila'teral. See *Inæquilaterus*, *Inæquilobatus*. Fr. anal. *inéquilatéral*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleichseitig*, adj.

Inæquĭlătĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *æquus*, equal; *lătus*, a side.) *Bot.* Having unequal sides; applied to a leaf, the median nervure of which does not divide it into equal halves, as in the *Tilia*: inequila'terous. Fr. anal. *inéquilatère*, adj.

Inæquĭlōbātus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *æquus*, equal; *lōbus*, a lobe.) Applied synonymously with *Inæquilateralis*: inequi'lobate. Fr. anal. *inéquilobé*, adj.

Inæ'quĭpes, *ĕdis*, adj. (*In*, priv.; *æquus*, equal; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille, to a Family (*Inæquipedes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Myriapoda Chilopoda*, comprehending those which have unequal feet, the posterior being much longer than the others: ine'quipede. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *inéquipède*, adj.

Inæquĭtēlus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *æquus*, equal; *tēla*, a web.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille, to a tribe (*Inæquitelæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Araneidæ*, in which he ranks those which spin irregular webs, of which the threads cross each other in every way and at all points. Fr. anal. *inequitèle*, adj.

Inalbūmĭnātus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *albūmĭnātus*, having albumen.) *Bot.* Applied to an embryo that is deprived of albumen, as in the *Faba*. Fr. anal. *inalbuminé*, adj.

Inanăgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, f. (Ἴς, *ἰνὸς*, a fibre, also strength; *anagĕnĕsis*, regeneration.) *Med.* Term for muscular regeneration, or the reproduction of muscular fibre. Fr. anal. *inanagénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wiedererzeugung der Muskelfaser*.

Inană'phўsis, *is*, f. (Ἴς, *ἰνὸς*, a fibre; *anăphўsis*, a renewed growth.) *Med.* Term for the renewed growth or increase of muscular fibre. Fr. anal. *inanaphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wiederwachsen der Muskelfaser*.

Inangŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *angŭlātus*, having angles.) Having no angles: inan'gulate. Fr. anal. *inangulé*, adj.

Inānis, *is*, *e*. (*Inānio*, to empty.) *Bot.* Hollow; empty; pithless: in'ane. Fr. syn. *vide*, adj. Germ. syn. *leer*, adj.

Inani'tion. (*Inānio*, to empty.) *Med.* Term for emptiness of the body, its viscera, or its vessels, from the want of food; starvation. *Inānītio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *inanition*, f. Germ. syn. *Entleerung*, f.; *Einkräftung aus Mangel an Nährung*; *Magenleere*, f.

Inanthĕrātus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *anthĕra*, an anther.) *Bot.* Term applied to the filaments of stamens when they do not bear anthers, as many of those of the *Sparmannia Africana*. Fr. anal. *inanthéré*, adj.

Inanthĕrĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *anthĕra*, an anther; *fĕro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Applied to a filament of a stamen which bears no anther: inantheri'ferous. Fr. anal. *anthérifère*, adj.

Inappendĭcŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *appendix*, an addition.) *Bot.* Having no *appendices*; applied by H. Cassini, to the *bracteæ* of the pericline of the *Synanthereæ*, when they are of the same nature, and follow the same direction, or which do not change the direction and nature from high to low, but by insensible degrees: inappendi'culate. Fr. anal. *inappendiculé*, adj.

Inappen'dix, *ĭcis*, adj. (*In*, priv.; *appendix*, an addition.) *Zoöl.* Having no appendix; applied by Latreille, to an Order (*Inappendices*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gymnogena*, comprehending those which have not any external appendix. Fr. anal. *inappendicé*, adj.

Inappĕten'tia, *æ*, f. (*In*, neg.; *appĕto*, to desire.) *Pathol.* A term used for *Anorexia*; a want, or loss of appetite: inap'petency. Fr. anal. *inappetence*, f. Germ. syn. *Appetitlosigkeit*, f.

Inapplĭcātus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *applĭcātus*, applied.) *Bot.* Used by H. Cassini, to the bracteoles of the *Synanthereæ*, when they are not applied against the *clinanthium*: inap'plicate. Fr. anal. *inappliqué*, adj.

Inartĭcŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*In*; *artĭcŭlus*, a joint.) *Anat.* Term used the same as *Enarthrosis*, or union by means of a joint. Fr. anal. *inarticulation*, f. Germ. syn. *die tiefe Einlenkung*; *Nussgelenk*, n. (*In*, priv.; *artĭcŭlātio*, a joining.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Term for the absence of a natural joint or articulation. Germ. syn. *der Mangel einer natürliche Einlenkung*.

Inartĭcŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *artĭcŭlātus*, articulated.) *Bot.* Applied to an organ which presents no articulation in its length to its base: inarti'culated. *Conchol.* Sometimes applied to acardinated bivalve shells, because they have no teeth to their hinge. *Physiol.* Applied to vocal sounds destitute of arrangement into distinct syllables. Fr. anal. *inarticulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *undeutlich*, adj.

Inaurātus, *a*, *um*. (*In*; *aurum*, gold.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Gilded; covered with gold; applied to pills which it was formerly usual to gild in order to prevent their taste being perceived in swallowing: inau'rate. Fr. anal. *inauré*, adj. Germ. syn. *vergoldet*, adj.

Incălўcātus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *călyx*, a calyx.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers without a calyx: inca'lycate. Fr. anal. *incalicé*, adj.

Incandes'cence. (*Incandesco*, to grow very hot.) *Chem.* A term for the red appearance presented in the dark by solids and liquids when heated to 800°, or 810°; to produce the same effect in daylight, a temperature of 980°, or about 1000° is necessary. *Incandescen'tia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *incandescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Glühe*, f.

Incandes'cens, *tis*, part. (*Incandesco*, to wax very hot.) *Chem.* Applied to a body that has been heated till its surface becomes white and brilliant: incandes'cent. See *Incandescence*. Fr. anal. *incandescent*, adj. Germ. syn. *glühend*, part. adj.

Incantātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Incanto*, to enchant.) An incantation; absurdities of this kind were anciently employed by Paracelsus

Helmont, and others of the chemical enthusiasts as a means of curing diseases. Fr. anal. *incantation*, f.

Incānus, *a, um.* (*Incānesco*, to wax hoary.) *Bot.* Hoary; covered with a whitish down; applied to stems, leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *incane*, adj.

Incar'cerated. (*In*, in; *carcer*, a prison.) *Surg.* Confined; imprisoned; applied to the portion of bowel or other substance which is confined by the stricture in strangulated hernia. *Incarcĕrātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *incarceré*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingeklemmt*, adj.

Incarcĕrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Incarcĕro*, to imprison.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for strangulation, as of the intestine in hernia: incarcera'tion. Fr. anal. *incarcération*, f. Germ. syn. *Einsperrung*, f.; *Einklemmung*, f.

Incar'nans, *tis*, part. (*Incarno*, to bring flesh upon.) *Med.* Forming or producing flesh; applied (*Incarnantia remedia*), to medicinal applications believed to induce this effect. Fr. anal. *incarnant*, adj. Germ. syn. *Fleisch machend.*

Incarnātus, *a, um.* (*Incarno*, to bring flesh upon.) Made into flesh. *Bot.* Of a tint intermediate between the colour of flesh and a vivid red, as *Psittacus incarnatus*, *Passiflora incarnata*, etc. Fr. anal. *incarne*, adj. Germ. syn. *verfleischt*, adj.; *zu Fleisch geworden.*

Incen'dium, *ii*, n. (*Incendo*, to burn.) *Med.* Term used for a burning fever or inflammation. See *Incensio.* Fr. syn. *inflammation*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung*, f.

Incen'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Incendo*, to burn.) *Med.* Formerly used almost the same as *Incendium;* also applied to inflammation, and a hot tumour. Fr. anal. *incension*, f. Germ. syn. *Anzündung*, f.; *Entzündung*, f.

Incērātio, *ōnis*, f. ('Ev, into; κηρὸς, wax.) *Pharm.* Old term for the reduction of any dry substance to the consistence of softened wax, by the gradual admixture of a fluid. Ruland, and Johnson. Fr. anal. *inceration*, f. Germ. syn. *Einwachsen*, n.; *mit Wachs vermengen.*

Incernĭ'cŭlum, *i*, n. (*Incerno*, to sift.) *Anat.* Term for the pelvis of the kidney, into which the urine is strained from the *papillæ renis:* a strainer, or sieve. Fr. anal. *incerniculum*, n.

Inch. (Sax. *Ynce.*) An English measure, the twelfth part of a foot, consisting of twelve lines. The French inch is a trifle longer, equal to 1.066 of the English. *Un'cia*, *æ*, f. Fr. syn. *pouce*, m. Germ. syn. *Zoll*, m.

In'cidence. (*Incĭdo*, to fall.) *Geom.* A term for the direction in which one body strikes upon another. *Incĭden'tia*, *æ*, f. See *Incidence, Angle of*, and *Inclination.* Fr. anal. *incidence*, f. Germ. syn. *zufallige Umstände.*

In'cidence, Angle of. *Geom.* Term for that angle made by the line of direction of any body at the point of contact with the body to which it is directed, and is measured from a perpendicular to the plane, or surface at the point where the two bodies are supposed to meet.

Incĭdens, *entis*, part. (*Incīdo*, to cut.) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to cut; formerly applied to medicines (*Incidentia medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.) supposed to cause the phlegm to be discharged, by cutting, as it were, and so overcoming the effect of its viscidity: inci'dent. Fr. anal. *incident*, adj. Germ. syn. *einschneidend*, part. adj.

In'cĭdens, *tis*, part. (*Incĭdo*, to fall.) *Med.* Falling: in'cident. Fr. anal. *incident*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfallend*, part. adj.

In'cident Spi'nal Nerves. *Physiol.* Applied to those of the spinal system of nerves which convey any impressions on, or irritation of the integuments, or mucous membranes, to the true spinal marrow. See *Spinal System of Nerves, Esotic.*

Incinera'tion. (*Incĭnĕro*, to burn to ashes,) *Chem.* Term for the act of burning, or state of being reduced to ashes, of any animal or vegetable matter. *Incĭnĕrātio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Ustio.* Fr. anal. *incineration*, f. Germ. syn. *Einäscherung*, f.

Incised. See *Incisus*, and *Dissectus.*

Inci'sion. (*Incīdo*, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting of the integuments, or the flesh with a cutting instrument. *Incīsio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Entaschasmus, Encope.* Fr. anal. *incision*, f. Germ. syn. *Einschnitt*, f.; *Zertheilung*, f.

Incision-Knife. *Surg.* See *Scolopomachærion.*

Incīsīvus, *a, um.* (*Incīdo*, to cut.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Incisores* teeth; applied to a foramen, and certain muscles. See *Foramen Incisivum.* Fr. anal. *incisif*, adj.

Incīsor, *ōris*, m. (*Incīdo*, to cut; because it cuts the food.) *Anat.* Applied in the plural (*Incisores*, nom.) to the four front teeth of both jaws, which have sharp, cutting edges; also called *Dentes acuti, Dentes adversi, Dichasteres;* an inci'sor. See *Cteres, Gelasinos.* Fr. syn. *dent incisive.* Germ. syn. *Einschneider*, m.

Incīsōrium, *ii*, n. (*Incīdo*, to cut.) *Surg.* Old term for the table on which dissections or operations were performed. Castellus. Fr. anal. *incisorium*, m. Germ. syn. *Einschneidewerkzeug*, m.

Incīsōrum Forāmen. *Anat.* The same as *Foramen incisivum.*

Incīsūra, *æ*, f. (*Incīdo*, to cut.) *Anat.* Term applied to the cleft or fissure of the frontal bone occupied by the nasal bones; also the same as *Incision.* Fr. anal. *incisure*, f.; syn. *fente*, f. Germ. syn. *Spalte*, f.

Incīsus, *a, um.* (*Incīdo*, to cut.) *Bot.* Cut into irregular segments; incised; applied to leaves. See *Dissectus.* Fr. anal. *incise*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingeschnitten*, adj.

In'cĭtans, *tis*, part. (*Incĭto*, to provoke.) *Med.* Moving; provoking; applied to medicines (*Incitantia remedia*) which provoke or excite: inci'ting. Fr. anal. *incitant*, adj. Germ. syn. *anregend*, part. adj.; *aufregend*, part. adj.

Inclāveātio, *ōnis*, f. (*In; clāvus*, a nail; from its likeness when driven into wood.) *Anat., Med.* Term for the condition of a tooth in its socket: inclavea'tion. See *Incuneatio.* Fr. anal. *inclaveation*, f. Germ. syn. *Einlenkung*, f.

Inclīnans, *tis*, part. (*Inclīno*, to bend down.) *Bot.* Bending down; inclining: incli'nant. Fr. anal. *inclinė*, adj. Germ. syn. *sich emhiegend; geneigt*, adj.

Inclina'tion. (*Inclīno*, to bend down.) *Anat.* The same as *Reclination*. *Chem.* Term for the state of a body or vessel held obliquely. *Geom.* Applied to the mutual approach or tendency of two bodies, lines, or planes towards each other, so that their directions either make a straight line at the point of contact, or an angle of greater, or lesser magnitude. *Inclīnātio, ōnis*, f. See *Incidence*. Fr. anal. *inclination*, f. Germ. syn. *Hinneigung*, f.; *Neigung*, f.; *Neigung nach innen*.

Inclūdens, *tis*, part. (*Inclūdo*, to inclose.) *Bot.* Inclosing: including. Fr. anal. *comprennant*, adj.

Inclūsus, *a, um.* (*Inclūdo*, to inclose.) *Bot.* Inclosed; included. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (*Inclusa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Acephala Crustacea*, in which the mantle is open only at the anterior extremity, or near the middle. Fr. anal. *inclus*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingeschlossen*, adj.

Incoc'tus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *cŏquo*, to boil.) *Med.* Crude; unboiled or unprepared; applied to the excretions. Fr. syn. *cru*, adj.; *qui n'est pas digėrė*. Germ. syn. *ungekocht*, adj.

Incoërcī'bĭlis, *is, e.* (*In*, priv.; *coërcio*, to restrain.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Applied to the causes of heat, electricity, and magnetism, termed incoercible fluids supposing them to be of a material nature, because their subtlety is such that they cannot be contained in any vessels we can employ: incoër'cible. Fr. anal. *incoërcible*, adj. Germ. syn. *unsperrbar*, adj.

Incŏlōrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*In*, priv.; *cŏlor*, colour.) Term for a defect of colour; decolora'tion: incolora'tion. Fr. anal. *incoloration*, f.

Incŏlōrus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *cŏlor*, colour.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body which is penetrated by luminous rays sufficiently to allow of distinguishing objects freely through its thickness, and which at the same time transmits them without decomposing them, so that the eye receives them in the same state in which they were on arriving at the surface of the body. Fr. anal. *incolore*, adj.

Incompat'ible. (*In*, neg.; *compătior*, to suffer together.) Disagreeing, or not consisting one with another. *Med.* Applied to substances which act chemically on each other, and which therefore cannot with propriety be prescribed together. Fr. anal. *incompatible*, adj. Germ. syn. *unverträglich*, adj.

Incomplētus, *a, um.* (*In*, neg.; *compleo*, to finish, or fulfil.) *Bot.* Imperfect; incomplete; applied to flowers. Fr. anal. *incomplet*, adj.

Incompressibi'lity. (*In*, priv.; *comprĭmo*, to press together.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for the property of resistance to all compression, under which volume or bulk cannot be diminished by its influence. *Incompressĭbi'lĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *incompressibilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Unpressbarkeit*, f.

Incompres'sible. (*In*, priv.; *comprĭmo*, to press together.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body which gives no sensible mark of diminution of volume when compressed. *Incompressi'bĭlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *imcompressible*, adj. Germ. syn. *unpressbar*, adj.

Incondĭ'tipes, *ĕdis*, adj. (*In*, priv.; *condĭtus*, hid close; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Harvorth to the *Crustaceæ Brachiura*, in which the feet cannot be drawn within the border of the shell: incondi'tipede. Fr. anal. *inconditipède*, adj.

Incontĭnen'tia, *æ*, f. (*In*, neg.; *contĭneo*, to contain.) *Med.* Term for inability to retain the natural evacuations: incon'tinence. See *Acrasia*. Fr. anal. *incontinence*, f. Germ. syn. *Einkeuschheit*, f.; *Unenthaltsamkeit*, f.

Incŏrōnātus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *cŏrōna*, a crown.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidium* or *anthodium* of the *Synantheræ*, when all the flowers which constitute it resemble the form of a corol: inco'ronate. Fr. anal. *incorronné*, adj.

Incorpora'tion. (*In*, in; *corpus*, a body.) *Pharm.* Term for embodying, or mixing the particles of different bodies together so that they appear a uniform substance, or composition of the whole, without discerning the ingredients or bodies mixed in any of their particular qualities. Fr. anal. *incorporation*, f. Germ. syn. *Einkörperung*, f.; *Einverleibung*, f.

Incras'sans, *antis*, part. (*Incrasso*, to make thick.) *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines (*Incrassantia medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.) considered to be qualified to thicken the fluids: incras'sating. Fr. anal. *incrassant*, adj. Germ. syn. *verdickend*, part. adj.

Incrassātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Incrasso*, to make thick.) *Med.* Term for the progress of a thickening of the fluids: incrassa'tion. Fr. anal. *incrassation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdickung*, f.

Incrassātus, *a, um.* (*Incrasso*, to make thick.) *Bot.* Increasing in thickness: incras'sate. Fr. anal. *incrassé*, adj. Germ. syn. *verdickt*, adj.

Increasing. (*Incresco*, to crowd upon.) See *Anabaticus*.

Incrēmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Incresco*, to grow upon.) Growth; increase: in'crement. Fr. syn. *accroissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Zuwachs*, m.

Incrŭciātio, *ōnis*, f. (*In; crux*, a cross.) *Anat.* Term applied the same as *Chiasma*, to the decussation or crossing of the fibres of the optic nerve: incrucia'tion. Fr. anal. *incruciation*, f. Germ. syn. *Durchkreuzung*, f.

Incrus'tans, *tis*, part. (*Incrusto*, to rough-cast.) *Mineral.* Applied to a concreted body of which the molecules are disposed on the surface, allowing its form to be perceived through this foreign covering: incrusting. Fr. anal. *incrustant*, adj. Germ. syn. *uberziehend*, part. adj.

Incrustātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Incrusto*, to rough-cast.) Term for the act or process of forming a crust. *Chem.* Applied to the deposit of stony molecules on the surface of bodies plunged, or habitually bathed in water

charged with calcareous salts: incrusta'tion. Fr. anal. *incrustation*, f. Germ. syn. *Uebersenderung*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to the developement of osseous plates in the organic tissues from age, or chronic inflammation. Fr. anal. *incrustation*, f. Germ. syn. *Bekrustung*, f.; *Incrusterung*, f.; *Ueberkrustung*, f.; *Ueberschorfung*, f.

Incrustātus, *a, um.* (*Incrusto*, to rough-cast.) *Bot.* Applied to a seed and pericarp when they adhere one to the other with so much force that they seem to form an entire body: incrus'tate. Fr. anal. *incrusté*, adj. Germ. syn. *verkrustet*, adj.; *überkrustet*, adj.

Incuba'tion. (*Incŭbo*, to sit on eggs.) *Ornithol.* Term for the act or process by which most birds hatch their eggs, by communicating the heat of their own bodies in order to develope the embryos which they contain. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to the period between the implanting of a disease, or subjection to its causes, and its developement. *Incŭbātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *incubation*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufliegen*, n.; *Bebrütung*, f.; *Brüten*, n.; *der Entwickelungsvorgang einer geimpften oder sonstigen ansteckenden Krankheit.*

In'cŭbus, *i*, m. (*Incŭbo*, to sit upon, from the patient's sensation, as of a weight, or some demon sitting on the chest.) *Pathol.* The night-mare. See *Ephialtes, Oneirodynia Gravans.* Fr. anal. *incube*, m. Germ. syn. *Nachtmännchen*, n.

Incum'bens, *tis*, part. (*Incumbo*, to lean upon.) *Bot.* Applied to *antheræ* when they are attached by the middle, and arranged so that their inferior half is found applied against the *filamentum*, as in the *Monotropa hypopithys*; to petals when they are disposed one upon the other by their side, as the *Oxalis versicolor*; to a radicle when it is applied on the middle of the back of one of the cotyledons as in the *Cruciferæ. Entomol.* Applied to the wings of insects when their internal edges are placed one upon the other, as in the *Noctua geometra*: incum'bent. Fr. anal. *incombant*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufeinanderliegend*, part. adj.; *aufliegend*, part. adj.

Incŭneātio, *ōnis*, f. (*In*; *cŭneus*, a wedge.) *Anat., Med.* The same as *Inclaveatio*, applied to the teeth. *Obstet.* Applied to the fetus when wedged in the pelvis: incunea'tion. Fr. anal. *incunéation*, f. Germ. syn. *Einkeilung*, f.

Incurvātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Incurvo*, to bow or bend.) *Med.* Term for a bowing or bending; applied to the back, etc.: incurva'tion. Fr. anal. *incurvation*, f. Germ. syn. *Krümmung*, f.

Incurvātus, *a, um.* } (*Incurvo*, to bow.) *Bot.*
Incur'vus, *a, um.* } Bent, or bowed inwards; incurvate: incurved. See *Inflexus.* Fr. anal. *incurvé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gekrummt*, adj.

In'cus, *ūdis*, f. (An anvil, from *in*, upon; *cădo*, to fall; from its supposed resemblance.) *Anat.* Term for the largest of the *ossicula*, or small bones of the internal ear. Fr. syn. *enclume*, m. Germ. syn. *Amboss*, m.

Indehis'cent. (*In*, neg.; *dēhisco*, to gape open.) *Bot.* Applied to a pericarp that does not open spontaneously, when ripe, to let the seed escape; not opening; not dehiscent. *Indēhis'cens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *indéhiscent*, adj.

Inden'ted. (*In*, in; *dens*, a tooth.) Cut, or hollowed out like teeth: toothed. See *Dentatus*, and *Sinuatus.* Fr. syn. *dentelé*, adj.; anal. *indenté*, adj.

Indepen'dens, *tis*, part. (*In*, priv.; *dependeo*, to hang down.) *Geognos., Geol., Nat. Hist.* Applied to a *formation* to indicate that it has been found the same in countries distant from each other, and that among those which have this epithet each has been seen superimposed upon one of others that are more ancient: indepen'dent. Fr. anal. *independant*, adj. Germ. syn. *unabhängig*, adj.

In'dex, *ĭcis*, c. g. (*Indĭco*, to point; being usually employed to do so.) *Anat.* Name applied to the first finger; also to the *Indicator* muscle of that finger; the index finger. See *Lichanos.* Fr. anal. *index*, m.; syn. *indicateur*, m. Germ. syn. *Anzeiger*, m.; *Anzeige*, f.

In'dian. Of or belonging to India. *In'dĭcus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *de l'Inde.* Germ. syn. *indisch*, adj.; anal. *indianisch*, adj.

In'dian Arrow-Root. *Bot.* Common name for the root of the *Maranta arundinacea.*

In'dian Cress. *Bot.* Common name for the *Tropæolum majus.*

In'dian Corn. *Bot.* Common name for the *Zea mays*, or maize plant.

In'dian Date-Plum. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Diospyros lotus.*

In'dian Fig. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cactus opuntia*, or prickly pear.

In'dian Hemp. Common name for the plant *Cannabis Indica.* Fr. syn. *chanvre de l'Inde*, m.

In'dian Leaf. *Bot.* Common name for the *Malabathrum*, or leaf of the *Laurus cassia.*

In'dian Millet Seed. *Bot.* Common name for the seed otherwise called *Holcus*, produced by the *Panicum Italicum.*

In'dian Nard. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Andropogon nardus*, or spikenard.

In'dian Phy'sic. *M. Med.* Common name (U.S.A.) for the *Gillenia stipulacea*, and *G. trifoliata.*

In'dian Pink. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Spigelia marilandica.* Fr. syn. *spigélie anthelmintique.*

In'dian Rubber. *Bot.* Common name for the vegetable substance *Caoutchouc.* Fr. syn. *caoutchouc*, m.; *gomme élastique.* Germ. syn. *Federharz*, n.

In'dian Tobac'co. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Lobelia inflata.* Fr. syn. *lobélie enflée.*

In'dian Tur'nip. *M. Med.* A common name for *Arum triphyllum*, or Dragon-root.

In'dian Wheat. *Bot.* The common name for the grain called *Ador*, or *Maize*; the seeds of the *Zea mays*, or Indian corn plant.

In'dian Wormwood. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Artemisia Indica.* Fr. syn. *armoise de l'Inde.*

Indiāna Rādix. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for

Ipecacuan. Fr. anal. *ipecacuanha*, m. Germ. anal. *Ipekakuanha*, m.; syn. *Brechwurzel*, f.

In'dĭca Camotes. *Bot.* A name for the potato.

In'dĭcans, *antis*, part. (*Indĭco*, to point out.) *Med.* Showing, pointing out; indicating: in'dicant. Fr. anal. *indiquant*, adj. Germ. syn. *anzeigend*, part. adj.

Indica'ted. (*Indĭco*, to point out.) *Med.* Applied to that which is suggested, called for, or demonstrated as proper to be done in a disease, or for the preservation of health. *Indĭcātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *indiqué*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *angegeben*, part. adj.

Indicating Days. *Med.* The same as Critical days. *Dies Indĭcan'tes.*

Indica'tion. (*Indĭco*, to point out.) *Med.* Term for that which points out, or demonstrates what ought so be done by the practitioner; it is said to be fourfold,—*vital*, as it regards diet and the continuance of life; *preservative*, in reference to the maintenance of good health; *curative* as respects the cure of existing diseases; and *palliative* in lessening the severity, extent, or effects of disease. *Indĭcātio, ōnis*, f. See *Endeixis.* Fr. anal. *indication*, f. Germ. syn. *Anzeige*, f.

Indĭcātor, *ōris*, m. (*Indĭco*, to point out; because attached to the index, or fore finger.) *Anat.* Name given to a muscle of the forefinger; also termed the *Extensor indicis:* an indica'tor. See *Index.* Fr. anal. *indicateur*, m. Germ. syn. *Index*, m.

Indĭcātōrius, *a, um.* (*Indĭco*, to point out.) *Med.* The same as *Indicans:* indica'tory. Fr. anal. *indicateur*, adj. Germ. syn. *anzeigend*, part. adj.

Indĭ'cium, *i*, n. (*Indĭco*, to point out.) *Med.* Formerly used the same as *Signum*, a sign or symptom: an index. Fr. anal. *indice, m.* Germ. syn. *Anzeigen*, n.

In'dĭcum, Lig'num. *Bot.* A name for the *Lignum hæmatoxyli*, or logwood: Indian wood.

Indĭ'cus, *a, um.* Of or belonging to India: In'dian. See *Indian.* Fr. syn. *de l'Inde.* Germ. syn. *indisch*, adj.; *indianisch*, adj.

In'dĭcus Mor'bus. *Pathol.* A name given to the venereal disease, because it was supposed by some to have been received from the American Indians by the followers of Columbus, and brought by them into Europe.

Indif'férens, *tis*, adj. (*In*, priv.; *differo*, to disagree.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term applied to compound bodies which do not exercise electro-chemical reactions and which do not combine with other bodies: indif'ferent. Fr. anal. *indifférent*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichgultig*, adj.

Indi'genous. (*Indu*, or *in*, in; *gĕno*, or *gigno*, to beget.) *Bot., Pathol., Zoöl.* Applied to that which is peculiar to any country. *Indĭ'gĕnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *indigène*, adj. Germ. syn. *einheimisch*, adj.

Indiges'tion. (*In*, neg.; *dĭgĕro*, to set in order.) *Pathol.* Common term for the disease *Dyspepsia. Indĭges'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *indigestion*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwerverdaulichkeit*, f.; *Verdauungsschwäche*, f.

Indĭgĭtātio, *ōnis*, f. (*In; dĭgĭtus*, a finger.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Intussusceptio* of the intestines: indigita'tion. Fr. anal. *indigitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Einfingerung*, f.

In'digo. *Chem.* Name of a blue colouring matter extracted from the *Indigofera tinctoria*, the anil, or indigo plant. See *Ameri, Nerium Tinctorium.* Fr. anal. *indigo*, m. Germ. syn. *Indig*, m.

In'digo, Bas'tard. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Amorpha*, according to Quincy.

Indĭgocar'mĭna, *æ*, f. (*Indĭgo*, a blue colouring matter; *carmĭna*, carmine.) *Chem.* A term used by some chemists for the purple of indigo, a modification of soluble blue, of which the discovery is due to Crum, who calls it *Phenicin:* indigocar'mine. Fr. anal. *indigocarmine*, f.

Indĭgŏ'fĕra, *æ*, f. (*Indĭgo; fĕro*, to bear.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* Fr. syn. *indigotier*, m. Germ. syn. *Indigo-pflanze*, f.

Indĭgŏ'fĕra Anil. *Bot.* A name for the *Indigofera tinctoria.* Fr. syn. *indigotier franc.*

Indĭgŏ'fĕra Tinctōria. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant which yields indigo. Fr. syn. *indigotier des Indes.*

Indĭgŏ'gĕnum, *i*, n. (*Indĭgo*, a blue colouring matter.) *Chem.* Term used by Brugnatelli and Döbereiner for indigo regarded by them as a vegetable metal, which they pretend to have amalgamated by heat with mercury. Fr. anal. *indigogène*, m.

Indi'gotate. (*Indĭgotĭcum* acĭdum, Indigotic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of indigotic acid with a salifiable base, and named by Berzelius a *Nitranilate. Indĭgotas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *indigotate*, m. Germ. syn. *indigsauer Salz.*

Indĭgo'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Indĭgo*, a blue colouring matter; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to indigo: indigo'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *indigotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *indigsauer*, adj.

Indigotin'. (*Indĭgo*, a blue colouring matter.) *Chem.* Term for the colouring principle of indigo; a red resin composed of a greenish-red matter, oxide of iron and various salts. *Indĭgŏtīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *indigotine*, f.

Individua'lity. (*In*, neg.; *dīvĭdo*, to divide; because not properly capable of further division.) Separate, or distinct existence. *Phrenol.* Term for a Faculty peculiar to man, (its organ in the middle and lower part of the forehead,) giving the notion of substance, and forming the class of ideas represented by nouns without an adjective, as *rock, man, horse*, etc.: it gives the desire accompanied with the ability to know objects as mere substances, or existences, without any view to the purposes to which they may be subservient. Fr. anal. *individualité*, f. Germ. syn. *Einzelsein*, n.; *Einzelwesenheit*, f.; *das Für-sich-sein.*

Indīvĭ'duum, *i*, n. (*In*, priv.; *dīvĭdo*, to divide.) Term for that which cannot be divided without the loss of the whole, or at least of the part which has been separated; that is, it passes under the control of other conditions which create a new mode of

existence: an indivi'dual. Fr. anal. *individu*, m. Germ. syn. *Einzelwesen*, n.

Indīvīsus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, neg.; *dīvīsus*, divided.) *Bot.* Not cloven: undivided. Fr. anal. *indivis*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungetheilt*, adj.

In'dŏlens, *tis*, adj. (*In*, priv.; *dŏlor*, pain.) *Med.* Free from pain: in'dolent. Fr. anal. *indolent*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmerzlos*, adj.

Indŏlen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Indŏlens*, free from pain.) *Med.* Term for freedom from pain: in'dolence. Fr. anal. *indolence*, See *Analgesia*. Germ. syn. *Schmerzlosigkeit*, f.

In'dŏles, *is*, f. (*In*; *olesco*, to grow.) *Med.* Increase; applied to improvement of the mind; to the nature and character of disease, etc.; also, to the adult state.

Indŏsyn'clŏnus, *i*, m. (*Indĭcus*, pertaining to India; *συγκλόνησις*, a concussion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the disease *Beriberi* or *Beriberia*, which is attended with symptoms of cramp and paralysis. Fr. anal. *Indosynclone*, m. Germ. syn. *eine in Ostindien endemische Krankheit, welche zu gleicher Zeit Symptome von Krampf und Lähmung zeigt.*

Indu'ced. (*Indūco*, to bring forth, or establish.) *Nat. Philos.* That which is produced or made apparent by the employment of certain means.

Indu'ced Contrac'tion. *Nat. Philos.* A term applied to a phenomenon of induction of that unknown force which circulates in the nerves and produces muscular contraction. It is so named because it may be obtained by placing the nerve of a galvanoscopic frog upon the muscles of another prepared in the usual way, and exciting inductric contraction in the latter, through the lumbar plexus by quickly tearing the spinal marrow with scissors, or a piece of glass, or in any other way, without employing the electric current; recourse to the intervention of which, it is said, cannot satisfactorily explain this phenomenon. It is proposed as more rational to term it *Muscular induction.*

Indu'cing Contrac'tion. *Nat. Philos.* Another term for *Inductric Contraction*, which see.

Induc'tion. (*Indūco*, to lead into.) *Mor. Philos.* A leading into; a term for the act or process of inducing, bringing forth or establishing a general proposition from several particular ones; also for the thing induced or established. *Induc'tio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Muscular Induction.* Fr. anal. *induction*, f. Germ. syn. *Einführung*, f.

Induc'tive. (*Indūco*, to lead into.) *Mor. Philos.* Capable of leading to; inferring, or persuading by induction. Fr. anal. *inductif*, adj. Germ. syn. *verleitend*, part. adj.

Induc'tric. (*Indūco*, to lead into.) A term synonymous with the familiar word inducing. *Induc'trĭcus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *inductrique*, adj.

Induc'tric Contrac'tion. *Nat. Philos., Physiol.* A term for that contraction of the muscles, obtained without employing the electric current for its production, with which the nerve of the galvanoscopic frog is in contact, and which excites the induced contraction in the former. See *Induced Contraction.*

Indumen'tum, *i*, n. (*Induo*, to cover.) *Bot.* Term given by Bernhardi, to the *epidermis* of vegetables, and that of their seeds, comprising the parts which adhere within. Fr. anal. *indument*, m. Germ. syn. *Ueberzug*, m.; *Umhüllung*, f.

Indūrans, *antis*, part. (*Indūro*, to harden.) *Pharm.* Hardening; applied to medicines (*Medicamenta indurantia*, nom. pl. n.) which were supposed to condense the animal fibres: indu'rant. Fr. anal. *indurant*, adj. Germ. syn. *verhärtend*, part. adj.

Indūrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Indūro*, to harden.) *Med.* Term for the state or process of hardening; applied to such a condition of an organic tissue with or without alteration of structure: indura'tion. Fr. anal. *induration*, f. Germ. syn. *Verhärtung*, f.; *der Vorgang des Verhärtet-Werdens.*

Indūrātus, *a*, *um*. (*Indūro*, to make hard, to harden.) Made hard; hardened: in'durate. Fr. anal. *enduré*, adj. Germ. syn. *gehärtet*, part. adj.

Indūsiātus, *a*, *um*. (*Indūsium*, an involucre, or covering of ferns.) *Bot.* Applied to mosses, of which the urns are enveloped in a membrane which ends by rupturing itself, as the *Buxbaumia indusiata*; to a mushroom, in which the *volva* is very large, as the *Hymenophallus indusiatus.* Fr. anal. *indusié*, adj.

Indūsium, *ii*, n. (*Indūco*, to draw over.) A shirt. *Bot.* Term for the *involucrum*, or membranous covering of ferns. *Physiol.* Applied to the Amnion, because it covers the fetus. Fr. anal. *indusie*, f. Germ. syn. *Decke*, f.; *Schleier* or *Schleyer*, m.; *Schleyerchen*, n.

Indŭ'via, *æ*, f. (*Induo*, to cover.) *Bot.* Term applied by Mirbel, to the whole perianth, or every accessory part of the flower which persists and covers the fruit, after the maturity of the ovary. Fr. anal. *induvie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kelchchen*, n.

Indŭviālis, *is*, *e*. (*Induo*, to cover.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel, to a calyx when it persists and covers the fruit, as the *Physalis alkekengi:* indu'vial. Fr. anal. *induvial*, adj.

Indŭviātus, *a*, *um*. (*Induo*, to cover.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit that is covered by an *induvia*, accruing from the persistence either of the simple perianth, as in the *Salsola tragus*, or of the calyx, as in the *Trifolium repens*, or of the *glumella*, as in the *Oryza:* indu'viate. Fr. anal. *induvié*, adj.

Inĕ'dia, *æ*, f. (*In*, priv.; *edo*, to eat.) *Med.* Old term for abstinence from food or drink, partial or total. See *Asitia.* Fr. anal. *inédie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mangel an Esslust; der Widerwille gegen Nährung.*

Inembryōnātus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, neg.; *embryo*, the germ.) *Bot.* Having no embryo, germ, or *corculum:* inem'bryonate. Fr. anal. *inembryonné*, adj.

Inep'tus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, neg.; *aptus*, fit.) Unapt; unsuitable. *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger and Eichwald, to a Family (*Inepti*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gallinaceæ*, comprehending the genus *Didus*, the real existence of which has been questioned: in'ept. Fr. anal. *inepte*, adj.

Inequālis, *is, e.* See *Inæqualis.*

Iner'mis, *is, e.* (*In,* priv.; *arma,* arms.) *Bot.* Without spines, prickles, or the like: unarmed. Fr. anal. *inerme,* adj. Germ. syn. *unbewaffnet,* adj.; *unbewehrt,* adj.; *waffenlos,* adj.; *wehrlos,* adj.

Iner'tia, *æ,* f. (*Iners,* slothful.) Laziness. *Chem.* Term applied to a property of matter, by which is expressed that it has no spontaneous motion: inert'ness. Fr. anal. *inertie,* f. Germ. syn. *Tragheit,* f.

Inextensilin'guis, *is, e.* (*In,* priv.; *extendo,* to extend; *lingua,* the tongue.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to an animal which cannot extend its tongue beyond the mouth, in distinction from another that possesses this faculty: inextensilin'gual. Fr. anal. *inextensilingue,* adj.

Inexŭviābĭlis, *is, e.* (*In,* priv.; *exuo,* to spoil, or take off.) *Ornithol. Zoöl.* Applied to an animal that is not subject to moulting, or to cast off the *exuviæ,* or slough: inexu'viable. Fr. anal. *inexuviable,* adj.

Inf. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation, used in prescriptions, of *Infusum,* an infusion; also of *Infunde,* pour in.

Infanticīda, *æ,* f. (*Infans,* a child, or infant; *cædo,* to kill.) *Med. Jur.* Term for one who kills, murders or destroys an infant: an infan'ticide. Fr. anal. *infanticide,* f. Germ. syn. *Kindesmörder,* m.; *Kindesmörderin,* f.

Infanticīdium, *ii,* n. (*Infans,* a child, or infant; *cædo,* to kill.) *Med. Jur.* Term for child-murder, which the law distinguishes into that by omission, and that by commission: infan'ticide. See *Fœticide.* Fr. syn. *infanticide,* f. Germ. syn. *Kindermord,* m.

Infarc'tion. (*Infarcio,* to fill in.) The state of being filled, or stuffed. *Pathol.* Applied to a sense of oppression, fulness, or stuffing of the chest. *Infarc'tio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *infarction,* f. Germ. syn. *Verstopfung,* f.

Infarc'tus. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Infarctio.* See *Infarction.*

Infec'tion. (*Inficio,* to corrupt, or infect.) *Med.* Term for the communication of a disease by personal contact with the sick, or by means of effluvia arising from the body of the sick; contagion. *Infec'tio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *infection,* f. Germ. syn. *Anskeckung,* f.

Infecundity. *Med., Physiol.* See *Barrenness, Infœcunditas, Sterility.*

Infĕraxillāris, *is, e.* (*Infĕrus,* beneath; *axilla,* the armpit.) *Bot.* Applied to a spine placed under the point of attachment of the leaf or branch, as in the *Ribes grossularia;* to a leaf inserted under a branch or bough, as in the *Tilia Europœa;* to a stipule attached to the stalk under the leaves, as in the *Ribes:* inferaxil'lary. Fr. anal. *inféraxillaire,* adj.

Infe'rior Longitu'dinal Si'nus. *Anat.* Term for a vein of the *Dura mater,* running along the lower margin of the *Falx cerebri.*

Infē'rĭpes, *ĕdis,* adj. (*Infĕrus,* below; *pes,* a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille, to a Family (*Inferipedes,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Holothurida Polypoda,* comprehending those which have the feet inferior. Fr. anal. *inféripède,* adj.

Infē'rĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*Infĕrus,* below.) *Bot.* Term given by Ruland to the state of ovaries that are inferior: infe'rity. Fr. anal. *inférité,* f.

Infernal Stone. See *Lapis Infernalis.*

Infĕrobranchiātus, *a, um.* (*Infĕrus,* beneath; *branchiæ,* lungs.) *Zoöl.* Having their *branchiæ* beneath; applied to an Order (*Inferobranchiata,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda,* in which the *branchiæ* are situated on the sides of the body under the projecting border of the mantle: inferobran'chiate. *Inferobranchié,* adj.

In'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Infra,* beneath.) *Bot.* Beneath; lower; inferior. Fr. anal. *infère,* adj. Germ. syn. *niederstehend,* part. adj.

Infibŭlātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Infibŭlo,* to button together.) *Surg.* Old term for an operation by which the prepuce was prevented from sliding back above the glans penis, according to Rolfinkius. Also, used the same as *Ancteriasmos,* as stated by Gorræus. Fr. and Germ. anal. *infibulation,* f. Germ. syn. *die Heftung der Vorhaut oder der weiblichen Schaamlefzen.*

Infiltrātio, *ōnis,* f. (*In,* by; *filtrum,* a strainer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an effusion or straining of lymph, serum and sometimes of blood, pus, urine, or even fecal matter into the *areolæ* of a structure and especially into cellular tissue: infiltra'tion. Fr. anal. *infiltration,* f. Germ. syn. *Infiltriren,* n.; *Hineinseihen,* n.

Infiltrātus, *a, um.* (*In,* by; *filtrum,* a filtre.) *Med., Pathol.* Strained through; filtered; applied to an organ or part in the state of filtration: infil'trated. Fr. anal. *infiltré,* adj.

In'fĭmus, *a, um.* (Cont. *Infĕrĭmus,* the superlative of *Inferior.*) The lowest; applied to the lower belly, etc. See *Imus venter.*

Infinite'simal. (Fr. *Infinité,* infiniteness.) *Med.* An old term lately taken into use by homœopathists, being applied to their so-called doses of medicine, and meaning that these are reduced to a degree of extreme minuteness, such indeed as only a powerful imagination can invest with any medicinal action whatever, as for example the billionth, or trillionth drop of a well-diluted solution of a grain of active substance: such is an infinitesimal dose. *Infinītēsĭmus, a, um.*

Infir'mary. (*Infirmus,* sick, weak, or feeble.) *Med.* Name adopted generally in Scotland and in the provincial towns of England for the same kind of charitable institution which in the English metropolis and elsewhere is called an Hospital, being a house for the reception of the sick or wounded, where they are lodged and maintained as in-patients, during the necessary treatment; or are supplied with advice and medicines as out-patients. *Infirmāria, æ,* f.; *Infirmātorium, ii,* n. See *Hospital, Nosocomium, Nosodochium.* Fr. anal. *infirmerie,* f. Germ. syn. *Krankenhaus,* n.

Inflam'mable. (*Inflammo,* to set on fire.) *Chem.* Applied to those gases or substances that are easily set on fire; capable

of burning; readily ignited. *Inflammābĭlis, a, um.* Fr. anal. *inflammable*, adj. Germ. syn. *entzündbar*, adj.

Inflam'mable Air. *Chem.* A common term for Hydrogen gas. See *Hydrogen.*

Inflam'mable Air, Heavy. *Chem.* Common term for *Carbureted hydrogen.*

Inflamma'tion. (*Inflammo*, to set on fire.) *Chem.* See *Combustion.* *Med. Pathol.* Term for a state of disease characterised by redness, pain, heat, and swelling, attended or not with fever; termed also *Phlogosis*, and expressed by the terminal *-ītis* being added to the name of the organ, or part affected. *Inflammātio, ōnis*, f. See *Inustio, -Itis, Phlegmasia, Phlogosis.* Fr. anal. *inflammation*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung*, f.

Inflamma'tion, Acute. *Med., Pathol.* The condition termed *Oxyphlegmasia.*

Inflamma'tion of the A'nus. *Med., Pathol.* The disease anciently termed *Cyssotis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Aor'ta. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Aortitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Arach'noid Mem'brane. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Arachnitis.*

Inflamma'tion of an Artery. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Arteritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Bladder. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Cystitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Blood. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hæmatitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Blood, Slight. *Med., Pathol.* The disease *Hyphæmitis.*

Inflamma'tion of a Bone. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Osteitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Brain. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Cerebritis*, and *Phrenitis.* See *Heliencephalitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Brain and Membranes. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Encephalitis.* See *Siriasis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Breast. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Mastitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Bron'chi. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Bronchitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Bron'chus and Lungs. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Bronchopneumonia.*

Inflamma'tion of the But'tocks. *Med., Pathol.* See *Clunesia.*

Inflamma'tion of a Cavity. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Antritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Ce'cum. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Typhloënteritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Cel'lular Tex'ture. *Med., Pathol.* The diseased condition named *Haloniitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Choroid Membrane of the Eye. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Choroiditis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Conjunctiva. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Conjunctivitis.*

Inflamma'tion with Dropsy of the Gall-bladder. *Med., Pathol.* Common term for *Hydrocholecystitis.*

Inflamma'tion with Dropsy of the Pericar'dium. *Med., Pathol.* The disease *Hydropericarditis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Duodenum. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Duodenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Ear. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Otitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Eye. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Ophthalmitis*, or *Ophthalmia.* See *Ophthalmoponia.*

Inflamma'tion of the Eyelids. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Blepharitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Fibro-Mu'cous Struc'tures of the Tym'panum. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Myringitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Gan'glia. *Med., Pathol.* The diseased condition termed *Hologangliitis*, and *Pantogangliitis.*

Inflamma'tion of a Gland. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Adenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Glans Pe'nis. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Balanitis*, and *Posthitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Heart. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Carditis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Hy'aloid Mem'brane. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Hyalitis*, and *Hyaloiditis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Hy'datoid Mem'brane of the Eye. *Med., Pathol.* The affection termed *Hydatodeitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Hymen. *Med., Pathol.* The affection termed *Hymenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the I'leum. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Ileitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Ileum and Colon. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Ileo-colitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Ischiatic Nerve. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Ischiatitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the In'testines. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Enteritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the I'ris. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Iritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Joints. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Arthritis.* See *Arthrosia.*

Inflamma'tion of the Joints, Excessive. *Med., Pathol.* The disease *Hyperarthritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Joints, Rheuma'tic. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Rheumarthritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Kid'ney. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Nephritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the La'chrymal Gland. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Dacryoadenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the La'chrymal Sac. *Med., Pathol.* The disease *Dacryocystitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Larynx. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Laryngitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Li'ning Mem'brane of the Heart. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Endocarditis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Li'ning Mem'brane of the Sto'mach. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Endogastritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Li'ning Mem'brane of a Tooth. *Pathol.* The disease *Endodontitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Li'ning Mem'brane of the Womb. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Endometritis*, and *Endo-uteritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Liver. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Hepatitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Liver and Spleen. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the disease *Hepatosplenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of Lower Jaw, Arthri'tic. *Med.,*

Pathol. The disease termed *Hyposiagonarthritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Lung. *Med., Pathol.* The disease variously termed *Pneumonitis, Pneumonia, Peripneumonia,* and *Peripneumonia vera.*

Inflammation of the Lung and Pleu'ra. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Pleuropneumonia,* and *Pneumopleuritis.*

Inflamma'tion of a Lympha'tic Gland. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Hydradenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Lympha'tic Ves'sels. *Med., Pathol.* Common term for the affections *Hydrangeitis,* and *Lymphangeitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Lympha'tic Ves'sels of the Womb. *Med., Pathol.* The disease *Hysterolymphangitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Meibo'mian Glands. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Blepharadenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Mem'branes of the Brain. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Meningitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Mem'branes and Gan'glia. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Hymenogangliitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Me'sentery. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Mesenteritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Mouth, Mercu'rial. *Med., Pathol.* The affection termed *Hydrargyrostomatitis.*

Inflamma'tion of a Mus'cle. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Myositis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Muscles of the Belly. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Myocoilitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Mus'cles of the Pha'rynx. *Med., Pathol.* See *Juxtangina.*

Inflamma'tion of the Mu'cous Coat of the Sto'mach. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the disease *Gastro-Mucodermitis,* properly *Gastro-Mucodermatitis.* See also *Gastro-Pyra.*

Inflamma'tion of the Mu'cous Mem'branes. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Mucitis,* but having particular reference to those of the parts of generation, and to their inflammation arising from sexual intercourse.

Inflamma'tion of the Mu'cous Mem'brane of the Co'lon. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Colitis.*

Inflamma'tion of a Nerve. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Neuritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the O'vary. *Med, Pathol.* Term for the disease termed *Oöphoritis,* and *Ovaritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the O'vary with Effu'sion of Blood. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the complication termed *Hæmöophoritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Pa'late. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Hyperoitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Pan'creas. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Pancreatitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Parotid Gland. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Parotitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Pelvis of the Kidney. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Pyelitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Pericar'dium. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Pericarditis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Pericar'dium, Mercu'rial. *Med., Pathol.* The affection termed *Hydrargyro pericarditis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Perichon'drium. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Perichondritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Peritone'um. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Peritonitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Pharynx. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Pharyngitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Placen'ta. *Med., Pathol.* The diseased condition of this organ termed *Placentitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Pleu'ra. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Pleuritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Puden'da. *Med., Pathol.* The disease anciently termed *Ædœitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Re'tina. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Retinitis,* and *Amphiblestroiditis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sclerotic Coat of the Eye. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Sclerotitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sheath of the Pso'as Mus'cle. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Psoitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Spi'nal Mar'row. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Myelitis.* See *Helomyelitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Spleen. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Splenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Gastritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach, Slight. *Med., Pathol.* The disease *Hypogastritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Arach'noid Membrane of the Brain. *Med., Pathol.* The complication termed *Gastro-Arachnoiditis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Bow'els. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complication termed *Gastro-Enteritis,* and *Gastro-Entero-Colitis.*

Inflam'mation of the Sto'mach and Bron'chia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gastro-Bronchitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Co'lon. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the disease termed *Gastro-Colitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Contents of the Cra'nium. *Med., Pathol.* The complication termed *Gastro-Cephalitis,* and *Gastro-Encephalitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Duode'num. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the diseased condition termed *Gastro-Duodenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach, Duode'num, and Gall-Bladder. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complication termed *Gastro-Duodeno-Cholecystitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Gall-Bladder. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the disease *Gastro-Cholecystitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and In'testines. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Gastro-enteritis.* See *Gastro-Entero-Colitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Joints. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complication termed *Gastro-Arthritis;* employed by Broussais for gout.

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Kid'neys. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complicated affections termed *Gastro-Nephritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Lungs. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complicated affections termed *Gastro-Pneumonia.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and La'rynx. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complicated affections termed *Gastro-Laryngitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Liver. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complicated diseases termed *Gastro-Hepatitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Œso'phagus. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complication termed *Gastro-Œsophagitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Omen'tum. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complication termed *Gastro-Epiploitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Pan'creas. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complicated affection termed *Gastro-Pancreatitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Pericar'dium. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complicated diseases termed *Gastro-Pericarditis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Perito-ne'um. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complication termed *Gastro-Peritonitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Pha'rynx. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complication termed *Gastro-Pharyngitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Pleu'ra. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complicated affections termed *Gastro-Pleuritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Skin. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complication termed *Gastro-Dermitis*, more correctly *Gastro-Dermatitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Spleen. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complication termed *Gastro-Splenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Two Inter'nal Mem'branes of the Brain. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gastro-Meningitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Ure'thra. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complication termed *Gastro-Urethritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and U'rinary Bladder. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complication termed *Gastro-Cystitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Sto'mach and Womb. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the complicated affections termed *Gastro-Metritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Submaxil'lary Gland. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Hypognathadenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Submaxil'lary Sa'livary Gland. *Med., Pathol.* The disease *Hyposialadenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Teeth. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Odontitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Tes'ticle. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Orchitis*, and absurdly (when arising from gonorrhœa), *Hernia humoralis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Tongue. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Glossitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Ton'sils. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Tonsillitis.* See *Antiaditis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Trachea. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Tracheitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Ure'thra. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Urethritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the U'terus. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Hysteritis, Metritis*, and *Uteritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the U'vea. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Iridoperiphakitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the U'vula, Slight. *Med., Pathol.* The disease *Hypostaphylitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Vagi'na. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Vaginitis.* See *Elastritis.*

Inflamma'tion of a Vein. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Phlebitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Ve'na Por'tæ. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Pylophlebitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Vul'va. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Vulvitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Womb. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Hysteritis, Metritis*, and *Uteritis.*

Inflamma'tion with Water in the Head. *Med., Pathol.* Common term for *Hydrencephalitis*, or *Hydrocephalitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Windpipe. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Tracheitis.*

Inflam'matory. (*Inflammo*, to set on fire.) *Med., Pathol.* Belonging to, or of the nature of inflammation; phlogistic. *Inflammātōrius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *inflammatoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *entzündend*, part. adj.

Inflam'matory Crust. *Pathol.* A term for what is otherwise called the buffy coat of the blood.

Inflam'matory Fe'ver. *Pathol.* Common term for the state of fever called *Synocha.* Fr. anal. *fièvre inflammatoire.* Germ. syn. *entzündendes Fieber.*

Inflammātus, *a, um.* (*Inflammo*, to inflame.) *Med., Pathol.* In a state of inflammation: inflamed. Fr. anal. *enflammé*, adj. Germ. syn. *entzündet*, adj.

Inflātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Inflo*, to blow, or puff up.) *Pathol.* Term formerly used for *Emphysema*, and *Pneumatosis;* a windy swelling: an infla'tion. Fr. anal. *inflation*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufblähung*, f.

Inflātus, *a, um.* (*Inflo*, to puff up.) *Bot.* Blown, or puffed up like a bladder: infla'ted. Fr. syn. *enflé*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufgebläht*, adj.

Inflex'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Inflecto*, to bend in.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bending inwards: an inflex'ion. Fr. anal. *inflexion*, f. Germ. syn. *Beugung*, f.; *Einbeugung*, f.

Inflex'ion of the U'terus. *Obstet., Surg.* This term implies an alteration in the form of the womb which is in fact folded in two in the direction of its surfaces, and is therefore distinct from, though often confounded with displacement; it is generally a congenital affection, and connected with a series of other diseases as justly remarked by M. Lebert.

Inflexioscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (*Inflexio*, an inflection, or bending inwards; σκοπέω, to observe.) *Nat. Philos.* Name proposed for the instrument termed *Chromadote* by Hoffmann, because it shews the phenomena of the inflection of light: an inflex'ioscope. Fr. anal. *inflexioscope*, m.

Inflex'ipes, *ĕdis*, adj. (*Inflexus*, bent inwards; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Mantis*, because it has the first portion of the fore

paws much bent inwards: inflex'ipede. Fr. anal. *inflexipède*, adj.

Inflex'us, *a*, *um*. (*Inflecto*, to bend in.) *Bot.* Bent, or curved inwards: inflexed. See *Incurvatus*. Fr. anal. *infléchi*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingebogen*. adj.; *umgeschlagen*, adj.

Inflores'cence. (*Infloresco*, to blossom.) *Bot.* A Linn. term signifying the various ways in which flowers are joined to the plant by the *pedunculus;* the particular manner of flowering. *Inflōrescen'tia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *inflorescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Bluthenstand*, m.

Influen'za, *æ*, f. (Ital. for influence; because supposed to be caused by the influence of the stars.) *Pathol.* Term for an epidemic disease characterised by the suddenness of its attack, general depression, great heaviness over the eyes, and peculiarly distressing fever; a species of catarrh. See *Grippe*. Fr. anal. *influence*, f. Germ. syn. *Einfliessen*, n.; *Einflusskrankheit*, f.

Infor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*In*, neg.; *forma*, shape.) *Nat. Hist.* Having no determinate form; shapeless. *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger to a Family of the multangulated *Mammifera*, comprehending those which have the subcutaneous cellular tissue so loaded with fat that their form is effaced: infor'mal. Fr. anal. *informe*, adj.

Inframaxillāris, *is*, *e*. (*Infra*, beneath; *maxilla*, the jaw.) *Anat.* Situated under the jaw: inframaxil'lary. Fr. syn. *sous-maxillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *unter der Kinnlade befindlich u. s. w.*

Infra-Or'bital. *Anat.* The same as *Infra-orbitary*. *Infra-orbitalis*, *is*, *e*.

Infra-Or'bitary. (*Infra*, beneath, *orbitum*, the orbit.) *Anat.* Situated beneath the orbit; applied to a foramen below the orbit; the same as sub-orbitary. *Infra-orbitārius*, *a*, *um*. Fr. syn. *sous-orbitaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *unter einer Augenhöhle*.

Infrascăpŭlāris, *is*, *e*. (*Infra*, beneath; *scăpŭla*, the shoulder-blade.) *Anat.* Below, or beneath the shoulder-blade: infrasca'pular. See *Subscapularis*. Fr. anal. *sous-scapulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *unter dem Schulterblatt*.

Infraspīnātus, *a*, *um*. (*Infra*, beneath; *spīna*, a spine.) *Anat.* Applied (nom. m. sing.) to a muscle of the shoulder, arising from all the *dorsum scapulæ*, or back of the shoulder-blade, below its spine: infraspi'nate. Fr. syn. *sous-spiné*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterhalb der Gräte, oder des Schulterblatts*.

Infundĭbŭlĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Infundĭbŭlum*, a funnel; *forma*, likeness.) Shaped like a funnel: infundi'buliform. Fr. anal. *infundibuliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *trichterförmig*, adj.

Infundĭ'bŭlum, *i*, n. (*Infundo*, to pour in.) *Chem.* A funnel. See *Tritorium*. *Anat.* Applied to three small tubes (*Infundibula*, nom. pl.) in the kidney, of a funnel-like shape, formed by the union of the *calyces*, and terminating in the *pelvis renis;* also, to the canal leading from the third ventricle of the brain to the pituitary gland, which is termed the *Pelvis cerebri*. See *Choana*. Fr. syn. *entennoir*, m. Germ. syn. *Trichter*, m.

Infu'sion. (*Infundo*, to pour in.) *Pharm.* Term for a liquor obtained by pouring water of any particular degree of temperature on such substances as are of a loose texture, as flowers, leaves, etc.; also the act or process of obtaining such liquor. *Infūsio*, *ōnis*, f., also *Infūsum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *infusion*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufguss*, m.

Infūsōrius, *a*, *um*. (*Infundo*, to pour into.) Of or belonging to infusions: infu'sory. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (*Infusoria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Radiata*, comprising beings so extremely minute, as to be invisible to the naked eye; found in infusions of various substances, and in stagnant water. Fr. anal. *infusoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Infusion gehörig*.

Infūsum, *i*, n. (*Infundo*, to pour in.) *Pharm.* A word created and adopted in the pharmacopœias instead of the more legitimate one *Infusio*, but why does not appear: an infu'sion. See *Infusion*. Fr. syn. *infusion*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufguss*, m.

Ingesta. See *Ingestus*.

Inges'tus, *a*, *um*. (*Ingĕro*, to carry in.) Carried, or thrown in. *Med.* Applied to the aliments (*Ingesta alimenta*, nom. pl. n.) which are taken into the body by the mouth. See *Egestus*.

Inglŭ'vies, *ei*, f. (As if *Ingŭlŭvies*, from *in gŭla*, in the throat.) *Ornithol.* Term for the craw, crop, or gorge of birds. See *Crop*. Fr. syn. *jabot*, m. Germ. syn. *Kropf*, n.

Ingras'sias, Wings of. *Anat.* Applied to two portions of the symmetrical halves of the sphenoid bone, termed the large and small wings. The large wings of I. are those portions which receive the anterior parts of the middle lobes of the brain. The small wings are the two upper and triangular portions of this bone.

Ingravida'tion. (*In*, in; *grăvĭdo*, to get with young.) *Physiol.* The act of getting, or the state of being with young; the same as *Impregnation*. *Ingrăvĭdātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *ingravidation*, f. Germ. syn. *Anfeuchtung*, f.

Ingre'dient. (*Ingrĕdior*, to enter in.) *Med., Pharm.* A term applied to any simple substance which enters into the formation of a compound body. *Ingrĕ'diens*, *tis*, part. Fr. anal. *ingrédient*, m. Germ. syn. *hineingehend*, part. adj.

In'guen, *ĭnis*, n. (As if *Unguen*, from *unguo*, to smear or annoint; because it was wont to be anointed, or because fat is abundant, generally, in that part.) *Anat.* Name for the lower and lateral part of the abdomen, immediately above the thigh; the groin. Fr. syn. *aine*, f. Germ. syn. *Schamleiste*, f.

In'guinal. (*Inguen*, the groin.) *Anat., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the groin. *Inguĭnālis*, *is*, *e*. Fr. anal. *inguinal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Leisten gehörig*.

In'guinal Ar'tery. *Anat.* Name given to the external iliac artery as it passes through the groin. *Artēria Inguĭnālis*.

In'guinal Li'gament. *Anat.* Another name for Poupart's ligament, from its situation. *Ligāmen'tum Inguĭnāle*.

Inguĭno-Cŭtāneus, *a*, *um*. (*Inguen*, the groin; *cūtis*, the skin.) *Anat.* Belonging to the

groin and skin; applied by Chaussier to the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve, which is distributed on the groin and adjacent integument of the thigh: inguinocuta'neous. Fr. anal. *inguino-cutané*, adj.

Ingŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*In*; *gŭla*, the throat.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for introducing or putting anything into the throat: ingula'tion. Fr. anal. *ingulation*, f. Germ. syn. *das Einschütten in die Kehle.*

Inhala'tion. (*Inhālo*, to breathe in.) *Med.* Term for the drawing in or inspiring of fumes or vapours, medicated or not, with the breath, as vapour of tar, iodine, etc., or the steam of hot water. *Inhālātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *inhalation*, f. Germ. syn. *Einsaugung*, f.; *Hinhauchung*, f.

Inhŭmātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Inhŭmo*, to put in the ground.) *Chem.* Ancient term for a kind of digestion or putrefaction, effected by burying the materials in horse dung, or in the earth. *Med.* Formerly applied to the placing of a patient in the earth bath: inhuma'tion. Ruland. Fr. anal. *inhumation*, f. Germ. syn. *Beerdigung*, f.

In'iad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay the same as *Inial*, used adverbially.

In'ial. (Ἰνίον, the occiput.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Inion*, or occiput; looking to the occiput. A term adopted by Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh, in his proposed nomenclature, in reference to the aspects of the head.

In'ion. } (Ἴς, *ἰνὸς*, a nerve or fibre.) *Anat.*
In'ium, *i*, n. } Ancient term, Gr. anal. *ἰνίον*, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* iii. 26, for the *Occiput*, or back part of the head, terminated by the lambdoid suture; also for the back part of the neck; that part of the occiput from the beginning of the lambdoid suture to the first vertebra of the neck, according to Lindenus, *Med. Physiol.* ii. 8, § 17. It is said by Jacobus Truncon that this part in almost all the children of Florence used to be seared, or scorched, when about a month old, in order to preserve them from epilepsy, which was supposed to have its seat there. Fr. anal. *inion*, m. Germ. syn. *Genick*, n.

Inītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἴς, *ἰνὸς*, fibre; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the muscular fibre or substance. Fr. anal. *inite*, f. Germ. syn. *Faserentzündung*, f.; *Flechsenentzündung*, f. Applied by Feuerstein to rheumatism.

Injăcŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Injăcŭlor*, to dart into.) *Pathol.* Term for a disorder, consisting of a violent spasmodic pain in the stomach and immobility of the body: injacula'tion. Fr. anal. *injaculation*, f. Germ. syn. *Hineinschiessen*, n.

Injec'tion. (*Injĭcio*, to throw into.) *Med.* Term for any medicated liquor thrown into a natural or preternatural cavity by means of a syringe, or an injection-bag; when for the rectum, it is termed an *enema*, or a clyster. *Injec'tio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *injection*, f. Germ. syn. *Einspritzung*, f.

In-Knees. *Surg.* Common name for the deformity termed *Genua valga*, which see.

Ink. (Belg. *Inck.*) *Chem.* A liquor for writing. *Atramen'tum*, *i*, n. Fr. syn. *encre*, f. Germ. syn. *Tinte*, f.

Ink, Sympathe'tic. *Chem.* Term given to certain liquid substances employed in writing which remain invisible until the action on them of some re-agent gives legibility to the characters traced; thus if a weak infusion of galls be employed, the paper written upon will remain fair till moistened with a weak solution of sulphate of iron, when the writing will become black, because these are the chief ingredients of common ink; a variety of substances afford similar results. *Atrāmen'tum Sympathĕtĭcum.* Fr. syn. *encre sympathetique.* Germ. syn. *unsichtbare Tinte.*

Innerva'tion. (*In*, in; *nervo*, to give nerve, or force.) *Physiol.* Term for that vital process by which nervous energy is given to any part of the body. *Innervātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *innervation*, f.

Inner'vis, *is*, *e.* (*In*, priv.; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to cotyledons, as in the *Faba*, and to leaves, as of the *Sempervivum tectorum*, when the nervures, enveloped by the parenchyma are not seen externally, and are supposed not to exist. Fr. anal. *innervé*, adj.

Innōmĭnātus, *a*, *um.* (*In*, priv.; *nōmen*, a name.) *Anat.* Having no name; nameless; anonymous; unnamed; applied to several parts of the body that are undistinguished by any other name, as *Ossa innominata*, *Arteria innominata*, etc. Fr. anal. *innominé*, adj. Germ. syn. *namenlos*, adj.; *unbenannt*, part. adj.

Innutrītio, *ōnis*, f. (*In*, priv.; *nutrio*, to nourish.) *Med.* Want of nourishment: innutri'tion. Fr. anal. *innutrition*, f. Germ. syn. *die mangelnde Ernährung.*

Inŏcarcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἴς, *ἰνὸς*, a fibre; *carcĭnōma*, a fleshy tumour.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for fibrous *carcinoma.* See *Crocydocarcinoma.* Fr. anal. *inocarcinome*, m.

Inocar'pus, *a*, *um.* (Ἴς, *ἰνὸς*, a fibre; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fibrous fruit, as the *Eugenia inocarpa:* inocar'pous. Fr. anal. *inocarpe*, adj.

Inochondrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἴς, *ἰνὸς*, a fibre; *χόνδρος*, a cartilage; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the tendons and cartilages. Fr. anal. *inochondrite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Sehnen-und Knorpelentzündung.*

Inos'cinate. (*Inocĭnĭcum* acĭdum, Inoscinic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of inoscinic acid with a salifiable base. *Inos'cĭnas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *inoscinate*, m.

Inosci'nic. (Ἴς, *ἰνὸς*, fibre, nerve, or strength; *κινέω*, to disturb, trouble, or change; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Term applied to an acid obtained from muscular fibre, by cautiously adding sulphuric acid to one of its salts, as the inoscinate of baryta, for the purpose of separating the base. *Inosci'nĭcus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *inoscinique*, adj.

Inŏcŭlāris, *is*, *e.* (*In*; *ocŭlus*, an eye.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *antennæ* of insects, when inserted in the angle of the eye: ino'cular. Fr. anal. *inoculaire*, adj.

Inocula'tion. (*Inŏcŭlo*, to ingraft.) *Surg.* Term for the insertion of a poison into any part of the body, as that of the cowpock, more distinctively called *vaccination*, which supersedes, or at least modifies, the small-pox. Formerly the term was used with special reference to small-pox alone, as distinct from, if not in fact opposed to, vaccination, or the application of the virus of cowpock. *Inŏcŭlātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *inoculation*, f. Germ. syn. *Einimpfung*, f.

Inŏcys'tis, *eos*, f. (Ἴς, *ἰνός*, a fibre; κύστις, a bag.) *Anat.* Term for a fibrous capsule, or bag: an i'nocyst. Fr. syn. *vessie fibreuse.* Germ. syn. *Sehnenbalg*, m.

Inŏdes'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἴς, *ἰνός*, a fibre; δέσμα, a band.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Term for a fibrous band. Fr. anal. *inodesme*, m. Germ. syn. *Sehnenband*, m.

Inŏdōrus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *odor*, an odour.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that exhale no odour or smell: ino'dorous. Fr. anal. *inodore*, adj. Germ. syn. *geruchlos*, adj.

Inogĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἴς, *ἰνός*, a fibre; γείνομαι, to be born.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the formation of fibre. See *Inosis.* Fr. anal. *inogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Faserbildung*, f.

Inōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἴς, *ἰνός*, a fibre.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fibrous tumour, as *sarcoma, steatoma*, or the like. See *Pseudinoma.* Fr. anal. *inóme*, m. Germ. syn. *Fasergewachs*, n.

Inŏmyces, *ētis*, m. or f. (Ἴς, *ἰνός*, a fibre; μύκης, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Name given by Fries to an Order (*Inomycetes*, nom. pl.) of the *Hyphomycetes*, comprehending the filamentous mushrooms. Fr. anal. *inomyce*, m.

Inophlŏgis'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἴς, *ἰνός*, a fibre; φλογίζω, to inflame.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress of inflammation of the fibrous tissues. Fr. anal. *inophlogisme*, m. Germ. syn. *die ausgebildete Sehnenentzündung.*

Inophlŏgōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἴς, *ἰνός*, a fibre; φλόγωσις, inflammation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a fibrous membrane. Fr. anal. *inophlogose*, f. Germ. syn. *Sehnenhautentzündung*, f.

Inŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ἴς, *ἰνός*, a fibre; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves furnished with reticulated veins very conspicuous, as the *Sizygium inophyllum:* inophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *inophylle*, adj.

Inŏpŏ'lypus, *i*, m. (Ἴς, *ἰνός*, a fibre; *pōlypus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fibrous polypus. Fr. anal. *inopolype*, m. Germ. syn. *Faserpolyp*, m.

Inorgă'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *orgănum*, an organ; terminal *-icus.*) *Nat. Hist.* That which has neither organs nor special instruments of action. Bory defines inorganic bodies to be those, each molecule of which represents a complete body, whose form, entirely accessory, is but an inert agglomeration subject to mechanical laws from which there results nothing which resembles life, and constitutes an individual. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *inorganique*, adj. Germ. syn. *unorganisch*, adj.

Inosclērōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἴς, *ἰνός*, a fibre; σκλήρωμα, hardness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for induration of a fibrous membrane. Fr. anal. *inosclérôme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Verhärtung des Faserhautgewebes.*

Inoscula'tion. (*In*, to; *oscŭlum*, a little mouth.) *Anat.* Term for the junction, or interunion of different branches of arteries, or of veins, or of the extremities of arteries with the origins of veins. *Inoscŭlātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *inosculation*, f. Germ. syn. *Einmundung*, f.

Inōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἴς, *ἰνός*, a fibre.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Inogenesis.*

Inovŭlātus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *ovŭlum*, an ovule.) *Bot.* Applied to an ovary that does not contain ovules, as those of the male, and neuter flowers in the *Synantheræ.* Fr. anal. *inovulé*, adj.

Inquest. See *Inquisitio.*

Inquest, Coroner's. *Med. Jur.* Term for an inquisition appointed by a coroner in a case of sudden death, by summoning a jury out of the four or five neighbouring towns to make inquiry upon view of the body into the manner of killing and all circumstances that occasioned the party's death, who were present, whether the person were known, where he lay the night before, etc.; to examine the body if there be any signs of strangling about the neck, or of cords about the members, etc.; also to view all wounds and to make inquiry with what weapons. The examination of the body is made by a medical practitioner under the coroner's authority.

Inquīsītio, *ōnis*, f. (*Inquīro*, to inquire.) *Med. Jur.* Term for an inquiry or inquest of jurors in causes civil and criminal on proof made of the fact on either side, as in cases of the lunacy of criminals, etc.: an inquisi'tion. Fr. anal. *inquisition*, f. Germ. syn. *Untersuchung*, f.

Inrā'dians, *antis*, part. (*In*, upon; *rădio*, to shine, or radiate.) *Bot.* Epithet given by H. Cassini to the crown of the *calathidium* of the *Synantheræ*, when the flowers which constitute it are not longer than those of the disc and have not their superior part directed outwards. Fr. anal. *inradiant*, adj.

Insaccātio, *ōnis*, f. (*In*, in; *saccus*, a sac.) *Anat.* Term for the covering or surrounding of the organs with membranes, as the womb, urinary bladder, etc.: insacca'tion. Fr. anal. *insaccation*, f. Germ. syn. *Einsackung*, f.

Insălīfiābĭlis, *is, e.* (*In*, priv.; *sălifiābĭlis*, capable of forming or being formed into a salt.) *Chem.* Applied to oxides which are not acids, nor capable of neutralising the acids, or forming salts: insalifi'able. Fr. anal. *insalifiable*, adj.

Insălīvātio, *ōnis*, f. (*In*, by; *sălīvātio*, a filling with saliva.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the process of mixing the saliva with the food in the act of mastication: insaliva'tion. Fr. anal. *insalivation*, f.

Insălŭber, *bris, bre.* } (*In*, priv.; *sălubris*,
Insălu'bris, *bris, bre,* } wholesome.) *Med.* That which is unwholesome; applied to the atmosphere, etc.: insalu'brious. Fr. anal. *insalubre*, adj. Germ. syn. *unheilsam*, adj.

Insānābĭlis, *is, e.* (*In,* priv.; *sānābĭlis,* that which may be healed.) *Med., Pathol.* That which is incapable of being healed; incurable. Fr. syn. *incurable,* adj. Germ. syn. *unheilbar,* adj.

Insania, *æ,* f. } **Insanitas,** *ātis,* f. } *Pathol.* See *Insanity.*

Insa'nity. (*In,* neg.; *sānus,* sound.) *Pathol.* Term for deranged intellect; mania; madness. *Phrenol.* Either a morbid condition of any intellectual faculty without the person being aware of this, or the existence of some of the natural propensities in such violence that it is impossible not to yield to them. *Insānia, æ,* f.; *Insānĭtas, ātis,* f. See *Ecphronia, Insipientia, Moral Insanity.* Fr. syn. *manie,* f. Germ. syn. *Raserie,* f.; *Tollheit,* f.

Insa'nity, Fu'rious. *Pathol.* A term for the disease *Agriothymia.*

Insanity, Moral. See *Moral Insanity.*

Insānus, *a, um,* (*In,* neg.; *sānus,* sound or healthful.) *Med.* Mad; wanting intellect; deranged in mind; insane. See *Vesanus.* Fr. syn. *hors de sens.* Germ. syn. *unsinnig,* adj.; *toll,* adj.

Insătiābĭlis, *is, e.* (*In,* priv.; *sătiābĭlis,* capable of satisfying.) *Med., Pathol.* That which cannot be satisfied or appeased: insa'tiable. Fr. anal. *insatiable,* adj. Germ. syn. *unersättlich,* adj.

Insatiability. See *Aplestia.*

Insa'tiable Ap'petite. *Pathol.* Term for the disease *Bulimia.* Fr. syn. *addephagie,* f.; *boulimie,* f.; *faim canine.* Germ. syn. *Gefrässigkeit,* f.; *heftiger Hunger; Heisshunger,* m.; *widernaturalischer Hunger.*

In'sect. (See *Insectus.*) *Entomol.* Term applied to any small vermin having the body divided between the head and the belly, as the gnats, pismires, and the like. *Insec'tum* anĭmal, n. sing. of *Insectus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *insecte,* m. Germ. anal. *Insekt,* n.

Insectĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Insectum,* an insect; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to *Succinum,* or amber when it contains insects embedded in its substance. Fr. anal. *insectifère,* adj.

Insectĭrō'dis, *is, e.* (*Insectum,* an insect; *rōdo,* to gnaw.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Insectirodes,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenoptera,* comprehending those of which the *larvæ* develope themselves in the interior of the body of other insects. Fr. anal. *insectirode,* adj.

Insectĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Insecta* anĭmălia, insected animals, that is, insects; *vŏro,* to devour.) *Zoöl.* Insect-devouring; applied to a Family (*Insectivora,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia,* the principal food of which is insects: insecti'vorous. Fr. anal. *insectivore,* adj.

Insectŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (*Insectum,* an insect; λόγος, a discourse.) *Entomol.* Term for a treatise upon insects; the same as *Entomologia:* insecto'logy. Fr. anal. *insectologie,* f.

Insec'tus, *a, um.* (*Insĕco,* to cut into, because an insect is divided into the body between the head and abdomen, thus being twice insected, or *cut into.*) *Entomol.* Applied to a Class (*Insecta,* nom. pl. n., *animalia,* being understood in agreement) of the *Articulata:* insect'ed. Fr. anal. *insecte,* adj. Germ. syn. *Insekt,* n.

Inser'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Insĕro,* to set in.) *Anat.* Term applied to the attachment to or ending of a muscle in a bone; also to the entrance of a nerve into a muscle or organ. Fr. anal. *insertion,* f. Germ. syn. *Einfügung,* f.

Inses'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Insĭdeo,* to sit upon.) *Med.* Old term for the state of sitting over the vapour of a hot bath, simple or medicated: inses'sion. Castellus. Fr. anal. *insession,* f.

Inses'sus, *i,* m. (*Insĭdeo,* to sit upon.) *Med.* Old term for a *Semicupium,* or hip bath. Fr. syn. *bain de fauteuil; bain de siège.* Germ. syn. *Halbbade,* n.

Insex'us, *a, um.* (*In,* neg.; *sexus,* sex or gender.) Having no sex; neuter. Fr. anal. *insexé,* adj. Germ. syn. *geschlechtslos,* adj.

In'sĭdens, *entis,* part. (*Insĭdeo,* to sit upon.) *Med.* Sitting upon; resting, or floating on the surface; applied formerly to matters supernatant (*Insidentia,* nom. pl. n.) on the urine. See *Epistasis.*

Insĭ'dians, *antis,* part. (*Insĭdior,* to lay in wait to deceive.) *Pathol.* Old epithet of diseases which betray no marked symptoms, but are ready to break out on any provocation; insi'dious; latent: insi'diant. Fr. syn. *insidieux,* adj. Germ. syn. *hinterlistig,* adj.

Insi'dious. (*Insĭdior,* to lay in wait; terminal *-ōsus.*) The same as *Insidians. Insĭdiōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *insidieux,* adj. Germ. syn. *hinterlistig,* adj.

Insĭ'pĭdus, *a, um.* (*In,* priv.; *săpĭdus,* savoury.) *Bot.* Having no savour, as the *Tasmania insipida:* insi'pid. Fr. anal. *insipide,* adj. Germ. syn. *unschmackhaft,* adj.

Insĭpien'tia, *æ,* f. (*In,* neg.; *săpientia,* wisdom.) *Pathol.* Old term used by Hildanus *Centur. Ep.* 41, *de Insipientia, a purgantis fortioris usu inducta,* the same as *Dementia, Desipientia,* and *Insania;* also a low degree of delirium, according to Quincy. Fr. syn. *frénésie,* f.; *manie,* f. Germ. syn. *Albernheit,* f.; *Thorheit,* f.

Insis'tens, *tis,* part. (*In,* neg.; *sisto,* to lean upon.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the thumb of birds when it does not rest on the ground but only touches it with the point: insis'tent. Fr. anal. *insistant,* adj.

Insola'tion. (*Insōlo,* to dry in the sun.) *Chem.* Term for exposure to the sun, in order to promote the action of one substance upon another; blanching; bleaching. *Pathol.* Exposure to the rays of the sun as a cause of disease. *Insōlātio, ōnis,* f. See *Heliosis.* Fr. anal. *insolation,* f. Germ. syn. *Sonnen,* n.

Insŏlūbĭlis, *is, e.* (*In,* neg.; *sŏlūbĭlis,* that which can be loosed or dissolved.) *Chem.* Incapable of being dissolved: inso'luble. Fr. anal. *insoluble,* adj. Germ. syn. *unauflöslich,* adj.

Insŏlūbĭ'lĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*In,* neg.; *sŏlūbĭlĭtas,* looseness.) *Chem.* Term for the quality of a solid liquid or gaseous body which cannot be dissolved in a liquid: insolubi'lity. Fr. anal. *insolubilité,* f. Germ. syn. *Unauflösbarkeit,* f.; *Unauflöslichkeit,* f.

Insom'nia, *æ,* f. (*In,* priv.; *somnus,* sleep.)

Med., Pathol. Term for want of sleep; watchfulness; wakefulness; sleeplessness; a certain sign of the disturbance of some important organ, although this may not be indicated by pain. See *Agrypnia, Pervigilium.* Fr. anal. *insomnie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlaflosigkeit*, f.

Inspec'tion. (*Inspĭcio*, to behold.) *Med.* Term for examination of a patient by the eye. *Inspec'tio, ōnis*, f. See *Exploratio.* Fr. anal. *inspection*, f. Germ. syn. *Untersuchung*, f.

Inspira'tion. (*In*, in; *spīro*, to breathe.) *Physiol.* Term for the act of drawing in the breath. *Inspīrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Eispnoë.* Fr. anal. *inspiration*, f. Germ. syn. *Einathmen*, n.; *Einathmung*, f.

Inspīrātor, *ōris*, m. (*Inspīro*, to breathe in.) *Anat.* Term applied to the diaphragm and the intercostal muscles, which by their contraction enlarge the cavity of the *thorax* or chest, and so produce the act of *inspiration.* Fr. anal. *inspirateur*, m.

Inspis'sated. (*In*, and *spisso*, to thicken.) *Pharm.* Made thick by evaporation of the thinner parts; applied to vegetable juices which are thus converted into substances of a firm consistence. *Inspissātus, a, um.* See *Spissatus.* Fr. syn. *épaissi*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingedickt*, adj.

Inspissated Juice. *Pharm.* See *Enchyloma.*

Instāmĭnātus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *stāmen*, the male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the corol in the *Synantherea*, when it is not accompanied by perfect male organs: insta'minate. Fr. anal. *instaminé*, adj.

Instillātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Instillo*, to put in by little and little.) *Pharm.* Anciently sometimes used for *Embrocation;* the pouring out of any liquid substance slowly, or by drops: instilla'tion. Fr. anal. *instillation*, f. Germ. syn. *Eintropfelung*, f.

In'stinct. (*Instinguo*, to provoke, or persuade.) *Physiol.* That provision of nature to animals, by which they are inclined to the punctual execution of those actions necessary for them; that is, propensities, inclinations, wants, by which they are constantly excited and forced to fulfil the intentions of nature. *Instinc'tus, ūs*, m. Fr. and Germ. anal. *instinct*, m. Germ. syn. *Angeborne*, n.; *Eingeborne*, n.

Instipŭlātus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *stipŭla*, a stipule.) *Bot.* Having no stipules: insti'pulate. Fr. anal. *instipulé*, adj.

In'stĭta, *æ*, f. (*In*, in; *sto*, to stand.) *Surg.* Old term for *Fascia*, a fillet or bandage. *Zoöl.* Formerly used to denote a flat worm that infests the intestines.

Instrūmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Instruo*, to provide.) *Anat., Chem., Pharm., Surg.* Term for any mechanical appliance, or agent used in manipulation or operations. *Physiol.* Applied synonymously with *organ:* an in'strument. Fr. anal. *instrument*, m. Germ. syn. *Werkzeug*, n.

Insuffla'tion. (*In*, in; *sufflo*, to blow, or puff up.) *Med.* Term for the act of blowing into any cavity or hollow part, by mechanical means, or otherwise. *Insufflātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *insufflation*, f. Germ. syn. *Einblasen*, n.

Insŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Insŭla*, an island.) *Nat. Philos.* Term applied in electrical experiments to the state of a body surrounded by non-conductors: insula'tion. Fr. anal. *insulation*, f.

Insŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Insŭla*, an island.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to those of the discoid *areolæ* of the wing of insects which are absolutely without connexion either with others, or with the base of the wing, as in *Dynastes aloeus:* in'sulate. Fr. anal. *insulé*, adj.

Insul'tus, *ūs*, m. (*Insulto*, to leap upon.) *Pathol.* Old term, Gr. syn. *εἴσβολή*, used by Galen, *de Morb. Temp. c.* 6, for the first occurrence of a paroxysm. Germ. syn. *Anfall*, m.; *Angriff*, m.

Insuppūrābĭlis, *is, e.* (*In*, neg.; *suppūro*, to suppurate.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. syn. *ἀνεκπύκτος*, applied by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v. 20, to tumours or abscesses which do not approach to suppuration: insup'purable. Fr. anal. *insuppurable*, adj. Germ. syn. *nicht zum Eitern zu bringen.*

In'tĕger, *gra, grum.* (*In*, neg.; *tăgo*, for *tango*, to touch.) Untouched; entire. *Bot.* Uncloven; undivided; applied to leaves, petals, etc.: integral. Fr. syn. *entier*, adj. Germ. syn. *unverletzt*, adj.

Intĕger'rĭmus, *a, um.* (*Intĕger*, entire.) *Bot.* Very, or perfectly entire; that is, not only uncloven, but having no notches, teeth, or incisions: integer'rimal; applied to leaves, but in strict allusion to their margins only.

In'tegrans, *tis*, part. (*Integro*, to perfect.) *Chem.* Applied to the atoms of simple bodies. *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to the smaller particles into which it is conceivable that a mineral may be divided without its nature undergoing any alteration: in'tegrant. Fr. anal. *intégrant*, adj. Germ. syn. *erganzend*, part. adj.; *wesentlich*, adj.

In'tegrant Par'ticle. *Chem.* The smallest particle of an element or compound. See *Molecule.*

Integrĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Intĕger*, entire; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having entire leaves; not divided, digitated, or serrated: integrifo'liate: integrifo'lious. See *Artocarpus Integrifolia.* Fr. anal. *intégrifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *ganzblättrig*, adj.

Integrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Intĕger*, entire; *forma*, form.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of arragonite, composed of four primitive octohedrons joined without any penetration, so that the primitive form appears in all its integrity: inte'griform. Fr. anal. *intégriforme*, adj.

Integ'rĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Intĕger*, entire.) *Med.* Entireness; perfectness; completeness; applied by the French (*Intégrité*, f.) to a perfectly healthy condition of the body or of its organic tissues: inte'grity. Germ. syn. *der unverletzte Zustand.*

Integro'stŏmus, *a, um.* (*Intĕger*, entire; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Conchol.* Applied to a univalve shell of which the opening is entire in the fore part: integro'stomous. Fr. anal. *intégrostome*, adj.

Inte'guments. (*Intĕgo*, to cover.) *Anat.* Term applied to the cuticle, *rete mucosum*, *cutis*, and adipose tissue, which together form the covering of every part of the body except the nails, and are therefore generally termed the *common integuments;* also called teguments. *Bot.* The covering of seeds, etc. Pl. of *Intĕgŭmen'tum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *téguments*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Decken*, f. pl.

In'tellect. (*Intellĭgo*, to understand.) *Physiol.* That faculty of the soul commonly called the understanding. *Intellec'tus*, *ûs*, m. Fr. anal. *intellect*, m. Germ. syn. *Verstand*, m.

Intellec'tual Fa'culties. *Phrenol.* Term for those Faculties which communicate to man and animals knowledge of their own internal sensations, and also of the external world; their object is to know existence and perceive qualities and relations; they consist of the *External Senses*, the *Knowing* or *Perceptive Faculties*, and the *Reflective Faculties.* Fr. anal. *les facultés intellectuelles.* Germ. syn. *Verstandeskräfte*, f.

Intem'perance. (*In*, neg.; *tempĕro*, to abstain.) Inability to rule or moderate the appetites and lusts; excess. *Med., Pathol.* Term for immoderate indulgence of the appetites: intem'perance. *Intempĕran'tia*, *æ*, f. See *Acrasia.* Fr. anal. *intempérance*, f. Germ. syn. *Unmässigkeit*, f.

Intempĕ'ries, *ei*, f. (*Intempĕro*, to distemper.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Dyscrasia.* See *Distemperies.*

Inten'sĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Intendo*, to strain.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a high degree of force, power and activity; applied to diseases, etc.: inten'sity. Fr. anal. *intensité*, f. Germ. syn. *Heftigkeit*, f.

Interānea, *ōrum*, n. (*Intra*, within.) *Anat.* Old term used by Pliny for the bowels or intestines; or the viscera of the abdomen, according to Lindenus and Rhodius. Fr. anal. *les intestins.* Germ. syn. *die Eingeweide.*

Interantennārius, *a*, *um.* (*Inter*, between; *antennæ*, feelers.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to two small crests or scales which sometimes project on the inside of the first joint of the *antennæ* of the *Myodariæ*, and named by him *antennaires:* interanten'nary. Fr. anal. *interantennaire*, adj.

Interartĭcŭlāris, *is*, *e.* (*Inter*, between; *artĭcŭlus*, a joint.) *Anat.* Situated between the joints; applied to the fibro-cartilages between the surfaces of the bones in the cleido-sternal, temporo-maxillary, vertebral, and femoro-tibial articulations, and the ligaments situated within the latter and the coxo-femoral articulations: interarti'cular. Fr. anal. *interarticulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *sich in Gelenke befindend.*

Intercālāris, *is*, *e.* } (*Inter*, between; *ca-*
Intercālārius, *a*, *um.* } *lendæ*, the calends, or first of every month.) *Astron.* Applied to a day inserted in a month to complete the year; also to the month to which that day is added every fourth year called leap-year. *Med., Pathol.* Applied formerly to any time which intervened between the paroxysms of periodical diseases: interca'lary. Fr. anal. *intercalaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingeschaltet*, adj.; *eingeschoben*, adj.

Interca'lary Days. *Med., Pathol.* Formerly applied to those days on which no paroxysm of a periodical disease occurred. *Dies Intercălāres*, or *Intercălārii.* See *Interpolatus*, *Provocatorii Dies.*

Intercellŭlāris, *is*, *e.* (*Inter*, between; *cellŭlāris*, pertaining to cells.) *Bot.* Applied by Treviranus and Link to the vessels between the cellules of the vegetable tissue and of which the existence is not well ascertained: intercel'lular. Fr. anal. *intercellulaire*, adj.

Intercep'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Intercĭpio*, to intercept or close up.) *Med.* Old term applied the same as *Apolepsis.* *Pharm.* Also formerly applied to a kind of remedy when the motion of the humours, and especially of the blood, was interrupted: intercep'tion. Fr. anal. *interception*, adj. Germ. syn. *Unterbrechung*, f.; *Zwischenwegnahme*, f.

Intercervīcālis, *is*, *e.* (*Inter*, between; *cervix*, the neck.) *Anat.* Applied by Chaussier and Dumas to certain muscles situated between the *vertebræ* of the neck: intercervi'cal. Fr. anal. *intercervical*, adj.

Interci'lium, *ii*, n. (*Inter*, between; *cilium*, the eyebrow.) *Anat.* Term for the space between the eyebrows; also called the *Glabella.* Fr. anal. *intercil*, m. Germ. syn. *der Raum über der Nase zwischen den beiden Augenbrauen.*

Interclāvīcŭlāris, *is*, *e.* (*Inter*, between; *clāvīcŭla*, the collar-bone.) *Anat.* Applied to a ligament connecting the heads of the two clavicles passing transversely across the sternum: interclavi'cular. Fr. anal. *interclaviculaire*, adj.

Intercos'tal. (*Inter*, between; *costa*, a rib.) *Anat.* Extending from one rib to another; between the ribs. *Intercostālis*, *is*, *e.* See *Mesopleurios.* Fr. anal. *intercostal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwischen den Rippen liegend.*

Intercur'rent. (*Inter*, between, or among; *curro*, to run.) *Med.* Occurring, or running between; applied by Sydenham, *Obs. Med. de Morb. Acut. c.* i. § 6, to fevers which occur at any period of the year, in distinction from those which happened at certain seasons and which were called *Stationarii febres;* also to diseases which occur sporadically during the prevalence of epidemic or endemic diseases. *Intercur'rens*, *entis*, part. Fr. syn. *entre-courant*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwischenlaufend*, part. adj.

Inter'cus, *ūtis*, adj. (*Inter*, between, or among; *cūtis*, the skin.) Between the skin and the flesh; applied to dropsy of the skin, or cellular tissue. Fr. syn. *anasarque*, f. Germ. syn. *Hautwassersucht*, f.

Inter'cus A'qua. *Pathol.* Old epithet for *Anasarca*, or a dropsy between the skin and the flesh. Fr. syn. *anasarque*, f. Germ. syn. *Anasarka*, n.

Intercūtāneus, *a*, *um.* (*Inter*, between; *cutis*, the skin.) *Anat.* The same as *Subcutaneus.*

Interden'tium, *ii*, n. (*Inter*, between; *dens*, a tooth.) *Anat.* Old name used by Lin-

denus, *Ex.* xi. § 72, for the interval or space between teeth of the same order.

Interdĭgĭ'tium, *ii*, n. (*Inter*, between; *dĭgĭtus*, a finger or toe.) *Surg.* Old term for corns or warts between the fingers or toes, but especially the latter.

Interdīlātātus, *a, um.* (*Inter*, between; *dīlāto*, to stretch out in breadth.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the scales of the *periclinium* when they are disposed in many rows and the intermediary are the largest.

Interfĕmi'nium, *i*, n. (*Inter*, between; *fĕmĭna*, the female privy parts, or *naturalia.*) *Anat., Obstet.* Old name for the *perinæum.* Fr. anal. *perinée*, m. Germ. syn. *Damm*, m.; *Perinäum*, m.; *der Zurschenraum zwischen dem After und den Schaamtheilen.* Also for the *pudenda.* See *Gressura.* Fr. anal. *pudendum*, m. Germ. syn. *Schamtheile*, f.

Interfīnium, *ii*, n. (*Inter*, between; *finis*, a boundary.) *Anat.* Term applied to the *Septum* of the nostrils.

Interfœminium. *Anat.* See *Interfeminium.*

Interfŏliāceus, *a, um.* (*Inter*, between; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers which grow alternately between each couple of opposing leaves: interfolia'ceous. Fr. anal. *interfoliacé*, adj.

Interfrontālis, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *frons*, the front.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to two pieces, more or less developed, in the *Myodariæ*, which may be observed at the anterior part of the front and which are sometimes interposed between the frontal portions in their whole length: interfron'tal. Fr. anal. *interfrontal*, adj.

Intergas'trum, *i*, n. *Anat.* A Paracelsian term for the decussation of the optic nerves. See *Chiasma, Intricatura.*

Interlŏbŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *lŏbŭlus*, a little lobe.) *Anat.* Applied by Chaussier to the great fissure separating the anterior from the middle lobe of the brain: interlo'bular. Fr. anal. *interlobulaire*, adj.

Interlūnis, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *lūna*, the moon.) The same meaning as *Interlunius.*

Interlūnium, *ii*, n. (*Inter*, between; *lūna*, the moon.) *Astron.* That space of time in which neither the old moon appears nor is the new seen.

Interlūnius, *a, um.* (*Inter*, between; *lūna*, the moon.) Between the waning of the old moon and the appearance of the new; applied to *Epilepsia*, because children born at that time, or near it, were believed to be principally affected by this disease, hence it was called *Morbus interlunius.*

NOTE.—This word, evidently used as an adjective of the first and second declensions, is not to be found in classical authorities, but in place of it appear *Interlunis* and *Interlunium*, as above stated.

Intermaxillāris, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *maxillāris*, pertaining to the maxilla.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied to a small osseous piece (*Os intermaxillare*) between the superior maxillary bones of the human fetus and of various adult *Mammifera*, which receives the superior incisor teeth; the *os incisivum. Ornithol.* The *os quadratum*, situated between and serving to unite the two *maxillæ*, or mandibles, according to Schneider: intermaxil'lary. Fr. anal. *intermaxillaire*, adj.

Intermĕ'dius, *a, um.* (*Inter*, between; *mĕdius*, the middle.) *Bot.* Applied to the stipules which grow upon the stalk between the opposing leaves, but at the same height, as in the *Cofea arabica. Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to that part of the wing situated between the costal *areola* and the internomedial nervure in dipterous insects, and which he terms *areola intermediaris. Geol.* Applied by Werner to those rocky formations which resemble the primordial by the nature rather than the structure of the rocks which compose them, but contain the remains or imprint of organised bodies. These are in some sort the residue of the primitive formation with first deposits of subsequent formations. Posterior to the catastrophies which gave origin to the first, they were not formed till after the appearance of certain organised beings upon the earth: interme'diary. Fr. anal. *intermédiaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwischenliegend*, part. adj.

Intermis'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Intermitto*, to leave off for a time.) *Med.* A breaking off for a time; applied to fevers, etc.: an intermission. See *Dialeimma, Dialeipsis, Endosis, Interceptio.* Fr. anal. *intermission*, f. Germ. syn. *Auslassung*, f.; *Unterbrechung*, f.

Intermit'tent. (*Intermitto*, to leave off for a time.) *Pathol.* Applied to a disease which disappears and returns again and again at regular or uncertain periods. *Intermit'tens, entis*, part. Fr. anal. *intermittent*, adj. Germ. syn. *aussetzend*, part. adj.

Intermit'tent Fe'ver. *Pathol.* Another term for what is commonly called *Ague*, which see. Fr. anal. *fièvre intermittente.* Germ. syn. *Wechselfieber*, n.

Intern. (*In; interne*, internal.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to patients of hospitals, etc., who are received into the house, or are in-patients; also to assistants, dressers, etc., who are resident night and day. *Internus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *interne*, adj. Germ. syn. *innere*, adj.; *innerlich*, adj.

Internodis. An incorrect term for *Internodium*, or *Internodius.*

Internōdium, *ii*, n. } (*Inter*, between; *nōdus*,
Internōdius, *ii*, m. } a knot, or joint.) *Anat.* Applied to the phalanges of the hand; being between the joints formed by their united extremities. See *Scytalides. Bot.* The space between two knots, or joints. Fr. anal. *entrenœud*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwischenknoten*, m.

Internŏmĕdiālis, *is, e.* (*Internus*, within; *mĕdius*, in the middle.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the fourth principal nervure of the wing of insects: internome'dial. Fr. anal. *internomédial*, adj.

Internun'tii Di'es. (*Internuncio*, to go between.) *Med.* Old term used the same as *Dies indices*, or critical days. Quincy.

Interŏcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *ocŭlus*, the eye.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *antennæ* of insects when they are inserted between the eyes: intero'cular. Fr. anal. *interoculaire*, adj.

Interoper'cular. (*Intĕröpercŭlum*, which see.) *Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to that one of the opercular bones situated between the opercular and subopercular. *Interöper'cŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *entre-operculaire*, adj.

Intĕröper'cŭlum, *i*, n. (*Inter*, between; *öpercŭlum*, a lid.) *Ichthyol.* Name for a bony formation which, with the *operculum* and *suboperculum* between which it lies, compose a sort of lid for the great opening of the gills. Fr. anal. *interopercule*, f.

Interos'seus, *a, um.* (*Inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) *Anat.* Situated between bones; applied to certain small muscles situated between the metacarpal bones of the hand, and between the metatarsal bones of the foot; also to ligaments in a similar situation: interos'seous. Fr. anal. *interosseux*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwischen Knochen.*

Interpărietālis, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *părietālis*, pertaining to the parietal bones.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to a cranial bone situated between the parietal, frontal, and superior occipital bones in the *Mammifera;* in the horse the French term it *os carré:* interpari'etal. Fr. syn. *interpariétal*, adj.

Interpassātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Inter*, between; *pando*, to stretch, or spread out.) *Anat.* Term for a stretching between: interpassa'tion. Fr. anal. *interpassation*, f. Germ. syn. *Durchnähen*, n.

Interpellātus, *a, um.* (*Interpello*, to interrupt.) *Med.* A Paracelsian term applied to a disease attended with irregular, or uncertain paroxysms. Fr. anal. *interpelle*, adj. Germ. syn. *im Reden unterbrechen.*

Interpleuricostālis, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *pleura; costa*, a rib.) *Anat.* Applied by Dumas to the internal intercostal muscles: interpleuricos'tal. Fr. anal. *interpleuricostal*, adj.

Interpŏlātus, *a, um.* (*Interpŏlo*, to renew.) *Med.* A Paracelsian term applied to the Intercalary, or intervening days (*Interpolati dies*), or those without a febrile paroxysm. Fr. anal. *interpolé*, adj. Germ. syn. *Zwischengeschoben*, adj.

Interpŏsĭtīvus, *a, um.* (*Inter*, between; *pōno*, to place.) *Bot.* That which is situated between; applied to stamens situated between the divisions of a simple perianth as in the *Alongium*, or of a corol as in the *Borago officinalis;* applied by Mirbel, to dissepiments, separating or diverging from the central axis of a multivalve pericarp, each joined to one of the sutures so that they alternate with the valves as in the *Convolvulus*, to flowers which grow between pairs of opposing leaves and alternate with them as in the *Asclepias syriaca;* to petals which alternate with the divisions of a calyx as in the *Cruciferæ:* interpo'sitive. Fr. anal. *interpositif*, adj.

Interrāneus, *a, um.* (*Inter*, between; *terra*, the earth.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to plants which grow and vegetate in the very bosom of the earth, as the *Tuber cibarium:* interra'neous. Fr. anal. *interrané*, adj.

Note.—It ought to be *Interterraneus.*

Interruptepinnātus, *a, um.* (*Interruptus*, interrupted; *pinnātus*, having wings.) *Bot.* Applied to a pinnate leaf, of which the folioles are alternately large and small, as in the *Martinezia interrupta.*

Interrup'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Inter*, between; *ruptio*, a breaking.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a stoppage or suppression; applied to the *catamenia:* interrup'tion. Fr. anal. *interruption*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterbrechung*, f.

Interrup'tus, *a, um.* (*Inter*, between; *ruptus*, broken.) *Bot.* Broken in respect to uniformity: interrup'ted. Fr. anal. *interrompu*, adj.

Interscăpŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *scăpŭla*, the shoulder-blade.) *Anat.* Applied to the region or space situated between the shoulder-blades: intersca'pular. Fr. anal. *interscapulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwischen den Schulterblättern.*

Interscăpŭ'lium, *ii*, n. (*Inter*, between; *scăpŭla*, the shoulder-blade.) *Anat.* Old term applied by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 19, *p.* 746, to the spine of the scapula; also, by Lindenus, *Medic. Physiol.* ii. 14, § 51, to the fossa on each side of the spine of the scapula. Fr. anal. *interscapulium*, m. Germ. syn. *Schulterblattsgräthe*, f. *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Illiger to the region of the back between the shoulder-blades in the *Mammifera*, between the wings in birds. Germ. syn. *Vorderrükken*, m.

Intersec'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Inter*, between; *sectio*, a cutting or dividing.) *Anat.* Term for the point at which two lines meet and cross each other; applied to the nervous matter of the optic nerve, etc.: intersec'tion. See *Chiasma, Intergastrum, Intricatura.* Fr. anal. *intersection*, f. Germ. syn. *Zwischenschnitt*, m.

Intersep'tum, *i*, n. (*Inter*, between; *septum*, a partition.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Uvula;* also the *Septum narium;* also the diaphragm. Germ. syn. *Scheidewand*, f.

Interspi'nal. (*Inter*, between; *spīna*, a spine.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles, nerves, etc., situated between the spines or spinous processes of the *vertebræ. Interspīnālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *interspinal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwischen den Dornfortsätzen.*

Interspinalis, *is, e. Anat.* See *Interspinal.*

Intersti'tial. (*Inter*, between; *sto*, to stand.) Standing, or situated between. *Interstĭtiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *interstitial*, f. Germ. syn. *zwischenständig*, adj.

Intersti'tial Absorp'tion. *Surg.* Term for the absorption, in cases of abscess, of the textures between the cyst and the skin, by which the cyst gradually approaches the surface, and so in other cases.

Interstĭ'tium, *ii*, n. (*Inter*, between; *sto*, to stand.) *Anat.* The slight separation which exists between organs or parts of organs of the animal structure. *Nat. Philos.* The minute interval which separates the molecules of bodies: an inter'stice. Fr. anal. *interstice*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwischenstand*, m.

Intertrāchēliānus, *a, um.* (*Inter*, between; τράχηλος, the neck.) *Anat.* Applied by Chaussier (*Inter-trachélien*, adj.) to the *Intertransversales colli* muscles: intertrache'lian. Fr. anal. *intertrachélien*, adj.

Intertransversālis, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *transversus*, across.) *Anat.* Applied to certain bundles of muscular fibres situated between the transverse processes of the *vertebræ:* intertrans'verse: intertransver'sal. Fr. anal. *intertransversaire*, adj.

Intertrīgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Inter*, between; *tĕro*, to rub or break; terminal *-īgo;* as if caused by obesity, or otherwise the effect of overfeeding.) *Surg.* Term for an excoriation, or galling of the skin about the anus, axilla, or other part of the body, with inflammation and moisture. Fr. anal. *intertrigo*, f.

Intertrŏpĭcālis, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *trŏpĭci*, the tropics.) *Geog., Nat. Philos.* Situated between the two tropics; sometimes applied to the torrid zone: intertro'pical. Fr. anal. *intertropique*, adj.

Interval. *Med., Pathol.* See *Intervallum.*

Interval, Lucid. *Med., Pathol.* See *Lucid Interval.*

Interval'lum, *i*, n. (*Inter*, between; *vallum*, a trench.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to the remission and cessation of a febrile paroxysm; also, to the same conditions of other periodic diseases which have marked exacerbations; also, that slight delay which happens in the pulse, after the subsidence of the arteries, before they are distended of new by the impulse of the heart. *Nat. Philos.* The relation of one sound to another, or rather the relation between the numbers of vibrations which produce these sounds: an in'terval. Fr. anal. *intervalle*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwischenraum*, m.; *Zwischenzeit*, f.

Intervalvāris, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Applied to a septum, or dissepement, which by its interposition produces the commissure of the valves of a pericarp, so that they are freed by the dehiscence of the latter: interval'var. Fr. anal. *intervalvaire*, adj.

Interval'vis, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel, to the nervules of the placenta which are placed in the suture, between the borders of the valves: in'tervalve. Fr. anal. *intervalve*, adj.

Intervertebrālis, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *vertebra.*) *Anat.* Situated between the *vertebræ;* applied to the cartilages of the spine of the back. Fr. anal. *intervertebral*, adj.

Interwoven. (*Inter*, between or among; Sax. *weafan*, to weave.) See *Cespitosus.*

Intesti'nal. (*Intestīnum*, the intestine.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the bowels or intestines; applied by Linnæus to a Class (*Intestinalia*, nom. pl. n.) of worms which infest the bowels; by Eichwald to an Order of the *Grammozoa;* by Cuvier to a Class of the animal kingdom, comprehending those which live within the bodies of other animals. *Intestīnālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *intestinal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Eingeweiden gehörig.*

Intestinal Glands. *Anat.* See *Enteradenes.*

Intestinalia. See *Intestinal.*

Intes'tine. (*Intus*, within.) *Anat.* Name given to the long membranous tube continuing from the stomach to the anus, situated in the cavity of the abdomen; distinguished into the large and small intestines, and by other characteristics; the bowels. *Intestīnum, i*, n. See *Hira, Interanea, Nedyia, Pantices.* Fr. anal. *intestin*, n. Germ. syn. *Gedarm*, n.

Intestīnus, *a, um.* (*Intestīnum*, the bowel, or intestine.) Of or belonging to the bowels: intes'tine; applied to a Class (*Intestina*, nom. pl. n.) of worms which infest the bowels. Fr. anal. *intestin*, adj.

Intŏnātio, *ōnis*, f. (*In; tŏno*, to thunder.) *Med.* Term applied to the gurgling noise produced by the movement of flatus in the bowels: intona'tion. See *Borborygmus.* Fr. anal. *intonation*, f. Germ. syn. *Andonnern*, n.; *Anknallen*, n.

Intor'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Intorqueo*, to turn, or throw in.) *Bot.* Applied by Linnæus, to the phenomenon presented by certain plants which, to raise themselves, press closely the vegetables in their vicinity by twining around them their flexible stalks, either from right to left, as the *Phaseolus*, or left to right as the *Humulus:* intor'sion. Fr. anal. *intorsion*, f.

Intoxica'tion. (*In*, in; *toxĭcum*, a poison.) *Physiol.* Term for the effects of alcoholic liquors taken in excess; ebriety. *Intoxĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. syn. *ivresse*, f.

Intra-Spi'nal Chord. } *Physiol.* Two terms
Intra-Ver'tebral Chord. } synonymously applied to the cerebral nerves, the nerves of sense and voluntary motion proceeding from the brain, together with the true spinal marrow, along the spinal canal.

Intracres'cens, *tis*, adj. (*Intra*, within; *cresco*, to increase.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini, to corols of which the power of increase is greater upon the internal than upon the external surface, as in the flowers which constitute the *corona*, or *paracorolla* of the *Zoegea leptaurea:* intracres'cent. Fr. anal. *intracrescent*, adj.

Intradilātātus, *a, um.* (*Intra*, within; *dĭlātātus*, dilated.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the scales of the *periclinium* of the *Synantheræ*, when disposed in many rows, and when the breadth of the internal surpasses that of the external: intradila'ted. Fr. anal. *intradilaté*, adj.

Intrăfŏliāceus, *a, um.* (*Intra*, within; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Growing on the inside of the leaves: intrafolia'ceous. Fr. anal. *intrafolié*, adj.

Intramargĭnālis, *is, e.* (*Intra*, within; *margo*, a border.) *Bot.* Applied to nervures of leaves and flowers which are situated within the margins or borders: intramar'ginal. Fr. anal. *intramarginal*, adj.

Intransmūtābĭlis, *is, e.* (*In*, priv.; *trans*, beyond; *mūto*, to change.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Willoughby and Ray to those articulated animals which do not undergo metamorphosis: intransmu'table. Fr. anal. *intransmutable*, adj.

Intrapelviotrŏchantĕriānus, *a, um.* (*Intra*, within; *pelvis; trochanter*, the large head of the *os femoris.*) *Anat.* An unwieldy term, applied by Dumas to the *Obturator internus* muscle: intrapelviotrochante'rian. Fr. anal. *intra-pelvio trochantérien*, adj.

Intrārius, *a, um.* (*Intra,* within.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard, to the embryo, when it is contained in the albumen: intra'rious. Fr. anal. *intraire,* adj.

Intravertebrātus, *a, um.* (*Intra,* within; *vertebrātus,* having *vertebræ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Geoffrey St. Hilaire, who restores to a similar type of organization the articulated and the vertebrated animals, to those having their osseous covering within the body, in distinction from those in which it is exterior: intraver'tebrated. Fr. anal. *intravertebré,* adj.

Intrīcātūra, *æ,* f. (*Intrīco,* to be infolded, or entangled.) *Anat.* Term for an entangling or matting of the hair. See *Plica.* Also the same as *Chiasma,* and applied to the crossing of the nervous fibres in the optic nerve. Fr. syn. *chiasme,* m. Germ. syn. *Verwickelung,* f.

Intrin'sĕcus, *a, um.* (*Intra,* within; *sĕcus,* nigh to.) Within; inward; internal. *Anat., Pathol.* Applied to organs and diseases so situated: intrin'sic. Fr. anal. *intrinsèque,* adj.

Intrōces'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Intro,* within; *cēdo,* to go, or retire.) *Surg.* Anciently applied the same as *Impressio:* introces'sion. See *Depression.* Fr. anal. *introcession,* f.

Intro'ĭtus, *i,* m. (*Intro,* within; *eo,* to go.) *Anat.* Term for an opening or entrance; an aperture. Germ. syn. *Eingang,* m.

Intror'sus, *a, um.* (*Intro,* within; *versus,* turned.) *Bot.* That which is turned inwards, as the anthers when they open at the side of the pistil, which is most ordinarily the case. Fr. anal. *introrse,* adj.

Introsuscep'tion. (*Intro,* within; *suscĭpio,* to receive.) *Pathol.* Term for the slipping of one portion of intestine into another; a cause of ileac passion, or *volvulus;* also called Intussusception and Invagination. *Introsuscep'tio, ōnis,* f. Fr. syn. *intussusception,* f. Germ. syn. *Einnehmen,* n.

Intŭmescen'tia, *æ,* f. (*Intŭmeo,* to swell.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an increase in volume of the tissue of any part or organ of the body: intumes'cence. Fr. anal. *intumescence,* f. Germ. syn. *Ausschwellen,* m.; *Geschwullst,* f.

Intŭmescen'tiæ. (Nom. pl. of *Intŭmescentia, æ,* f., a swelling.) Swellings; an Order of the Class *Cachexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *intumescences,* f. pl.

Intussuscep'tion. (*Intus,* within; *suscĭpio,* to receive.) *Bot., Physiol.* A term for the taking of nourishment into the interior as a principal part of the process of nutrition of plants and animals. *Pathol.* Term for a disordered condition, in which a portion of intestine has passed for some length within another portion, thereby obstructing the passage of their contents and causing serious disease; also termed Introsuscep tion and Invagination. *Intussuscep'tio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *intussusception,* f. Germ. syn. *Einnehmen,* n.

In'tўbus, *i,* m. (*In,* in; *tūbus,* a tube; from the hollow form of its stalk.) *Bot.* See *Cichorium Intybus.*

I'nŭla, *æ,* f. (Corrupted from *Hĕlĕnium.*) The pharmacopœial name (L. and U.S.A.) for the root of the plant *Inula helenium,* or elecampane. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia Superflua.* Juss. *Compositæ.* See *Oculus Christi.* Fr. anal. *inule,* f.

I'nŭla Crithmoïdēs. *Bot.* The name of a species called *Caaponga,* by the Brazilians, the leaves and young stalks are used in pickle, and as diuretic; also called *Trefolia spica,* and *Crithmum marinum non spinosum.*

I'nŭla Dysentĕ'rĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of the lesser inula, or flea-bane, formerly used as antidysenteric; also called *Arnica Suedensis, Arnica spuria, Conyza,* and *Conyza media.*

I'nŭla Hĕlĕ'nium. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant elecampane, or common inula. Fr. syn. *inule,* f.

I'nŭla Pūlĭcāria. *Bot.* Name of a species otherwise called *Conyza minor,* and *C. pulicaria.*

I'nŭla Viscōsa. *Bot.* Name of a species otherwise called *Conyza major.*

Inulin'. *Chem.* Name given to a new vegetable product discovered in the *Inula helenium,* or elecampane; it is white and pulverulent like starch. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. *Inŭlīna, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *inuline,* f.

Inunc'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*In,* in; *unguo,* to anoint.) *Pharm.* Term for the act of anointing; also for the substance with which a part is anointed: an inunc'tion. See *Synchrysma, Unctio.* Fr. syn. *onction,* f. Germ. syn. *Einsalben,* n.

Inundātus, *a, um.* (*Inundo,* to overflow.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which, according to the season, live covered by water or by the sea. Linnæus has established under this name a Family entirely *artificial,* in which he unites the plants which have only a simple relation but do not correspond in their organisation: inun'dated. Fr. anal. *inondé,* adj. Germ. syn. *überschwemmt,* part. adj.

Inun'guis, *is, e.* (*In,* priv.; *unguis,* a nail.) *Zoöl.* Having no nails, as the *Gecko inunguis;* the *Lutra inunguis* has only two rudimentary nails on the two large toes of the hind feet. Fr. syn. *inonguiculé,* adj.

Inus'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Inūro,* to mark with a hot iron.) *Pathol.* Old term applied to too hot a temperature of a part, or inflammation: inus'tion. *Surg.* The same as *Encausis;* also the application of the actual cautery: inus'tion. Fr. syn. *ustion,* f. Germ. syn. *Verbrennung,* f.

Invagina'tion. (*Invāgīno,* to sheath, or put in a sheath.) *Pathol.* Another term for Introsusception and Intussusception. *Surg.* Term applied to an operation for hernia, in which, after reduction, the skin is thrust by the finger of the operator into the canal, so as to form a *cul de sac* open externally, and is so retained by means of sutures, etc., till inflammation and adhesion ensue, with the view of obliterating the canal. *Invāgīnātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *invagination,* f. Germ. syn. *Einnehmen,* n.

Invălescen'tia, *æ,* f. } (*Invălesco,* to become
Invălētūdo, *ĭnis,* f. } weak.) *Med.* Terms

for weakness, feebleness, or loss of health from sickness. Fr. syn. *invalidité*, f.

Invă'lĭdus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *vălĭdus*, strong.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to those affected by sickness: in'valid. Fr. anal. *invalide*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwach*, adj.

Invāsio, *ōnis*, f. (*Invādo*, to lay hold on.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the first developement of the phenomena of a disease; the access: the inva'sion. Fr. anal. *invasion*, f. Germ. syn. *Anfall*, m.

Invĕrēcun'dum Os. *Anat.* An old epithet of the *Os frontis*. Fr. syn. *sinciput*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorderkopf*, m.

Invĕrēcun'dus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *vĕrĕcundus*, modest.) Wanting modesty; shameless; impudent. Fr. syn. *impudent*, adj.; *effronté*, adj. Germ. syn. *unverschämt*, part. adj.

Invermina'tion. (*In*, in; *vermĭno*, to have worms.) *Pathol.* A term for the diseased condition of the system caused by the presence of *entozoa*, or worms in the intestinal canal. Fr. anal. *invermination*, f.

Inver'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*In*, in; *verto*, to turn.) A turning in, or outside in: inver'sion. See App. *Anastrophia*. Fr. anal. *inversion*, f. Germ. syn. *Umkehrung*, f.

Inver'so-Bīnoannŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Inversus*, turned within; *bīnus*, double; *annŭlāris*, pertaining to a ring.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of the regular hexahedral prism, of which the base is surrounded by a row of facets disposed in a ring, resulting from the decrease by two rows in height on the margins of the same base, that which gives the inverse of the case being where the decrease takes place by two rows in breadth, as in the *Calx phosphata inverso-binoannularis*: inversobinoan'nular. Fr. anal. *inverso-binoannulaire*, adj.

Inver'so-Emargĭnātus, *a, um.* (*Inversus*, turned minerals; *emargĭnātus*, having the edges removed.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of carbonated lime which presents the form of the inverse, emarginated at the superior edges by the primitive facets, and at the inferior edges by those of a hexahedral prism: inversoëmarginate. Fr. anal. *inverso-émarginé*, adj.

Inver'sus, *a, um.* (*Inverto*, to turn in.) That which is turned inwards. *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to anthers when the suture of the valves is turned towards the circumference of the flower, as in the *Cucumis*; to the embryo, when the internal umbilicus not corresponding to the external, the radicle which always bears towards the latter is lateral as in *Coffea*, or directed upwards; to the radicle, when it is turned aside diametrically opposite the *hilum*, as in the *Polygonum scandens*; to the *stigmata*, when there are many in one flower and each of them looks to its centre, as in the *Ranunculaceæ*. *Mineral.* Applied to a rhomboid of which the projecting angles are equal to the plain angles of the nucleus, which is the inverse of the primitive form: in'verse. Fr. anal. *inverse*, adj. Germ. syn. *umgekehrt*, adj.

Invertebrātus, *a, um.* (*In*, neg.; *vertebrātus*, having *rtebræ*.) *Zool.* Having no *vertebræ*; without *vertebræ*; inver'tebrate; applied to animals (*Invertebrata*, nom. pl. n.) which have no *vertebræ*, in contradistinction to the *Vertebrata* or vertebrated animals. Fr. anal. *invertèbre*, adj. Germ. syn. *wirbellos*, adj.

Investĭtūra, *æ*, f. (*In*; *vestis*, a garment.) *Anat., Obstet.* Term for a sheath or covering; applied to that of the umbilical cord: an inves'titure. Fr. anal. *investiture*, f. Germ. syn. *Bekleidung*, f.; *Umkleidung*, f.

Invĕtĕrātus, *a, um.* (*In*; *vĕtus*, ancient.) *Med., Pathol.* Long-lasting; enduring; applied to diseases: inve'terate. Fr. anal. *invétéré*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingewurzelt*, adj.; *veraltet*, adj.

Inviscātio, *ōnis*, f. (*In*; *viscus*, birdlime.) *Pharm.* Term for a thickening and making viscid or sticky: invisca'tion. Fr. anal. *inviscation*, f. Germ. syn. *das Dick-und Zähe-Machen*.

Invŏlūcellātus, *a, um.* (*Invŏlucellum*, a partial involucre.) *Bot.* Having involucells: involucel'lated. Fr. anal. *involucellé*, adj.

Invŏlūcel'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Involucrum*, a covering.) *Bot.* A little or partial covering. Fr. anal. *involucelle*, m. Germ. syn. *Hüllchen*, n.

Invŏlucrālis, *is, e.* (*Invŏlucrum*, an involucre.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to an involucre; applied to the spines which grow upon the involucre, as in the *Centaurea benedicta*; also, to the envelope produced by an involucre: involu'cral. Fr. anal. *involucral*, adj.

Invŏlucrātus, *a, um.* (*Invŏlucrum*, an involucre.) *Bot.* Having involucres, as the capitules of the *Gamphrena globosa*, the ear of the *Brunella vulgaris*, the glume of the *Cynosurus cristatus*, the umbel of the *Daucus carota*. The *Fretillaria involucrata* is so called because its three superior leaves are arranged so as to form a sort of involucre around the flower; the *Helianthemum involucratum*, because the flowers furnished with very short peduncles are closely surrounded by the leaves; the *Navarettia involucrata*, because it has its flowers joined at the top in a common involucre; the *Symphorema involucratum*, because its flowers are contained to the number of from six to nine in involucres formed of six or eight leaves: involu'crated. Fr. anal. *involucré*, adj. Germ. syn. *gehüllt*, adj.; *hüllblättrig*, adj.

Invŏlucrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Invŏlucrum*, an involucre; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *periclinium* of the *Synantheræ*, when it resembles an involucre: involu'criform. Fr. anal. *involuciriforme*, adj.

Invŏlu'crum, *i*, n. (*Involvo*, to wrap up.) *Anat.* Name for a membrane covering any part. *Bot.* A cover; the calyx of umbelliferous plants standing at a distance from the flower: an involu'cre. Fr. anal. *involucre*, m. Germ. syn. *Hülle*, f.

Invŏlūtĭfo'lius, *a, um.* (*Invŏlūtus*, wrapped or folded in; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves folded inward from the summit to the base, as the *Leiotheca involutifolia*:

involutifo'lious. Fr. anal. *involutifolié*, adj.

Invŏlūtīvus, *a*, *um*. (*Involvo*, to wrap or fold in.) *Bot.* Applied by Candolle to *estivation* in which the floral organs are rolled inwards in a sensible manner, that which is taken among others for the calyx of the *Valerianæ*; to *perfoliation* where the two bodies of a leaf contained in the bud roll themselves from without inwards, as in the *Lonicera caprifolium*: involu'tive. Fr. anal. *involutif*, adj.

Invŏlūtus, *a*, *um*. (*In*, in; *volvo*, to roll.) *Bot.* Rolled inwards: in'volute. Fr. anal. *involuté*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingerollt*, adj.; *umgerollt*, adj.

Involvātus, *a*, *um*. (*Involvo*, to wrap, or fold in.) *Conchol.* Applied to a univalve shell when the enrolment of the spiral cone proceeds transversely, or from left to right: involv'vate. Fr. anal. *involvé*, adj.

Involvens, *tis*, part. (*Involvo*, to wrap or fold in.) *Pharm.*, *Med.* Wrapped up or in; folded in; applied to medicines (*Involventia remedia*, nom. pl. n.) that were disguised or conveyed in some vehicle. *Bot.* Applied to the folioles of a trifoliated leaf, when during the sleep of the plant they straighten themselves, reunite towards their summit, and separate at the middle, in order to form a species of pavilion or cradle which hides and shelters the leaves, as in the *Lotus ornithopodoïdes*. Fr. anal. *involvant*, adj.

I'odate. (*Iōdĭcum* acĭdum, Iodic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of iodine with a base. *Iōdas*, *ātis*, f. See *Oxyoide*. Fr. anal. *iodate*, m. Germ. syn. *iodsauer Salz*.

Iōdātus, *a*, *um*. (*Iōdium*, iodine.) *Chem.* Containing iodine; applied to a solid combination of iodine with olefiant gas, and termed *iodated ether*, discovered by Faraday: ioda'ted. Fr. anal. *iodé*, adj.

Iōdēs, adj. (Ἰώδης, verdigris, also poison; terminal *-ōdēs*) *Chem.* Having the nature, quality, or appearance of verdigris; full of verdigris; rubiginous; æruginous; also venenous. Fr. syn. *œrugineux*, adj.; *empoisonné*, adj.; *iodeux*, adj.; *vénéneux*, adj. *Med.* Anciently applied to green bilious matter vomited by the sick; from the resemblance in colour, termed ἔμετοι ἰώδεες. The same orthography, but derived from ἴον, a violet, signifies of a blue, cœrulean, or violet colour: io'dous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *iodeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *grünspanartig*, adj.; *veilchenähnlich*, adj.

Io'dic. (*Iōdium*, iodine; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to iodine; applied to an acid composed of iodine and oxygen; also termed *Oxyodic*. *Iōdĭcus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *iodique*, adj. Germ. syn. *iodsauer*, adj.

I'odide. (*Iōdĭnium*, iodine; terminal *-ide*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of iodine with a simple body. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *iodide*, m.

Iodine. See *Iodinium*.

Iōdīnium, *ii*, n. (Ἰώδης, violet-coloured.) *M. Med.* Name (Pharm. L.E.D. and U.S.A.) of a simple body obtained from certain sea-weeds, and from sponge; also termed *Iodium*. Fr. anal. *iode*, m. Germ. syn. *Iod*, n.

I'odism. (*Iōdium*, iodine, terminal *-ismus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for that derangement of the system produced by the continued administration of iodine, or of iodide of potassium. *Iōdis'mus*, *i*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *iodisme*, m.

Iōdium, *ii*, n. (Same as of *Iodinium*.) See *Iodinium*.

Iōdo-. *Chem.* This word, used as a prefix in compound names of substances, denotes that iodine forms one of the ingredients of the combination. Fr. anal. *iodo-*.

Iōdoargen'tas, *ātis*, f. (*Iōdinium*, iodine; *argentum*, silver; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Applied by P. Boullay, to a genus of salts which result from a combination of the iodide of silver with the iodurets of electro-positive metals: an iodoargen'tate. Fr. anal. *iodoargentate*, m.

Iōdōbōrĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Iōdĭcus*, pertaining to iodine; *bōrācicus*, pertaining to boron.) *Chem.* Applied to a double acid resulting from the combination of iodic and boracic acids: iodobo'ric. It ought to be *Iodico-boracicus*. Fr. anal. *iodoborique*, adj.

Iōdochlōrūrētum, *i*, n. (*Iōdūrētum*, an ioduret; *chlōrūrētum*, a chloruret.) *Chem.* Term for a compound resulting from the combination of a chloruret with an ioduret, as of the potassic chloruret with the hydrargyric ioduret: an iodochlo'ruret. Fr. anal. *iodochlorure*, m.

Iōdocyănūrētum, *i*, n. (*Iōdūrētum*, an ioduret; *cyănūrētum*, a cyanuret.) *Chem.* Term for a compound resulting from a combination of a cyanuret with an ioduret, as the hydrargyric cyanuret with the potassic ioduret: an iodocya'nuret. Fr. anal. *iodocyanure*, m.

Io'doform. (*Iodinium*, iodine; and *formyle*.) *Chem.*, *Med.* Term for a body analogous to formic acid when the oxygen is replaced by iodine. It is prepared in several ways, crystallizes in brilliant yellow plates from the alcholic solution, is of a somewhat sweet taste, of an exceedingly powerful smell, but not so agreeable as that of chloroform.

Iōdo'gnōsis, *is*, f. (Ἰώδες, the etymon of *Iōdĭnium*, iodine; γινώσκω, to know.) *Chem.*, *Med.*, *Pharm.* Term by M. Dorvault, to indicate a complete knowledge of all the properties of iodine.

Iōdōhydrar'gўras, *ātis*, f. (*Iōdūrētum*, an ioduret; *hydrargўrum*, mercury; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term employed by Bonnsdorff to a combination of the ioduret of mercury with the iodurets of electro-positive metals: an iodohydrar'gyrate. Fr. anal. *iodohydrargyrate*, m.

Iōdŏ'mēthe, *es*, f. (*Iōdīnium*, iodine; μέθη, drunkenness.) *Med.* Applied by Lugol to the state induced by too large doses of iodine, which he terms *ivresse iodique*: iodinic ebriety. Germ. syn. *Iodine-Rausch*, m.

Iōdŏni'trĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Iōdĭcus*, iodic; *nitrĭcus*, nitric.) *Chem.* Applied to a double acid

resulting from the combination of iodic and nitric acids: iodoni'tric. Fr. anal. *iodonitrique*, adj.

Iōdophosphŏ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Iōdĭcus*, iodic; *phosphŏrĭcus*, phosphoric.) *Chem.* Applied to a double acid resulting from the combination of iodic and phosphoric acids: iodophospho'ric. Fr. anal. *iodophosphorique*, adj.

Iōdophosphūrētum, *i*, n. (*Iōdīnium*, iodine; *phosphŏrus*; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of iodine and phosphorus with another simple body: an iodophos'phuret. Fr. anal. *iodophosphure*, m.

Iōdo'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iōdinium*, iodine; *phthĭsis*, consumption, or wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes*, or wasting, caused by the abuse, or excessive use of iodine. See *Iodism.* Fr. anal. *iodophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Iodineschwindsucht*, f.

Iōdoplum'bas, *ātis*, f. (*Iōdis*, an iodide; *plumbum*, lead.) *Chem.* Applied by P. Boullay to a combination of the iodide of lead with the iodurets of the electro-positive metals: an iodoplum'bate. Fr. anal. *iodoplombate*, m.

Iōdŏsulphūrētum, *i*, n. (*Iōdūrētum*, an iodu-ret; *sulphūrētum*, a sulphuret.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of an ioduret with a sulphuret: an iodosul'phuret. Fr. anal. *iodosulfure*, m.

Iodosulphu'ric. (*Iōdĭcum* acĭdum, Iodic acid; *sulphūrĭcum* acĭdum, Sulphuric acid.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to iodic and sulphuric acids; applied to an acid formed by a combination of these two substances. *Iōdŏsulphūrĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *iodosulfurique*, adj. Germ. syn. *iodschwefelsauer*, adj.

I'odous. (*Iōdium*, iodine; terminal *-ous.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to iodine; applied to an acid obtained by distilling equal parts of chlorate of potash and iodine. *Iōdōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *iodeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *iodigsauer*, adj.

Iōdūrātus, *a, um.* (*Iōdīnium*, iodine.) *Chem.* Having, or containing iodine: io'durate. Fr. anal. *iodure*, adj.

Iōdūrētum, *i*, n. (*Iōdīnium*, iodine; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of iodine with a simple body: an io'duret. Berzelius reserves this name for the combinations of iodine with electro-positive bodies in which the atomic relations are the same as in the bases. Fr. anal. *iodure*, m.

Iō'lĭthus, *a, um.* (Ἴον, a violet; λίθος, a stone.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Bissus*, because it communicates an odour of the violet to the stones on which it grows: io'lithous. Fr. anal. *iolithe*, adj.

I'on. } (Ἴον.) *Bot.* Name among the
I'um, *i*, m. } Greeks, for the *Viola*, or violet. Fr. syn. *violette*, f. Germ. syn. *Veilchen*, n.

Iō'nia, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium chamæpitys*, or ground-pine. Fr. syn. *ivette*, f. Germ. syn. *Erdweihrauch*, f.

Ions. (Εἶω, to go.) *Nat. Philos.* A term for either *Anions*, or *Kations*, in electro chemical action.

Ion'thus, *i*, m. (Ἴονθος, down, or first hairs; also the eruption *Varus* occurring on the face.) *Anat.* The down, or soft hair which precedes the beard. *Pathol.* Term for a pimple on the face, a species of, or identical with *Acne.* See *Whelk.*

Iop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἴον, a violet; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings of a violet colour, as the *Anthrax ioptera*, and *Midas iopterus*: iop'terous. Fr. anal. *ioptère*, adj.

I'os. }
I'us, *i*, m. } (Ἰὸς.) *Chem.* Term formerly used for *Ærugo*, or verdigris; also, for *Venenum*, or poison. Fr. syn. *vert de gris; poison*, m. Germ. syn. *Pfeil*, m.

Iosac'char. (Ἴον, a violet; σάκχαρ, sugar.) *Pharm.* Old name for the sugar of violets.

Io'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Ἰὸς, rust; στόμα, a mouth.) Having a mouth of the colour of rust: io'stomous. Fr. anal. *iostome*, adj.

Iōtacis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἰῶτα, the Greek letter ι.) *Med.* Old term for a defect in the organs of speech, by which the letter *i* in a word, or certain other letters, cannot be distinctly, or correctly pronounced. Fr. anal. *iotacisme*, m.

Iōtērium, *ii*, n. (Ἰὸς, poison.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the organ which secretes the poison in venomous insects. Fr. anal. *iotère*, m.

Ipeca'cuan. *M. Med.* See *Ipecacuanha*, and several species of the genus *Ocolei.*

Ipecac'uan, Coromandel. *Bot.* See *Coromandel Ipecacuan.*

Ipecac'uan, Bastard. }
Ipecac'uan, White. } *Bot.* Common names for the plant *Asclepias curassavica.*

Ipeca'cuan Powder. *M. Med., Pharm.* Popularly called by the Irish, *Hippo*, and *Hippocoana.*

Ipecacuan, White, of Peru. *Bot.* See *Bexaguillo.*

Ipĕcăcuan'ha, *æ*, f. (This word is used in South America to signify *vomiting root.*) *M. Med.* A name given to the roots of several and very different species of plants. The Pharmacopœial name (L.E. & U.S.A.) of the root of the plant *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha;* (D.) the *Ipecacuanhæ Radix*, or ipecacuan root. See *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha, Callicocca Ipecacuanha, Beconguilles, Brasiliensis Radix, Cynanchum Vomitorium, Indiana Radix.* Fr. anal. *ipécacuanha*, m. Germ. syn. *Brechwurzel*, f.; anal. *Ipekacuanha*, f.

Ipo Toxĭcāria. *Bot.* A name for the *Antiaris toxicaria.*

Ipŏmœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἶψ, a worm which infests the vine; ὅμοιος, like; from its habit of turning round other plants like the creeping of a worm.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Convolvulaceæ.* See *Pes Tigridis.* Fr. anal. *ipomée*, f. Germ. syn. *Trichterwinde*, f.

Ipŏmœ'a Jălāpa. } *Med.* Names, the first by
Ipŏmœ'a Pur'ga. } Don (Pharm. E.) the second by Nies von Esenbeck (Pharm. L.D.) for the jalap plant, formerly assigned to the genus *Convolvulus*, and called *Convolvulus jalapa;* now also called *Exogonium purga.*

Ipomœ'a Qua'moclit. *Bot.* Name of the cathartic potatoe plant; also called *Batatas peregrina.*

Ips, *ĭpis*, m. (Ἶψ.) *Zoöl.* Name for a worm that infests the vine.

Iqueta'ia. (Brazil.) *Bot.* Name given by the natives of the Brazils to the *Scrofularia aquatica*, there esteemed a corrector of the bad flavour of senna.

Ira, *æ*, f. (As if *Ura*, from *ūro*, to burn.) *Physiol.* See *Anger.*

Irācun'dus, *a, um.* (*Ira*, anger.) Easily angry; hasty; irritable; testy; applied to the *abductor* muscle of the eye, because it is exerted in the expression of anger. Fr. syn. *iraconde*, adj. Germ. syn. *jähzornig*, adj.

Iral'gia, *æ*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the iris; also termed *Irialgia:* iral'gy. Fr. anal. *iralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Regenbagenheutschmerz.*

Ireancistron. *Surg.* See *Iriankistron.*

Irederemia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Irideremia.*

Ireŏpĕrisphin'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; περιφίγγω, to constringe, or compel.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a constriction of the iris. See *Iridencleisis.* Fr. anal. *iréopérisphinxis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Umschnürung der Regenbogenhaut; zum Behuf einer kunstlichen Pupillenbildung.*

Iriancistron. *Surg.* See *Iriankistron.*

Iriankis'trium, *i*, n. } (*Iris*, the iris; ἄγκιστρον,
Iriankis'tron, } a fish-hook.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument, hook-shaped, for the operation of producing artificial pupil by separation. It ought to be *Iridankistron.*

Irĭdāceus, *a, um.* (*Iris*, the *flower-de-luce.*) *Bot.* Belonging to, resembling, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Iris:* irida'ceous; applied to a Juss. Order (*Iridaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants. See *Irideus.* Fr. syn. *iridé*, adj.

Irĭdădĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; ἀδήν, a gland.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for glandular disease of the iris. Fr. anal. *iridadénose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Drüsenerkrankung der Iris.*

Irĭdæ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hemorrhage from the iris: iride'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *iridémie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Blutung aus der Iris.*

Iridalgia. *Med., Pathol.* See *Iralgia.*

Irĭdallochrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; ἀλλοχρόω, to be of a different colour.) *Med.* Term for a change of colour of the iris. Fr. anal. *iridallochrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verfärbung der Iris.*

Iridancistron. }
Iridankistron. } *Surg.* See *Iriankistron.*

Irĭdaræōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; ἀραίωσις, an attenuation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a thinning or wasting of the iris; the same as *Iridoleptynsis.* Fr. anal. *iridaréose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Dünnerwerden der Iris.*

Irĭdātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Mineral.* Term for the property which certain minerals possess of producing upon the organs of sight the impression of the series of colours of the rainbow, either by means of a light and colourless substance applied to their surface, or because of an alteration in their structure produced by fissures, or removal of their *laminæ:* irida'tion. Fr. anal. *iridation*, f.

Irĭdauxe, *es*, f. The same in derivation and meaning as *Iridauxesis.*

Irĭdauxēsis, *is*, f. (*Iris*, the iris; αὔξησις, growth, or increase.) *Pathol.* Term for thickening or growth of the iris from exudation into its substance. See *Iridoncosis.* Fr. anal. *iridauxèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vergrösserung der Iris.*

Irĭdec'tŏmus, *i*, m. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) *Surg.* Term for an instrument or kind of knife proper for the operation of iridectomy: an iridec'tome. Fr. anal. *iridectome*, m. Fr. anal. *Regenbogenhautausschneider*, m.

Iridec'tomy. (*Iris*, the iris; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of removing, or cutting out a portion of the iris. *Irĭdectŏ'mia, æ*, f. See *Corectemia, Iridectomedialysis, Iridotomia.* Fr. anal. *iridectomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Irisschnitt*, n.

Irĭdectŏmĕdiă'lўsis, *is*, f. (*Iridectomia*, iridectomy; διάλυσις, separation.) *Surg.* Name for the operation for artificial pupil by excision. See *Corectomedialysis, Iridectomy.* Fr. anal. *iridectomedialyse*, f.

Irĭdectrŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; *ectrŏpium*, eversion of the eyelid.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for eversion of a portion of the iris: iridec'tropy. Fr. anal. *iridectropion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Auswärtswendung der Iris.*

Irĭdencleisis, *is*, f. (*Iris*, the iris; ἐν, in; κλείω, to close.) *Pathol.* Old term for strangulation of a prolapsed portion of the iris, between the lips of an incision in the cornea. See *Corencleisis, Ireoperisphinxis.* Fr. anal. *iridencleisis*, f.

Irĭdentrŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; *entrŏpium*, inversion of the eyelid and eyelash.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inversion of a portion of the iris: iriden'tropy. Fr. anal. *iridentropion*, m. Germ. syn. *die Einwärtswendung der Iris.*

Irĭdĕrēmia, *æ*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; ἐρημία, want, or imperfection.) *Med.* Term for defect, or imperfect condition of the iris: iridere'my. See *Iridosteresis.* Fr. anal. *iridérémie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Mangel der Iris.*

Irides'cent. (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Mineral.* Term applied to a property in a mineral by which it exhibits the colours of the prism, or the rainbow, arranged in parallel and sometimes in variously curved layers: like the rainbow. Fr. anal. *iridescent*, adj.

Irĭ'deus, *a, um.* (*Iris*, the *flower-de-luce.*) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Iridaceus;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Irideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: iri'deous. Fr. anal. *iridé*, adj.

Irĭ dĭco-Ammŏnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Irĭdĭcus*, pertaining to *iridium; ammŏnĭcus*, pertaining to ammoniac.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of an iridic salt with an ammonic salt, as the *Chloruretum iridico-ammonicum*, or the hydrochlorate of *iridium* and ammoniac: iridico-ammo'nic. Fr. anal. *iridico-ammonique*, adj.

Irĭ'dĭco-Potas'sĭcus, *a, um.* (*Irĭdium*, pertaining to *iridium*; *potassĭcus*, pertaining to potash.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts which result from the combination of an iridic salt with a potassic salt, as the *Chloruretum iridico potassicum*, or the hydrochlorate of *iridium* and potash iridicopotas'sic. Fr. anal. *iridico-potassique*, adj.

Irĭdĭco-Sōdĭcus, *a, um.* (*Irĭdĭcus*, pertaining to *iridium*; *sōdĭcus*, pertaining to soda.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of an iridic salt with a sodic salt, as the *Chloruretum iridico-sodicum*, or hydrochlorate of *iridium* and soda: iridicoso'dic. Fr. anal. *iridico-sodique*, adj.

Irĭ'dĭcus, *a, um.* (*Irĭdium*, a certain metal; terminal *-ĭc.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *iridium*; applied to oxides, salts, etc.: iri'dic. Fr. anal. *iridique*, adj.

Irĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Iris*, the rainbow; from the variety of colours exhibited by its salts.) *Chem.* Name for a metal found with another, called *Osmium*, in the black powder left after dissolving platinum. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Iridium*, m.

Irĭdo-. (*Iris*, the iris.) *Pathol., Surg.* A prefix used in certain compound terms, signifying relation to, or connexion with the iris of the eye.

Irĭdŏcēle, *es*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a hernia, or tumour containing a portion of the iris: an iri'docele. Fr. anal. *iridocèle*, m. Germ. syn. *ein sogennanter Bruch der Regenbogenhaut.*

Irĭdodiă'lўsis, *is*, f. (Prefix *irĭdo-*; διάλυσις, a separation.) *Surg.* Term for the operation for artificial pupil by separation. See *Coredialysis.* Fr. anal. *iridodialyse*, f. Also, for loss or destruction of the iris. Germ. syn. *die Lösung oder Ablösung der Iris.*

Irĭdŏcinēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; κίνησις, motion.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the movement of the iris, its contraction and expansion. Fr. anal. *iridocinèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bewegung der Regenbogenhaut.*

Irĭdŏcŏlŏbōma, *ătis*, n. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; κολόβωμα, that which is mutilated.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Coloboma*, or mutilation of the iris. See *Iridorrhagas.* Fr. anal. *irido-colobôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Irisspalte*, f.

Irĭdŏdŏnēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; δόνησις, an agitation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a shaking or agitation of the iris. See *Iridoplania, Iridotromos.* Fr. anal. *iridodonèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schwanken der Iris nach vorn und hinten.*

Irĭdŏleptyn'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; λέπτυνσις, attenuation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for attenuation, thinning, or wasting of the iris; the same as *Iridaræosis.* Fr. anal. *iridoleptynsis*, f. Germ. syn. *das Dünnerwerden der Iris.*

Irĭdŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; μαλακία, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *mollities*, or softening of the iris. Fr. anal. *iridomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Iris-Erweichung.*

Iridomedialysis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Iridomesodialysis.*

Irĭdŏmĕlănōma, *ătis*, n. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; μελανόω, to make dark.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a melanotic tumour of the iris; melanoma of the iris. Fr. anal. *iridomélanôme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Regenbogenhaut-Melanöm.*

Irĭdŏmĕlănōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; μελανόω, to make dark.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the growth or progress of *Iridomelanoma*; *melanosis* of the iris. Fr. anal. *iridomélanose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Iridomelanoms.*

Irĭdŏmĕsŏdia'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; μέσος, the middle; διάλυσις, a dissolution.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for non-adhesion of the inner margin of the iris. Fr. anal. *iridomésodialyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lösung der Verwachsung der innern Irisränder.*

Irĭdoncōsis, *is*, f. (*Iris*, the iris; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Name formerly given by Van Ammon to the state of the iris, which he has since called *Iridauxesis*; also the gradual growth or progress of *Iridoncus.* Fr. anal. *iridoncóse*, f. Germ. syn. *der Bildungsprocess des Iridoncus.*

Irĭdon'cus, *i*, m. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a tumour or swelling of the iris; a tumid iris. Fr. syn. *la tumeur d'iris.* Germ. syn. *Irisgeschwulst*, f.

Irĭdoōĭdea, *æ*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; ᾠόν, an egg; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Med.* Term for an oval or egg-shaped conformation of the iris. See *Iridovalosis.* Fr. anal. *iridoöïdée*, f. Germ. syn. *die eiformige Gestaltung der Iris.*

Irĭdŏpără'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; *părălўsis*, palsy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for paralysis of the iris. See *Iridoparesis.* Fr. anal. *iridoparalysie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lähmung der Iris.*

Irĭdŏpă'rĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; πάρεσις, a remission.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a degree of or partial paralysis of the iris. See *Irido-paralysis.* Fr. anal. *idioparesis*, f. Germ. syn. *die theilweise Lähmung der Iris.*

Irĭdŏpĕrĭphăcītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; περί, around; φακός, a thick lens; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the iris and of the capsule of the lens. Fr. anal. *iridopériphacite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Regenbogenhaut und der Linsenkapsel.*

Irĭdŏpĕrĭphăkītis, *ĭdis*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Iridoperiphacitis.*

Iridoperisphinxis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Ircoperisphinxis.*

Irĭdŏphlĕbŏcol'pos, *i*, m. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; φλέψ, a vein; κόλπος, a sinus.) *Med.* Term for the venous sinus of the iris. Fr. anal. *iridophlébocolpos*, m. Germ. syn. *der venose sinus der Regenbogenhaut.*

Irĭdoplă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; πλανάω, to wander.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Iridodonesis.* See *Iridotromos.*

Irĭdoptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; πτῶσις, a fall.) *Med., Pathol.* Term

for a falling of the iris; ptosis of the iris. Germ. syn. *der Vorfall der Iris.*

Irĭdor'rhăgas, *ădis*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; *ῥαγάς*, a fissure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a cleft or fissure of the iris. See *Iridocoloboma, Iridoschisma.* Germ. syn. *eine Spalte der Regenbogenhaut; Irisspalte*, f.

Irĭdor'rhăge. } *Med., Pathol.* The same as
Irĭdor'rhox. } *Iridorrhagas.*

Irĭdorrhytĭdōma, *ătis*, n. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; *ῥυτίδωμα*, a corrugation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a corrugation or wrinkled condition of the iris. Fr. anal. *iridorrhytidôme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Runzelung der Iris.*

Irĭdorrhytĭdōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; *ῥυτίδωσις*, the progress of corrugation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the gradual progress of *Iridorrhytidoma.* Fr. anal. *iridorrhytidose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Runzligwerden der Iris.*

Irĭdo'schĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; *σχίσις*, a fusion, or cleaving.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the gradual progress of *Iridoschisma.* Fr. anal. *iridoschisis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Irisspalt.*

Irĭdōschis'ma, *æ*, f. (Prefix *Irĭdo-*; *σχισμή*, a fissure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a cleft or fissure of the iris. See *Coloboma, Iridorrhagas.* Fr. anal. *iridoschisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Irisspalt*, m.

NOTE.—This is sometimes erroneously declined *Iridoschisma, atis*, n., as if derived from *σχίσμα, ατος*, a dissension, which of course would be inapplicable to the purpose intended.

Irĭdōso-Ammōnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Irĭdōsus*, having, or full of *iridium*; *ammōnĭcus*, pertaining to ammoniac.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius, to double salts resulting from the combination of an iridous salt with an ammonic salt: iridoso-ammo'nic. Fr. anal. *iridoso-ammonique*, adj.

Irĭdōso-Sōdĭcus, *a, um.* (*Irĭdōsus*, having, or full of *iridium*; *sōdĭcus*, pertaining to soda.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius, to double salts produced by the combination of an iridous salt with a sodic salt, as the *Chloruretum iridososodicum*: iridososo'dic. Fr. anal. *iridosodique*, adj.

Irĭdostĕrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; *στέρησις*, privation.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the loss or taking away of a portion of the iris, as in the formation of artificial pupil. See *Irideremia.* Fr. anal. *iridosterèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Wegnahme eines Theiles der Iris.*

Iridotoëncleisis. *Med., Surg.* See *Iridotomencleisis.*

Iridotomedialysis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Iridomedialysis.*

Irĭdŏtŏmenclei'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; *τέμνω*, to cut; *ἐγκλείω*, to include.) *Med., Surg.* Term for section and inclusion of some portion of the iris, as in wounds of the sclerotic coat. Fr. anal. *iridotomencleisis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vereinigung des Regenbogenhautschnittes, mit Einschnürung ders. in einer Wunde der Sclerotica.*

Irĭdŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Prefix *Irĭdo-*; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation for artificial pupil by incision: irido'tomy. See *Coretomia.* Fr. anal. *iridotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Irisschnitt*, m.

Irĭdŏ'tŏmŏdiă'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Irĭdŏtŏmia*, section of the iris; *διάλυσις*, a dissolution.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a solution of the iris by section or cutting. See *Iridectomedialysis.* Fr. anal. *iridotomodialyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lösung der Iris durch einen Schnitt.*

Irĭdo'trŏmos. } (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; *τρόμος*, a trembling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a trembling or agitation of the iris. See *Iridonesis, Iridoplania.* Fr. anal. *iridotrome*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Zittern der Regenbogenhaut.*
Irĭdo'trŏmus, *i*, m. }

Irĭdōvālōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*, the iris of the eye; *ovālis*, oval.) *Med., Surg.* Term the same as *Iridoöidea*, or an oval or egg-shaped opening of the iris. Fr. anal. *iridovalose*, f. Germ. syn. *die eiformige Oeffnung der Iris.*

Irīnus, *a, um.* (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to the colours of different tints which manifest themselves on the surface of certain bodies, either by the effect of a beginning of alteration as in certain ores of copper, or of a light pellicle of foreign matter as in the *Ferrum oligistum* of the island of Elba, or because of the particular disposition of the molecules on the surface as in the *Ferrum oligistum*, or in the interior of the mass as in the *Opalus*, but which does not in any case exhibit the same nature as the body, or the matter with which it is found accidentally blended, and depending on the fissures in which the light undergoes decomposition, so as to form in the interior or on the surface, concentric rings more or less regular from which proceed shoots of red, blue, yellow, etc., the effect of which resembles that of the rainbow. The phenomenon of irisation is observed in different shells and in many insects: i'rine. Fr. syn. *irisé*, adj.

Iris, *ĭdis*, f. (A rainbow; from *εἴρω*, to tell; because it told or declared the coming of the deluge.) *Anat.* Name for a delicate circular membrane of the eye, continuous with the choroid membrane, floating in the aqueous humour, suspended vertically behind the cornea, and perforated in the middle to form the pupil. See *Gramme.* Fr. anal. *iris*, m. Germ. *Regenbogenhaut*, f. *Bot.* A name for the *flower-de-luce*, from the resemblance of its flowers to the colours of the rainbow. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*; Juss. *Iridaceæ*, or *Irideæ*. See *Diaireos.* Fr. anal. *iris*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwerdlilie*, f. *Nat. Philos.* The rainbow. Fr. syn. *l'arc-en-ciel.* Germ. syn. *Regenbogen*, m.

I'ris Florentīna. *Bot.* The systematic and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the *rhizoma* of the Florentine iris or orris. The fresh root has been used as cathartic in dropsies, it is now chiefly used in its dry state, as pectoral, and expectorant. Fr. syn. *iris de Florence.* Germ. syn. *die Florentinische Schwerdlilie.*

I'ris Germānĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common iris, or orris, or flower-de-luce; the fresh roots, of a strong disagreeable smell and acrid taste, are powerfully cathartic and used in dropsies; also called *Iris nostra.* Fr. syn. *iris d'Allemagne.* Germ. syn. *die teutsche Schwerdlilie.*

I'ris Nos'tra. *Bot.* A name for the *Iris Germanica*, or common iris, orris, or flower-de-luce.

I'ris Pălus'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Iris pseudacorus*, or yellow water-flag. Fr. syn. *acore faux.* Germ. syn. *Wasserschwerdlilie*, f.

I'ris Pseudă'cŏrus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the yellow water-flag, common in marshes and on the banks of rivers; the juice of the root snuffed up the nostrils produces a burning heat and copious discharge; the root dried and given internally has considerable astringent power; the expressed juice is said to be a useful application to serpiginous eruptions and scrofulous tumours; also called *Acorus adulterinus, A. vulgaris, Gladiolus luteus, Iris palustris, Xiphium.* Fr. syn. *acore faux*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasserschwerdlilie*, f.

I'ris Tŭbĕrōsa. *Bot.* Name of a plant supposed by some to yield the root *Hermodactylis.*

I'ris Versĭ'cŏlor. *Bot., M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the *rhizoma* of the blue flag.

Irisa'tion. (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the effect of the decomposition of light by the prism, and observed in many bodies, in shells and insects, caused by the particular arrangement of the molecules on their surface, by fissures, etc. *Irĭsātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *irisation*, f.

I'rish Moss. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Chondrus crispus.*

Irish Slate. *Geol.* See *Lapis Hibernicus.*

Irītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Irītis*, inflammation of the iris; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Iritis:* iri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *iritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Iritis betreffend.*

Irītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Iris*, the iris, or floating membrane of the eye; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the iris, or circular membrane of the eye; a species of *Ophthalmia.* Fr. anal. *irite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Regenbogenhaut.*

I'ron. (Sax.) *Chem., Mineral.* A familiarly known metal, of all others the most generally met with in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms. The texture of pure iron is either fibrous, fine-grained, or in dense plates; its colour whitish grey, or somewhat bluish. *Fer'rum, i*, n. See *Acies.* Fr. syn. *fer*, m. Germ. syn. *Eisen*, n.

Iron Filings. *M. Med.* See *Ferri Limatura* and *Ferri Ramenta.*

Iron, Hydrated Peroxide of. *Chem., Med., Pharm.* See *Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.*

Iron Wire. *M. Med.* See *Ferri Filum* and *Ferrum in Fila Tractum.*

Ironcosis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Iridoncosis.*

I'ros, *eos*, n. (Εἶρος, wool; its connection with the application of the term is not apparent.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term applied by some to a species of scirrhous tumour in the spleen; by others to a severe affection of the whole body; it was also held to be the same as erysipelas, but Erotianus conceived all these to be erroneous, and affirmed it to be a species of fever.

Irrădiātio, ōnis, f. (*Irrădio*, to shine upon.) *Nat. Philos.* Term used in physics, for the movement from the centre to the circumference of a body: irradia'tion. Fr. anal. *irradiation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausstrahlung*, f.

Irrigātio, ōnis, f. (*Irrīgo*, to water the ground.) *Med.* Formerly applied similarly to *Embrocatio:* irriga'tion. Fr. anal. *irrigation*, f. Germ. syn. *Wässerung*, f.; *Befeuchtung*, f.

Irritabi'lity. (*Irrīto*, to provoke.) *Physiol.* A property peculiar to muscular substance, by which it contracts on the application of *stimuli;* the contractility of muscular fibre; the *Inherent power* of Cullen; *Muscular power* of Bell; *Oscillation* of Boerhaave; *Tonic power* of Stahl; the *Vis vitalis* of Gærtner; *Vis insita* of Haller; inherent muscular or tonic power. *Irrītābĭlĭtas, ātis*, f. See *Excito-Motor Power.* Fr. anal. *irritabilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Reizbarkeit*, f.

Irritating. (*Irrīto*, to provoke.) *Med.* See *Amycticus.*

Irrita'tion. (*Irrīto*, to provoke.) *Physiol.* Term for the act, or process of applying a stimulus to muscular fibre, or to the integuments, etc. *Irrītātio, ōnis*, f. See *Gargale.* Fr. anal. *irritation*, f. Germ. syn. *Reizung*, f.

Irrita'tive Fe'ver. *Pathol.* A term for that violent derangement of the system excited by any fresh irritation operating on a hectical constitution.

Isadel'phus, *a, um.* (Ἴσος, equal; ἀδελφὸς, a brother.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which has diadelphous stamens forming two equal packets, as the six stamens of the *Drepanocarpus isadelphus:* isadel'phous. Fr. anal. *isadelphe*, adj.

Isæthiŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἴσος, equal; οἶνος, wine; θεῖον, sulphur; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* An imperfect term applied to an acid obtained from wine and sulphur: isethio'nic. It ought to be *Isænothionicus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *iséthionique*, adj.

Isagōge, *es*, f. (Εἰσάγω, to introduce.) *Med.* Term for an introduction. Fr. syn. *introduction*, f. Germ. syn. *Einleitung*, f.

Isan'thĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἴσος, equal; ἀνθηρὸς, flourishing.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which has anthers equal or alike: ianthe'rous. Fr. anal. *isanthère*, adj.

Isan'thus, *a, um.* (Ἴσος, equal; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman, to those plants which have the perigones or teguments of all their flowers alike: isan'thous. Fr. anal. *isanthe*, adj.

Isă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Isătis*, the woad plant; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Dœbereiner, to indigo, which he terms *acide isatique*, because it has the property of

combining with salifiable bases: isa'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *isatique*, adj.

I'sătis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἰσάτις.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliquosa*.

I'sătis Tinctōria. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant woad, used for dyeing a bluish colour and said to be astringent; also called *Glastum*.

Isătōdēs, adj. (*Isătis*, woad; terminal *-ōdēs*.) Of the colour of the *Isatis*, or woad; literally having much or full of woad.) *Med.* Applied, Gr. anal. ἰσατώδης, by Hippocrates, *Epid.* iv. 25, to excrementitious bile See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *isatodeux*, adj.

Is'ca, *æ*, f. (Ἴσκα.) Old name for a kind of fungous excrescence growing on the oak and the hazel, formerly used as the moxa is now. Paulus Ægineta, vi. 49, Adams's Transl. *vol.* ii. *p.* 336.

I'schæ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Ischæmon*, a medicine having power to restrain hemorrhage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the restraining or stopping of hemorrhage: ische'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *ischémie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Stillung eines Blutflusses*.

Ischæ'mon, *ōnis*, m. (Ἴσχω, to restrain; αἷμα, blood.) *Bot.* Ancient name of an herb which had astringent virtues sufficient to staunch bleeding. *Med.* Old name for a medicine having power to stop hemorrhage.

Is'chas, *ădis*, f. (Ἰσχάς.) *Bot.* Term for a dried fig. Fr. syn. *figue sechée*. Germ. syn. *die trockne Feige*.

Ischia'dic. (Ἰσχίον, the hip-bone, or *ischium*; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Ischium*. The same as *Ischiatic*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. *Ischiădicus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. syn. *ischiatique*, adj.

Ischiădel'phus, *a*, *um*. (Ἰσχίον, the *ischium*; ἀδελφὸς, a brother.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Dubreuil to a kind of double monster of which the bodies opposed to each other are united by the *pelves*: ischiadel'phous. Fr. anal. *ischiadelphe*, adj.

Ischiadocelə. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* See *Ischiocele*.

Ischi'ăgra, *æ*, f. (Ἰσχίον, the haunch; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* A term applied to gout in the hip or haunch; also to *Sciatica*, or a neuralgic affection of the sacro-sciatic nerve. Fr. anal. *ischiagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Hüftgicht*, f.

Ischial'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἰσχίον, the *ischium*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the region of the *ischium*: ischial'gy. Fr. anal. *ischialgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hüftweh*, n.

Ischiăl'gicus, *a*, *um*. (*Ischialgia*, pain in the *ischium*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ischialgia*: ischial'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ischialgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Hüftweh leidend*.

Ischiālis, *is*, *e*. (*Ischium*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *ischium*: is'chial. Fr. anal. *ischial*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Sitzbein gehörig*.

Is'chias, *ădis*, f. (Ἰσχίον, the hip.) *Pathol.* Term for gout, or a rheumatic affection of the hip-joint. Fr. syn. *goutte*, f.; *neuralgie sciatique*. Germ. syn. *Gicht*, f.

Ischiatic. *Anat.* The same as *Ischiadic*.

Ischiătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ischiătĭcus* nervus, the ischiatic nerve; terminal *-itis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the ischiatic nerve. Fr. anal. *ischiatite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des Nervus ischiaticus*.

Ischiătōcēle, *es*, f. (Ἰσχίον, the hip; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for a hernia protruding through the sciatic ligaments; ischia'tocele: more correctly Ischiocele. Fr. anal. *ischiatocèle*, or *ischiocèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Gesässbruch*, m.

Ischidrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἴσχω, to suppress; ἱδρὼς, sweat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the want or suppression of the sweat or transpiration of the skin. Fr. anal. *ischidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Unterdrückung der Hautausdünstung oder des Schweisses*.

Ischidrōtĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Ischidrōsis*, suppression of sweat; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ischidrosis*: ischidro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ischidrotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ischidrose betreffend*.

Is'chio-. (Ἰσχίον, the ischium.) *Anat.* This word used as a prefix in compound names of blood-vessels, nerves, and muscles, denotes attachment to, or connection with the *Ischium*.

I'schio-Anālis, *is*, *e*. (*Ischium*; *anus*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the ischium and anus; applied to the *Levator ani* muscle: ischioa'nal. Fr. anal. *ischio-anal*, adj.

I'schio-Căvernōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Ischium*; *cāvernōsum* corpus, the cavernous body.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *ischium* and *corpus cavernosum*; applied to a muscle so connected, the *Erector penis* of the male, the *Erector clitoridis* of the female; the same as *Ischio-Urethralis*: ischioca'vernous. Fr. anal. *ischio-caverneux*, adj.

Is'chio-Clītŏriāna, Artēria. *Anat.* Name for the branch of the internal pudic which sends off the two arteries of the clitoris. Fr. syn. *artère ischio-clitorienne*.

Is'chio-Clītŏriānus Ner'vus. *Anat.* The branch of the pudic nerve which supplies the clitoris. Fr. anal. *nerf ischio-clitorien*.

Is'chio-Coccÿgēus Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* A name for the *Coccygeus* muscle. Fr. syn. *muscle ischio-coccygien*. Germ. syn. *Steissbeinmuskel*, m.

Is'chio-Fēmŏrālis Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* A name for the *Adductor magnus femoris* muscle. Fr. syn. *muscle ischio-fémoral*.

Is'chio-Fĕ'mŏro-Pĕrŏnæ'us Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* A name for the *Biceps femoris* muscle. Fr. syn. *muscle ischio-fémoro-péronien*.

Is'chio-Pĕrĭnæālis Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* A name for the *Transversus perinæi* muscle. Fr. syn. *muscle ischio-périnéal*.

Is'cio-Pop'lĭti-Tibiālis Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* Name for the *Semi-membranosus* muscle. Fr. syn. *muscle ischio-popliti-tibiali*.

Is'chio-Prætĭbiālis Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* Name for the *Semi-tendinosus* muscle. Fr. syn. *muscle ischio-prétibial*.

Is'chio-Prostă'tĭcus Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* A name given to the muscular fibres, otherwise called *Transversus perinæi*. Fr. syn. *muscle ischio-prostatique*.

Is'chio-Pūbi-Fĕmŏrālis Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* Name for the *Adductor magnus femoris* muscle. Fr. syn. *muscle ischio-pubi-fémoral.*

Is'chio-Pūbi-Prostă'tĭcus, Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* A name for the *Transversus perinæi* muscle. Fr. syn. *muscle ischio-pubi-prostatique.*

Is'chio-Trŏchantēriāni, Mus'cŭli. *Anat.* A name for the *Gemelli* muscles. Fr. syn. *muscles ischio-sous-trochantériens.*

Is'chio-Urethrālis, *is, e.* (*Ischium; urethra.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *ischium* and *urethra;* applied synonymously with *Ischio-Cavernosus:* ischio-ure'thral. Fr. anal. *ischio-uréthral,* adj.

Ischiŏcēle, *es,* f. (Ἰσχίον, the hip; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for hernia at the ischiadic foramen: an is'chiocele; also incorrectly called *Ischiatocele.* Fr. anal. *ischiocèle,* or *ischiatocèle,* m. Germ. syn. *Gesässbruch,* m.

Ischiŏcēlĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ischiocēle,* ischiatic hernia; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ischiocele:* ischioce'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ischiocélique,* adj. Germ. syn. *an Ischiocele leidend.*

Ischiŏneural'gia, *æ,* f. (*Ischium; neuralgia,* pain of a nerve.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ischiatic neuralgy; sciatica: ischioneural'gy. Fr. anal. *ischioneuralgie,* f. Germ. syn. *Hüftnervenschmerz,* m.

Ischioneural'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ischioneuralgia,* pain of the ischiatic nerve; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ischioneuralgia:* ischioneural'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ischioneuralgique,* adj. Germ. syn. *die Ischioneuralgie betreffend.*

Ischio'phthīsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Ischium; φθίσις,* a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes* or wasting of the hip-joint; hip joint disease. Fr. anal. *ischiophthisie,* f. Germ. syn. *Hüftschwindsucht,* f.

Ischioscambōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Ischium; σκαμβός,* twisted inwards.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for hip-distortion, or a standing out of the hip. Fr. anal. *ischioscambose,* f. Germ. syn. *Herausstehen der Hüfte; Hüftkrummung,* f.

Is'chium, *ii,* n. (Ἰσχίον, from ἴσχις, the loin; from its proximity to the loin.) *Anat.* Name given to the posterior and inferior bone of the pelvis in the young subject, forming the corresponding part of the *Os innominatum* in the adult. See *Sedentaria Ossa.* Fr. anal. *ischion,* m. Germ. syn. *Hüfte,* f.

Ischnŏchēlis, *is, e.* (Ἰσχνός, slender; χήλη, a claw.) *Entomol.* Having long and slender claws or arms. Fr. anal. *ischnochèle,* adj.

Ischnŏphōnia, *æ,* f. (Ἰσχνός, slender; φωνή, the voice.) *Med.* Old term for thinness or smallness of the voice; also used for stammering or stuttering of the tongue, but see *Ischophonia.* Fr. anal. *ischnophonie,* f. Germ. syn. *eine schwache Stimme.*

Is'chnos.
Is'chnus, *a, um.* (Ἰσχνός, thin.) *Med.* Old term applied to express the state of excessive and preternatural leanness; emaciated. Fr. syn. *consomptif,* adj. Germ. syn. *schwach,* adj.; *zart,* adj.

Ischnŏtēs, *ētis,* f. (Ἰσχνός, thin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for thinness, leanness, or emaciation; wasting, *phthisis* or consumption. Fr. syn. *consomption,* f.; *phthisie,* f. Germ. syn. *Hagerkeit,* f.; *Magerkeit,* f.; *Schwindsucht,* f.

Ischoblen'nia, *æ,* f. (Ἴσχω, to suppress, or restrain; βλέννα, mucus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppression of a mucous discharge. Fr. anal. *ischoblennie,* f. Germ. syn. *Schleimverhaltung,* f.

Ischŏcĕnōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἴσχω, to suppress, or restrain; κένωσις, an evacuation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppression of a normal evacuation, as the *catamenia.* Fr. anal. *ischénose,* f. Germ. syn. *Verhaltung einer Ausleerung.*

Ischŏcĕnōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ischŏcĕnōsis,* suppression of an evacuation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ischocenosis:* ischoceno'tic. Fr. anal. *ischocenotique,* adj. Germ. syn. *die Verhaltung einer Ausleerung betreffend.*

Ischŏcœ'lia, *æ,* f.
Ischocoi'lia, *æ,* f. (Ἴσχω, to suppress; κοιλία, the bowels.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppression of the feces, or constipation. Fr. anal. *ischocoïlie,* f. Germ. syn. *Unterleibverstöpfung,* f.

Ischŏgălac'tia, *æ,* f. (Ἴσχω, to suppress; γάλα, milk.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppression of the secretion of milk. Fr. anal. *ischogalactie,* f. Germ. syn. *Milchverhaltung,* f.

Ischŏlŏch'a, *æ,* f. (Ἴσχω, to suppress; λοχεῖα, the cleansings.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term for suppression of the *lochia,* or cleansings. Fr. anal. *ischolochie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Verhaltung der Kindbettreinigung.*

Ischŏmēnia, *ōrum,* n. (Ἴσχω, to suppress; μῆνες, the menses.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppression of the *catamenia.* Fr. anal. *ischoménie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Verhaltung der Menstruation.*

Ischŏphōnia, *æ,* f. (Ἴσχω, to suppress, or restrain; φωνή, the voice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppression of the voice, or for imperfect speech or stammering. Fr. anal. *ischophonie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Hemmung der Sprache oder Aussprache; Stottern,* n.

Ischŏpyōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἴσχω, to suppress or restrain; ὀυν, pus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppression of a habitual secretion of pus. Fr. anal. *ischopyosie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Eiterverhaltung in Geschwüren.*

Ischŏpyōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ischopyōsis,* suppression of pus; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Ischopyosis:* ischopyo'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ischopyotique,* adj. Germ. syn. *an Ischopyosis leidend.*

Ischūrĕtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ischūria,* suppression of urine; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Old term applied to medicines (*Ischuretica medicamenta,* nom. pl. n.) which removed (Kraus holds that they caused) suppression of the urine: ischure'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ischurétique,* adj.

Ischūria, *æ,* f. (Ἴσχω, to restrain; οὖρον, urine.) *Pathol.* Term for a retention, stoppage, or suppression of the urine; a genus of the Order *Epischeses;* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology. Under *Statistical Nosology* in the Registrar General's Seventh Annual Report, this word is ren-

dered "a suppression of the secretion of urine." To suppose it should have this among its other meanings is allowable enough, but the explanation previously given is strictly consistent with its etymology and accords with that in the lexicons of Hedericus, Gorræus, Castellus, Blancardus, Quincy, Palmer, etc., none of which contain any allusion to *suppressed secretion*, unless perhaps Castellus, when he mentions the danger of suppression of the urine in *nephritis*. Fr. anal. *ischurie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnverhaltung*, f.; anal. *Ischurie*, f.

Ischūria Rēnālis. *Pathol.* A term for the disease called renal apoplexy, which is characterised by total suppression of the urine. Fr. syn. *ischurie rénale.*

Ischūrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ischūria*, retention of urine; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ischuria :* ischu'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ischurique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Ischurie betreffend.*

Ischūriophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Ischūria*, retention of urine; *ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eyes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ischurious ophthalmy, or psorophthalmy from suppressed evacuation of the urine. Fr. anal. *ischuriophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Psorophthalmie von verhaltener Harnausleerung.*

Ischyŏmyēlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἰσχὺς, strength; *myĕlītis*, inflammation of the spinal marrow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the lumbar portion of the spinal marrow. See *Osphyomyelitis.* Fr. anal. *ischyomyélite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung des Rückenmarks in der Lendengegend.*

Ischyo'schĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἰσχὺς, strength; *σχίσις*, a cleaving.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for a cleft or separation of the hip-bone. Fr. anal. *ischyoschisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hüftbeinspalte*, f.; *Hüftspalte*, f.

Is'chўros. } (Ἰσχὺς, strength.) *Med.*
Is'chўrus, *a, um.* } *Pathol.* Having strength; strong; applied to men and diseases. Fr. syn. *fort*, adj.; *puissant*, adj. Germ. syn. *stark*, adj.; *kraftig*, adj.

Isēmĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (Ἴσος, equal; *ἡμέρα*, a day.) *Astron., Geog., Nat. Philos.* Term for the equinox, or equal day and night. Fr. anal. *équinoxe*, m. Germ. syn. *Nachtgleiche*, f.

Isēmĕros. } (Ἴσος, equal; *ἡμέρα*, a day.)
Isēmĕrus, *a, um.* } *Med.* Of or belonging to the equinox, or equal day and night: ise'merous. Fr. syn. *équinoctial*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Tag- und Nachtgleiche gehörig.*

Isĭ'cium, *ii* n. } (Ἰσίκιον, and Ἴσικος.) Old
I'sĭcos. } terms for a kind of food
I'sĭcus, *i*, m. } made from flesh meat carefully and minutely cut or minced by itself, or joined with other things and spices in a bag or pudding, fried with lard, oil, or butter; a kind of sausage. Gorræus.

I'singlass. (Sax. *Is*, ice; *glaes*, glass.) *M. Med.* Name of a substance consisting almost wholly of gelatine, made from the sound of the *Accipenser sturio* or sturgeon, and other fishes: commonly called fish-glue. *Ichthyŏcol'la*, *æ*, f. Fr. syn. *ichthyocolle*, f. Germ. syn. *Fischleim*, m.

I'sir. Old term the same as *Elixir.*

I'sis. *Pharm., Surg.* Ancient name for a plaster efficacious for bloody wounds, chiefly of the head. Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* ii. 183; v. 2, and 3.

I'sis Nōbĭlis. *Zoöl.* A genus of *Polypi Coralliferi*, from which is got the hard calcareous substance called *Corallium rubrum.*

Islan'dĭcus, *a, um.* Of or belonging to Iceland. See *Cetraria Islandica.* Fr. syn. *d'Islande.* Germ. syn. *islandisch*, adj.

-Is'mus. (From *-ίζω*, a termination of many Greek verbs.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A terminal of frequent occurrence in Greek derivative terms adopted into the Latin phraseology of the medical profession, as *trismus*, *erethismus*, etc. It has also been applied to designate as *diseases* certain spasmodic affections of muscles, as *Strabismus*, *Laryngismus*, etc. It has now, however, been proposed by Dr. M. Hall, that this terminal should be used to designate only a *symptom* of a purely nervous character, and so opposite to *-itis*, which is vascular. This rule for its employment is at once etymologically just; its observance will assist materially in explaining terms compounded of it, and most aptly characterise affections to which these may be applied. The termination *-ism*, or *-ismus*, is frequently employed, by imitation, to denote a certain kind of action, without there being any word in *-ίζω* from which to immediately derive the term.

Isŏbă'phia, *æ*, f. (Ἴσος, like, or equal; *βαφὴ*, colour.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the state of a body which reflects only one colour. Fr. anal. *isobaphie*, f.

Isobriātus, *a, um.* (Ἴσος, equal; *βριάω*, to be powerful.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini, to dicotyledonous embryos, expressing that the powers of increase are equal on both sides: iso'briate. See *Isodynamus.* Fr. anal. *isobrié*, adj.

Isŏchīrus, *a, um.* (Ἴσος, equal; *χεῖρ*, the hand.) *Bot.* Having hands or appendices in the form of arms altogether alike: isochi'rous. Fr. anal. *isochire*, adj.

Isochrŏnis'mus, *i*, m. (*Isochrŏnus*, happening at the same time; terminal *-ismus.*) The quality of that which is isochronous: an iso'chronism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *isochronisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gleichzeitigkeit*, f.

Iso'chronous. (Ἴσος, equal; *χρόνος*, time.) *Med.* Enduring an equal space of time; applied to any two or more actions which occupy an equal period of time in their performance. *Isŏ'chrŏnus, a, um.* See *Isodromos.* Fr. anal. *isochrone*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichzeitig*, adj.

Iso'chröus, *a, um.* (Ἴσος, equal: *χρόα*, colour.) *Bot.* Being of a uniform colour, as the *Peziza isochrous*, which is entirely white: iso'chröous. Fr. anal. *isochre*, adj.

Isochrўson. } (Ἴσος, equal: *χρυσὸς*, gold.)
Isochrўsum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* Equal to gold; an old epithet, Gr. anal. *ισόχρυσον*, used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv. 1, for a collyrium applied in many affections of the eyes. *Chem.* Anciently applied to a certain composition of iron, containing antimony and quicksilver.

Isoclīnĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ἴσος, equal; κλίνη, a bed; terminal -ικὸς.) *Nat. Philos.* Of equal inclination; applied to magnetic lines: isocli'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *isoclinique*, adj. Germ. anal. *isoklinisch*, adj.

Isocrātēs, adj. (Ἴσος, equal; κεράννυμι, to mix.) Old epithet of wine equally mixed with water.

Isŏdac'tўlus, *a*, *um*. (Ἴσος, equal; δάκτυλος, a finger, or toe.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. C. Schæffer, to an Order (*Isodactyli*, nom. pl. m.) of birds, comprehending those which have four toes, two in front and two behind: isodac'tylous. Fr. anal. *isodactyle*, adj.

Isŏdon'tus, *a*, *um*. (Ἴσος, equal; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Muller, to a Family (*Isodonta*, nom. pl. n.) of ophidian reptiles, comprehending those which have all their maxillary teeth simple and equal. Fr. anal. *isodonte*, adj.

Iso'drŏmos. } (Ἴσος, equal; δρόμος, a
Iso'drŏmus, *a*, *um*. } course.) *Med.* The same as *Isochronus*. See *Isochronous*.

Isŏdў'nămus, *a*, *um*. (Ἴσος, equal; δύναμις, power.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini, to dicotyledonous embryos, expressing that the powers of increase are equal on both sides: isody'namous. See *Isobriatus*. Fr. anal. *isodyname*, adj.

Isŏgēother'mus, *a*, *um*. (Ἴσος, equal; γῆ, the earth; θέρμη, heat.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied by Kupffer, to those lines which join together the points where the constant temperature of the sun is uniform: isogeother'mous. Fr. anal. *isogéotherme*, adj.

Isŏgōnĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ἴσος, equal; γωνία, an angle; terminal -ικὸς.) *Nat. Philos.* Having similar angles; applied to magnetic lines: isogo'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *isogonique*, adj.

Isŏgōnos. } (Ἴσος, equal; γωνία, an
Isŏgōnus, *a*, *um*. } angle.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy, to a crystal having on parts differently situated, facets which form between them equal or nearly equal angles: isogo'nous. Fr. anal. *isogone*, adj.

Isohe drĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ἴσος, equal; ἕδρα, a base; terminal -ικὸς.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy, to a variety in which the number of margins situated alike, which are replaced each by a facet, is equal to that of the angles similarly situated, each of which is likewise replaced by a facet: isohe'dric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *isoïdrique*, adj.

Isola'ted. (Fr. *Isoler*, to isolate.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body which is surrounded by other bodies, non-conductors of electricity. Fr. anal. *isolé*, adj.

Isola'ting. (Fr. *Isoler*, to isolate.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to those bodies which do not freely transmit electricity, because when employed as supports, they isolate the others from all communication with the conductors. Fr. anal. *isolant*, adj.

Isola'tor. (Fr. *Isoler*, to isolate.) *Nat. Philos.* The apparatus used in electrical experiments for isolating bodies to which it is wished to communicate electricity, and in which it is intended to accumulate the latter. Fr. anal. *isolateur*, adj.

Isolusin'. (Ἴσος, equal; λύω, to wash; because washed in water and in rectified spirits.) *Chem.* Name given to an acrid bitter substance obtained from the root of the *Polygala Virginiana*. *Isŏlūsīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. and Germ. anal. *isolusine*, f.

Isŏ'mĕrēs, adj. (Ἴσος, equal; μέρος, a part.) *Chem.* Partaking equally; having equal parts. Fr. anal. *isomère*, adj.

Isŏmĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (Ἴσος, equal; μέρος, a part.) *Chem.* Term for the state of an isomeric body. Fr. and Germ. anal. *isomérie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Zustand der isomerischen Körper*.

Isome'ric. (Ἴσος, equal; μέρος, a part; terminal -ικὸς.) *Chem.* Applied to compounds in which distinct elements are associated together in the same proportions as those in other combinations that are chemically different, the difference in properties being caused by a difference in the arrangement of the particles. *Isŏmĕ'rĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *isomérique*, adj. Germ. anal. *isomerisch*, adj.

Isŏmĕ'rĭdus, *a*, *um*. (Ἴσος, equal; μέρος, a part.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety produced by the decreases of which those that act upon the margins are in number equal to those which occur upon the angles, as in the *Baryta sulphata isomerida*: isome'ridous. Fr. anal. *isoméride*, adj.

Iso'merism. (Ἴσος, equal; μέρος, a part.) *Chem.* Term for the state of compounds that are isomeric. *Isŏmĕris'mus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *isomerisme*, m. Germ. anal. *Isomerismus*, m.

Isomerus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* See *Isomericus*.

Isomet'ric. (Ἴσος, equal; μετρέω, to measure; terminal -ικὸς.) *Mineral.* Of equal measure, or extent. *Isŏmĕ'trĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *isométrique*, adj.

Isŏmetrĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ἴσος, equal; μετρέω, to measure; terminal -ικὸς.) *Crystall.* Applied by Hausmann and Naumann, to a system comprehending the crystalline forms in which the coördinate planes are perpendicular between them, and which relates to a system of axes three in number that are equal: iso.ne'trical. Fr. anal. *isométrique*, adj. *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy, to a crystal composed of a rhomboid equiaxis, and of a dodecahedron with scalene triangles, in which the summit of the two parts that exceed the axis of the nucleus, is equal to that axis, as in the *Calx carbonata isometrica*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *isométrique*, adj.

Isomœria. *Chem.* See *Isomeria*.

Isŏmor'phia, *æ*, f. (Ἴσος, the same; μορφή, form.) *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Chem.* The state of that which is isomorphous, or is of the same formation with another: isomor'phy. Fr. anal. *isomorphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gleichgestaltigkeit*, f.; *Gleichförmigkeit*, f.

Isomor'phism. (Ἴσος, equal; μορφή, form; terminal -ι μὸς.) *Chem.* Term for the system of arrangement of bodies that are

isomorphous. *Isŏmorphis'mus*, *i*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *isomorphisme*, m.

Isomor'phous. (Ἴσος, equal; μορφή, form.) *Chem.* Of the same form; applied to bodies which crystallise in the same form, though totally differing from each other as chemical agents. *Isŏmor'phus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *isomorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichförmig*, adj.

Isoparame'trĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ἴσος, equal; παρά, almost; μετρέω, to measure; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Mineral.* Applied by Naumann, to two or more facets of the same system of axes, when their corresponding parameters are of the same size, and different only in their direction: isoparame'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *isoparamétrique*, adj.

Isopă'thĭca, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* A short and unmeaning term, according to Kraus, for *Isopathothérapia:* isopa'thics.

Isŏpă'thĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Isŏpăthia*, isopathy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Isopathia:* isopa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *isopathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Isopathie betreffend.*

Isŏpăthŏthĕră'pīa, *æ*, f. (*Isŏpăthia*, isopathy; θεραπεία, a healing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the isopathic treatment of diseases. Fr. and Germ. anal. *isopathothérapie*, f.

Iso'pathy. (Ἴσος, equal; πάθος, a disease.) A term for a branch of the homœopathic doctrines which indicates the application, or administration of virus as a remedy in the same disease by which it is produced, as the variolous matter in small-pox, etc. The same term has been more recently, but less happily applied to another kind of quackery, on the idea that the disease of an organ is to be cured medicinally by the use of the analogous organ of some healthy animal, as "lights" in pneumonia; liver, heart, kidney, etc., in affections of these organs respectively. To save from the troubles of indigestion, likely to arise in such cases, tinctures and concentrated essences are conveniently offered, which no doubt all answer the quack's views much better than the substances themselves. *Isŏpă'thia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *isopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Isopathik*, or *Isopathie*, f.

Isŏpĕ'tălus, *a*, *um.* (Ἴσος, equal; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having equal petals; the standard and *carina* or keel of the *Erythrinum isopetala* are nearly of the same length: isope'talous. Fr. anal. *isopétale*, adj.

Isŏ'pŏdus, *a*, *um.* (Ἴσος, equal; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Equal-footed; applied to an Order (*Isopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Malacostraca.* Applied by Cuvier, Lamarck, Latreille, Goldfuss, Straus, Eichwald, Ficinus, and Carus, to an Order (*Isopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustaceæ*, comprehending such as have their feet all alike, adapted only for locomotion and prehension: iso'podous. Fr. anal. *isopode*, adj.

Isŏpŏdĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (Ἴσος, equal; πούς, a foot; *forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby, to the hexapodous, antenniferous and saprophagous *larvæ* which have an oblong body, a distinct thoracic *clypeus* or buckler, and the anus furnished with filaments or plates: isopo'diform. Fr. anal. *isopodiforme*, adj.

Isŏpōgōnus, *a*, *um.* (Ἴσος, equal; πώγων, a beard.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a feather, of which the two sides are of equal size: isopogo'nous. Fr. anal. *isopogone*, adj.

Isŏ'pўrum, *i*, n. (Ἴσος, equal; πῦρ, fire.) *Bot.* Applied as a name for a species of *Phaseolus*, and also to the *Papaver rhœados*, from the colour of their flowers; also, to certain flowers, from their sharp burning savour. Fr. anal. *isopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuerblume*, m.

Isorrhŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Ἴσος, equal; ῥέπω, to bend down.) *Nat. Philos.* Term the same as *Æquilibrium.* Fr. anal. *isorrhopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gleichgewicht*, f.

Isor'rhŏpos, / **Isor'rhŏpus**, *a*, *um.* (Ἴσος, equal; ῥέπω, to bend down.) *Nat. Philos.* Being of the same weight. Germ. syn. *gleichem Gewicht.*

Isŏ'scĕlēs, adj. (Ἴσος, equal; σκέλος, a leg.) *Geom., Mineral.* Having equal legs, or sides. Fr. anal. *isoscèle*, adj.

Isostath'mos. / **Isostath'mus**, *a*, *um.* (Ἴσος, equal; σταθμάω, to weigh.) Of equal weight; isostath'mous. *Med., Pharm.* Old epithet, (nom. sing. m.) applied to a certain cough-medicine. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *isostathme*, adj. Germ. syn. *von gleichem Gewicht.*

Isostēmŏnis, *is*, *e.* (Ἴσος, equal; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having equal stamens; applied by Haller to a Class (*Isostemones*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, comprehending those which have as many stamens as petals or divisions of the corol. Fr. anal. *isostémone*, adj.

Isostēmŏnŏpĕ'tălus, *a*, *um.* (Ἴσος, equal; στήμων, a stamen; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants of which the stamens are equal in number to the divisions of the corol: isostemonope'talous. Fr. anal. *isostémonopétale*, adj.

Isŏ'theos. / **Isŏ'theus**, *a*, *um.* (Ἴσος, equal; θεὸς, God.) Equal to God. *Med.* A questionable epithet, Gr. anal. *ἰσόθεος*, used by Hippocrates, *de Dec. Ornat.* v. 1, in reference to the physician who is at the same time a good philosopher. *Pharm.* Applied to a collyrium, according to Aëtius, *l.* i., to a cough medicine, a remedy against colic, and an ischiadic ointment.

Isother'mus, *a*, *um.* (Ἴσος, equal; θέρμη, heat.) Of the same degree of heat: of the same temperature. *Nat. Hist., Nat. Philos.* Applied by Humboldt to those lines which pass through all the points of the surface of the earth for which the mean temperature is the same, and to the bands, zones, or spaces comprised between two of these lines. Isothermous lines do not follow the parallels at the equator; they have convex and concave summits which are distributed very regularly upon the globe and form different systems along the eastern and western sides of the two hemispheres, to the centre of the continents, and to the proximity of the great basins of the sea: isother'mous. Fr. anal. *isothermc*, adj. Germ.

syn. *gleich warm; von gleichem Wärmegrade.*

Issue. (Fr.) *Surg.* See *Fonticulus.*

Isthmiātus, *a, um.* (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the trunk of insects when there exists an isthmus, or contraction between the prothorax and the *elytra*, as in the *Passalus:* is'thmiate. Fr. anal. *isthmié*, adj.

Is'thmĭcus, *a, um.* (*Isthmus* faucium, the narrow pass or entrance to the fauces; terminal *ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *isthmus faucium:* is'thmic. (*Isthmus*, a neck of land; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geog.* Of or belonging to an isthmus: is'thmic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *isthmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Isthmus gehörig.*

Is'thmion. | **Is'thmium,** *ii*, n. } ('Ισθμὸς, a narrow piece of land between two seas.) *Anat.* Used the same as *Isthmus.* Old term for the entrance to the *Fauces*, or narrow passage between the mouth and gullet; also the *fauces* themselves. Fr. anal. *isthme*, f. Germ. syn. *Rachen*, m.

Isthmītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Isthmītis*, inflammation of the *isthmus faucium;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Isthmitis:* isthmi'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *isthmitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Isthmitis betreffend.*

Isthmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Isthmus* faucium, the narrow pass or entrance to the fauces; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *Isthmus faucium:* isthmi'tis. Fr. anal. *isthmite*, f. Germ. syn. *Rachenbräune*, f.; *Entzündung der Fauces.*

Isthmŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Isthmus*, a neck of land; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Trifolium isthmocarpum*, because its legume presents a contraction at the middle part.

Isthmŏcatar'rhus, *i*, m. (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance of the fauces; *catarrhus*, a catarrh.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a catarrh of the *isthmus faucium*, or of the fauces: an isthmocatar'rh. See *Note Catarrhus, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *isthmocatarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Rachenkatarrh*, m.

Isthmŏchŏlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces; *χόλος*, bile.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by Eisenmann for *Angina biliosa.* Fr. anal. *isthmocholose*, f.

Isthmŏdēs. Improperly used for *Isthmoides.*

Isthmŏdy'nia, *æ*, f. (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the *Isthmus faucium.* Fr. anal. *isthmodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Rachenschmerz*, m.

Isthmoīdēs, adj. (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling the *isthmus faucium:* is'thmoid: See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *isthmoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *isthmusähnlich*, adj.

Isthmŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the *Isthmus faucium:* isthmo'pathy. Fr. anal. *isthmopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Rachenleiden*, n.

Isthmoplēgia, *æ*, f. (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces; *πληγὴ*, a stroke.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for paralysis of the *Isthmus faucium;* isthmople'gy. Fr. anal. *isthmoplégie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Lähmung der Theile in der Rachen Höhle.*

Isthmoplēgĭcus, *a, um.* (*Isthmoplēgia*, paralysis of the *isthmus faucium;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Isthmoplegia:* isthmople'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *isthmoplégique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Isthmoplegie behaftet, davon herrührend u.s.w.*

Isthmŏpŏ'lўpus, *i*, m. (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces; *pŏlўpus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for polypus growing from the *isthmus faucium.* Fr. anal. *isthmopolype*, m. Germ. syn. *Rachenpolyp*, m.

Isthmŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces; *πυρὰ*, a pile of wood with fire applied beneath.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces. Fr. anal. *isthmopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Schleimhaut des Rachens.*

Isthmorrhāgia, *æ*, f. (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* A term improperly applied to hemorrhage from the fauces, as it refers to any discharge from these parts without reference to blood, and therefore it may more naturally stand for excessive mucous excretion: is'thmorrhage. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *isthmorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Blutfluss* (properly *Fluss*) *im Rachen.*

Isthmospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces; *σπασμὸς*, a convulsion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm of the *isthmus faucium:* isthmospa'sm. Fr. anal. *isthmospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Krampf in der Rachenhöhle.*

Isthmŏtўphus, *i*, m. (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces; *τύφω*, to burn by degrees.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by Eisenmann for *Angina maligna*, or malignant sore throat. Fr. anal. *istomotyphus*, m.

Is'thmus Vieussenii. *Anat.* See *Vieussenii, Isthmus.*

Istiŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* ('Ιστίον, a veil or cover; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Zöol.* Applied by Gray to a Family (*Istiophori*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Vespertilionidæ*, which have a membrane like a leaf or veil over the nose: istio'phorous. Fr. anal. *istiophore*, adj.

Ita'lian Pim'pinel. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sanguisorba officinalis.*

Ităl'ĭcum Emplas'trum. *Pharm.* Old epithet of a plaster which had the power of purging sordid ulcers and inducing granulation.

Ităl'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ităl'ia*, Italy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot., M. Med.* Of or belonging to Italy; Italian: Ita'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *italique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Italianish*, adj.; *aus Italien herstammend.*; anal. *Italisch*, adj.

Itch. *Pathol.* See *Scabies, Psora*, and *Psoriasis.*

-Ite. *Chem.* A terminal syllable which, added to the name of an acid ending in *ous*, expresses combination of that acid with a salifiable base, as Sulph*ite* of potash, or a combination of Sulphur*ous* acid with the base, potash.

I'ter, *ĕris*, n. (*Eo*, to go.) A road, way, or passage. Fr. syn. *voie*, f. Germ. syn. *Durchgang*, m.

I'ter ad Quar'tum Ventrĭ'cŭlum. *Anat.* The way or passage to the fourth ventricle. See *Sylvii Aquæductus.*

Itĕrātīvus, *a, um.* (*Itĕrum*, again, or of new.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of which the sign is composed of exposants relative to simple laws and of others which enter into the expression of an intermediary decrease and present the repetition of the former, as the *Ferrum oligistum iterativum.*

Ithāgĕnēs, adj. ('Ιθέα, right; γείνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἰθαγενής*, applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xcviii. 3, to a true conception, as distinguished from a mole, or other false conception.

Ithў'cўphos. } ('Ιθύς; κύφος, convex
Ithў'cўphus, *a, um.* } outwardly.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἰθύκυθος*, applied by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* iii. 44, to the spine, when a hump or swelling is raised obliquely or posteriorly on the back: ithy'cyphous.

Ithўlor'dos. } ('Ιθύς; λορδός, convex
Ithўlor'dus, *a, um.* } inwardly.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ἰθύλορδος*, opposed to *Ithycyphos*, applied by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* iii. 42, to the spine when it is bent inwardly: ithylor'dous.

Ithyphal'lĭcus, *a, um.* ('Ιθύς, straight; φαλλός, a wooden or leathern tent; terminal *-ικός*.) *Med.* Of or belonging to a penis *in erectione*: ithyphal'lic. Fr. anal. *ithyphallique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit aufgerichtetem männlichen Gliede.*

Ithyphyl'lus, *a, um.* ('Ιθύς, straight; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having straight leaves; applied to the *Bartramia ithyphylla*, whose leaves are linear, straight, long, and capillaceous: ithyphyl'lous. Fr. anal. *ithyphylle*, adj.

Ithyscŏ'lios. } ('Ιθύς; σκόλιος, oblique,
Ithyscŏ'lius, *a, um.* } or distorted.) *Surg.* Old term Gr. anal. *ἰθυσκόλιος*, applied by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* iii. 42, to a compound incurvation embracing both *Ithycyphos*, and *Ithylordos*, when there is an incurvation posteriorly and anteriorly.

Itīnĕrārium, *ii*, n. (*Iter*, a way or passage.) *Surg.* Old term for the staff used in the operation of lithotomy; also said to be for a catheter. In its proper signification—a memorable description noted on a journey, it was recommended for adoption by practitioners for their acquiring and confirming true experience. Fr. anal. *itinéraire*, m.

-Itis. ("Ιημι, to urge against; thus denoting violent action.) *Pathol.* A terminal, which added to Greek names of organs, means inflammation of the organ indicated, as *Encephalitis*, *Gastritis*, *Hepatitis*, etc. Fr. anal. *-ite.* Germ. syn. *Entzündung*, f.

I'trion. } ("Ιτριον.) Old term for cer-
I'trium, *ii*, m. } tain spice-cakes of sugar, nuts, pine-apple, almonds, or even poppy-seeds, and Indian-corn; called also *Marzipanes*, or *Marchpanes*, supposed to be a corruption of *μάζα*, or *maza panis*, sugar-bread.

Iūlāceus, *a, um.* (*Iūlus*, a catkin.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having the form of a catkin, as the jets of the *Jungermania iulacea*, and of the *Gymnosteum iulaceum*, or that which grows upon the catkins, as the *Peziza iulacea*: iula'ceus. Fr. anal. *iulacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kätzchenförmig*, adj.

Iūlĭflōrus, *a, um.* (*Iūlus*, a catkin; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers like catkins, as the *Prosopi iuliflora*: iuliflo'rous. Fr. anal. *iuliflore*, adj.

Iūlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Iūlus*, a catkin; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the mollusc *Peripatus iuliformis*, because its wrinkled body, ringed of a yellowish colour on a deep brown, gives some resemblance to a catkin: iu'liform. Fr. anal. *iuliforme*, adj.

Iūlŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Iūlus*, catkin; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having, or bearing catkins; iulo'phorous. Fr. anal. *iulophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kätzchen tragend.*

Iūlus, *i*, m. ('Ιουλος, the first breaking forth of leaves.) *Bot.* Old term for *Amentum*, or a catkin. Fr. syn. *chaton*, m. Germ. syn. *Katzchen*, n.

I'va. *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine applied to contracted members, as *Iva arthritica*, etc.

I'va Arthĕ'tĭca. }
I'va Arthrē'tĭca. } *Bot.* Names for the *Teucrium chamæpitys*, or com-
I'va Arthrī'tĭca. } mon ground-pine.

I'va Frūtes'cens. *Bot.* Name for a corymbiferous plant which produces the Mexican quinquina, esteemed in Mexico as febrifuge.

I'va Moschāta Monspelien'sium. *Bot.* Name for the *Teucrium iva*, or French ground pine.

I'va Pecan'ga. *Bot.* A name for the *Smilax sarsaparilla.*

I'vory. (Fr. *Ivoire.*) *Zoöl.* Common name for a substance between bone and horn, of which the elephant's tusk is composed. Fr. syn. *ivoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Elfinbein*, n.

Ivory-Black. See *Carbo Animalis*, *Ebur Ustum Nigrum.*

I'vy. (Sax. *Ifig.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Hedera helix.* See *Diacissum.* Fr. syn. *lierre*, m. Germ. syn. *Epheu*, m.

I'vy, Ground. *Bot.* Common name for the *Glechoma hederacea.* Fr. syn. *lierre terrestre.*

I'vy-Gum. *Bot.* Name for a resinous juice which exudes plentifully from the *Hedera helix*, in warm climates. *Gum'mi Hĕ'dĕræ.*

Ix'ia, *æ*, f. ('Ιξός, glue.) *Bot.* A name for the *Atractylis gummifera*, from the viscous quality of its juice. Also, a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* *Pathol., Surg.* Old term for a *Varix.* Fr. syn. *varice*, f. Germ. syn. *der Aderknoten, Krampf-oder Blut aderknoten; Venenbruch*, m.

Ixiāceus, *a, um.* (*Ixia*, a species of *atractylis.*) *Bot.* Applied by Echlon to a Family (*Ixiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having the *Ixea* for its type: ixia'ceous. Fr. anal. *ixiacé*, adj.

Ixie'us, *a, um.* (*Ixia*, a species of *atractylis.*) *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a section (*Ixiæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Irideæ*, having

the genus *Ixia* for its type: ixie'ous. Fr. anal. *ixié*, adj.

Ixine, *is*, f. (Ἶξος, glue.) *Bot.* A name for the *Atractylis gummifera*, or pine-thistle.

Ixōdēs, adj. (Ἶξος, birdlime; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of birdlime; viscous: ix'ous. Fr. anal. *ixeux*, adj.

Ixōdi'ādæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Ixōdes*, a genus of the *Acarides*, terminal *-adæ.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a tribe of the *Acarides*, having the *Ixodes* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *ixodiadés*, m. pl.

Ix'os. } (Ἶξος, birdlime.) *Bot.* Term for
Ix'us, *i*, m. } birdlime, or glue. Fr. syn. *glu*, m. Germ. syn. *Mistel*, f.; *Mistelleere*, f.; *Vogelleim*, f.

Ix'ya, *æ*, f. (Ἶξος, birdlime.) *Anat., Bot.* Birdlime. Fr. syn. *glu.* The same as *Ischion*: also the loins; also the same as *Ischys.*

Izēmiānus, *a, um.* (Ἴζημα, sediment.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to earths that are formed by way of sediment: ize'mian. Fr. anal. *izémien*, adj.

J.

Jaca. *Bot.* A name for the *Atrocarpus integrefolia;* also called Jack tree.

Jaca In'dica. *Bot.* A name for the *Thymus mastichina.*

Jăcēa, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A name given to several plants, and particularly to the *Viola tricolor*, heart's ease or pansy. Fr. syn. *pensée sauvage.* Germ. syn. *das dreyfarbige Veilchen.* Also a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia frustranea.*

Jăcēa Orientālis Pă tŭla. *Bot.* A name for the *Centaurea behen*, or white behen.

Jăceīneus, *a, um.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Jaceineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of a section of the Centaurean prototypes which have for their type the genus *Jacea:* jacei'nean. Fr. anal. *jaceiné*, adj.

Jack. *Bot.* See *Jaca.*

Jack in the Hedge. Common name for the plant *Alliaria*, or *Erysimum alliaria.* Fr. syn. *alliaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Knoblauchkraut*, n.; *Ramschelwurzel*, f.

Jack with the Lan'tern. *Nat. Philos.* Common name for the *Ignis fatuus.* Fr. syn. *feu follet.*

Jacōbæ'a, *æ*, f. (*Sanctus Jacōbus*, St. James; because dedicated to him; or, because gathered about St. James's day.) *Bot.* St. James's wort. See *Senecio Jacobæa.*

Jacōbæ'us, *a, um.* (*Jacobæa*, St. James's wort.) *Bot.* Applied by Adanson and Kunth to a section (*Jacobææ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Synantherææ*, having for their type the genus *Jacobæa:* jacobe'an. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *jacobé*, adj.

Jacta'tion. (*Jacto*, to shake, toss, or move.) *Med., Pathol.* Nearly the same as *Jactitation. Jactātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *jactation*, f. Germ. syn.

Jactita'tion. (*Jactito*, to toss, or throw often.) *Pathol.* Term for the constant movement or tossing from one posture or position to another, the effect of restlessness in acute diseases. *Jactitātio, ōnis*, f. See *Plestrismus.* Fr. anal. *jactitation*, f. Germ. syn. *heftige Bewegungen.*

Jactūra, *æ*, f. (Said to be that which is consequent *ex jactu*, as from throwing merchandise into the sea, to lighten the ship in a storm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for loss, hurt, or damage, as loss of blood. Fr. anal. *jacture*, f. Germ. syn. *Verlust*, n.

Jăcŭlātor, *ōris*, adj. (*Jăcŭlo*, to dart or fling out.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to the *Labrus*, because it darts drops of water upon the insects which approach the shore, by which they fall into the sea, and it then seizes them. Fr. anal. *jaculateur*, adj.

Jăcŭlĭfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Jăcŭlum*, a dart; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having prickles, or spine-like darts, as those seen on the flanks of the *Diodon:* jaculi'ferous. Fr. anal. *jaculifère*, adj.

Jă'cŭlus, *i*, m. (*Jăcŭlor*, to dart.) *Med., Pharm., Zoöl.* Old name of a venomous serpent which lay in wait, and darted suddenly on passing animals, to kill them; formerly used in medicine.

Jafna Moss. *Med.* Name of a species of moss found in Ceylon, which on being boiled with water in certain proportions yields a semi-opaque jelly of considerable consistence, agreeable taste, and very nutritious as an article of diet for invalids; it is also called Ceylon moss.

Jagged. See *Erosus*, and *Laciniatus.*

Ja'lap. *M. Med.* Common name for the powdered root of the *Ipomœa Jalapa. Jălāpa*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *jalap*, m. Germ. syn. *Jalappe*, f.

Jălāpa, *æ*, f. (*Chălāpa*, or *Xălāpa;* its native place:) The pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) for the root of the plant *Exogonium purga;* (E.) of the *Ipomœa purga;* (D.) of the *Convolvuli Jalapæ Radix*, or Jalap root; (U.S.A.) *Ipomœa Jalapæ.* See *Ipomœa Jalapa, Ipomœa Purga, Gialappa, Jalapium, Matalista, Phalaia, Salappa, Xalappa.* Fr. anal. *jalap*, m. Germ. anal. *Jalappe*, f.

Jălāpa Al'ba. *Bot.* White jalap; a name for the *Convolvulus mechoacanna*, or mechoacan.

Jălāpīna, *æ*, f. (*Jălāpa*, jalap.) *Chem.* Name given to the active principle of the substance *Jalapa*, or Jalap: jalapin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *jalappine*, f.

Jălāpium, *ii*, n. *M. Med.* Old name for the powder of *Jalapa*, or jalap.

Jalemus. *Med.* See *Ialemus.*

Jamai'ca Bark. *Bot.* Common name for the bark of the *Cinchona Caribæa.*

Jamai'ca Pep'per. *M. Med.* Common name for the dried berries of the *Myrtus pimenta*: allspice. See *Amomi.* Fr. syn. *piment*, m.

Jamaica Spirit. See *Spiritus Jamaicensis.*

Jamai'cĭcus, *a, um.* (*Jamaicĭna*, jamaicin; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Name applied to salts, of which jamaicin forms the base: jamai'cic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* v. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *jamaicique*, adj.

Jamaicin'. *Chem.* Applied to a salifiable base discovered in 1824 by Huttenschmidt in the bark of the *Geoffroya jamaicensis. Jamaicĭna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *jamaicine*, f.

James's Powder. (*Dr. James*, its inventor.) *M. Med.* Name of a febrifuge preparation of much repute, for which the *Pulvis antimonialis* is used as a substitute. *Pulvis Jacobi.*

Ja'nĭpha. *Bot.* A name for the *Jatropha manihot*, or cassada-root tree.

Jānĭtor, *ōris*, m. (*Jānua*, a gate.) A door-keeper. *Anat.* Old term for the *Pylorus*, because forming the entrance of the intestine. Fr. syn. *pylore*, m. Germ. syn. *der untere Magenmund; Pfortner*, m.

Jānitrix, *ĭcis*, f. (*Jānua*, a gate.) A female door-keeper. *Anat.* Old term for the *Vena portæ.* Fr. syn. *porte (veine)*, f. Germ. syn. *die Pfortader.*

Jānua Emplas'trum. *Pharm.* Name of a plaster in which betony was a chief ingredient.

Jānuārii Cataplas'ma. (*Januarius*, its inventor.) *Pharm.* Old term for a cataplasm, which was used in diseases of the spleen.

Japan Earth. *M. Med.* Common name for the substance Catechu. *Japŏ'nĭca Ter'ra.* See *Acacia Catechu.* Fr. syn. *cachou*, m. Germ. syn. *Katechu; Katechusaft oder Japonische Erde.*

Japo'nĭcus, *a, um.* Of or belonging to Japan; japanese: japo'nic. Fr. anal. *japonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *japonisch*, adj.

Jasiōne, *es*, f. (Ἰασιώνη.) *Bot.* A name for a certain plant now not much known; the mountain sheep's scabious, according to Quincy. *Med.* The goddess of healing. See *Jaso.* Properly *Iasione.*

Jasmēlæ'on. } (*Jasme*, jessamine; ἔλαιον,
Jasmēlæ'um, *i*, n. } oil.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for oil impregnated with jessamine; also an ointment or salve of similar quality. Germ. syn. *ein Jasminsalbe*, f.

Jasmĭ'neus, *a, um.* (*Jasmĭnum*, the jessamine tree.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Jasminum*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Jasmineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: jasmi'neous. Fr. anal. *jasminé*, adj.

Jasmĭnoīdēs, adj. (*Jasmĭnum*, jessamine; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Jasminum*, or jessamine; applied as a name for the *Coffea Arabica*, or coffee tree: jasminoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *jasminoïde*, adj.

Jas'mĭnum, *i*, n. (Arab. *Jasmen.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* The jessamine tree. Fr. and Germ. anal. *jasmin*, m.

Jas'mĭnum Ară'bĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Coffea Arabica*, or coffee tree.

Jas'mĭnum Offĭcīnāle. *Bot.* The systematic name of the jessamine-tree; the flowers, bitter and fragrant, afford by distillation an essential oil which has been used as a liniment in paralysis and rheumatism. Fr. and Germ. syn. *jasmin*, m.

Jaspăchātes. *Med., Mineral.* Ancient name of jasper agate, which was used in dropsy, hepatic disease, etc.

Jasper. *Mineral.* See *Jaspis.*

Jas'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Jaspis*, the jasper; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Mineral.* Of or belonging to the *Jaspis*: jas'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *jaspique*, adj.

Jaspĭ'deus, *a, um.* (*Jaspis*, the jasper.) *Mineral.* Applied to the agate, when found mixed with oxide of iron and argillous molecules, it loses more or less of its transparency. Fr. anal. *jaspé*, adj.

Jas'pis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἴασπις.) *Mineral.* The jasper, a precious stone of a dull opaque appearance, susceptible of a fine polish, very hard and compact; there are many kinds; anciently used in restraining hemorrhage, etc. Fr. anal. *jaspe*, m. Germ. anal. *Jaspis*, m.

Jaspoīdēs, adj. (*Jaspis*, the jasper; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Mineral.* Resembling the *Jaspis*: jas'poid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *jaspoïde*, adj.

Jat'rŏpha, *æ*, f. (Ἰάομαι, to heal; τρέφω, to nourish.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Monadelphia.* The purging, or physic-nut. See *Iatropha.*

Jat'rŏpha Cur'cas. *Bot.* The systematic name of a plant, the seeds of which resemble those of the *Ricinus communis*; they are black and oblong-shaped, and yield a quantity of oil (*Oleum cicinum*) used in many places as castor oil is in this country; the seed is also called *Faba cathartica, Nux Americana, Barbadensis, cathartica*, or *purgans, Pineus purgans, Pinhones Indici*; and the plant *Ricinoides, Ricinus major.* The leaves are used in the Cape de Verd Islands, like those of the *Bojareira*, or *Ricinus communis*, as galactagogue. See *Avellana Cathartica, Bojareira.* Fr. syn. *pignon de l'Inde.* Germ. syn. *Brechnuss*, f.

Jat'rŏpha Elas'tĭca. *Bot.* Name of a plant which with certain others yields the elastic gum called *Caoutchouc.*

Jat'rŏpha Ma'nĭhot. *Bot.* Name of the plant which affords the cassada root, abounds with a milky juice, and every part of which when raw is a strong poison; this quality is quite destroyed by heat; the leaves are boiled and eaten like spinach; also called *Aipi, Aipima corexa, Aipimia, Aipipoca, Cacavi, Cassada, Cassava, Cassave, Janipha, Maniabar, Pain de Madagascar, Ricinus minor, Yucca.*

Jat'rŏpha Multĭ'fĭda. *Bot.* Name of a species, the seeds of which, oval or triangular-shaped, and of a pale brown colour, are called purging or physic nuts, and yield an oil similar to that of those of the *J. curcas.*

Ja'trophate. (*Jatrŏphĭcum acidum*, Jatrophic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of Jatrophic, or Iatrophic acid with a salifiable base. *Ja'trŏphas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *jatrophate*, m. Germ. syn. *jatrophäsauer Salz.* See App. *Iatrophate.*

Jatrophic. *Chem.* See *Iatrophic.*

Jaun'dice. (Fr. *Jaunisse.*) *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the disease termed *Icterus*, which see. Fr. syn. *ictère*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelbsucht*, f.

Jaundice, Black. *Pathol.* See *Icterus Niger.*

Jaundice, Green. *Pathol.* See *Icterus Viridis.*

Jaundice, White. *Pathol.* See *Icterus Albus.*

Jaw. (Sax. *Geágle.*) See *Gnathus, Mandibula*, and *Maxilla.*

Jĕcŏrāria, æ, f. (*Jĕcur*, the liver; from its power in liver diseases.) *Anat.* Old name applied to the hepatic vein; also, said to be the basilic vein, because it was usually opened in diseases of the liver. *Bot.* A name for the *Marchantia polymorpha*, or liverwort. Fr. syn. *hépatique*, f.

Jĕcŏrōsus, a, um. (*Jĕcur*, the liver; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Old term used the same as *Hepaticus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *jécoreux*, adj.; syn. *hépatique*, adj.

Jectĭgātio, ōnis, f. *Pathol.* Term anciently used for a certain tremulous, strongly convulsive, or spasmodic emotion, either of the whole body, or of the heart or any other part; also, nearly the same as *Palpitatio;* also, a species of *Epilepsia:* jectiga'tion. Fr. anal. *jectigation*, f. Germ. syn. *die unruhige Bewegung.*

Jĕ'cur, ŏris, or *jĕcinŏris*, n. (Heb. יכר,) *Jaker.* *Anat.* Old name for *Hepar*, or the liver. Fr. syn. *foie*, m.; *hepar*, m. Germ. syn. *Leber*, n.

Jĕ'cur Utĕrīnum. *Anat.* Old term for the *Placenta*, from the supposed similitude of its office with that of the liver. Fr. syn. *placenta*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterkuchen*, m.; *die After- oder Nach-geburt.*

Jējūnum, *i.* n. (*Jējūnus*, empty; because generally found so in the dead body.) *Anat.* Name for the second portion of the small intestine. See *Hira, Nestis.* Fr. anal. *jejunum*, m. Germ. syn. *Leerdarm*, n.

Jel'ly. Common name for the substance gelatine. See *Galzeda.* Fr. syn. *gelatine*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallerte*, f.

Jeru'salem Ar'tichoke. (Corr. Ital. *Girasole.*) *Bot.* Common name of the *Helianthus tuberosus.* Fr. syn. *hélianthe tubereux.* Germ. syn. *Juden-Isop*, m.; *Kirch-Isop*, m.

Jeru'salem Cowslip. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pulmonaria officinalis.* Fr. syn. *sauge de Jérusalem.* Germ. syn. *das officinelle Lungenkraut.*

Jeru'salem Oak. *Bot.* Common name for the *Chenopodium botrys.*

Jeru'salem Sage. *Bot.* A common name for the *Pulmonaria officinalis.* Fr. syn. *sauge de Jérusalem.* Germ. syn. *das officinelle Lungenkraut.*

Jes'samine. *Bot.* Common name for the *Jasminum officinale.* Fr. and Germ. syn. *jasmin*, m.

Jesuits' Bark. *M. Med.* A term for *Cinchona*, because it was first introduced into Europe by the *Cardinal de Lugo*, a Jesuit. *Cortex Jesuĭtānus, C. Jesuĭtĭcus.* Fr. syn. *quinquina*, m. Germ. syn. *Chinabaum*, m.

Jesuits' Drops. *Pharm.* Name given to a preparation of garlic, Peruvian balsam, and sarsaparilla; also called *Balsamum polychrestum, Elixir vencreum.*

Jew's Ear. *Bot.* Common name for the *Peziza auricula*, or *Auricula Judæ.*

Jew's Pitch. *Chem.* Common name for *Asphaltum. Bitūmen Jūda'ĭcum.* Fr. syn. *asphalte*, m. Germ. syn. *Asphalt*, n.; *Judennen*, n.

Jo'bolus, *a, um.* (Ἰός, poison; βάλλω, to dart.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a tribe (*Joboli*, nom. pl. m.) of ophidian reptiles, comprehending the venomous serpents. Fr. anal. *jobole*, adj.

Joint. (*Jungo*, to join.) See *Articulus*, and *Nodc.*

Joint, Contraction of. } *Surg.* See *Ancyle*, and
Joint, Stiffened. } *Ancylosis.*

Jointed. (*Jungo*, to join.) See *Articulatus.*

Joy. (Fr. *Joie.*) Delight of the mind from consideration of a present, or assured approaching possession of a future good. *Phrenol.* The feeling of gratification afforded to the mind by the attainment of the object of any of the propensities. *Gau'dium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *joie*, f. Germ. syn. *Freude*, f.

Joviānus, a, um. *Nat. Hist.* Applied by Brongniart, from reference to mythological records, to the period comprehended under all the geological phenomena cotemporary with historical times, and which has the same meaning as *post-diluvian*, which is commonly used: jo'vian. Fr. anal. *jovien*, adj.

Jūdæ'i Compŏsĭ'tio. *Pharm.* Old epithet of an application of lime, nitre, and urine, recommended against gangrene.

Jūdæ'i Emplas'trum. *Pharm.* Old epithet of a certain plaster for a broken head; also, of another as detergent and inducing fleshy granulation.

Jūda'ĭcus, a, um. Of or belonging to the Jews; Jewish: Juda'ic. See *Artemisia Judaica, Bitumen Judaicum.* Fr. anal. *judaïque*, adj. Germ. syn. *judisch*, adj.

Jūda'ĭcus La'pis. *Geol.* Jew's stone; said to be the petrified spine of a sea urchin.

Judgement. (*Jūdĭco*, to deem.) The quality of discerning the propriety, or impropriety of things. *Phrenol.* A perception of relation, or of fitness, or of the connection between means and an end; belonging to the reflecting faculties. *Jūdĭ'cium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *jugement*, m.

Judĭcātōrii Dies. *Med.* Another term for the *Critical Days.*

Jŭgālis, is, e. (*Jŭgum*, a yoke.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the cheek bone, or *Os jugale*, which is so named from its appearance, or from its connection with the *Os maxillæ superioris*, or upper jaw, as if yoked together: ju'gal. Fr. anal. *jugal*, adj.; syn. *malaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Wange gehörig.*

Jŭgālis Sūtūra. *Anat.* Old term applied to the sagittal suture, also to the zygomatic suture.

Jŭgāmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Jŭgum*, a yoke.) A thing that coupleth like a yoke. *Anat.* Formerly applied to the *Os jugale*, or cheek-bone. Fr. syn. *os malaire, zygomatique*, or *de la pommette*. Germ. syn. *Wangenbein*, n.

Juglan'deus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Candolle to a Family (*Juglandeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, of which the genus *Juglans* is the type: juglan'deous. Fr. anal. *juglandé*, adj.

Juglandĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Juglans*, a genus of plants; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) That which lives or grows on walnut-trees, as the *Sphæria juglandicola* on the branches of the *Juglans alba:* juglandi'colous. Fr. anal. *juglandicole*, adj.

Jug'lans, *andis*, f. (As if *Jovis glans*, the nut of Jupiter, from its excellence.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Polyandria*. The walnut-tree. Fr. syn. *noyer*, m. Germ. syn. *Walnussbaum*, m. Also the walnut. Fr. syn. *noyer*, m. Germ. syn. *Walnuss*, f. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the inner bark of the root of the *Juglans cinerea*, or butter-nut.

Jug'lans Cĭnĕ'rea. *M. Med.* Name of the butternut, or white walnut, an indigenous tree, with numerous nearly horizontal branches, found in many places of U.S.A.

Ju'glans Rēgia. *Bot.* The systematic name of the walnut-tree, the unripe fruit of which, used as a pickle, possesses anthelmintic virtues, and it is given in the form of an extract of the green fruit; the *putamen*, or green rind, has been used as a powerful anti-venereal remedy, but it is rather beneficial in the *sequelæ* of this complaint, *after* its cure by mercury, etc., and in cutaneous affections attended with dryness of the skin; the nut is called *Nux Basilica, Juglans*, or *Persica*. Fr. syn. *noyer*, m. Germ. syn. *Walnussbaum*, m.

Ju'gular. (*Jŭgŭlum*, the throat, or fore-part of the neck.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the throat, or fore-part of the neck. *Jŭgŭlāris, is, e*, Fr. anal. *jugulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Gurgel gehörig*.

Ju'gular Veins. *Anat.* Name for the large veins which run from the head down the sides of the neck, and are divided, from their situation, into *internal* and *external;* they were anciently called *Apoplecticæ venæ*, the apoplectic veins. See *Soporales Arteriæ*. Fr. anal. *les veines jugulaires*.

Jŭgŭlibran'chius, *a, um.* (*Jŭgŭlum*, the throat; *βράγχια*, the gills.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Jugulibranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of normal apodous fishes, of which the ears open by one or two small holes under the throat: jugulibran'chious. Fr. anal. *jugulébranche*, adj.

Jŭ'gŭlum, *i*, n. (*Jŭgum*, a yoke; because oxen were yoked together by their necks in ploughing, etc.) *Anat.* Term for the throat, or fore-part of the neck. Fr. syn. *gorge*, f.; *gosier*, m. Germ. syn. *Gurgel*, m.; *Kehl*, f.

Jŭgomaxillāris, *is, e.* (*Jŭgum*, a yoke, in reference to the zygomatic arch; *maxilla*, the jaw.) *Anat.* Applied by some to the masseter muscle from its connections: jugomaxil'lary. Fr. anal. *jugomaxillaire*, adj.

Juice. (Fr. *Jus*, gravy, or moisture.) The moisture contained in fruits, vegetables, plants, and animal substances. *Suc'cus, i*, m. See *Apothlimma*. Fr. syn. *suc*, m. Germ. syn. *Saft*, m.

Ju'jŭba, *æ*, f. (Arab.) *Bot.* The jujube, or fruit of the *Rhamnus zizyphus;* also, a name for the tree itself. See *Zizibæ*. Fr. anal. *jujube*, f.

Jujube. *Bot.* See *Jujuba*.

Jujube Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rhamnus zizyphus*.

Julapium, *ii*, n. See *Julep*.

Ju'lep. (Arab. *Juleb*, a sweet potion.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a liquid medicine of an agreeable taste, now comprehended under the term mixture. *Jŭlă'pium, ii*, n., or *Jŭlĕpus, i*, m. See *Zulapium*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Julep*, m.

July-Flower, Clove. *M. Med.* A common name for the *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Jumble Beads. *Bot.* An irreverent name for the seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, from the purpose they are applied to in forming rosaries.

Jūmentōsus, *a, um.* (*Jūmentum*, a draught-beast; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* A term strictly meaning, having or full of a draught-beast, but intended simply to denote relation to such, and so applied to the urine when of a strong rank odour, etc.: jumen'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *jumenteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Zugvieh gehörig*.

Jum'nisum. *Chem.* Old term for *Fermentum*, or yeast. Ruland, and Johnson. Fr. anal. *ferment*, m. Germ. syn. *Gährungstoff*, m.

Juncāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Agardh and Bartling to the Family (*Juncaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Junceæ:* junca'ceous. See *Junceus*. Fr. anal. *joncacé*, adj.

Juncāgĭ'neus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Juncagineæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by L. C. Richard, which has for its type the genus *Triglochin*, called *Juncago*, by Tournefort: juncagi'neous. Fr. anal. *joncagine*, adj.

Jun'ceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Jussieu to a Family (*Junceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having for its type the genus *Juncus:* jun'ceous. See *Juncaceus*. Fr. anal. *joncé*, adj.

Juncĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Juncus*, a rush; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing upon rushes, as the *Agaricus juncicola*, properly *Agaricum juncicolum*, upon the decayed leaves of the *Juncus articulatus:* junci'colous. Fr. anal. *joncicole*, adj.

Juncĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Juncus*, a rush; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a rush, that is, long and slender, as the *Agaricus junceus, Alcyoneum junceum, Chondrilla juncea:* jun'ciform. Fr. anal. *jonciforme*, adj.

Juncĭ'neus, *a, um.* (*Juncus*, a rush.) *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Class (*Juncineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, comprehending the families of the *Restiaceæ, Joncaceæ, Xyrideæ*, and *Commelinaceæ*, having the *Juncus* for their type: junci'neous. Fr. anal. *joncinė*, adj.

Junctūra, *æ*, f. (*Jungo*, to join.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Diarthrosis;* a joint; a

juncture; junctures or joints are the proper subjects of *Arthritis*. Fr. syn. *conjoncture*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbinduug*, f.

Jun'cus, *i*, m. (*Jungo*, to join; because applied to many purposes when joined together, or plaited.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

Jun'cus Arōmă'ticus. } *Bot.* A name for the
Jun'cus Odōrātus. } *Andropogon schœnanthus*, camel's hay, or sweet-rush.

Jungermanniāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Corda to a Family (*Jungermanniaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the genus *Jungermannia* for its type: jungermannia'ceous. Fr. anal. *jongermanniacé*, adj.

Jungermannie'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by some to the Family (*Jungermannieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hepaticæ*, derived from the genus *Jungermannia*, which comprehends most of the species: jungermannie'ous. Fr. anal. *jongermannié*, adj.

Jungermanniogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Jungermannia*, a genus of plants; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* Term for a description or history of the *Jungermanniæ*. Under this title a book was written by Raddi: jungermannio'graphy. Fr. anal. *jongermanniographie*, f.

Jungermannioīdēs, adj. (*Jungermannia*, a genus of plants; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling the *Jungermannia*; applied by Bridel to a Family (erroneously *Jungermannioidei*, properly *Jungermannioides*, nom. pl. f.) of mosses, having for their type the genus *Jungermannia*: jungerman'nioid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *jongermannioïde*, adj.

Jungie'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by D. Don to a tribe (*Jungieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Labiatiflores*, having the *Jungia* for their type: jungie'ous. Fr. anal. *jungié*, adj.

Ju'niper. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Juniperus communis*. Fr. syn. *le génévrier commun*. Germ. syn. *Wachholder*, m.

Juniper-Berry. *Bot.* See *Acatalis*, *Arceuthos*.

Ju'niper Gum. *Bot.* A concrete resin which exudes in white tears, more transparent than mastich, from the *Juniperus communis*, and which when reduced to powder forms the substance called *Pounce*.

Juniper, Oil of. *Bot.* See *Alchitran*, *Targur*. *Med.*, *Pharm.* See *Huile de Cade*.

Juniper Tree, Larger. *Bot.* See *Acatera*.

Junĭpĕrāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Caffin to a Family (*Juniperaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Juniperus* for its type: junipera'ceous. Fr. anal. *juniperacé*, adj.

Jūnĭ'pĕri Căcūmĭna. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the tops of the *Juniperus communis*.

Jūnĭpĕrīnum Vīnum. Name given to wine impregnated with the flavour of juniper berries.

Jūnĭpĕroīdēs, adj. (*Jūnĭpĕrus*, the juniper-tree; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling the juniper-tree; formerly applied as a name to a species of *Cupressus*, or cypress. Fr. anal. *juniperoïde*, adj.

Jūnĭ'pĕrus, *i*, f. (As if *Jŭvĕnĭpĕrus*, from *Jŭvĕnis*, young; *părio*, to bring forth; because it brings forth new, or young berries while the old are in a matured state.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia*; Ord. *Monadelphia*. Juss. *Coniferæ*. The pharmacopœial name (L. & U.S.A.) for the fruit of the *Juniperus Communis*. Fr. syn. *génévrier*, m. Germ. syn. *Wachholderbaum*, m.

Jūnĭ'pĕrus Commūnis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the juniper-tree; the tops and berries are used as stomachic, carminative, diaphoretic and diuretic, in nephritic cases, scorbutic affections, uterine obstructions and certain skin diseases. See *Arceuthos*. Fr. syn. *le génévrier commun*.

Jūnĭ'pĕrus Ly'cia. *Bot.* The plant which was supposed to yield the true frankincense, but which is now believed to come from the *Boswellia serrata*.

Jūnĭ'pĕrus Oxўce'drus. *Bot.* Name of the berry-bearing cedar; also called *Cedrula*, and *Cedrus baccifera*; the American *olibanum* exudes from this tree, and the root yields by distillation a fetid oil called *Huile de cade*.

Jūnĭ'pĕrus Sabīna. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common or barren savin-tree. Savin is a powerful medicine, reputed as the most active in the *Materia medica* for producing a determinaton to the *uterus* and thereby acting as emmenagogue; also called *Sabina sterilis*, and *Brathu*. See *Bruta*. Fr. anal. *sabine*, f. Germ. syn. *Sadebaum*, m.; *Sevenbaum*, m.

Jūnĭ'pĕrus Virginiāna. *Bot.*, *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the tops of the red cedar, having much the same properties as those of savin, but not so active.

Juno. *Nat. Philos.* Alchemical name for *Aër*, or atmospheric air.

Ju'piter. *Chem.* Ancient name for *Stannum*, or tin; because said to be under the influence of that planet. Fr. syn. *étain*, m. Germ. syn. *Zinn*, n.

Ju'piter's A'corn. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fagus castanea*, or chesnut-tree. Fr. syn. *cataignier*, m. Germ. syn. *Castanienbaum*, m.

Juras'sĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart and Omalius to a group of pelagic or neptunean (*lower öolite system*, Conybeare; *öolite formation*, De la Beche,) comprehending those which are composed of different rocks, found in one geognostic situation, analogous to that of the chain of *Jura*: juras'sic. Fr. anal. *jurassique*, adj.

Jurisprudence, Medical. See *Medical Jurisprudence*.

Jus, *jūris*, n. } *Pharm.* Old names for a
Jus'cŭlum, *i*, n. } broth or liquor of those esculents which are boiled, with or without condiments. Fr. syn. *jus*, m. Germ. syn. *Brühe*, f.

Jussa. *Chem.* Old name for *Gypsum*. Fr. syn. *gypse*, m. Germ. syn. *Gyps*, m.

Jussiæ'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Candolle to a tribe (*Jussiææ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Onagrarieæ*, having the *Jussiæa* for their type: jussie'ous. Fr. anal. *jussié*, adj.

Jussieu'an. *Bot.* Of or belonging to Jussieu; applied to a system or method of arrangement of plants according to their resemblance to each other, on a consideration of

all their different characters; it is also termed the Natural System, or Natural Method of Botany. *Jussieuānus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *jussieué*, adj.

Justĭ'cia, *æ*, f. (Mr. Justice, who published the British Gardener's Director.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Justĭ'cia Adha'toda. *Bot.* Name of a plant of Ceylon, believed by the natives to have the power of expelling the dead fetus.

Jŭvan'tia. (Nom. pl. n. of *Jŭvans*, part. of *Jŭvo*, to help, or aid.) *Med.* Helping, or aiding; applied to those things, medicinal, or otherwise, which assuage pain, moderate or relieve from the sense of suffering under disease; opposed to *Lædentia*, which see.

Jŭven'tus, *ūtis*, f. (*Jŭvĕnis*, young.) *Physiol.* The third stage of life, or the period between the twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth year. Fr. syn. *jeunesse*, f.

Juxtangīna, *æ*, f. (*Juxta*, near; *angīna*, a quinsy.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for inflammation of the muscles of the pharynx.

Juzam. (Arab.) *Med., Pathol.* Old name for *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, or tubercular elephantiasis. Fr. syn. *éléphantiasis des Grecs.*

K.

Kaath. *M. Med.* Old name for *Catechu*, or *Terra Japonica.* Fr. syn. *cachou*, m. Germ. syn. *Catechu*, m.; *Catechusaft*, m.; *Japanische Erde.*

Kaawy. (Ind.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a drink prepared from the Indian grain called maize. Castellus.

Kab'nos. (Arab.) *Chem.* Term for *Fumus* or smoke. Ruland and Johnson.

Kachȳmia, *æ*, f. (Κακος, bad; χυμὸς, juice.) *Chem.* See *Cachymia.*

Kacir. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Stannum*, or tin. Fr. syn. *étain*, m. Germ. syn. *Zinn*, n.

Kacodyle. See *Cacodyle.*

Kadanaku. *M. Med.* Old name for aloes. Fr. syn. *aloes*, m. Germ. syn. *Aloe*, m.

Kæmpfe'ria, *æ*, f. (*Kæmpfer*, the Westphalian naturalist.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Kæmpfe'ria Gălan'ga. *Bot.* Name of the plant which affords the greater galangal root; it is aromatic, its flavour like pepper and ginger.

Kæmpfe'ria Rŏtun'da. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant yielding the officinal zedoary. See *Zedoaria.*

Kafeh. } (Arab.) *Bot.* Names for coffee, the
Kaffee. } fruit of the *Coffea Arabica.*

Kahweh. The same as *Kafeh.*

Kaib. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Lac acidum*, or sour milk.

Kajeput. *Med., Pharm.* See *Cajeput.*

Kald. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Acetum*, or vinegar. Fr. syn. *vinaigre*, m. Germ. syn. *Essig*, m.

Ka'li. (Arab.) *Chem.* The vegetable alkali; potash. Fr. syn. *potasse*, f. Germ. syn. *Potasche*, f.

Ka'li Pūrum. *M. Med.* A name for *Potassa fusa.*

Kali Spīnōsum Cochleātum. *Bot.* A name for the *Salsola kali.*

Kali'genous. (*Kali*, the vegetable alkali; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* Applied to metals which form alkalis with oxygen. *Kalĭ'gĕnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *kaliyéneux*, adj.

Kalimetria. *Chem.* See *Alkalimetria.*

Kalimetrum. *Chem.* See *Alkalimetrum.*

Kalinus. (*Kali*, potash.) *Chem.* See *Alkaline.*

Kallirrhoë, *es*, f. (Κάλλος, fairness, or beauty; ῥέω, to flow.) A term for a fulness of beauty, or perfection. See App. *Callirrhoë.*

Kalium, *ii*, n. (*Kali*, potash.) *Chem.* Name for *Potassium.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *Kalium*, n.

Kalodeometria. *Chem.* See *Alkalimetria.*

Kalodeometrium. *Chem.* See *Alkalimetrum.*

Kamar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Argentum*, or silver. Fr. syn. *argent*, m. Germ. syn. *Silber*, n.

Kamfŏrelæ'a, *æ*, f. Ancient term for the anointing of the wrestlers, and dressing of their wounds with oil.

Kamir. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Fermentum*, or yeast. Fr. syn. *ferment*, m. Germ. syn. *Gährungstoff*, m.

Kanfor. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Stannum*, or tin. Fr. syn. *étain*, m. Germ. syn. *Zinn*, n.

Kaprili. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for sulphur. Fr. syn. *soufre*, m.; *sulfure*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwefel*, m.

Karabe. See *Carabe.*

Kară'bĭcus, *a, um.* (*Karābe*, an old name for amber; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by some to succinic acid: kara'bic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *karabique*, adj.

Karabitus. *Pathol.* Arabic term for *Phrenitis.* Fr. syn. *phrénite*, f.; *phrénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnentzündung*, f. Also for delirium. Fr. syn. *délire*, m. Germ. syn. *Wahnsinn*, m.

Karena. *Pharm.* Old term for the twenty-fourth part of the minutest drop; quite a monstrous homœopathic dose.

Karmes. *Chem.* See *Kermes.*

Kasdir. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old names for
Kasizeros. } *Stannum*, or tin. Fr. syn. *étain*, m. Germ. syn. *Zinn*, n.

Kassam. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Ferrum*, or iron. Fr. syn. *fer*, m. Germ. syn. *Eisen*, n.

Katechu. *Med., Pharm.* See *Catechu.*

Katimia. *Chem.* Old term for *Cadmia.*

Kayl. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for sour milk.

Kaysir. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for the *Pumex*, or pumice-stone.

Kazdir. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Stannum*, or tin; also spelt *Kasdir.* See *Kacir* and *Kasizeros.* Fr. syn. *étain*, m. Germ. syn. *Zinn*, n.

Keel. (Sax. *Ceól.*) *Bot.* See *Carina.*

Keeled. (Sax. *Ceól.*) *Bot.* See *Carinatus.*

Keiri. *Bot., Chem.* See *Cheiri.*

Kelengu. *Bot.* A name for the *Solanum tuberosum.* Fr. syn. *pomme de terre.* Germ. syn. *Erdapfel*, m.

Ke'loide. (Κήλη, a tumour; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Surg.* Name given by the French to a disease resembling *Cancer*, or *Scirrhus*, and also termed *Cancroide*, and *Scirrhoide.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Kēlŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Κήλη, a tumour; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term the same as *Herniotomia;* the cutting of a tumour. See *Celotomy*, App. *Herniotomia.* Fr. anal. *kélotomie*, f.

Kelp. Common name for the substance called British barilla, being incinerated sea-weed. Fr. syn. *barille*, f.

Kenne. *Med.* Old name for a stone said to be generated in the eye of the stag, powerful as a bezoar against poisons; supposed to be the same with the *Lachrymæ cervi.*

Kĕnospūdia, *æ*, f. (Κενὸς, empty; σπουδὴ, a study.) *Med.* A Greek term for what is understood by a *brown study*, or *Aphelxia otiosa;* also, formerly used to express somnambulism, or *Oneirodynia activa.* Fr. syn. *somnambulisme*, m.

Kĕphălep'săIis, *is*, f. (Κεφαλὴ, the head; ψαλλίζω, to cut with shears.) *Obstet., Surg.* Name given to a new instrument, acting on the principle of scissors, but effecting the separation of an entire portion placed within its grasp, in place of merely making a division; used in cases where embryotomy is required.

Kerathȳlē, *es*, f. (Κέρας, horn; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for horny substance. Germ. syn. *Hornstoff*, m.

Kĕrăti ăsis, *is.* or *eos*, f. (Κέρας, a horn.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a horn-like excrescence which grows on the temple, or forehead. Fr. anal. *kératiase*, f. Germ. anal. *Keratiasis*, f.

Kĕrătŏdeītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κέρας, horn; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the cornea; corneitis. Fr. anal. *keratodéite*, f. Germ. syn. *Hornhautentzündung*, f.

Kĕrătŏder'ma, *ătis*, n. (Κέρας, horn; δέρμα, the skin.) *Anat., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for a horny tunic, or covering of a part; a horny skin; applied to the *tunica cornea* of the eye. Fr. anal. *kératoderme*, m. Germ. syn. *Hornhaut*, f.

Kĕrătŏdermătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κέρας, horn; δέρμα, the skin; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *tunica cornea* of the eye. Fr. anal. *kératodermatite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Hornhaut-Entzündung.*

Kĕrătŏdermă'tŏcēle, *es*, f. (Κέρας, horn; δέρμα, the skin; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a tumour, or swelling of the *tunica cornea:* a keratoderma'tocele. Fr. anal. *kératodermatocèle*, f.

Kĕrătodermătŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (Κέρας, a horn; δέρμα, the skin; μαλακία, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softness of the *tunica cornea* of the eye. Fr. anal. *kératodermatomalacie*, f.

Keratoglossus. *Anat.* See *Ceratoglossus.*

Kĕrătōma, *ătis*, n. (Κέρας, a horn.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a horn-like tumour, or swelling: a ke'ratome. Fr. anal. *kératôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Korngewächs*, n.; *Keratom*, m.

Kĕrătŏnyx'is, *is*, f. (Κέρας, horn; νύσσω, to pierce.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of division of a cataract by passing a needle through the *cornea* and pupil. Fr. anal. *kératonyxis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Durchstechung der Hornhaut.*

Kĕrătoplas'tic. (*Keratoplastia*, keratoplasty; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Surg.* Of or belonging to keratoplasty. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. *Kĕrătoplastĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *kératoplastique*, adj.

Keratoplastica. *Surg.* See *Keratoplasty.*

Keratoplas'ty. (Κέρας, a horn; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Term for the operation by which the cornea of one animal has been excised and reapplied, or a new one from another animal put in its place. *Kĕrătoplas'tia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *kératoplastie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Neubildung der Hornhaut.*

Ke'ratotome. (Κέρας, a horn; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument for penetrating the cornea in operations for cataract. *Kĕrătŏ'tŏmus, i*, m. See *Ceratotome.* Fr. anal. *cératotome*, m.

Kerec'tomy. (Κέρας, a horn; ἐκτέμνω, to cut off.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of excising the outward layers of the cornea, by which a clear aperture in the middle of a generally opaque cornea may be obtained. *Kĕrectŏ'mia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *kérectomie*, f.

Kērion. } (Κηρὸς, wax.) *Pathol.* The
Kērium, *ii*, n. } same as *Favus.* Fr. syn. *achores*, m. Germ. syn. *Honigscheibenausschlag*, m.

Kermes Ber'ry. (Arab. *Kermer.*) *Pharm.* Name given to round reddish grains about the size of peas, found in Italy, Spain, and the south of France, adhering to the branches of the *Quercus conifera*, or scarlet oak; they are the nidus of a minute red animalcule called *Coccus infectorius, C. baphicus, C. ilicis*, and *C. quercus ilicis;* and a medicine, *Confectio alkermes*, prepared with them, was supposed to be corroborant and astringent; also called *Cosculia, Granum infectorium, Granum kermes, Granum tinctorium.*

Kermes Mi'neral. *M. Med.* Name for a combination of oxide of antimony with sulphureted hydrogen, which resembles the red colour of the *kermes* insect; the *Hydrosulphuretum stibii rubrum.*

Ker'nel-Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Scrophularia nodosa*, or figwort. Fr. syn. *scrophulaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Braunwurz*, f.

Ker'va. *M. Med.* A name for the *Ricinus*

communis, or castor-oil plant. Fr. syn. *ricin ordinaire*. Germ. syn. *Kreuzbaum*, m.; *Wunderbaum*, m.

Ket'chup. Name for the prepared liquor of the *Fungus* or mushroom, made by sprinkling salt on a quantity of them, and collecting the fluid which escapes.

Key Tsi Sing. (Japan.) *Med., Pharm.* Name for a substance introduced into England by Dr. E. Williams, prepared by macerating a quantity of the leaves of a tree belonging to the *Ternstromaceæ* of Jussieu, in as much rice-spirit (*samshu*) as will just moisten them, for six hours, then expressing them. It is believed to exert specific influence upon the uterus, more especially in cases of sterility and checked menstruation.

Key'ser's Pills. *Pharm.* Name given to a formerly celebrated mercurial medicine, the *formula* for which was purchased by the French government; the *Hydrargyrus acetatus* is considered an adequate substitute for the pills.

Kias'ter, *i*, m. (Χιάζω, to cross like the Greek letter χ.) *Surg.* Name for a bandage of the figure of a cross, used by the ancients. Fr. anal. *chiastre*, m.

Kibe. (Welsh *Kibws.*) See *Chilblain.*

Kib'ric. *Chem.* Old term for what was described by Ruland as the parent of mercury and other fusible or liquifiable things, and the first material out of which mercury is made; it was said by Libavius to be the head and father of *alumen*, salts, and all liquifiable metals.

Kib'ric Philŏsŏphōrum. Old term, described somewhat differently by Ruland, from what he gives as the explanation of *Kibric;* also called *Gummi philosophorum.* and sulphur kibric.

Kib'rith. *Chem.* Old term for *Sulphur.* Fr. syn. *sulfure*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwefel*, n.

Kib'rius. *Chem.* Old term for *Arsenicum*, or arsenic. Fr. syn. *arsenic*, m. Germ. syn. *Arsenik*, n.

Kidiben'gi. An old term for those who consumed *Bengi*, or *Bengue*, a substance prepared from the seeds and leaves of the *Cannabis.*

Kid'ney. (Sax. *Cynne*, the sexual organs; *neah*, nigh, or near to; from its vicinity to the *ovarium*, or perhaps from the connection of the ureter, or excretory duct of the kidney, with the bladder and external organs of generation.) *Anat.* The abdominal viscus, shaped like a kidney bean, (which owes its name to this circumstance), that secretes the urine. *Ren, rēnis*, m. See *Nephros.* Fr. syn. *rein*, m.; *rognon*, m. Germ. syn. *Niere*, f.

Kid'ney Bean. *Bot.* Common name for the produce of the *Phaseolus vulgaris*, or French bean plant. Fr. syn. *haricot*, m. Germ. syn. *Phaseole*, f.

Kid'ney, Inflamma'tion of the. *Pathol.* The disease *Nephritis.* Fr. syn. *néphrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenentzündung*, f.

Kid'ney, Para'lysis of the. *Pathol.* Term for the affection named *Nephroparalysis*, and *Nephroplegia.* Fr. syn. *néphroplégie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenlahmung*, f.

Kidney-Shaped. See *Reniformis.*

Kid'ney, Suppura'tion of the. *Bot.* Term for the disease named *Nephropyosis.* Fr. syn. *néphropyose*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenabscess*, m.; *Nierenciterung*, f.

Kid'ria Terres'tris. A name for the *Petroleum Barbadense*, or Barbadoes tar.

Kiestein. } *Chem., Physiol.* Name given to a
Kiestin. } principle discovered to exist in the urine of pregnant women, not confined however to utero-gestation, but connected with the lacteal secretion. It consists at first of minute globules which after a time coalesce and form flakes, and thin crystals of triple phosphate are abundantly found in it. It is supposed to arise from the imperfect secretion of the breasts in their sympathy with the progress of the gravid uterus, which being reabsorbed and so passing into the blood, is secreted by the kidneys.

Kikekunemalo. *Pharm.* Name given to a pure resin, much like copal, but of a more beautiful whiteness and transparency, brought from America, where it is said to be used in *hysteria, tetanus*, etc.; it forms the most beautiful of all kinds of varnish.

Ki'ki. } *M. Med.* Old names for the *Ricinus*
Kik. } *communis*, or castor-oil plant. Fr. syn. *ricin ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *Kreuzbaum*, m.; *Wunderbaum*, m.

Kilogramme. (Χίλιοι, a thousand; *gramme.*) A French weight of a thousand grammes, equal to 2.68, or 2⅛ lbs. troy, or 2 and 1-5th lbs. avoirdupois.

Kilolitre. (Χίλιοι, a thousand; *litre.*) A French metrical measure of a thousand litres, equal to 35.3171 English cubic feet.

Kilometre. (Χίλιοι, a thousand; *metre.*) A French measure of a thousand metres, or 4 furlongs, 213 yards, 1 foot, 10.2 inches.

Kina Kina. A name for the *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark tree. Fr. syn. *quinquina*, m. Germ. syn. *Chinabaum*, m.

Ki'nate. (*Kinĭcum* acĭdum, Kinic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of kinic acid with a salifiable base. *Kīnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *kinate*, m. Germ. syn. *kinasauer Salz.*

Kincough. *Pathol.* Probably a corruption of Chin-cough, the popular name in many parts of this kingdom for *Pertussis*, or hooping-cough. Fr. syn. *coqueluche*, f. Germ. syn. *Keichhusten*, m.; *Kindeshusten*, m.

Kinesi'pathy. (Κινέω, to move; πάθος, disease.) Name given to a system of athletic exercises and feats of muscular strength, invented by Pehr Henrik Ling, a fencing master and teacher of gymnastics in Stockholm, which he began to convert into a species of charlatanism akin to homœopathy, isopathy, hydropathy, etc., by pretending to regard his trained movements as therapeutic means which could be successfully applied also to the special treatment of individual diseases of whatever description. *Kinēsĭpā'thia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *kinésipathie*, f.

Kine'tic. (Κινέω, to move; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Physiol.* Exciting to move, or to act. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. *Kĭnētĭcus, a, um.*

King's Evil. *Pathol.* Common name for *Scrofula*, arising from the former belief that those affected might be cured by the touch of royalty. Fr. syn. *scrofules*, or *scrophules*, f. Germ. syn. *Scrofel*, f.; *Scrofelkrankheit*, f.; *Scrofelsucht*, f.

King's Spear. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Asphodelus*, or asphodel.

King's Yel'low. *Chem.* Popular name for the yellow sulphuret of arsenic, or orpiment, generally sold in an impure state. Fr. syn. *orpiment*, m. Germ. syn. *Operment*, n.

Ki'nic. (*Kina Kina*, a name for *Cinchona*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from *Cinchona;* the same as *Cinchonic*. *Kīnĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *kinique*, adj.

Kinki'na. *Chem.* Another name for *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark. Fr. anal. *quinquina*, m. Germ. syn. *Chinabaum*, m.

Ki'no. (Ind.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.,E. & U.S.A.) of a resinous substance obtained by exudation from the tree *Pterocarpus marsupium*, (L. 1851) *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, (E. 1830) a native of Africa; also called *Gummi rubrum gambiense*.

Ki'no, African. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name of a species and the best, thought to be the produce of the *Pterocarpus erinaceus*.

Ki'no, Amboy'na. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the East Indian kino.

Ki'no, Bo'tany Bay. *Bot., M. Med.* Name of a species, supposed from the *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

Ki'no, East In'dian. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name of the *Nauclea gambir*, or Amboyna kino.

Ki'no, Jamai'ca. *Bot., M. Med.* Name for a species, said to be the produce of the *Cocoloba uvivera*.

Ki'novate. (*Kinovĭcum* acĭdum, Kinovic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of kinovic acid with a salifiable base. *Kīnŏvas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *kinovate*, m. Germ. syn. *kinovasauer Salz*.

Kīnŏ'vicus, *a, um.* (*China nova;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem., Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to the *China nova:* kino'vic. Fr. anal. *kinovique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kinovasauer*, adj.

Kiotome. See *Ciotome*.

Kip'pa. *Bot.* A name for the *Solanum tuberosum*, or potato plant. Fr. syn. *pomme de terre*. Germ. syn. *Erdapfel*, m.

Kip'per-Nut. *Bot.* A common name for the *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

Kirkland's Neu'tral Ce'rate. *Pharm.* Name of a preparation of lead plaster, olive oil, prepared chalk, acetic acid, and sugar of lead.

Kirschwasser. Name of a liqueur distilled in Switzerland from the machaleb berry.

Kises. (Arab.) *Chem.* Term for salt obtained from a stream or river.

Kist. *Pharm.* Old term for fifteen grains.

Kleistagnāthus, *a, um.* (Κλειστὸς, shut or closed; *γνάθος*, the jaw.) *Entomol.* Applied by Fabricius to an Order (*Kleistagnatha*, nom. pl. n.) of insects, comprehending those which have their mouths set round by several jaws, without lips, and corresponding with the *Crustacea Decapoda Brachyura:* kleistagna'thous. Fr. anal. *kleistagnathe*, adj.

Kleptŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Κλέπτω, to steal; *μανία*, madness.) *Med. Jur.* Term for a supposed species of moral insanity actuating the subjects of it to criminal conduct, but the existence of which is by some denied: kleptoma'nia. Fr. anal. *kleptomanie*, f.

Klinorhomboid. } *Chem., Mineral.* See *Cli-*
Klinorhomboidal. } *norhomboid.*

Klopemania. *Med., Pathol.* See *Kleptomania*.

Knee. (Teut. *Knie.*) *Anat.* See *Genu*.

Knee-Holly. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*, or butcher's broom. Fr. syn. *le petit houx*. Germ. syn. *der stachlige Mausdorn*.

Knee-Jointed. Having angular joints like the knee. See *Geniculatus*. Fr. syn. *génouillé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gekniet*, adj.; *knieförmig*, adj.

Knee-Pan. *Anat.* The common name for the *Pātella*. Fr. syn. *patelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Napfschnecke*, f.; *Napfmuschel*, f.

Knitted. (Sax. *Cnyttan*, to join.) *Surg.* Applied to that stage in the union of fractured bones in which ossification has so far advanced as to give a certain degree of firmness to the broken limb. *Connex'us, a, um.* Fr. syn. *noué*, adj. Germ. syn. *verbunden*, part. adj.

Knock-Knees. *Surg.* A popular term for the deformity *Genua valga*.

Knot-Grass. *Bot.* Common name for the *Polygonum aviculare*. Fr. syn. *renouée vulgaire*. Germ. syn. *Wegetritt*, m.; *Vogelnöterich*, m.; *Vogelwegetritt*, m.

Knotless. (Sax. *Cnotta*, a knot, or joint.) *Bot.* Having no joints. See *Enodis*. Fr. syn. *énode*, adj. Germ. syn. *knotenlos*, adj.

Knotted. See *Articulatus*.

Knowing Faculties. *Phrenol.* See *Perceptive Faculties*.

Knox's Powder. *Pharm.* A powder composed of eight parts common salt and three of chloride of lime; an ounce dissolved in a tumbler of water forms a solution equal to Labarraque's disinfecting fluid.

Kolerus. *Surg.* Old term for a dry ulcer.

Kolto. (Polon.) *Pathol.* A name for the *Plica Polonica*, or plaited hair. Fr. syn. *plique*, f. Germ. syn. *Judenzopf*, m.; *Weichselzopf*, m.; *Wichtelzopf*, m.; *der Polonische Zopf*.

Koma. } *Chem.* Old names for *Calx vivum*,
Komartos. } or quicklime. Fr. syn. *chaux vive*. Germ. syn. *ätzender Kalk; gebrannter K.; lebendiger K.; Luftleerer K.*

Korectomia.
Korectialysis.
Korectomedialysis.
Koremorphosis.
Korencleisis.
Koreplastica.
Koretomia.
} See the same words under the initial C.

Kŏrestĕnōma, *ătis*, n. (Κόρη, the pupil; *στενόω*, to bend.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a coarctation or contraction of the pupil. Fr. anal. *korostènôme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Verengerung des Schelochs*.

Kor'mos. } (Κορμὸς, a trunk or stem.) A rudely
Kor'mus. } formed body; an unshapely trunk;

from this word is formed the Latin *Corpus*. Fr. syn. *tronc*, m. Germ. syn. *Klotz*, m.; *Stamm*, m.

Kormozōon, *i*, n. (Κορμὸς, a trunk or stem; ζῷον, an animal.) *Med., Pathol., Zoöl.* Term for an animal that infests the trunk or body; applied to a Class (*Kormozoa*, nom. pl.) the same that is termed *Korpozoa* by Carus. Fr. syn. *kormozoaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Rumpfthier*, n.

Korpozōon. *Med., Pathol., Zoöl.* The same as *Kormozoon*, which see.

Kos'so. } *Bot.* A name for the flowers of the
Kous'so. } *Brayera anthelmintica*, used successfully for more than two centuries in Abyssinia, and recently in France and in this country, as a remedy against *Tænia* or tape-worm; also applied to the tree itself by the Abyssinians.

Koumis. Name of a vinous liquid which the Tartars make by fermenting mare's milk; a similar preparation is made in the Orkneys and Shetland.

Kra'merate. (*Kramerĭcum* acĭdum, Krameric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of krameric acid with a salifiable base. *Krameras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *kramérate*, m. Germ. syn. *kramersauer Salz.*

Kramĕ'ria, æ, f. (*Kramer*, a German botanist.) The pharmacopœial name (L., E.) for the root of the *Krameria triandria*, (D.) the *Krameriæ radix*, or rhatany root. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria;* Ord. *Monogynia;* Juss. *Polygalaceæ.* The pharmacopœial name (L., E. & U.S.A.) for the plant of the *Krameria triandria.* Fr. syn. *ratanhie*, f.

Kramĕria Trian'dria. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree whose root forms the substance called *Rhatania*, or rhatany. Fr. syn. *ratanhie*, f.

Krameriāceus, a, um. *Bot.* Applied by Kunth to a Family (*Krameriaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, of which the *Krameria* is the type: krameria'ceous. Fr. anal. *kramériace*, adj.

Krame'ric. (*Krameria*, the rhatany-root; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the plant *Krameria triandria;* applied to an acid discovered in the rhatany-root. *Kramĕ'rĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *kramérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kramersauer*, adj.

Kreatin'. (Κρέας, flesh.) *Chem.* Name given to one of the constituents of the extract of flesh. *Kreātīna, æ*, f. See *Creatin, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Kreatinin. *Chem.* See *Creatinin.*

Kreosote. *M. Med.* See *Creasote.*

Kua Kaha. (Indian.) *Bot.* A name for the *Curcuma longa.* Fr. syn. *curcuma*, m. Germ. syn, *Kurcuma*, f.

Kuhul. (Arab.) *Mineral.* Old name for a certain lead-like mineral, otherwise called *Plumbum philosophorum.*

Ku'men. (Arab.) A term for *Coadunatio*, or a clustering or joining together; also termed *Kymium, Kymum*, and *Kymus.*

Kurap. Name of an exanthematous disease of the East Indies.

Kuria. *Chem.* The same as *Kymia.*

Kutubuth. (Arab.) Name of an animal which moves about constantly on the surface of stagnant waters. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a species of *Melancholia*, called *Errabunda*, and said to affect the patients chiefly in the month of February, when they cannot find rest anywhere, but wander hither and thither continually, yet unconscious where they are going.

Ky'anole. *Chem.* Name given to the base discovered in the volatile oil of coal-tar. See *Benzidame.*

Ky'mia. Old term for *Massa*, which anciently had various significations. *Chem.* A cucurbit with which distillation is performed.

Ky'mit Elĕvātum. *Chem.* Old term for white sublimed cinnabar.

Kymium. }
Kymum. } Terms the same as *Kumen.*
Kymus. }

Kynanche. See *Cynanche.*

Kyra. (Arab.) *Med., Pharm.* A name for *Opoponax.* Ruland, and Johnson.

Kystein. *Chem.* See *Kiestein.*

Kys'totome. (Κύστις, a bag, or cyst; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* A cyst-cutter; a name applied to an instrument consisting of a concealed knife, for dividing the cyst in cases where the calculus is found to be embedded, encysted, or sacculated in the bladder, in the operation of Lithotomy. *Kystŏ'tŏmus, i*, m. See *Cystitome, Cystotome.*

L.

La Blette. *Bot.* See *Amaranthus Blitum.*

Lābārium, ii, n. (*Lābor*, to fall.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a loosening and falling out of the teeth, Germ. syn. *das Wackeln und der drohende Ausfall der Zähne.*

Labarraque's Disinfecting Fluid. *Chem.* A solution of the chloro-carbonate of soda, procured by transmitting chlorine gas through a solution of carbonate of soda. Under this name an aqueous solution of the *Chloridum calcis*, or bleaching powder, is much used for correcting putrid effluvia. See *Knox's Powder.*

Labdanum. See *Ladanum.*

Lab'dănum Facti'tium. Old term for a mixture of ivory-black, hog's lard, and yellow wax.

Lăbē, es, f. (Λάβη.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the access or onset of fever, or other disease. Fr. syn. *accès*, m. Germ. syn. *Anfall*, m.; *Angriff*, m.; *Fieberanfall*, m.

Lăbel'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Lăbium*, a lip.) A little lip. *Bot.* Term for the interior lip of ringent and personate plants. Fr. anal. *labelle*, m. Germ. syn. *Unterlippe*, f.

Lăbes. (*Lăbor*, to fall.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fall, or declension; a depravation; applied to a contagious disease, as the *Pestis* or plague. Germ. syn. *Fall*, m.; *Verderben*, n.; *die ansteckende Krankenheit*; *Pest*, f.

Lăbia Pŭden'di. *Anat.* The lips of the *pudendum;* a term for the thick orifice of the *Vulva*, or the parts of the sides of the *Vagina* which are external to the *Nymphæ*. Fr. syn. *grandes lèvres de la vulve*. Germ. syn. *die grossen Schamlippen*.

Lăbiālis, *is*, *e*. (*Lăbium*, a lip.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Labium*, or lip: la'bial. *Bot.* Applied to the *Glycina labialis*, because the *carina* or keel is divided into two petals adherent by their summits, and which gives it the appearance of a labiated flower. *Entomol.* Applied to the *palpi labiales*, being two articulated and moveable filaments inserted into the *ligula* at the extremity of its articulation with the *mentum*, or chin; applied by Blainville to the *segmentum labiale* in the *Chetopoda*, being one of the five cephalic rings of these animals, constituting the superior lip. Applied by Lamarck to a tribe (*Labiales*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cimicidæ*, comprehending those in which the superior lip is long, and extends as far as the muzzle. Fr. anal. *labial*, adj.

Lăbiātiflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Lăbium*, the lip; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to the *calathidium*, to the disc, and to the *corona* of the *Synantherœ*, when composed of corols divided into two unequal lips: labiatiflo'rous. Under the name *Labiatiflorœ* Bartling indicates a Class of plants comprehending those that have irregular flowers, for the most part labiated. Fr. anal. *labiatiflore*, adj.

Lăbiātĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Lăbium*, a lip; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to the corols of the *Synantherœ*, which approach to those of the *Labiatiflorœ* without having precisely the same form: labia'tiform. Fr. anal. *labiatiforme*, adj.

Lăbiātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Lăbium*, a lip.) *Bot.* Term used by L. C. Richard to designate the whole considerations relative to the divisions of *calyces* and corols parted in the manner of lips: labia'tion. Fr. anal. *labiation*, f.

Lăbiātus, *a*, *um*. (*Lăbium*, a lip.) *Bot.* Having lips; lipped: la'biate; applied to *corollæ*; also to a Family (*Labiatæ*, nom. pl. f.) of labiated *corollæ*. Fr. syn. *labié*, adj. Germ. syn. *lippig*, adj.

Lăbĭdŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Λαβίς, a forceps; μέτρον, a measure.) *Obstet., Surg.* Term for an instrument for ascertaining the dimensions of the child's head in the pelvis, etc.: a labido'meter. Fr. anal. *labidomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Labimeter*, n.; *Zangenmesser*, m.

Lăbĭdŏ'phŏrus, *a*, *um*. (Λαβίς, a forceps; φέρω, to bear.) *Entomol.* Having forceps at the extremity of the abdomen: labido'phorous. Fr. anal. *labidophore*, adj.

Lăbĭdo'prion, *ŏnis*, m. (Λαβίς, forceps; πρίων, a saw.) *Anat., Surg.* Name for serrated forceps; also termed *Prionolabis*. Germ. syn. *Zangensäge*, f.

Labĭdou'rus, *a*, *um*. (Λαβίς, a forceps; οὐρά, a tail.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Labidourœ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Orthoptera*, comprehending the *Forficulariæ*, which have the body terminated by a species of forceps: labidou'rous. Fr. anal. *labidoure*, adj.

Lābĭlis, *is*, *e*. (*Lăbor*, to fall.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Caducus*, but little used; applied to the *calyptra* of mosses when they fall easily. Fr. anal. *labile*, adj.

Lăbiŏtĕnācŭlum, *i*, n. (*Lăbium*, the lip; *tĕnācŭlum*, an instrument for taking hold of a part.) *Anat., Surg.* Name of an instrument for drawing the lip forward from its natural position. Fr. anal. *labiotenaille*, f. Germ. syn. *Lippenhalter*, m.

Lăbis, *ĭdis*, f. (Λαβίς.) *Anat., Obstet., Surg.* The instrument termed forceps. Fr. syn. *forceps*, m. Germ. syn. *Zange*, f.

Lă'bium, *ii*, n. (Λαμβάνω, to take or receive; because the lips first receive the food.) *Anat.* The lip; also applied to certain parts of the female organs of generation, termed the *Labia pudendi*. See *Protheilon*, *Prolabium*. *Bot.* Applied to the *corollæ* of plants. *Entomol.* Applied to the pieces (*Labia*, nom. pl.) which cover the jaws of the *Tritores*, before and behind. Fr. syn. *labre*, f. Germ. syn. *lippe*, f.

Lă'bium Lepŏrīnum. *Surg.* The malformation called hare-lip. See *Lagentomum*, *Lagocheilus*, *Lagostoma*. Fr. syn. *bec-de-lievre*. Germ. syn. *Hasenscharte*, f.

Lăbor, *ōris*, m. (*Lābo*, to fail, or decay; because the strength fails by labouring) *Med., Pathol.* Exercise; work; exertion; trouble: la'bour. Fr. anal. *labeur*, m. Germ. syn. *Arbeit*, f.; *Anstrengung*, f.; *Mühe*, f. *Obstet.* See *Labour*.

Lăbōrans, *antis*, part. (*Lăbōro*, to labour.) *Med., Pathol.* Suffering; troubled; diseased; labouring: labo'rant. Fr. anal. *laborant*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwer arbeitend*.

La'boratory. (*Lăbōro*, to labour.) *Chem.* Name for the place in which chemical operations are performed. *Lăbōrātōrium*, *ii*, n. See *Ergasterium*. Fr. anal. *laboratoire*, m. Germ. anal. *Laboratorium*, n.

Lăbōriōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Lăbor*, labour; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of labour; troubled; very difficult: labo'rious. Fr. anal. *laborieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mühsam*, adj. *Obstet.* See *Labour, Laborious*.

La'bour. (*Lăbor*, exertion.) *Obstet.* Term for the process of childbirth or parturition. *Par'tus*, *ûs*, m. See *Parturitio*. Fr. syn. *accouchement*, m.; *part*, m. Germ. syn. *Entbindung*, f.; *Geburt*, f.; *Niederkunft*, f.

La'bour, Com'plicated. *Obstet.* Term for that which is attended with some dangerous or troublesome accident or disease, connected in particular instances with the process of parturition.

La'bour, Dif'ficult. *Obstet.* The same as *Laborious labour.* See *Dystocia.*

La'bour, Imprac'ticable. *Obstet.* Term for that in which the child, even when reduced in size, cannot pass through the pelvis.

La'bour, Labo'rious, or Instru'mental. *Obstet.* Term for that requiring the use of extracting instruments for its completion, or alteration of the proportion between the size of the child and the capacity of the pelvis; also called *Difficult labour.*

La'bour, Na'tural. *Obstet.* That which occurs at the end of the ninth month of pregnancy, the pains being regular and effective, the process not continuing beyond twenty-four hours, rarely more than twelve, and very generally not above six, the size of the head, and the capacity of the pelvis being duly proportioned, and no morbid state supervening either to prevent delivery or endanger the mother's life.

La'bour, Pre'mature. *Obstet.* Term for labour occurring considerably before the completion of the usual period of utero-gestation, but not so early as to prevent the child from surviving.

La'bour, Preterna'tural. *Obstet.* Term for that kind of labour in which the presentation or position of the child is different from that which occurs in natural labour; or labour in which the uterus contains a plurality of children.

La'bour, Te'dious. *Obstet.* Term for that which continues beyond the usual period, the delay not being caused by mal-position of the child, or malformation in the mother, and the process being capable of safe termination without the use of instruments.

La'brĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Labrus,* a genus of fishes; terminal *-ĭdæ.*) *Ichthyol.* Resembling the genus *Labrus;* applied to a Family of the *Acanthopterygii,* having the *Labrus* for its type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. syn. *labroïdes,* m. pl.

Labrĭsul'cium, *ii,* n. (*Labrum,* the upper lip; *sulcus,* a furrow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a hard tumour, or swelling of the lip. Germ. syn. *die harte Lippengeschwulst.*

Labroïdēs, adj. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, and Eichwald to a Family (nom. pl. n.) of the *Acanthoplerygii;* by Blainville to a tribe of the *Labro-Percoides:* by Ficinus and Carus to a tribe of the *Sterno-pterygii Orthocomata,* having the *Labrus* for their type: la'broid. Fr. anal. *labroïde,* adj.

Labrŏpălātīnus, *a, um.* (*Labrum,* the superior lip; *pălātum,* the palate.) *Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* Applied to a large *Apophysis,* which produces the superior border of the *labrum,* and is prolonged on the *clypeus,* whence it continues into the membrane of the palate: labro-pa'latine. Fr. anal. *labro-palatin,* adj.

La'brŏpercoïdēs, adj. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (nom. pl. m.) of thoracic fishes, which have the *Labrus* and the *Perca* for their type: labroper'coid. Fr. anal. *labro-percoïde,* adj.

Labrōsus, *a, um.* (*Labrum,* the superior lip; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Conchol.* Applied to a shell which has the external border of the opening thick or turned over, as the *Scarabus labrosus:* la'brous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *labreux,* adj.

La'brum, *i,* n. (As if *Lăvabrum,* from *lăvo,* to wash; a kind of vessel for washing in; also the brim or edge of any vessel.) A lip. *Entomol.* Applied in particular to the front piece that covers the jaws of the *Tritores.* Fr. anal. *labre,* m. Germ. syn. *Letze,* f. *Zoöl.* Applied specially to the upper lip. Fr. syn. *labre supérieur.* Germ. syn. *Oberlippe,* f.

Labrus'cum. *Bot.* A name for the *Bryonia dioica,* or wild vine. Fr. syn. *bryone dioïque.* Germ. syn. *weisse Zaunrube.*

Lăbur'num, *i,* n. (*Lābĭlis,* that soon, or easily fall; because its flowers do so.) *Bot.* Name of a certain shrub, or tree. See *Cytisus Laburnum.* Fr. syn. *cytise,* m. Germ. syn. *Geisskla,* m.

La'byrinth. (Λαβύρινθος, a place having many windings and turnings.) *Anat.* Name for that portion of the internal ear comprising the *cochlea, vestibulum,* and semicircular canals. *Lăbÿrin'thus, i,* m. See *Fodina.* Fr. anal. *labyrinthe,* m. Germ. anal. *Labyrinth,* n.

Lăbÿrin'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lăbÿrinthus,* a labyrinth; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the labyrinth of the ear: labyrin'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *labyrinthique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Labyrinthisch,* adj.

Lăbÿrinthĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lăbÿrinthus,* a labyrinth; *forma,* likeness.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to a body which presents tortuous furrows on its surface: labyrin'thiform. Fr. anal. *labyrinthiforme,* adj.

Lac, *tis,* n. (Γάλα, milk; also the juice of a plant or tree.) *Physiol.* Milk. See *Milk.* Fr. syn. *lait,* m. Germ. syn. *Milch,* n. Also, the name for a substance deposited by an insect on the branches of several kinds of trees in the East Indies. See *Lacca, Erythrina Monosperma.*

Lac Acetosum. See *Adec, Kayl, Sarex.*

Lac Acidum. See *Kaib.*

Lac Lūnæ. *Mineral.* A name of the *Agaricus mineralis.*

Lac Pres'sum. A term for the curd of milk; pressed milk.

Lac Sul'phŭris. *Chem.* A name for *Sulphur præcipitatum;* milk of sulphur.

Lac Virgĭ'neum. Another term for the *Acetum Philosophicum.* See *Virgin's Milk.*

Lacaph'thon. }
Lacaph'thum, *i,* n. } *Med., Pharm.* The first
Lacaph'thus, *i,* m. } of these terms Castellus says is often used by physicians, but what it may be is uncertain. It is mentioned by Paulus Ægineta in the composition of the *Cyphi magnum* called the solar, consisting of thirty-six ingredients, where he explains it to be the bark of a pine or some other tree; Dr. Adams in his *Translat. vol.* iii. *p.* 599, uses the last of these terms. Castellus adds, that Ruellius considers it to be corrupted from *Nascaphthum,* or *Narcarphthum,* a kind of aroma brought from India, the best for suffiments, as noted by Gorræus.

Lac'ca. (Arab. *Lakah.*) A brownish red brittle substance deposited by a small insect (*Coccus lacca*), on the branches of several kinds of trees in the East Indies; when brought to this country in its native state, adherent to the twigs, it is called Stick-lac; gathered in small pieces, or grains, it is called Seed-lac; melted and cast into thin plates, Shell-lac. See *Ancosa.* Fr. anal. *laque*, f. Germ. syn. *Lack*, m.; *Gummi-lack*, m.

Lac'cic. (*Lacca*, lac; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Pertaining to the substance *Lacca;* applied to an acid of a wine colour obtained from stick-lac. *Lac'cĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *laccique*, adj.

Lăcĕrātio, ōnis, f. (*Lăcĕro*, to tear.) *Surg.* Term for a tearing of the soft parts by violence; a rupture, as of the bladder, etc.: a laceration. Fr. anal. *lacération*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerreissung*, f.

Lacĕratus, a, um. *Anat., Bot.* The same as *Lacerus.*

Lăcer'ta, æ, f. (*Lăcĕro*, to tear; because it has feet like torn arms.) *Med., Pharm., Zoöl.* Term for a lizard, formerly used in medicine. See *Lacertus.* Fr. syn. *lézard*, m. Germ. syn. *Eidechse*, f.

Lăcer'ta Ru'bra. *Chem.* A Spagyric term for the *Colcothar vitrioli;* also applied to a certain preparation of mercurial precipitate.

Lăcer'ta Vi'rĭdis. *Chem.* Term for a solution of the preceding, to which a little copper is added.

Lăcertĭfor'mis, is, e. (*Lăcerta*, a lizard; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Formed or shaped like the *Lacerta*, or lizard; applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a division (*Lacertiformes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Sauria*, comprehending those which resemble the lizard, that is to say, having four feet proper for walking, always very long and five-toed: lacer'tiform. Fr. anal. *lacertiforme*, adj.

Lăcertĭ'nĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Lăcerta*, a lizard; terminal *-ĭdæ.*) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to, or resembling the genus *Lacerta:* applied to a Family of the *Reptilia Sauria;* it is often erroneously spelt *Lacertinida.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *lacertinides*, m. pl.

Lăcertoīdēs, adj. (*Lăcerta*, a lizard; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling the *Lacerta*, or lizard; applied by Blainville, Fitzinger, and Eichwald to a Family (nom. pl. m.) of saurian reptiles, having the *Lacerta* for their type: lacer'toid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *lacertoïde*, adj.

Lăcer'tōsus, a, um. (*Lăcertus*, a muscle; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Having or full of muscle: lacer'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lacerteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit starken Muskeln versehen.*

Lăcer'tus, i, m. (*Lăcĕro*, to tear; because liable to be torn.) *Anat.* Term for the fleshy portions of the body without bones, as the brawn of the arms or legs, etc., and therefore the same as *Musculus*, according to Bartholin, *Anat.* i. 5, *p.* 84. Fr. syn. *muscle*, m. Germ. syn. *Muskel*, m. *Ichthyol.* Applied to certain fishes. *Med., Pharm. Zoöl.* Applied the same as *Lacerta.*

Lă'cĕrus, a, um. (*Lăcĕro*, to tear, from Λακὶς, a cut, or cleft.) *Anat., Bot.* Torn; rent; ragged; lacerated; applied to certain *foramina* in the base of the skull, and to plants whose leaves exhibit irregular divisions or slits. Fr. anal. *lacéré*, adj. Germ. syn. *zerreissen*, adj.; *zerschlitzt*, adj.; *zerfetzt*, adj.

La'chănon. } (Λαχαίνω, to dig.) *Med.,*
La'chănum, i, n. } *Pharm.* Term, Gr. anal. λαχάνον, for a kind of aliment formed from plants of slight nutrition, so that it does not contribute to the strength, but at least wards off starvation and defends from death. Galen, *de Aliment. Facult.* ii. 43, *seqq.*

Lachlachātum. *Pharm.* Old name of a certain stomach-medicine.

Lă'chrўma, æ, f. (Δάκρυμα, a tear; from δάκρυ, a humour, or juice distilled from a plant.) *Physiol.* The limpid secretion of the lachrymal gland: a tear. See *Dacry.* Fr. syn. *larme*, f. Germ. syn. *Thräne*, f.

Lă'chrўmæ Cer'vi. *Med., Pharm.* Old term for hardened sordes in the angles of the eyes of the *Cervus*, of a dull and penetrating odour, said to possess medicinal virtues, and to be an antidote against poisons, etc. See *Kenne.*

La'chrymal. (*Lăchrўma*, a tear.) Of or belonging to the tears; near the place of the gland which secretes the tears. *Lăchrўmālis, is, e.*

La'chrymal Bone. *Anat.* A name for the *Os unguis.* Fr. anal. *lacrymal*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Thränen betreffend.*

La'chrymal Carun'cle. *Anat.* The *Caruncula lachrymalis*, a small fleshy reddish glandiform body situated in the internal cavities of each eye. See *Rhyas.* Fr. anal. *caroncule lacrymale.* Germ. syn. *Thränencarunkel*, f.; *Thränenhugel*, m.

Lachrymal Ducts. *Anat.* See *Ductus Lachrymales.*

La'chrymal Gland. *Anat.* Name given to the glomerate gland situated above the external angle of the orbit, in a depression of the frontal bone; it secretes the tears. Fr. anal. *glande lacrymale.* Germ. syn. *Thränendrüse*, f.

La'chrymal Nerve. *Anat.* A branch of the ophthalmic nerve. Fr. anal. *nerf lacrymal.*

La'chrymal Sac. *Anat.* It is lodged in the groove formed by the *Os unguis*, and the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. *Sac'cŭlus Lachrўmālis.* Fr. anal. *sac lachrymale.* Germ. syn. *Thränensack*, m.

Lăcīnia, æ, f. (*Lăcer*, ragged.) A hem, fringe, or rag. *Bot.* The segment of a fringed petal. Fr. syn. *laciniure*, f. Germ. syn. *Einschnitt*, m.; *Letzen*, m.

Lăcīniātus, a, um. (*Lăcīnia*, a fringe.) *Bot.* Jagged; fringed: laci'niate. See *Erosus.* Fr. anal. *lacinié*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschlitzt*, adj.; *zipfelig*, adj.

Lăcīniflōrus, a, um. (*Lăcīnia*, a fringe; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having laciniated or fringed petals: laciniflo'rous. Fr. anal. *laciniflore*, adj.

Lăcīnifŏliātus, a, um. (*Lăcīnia*, a fringe;

fŏlium, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having laciniated or fringed leaves: lacinifolia'ted. Fr. anal. *lacinifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlitzblättrig*, adj.

Lăcīnĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Lăcīnia*, a fringe; *forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Formed like a fringe; fringe like; applied by Kirby to the *tegulæ* of insects, when they are long, irregular, and resemble a little fringe on each side of the trunk, as in the *Lithosia*: laci'niform. Fr. anal. *laciniforme*, adj.

Lăcīnŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *lăcīnia*, a fringe.) *Bot.* Applied by Hoffmann to the incurvated point of the petals of the *Umbelliferæ*: a laci'nule. Fr. anal. *lacinule*, f.

Lăcīnŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Lăcīnŭla*, a little fringe.) *Bot.* That which is furnished with irregular divisions, as the *Furcularia lacinulata*: laci'nulate. Fr. anal. *lacinulé*, adj.

Lăcīnŭlōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Lăcīnula*, a little fringe; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of little fringes; laci'nulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lacinulé*, adj.

Lac'mus. *Chem.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) of the *Lichen roccella*, or *Roccella tinctoria*, as prepared for the dyer, when it has acquired a blue colour: synonymous with *Litmus*.

Lăcōnĭcum. (*Lăcōnia*, a region of Peloponnesus, where they were much used.) *Med.* Old term for a sweating-room or stove; a vapour-bath. Neuter sing. of *Lăcōnĭcus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. syn. *bain de vapeur*. Germ. syn. *Dampfbad*, m.; *Schwitzbad*, m.

Lăcōnĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Lăcōnia*, a region of Peloponnesus, of which Lacedæmonia was the chief city; terminal *-ĭcus*.) Of or belonging to *Lacedæmonia*, or *Laconia*; Lacedemonian: laco'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *laconique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Lakedämonisch*, adj.

Lacquer. A solution of lac in alcohol.

Lactāmen. (*Lac*, milk; from the white colour of the pustules.) Old name for *Achor*; also for *Crustea lactea*, milk-blotch, or milk-scab; the *Porrigo larvalis*. Fr. syn. *croûte de lait*, or *croûte laiteuse*. Germ. syn. *Milchichor*, f.

Lactārium Edŭ'lium. Old epithet for various kinds of food prepared from milk. See *Lacticinia*.

Lactārius, *a*, *um*. (*Lac*, milk.) *Bot.* Applied to some of the agarics which yield a milky juice, as the *Agaricus lactifluus*: lacta'rious. Fr. anal. *lactaire*, adj.

Lac'tate. (*Lactĭcum* acĭdum, Lactic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of lactic acid with a salifiable base. *Lac'tas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *lactate*, m. Germ. syn. *milchsauer Salz*.

Lacta'tion. (*Lacto*, to suckle.) Term for the act, or the period of giving suck. *Lactātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *lactation*, f.; syn. *allaitement*, m. Germ. syn. *Saugen*, n.

Lac'teal. (*Lac*, milk.) Of or belonging to milk; milky. *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Applied to certain vessels, because they absorb a whitish fluid of a milky appearance. *Lac'teus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *lacté*, adj. Germ. syn. *milchig*, adj.

Lac'teal Vessels, or Lac'teals. *Anat.* Name for the absorbent vessels of the mesentery; originating in the small intestine, and conveying the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct; also called chyliferous vessels. *Vāsa Lac'tea*. Fr. syn. *vaisseaux lactés*. Germ. syn. *Milchgefässe*, n.

Lactein'. (*Lac*, milk.) *Chem.* Name of a substance obtained by the evaporation of milk, and so concentrating its essential quality. *Lacteīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *lactéine*, f. Germ. syn. *Milchstoff*, m.; *die concentrirte Milch*.

Lacteĭpen'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Lacteus*, pertaining to milk; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.*, *Ornithol.* Having wings of a milky white colour: lacteipen'nate. Fr. anal. *lactéipenné*, adj.

Lactes'cens, *tis*, part. (*Lactesco*, to have milk.) Having milk, or a milk-like fluid: lactes'cent. Fr. anal. *lactescent*, adj. Germ. syn. *milchartig*, adj.; *milchgebend*, part. adj.

Lactescen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Lactesco*, to have milk.) *Physiol.* Term for the quality of any liquid that is thick, white, and resembles milk: lactes'cence. Fr. anal. *lactescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Milchen*, n.

Lac'teus, *a*, *um*. (*Lac*, milk.) *Nat. Philos.* Of a milk-white appearance: lac'teal: lac'teous. Fr. anal. *lacté*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Milch betreffend*.

Lac'tic. (*Lac*, milk; terminal *-ĭcus*.) Of or belonging to milk; applied to an acid obtained from milk; also termed *Galactic*. *Lac'tĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lactique*, adj. Germ. syn. *milchsauer*, adj.

Lac'tic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for an acid regarded as a constituent not only of milk, but of almost all the fluids of the animal body. *Acĭdum Lac'tĭcum*. Fr. anal. *acide lactique*. Germ. syn. *milchsäure*, f.

Lac'tĭca. *Pathol.* The Arabian name for typhus fever. Fr. syn. *typhus*, m.

Lactĭcīnia, *æ*, f. (*Lac*, milk.) Old name for food prepared from milk. Fr. anal. *lacticinie*, f. Germ. syn. *Milchspeissen*, f.

Lacti'ferous. (*Lac*, milk; *fĕro*, to bear, or carry.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Bearing, or conveying milk; applied to certain vessels so adapted. *Lactĭ'fĕrus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *lactifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *milchführend*, part. adj.; *milchenthaltend*, part. adj.

Lactife'rous Ducts. *Anat.* See *Ductus Lactiferi*.

Lactiflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Lac*, milk; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers white like milk, as the *Astragalus lactiflorus*: lactiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *lactiflore*, f.

Lactĭ'fŭgus, *a*, *um*. (*Lac*, milk; *fŭgo*, to drive off.) *Med.* Driving off milk; applied to medicines, or other means for dispelling or checking the secretion of milk: lac'tifuge. Fr. anal. *lactifuge*, adj.

Lactĭ'phăgus, *a*, *um*. (*Lac*, milk; *φαγεῖν*, to eat.) *Med.* Eating, or living upon milk; milk-eating: lacti'phagous. A barbarous substitute for *Galactophagus*. Fr. syn. *lactophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *milchfressend*, part. adj.

Lactĭpōtus, *a*, *um*. (*Lac*, milk; *pōto*, to drink.) *Med.* Drinking, or living on milk; milk-drinking. Fr. anal. *lactipote*, adj.

Lactĭsūgium, *ii*, n. (*Lac*, milk; *sūgo*, to suck.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term for a breast-pump; a milk-pump. See *Antlia Lactea.* Fr. anal. *lactisugium*, m. Germ. syn. *Milchpumpe*, f.; *Milchsauge*, f.

Lactĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Lac*, milk; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Med., Physiol.* Devouring or living upon milk; milk-devouring: lacti'vorous. Fr. anal. *lactivore*, adj.

Lac'tocele. (*Lac*, milk; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a collection of milky, or milk-like fluid; applied to such in the scrotum; also termed *Galactocele. Lactŏcēle, es*, f. Fr. anal. *lactocèle*, f.

Lactŏdensŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Lac*, milk; *densus*, thick; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* Term for an instrument for ascertaining the density of milk; also termed *Lactometrum*, but more properly *Galactometrum:* a lacto'meter. Fr. anal. *lacto-densimètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Milchgütemesser*, f.

Lactŏmĕ'trum, *i*, n. (*Lac*, milk; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Galactometrum*, and *Lactodensometrum.*

Lac'toscope. (*Lac*, milk; *σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Physiol.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining the quantity and value of milk. *Lacto'scŏpus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *lactoscope*, m.

Lactūca, *æ*, f. (*Lac*, milk; from its milky juice.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.* Juss. *Compositæ*, or *Chicoraceæ.* The pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) for the flowering herb *Lactuca sativa;* the lettuce. Fr. syn. *laitue*, f. Germ. syn. *Salat*, m.

Lactūca Sătīva. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the garden lettuce. See *Eunuchium.* Fr. syn. *laitue cultivée.* Germ. syn. *Gartensalat*, m.

Lactūca Scărĭ'ŏla. } *Bot.* Names of a species
Lactūca Sylves'tris. } possessing a stronger degree of bitterness than the *Lactuca sativa;* also called *Scariola*, and *Scariola gallorum.*

Lactūca Vĭrōsa. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the opium- or strong-scented lettuce, common in our hedges and ditches, having a strong smell like opium, and bitterish acrid taste, and said to be powerfully narcotic; its qualities of this kind reside in a milky juice, from which an extract named *Lactucarium* is obtained. Fr. syn. *laitue sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Giftlattig*, m.; *Giftsalat*, m.

Lactūcārium, *ii*, n. (*Lactūca*, the lettuce plant.) The pharmacopœial name (L.E. & U.S.A.) of the inspissated juice of the *Lactuca sativa*, and *L. virosa;* the white, bitter, viscid juice of the garden lettuce, prepared without the aid of heat at the flowering season of the plant, which soon concretes and becomes brown coloured; lettuce-opium; it is also termed *Thridach.* Fr. anal. *lactucarium*, m.

Lactūcel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Lactūca*, the lettuce; from its milky juice.) *Bot.* A name for the *Sonchus oleraceus*, or sow thistle.

Lactūceus, *a, um.* (*Lactūca*, the lettuce.) *Bot.* Applied by Don, to a tribe (*Lactuceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Chicoraceæ;* by H. Cassini to a tribe of the *Synantherеæ;* by Lessing to a sub-tribe of the *Chicoraceæ*, having the *Lactuca* for their type: lactu'ceous. Fr. anal. *lactucé*, adj.

Lactūcĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lactuca*, the lettuce; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *Lactuca:* applied to an acid, still doubtful, which Pfaff thought he discovered in the juice of the *Lactuca virosa:* lacta'cic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lactucique*, adj. Germ. syn. *lactucasauer*, adj.

Lactūcĭ'mĭna. (Nom. pl. of *Lactūcĭmen, ĭnis*, n., from *lac*, milk; from its white appearance.) *Pathol.* Old term for *Aphthæ*, or the thrush. Fr. and Germ. syn. *aphthe.* Germ. syn. *Fasch*, n.; *Mehlhund*, m.; *Mundschwämmchen*, n.; *Mundsohr*, f.

Lactūmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Lac*, milk; from the appearance of the spots, like small portions of curd.) *Med., Pathol.* In the pl. (*Lactumina*) the same as *Lactucimina*, or *Aphthæ.* Fr. and Germ. syn. *aphthe*, n. Germ. syn. *Fasch*, n.; *Mehlhund*, m; *Mundschwämmchen*, n. pl.; *Mundsohr*, f. Also applied to the *Crusta lactea*, or milk-blotch. Fr. syn. *croûte de lait*, or *croûte laiteuse.* Germ. syn. *Milchichor*, m.

Lăcūna, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Lăcus*, a channel.) *Anat.* A little channel, or hollow place; applied to the excretory ducts (*Lacunæ*, nom. pl.) of mucous glands, as those opening on the internal surface of the urethra, and on other parts. *Bot.* Applied to punctures, or openings on stems, leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *lacune*, f.

Lăcūna Mag'na. *Anat.* The great *lacuna;* a term for an opening, or little hollow larger than the rest, which is situated near the *Fossa navicularis* of the male urethra.

Lăcūnāris, *is, e.* (*Lăcūna*, a little channel.) *Mineral.* Applied to an assemblage of crystals, which having the form of cubes or parallelipipedous rectangles, are joined together in groups, having between them intervals more or less marked, as the *Plumbum sulphuretum antimoniferum lacunare:* lacu'nar. Fr. anal. *lacunaire*, adj.

Lăcūnōsus, *a, um.* (*Lăcūna*, a little channel; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Dotted; pitted; punctured; applied to stems, leaves, etc.: lacu'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lacuneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *grossgrabig*, adj.; *tiefgrabig*, adj.; *vertieft*, adj.

Lacus'trine. (*Lăcus*, a lake.) *Bot., Geol., Zoöl.* Of or belonging to a lake; applied to animals that live in lakes, and to plants that grow on their borders. *Lăcus'tris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *lacustre*, adj.

Lada. *M. Med.* Old name for *Piper nigrum*, or black pepper. Fr. syn. *poivre commun*, or *aromatique.* Germ. syn. *der gemeine Pfeffer.*

Lādănĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Lādănum*, a gum resin; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* That which produces *Ladanum*, as the *Cistus ladaniferus:* ladani'ferous. Fr. anal. *ladanifère*, adj.

Lādănum, *i*, n. (Arab. *Ladon.*) Name of a gum resin obtained by exudation on the leaves of the *Cistus Creticus;* the best, which is very rare, is in dark-coloured

masses like soft plaster, and growing softer by being handled; another kind is in long rolls coiled up, much harder and not so dark; a third kind is mentioned by writers, but is not to be met with in the shops. See *Cistus Creticus*. Also called *Labdanum*. Fr. anal. *labdanum*, or *ladanum*, m. Germ. syn. *Labdanharz*, m.

Lady-Bird. *Entomol.* Common name for the *Coccinella*, a genus of insects.

Lady Kent's Powder. *Pharm.* See *Cantianus Pulvis*.

Lady's Bedstraw. *Bot.* Common name for the *Galium verum*, or cheese-rennet. Fr. syn. *le gailiet jaune*. Germ. syn. *Labkraut*, n.

Lady's Bedstraw, Greater. *Bot.* Common name for the *Galium mollugo*, or *G. album*.

Lady's Mantle. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

Lady's Smock. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Cardamine pratensis*, or cuckoo-flower. Fr. syn. *cardamine*, f.

Læmŏdĭ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Λαιμὸς, the throat; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Læmodipoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea*, in which the two anterior feet form part of the head: lemodi'podous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lémodipode*, adj.

Læ'mos. } (Λαιμὸς.) *Anat.* Old term for
Læ'mus, *i*, m. } *Gŭla*, the throat, or gullet. Fr. syn. *gorge*, f. Germ. syn. *Kehle*, f.

Læmoscirr'hus, *i*, m. (Λαιμὸς, the throat; σκίῤῥος, incipient cancer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *scirrhus* of the throat, or a scirrhous tumour there. Fr. anal. *lémoscirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Rachenskirrhus*, m.; *Rachenkrebs*, m.

Læmostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λαιμὸς, the throat, or gullet; στένωσις, a bending together.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a constriction of the throat. Fr. anal. *lémosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlundverengerung*, f.

Læ'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Lædo*, to hurt.) *Pathol.* A term for a vitiation, or depressed condition of any organ or part: a le'sion. *Surg.* A term for a hurt, wound, or injury of a part: a le'sion. See *Perosis*, *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lésion*, f. Germ. syn. *Verletzung*, f.

Lætĭ'fĭcans, *antis*, part. (*Lætĭfĭco*, to make glad.) *Med., Pharm.* Making glad; exhilarating; cheering; applied to certain medicines (*Lætĭfĭcantia medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.) and confections, favouring the activity of the blood and spirits, which are beneficial in *Melancholia*, and languor of the vital and animal strength: leti'ficant. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *létifiçant*, adj.; *rejouissant*, adj. Germ. syn. *erheiternd*, adj.

Læ'vis, *is, e.* (Λεῖος, plain.) *Anat., Nat. Hist., Pathol.* Plain; light; even; smooth; level. Fr. syn. *uni*, adj. Germ. syn. *fein*, adj.; *glatt*, adj.; *leicht*, adj.; *sauft*, adj.

Læ'vitas Intestīnōrum. *Pathol.* Old term for *Lienteria*, a species of diarrhœa. Fr. and Germ. syn. *lienterie*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenruhr*, f.

Lă'gănon. } (Λάγανον.) Term for a cer-
Lă'gănum, *i*, n. } tain cake, and species of *Itrion*, prepared of a thick juice, and coarse flour or meal.

Lă'găros. } (Λαγὼν, the *ilia*, or loose
Lă'gărus, *a, um.* } space between the haunch and ribs.) *Anat., Med.* That which is loose, soft, not distended; applied comparatively to the right ventricle of the heart.

Lăgēnæfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lăgēna*, a bottle; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a bottle; bottle-shaped: lage'neform. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lagéniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *flaschenförmig*, adj.

Lăgen'tŏmum, *i*, n. (Λαγὸς, a hare; ἔντομος, incised, or divided.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Lagocheilus*. See *Labium Leporinum*, *Lagostoma*. Fr. syn. *lagochile*, m.

Lagnei'a, *æ*, f. } (Λαγνεύω, to be libi-
Lagneu'ma, *ătis*, n. } dinous.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for excessive venereal appetite; also, the same as *Coïtus*; also, the *Semen genitale*. Fr. syn. *lagnie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine grosse Geneigtheit den Saamen auszuleeren*; *Geilheit*, f.

Lagnēsis, *is*, f. (Λαγνὸς, libidinous.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for excessive salacity, and so the same as *Lagneia*. Fr. anal. *lagnèse*, f.

Lagnīa. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Lagneia*.

Lag'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Λαγνεία, excessive venereal appetite; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Lagneia*: lag'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lagnique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Geilheit betreffend*.

Lăgōa, *ōrum*, n. (Λαγὸς, a hare.) *Med.* Old term for hare's flesh, which forms a nutritive and stimulating kind of food. Germ. syn. *Hasenbraten*, m.; *Hasenfleisch*, n.

Lăgŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Λαγὸς, a hare; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an animal of which the head has been compared to that of the hare, because the upper lip is cleft in two, as the *Gobius lagocephalus*: lagoce'phalous. Fr. anal. *lagocéphale*, adj.

Lăgōcheĭ'lus, *i*, m. (Λαγὸς, a hare; χεῖλος, a lip.) *Surg.* Old name for the malformation called hare-lip. See *Labium Leporinum*, *Lagentomum*, *Lagostoma*. Fr. anal. *lagochile*, m.; *bec de lièvre*. Germ. syn. *Hasenscharte*, f.

Lăgogră'phia, *æ*, f. (Λαγὸς, a hare; γράφω, to write.) *Zoöl.* Term for a history of the hare; a work was published under this title by Waldung in 1619, and another by Paullini in 1691: lago'graphy. Fr. anal. *lagographie*, f.

Lagōn, *ōnis*, m. (Λαγὼν.) *Anat.* Term for the space between the ribs and haunch bone; the *ilium*, or flank.

Lagŏnŏ'pŏnos. } (Λαγὼν, the flank; πόνος,
Lagŏnŏ'pŏnus, *i*, m. } pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain, or a stitch in the side. Fr. anal. *lagonoponos*, m. Germ. syn. *Seitenschmerz*, m.; *Seitenstich*, m.

Lagoon. (*Lăcus*, a lake, or collection of stagnant water.) *Geog.* Term for a ditch or puddle of water in marshy ground. *Lăgūna*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *lagune*, f. Germ. syn. *Lache*.

Lăgophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Λαγὸς, a hare; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye; because hares were supposed to sleep without shutting their eyes.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for a disease in which there is imperfect power of closing the eye: lagophthal'my. Fr. anal. *lagophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hasenauge-Krankheit*, f.

Lăgophthal'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lagophthalmia*, the disease hare-eye; terminal *-icus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Lagophthalmia:* lagophthal'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lagophthalmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Lagophthalmie betreffend.*

Lagophthal'mos. } (Λαγὸς, a hare; ὀφθαλ-
Lagophthal'mus, *i*, m. } μὸς, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the eye in the state called *Lagophthalmia;* a hare-eye; also, one affected by that disease. Fr. syn. *œil de lièvre.* Germ. syn. *Hasenauge*, n.

Lăgōpō'dium, *ii, n.* (Λαγὸς, a hare; πούς, a foot; from its narrow hairy leaves, like the hare's foot.) *Bot.* A name for the *Plantago media*, or hare's foot trefoil.

Lăgōpōdus, *a, um.* (Λαγῶος, of the hare; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having the feet covered with soft hair, or down, as the ptarmigan: lago'podous. Fr. anal. *lagopé*, adj. Germ. syn. *hasenfüssig*, adj.

Lăgōpus, *ōdis*, m. (Λαγῶος, of the hare; πούς, a foot.) Hare-footed. Applied to several plants, from resemblance of the flower or leaves. *Ornithol.* Applied to the grouse genus. *Zoöl.* Applied to the fox, and some species of dog. Fr. anal. *pied-de-lièvre.* Germ. syn. *Hasenfuss*, m.

Lăgōpus Alpīnus. *Ornithol.* The systematic name of the ptarmigan; it is esteemed as a great delicacy. Fr. syn.

Lăgōpus Scōtĭcus. *Ornithol.* Systematic name of the grouse; its flesh is of easy digestion.

Lăgos. } (Λαγὸς.) *Zoöl.* Term the same
Lăgus, *i*, m. } as *Lepus*, a hare. Fr. syn. *lièvre*, m. Germ. syn. *Hase*, m.

Lăgos'tŏma, *atis*, n. (Λαγὸς, a hare; στόμα, the mouth; from the division of the upper lip, like a hare's. Another term for hare-lip. See *Labium Leporinum, Lagentomum, Lagocheilus.* Fr. anal. *lagostome*, m.

Lăgostŏmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lăgostŏma*, a hare-lip; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol. Surg.* Of or belonging to *Lagostoma:* lagostoma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lagostomatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Lagostoma betreffend.*

Lăgūrus, *a, um.* (Λαγὸς, a hare; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Entomol.* Having a tail furnished with hairs, as the *Lemnus lagurus*, or the extremity of the abdomen terminated by a pencil of hairs, as the *Pollyxenus lagurus:* lagu'rous. See *Schœnolagurus.* Fr. anal. *laguré*, adj.

Laimos. *Anat.* The same as *Læmus*, which see.

Laimoscirrhus. *Med., Pathol.* See *Læmoscirrhus.*

Laimostenosis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Læmostenosis.*

Lakeweed. *Bot.* A common name for the *Polygonum hydropiper.* Fr. syn. *poivre d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Wasserpfeffer*, m.

Lălia, *æ*, f. (Λαλέω, to speak.) *Physiol.* Term for speech. *Sermo, ōnis*, f. Fr. syn. *faculté de parler; parole*, f. Germ. syn. *Sprechen*, n.

Lallātio, *ōnis*, f. (Λ, the Greek letter *lambda.*) A term for the faulty pronunciation in which *l* is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for an *r:* lalla'tion. See *Lambdacismus.* Fr. anal. *lallation*, f.

Lalo. *Bot.* A name for the bark of the *Adansonia digitata;* this bark, with the flour of millet and some flesh, forms the food called *Couscous* by the Africans.

Lama. *Med., Pathol.* See *Leme.*

Lamac. *M. Med.* Old name for *Acacia*, or *Gummi Arabicum.* Fr. syn. *suc d'acacia.*

Lamb. (Sax.) *Zoöl.* The young of the *Ovis aries*, or sheep. Fr. syn. *agneau*, m. Germ. syn. *Lamm*, n.

Lambdăcis'mus, *i*, m. (Λ, the Greek letter *lambda.*) Greek term for the defect in speech depending upon inability to pronounce certain consonants; or that faulty pronunciation otherwise termed *Lallatio.* Fr. anal. *lambdacisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Lambdakismus*, m.

Lambdoi'dal. (Λ, or the Greek letter *lambda;* εἶδος, resemblance.) *Anat.* Resembling the Greek letter Λ, or *lambda;* applied to a suture on the upper and backpart of the cranium. *Lambdoīdālis, is, e.* Fr. syn. *lambdoidal*, adj.

NOTE.—This is an unnecessary departure from the customary formation of terms ending in *-ides*, and means *relation to* that which is lambdoid, rather than resemblance to the λ or *lambda. Lambdoid* is the correct term, although not employed in medical language of the present time: it is classical, and formed on the model of the few that are so. See *Lambdoides.*

Lambdoi'dal Su'ture. *Anat.* Term for the suture connecting the two parietal bones to the occipital. Fr. syn. *suture lambdoïde.* Germ. syn. Λ-*förmige naht.*

Lambdoīdēs, adj. (Λ, or Greek letter *lambda;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Synonymous with *Lambdoïdal*, to which it is preferable, as being more correct in its form and classical origin: lambdoid. Fr. anal. *lamboïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *lambdaförmig*, adj.

Lambdoīdēs Os. *Anat.* The lambdoid bone; a term for the *Os hyoides.* Fr. syn. *os hyoïde.* Germ. syn. *Zungenbein*, n.

Lambĭtīvum, *i*, n. (*Lambo*, to lick.) *Pharm.* Old term for a *Linctus*, or medicine that is licked up. Fr. syn. *éclegme*, m. Germ. syn. *Lecksaft*, m.

Lāmel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Lāmĭna*, a plate of metal.) A thin plate of metal, or any other substance. *Bot.* Applied to the parallel gill, or plate in the inferior surface of the agaric family of plants. Fr. anal. *lamelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Plattchen*, m.

Lamel'lar. (*Lāmella*, a thin plate of metal, or other substance.) Having, belonging to, or resembling *lamellæ*, or thin plates of metal. *Lāmellāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *lamellaire*, adj.

Lāmellibranchiātus, *a, um.* } (*Lāmella*, a thin
Lāmellibranchius, *a, um.* } plate of metal; βράγχια, gills.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Lamellibranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acephalophora*, comprehending those which have the gills disposed symmetrically in large semicircular plates,

to the number of two pairs on each side of the body: lamellibran'chious: lamellibran'chiate. Fr. anal. *lamellibranche*, adj.

Lāmellĭcor'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Lāmella*, a thin plate of metal, or other substance; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having lamellar, or leaf-like horns; applied to a Family (*Lamellicornes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coleoptera*, in which the last three joints of the *antennæ*, which are lamellar, usually compose a club: lamellicorn'ate. Fr. anal. *lamellicorne*, adj.

Lāmellĭf'ĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Lāmella*, a thin plate of metal; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having *lamellæ*, as the *clinanthium* of certain *Synantherecæ*, the entrance of the tube of the corol of some plants, as the *Nerium oleander*; applied by Lamarck, Lamouroux, Schweigger, Latreille, and Eichwald, to a section (*Lamellifera*, nom. pl. n.) of the stony *polyparia*, comprehending those which present lamellous *stellæ*, or wave-like ridges, and furnished with *laminæ*: lamel'liferous. Fr. anal. *lamellifère*, adj.

Lāmellĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Lāmella*, a thin plate of metal; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied in the *Synantherecæ* to the *collectores*, when they are formed of small plates, as in the *Gundelia*. *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal which is flattened in form of a plate presenting only small dimensions, as *Mica*: lamelli'form. Fr. anal. *lamelliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattchenartig*, adj.; *plattchenförmig*, adj.

Lāmellĭ'gĕrus, *c*, *um*. (*Lāmella*, a thin plate of metal; *gĕro*, to carry.) *Ornithol.* Having or bearing *lamellæ*, as the *Ardea lamelligera*, which has the stem of each feather terminated by a narrow horny plate. *Zoöl.* The *Nereis lamelligera* has tentacular *arri*, with their *appendices* compressed and foliaceous: lamelli'gerous. Fr. anal. *lamelligère*, adj.

Lāmellĭrostris, *is*, *e*. (*Lāmella*, a thin plate of metal, or other substance; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (*Lamellirostres*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Palmipedes*, which have a thick bill, furnished at its edges with *lamellæ*, or little teeth: lamelliros'trate. Fr. anal. *lamellirostre*, adj.

Lāmellĭpes, *ĕdis*, adj. (*Lāmella*, a thin plate of metal; *pes*, a foot.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Lamarck to a Section (*Lamellipedes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Conchifera dimyaria*, including those which have flattened and lamelliform feet. Fr. anal. *lamellipède*, adj.

Lāmelloschistōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Lāmella*, a thin plate of metal; *schistōsus*, full of plates or leaves.) *Mineral.* Applied to the structure of minerals when they are separable by plates or leaves; that is to say, when consisting of the accumulation of a multitude of small *lamellæ* which have been removed, either alone, or along with earthy, sabulous, or even crystalline matters of different kinds, as the *Schistus argillosus*: lamelloschis'tous. Fr. anal. *lamello-schisteux*, adj.

Lāmellōsŏdentātus, *a*, *um*. (*Lāmellōsus*, full of *lamellæ*, or thin plates; *dentātus*, having teeth.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger, C. Bonaparte, and Eichwald to a Family (*Lamellosodentati*, nom. pl. m.) of palmipede birds, corresponding to the *Lamellirostres* of Cuvier, the *Serrirostres* or *Prionoramphi* of Dumeril, the *Dermorhynchi* of Vieillot and Ranzani, the *Anserides* of Goldfuss, the winged *Colymbi* or *Colymbii* of Blainville, and including those which have the border of the beak furnished with small plates: lamellosoden'tate. Fr. anal. *lamellosodenté*, adj.

Lamiārius, *a*, *um*. *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, and Eichwald to a tribe (*Lamiariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coleoptera Longicornes*, having the *Lamia* for their type: lamia'rious. Fr. anal. *lamiaire*, adj.

Lāmĭna, *æ*, f. (Ἐλάω, to beat out.) A plate of metal. *Anat.* Any thin layer of bone, membrane, or other substance. *Bot.* Applied to the border of the corol of a polypetalous flower. Fr. anal. *lame*, f. Germ. syn. *Platte*, f.

Lāmĭna Spīrālis. *Anat.* The spiral lamina; applied to the thin plate of bone that winds in a spiral course round the *Modiolus* of the cochlea of the internal ear.

Laminabi'lity. (*Lāmĭna*, a thin plate of metal.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a property by which bodies are extensible in dimension by a gradually applied pressure. *Lāmĭnābĭ'lĭtas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *laminabilité*, f.

Lāmĭnāriāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a tribe (*Laminariaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Fucoideæ*, having the *Laminaria* for their type: laminaria'ceus. Fr. anal. *laminariacé*, adj.

Lamĭnārieus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a section (*Laminarieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Fucoideæ*; by Greville and Bory to an Order (the same term) or a section of the *Algæ*, having the *Laminaria* for their type: laminarie'ous. Fr. anal. *laminarié*, adj.

Lāmĭnārius, *a*, *um*. (*Lāmĭna*, a thin plate of metal.) *Mineral.* Applied to a body composed of parallel *laminæ*, more or less extended, as the *Calx carbonata laminaria*: lamin'arious. Fr. anal. *laminaire*, adj.

La'minated. (*Lāmĭna*, a thin plate of metal, or other substance.) Applied to parts that consist of thin layers, or *laminæ* lying closely upon each other. *Lāmĭnātus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *laminé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blatterig*, adj.

Lāmĭnĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Lāmĭna*, a thin plate of metal; *forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal that is flattened in the form of a thin plate, or leaf, of which the margins are irregular: lami'niform. Fr. anal. *laminiforme*, adj.

Lāmium, *ii*, n. (*Lāma*, a ditch; because usually found there, and in neglected places.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamiæ*; Ord. *Gymnospermia*. The dead nettle. Fr. syn. *ortie*, f. Germ. syn. *Taubnessel*, f.

Lāmium Al'bum. *Bot.* The dead nettle, or white Archangel nettle; formerly used in infusion for uterine hemorrhage and *Fluor albus*; also called *Archangelica*, *Galeobdolon*, *Stæchys fœtida*, *Urtica iners magna fœtidissima*, *Urtica mortua*. Fr. syn. *ortie*, f. Germ. syn. *Taubnessel*, f.

Lam'na, *æ*, f. (*Lămĭna*, a thin plate of metal.) *Anat., Zoöl.* Name given by Illiger to the nails properly so called, or the lamnar nails; a thin flat nail. Fr. anal. *lamne*, f. Germ. syn. *Nagel*, m.

Lamnāris, *is*, *e*. (*Lamna*, a thin flat nail.) *Anat., Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger to those nails which are flat, broad, shortened, rounded before, and which cover more or less the superior aspect of the nail-phalanges; these are the nails properly so called: lam'nar. Fr. anal. *lamnaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *nagelförmig*, adj.

Lamnātus, *a*, *um*. (*Lamna*, a thin flat nail.) *Anat., Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the *Lamna*, or thin flat nail; applied by Illiger to fingers or toes that are covered at their extremities with nails properly so called: lam'nate. Fr. anal. *lamné*, adj. Germ. syn. *nagelig*, adj.

Lamnun'guius, *a*, *um*. (*Lamna*, a thin flat nail; *unguis*, a nail.) *Zoöl.* Having nails properly so called; applied by Illiger to a Family (*Lamnunguia*, nom. pl. n.) of *Mammifera multungulata*, including those which have lamnar nails, as the *Daman:* lamnun'guious. Fr. anal. *lamnongué*, adj.

Lāmop'tes, *i*, m. (Λήμη, sordes of the eyes; ὄπτομαι, to see.) *Med.* Term for the running or trickling down of sordes of the eyes. Fr. anal. *lamoptes*, m. Germ. syn. *Triefäugige*, m.

Lamos. *Anat.* See *Laimos.*

Lamp-Black. *Chem.* A finer state of *Carbon*, or charcoal.

Lam'pas, *ădis*, f. (Λαμπὰς.) A torch or candle; the same as *Lucerna:* a lamp. *Nat. Philos.* A fiery meteor. Fr. anal. *lampe*, f. Germ. syn. *Lampe*, f.; *Lampen*, m.; *Leuchte*, f.; *Licht*, n.

Lam'pate. (*Lampĭcum* acĭdum, Lampic acid: terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of lampic acid with a salifiable base. *Lam'pas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *lampate*, m. Germ. syn. *lampasauer Salz.*

Lam'pern. (Sax. *Lampreda.*) *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Petromyzon branchialis.* Fr. syn. *lamproie de rivière.* Germ. syn. *Flusslamprete*, f.

Lam'pic A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to a combination of acetic acid and a compound of carbon and hydrogen; because obtained by fitting a *lamp* filled with ether and trimmed with a coil of red hot platina wire under the head of an alembic. *Acĭdum Lam'pĭcum.*

Lampŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Λάμπω, to shine; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having shining fruit, as the *Juncus lampocarpus:* lampocar'pous. Fr. anal. *lampocarpe*, adj.

Lam'prey. (Sax. *Lampreda.*) *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Petromyzon marinus.* Fr. syn. *la grande lamproie.* Germ. syn. *Lamprete*, f.

Lamprŏphōnia, *æ*, f. (Λαμπρὸς, splendid; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Med.* Term for a clear and sonorous state of the voice: lampropho'ny. *lamprophonie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine sehr deutliche und weithin hörbare Stimme.*

Lamprŏphyl'leus, *a*, *um*. (Λαμπρὸς, brilliant; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Class (*Lamprophylleæ*, nom. pl. f.) comprehending plants generally remarkable for their smooth and bright leaves, as the *Camelliaceæ*, the *Ternstroëmiaceæ*, and the *Chlenaceæ.*

Lam'prŏpus, *a*, *um*. (Λαμπρὸς, brilliant; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the *Stipes* or foot of a bright appearance, as the *Agaricus lampropus:* lam'propous. Fr. anal. *lamprope*, adj.

Lampsana. *Bot.* See *Lapsana.*

Lampsāneus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Lampsaneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lactuceæ crepideæ;* by Lessing to a sub-tribe (same term) of the *Chicoraceæ*, having the *Lampsana* for their type: lampsa'neous. Fr. anal. *lampsané*, adj.

Lam'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λάμπω, to shine.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for splendour; a shining or glancing. Fr. syn. *splendeur*, f. Germ. syn. *Glanz*, f.; *Glanzen*, n.; *Leuchten*, n.

Lampў'rĭdis, *is*, *e*. (*Lampўris*, the glow-worm.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, and Eichwald to a tribe (*Lampyrides*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera Serricornes*, which have for their type the *Lampyris.* Fr. anal. *lampyride*, adj.

Lam'pўris, *ĭdis*, f. (Λάμπω, to shine; πῦρ, fire.) *Zoöl.* The glow-worm. Fr. syn. *ver luisant.* Germ. syn. *Johanniswürmchen*, n.; *Leuchtwurm*, m.

Lam'pўris Noctĭlūca. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the glow worm. Fr. syn. *ver luisant.* Germ. syn. *Johanniswurmchen*, n. *Leuchtwurm*, m.

Lāna, *æ*, f. (*Lānio*, to tear; because anciently, before shearing was invented, the wool was torn, or plucked from the sheep.) Wool. *Bot.* Applied to a kind of pubescence which covers the surface of plants. Fr. anal. *laine*, f. Germ. syn. *Woll*, f.

Lāna Philosophica. *Chem.* Term for the snowy flakes which rise and float in the air from the combustion of white oxide of zinc.

Lānāria, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A name for the *Verbascum nigrum.*

Lānātus, *a*, *um*. (*Lāna*, wool.) *Bot.* Woolly; having a pubescence like wool: la'nate. Fr. anal. *lainé*, adj. Germ. syn. *wollig*, adj.

Lance'ŏla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Lancea*, a lance, or spear.) *Med., Surg.* A little lance; a lancet, and so the same as *Lancetta:* a lan'ceole. Fr. syn. *lancette*, f. Germ. syn. *die kleine Lanze.*

Lanceŏlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Lanceŏla*, a little spear.) *Bot.* Having the form of a little lance or spear: lance-shaped; applied to a part that is narrow, and of which the margins are slightly bent so as to produce a long *elipsis*, of which the two extremities are contracted into a point, and so present in some sort the appearance of a spear-head: lance'olated. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Lanceolata*, nom. pl. n.) of normal apodous fishes, comprehending those which have the body lanceolated. See *Hastatus.* Fr. anal. *lancéolé*, adj. Germ. syn. *lanzettlich*, adj.; *lanzettförmig*, adj.

Lancet. *Surg.* See *Lanceola, Lancetta.*

Lancet'ta, *æ*, f. (Fr. *Lancette*, a lancet.) *Surg.* Name of a two-edged instrument for bleeding, or other purposes: a lan'cet. See *Lanceola, Phlebotomus.* Fr. anal. *lancette*, f. Germ. anal. *Lanzette*, f.

Lancĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Lancea*, a lance; *fĕro*, to carry.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Phaneus lanciferus*, because it bears on its head a long, simple, and angular horn: lanci'ferous. Fr. anal. *lancifère*, adj.

Lancĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Lancea*, a lance; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having lanceolated leaves, or divisions of leaves, as the *Glycine lancifolia*, *Sium lancifolium*, etc.: lancifo'lious. Fr. anal. *lancifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *lanzettblättrig*, adj.

Lancifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lancea*, a lance; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the form of a lance or head of a lance; applied to the *Saurocephalus lanciformis*, from the compressed angular and sharp form of its teeth, which somewhat resemble the head of a lance or spear, very much reduced: lan'ciform. Fr. anal. *lanciforme*, adj.

Lan'cĭnans, *antis*, part. (*Lancĭno*, to thrust through.) *Med., Pathol.* Piercing as with a lance; applied to pain; lancinating: lan'cinant. Fr. anal. *lancinant*, adj. Germ. syn. *zerreissend*, part. adj.

Land Crab. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Cancer ruricola.*

Lan'guage. (Fr. *Langage.*) A set of words or signs adopted by consent, for the expression of thought. *Phrenol.* A Faculty peculiar to man, (its organ indicated by the prominence and depression of the eyes, produced by convolutions of the brain situated over the posterior and transverse part of the upper orbituary plate, pressing the latter, and with it the eyes more or less forward according to the size of the convolutions), enabling to acquire a knowledge of, and giving the power of using artificial signs, or words. *Lin'gua, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *langage*, m. Germ. syn. *Sprache*, f.

Lan'guor, *ōris*, m. (Λαγγάζειν, to be loth to do a thing.) *Pathol.* Term for a listless unwillingness to use any exertion, with a feeling of faintness: lan'guor. See *Aphesis, Chalasis.* Fr. anal. *langueur*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmachten*, n.

Lani'ădæ, patron. nom. pl. m. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a tribe of the *Dentirostres*, having the *Lanius* for their type. Fr. anal. *laniadés*, nom. pl. m.

Laniānus, *a, um. Ornithol.* Applied by Swainson to a group of the *Laniadæ*, containing the genus *Lanius:* lania'nous. Fr. anal. *laniané*, adj.

Lānĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Lāna*, wool; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing wool; applied to that which is villous like wool: lani'ferous. Fr. anal. *lanifère*, adj.

Lāniflōrus, *a, um.* (*Lāna*, wool; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having woolly flowers, as the incisions or divisions of the limb of the corol of *Asclepias laniflora:* laniflo'rous. Fr. anal. *laniflore*, adj.

Lānĭger, *a, um.* } (*Lāna*, wool; *gĕro*, to
Lānĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* } carry.) *Bot.* Bearing or carrying wool; applied to that which bears down or thick hair-like wool, as the leaves of the *Anacampseros lanigera*, and of the *Alyssum lanigerum*, the legumes of the *Cytisus lanigerus*, the branches of the *Leptospermum lanigerum. Entomol.* Applied to the *Culex laniger. Zoöl.* Applied to the hair of the *Didelphis lanigera*, the *Cricetta laniger*, which is the *Chinchilla* of furriers, and the *Kangarus laniger:* lani'gerous. Fr. anal. *lanigère*, adj.

Lānĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Lāna*, wool; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot., Ornithol.* Having petioles, or the feet hairy; covered with fine, long, close hair, as the *Trichopoda lanipes:* la'nipede. Fr. anal. *lanipède*, adj.

Lānĭven'tris, *is, e.* (*Lāna*, wool; *venter*, the belly.) *Entomol.* Having the belly covered with wool: laniven'trate. Fr. anal. *laniventre*, adj.

Lans. *Chem.* Old term for *Argentum mortuum*, or dead silver; probably the pure metal, as distinguished from *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver. Fr. syn. *argent*, m. Germ. syn. *Silber*, n.

Lānūgĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Lānūgo*, down, or wool; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having lanuginous *antennæ:* lanugicor'nate. Fr. anal. *lanugicorne*, adj.

Lānūgĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Lānūgo*, soft hair; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having soft hairs, wool, or down; downy: lanu'ginous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lanugineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *feinwollig*, adj.

Lānūgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Lāna*, wool; terminal *-ūgo.*) denoting state or condition.) Soft hairs, wool, or down. Fr. syn. *duvet*, m. Germ. syn. *Flaumhaare*, f.

Lānŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Lāna*, wool; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of wool; applied to the *Betula lanulosa*, from its downy leaves: la'nulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lanuleux*, adj.

Lao'nĭca. *Med.* Old term for the cure of gout, by evacuation of the morbid matter by topical evacuant applications to the part affected, whilst the matter is still mobile.

La'os. *Chem.* Old name for *Stannum*, or tin. Ruland, and Johnson. Fr. syn. *étain*, m. Germ. syn. *Zinn*, n.

Lăpac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Λαπάζω, to evacuate; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Emptying; evacuating. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which evacuate the belly; purgative: lapac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Lapag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Λαπάζω, to empty out.) *Med.* Term for an evacuation; that which is evacuated. Fr. anal. *lapagme*, m. Germ. syn. *Ausleerung*, f.

Lă'păra, *æ*, f. (Λαπάζω, to empty; from its hollow appearance.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal. λαπάρα, used by Galen, *de Fractur.* ii. *c.* i. for the flank. Fr. syn. *flanc*, m. Germ. anal. *Flancke*, f.

Lapărec'tŏme, *es*, f. (Λαπάρα, the region of the loins; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an excision or cutting out of a portion of the intestine at the side; also termed *Colectome*, and *Enterectome*: laparec'tomy. Fr. anal. *laparectomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmausschneidung*, f.

Lapărelytrŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Λαπάρα, the region of the loins; ἔλυτρον, a covering or integument; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term the same as *Laparocolpotomia*, which see.

Lapărentĕrŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. } (Λαπάρα, the region
Lapăroĕntĕrŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. } of the loins; ἔντερον, an intestine; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a cutting into the intestine at the loins; nearly the same as *Enterotomia:* laparentero'tomy. Fr. anal. *laparentérotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmschnitt*, m.

Laparŏcătar'rhus, *i*, m. (Λαπάρα, the region of the loins; κατάρροος, catarrh.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for abdominal catarrh, or strictly, catarrh of the loins; more correctly expressed by the term *Enterocatarrhus:* laparocatar'rh. See *Note Catarrhus, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *laparocatarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Darmkatarrh*, m.

Lăpărŏcēle, *es*, f. (Λαπάρα, the flank; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Old term for hernia at the flank, or side of the belly: lapa'rocele. Fr. anal. *laparocèle*, f.

Lapărŏchŏlēcystŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Λαπάρα, the loin; χολή, bile; κύστις, a bag; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for cutting into the gall-bladder: laparocholecysto'tomy. Fr. anal. *laparocholécystotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenblasenschnitt*, m.

Lapărŏcēlĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lapărŏcēle*, hernia at the loins; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Laparocele:* laparoce'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *laparocélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Laparocele betreffend.*

Lapărŏcolpŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Λαπάρα, the loin; κόλπος, a sinus; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for cutting into the body through the *vagina;* the same as *Gastroclytrotomia:* laparocolpo'tomy. Fr. anal. *laparocolpotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchmutterscheidenschnitt*, m.

Lapărŏcystĭdŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Λαπάρα, the loin; κύστις, the bladder; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for cutting into the bladder through the abdomen or belly: laparocystido'tomy. Fr. anal. *laparocystidotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchblasenschnitt*, m.

Lapărŏgastrŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Λαπάρα, the loin; γαστήρ, the stomach; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term the same as *Gastrotomia;* a cutting through the abdominal walls into the stomach, which must of course be done in gastrotomy: laparogastro'tomy. Fr. anal. *laparogastrotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenschnitt*, m.

Laparomonodidymi. *Med., Obstet.* See *Laparomonodidymus.*

Lapărŏmŏnŏdi'dўmus, *a, um.* (Λαπάρα, the loin; μόνος, single; δίδυμος, double.) *Med., Obstet.* Applied to twins (*Laparomonodidymi*, nom. pl. m.) born adhering together by the loins: laparomonodi'dymous. Fr. anal. *laparomonodidyme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit den Unterleibe verwachsene Zwillinge.*

Lapărŏmyĭtis, *ĭdis*, f. (Λαπάρα, the loin; *myĭtis*, inflammation of a muscle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the muscles of the belly; abdominal *myitis.* Fr. anal. *laparomyite*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchmuskelentzundung*, f.

Lapăroscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Λαπάρα, the loin; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for the examination of the loins, by means of the stethoscope, plessimeter, etc.: laparo'scopy. Fr. anal. *laparoscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Untersuchung des Unterleibes.*

Lapăroscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Λαπάρα, the loin; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining the condition of the abdomen under disease; applicable to the stethoscope and the plessimeter: a lapa'roscope. Fr. anal. *laparoscope*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug zur Untersuchung des Unterleibes.*

Lapărŏto'mia, *æ*, f. (Λαπάρα. the loin; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med. Pathol., Surg.* Term for cutting into the abdomen in the region of the loins: laparo'tomy. Fr. anal. *laparotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Oeffnung des Unterleibes.*

Lapărŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. (Λαπάρα, the loin; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Name of the instrument for performing laparotomy: a lapa'rotome. Fr. anal. *laparotome*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug u. s. w.*

Laparozos'ter. (Λαπάρα, the loin; *zoster*, a kind of erysipelas which goes round the body like a zone or girdle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the *Zoster vulgaris.* Germ. syn. (*gemeine*) *Gürtel*, m.

Lapărystĕrŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Λαπάρα, the loin; ὑστέρα, the womb; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for cutting into the womb through the abdomen: laparystero'tomy. Fr. anal. *laparystérotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterschnitt*, m.

Lă'păthum, *i*, n. (Λαπάξω, to empty; because it acts as slightly purgative.) *Bot.* The dock. See *Rumex.* Fr. syn. *oseille*, f. Germ. syn. *Sauerampfer*, m.

Lă'păthum Acētōsum. *Bot.* A name for the *Rumex acetosa*, common sorrel, or sour-dock. Fr. syn. *oseille ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *gemeiner Sauerampfer.*

Lă'păthum Acūtum. *Bot.* A name for the *Rumex acutus*, or sharp-pointed wild-dock.

Lă'păthum Aquātĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Rumex hydrolapathum*, or water-dock.

Lă'păthum Sătīvum. *Bot.* A name for the *Rumex patientia.* Fr. syn. *patience officinale.* Germ. syn. *Gartenampfer*, m.; *Patiencekraut*, n.

Lă'păthum Unctuōsum. *Bot.* A name for the *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.*

Lapax'is, *ios*, f. (Λαπάζω, to empty.) *Med.* Term for an emptying, or evacuation, as of the stomach, or the bowels. Fr. syn. *évacuation*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausleerung bes. des Magens, des Unterleibes u. s. w.*

Lape, *es*, f. (Λάπη.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Morb.* xv. 9, for thin phlegm rejected from the mouth, and accompanied by salivation.

Lăpĭcīdus, *a, um.* (*Lăpis*, a stone; *cædo*, to dig.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Digging into stone; embedded in rocks, etc.; applied to animals and shells so found, as if they had dug their retreat there: lapici'dous. Fr. anal. *lapicide*, adj.

Lăpĭdārius, *a, um.* (*Lăpis*, a stone.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Bombus lapidarius*, because it forms its nest among stones lapida'rious. Fr. anal. *lapidaire*, adj.

Lă'pĭdes Cancrōrum. *M. Med.* Crab's stones. See *Cancrorum Lapilli.*

Lăpĭdes'cens, *entis,* part. (*Lăpĭdesco,* to grow hard as a stone.) *Bot.* That which has the hardness of stone, as the *Dichotomaria lapidescens.* Fr. anal. *lapidescent,* adj.

Lăpĭ'deus, *a, um.* (*Lăpis,* a stone.) Of or belonging to stone; full of stone; stony; lapi'deous. Fr. syn. *pierreux,* adj. Germ. syn. *steinartig,* adj.; *steinern,* adj.; *steinhart,* adj.

Lăpidĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Lăpis,* a stone; *cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Clubiona lapidicola,* because it constructs its abode under stones: lapidi'colous. Fr. anal. *lapidicole,* adj.

Lapĭdifĭcātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Lăpis,* a stone; *fio,* to become.) *Geol.* Term for conversion into stone: lapidifica'tion. Fr. anal. *lapidification,* f.

Lăpĭdĭ'fĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lăpis,* a stone; *fio,* to become.) *Geol.* Formerly there was supposed to be a juice, or *lapidific* matter, to explain the formation of stones. The term has been applied to those waters charged with slightly soluble salts which easily abandon them for the surface of the bodies that are immersed therein, so as to cover them with a stony crust: lapidi'fic. Fr. anal. *lapidifique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Steine bildend; versteinernd,* part. adj.

Lăpĭdil'lum, *i,* n. } (*Lăpis,* a stone.) *Surg.*
Lăpĭdil'lus, *i,* m. } Old name for a kind of spoon or scoop, for removing fragments of a calculus from the bladder.

Lăpillātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Lăpillus,* a little stone.) A Paracelsian term indicating the formation or generation of *calculi:* lapilla'tion. Fr. anal. *lapillation,* f.

Lăpillĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lăpillus,* a stone; *forma,* likeness.) Having the form of small stones; that which is in small grains: lapil'liform. Fr. anal. *lapilliforme,* adj.

Lăpillōsus, *a, um.* (*Lăpillus,* a small stone; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of *lapilli,* or small stones; applied to a fruit, on the flesh or pulp of which are found concretions often very hard, which are commonly called stones: lapil'lous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lapilleux,* adj.

Lăpil'lus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Lăpis,* a stone.) A little stone. See *Cancrorum Lapilli.* Fr. syn. *petit caillou; petite pierre.* Germ. syn. *Sandkorn,* n.; *Steinchen,* n.

Lă'pis, *ĭdis,* m. (Λᾶας, a stone, or rock.) A stone. The alchemists called by this word *Lapis,* every fixed thing which does not evaporate, and hence, even human blood was termed *Lapis animalis.* See *Stone.* Fr. syn. *pierre,* f. Germ. syn. *Stein,* m.

Lapis Ageratus. *Med.* See *Ageratus Lapis.*

Lă'pis Bĕzoar'dĭcus. *Med.* The Bezoardic stone; a name for *Bezoar.* Fr. syn. *bézoar,* m. Germ. syn. *Bezoarstein,* m.

Lă'pis Cærŭleus. *Chem., Med.* A name for the *Lapis lazuli.*

Lă'pis Călămĭnāris. *M. Med.* A name for *Calamina,* or calamine. Fr. syn. *calamine,* f.; *pierre calaminaire.* Germ. syn. *Galmey,* m.; *Galmeystein,* m.

Lă'pis Calcārius. *Chem.* A name for the native carbonate of lime, or limestone. Fr. syn. *sous-carbonate de chaux.* Germ. syn. *kohlensaure Kalkerde.*

Lă'pis Cy'ănus. *Chem., Med.* A name for the *Lapis lazuli.*

Lă'pis Dīvīnus. *Chem.* The divine stone; a term for a preparation of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potass and alum 16 parts each, powdered separately, then mixed together and fused in a glass vessel in a sand bath, adding 1 part of powdered camphor; also called *Lapis ophthalmicus:* used as mildly stimulant and astringent. Fr. anal. *pierre divine.*

Lă'pis Hæmătītēs. *Chem.* Name for a species of iron ore called Blood-stone. See *Hæmatites.* Fr. syn. *hématite,* f. Germ. syn. *Blutstein,* m.

Lă'pis Hiber'nĭcus. *Geol.* Irish slate, or stone; a name for a kind of slate, or very hard stone found in various parts of Ireland, in masses of a bluish black colour, which stains the hands; it is sometimes powdered by the common people and taken in spruce beer against inward bruises.

Lă'pis Hys'trĭcis. *Med.* A name for the *Bezoar hystricis.*

Lă'pis Infernālis. *M. Med.* The infernal stone, a term for the caustic potash. See *Potassa Fusa.*

Lă'pis Laz'ŭli. *Chem., Med.* The azure stone; it consists of *Silica, alumina,* carbonate and sulphate of lime, oxide of iron, and water, according to some; by others it is regarded as a blue sulphuret of iron, mechanically blended with pyrites, barytes, and other substances; formerly used as purgative and emetic, and given in epilepsy; also called *Lapis cæruleus,* and *Lapis cyanus.* See *Zemach.* Fr. anal. *lapis-lazuli,* m. Germ. syn. *Lazurstein,* m.

Lă'pis Ly'dius. *Geol.* Lydian stone, a variety of flinty slate, sometimes used as a touch-stone for gold and silver.

Lă'pis Măcăcen'sis. *Med.* A name for the *Bezoar hystricis.*

Lă'pis Mĕdĭcāmentōsus. *Med.* Old term applied to a compound preparation of white vitriol, sal ammoniac, cerusse, Armenian bole, and vinegar, used as an application to ulcers; also to another, of iron filings, mastich, aloes, myrrh, saffron, etc.

Lă'pis Ophthal'mĭcus. *Med., Pharm.* The ophthalmic stone; a name for the *Lapis divinus,* because used in collyria.

Lapis Philosophicus. See *Alba Terra Regina.*

Lapis Philosophorum. See *Philosopher's Stone.*

Lă'pis Porcīnus. *Med.* A name for the *Bezoar hystricis.*

Lă'pis Rubeus. *Physiol.* An alchemical term for venous blood of man. See *Altameus.*

Lă'pis Simiæ. *Med.* A name for the *Bezoar simiæ.*

Lă'pis Spĕcŭlāris. *Geol.* The specular stone; a kind of pellucid stone, which, cut into thin panes, was anciently used for glass. See *Dioptrum.*

Laplāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Candolle to a tribe (*Laplaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Ternstroëmiaceæ,* having for their type the

genus *Laplacea:* lapla'ceous. Fr. anal. *laplacé*, adj.

Laply'sius, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Laplysiæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda Hydrobranchiata*, having the *Laplysia* for their type: laply'sious. Fr. anal. *laplysie*, adj.

Lap'pa, *æ*, f. (Λαβεῖν, to take; because it takes hold of, or sticks to the garments.) *Bot., M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Lappa minor*. The bur, clit-bur, or clot-bur. See *Arctium Lappa*. Fr. syn. *bardane*, f. Germ. syn. *Klettendistel*, n.; *Klettenkraut*, n.

Lap'pa Mīnor. *Bot., M. Med.* Name of a species, the root of which is employed U.S.A. as diaphoretic and diuretic: burdock. Fr. syn. *bardane*, f. Germ. syn. *Klettendistel*, n.; *Klettenkraut*, n.

Lappāceus, *a, um.* (*Lappa*, the bur, or clit-bur.) *Bot.* That which is curved at the extremity like the point of a fish-hook, as the *bracteæ* of the involucre of the *Arctium lappa;* or is furnished with fish-hook-like points, as the pericarp of the *Myosotis lappula*, and *Tourretia lapacea*: lappa'ceous. Fr. anal. *lappacé*, adj.

Lappāgĭ'neus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Link to a tribe (*Lappagineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, which have the *Lappago* for their type: lappagi'neous. Fr. anal. *lappaginé*, adj.

Lap'sāna, *æ*, f. (Λαψάνη.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualia.*

Lap'sāna Commūnis. *Bot.* Name of the plant dock-cresses, or nipple-wort, a lactescent bitter similar in its qualities to the chicory, dandelion, and endive; used for wounds and excoriations of the nipple, whence called *Papillaris herba;* also called *Napisum* and sometimes spelt *Lampsana.*

Lap'sus, *ūs*, m. (*Lābor*, to fall by little and little.) *Med.* Anciently used the same as *Casus;* a fall. Fr. syn. *symptome*, m.; *accident*, m.; *chute*, f.; *cas*, m. Germ. syn. *Fall*, m.

Lă'queus, *i*, m. (*Lăqueo*, to halter.) *Surg.* Old term for a noose employed in aid of certain instruments, or bandages. See *Pachetos.*

Lă'queus Gut'tŭris. *Pathol.* Old term for a malignant inflammation of the tonsils, the patient feeling as if the throat were constricted by a noose; *Tonsillitis maligna.*

Lar, *ăris*, n. *Med.* Old term used the same as *Calor, Focus, Ignis;* applied to the vital flame, and native heat. *Pathol.* Applied to febrile heat, or fire.

Lar'bason. *Chem.* Old name for *Stibium*, or antimony. Fr. syn. *antimoine*, m. Germ. anal. *Antimon*, n.; syn. *Spiessglas*, n.; *Spiessglasmetal*, n.

Larch-Tree. The common name for the *Pinus Larix.* Fr. syn. *melèze commun.* Germ. syn. *Lerchenbaum*, m.

Lard. (*Lardum*, bacon.) See *Hog's Lard.*

Lar'deus, *a, um.* (*Lardum*, bacon, or lard.) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to lard: lar'deous. Fr. anal. *lardé*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Speck bestehend.*

Lardizabălus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Candolle to a tribe (*Lardizabalæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Menospermeæ*, which has the *Lardizabala* for its type: lardiza'balous. Fr. anal. *lardizabalé*, adj.

Lar'dum, *i*, n. } The fat of bacon; lard. *Surg.*
Lă'rĭdum, *i*, n. } The latter term was formerly used for the matter of certain tumours, from its resemblance to lard. See *Adeps Suillus.* Fr. anal. *lard*, f. Germ. syn. *Speck*, m.

Lărĭ'cĭnus, *a, um.* (*Lărix*, the larch tree.) *Bot., Pharm.* Of or belonging to the *Larix*, or larch tree; applied to a species of turpentine obtained from it, etc.: la'ricine. Fr. anal, *laricine*, adj. Germ. syn. *von Larix herkommend u. s. w.*

Lārĭdus, *a, um. Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a Family (*Laridæ*, nom. pl. f.) of palmipede birds having the *Larus* for their type: la'ridous. Fr. anal. *laridé*, adj.

Lark. (Sax. *Laferc.*) *Ornithol.* See *Alauda.*

Lark, Field. *Ornithol.* See *Alauda Arvensis.*

Larrādus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family (*Larradæ*, nom. pl. f.) of hymenopterous insects which have the *Larra* for their type: larra'dous. Fr. anal. *larrade*, adj.

Larrātus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Larratæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hymenoptera aculeata fodientia*, having the *Larra* for their type: larra'tous. Fr. anal. *larrate*, adj.

Lar'va, *æ*, f. (One disguised as a masker.) *Entomol.* Term for the first condition of the metamorphosis of insects when hatched from the egg; a grub: a larve. Fr. and Germ. anal. *larve*, f. Germ. syn. *Maske*, f.

Larvālis, *is, e.* (*Larva*, a masker; also, a particular state of insects.) *Entomol.* Of or belonging to a mask; or to the *larvæ* of insects. *Pathol.* Applied to certain diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured as if covered by a mask: lar'val. Fr. anal. *larval*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Larve gehörig.*

Larvālis Porrīgo. *Pathol.* Term for a certain skin disease, in which the face seems encased as if by a mask, or visor. Fr. anal. *porrigo larval.*

Larvĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Larva*, the first state of insects; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living in the body of *larvæ*, as the *larva* of the *Phryxe larvicola:* larvi'colous. Fr. anal. *larvicole*, adj.

Larvĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Larva*, the first state of insects; *forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Resembling or formed like the *larva* of insects, as the *Cryptoplax larviformis:* larvi'form. Fr. anal. *larviforme*, adj.

Larvĭ'părus, *a, um.* (*Larva*, the first state of insects; *părio*, to bring forth young.) *Entomol.* Applied to insects which lay not eggs but *larvæ*, as the *Musca* and *Aphis:* larvi'parous. Fr. anal. *larvipare*, adj.

Lăryngēche, *es*, f. }
Lăryngēchos. } *Med., Pathol.* Terms for a respiratory sound
Lăryngēchus, *i*, m. } heard in the larynx by means of the stethoscope. Germ. syn. *Kehlschall*, m.

Lăryngēus, *a, um.* (*Lărynx*, the upper por-

tion of the windpipe.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the larynx: laryngeʹal; applied to certain nerves and arteries. Fr. anal. *laryngé*, or *laryngien*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Larynx gehörig.*

Lăryngisʹmus, *i*, m. (*Λαρυγγίζω*, to vociferate; from the peculiar cry accompanying this affection.) *Pathol.* Term for a genus of disease intended by Dr. Good to include the affection called spasmodic croup, or *Laryngismus stridulus*, regarded as depending essentially on spasm of the muscles closing the larynx, and so distinct from inflammatory croup. More recently, *Laryngismus* (*Larynx*, the larynx; terminal *-ismus*) is used as a term to express a symptom, or class of symptoms occurring in convulsive diseases, as in infantile convulsion, epilepsy, hysteria, hydrophobia, etc., in which cases, the larynx is sometimes partially, sometimes completely closed. Fr. anal. *laryngisme*, m. Germ. syn. *das heiscre Rüfen mit ausgedehnter Luftröhre.*

Lăryngītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Lărynx*, the upper portion of the wind pipe; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the membrane lining the larynx, or the cellular substance connecting it to the surrounding parts. See *Angina Epiglottidea.*

Lăryngŏcătarʹrhus, *i*, m. (*Lărynx*, the larynx; *cătarrhus*, catarrh.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for catarrh of the larynx: laryngocatarrh. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *laryngocatarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *der Katarrh des Luftröhrenkopfes.*

Lăryngogrăʹphia, *æ*, f. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat., Surg.* Term for a description of the larynx: laryngoʹgraphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *laryngographie*, f.

Lăryngŏlŏʹgia, *æ*, f. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat., Surg.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on the larynx: laryngoʹlogy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *laryngologie*, f.

Laryngoʹphonism. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *φωνή*, the voice.) *Med.* Term for the sound of the voice heard by means of the stethoscope, within the larynx. *Lăryngŏphōnisʹmus*, *i*, m.

Laryngoʹphony. *Med.* The same as *Laryngophonism. Lăryngŏphōnia*, *æ*, f.

Lăryngophthĭʹsĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lăryngophthĭsis*, laryngeal phthisis; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Laryngophthisis:* laryngophthiʹsical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *laryngophthisique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein Kehlkopfschwindsucht leidend.*

Lăryngoʹphthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *φθίσις*, a consumption or wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease of the larynx connected with pulmonary consumption; laryngeal phthisis: laryngoʹphthisis. Fr. anal. *laryngophisie*, f.; *phthisie laryngée.* Germ. syn. *Kehlkopfschwindsucht*, f.

Lăryngorrhœʹa, *æ*, f. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a pituitous or serous flow from the larynx; the *flux séreux par le larynx* of Piorry. Fr. anal. *laryngorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Kehlkopfschleimfluss*, m.

Lăryngospasʹmĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lăryngospasmus*, spasm of the larynx; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Laryngospasmus:* laryngospasʹmic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *laryngospasmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Laryngospasmus leidend.*

Laryngospasmopsellismus. *Med., Pathol.* See *Hysteropsellismus, Laryngotetanopsellismus.*

Lăryngospasʹmus, *i*, m. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *σπασμὸς*, a spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm or convulsion of the larynx: laryʹngospasm. Fr. anal. *laryngospasme*, m.; syn. *spasme laryngé.* Germ. syn. *Luftröhrenkrampf.*

Lăryngostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *στένωσις*, a contraction.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for contraction of the larynx: laryngosteno'sis. Fr. anal. *laryngosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verengerung der Luftröhre.*

Lăryngostĕnōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lăryngostĕnōsis*, contraction of the larynx; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Laryngostenosis:* laryngosteno'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *laryngosténotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Laryngostenosis leidend.*

Lăryngŏsyʹrinx, *gis*, f. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *σύριγξ*, a syringe.) *Surg.* An inapt term for an air-syringe or pump; a laryngean pump; more properly expressed by the word *Pneumonosyrinx.* Fr. syn. *la pompe laryngienne.* Germ. syn. *ein Lungenblasebalg.*

Lăryngŏtĕtănopsellisʹmus, *i*, m. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *τέτανος*, spasm, or distension; *ψελλισμὸς*, a hesitation and stammering of the tongue.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for tetanic stuttering or stammering in the larynx or throat. Fr. syn. *le begaiement gutturo-tétanique.* Germ. syn. *das schwere, hintere, tiefe Stottern; das Starrkrampfähnliche Kehlstottern.*

Lăryngŏʹtŏmus, *i*, m. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Name for an instrument for performing laryngotomy: a laryn'gotome. Fr. anal. *laryngotome*, m. Germ. syn. *Werkzeug zum Luftröhrenschnitt.*

Laryngoʹtomy. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx, or upper portion of the windpipe; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting into the larynx. *Lăryngōtŏʹmia*, *æ*, f. See *Bronchotomy.* Fr. anal. *laryngotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhrenschnitt*, m.

Lăryngotrăchēītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Lărynx*, the larynx; *trachēa*, the wind-pipe; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the larynx and wind-pipe. Fr. anal. *laryngotrachéite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des Kehlkopfs und der Luftröhre.*

Lăryngotrăchēŏʹpўra, *æ*, f. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *trachēa*, the wind-pipe; *pўra*, a pile of wood burning from beneath.) *Med., Pathol.* A term used by Eichenwald for *Croup.*

Lăryngyʹdrops, *ōpis*, m. and f. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx; *ὕδρωψ*, dropsy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the larynx. Fr. syn. *hydropisie de larynx.* Germ. syn. *die Wassersucht des Kehlkopfs.*

Lă'rynx, *gis*, f. (*Λάρυγξ*, the larynx.) *Anat.* Name for the upper part of the *trachea*, or wind pipe, a cavity composed of five differently formed cartilages, the thyroid, or scutiform; the cricoid, or annular; the two arytenoid, and the epiglottis. It is lined with a fine and highly sensible mucous membrane, which forms towards its middle two large lateral duplicatures or folds directed transversely towards the organ, and which present the appearance of a buttonhole, and are called *Chordæ vocales*, vocal chords, or inferior ligaments of the glottis. Above these are found two other folds similar, and called the superior ligaments of the glottis. The cavities formed between the superior and inferior ligaments have been named ventricles of the larynx. The kind of cleft directed from behind, forwards, and between the *Chordæ vocales*, is called the glottis, and the fibro-cartilaginous tongue-like object fixed by its base below to the root of the tongue, and which can fall upon the glottis, as in deglutition, or rises obliquely, as in expiration, is the epiglottis. The larynx therefore is in the general sense the true organ of the voice, although more specially voice or sound is referable to the glottis. Fr. anal. *larynx*, m. Germ. syn. *Kehlkopf*, m.; *Luftröhrenkopf*, m.

La'rynx, In'ferior. *Ornithol.* At the bifurcation of the *trachea*, there is a glottis generally furnished with peculiar muscles, which is thus termed, and is the spot where the voice of birds is produced.

Lā'sănon. } (*Λάσανον.*) Old term for a
Lā'sănum, *i*, n. } chamber-pot, or close-stool. *Obstet.* Anciently the Gr. anal. was applied by Hippocrates, *de Superfœtat.* v. 7, to the seat, or stool on which the woman in childbearing was placed.

Lascīvus. *Pathol.* A Paracelsian epithet for *Chorea.* Fr. syn. *chorée*, f. Germ. syn. *Chorea Sancti-Viti.*

Lāser, *ĕris*, n. (As if *Lacer*, from *lac*, milk.) *Bot.* Old name for *Assafœtida.* Fr. syn. *assafœtida*, f. Germ. syn. *Stinkasand*, m.; *stinkender Asand; Teufelsdreck*, m. Also the herb laserwort.

Lāserpĭ'tium, *ii*, n. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* See *Silphium.*

Lāserpĭ'tium Chīrōnium. *Bot.* Name for Hercules' all-heal, or wound-wort, the seeds and roots of which are warm and, in flavour and quality, like those of the parsnip; also called *Panax.*

Lāserpĭ'tium Lātĭfō'lium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the white gentian, the root of which has corroborant, deobstruent, and stomachic virtues; also called *Gentiana alba.*

Lāserpĭ'tium Siler. *Bot.* Systematic name of the hart-wort, or sermountain, the seeds and roots of which have an agreeable smell and a warm, aromatic taste; also called *Seseli, Siler montanum.*

Laser-Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the herb *Laser.*

Lāsian'thus, *a, um.* (*Λάσιος*, hairy; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having hairy or rough flowers, as the *calyces* of the *Gordonia lasianthus*, of the *Capparis lasiantha*, and of the *Helianthemum lasianthum:* lasian'thous. Fr. anal. *lasianthe*, adj.

Lāsiŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Λάσιος*, hairy; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit, as the *Tauscheria lasiocarpa*, *Rubus lasiocarpus*, and *Solanum lasiocarpum:* lasiocar'pous. Fr. anal. *lasiocarpe*, adj.

Lāsiŏcĕ'phălon. }
Lāsiŏcĕ'phălum, *i*, n. } (*Λάσιος*, rough, hairy, hirsute; *κεφαλὴ*, the
Lāsiŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. } head.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in hairy capsules, as the *Trifolium lasiocephalum. Zoöl.* Term for a species of *Tænia* or tape-worm with a bristly head. Fr. anal. *lasiocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Bandwurmart mit rauhem Kopfe.*

Lāsioglot'tis, *is, e.* (*Λάσιος*, hairy; *γλῶττα*, the tongue.) *Bot.* Having hairy legumes, as the *Astragulus lasioglottis.* Fr. anal. *lasioglotte*, adj.

Lāsion. }
Lāsium, *ii*, n. } (Neuter of *Λάσιος*, rough or hairy.) *Med., Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. applied by Hippocrates, *Prorrhet.* ii. xii. 7, to the breast of man, as being rough, hispid, or hairy; also used to signify fine linen, and lint. Germ. syn. *Linnen*, n.

Lāsiŏpĕtā'leus, *a, um.* (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied by Gay, Candolle, and Kunth to a tribe (*Lasiopetaleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Byttneriaceæ*, having for their type the *Lasiopetalum:* lasiope'talous. Fr. anal. *lasiopétalé*, adj.

Lāsiop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Having hairy wings, as the *Vespertilio lasiopterus:* lasiop'terus. Fr. anal. *lasioptère*, adj.

Lāsi'ŏpus, *a, um.* (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy; *ποῦς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the *stipes*, or foot hairy: lasi'opous. Fr. anal. *lasiope*, adj.

Lāsios. }
Lāsius, *a, um.* } (*Λάσιος.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Rough, hairy, hirsute, hispid. Germ. syn. *rauch*, adj.; *zottig*, adj.

Lāsiosper'mus, *a, um.* (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit or seed, as the *Pterocephalus lasiospermus:* lasiosper'mous. It ought to be *Lasiospermatus.* Fr. anal. *lasiosperme*, adj.

Lāsio'stăchys, *yos*, adj. (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy; *στάχυς*, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in rough hairy ears, as the *Pedicularis lasiostachys.* Fr. anal. *lasiostachyé*, adj.

Lāsĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having hairy feet, as the *Asilus lasipes:* la'sipede. Fr. anal. *lasipède*, adj.

Lassitude. See *Lassitudo.*

Lassĭtūdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Lasso*, to tire.) *Pathol.* Term for a sensation of exhaustion and weakness independent of fatigue: las'situde. See *Copos.* Fr. anal. *lassitude*, f. Germ. syn. *Müdigkeit*, f.; *Erschöpfung*, f.

Lāsiūrus, *a, um.* (*Λάσιος*, rough or hairy; *οὐρὰ*, a tail.) *Bot.* Having hairy peduncles, as the *Villarsia lasiurus. Zoöl.* Having a hairy tail, as the *Vespertilio lasiurus:* lasiu'rous. Fr. anal. *lasiuré*, adj.

Lassus. The same as *Lapsus.*

La'tent. (*Lāteo*, to lie hid.) Lurking; concealed; lying hid. *Latens, tis*, part. See *Insidians*. Fr. anal. *latent*, adj. Germ. syn. *verborgen*, adj.

Latent Caloric. } See *Caloric*.
Latent Heat. }

La'tent Pe'riod. *Med., Pathol.* Term for that space of time during which certain diseases lurk in the system, before their presence is manifested by symptoms. Fr. anal. *période latente*.

La'teral. (*Lātus*, the side.) *Anat., Bot.* Of or belonging to the side; situated at the side. *Lătĕrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *latéral*, adj. Germ. syn. *seitenständig*, adj.

La'teral Opera'tion. *Surg.* One of the operations of lithotomy; being performed on the left side of the perineum. *Opĕrātio Lătĕrālis.* Fr. anal. *opération latérale.*

Lat'eral Si'nuses *Anat.* Term for two veins of the *Dura mater;* termed the right and left lateral sinuses, running along the crucial spine of the occipital bone, and on part of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. Fr. anal. *sinus latérales.*

Lătĕrālis Mor'bus. *Pathol.* An old term for *Pleuritis.* Fr. syn. *pleurite*, f.

Lătĕriflōrus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, the side; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having lateral flowers, as the *Tittmannia lateriflora*, and *Choretrum lateriflorum:* lateriflo'rous. Fr. anal. *latériflore*, adj.

Lătĕrĭfŏ'lius, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, the side; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to flowers that grow at the side of leaves not opposite them, as the *Atropa physaloides:* laterifo'lious. Fr. anal. *latérifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *seitenblättrig*, adj.

Lătĕri'grădus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, the side; *grădior*, to walk forward.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to the *Crustacea Decapoda Brachyura;* by Latreille to a tribe (*Laterigradæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Aranecides*, comprehending those which walk sideways: lateri'gradous. Fr. anal. *latérigrade*, adj.

Lătĕrĭner'vus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, the side; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves in which the nervures diverge from the middle and are directed either horizontally, as in those of the *Musa paradisiaca*, or obliquely towards the summit, as in those of the *Amomum zerumbet:* lateriner'vous. Fr. anal. *laterinervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *seitennervig*, adj.; *seitenrippig*, adj.

Lătĕrĭsētus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, the side; *sēta*, a bristle.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Laterisetæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Diptera*, comprehending those which have an isolated hair on the side of the *antennæ:* laterise'tous. Fr. anal. *latérisète*, adj.

Lătĕrĭ'tius, *a, um.* (*Lāter*, a brick.) *Pathol.* Brick-like; applied to a sediment like brick-dust, sometimes found in the urine: lateri'tious. Fr. syn. *briqueté*, adj. Germ. syn. *ziegelartig*, adj.; *ziegelroth*, adj.

Lătex, *ĭcis*, m. (*Lāteo*, to lie hidden; because it is hidden in the veins of the earth.) A fountain, or fresh spring. *Bot., Physiol.* Applied to the milky juice of lactescent vegetables. Fr. syn. *jus laiteux.* Germ. syn. *Feuchtigkeit*, f.

Lă'thyris, *ĭdis*, f. (*Λήθω*, to forget; because believed to injure the memory.) *Bot.* Name given to a kind of spurge or tithymal, commonly known as *Tithymalis latifolius*, or the broad leaved spurge; also called *Cataputia.* Fr. syn. *éparge*, f. Germ. syn. *breitblättrige Wolfsmilch.*

Lāthyrus, *i*, m. (*Λάθυρος*, a species of the pea or vetch plant.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* The vetch. Fr. syn. *vesce*, f.

Lātĭbarbātus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad; *barba*, a beard.) *Zoöl.* Having a broad beard, as that of the *Cercopithecus latibarbatus*, which is extended laterally like wings: latibar'bate. Fr. anal. *latibarbe*, adj.

Lătĭ'bŭlum, *i*, n. (*Lāteo*, to lie hid.) A den or burrow. *Med.* Old term for the *fomes*, or febrile matter lurking in any member of the body which excites febrile ebullition and paroxysms. See *Fomes Morbi.* Fr. syn. *chauffrage*, n. Germ. syn. *Heerd*, m.

Lătĭca. *Med.* Old term, *febris* being understood, for a quotidian fever, or phlegmatic fever, when no symptoms of apyrexy or intermission appear.

Lātĭcăpĭtātus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad; *căput*, the head.) *Zoöl.* Having a broad head, as the *Natrix laticapitatus:* latica'pitate. Fr. anal. *laticapité*, adj.

Lātĭcaudātus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad; *cauda*, a tail.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having a broad tail: laticau'date. Fr. anal. *laticaude*, adj.

Lātĭcĭ'ferus, *a, um.* (*Lātex*, the milky juice of plants; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Schultz to the vessels which contain the milky juice of lactescent plants: latici'ferous. Fr. anal. *laticifère*, adj.

Lātĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Lātus*, broad; *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck, or corselet broad, as the *Bruchus laticollis.* Fr. anal. *laticolle*, adj.

Lātĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Lātus*, broad; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having broad *antennæ*, as the *Musca laticornis:* laticor'nate. Fr. anal. *laticorne*, adj.

Lātĭcostātus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad; *costa*, a rib.) *Zoöl.* That which is marked by broad ribs, as the *Pecten laticostatus:* laticos'tate. Fr. anal. *laticosté*, adj.

Lātĭdentātus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad; *dens*, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Having broad teeth; those of the *Mastodon latidens* are very broad: latiden'tate. Fr. anal. *latidenté*, adj.

Lātĭfŏ'lius, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having broad leaves; broad-leaved. See *Artemisia Latifolia*, etc. Fr. syn. *latifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *breitblättrig*, adj.

Lātiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having broad flowers, as the *Ipomœa latiflora:* latiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *latiflore*, adj.

Lātĭla'bris, *is, e.* (*Lātus*, broad; *labrum*, the upper lip.) *Zoöl.* Having a broad upper lip, as the *Clausilia latilabris:* latila'brous. Fr. anal. *latilabre*, adj.

Lātĭ'mănus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad; *mānus*, the hand.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to one of the *Crustacea* which has the hands or claws broad: lati'manous. Fr. anal. *latimane*, adj.

Lātīpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Lātus*, broad; *penna*, a wing, or feather.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *elytra* of the *Malthinus latipennis*, which are larger than the corselet. *Ornithol.* Having broad wings, as the *Trypeta latipennis;* applied also to plumes or feathers, as in the *Ornismya latipennis*, three or four great feathers of the wing of which have the quill dilated, flattened and curved towards the middle: latipen'nate. Fr. anal. *latipenné*, adj.

Lātīpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Lātus*, broad; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied to those that have flattened or broad feet, as the pos'erior *crus* of the *Musca latipes*, and of the *Scarabæus latipes:* la'tipede. Fr. anal. *latipède*, adj.

Lātīpin'nus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad; *pinna*, a fin.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to the *Molliensia latipinna*, because of the breadth of the caudal fin, and of the pectorals: latipin'nous. Fr. anal. *latipinné*, adj.

Lātīrēmātus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad; *rēma*, a certain appendage of the *Chetopoda*, for the purpose of swimming.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Lacépède to a section (*Latiremati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Aves*, comprehending those which have their toes joined by a broad membrane. *Zoöl.* Having feet flattened into broad *remata*, as the *Crustacea* of the *genera—Portunus* and *Matuta:* latire'matous. Fr. anal. *laterème*, adj.

Lātīros'tris, *is, e.* (*Lātus*, broad; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a broad beak, as the *Anthribus latirostris*, and *Tellina latirostra;* also applied by Latreille, Blainville, Duméril, Ficinus, and Carus, to a Family (*Latirostres*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Scansores:* by Viellot and Ranzani to a Family (same term) of the *Grallæ*, or *Grallatores*, comprehending those which have the beak broad and slightly raised: latiros'trate. Fr. anal. *latirostre*, adj.

Lātisep'tus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad; *septum*, a partition.) *Bot.* Applied by Candolle to the *Cruciferæ*, which have a broad and oval *septum*, with short valves, flat, or concave, opening longitudinally, as in the *Lunaria:* latisep'tous. Fr. anal. *latiseptė*, adj.

Lātisĭlĭquus, *a, um.* } (*Lātus*, broad; *sĭlĭqua*,
Lātisĭlĭquōsus, *a, um.* } a pod; terminal *ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having broad pods, as the *Galaxia latisiliqua*, *Poiretia latisiliquosa*, and *Planarium latisiliquum:* latisi'liquous: latisi'liquose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *latisiliqué*, adj.

Latis'sĭmus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad.) *Anat.* The broadest; applied to the *Platysma myodes* which is called the *L. colli*, and to the *Aniscalptor* of Cowper, which is also called the *L. dorsi.*

La'titude. (*Lātus*, broad.) *Astron.* Term for the distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic, terminating in the Arctic and Antarctic circles. *Geog.* Term for the distance of any place from the Equator, either north or south. Fr. anal. *latitude*, f. Germ. syn. *Breite*, f.

Lātor, *ōris*, m. (*Fĕro*, to bear.) A bearer, or carrier. *Anat.* Old term for the *Atlas*, or first vertebra of all. Fr. anal. *atlas*, m. Germ. syn. *Träger*, m.; *der erste Halswirbel.*

Latruncŭlārius, *a, um.* (*Latruncŭlus*, a tableman, or chess-man.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Fragilaria latruncularia*, from its articulations being marked about the centre with a square point which is detached after fecundation, in a manner that altogether somewhat resembles a draft-board: latruncula'rious. Fr. anal. *latronculaire*, adj.

Latticed. (Sax. *Latt*, a lath.) See *Cancellatus*, and *Reticulatus.*

Lātus, *a, um.* (*Fĕro*, to bear.) *Anat.* That which is broad, extended, or expanded. Fr. syn. *large*, adj. Germ. syn. *breit*, adj.

Lătus, *ĕris*, n. (*Lāteo*, to lie hid; because unseen when lying upon it.) *Anat.* The side, or lateral portion of the body. Fr. anal. *flanc*, m. Germ. syn. *Flanke*, f.; *Seite*, f.; *die eine Hälfte des Korpers.*

Lătus'cŭla, *æ*, f. (*Lātus*, a side.) *Bot.* Applied by Hoffmann to the lateral facet, by which are joined the two pericarps which form the fruit of the *Umbelliferæ:* a latus'cule. Fr. anal. *latuscule*, f.

Laucānia, *æ*, f. (Λαύω, to eat, to take or receive.) *Anat.* An old term, the same as *Gula*, or the throat, and as the *Œsophagus;* also used by some for *Mentum*, or the chin. Fr. anal. *leucanie*, f.

Laudable Pus. See *Healthy Pus.*

Lau'dănum, *i*, n. (*Laudo*, to praise; or *laude-dignum*, worthy of praise; because of its soothing qualities.) *M. Med.* The common name for the *Tinctura opii*, or tincture of opium: lau'danum. See *Nepenthes*, *Theriaca Cœlestis.* Fr. anal. *laudanum*, m. Germ. syn. *die einfache Opiumtinktur.*

Laudanum Abbatis Rousseau. See *Rousseau, Laudanum Abbatis.*

Laudīnæ. *Pharm.* Old term for certain pills of *Petrus Poterius*, which contained opium.

Laughter, Immoderate. *Med.* See *Cachinnatio.*

Lau'rel. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Laurus*, which see. Fr. syn. *laurier*, m. Germ. syn. *Lorbeerbaum*, m.

Lau'rel, Alexan'drian. *Bot.* Common name for the *Prunus laurocerasus;* also for the *Ruscus laureatus*, or wild myrtle, or the *R. hypoglossum*, according to Quincy.

Laurel, Cherry. See *Cherry Laurel.*

Laurel, Spurge. *Bot.* A common name for the *Daphne laureola.* Fr. syn. *laurėole*, f. Germ. syn. *Kellerhals*, m.

Lauren'tian Gan'glion. *Anat.* A name given to a ganglion in honour of Mr. Lawrence, said to be found in front of the hypogastric ganglion and to be conected with the surrounding nerves.

Laure'ŏla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Laurus*, the laurel; from its resemblance.) *Bot.* Spurge laurel. See *Daphne Laureola.* Fr. anal. *laurėole*, f. Germ. syn. *Kellerhals*, m.; *Seidelbast*, m.

Laure'ŏla Daphnoīdēs. *Bot.* A name for the *Daphne laureola*, or spurge laurel. Fr. syn. *laurėole*, f. Germ. syn. *Kellerhals*, m.

Laurōsis, *is*, f. (Mount *Laurus*, where there

were silver mines.) *Chem.* Old term for the spodium of silver.

Lau'reus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a section (*Laureæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Laurineæ*, containing the genus *Laurus:* lau'reous. Fr. anal. *lauré*, adj.

Laurin'. (*Laurus*, the laurel.) *Chem.* Term applied by Bonasser to a peculiar crystalline substance found in the berry of the *Laurus*. *Laurīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. Div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *laurine*, f.

Laurīneus, *a, um.* (*Laurus*, the laurel.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Laurus;* applied to a Juss. Order, and by Ventenat to a Family (*Laurineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Laurus* for their type: lauri'neous. Fr. *lauriné*, adj.

Lau'ro-Cĕ'răsus, *i*, m. (*Laurus*, the laurel; *cĕrăsus*, the cherry-tree.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the *Prunus laurocerasus*, or laurel cherry-tree. See *Prunus Laurocerasus.* Fr. anal. *laurocérise*, m. Germ. syn. *Kirschlorbeer*, m.

Lau'rus, *i*, and *us*, f. (*Laus*, praise; because conquerors were crowned with its leaves in honour of their victories.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Enneandria:* Ord. *Monogynia*, Juss. *Laurineæ.* The pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) for the fruit of the *Laurus nobilis.* The sweet bay. Fr. anal. *laurier*, m. Germ. syn. *Lorbeer*, m.

Lau'rus Benzoin. *Bot.* A name for the *Styrax benzoin.*

Lau'rus Cam'phŏra. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the camphire, or camphor-tree. See *Camphora.*

Lau'rus Cas'sia. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the *Cassia lignea*, or wild cinnamon-tree, the bark of which is called *Cassia lignea*, and the leaves *Folia malabathri.* See *Arbor Judaica, Canellæ Malabaricæ Cortex, Canellifera Malabarica, Cassia Canella, Cassia Lignea Malabarica, Cinnamomum Malabaricum, Calihacha Canella, Karva, Xylocassia.*

Lau'rus Cinnămōmum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the cinnamon-tree, the inner bark of which constitutes the true cinnamon. See *Cassiæ Flores.*

Lau'rus Culila'wan. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species, the bark of which is called *Cortex culilawan*, and closely resembles cinnamon in appearance and properties.

Lau'rus Nōbĭlis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant bay-laurel, or sweet bay, native of Italy; the leaves and berries have an aromatic and astringent taste, but are little used.

Lau'rus Per'sea. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species that yields the *Avigato pear*, which, when ripe, melts in the mouth like marrow and much resembles it in flavour; they are esteemed as antidysenteric.

Lau'rus Pichu'rim. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species which yields the pichurim bean; also called the Brazilian and Carthagena bean; it is heavy, brown, of an oblong oval shape, and is aromatic and carminative. See *Ocotea Puchury.*

Lau'rus Sas'safras. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the sassafras-tree; the root, wood, and bark are used medicinally as correcting the fluids; also called *Anhuiba, Cornus mas odorata*, and *Lignum pavanum.*

Lautis'sĭma Vīna. Ancient name said to have been applied to wines strongly impregnated with myrrh.

Lāva, *æ*, f. (Germ. *Laufen*, to flow.) *Mineral., Nat. Hist.* A generic term for all mineral substances, which having been melted by the action of volcanic fire, are cast forth from the earth, and spread upon its surface in the form of burning streams. Fr. anal. *lave*, f. Germ. anal. *Lava*, f.

Lăva'crum, *i*, n. (*Lăvo*, to wash.) *Med.* Old name the same as *Balneum*, or a bath. Fr. syn. *bain*, m. Germ. syn. *Bad*, n.

Lăvāmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Lăvo*, to wash.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Term for a clyster, or injection: a lavement. Fr. syn. *clystère*, m.; anal. *lavement*, m. Germ. syn. *Klystier*, or *Klyster*, n.

Lăvan'dula, *æ*, f. (*Lăvo*, to wash; because it was used to perfume baths.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Juss. *Labiatæ.* Also spelt *Lavendula.* The pharmacopœial name (E. & U.S.A.) for the flowers of the *Lavandula spica*, or *L. vera*, (D.) the *Lavendulæ Spicæ Flores*, or lavender flowers. Fr. syn. *lavande*, f. Germ. syn. *Lavendel*, m.

Lăvan'dŭla Spīca. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common lavender plant; also called *Lavandula vera, Nardus Italica, Spica fœmina.*

Lavan'dŭla Stœ'chas. *Bot.* Systematic name of the French lavender; also called *Stœchas Arabica, Spica hortulana*, and *Stucadore.*

Lavan'dŭla Vēra. A name for the *Lavendula spica.*

Lăvātē'reus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a section (*Lavatereæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Malvaceæ*, having the genus *Lavatera* for their type: lavate'reous. Fr. anal. *lavatéré*, adj.

Lăvātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Lăvo*, to wash.) *Pharm.* Old term for *Lotio*, or a wash; also for *Balneum*, or a bath: a lava'tion. Fr. syn. *bain*, m.; anal. *lavation*, f. Germ. syn. *Bad*, n.

La'vender. *M. Med.* The common name for the *Lavandula spica*, or *L. vera.*

La'vender Cotton. *Bot.* Common name of the *Santolina chamæ cyparissus.*

La'vender, French. *Bot.* Common name of the *Lavandula stœchas.*

Lavendula. *Bot., Med., Pharm.* See *Lavandula.*

Lăver, *ĕris*, n. and sometimes f. (*Lăvo*, to wash; because it is washed by the waters of the brooks where it is found.) *Bot.* A name for the *Veronica beccabunga*, or brook-lime; also the English name of the genus *Ulva.*

Lăver Germānĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Veronica Beccabunga.*

La'ver, Oyster-Green. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ulva lactuca.*

La'ver, Shield. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ulva umbilicalis.*

Lăver Vĕtĕrānum. *Bot.* A name for the *Sisymbrium nasturtium.*

Lāvĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lāva*, the product of volcanic fire; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Mineral., Nat. Hist.* Applied by Brongniart to a group of volcanic earths, comprehending those which are the result of liquefaction by the action of volcanic fire: la'vic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lavique*, adj.

Lăvĭpĕ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Lāvo*, to wash, *pes*, a foot.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Pedilavium.* Fr. syn. *pediluve*, m. Germ. syn. *Fussbad*, m.

Lavoisie'reus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a section (*Lavoisiereæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Melastomaceæ*, having the genus *Lavoisiera* for their type: lavoisie'reous. Fr. anal. *lavoisière*, adj.

Lawsōnia, *æ*, f. (Mr. Lawson, author of a work containing information as to the plants of Carolina.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Octandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Lawsōnia Iner'mis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the true *Alkanna*, an Oriental plant, the root of which is astringent; the plant is employed in its native place as a dye; also called *Alkanna vera.*

Laxa Chimŏlæ'a. A Paracelsian term for a purging medicine for venereal disease; said to be a salt growing on stones, such as the *Anatron*, or *Usnea lapidea Orientalis.*

Lax'ans, *tis*, part. (*Laxo*, to loosen.) *Med., Pharm.* Loosening, or purging; applied formerly to medicines (*Laxantia medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.) which cause a loose state of the bowels: lax'ant. Fr. anal. *laxant*, adj.; syn. *laxatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *laxirent*, part. adj.; *einen weichen Stuhlgang machend.*

Laxātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Laxo*, to loosen.) *Med.* Term for a loosening, or purgation: a laxa'tion. Fr. anal. *laxation*, f. Germ. syn. *Erschlaffung*, f.; *Laxiren*, n; *die Beförderung eines weichen Stuhlgangs.*

Lax'ative. (*Laxo*, to loosen.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to a slightly purgative medicine. *Laxātivus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *laxatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *laxirend*, part. adj.

Laxātor, *ōris*, m. (*Laxo*, to loosen; from its office.) *Anat.* A relaxer. Applied to muscles performing this office.

Laxĭcostātus, *a, um.* (*Laxus*, loose; *costa*, a rib.) *Zoöl.* That which is furnished with solitary or distinct ribs, as the *Ammonites laxicosta:* laxicos'tate. Fr. anal. *laxicosté*, adj.

Laxiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Laxus*, loose; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having solitary flowers, or distinct one from the other, as the *Lupinus laxiflorus, Dalea laxiflora*, and *Delphinium laxiflorum:* laxiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *laxiflore*, adj.

Laxifŏ'lius, *a, um.* (*Laxus*, loose; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having solitary or distinct leaves, as the *Dicranum laxifolium:* laxifo'lious. Fr. anal. *laxifolié*, adj.

Lax'itas, *ātis*, f. (*Laxo*, to loosen.) *Med.* Term for the quality or condition of looseness: lax'ity. Fr. anal. *laxité*, f. Germ. syn. *Erschlaffung*, f.; *Erschlafftsein*, n.

Lax'us, *a, um.* (*Laxo*, to loosen.) Loose; not firm or tense: lax. *Bot.* Spread out; diffused; not crowded together. *Pathol., Physiol.* Applied to the condition of the animal fibre. Fr. syn. *lache*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlaff*, adj.; *weitläufig*, adj.

Lazaret'to. (Ital.) Name given to an establishment at quarantine stations, for the purpose of treating the diseased, or confining, under the laws of quarantine, those suspected of infection, and for purifying goods under the same predicament. Fr. anal. *lazaret*, m.

Laz'ări Mălum. *Pathol.* An old term for *Lepra*, or leprosy: the evil, or affliction of Lazarus. Fr. syn. *lèpre*, f. Germ. syn. *Aussatz*, m.; *Schuppenkrankheit*, f.

Lazări Mor'bus. *Pathol.* Old epithet of *Elephantiasis:* the disease of Lazarus. Fr. and Germ. anal. *elephantiasis*, f. Germ. syn. *Knollsucht*, f.

Lazuli, Lapis. See *Lapis Lazuli.*

Lazurīnus Pul'vis. } *Chem.* Old term for
Lazu'rium Argen'ti. } the *Crocus lunæ*, or saffron of silver.

Lazu'rius, *a, um.* (Arab. *Azul*, azure.) Old term, the same as *Cæruleus. Pathol.* This colour (*Lazurius color*) was held to be the worst sign in *Lepra*, by Paracelsus; but it is caused by cold, and may amount even to blackness. Fr. syn. *bleu*, adj. Germ. syn. *blau*, adj.

Lead. (Sax. *Lead.*) *Chem.* A metal of a bluish white colour, and very brilliant when newly cut, but soon tarnished by the action of the atmosphere: it is malleable and easily cut with a knife, is found in different states, but seldom, if at all, in the metallic. *Plum'bum, i*, n. Fr. syn. *plomb*, m. Germ. syn. *Blei*, n.

Lead-Glance Mi'neral. *Mineral.* Common name for the *Galena mineralizata.*

Lead, Scoria of. See *Altimio.*

Lead, Sugar of, See *Sugar of Lead.*

Lead-Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Plumbago.*

Leæ'na, *æ*, f. (Λέαινα, a lioness.) *Pharm.* Old name of a plaster believed utterly to extirpate any existing disease; it was applied for *Sciatica*, and for *Hemicrania.* Aëtius, xi.

Leaf. (Sax. *Leaf.*) *Bot.* The flat, variously formed, and almost universally green-coloured product which constitutes the respiratory organ of a plant, being an expansion of the fibres of the stem, at particular points, into a net-work which is filled up by cellular tissue continuous with the herbaceous integument of the stem, the whole covered by the cuticle. It consists of the proper leaf or expansion, and the *Petiolus*, petiole, or leaf-stalk. See *Folium*, and *Frons.* Fr. syn. *feuille*, f. Germ. syn. *Blatt*, n.

Leaf-Stalk. *Bot.* The petiole or foot-stalk of a leaf. See *Petiolus.* Fr. syn. *pétiole*, m. Germ. syn. *Blattstiel*, m.

Leaflet. (Dim. Sax. *Leaf.*) *Bot.* A little leaf. See *Foliolum.*

Leafy. (Sax. *Leaf.*) *Bot.* Having many leaves: full of leaves. See *Foliaceous.* Fr. anal. *foliacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattartig*, adj.

Lean'ness. (Sax. *Læne*, poor in flesh.) *Med.* This may be natural, and may consist with perfect health, or it may be symptomatic of diseases, as in phthisis, atrophy, acute fevers, etc. See *Emaciation*, *Extenuatio Corporis*.

Leather-Like. *Bot.* See *Coriaceus*.

Lĕbēs, ētis, m. (Λέβης.) *Pharm.* Old term for a pot or vessel in which anything is poured for boiling; the same as *Cacalum*, *Casabum*, and *Olla*.

Lĕ'căně, *es*, f. (Dim. Λεκὸς, a hollow dish like a buckler.) *Anat.* Old term for the pelvis. Fr. syn. *bassin*, m. Germ. syn. *Becken*, n.; *Schüssel*, f.

Lĕcă'nĭcus, *a. um.* (*Lĕcăne*, the pelvis; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Lecane*, or pelvis: leca'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lécanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Becken betreffend.*

Lecănōreus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Lecanoreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes*, which have the genus *Lecanora* for their type: lecano'reous. Fr. anal. *lécanoré*, adj.

Lēchēnēon. (Ληχηνεῖον.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Torcular Herophili*. Fr. syn. *pressoir d'Hérophile*.

Le'cho. (Λέχω.) *Obstet.* Old term for a woman in the puerperal state. See *Puerpera*.

Lĕchŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Λεχὼ, a woman in childbed; *πύρ*, fire.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the *Febris puerperalis*, or child-bed fever. Fr. anal. *léchopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Kindbettfieber*, n.

Lecideāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a section (*Lecideaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes*, which have the genus *Lecidea* for their type: lecidea'ceous. Fr. *lécidéacé*, adj.

Leci'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Lecideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes gasterothalami*, which have the genus *Lecidea* for their type; also applied by Zenker to a Family (same term) but with a different circumscription: leci'deous. Fr. anal. *lécidé*, adj.

Lecidīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Lecidineæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Lecidea* for their type: lecidi'neous. Fr. anal. *lécidiné*, adj.

Lĕcĭthōdēs, adj. (Λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Having or full of the yolk of egg; applied to indicate a colour like that substance; yellowish or yellow coloured; the same as *Vitellinus:* le'cithous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lécithéux*, adj. Germ. syn. *dotterähnlich*, adj.; *gelb*, adj.; *safranfarbig*, adj.

Lĕ'cĭthos.
Lĕ'cĭthus, *i*, m. } (ὁ Λέκιθος.) *Physiol.* The same as *Vitellus;* the yolk of an egg. Fr. syn. *jaune d'œuf.* Germ. syn. *Eigelb*, n. (ἡ Λέκιθος.) *Bot.* The same as *Pisum.* Fr. syn. *pois*, m. Germ. syn. *Erbse*, f. *Anat.* Term for the decorticated lens of the eye. Fr. syn. *lentille décortiquée.* Germ. syn. *geschälte Linse.*

Lĕcĭ'thymen, *ĭnis*, n. (Λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg.) *Comp. Anat., Physiol.* Term the same as *Oölecithymen*, which see.

Lectister'nium, *ii*, n. (*Lectus*, a bed, or couch; *sterno*, to lie down to rest.) *Med.* Old term applied to the various arrangements of beds, held to be necessary for different diseases.

Lectuālis, *is, e.* (*Lectus*, a bed, or couch.) *Med.* Of or belonging to a bed, or couch; clinical; applied formerly to diseases which confined the patient to bed, and detained him there for sometime; also, to patients themselves (*Lectuales*,) who laboured under a lengthened though moderate degree of weakness: lec'tual. Fr. anal. *lectual*, adj.

Lec'tŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Lectus*, a bed.) A little bed: a lec'tule. Fr. syn. *la couche petite.* Germ. syn. *Bettchen*, n.; *Sänfle*, f.; *Wiege*, f.

Lec'tus, *i*, (Λέγω, to lie down.) *Med.* A bed, or couch. Fr. syn. *couche*, f. Germ. syn. *Bett*, n.

Lecythĭ'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Portean to a Family (*Lecythideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, of which Candolle made a tribe of that of the *Myrtaceæ*, and which has the genus *Lacythis* for its type: lecythi'deous. Fr. anal. *lécythidé*, adj.

Lēdum, *i*, n. (Λῆδον, a kind of *cistus.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Lēdum Palus'tre. *Bot.* The systematic name of the *Cistus ledon* of the shops, having a bitter, slightly astringent taste: it was formerly used in Switzerland for the *Humulus lapulus*, or hop; on the continent it is employed for hooping-cough, sore-throat, dysentery, and exanthematous diseases; also called *Rosmarinus sylvestris.*

Leïāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Leëaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the Family of the *Ampelideæ*, established by Candolle, and which has the genus *Leëa* for its type.

Leech. (Sax. *Lece*, being a term originally for a physician, and so for the animal indicated, because its application heals, or gives relief.) *Med.* The *Hirudo medicinalis*, or medicinal leech, a familiarly known animal, two or three inches in length, and of a blackish brown colour, with yellowish streaks above, and yellowish with black spots beneath, found in marshes and stagnant waters, throughout Europe; also called *Bdella.* It has an oblong, depressed and transversely plicated body; the mouth is encircled with a lip, and the tail is furnished with a flattened disk, both of which are well adapted for adhering to bodies by a sort of suction; the head is provided with a sharp instrument that makes three cuts at once in a triangular form, through the skin. See *Hirudo.* Fr. syn. *sangsue*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutegel*, or *Blutigel*, m.

Leek. (Sax. *Leac.*) *M. Med.* The common name of the herb *Allium porrum.* See *Agrumina.* Fr. syn. *poireau*, m. Germ. syn. *Porrelauch*, m.; *der Spanische Lauch.*

Leek Fern. *Bot.* Common name for the *Asplenium adianthum nigrum*, or black maidenhair.

Leffas. (Arab.) *Bot.* Old term for a hidden juice of the earth, by which plants grow. Ruland, and Johnson.

Leg'na, æ, f. **Leg'non. Leg'num, *i*,** n. (Λέγνον.) *Anat.* Terms the same as *Fimbria*, or a fringe. Fr. and Germ. syn. *frange*, f.

Legnotī'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (*Legnotideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rhizophoreæ*, having the genus *Legnotis* for its type: legnoti'deous. Fr. anal. *legnotidé*, adj.

Lĕgūmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Lĕgo*, to gather up; because its seeds are gathered to one side.) *Bot.* Term for a pericarp of two oblong valves in which the seeds are ranged along one suture only; a seed-shell: a le'gume. Fr. anal. *légume*, m. Germ. syn. *Hülsenfrucht*, f.

Lĕgūmĭnāris, *is, e.* (*Lĕgūmen*, a legume.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to the dehiscence of pericarps when it occurs by a marginal suture: legu'minar. Fr. anal. *léguminaire*, adj.

Legumin'. (*Lĕgūmen*, a legume.) *Chem.* Applied by Braconnot to the vegeto-animal matter which Einhof has extracted from legumes and which appears to be intermediate between gluten and vegetable albumen. *Lĕgūmĭna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *légumine*, f.

Lĕgūmĭnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lĕgūmen*, a legume; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a legume, as the *camaræ* of the *Delphinium leguminiforme:* legu'miniform. Fr. anal. *léguminiforme*, adj.

Lĕgūmĭnōdium, *ii*, n. (*Lĕgūmen*, a legume; terminal *-ώθης.*) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a fruit composed of many legumes attached to the same base on the same flower, as the *Cæsalpinia digynia.* Fr. anal. *léguminode*, m. Germ. syn. *Hülsenkranz*, m.

Lĕgūmĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Lĕgūmen*, a legume; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a legume; full of, or having legumes: legu'minous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *légumineux*, adj.

Leianthērus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος, smooth; ἀνθηρὸς, having flowers.) *Bot.* Having smooth flowers or anthers: leianthe'rous. Fr. anal. *léianthère*, adj.

Leienteria. *Med., Pathol.* See *Lienteria.*

Leimōnītis, *is, e.* (Λειμὼν, a grown field.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Viellot to a Family (*Leimonites*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Sylvicolæ*, comprehending those that live in the fields. Fr. anal. *léimonite*, adj.

Leiŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος, smooth; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having smooth fruit, as the *Heylandia leiocarpa*, and *Panicum leiocarpum:* leiocar'pous. Fr. anal. *léiocarpe*, adj.

Leiŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος, smooth; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Bot.* Having a smooth head, or hat, as the *Agaricus leiocephalus:* leioce'phalous. See *Leiopilus.* Fr. anal. *léiocéphale*, adj.

Leiŏder'mătus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος, smooth; δέρμα, the skin.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a Family (*Leiodermata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Ophidii*, comprehending such of those reptiles as have the skin naked and without scales: leioder'matous. Fr. anal. *leioderme*, adj.

Leiŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος, smooth; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having smooth leaves, as the *Galium leiophyllum* and *Nissolia leiophylla:* leiophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *léiophylle*, adj.

Leiŏ'pĭlus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος, smooth; πῖλος, a hat.) *Bot.* Having a smooth and glabrous hat, as the *Agaricus leiopilus:* leio'pilous. See *Leiocephalus.* Fr. anal. *leiopile*, adj.

Leio'plăcus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος, smooth; πλάξ, the plate of a chimney.) *Bot.* Having very smooth plates, as the mushroom called *Coniophora leioplaca:* leiopla'cous. Fr. anal. *léioplaque*, adj.

Leiŏ'pŏdes, adj. (Λεῖος, flat, πούς, a foot.) Old term, Gr. anal. λειοποδες, applied by Galen, *de Artic.* iii. 92, to those who were flat-footed; splay, or broad footed; having the middle of the foot, below and on the inner part not hollow, but flat or plain: leio'podous. Fr. anal. *léiopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *wer einen Platten nicht gehörig gewölbten Fuss hat.*

Leiŏpōmus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος, smooth; πῶμα, a lid.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Leiopoma*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pisces holobranchii*, comprehending those that have *opercula* without spines or serratures: leiopo'mous. Fr. anal. *léiopome*, adj.

Lei'ŏpus, *ŏdis*, adj. (Λεῖος, smooth; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a smooth *stipes*, as the *Helotium leiopus:* lei'opous. Fr. anal. *leiope*, adj.

Leiosper'mus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος, smooth; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having smooth seed, as the *Galium leiospermum* and *Schoberia leiosperma:* leiosper'mous. It ought to be *Leiospermatus.* Fr. anal. *léiosperme*, adj.

Leiostă'chyus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος, smooth; σταχὺς, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having smooth ears, that is to say, the glumes which compose them being smooth and glabrous, as the *Tristachya leiostachya:* leiosta'chyous. Fr. anal. *léiostachyé*, adj.

Leio'trĭchus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος, smooth; θρὶξ, hair.) *Zoöl.* Having smooth hair: leiotri'chous. Fr. anal. *léiotrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *glatthaarig*, adj.; *kraushaarig*, adj.

Leiphæ'mos. Leiphæ'mus, *a, um.* (Λείπω to be deficient; αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. λείφαιμος, applied by Hippocrates, *l.* 2, *de Morb. Mul.* xii. 20; xvii. 11, to those having a deficiency of blood. See *Achroi.* Fr. anal. *léiphème*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutarm*, adj.

Leipŏder'mis. Leipŏder'mătus, *a, um.* (Λείπω, to be deficient; δέρμα, the skin.) *Surg.* A loss of skin, or cuticle. Formerly applied to one in whom the prepuce was wanting from disease, or amputation. Fr. anal. *leipoderme*, adj. Germ. syn. *Beschnittene*, m.

Leipopsy'chia, æ, f. (Λείπω, to leave; ψύχη, life.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. λειποψυχια, used by Galen, *de Meth. Med.* xii. 5, for *Syncope*, or a swoon. Fr. anal. *léipopsychie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohnmacht*, f.

Leipŏthȳmia, æ, f. (Λείπω, to relinquish; θυμὸς, the mind.) *Pathol.* A term for the sensation of sinking, or fainting; synonymous with *Deliquium animi:* syncope: leipo'thymy. Fr. anal. *leipothymie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohnmacht*, f.

Leipy'rias. (Λείπω, to leave; πῦρ, fire; or heat.) *Pathol.* Old epithet (λειπυρίας πυρετὸς) of a very malignant continued fever, combined with erysipelatous inflammation of the internal viscera, in which the internal parts suffer from much heat, while the external are cold; mentioned by Hippocrates, *de Morb.* ii. xvi. 12, etc.

Lem'ma, *ătis,* n. (Λέμμα, from λέπω, to decorticate.) *Bot.* Term for *Cortex,* or bark; the coat, or covering of plants. Fr. anal. *lemme,* m. (Λῆμμα, from λαμβάνω, to receive or take.) *Geom.* Term for the demonstration of some premise, in order to render what follows and what was first intended, the more easy. Fr. anal. *lemme,* m. Germ. syn. *Genommene,* n.; *Angenommene,* n.; *Eingenommene,* n. (Λείμμα, from λείπω, to leave.) *Chem.* Term for the residue, or what is left of a thing. Fr. syn. *residu,* m. Germ. syn. *Uebrige,* n.; *Rest,* m.

Lēmā'leus, *a, um.* (Λῆμη, sordes of the eyes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Lippus;* having or pertaining to weeping or watery eyes; having a running of the eyes; also, having weak vision: lema'leous. Germ. syn. *mit thränenden Augen; triefäugig,* adj.; *blödsichtig,* adj.

Lemānie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a tribe (*Lemanieæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Algæ,* having the genus *Lemania* for their type: lemanie'ous. Fr. anal. *lémarié,* adj.

Lēme, *es,* f. (Λῆμη.) Old term for sordes of the eyes. See *Lemositas.* These belong to *Lemma.*

Lemĭthŏcor'ton. *Bot.* A name for the *Fucus helminthocorton.*

Lemmosteosclērōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Lemma,* bark; ὀστέον, a bone; σκληρὸς, hard.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for osseous hardening or thickening of the covering of bones; cortical *osteosclerosis.* See *Holosteosclerosis.* Fr. anal. *lemmostéosclérose,* f.; syn. *ostéosclérose corticale.* Germ. syn. *die äussere oder Rindenosteosklerose.*

Lemnāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Rudolphi to a Family (*Lemnaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the genus *Lemna* for their type: lemna'ceous. Fr. anal. *lemnacé,* adj.

Lem'neus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a Family (*Lemneæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the genus *Lemna* for their type: lem'neous. Fr. anal. *lemné,* adj.

Lem'nia Ter'ra. *Chem.* Old epithet of an earth found in the island of Lemnos, light, fatty, of a red colour, and having astringent virtues; said to be similar to the Armenian bole, the yellowish brown kind being the best.

Lemnis'cus, *i,* m. (Λημνίσκος.) *Surg.* Old name for a tent which is placed in a wound. Also applied formerly to a pessary. Fr. syn. *tente,* f.; *pessaire,* m. Germ. syn. *Messel,* f.; *Wieke,* f.; *der Mutterkranz; das Mutterzäpfchen.* *Zoöl.* Applied to the small appendages (*Lemnisci,* nom. pl.) of extremely variable form, observed in certain species of *Tænia,* as the *Tænia denticulata,* upon the anterior or posterior border of the lateral orifices, which sometimes grow from the edge even of the articulation, and of which the use is not yet ascertained. Fr. anal. *lemnisque,* m.

Lēmŏdĭ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Λαιμὸς, the throat; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, and Eichwald to an Order (*Lemodipoda,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustaceæ,* comprehending those in which the head is confounded with the first thoracic segment and bears the four anterior feet, or the analogues of the four primary foot-jaws: lemodi'podous. Fr. anal. *lémodipode,* adj.

Lēmŏdĭpŏdĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (Λαιμὸς, the throat; πούς, a foot; *forma,* likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to hexapodous *larvæ* with long *antennæ,* which have the body elongated and subcylindrical, the second segment of the trunk longer than the others, and the anterior pair of feet separated from the rest by an interval, as the *Phasma:* lemodipo'diform. Fr. anal. *lémodipodiforme,* adj.

Le'mon. *M. Med.* The name of the fruit of the *Citrus medica.* *Līmon, ōnis,* f. See *Citrinula.* Fr. anal. *limon,* m. Germ. syn. *Limone,* f.

Le'mon-Coloured. See *Citrinus.*

Le'mon Scurvy-Grass. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Cochlearia officinalis.* Fr. syn. *herbe aux cuillers.* Germ. syn. *gemeines Löffelkraut.*

Le'mons, A'cid of. *Chem.* Common name for citric acid. Fr. syn. *acide citrique.* Germ. syn. *Citronsäure,* f.

Le'mons, Salt of. *Chem.* A common name for oxalic acid in combination with a small portion of potash.

Lēmŏ'sĭtas, *ātis,* f. (Λῆμη, sordes of the eyes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Leme;* the state of eyes having sordes: lemo'sity. Fr. anal. *lémosité,* f.

Lēmŏtēs, *ētis,* f. (Λῆμη, sordes of the eyes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term nearly the same as *Lippitudo.*

Lemp'nias. *Chem.* Old term for *Terra sigillata.* See *Terræ Sigillatæ.*

Lemp'nias Cal'cis. *Chem.* Old term for scales of brass, produced by beating the metal with a hammer.

Lemp'nias Lemp'nia. *Chem.* Old term for *Auripigmentum,* or orpiment. Fr. syn. *orpiment,* m. Germ. syn. *Auripigment,* n.; *Operment,* n.

Lĕmū'rĭdus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Family (*Lemuridæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Mammifera primatia,* which have the genus *Lemur* for their type: lemu'ridous. Fr. anal. *lémuride,* adj.

Lēmŭrīnus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Desmarest, Tiedemann, Latreille, Ficinus, and Carus to a Family (*Lemurini,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera,* having the genus *Lemur* for their type: lemuri'nous. Fr. anal. *lémurien,* adj.

Lendĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Lens, lendis,* a nit; *gĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant, as the *Fucus lendigerus,* or to a polypus, as the *Serialaria lendigera,* which presents on its surface small tubercles or vascular swellings like nits: lendi'gerous. Fr. anal. *lendigère,* adj.

Lēniens, *tis*, part. (*Lēnio*, to mitigate.) *Med.* Abating irritation; soothing: le'nient. Fr. syn. *lénitif*, adj. Germ. syn. *lendernd*, adj.

Lēnis, *is*, *e*. (Λεῖος, light.) Light; gentle; soft.

Le'nitive. (*Lēnis*, gentle.) *Med.* Assuaging; gently palliating. *Lēnītīvus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *lénitif*, adj. Germ. syn. *lendernd*, adj.

Le'nitive Elec'tuary. *Pharm.* A name for the *Confectio sennæ composita*.

Lēnos. (Ληνὸς, a hollowed-out cavity.) *Anat.* Anciently applied to the *Torcular Herophili*.

Lens, *lendis*, f. (*Lens*, a lentil seed; from its likeness.) *Entomol.* The egg of the common louse; a nit. Fr. anal. *lente*, f. Germ. syn. *das Ei der Kopflaus; Nuss*, f.

Lens, *lentis*, f. *Anat.* See *Crystalline Lens*. *Bot.* The lentil seed. See *Ervum Lens*. Fr. syn. *lentille*, f. Germ. syn. *Linse*, f. *Nat. Philos.* Name for a doubly convex piece of glass, or other transparent substance, formed so as to reflect the rays of light: a lens. Fr. syn. *lentille*, f. Germ. syn. *Linsenglas*, m.

Lentĭbŭlārie'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Lentibularieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by L. C. Richard, which has for its type the genus *Utricularia*, of old called *Lentibularia* by Gesner and Rivinus: lentibularie'ous. R. Brown names that Family *Utriculineæ*. Fr. anal. *lentibularié*, adj.

Lentĭcel'la, *æ*, f. (*Lens*, the lentil.) *Bot.* Applied by Candolle to ruddy oval points seen upon the bark of the branches of trees, under the *epidermis* of which is found a pulverulent heap, and from which, according to him, issue those roots which give origin to branches either naturally by the air, as the *Rhus*, or when they are plunged into the water, or when they are planted in a humid soil. These points were called *glandes lenticulaires* by Guettard, and *pores corticaux* by Dupetit-Thouars: a len'ticel. Fr. anal. *lenticelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Rindenhöckerchen*, n. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Also the same as *Lenticula*. Fr. anal. *lenticelle*, f.

Lentĭcellātus, *a*, *um*. (*Lentĭcella*, a small red point on the branches of trees.) *Bot.* Having *lenticellæ*: lenticel'late. Fr. anal. *lenticellé*, adj.

Lentĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Lens*, a lentil.) *Bot.* A smaller kind of lentil. *Pathol.* Term formerly used for *Ephelis*, or freckle; also used the same as *Lentigo*; also, for a peculiar kind of malignant contagious fever, the same as *Petechialis*, with spots of the size of lentil seeds. See *Phacia*. Fr. syn. *ephélide*, f. Germ. syn. *Sonnenflecke*, m. *Surg.* Applied as a name for an instrument for removing the irregularities of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium with the trephine, convex on one side, concave on the other and one of its edges sharp with a little shallow cup on the end of the blade, its concavity towards the handle, for receiving the little pieces of bone when detached; it is sometimes improperly called *Lenticular*. Fr. syn. *couteau lenticulaire*.

Lentĭ'cŭla Mārīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Fucus natans*, or sea lentil.

Lenti'cular. (*Lens*, a lens.) *Anat., Bot.* Of or belonging to a lens: convex on both sides like a lens. *Lentĭcŭlāris*, *is*, *e*. Fr. anal. *lenticulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *linsenförmig*, adj.

Lenti'cular Gan'glion. *Anat.* Applied to a small reddish body situated near the back part of the orbit, between the optic nerve and the external *rectus* muscle; also termed *Ophthalmic ganglion*. Fr. anal. *ganglion lenticulaire*. Germ. syn. *Augenknoten*, m.

Lentĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Lens*, the lentil; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Peziza lentifera*, which represents a kind of cup, at the bottom of which are placed many receptacles in form of lentils: lenti'ferous. Fr. anal. *lentifère*, adj.

Lentĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Lens*, a lens; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Bot.* Formed, or shaped like a lens: len'tiform. Fr. anal. *lentiforme*, adj.

Lentĭ'gĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Lens*, the lentil; *fĕro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Having, or carrying lentils, as the *Rumelia lentigera*, of which the capsules are lenticular: lenti'gerous. Fr. anal. *lentigère*, adj.

Lentīgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Lens*, a kind of pulse called lentils; being like its seed; terminal *-igo*.) *Med.* Term for *a* pimple, or speckle on the face; *a* freckle on the skin. A cutaneous affection chiefly of the face, in which there are spots of the colour and size of the lentil seed, occurring mostly on the face, breast, arms, and hands of women, or on parts exposed to the air, or to the rays of the sun, without pain. See *Lenticula*, *Phacia*. Fr. syn. *ephélide*, f. Germ. syn. *Sommersprosse*, f.; *Sonnenflecken*, m.

Len'til. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Ervum*. Fr. syn. *lentille*, f. Germ. syn. *Erve*, f.

Len'til, Sea. *Bot.* Common name of the *Fucus natans*. *Lentĭ'cŭla Mārīna*.

Lentis'cus, *i*, m. (*Lentesco*, to become clammy; from its gummy juice.) *Bot.* The mastich-tree. See *Pistacia Lentiscus*. Fr. syn. *pistache*, f. Germ. syn. *Pistazie*, f.; *Mastixstrauch*, m.

Len'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Lentus*, gluey.) *Chem., Med., Pathol.* Viscidity, or gluey consistence of any fluid. Fr. syn. *viscosité*, f. Germ. syn. *zähe Flüssigkeit*.

Leonti'ăsis, *is*, f. (*Leo*, a lion, or wild beast.) *Pathol.* A term for the disease *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, which see. Fr. syn. *elephantiasis des Grecs*; anal. *léontiase*, m.

Leon'tice Vĕ'tĕrum. *Bot.* A name for the *Cacalia Alpina*, or strange colt's-foot.

Leon'tŏdon, *ontis*, m. (Λέων, the lion; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia æqualis*. Juss. *Compositæ*. Fr. syn. *dent de lion*. Germ. syn. *Löwenzahn*, m.

Leon'tŏdon Tăraxi'cum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant *Dandelion*; also called *Dens Leonis*. See *Caput Monachi*, *Hedypnois*, *Urinaria*. Fr. syn. *dent de lion*. Germ. syn. *Löwenzahn*, m.

Leŏntŏpŏdie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a division (*Leontopodieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Inuleæ gnaphalicæ seriphieæ*, having the *Leontopodium* for their type: leontopodie'ous. Fr. anal. *léontopodié*, adj.

Leŏntŏpŏ'dium, *i*, n. (Λέων, a lion; πούς, a foot; from its likeness.) *Bot.* The specific name of the plant lion's foot. See *Filago Leontopodium.*

Leontŏpŏ'dius, *a, um.* (Λέων, a lion; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied to the hairy leaves and stalks of the *Filago leontopodium*, which have been compared to a lion's foot: leontopo'dious. Fr. anal. *léontopode*, adj.

Leŏnūrus, *a, um.* (Λέων, a lion: οὐρά, a tail.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Hornstedtia leonurus*, because its stalks are long and provided with ciliated leaves of a yellow colour, wherefore they have been compared to the tail of a lion: leonu'rous. Fr. anal. *léonure*, adj.

Leŏnūrus, *i*, n. (Λέων, a lion; οὐρά, a tail; from its likeness.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Juss. *Labiatæ.* Lion's tail. Fr. anal. *léonure*, m.

Leŏnūrus Cardi'ăca. *Bot.* Systematic name of the herb mother-wort, or wild palm, the leaves of which were formerly used in stomach disorders of children, to promote the catamenia, and to allay palpitation of the heart; also called *Agripalma gallis*, *Marrubium*, and *Cardiaca crispa.*

Leo'pard's-Bane. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Arnica montana.* Fr. syn. *arnique des montagnes.* Germ. syn. *Wolverlei*, n.

Lepădi'ceus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Eichwald to a Family (*Lepadiceæ*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Therozoaria*, having the *Lepas* for their type. Fr. anal. *lépadien*, adj.

Lĕpădĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (Λεπάς, a scale; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Gorgonia lepadifera*, because of its branches being furnished with *papillæ*, or little soft protuberances reflected, as if imbricated with scales: lepadi'ferous. Fr. anal. *lépadifère*, adj.

Lĕ'pălum, *i*, n. (Λεπάς, a shell, or scale.) *Bot.* Applied by Dunal to the scales seen on the base of the male organs of certain plants, and the collection of which constitutes the *Lepisma*, which see. Fr. anal. *lépale*, m.

Lĕpas, *ădis*, f. (Λεπάς.) *Conchol.* The same as *Concha.* A shell: a certain shell-fish. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Lepades*, nom. pl.) of the *Nematopoda*, having the *Lepas* for their type. Fr. anal. *lépade*, m. Germ. syn. *Schuppe*, f.

Lĕpĭ'cĕnus, *a, um.* (Λέπος, a coat; κένος, empty.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to the *Gluma calycinalis* of the *Gramineæ:* lepi'cenous. Fr. anal. *lépicène*, adj.

Lĕpĭdan'theus, *a, um.* (Λεπίς, a scale; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Marquis to designate plants that are squamiflorous: lepidan'theous. Fr. anal. *lépidanthé*, adj.

Lĕpĭdan'thus. *Bot.* The same as *Lepidantheus.*

Lĕpĭdĭneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Candolle to a tribe (*Lepidineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cruciferæ*, having the *Lepidium* for their type: lepidi'neous. Fr. anal. *lépidiné*, adj.

Lepidin'. *Chem.* Term for a peculiar bitter substance obtained by Leroux and Dr. Cagnon from the *Lepidium iberis. Lĕpĭdĭna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. and Germ. anal. *lépidine*, adj.

Lĕpĭdiop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Λεπίς, a scale; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Clairville (*Lepidioptera*, nom. pl. n.) to the *Lepidoptera* of other authors: lepidiop'terous. See *Lepidopterus.*

Lĕpĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (Λεπίς, a scale; from its attributed power in removing scaly impurities from the skin.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Silicula.* See *Piperitis.*

Lĕpĭ'dium Ibēris. *Bot.* Systematic name for the sciatica cresses; used as antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and stomachic; also called pepperwort, and *Cardamantica.*

Lĕpĭ'dium Sătīvum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the dittander or garden cress; used by the poor as antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and stomachic; also called *Nasturtium hortense*, and *Raphanus sylvestris.*

Lĕpĭdŏcarye'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Martius to a tribe (*Lepidocaryeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Palmæ*, having the *Lepidocaryum* for their type: lepidocarye'ous. Fr. anal. *lépidocaryé*, adj.

Lĕpĭdŏ'cĕrus, *a, um.* (Λεπίς, a scale; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having *antennæ* covered with short leaves in form of small scales, as the *Toxophora lepidocera:* lepido'cerous. Fr. anal. *lépidocère*, adj.

Lĕpĭdōdēs, adj. (Λεπίς, a scale; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot., Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Having, or full of scales; scaly: le'pidous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lépideux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schuppig*, adj.

Lĕpĭdoīdēs, adj. (Λεπίς, a scale; terminal *-ίδης.*) Resembling a scale: le'pidoid. *Anat.* Anciently applied to the squamous portion of the temporal bone; also to certain sutures, etc. Fr. anal. *lépidoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schuppenförmig*, adj.; *schuppig*, adj.

Lĕpĭdōlāris, *is, e.* (Λεπίς, a scale.) *Bot., Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Having, or pertaining to scales; applied to the rays of the *Pecten lepidolaris:* lepi'dolar. Fr. anal. *lépidolaire*, adj.

Lĕpĭdŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Λεπίς, a scale; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves in the form, or nearly in the form of scales: lepidophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *lépidophyllé*, adj.

Lĕpĭdoplas'tus, *a, um.* (Λεπίς, a scale; πλάσσω, to form.) *Med., Pathol.* Forming scales: lepidoplas'tous. Fr. anal. *lépidoplaste*, adj.

Lĕpĭdŏpōmus, *a, um.* (Λεπίς, a scale; πῶμα, a lid.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Lepidopoma*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pisces holobranchiata*, comprehending those which have their *opercula* covered with scales: lepidopo'mous. Fr. anal. *lépidopome*, adj.

Lĕpĭdoptĕrŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Lĕpĭdoptĕrus*, having scaly wings; λόγος, a discourse.) *Entomol.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on the *Lepidoptera*, or scaly-winged insects:

lepidoptero'logy. Fr. anal. *lépidoptérologie*, adj.

Lĕpĭdoptĕrŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lĕpĭdoptĕrŏlŏgia*, a treatise on scaly-winged insects; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Entomol.* Of or belonging to *Lepidopterologia:* lepidopterolo'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lépidoptérologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Lepidopterologie betreffend.*

Lĕpĭdop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Λεπὶς, a scale; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings sprinkled, or partially covered with scales, as the *Elater lepidopterus*, of which the *elytra* present scales of a golden yellow applied upon a ruddy ground. Applied by the naturalists after Linnæus, except Fabricius, who calls them *Glossates*, and Clairville who names them *Lepidioptera*, to an Order (*Lepidoptera*, nom. pl. n.) of insects, comprehending those which have four wings covered with small scales, so fine that they resemble a powder: lepidop'terous. Fr. anal. *lépidoptère*, adj.

Lĕpĭ'dŏpus, *a, um.* (Λεπὶς, a scale, πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a saurian reptile, the *Pypogus lepidopus*, which has the feet furnished externally with two small scaly plates: lepi'dopous. Fr. anal. *lépidopode*, adj.

Lĕpĭdŏsarcōma, *ătis*, n. (Λεπὶς, a scale; σάρκωμα, a fleshy tumour.) *Surg.* Old term for a squamiform fleshy tumour; formerly applied to a fleshy abscess found in the mouth, round at first, and afterwards becoming reflected towards the throat like a little tongue; on dissection, scales of an almost bony consistence and disposed without any order were found to have been contained in it. Fr. anal. *lépido-sarcome*, m. Germ. syn. *Schuppenfleischgewachs*, n.

Lĕpĭdōsis, *is*, f. (Λεπὶς, a scale.) *Pathol.* A term intended to mean scale-skin, but it is imperfect, merely signifying a formation of scales, without reference to the skin. See *Ichthyosis.* Fr. anal. *lépidose*, f. Germ. syn. *Kleienausschlag*, m.

Lĕpĭdōsis Lepri'ăsis. *Pathol.* The systematic name given by Mason Good to leprosy. Fr. syn. *lèpre*, f. Germ. syn. *Aussatz*, m.; *Schuppenkrankheit*, f.

Lĕpĭdōtus, *a, um.* (Λεπὶς, a scale.) *Bot., Entomol.* That which is furnished with scales, as the leaves of the *Hibbertia lepidota*, or the body of the *Tabanus lepidotus:* lepido'tous. Fr. anal. *lépidote*, adj. Germ. syn. *schuppig*, adj.

Lĕpis'ma, *ătis*, n. (Λεπὶς, a scale.) *Bot.* Applied by Candolle to a species of membranous or slightly fleshy scales found on the base of ovaries in the *Aquilegia*, and which appear to be either aborted stamens or expansions of the *torus:* a lepism. See *Lepalum.* Fr. anal. *lépisme*, m.

Lĕpismēnus, *a, um.** } (*Lĕpis*, the dross of silver,
Lepis'meus, *a, um.* } or of brass; *mēna*, a little fish.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier to a Family (*Lepismenæ*, or *Lepismeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Thysanoura*, in which the body is elongated and covered with small shining scales, frequently silvery and brilliant; from which circumstance the most common species has been compared to a little fish. Fr. anal. *lépismène*, adj.

Lĕpĭsūrus, *a, um.* (Λεπὶς, a scale; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to the *Diacope lepisurus*, which has the caudal fin covered with small scales: lepisu'rous. Fr. anal. *lépisure*, adj.

Lĕpŏ'rĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Lĕpus*, a hare; terminal *-ĭdæ.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling the hare; applied to a Family of animals having the *Lepus*, or hare, for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *léporides*, s. m. pl.

Lĕpŏrīnum Lă'bium.
Lĕpŏrīnum Ros'trum. } *Surg.* Terms for the malformation, or defect called hare-lip, which see.

Lĕpŏrīnus, *a, um.* (*Lĕpus*, a hare.) *Med., Surg.* Hare-like: le'porine; but chiefly applied to denote resemblance to the mouth of the hare. *Zoöl.* Applied by Desmarest and Latreille to a Family (*Leporini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, having the *Lepus* for their type. Fr. anal. *léporin*, adj.

Lĕposteo'phyton.
Lĕposteo'phytum, *i*, n. } (Λεπὶς, a scale; ὀστέον, a bone; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a scaly growth of bone: a lepos'teophyte. Fr. anal. *lépostéophyte*, m.

Le'pra, *æ*, f. (Λέπρα, leprosy.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease of the skin distinguished by circular scaly patches of various size: the leprosy; a genus of the Ord. *Impetigenes;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Albora, Lazari Malum, Lazurius.* Fr. anal. *lèpre*, f. Germ. syn. *Aussatz*, m.; *Schuppenkrankheit*, f.

Le'pra Alphoïdes.
Le'pra Al'phos. } *Pathol.* White leprosy; Greek names for a variety of *Lepra*, from the central part of the eminent asperities which begin about the elbow, becoming depressed and changing into small white powdery scales. See *Morphæa.* Fr. syn. *lèpre blanche.* Germ. syn. *der weisse Aussatz.*

Le'pra A'răbum. *Pathol.* An epithet of the *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, or tubercular *Elephantiasis.* Fr. syn. *éléphantiasis des Arabes.*

Lepra Asturica. *Pathol.* See *Mal de la Rosa.*

Le'pra Græcōrum. *Pathol.* Anciently the term *Lepra* was applied by the Greeks to a scaly disease of the skin, believed to be the same as the *Lepra vulgaris* of the present day. See *Albaras Nigra.* Fr. anal. *lèpre des Grecs.* Germ. syn. *der gutartige Aussatz.*

Le'pra Jūda'ĭca. *Pathol.* The Jewish leprosy; of which three kinds are mentioned by Moses. 1. The *Boak*, so called also by the Arabians, believed to be identical with the *L. alphos* of the Greeks. 2. The *Berat cecha*, the *Beras asved* of the Arabians, and *L. melas* of the Greeks. 3. The *Berat lebena*, the *Beras bejas* of the Arabians, and *L. leuce* of the Greeks; the first kind was held not to be contagious, the last two were considered so. Fr. syn. *lèpre des Juifs.*

Le'pra Machĭlōsa Ni'gra.
Le'pra Mĕlas.
Le'pra Ni'grĭcans. } *Pathol.* Black, or blackish leprosy; terms for a variety of *Lepra*, differing little from the *L. vulgaris*, except in the colour of the patches which are dark and livid, appearing first on the legs and fore-arms, afterwards on the

thighs, loins, neck, and hands; also called *Morphea nigra, Vitiligo nigra.* Fr. syn. *lèpre noire.* Germ. syn. *der schwarze Aussatz.*

Le'pra Vulgāris. *Pathol.* Common leprosy; it consists at first in small distinct cuticular eminences, reddish and glistening, but without fluid; they continue to enlarge gradually, till they nearly equal a crown-piece in extent; they are orbicular, or oval-shaped, covered with dry scales and surrounded by a red border; these scales accumulate till they form a thick crust which, whether it falls off spontaneously, or is forcibly detached, is quickly reproduced; it first appears sometimes at the elbow, or on the fore-arm, but more generally about the knee. Fr. syn. *lèpre vulgaire.* Germ. syn. *der gutartige Aussatz.*

Leprārie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a Family (*Leprarieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes coniothalami*, having the *Lepraria* for their type: laprarie'ous. Fr. anal. *léprarié*, adj.

Lepre'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Zanker to a tribe (*Lepreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes*, having the *Lepra* for their type: lepre'ous. Fr. anal. *lépré*, adj.

Lepri'ăsis, *is*, f. (Λεπρὸς, rough.) *Pathol.* The specific name given by Mason Good to leprosy, which he terms *Lepidosis lepriasis.* Fr. anal. *lépriase*, f. Germ. syn. *ein weisser Aussatz.*

Le'prĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lepra*, the leprosy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease *Lepra:* le'pric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *léprique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Aussatz betreffend.*

Leprōdēs, adj. *Bot., Med., Pathol.* The same as *Leprosus.* See *Leprous.*

Leprŏmor'phe, *es*, f. (Λέπρα, the leprosy; μορφὴ, form, or likeness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a higher degree of *Lepra.* Fr. anal. *lépromorphie*, f. Germ. syn. *der höhere Grad der Lepra.*

Leprophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Λέπρα, the leprosy; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for leprous ophthalmy: leprophthal'my. Fr. anal. *léprophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lepra-Augenkrankheit.*

Leprophthal'mus, *i*, m. (Λέπρα, the leprosy; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the eye affected by leprophthalmy; also applied to the patient labouring under that affection. Fr. anal. *léprophthalme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Aussatz Auge.*

Leprŏsārium, *ii*, n. (Λέπρα, the leprosy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an hospital for the treatment of leprosy; a leper-house, or *Domus leprosarius.* Fr. anal. *léprosarie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Hospital oder Spital für Aussätzige.*

Leprŏsārius, *a, um.* (Λέπρα, the leprosy.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease *Lepra:* leprosa'rious. Fr. anal. *léprosarié*, adj. Germ. syn. *Leprakranke betreffend.*

Leprōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λέπρα, the leprosy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress of leprosy. Fr. anal. *léprose*, f.

Le'prosy. (Λέπρα.) *Pathol.* Common name for the disease *Lepra.* Fr. anal. *lèpre*, f. Germ. syn. *Aussatz*, m.; *Schuppenkrankheit*, f.

Le'prous. (*Lepra*, the disease leprosy; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Applied to the scaly appearance on crustaceous lichens. *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to, or resembling the disease *Lepra. Leprōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lépreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *aussatzig*, adj.

Leprūrēthrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Λέπρα, the leprosy; οὐρήθρα, the urethra; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a leprous urethral discharge. Fr. anal. *lépruréthrorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der Aussatz-Tripper; der leprose Harnröhrenschleimfluss.*

Lep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λαμβάνω, to take.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a seizure, or an attack. Fr. anal. *lepsis*, f. Germ. syn. *Anfall*, m.; *Fangen*, n.; *Nehmen*, n.

Leptăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having slender spines, as the *Rondeletia leptacantha:* leptacan'thous. Fr. anal. *leptacanthe*, adj.

Leptan'thus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having small slender flowers, as the *Loranthus leptanthus.*

Lepthymĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Λεπτὸς, thin; ὑμὴν, a membrane.) *Anat.* Term for softness, thinness, or slenderness of the membranes: lepthy'meny. Fr. anal. *lepthyménie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zartheit der Membranen.*

Lepthymĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lepthyménia*, slenderness of the membranes; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to *Lepthymenia:* lepthyme'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lepthyménique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die zu grosse Zartheit der Membranen betreffend.*

Lep'tis, *ĭdis*, m. *Bot.* Applied by Latreille and Macquart to a tribe (*Leptides*, nom. pl. f.); by Wiedemann to a Family (same term) of the dipterous insects having the *Leptis* for their type. Fr. anal. *leptide*, m.

Leptŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having long and slender fruit, as the *Sesbania leptocarpa:* leptocar'pous. Fr. anal. *leptocarpe*, adj.

Leptŏcau'lis, *is, e.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; καύλος, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a slender stem, as the *Astragalus leptocaulis:* leptocau'line. Fr. anal. *leptocaule*, adj.

Leptŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Bot.* Having a small head, as the *Trimesurus leptocephalus;* or a little hat, as the *Polyporus leptocephalus:* leptoce'phalous. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus, and Carus to a Family (*Leptocephalà*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pisces gasteropterygii*, having the *Leptis* for their type: leptoce'phalous. Fr. anal. *leptocéphale*, adj.

Leptŏ'chroa, *æ*, f. } (Λεπτὸς, thin, or soft,
Leptochrōs, *ōtos*, m. } χρόα, the skin.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a fine, thin, soft, or delicate membrane. Fr. anal. *leptochros*, m. Germ. syn. *eine dünne, feine Haut.*

Lepto'chrōus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; χρόα, the skin.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having a fine, soft, or delicate skin: lepto'chroous. Fr. anal. *leptochröe*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit dünner feiner Haut versehen.*

Leptŏchȳ'mia, *æ*, f. (Λεπτὸς, thin; χυμὸς, juice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid thinness or deterioration of the juices: leptochy'my.

Fr. anal. *leptochymie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Dunnheit der Säfte.*

Leptŏchȳmĭcus, *a, um.* (*Leptŏchȳmia*, thinness of the juices; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Leptochymia:* leptochy'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *leptochymique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Leptochymie gehörig.*

Leptŏdac'tȳlus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; δάκτυλος, a finger, or toe.) *Zoöl.* Having very slender fingers and toes, as the *Arctomys leptodactylus;* applied by Illiger to a Family (*Leptodactyla*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which have the middle toe of the fore-feet elongated and very slender: leptodac'tylous. Fr. anal. *leptodactyle*, adj.

Lep'tŏdon, *ontis*, adj. (Λεπτὸς, slender; ὀδοῦς, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having very small teeth, as those of the *Weissia leontodon.* Fr. anal. *leptodonte*, adj.

Leptohymenia. See *Lepthymenia.*

Leptŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Λεπτὸς, slender; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for a dissertation or treatise upon the more subtle of minute objects: lepto'logy. Fr. anal. *leptologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Kleinigkeitskrämerei.*

Leptŏmĕ'rĭa, *æ*, f. (Λεπτὸς, slender; μέρος, a part or portion.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a delicate quality, disposition, or diathesis. Fr. anal. *leptomérie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine dünne, feine (Korper-) Beschaffenheit.*

Leptŏmĭ'teus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a Family (*Leptomiteæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Confervoideæ;* by Reichenbach to a division of the tribe of *Batrachospermeæ*, having the *Leptomitus* for their type: leptomi'teous. Fr. anal. *leptomité*, adj.

Leptŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, strait; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having strait or narrow petals, as the *Dianthus leptopetalus*, and *Unona leptopetala:* leptope'talous. Fr. anal. *leptopétale.* adj.

Lĕptŏphīnus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by T. Bell to a group (*Leptophina*, nom. pl. n.) of serpents which have the *Leptophis* for their type: lep'tophine, or leptophi'nous. Fr. anal. *leptophiné*, adj.

Leptŏphōnia, *æ*, f. (Λεπτὸς, tender or soft; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Physiol.* Term for a soft, gentle voice: lepto'phony. Fr. anal. *leptophonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die feine, zarte Stimme.* Incorrectly also applied to a rough screeching voice. Germ. syn. *eine rauhe kreischende Stimme.*

Leptŏphōnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Leptŏphōnia*, a gentle voice; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Leptophonia:* leptopho'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *leptophonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit feiner Stimme.*

Leptŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, strait or narrow; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves slender and narrow, as the *Cheiranthus leptophyllus;* or having small petioles, as the *Astragalus leptophyllus;* or, leaves divided into very slender lobes, as the *Saxifraga leptophylla*, or the *Heloscidium leptophyllum:* leptophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *leptophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinblattrig*, adj.

Leptŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a slender *stipes* or foot, as the *Laminaria leptopoda. Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Leptopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Conchophora* corresponding to the *Conchifera dimyaria tenuipedes* of Lamarck: lepto'podous. Fr. anal. *leptopode*, adj.

Leptop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having small wings, as the expansions supplied on each side of the head of the *Ascaris leptoptera:* leptop'terous. Fr. anal. *leptoptère*, adj.

Leptoram'phus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, strait or narrow; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Leptoramphi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Passeræ*, comprehending those which have the beak long and narrow: leptoram'phous. See *Leptorhyncus.* Fr. anal. *leptoramphe*, adj.

Leptorhīnus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, strait or narrow; ῥὶν, the nose.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Rhinoceros leptorhinus*, from its nostrils being without a *septum* or partition, simple and narrow: leptorhi'nous. Fr. anal. *leptorhine*, adj.

Leptorhi'zus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having slender roots, as the *Agaricus leptorhizus*, and the *Ionidium leptorhizum:* leptori'zous. Fr. anal. *leptorhize*, adj.

Leptorhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, strait, or narrow; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a narrow slender beak, as the *Inachus leptorhynchus:* leptorhyn'chous. See *Leptoramphus.* Fr. anal. *leptorhynque*, adj.

Lep'tos. } (Λεπτὸς.) *Bot., Ornithol.,*
Lep'tus, *a, um.* } *Zoöl.* That which is thin, slender, strait, or narrow. Fr. anal. *lepte*, adj. Germ. syn. *dünn*, adj.; *fein*, adj.; *leicht*, adj.

Leptŏsĕ'pălus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, strait, or narrow; *sĕpălum*, a sepal.) *Bot.* Having narrow and linear sepals, as the *Caltha leptosepola:* leptose'palous. Fr. anal. *leptospale*, adj.

Leptŏsōmătus, *a, um.* } (Λεπτὸς, slender; σῶμα,
Leptŏsōmus, *a, um.* } a body.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Leptosomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pisces holobranchiata;* by Goldfuss, Ficinus, and Carus, to a Family (*Leptosomi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Pisces sternopterygii:* by Blainville to many different Families of fishes, comprehending those which have the body compressed, and very slender: leptoso'matous; leptoso'mous. Fr. anal. *leptosome*, adj.

Leptosper'meus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Leptospermeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myrtaceæ*, having the *Leptospermum* for their type: leptosper'meous. Fr. anal. *leptospermé*, adj.

Leptosper'mus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; σπέρμα, a seed, or grain.) *Bot.* Having very small seeds, as the *Phascolus leptospermus:* leptosper'mous. It ought to be *Leptospermatus.* Fr. anal. *leptosperme*, adj.

Leptostă'chyus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, strait, or narrow; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having slender ears, as the *Cocculus leptostachyus, Phryna leptostachya*, and *Vis-*

cum leptostachyum: leptosta'chyous. Fr. anal. *leptostachyé*, adj.

Lepto'stўlus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; στύλος, a style.) *Bot.* Having a filiform style, as the *Erysimum leptostylum:* lepto'stylous. Fr. anal. *leptostylé*, adj.

Lep'tothrix, *trĭchis*, or *trĭchi*, m. (Λεπτὸς, thin; θρὶξ, the hair.) *Med., Pathol.* One who has a morbid thinness, or falling off of the hair. See *Defluum Capillorum.* Germ. syn. *wer ein (auch krankhaft) dünnes feines Haar hat.*

Leptotrĭ'chia, *æ*, f. (Λεπτὸς, fine, or thin; θρὶξ, the hair.) *Anat.* Term for fineness, or thinness of the hair; lepto'trichy. Fr. anal. *leptotrichie*, f. Germ. syn. *Feinhaarigkeit*, f.; *Dünnhaarigkeit*, f.

Leptotrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Λεπτὸς, thin, or soft; τροφὴ, food.) *Med.* Term for fine soft aliment, or food: lepto'trophy. Fr. anal. *leptotrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine feine leichte Nahrung.*

Leptūrē'tus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Leptureta*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera longicornes*, having the *Leptura* for their type: lepture'tous. Fr. anal. *lepturète*, adj.

Leptūrus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a slender tail, as the *Loligo leptura*, and *Trichiurus lepturus:* leptu'rous. Fr. anal. *lepture*, adj.

Leptynītes, *is*, or *æ*, f. (Λεπτύνω, to make thin, or small.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of feldspar, to which its state of attenuation gives an aspect analogous to that of freestone. Fr. anal. *leptynite*, f.

Leptyn'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λεπτύνω, to make thin, or slender.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for attenuation, or emaciation; the same as *Leptysmus.* Fr. anal. *leptynsis*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdünnen* n.; *Zartmachen*, n.

Leptyn'tĭcus. } (Λεπτύνω, to make thin;
Leptyn'tĭcus, *a, um.* } terminal -ικὸς.) *Pharm.* Old term employed the same as *Attenuans;* applied to medicines (*Leptyntica medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.) supposed to reduce the blood to a thinner consistence. See *Attenuant, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *leptyntique*, adj. Germ. syn. *verdünnend*, part. adj.

Leptys'mus, *i*, m. (Λεπτὸς, slender.) *Med.* Old term for emaciation. See *Leptynsis.* Fr. syn. *émaciation*, f. Germ. syn. *Abmagerung*, f.; *Dünnwerden*, n.; *Hagerwerden*, n.

Leptys'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Leptynsis*, attenuation; terminal -ĭcus.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Leptynsis*, or *Leptysmus:* leptys'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *leptystique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Verdünnung oder das Dünnwerden betreffend.*

Lĕpus, *ŏris*, m. (Λαγὸς; or as if *Levipes*, or light-foot, from the celerity with which it runs.) *Zoöl.* A genus of the Cl. *Mammalia;* Ord. *Rodentia.* A hare. Fr. syn. *lièvre*, m. Germ. syn. *Hase*, m.

Lĕpus Cŭnĭcŭlus. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the rabbit. Fr. syn. *lapin*, m. Germ. syn. *Kaninchen*, n.

ĕpus Tĭ'mĭdus. *Med., Zoöl.* Systematic name of the hare, formerly used in medicine. Fr. syn. *lièvre*, m. Germ. syn. *Hase*, m.

Lepўră'mўlon. } (Λέπυρον, bark, or a
Lepўră'mўlum, *i*, n. } shell; ἄμυλον, starch.) *Chem.* A term for the insoluble part of starch. Fr. syn. *amidine legumentaire.* Germ. syn. *Hülsenamylum*, n.

Lĕpy'rion. } (Dim. Λέπυρον, a shell, or
Lĕpy'rium, *ii*, n. } bark.) *Bot.* Former term for the *Cortex*, or bark in plants. Fr. syn. *écorce*, f. Germ. syn. *Rinde*, f. *Physiol.* The shell of an egg. Fr. syn. *coque d'œuf.* Germ. syn. *Eierschale*, f.

Lĕ'pўron. } (Λέπυρον.) *Anat., Bot., Con-*
Lĕ'pўrum, *i*, n. } *chol., Physiol.* Term for the skin, rind, shell, scale, or covering. Germ. syn. *Haut*, m.; *Rinde*, f.; *Schale*, f.

Lĕpўrŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Λεπυρώδης, having scales; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to plants of which the conical fruit is formed of scales, or to the *Coniferæ:* a lepy'rophyte. Fr. anal. *lépyrophyte*, m.

Lērēma, *ătis*, n. (Λήρημα.) *Med.* Term for second childhood, or dotage. See *Lesche.* Fr. anal. *lérème*, m. Germ. syn. *Geschwätz*, n.

Lerie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a sub-tribe (*Lericæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Mutisiaceæ*, having the *Leria* for their type: leria'ceous. Fr. anal. *lerié*, adj.

Lernæĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lernæa*, a species of serpent; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Cuvier and Latreille to a Family (*Lernæiformes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Crustaceæ sephonostoma*, comprehending those of which the body is almost cylindrical, giving them the appearance of a worm: lerne'iform. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lernéiforme*, adj.

Lēros. (Δῆρος.) *Pathol.* Old term for *Delirium mitius*, or a slight delirium.

Lesche, *es*, f. } (Λέσχη.) *Med., Pa-*
Leschēma, *ătis*, n. } *thol.* Terms for gar-
Leschēnei'a, *æ*, f. } rulity, or loquacity;
Leschēnōma, *ătis*, n. } idle or useless talkativeness; often symptomatic of disease, as of *Hysteria.* See *Lerema.* Fr. syn. *babillement*, m. Germ. syn. *Geschwätz*, n.; *Geschwätzigkeit*, f.

Lese'ŏli Mor'bus. *Pathol.* An old epithet of *Icterus*, or the jaundice, used by Paracelsus. Fr. anal. *ictère*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelbsucht*, f.

Lese'ŏlus, *i*, m. *Pharm.* A Paracelsian name of a perfectly transparent salt which cured the jaundice.

Lesicol'late. (*Lædo*, wounded, *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet deeply furrowed, as the *Herpysticus læsicollis. Læsicollis, is, e.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lésicolle*, adj.

Le'sion. (*Lædo*, to hurt.) *Surg.* Term for an injury, or hurt, or wound. *Læ'sio, ōnis*, f. See *Hapsis, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lésion*, f. Germ. syn. *Verletzung*, f.

Le'sion of Nutri'tion. *Med., Pathol.* Term for those pathological alterations which originate in the capillary system, consisting in any excess, or deficiency of the particles of blood in the process of assimilation and absorption, etc.

Leskeăceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a tribe (*Leskeaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Musci*, having the *Leskea* or *Leskia* for their type: leskea'ceous. Fr. anal. *leskéacé*, adj.

Leta. Alchemical term for a red heat.

Lēthālis, *is, e.* (*Lēthum*, death.) *Med., Med. Jur.* Of or belonging to death; deadly: le'thal. Fr. syn. *mortel*, adj.; *fatal*, adj. Germ. syn. *tödtlich*, adj.

Lēthālĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Lēthālis*, deadly.) *Med., Med. Jur.* Term for the quality of anything deadly or fatal: letha'lity. Fr. anal. *léthalité*, adj. Germ. syn. *Tödtlichkeit*, f.

Lethar'gic. (*Lēthargus*, lethargy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to a state of lethargy. *Lēthar'gĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *léthargique*, adj. Germ. syn. *lethargisch*, adj.

Le'thargy. (Λήθη, forgetfulness; because the subjects of it are totally unconscious.) *Pathol.* Term for a state of marked drowsiness, or sleep which cannot be driven off. *Lēthar'gus, i*, m. See *Coma Somnolentium.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *lethargie*, f.

Lēthe, *es*, f. (Λήθη.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for oblivion, or total loss of memory. Fr. syn. *oubli*, m. Germ. syn. *Absterben*, n.; *Vergessen*, n.

Lēthēa, *æ*, f. (Λήθη, forgetfulness.) *Bot., M. Med.* An old name for the *Papaver somniferum*, or white poppy, from its narcotic powers. Fr. syn. *pavot des jardins.* Germ. syn. *Gartenmohn*, m.; *schlafmachender Mohn.*

Lēthĭ'fĕris, *is, e.* (*Lēthum*, death; *fĕro*, to carry.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a section (*Lethiferes*, nom. pl. f.) of the ophidian, apodous reptiles, comprehending those armed with poisonous fangs: lethi'ferous. Fr. anal. *léthifère*, adj.

Lēthum, *i*, n. (Λήθη, oblivion.) *Med., Med. Jur.* The same as *Mors*, or death; decease. Fr. syn. *mort*, f. Germ. syn. *Tod*, m.

Let'tuce. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the genus *Lactuca.* Fr. syn. *laitue*, f. Germ. syn. *Salät*, m.

Let'tuce, Gar'den. *M. Med.* Common name of the plant *Lactuca sativa.* Fr. syn. *laitue cultivée.* Germ. syn. *Gartensalat*, m.

Let'tuce, Opium or Strong-Scented. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Lactuca virosa.* Fr. syn. *laitue sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Giftsalat*, m.

Let'tuce Opium. *M. Med.* Common name for the substance *Lactucarium.* Fr. syn. *lactucarium*, m. Germ. syn. *Lattigbitter*, n.

Leucacan'tha, *æ*, f. (Λευκὸς, white; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* White-thorn; a name for the *Onopordium acanthium*, or cotton thistle.

Leucæthiŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Λευκὸς, white; αἰθίοψ, a negro.) *Med. Physiol.* Term for the state in which the skin or epidermoid appendices which cover it are of a white colour in an animal of a species in which this is unusual: leuce'thiopy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. The same as *Albinism.* Fr. anal. *leucéthiopie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Zustand eines Kakerlaken.*

Leucæ'thiops, *opis*, m. (Λευκὸς, white; αἰθίοψ, a man of Æthiopia.) *Med.* Term the same as *Albino*; a white Ethiopian. Fr. syn. *albinos*, m. Germ. syn. *Weissmohr*, m.

Leucan'thĕmum, *i*, n. (Λευκὸς, white; ἄνθεμον, a flower; from its white florets.) *Bot.* The great ox-eye daisy. See *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, Matricaria Chamomilla.*

Leucan'thĕmus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; ἄνθεμον, a flower.) *Bot.* Having white flowers: leucan'themous. Fr. anal. *leucanthème*, adj. Germ. syn. *weissblumig*, adj.; *weissblüthig*, adj.

Leucanthērus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; ἀνθηρὸς, having flowers.) *Bot.* Having white anthers, as the *Erica leucanthera*: leucanthe'rous. Fr. anal. *leucanthère*, adj.

Leucan'thus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having white flowers, as the *Cytisus leucanthus*, and *Pagasia leucantha*: leucan'thous. Fr. anal. *leucanthe.* Germ. syn. *weissblumig*, adj.; *weissblüthig*, adj.

Leucas'mus, *i*, m. (Λευκασμὸς, whiteness.) *Pathol.* This term is said to be used for *Vitiligo*, or veal-skin.

Leu'ce, *es*, f. (Λεύκη, from λευκὸς, white.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease characterised by smooth shining patches on the skin, the hairs on which grow silky and white, the skin and parts beneath losing their sensibility; but there is no scaliness as in *Lepra:* it occurs in tropical climates. See *Albara Alba, Lepra Judaica, Lupus non Exedens.* Fr. anal. *leuce*, f. Germ. syn. *der weisse Aussatz.*

Leucēlec'trum, *i*, n. (Λευκὸς, white; ἤλεκτρον, amber.) White amber. Fr. syn. *ambre blanc.* Germ. syn. *der weisse Börnstein.*

Leuchæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Λευκὸς, white; αἷμα, the blood.) *Med.* White blood; a rather imperfect term for a state of the blood which is better indicated by the word *Leucocythæmia*, which see.

Leuchæmor'rhoïs, *ĭdis*, f. (Λευκὸς, white; αἱμορρροΐς, a hemorrhoid.) *Med., Pathol.* Term (in the plural) for mucous hemorrhoids, or literally white hemorrhoids: a leuche'morrhoid. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *leuchémorroïde*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimhämorrhoïs*, f.; *weiss Hämorrhoïs.*

Leucin'. (Λευκὸς, white) *Chem.* Name given to a white pulverulent substance obtained from beef-fibre, etc. *Leucīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. & Germ. anal. *leucine*, f.

Leucis'cus, *i*, m. (Λευκίσκος.) *Ichthyol.* Term for a species of *Mugil*, or mullet. Fr. syn. *mulle*, m. Germ. syn. *Weissfisch*, m.

Leucis'mus, *i*, m. (Λευκὸς, white; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Albinism.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *leucisme*, m.

Leucītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Λευκὸς, white; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye, and so the same as *Sclerotitis.* Fr. anal. *leucite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der weissen Augenhaut.*

Leucoblĕ'phărus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) *Ornithol.* Having white eyelids, as the *Sylvia leucoblephara*: leucoble'pharous. Fr. anal. *leucoblépharé*, adj.

Leucōcar'pus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having white fruit, as the berries of the *Miconia leucocarpa*; the legumes of the *Galactia leucocarpa* are of a silvery white in their early stage: leucocar'pous. Fr. anal. *leucocarpe*, adj.

Leucŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which has white flowers joined together in capitules, as the *Acacia leucocephala*, or in much serrated umbels, as the *Hydrocotyle leucocephala;* to a mushroom which has a white hat or head, as the *Agaricus leucocephalus. Entomol.* Applied to the *Coxanella leucocephala*, which has a white head. *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Applied to birds, as the *Tantalus leucocephalus, Loxia leucocephala*, etc., to the *Mammifera*, as the *Delphinus leucocephalus*, and *Pithecia leucocephala:* leucoce'phalous. Fr. anal. *leucocèphale*, adj.

Leucŏ'cĕrus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; κέρας, a horn. *Entomol.* Having white *antennæ*, as the *Melinda leucocera:* leuco'cerous. Fr. anal. *leucocère*, adj.

Leuc:'chrus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; χρόα, colour.) White; of a white colour; a term anciently applied to a factitious wine composed from raisins first pounded and macerated in sea-water, then thrown into new white wine.

Leucocrŏ'tăphus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; κρόταφος, the temple.) *Ornithol.* Having white temples, as the *Trochilus leucocrotaphus*, of which the head presents on each side a little whitish band, extending from the eye to the occiput: leucocro'taphous. Fr. anal. *leucocrotaphe*, adj.

Leucŏcythæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Λευκὸς, white; κύτος, a cell; αἷμα, the blood.) *Med.* A term applied to a state of the blood in which it presents a superabundance of colourless corpuscles, closely resembling those of pus; more properly, it is applicable to fatty blood in which there is a milky opalescent appearance; white-cell blood: leucocythe'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *leucocythémie*, f.

Leucŏden'dron. } (Λευκὸς, white; δένδρον,
Leucŏden'drum, *i*, n. } a tree.) *Bot., M. Med.* The white tree; the trivial name of the *Melaleuca leucodendron;* also improperly spelled *Leucadendron.* Fr. syn. *mélaleuque*, m. Germ. syn. *Weissbaum*, m.

Leucŏder'mus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; δέρμα, the skin.) *Entomol.* Having a white skin, as the *Octopus leucoderma*, the lower and lateral parts of the body of which are of a shining white: leucoder'mous. It ought to be *Leucodermatus.* Fr. anal. *leucoderme*, adj.

Leu'cŏdon, *ontis*, adj. (Λευκὸς, white; ὀδοῦς, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Having white teeth, as the incisors of the *Sorex leucodon* at an early age. Fr. anal. *leucodonte*, adj.

Leucœ'nus, *i*, m. (Λευκὸς, white; οἶνος, wine.) *M. Med.* A name for white wine. Fr. syn. *vin blanc.* Germ. syn. *Weisswein*, m.

Leucoëthiops. See *Leucæthiops.*

Leucŏgas'ter, *tra, trum.* (Λευκὸς, white; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Ornithol.* Having a white belly; applied to the *Ardea leucogaster, Galbula leucogastra*, etc. *Zoöl.* Applied to one of the *Mammifera*, the *Hydromys leucogaster;* also to a reptile, the *Natrix leucogaster*, which has a white belly: leucogas'trous. Fr. anal. *leucogastre*, adj.

Leucognāphălus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; γνάφαλον, cow's hair.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a bird which has white down, and the feathers of a different colour, as the *Corvus leucognaphalus:* leucogna'phalous. Fr. anal. *leucognaphale*, adj.

Leucogram'mus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; γράμμα, a line.) *Entomol.* Having white lines, or rays upon the body, as the *Salticus leucogramma*, or upon the *elytra*, as the *Peritelus leucogrammus:* leucogram'mous. Fr. anal. *leucogramme*, adj.

Leucŏ'grăphus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Carduus leucographus*, the leaves of which are marked with white lines which imitate written characters: leuco'graphous. Fr. anal. *leucographe*, adj.

Leucoïon. } (Λευκὸς, white; ἴον, the vio-
Leucoïum, *ii*, n. } let.) *Bot.* Name for the snowdrop; a white violet. Fr. syn. *violette blanche.* Germ. syn. *das weisse Veilchen.*

Leucol. (Λευκὸς, white.) *Chem.* Term for a basic substance found in the naphtha of coal gas. Germ. anal. *Leukol*, n.

Leucŏlach'ănum, *i*, n. (Λευκὸς, white; λάχανον, an herb; from its colour.) *Bot.* A term for the *Valeriana officinalis.* Fr. syn. *valériane officinale.* Germ. syn. *der officinelle- oder gewöhnliche Valerian.*

Leucŏlōmus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; λῶμα, a frame.) *Bot.* Bordered with white, as the *Peziza leucoloma*, of which the *cupula* presents a frame or edge of white flocks: leucolo'mous. Fr. anal. *leucolome*, adj.

Leucŏ'lўtis, *is, e.* (Λευκὸς, white; λύω, to dissolve.) *Chem.* Applied by Ampère to a Class (*Leucolytes*, nom. pl. f.) of simple bodies; by Beudant to a Class of mineral substances comprehending bodies which on being dissolved in colourless acids, give solutions without colour. Fr. anal. *leucolyte*, adj.

Leucōma, *ătis*, n. (Λευκὸς, white.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a milky opacity of the cornea, consisting of a firm, callous cicatrix on the conjunctiva over the cornea, the effect of an ulcer or wound, with loss of substance; also called the *pin* and *web.* See *Albugo.* Fr. anal. *leucome*, m. Germ. syn. *ein weisser Hornhautfleck.*

Leucōma Gerontŏtox'on. *Pathol.* A name for the *Arcus senilis.*

Leucōmătōdēs, adj. (Λεύκωμα, a white opacity of the eye; terminal -ώδης.) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of *Leucoma:* leuco'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *leucomateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Leucom betreffend.*

Leucōmătoïdēs, adj. (Λεύκωμα, a white opacity of the eye; terminal -ῑδης.) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling *Leucoma:* leuco'matoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *leucomatoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *dem Leucom ähnlich.*

Leucōmătorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Λεύκωμα, a white opacity of the eye; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a white discharge; applied to salivary and urinary discharges under disease. Fr. anal. *leucomatorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *weissfluss*, m.

Leucomĕ'lănus, *a, um.* } (Λευκὸς, white; μέλας,
Leucŏ'mĕlus, *a, um.* } black.) *Ornithol.* Of

a colour composed of a mixture of white and black, as the *Monaulus leucomelanus*, and *Columba leucomela:* leucome'lanous, or leuco'melous. Fr. anal. *leucomèle*, adj.

Leucom'ma, *ătis*, n. (Λευκὸς, white; ὄμμα, a sight, or spectacle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a white opacity of the cornea. Fr. anal. *leucomme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Auflockerung der Hornhaut.*

Leucŏmōria, *æ*, f. (Λευκὸς, white or blank; μωρία, folly, or fatuity.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for restless madness; restless melancholy. The same as *Melancholia errabunda.* See *Kutubuth.* Fr. anal. *leucomorie*, f. Germ. syn. *der unruhige Wahnsinn: der unruhige Melancholie.*

Leucŏnōtus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; νῶτος, the back.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant whose leaves are white on the under surface, as the *Potentilla leuconota.* *Zoöl.* Applied to an animal which has a white back, as the *Colius leuconotus*, and *Picus leuconotus:* leucono'tous. Fr. anal. *leuconote*, adj.

Leucŏnymphæ'a, *æ* f. (Λευκὸς, white; νυμφαία, the water-lily.) *Bot.* Another term for the *Nymphæa alba.* Fr. syn. *nénuphar blanc.*

Leucŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Λευκὸς, white; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease affecting negroes, by which they become white, and then are termed Albinos; albinism: leuco'pathy. Fr. anal. *leucopathie*, f. Germ. syn *das weisse Leiden.*

Leucŏpă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Leucŏpăthia*, a term for albinism; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Leucopathia:* leucopa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *leucopathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Leucopathie betreffend.*

Leucŏphæ'us, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; φαιός, of a black, or dun colour.) *Nat. Philos.* Of a mixed colour between black and white, like that of the hood of the Franciscan monks; dusky grey: leucophe'ous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *leucophe*, adj.

Leucŏphă'gium, *ii*, n. (Λευκὸς, white; φάγω, to eat.) *Pharm.* Old name for an internal medicine made from almonds macerated in rose-water, with the flesh of a capon, or a partridge, boiled, pounded, and put through a sieve; it was used in phthisis.

Leucophlegmă'sia, *æ*, f. (Λευκὸς, white; φλέγμα, phlegm.) *Pathol.* Term for a dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid and flabby condition of body: leucophleg'masy. See *Alba Pituita, Hyderus.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *leucophlegmasie*, f.

Leucophlegma'tic. (*Leucophlegmăsia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the habit of body termed *Leucophlegmasia.* *Leucophlegmă'ticus*, *a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *leucophlegmatique*, adj. Germ. anal. *leucophlegmatisch*, adj.

Leucophlegmătōdēs, adj. (*Leucophlegmăsia*, dropsy of the flesh; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of *Leucophlegmasia:* leucophleg'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *leucophlegmateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Leucophlegmatic betreffend.*

Leucophlegmătoīdēs, adj. (*Leucophlegmăsia*, dropsy of the flesh; terminal *-ἰδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling *Leucophlegmasia:* leucophleg'matoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *leucophlegmatoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Leucophlegmatie ähnlich.*

Leuco'phrys, *yos*, adj. (Λευκὸς, white; ὀφρὺς, the eyebrow.) *Zoöl.* Having white eyebrows, as the *Circas leucophrys.* Fr. anal. *leucophre*, adj.

Leucophthal'mus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Ornithol.* Having white eyes, as the *Larus leucophthalmus:* leucophthal'mous. Fr. anal. *leucophthalme*, adj.

Leucophyllātus, *a, um.* } (Λευκὸς, white; φύλ-
Leucophyl'lus, *a, um.* } λον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having white leaves; applied to plants that have their leaves covered with a white down, as the *Lupinus leucophyllus, Potentilla leucophylla*, and *Cambretum leucophyllum;* also to a mushroom which has white *laminæ*, as the *Agaricus leucophyllus.* *Zoöl.* Applied to an animal which has a band and spots of a white colour, as the *Calamita leucophyllatus:* leucophyl'late, or leucophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *leucophylle*, adj.

Leucŏphyl'lon.
Leucŏphyl'lum, *i.* n. } (Λευκὸς, white; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Pharm.* Ancient name of a dry unguent, or perfume for the neck and *axillæ*, made of *storax, malabathrum, opobalsamum*, Samian earth, and the juice of roses.

Leucŏpīlus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white: πῖλος, a hat.) *Bot.* Having a white hat; applied to the *Agaricus leucopilus:* leucopi'lous. Fr. anal. *leucopile*, adj.

Leucŏ'pĭper, *ĕris*, n. (Λευκὸς, white; πέπερι, pepper.) *M. Med.* Another term for *Piper album*, or white pepper. See *Pipęr.* Fr. syn. *poivre blanc.* Germ. syn. *der weisse Pfeffer.*

Leucopleu'rus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; πλευρὸν, the side.) *Zoöl.* Having white sides, as the *Patella leucopleura:* leucopleu'rous. Fr. anal. *leucopleure*, adj.

Leucŏpŏ'dius, *a, um.* } (Λευκὸς, white; ποῦς, a
Leucŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* } foot.) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom which has a white *stipes*, as the *Stemonitis leucopodia;* to a plant which has white petioles, as those of the *Oeytropis leucopoda* which continue and whiten after the fall of the leaves. *Ornithol.* Applied to birds having white feet, as the *Hæmatopus leucopodius:* leucopo'dious, or leuco'podous. Fr. anal. *leucopode*, adj.

Leucŏpōgus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; πώγων, a beard.) *Ornithol.* Having the beard, or chin, of a white colour, as the *Turdus leucopogus:* leucopo'gous. Fr. anal. *leucopoge*, adj.

Leucoproc'tus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; πρωκτὸς, behind.) *Entomol.* Applied to an insect which has the extremity of the abdomen white, as the *Anthomya leucoprocta:* leucoproc'tous. See *Leucopygus.* Fr. anal. *leucoprocte*, adj.

Leucoprym'nus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; πρύμνα, the sacrum.) *Zoöl.* Having the buttocks or the skin of the thigh of a white colour, as the *Circopithecus leucoprymnus:* leucoprym'nous. Fr. anal. *leucoprymne*, adj.

Leu'cops, *ōpis,* adj. (Λευκὸς, white; ὄψ, the eye.) *Ornithol.* Having the eyes white, or surrounded with white, as the *Sylvia leucops.* Fr. anal. *leucops,* adj.

Leucop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; πτέρον, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have the wings of their fruit white, as the *Hakea leucoptera.* *Entomol.* Applied to an insect having white wings, as the *Musca leucoptera.* *Ornithol.* Applied to a bird similarly provided, as the *Ardea leucoptera,* and *Totanus leucopterus:* leucop'terous. Fr. anal. *leucoptère,* adj.

Leu'cŏpus, *ŏdis,* adj. (Λευκὸς, white; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having white feet, as the *Mus leucopus:* leu'copous. Fr. anal. *leucope,* adj.

Leucŏpȳgus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; πυγὴ, the buttock.) *Entomol.* Applied to an insect which has the extremity of the abdomen white, as the *Asilus leucopygus,* and the *Toxophora leucopyga:* leucopy'gous. See *Leucoproctus.* Fr. anal. *leucopyge,* adj.

Leucŏpyr'rhus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; πυῤῥὸς, red.) *Ornithol.* Of a colour composed of a mixture of white and red: leucopyr'rhous. Fr. anal. *leucopyrrhe,* adj.

Leucŏ'pўrus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; πυρὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having white fruit, as the *Fluggea leucopyrus:* leuco'pyrous. Fr. anal. *leucopyre,* adj.

Leucŏram'phus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Having the muzzle, or snout white, as the *Delphinus leucoramphus:* leucoram'phous. See *Leucorhynchus.* Fr. anal. *leucoramphe,* adj.

Leucŏrhi'zus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having white roots, as the *Ludurgia leucorhiza,* and *Rheum leucorhizum:* leucorhi'zous. Fr. anal. *leucorhize,* adj.

Leucorhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; ῥύγχος, the beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a white beak, as the *Lanius leucorhynchus,* and *Alcedo leucorhyncha:* leucorhyn'chous. See *Leucoramphus.* Fr. anal. *leucorhynque,* adj.

Leucorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Λευκὸς, white; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Term for a whitish milky mucous secretion from the vagina of women, arising from debility or, according to some, resulting from inflammatory action, and causing that state; the whites; also termed *Catarrhus vaginæ, Fluor albus, Fluor albus benignus, Fluor muliebris, Menorrhagia alba.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *Blanca Mulierum, Gonorrhœa Muliebris.* Fr. anal. *leucorrhée,* f. Germ. syn. *der weisse Fluss.*

Leucorrhoïcus, *a, um.* (*Leucorrhœa,* the whites; terminal *-ïcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Leucorrhœa:* leucorrho'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *leucorrhoïque,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu Leucorrhöe gehörig.*

Leucorrhoïs. *Med., Pathol.* See *Leuchæmorrhois.*

Leucorrhŏus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; ῥέω, to flow.) *Ornithol.* Having the rump and lower parts of the body of a white colour, as the *Hirundo leucorrhoa:* leucorrho'ous. Fr. anal. *leucorrhé,* adj.

Leucŏsan'thus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; ξανθὸς, yellow.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Agaricus leucosanthus,* which has the hat white, and the *stipes* yellow: leucosan'thous. Fr. anal. *leucosanthe,* adj.

Leucosi'deus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Leach to a Family (*Leucosideæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Crustacea decapoda,* having the *Leucosia* for their type: leucosi'deous. Fr. anal. *leucosidé,* adj.

Leucŏsis, *is,* or *eos.* (Λευκὸς, white.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or gradual progress of *Leucoma.* Fr. anal. *leucose,* f. Germ. syn. *Weissen,* n.; *Weissmachen,* n.

Leucosper'mus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having white fruit or seed, as the *Glycine leucosperma,* and *Seseli leucospermum:* leucosper'mous. It should be *Leucospermatus.* Fr. anal. *leucosperme,* adj.

Leucospīlus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; σπίλος, a spot or blemish.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having white spots: leucospi'lous. Fr. anal. *leucospile,* adj.

Leuco'stĕgus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; στέγη, a cover.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Omalia leucostega,* which has stone-coloured urns and white *opercula:* leuco'stegous. Fr. anal. *leucostègue,* adj.

Leucostic'tus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; στίκτος, punctured.) *Entomol.* Scattered or strewn over with white spots or points, as the *elytra* of the *Hypsonotus leucostictus:* leucostic'tous. Fr. anal. *leucosticte,* adj.

Leucostīnĭcus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; στιγμὴ, a point; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Cordier to petrosilicious rocks composed of microscopic interlaced crystals of which a section presents as many small white points: leucosti'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *leucostinique,* adj.

Leuco'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot.* Applied to a moss that has a white peristome, as the *Zygotrichia leucostoma.* *Conchol.* Applied to a shell, the opening of which is white, as the *Ranella leucostoma.* *Entomol.* Applied to an insect having a white mouth, as the *Apis leucostoma:* leuco'stomous. Fr. anal. *leucostome,* adj.

Leucōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Leucōsis,* the formation of *Leucoma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Leucoma:* leuco'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *leucotique,* adj. Germ. syn, *Leucosis betreffend.*

Leucōtis, *is, e.* (Λευκὸς, white; οὖς, the ear.) *Ornithol.* Having white ears, applied to the *Fringilla leucotis.* Fr. anal. *leucote,* adj.

Leuco'trĭchus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; θρὶξ, hair.) *Bot.* Having or belonging to white hairs; applied to the *Peziza leucotricha:* leuco'trichous. Fr. anal. *leucotrique,* adj.

Leucotu'ric. *Chem.* Term applied to an acid formed in evaporating a solution of Alloxanic acid, which is by that means decomposed into this substance, and an indifferent body named *Difluan.* *Leucōtūrĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *leucoturique,* adj.

Leucoxylon. *Bot.* See *Leucoxylus.*

Leucoxўlus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; ξύλον, wood.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having white

wood; applied (nom. pl. n.) to the *Bignonia leucoxylon* (or *leucoxylum*) or white cedar of Guiana: leucox'ylous. Fr. anal. *leucoxyle*, adj.

Leucozōnālis, Leucozōnius, *is, e, a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; ζώνη, a girdle.) *Entomol.* Having white zones or circular bands, as the *Apis leucozonia*, and *Turbinella leucozonalis.*

Leucūrēsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Λευκὸς, white; οὔρησις, the passing of urine.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for the disease known as *Morbus Brightii*, or Bright's disease; the passing of white urine. Fr. anal. *leucorèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiweissharnen*, n.; *Weissharnen*, n.

Leucūrus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Having a white tail, as the *Chetodon leucurus*, and *Fringilla leucura:* leucu'rous. Fr. anal. *leucure*, adj.

Leukhæmia. See *Leuchæmia.*

Lĕvāmen, *ĭnis,* n. (*Lĕvo*, to lighten.) *Med.* Old term applied to a certain remission of some diseases, and improvement in the condition of the sick; a lightening or alleviation. Germ. syn. *Erleichterung*, f.

Lĕvātor, *ōris,* m. (*Lĕvo*, to lift up.) *Anat.* An elevator, or lifter up; applied to certain muscles which act thus. Fr. anal *élévateur*, m. Germ. syn. *Aufheber*, m.

Le'ver. (*Lĕvo*, to lift up.) *Nat. Philos.* A mechanical power, being simply a balance, resting instead of hanging upon a certain determinate point termed its *fulcrum. Obstet.* Name for the instrument otherwise termed the *Vectis.* See *Vectis.* Fr. anal. *levier*, m. Germ. syn. *Hebel*, m.

Levi'athan Pe'nis. *Pharm.* Old term for the penis of the whale, which dried and reduced to powder was used in *Leucorrhœa* and dysentery; also called *Priapus ceti.*

Levicau'date. (*Lævis*, smooth; *cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a smooth tail, as the *Palinurus lævicaudata. Lævĭcaudātus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lévicaudé*, adj.

Levicol'late. (*Lævis*, smooth; *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having a smooth neck or corselet. *Lævĭcol'lis, is, e.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lévicollé*, adj.

Levicos'tate. (*Lævis*, smooth; *costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Having smooth ribs, as the *Venericarda lævicostata. Lævĭcostātus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lévicosté*, adj.

Levifo'lious. (*Lævis*, smooth; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having smooth leaves, as the *Piper lævifolium. Lævĭfō'lius, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lévifolié*, adj.

Leviga'tion. (*Lævĭgo*, to loosen.) *Chem.* Term for the act, or process of triturating, or rubbing down any hard substance, facilitated by the interposition of a fluid in which the solid is not soluble. *Lævĭgātio, ōnis,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lévigation*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerreibung*, f.

Le'vipede. (*Lævis*, smooth; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having smooth feet. In the *Empis lævipes*, the posterior thighs are not furrowed as in the *Empis sulcata. Læ'vĭpes, pĕdis,* adj. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *léripède*, adj.

Levirhyn'chous. (*Lævis*, smooth; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having the beak smooth, as the *Palæmon lævirhynchus. Lævĭrhynchus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lévirhynque*, adj.

Leviros'trate. (*Lævis*, light; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Lævirostres*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Scansores*, comprehending those that have the beak light or slender. *Lævĭros'tris, is, e.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lévirostre*, adj.

Lĕvis'tĭcum, *i,* n. (Corr. *Lĭgustĭcum;* from *Liguria*, a region of Italy; where it was abundant.) *Bot.* The plant lovage. See *Ligusticum Levisticum.*

Lexĭphar'măcon, Lexĭphar'măcum, *i,* n. (Λήγω, to end, or cease; φάρμακον, a poison.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for an antidote; the same as *Alexipharmacon.* Fr. anal. *lexipharmique*, m.

Lexipharmic. See *Alexipharmic.*

Lexĭpyrĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Λήγω, to end, or cease; πυρετὸς, a fever; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to terminate a fever; applied to medicines; febrifuge: lexipyre'tic; the same as *Alexipyreticus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lexipyretique*, adj.

Lexipyreton. *Med.* See *Lexipyretos.*

Lexipy'rĕtos, Lexĭpy'rĕtus, *a, um.* (Λῆξις, a remission or abatement; πυρετὸς, a fever.) *Med., Pharm.* Remitting the violence of fever; abating or lessening fever; applied in the neuter to a febrifuge medicine (*Lexipyreton* or *Lexipyretum medicamentum*) formerly employed: lexipy'retous. Fr. anal. *lexipyrète*, adj.

Ley. (Sax. *Læx.*) An improvement on the old spelling *lye*, a composition of ashes and water to wash and scour with. *Lixīvium, ii,* n. See *Lixivium.*

Ley'den Bat'tery. (Because invented at *Leyden.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for a number of *Leyden jars*, connected externally by being placed on tinfoil, or other good conductor, and internally by a metallic connection attached to the internal coating of each jar, the whole internal surfaces thus acting together, and also all the external. Fr. syn. *batterie de Leyde; batterie électrique.*

Ley'den Jar. (Because invented at *Leyden.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for a glass jar, or bottle coated to within a little from the top with tinfoil within and without, a rod with a ball at the top of it passing through the cork to the interior coating, for accumulating electricity in larger quantity than in the prime conductor. Fr. anal. *jarre*, or *bouteille de Leyde.* Germ. syn. *die ledner Flasche.*

Leysĕ'reus, Leysĕrie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Lyserceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Inuleæ gnaphalieæ*: leyse'reous; by Lessing to a sub-tribe (*Leyserieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Senecionideæ*, having the *Leysera* for their type: leyserie'ous. Fr. anal. *leysére*, adj.

Lia'beus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini and Lessing to a sub-tribe (*Liabeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Vernonieæ*, having the genus *Liabum* for their type: lia'beous. Fr. anal. *liabé*, adj.

Liasĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lias,* a species of rock; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol.* Term applied by Omalius to a group of soils of which the rock which forms the type has been named *Lias* by English geologists: lia'sic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *liasique,* adj.

Liatrĭ'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to a section (*Liatrideæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the Family of the *Synantherecæ;* by H. Cassini to a section of the *Eupatoriaceæ,* having the *Liatris* for their type: liatri'deous. Fr. anal. *liatridé,* adj.

Lĭbādium, *ii,* n. (Λιβάς, a water spring; because it grows in watery places.) *Bot.* A name for the *Chironia centaurium,* or lesser centaury. Fr. syn. *centaurée petite.* Germ. syn. *Tausendgüldenkraut,* n.

Lĭbă'nion. } (Λίβανος, the frankincense
Lĭbă'nium, *ii,* n. } tree.) *Pharm.* Ancient name for a collyrium. See *Libyanon.*

Lĭbănōtis, *ĭdis,* f. (Λίβανος, the frankincense tree.) *Bot.* Name of an herb whose root smells like frankincense. See *Cachrys Libanotis.*

Lĭbănōtus, *i,* m. (Λίβανος, the frankincense tree.) *Pharm.* Old term for the *Thus,* or frankincense; the same also as *Libanus.* Fr. anal. *libanote,* f.

Lĭ'bănus, *i,* m. (A mountain of Syria, where it grows.) *Bot.* Old name for the *Pinus cedrus,* or cedar of Lebanon; also, the *Pinus abies,* or frankincense tree; also called *Libanotus.* Fr. syn. *libanote,* f.

Libavius, Fuming Liquor of. *Chem.* See *Barba Jovis.*

Libellŭlīnus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck, Latreille, Duméril, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to an Order (*Libellulinæ,* nom. pl. f.) of neuropterous insects, having the *Libellula* for their type: libelluli'nous. Fr. anal. *libelluline,* adj.

Libellŭloīdēs, adj. (*Libellŭla,* a libellule; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Entomol.* Resembling the *Libellula;* applied by Laicharting to all the neuropterous insects because they more or less resemble the *Libellula:* libel'luloid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *libelluloïde,* adj.

Liber, *bri,* m. (*Lĭbĕro,* to free; because it had to be freed, or stripped from the bark for writing on, before the use of paper or parchment was known.) *Bot.* The inner rind of the bark, or the true bark of a plant. Fr. anal. *liber,* m. Germ. syn. *Bast,* m.; *der Splint mancher Bäume.*

Lĭbĕrātus, *a, um.* (*Liber,* free.) *Bot.* Applied to a part which adheres to another, but which is separated to a certain extent, as the filaments of the stamens of a synanthereous flower, which is detached from the tube of the corol at the half to three quarters, etc., of the length: li'berated. Fr. anal. *libéré,* adj.

Liberisquāmus, *a, um.* (*Liber,* free; *squāma,* a scale.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *periclinium* of the *Synantherecæ,* when the scales are free; synonymous with *Chorisolepidus:* liberisqua'mous. Fr. anal. *libérisquame,* adj.

Libīdĭnōsus, *a. um.* (*Lĭbīdo,* desire; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Macacus libidinosus,* because of the enormous turgescence of the genitals of the female in rutting time; having, or full of desire: libi'dinous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *libidineux,* adj. Germ. syn. *wohllüstig,* adj.

Lĭbīdo, *ĭnis,* f. (*Lĭbeo,* to please, or like.) *Med.* Term strictly signifying venereal desire, and therefore the same as *Lascivia.* Fr. syn. *lasciveté,* f.; *sensualité,* f. Germ. syn. *Wohllust,* f. It was also formerly used to express any strong inclination, as to empty the bowels or bladder, or to scratch in some itchy diseases of the skin. Fr. syn. *instigation,* f. Germ. syn. *Verlangen,* n.

Li'bra, *æ,* f. (Λίτρα, a weight of twelve ounces.) *Pharm.* A pound weight consisting of twelve ounces. See *As, Bardadia, Litra, Pondus.* Fr. syn. *livre,* f. Germ. syn. *Waage,* f.

Lĭbur'num, *i,* n. (*Liburnia,* the country where it grew.) *Bot.* Name for the *Viburnum lantana,* or mealy-tree.

Lĭby'ănon. } *Pharm.* An old term, the
Lĭby'ănum, *i,* n. } same as *Libanion,* being an improvement by Gorræus on the latter term, and applied to any collyrium.

Liceoīdēs, adj. (*Licea,* a genus of plants; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a Family (nom. pl. f.) of the *Gastromyceti trichospermi,* having the *Licea* for their type: li'ceoid. Fr. anal. *licéoïde,* adj.

Lĭchănos. } (Λιχανός, from λείχω, to lick;
Lĭchănus, *i,* m. } because usually employed in tasting a portion of anything.) *Anat.* Old term for the index finger, or fore-finger. Fr. syn. *doigt indicateur.* Germ. syn. *Zeigefinger,* m.

Lichas, *ădis,* f. (Λιχανός, the index finger.) Term for a span, or space between the thumb and fore-finger when fully extended. Fr. syn. *empan,* m. Germ. syn. *die kleine Spanne.*

Lĭchen, *ēnis,* m. (Λειχήν, from λείχω, to touch softly; probably from the ease with which the plant may be displaced, or from the slight itching by which the disease is characterised, and the facility with which its scales are removed.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Algæ.* Juss. *Algæ. Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease consisting in an extensive eruption of *papulæ,* affecting adults, and connected with internal disorder, usually terminating in scurf; it is recurrent and not contagious; there are several varieties. Fr. anal. *lichen,* m. Germ. syn. *Flechte,* f.

Lĭchen A'grius. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a variety in which the *papulæ* are distributed in clusters, or in large patches chiefly on the arms, the neck, face, back, upper portion of the breast and sides of the abdomen; they are of a vivid red, and have a degree of inflammation around them, attended with itching, heat and painful tingling; they are preceded by nausea, pain in the stomach, headache, loss of strength, and deep-seated pains in the limbs, with fits of cold and shivering, all continuing for several days, and sometimes relieved by the papulous eruption.

Lī'chen Aphthō'sus. *Bot.* A plant said to be beneficial in some complaints of the bowels; also called *Muscus camutalis.* Fr. anal. *lichen aphtheux.*

Lī'chen Arbo'reus Pul'lus. *Bot.* A name for the *Lichen olivarius.* Fr. syn. *lichen olivaire.*

Lī'chen Cănī'nus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the ash-coloured, ground liverwort; also called *L. cinereus terrestris, L. terrestris,* and *Muscus caninus;* it was once highly extolled as a remedy against *Hydrophobia.* Fr. anal. *lichen canin.*

Lī'chen Cetrā'ria. *M. Med.* Former name for the Iceland moss, or liverwort, now called *Cetraria Islandica.* Fr. syn. *lichen d'Islande.* Germ. syn. *islandische Moos,* or *Flechte.*

Lī'chen Cī'nĕ'reus Terres'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *L. caninus.* Fr. syn. *lichen canin.*

Lī'chen Circumscrip'tus. *Med., Pathol.* Circumscribed lichen; a variety characterised by clusters, or patches of *papulæ,* having a well defined margin, and of an irregularly circular form. Fr. anal. *lichen circonscrit.*

Lī'chen Coccī'fĕrus. *Bot.* Name of a species similar to the *L. pyxidatus.*

Lī'chen Coc'cĭneus. *Bot.* A name for the *L. pyxidatus,* or cup-moss.

Lī'chen Gy'ātus. *Pathol.* A variety in which the *papulæ* are arranged in a spiral form.

Lī'chen Islan'dĭca. *M. Med.* A former name for the *Cetraria Islandica,* or Iceland moss. Fr. anal. *lichen d'Islande.* Germ. syn. *islandische Moos* or *Flechte.*

Lī'chen Līvĭdus. *Pathol.* Name of a variety in which the *papulæ* are of a dark red or livid hue, and somewhat more permanent than in the other species of lichen, appearing chiefly on the arms and legs, but sometimes on other parts of the body. Fr. anal. *lichen livide.*

Lī'chen Mărī'nus. *Bot.* A name for the *Ulva lactuca,* or oyster-green laver. Fr. anal. *lichen marin.*

Lī'chen Olīvā'rius. *Bot.* Name of the tree liverwort, an infusion of which, considered strengthening to the lungs, is used in hemorrhages and for old coughs; also called *L. arboreus pullus.* Fr. anal. *lichen olivaire.*

Lī'chen Pĭlā'ris. *Med., Pathol.* Name given to a variety which is merely a modification of the *L. simplex,* like it often alternating with complaints of the head, or stomach in irritable habits; the peculiarity consists in the small tubercles or asperities appearing only at the roots of the hairs of the skin, occasioned probably by an enlargement of their bulbs, or an unusual fulness of the blood-vessels distributed to them. Fr. anal. *lichen pilaire.*

Lī'chen Plĭcā'tus. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of the *Muscus arboreus;* used by the Laplanders for excoriations from a long journey; it is slightly astringent. Fr. anal. *lichen plié.*

Lī'chen Prunas'tri. *Bot., Med.* A species which is slightly astringent, and used to strengthen the lungs.

Lī'chen Pulmōnā'rius. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of the free lungwort, hazel crottles, oak lungs, or pectoral moss; it was once much esteemed in asthma, catarrh, and in coughs; its virtues are the same as those of the *Cetraria Islandica;* also called *Muscus pulmonarius quercinus,* and *Pulmonaria arborea.* See *Lichen Velleus.* Fr. anal. *lichen pulmonaire.*

Lī'chen Pyxĭdā'tus. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of the cup-moss; used by the poor for hooping-cough, in decoction; also called *L. coccineus, Muscus pyxidatus, Musculus pyxoïdēs terrestris.* Fr. anal. *lichen pyxidé.*

Lī'chen Roccel'la. *Bot., Chem., Med., Pharm.* The systematic name of the herb from which the chemical test *Lacmus,* or *Litmus* is obtained; also called *Roccella tinctoria;* used to allay coughs in phthisis, and hysterical coughs. See *Archil, Erythrina.*

Lī'chen Saxā'tĭlis. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of the *Muscus cranii humani,* or moss which grows on the human skull; formerly much esteemed; also called *Usnea cranii humani.* Fr. anal. *lichen saxatile.*

Lī'chen Sim'plex. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a species beginning with headach, flushed face, loss of appetite, general languor and increased quickness of pulse; distinct red *papulæ* arise first about the cheeks and chin, or on the arms, afterwards on the neck, body, and lower extremities, with an unpleasant tingling, which is aggravated at night. Fr. anal. *lichen simple.*

Lī'chen Terrestris. *Bot.* A name for the *L. caninus.*

Lī'chen Trŏ'pĭcus. *Pathol.* Term for the *Prickly heat,* a papulous eruption almost universally affecting Europeans settled in tropical climates; it appears without previous constitutional disorder, and consists of numerous *papulæ* of a vivid red colour, about the size of a small pin's head, and elevated so as to produce a considerable roughness on the skin; two or three of them unite together, giving them an irregular form in many places, but no inflammation extends to the interstices between the single, or united *papulæ.* Fr. syn. *lichen tropique.*

Lī'chen Urtī'cātus. *Pathol.* A species appearing first in irregular, inflamed wheals, so closely resembling the elevation caused by the bites of bugs or gnats, as to be mistaken for them; the inflammation subsides in a day or two, leaving small, itching, raised *papulæ;* it is also like nettle-stings and is peculiar to children.

Lī'chen Vel'leus. *Bot.* A species having the same virtues as the *L. pulmonarius.*

Liche'nate. (*Lichēnĭcum* acĭdum, Lichenic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of lichenic acid with a salifiable base. *Lichēnas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *lichénate,* m. Germ. syn. *lichensauer Salz.*

Lī'chēneus, *a, um.* (*Līchen,* a genus of plants.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the genus *Lichen:* liche'neous. Fr. anal. *lichéné,* adj.

Lichēnĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Lichen,* a genus of plants; *cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Bot.* That

which lives or grows upon lichens, as the *apotheceæ* of the *Lecanora salicina*, and *erythretta:* licheni'colous. Fr. anal. *lichénicole*, adj.

Lichēnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lichen*, a genus of plants; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the lichen; applied to a particular acid which Pfaff has discovered in the *Cetraria islandica:* liche'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lichénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *lichensauer*, adj.

Lichĕnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Līchen*, a genus of plants; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form or appearance of a lichen, as the *Spongia licheniformis:* liche'niform. Fr. anal. *lichéniforme*, adj.

Lichenin'. *Chem.* Name given to a substance obtained from the *Lichen islandica.*

Lichēnīna, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. and Germ. anal. *lichénine*, f.

Lichĕnĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Līchen*, a genus of plants; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Lichen-devouring; applied to the *Limax lichenivorus*, which eats lichens: licheni'vorous. Fr. anal. *lichénivore*, adj.

Lichēnogrăph'ia, *æ*, f. (*Līchen*, a genus of plants; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* Term for that branch of botany which treats specially of lichens: licheno'graphy. Fr. anal. *lichénographie*, f.

Lichēnogrăph'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lichēnogrăphia*, a treatise upon lichens, terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to *Lichenographia:* lichenogra'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lichénographique*, adj.

Lichēnoīdēs, adj. (*Līchen*, a genus of plants; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a lichen, as the *Cichara lichenoides;* liche'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *lichénoïde*, adj.

Lichēnoīdĕus, *a, um.* (*Līchēnoīdēs*, resembling a lichen.) *Bot.* An incorrect and superfluous term applied by Agardh to a Family (*Lichenoideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Confervoideæ*, comprehending those that resemble lichens: lichenoi'deous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *lichénoïde*, adj.

Līchēnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Līchen*, a genus of plants; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for the consideration of the lichens: licheno'logy. Fr. anal. *lichénologie*, f.

Līchēnŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Līchēnŏlŏgia*, a consideration of the lichens; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to *Lichenologia:* lichenolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lichénologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Lichenologie betreffend.*

Lichēnōsus, *a, um.* (*Līchen*, a genus of plants; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of lichen; applied by Fries to the *Algæ lichenosæ*, as a sub-class of the *Algæ*, comprehending those which live in the air, and divided by him into two orders or groups, the *Lichenes*, and *Byssaceæ:* liche'nose. Fr. anal. *licheneux*, adj.

Lichīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Greville to an Order (*Lichineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Algæ*, having the *Lichina* for their type: lichi'neous. Fr. anal. *lichiné*, adj.

Līcīnium, *ii*, n. (As if *Līgīnium*, from *līgo*, to bind.) *Surg.* Old term for a tent made of the detached threads of linen cloth, or of tow, well-dressed, and introduced into wounds and ulcers.

Licul'men, *ĭnis*, f. An old term for *Garum*, or fish-sauce.

Lid. (Sax. *Hlidan*, to cover.) See *Operculum.*

Lieberkuhn's Glands. *Anat.* Name given to the minute tubular glands of the small intestine, because first accurately described by Lieberkuhn. *Lieberku'hnii Glan'dulæ.*

Li'en, *ēnis*, m. (Λεῖος, soft.) *Anat.* The organ or viscus of the abdominal cavity called the spleen. See *Spleen.* Fr. syn. *rate*, f. Germ. syn. *Milz*, f.

Li'en Sinārum. *Bot.* A name for the *Nymphæa nelumbo*, or Egyptian bean.

Liĕnŏmălā'cia, *æ*, f. (*Lien*, the milt or spleen; μαλακία, a softening.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbid softening of the spleen; also termed *Splenomalacia.* Fr. anal. *liénomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *Milzerweichung*, f.

Līentĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (Λεῖος, smooth; ἔντερον, an intestine.) *Pathol.* Term for a species of *Diarrhœa*, or looseness, in which the food passes rapidly through the bowels undigested, and nearly in the same condition as it was when taken into the stomach: li'entery, or lubricity of the intestines. See *Lævitas Intestinorum.* Fr. anal. *lienterie*, f.

Lientĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lientĕria*, the disease lientery; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Lienteria:* liente'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lientérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Lienterie betreffend.*

Life. (Sax. *Lif.*) *Physiol.* The peculiar condition or mode of existence of living beings, according to the organization proper to each. *Vīta, æ*, f. See *Æon*, and *Cell.* Fr. syn. *vie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leben*, n.

Life-Knot. *Bot.* A term applied to the neck, or point between the root and stem of plants, because if this part in a young plant be seriously injured it will die, whereas the root or stem may be removed without detriment.

Ligament. *Anat.* See *Ligamentum.*

Ligāmen'ta Subflāva. *Anat.* Term for the ligaments which close the intervals between the *vertebræ*, and thus complete the back part of the spinal canal; they are composed of dense, yellow, elastic fibres united angularly to each other at the base of each spinous process. Fr. syn. *ligumens jaunes.*

Lĭgāmentōsus, *a, um.* (*Ligāmentum*, a ligament; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Having or full of ligament: ligamen'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ligamenteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *bänderreich*, adj.

Li'gaments, A'lar. *Anat.* Term for two ligaments of the knee-joint, *major* and *minor*, from their wing-like shape. *Lĭgāmen'ta Alāria.* Fr. anal. *ligamens alaires.*

Li'gaments, Cru'cial. *Anat.* Two crossing each other within the knee-joint. *Lĭgāmen'ta Crūciālia.* Fr. anal. *ligamens cruciales.*

Li'gaments, Interspi'nal. *Anat.* Those between the spinal processes of the *vertebræ. Lĭgāmen'ta Interspīnālia.* Fr. anal. *ligamens interspinales.*

Li'gaments, Intertrans'verse. *Anat.* Those between the transverse processes of the *vertebræ*. *Lĭgămen'ta Intertransversālia.* Fr. anal. *ligamens intertransversales.*

Li'gaments, La'teral. *Anat.* Those situated at the sides of a joint, as of the knee and wrist, etc. *Lĭgămen'ta Latĕrālia.* Fr. anal. *ligamens laterales.*

Li'gaments, Ra'diated. *Anat.* Those between the inner end of the clavicle and *sternum*. Also, those between the extremities of the cartilages of the ribs, and the *sternum*. *Lĭgămen'ta Radiāta.* Fr. anal. *ligamens radiées.*

Li'gaments, Vagi'nal. *Anat.* Term for the sheath-like ligaments of the flexor tendons of the fingers. *Lĭgămen'ta Vāgĭnālia.*

Lĭgămen'tum, *i*, n. (*Lĭgo*, to bind.) *Anat.* Term for a peculiar, elastic, membranous substance connecting the ends of moveable bones: a li'gament. See *Colligamen, Syndesmus.* Fr. anal. *ligament*, m. Germ. syn. *Band*, n.

Ligamentum Annulare. *Anat.* See *Annular Ligament.*

Lĭgămen'tum Arcuātum. *Anat.* Applied to two ligaments, the true, and false; the true, or *L. A. internum*, extends from the upper extremity of the *Psoas magnus* muscle, and the sympathetic nerve to the body of the second lumbar *vertebra:* the false, or *L. A. externum*, is the anterior lamina of the *Transversalis* muscle, appearing to be extended as a distinct ligament between the twelfth rib when everted, and the first lumbar *vertebra.* Fr. syn. *ligament arqué.*

Lĭgămentum Artēriōsum. *Anat.* The arterial lig'ament; a name for the *Ductus arteriosus* of the *fœtus*, which changes to a ligament after birth. Fr. anal. *ligament artériel.*

Ligamentum Capsulare. *Anat.* See *Capsular Ligament.*

Ligamentum Ciliare. *Anat.* See *Ciliary Ligament.*

Ligamentum Conoides. *Anat.* See *Conoid Ligament.*

Ligamentum Deltoides. *Anat.* See *Deltoid Ligament.*

Lĭgămen'tum Dentātum. } *Anat.* The
Lĭgămen'tum Dentĭcŭlātum. } toothed, or the serrated ligament; a narrow, membranous and ligamentous band of the arachnoid membrane, extending along each side of the whole spinal cord, attached to the *Dura mater* at the *Foramen magnum*, and below to the substance of the body of the fourth or fifth lumbar *vertebra.* Fr. syn. *ligament denté, dentelé*, or *denticulé.*

Ligamentum Fallopii. *Anat.* See *Fallopian Ligament.*

Lĭgămen'tum Infundĭbŭlĭfor'me. *Anat.* The funnel-like ligament which joins the atlas to the occipital bone. Fr. anal. *ligament infundibuliforme.*

Lĭgămen'tum Interclāvĭcŭlāre. *Anat.* The interclavi'cular ligament, which joins the two clavicles behind the top of the sternum. Fr. anal. *ligament interclaviculaire.*

Lĭgămen'tum Interos'seum. *Anat.* The interos'seous ligament, that between the *Radius* and *Ulna;* also that between the *Tibia* and *Fibula.* Fr. anal. *ligament interosseux.*

Lĭgămen'tum Lātum. *Anat.* The broad ligament; applied to a large triangular fold of the *pleura* reflected on the diaphragm from the lower edge of the root of the lung; also, applied to the ligament of the liver called *Suspensorium hepatis*, and to that of the uterus. Fr. syn. *ligament large.*

Lĭgămen'tum Nŭchæ. *Anat.* The ligament of the neck, or cervical ligament extending from the perpendicular spine of the occipital bone to the spinous processes of the cervical *vertebræ.* Fr. syn. *ligament de la nuque du cou.*

Lĭgămen'tum Orbĭcŭlāre. *Anat.* The orbi'cular ligament, which binds the neck of the *Radius* to the *Ulna.* Fr. anal. *ligament orbiculaire.*

Lĭgămen'tum Ovārii. *Anat.* The ligament of the ovary; the thick round portion of the broad ligament of the uterus, connecting the ovary to it. Fr. syn. *ligament de l'ovaire.*

Ligamentum Posticum Winslovii. *Anat.* See *Winslow, Posterior Ligament of.*

Ligamentum Poupartii. *Anat.* See *Poupart's Ligament.*

Lĭgămen'tum Rhomboïdes. *Anat.* The rhomboid ligament, which binds the clavicle to the first rib. Fr. anal. *ligament rhomboïde.*

Lĭgămen'tum Rŏtun'dum. *Anat.* The round ligament; applied to the uterus, etc. Fr. syn. *ligament rond.*

Lĭgămen'tum Tĕres. *Anat.* The long and round ligament; applied to the obliterated umbilical vein; to a ligament of the uterus, and to the interarticular ligament of the hip joint. Fr. syn. *ligament rond.*

Lĭgămen'tum Trăpĕzoïdes. *Anat.* The tra'pezoid ligament, which extends between the point of the coracoid process of the *scapula* to the under edge of the clavicle. Fr. anal. *ligament trapézoïde.*

Lĭgămen'tum Trĭangŭlāre. *Anat.* The trian'gular ligament, which extends from the coracoid to the acromial process of the *scapula.* Fr. syn. *ligament triangulaire.*

Lĭgātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Lĭgo*, to bind or tie.) *Surg.* Term for the act of tying, or of applying a ligature, as to an artery, etc.; also the condition of being tied, or of having a ligature applied: liga'tion. Fr. anal. *ligation*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterbindung*, f.; *Abbinden*, n.

Li'gature. (*Lĭgo*, to bind.) *Surg.* Term for a thread of silk, flax, or other suitable material, for tying arteries, or other parts. *Lĭgātūra, æ*, f. See *Alligatura.* Fr. anal. *ligature*, f. Germ. syn. *Binde*, f.

Light. (Sax. *Leoht.*) *Chem., Nat. Phil.* A distinct and peculiar matter, according to many, emitted in rays from all luminous bodies that are not black, in the same manner as heat; others consider that it is produced by vibrations, or undulations, in an extremely attenuated and elastic ether, diffused throughout the universe. *Lux, lūcis*, f. Fr. syn. *lumière*, f. Germ. syn. *Licht*, n.

Lignātĭlis, *is, e.* (*Lignum*, wood.) *Bot.* Living or growing upon wood, as certain mushrooms: lig'natile. Fr. anal. *lignatile*, adj.

Lig'neus, *a, um.* (*Lignum*, wood.) *Bot.* Woody; of the nature of, or resembling wood: lig'neous. Fr. anal. *ligneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *holzig*, adj.

Lignĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Lignum*, wood; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Conchol.* Applied to certain bivalve shells which establish themselves in wood: ligni'colous. Fr. anal. *lignicole*, adj.

Lignīdis, *is, e.* (*Lignum*, wood.) *Geol.* Applied by Guibourt to a Family (*Lignides*, nom. pl. f.) of ternary organic compounds, having wood for their type. Fr. anal. *lignide*, adj.

Ligni'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Lignum*, wood; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to branches which yield nothing but wood, neither flowers nor fruits: ligni'ferous. Fr. anal. *lignifère*, adj.

Lignĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lignum*, wood; *forma*, resemblance.) *Mineral.* Applied to a body of which the filaments that compose it by their assemblage are so interlaced that the whole resembles a certain wood, as the *Asbesta ligniforme:* lig'niform. Fr. anal. *ligniforme*, adj.

Lignin'. (*Lignum*, wood.) *Bot.* Term for the woody fibre constituting the fibrous structure of vegetable substances, and which is the most abundant principle in plants; it exists to the extent of 96 per cent. in the various kinds of wood, has neither taste nor smell, does not change by keeping, and is insoluble in alcohol, water, and the dilute acids. *Lignīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. and Germ. anal. *lignine*, f.

Lignĭper'dus. *a, um.* (*Lignum*, wood; *perdo*, to destroy.) *Entomol.* That which destroys wood, as the *Cossus ligniperda:* ligniper'dous. Fr. anal. *ligniperde*, adj.

Lignĭrōdus, *a, um.* (*Lignum*, wood; *rōdo*, to gnaw.) *Bot.* Applied by Guibourt to a particular product found in the gums of Senegal and India, formed of a soluble gum, like gum Arabic, and of wood gnawed by insects: ligniro'dous. Fr. anal. *lignirode*, adj.

Lig'nīta, *æ,* f. (*Lignum*, wood.) *Bot.* Term used by Guibourt for wood, or woody fibre; the same as *Lignina.* Fr. anal. *lignite*, m.

Ligni'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Lignum*, wood; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Lignivora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those of which the *larvæ* are developed in the interior of wood, and which in their perfect state preserve the same habits: ligni'vorous. Fr. anal. *lignivore*, adj.

Lignōsus, *a, um.* (*Lignum*, wood; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of wood; woody; applied to plants, fibres, roots, stems, etc.: lig'nous or lig'neous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ligné*, or *ligneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *holzig*, adj.

Lig'num, *i,* n. (Λύχνος, a candle; because wood was burned as a means of giving light.) The well-known substance wood. See *Wood. Xylo* and its compound terms. Fr. syn. *bois*, m. Germ. syn. *Holz*, n.

Lig'num Agal'lŏchi Vēri. } *Bot.* Names for
Lig'num Aloës. } aloes wood; the
Lig'num A'quĭlæ. } tree which bears
Lig'num Aspă'lăthi. } it is not yet scientifically known, being by some supposed to be the *Excœaria agallocha*, the bark and milk of which are purgative; also called *Agalluge, Agallugum, Agalachum, Al-Ud, Calambac, L. calambac, Xylo aloes.* Fr. syn. *bois d'aloès.*

Lig'num Bĕnĕdic'tum. *Bot., M. Med.* Name for the wood of the *Guaicum officinale.*

Lig'num Brazi'liense. *Bot.* Brazil wood; a name for the genus *Cæsalpinia.* Fr. syn. *bois du Brésil*, or *Brésillet.*

Lig'num Calambac. Another name for the *Lignum Aloes.*

Lig'num Campechen'se. *Bot.* Another name for the wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or logwood tree. Fr. syn. *bois de Campèche.*

Lig'num Campechiānum. } *Bot.* Names for the
Lig'num Campescānum. } wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or logwood tree.

Lig'num Cŏlubrīnum. *Bot.* Name of the snakewood, afforded by the *Strychnos colubrina;* it is poisonous, but was formerly esteemed as anthelmintic, astringent, and febrifuge; applied also to several other woods supposed to be efficacious against the bites of serpents.

Lig'num Hæmatox'ўli. *Bot.* The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or logwood tree. Fr. syn. *bois de Campèche.*

Lig'num In'dĭcum. *Bot., M. Med.* Indian wood; a name for the wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.* Fr. syn. *bois d'Inde.*

Lig'num Moluccen'se. *Bot.* A name for the wood of the *Croton tiglium.*

Lig'num Nephrītĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the wood of the *Guilandina marina.*

Lĭg'num Păvānæ. *Bot.* A name for the *Croton tiglium* wood. See *Moluccense Lignum*, or *L. Moluccense.*

Lig'num Rhŏ'dium. *Bot.* Name of the wood of the *Aspalathus Canariensis.*

Lig'num Sanc'tum. *Bot., M. Med.* Holy wood, a name for the wood of the *Guaiacum officinale.* Fr. syn. *bois saint.*

Lig'num San'tăli Ru'bri. *Bot.* Red sandal, or Saunders wood; a name for the wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus.*

Lig'num Sap'pan. *Bot.* A name for the wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or logwood tree. Fr. syn. *bois de Campeche.*

Lig'num Serpentīnum. *Bot.* The wood of the *Ophioxylum serpentinum.*

Lig'num Vītæ. *Bot., M. Med.* The wood of life; a name for the wood of the *Guaiacum officinale.* Fr. syn. *bois de vie.* Germ. syn. *Guajacholz*, n.; *Lebensholz*, n.

Lig'num's Antiscorbu'tic Drops. Name of a quack preparation of corrosive sublimate, by a man named Wood.

Lĭ'gŭla, *æ,* f. (As if *Lingŭla*, dim. *Lingua*, a tongue.) A little tongue. *Zoöl.* Term for the tongue of the *Crustacea, Arachnides*, and *Insecta.*

Lĭgŭlæfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Lĭgŭla*, a little tongue or ligule; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having

linear leaves, as the *Eryngium ligulæfolium:* ligulifo'lious. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *ligulifolié*, part. adj.

Lĭgŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Lĭgŭla*, a little tongue; also, a shoe-latchet.) *Bot.* Strap- or riband-shaped: li'gulate. Fr. anal. *ligulé*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *bandig*, adj.

Lĭgŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* *Lĭgŭla*, a little tongue or ligule; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to compound flowers which become double by the change of their corols into elongated little tongues or ligules: liguli'ferous. Fr. anal. *ligulifère*, adj.

Lĭgŭliflōrus, *a, um.* (*Lĭgŭla*, a little tongue or ligule; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to the corona of the *Synantheræ*, which is composed of flowers with ligulated cords; liguliflo'rous. Fr. anal. *liguliflore*, adj.

Lĭgŭlĭfor'mis, *is e.* (*Lĭgŭla*, a little tongue or ligule; *forma*, likeness. *Bot.* Applied to an indeterminate corol of the *Synantheræ*, according to H. Cassini, when it approaches to ligulated corols in form: ligu'liform. Fr. anal. *liguliforme*, adj.

Lĭgus'tĭcum, *i*, n. (*Lĭgŭria*, in Italy, its native country.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.*

Lĭgus'tĭcum Lĕvis'tĭcum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the lovage plant; it yields a yellowish gummy resinous juice like opopanax, and is called English opopanax; supposed to be carminative, diaphoretic, and deobstruent, and used in hysterical disorders and uterine obstructions.

Ligustrīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Class (*Ligustrineæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Ligustrum* for their type, and including the *Jasmineæ* and *Oleineæ:* ligustri'neous. Fr. anal. *ligustriné*, adj.

Lĭgus'trum, *i*, n. (*Lĭgo*, to bind; because used for bands.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The herb privet. Fr. syn. *troëne*, m. Germ. syn. *Hartriegel*, m.

Ligus'trum Vulgāre. *Bot.* The systematic name of the herb privet. Fr. syn. *troëne*, f.

Lilac. (Fr. *Lilas.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Syringa vulgaris.*

Lilāceus, *a, um.* } (Fr. *Lilas*, the lilac.) *Chem.*,
Lilācīnus, *a, um.* } *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to a lilac colour; a clear blue which changes to a reddish hue. *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Cytherea lilacina*, and the *Mactra lilacea:* lila'ceous: lilaci'nous. Fr. syn. *lilas*, adj. Germ. syn. *lilablau*, adj.

Lili. *Pharm.* A Paracelsian term for either the substance used in making a certain tincture which was called *Leo ruber* or *rubeus*, or the tincture itself. See *Lilium.*

Lĭliāceus, *a, um.* (*Lĭlium*, a lily.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or resembling the lily; applied to a Juss. Order (*Liliaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: lilia'ceous. Applied to a corol with three or six petals, or monopetalous with three or six divisions, which has no calyx, as that of the *Lilium*, the *Tulipa*, and *Hyacinthus.* Applied by Royen, Tournefort, and Guiart, to a Class, by Jussieu to a Family (*Liliaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Lilium* for their type. Fr. anal. *liliacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *lilienförmig*, adj.

Lĭliācīnus, *a, um.* Of a colour like the lilac, or *Syringa vulgaris:* lili'acine. Fr. anal. *liliacine*, adj.

Lĭliāgo, *ĭnis*, f. (Dim. *Lĭlium*, the lily; from the resemblance of its flower.) *Bot.* Name of the spider-wort; the *Anthericum liliastrum* of Linn., formerly said to be alexipharmic and carminative.

Lĭliiflōris, *is, e.* (*Lilium*, the lily; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a Class (*Liliiflores*, nom. pl. f.) of cryptocotyledonous plants, comprehending those in which the flowers have more or less of resemblance to the *Lilium* or lily, as the *Asphodeleæ*, the *Coronarieæ* or *Liliaceæ*, the *Veratreæ*, the *Commelineæ*, the *Pontederieæ*, the *Dioscorineæ*, the *Hæmodoreæ*, the *Irideæ*, and *Narcisseæ:* liliiflo'rate. Fr. anal. *liliiflore*, adj.

Lĭliiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Lĭlium*, the lily; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers resembling that of the *Lilium*, or lily, as the *Lachenalia liliiflora*, which has the same colour and almost the same form: liliiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *liliiflore*, adj.

Lĭliifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lilium*, the lily; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a lily, as the *Enerinus liliiformis:* lili'iform. Fr. anal. *liliiforme*, adj.

Lĭlium, *ii*, n. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* *Chem.* The same as *Lili*, or the tincture of metals; also an old term for a mixture of copper, antimony, regulus of antimony, tin, nitre, and tartar melted together in a crucible and then poured into a mortar, and introduced as hot as possible into matrices, and then having spirit of wine poured on them; the mixture is digested till it has acquired a red colour; also, the quintessence of sulphur, and *Sulphur fixum.* Fr. syn. *lis*, m. Germ. syn. *Lilie*, m.

Lĭlium Al'bum. *Bot.* A name for the *L. candidum.* Fr. syn. *le lis blanc.* Germ. syn. *die weisse Lilie.*

Lĭlium Can'dĭdum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the white lily; the roots boiled in milk and water are used as emollient and suppurating cataplasms to inflammatory tumours; also called *L. Album.* Fr. syn. *le lis blanc.* Germ. syn. *die weisse Lilie.*

Lĭlium Conval'lium. *Bot.* A name for the *Convallaria majalis*, or lily of the valley.

Lĭlium Crŏ'ceum. *Bot.* A name for the *Hemerocallis fulva*, or tawny day-lily.

Lĭlium Mar'tagon. *Bot.* The Martagon lily, the root of which is used in the ordinary food of the Siberians.

Lĭlium Purpŭ'reum. } *Bot.* Names for the
Lĭlium Ru'brum. } *Hemerocallis fulva*, or tawny day-lily.

Lily. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Lilium.* See *Nymphæa.* Fr. syn. *lis*, m. Germ. syn. *Lilie*, f.

Lily, May. } *Bot.* Common names for
Lily of the Valley. } the *Convallaria majalis.*

Lily, Tawny Day. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hemerocallis fulva.*

Lily, Water. *Bot.* Common name for several species of the genus *Nymphæa.* Fr. syn. *nénuphar*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasserlilie*, f.

Lily, White. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lilium album* or *candidum*. Fr. syn. *le lis blanc*. Germ. syn. *die weisse Lilie*.

Līma, *æ*, f. (*Līmus*, crooked; because it cuts or rubs down by means of oblique teeth.) *Med.* A file or rasp, an instrument by which the ingredients of certain medicines are obtained, as iron, tin, or gold filings, etc. Fr. anal. *lime*, m. Germ. syn. *Feile*, f.

Lima Bark. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Cinchona pallida*, or pale Peruvian bark.

Līmāceus, *a, um.* (*Līmax*, a slug.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Mencke to a Family (*Limacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda cœlopnœa*, having the *Limax* for their type: lima'ceous. Fr. anal. *limacien*, adj.

Līmācĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Līmax*, a slug; *forma*, resemblance.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to herbivorous *larvæ*, apodous or with very short feet, which have the body oval or oboval and elongated, as that of the *Tenthredo cerasi*: lima'ciform. *Zoöl.* Having the form or appearance of the *Limax*, or slug: lima'ciform. Fr. anal. *limaciforme*, adj.

Līmācīnus, *a, um.* (*Līmax*, a slug.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Limacinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Paracephalophora pulmobranchiata*, having the *Limax* for their type: limaci'nous. Fr. anal. *limacine*, adj.

Līmācōdēs, adj. (*Līmus*, slime; terminal *-ōdēs*.) *Geol.* Having or full of slime; muddy or slimy: lima'cous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *limaceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *feucht*, adj.; *mit Kräutern weichernd u. s. w.*

Līmācoīdēs, adj. (*Līmax*, a slug; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Zoöl.* Resembling a Class; applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus, and Carus to an Order (*Limacoidea*, more correctly *Limacoides*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Enthelmintha*, comprehending the intestinal flat worms which have some resemblance to the *Limaces* or slugs: lima'coid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *limacoïde*, adj.

Līman'chia, *æ*, f. (Λιμὸς, hunger; ἄγχω, to kill.) *Med.* Old term for extreme hunger, or total abstinence from everything, by which any one dies. See *Limoctonia*. Fr. anal. *limanchie*, f.

Līmātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Līmo*, to file, or polish.) *Surg.* Old term for the operation of rubbing down asperities or prominences of the teeth; also, for that of removing inequalities of bones: lima'tion. Fr. anal. *limation*, f. Germ. syn. *Abschlichten*, n.

Līmātūra, *æ*, f. (*Līma*, a file.) *Pharm.* A term for the filings of a metal: file-dust. See *Rinar*. Fr. syn. *limaille*, f. Germ. syn. *Feilspäne*, f. pl.; *Feilstaub*, m.

Līmātūra Au'ri. *Chem.* The filings of gold, or gold-dust. See *Catma*.

Līmātūra Fer'ri. *Pharm.* Iron filings; used as a mild chalybeate, as they become oxidised in the stomach and intestines. See *Duenez*. Fr. syn. *limaille de fer*. Germ. syn. *gepulvertes Eisen; präparirte Eisenfeile*.

Līmātūra Stan'ni. *Pharm.* Tin filings, which are sometimes used as vermifuge, so acting by their mechanical irritation. Fr. syn. *limaille d'étain*. Germ. syn. *Zinnfile*, f.

Līmax, *ācis*, m. (*Līmo*, to begrime with mud or slime; from their habits.) *Med., Zoöl.* Term for a naked snail or slug; it abounds with gelatinous matter, and forms a nutritious decoction with milk, or water; formerly used in consumption and atrophy. Fr. anal. *limace*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wegschnecke; die nackte Schnecke*.

Limbāris, *is, e.* (*Limbus*, a limb.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a limb, as the *expansio limbaris* of a corol: lim'bar. Fr. anal. *limbaire*, adj.

Limbĭfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Limbus*, a hem or border; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having a border or margin: limbi'ferous. Fr. anal. *limbifère*, adj.

Limbŏrie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Limborieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes idiothalami*, having the *Limboria* for their type: limborie'ous. Fr. anal. *limborié*, adj.

Limbŏrīnus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a group (*Limborinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes*, having the *Limboria* for their type: limbori'nous. Fr. anal. *limborine*, adj.

Lim'bus, *i*, m. (*Limus*, crooked; because it is sewed across or transversely.) The border or hem of a garment. *Anat.* Term applied to any distinct member of the body, as the upper, or lower limbs or extremities. *Bot.* Applied to the superior part, usually open and furnished with punctures more or less deep, of monosepalous *calyces;* to the superior part of monopetalous corols; the part of leaves or folioles which is formed by the blowing of the fibres, or in other words all that which in the leaf is not the petiole. *Conchol.* The circumference of the valves of a bivalve shell from the disc to the border or margin: a limb. The *limbus* is a synonyme of *disc* in speaking of a leaf, but it is otherwise when applied to a shell. Fr. anal. *limbe*, m. Germ. syn. *Rand*, m.; *Saum*, m.

Lime. (Sax. *Lim.*) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths found abundantly in nature, but never uncombined or in a pure state, being always united to an acid, most frequently the carbonic acid; calcareous earth, or the oxide of calcium. *Calx, cis*, f. See *Asæstus, Carium Terræ, Conia*. Fr. syn. *chaux*, f. Germ. syn. *Kalkoxyd*, n. *Bot., M. Med.* The common name of the fruit of the *Citrus limetta*, or of the *Citrus limonum*, according to the pharmacopœia (E). *Līmon, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *limon*, m. Germ. syn. *Limone*, f.

Lime-Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Citrus limetta*, or *Citrus limonum*. See *Lime*. Fr. syn. *limonier*, m. Germ. syn. *der Limonienbaum*.

Lime, or Linden Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Tilia Europæa*. Fr. syn. *tilleul*, m. Germ. syn. *Lindenbaum*, m.

Limestone. *Geol.* Common name for the *Lapis calcareus*. Fr. syn. *chaux*, f. Germ. syn. *Kalkstein*, m.

Līmĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Līmus*, mud; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Ornithol.* Living or dwelling amongst mud, slime, or in miry fens, as the *Rallus limicola;* applied by Illiger, Gold-

fuss, Ranzani, Eichwald, and C. Bonaparte to a Family (*Limicolæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Grallatores*, comprehending those that frequent marshy grounds: limi'colous. Fr. anal. *limicole*, adj.

Līmĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Λιμὸς, hunger; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Of or belonging to hunger: li'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *limique*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Hunger betreffend.*

Līmĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Lima*, a file; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a file; applied to the *Eunicea limiformis*, because of the short, conical, nipple-like points upon its *polyparium:* li'miform. Fr. anal. *limiforme*, adj.

Limnāceus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Limnacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pulmobranchiata*, having the *Limnæa* for their type: limna'ceous. Fr. anal. *limnacé*, adj.

Limnæăceus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (*Limnæacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda cœlopnœa*, having the *Limnæus* for their type: limnea'ceous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *limnéacé*, adj.

Limnălectŏris, *is*, *e*. (Λίμνη, a pond; ἀλέκτωρ, a cock.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Limnalectores*, nom. pl. f.) of marsh-birds, comprehending those which, as the *Phalaropus*, resemble the *Gallinaceæ* in certain points. Fr. anal. *limnalectore*, adj.

Limnar'păcis, *is*, *e*. (Λίμνη, a pond; ἅρπαξ, a ravisher.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Limnarpaces*, nom. pl. f.) of marsh-birds, comprehending the *Grallatores*, which live by the chase and prey. See *Limnocleptis*. Fr. anal. *limnarpace*, adj.

Lim'ne, *es*, f. (Λίμνη, a pond.) *Geol.* Term for a pond or collection of standing water. Fr. syn. *étang*, m. Germ. syn. *das stehende Wasser; Sumpf*, m.

Limne'us, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Limnei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mollusca trachelipoda*, having the *Limnæus* for their type: limne'ous. Fr. anal. *limné*, adj.

Limnēmĭcŏlym'bus, *a*, *um*. (Λίμνη, a pond; ἥμισυς, the half; κόλυμβος, a certain bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Limnemicolymbi*, nom. pl. m.) of marsh-birds, comprehending those which have the habit of plunging half of their bodies in the water: limnemicolym'bous. Fr. anal. *limnémicolymbe*, adj.

Limneo'phĭlus, *is*, *e*. (Λίμνη, a pond; φιλέω, to love.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Hartmann to a division (*Limneophiles*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gasteropoda*, comprehending those which, as the *Limnæus*, live in ponds or standing waters. Fr. anal. *limnéophile*, adj.

Limnizētēris, *is*, *e*. (Λίμνη, a pond; ζητέω, to seek.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a sub-order (*Limnizeteres*, nom. pl. f.) of marsh-birds, comprehending those which seek their food in stagnant waters. Fr. anal. *limnizétère*, adj.

Limnŏbătēris, *is*, *e*. (Λίμνη, a pond; βαίνω, to walk.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (*Limnobateres*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Grallatores*, comprehending those which march or walk upon the borders of stagnant waters. Fr. anal. *limnobatère*, adj.

Limnoclep'tis, *is*, *e*. (Λίμνη, a pond; κλέπτω, to steal or prey.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Limnocleptes*, nom. pl. f.) of marsh-birds, comprehending the *Grallatores*, that live by hunting and prey. See *Limnarpacis*. Fr. anal. *limnoclepte*, adj.

Limnŏcochlĭdis, *is*, *e*. (Λίμνη, a pond; κοχλὶς, a shell.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Lemnocochlides*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gasteropoda pulmonea*, comprehending those that live in stagnant waters. Fr. anal. *lemnocochlide*, adj.

Limnŏcŏlym'bus, *a*, *um*. (Λίμνη, a pond; κόλυμβος, a certain bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Limnocolymbi*, nom. pl. m.) of marsh-birds, comprehending those in particular that plunge in stagnant waters. Fr. anal. *limnocolymbe*, adj.

Limnŏ'drŏmus, *a*, *um*. (Λίμνη, a pond; δρόμος, a course.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Limnodromi*, nom. pl. m.) of marsh-birds, comprehending such as have long legs proper for running: limno'dromous. Fr. anal. *limnodrome*, adj.

Limnŏmephītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Λίμνη, a pond; *mephītis*, a stink, or ill savour.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for marsh-miasm, or the effluvia arising from vegetable matter in a putrescent state, as in moist or marshy ground. Fr. anal. *limnoméphite*, f.

Limnŏneos'sus, *a*, *um*. (Λίμνη, a pond; νεοσσὸς, a young chicken.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a sub-order (*Limneossi*, nom. pl. m.) of marsh-birds, comprehending the water hens: limnoneos'sous. Fr. anal. *limnonéosse*, adj.

Limnŏ'phĭlus, *a*, *um*. (Λίμνη, a pond; φιλέω, to love.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a sub-order (*Lemnophila*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda cœlopnœa*, comprehending those which live in the waters of marshes: limno'philous. Fr. anal. *limnophile*, adj.

Limnŏpŏ'lўpus, *a*, *um*. (Λίμνη, a pond; πολύπους, a polypus.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Limnopolypi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Polypi brachiostoma*, comprehending those having the body soft, gelatinous, and that live in stagnant waters: limnopo'lypous. Fr. anal. *limnopolype*, adj.

Limnoptēnus, *a*, *um*. (Λίμνη, a pond; πτηνὸς, volatile.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a sub-Order (*Limnopteni*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mydalornithes*, comprehending those that live in marshy places: limnopte'nous. Fr. anal. *limnoptène*, adj.

Limnorthoptēnus, *a*, *um*. (Λίμνη, a pond; ὀρθὸς, straight; πτηνὸς, volatile.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Limnorthopteni*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores*, comprehending those which have the beak straight, and which fly well: limnortho-pte'nous. Fr. anal. *limnorthoptène*, adj.

Līmoctŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Λιμὸς, hunger; κτείνω, to destroy.) *Med.* Old term, the same as *Limanchia.*

Limŏdōreus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by J. Lindley and A. Richard to a tribe (*Limodoreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Orchideæ*, having the *Limodorum* for their type: limodo'reus. Fr. anal. *limodore*, adj.

Līmon, *ōnis*, f. (Λειμών.) *Bot., M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for *Lemons*, or the fruit of *Citrus limonum;* likewise called *Limonia malus;* but also used (Pharmacopœia E.) in the nom. pl., *Limones*, for *Lemons* and *Limes*, or fruit of the *Citrus medica*, and *Citrus limonum.* Fr. anal. *limon*, m. Germ. syn. *Limone*, f.

Līmōnāda, *æ*, f. (*Līmon*, a lemon or lime.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a mixture of lemon juice, water, and sugar: le'monade. Fr. and Germ. anal. *limonade*, f.

Limonade Minerale. *Pharm.* Mineral lemonade; a French term for water sweetened and acidulated with mineral acids; used as refrigerant in fevers and inflammations.

Limonade Nitrique. *Pharm.* French term for water sweetened and acidulated with nitric acid.

Limonade Sulphurique. *Pharm.* French term for water sweetened and acidulated with sulphuric acid.

Limonade Tartarique. *Pharm.* French term for water sweetened and acidulated with tartaric acid.

Līmōnia Māla. *Bot.* A name for lemons, or the fruit of the *Citrus medica.*

Līmōnis Cor'tex. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the outer rind of the fruit of the *Citrus limonum*, or lemon peel.

Līmōnium, *ii*, n. (Λειμών, a green field; from its colour.) *Bot.* A name for the lemon; also applied to the *Pyrola rotundifolia*, or round-leaved winter-green; also, to the *Statice limonium*, or sea-lavender. Fr. anal. *limon*, m. Germ. anal. *Limone*, f.

Līmōnum Cor'tex. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) for the fresh and dry exterior rind of the fruit of the *Citrus limonum* (L.), *Citrus medica* (E), or *Limonis cortex* (U.S.A.).

Līmo'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λιμός, hunger; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes* or wasting, arising from privation of food. Fr. anal. *limophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Abzehrung durch Hunger.*

Līmopsōra, *æ*, f. (Λιμός, hunger; ψώρα, *scabies* or itch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a kind of *scabies* which attacks both man and the lower animals, from long sustained hunger or privation of food. Fr. anal. *limopsora*, m. Germ. syn. *Hungerkrätze*, f.

Līmopsōrus, *a, um.* (*Limopsōra, scabies* from hunger.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Limopsora:* limopso'rous. Fr. anal. *limopsore*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Limopsora gehörig.*

Līmos. } (Λιμός.) *Med., Physiol.* The
Līmus, *i*, m. } Greek term for *Fames*, or hunger. See *Bulimia.* Fr. syn. *faim*, f. Germ. syn. *Hunger*, m.

Limŏsel'lus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a tribe (*Limosellæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ mesomydæ*, having the *Limosia* for their type: limosel'lous. Fr. anal. *limoselle*, adj.

Līmōsis, *is*, f. (Λιμός, hunger.) *Pathol.* Morbid appetite; a name given by Dr. Good to a genus of diseases characterised by depraved, excessive, or defective appetite. See *Bulimia.* Fr. anal. *limose*, f.

Līmōsus, *a, um.* (*Līmus*, mud, or slime; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow in muddy soils, as the *Rhycanthera limosa*, and *Microlicia limnobios.* *Geol.* Having or full of mud; muddy; slimy; applied by Brongniart to a group of soils, comprehending those that are composed of mud, argillous marl or sandy, either separate or combined: li'mose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *limoneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleimmig*, adj.; *lehmig*, adj.

Līmŏthĕrăpĭa, *æ*, f. (Λιμός, hunger; θεραπεία, the system of healing.) *Med.* Term for the mode of curation, or treatment of disease by abstinence. Fr. anal. *limothérapie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hungercur*, f.

Limpĭdĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Limpĭdus*, clear; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having clear or transparent wings, as the *Phorocera limpidipennis:* limpidipen'nate. Fr. anal. *limpidipenne*, adj.

Lim'pĭdus, *a, um.* (As if *Limphidus*, from *limpha* or *lympha*, water.) Clear, like pure water: lim'pid. Fr. anal. *limpide*, adj. Germ. syn. *klar*, adj.; *wasserhell*, adj.

Limŭlĭdus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Leach to a Family (*Limulidæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Entomostraca*, having the *Limulus* for their type: limu'lidous. Fr. anal. *limulide*, adj.

Limŭlius, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Limulii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Decapoda acera*, having the *Limulus* for their type: limu'lious. Fr. anal. *limulien*, adj.

Linăceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by some botanists to a Family (*Linaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lineæ*, having the *Linum* for their type: lina'ceous. Fr. anal. *linace*, adj.

Lĭnagōgus, *i*, m. (Λίνον, a flaxen thread; ἄγω, to lead.) *Surg.* Name for an instrument employed by Beaumont, for effecting the suture required in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula; also called a *Filiductor.* Fr. anal. *linagogue*, m. Germ. syn. *Fadenführer*, m.

Lĭnagros'tis, *is*, f. (Λίνον, flax; ἄγρωστις, grass.) *Bot.* Name for the cotton-grass, from its softness; the *Eriophorum* of Linnæus.

Lĭnāmen'tum, *i*, n. (Λίνον, flax.) *Surg.* Old name for a tent made of lint, etc., which is introduced into wounds, etc., to check hemorrhage. See *Penicillum, Lemniscus, Licinium, Motos.*

Lĭnangĭna, *æ*, f. (*Lĭnum*, flax; *ango*, to strangle; because it twines round the flax plant and chokes it.) *Bot.* A name for the *Cuscuta Europæa.*

Lĭnāria, *æ*, f. (*Lĭnum*, flax; because its leaves or blades resemble those of the flax plant.) *Bot.* Trivial name of the toad-flax. See *Antirrhinum.*

Linc'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Lingo*, to lap.) A licking, or lapping of anything. *Pharm.* A loch, lohoch, or electuary; also applied to any medicine which has to be licked off the spoon because of its adhesive consistence.

See *Eclectos*, *Eclegma*, *Eligma*, *Elipsis*, *Lambativum*. Fr. syn. *éclegme*, m. Germ. syn. *Lecksaft*, m.

Linderniăceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a section (*Linderniaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Scrophulariæ*, having the *Lindernia* for their type: lindernia'ceous. Fr. anal. *linderniacé*, adj.

Line. (Fr. *Ligne*.) The twelfth part of an inch. *Geom.* That which has length without breadth. *Līnea*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *ligne*, f. Germ. anal. *Linie*, f.; *Strich*, m.

Līnea, *æ*, f. (*Līnum*, a thread.) A line, or thread; the twelfth part of an inch. *Geom.* See *Line*. Fr. anal. *ligne*, f. Germ. anal. *Linie*, f.; syn. *Strich*, m.

Līnea Al'ba. *Anat.* The white line; a term for the central tendinous line, from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes. Fr. syn. *ligne blanche*. Germ. syn. *die weisse Linie zwischen den Bauchmuskeln*.

Līneāceus, *a*, *um*. (*Līnum*, the flax plant.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Linum*: linea'ceous. See *Lineus*. Fr. anal. *linéacé*, adj.

Līneæ Albĭcān'tes. *Med. Jur.*, *Obstet.* The whitish lines; a term applied to certain shining reddish and whitish lines which traverse the skin of the abdomen, especially extending from the groins and pubes to the navel, during the first three or four days after delivery; but frequently remaining for life.

Līnea I'leo-Pectĭ'nea. } *Anat.* Terms for the
Līnea Innomĭnāta. } lateral margin of the brim of the pelvis.

Līneæ Sēmĭlūnāres. *Anat.* The semilunar lines; a term applied to the white curved lines on the *Recti abdominis* muscles.

Līneæ Transver'sæ. *Anat.* The transverse lines; those which cross the *Recti* muscles of the abdomen.

Lineārifō'lius, *a*, *um*. (*Lineāris*, relating to a line; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear leaves, as the *Astragalus linearifolius*, *Kleinia linearifolia*, and *Bupleurum linearifolium*: linearifo'lious. Fr. anal. *linéarifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *linienblättrig*, adj.

Lineārĭ'lŏbus, *a*, *um*. (*Lineāris*, relating to a line; *lobus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having leaves parted with linear leaves, as the *Clematis linearilobа*, and *Geranium linearilobum*: linearĭ'lobous. Fr. anal. *linéarilobé*, adj.

Lineāris, *is*, *e*. (*Līnea*, a line.) *Bot.* Disposed in lines; strap-shaped; li'near; applied to leaves, petals, etc. Fr. anal. *linéaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *linienförmig*, adj.

Līneātifō'lius, *a*, *um*. (*Lineātus*, having lines; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves of which the nervures run parallel from the base to the summit, appearing like lines: lineatifo'lious. Fr. anal. *lineatifolié*, adj.

Līneātus, *a*, *um*. (*Līnea*, a line.) Having lines; lined; streaked; li'neate. Fr. syn. *fourré*, adj.

Līne'ŏla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Līnea*, a line.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Term for a little line; applied to certain small white lines which sometimes appear on the female breast. Fr. anal. *linéole*, f. Germ. syn. *die kleine Linie*.

Lineōlāris, *is*, *e*. (*Lineŏla*, a little line.) *Bot.* That which pertains to, or appears like a little line or tracing, as the *Stylus* of the *Commelina communis*: line'olar. Fr. anal. *linéolaire*, adj.

Lineōlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Lineŏla*, a little line.) *Zoöl.* That which is marked by rays, or small coloured lines, as the *Trochus lineatus*, etc.: line'olate. Fr. anal. *linéolé*, adj.

Lĭneus, *a*, *um*. (*Līnum*, the flax plant.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Linum*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Lineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: lin'eous. See *Lineaceus*. Fr. anal. *liné*, adj.

Ling. (Belg. *Ling*.) *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Gadus molva*. Fr. syn. *morue sèche*. Germ. syn. *Klippfisch*, m.

Lin'gua, *æ*, f. (As if *Linga*, from *lingo*, to lick; because this is done with the tongue.) See *Tongue*.

Lin'gua Cănīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Cynoglossum officinale*, or hound's tongue.

Linguæfō'lius, *a*, *um*. (*Lingua*, a tongue; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linguiform leaves, as the *Crassula linguæfolia*: linguifo'lious. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lingui-folié*, adj.

Linguālis, *is*, *e*. (*Lingua*, the tongue.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the tongue: lin'gual. Fr. anal. *lingual*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Zunge gehörig*.

Linguĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Lingua*, a tongue; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Helix linguifera*, which has a white linguiform appendix attached to its *columella*: linguĭ'ferous. Fr. anal. *linguifère*, adj.

Linguĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Lingua*, a tongue; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a tongue; as the leaves of the *Mesembryanthemum linguiforme*: lin'guiform. *Zoöl.* Having the form of a tongue; tongue-shaped; applied to the shell of the *Ostrea lingua*, and of the *Petricola linguatula*: lin'guiform. Fr. anal. *linguiforme*, adj.

Linguĭsūgus, *a*, *um*. (*Lingua*, a tongue; *sūgo*, to suck.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a division (*Linguisuga*, nom. pl. n.) of edentated insects, comprehending those of which the extremity of the lower lip forms a tongue proper for suction, or the *Hymenoptera*: linguisu'gous. Fr. anal. *linguisuge*, adj.

Lin'gŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Lingua*, a tongue.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* A term for a little tongue, or object resembling such: a lin'gule. Fr. anal. *lingule*, m. Germ. syn. *Zünglein*, n.

Lingŭlāceus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville, Eichwald, and Menke, to a Family (*Lingulacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Brachiopoda*, having the *Lingula* for their type: lingula'ceous. Fr. anal. *lingulacé*, adj.

Lingŭlāris, *is*, *e*. (*Lingŭla*, a little tongue.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to a little tongue: lin'gular. Fr. anal. *lingulaire*, adj.

Lingŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Lingula*, a little tongue.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Having a little tongue, or the appearance of such, as the expansion of the tube of the corol of the *Aristolochia*

clematitis, the leaves of the *Tillandsia lingulata*, the follicles of the *Triopterus lingulata*, the shell of *Vulsella lingulata*: lin'gulate. Fr. anal. *lingulé*, adj.

Lĭni Fărīna. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for meal of the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*, deprived of their fixed oil by expression.

Lĭni Sēmen. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for flax-seed, lint-seed, or linseed. Fr. syn. *graine de lin.* Germ. syn. *Leinsamen*, m.

Lĭni Sēmĭna. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum.* Fr. anal. *graine de lin.* Germ. syn. *Leinsamen*, m.

Lĭnĭmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Lĭno*, to anoint.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a thin ointment: a li'niment. See *Enchristum*, *Litus*, *Perichrisis*, Fr. anal. *liniment*, m. Germ. syn. *Lingerungsmittel*, n.

Lĭnĭmen'tum Al'bum. *Pharm.* White liniment; a name for spermaceti ointment.

Lĭnĭmen'tum Ar'cei. *Pharm.* The liniment of Arceus; a name for the *Unguentum elemi compositum.*

Linis'cus, *i*, m. (Λινίσκος, an edging.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the *areolæ*, usually regular, of the horny epidermis of the feet of birds when that epidermis is reticulated. Fr. anal. *linisque*, adj. Germ. syn. *Masche*, f.

Linnæ'a, *æ*, f. (In honour of *Linnæus.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Angiospermia.*

Linnæ'a Boreālis. *Bot.* Name given to a plant inhabiting the northern countries of Europe; used in fomentation for rheumatic pains; also valued in infusion with milk, as a cure for *Sciatica* in Switzerland.

Linnæ'an. (*Linnæus*, the naturalist.) Of or belonging to Linnæus. *Bot.* The Linnæan, or artificial, or sexual system is founded on the number of stamens which determines the primary divisions, or Classes; the subdivisions, or Orders, generally depend on the number of pistils. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to a system of arranging the productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms laid down by Linnæus.

Lĭnosper'mum, *i*, n. (Λίνον, flax; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Linseed, or lintseed, afforded by the *Linum usitatissimum*, or common flax. Fr. anal. *linosperme*, m.

Līnozos'tis. *Bot.* A name for the herb *Mercurialis*, or Mercury.

Linseed. *M. Med.* Name for the seed of the plant *Linum usitatissimum*; also spelled lintseed. *Līnosper'mum*, *i*, n. Fr. syn. *graine de lin.* Germ. syn. *Leinsamen*, m.

Linseed Meal Poultice. *Pharm.* See *Cataplasma Lini.*

Linteārius, *a*, *um.* (*Linteum*, lint, or linen cloth.) *Bot.* The *Lagetta linteraria* has a second bark, between the *laburnum* and the external bark, composed of many slender beds, forming a network clear and white, which resembles a fine gauze. The *Tetramythus linteurius* envelopes the plants with a fine white covering: lintea'rious. Fr. anal. *lintéaire*, adj.

Linteifor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Linteum*, lint, or linen cloth; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a packet of lint, as the *Spongia linteiformis*: linte'iform. Fr. anal. *lintéiforme*, adj.

Lin'teum, *i*, n. (As if *Lĭneum*, from *lĭnum*, flax.) A napkin, towel, or linen cloth. See *Sudalium. Surg.* Lint; a soft woven stuff made by scraping old linen cloth, used as a dressing in all cases of wounds and ulcers, either by itself or smeared with ointment, etc. See *Achne*, *Carpia*, *Othone.* Fr. and Germ. syn. *charpie*, f.

Lintseed. *Bot.* Common name for the seeds of the *Linum usitatissimum*, or common flax; also spelled linseed. Fr. syn. *graine de lin.* Germ. syn. *Leinsamen*, m.

Lĭnum, *i*, n. (Λίνον, the herb flax.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Pentagynia.* Juss. *Lineæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the seeds of the *Linum usitatissimum.* Fr. anal. *lin*, m. Germ. syn. *Flachs*, m.

Lĭnum Cathar'tĭcum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant purging-flax, or mill-mountain; also its pharmacopœial name (E). Fr. anal. *lin cathartique.* Germ. syn. *der kleine Purgerflachs.*

Lĭnum Usĭtātissĭmum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common flax plant: the seeds, called linseed, yield on expression a large quantity of oil, and by boiling in water a large proportion of a strong flavourless mucilage, used as a demulcent in coughs, hoarseness, and pleuritic symptoms; also in nephritic pains and stranguries. Fr. syn. *lin commun.* Germ. syn. *der gemein Flachs.*

Lion's Foot. *Bot.* Common name for the *Filago Leontopodium.*

Liopodia. } *Anat., Physiol.* The same as *Lei-*
Liopus, } *opus.*

Lip. (Sax. *Lippe.*) See *Labium*, and *Labrum.*

Lip, Imperfect Developement of the. *Physiol.* See *Atelocheilia.*

Lĭpa, indecl. (Λίπα.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for fat. See *Adeps*, *Pinguedo.* Fr. syn. *graisse*, f. Germ. anal. *Fett*, n.

Lĭpă'ria, *æ*, f. (Λίπα, fat.) *Med.* Term for fatness, or obesity. Fr. anal. *liparie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettigkeit*, f.; *Klebrigkeit*, f.

Lĭpă'rĭdis, *is*, *e.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a group (*Liparides*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Charansonites*, having the *Liparis* for their type. Fr. anal. *liparide*, adj.

Lĭpăris'tos. } (Λιπαρὸς, fat, or obese;
Lĭpăris'tus, *i*, m. } ἱστὸς, a web.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the adipose tissue of the body. Fr. syn. *tissu adipeux.* Germ. syn. *Fetthaut*, f.

Lĭpărŏcēle, *es*, f. (Λιπαρὸς, fat; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for a fatty tumour, especially for such occurring in the *scrotum*: lipa'rocele. See *Lipocele.* Fr. anal. *liparocèle*, f.

Lĭpărŏcēlĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Lĭpărŏcēle*, an adipose hernia; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Liparocele*: liparoce'lic.

The same as *Lipocelicus*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *liparocélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Liparocele betreffend.*

Lĭpărōdēs, adj. (Λιπαρὸς, fat, or obese; terminal *ώδης*.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Having, or full of fat: li'parous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lipareux*, adj. Germ. syn. *fettig*, adj.

Lĭpărŏdyspnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Λιπαρὸς, fat, or obese; *δύσπνοια*, difficult breathing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Dyspnœa*, caused by obesity. Fr. anal. *liparodyspnée*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schwerathmen wegen Fettleibigkeit.*

Lĭpărōīdēs, adj. (Λιπαρὸς, fat, or obese; terminal *-ῑδης*.) *Med., Pharm.* Resembling fat: li'paroid. Fr. anal. *liparoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *fettähnlich*, adj.

Lĭpărŏ'lea. (Λιπαρὸς, fat, or obese.) *Med., Pharm.* Term used by Béral of Paris for a dissolving of fat as for a simple salve or pomade. Fr. anal. *liparolée*, f. Germ. syn. *die einfachen Fettauflösungen, wie die einfachen Salben, Pommaden.*

Lĭpărŏ'lĭca. (Λιπαρὸς, fat, or obese.) *Med., Pharm.* Term used by Béral of Paris, for a combination of fat in general, as in *Liparolea*, etc. Fr. anal. *liparolique*, f. Germ. syn. *die Fettverbindungen überhaupt.*

Lipărom'phălus, *i*, m. (Λιπαρὸς, fat, or obese; *ὀμφαλὸς*, the navel.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fatty tumour or swelling at the *umbilicus* or navel; also spelled *Lipomphalus*. Fr. anal. *lipomphale*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettnabel*, m.; *die Fettgeschwullst am Nabel; der Nabelfettbruch.*

Lĭ'păros. } (Λίπα, fat.) *Med., Physiol.*
Lĭ'părus, *a, um.* } Fat; obese; pinguedinous; fatty: li'parous. Fr. anal. *lipare*, adj. Germ. syn. *fett*, adj.; *fettig*, adj.

Lĭpărŏscir'rhus, *i*, m. (Λιπαρὸς, fat, or obese; *σκίῤῥος*, incipient cancer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fatty scirrhous tumour; also spelled *Liposcirrhus*. See *Liposcirrhus*. Fr. anal. *liparoscirrhe*, or *liparosquirrhe*, m. Germ. anal. *Liparoscirrhus*, m.

Lĭpă'rōtēs, *is*, f. (Λιπαρὸς, fat, or obese.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for fatness or obesity. Fr. syn. *obésité*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettsein*, m.; *Fettleibigkeit*, f.

Lĭpărotrĭ'chia, *æ*, f. (Λιπαρὸς, smooth; *θρὶξ*, a hair.) *Pathol.* Name given to a diseased condition of the hair, in which it is more oily than natural. Fr. anal. *liparotrichie*, f. Germ. syn. *das (zu) fette Haar.*

Lĭpas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Λιπαίνω, to become fat.) *Pharm.* Old term for a medicine supposed to fatten the body, through external application by inunction. Fr. anal. *lipasme*, m.

Liphæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Λείπω, to give up; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Anæmia*, or a want of blood. Fr. anal. *liphémie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutmangel*, m.

Liphæ'mos. } (*Liphæmia*, a want of
Liphæ'mus, *a, um.* } blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Liphæmia:* liphe'mous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *liphéme*, adj.

Lĭpŏcēle, *es*, f. (Λίπα, fat; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term the same as *Liparocele;* also *Hernia adiposa*, or *H. (scroti) pinguedinosa.* Fr. anal. *lipocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettbruch*, m.

Lĭpŏcēlĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lĭpŏcēle*, fatty tumour; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Lipocele:* lipoce'lic. Fr. anal. *lipocélique*, adj.

Lĭpŏder'mos. } (Λείπω, to relinquish.)
Lĭpŏder'mus, *i*, m. } *Med.* Term for one that is without the *præputium*, or foreskin. Fr. anal. *lipoderme*, m. Germ. syn. *ohne Vorhaut.*

Lĭpōma, *ătis*, n. (Λίπος, fat.) *Pathol.* Term for a species of fatty tumour, simple, lobulated, or ramified, the fat being enclosed in adipose vesicles. Fr. anal. *lipome*, m. Germ. syn. *Fettgeschwulst*, f.

Lĭpōmătōdēs, adj. (*Lĭpōma*, a fatty tumour; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Pathol.* Having *Lipoma*, or fatty tumour; or conjoined with *Lipoma:* lipo'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lipomateux*, adj.

Lĭpōmătoïdēs, adj. (*Lĭpōma*, a fatty tumour; terminal *-ῑδης.*) *Pathol.* Resembling the kind of tumour called *Lipoma:* lipo'matoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *lipomatoïde*, adj.

Lipomĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (Λείπω, to relinquish; *μέρος*, a part, or portion.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the want of some part or member of the body, as the fingers or arms. Fr. anal. *lipomérie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mangel einzelner oder mehrer Theile am Körper.*

Lipom'phălus, *i*, m. (Λίπα, fat; *ὀμφαλὸς*, the navel.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term the same as *Liparomphalus*, or fatty tumour of the *umbilicus* or navel. Fr. anal. *lipomphale*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettnabel*, m.; *die Fettgeschwulst am Nabel.*

Lipŏ'mўcēs, *ētis*, m. or f. (Λίπα, fat; *μύκης*, a fungus.) *Med.* Term used by Ritgen for a fatty or adipose fungus. Fr. anal. *lipomyce*, m. Germ. syn. *Fettschwamm*, m.

Lipopsychia. See *Leipopsychia.*

Lipopsўchōdēs, adj. (*Lipopsўchia*, fainting; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of *Lipopsychia:* lipopsy'chous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lipopsycheux*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Lipopsychie gehörig.*

Lipŏpў'ria, *æ*, f. (Λείπω, to relinquish; *πῦρ*, fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fever with sensation of external cold, and internal heat. Fr. anal. *lipopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Fieber mit äusserer Kälte und innerer Hitze.*

Lĭposcir'rhus, *i*, m. (Λίπα, fat; *σκίῤῥος*, a hard tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a scirrhous fatty tumour; the same as *Liparoscirrhus.* Fr. anal. *liposcirrhe*, or *liposquirrhe*, m.

Lĭpōsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (Λίπα, fat.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the formation or progressive accumulation of fat; the same therefore as *Adiposis.* Fr. anal. *lipose*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettsucht*, f.

Lĭpŏsphyx'ia, *æ*, f. (Λείπω, to relinquish; *σφύξις*, the pulse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for absence or cessation of the pulse: liposphyx'y. Fr. anal. *liposphixie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Aussetzen oder Ausleiben des Pulses.*

Lĭpospongōsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (Λίπα, fat; *σπόγ-*

γος, a sponge.) *Med.* Term indicating the formation or progress of *Lipomyces* or fatty fungus. Fr. anal. *lipospongose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Lipospongus.*

Lĭpospon'gus, *i*, m. (Λίπα, fat; σπόγγος, a sponge.) *Med.* Term the same as *Lipomyce*, or fatty fungus. Fr. anal. *liposponge*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettschwamm*, m.

Lipothymia. See *Leipothymia.*

Lĭpothy'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Lĭpŏthymia*, fainting, or swooning; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Lipothymia*, or fainting: lipothy'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lipothymique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ohnmachten geneigt; Ohnmacht betreffend.*

Lippĭtūdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Lippus*, having dropping and watery eyes.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease consisting in a raw, tumid state of the margin of the eyelids, from which a puriform humour exudes. See *Lemotes.* Fr. anal. *lippitude*, f.

Lip'săna, *æ*, f. (Λείπω, to relinquish.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid substance which is thrown off as a critical evacuation. Fr. anal. *lipsane*, n. Germ. syn. *die Ueberleibsel.*

Lip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λείψις.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a cessation, want, or suspension; applied to fainting or swooning, as *Lipsis animi*, etc. Fr. anal. *lipsis*, f. Germ. syn. *Auslassen*, n.; *Verlassen*, n.; *Wegbleiben*, n.

Lip'sothrix, *trĭchis*, m. (Λείπω, to relinquish; θρίξ, the hair.) *Med.* Term for a bald person. Germ. syn. *Kahlkopf*, m.

Lipsotrĭ'chia, *æ*, f. (Λείπω, to relinquish; θρίξ, the hair.) *Med.* Term the same as *Calvities*, or baldness. Fr. anal. *lipsotrichie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kahlkopfigkeit*, f.

Lipyria. See *Leipyrias.*

Lĭquābĭlis, *is*, *e.* (*Lĭqueo*, to become liquid.) *Chem.* That which is susceptible of being reduced to a liquid state; liquefiable: li'quable. Fr. syn. *liquéfiable*, adj. Germ. syn. *zerfliessbar*, adj.

Lĭquāmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Lĭquo*, to melt.) Old term for any substance capable of being melted, or liquefied by heat, and reserved for use in cooking food; fat or dripping; also, the same as *Garum.*

Liquāmūmia. (*Lĭquāmen*, that which is melted; *mūmia*, human flesh prepared with balsams.) *Anat.* Old term for *Adeps humanum*, or human fat.

Lĭquārium, *ii*, n. (*Lĭquo*, to melt or dissolve.) *Med., M. Med., Pharm.* A term for sugar dissolved in water so as to form a syrup; simple syrup, or syrup of sugar. Fr. syn. *syrop de sucre.* Germ. syn. *der (einfache) Zuckersirop.*

Lĭquātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Lĭquo*, to melt.) *Chem.* Old term for the dissolving of any substance into a more fluid consistence, whether by heat, or any other dissolving liquor, which last is also called *maceration*; strictly it is the same as *Fusion*; it is also called *Liquefaction.* Fr. anal. *liquation*, f. Germ. syn. *Flüssigmachen*, n.

Liquefac'tion. (*Lĭquefăcio*, to make liquid.) *Chem.* Term for the state of being melted, of being made liquid, or of being liquid; also the process by which that state is produced. *Lĭquĕfactio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Liquatio.* Fr. anal. *liquéfaction*, f. Germ. syn. *Flüssigmachen*, n.; *Verflüssigung*, f.; *Zergehen lassen*, n.

Lĭquĭdam'bar. (*Lĭquĭdus*, fluid; *ambar*, a fragrant substance generally taken for ambergris; referring to its aromatic liquid gum.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Polyandria.* Fr. anal. *liquidambar*, m. Germ. syn. *Amberbaum*, m.

Lĭquĭdam'bar Styrāci'flua. *Bot.* The systematic name of the tree which yields the liquid amber and liquid storax; the former is a resinous juice obtained by wounding the bark, of a yellow colour inclining to red, at first about the consistence of turpentine but by age becoming hardened into a solid brittle mass; the latter, *Styrax liquida*, is obtained by boiling the plant. See *Stacta Thymiama.*

Lĭquĭ'dĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Lĭqueo*, to become liquid.) *Chem.* Term for the state of being liquid; liquidness: liqui'dity. Fr. syn. *liquidité*, f. Germ. syn. *Flüssigkeit*, f.

Lĭ'quĭdum, *i*, n. (*Lĭquĭdus*, liquid, moist.) Water; moisture: a liquid. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 1.

Lĭ'quĭdus, *a*, *um.* (*Lĭqueo*, to become moist, or to dissolve.) Moist; dissolved: li'quid. Fr. syn. *fluide*, adj. Germ. syn. *flüssig*, adj.

Lĭquĭrītia, *æ*, f. (Supposed *Glycirrhiza.*) *M. Med.* Liquorice; a name for the *Glycyrrhiza glabra.* Fr. anal. *liquiritie*, f.

Lĭ'quor, *ōris*, m. (*Lĭqueo*, to grow liquid.) A term for anything liquid: a li'quor. Fr. anal. *liqueur*, f. Germ. syn. *Flüssigkeit*, f.

Lĭ'quor Am'nii. *Bot.* Term for a minute portion of moisture, contained in the nucleus, which affords nourishment to the young embryo, and part of which assists to form the albumen. *Obstet., Physiol.* The liquor of the Amnion; a name for the thin watery fluid in which the fetus is suspended, because it is contained in the Amnion membrane; popularly termed the waters. See *Primitiæ.* Fr. syn. *liqueur de l'amnios.* Germ. syn. *Kindwasser*, n.

Lĭ'quor Anōdȳnus Vēgĕtābĭlis. *Pharm.* The vegetable anodyne liquor, made of acetic ether and highly rectified spirits of wine.

Lĭ'quor Aquĭlĕ'gius. *Chem.* Old term for the spirit of wine.

Liquor Arsenicalis. See *Arsenicalis Liquor.*

Lĭ'quor Cyrēna'ĭcus. *M. Med.* A term for the substance *Benzoïnum*, or the gum benjamin. Fr. anal. *liqueur cyrénaïque.*

Liquor Mineralis Anodynus Hoffmanni. *Pharm.* See *Hoffmann's Anodyne Liquor.*

Liquor Morgagni. See *Morgagni Liquor.*

Lĭ'quor Rōsārum. *Pharm.* The liquor of roses. See *Rhodostagma.*

Lĭ'quor Potas'sæ Arsĕnītis. *Med., Pharm.* The pharmacopœial name (L.D.) for the *Liquor arsenicalis*, (E.) or arsenical solution.

Lĭ'quor San'guĭnis. *Physiol.* The liquor of the blood; a term for the colourless fluid seen (in the transparent vessels of certain animals by the aid of the microscope) between the rapidly moving body of globules of the blood and the walls of the

vessels, which fluid holds the globules in suspension during life: it is in fact the *Serum*, but having in solution or suspension the fibrin, or coagulable matter of the blood. See *Plasma*. Fr. syn. *liqueur de sang*.

Li'quor Sĭrĭni'ăcus. *M. Med.* A name for *Benzoïnum*, or the gum benjamin. Quincy. Also called *Liquor Cyreniacus*.

Liq'uorice. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. *Lĭquīrĭtia, æ*, f.

Liquorice, Spanish. *M. Med.* See *Spanish Liquorice*.

Li'quorice Root. *Bot.* The root of the *Glycirrhiza glabra;* also termed *Scythica Radix*.

Lĭrel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Lĭra*, a ridge of land between two furrows.) *Bot.* Name for a sessile receptacle, having pale spermatous *elytra*. Fr. anal. *lirelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Strichlein*, m.

Lĭrellĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lĭrella*, a kind of sessile receptacle; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a *Lirella:* lirel'liform. Fr. anal. *lirelliforme*, adj.

Lĭrel'lōsus, *a, um.* (*Lĭrella*, a kind of sessile receptacle; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of *Lirellæ:* lirel'lous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lirelleux*, adj.

Liriodendrin'. *Chem.* Name given to a balsamic bitter principle extracted by Emmet from the fossil bark of the roots of the *Liriodendrum tulipifera*. *Lirĭodendrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *liriodendrine*, m.

Lĭrĭoden'dron, *i*, n. (Λείριον, the lily, or tulip; δένδρον, a tree.) A genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Polyandria*. Juss. *Magnoliaceæ*. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name for the bark of the *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

Lĭrĭoden'dron Tŭlĭpĭ'fera. *M. Med., Pharm.* The tulip-tree, the bark of which is used, U.S.A., as stimulant and tonic. Germ. syn. *Tulpenbaum*, m.

Lis'bon Diet Drink. *Pharm.* Name of a preparation of Sarsaparilla, Root of China, walnut peels dried, antimony, powdered pumice-stone, and distilled water; used as a remedy for venereal disease; it resembles in its qualities the *Decoctum Lusitanicum*, and has been highly praised.

Listlessness. *Med.* See *Enervatio*.

Lite, *es*, f. (Λιτή.) Old name of a green plaster made of rust of brass, wax, and resin.

Lithăgōgectă'sia, *æ*, f. (Λίθος, a stone; ἄγω-γος, leading out; ἔκτασις, an extension.) *Surg.* Term for the widening or extension of an artificial opening for the exit of vesical *calculi*. Fr. anal. *lithagogectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausdehnung der künstlichen Oeffnung für den Ausgang des Blasensteins*.

Lithăgōgus, *a, um.* (Λίθος, a stone; ἄγω, to expel.) *Pharm.* Having power to expel *calculi*, or stones from the bladder or kidneys: li'thagogue; applied to medicines supposed to have this power. See *Note Cholagogue*. Fr. anal. *lithagogue*, adj.

Litharge. *Chem.* See *Litharyyrum*.

Litharge, Powder of. *Chem.* See *Almartak*.

Lĭthar'gyrum, *i*, n. } (Λίθος, a stone; ἄργυρος,
Lĭthar'gyrus, *i*, m. } silver.) *Chem.* Term for an oxide of lead imperfectly vitrified: litharge. When silver is refined by cupellation with lead, the latter, which is scorified and causes the scorification of the imperfect metals alloyed with the silver, is transformed into small semitransparent shining plates resembling *Mica;* this is litharge: it is more or less red or white, according to the metals with which the silver is alloyed; the red is improperly termed *Litharge of gold*, and the white is called *Litharge of silver*. See *Alatan, Almakanda, Argyritis, Calciteosa, Celauritis, Cycima, Marched, Martach, Molybdænum, Molybditis, Stercumezeff*. Fr. anal. *litharge*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleiglatte*, f.; *Silberglatte*, f.

Lithec'tasy. (Λίθος, a stone; ἐκτείνω, to extend.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of removing stones or *calculi* of sufficiently moderate size through the urethra, by first extending or dilating it, which may be done to a considerable extent in the female. *Lĭthectă'sia, æ*, f. See *Lithagogectasia, Lithodectasia*. Fr. anal. *lithectasie*, f.

Lĭ'thia, *æ*, f. (Λίθος, a stone; from its difficult, or slow solubility.) *Chem.* Name of an alkali having a sharp, burning taste. Fr. anal. *lithie*, f.

Lĭthi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λίθος, a stone.) *Med.* Term for the formation of stone. *Pathol.* Name given to a disease of the eyelids, in which small hard tumours grow upon their margins: lithi'asis. See *Adamitum*. Fr. anal. *lithiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinkrankheit*, f.

Lithias'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lithiăsis*, the formation of stone; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Lithiasis:* lithias'tic. Germ. syn. *Lithiasis betreffend*.

Li'thiate. (*Lĭthĭcum* acĭdum, Lithic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of Lithic acid with a salifiable base. *Lĭ'thĭas, ătis*, f. See *Urate*. Fr. anal. *lithiate*, m. Germ. syn. *harnsauer Salz*.

Li'thic. (Λίθος, a stone; terminal *-ic.*) Of or belonging to a *calculus* or stone. *Chem., Med., Pathol.* Applied to an acid obtained from human *calculi*, from human urine, and from that of the camel; also termed *Uric*. *Lĭ'thĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *lithique*, adj. Germ. syn. *harnsteinsauer*, adj.

Lithina. *Chem.* The same as *Lithia*.

Lĭ'thium, *ii*, n. (*Lĭthia.*) *Chem.* Name given to the metallic base of the alkaline substance *Lithia*. Fr. anal. *lithium*, m. Germ. syn. *Steinkali*, n.

Lĭthŏbex'is, *is*, or *eos.* (Λίθος, a stone; βήξ, *Med., Pathol.* Term for a calculous cough, or that in which calculous substances are occasionally voided with the sputa. Fr. anal. *lithobexis*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinhusten*, m.

Lithŏbiŏtĭcus, *a, um.* (Λίθος, a stone; βιωτικός, pertaining to life or existence.) *Crystall., Geol., Mineral.* Of or belonging to the natural state of crystals, minerals, and stones: lithobio'tic. Fr. anal. *lithobiotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Steinlebig auf der niedern*

Stufe der Steine, Mineralien, Krystalle stehend.

Lithŏbiŏtis'mus, *i*, m. (Λίθος, a stone; βίος, life, or existence; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Crystall., Geol., Mineral.* Term for the state of unseen or undeveloped existence of crystals, minerals, and stones: lithobi'otism. Fr. anal. *lithobiotisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Steinlebigkeit*, f.; *der kryptobiotische Zustand der Mineralien, Krystalle und Steine.*

Lithoclaste. (Λίθος, a stone; κλαστάω, to break.) *Surg.* Name for an instrument introduced through the urethra, by means of which *calculi* may be reduced to small fragments in the bladder.

Lĭthŏcĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λίθος, a stone; κένωσις, an evacuation.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the removal or extraction of the fragments of a *calculus* broken in the operation of lithotrity. Fr. anal. *lithocénosie*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinausleerung*, f.

Lĭthŏcĕnōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lithŏcēnōsis*, an evacuation of *calculi*; terminal -ĭcus.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Lithocenosis:* lithoceno'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lithocénotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Lithokenosis betreffend.*

Lĭthŏcol'la, *æ*, f. (Λίθος, a stone; κόλλα, glue.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. λιθόκολλα, employed by Dioscorides, v. 164, for a kind of glue with which stones were cemented together, prepared from marble, Parian stone and taurine glue; used for smoothing down irregular hairs of the eyebrows. Fr. anal. *lithocolle*, f.

Lĭthŏdectă'sia, *æ*, f. (Λίθος, a stone; ὁδὸς, a passage or way; ἔκτασις, an extension.) *Surg.* Term for a widening of the urethra, or the passage by which the vesical *calculi* are removed: lithodec'tasy. The same as *Lithectasia*, and *Lithagogectasia.* Fr. anal. *lithodectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erweiterung des Ausgangweges für den Blasenstein.*

Lĭthōdēs, adj. (Λίθος, a stone; terminal -ώδης.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of stones, or of *calculi;* petrous: li'thous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *litheux*, adj. Germ. syn. *steinartig*, adj.; *steinigt*, adj.

Lĭthŏdiă'lia, *æ*, f. } (Λίθος, a stone;
Lithŏdiălў'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } διαλύω, to dissolve.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the dissolving of stone or *calculus* in the bladder. Fr. anal *lithodialie*, f.; *lithodialysie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Auflösung des Steins* or *des Blasensteins.*

Lĭthŏdiălўtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lithŏdiălўsis*, a dissolving of a *calculus;* terminal -ĭcus.) Of or belonging to *Lithodialysis:* lithodialy'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lithodialytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *steinauflösend*, part. adj.; *zur Lithodialysis gehörig.*

Lĭthŏ'dŏmus, *a, um.* (Λίθος, a stone; δέμω, to construct.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied to those bivalve shells found in stones more or less hard, which their inhabitants penetrated by means which we are ignorant of: litho'domous. Fr. anal. *lithodome*, adj.

Lĭthŏdyspnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Λίθος, a stone; δύσπνοια, difficult breathing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for calculous *dyspnœa*, or difficult breathing caused by calcareous concretions in the lungs, or other air passages. Fr. anal. *lithodyspnée*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schwerathmen wegen steinichter Concremente in den Lungen oder in andern Luftwegen.*

Lithœ'cius, *a, um,* (Λίθος, a stone; οἶκος, a habitation.) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth to lichens which grow upon stones: lithe'cious. See *Lithogonomicus, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lithoécien*, adj.

Lithŏfellīnus, *a, um.* (Λίθος, a stone; *fel*, the bile.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to a gall-stone or biliary *calculus:* lithofelli'nic. The same as *Chololithicus.* Fr. anal. *lithofellinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *steingallicht*, adj.

Lithŏgĕnĕ'sia, *æ*, f. (Λίθος, a stone; γένεσις, generation.) *Geol., Mineral.* Term for that part of mineralogy whose object it is to search out the laws which preside over the formation of stony substances: litho-ge'nesy. Fr. anal. *lithogénésie*, f.

Lithŏgĕ'nium, *ii*, n. (Λίθος, a stone; γεννάω, to produce.) *Geol., Mineral.* Applied by Mansuy to a generating fluid, the agent unknown, which, says he, holds in solution the lapidific substance in which fossils have been petrified. Fr. anal. *lithogène*, m.

Lithŏgŏnŏmĭcus, *a, um.* (Λίθος, a stone; γονὴ, generation; terminal -ικὸς.) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth to the lichens which grow upon stones: lithogono'mic. See *Lithœcius, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lithogonomique*, adj.

Lithogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Λίθος, a stone; γράφω, to write.) *Geol., Mineral.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on stones: litho'graphy. This word is familiar as applied to a species of printing from stone, in place of types or engraved plates. Fr. anal. *lithographie*, f.

Lĭthoīdēs, adj. (Λίθος, a stone; terminal -ῑδης.) Stone-like; resembling stone. *Anat.* Applied formerly to the petrous portion of the temporal bone: lith'oid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *lithoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *Steinähnlich*, adj.

Lĭthŏ'lăbon. } (Λίθος, a stone; λαμβάνω,
Lĭthŏ'lăbum, *i*, n. } to seize.) *Surg.* Old name for an instrument of various form for extracting a *calculus* from the bladder; more recently it has been applied to the forceps used in lithotrity: a li'tholabe. Fr. anal. *litholabe*, adj. Germ. syn. *Steinlöffel*, m.

Litho'liby. (Λίθος, a stone; θλίβω, to crush.) *Surg.* Name given by Dr. Denamiel to an operation consisting in the crushing of the stone as it lies in the *Trigon vesicæ*, behind the prostate, between an instrument introduced through the urethra into the bladder, and the fore and middle fingers of the left hand introduced *per anum.* *Lĭthŏlĭbia*, *æ*, f. It ought to be *Lithothliby* and *Lithothlibia.*

Lĭthŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Λίθος, a stone; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol., Mineral., Nat. Hist., Pathol.* Term for the consideration of the nature and different qualities of stones, or of *calculi*: litho'logy. Fr. anal. *lithologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Steinen.*

Lithŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *μαντεία*, divination.) *Med.* Old term for prognostication from the appearances, etc. of stones. Fr. anal. *lithomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus Steinen.*

Lithŏme'tra, *æ*, f. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *μήτρα*, the womb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ossification of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *lithomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Verknöcherung oder Versteinerung des Uterus.*

Lithŏnephrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *nephrītis*, inflammation of the kidney.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for calculous *nephritis*, or inflammation with *calculus* of the kidney. Fr. anal. *lithonéphrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierentzündung als Folge von Nierenharnsteinen.*

Lithontriptic. *Med., Pharm.* See *Lithotriptic.*

Lĭthŏpæ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *παῖς*, a child.) *Obstet.* Old term for a *fœtus* concreted into stony hardness; a reference probably to the very rare case of a fetus becoming more or less completely hardened, or ossified, and remaining *in situ* for months, or years, till it excite inflammation and abscess, and escape in pieces through the *parietes* of the abdomen, or *per vaginam.* Germ. syn. *Steinkind*, n.

Lithŏ'phăgus, *a, um.* (*Λίθος*, a stone; *φαγεῖν*, to eat.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied to bivalve shells found imbedded in stones, where their inhabitants have formed holes or openings; stone-eating. Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Lithophaga*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Conchifera demyaria tenuipedes*, comprehending those which penetrate calcareous rocks in order to establish themselves in a lodging: litho'phagous. Fr. anal. *lithophage*, adj.

Lithŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (*Λίθος*, a stone; *φιλέω*, to love.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant that grows upon the rocks, as the *Sobolewskia lithophila. Entomol.* Applied to an insect which lives in stony places, as the *Elmis lithophila:* litho'philous. Fr. anal. *lithophile*, adj.

Litho'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *φθίσις*, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for that stage of tuberculous *phthisis* in which calcareous concretions are present in the lungs. Fr. anal. *lithophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die knotige Lungensucht mit steinichten Concrementen.*

Li'thophyte. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *φύτον*, a plant.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for certain productions which have the qualities both of stone and plant, as corals; anciently applied to calcareous or even horny *polypi*, so that those bodies were regarded as a kind of vegetable stones, or as plants having a tissue as solid as that of stones. Applied by Linnæus to an Order (*Lithophyta*, nom. pl.) of the *Vermes;* by Cuvier and Schwagger to a tribe of the *Polypi*, comprehending those that have an interior axis, stony and fixed. *Litho'phyton, i*, n. Fr. anal. *lithophyte*, m.

Lithopriōn, *ōnis*, m. } (*λίθος*, a stone; *πρίων*, a
Lithopriōne, *es*, f. } saw.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a *calculus*-saw. Germ. syn. *Steinzermalmer*, m.

Lithosco pium, *ii*, n. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for an instrument employed to ascertain the size, and form of a *calculus*: a li'thoscope. Fr. anal. *lithoscope*, m. Germ. syn. *Steinfühler*, m.

Lithosper'mum, *i*, n. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *σπέρμα*, a seed; from the hardness of its seed.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The gromwell plant. It ought to be *Lithospermatum.* Fr. anal. *lithosperme*, m.

Lithosper'mum Offĭcīnāle. *Bot.* The systematic name of the common gromwell, the seeds of which were formerly supposed, from their hardness, to be efficacious in calculous disorders; used in emulsion as diuretic; also called *Ætonychum, Milium solis.* Fr. anal. *lithosperme officinal.*

Lithosper'mus, *a, um.* (*Λίθος*, a stone; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having fruit hard and like stones, as the *Scleria lithosperma:* lithosper'mous. It ought to be *Lithospermatus.* Fr. anal. *lithosperme*, adj.

Litho'tomy. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting into the bladder to withdraw a stone or *calculus:* cysto'tomy. *Lĭthŏtŏ'mia, æ*, f. See *A Deux Temps.* Fr. anal. *lithotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinschnitt*, m.

Lithotrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *τρήσις*, a perforation.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term the same as *Lithotritas, Lithotritia*, or lithotrity. Fr. anal. *lithotrèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinzerreibung*, f.; *Steinzermalmung*, f.

Lithotrip'sy. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *τρίβω*, to wear by friction.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of rubbing down *calculi* in the bladder by means of an instrument for this purpose, called a lithotriptor. *Lĭthotrip'sia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *lithotripsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinzermalmung*, f.

Lithotrip'tic. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *τρίβω*, to rub down; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to a medicine which has the power of counteracting a disposition in the system to the formation of *calculi;* also applied to certain alkalis which, by combining with the lithicor uric acid, of which *calculi* for the most part consist, form a soluble compound. *Lĭthotrip'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Antilithic, Calculifragus, Thripticus.* Fr. anal. *lithontriptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *steinauflösend*, part. adj.

Lĭthotriptor, *ōris*, m. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *τρίβω*, to rub down. *Surg.* Name of an instrument for crushing *calculi* in the bladder into fragments so minute that they may be voided with the urine: a lithotrip'tor. See *Calculifragus, Lithoclaste.* Fr. anal. *lithotripteur*, m. Germ. syn. *Steinzermalmer*, m.

Lithotrī'tia, *æ*, f. *Surg.* The same in derivation and meaning as *Lithotritas.* See *Lithotrity.*

Lithotrītor, *ōris*, m. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *tĕro*, to break in pieces.) *Med., Surg.* Term the same as *Lithotriptor*, an instrument for rubbing down or reducing to fragments *calculi* in the bladder: a lit'hotrite. Fr. syn. *lithotripteur*, m. Germ. syn. *Steinzermalmer*, f.

Litho'trīty. (*Λίθος*, a stone; *tĕro*, to break

in pieces.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of breaking a stone or *calculus* in pieces by means of a peculiarly formed instrument called a *Lithoclaste*, introduced through the urethra. **Lĭtho'trĭtas**, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *lithotrité*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinzermalmung*, f.

Lithotrypēta, *æ*, f. (Λίθος, a stone; τρυπητὴς, a piercer, or borer.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the *Lithotriptor*, or instrument for breaking down *calculi*. Fr. syn. *lithotripteur*, m. Germ. syn. *Steinzermalmer*, m.

Lithotryp'ter, *ēris*, m. *Surg.* A false spelling for *Lithotriptor*.

Lithŏtryptērion. } (Dim. *Lithotrypter*,
Lithŏtryptērium, *ii*, n. } an instrument for breaking down *calculi*.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a small *Lithotriptor*. It ought to be *Lithotripterion*. Germ. syn. *der kleine Steinzermalmer*.

Lithox'ȳlum, *i*, n. (Λίθος, a stone; ξύλον, wood.) *Geol.* Term for fossil or petrified wood. Germ. syn. *fossiles Holz*.

Lithozŏon, *i*, n. (Λίθος, a stone; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus, to an Order (*Lithozoa*, nom. pl.) of the *Protozoa;* by Bory to a Class of the *Psychodiaria*. Fr. syn. *lithozoaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Korallenthier*, m.; *Steinthier*, m.

Lithūrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λίθος, a stone; οὔρησις, the act of passing water.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the passing of small *calculi* with the urine; stony or calculous micturition. Fr. anal. *lithurèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinharnen*, n.

Lithūria, *æ*, f. (Λίθος, a stone; οὖρον, the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Lithuresis*. Fr. anal. *lithurie*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinharnen*, n.

Lithūrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Λίθος, a stone; οὖρον, the urine; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for calculous *Diabetes*, or a copious flow of urine containing small *calculi*. Fr. anal. *lithurorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein häufiger Harnabgang mit Harnsteinchen*.

Lit'mus. *Chem.* Name of a test of a bluish colour, obtained from the plant *Croton tinctorium* and then called *Turnsol*, or *Succus heliotropii;* otherwise obtained from the *Lichen roccella*, or *Roccella tinctoria;* paper stained with it being instantly turned red by the presence of an acid in any liquid which it is employed to try; synonymous with *Lacmus*.

Lit'mus Plant. See *Bezetta Cærulea*, *Croton Tinctorium*, and *Roccella Tinctoria* or *Lichen Roccella*.

Litorrham'phus, *a*, *um.* (Λιτὸς, simple or naked; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to an Order (*Litorrhamphæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Scansores*, that have a naked beak; otherwise called *Rampholitæ:* litorrham'phous. Fr. anal. *litorrhamphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *dünnschnabelig*, adj.

Litŏthēcius, *a*, *um.* (Λιτὸς, simple: θήκη, a case, or sheath.) *Bot.* Applied by Marquis to a section (*Litothecii*, nom. pl. m.) of gymnocarpous mushrooms comprehending those of which the seminules are placed upon a fructiferous membrane which resolves into a jelly: litothe'cious. Fr. anal. *litothécien*, adj.

Litra, *æ*, f. (Λίτρα.) *Pharm.* A pound weight; the same as *Libra*.

Litra'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Λίτρα, a pound; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Name given by Hare to an instrument previously indicated by Musschenbrock, and described by Scannegati under the name of *Hygroklimax*, and by Mester under that of *Panhydrometrum*, by the aid of which it was thought to measure the specific gravity of liquids with perfect exactness: a litra'meter. Fr. anal. *litramètre*, m.

Litre. A French measure, equal to 61·0280 English cubic inches—or 0·22 of an Imperial gallon, or about ⅞ of an Imperial quart.

Litron. (Νίτρον, nitre.) *Chem., M. Med.* Old term for nitre.

Littŏrālis, *is*, *e.* (*Littus*, the shore.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow on the banks of waters, chiefly of rivers and lakes, as the *Corrigiola littoralis*. *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Littorales*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cimicidæ*, comprehending those hemipterous insects that live habitually in the vicinity of water, without living in it, or on its surface. *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger and Eichwald to a Family (*Littorales*) of the *Cursores*, comprehending those which live on the banks of waters. *Zoöl.* Applied to animals that are found on the sea shore, or that live among littoral plants, as the *Limnophera littorales*, and *Bambidion littorale:* lit'toral. Fr. anal. *littoral*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Ufer gehörig; aus Uferliegend*.

Lituāceus, *a*, *um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Lituacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalophora polythalamaceæ*, having the *Lituola* for their type: litua'ceous. Fr. anal. *lituacé*, adj.

Litu'ōlus, *a*, *um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Lituolæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Mollusca cephalopoda*, having the *Lituola* for their type: litu'olous. Fr. anal. *lituolé*, adj.

Litŭrātus, *a*, *um.* (*Lĭtŭro*, to strike through with the pen.) That which is marked with coloured lines having some resemblance to written characters. Fr. syn. *lituré*, adj.

Litus. *Pharm.* Old term for *Linimentum*. Fr. syn. *liniment*, m.

Liver. (Sax. *Lifere*, from *lif*, life.) *Anat.* A large abdominal viscus of a brownish red colour, situated below the diaphragm, in the right hypochondrium, and partly in the epigastric region. *Hēpar*, *ătis*, n. See *Auriga*. Fr. syn. *foie*, m.; *hépar*, m. Germ. syn. *Leber*, n.

Liver, Inflamma'tion of the. *Pathol.* The disease termed *Hepatitis*. Fr. syn. *hépatite*, f. Germ. syn. *Leberentzündung*, f.

Liver-Coloured. *Nat. Philos.* See *Hepaticus*.

Liver-Fluke. *Zoöl.* The common name for the kind of flat worm termed *Distoma hepaticum*. Fr. syn. *distome*, m. Germ. syn. *Doppelmaul*, n.

Liver-Wort, Ame'rican. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Hepatica Americana*, or *H. triloba*.

Liver-Wort, Ash-Coloured Ground. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lichen caninus.* Fr. syn. *lichen canin.*

Liver-Wort, Iceland. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Cetraria Islandica,* or Iceland moss. Fr. syn. *lichen d'Islande.* Germ. syn. *Islandisches Moos; Islandische Flechte.*

Liver-Wort, Star. *Bot.* Common name for the *Marchantia polymorpha.*

Liver-Wort, Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lichen olivarius.* Fr. syn. *lichen olivaire.*

Līvĭdus, *a, um.* (*Līvor,* a black and blue, or lead coloured mark on the body.) Of a grey, or lead colour; dark, greyish violet; livid. Fr. anal. *livide,* adj. Germ. syn. *bleifarbig,* adj.

Līvor, *ōris,* m. (*Līveo,* to grow black and blue.) *Pathol.* Term for the mark of a blow; lividness; lead-colour: li'vor. Fr. syn. *lividité,* f. Germ. syn. *die bläutige Färbung.*

Lix, *līcis,* f. (*Als,* light, not heavy.) Ashes, particularly wood-ashes; it also means water mixed or impregnated with ashes. Fr. syn. *cendre,* f. Germ. syn. *Asche,* f.

Lixītis, *is, e.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a group (*Lixites,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Charansonites,* having the *Lixus* for their type. Fr. anal. *lixite,* adj.

Lixi'vial. (*Lixīvium,* a fluid impregnated with an alkali, or a salt.) *Chem.* Applied to salts obtained by the process of lixiviation. *Lixīviālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *lixiviel,* adj. Germ. syn. *ausgelaugt,* part. adj.

Lixivia'tion. (*Lixīvium,* a fluid impregnated with an alkali, or a salt.) *Chem.* Term for the solution of, or the process of dissolving an alkali or a salt in water or other fluid, in order to form a *lixivium. Lixīviātio, ōnis,* f. See *Elixiviatio.* Fr. anal. *lixiviation,* f. Germ. syn. *Auslaugung,* f.

Lixīviātus, *a, um.* (*Lixīvium,* a ley of ashes.) *Chem.* Having undergone the process of lixiviation: lixi'viated. Fr. anal. *lixivié,* adj.

Lixīviōsus, *a, um.* (*Lixīvium,* a ley of ashes; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having or full of *lixivium;* applied sometimes but now little used to designate salts obtained by lixiviation: lixi'vious. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *lixiviel,* adj. Germ. syn. *ausgelaugt,* adj.; *laugenhaltig,* adj.

Lixīvium, *ii,* n. (*Lix,* wood-ashes mixed with water.) *Chem.* Term for a fluid that is impregnated with an alkali, or a salt; a ley, or lye. See *Conia, Sabon.* Fr. anal. *lixivium,* n. Germ. syn. *Lauge,* f.

Lixīvium Sāpōnārium. *Chem., M. Med.* The soapy *lixivium:* a term for the *Liquor potassæ.*

Loasāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a Family (*Loasaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants having the *Loasa* for their type, and which is subdivided into three sections, the *Loaseæ,* the *Turnereæ,* and the *Fouquiereæ:* loasa'ceous. Fr. anal. *loasacé,* adj.

Loa'seus, *a, um.* *Bot.* A Juss. Family (*Loaseæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Loasa* for their type: loa'seous. Fr. anal. *loasé,* adj.

Lo'bar. (*Lōbus,* a lobe.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to a lobe. *Lobaris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *lobaire,* adj.

Lōbātus, *a, um.* (*Lōbus,* lobe.) *Anat.* Lobed, as the lungs, liver, etc. *Bot.* Having lobes; lobed; applied to leaves: lo'bate. *Surg.* Applied to tumours, etc. Fr. anal. *lobé,* adj. Germ. syn. *gelappt,* adj.; *lappig,* adj.

Lobe. *Anat.* See *Lobus.*

Lōbēchos, Lōbēchus, *i,* m. (Λοβός, a *siliqua* or pod; ἦχος, a sound.) *Bot.* An imperfect term for *Loborrhexiechos,* which see.

Lobed. *Anat., Bot., Surg.* See *Lobatus.*

Lŏbel'ia, *æ,* f. (In honour of *Lobel,* a botanist.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monadelphia:* Ord. *Pentandria.* Juss. *Lobeliaceæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) of the herb *Lobelia inflata.* Fr. anal. *lobélie,* f. Germ. syn. *Lobelie,* f.

Lŏbe'lia Cardĭnālis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the cardinal flower, the root of which is esteemed as vermifuge. Fr. anal. *lobélie cardinale.*

Lŏbel'ia Inflāta. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant Indian tobacco.

Lŏbe'lia Syphĭlĭ'tĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of the blue cardinal flower, the root of which in decoction is considered as specific in syphilis by the North Americans, but its power has not been confirmed by its use in this country; also called *Ranunculus Virginianus.* Fr. anal. *lobélie syphilitique.*

Lŏbe'lia Tu'pa. *Bot.* Systematic name of a plant which constitutes a violent acrid poison, the mere odour being said to excite severe vomiting.

Lŏbe'lia U'rens. *Bot.* Name of a plant which is highly poisonous.

Lŏbeliāceus, *a, um.* (*Lobelia,* the plant Indian tobacco.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Lobelia;* applied to a Juss. Family (*Lobeliaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: lobelia'ceous. Fr. anal. *lobéliacé,* adj.

Lŏbelīna, *æ,* f. (*Lobelia,* the Indian tobacco plant.) *Chem., M. Med.* Name given by W. Bastick, to the active, volatile, organic base obtained from the *Lobelia inflata,* by macerating the herb in alcohol, previously prepared with sulphuric acid and powdered caustic lime: lobelin'. It is an oily, viscid, transparent fluid with a strong alkaline reaction, especially in a state of solution; has a pungent tobacco-like taste, and taken internally in minute doses, exercises on the human frame all the marked and disagreeable consequences of a large dose of the plant, and is therefore, doubtless, a virulent poison. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *lobéline,* f.

Lŏ'bĭfer, *a, um.* (*Lōbus,* a lobe; *fĕro,* to carry.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Cheironomus lobifer,* because it has a small elevation upon the middle of the base of the segments of its abdomen: lobi'ferous. Fr. anal. *lobifère,* adj.

Lōbi'ŏlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Lōbus,* a lobe.) *Bot.* Applied to the small pieces which are seen at the edges of the *thallus* of lichens, when their form approaches that of leaves: a lo'biole. Fr. anal. *lobiole,* m.

Lŏbĭpes, *ĕdis,* adj. (*Lōbus,* a lobe; *pes,* a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having foliaceous *appendi*

ces in the form of lobes, as those seen in the hind-feet of the *Mantis lobipes*. *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger, C. Bonaparte, Leeson and Eichwald to a Family (*Lobipedes*, nom. pl.) of the *Scansores*, comprehending those in which the anterior toes are provided with a base of a membranous fold which occupies the length of the first phalanx and continues on each side of the toe in a border extending to the nail: lo'bipede. Fr. anal. *lobipède*, adj.

Lŏbopneumō'nia, *æ*. (*Lŏbus*, a lobe; *pneumŏnia*, inflammation of the lungs.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for lobular *pneumonia*, or inflammation of the lobes of the lung. Fr. anal. *lobopneumonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenentzündung in einem Lungenlappen*.

Lŏborrhexiēchos. } (Λοβός, the *siliqua*, or
Lŏborrhexiēchus, *i*, m. } pod; ῥῆξις, a rupture; ἦχος, a sound.) *Bot.* Term for the noise or sound caused by the rupturing of a *siliqua* or pod. Germ. syn. *Schotengeräusch*, n.

Lob'ster. (Sax. *Loppestre.*) *Zoöl.* The common name for the *Cancer gammarus*. Fr. syn. *écrevisse homard*. Germ. syn. *Hummer*, m.

Lo'bular. (*Lŏbŭlus*, a little lobe.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to a lobule. *Lŏbŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *lobulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *einen einzehnen Lappen (eines Organs) betreffend*.

Lŏ'bŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Lŏbus*, a lobe.) A little lobe: a lo'bule. Fr. anal. *lobule*, m. Germ. syn. *Läppchen*, n.

Lŏ'bŭlus Accessōrius. } *Anat.* Two names for
Lŏ'bŭlus Anōnўmus. } a small lobe or process on the under surface of the liver, forming the anterior point of the right lobe; others say it is that space of the great lobe betwixt the fossa of the umbilical vein and gall-bladder, extending forward for the lodgment of the *vena portæ* to the anterior margin of the liver; also called *Lobulus quadrata*.

Lŏ'bŭlus Caudātus. *Anat.* Name for a tail-like process of the liver stretching downward from the middle of the great right lobe to the *Lobulus Spigelii*, behind the gall-bladder, and betwixt the fissure for the lodgement of the *vena cava*, and the *fossa venæ portæ*.

Lobulus Spigelii. *Anat.* See *Spigelian Lobe.*

Lŏ'bus, *i*, m. (Λοβός, the lowest part of the ear.) A lobe. *Anat.* Applied to such parts of certain viscera as are more or less distinct from the rest. *Bot.* Applied to a principal division of leaves or other parts. Fr. anal. *lobe*, m. Germ. syn *Lappen*, m.

Lŏcāles. (Nom. pl. m. of *Lŏcālis, is, e*; local.) Local diseases; applied to a Class of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *locales*, adj. pl.

Lŏcālis, *is, e.* (*Lŏcus*, a place.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to a place, or part, and not to the whole: lo'cal: diseases are thus divided into *Local* and *General*. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines or remedies similarly distinguished, and also called *Topical*. Fr. anal. *local*, adj. Germ. syn. *ortlich*, adj.; *raumlich*, adj.

Lŏcālis Membrāna. *Anat.* A term for the *Pia mater*, as being the nearest *place* of the brain.

Loca'lity. (*Lŏco*, to place.) Existence in place; relation of place or distance. *Phrenol.* Term for a Faculty common to man and the lower animals (its organ immediately above Size and Weight,) taking cognizance of the position of objects, conducing to the desire for travelling, giving judgment of the capabilities of ground, and power to retrace steps which have once been trodden. *Lŏcālĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. syn. *existence locale*.

Lŏcel'lus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Lŏcus*, a place.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to the partial hollow of each of the cavities of the *anther* in the *Orchideæ*. Fr. anal. *locelle*, f.

Loch. See *Linctus.*

Lŏchĭa, *ōrum*, n. pl. (Λοχεία, from Λοχός, a woman lately delivered.) *Physiol.* Term for the serous discharge from the *uterus* and *vagina* of women some days after delivery: the cleansings. See *Menorrhagia Lochialis*. Fr. anal. *lochies*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Kindbettreinigung*, f.

Lochiŏcōlĭca, *æ*, f. (Λοχός, a woman lately delivered; *cōlĭca*, the bellyache.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term for lochial colic, or griping in the belly attendant upon irregularity of the *lochia*. Fr. anal. *lochiocolique*, f. Germ. syn. *Lochien Kolik*, f.

Lochĭon. } (Neuter of Λοχεῖος, pertaining
Lochĭum, *ii*, n. } to parturition.) *Obstet.* Term, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates according to Kraus, for child-bed. Fr. syn. *les couches d'une femme*. Germ. syn. *Kindbett*, n.

Lŏchĭŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Λοχεῖος, pertaining to childbed; πῦρ, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for puerperal or childbed fever. Fr. syn. *fièvre*, or *péritonite puerpérale*. Germ. syn. *Kindbettfieber*, n.

Lŏchĭorrhāgia, *æ*, f. (Λοχεία, the *lochia*; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term for an excessive flow of the lochia: lochi'orrhage. Fr. anal. *lochiorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mutterblutfluss während des Wochenbettes*.

Lŏchĭorrhāgĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lŏchĭorrhāgia*, excessive flow of the *lochia*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Lochiorrhagia*: lochiorrha'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lochiorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Lochiorrhagie gehörig*.

Loch'iorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Λοχεία, the lochia; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for an excessive discharge of the *Lochia*: lochiorrhœ'a. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *lochiorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *zu starke Kindbettreinigung*.

Lŏchĭorrhŏ'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lŏchĭorrhœa*, a flow of the *lochia*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Obstet.* Of or belonging to *Lochiorrhœa*: lochiorrho'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lochiorrhöique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Lochiorrhöe betreffend*, adj.

Lochĭo'schĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λοχεία, the *lochia*; σχέω, to have or hold.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term for a retention, or stoppage of the *lochia*. Fr. anal. *lochioschèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verhaltung der Lochien*.

Lochĭoschĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lŏchĭoschĕsis,* a retention of the *lochia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Lochioschesis:* lochiosche'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lochioschétique.* adj. Germ. syn. *Lochioschesis betreffend.*

Lŏchŏcăcŏcol'pia, *æ,* f. (Λοχὸς, a woman lately delivered; κακὸς, evil; κόλπος, a sinus.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term for puerperal putridity or disease of the *vulva.* Fr. anal. *lochiocacocolpie,* f. Germ. syn. *Kindbettschaamfäule,* f.

Lŏchŏcœlĭī'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (Λοχὸς, a woman lately delivered; κοιλία, the belly; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the belly in the puerperal state. Fr. anal. *lochocœliite,* f. Germ. syn. *die Unterleibsentzündung der Wöchnerinnen.*

Lochŏdŏ'chium, *ii,* f. (Λοχὸς, a pregnant woman; δέχομαι, to receive or admit.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term for a lying-in-hospital. Fr. syn. *hópital pour des femmes en couches.* Germ. syn. *Gebärhaus,* m.; *ein Behältniss zur Aufnahme und Verpflegung Kreissender und Gebärender.*

Lŏchŏgom'phus, *a, um.* (Λόχος, a troop, or assembly; γόμφος, a wedge.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to the *Infusoria rotifera,* of which each of the jaws has the form of a stirrup, upon which are stretched more than two teeth fixed at once by the base and the summit, as the *Megalotrocha:* lochogom'phous. Fr. anal. *lochogomphe,* adj.

Lŏchŏmĕle'ăgra, *æ,* f. (Λοχὸς, a pregnant woman; μέλος, a limb; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term for a sudden pain in the limbs of pregnant women. Fr. anal. *lochoméléagre,* f. Germ. syn. *Gliederschmerz der Kreissenden.*

Lŏchŏmetrī'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (Λοχὸς, a woman lately delivered; *metrītis,* inflammation of the womb.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term for puerperal *metrītis.* Fr. anal. *lochométrite,* f. Germ. syn. *die Gebärmutterentzündung während des Wochenbettes.*

Lŏchŏmetrophlĕbī'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (Λοχὸς, a woman lately delivered; *metrophlebītis,* inflammation of the veins of the womb.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the veins of the womb in childbed. Fr. anal. *lochométrophlébite,* f. Germ. syn. *die Venenentzündung des Uterus während des Wochenbettes.*

Lŏchŏophŏrī'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (Λοχὸς, a woman lately delivered; *öophörītis,* inflammation of the ovary.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the ovary in child-bed. Fr. anal. *lochöophorite,* f. Germ. syn. *die Eierstocksentzündung im Kindbett.*

Lŏchŏpĕrĭtŏnēī'tis, *ĭdis,* f. } (Λοχὸς, a woman
Lŏchŏpĕrĭtŏnī'tis, *ĭdis,* f. } lately delivered; *pĕrĭtŏnītis,* inflammation of the peritoneum.) *Med., Obstet., Ptahol.* Term for inflammation of the peritoneum in childbed. Fr. anal. *lochopéritonéite,* f.; *lochopéritonite,* f. Germ. syn. *die Bauchfellentzündung im Kindbett.*

Lŏchŏ'pўra, *æ,* f. (Λοχὸς, a woman lately delivered; πῦρ, a fever.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term used by Eisenmann for puerperal fever. Fr. syn. *fièvre,* or *péritonite puerpérale.* Germ. syn. *Kindbettfieber,* n.

Lŏchos, *i,* f. (Λοχὸς.) *Obstet.* Term for a pregnant woman; also, for *Puerpera,* or a woman in child-bed, or that hath lately been delivered. Fr. syn. *qui a des enfans.* Germ. syn. *Kindbetterin,* f.

Lŏchŏtўphus, *i,* m. (Λοχὸς, a woman lately delivered; τύφος, stupor.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term used by Eisenmann, for contagious puerperal fever; puerperal typhus fever. Fr. anal. *lochotyphus,* m. Germ. syn. *Krankheitsfamilie-Typhus.*

Lock Hospital. A name very generally adopted in Great Britain to characterise a charitable institution for the treatment of venereal diseases, and originating as follows. In the 15th century there existed a number of lazar-houses in and around London, "at Knightsbridge, Hammersmith, Highgate, Kingsland, the *Lock* outside St. George's gate, and at Mile End." In 1452, Ralph Holland, merchant tailor, by his will bequeathed twenty shillings to the *Lock* lazar-house, thus, "*Item, lego leprosis de Lokis extra Barram Sti. Georgii* 20*s.*" according to Weatherhead. This same Lock lazar-house afterwards became an hospital for syphilitic patients; hence it, and, in imitation, many similar institutions throughout the kingdom came each to be designated, simply, a Lock hospital. The origin of the word Lock has been differently explained, being said to be from *Loke,* a house for lepers.—Acton on *Vener. Dis. 2d. Ed. Introd. p.* 16,—and from *Loque,* a rag, or tatter, such being much employed by the patients, or because of the poverty of the applicants for its benefits. *Lond. Journ. of Med. vol.* iii. *p.* 185.

NOTE.—These etymologies of the term *Lock* are by no means satisfactory. *Loke* I cannot trace beyond the passage in the will quoted by Weatherhead, Mr. Acton's translation of which seems arbitrary, and his application of it not well founded, for there were six leper or lazar-houses, each of which therefore must have been as much a *Lock-lazarhouse* as that outside St. George's gate; besides the title itself is absurdly redundant. *Loque,* again, an obsolete French word for rag or tatter, applies no more to one than to another of the six lazar-houses and to every surgical hospital, and so could form no distinctive epithet of that indicated. I would suggest the Saxon *Loc,* a lock, or the French *Loquet,* the latch of a door, referring to St. George's gate, bar (barbarously rendered *barram*), or other means by which that entrance to the city was secured, and outside of which stood the lazarhouse, named from that circumstance *Lock,* as at least a more consistent etymon.

Locked Jaw. *Surg.* Common term for the disease *Tetanus trismus.* See *Tortura Oris.* Fr. syn. *tetanos trismus.* Germ. syn. *Kinnbackenkrampf,* m.

Lŏcŏmōtio, *ōnis,* f. (*Lŏcus,* a place; *mōveo,* to move.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the action by which organized bodies transport themselves from one place to another: locomo'tion. Fr. anal. *locomotion,* f. Germ. syn. *Ortsbewegung,* f.

Lŏ'cŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Lŏcus,* a place.) *Bot.* Term applied by Bonnemaison to the tubulous bodies of different form interposed or jointed, distinct or separated by partitions which receive into their texture a membranous or gelatinous tissue, pre-

sented by the frond of certain hydrophytes: a lo'cule. Fr. anal. *locule*, f.

Lŏcŭlāmentōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Lŏcŭlāmentum*, a little cell; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of *loculamenta*, or little cells: loculamen'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *loculamenteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *fächerig*, adj.

Lŏcŭlāmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Lŏcŭlus*, a little place.) A place distinct from another. *Bot.* A little cell; the space between the partitions of a capsule. Fr. syn. *loge*, m. Germ. syn. *Fach*, n.

Lŏcŭlāris, *is*, *e*. (*Lŏcŭlus*, a little place.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* That which is divided into many cavities: lo'cular. Fr. anal. *loculaire*, f. Germ. syn. *fächerig*, adj.

Lŏcŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Lŏcŭlus*, a little place.) *Bot.* Term for the state of that which is divided internally into many cavities, or little spaces; applied to fruit: locula'tion. Fr. anal. *loculation*, f.

Lŏcŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Lŏcŭlus*, a little place.) *Bot.* Having the interior divided into many cavities or little places; applied by Bonnemaison to a division (*Loculatæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hydrophyta*, comprehending those which present locules. Fr. anal. *loculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielfächerig*, adj.

Loculici'dal. (*Lŏcŭlus*, a little place; *cædo*, to break.) *Bot.* Breaking at the cell; applied to a dehiscent pericarp when it bursts vertically at the back of the cells, or at the dorsal suture. *Lŏcŭlīcīdus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *loculicide*, adj.

Lŏcŭlōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Lŏcŭlus*, a little place; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to every vegetable organ that is hollow and divided into many cavities by diaphragms, as the leaves of the *Juncus articulatus*, the petioles of the *Eryngium corniculatum*. The *Hypsonotus loculosus* has *elytra* charged with points deeply hollow: lo'culous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *loculeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *fachartig*, adj.; *fächerig*, adj.

Lŏ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Lŏcus*, a place.) A little place, bag, or coffer. Fr. syn. *loge*, m.; *logette*, f. Germ. syn. *Fach*, n.

Lŏ'cus, *i*, m. (Λέγω, to collect.) The whole space in or on which a thing is situated; a place. Fr. syn. *place*, f. Germ. syn. *Raum*, m.

Lŏ'cus Nĭ'ger. *Anat.* The black place, or part; a term for a quantity of dark coloured matter in the centre of the *Crura cerebri*, or limbs of the brain. Fr. syn. *la place noire*.

Lŏcus'ta, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A term sometimes applied to the spikelets of grasses. See *Spicula*. Also, the specific name of the *Valeriana locusta*, or corn-salad. Fr. syn. *mâche*, f. Germ. syn. *Acker-lattich*, m.; *Lämmer-lattich*, m. *Zoöl.* Name for the grasshopper. Fr. syn. *locuste*, f. Germ. syn. *Grasährchen*, n. See *Acris*. Applied by Cuvier to a section (*Locustæ*, nom. pl.) of the *Crustaceæ*, which he has drawn from that of the *Locusta*, under which the Latins designated the more remarkable *Crustaceæ* of that division. Fr. anal. *sauterelle*, f.

Lŏcus'ta Verrūcīvŏra. *Entomol.* A name for the *Gryllus verrucivorus*, or wart-eating grasshopper.

Lŏcustārius, *a*, *um*. *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck, Latreille, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Locustariæ*, nom. pl. f., *Locustaria*, nom. pl. n.) of orthopterous insects, having the *Locusta* for their type: locusta'rious. Fr. anal. *locustaire*, adj.

Locus'tic. (*Lŏcusta*, the grasshopper; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *Locusta*, or grasshopper; applied to an acid obtained from it, differing little from acetic acid. *Locus'tĭcus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *locustique*, adj.

Lodge. (Fr. *Loge*, a box, or coffer; because its constitution, laws, and *paraphernalia* are preserved in a chest, or some safe receptacle.) *Med.* Name given to a body of men associated under certain rules and regulations for mutual benefit in sickness, and for aid to their widows, children, etc. The word usually indicates some branch of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, several of which exist in every town and village in the kingdom. There are many clubs, however, of men, and also of women, conducted on similar principles, and for the same objects.

Lodge-Doc'tor. } *Med.* Epithets applied popu-
Lodge-Sur'geon. } larly to certain young and other practitioners, indicating a position often much sought after by such, as a means of getting practice. It involves a compact by which its holder agrees to attend the members of a lodge, while sick, for *two shillings and sixpence* a-year each; a rate of remuneration for the most important professional services, night or day, which no brother- (the members are so styled) tailor or shoemaker would accept for the exercise of *his* calling, under the most limited range of casualties to which garments or shoes are liable. Practically the compact is unsatisfactory to both parties, for if the lodge-doctor acts conscientiously he will be a loser; if he does not, then the sick will be unfairly treated; and experience unequivocally proves that the latter impression prevails, members and their friends, in all cases of serious illness, seeking other help than his, on the matter-of-fact plea that they have had *only* the lodge-doctor. The lodge or club system of medical recompense brings contempt upon the medical man who adopts it, and is an injustice to the profession.

Lŏdīcŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Lŏdix*, a coverture.) *Bot.* A term applied by Palisot-Beauvois and Trinius to the scales of the *Gramineæ*: a lo'dicule. Fr. anal. *lodicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Deckspelze*, m.

Loeme.
Loemia.
Loemicon.
Loemicus.
Loemocholosis.
Loemodes.
Loemographia.
Loemoides.
} See the same words spelled *Loime*, etc.

Loemologia.
Loemologion.
Loemophthalmia.
Loemopyra.
Loemos.
} See the same words spelled *Loime*, etc.

Lŏgădec'tŏme, *es*, f. (*Lŏgas*, the white of the eye; ἐκτομή, an excision.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for excision of the conjunctival membrane of the eye: logadec'tomy. Fr. anal. *logadectomie*, f.

Lŏgădes. (Nom. pl. of Λογὰς, the eye.) *Anat.* Term for the white of the eye. See *Lonchades*. Fr. syn. *sclérotique*, f. Germ. syn. *das Weisse im Auge*.

Lŏgădi'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Λογάδες, the white of the eye, being the nom. pl. of λογὰς, the eye; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the white of the eye, or *Sclerotitis*. See *Lonchaditis*. Fr. anal. *logadite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der weissen Augenhaut*.

Lŏgădoblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Λογάδες, the white of the eye, being the nom. pl. of λογὰς, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *blennorrhœa*, or more distinctively *baptorrhœa* of the conjunctival membrane of the eye; conjunctival blennorrhœa or baptorrhœa. Fr. anal. *logadoblennorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimfluss der Augenbindehaut*.

Loganiăceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Lindley to a Family (*Loganiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Loganieæ:* logania'ceous. Fr. anal. *loganiacé*, adj.

Loganie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by R. Brown to a Family (*Loganieæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Logania* for their type: loganie'ous. Fr. anal. *loganié*, adj.

Lŏgărithmŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (Λόγος, a word; ἀριθμὸς, number; μαντεία, a divination.) *Med.* Term for divination from the relation of numbers. Fr. anal. *logarithmantie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus Zahlenverhältnissen*.

Lŏgărith'mus, *i*, m. (Λόγος, a word; ἀριθμὸς, number.) *Geom.* Term for the artificial number, or logarithm. Fr. anal. *logarithme*, m.

Lŏgas, *ădis*, m. *et* f. (Λογὰς, the eye.) *Anat.* Old term for the white of the eye. Fr. syn. *sclérotique*, f. Germ. syn. *das harte Augenhautlein*.

Lŏgech'thros.
Lŏgech'thrus, *a, um.* } (Λόγος, reason; ἐχθρὸς, unfriendly.) *Med.* Unfriendly, or inimical to reason; cavilling.

Lŏgĕnan'tios.
Lŏgĕnan'tius, *ii*, m. } (Λόγος, a discourse; ἐναντίος, opposite, or against.) *Med.* Term for an opposer of reason; a caviller.

Lŏgia'tros.
Lŏgia'trus, *i*, m. } (Λόγος, reason; ἰατρὸς, a physician.) *Med.* Term for a physician without experience; a theoretical physician. Fr. anal. *logiatre*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Arzt ohne Erfahrung; ein einseitiger Theoretiker*.

Lŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (Λόγος, reason; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med.* Rational; belonging to reason, formerly applied to a certain school of medicine and its disciples. Sometimes the *Logici Methodici* and *Dogmatici* are treated of by Galen as the same (*Meth. Med.* iii. 1), but at other times he makes a distinction and states the *Logici* only to approach to the *Dogmatici*, which acceptation is held to be more accurate and is likewise approved by others. Gorræus. Thus the *Logici Medici* were said to be those who, trusting to reason and experience, exercised their art happily: lo'gical. Fr. anal. *logique*, adj. Germ. syn. *logisch*, adj.; *der Vernunft oder Vernunftgründen entsprechend*.

Lŏgŏdiarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Λόγος, a discourse; διάῤῥοια, a flowing out.) *Med.* Term for an excessive flow of words; prolixity; verbosity. Fr. anal. *logodiarrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *das Vorbringen eines Uebermasses von Gründen; Weitlaufigkeit bei wissenschaftlich Erklärungen*.

Logophthal'mia, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* A false spelling for *Lagophthalmia*.

Logwood. *M. Med.* The common name for the wood of the tree *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*. Fr. syn. *bois de Campèche*. Germ. syn. *Campescheholz*, n.

Lohoch. (Arab.) See *Linctus*.

Loime, *es*, f.
Loi'mia, *æ*, f. } (Λοιμὸς, the plague.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Pestis* or plague, or for epidemic disease. Fr. syn. *peste*, f. Germ. syn. *Pestilenz*, f.

Loimicon. *Med.* The same as *Loimilogion*.

Loi'mĭcus, *a, um.* (Λοιμὸς, the plague; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the plague, or to epidemic disease: loi'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *loimique*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine Pest oder Epidemien betreffend*.

Loimŏchŏlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λοιμὸς, the plague; *chŏlōsis*, a morbid formation of bile.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for epidemic biliary fever. Fr. anal. *loimocholose*, f. Germ. syn. *das epidemisch Gallenfieber*.

Loimōdēs, adj. (Λοιμὸς, the plague; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of the plague: loi'mous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *loimeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *pestartig*, adj.

Loimogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Λοιμὸς, the plague; γράφω, to write.) *Med., Pathol.* The description or history of the *Pestis*, or plague: loimo'graphy. Fr. anal. *loimographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung einer Pest*.

Loimoīdēs, adj. (Λοιμὸς, the plague; terminal *-ῑδης*.) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling the *Pestis*, or plague: loi'moid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *loimoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Pest ähnlich*.

Loimŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Λοιμὸς, the plague; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on the plague, or pestilential diseases: loimo'logy. Fr. anal. *loimologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den ansteckenden Krankheiten*.

Loimŏlŏ'gion.
Loimŏlŏ'gium, *ii*, n. } (Λοιμὸς, the plague; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a work or book upon the plague, or upon epidemic diseases. Fr. anal. *loimologion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Buch oder ein Abhandlung oder eine Zeitschrift über ansteckende Krankheiten*.

Loimophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Λοιμὸς, the plague; *ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for contagious ophthalmy: loimophthal'my. Fr. anal. *loimophthalmie*,

f. Germ. syn. *eine ansteckende oder durch Ansteckung entstandene Augenentzündung.*

Loimŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Λοιμὸς, the plague; πῦρ, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pestilential fever: a loimopyre. Fr. anal. *loimopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Pestfieber*, n.

Loimos. } (Λοιμὸς.) *Med., Pathol.* Term
Loimus, *i*, m. } for *Pestis* or the plague. Fr. syn. *peste*, f. Germ. syn. *Pestilenz*, f.

Loins. *Anat.* The lower part of the back near the hips. Pl. of *Lumbus, i*, m. Fr. syn. *lombes*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Lenden*, f. pl.

Lŏliăceum Rădīce Rĕpen'te. *Bot.* A name for the *Triticum repens*, couch-grass, or dog's grass.

Lŏliăceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Link and Reichenbach to a tribe (*Loliaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Lolium* for their type: lolia'ceous. Fr. anal. *loliacé*, adj.

Loligoïdeus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Lesueur to a Family (*Loligoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda*, having the *Loligo* for their type: loligoi'dean. It ought to be *Loligoides*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. syn. *loligoïde*, adj.

Lŏ'lium, *ii*, n. (As if *Dolium*, from *dŏlor*, ache; from its effects on the brain.) *Bot.* The name for the darnel-grass. See *Aira*. Fr. syn. *ivraie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lolch*, m.

Lōma, *ătis*, n. (Λῶμα, a fringe, or border.) *Ornithol.* Term applied by Illiger to the membrane which extends all along each side of the toes in certain species of birds. Fr. anal. *loma*, m. Germ. syn. *Zehensaum*, m.

Lōma'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Λῶμα, a fringe or border; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Férissac and Menke to a section (*Lomastoma*, nom. pl. n.) of the genus *Helix*, comprehending those species which have the limb reflected: loma'stomous. Fr. anal. *lomastome*, adj.

Lōmătīnus, *a, um.* (Λῶμα, a fringe or border.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger to the toes of the *Mammifera* and of birds, when they are bordered by a lateral membrane: lo'matine. Fr. anal. *lomatin*, adj. Germ. syn. *gesaumt*, adj.

Lōmătŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Λῶμα, a fringe or border; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having flattened fruit surrounded by a thick border, as the *Acacia lomatocarpa:* lomatocar'pous. Fr. anal. *lomatocarpe*, adj.

Lōmătŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Λῶμα, a fringe or border; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having the borders of the leaf of a different nature from the rest, as the *Juncus lomatophyllus*, in which the leaves have a transparent border: lomatophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *lomatophylle*, adj.

Lōmentăceus, *a, um.* (*Lōmentum*, a bivalve pericarp.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or of the nature of a *lomentum;* applied by De Candolle to a leaf of which the middle nervure ramifies out to give origin to the limb, and divides itself into portions by articulations so as to make the leaf appear formed of many pieces placed end to end, as in the *Citrus aurantium;* also to a legume or husk produced by a carpellar leaf, curled endways upon itself, of which the two halves are elongated and almost smooth, and the seeds much apart when the portion between them is developed in less degree than that which is upon them, so that the legume presents here and there dilatations and contractions sufficiently marked, as in the *Hippocrepis;* also to the *Cruciferæ*, of which the fruits are divided transversely into monospermous joints. Applied by Linnæus to a Family (*Lomentaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants corresponding to the *Cæsalpineæ Leguminosæ*, comprehending those of which the flowers are regular: lomenta'ceous. Fr. anal. *lomentacé*, adj.

Lōmen'tum, *i*, n. (Λέιωμα, that which is reduced to dust.) Bean-meal. *Bot.* Term used by Willdenow, for a bivalve pericarp separated into cells by small partitions, as in the bean and pea, etc. Fr. syn. *gousse*, f. Germ. syn. *Gliedhülse*, f.

Lon'chădes. *Anat.* The same as *Logades.*

Lonchădītis. *Med., Pathol.* Incorrectly used for *Logaditis.*

Lonchītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Λόγχη, a lance; from the resemblance of its leaf.) *Bot.* A name for the *Asplenium ceterach*, or spleenwort. Fr. syn. *scolopendre*, f. Germ. syn. *Milzkraut*, n.; *Skolopender*, m.

Lonchŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Λόγχη, a lance; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having very long leaves, linear and slightly lanceolated: lonchophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *lonchophylle*, adj.

Loncho'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Λόγχη, a lance; στόμα, a mouth.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Having the opening or mouth lanceolated, as the shell of the *Carocolla lonchostoma:* loncho'stomous. Fr. anal. *lonchostome*, adj.

Longănon. }
Longānum, *i*, n. } *Anat.* Old terms for the *Rectum* intestine. Bartholin, *Anat.* i. 2. Fr. syn. *rectum*, m. Germ. syn. *Mastdarm*, m.
Longa'on. }

Longibracteātus, *a, um.* (*Longus*, long; *bractea*, a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Having long *bracteæ*, as the *Loranthus longibracteatus:* longibrac'teate. Fr. anal. *longibractée*, adj.

Longĭcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Longus*, long; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having very long fruit, as the *Mictyris longicarpus:* longicar'pous. Fr. anal. *longicarpe*, adj.

Longĭcau'dātus, *a, um.* } (*Longus*, long; *cauda*,
Longĭcau'dus, *a, um.* } a tail.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having a long tail, as the *Molossus longicaudatus*, the *Condilura longicaudata*, the *Agaricus longicaudus*, which has a very long *stipes*, the *Fusus longicauda*, which has the shell prolonged to a long point. *Ornithol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Longicaudati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Ambulatores* or *Gradatores*, comprehending those that have a long tail: longicau'date: longicau'dal. Fr. anal. *longicaudé*, adj.

Longĭcau'lis, *is, e.* (*Longus*, long; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a long stem, as the *Ranunculus longicaulis.* Fr. anal. *longicaule*, adj.

Longĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Longus*, long; *collum*, a neck.) *Bot.* Applied to mosses that have urns in the form of a very elongated pear,

as the *Eremodon longicollis*. *Entomol.* Having the neck or the corselet long, as the *Emys longicollis* for the former, and the *Apoderus longicollis* for the latter. Fr. anal. *longicolle*, adj.

Longĭcor'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Longus*, long; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Long-horned; applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald, to a Family (*Longicornes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coleoptera*, having long *antennæ*, as the *Cibrio longicornis*: longicor'nate. Fr. anal. *longicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *langgehörnet*, adj.

Longĭcostātus, *a*, *um*. (*Longus*, long; *costa*, a rib.) *Zoöl.* Marked with long ribs, as the *Patella longicostata*: longicos'tate. Fr. anal. *longicosté*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit langen Rippen umgeben*.

Longicrūris, *is*, *e*. (*Longus*, long; *crus*, the leg.) Having long legs. See *Macrosceles*. Fr. anal. *longicrure*, adj.

Longĭcus'pis, *ĭdis*, adj. (*Longus*, long; *cuspis*, a point.) *Bot.* That which is armed with long points, as the *Spongia longicuspis*: longicus'pid. Fr. anal. *longicuspidé*, adj.

Longiflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Longus*, long; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having long flowers, as the *Eccremocarpus longiflorus*, *Wurmbea longiflora*, *Pelargonium longiflorum*: longiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *longiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *langgeblümt*, adj.

Longĭfō'lius, *a*, *um*. (*Longus*, long; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having long leaves, as the *Rhamnus longifolius*, *Saxifraga longifolia*, *Uropetalum longifolium*: longifo'lious. See *Longophyllus*. Fr. anal. *longifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *langblättrig*, adj.

Longĭla'brus, *a*, *um*. (*Longus*, long; *labrum*, the lip, or upper lip.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Longilabra*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Geocorisæ*, comprehending those which have the *labrum* long and subulate: longila'brous. Fr. anal. *longilabre*, adj. Germ. syn. *langmäubcht*, adj.

Longĭlŏbātus, *a*, *um*. (*Longus*, long; *lŏbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having elongated lobes, as the leaves of the *Clematis longiloba*: longi'lobate. Fr. anal. *longilobé*, adj. Germ. syn. *langgelappt*, adj.

Longĭmănus, *a*, *um*. (*Longus*, long; *mănus*, the hand.) *Entomol.* Applied to an insect having the fore-feet longer than the others, as the *Lethrus longimanus*, *Limnobia longimana*. *Zoöl.* Applied to a mammifer having long hands, as the *Taphozous longimanus*; to a crustaceous animal having long claws, as the *Lambrus longimanus*: longi'manous. Fr. anal. *longimane*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit langen Händen*.

Longing. (Sax. *Longen*, to desire earnestly.) *Physiol.* Term for the peculiar and often whimsical desires of females during pregnancy, and in those states in which the uterine discharge is suppressed. Fr. syn. *envie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelüstung*, f.

Longĭpal'pis, *is*, *e*. (*Longus*, long; *palpus*, an antennule.) *Entomol.* Having long *palpi*, as the *Glossina longipalpis*; applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Longipalpi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera Brachelytra*, comprehending those which have the maxillary *palpi* almost as long as the head. Fr. anal. *longipalpe*, adj.

Longĭpĕduncŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Longus*, long; *pedunculus*, a peduncle.) *Bot.* Having long peduncles, as the *Loranthus longipedunculatus*, *Lathyrus longipedunculatus*: longipedun'culate. Fr. anal. *longipédonculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *langstielig*, adj.

Longĭpen'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Longus*, long; *penna*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Long-winged; applied by Cuvier, Latreille, Duméril, Bonaparte, Ficinus, Carus and Leeson, to a Family (*Longipennes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Palmipedes*, distinguished for their very long wings, as petrels, etc., answering to the *Macroptera* of Blainville; to the *Pelagii* and *Siphorini* of Viellot; the *Hydrochelidones* of Goldfuss, and the *Tubinares* of Illiger and Eichwald: longipen'nate. Fr. anal. *longipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *langgeflügelt*, adj.

Longĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Longus*, long; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having long feet; applied by Scopoli to an Order (*Longipedes*, nom. pl. m.) of birds, comprehending those which have very long feet: lon'gipede. Fr. anal. *longipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *langfüssig*, adj.

Longĭpĕ'tălus, *a*, *um*. (*Longus*, long; *pĕtălum*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having very long petals, as the *Silene longipetala*: longipe'talous. Fr. anal. *longipétalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *langblumenblattig*, adj.

Longĭpĕtiŏlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Longus*, long; *petiŏlus*, a petiole.) *Bot.* Having flowers supported by petioles, as the *Panax longipetiolatum*: longipeti'olate. Fr. anal. *longipétiolé*, adj. Germ. syn. *langgestielt*, adj.

Longĭpin'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Longus*, long; *pinna*, a fin.) *Ichthyol.* Having large or long fins, as the *Holocentrum longipinne*. Fr. anal. *longipinné*, adj. Germ. syn. *langflossfederig*, adj.

Longĭrostrātus, *a*, *um*. (*Longus*, long; *rostrum*, a beak.) The same as *Longirostris*. *Bot.* Applied to a moss of which the opercule is subulated, long and straight in the form of a beak, as the *Sterigynandrum longirostratum*. *Ornithol.* Having a long beak, as the *Cannyris longirostratus*. *Zoöl.* Having a much prolonged snout, as the *Carapus longirostratus*: longiros'trate. See *Macrorhynchus*. Fr. anal. *longirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *langschnabelig*, adj.

Longĭrostris, *is*, *e*. (*Longus*, long; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Long-beaked; applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus, to a Family (*Longirostres*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Mammifera edentata*, comprehending those, the snout of which is very long. *Ornithol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, Blainville, Ficinus and Carus, to a Family (same word) of the *Grallatoriæ*, which have a long, slender, and feeble bill, with which they search in the mud for worms, insects, etc.: longiro'strate. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a division (same word) of the *Charanzonites*, having a long proboscis. See *Longirostratus*, *Macrorhynchus*. Fr. anal. *longirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *langschnabelig*, adj.

Longi'scăpus, *a, um.* (*Longus*, long; *scăpus.* a staff.) *Bot.* Having a very long *scapus*, as the *Primula longiscapa:* longi'scapous, Fr. anal. *longiscape*, adj.

Longisētus, *a, um.* (*Longus*, long; *sēta*, a bristle.) *Bot.* Having long bristles; applied to one of the *Gramineæ*, of which the spicules are surrounded by an involucre composed of very long filaments, as the *Gymnotrix longiseta;* to a moss of which the urns are borne by long peduncles, as the *Dicranum longisetum;* to a plant of which the legumes are furnished with very long bristles, as the *Adesmia longiseta. Entomol.* Applied to a dipterous insect, of which the *antennæ* bear a long bristle, as the *Dexia longiseta. Zoöl.* Applied to an animal which has the extremity garnished with long bristles, as the *Furcularia longiseta:* longise'tous. Fr. anal. *longisète*, adj. Germ. syn. *langborstig*, adj.

Longĭsĭlĭquōsus, *a, um.* (*Longus*, long; *sĭliqua*, a pod; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of long *siliquæ*, or pods, as the *Erysimum longisiliquosum:* longisi'liquous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *longisiliqueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit langen Hülsen.*

Longispīnōsus, *a, um.* (*Longus*, long; *spīna*, a spine; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Zoöl.* Having or full of long spines, as the *Trochus longispina:* longispi'nous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *longispineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *langdornig*, adj.

Longĭspīnŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Longus*, long; *spīnula*, a little spine; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of long *spinulæ* or little spines; applied to the *Mesembryanthemum longispinulosum*, because the dead leaves which remain assume the aspect of long spines: longispi'nulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *longispinuleux*, adj.

Longis'sĭmus, *a, um.* (The superlative degree of *Longus*, long.) The longest. *Anat.* Applied as a name for a muscle of the back, etc. Fr. syn. *le plus long.* Germ. syn. *Längste*, m.

Longi'stўlis, *is, e.* } (*Longus*, long; *stўlus*, a
Longi'stўlus, *a, um.* } style.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which has very long styles, as the *Osmorhiza longistylis, Thalictrum longistylum. Entomol.* Applied to an insect which has a long *style* or filament at the extremity of the abdomen, as the female of *Asilus longistylus*: longi'stylous. Fr. anal. *longistyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *langgriffilig*, adj.

Lon'gitude. (*Longus*, long.) *Astron.* Term for an arc of the Ecliptic, reckoned from the point Aries to where the line of longitude in the heavens crosses the Ecliptic. *Geog.* Term for an arc of the Equator, between the meridian of any place, and the first or established meridian; length. Fifteen degrees of longitude are equal to one hour of time, and in all places lying eastward of the first or established meridian line, the time will be *before* that of places of it; or if westward, *after. Longĭtūdo, ĭnis*, f. Fr. anal. *longitude*, f. Germ. syn. *Länge*, f.

Longitu'dinal. (*Longĭtūdo*, length.) *Astron., Geog.* Of or belonging to longitude, or length. *Longĭtūdĭnalis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *longitudinal*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Länge gehend.*

Longitu'dinal Si'nus. *Anat.* Name for a triangular canal immediately under the bones of the skull and in the falciform process of the *Dura mater*, extending from the *Crista galli* to the *Tentorium.* Fr. anal. *sinus longitudinal.*

Longitu'dinal Si'nus, Infe'rior. *Anat.* Applied to a vein of the *Dura mater*, running along the lower margin of the *Falx cerebri.* Fr. anal. *sinus longitudinal inférieur.*

Longĭvārĭcōsus, *a, um.* (*Longus*, long; *vārix*, a varix; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Conchol.* Applied to the *Marginella longivaricosa*, because the varix on its right border is prolonged almost to the summit of the spire: longiva'ricose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *longivariqueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *langkrampfaderig*, adj.

Longŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Longus*, long; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having very long leaves, as the *Cryphium longophyllum*: longophyl'lous. See *Longifolius.* Fr. anal. *longophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *langblättrig*, adj.

Longsi'ghtedness. *Pathol.* Common name for the disease termed *Presbyopia.* Fr. syn. *presbyopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fernsichtigkeit*, f.

Longūrius, *ii*, n. (A pole extending from the manger in a stable between the horses.) *Surg.* Ancient name, used by Ambrose Paré, *Chirurg.* xv. 13, for a piece of iron which was heated and placed in the *Æstuarium.*

Lon'gus, *a, um.* (*Λόγχη*, a hunting spear; from its length.) Long. *Anat.* Applied to muscles, etc. *Bot.* Applied when the tube of the calyx is of equal length with that of the blossom. Fr. anal. *long*, adj. Germ. anal. *lang*, adj.

Lŏnĭcēra, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Fr. syn. *chèvrefeuille*, f. Germ. syn. *Geissblatt*, n.

Lŏnĭcēra Diervil'la. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species of honeysuckle, the young branches of which are employed in North America, for gonorrhœa, and suppression of urine.

Lŏnĭcēra Pĕricly'mĕnum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common honeysuckle, woodbind or woodbine; formerly used in asthma, for clearing foul ulcers, and for removing cutaneous affections; also called *Caprifolium.* See *Periclymenum.* Fr. *chèvrefeuille des bois.*

Lŏnĭcērāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* The same as *Lonicereus.*

Lŏnĭcēreus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Loniceræ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Caprifoliaceæ*, having the *Lonicera* for its type: lonice'reous. Fr. anal. *lonicéré*, adj.

Looseness. *Med., Pathol.* Popular term for the disease *Diarrhœa.* Fr. syn. *diarrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchfluss*, m.; *Durchfall*, m.; *Durchlauf*, m.

Loose-Strife. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Lythrum salicaria.*

Looseness of the Teeth. *Med., Pathol.* See *Agomphiasis.*

Lopez. Name given to the root of an unknown tree growing, it is said, at Goa; it is stated to be effectual in stopping colliquative diarrhœa, particularly that of the last stage of consumption; also called *Radix Indica lopeziana.*

Lŏphă'dia, Lŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Λόφος, the neck.) *Anat.* Old terms, Gr. anal. λοφαδία, λοφία, used by Gorræus, *in Def.*, for the first *vertebra* of the back. Germ. syn. *der oberste Theil des Rückens; der erste Rückenwirbel.*

Lŏphan'thus, *a, um.* (Λόφος, a crest; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Metrosideros lophantha*, which has long stamens that form upon its floral spike or ear, a sort of elegant plume. The corols, oblique and almost entirely turned over, of the *Hyssopus lophanthus*, resemble the crest of a casque: lophan'thous. Fr. anal. *lophanthe*, adj.

Lophīdēs, adj. (*Lophius;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus, to a Family (nom. pl. m.) of fishes, having the *Lophius* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *lophide*, adj.

Lophin'. *Chem.* Name given to a new organic alkali; when pure it is colourless, insipid and inodorous; obtained by subjecting *Hydrobenzamide* to dry distillation. *Lŏphĭna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Lophioīdēs, adj. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Eichwald to a Family (nom. pl. m.) of osseous fishes, having the *Lophius* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *lophioïde*, adj.

Lophiŏnōtis, *is, e.* (Λοφιά, a horse's mane; νῶτος, the back.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Lophionotes*, nom. pl. m.) of osseous holobranchious fishes, having the dorsal fin very large. Fr. anal. *lophionote*, adj.

Lophi'reus, Lophi'rus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Don to a section (*Lophireæ*, or *Lophiræ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Dipterocarpeæ*, having the *Lophira* for their type, which Sweet constitutes a distinct Family: lophi'reous: lophi'rous. Fr. anal. *lophire*, adj.

Lŏphobran'chius, *a, um.* (Λόφος, a crest, or tuft; *branchiæ*, the gills.) *Ichthyol.* Having crested, or tufted gills; applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald, to an Order (*Lophobranchiæ*, nom. pl. f.) of fishes, in which the gills are divided into several round tufts: lophobran'chious. Fr. anal. *lophobranche*, adj.

Lopped. *Bot.* See *Truncatus.*

Lŏquēta, *æ*, f. (*Lŏquor*, to speak.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the voice, or speech. Fr. syn. *voix*, f. Germ. syn. *Rede*, f.; *Sprache*, f.: *Stimme*, f.

Lōra, *æ*, f. (*Lōrum*, a leathern string, or thong.) *Bot.* Applied by Scopoli to the caulescent filamentous and aphyllous part of filamentous lichens and *confervæ. Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to a peculiar piece observed in the mouth of certain insects, as the *Hymenoptera*, and upon which is borne the *mentum* or chin. Fr. anal. *lore*, f.

Lora. An old term, the same as *Deuteria.*

Lōranthāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Loranthaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, established by Jussieu, but which L. C. Richard had proposed before him under the name of *Viscoideæ*, and which have the *Loranthus* for their type; also named *Lorantheæ*, and *Loranthideæ*: lorantha'ceous. Fr. anal. *loranthacé*, adj.

Lōran'theus, *a, um.* (*Lōranthus*, a certain parasitical plant.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or resembling the genus *Loranthus;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Lorantheæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: loran'theous. The same as *Loranthaceus.* Fr. anal. *loranthé*, adj.

Lōranthī'deus, *a, um.* (*Lōranthus;* terminal *-īdeus.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Loranthus;* applied the same as *Loranthaceus* and *Lorantheus:* loranthi'deous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *loranthide*, adj.

Lordōma, *ătis*, n. (Λορδόω, to bend inwards.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a projection or protuberance forwards, the product or effect of *Lordosis.* Fr. anal. *lordôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Brusthöcker*, m.; *das Bucklichtsein nach vorne, das Product der Lordosis.*

Lor'dos. (Λορδόω, to bend inwards.)

Lor'dus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Bent or curved inwards; incurved; cernuous. Fr. syn. *incurvé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gekrümmt*, adj.; *vorwärts gebogen; nach vorn überhängend.*

Lordōsis, *is*, f. (Λορδόω, to bow, or bend inwards.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* A term for an incurvation forwards; recurvation. See *Repanditas.* Fr. anal. *lordose*, f.

Lordōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lordōsis*, incurvation forwards; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Lordosis:* lordo'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lordotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Lordosis betreffend.*

Lōreus, *a, um.* (*Lōrum*, a learthern thong, or string.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Fucus loreus*, because its dichotomous *frond* resembles a pacquet of cords or leathern thongs: lo'reous. See *Loricarius.* Fr. anal. *loré*, adj.

Lōrīca, *æ*, f. (*Lōrīco*, to coat over.) A kind of lute with which vessels are coated before they are put on the fire; also a coat of mail. Fr. anal. *lorique*, f. Germ. syn. *Panzer*, m.

Lōrīcārius, *a, um.* (*Lōrum*, a leathern string, or thong.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Spongia loricarius*, because its branches are smooth and thin like a lash: lorica'rious. See *Loreus.* Fr. anal. *loricaire*, adj.

Lōrīcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Lōrīca*, a kind of lute.) *Chem.* Term for the application of a lute of clay or other substance, to vessels that are to be exposed to the fire: lorica'tion. Fr. anal. *lorication*, f.

Lōrīcātus, *a, um.* (*Lōrīca*, a coat of mail.) Having a coat of mail; mailed. *Bot.* Applied to an almond when it is covered by the shell, or husk, as the *Eroteum undulatum. Entomol.* Applied to the *femur* of an insect, according to Kirby, when its disk is covered by a double series of oblique lines, resembling a coat of mail. *Zoöl.* Applied by Merrem to an Order (*Loricata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Amphibia*, comprehending such as have the body covered by a cuirass of osseous plates. Applied to a

Family (*Buccæ Loricatæ*, nom. pl. f., mailed cheeks,) of the *Acanthopterygii*, in which the head is variously mailed and protected: lori'cate. Fr. anal. *loriqué*, adj.

Lōrĭcŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Lōrum*, a leathern thong.) *Bot.* Applied to a polypus which has long and slender ramifications, as the *Cellaria loriculata*: lori'culate. Fr. anal. *loriculé*, adj.

Lōrĭfō'lius, *a*, *um*. (*Lōrum*, a leathern thong, or string; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having very long leaves resembling leathern thongs, as the *Crinum lorifolium*: lorifo'lious. Fr. anal. *lorifolié*, adj.

Lorind. } This old term ordinarily signified a
Lorinde. } resounding commotion of waters, indicating a change and alteration in the heavens. Ruland and Johnson. *Med.* It was also applied metaphorically to *Uterine epilepsy*, or convulsive disease of the womb.

Lōrĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Lōrum*, a leathern thong; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Leptocerus loripes*, because it has the anterior feet furnished with an elongated tooth: lo'ripede. Fr. anal. *loripède*, adj.

Lorrhet. *M. Med.* A Paracelsian term for the spirit of turpentine.

Lōrŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Lōrum*, a leathern thong.) *Bot.* Applied by Acharius to the *thallus* of filamentous or ramose lichens: a lo'rule. Fr. anal. *lorule*, m.

Lōrum, *i*, n. (As if *Cōrum*, from *cōrium*, leather.) *Surg.* Old term the same as *Himas*. See the two following terms.

Lōrum Urīnārium. *Surg.* The urinary thong; an old epithet of an instrument formed from thin red Turkey leather, moistened and made round by being rolled upon a small rod, according to Rhodius, *ad Scribon.* n. 180, p. 267; probably similar in construction and use to a bougie.

Lōrum Vŏmĭtōrium. *Surg.* The vomitory thong; old epithet for a thong of leather dressed by the currier with the black bryony herb, which, put down into the mouth, excited vomiting by its foul taste, according to Rhodius, *ad Scribon.* n. 180, p. 267.

Lōrus, *i*, n. *Chem.* An old term for *Hydrargyrum*, or mercury. Ruland and Johnson. Fr. syn. *hydrargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber*, n.

Lōteus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Lotea*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Leguminosæ*, having the *Lotus* for their type: lo'teous. Fr. anal. *loté*, adj.

Lo'tion. (*Lāvo*, to wash.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Term for a medicated fluid for external application to a wound, bruise, sore, or swelling. *Lōtio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Almagra*, *Lotura*. Fr. anal. *lotion*, f. Germ. syn. *Abwaschung*, f.

Lōtium, *ii*, n. (*Lautum*, or *lōtum*, the supine of *lāvo*, to wet; for it is the moisture drawn from the whole body.) *Physiol.* An old name for the urine. Fr. syn. *urine*, f. Germ. syn. *Harn*, m.; *Urin*, m.

Lōtŏ'phăgus, *a*, *um*. (Λωτὸς, the lotus; φάγω, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Eating the *lotus*; it was long thought that the λωτὸς of the ancient *Lotophagi* (Λωτοφάγοι) of Africa, was the fruit of the *Diospyros lotus*, but Desfontaines has shown that it pertains to the *Ziziphus lotus*: loto'phagous. Fr. anal. *lotophage*, adj.

Lōtūra, *æ*, f. (*Lāvo*, to wash.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* The same as *Lotio*.

Lōtus, *i*, f. (*Lōtis*, a nymph who was changed into this tree to escape the violence of Priapus.) *Bot.* The name of a tree, the taste of the fruit of which made one forget his own country; the lote tree. Also, a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*.

Lōtus Sylves'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Trifolium melelotus officinalis*.

Lo'vage. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ligusticum levisticum*.

Love. (Sax. *Lufe*.) *Physiol.* See *Amor*.

Love of Approba'tion. *Phrenol.* Term for a Faculty (its organ on each side of Self-Esteem, commencing about half an inch from the lambdoidal (properly *lambdoid*) suture, producing desire of the esteem of others expressed in praise or approbation.

Love-Apple. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Solanum lycopersicum*, called *Tomato*. Fr. syn. *pomme d'amour*. Germ. syn. *Liebesapfel*, m.

Low Spirits. *Pathol.* Common name for the affection *Alusia Hypochondriasis*.

Loweri Tŭber'cŭlum. *Anat.* The tubercle of Lower; a term applied to a thickening of the lining membrane on the posterior wall of the right auricle of the heart, between the openings of the two *Venæ cavæ*, because first noticed by the anatomist Lower. Fr. syn. *tubercule de Lower*.

Lox'a Bark. *M. Med.* A common name for the *Cinchona pallida*, or pale Peruvian bark.

Loxanthērus, *a*, *um*. (Λοξὸς, oblique; ἀνθηρὸς, an anther.) *Bot.* Having oblique anthers, as the *Loranthus loxantherus*, in which they are inserted by the middle of their back at the incurvated extremity of the filaments: loxanthe'rous. Fr. anal. *loxanthère*, adj.

Loxar'thron. } (Λοξὸς, oblique; ἄρθρον, a
Loxar'thrum, *i*, n. } joint.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Term
Loxar'thrus, *i*, m. } for the abnormal direction of a joint caused neither by spasm nor luxation, as in the varieties of *Talipes*, or club-foot, which Sauvage constituted a genus of the Order *Ectopia*. Fr. anal. *loxarthre*, m. Germ. syn. *Schiefgliedrigkeit*, f.

Loxi'ădus, *a*, *um*. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a tribe (*Loxiadæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Conirostres*, having the genus *Loxia* for their type: loxi'adous. Fr. anal. *loxiade*, adj.

Lox'ĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Λοξὸς, oblique; terminal -ικὸς.) Of or belonging to obliquity: lox'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *loxique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die schiefe Lage betreffend*.

Loxŏcyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λοξὸς, oblique; κύησις, pregnancy.) *Med.*, *Obstet.* Term for an oblique position of the gravid uterus. Fr. anal. *loxocyèse*, f. Germ. syn. *der schiefe Stand der schwangern Gebärmutter*.

Loxodrŏmis'mus, *i*, m. (Λοξὸς, oblique; δρό-

μος, a course.) *Geog.* Applied by Humboldt to the uniform parallelism of the *strata* of the terrestrial globe, the direction of which the type sensibly manifests amidst all the partial perturbations: loxi'dromism. Fr. anal. *loxodromisme*, m.

Loxophthal'mos. } (Λοξὸς, oblique; ὀφθαλμὸς, an eye.)
Loxophthal'mus, *a, um.* } *Med.* Having oblique or squinting eyes: loxophthal'mous. Fr. anal. *loxophthalme*, adj. Germ. syn. *sheelend*, part. adj.; *scheeläugig*, adj.

Lox'os. } (Λοξὸς.) *Med., Surg.* Ob-
Lox'us, *a, um.* } lique; sloping; the same as *Luxus*, and *Luxatus*. Fr. anal. *luxé*, adj. Germ. syn. *schief*, adj.; *schräg*, adj.

Loxŏ'tĭcus, *a, um.* The same in derivation and meaning as *Loxicus*.

Loxŏ'tŏme, *es*, f. } (Λοξὸς, oblique; τέμνω, to
Loxŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. } cut.) *Anat., Surg.* Term for an oblique section or cutting; applied by E. Blasius to a new (1838) method of amputation: loxo'tomy. Fr. anal. *loxotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schrägschnitt*, m.

Lozenge. See *Collix*, *Morsellus*, and *Pasta*.

Luban. *M. Med.* Old term the same as *Olibanum*. Ruland. Fr. syn. *oliban*, m. Germ. syn. *Weihrauch*, n.

Lu'brĭcans, part. (*Lubrĭco*, to make slippery.) *Med., Pharm.* Making slippery; formerly applied to remedies (*Lubricantia remedia*, nom. pl. n.) of this kind: lu'bricating. Fr. syn. *glissant*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlüpfrig machend*.

Lubrĭ'cĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Lubrĭco*, to make slippery.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the quality of slipperiness or of lubricating: lubri'city. Fr. anal. *lubricité*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlüpfrigkeit*, f.

NOTE.—The French analogue signifies generally *Lechery*.

Lu'brĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lubrĭco*, to make slippery; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Slippery; smooth and moist: lu'bricous or lubri'cious. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Note Lubricitas*. Fr. anal. *lubrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlüpfrig*, adj.; *glatt*, adj.

Lūcānīdēs, adj. (*Lūcānus*; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Lamarck, Latreille, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a tribe (nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera lamellicornes*, having the *Lucanus* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *lucanide*, adj.

Lūcens, *tis*, part. (*Lūceo*, to shine.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body whose surface reflects the light, as polished metal or a varnished object; splendid: lu'cent. Fr. anal. *luisant*, adj. Germ. syn. *glänzend*, part. adj.

Lūcia, *æ*, f. (*Lux*, light.) *Zoöl.* Name given by Latreille and Savigny to a Family (*Luciæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Tunicata Tethydes*, comprehending those which spread a brightness or clearness in the waters which they inhabit. Fr. anal. *lucie*, f.

Lūciāceus, *a, um.* (*Lux*, light.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (*Luciacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Tunicata*, corresponding to the compound *Luciæ* of Savigny and comprehending the genus *Pyrosoma*: luci-a'ceous. Fr. anal. *luciacé*, adj.

Lu'cid In'terval. *Med. Jur.* Term for an interval between the violent paroxysms of insanity, during which the mind is clear, and the patient capable of judging like other men. Fr. anal. *intervalle lucide*. Germ. syn. *die hellen Zwischenräume bei Wahnsinnigen*.

Lūcĭdus, *a, um.* (*Lux*, light.) Clear; bright: lu'cid. *Zoöl.* Applied by Macleay to a Family (*Lucidæ*, nom. pl. f. of the *Tunicata*, corresponding to the *Luciacea* of Menke. Fr. anal. *lucide*, adj.; *luisant*, adj. Germ. syn. *erleuchtet*, adj.; *hell*, adj.

Lūcĭ'fŭgus, *a, um.* (*Lux*, light; *fŭgio*, to fly.) *Bot., Entomol.* That shuns or flies from the light, as the *Agaricus lucifugus*, and the *Aranea lucifuga*. Applied by Scopoli to a tribe (*Lucifugi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Insecta*, corresponding to the *Aptera* of Linnæus; and by Duméril to a Family (same word) of the *Insecta Coleoptera*, comprehending those which avoid the light of day: luci'fugous. Fr. anal. *lucifuge*, adj.

Luci'lius, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassin to a group (*Luciliæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Inuleæ Gnaphalieæ*, having the *Lucilia* for their type: luci'lious. Fr. anal. *lucilié*, adj.

Lūcĭnoc'tis, *is, e.* (*Lux*, light; *nox*, night.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to plants of which the leaves open only at night and remain shut during the day. Fr. anal. *lucinocte*, adj.

Luctuōsus, *a, um.* (*Luctus*, sorrow, or mourning; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med.* Having or full of mourning; grievous: luc'tuous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *luctueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Traurigkeit*.

Lūcubrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Lūcubro*, to do anything by candle-light.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid sleeplessness; want of sleep: lucubra'tion. Fr. anal. *lucubration*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlaflosigkeit*, f.

Lūcŭmŏrĭānus, *a, um.* (*Lux*, light; *mŏror*, to linger.) *Med., Pathol.* Light-delaying; applied to morbidly lasting sleep: lucumo'rian. Fr. anal. *lucumoriane*, adj. Germ. syn. *was Tag oder Nacht länger dauert*.

Lucūmeus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a section (*Lucumeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Sapotaceæ* or *Sapoteæ*, having the *Lucuma* for their type: lucu'meous. Fr. anal. *lucumé*, adj.

Ludŏvīci Antĭcăchec'tĭcum. *Med. Pharm.* See *Antimonium Diaphoreticum Martiale*.

Lūdus. *Med.* Old term applied to a species of calcareous stone found on the shores of the river Scheld; also, to the human *calculus*, extracted from the bladder, according to Ruland and Johnson; also, to the tartaric and sandy sediment which subsides in urine or adheres to the urinal, according to Bekerus, *Microcos. Medic.* 49, p. 109, *seqq.*

Lūdus Helmon'tii. } *Med.* Old epithets of a
Lūdus Paracel'si. } peculiar stone, and secret remedy against *Calculus*.

Lu'es, *is*, f. (Λύω, to melt away.) *Pathol.* A plague, or pestilence. Fr. syn. *peste*, f. Germ. syn. *Pestilenz*, f.

Lu'es Dei'fica. *Pathol.* Old name for *Epilepsia*.

Lu'es Dīvīna. *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Epilepsia;* the divine pestilence. Fr. syn. *peste divine.*

Lu'es Neurōdēs. *Pathol.* Nervous pestilence; old term for a species of typhus fever.

Lu'es Panno'niæ. *Pathol.* A name for the *Febris Ungarica,* or Hungarian fever. Fr. syn. *fièvre Hongroise,* or *de Hongrie.*

Lu'es Vĕnĕ'rea. *Pathol.* The venereal pestilence; a term for the true venereal disease; also termed *Syphilis.* See *Syphilis, Boa, Ostcocope, Osteocopos.* Fr. and Germ. syn. *syphilis,* f. Germ. syn. *Lustseuche,* f.; *venerische Krankheit; Franzosenkrankheit,* f.

Lūjūla, *æ,* f. (Corr. *Allelujah,* praise the Lord; from its great virtues.) *Bot.* A name for the *Oxalis acetosella.* Fr. syn. *acétoselle,* f. Germ. syn. *Sauerklee,* m.

Lumbāgo, *ĭnis,* f. (*Lumbus,* the loins; because reckoned a weakness of the loins.) *Pathol.* Term for a rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins. Fr. anal. *lumbago,* m. Germ. syn. *Lendenweh,* n.

Lumbālis, *is, e.* (*Lumbus,* the loin.) *Anat.* The same as *Lumbaris.* See *Lumbar.*

Lum'bar. (*Lumbus,* the loin.) *Med.* Of or belonging to the loins. *Lumbālis, is, e. Lumbāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *lombaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Lenden gehörig.*

Lum'bar Ab'scess. *Surg.* Term for an abscess occurring in the lumbar region; called also *Psoas* abscess, because the matter is found at the side of the *Psoas* muscle, or between it and the *Iliacus internus.* Fr. anal. *abcès lombaire.*

Lumbifrā'gium, *ii,* n. (*Lumbi,* the loins; *frango,* to break.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *hernia* or rupture of, or at the loins. Fr. anal. *lumbifrage,* m. Germ. syn. *Lendenbruch,* m.

Lumbrīcālis, *is, e.* (*Lumbrīcus,* the earthworm.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles of the hand and foot, from their supposed resemblance to an earth-worm. See *Fidicinalis. Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the earthworm: lumbri'cal. Fr. anal. *lombrical,* adj. Germ. syn. *regenwurmartig,* adj.; *spuhlwurmartig,* adj.

Lumbrīcōdēs, adj. (*Lumbrīcus,* the earthworm; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of *Lumbrici,* or earth-worms; lumbri'cous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lumbriceux,* adj. Germ. syn. *regenwurmartig,* adj.

Lumbrīcoīdēs, adj. (*Lumbrīcus,* the earthworm; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling the *Lumbricus,* or earth-worm: lumbri'coid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *lombricoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *regenwurmähnlich,* adj.; *spuhlwurmähnlich,* adj.

Lumbrīcus, *i,* m. (*Lumbrĭcus,* slippery; or *lumbus,* the loin, because found in the intestines which are near the loins.) *Zoöl.* The common earth-worm; also, the long round worm sometimes found in the intestines of man. See *Mellosi, Tassus.* Fr. anal. *lombric,* m. Germ. syn. *Regenwurm,* m.; *Spuhlwurm,* m.

Lumbrīcus Terres'tris. *Med., Pharm., Zoöl.* The systematic name of the earth-worm; dried and pulverized, it was formerly given as diuretic; also called *Vermis terrestris.* Fr. syn. *lombric terrestre.* Germ. syn. *Regenwurm,* m.

Lum'bus, *i,* m. (As if *Lubus,* from *lūbīdo,* lust; because it was considered to be the seat of voluptuous desires. Turton.) *Anat.* The loin. See *Loin, Osphys.* Fr. syn. *lombe,* f. Germ. syn. *Lende,* f.

Lum'bus Vē'nĕris. *Bot.* Venus's loin; a name for the *Achillea millefolium,* or milfoil.

Lu'minaries. (*Lūmīno,* to give light.) *Astron.* A term applied to the sun and moon, the other heavenly bodies being called stars. *Lūmĭnāria,* nom. pl. of *Lūmĭnāre, is,* n. Fr. anal. *luminaires,* m. pl.

Lūmĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Lūmen,* light; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to those bodies which have power to manifest their existence by placing themselves in communication with our organ of sight. In the system of the materiality of light, each right line carried from any luminous point to the eye is termed a *luminous ray:* lu'minous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lumineux,* adj. Germ. syn. *leuchtend,* part. adj.

Lūna, *æ,* f. (As if *Lūcīna,* from *lūceo,* to shine.) *Astron.* The moon. Fr. anal. *lune,* f. Germ. syn. *Mond,* m. *Chem.* The alchemical name for *Argentum,* or silver. Fr. syn. *argent,* m. Germ. syn. *Silber,* n.

Lūna Cor'nea. *Chem.* Old term for the muriate of silver. Fr. syn. *muriate d'argent.*

Lūna Fixăta. *Chem.* Old term for the oxide of zinc. Fr. syn. *oxide de zinc.*

Lūna Philŏsŏphōrum. *Chem.* Old term for the regulus of antimony. See *Regina.*

Lu'nar Caus'tic. *M. Med* Common term for the *Nitras argenti* or nitrate of silver. Fr. syn. *nitrate d'argent.* Germ. syn. *salpetersaures Silber.*

Lunar Cycle. *Astron.* See *Cycle.*

Lūnāria, *æ,* f. (*Lūna,* the moon.) *Bot.* The plant moon-wort. See *Ophioglossum Lunaria. Physiol.* A term for menstruation. Fr. anal. *lunaire,* f. Germ. syn. *die monatliche Reinigung.*

Lūnāria Rĕdīvīva. *Bot.* Name of the plant satin-flower, or honesty, formerly esteemed as diuretic; also called *Bulbonach.*

Lūnārifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Lūnāris,* pertaining to the moon; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having orbicular leaves, or nearly so, as the *Hibiscus lunarifolius:* lunarifo'lious. Fr. anal. *lunarifolié,* adj.

Lūnāris, *is, e.* (*Lūna,* the moon.) Shaped like or pertaining to the moon: lu'nar. *Anat.* Applied to a bone of the *Carpus.* (*Os lunare*) from its crescentic shape. Fr. anal. *lunaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *zum Monde gehörig.*

Lūnārius, *a, um.* (*Lūna,* the moon.) The same as *Lunaris.*

Lu'natic. (*Lūna,* the moon; because the malady was supposed to be influenced by its changes; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Pathol.* Applied to one affected with lunacy, a species of madness; also to diseases considered to be under influence of the moon's changes. *Lūnātĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lunatique.* adj. Germ. syn. *mondsüchtig,* adj.; *wahnsinnig,* adj.

Lūnātis'mus, *i*, m. (*Lūna*, the moon; terminal *-ismus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for sickness which appears to be affected by the changes of the moon; also for *Noctambulismus*, or night-walking during sleep, and so also the same as *Somnambulismus*, or sleepwalking: lu'natism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *lunatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Mondsucht*, f.; *Somnambulismus*, m.

Lūnātus, *a*, *um*. (*Lūna*, the moon.) *Bot.* See *Lunulatus*.

Lūnel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Lūna*, the moon.) *Astron.* A little moon. Fr. anal. *lunelle*, f. Germ. syn. *der kleine Mond. Med., Pathol.* Applied to a collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye. Fr. anal. *lunelle*, f. Germ. syn. *der Eitersammlung in der vordern Augenkammer bei Hypopium.*

Lung. (Sax. *Lungen*.) *Anat.* Name of the organs of respiration, of which there are two, the right and left, in the thorax or chest, composed of the minute ramifications of arteries, veins, and the air-vessels, or terminating branches of the bronchial tube. *Pul'mo*, *ōnis*, f. See *Aorta*. Fr. syn. *poumon*, m. Germ. syn. *Lunge*, f.

Lung-Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Pulmonaria*. Fr. syn. *pulmonaire*, f.

Lung-Wort, Spotted. *Bot.* Common name for *Pulmonaria officinalis*, or Jerusalem sage. Fr. anal. *pulmonaire officinale*, or *sauge de Jerusalem.*

Lung-Wort, Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lichen pulmonarius*. Fr. syn. *lichen pulmonaire.*

Lūnĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Lūna*, the moon; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Urceolaria lunifera*, because it has the form of a half-moon: luni'ferous. Fr. anal. *lunifère*, adj.

Lūnĭsolāris, *is*, *e*. (*Luna*, the moon; *sol*, the sun.) *Astron.* Applied to the slight change or species of oscillation in the obliquity of the ecliptic and the position of the equinoxes, caused by the attraction of the moon and by an action similar but more feeble that produces that of the sun, and termed *Nutatio lunisolaris*. The *Annus lunisolaris*, or lunisolar year, is that in which regard is had simultaneously to the course of the moon and of the sun, as formerly among the Greeks, and at the present day with the Jews. Besides the twelve months of which the lunar year is composed, it now and then includes a thirteenth, in which the mode of intercalation varies. Christians do not observe this year, except for the determination of their feast of the Passover or Easter communion, regulated by the equinox of spring and by the full moon which occurs immediately afterwards, that is to say, by the sun and moon at once: luniso'lar. Fr. anal. *luni-solaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *nach dem Monden und Sonnenlauf.*

Lūnŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Lūna*, the moon.) *Anat., Physiol.* A little moon; applied to the crescentic white mark near the root of certain of the nails of the fingers: a lu'nule. See *Lunella*. Fr. anal. *lunule*, f. Germ. syn. *der halbmondförmig Fleck an der Nagelwurzel.*

Lūnŭlāris, *is*, *e*. } (*Lūnŭla*, dim. *lūna*, the
Lūnŭlātus, *a*, *um*. } moon; a little moon.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or like a half-moon; crescent-shaped; applied to leaves, pods, etc.: lu'nular: lu'nulate. Fr. anal. *lunulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *halbmondförmig*, adj.

Lŭ'pia, *æ*, f. (Λυπέω, to molest.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a malignant, corroding, and fatal ulcer that eventually bares the bones and cartilages; also, a soft, spongy, fungous tumour in the knee and elbow joints; also, a wen; a genus of the Order *Tumores*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *loupe*, f. Germ. syn. *Balggeschwulst*, f.; *die weisse Gelenkgeschwulst.*

Lŭpīnōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Lŭpīnus*, the lupin; terminal *-ōsus*.) Having lupins, or full of lupins: lupi'nose. *Pathol.* Applied to a disease of the skin, the *Porrigo lupinosa*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lupineux*, adj.

Lŭpīnus, *i*, m. (Λύπη, sadness; because of its great bitterness; or *lŭpus*, a wolf; because it overruns the ground, as the wolf preys upon all animals within its power to attack.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*. The white lupin. Fr. anal. *lupin*, m. Germ. syn. *Lupine*, f.

Lŭpīnus Al'bus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the white lupin, the seed of which was anciently used as ordinary food; its bitter meal was formerly used as anthelmintic, and for poultices to indolent tumours. See *Bruscandula*. Fr. syn. *lupin blanc.*

Lŭpiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Lŭpia*, a malignant ulcer; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* A hybrid term for the consideration of malignant ulcers: lupio'logy. Fr. anal. *lupiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Balggeschwülsten.*

Lupulin'. *Chem.* Name given to a fine yellow powder obtained by beating and sifting the hop, or floral leaves of the plant *Humulus lupulus*, being the peculiar principle on which its virtues depend. *Lŭpŭlīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* iv. Fr. anal. *lupuline*, f. Germ. anal. *Lupulin*, n.; *der eigenthümlich Bitterstoff des Hopfens.*

Lŭpŭlīnus, *a*, *um*. (*Lŭpŭlus*, the hop.) *Bot.* Of the nature or appearance of the *Lupulus*, or hop, as the *Johnsonia lupulina*, by its *spica*, or ear, the *Medicago lupulina*, by its floral capitules. Fr. anal. *lupulin*, adj.

Lŭ'pŭlus, *i*, m. (Λύπη, sadness, or grief; because of its bitterness.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) of hops, or the *Strobili exsiccati*, or dried catkin of the plant *Humulus lupulus*. Fr. syn. *houblon*, m. Germ. syn. *Hopfen*, m.

Lŭpus, *i*, m. (A wolf; because of its unceasing destructiveness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a corroding disease like cancer; also, used as a name for the disease *Noli me tangere*, affecting the nose and lips, and for other slow tubercular affections, especially about the face, ending in ragged ulcerations which destroy the skin and muscular parts to a considerable depth. See *Formix*. Fr. anal. *loup*, m. Germ. syn. *ein schnell um sich fressendes Geschwür.*

Lŭ'pus Ex'ĕdens. *Pathol.* The same as *Noli me tangere.*

Lŭ'pus Non-Ex'ĕdens. *Pathol.* Name for the *Herpes exedens*, *Leuce*, or *Vitiligo*.

Lūrĭdus, *a, um.* (*Lūra*, a leathern bag, or bottle; because of its colour.) Pale; ghastly: lu'rid. *Bot.* Applied to certain plants, (*Luridæ*, nom. pl. f.) of which the colours are sombre or livid, as if indicative of their poisonous, or dangerous properties. Fr. anal. *luride*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelblich*, adj.; *schmutziggelb*, adj.

Lus. *Anat.* Ancient name for a certain ossicle, or very small bone, subjoined to the sacral bone, of which it was fabled that it could not be made to decay by any power or expedient, neither could it be lost, but that it formed the chief germ or principle of the reanimated body; probably the extremity of the coccyx is referred to, which is a distinct ossicle till an advanced age, or through life; also spelt *Luz* by some, which, however, may refer to a different object, according to the explanation given under it.

Lus'cĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Luscus*, blind of one eye.) *Pathol.* Term for an affection in which the eye is turned to the one, or the other side, as in *Strabismus*, and is not subject to the volition of the patient, but remains fixed in its abnormal condition.

Lūsus Nātūræ. *Physiol.* A whim, caprice, or sport of nature; a term for any departure from what is usual and natural. See *Monster*. Fr. syn. *monstre*, m. Germ. syn. *Missgeburt*, f.; *Ungeheuer*, n.

Lustrāgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Lustro*, to purge by sacrifice; from its use in ancient purifications.) *Bot.* A name for a species of *Verbena;* the flat, or bare vervain.

Lute. (Λυτὸς, soluble.) *Chem.* A composition for closing the junctures of vessels, to prevent the escape of gas or vapour in distillation. *Lūtum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *lut*, m. Germ. syn. *Kitt*, m.; *das weisse Leim.*

Luteolin'. *Chem.* Name given by Chevreul to the colouring matter of the *Reseda luteola*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *luteoline*, f.

Lūte'ŏlus, *a, um.* (Dim. *lūteus*, yellow; from the colour of the flowers.) Yellowish, or slightly yellow: lute'olous. *Bot.* See *Reseda Luteola.*

Lūteus, *a, um.* (*Lūtum*, an herb used for dyeing a yellowish colour.) *Nat. Philos.* Of the primary colour yellow; yellowish: lu'teous. Fr. anal. *luté*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelblich*, adj.; *luteret*, adj.

Lu'tron. } (Λουτρὸν, from λούω, to wash.)
Lu'trum, *i*, n. } *Med.* Old term the same as *Balneum;* a bath. Fr. syn. *bain*, m. Germ. syn. *Bad*, m. Also the name of an ophthalmic medicine.

Lux, *lūcis*, f. (Λύκη, the first light, preceding sun-rise.) See *Light.*

Luxātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Luxo*, to dislocate.) *Surg.* Term for a dislocation, or luxation of a bone; a genus of the Order *Estopiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Dislocatio, Dislocation, Ecclisis, Ecptosis, Elongatio, Eluxatio, Exarthrema, Exarticulatio, Exischios, Lygismos, Olisthema, Parathrema, Stremma.* Fr. anal. *luxation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verrenkung*, f.

Luz. *Anat.* Old term for a bone, of which nothing certain is known, whether it indicates one of the *vertebræ*, or some ossicle of the foot. See *Lus.*

Lycan'che, *es*, f. (Λύκος, a wolf; ἄγχω, to strangle.) *Pathol.* Term for a quinsy, because wolves are supposed to be subject to it; the same as *Cynanche.* Fr. syn. *cynanche*, f. Germ. syn. *Bräune*, f.

Lycanthrōpia, *æ*, f. (Λύκος, a wolf; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Pathol.* Term for a species of insanity in which the patient steals out and wanders about in concealed and unfrequented places as the wolf does: lycan'thropy. See *Lycomania.* Fr. anal. *lycanthropie*, f. Germ. anal. *Lykanthropie*, f.

Lycanthrōpĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lycanthrōpia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Lycanthropia:* lycanthro'pic. See *Lycomaniacus, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lycanthropique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Lycanthropie betreffend.*

Lychnĭdiātus, *a, um.* (Λυχνὶς, a lamp.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the head of an insect when the anterior part is prolonged in a sort of beak which, it is said, sheds light during the night, as the *Fulgora*, a circumstance which is denied by Maximilian de Neuwied: lychni'diate. Fr. anal. *lychnidié*, adj.

Lych'nion. } (Dim. Λύχνιον, a repository
Lych'nium, *ii*, n. } of lamps.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Term for a little light or flambeau; a little torch. Fr. anal. *lychnion*, m. Germ. syn. *Licht*, n.; *die kleine Licht; die kleine Fackel.* The same word, Gr. anal., was used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv. 7, as the name of a medicament, probably because similar in shape, for anointing the eyes.

Lych'nis, *ĭdis*, f. (Λύχνος, a torch; because its leaves were anciently used in making torches.) *Bot.* A name applied to several plants; also, a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia.*

Lych'nis Segetum Mājor. *Bot.* A name for the *Agrostemma githago*, or corn-cockle.

Lych'nis Sylves'tris. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species also called *Atocium.*

Lych'nium, *ii*, n. (Λύχνιον, a repository of lamps. *Pharm.* Old term for an ointment for the eyes.

Lychnoīdēs, adj. (*Lychnis*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Lychnis:* lych'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *lychnoïde*, adj.

Lychnoīdes Segetum. *Bot.* Another name for the *Agrostemma githago*, or corn-cockle.

Lychnŏmachæ'ra, *æ*, f. (Λύχνος, a candle; μάχαιρα, a sword, or culter.) *Med., Surg.* Name given to an instrument which was fitted to hold a candle in its handle, but also to receive the point or blade of a knife, according to C. Hoffmannus, Comm. in Galen, li. *de Usu Part. n.* 148, *seq.*

Lychnŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (Λύχνος, a candle; μαντεῖα, a divination.) Old term for a divination from burning lamps and other lights; also termed *Lampadomantia.* Fr. & Germ. anal. *lychnomantie*, f.

Ly'cium, *ii*, n. (Λύκιον, a thorny tree of Thessaly. *Bot., Med., Pharm.* Name of a tree which affords a juice or extract

called by the same name, of much repute in ancient times, used as astringent and to restrain inflammatory and other discharges: there were two varieties of this drug, one from Lycia and Cappadocia, and the other, regarded as by far the most valuable, from India. Its chief use was as a collyrium, or local application to the eye, in the treatment of different forms of ophthalmia, and it is still employed extensively by the practitioners of India under the Hindoo name of *Rusot*, or *Ruswut*. Several Greek vases, or drug-bottles, chiefly found at Tarentium, and by their bearing its name upon them, evidently intended to contain this valued eye medicine, have been described by Professor J. Y. Simpson of Edinburgh in the *Monthly Journal of Medical Science*, for January 1853.

Lycoc'tŏnum, *i*, n. (*Λύκος*, a wolf; *κτείνω*, to slay; from its being hid in raw flesh as a bait to destroy wolves.) *Bot.* Old term for the *Aconitum napellus;* but now the specific name of a particular species. Fr. syn. *aconit*, m. Germ. syn. *Napel*, m.; *die blauer Sturmhut*, m.; *Wolfswurz*, f.

Lycŏdēs, adj. (*Λύκος*, a wolf; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of the wolf, applied to a chronic *angina* of the throat, or quinsy, from the wolf being supposed liable to it: ly'cous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lyceux*, adj.

Lycŏdon'tes. (*Λύκος*, a wolf; *ὀδούς*, a tooth.) *Anat.* Wolf's teeth, a term for the *Dentes canini.*

Lycogrăph'ia, *æ*, f. (*Λύκος*, a wolf; *γράφω*, to write.) *Zoöl.* Term for a treatise upon the wolf; C. F. Paullini published a work under this title in 1694: lyco'graphy. Fr. anal. *lycographie*, f.

Lycoïdēs, adj. (*Λύκος*, a wolf; terminal *-ἰδης.*) *Med., Zoöl.* Resembling the wolf: ly'coid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *lycoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wolfähnlich*, adj.

Lycŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Λύκος*, a wolf; *μανία*, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Lycanthropia.* Fr. anal. *lycomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lykanthropie*, f.; *Währwolfsmuth*, f.

Lycŏmăni'ăcus, *a, um.* (*Lycomănia*, wolf-madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Lycomania.* The same as *Lycanthropicus.* Fr. anal. *lycomaniaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *Lycomanic*, or *Lykanthropie betreffend.*

Lycŏperdāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Brongniart to a Family (*Lycoperdaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of mushrooms, having the genus *Lycoperdon* for its type: lycoperda'ceous. Fr. anal. *lycoperdacé*, adj.

Lycŏperdīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Brongniart to a section (*Lycoperdinei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Lycoperdaceæ*, and by Fries to a tribe (*Lycoperdineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gastromyci trichospermi*, having the *Lycoperdon* for its type: lycoperdi'neous. See *Lycoperdoneus.* Fr. anal. *lycoperdiné*, adj.

Lycŏper'don. (*Λύκος*, a wolf; *πέρδομαι*, to break wind; because supposed to spring from wolf's dung.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Fungi.* The puff ball. Fr. syn. *vesse de loup.* Germ. syn. *Pubenfist*, m.; *Wolffefist*, m.

Lycŏper'don Bŏvista. *Bot.* Systematic name of the puff-ball, mollepuff, or puff-fist, a round or oval fungus; when old it dries within into a fine, light, brownish dust, used by the peasantry to stop hemorrhage; the fumes of the burnt puff-ball when inhaled produce *anæsthesia.* Fr. syn. *vesse de loup.* Germ. syn. *Pubenfist*, m.; *Wolffefist*, m.

Lycŏper'don Cervīnum. *Bot.* Name of the deer-ball, supposed to be aphrodisiac, and to increase the secretion of milk; also called *Boletus cervi.* Fr. syn. *bolet*, m. Germ. syn. *Kugelschwamm*, m.

Lycŏper'don Tŭber. *Bot.* Systematic name of the truffle; a solid globular fungus growing under the ground's surface, without roots, or light, from the size of a pea to the largest potatoe; also called *Trubs, Tuber cibarium, T. gulsorum, Tubera terræ;* several other species are used in the places where they grow, for which see *Tuber.*

Lycŏperdo'neus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Mérat to a group (*Lycoperdoneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of mushrooms, having the *Lycoperdon* for its type: lycoperdo'neous. See *Lycoperdineus.* Fr. anal. *lycoperdoné*, adj.

Lycŏper'sĭcon. } (*Λύκος*, a wolf; *περσικὸν*,
Lycŏper'sĭcum, *i*, n. } a peach; the connection does not appear.) *Bot.* Name of the love-apple or tomata. See *Solanum Lycopersicon.* Fr. syn. *pomme d'amour.* Germ. syn. *Liebes-apfel*, m.

Lycŏpŏdiāceus, *a, um.* (*Lycŏpŏdium*, club-moss.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Lycopodium:* applied by Reichenbach to a Juss. Family (*Lycopodiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by Swartz: lycopodia'ceous. See *Lycopodineus.* Fr. anal. *lycopodiacé*, adj.

Lycŏpŏdīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Swartz to a Family (*Lycopodineæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Lycopodium* for its type, and which Bartling has established into a Class: lycopodi'neous. Fr. anal. *lycopodiné*, adj.

Lycŏpŏ'dium, *ii*, n.) (*Λύκος*, a wolf; *πούς*, a foot; from its likeness.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Musci.* Fr. anal. *lycopode*, m. Germ. syn. *Kolbenmoos*, n.

Lycŏpŏ'dium Clāvātum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the club-moss, or wolf's claw, which yields a considerable quantity of pollen, used to prevent or cure excoriation in infants; the herb in decoction is said to cure *Plica Polonica;* also called *Muscus clavatus, Plicaria.* Fr. syn. *lycopode clavé.* Germ. syn. *Kärlapp*, m.; *Wolfsfuss*, m.

Lycŏpŏ'dium Sĕlāgo. *Bot.* Systematic name of the upright club-moss, a decoction of which causes severe vomiting and purging; formerly used to procure abortions; also called *Muscus erectus.*

Lycop'sis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Λύκος*, a wolf; *ὄψις*, an aspect: from its colour, or the grinning appearance of its flowers.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Wall-bugloss, the *Echium Ægyptiacum*, the *Asperago Ægyptiaca* of Willdenow.

Ly'cŏpus, *i*, m. (*Λύκος*, a wolf; *πούς*, a foot; from its likeness.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Wolf's claw, or water horehound. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the herb *Lycopus Virginicus*, or bugle-weed. See *Heraclea*, *Marrubium Aquaticum*.

Ly'cŏpus Eurōpæ'us. *Bot.* Systematic name of a plant sometimes used as astringent.

Ly'cŏpus Virgĭ'nĭcus. *Bot.* The systematic and pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) of the plant bugle-weed, used as astringent and sedative to the vascular system.

Lycŏrex'ia, *æ*, f. (*Λύκος*, a wolf; *ὄρεξις*, hunger.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for *Bulimia*, or canine appetite; wolfish hunger: lycorex'y. Fr. anal. *lycorexie*, f.; syn. *addephagie*, f.; *faim canine*. Germ. syn. *Heisshunger*, m.; *widernaturalischer Hunger*.

Lycoriānus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Savigny to a section of the *Nereides*, having the *Lycoris* for their type: lyco'rian. Fr. anal. *lycorienne*, adj.

Lȳdiānus, *a, um.* *Mineral.* Term applied to the touchstone of lapidaries, because the ancients derived it from *Lydia*, from which it is not now obtained, but from Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia; of or belonging to Lydia: ly'dian. Fr. anal. *lydié*, adj.

Lye. See *Ley*.

Lygis'mos.
Lygis'mus, *i*, m. } (*Λυγίζω*, to twist.) *Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *λυγισμὸς*, used by Dioscorides, iv. 107, for a distortion, fracture, or luxation of the bones of a joint.

Lygmōdēs, adj. *Med.*, *Pathol.* The same as *Lyngodes*.

Lyg'mos.
Lyg'mus, *i*, m. } (*Λυγμὸς*.) *Med.* Old term for *Singultus* or hiccup. Fr. syn. *hoquet*, m. Germ. syn. *Schuchzen*, n.

Lygŏdysŏdeăceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Family (*Lygodysodeaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Lygodysodea* for their type: lygodyso'deous. Fr. anal. *lygodysodeacé*, adj.

Lygŏ'phĭlis, *is, e.* (*Λύγη*, obscurity; *φιλέω*, to love.) *Entomol.* Applied to Duméril to a Family (*Lycophiles*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those of these insects which frequent dark places; loving obscurity. Fr. anal. *lygophile*, adj.

Lygŏ'pŏdis, *is, e.* (*Λύγη*, obscurity; *πούς*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by C. Bonaparte to a Family (*Lygopodes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Palmipedes*, comprehending those of which the feet are entirely hidden in the body. Fr. anal. *lygopode*, adj.

Lykion. See *Lycium*.

Lȳma, *ătis*, n. (*Λῦμα*.) *Med.* Old term for a purging, or sordes which is removed by ablution, or which is evacuated from the belly. See *Lyme*. Fr. syn. *saburre*, f. Germ. syn. *Unreinigkeit*, f.

Lȳmantēr, *ēris*, m. (*Λυμαίνομαι*, to vitiate.) *Med.* Term for a corrupter, or vitiator. Fr. anal. *lymantère*, m. Germ. syn. *Verderber*, m.; *Zerstorer*, m.

Lȳmantērĭcus, *a, um.**
Lȳmantērius, *a, um.*
Lȳman'tĭcus, *a, um.* } (*Lymanter*, a corrupter; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.* Of or belonging to that which corrupts or vitiates: limante'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lymantérique*, adj.; *lymantérié*, adj.; *lymantique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schädlich*, adj.; *verderblich*, adj.; *verderbend*, part. adj.; *zerstörend*, part. adj.

Lȳme, *es*, f. (*Λύμη*.) *Med.* Term for *Lues*; also, sordes, and so the same as *Lyma*. Fr. syn. *saburre*, f. Germ. syn. *Unreinigkeit*, f.

Lymph. (*Νύμφη*, one of the *nymphæ*, or goddesses who presided over fountains; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Physiol.* Term for the colourless, transparent liquid that passes through the lymphatic vessels. *Lym'pha*, *æ*, f. See *Coagulable Lymph*, *Ochema*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *lymphe*, f.

Lymph, Elaboration of. *Med.*, *Physiol.* See *Lymphosis*.

Lymphadēn, *ĕnis*, m. (*Λύμφη*, lymph; *ἀδήν*, a gland.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Term for a lymphatic gland. Germ. syn. *eine Lymph Drüse*.

Lymphadēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Lymphadēn*, a lymphatic gland; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a lymphatic gland. Fr. anal. *lymphadénite*, f. Germ. syn. *Lymphdrüsenentzündung*, f.

Lymphadēnypertrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Lymphadēn*, a lymphatic gland; *hypertrŏphia*, excessive growth or increase.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for excessive enlargement of a lymphatic gland: lymphadenyper'trophy. Fr. anal. *lymphadénypertrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *zu grosse Ausdehnung einer Lymphdrüse*.

Lymphangēītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Lymphangēon*, a lymphatic vessel; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a lymphatic vessel. Fr. anal. *lymphangéite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Lymphgefässe*.

Lymphangēon.
Lymphangēum, *i*, n. } (*Lympha*, lymph; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Term for a lymphatic vessel. Fr. anal. *vaisseau lymphatique*. Germ. syn. *Lymphgefäss*, m.

Lymphangiec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Lymphangion*, a lymphatic vessel; *ἔκτασις*, an extension.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for extension or expansion of a lymphatic vessel. Fr. anal. *lymphangiectase*, f. Germ. syn. *Lymphgefässausdehnung*, f.

Lymphangien'chўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Lymphangion*, a lymphatic vessel; *ἔγχυσις*, an inunction.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Term for inunction of the lymphatic vessels. Fr. anal. *lymphangienchyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausspritzung der Lymphgefässe*.

Lymphangiītis. (*Lymphangion*, a lymphatic vessel; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* The same as *Lymphangeitis*.

Lymphangiogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (*Lymphangion*, a lymphatic vessel; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* Term for a description of the lymphatic vessels: lymphangio'graphy. Fr. anal. *lymphangiographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der lymphatischen Gefässe*.

Lymphangiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Lymphangion*, a lymphatic vessel; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for a treatise on, or the consideration of the lymphatic vessels: lymphangio'logy. Fr. anal. *lymphangiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Lymphgefassen*.

Lymphangion. *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The same as *Lymphangeon*.

Lymphangiŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (*Lymphangion*, a lymphatic vessel; πῦρ, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for fever connected with disorder of the lymphatic vessels: lymphan'giopyre. Also spelled *Lymphangiopyretos*, and the same as *Lymphopyra*. Fr. anal. *lymphangiopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Lymphgefässfieber*, m.

Lymphangiopў'rĕtos. } (*Lymphangion*, *a*
Lymphangiopў'rĕtus, *i*, m. } lymphatic vessel; πυρετὸς, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Lymphangiopyra* and *Lymphopyra*.

Lymphangioscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Lymphangion*, a lymphatic vessel; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Anat., Surg.* Term for an examination or inspection of the lymphatic vessels; lymphangio'scopy. Fr. anal. *lymphangioscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Untersuchung der Lymphgefässe*.

Lymphangiŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Lymphangion*, a lymphatic vessel; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat., Surg.* Term for a dissection of the lymphatic vessels: lymphangio'tomy. See *Lymphotomia*. Fr. anal. *lymphangiotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die anatomische Untersuchung der Lymphgefässe*.

Lymphangon'cus, *i*, m. (*Lymphangēon*, a lymphatic vessel; ὄγκος, a tumour. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a swelling or tumour of the lymphatic vessels. See *Lymphoncus*. Fr. syn. *tumeur des vaisseaux lymphatiques*. Germ. syn. *eine Geschwulst der Lymphgefässe*.

Lymphăpostēma, *ătis*, n. (*Lympha*, lymph; *apostēma*, an abscess.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a lymphatic abscess: a lymphapos'tem. Fr. anal. *lymphapostème*, m. Germ. syn. *Lymphabscess*, m.

Lympha'tic. (*Lympha*, lymph.) *Anat.* Applied to the absorbent vessels through which the liquid called lymph passes, forming with the lacteal vessels the absorbent system of the human economy. *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to those vessels which contain watery juices, slightly or not at all elaborated, and which are analogous to the lymphatic vessels of animals. These are the sap vessels of Duhamel, the pneumatic vessels of Bernhardt. *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the substance lymph; of the nature of lymph. See *Ductus Aquosi*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Treutler to an entozoön (*Hamularia*,) because he thought he observed it to be fixed to the internal wall of the lymphatic vessels. *Lymphăticus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lymphatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Lymphe gehörend; lymphatisch*, adj.

Lympha'tic Tem'perament. *Phrenol.* The lymphatic temperament is characterised by a rounded form of body, softness of the muscular system, repletion of the cellular tissue, fair hair, a pale clear skin, and a hazy, sleepy eye: it is accompanied by languid vital actions and weakness, and slowness in the circulation: the brain is also slow, languid and feeble in its action, and the mental manifestations are proportionally weak. *Physiol.* If the fluids exceed the solids, this superabundance, which is constantly in favour of the lymphatic system, gives considerable bulk to the whole body, determined by the repletion of the cellular tissue. The flesh is soft, the countenance pale, the hair fair, the pulse weak, slow and soft, the form rounded and without expression, all the vital actions more or less languid, the memory treacherous, the attention not continuous. The men of this temperament have, in general, an insurmountable inclination to sloth, averse alike to labours of the mind and body; the imagination is weak, the circulation goes on slowly, the passions are languid. Fr. anal. *tempérament lymphatique*.

Lymphentĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Lympha*, lymph; *entĕrītis*, inflammation of the bowels.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for serous *enterītis*, or inflammation of the bowels; lymphatic inflammation of the bowels. Fr. anal. *lymphentérite*, f. Germ. syn. *die lymphatische Darmentzündung*.

Lymphēpătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Lympha*, lymph; *hēpătitis*, inflammation of the liver.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for serous inflammation of the liver; lymphatic *hepatitis*. Fr. anal. *lymphépatite*, f. Germ. syn. *die lymphatische Leberentzündung*.

Lympheurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Lympha*, lymph; εὐρύνω, to dilate.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid dilatation of the lymphatic vessels. Fr. anal. *lympheurysme*, f. Germ. syn. *krankhafte Lymphgefässerweiterung*.

Lympheurysmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lympheurysma*, morbid dilatation of the lymphatic vessels; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Lympheurysma:* lympheurysma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lympheurysmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Lympheurysma betreffend*.

Lymphĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Lympha*, lymph; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Applied by Clark to a Family (*Lymphivori*, nom. pl. m.) of *Œstri*, the larves of which live in lymphatic juice: lymphi'vorous. Fr. anal. *lymphivore*, adj.

Lymphŏcĕrătōdītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Lympha*, lymph; *cĕrătōdītis*, inflammation of the *cornea*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for serous or lymphatic inflammation of the *cornea*. Fr. anal. *lymphocératodite*, f. Germ. syn. *die lymphatische Hornhautentzündung*.

Lymphŏcho'zia, *æ*, f. (*Lympha*, lymph; χέζω, to empty the bowels.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for serous or lymphatic diarrhœa. See *Lymphorrœa*. Fr. anal. *lymphochézie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein lymphähnlicher Durchfall*.

Lymphœdēma, *ătis*, n. (*Lympha*, lymph; *œdēma*, swelling, or tumefaction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for serous or lymphatic *œdema*. Fr. anal. *lymphœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *das lymphatische Oedem*.

Lymphŏgastrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Lympha*, lymph; *gastrītis*, inflammation of the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for serous or lymphatic inflammation of the stomach. Fr. anal. *lymphogastrite*, f. Germ. syn. *die lymphatische Magenentzündung*.

Lymphon'cus, *i*, m. (*Lympha*, lymph; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for swelling of the lymphatic vessels with

induration of the lymph contained in them. See *Lymphangoncus.* Fr. syn. *tumeur des vaisseaux lymphatiques.* Germ. syn. *die Anschwellung einer Lymphgefässes mit Verhärtung der Lymphe.*

Lymphŏnephrītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Lympha,* lymph; *nephritis,* inflammation of the kidney.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for serous or lymphatic inflammation of the kidney. Fr. anal. *lymphonéphrite,* f. Germ. syn. *die lymphatische Neurenentzündung.*

Lymphŏ'pўra, *æ,* f. (*Lympha,* lymph; *πῦρ,* fever.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Lymphangiopyra* and *Lymphangiopyretos.*

Lymphorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (*Lympha,* lymph; *ῥέω,* to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow of lymph or serum. See *Lymphochezia.* Fr. anal. *lymphorrée,* f. Germ. syn. *die Ergiessung der Lymphe; Lymphfluss,* m.

Lymphōsis, *is,* f. (*Lympha,* lymph.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the formation or elaboration of lymph. Fr. anal. *lymphose,* f.

Lymphŏtŏ'mia, *æ,* f. (*Lympha,* lymph; *τέμνω,* to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the dissection of the lymphatic vessels: lympho'tomy. See *Lymphangiotomia.* Fr. anal. *lymphotomie,* f. Germ. syn. *Lymphgefässschnitt.*

Lymphŏtorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (*Lympha,* lymph; *otorrhœa,* a discharge or flow from the ear.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a serous or lymphatic discharge from the ear; serous *otorrhœa.* Fr. anal. *lymphotorrhée,* f. Germ. syn. *die lymphatische Ohrfliessen.*

Lyn'ceus, *i,* m. (*Lynceus,* who was admired for his quickness of sight; or *Lynx,* a beast like a wolf similarly gifted.) *Pharm.* Old name for a collyrium for removing *callus* and cicatrices of the eyes, and sharpening the sight.

Lynch's Embroca'tion. *Pharm.* Name given to a preparation of olive oil, scented with some essential oils, and coloured with alkanet root.

Lyncūrion. } (*Λύγξ,* the lynx; *οὖρον,* urine.)
Lyngūrion. } Ancient name of different signification; it was first supposed to be *Succinum,* or amber, but this was denied by some who considered it to be a concretion formed by the urine of the wolf, stag, or lynx, coagulated in the woods and mountains, and that it was cast in the earth because the animal passed its urine there that it might be concealed for the use of man, or because of its sense of shame, as is common with other animals, as the dog, cat, etc. This substance has been supposed to be *Tourmaline.*

Lyngōdēs, adj. (*Λύγξ,* the hiccup; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med.* Having or full of *Singultus,* or hiccup; applied anciently to a fever of which hiccup was a marked symptom. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lyngeux,* adj.

Lўpē, *es,* f. (*Λύπη.*) *Med.* Old term for sadness or mournfulness. Fr. and Germ. syn. *mélancholie,* f.; Fr. syn. *tristesse,* f. Germ. syn. *Betrübniss,* f.; *Trauer,* f.; *Seelenschmerz,* m. Also for *Dolor,* or pain of the body. Fr. syn. *douleur,* f. Germ. syn. *Schmerz,* m.

Lypēmă'nia, *æ,* f. (*Λύπη,* sadness or mournfulness; *μανία,* madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Melancholia;* sadness; mournfulness amounting to derangement of the mind. See *Lype, Lypérophrénia.* Fr. anal. *lypémanie,* f. Germ. syn. *Schwermuth,* f.

Lypērophrĕ'nia, *æ,* f. (*Λυπηρὸς,* mournful; *φρήν,* the mind.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Melancholia;* sadness; mournfulness. See *Lype, Lypemania.* Fr. anal. *lypérophrénie,* f. Germ. syn. *Schwermuth,* f.

Ly'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Λύπη,* sadness; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to sadness; sorrow or grief: ly'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lypique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Betrübniss betreffend.*

Lypŏthўmia, *æ,* f. (*Λύπη,* sadness; *θύμος,* the mind.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mental grief or affliction, and so distinct from *Leipothymia,* or syncope: lypothy'my. Fr. anal. *lypothymie,* f. Germ. syn. *sehr trauriger Gemuthszustand.*

Lўra, *æ,* f. (*Λύρα,* a lyre, or harp.) A name for an appearance on the inferior surface of the *Fornix* of the *Cerebrum,* which is marked posteriorly by several fine oblique lines, like the strings of a harp, and so called *Psalterium;* it has also, but erroneously, been termed *Corpus psalloides.* See *Psaloides.* Fr. anal. *lyre,* f. Germ. syn. *Leier,* f.

Lўræfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Lўra,* a lyre; *fōlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having lyrated leaves, as the *Passiflora lyræfolia:* lyrefo'lious. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *lyréfolié,* adj. Germ. syn. *leierblättrig,* adj.

Lyrātus, *a, um.* (*Lўra,* a lyre, or harp.) *Bot.* Formed, or shaped like a lyre: ly'rate. applied to leaves. Fr. anal. *lyré,* adj. Germ. syn. *leierförmig,* adj.

Lyre-Shaped. *Bot.* See *Lyratus.*

Lўrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lўra,* a lyre; *forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a lyre, as the leaves of the *Arabis lyriforma:* ly'riform. Fr. anal. *lyriforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *leierförmig,* adj.

Lўrus, *i,* m. (*Lўra,* a lyre; from the likeness on the leaves to the strings of a lyre.) *Bot.* A name for the *Arnica montana,* or leopard's bane. Fr. syn. *arnique des montagnes.* Germ. syn. *Wolverlei,* m.

Ly'sia, *æ,* f. } (*Λύω,* to loose or free.)
Ly'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. } *Med., Pathol.* Old term variously applied, as to the removal of diseases whether by nature or medicine; to evacuation of the bowels; to friction, for softening, loosening and reducing the thickness of membranous parts; to the flow of the *catamenia;* to the dissolving of tendinous parts, as the supposed cause of luxation; the ending of a disease with a marked, critical evacuation. Fr. anal. *lysse,* f. Germ. syn. *Lösung,* f.; *Lähmung,* f.

Lysiānus, *a, um.* (*Λύω,* to dissolve.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to a Class of earths comprehending those formed by way of chemical solution: ly'sian. Fr. anal. *lysien,* adj.

Lysĭmă'chia, *æ,* f. (*Lysĭmăchus,* its discoverer.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Lysĭmă'chia Nummŭlāria. *Bot.* Systematic name of the money-wort; formerly held to

be vulnerary, antiscorbutic and astringent; also called *Centimorbia*, and *Hirundinaria*.

Lysĭmă'chia Purpŭ'rea. *Bot.* A name for the *Lythrum Salicaria*, or common willow-herb.

Lysĭmăchie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Lysimachieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having the genus *Lysimachia* for their type: lysimachie'ous. Fr. anal. *lysimachié*, adj.

Lysĭmă'chius, *a, um.* (*Lysĭmăchia*, money-wort.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the *Lysimachia*; applied to a Family (*Lysimachiæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Lysimachia* for its type: lysima'chious. Fr. anal. *lysimachie*, adj.

Lysiplas'ta. (Λύω, to dissolve; πλάσμα, a formation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied to a morbid (supposed) solution of parts, or excessive secretion, as *Blennorrhœa* or *Baptorrhœa*, catarrh, abscess, dropsy, biliary *diarrhœa*, sweating, flow of milk, pollution, salivation. Nom. pl. n. of *Lysiplas'tus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *lysiplastes*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Lysiplasten*, f. pl.

Lysĭpō'nion.
Lysĭ'pŏnos.
Lysĭ pŏnus, *a, um.* (Λυσίπονος, freeing from labour, or pain.) *Pharm.* Old terms applied to a certain medicine, or antidote, composed of opium, mandrake, henbane seeds, and other narcotic substances.

Lysĭtēlēs, adj. (Λύω, to loose, or free; τέλος, a termination.) *Med.* Having power to free, or liberate; anciently applied to a remedy which perfectly removes a disease; nearly similar to what is now understood by a *specific* remedy. Germ. syn. *Beendigung einer Krankheit.*

Lys'sa, *æ,* f. (Λύσσα, properly the disease *Rabies canum*, though also signifying that disease in the wolf and other animals.) *Med. Pathol.* Rage; *rabies:* madness. Fr. syn. *rage*, f. Germ. syn. *Wuth*, f. Also a term for the disease *Hydrophobia.* See *Dyscatapotia.* Fr. syn. *hydrophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hundswuth*, f.; *Wasserscheu*, f.

Lyssētēr, *ēris,* m. (Λυσσητήρ, from λυσσάω, to be rabid.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for one that is rabid; a madman. Fr. anal. *lyssétère*, m. Germ. syn. *Wüthende*, m.; *Rasende*, m.

Lys'sĭcus, *a, um.* (*Lyssa*, hydrophoby; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hydrophobia*; hydrophobic: lys'sic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lyssique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hundswuth betreffend.*

Lyssin'. (*Lyssa*, the disease *Hydrophobia.*) *Pathol.* A term proposed to be used to express the zymotic principle of *Hydrophobia.*

Lyssĭna, *æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Lyssŏdeo'tus, *a, um.* (Λύσσα, canine madness; δάκνω, to bite.) One bitten by a mad dog. *Med.* Anciently applied, Gr. anal. λυσσόδηκτος, by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* i, 16, to one labouring under *Hydrophobia*, produced by the bite of a rabid animal. Fr. anal. *lyssodecte*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein von einem tollen Hunde oder andern tollen Thiere Gebissener.*

Lyssŏdeg'ma, *ătis,* n.
Lyssŏdeg'mus, *i,* m. (Λύσσα, hydrophoby; δάκνω, to bite.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the bite of a rabid dog. See *Lyssodexis.* Fr. anal. *lyssodegme*, m. Germ. syn. *der Biss eines tollen Hundes.*

Lyssōdēs, adj. (Λύσσα, hydrophoby; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of *hydrophobia*, or canine madness: lys'sous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *lysseux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hundswüthig*, adj.

Lyssŏdex'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Λύσσα, hydrophoby; δάκνω, to bite.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the bite of mad dogs. See *Lyssodegma.* Fr. anal. *lyssodexie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Beissen des tollen Hundes.*

Lyssoīdēs, adj. (Λύσσα, rage, or madness; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling *Rabies*, rage, or madness: lys'soid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *lyssoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hundswuthähnlich*, adj.; *wuthähnlich*, adj.

Lytēr, *ēris,* m. (Λύω, to dissolve.) *Chem., Med.* Term for a dissolver; a liberator. Fr. anal. *lytère*, m. Germ. syn. *Auflöser*, m.; *Befreier*, m.; *Erlöser*, m.

Lytērios.
Lytērius, *a, um.* (Λυτήρ, a liberator.) Having the power of liberating, or dissolving. *Med.* Anciently applied, Gr. anal. λυτήριος, by Galen, *de Dieb. Crit.* i, 1, to the signs which preceded the abatement or loosing of extensive and violent disease. Fr. anal. *lytérie*, adj.

Lythŏthēcus, *a, um.* (Λύω, to dissolve; θήκη, a sheath.) *Bot.* Applied by Persoon to a section (*Lythotheci*, nom. pl. m.) of gynocarpous mushrooms, comprehending those of which the seminiferous membrane degenerates into pulp: lythothe'cous. Fr. anal. *lythothèque*, adj.

Lythrārie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Lythrarieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having the *Lythrum* for their type, afterwards nominated by Jussieu *Salicariæ*, by Ventenat *Calycanthemæ*, by Link *Salicarineæ:* lytharie'ous. Fr. anal. *lytharié*, adj.

Ly'thron. (Λύθρον, blood mingled with dust, or sanies.) *Med.* Ancient term, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *Epist. ad Damagetum, n.* 285, for dust mixed with sweat and blood; specially, it was applied to the filthy strainings or purgings of uterine blood.

Ly'thrum, *i,* n. (Λύθρον, blood mingled with dust; from its colour.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dodecandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Calycanthemæ.*

Ly'thrum Sălĭcāria. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common or purple willow herb; the plant loose-strife; used as astringent in *diarrhœa, fluor albus*, etc.; also called *Lysimachia purpurea.*

Ly'ticus, *a, um.* (Λύω, to loose, or dissolve; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to a loosing or dissolving: ly'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *lytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Lösen oder Auflösen oder die Entscheidung betreffend.*

Lyt'ta, *æ,* f. (Λυττάω, to rage, or to be mad; from the exciting effects of their application.) *Entomol.* Name of a genus of insects. Fr. syn. *cantharide*, f. Germ. syn. *Kantharide*, f.

Lyt'ta Vēsĭcātōria. *M. Med.* A systematic name of the blistering fly. See *Cantharis.* Fr. syn. *cantharide des boutiques.* Germ. syn. *Kantharide*, f.; *Spanische Fliege.*

M.

M. *Med., Pharm.* This letter used in prescriptions, when following the names of chips, herbs, flowers, or the like, stands as the initial of *manipulus*, a handful; when placed after several ingredients, or at the end of the *formula*, it stands in like manner for *Misce*, mix, or mingle together.

Mabit. (Arab.) Old term used by Galen for the elbow joint, according to Kraus. Fr. syn. *articulation huméro-cubitale.* Germ. syn. *Ellenbogengelenk*, m. Also applied by Golius, according to same authority, to the posterior portion of the hip-joint. Fr. syn. *partie postérieure de l'articulation coxo-fémorale.* Germ. syn. *der hintere Theil des Hüftgelenks.*

Mabuel'la. (Arab.) *Anat.* Old term for the urinary bladder. Fr. syn. *vessie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnblase*, f.

Macandou. (Javan.) *Bot.* Name of a tree growing in Malacca, the fruit of which, roasted, is used in cholera, dysentery, etc.

Macapath. *M. Med.* Old name for *Sarsaparilla.* Fr. syn. *salsepareille*, f. Germ. syn. *Sarsaparilla*, f.

Mace. (Μάκερ, a certain aromatic bark.) The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the *arillus* of the fruit of *Myristica moschata;* used as an active aromatic stimulant. *M. Med.* Name given to the middle bark, or covering of nutmeg. *Mā'cis, ĭdis*, f. Fr. anal. *macis*, m. Germ. syn. *Muskatblüthe*, f.

Macedo'nian Pars'ley. *Bot.* Common name for the *Bubon Macedonicum.* Fr. syn. *bubon de Macédoine.*

Măcĕdŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Măcĕdŏnia*, Macedon; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to Macedon: Macedo'nian. *Pharm.* Applied formerly to a certain medicine in the form of a plaster. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *Macédonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *aus Macedonien.*

Măcĕdŏnĭ'sium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* A name for the *Smyrnium olusatrum*, or Alexanders. Fr. syn. *macéron commun.* Germ. syn. *Smyrnenkraut*, n.

Măcĕfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Mācis*, mace; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling mace in form and colour, as the *Parmelia maciformis:* ma'ciform. Fr. anal. *maciforme*, adj.

Măcer, *cra, crum.* (Μακρὸς, long.) Lean; thin. *Anat.* Anciently used the same as *Gracilis.* Fr. syn. *grèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *dünn*, adj.; *schlanck*, adj.

Macer, *ĕris*, m. (Μάκερ.) *Bot.* Name of the bark of a tree growing in Malabar; it is astringent, and used in alvine fluxes. *M. Med.* A term the same as *Macis.*

Macera'tion. (*Măcĕro*, to make soft by steeping.) *Pharm.* Term for the act, or process of steeping, or infusing a substance in water, with or without heat, so as to be for the most part dissolved, in order to extract its virtues. *Măcĕrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Diachysis, Liquatio.* Fr. anal. *macération*, f. Germ. syn. *Abzehrung*, f.

Măchæ'rion. } (Dim. Μάχαιρα, a sword.)
Măchæ'rium, *ii*, n. } A little sword. *Anat.* Anciently applied, Gr. anal. *μαχάιριον*, by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* v. 9, to an ossicle, or very small bone. Fr. syn. *osselet*, m. Germ. syn. *Beinchen*, n. *Bot.* Old name for a peach stone. *Surg.* Applied formerly to several cutting instruments; to a lancet, to a scalpel sharp on both sides, for perforating the chest or intercostal space in abscess of the lung in *empyema.* Fr. syn. *couteau chirurgique.* Germ. syn. *chirurgisch Messer.*

Machæ'ris, *ĭdis*, f. (Μαχαιρὶς, a little sword.) *Anat.* Applied by Illiger to the projecting lines formed by the enamel upon the triturating surface of a compound tooth which has been employed in mastication. Fr. anal. *machæris*, m. Germ. syn. *Schmelzleiste*, m. *Surg.* The same as *Machærion.*

Machærop'sălis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μάχαιρα, a sword; ψαλὶς, a pair of pincers, or shears.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument or kind of scissors cutting in the manner of a knife. Germ. syn. *Messerschecre*, f.

Macha'on. The name of a famous physician, reckoned the son of Æsculapius and brother of Podalirius. *Med.* This name was anciently used complimentarily for a perfect physician.

Machao'nian Art. Ancient term for medicine, applied in honour of *Machaon*, the son of Æsculapius. *Ars Machaŏnĭca.* Fr. syn. *médecin*, m. Germ. syn. *Arzneikunst*, f.; *Heilkunst*, f.

Machaŏnĭcus, *a, um.* (Μαχάων, a famous physician, the son of Æsculapius; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to Machaon, or to a physician: machao'nian: machao'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *machaonique*, adj. Germ. anal. *machaonisch*, adj.

Machaŏnie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Richard to a tribe (*Machaonieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rubiaceæ*, having the *Machaonia* for their type: machaonie'ous. Fr. anal. *machaonié*, adj.

Ma'chlos. } (Μάχλος, unchaste.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Impure; wanton; lustful. Fr. syn. *impur*, adj. Germ. syn. *geil*, adj.; *unkeusch*, adj.

Machlŏ'sўne, *es*, f. (Μάχλος, unchaste.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Andromania*, or excessive venereal desire in the female; manmadness. The same as *Nymphomania.* Fr. anal. *machlosyne*, f. Germ. syn. *Manntollheit*, f.; *der verliebte Wahnsinn.*

Machlŏtēs, *ētis*, f. (Μάχλος, unchaste.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Machlosyne.*

Mă'cies, *ei*, f. (*Măceo*, to become lean.) *Med.* Term for emaciation, or leanness. Fr. syn. *émaciation*, f. Germ. syn. *Abmagerung*, f.

Mack'arel. (*Măcŭla*, a spot; from the numerous blue spots on its sides.) *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Scomber scombrus.* Fr. syn. *maquereau*, m. Germ. syn. *Makrele*, f.

Macquar'tĭdus, *a*, *um*. *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a section (*Macquartidæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ calyptereæ*, having the genus *Macquartia* for their type. Fr. anal. *macquartidé*, adj.

Macrăcan'thus, *a*, *um*. (Μακρὸς, great; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having large strong spines, as the *Melocactus macracanthus*, *Gleditsia macracantha*: macracan'thous. Fr. anal. *macracanthe*, adj.

Macrădēnus, *a*, *um*. (Μακρὸς, large; ἀδὴν, a gland.) *Bot.* Having large glands, as those that are seen at the base of the petioles of the *Cassia macradena*, or those about the calyx of the *Banisteria macradena*: macra'denous. Fr. anal. *macradène*, adj. Germ. syn. *grosse Drüsen habend.*

Macræpyrhyn'chus, *a*, *um*. (Μακρὸς, great; αἰπὺς, high; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Macræpyrynchi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Ancistropoda*, comprehending those that have the beak large and elevated: macrepyrhyn'chous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *macræpyrhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit grosse Schnabel.*

Macran'thus, *a*, *um*. (Μακρὸς, great; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large flowers, as the *Lonicera macrantha*, *Echinospermum macranthum*: macran'thous. Fr. anal. *macranthe*, adj.

Macrŏbiōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Μακρὸς, long; βίος,
Macrŏbiōtēs, *ētis*, f. } life.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Terms for long-life, the first rather implying the progress, or course of such. Fr. anal. *macrobiose*, f. Germ. syn. *das lange Leben.*

Macrŏbiōtĭca, *æ*, f. (Μακρὸς, long; βίος, life.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for the art of, or system of instructions for attaining long life: macrobio'tics. Fr. anal. *macrobiotique*, f. Germ. syn. *die Anweisung zur Erreichung eines langen Lebens.*

Macrŏbiōtĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Macrŏbiōsis*, long-life; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Macrobiosis*, or long-life: macrobio'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *macrobiotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das lange Leben gehörig.*

Macrŏ'bius, *a*, *um*. (Μακρὸς, long: βίος, life.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Enjoying long life; long-lived: macro'bious. Fr. syn. *qui est de longue vie.* Germ. syn. *langlebend*, part. adj.

Macrŏ'botrys, *yos*, adj. (Μακρὸς, great; βότρυς, a cluster of grapes.) *Bot.* Having large clusters or bunches, as the *Ribes macrobotrys*: macrobo'tryous. Fr. anal. *macrobotryte*, adj.

Macrobran'chius, *a*, *um*. (Μακρὸς, great; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*, or gills.) *Ichthyol.*, *Zoöl.* Having large and long *branchiæ* or gills, as the *Eolidia macrobranchia*: macrobran'chious. Fr. anal. *macrobranchié*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit grossen Kiemen versehen.*

Macrŏ'călyx, *ycis*, adj. (Μακρὸς, great; κάλυξ, a calyx.) *Bot.* Having a large calyx: macroca'lycine. Fr. anal. *macrocalycé*, adj. Germ. syn. *grosser Kelch habend.*

Macrŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Μακρὸς, great; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having large fruit, as the *Panax macrocarpus*, *Jacquinia macrocarpa*; or having large urns, as the *Leptostomum macrocarpum*: macrocar'pous. Fr. anal. *macrocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *grosse Frucht gebarend*; *grossfrüchtig*, adj.

Macrocĕphă'lia, *æ*, f. (Μακρὸς, great; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for a genus of organic deviations, comprehending those that are characterised by excessive size of the head. Fr. anal. *macrocephalie*, adj. Germ. syn. *der grosser Kopf.*

Macrŏcĕ'phălus, *a*, *um*. (Μακρὸς, great; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to embryos on which the cotyledons are fixed in a body much thicker than the rest. *Zoöl.* Long-headed; applied to animals which have the head very large, as the *Gobius macrocephalus*, *Catodon macrocephalum*, *Engraulis macrocephala*; also to a tribe (*Macrocephali*, m.) of the *Ammoniæ*, containing those of which the turns of the spire increase so rapidly that the last embraces ordinarily all the others. See *Physeter Macrocephalus.* Fr. anal. *macrocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *grosser Kopf habend.*

Macrŏcer'cus, *a*, *um*. (Μακρὸς, long; κερκὸς, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Having a long tail, as the *Dicrurus macrocercus*: macrocer'cous. Fr. anal. *macrocerque*, adj. Germ. syn. *grosser Schwanzhabend.*

Macrŏ'cĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Μακρὸς, great; κέρας, a horn.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which has a spur very long in the form of a horn, as the *Viola macrocerus.* *Entomol.* Applied to an insect which has very long *antennæ*, as the *Eumerus macrocerus*, *Laphria macrocera.* Fr. anal. *macrocère*, adj.

Macrŏchei'ra, *æ*, f. (Μακρὸς, great; χεῖρ, the hand.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for a genus of organic deviations, comprehending those that are characterised by excessive developement of the hands. Fr. anal. *macrochéirie*, f. Germ. syn. *die grosse Hand.*

Macrochēlēs, adj. (Μακρὸς, great; χηλὴ, a claw.) *Zoöl.* Having large, or very long claws, as the *Cancer macrocheles.* Fr. anal. *macrochèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *grosser Ochsen habend.*

Macrŏcōlos. } (Μακρὸς, long; κῶλον, a
Macrŏcōlus, *a*, *um*. } limb.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Having long limbs or members: macro-co'lous. Fr. anal. *macrocole*, adj. Germ. syn. *langgliederig*, adj.; *mit langen Gliedern*; *mit langen Schenkeln.*

Macrŏcōlia, *æ*, f. (Μακρὸς, long; κῶλον, a limb, or member.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for the state or condition of having long limbs or members. Fr. anal. *macrocolie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Versehensein mit langen Gliedern* or *mit langen Schenkeln.*

Macrŏcŏpĭdoptēnus, *a*, *um*. (Μακρὸς, long; κοπὶς, a sabre; πτηνὸς, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Macrocopidopteni*, nom. pl. m.) of aquatic birds, comprehending those which have their beak long and shaped like a sabre: macrocopidopte'nous. Fr. anal. *macrocopidoptène*, adj.

Mac'rocosm. (*Μακρὸς*, great; *κόσμος*, a world.) The greater or universal world, as distinguished from *Microcosm* the smaller world or man. *Macrŏcos'mus, i*, n. See *Microcosmus*. Fr. anal. *macrocosme*, m. Germ. syn. *der grosse Welt.*

Macrŏcos'mĭca. (Nom. pl. n. of *Macrŏcosmĭcus.*) *Med.* Old term for those things generally, that are distinct or apart from man in the great world and are either simple or compound, and these either imperfect or perfect. Fr. anal. *macrocosmique*, n. pl. Germ. syn. *Dinge welche zur Aussenwelt gehören; Aussendinge,*

Macrŏcos'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Macrŏcosmus*, the great or universal world; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to the *Macrocosmus:* macrocos'mic. Fr. anal. *macrocosmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Makrokosmus gehörig.*

Macrŏcosmŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Macrŏcosmus*, the great world; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for that branch of science which treats of the universe, and of the terrestrial globe in general and in particular: macrocosmo'logy. Fr. anal. *macrocosmologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von dem Makrokosmus.*

Macrŏdactў'lia, *æ*, f. (*Μακρὸς*, long; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a genus of organic deviations, comprehending those that are characterised by the excessive developement of the fingers. Fr. anal. *macrodactylie*, adj.

Macrŏdac'tўlus, *a, um.* (*Μακρὸς*, long; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Bot.* Having long fingers, or prolongations like fingers, as the *Spongia macrodactyla:* macrodac'tylous. *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Macrodactyli*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Clavicornia*, comprehending those which have highly developed *tarsi* terminated by strong hooks. *Ornithol.* Applied by Cuvier, Millot, Blainville, Illiger, Latreille, Ranzani, C. Bonaparte, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus, to a Family (*Macrodactyli*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores*, which have free and very long toes. Fr. anal. *macrodactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *langfingerig*, adj.

Macrŏdip'tĕrus, *a, um.* (*Μακρὸς*, long; *δὶς*, two; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the *Caprimulgus macrodipterus*, because at the middle of the *tectrices*, or covertures of its wings, there appears on each side a long plume furnished with isolated hairs, on one side only to its base, then with long *barbæ:* macrodip'terous. Fr. anal. *macrodiptère*, adj.

Macrŏdon, *ontis*, adj. (*Μακρὸς*, long; *ὀδοῦς*, a tooth.) *Ichthyol.* Having long teeth, as the *Labrus mocrodon, Cytherea macrodon.* Fr. anal. *macrodonte*, adj.

Macrŏgas'ter, *tra, trum.* (*Μακρὸς*, great; *γαστὴρ*, the belly.) *Entomol.* Having a very large belly; applied by Latreille to a Family (*Macrogastri*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those which have the abdomen greatly developed: macrogas'trous. Fr. anal. *macrogastre*, adj.

Macrŏgĕ'nius, *a, um.* (*Μακρὸς*, long; *γένειον*, the chin, or beard.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having a long beard, or long *maxilla:* macroge'nious. Fr. anal. *macrogénie*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit langem Barte oder langen Kinnbacken.*

Macrŏ'gĕnys, *yos*, adj. (*Μακρὸς*, long; *γένυς*, the chin, or *maxilla.*) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having a long chin, or *maxilla.* Fr. anal. *macrogenyte*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit langen Kinnbacken.*

Macrŏgērŏs. } (*Μακρὸς*, great; *γήρως*,
Macrŏgērus, *a, um.* } gen. sing. Ionic and Attic for *γήρατος*, of *γήρας*, old age.) *Med., Physiol.* Of extreme old age; of great age. Fr. anal. *macrogère*, adj. Germ. syn. *von hohem Alter.*

Macroglos'sa, *æ*, f. (*Μακρὸς*, great; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) *Anat., Med.* Term for a large tongue. Fr. anal. *macroglosse*, f. Germ. syn. *die grosse Zunge.*

Macroglos'sus, *a, um.* (*Μακρὸς*, long; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to an Order (*Macroglossi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Monotrema* or *Monotremata*, comprehending those which have the tongue protractile. *Ornithol.* Applied by Viellot to a Family (*Macroglossa*, nom. pl. n.) of sylvan birds, in which he ranges those that have the tongue very long and lumbriciform: macroglos'sous. Fr. anal. *macroglosse*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit grosse Zunge.*

Macrognāthus, *a, um.* (*Μακρὸς*, great; *γνάθος*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a very large beak, as the *Arara macrognathus:* macrogna'thous. Fr. anal. *macrognathe*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit grossem Schnabel.*

Macrŏlepĭ'dŏtus, *a, um.* (*Μακρὸς*, great; *λέπις*, a scale.) *Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Having large scales: macrolepi'dotous. Fr. anal. *macrolépidote*, adj.

Macrŏ'lŏphus, *a, um.* (*Μακρὸς*, long; *λόφος*, a crest.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having a long crest upon the head: macro'lophous. Fr. anal. *macrolophe*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit grossem Kamm.*

Macrŏmĕ'lia, *æ*, f. (*Μακρὸς*, great; *μέλος*, a member.) *Anat., Physiol.* Applied by Malacarne to a class of monsters characterised by the excessive developement of some member. Fr. anal. *macromélie*, f.

Macrŏ'mўdus, *a. um.* (*Μακρὸς*, great; *μυῖα*, a fly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a section (*Macromydæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ Calypteratæ Entomobiæ*, comprehending the largest of these *diptera:* macro'mydous. Fr. anal. *macromyde*, adj. Germ. syn. *die grosse Fliege gehörig.*

Macrŏnēmus, *a, um.* (*Μακρὸς*, great; *νῆμα*, a thread.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a fish that has large *tentacula*, as the *Mullus macronemus:* macrone'mous. Fr. anal. *macronème*, adj.

Macrŏnŏ'sia, *æ*, f. (*Μακρὸς*, long; *νόσος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for lingering chronic disease. Fr. anal. *macronosie*, f. Germ. syn. *die langwierige chronische Krankheit.*

Macrŏ'nўchus, *a, um.* (*Μακρὸς*, long; *ὄνυξ*, a nail.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Viellot to a Family (*Macronychi*, nom. pl. m.) of gral-

larious tetradactylous birds, comprehending those which have the nails very long and almost straight: macro'nychous. Fr. anal. *macronyche*, adj.

Macrŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Μακρὸς, great; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having large *petals*, as the *Atragene macropetala*, *Delphinium macropetalum*: macrope'talous. Fr. anal. *macropétale*, adj.

Macrophal'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Macrophallus*, a large *penis*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to *Macrophallus*: macrophal'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *macrophallique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Makrophallus betreffend.*

Macrophal'lus, *i*, m. (Μακρὸς, great; φαλλὸς, a *penis.*) *Anat., Med.* Term for a large penis. Fr. anal. *macrophalle*, m. Germ. syn. *ein zu grosse männliche Ruthe.*

Macrŏphārynx, *yngis*, m. and f. (Μακρὸς, long; φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) *Anat.* Having a long pharynx. Fr. anal. *macropharynx*, m. Germ. syn. *mit langem Schlunde.*

Macrŏphōnos. } (Μακρὸς, great; φωνὴ,
Macrŏphōnus, *a, um.* } the voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Having a loud strong voice: macropho'nous. Fr. anal. *macrophone*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit lauter, weithin vernehmbarer Stimme.*

Macrophthal'mus, *a, um.* (Μακρὸς, large; ὀφθαλμὸς, an eye.) *Anat., Entomol., Zoöl.* Having very large eyes: macrophthal'mous. Fr. anal. *macrophthalme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit grossen Augen.*

Macrŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Μακρὸς, great; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having large leaves, as the *Aster macrophyllus*, *Magnolia macrophylla*, *Citharoxylum macrophyllum*: macrophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *macrophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *grossblättrig*, adj.

Macrŏphysŏcĕ'phălus, *i.* m. (Μακρὸς, long; φύσις, nature; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Med.* Old term applied to one having a very long head. Fr. anal. *macrophysocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Kopfluftgeschwulst*, f.

Macrŏ'pĭper, *ĕris*, n. (Μακρὸς, long; πέπερι, pepper.) *M. Med.* A name for the *Piper longum*, or long pepper. Fr. syn. *poivre long.* Germ. syn. *Pfeffer langer.*

Macropneu'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μακρὸς, long; πνεῦμα, the breath.) *Med.* Term for long and deep breathing. See *Macropnœa.* Fr. anal. *macropneuma*, m. Germ. syn. *das lange und tiefe Athmen.*

Macropnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Μακρὸς, great, or long; πνέω, to breathe.) *Med.* Term for deep and slow respiration, and so much the same as *Macropneuma.* Fr. anal. *macropnée*, f. Germ. syn. *das tiefe und langsame Athmen.*

Macro'pnoös. } (Μακρὸς, long; πνέω, to
Macro'pnous, *a, um.* } breathe.) *Med.* Having slow or long breath; long-breathed: macro'pnöous. Fr. anal. *macropné*, adj. Germ. syn. *langsam und tief athmend.*

Macrŏpŏ'deus, *a, um.* (Μακρὸς, long; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a tribe (*Macropodeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ Calypteræ*, comprehending those which have long feet. See *Macropodis, Macropodus.* Fr. anal. *macropodé*, adj. Germ. syn. *langfussig*, adj.

Macrŏpŏ'dia, *æ*, f. (Μακρὸς, long; πούς, a foot.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a genus of organic deviations characterised by extraordinary length, or developement of the feet. Fr. anal. *macropodie*, f. Germ. syn. *Langfuss*, m.

Macrŏ'pŏdis, *is, e.* (Μακρὸς, long; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a Class (*Macropodes*, nom. pl. f.) of plants which comprehends the *Naïadeæ*, *Podostemeæ*, *Hydrocharideæ*, and *Nympheaceæ.* Fr. anal. *macropode*, adj. Germ. syn. *lange Füsse habend.*

Macrŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Μακρὸς, great; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to an embryo of which the radicle is very thick and shaped like a head, as the *Pekea*; also to a plant which has long peduncles, as the *Rubus macropodus*, *Geophila macropoda.* *Zoöl.* Applied to a cephalopode which has large and thick arms, as the *Octopus macropodus.* Applied by Illiger, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Macropoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera Rodentia*, comprehending those which have the hind-feet very long: macro'podous. See *Macropodeus, Macropodis, Macropus.* Fr. syn. *macropode*, adj. Germ. syn. *langfüssig*, adj.

Macrŏpōmus, *a, um.* (Μακρὸς, large; πῶμα, a lid.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a fish which has large or long opercules, as the *Myletes macropomus*: macropo'mous. Fr. anal. *macropome*, adj.

Măcrŏ'pŏrus, *a, um.* (Μακρὸς, great; πόρος, a pore.) *Bot., Entomol.* Having large pores: macro'porous. Fr. anal. *macropore*, adj.

Macroprŏsōpia, *æ*, f. (Μακρὸς, great; πρόσωπον, the face.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a genus of organic deviations characterised by the excessive developement of the face. Fr. anal. *macroprosopie*, f. Germ. syn. *mit grosse Gesichte.*

Macrop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Μακρὸς, great; πτέρον, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant, the seeds of which are furnished with wings three or four times larger than itself, as the *Zygophyllum macropterum*, or to a papilionaceous plant, of which the wings, superior to the *carena*, are almost as large as it, as the *Astragalus macropterus.* *Conchol.* Applied to a shell of which the border is dilated into a large wing, as the *Avicula macroptera.* *Ichthyol.* Applied to a fish which has large fins, as the dorsal and anal of the *Cantharus macropterus.* *Ornithol.* Applied to a bird of which the wings are longer than the body measured from the front almost to the commencement of the tail, as the *Buteopterocles*; applied by Duméril and Blainville to a Family (*Macroptera*, nom. pl. m.) of palmipede birds, comprehending those which have very long wings: macrop'terous. Fr. anal. *macroptère*, adj. (Germ. syn. *mit grossen (langen) Flügeln.*

Macrŏpus, *a, um.* (Μακρὸς, long; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol., Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having long feet: ma'cropous. See *Macropodus.* Fr. anal. *macrope*, adj. Germ. syn. *langfüssig*, adj.; *lange Füsse habend.*

Macrŏrhi'zus, *a, um.* (Μακρὸς, large; ῥίζα, a

root.) *Bot.* Having large roots, as the *Astragalus macrorhizus*, *Peperomia macrorhiza*, *Mesembryanthemum macrorhizum:* macrorhi'zous. Fr. anal. *macrorhise*, adj. Germ. syn. *grosswurzlich*, adj.

Macrŏrhyn'chus, *a*, *um.* (Μακρὸς, great, or long; ῥύγχος, a beak.) Having a large beak: macrorhyn'chous. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Macrorhynchi*, nom. pl. m.) of osseous fishes, comprehending those which have the mouth prolonged into a snout. *Ornithol.* Applied to a bird having a very thick beak, as the *Bucco macrorhynchus;* a strong beak, as the *Otus macrorhyncus.* Applied by Blainville to a section (*Macrorhynchi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores Tachidromi*, comprehending those that have the beak very long. *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Tænia macrorhyncha*, the head of which is prolonged into a large beak or snout. Fr. anal. *macrorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit grossem Schnabel.*

Macrŏrhis, *ĭnis*, m. (Μακρὸς, large; ῥὶς, the nose.) *Anat.* Term for a long or a large nose. Germ. syn. *Grossnase*, f.; *Langnase*, f.

Macrorthorhyn'chus, *a*, *um.* (Μακρὸς, great; ὀρθὸς, right or straight; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Macrorthorhynchi*, nom. pl. m.) of sylvan birds, comprehending those which have the beak long and straight. Fr. anal. *macrorthorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit langem und geradem Schnabel.*

Macroscĕlēs, adj. (Μακρὸς, long; σκέλος, a leg.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having long legs. Germ. syn. *lange Schenkel habend.*

Macroscĕ'lia, *æ*, f. (Μακρὸς, long; σκέλος, a leg.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a genus of organic deviations characterised by an excessive developement of the legs. Fr. anal. *macroskélie*, f. Germ. syn. *Langschenkel*, m.

Macros'cius, *a*, *um.* (Μακρὸς, long; σκιὰ, a shadow.) *Geog., Nat. Hist.* Applied anciently to the inhabitants of countries at the zenith where the sun never arrives, because in winter at noon their bodies create a very long shadow: macros'cious. Fr. anal. *macroscien*, adj. Germ. syn. *langschattig*, adj.

Macrŏ'sia, *æ*, f. } (Μακρὸς, great, or
Macrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } long.) *Med.* Term for increase of bulk, or of length; augmentation; elongation. Fr. anal. *macrosie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vergrösserung*, f.; *Verlängerung*, f.

Macroskelia. See *Macroscelia.*

Macrŏsōmă'tia, *æ*, f. (Μακρὸς, great; σῶμα, a body.) *Med., Physiol.* Term applied by Malacarne to a Class (*Macrosomatia*, nom. pl. n.) of monsters characterised by the size or greatness of the entire body. Fr. anal. *macrosomatie*, f.

Mācrosper'mus, *a*, *um.* (Μακρὸς, great; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having large fruit, as the *Nastus macrospermus*, *Ludolphia macrosperma:* macrosper'mous. It should be *Macrospermatus.* Fr. anal. *macrosperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *grosse Frucht habend.*

Macro'spŏrus, *a*, *um.* (Μακρὸς, great; σπορὰ, seed.) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom which has very large *sporidia* or reproductive corpuscles, as the *Botrytis macrospora:* macro'sporous. Fr. anal. *macrospore*, adj.

Macrostă'chyus, *a*, *um.* (Μακρὸς, great; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in long and thick spikes or ears, as the *Monnina macrostachya*, *Prasophyllum macrostachyum:* macrosta'chyous. Fr. anal. *macrostachyé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit lange Œhren.*

Macrostēmon, *ŏnis*, adj. (Μακρὸς, long; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having long and projecting stamens, as the *Veronica macrostemon.* Fr. anal. *macrostémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *lange Staubfaden habend.*

Macrostŏ'mătus, *a*, *um.* } (Μακρὸς, great; στόμα,
Macro'stŏmus, *a*, *um.* } a mouth.) *Conchol.* Applied to a univalve shell, the opening of which is very long, as the *Cyclostoma macrostoma.* *Ichthyol.* Applied by Goldfuss to a Family (*Macrostomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pisces Chondropterygii*, comprehending those which have a large mouth. *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (same word) of venomous serpents, in which he ranges those which have a large mouth; by Lamarck and Latreille to a Family (same word) of the *Mollusca Gastropoda*, comprehending those of which the shell has a very wide opening; applied to any animal that has a large mouth, as the *Distoma macrostoma:* macro'stomous. Fr. anal. *macrostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *den grossen Mund habend.*

Macro'stylus, *a*, *um.* (Μακρὸς, long; στύλος, a style.) *Bot.* Having a very long style, as the *Cnicus macrostylus*, *Crotalaria macrostyla:* macro'stylous. Fr. anal. *macrostyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *grosse Griffeln habend.*

Macrŏsyphĭlion'thus, *i*, m. (Μακρὸς, great; *sÿphĭlionthus*, a syphilitic eruption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a large syphilitic eruptive spot. Fr. anal. *macrosyphilionthe*, m. Germ. syn. *die grosse Franzosenfinne; der (gross) syphilitische Pustelausschlag.*

Macrŏtar'sus, *a*, *um.* (Μακρὸς, great; ταρσὸς, the *tarsus*, or first portion of the foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Goldfuss to a Family (*Macrotarsi*, nom. pl. m.) of gallinaceous birds, in which he ranges those that have very high feet. *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger and Eichwald to a Family (*Macrotarsi*,) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which have the *tarsi* very long: macrotar'sous. Fr. anal. *macrotarse*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit grosse Oberfüsse.*

Macrŏtĕlo'stўlus, *a*, *um.* (Μακρὸς, long; τέλος, a termination; στύλος, a style.) *Mineral.* Applied by Hill to crystals composed of two pyramids between which is found a long prism: macrotelo'stylous. Fr. anal. *macrostelostyle*, adj.

Macrōtēs, *i*, m. (Μακρώτης, from μακρὸς, long; οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear.) *Anat.* One with long ears. Fr. anal. *macrote*, m. Germ. syn. *Grossohr*, m.; *Mensch mit grossen Ohren.*

Macrou'rus, *a*, *um.* } (Μακρὸς, long; οὐρὰ, a
Macrūrus, *a*, *um.* } tail.) Applied to a plant which has long *calcares*, or spurs at its flowers, as the *Linaria macroura;* or its flowers disposed of in a long spike or ear very dense, as the *Verbascum macrurum.*

Ichthyol. Applied to a fish having a very long tail, as the *Carapus macrourus, Labrus macrourus. Ornithol.* Applied similarly to a bird, as the *Trochilus macrourus. Zoöl.* Applied to a mammifer, as the *Dasyurus macrourus, Petaurista macroura;* applied by Lamarck, Latreille, Cuvier, Leach and Eichwald to a Family (*Macruri*, nom. pl. m., *Macrura*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Decapoda*, comprehending those which have the tail as long as the body, and even longer: macrou'rous; macru'rous. See *Magnicaudatus.* Fr. anal. *macroure*, adj. Germ. syn. *langschwänzig*, adj.

Macrỹ'tŏpus, *a, um.* (Μακρὸς, long, or great; τόπος, a tract, or region.) *Mineral.* Wide extended, or having a great range, or tract: macry'topous. Fr. anal. *macrytope*, adj.

Mactrāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Mactracea*, nom. pl. n.) of *Conchifera Tenuipedes;* by Latreille to a Family (same word) of the *Conchifera Tubulipallæ;* by Menke to a Family (the same) of the *Elatobranchia Cardiacea*, having the genus *Mactra* for their type: mactra'ceous. Fr. anal. *mactracé*, adj.

Mă'cŭla, *æ*, f. (מַחֲלָה, *Machala*, an infirmity or blemish.) *Astron.* Term for the dark spots (*Maculæ*, nom. pl.) on the sun's surface, consisting of a *nucleus* which is much darker than the rest, surrounded by a mist or smoke. They are supposed by some to be cavities in the body of the sun, the nucleus being in the bottom of the excavation, and the shady zone surrounding it, the shelving sides of the cavity; by others, to be large portions of opaque matter moving in the fiery fluid. See *Facula. Physiol.* Term for a permanent spot or stain of some part of the skin, with sometimes an alteration of the general texture, but not connected with any disorder of the constitution. See *Celes, Labes, Nota.* Fr. anal. *macule*, f. Germ. syn. *Fleck*, m.

Mă'cŭla Matrīcis. *Med., Physiol.* A term for a *Nævus maternus.* Germ. syn. *Mutterfleck*, m.; *Muttermal*, n.

Mă'cŭlæ. (Nom. pl. of *Măcŭla*, a spot or mark.) *Med., Pathol.* Name of an Order of Willan's diseases of the skin, comprising the permanent discolourations of the skin, most of which involve an alteration of the natural texture, comprehending *Ephelis, Nævus, Opilus*, and moles. Fr. anal. *macules*, nom. pl. Germ. syn. *Flecken*, f. pl.

Ma'cular. (*Măcŭla*, a spot, or blemish.) Of or belonging to *Maculæ*, or natural spots on the skin. *Măcŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *maculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Flecken gehörig.*

Măcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Măcŭla*, a spot or blemish.) *Bot., Med., Pathol., Pharm.* Having *maculæ* or spots; that which is marked by spots of a different colour from that of the substance on which they appear, as the *Conium maculatum:* ma'culate. Fr. anal. *maculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefleckt*, adj.

Măcŭlĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Măcŭla*, a spot or blemish; *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet marked by one spot, as the *Platydema maculicollis*, or by many, as the *Gryllacris maculicollis.* Fr. anal. *maculicolle*, adj.

Măcŭlĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Măcŭla*, a spot or blemish; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having spotted *antennæ.* Those of the *Phyllobius maculicornis* are red in the middle and black at the end. Fr. anal. *maculicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefleckte Fühlhorn oder Taster habend.*

Măcŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Măcŭla*, a spot or blemish; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a spot or stain, as the fructification of certain *algæ*, for example the *Dictyota dichotoma;* or as different mushrooms, the *Auricularia maculiformis*, the *Carcinotrichum maculiforme:* macu'liform. Fr. anal. *maculiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleckähnlich*, adj.

Măcŭlĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Măcŭla*, a spot or blemish; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having spotted wings, as the *Tipula maculipennis.* Fr. anal. *maculipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Flugeln gefleckten.*

Măcŭlĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Măcŭla*, a spot or blemish; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having the beak marked with spots, as the *Pteroglossus maculirostris.* Fr. anal. *maculirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *schnabelgefleckt*, adj.

Măcŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Măcŭla*, a spot or blemish; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Med., Pathol.* Having or full of spots: ma'culous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *maculeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voller Flecken.*

Mad-Apple. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Solanum melongena;* it is oblong, egg-shaped and used in soups and sauces, the same as the love-apple: *Mālum Insānum.* Fr. syn. *pomme d'amour.* Germ. syn. *Liebesapfel*, m.; *Tollapfel*, m.

Mădărōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μαδαρὸς, without hair.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for falling off of the hair of the head, but more especially of the eyelashes. See *Calvities, Pilosis.* Fr. anal. *madarose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Ausfallen der Haare auf dem Kopfe.*

Mădārōtes, *ētis*, f. (Μαδαρὸς, without hair.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for baldheadedness. Germ. syn. *Kahlköpfigkeit*, f.

Mădărōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mădărōsis*, a falling off of the hair; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Madarosis:* madaro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *madarotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Madarosis betreffend.*

Mădărus, *a, um.* (Μαδαρόω, to remove hair.) *Med., Pathol.* Having lost the hair of the head, or of the eyebrows; bald-headed: ma'darous. Fr. syn. *chauve*, adj.; anal. *madaré*, adj. Germ. syn. *kahlköpfig*, adj.

Madder. (Sax. *Mæddre.*) *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Rubia tinctorum.* Fr. syn. *garance ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *Färberröthe*, f.

Madden's Ve'getable Es'sence. *Pharm.* Name given to a preparation consisting chiefly of the *Infusum rosæ compositum*, with an increased proportion of acid.

Mădĕfac'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Mădor*, moisture; *făcio*, to make.) *Chem., Med., Pathol.* Term for the induction or formation of moisture:

humectation: madefac'tion. Fr. syn. *humectation*, f.; anal. *madéfaction*, f. Germ. syn. *Anfeuchtung*, f.

Madĕlion. Old name for *Bdellium.*

Mădēma, *ătis*, n. } *Med., Pathol.* Terms the
Mădēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } same as *Madarosis.*

Ma'dic. (Arab.) Old term for milk after it has yielded butter. Ruland and Johnson.

Mă'dĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μαδίζω, to be without hair.) *Med.* Old term for *Calvities*, or baldness. See *Madarosis, Madema, Madesis.* Fr. syn. *calvitie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kahlheit*, f.

Madistērium, *ii*, n. (Μαδίζω, to remove the hair.) *Surg.* Name for an instrument by which the skin is made smooth by plucking out hairs, or that by which the skin is freed from hair and rendered soft. Fr. anal. *madisterion*, m. Germ. syn. *Haarzange*, f.

Mad'ness. (Sax. *Gemæd*, deprived of reason.) *Med., Pathol.* Common term for the disease *Mania.* Fr. anal. *manie*, f. Germ. syn. *Raserei*, f.; *Tollheit*, f.

Madness, Canine. *Pathol.* See *Hydrophobia, Dyscatapotia*, and *Lyssa.*

Mădor, *ōris*, m. (*Mădeo*, to be moist.) Moisture that is superfluous or unnatural. *Med.* Old term for that kind of sweat which takes place in *syncope*, whether warm or cold. Fr. syn. *moiteur*, f.; *humidité*, f.

Madrephylliæ'us, *a, um.* (*Madrĕpŏra*, a genus of *zoantheria*; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied by Blainville to a section (*Madrephylliæa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Madreporea*, comprehending those of which the cellules are always furnished with plates or leaves more or less numerous upon a *polyparium* rarely arborescent: madrephyllie'ous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *madrephyllie*, adj.

Madrĕ'pŏra, *æ*, f. *Nat. Hist.* Term for a genus of the *Madreporæa*, or second section of the stony *Zoantheria* of Blainville: a ma'drepore. Fr. anal. *madrépore*, m.

Madrĕpŏrāceus, *a, um.* *Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the *Madrepora*, as the *Alveolites madreporacea*: madrepora'ceous. Fr. anal. *madréporacé*, adj.

Madrĕpŏræ'us, *a, um.* *Nat. Hist.* Employed first by Imperati, and applied by Blainville to a Family (*Madreporæa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Zoantheria*, having the genus *Madrepora* for their type; applied by Lamaroux to an Order (same term) of stony *polyparia*; by Blainville to a section of the *Madreporæa*, containing the genus *Madrepora.* Fr. anal. *madréporé*, adj.

Madrĕpŏ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Madrĕpŏra*, a genus of *zoantheria*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to the *Madrepora*: madrepo'ric. *Geol.* Applied to that which contains the *Madreporæ.* Omalius formed under this name a group of earths comprehending the Neptunian modern, or those posterior to the last revolutions of our planet, which result from the labour of the *Madreporæ.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *madréporique*, adj.

Madrĕpŏrĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Madrĕpŏra*, a genus of *zoantheria*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to the *Zoantheria* which bear the *Madreporæ*, that is to say, enormous calcareous masses, more or less lapidescent and of various form. Fr. anal. *madréporifère*, adj.

Madrĕpŏrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Madrĕpŏra*, a genus of *zoantheria*; *forma*, likeness.) *Nat. Hist.* Having the form or appearance of the *Madrepora*, as the *Dufourea madreporiformis*: madrepo'riform. Fr. anal. *madréporiforme*, adj.

Mad'wort. *Bot.* Common name of the plant *Alyssum*, or *Marrubium alyssum.*

Madwort, Galen's. *Bot.* See *Galeni Alyssum.*

Mæ'a, *æ*, f. (Μαῖα.) *Obstet.* Old name for *Obstetrix*, or a midwife. See *Mæeutria.* Also, *Nutrix*, or a nurse. Fr. syn. *accoucheuse*, f. Germ. syn. *Hebamme*, f.

Mæe'ia, *æ*, f. (*Mæa*, an obstetrix.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for the obstetric art. Fr. anal. *méétie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hebammenkunst*, f.

Mæĕleuthĕrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Mæa*, an obstetrix; *eleuthĕrōsis*, delivery.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for delivery conducted by an obstetrix. See *Junonesia* (App.), *Mæosoteria.* Fr. anal. *Méeleuthérose*, f.

Mæeu'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μαιεύω, to act as an obstetrix.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for that which is extracted by an obstetrix; the birth; a child newly born. Fr. syn. *part*, m. Germ. syn. *Geburt*, f.

Mæeusiŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Μαίευσις, parturition; μανία, madness.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term for insanity attendant upon parturition; puerperal mania. Fr. anal. *méeusiomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Entbindungssucht*, f.

Mæeusiŏphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (Μαίευσις, parturition; φόβος, fear or dread.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for the fear of parturition or childbirth. Fr. anal. *méeusiophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Scheu, künstliche Entbindungen zu machen.*

Mæeu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μαιεύω, to act as an obstetrix.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for parturition, or the progress of child-birth. Fr. anal. *méeusis*, f. Germ. syn. *der Vorgang der Geburt.*

Mæeu'tĭca, *æ*, f. (Μαιεύω, to act as an obstetrix.) *Med., Obstet.* Term the same as *Mæcia*, or the obstetric art: mæeu'tics. Fr. anal. *méeutique*, f. Germ. syn. *Geburtshülfe*, f.

Mæeu'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Μαιεύω, to act as an obstetrix; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Obstet.* Of or belonging to the obstetric art: meeu'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *méeutique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Geburtshülfe gehörig.*

Mæeu'tria, *æ*, f. (Μαιεύω, to act as an obstetrix.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for an obstetrix or midwife; the same as *Mæa.* Fr. syn. *accoucheuse*, f.; anal. *méeutrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Geburtshilferin*, f.; *Hebamme*, f.

Mæeu'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mæeutria*, an obstetrix; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Obstet.* Of or belonging to an obstetrix or midwife: meeu'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *méeutrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hebammen betreffend.*

Mæ'nas, *ădis*, f. (Μαίνομαι, to rage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for derangement, or an excited state of the mind. Germ. syn. *Raserei*, f.; *Wahnsinn*, f.

Mænides. (*Mæno*, or *Mæna*, a kind of herring or sprat.) *Ichthyol.* Term applied to a Family of the *Acanthopterygii*. It should be *Mænidæ*, patron. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. iii. Fr. anal. *ménide*, adj.

Mæŏsōtēria, *æ*, f. (Μαῖα, an obstetrix; σωτηρία, safety, or preservation.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for delivery safely effected by an obstetrix. See *Junonesia* (App.), *Mæeleutherosis.* Fr. anal. *méosotérie*, f.

Magdalia, *æ*, f. } (Μάσσω, to knead.) These
Magdaleon, *ōnis*, f. } terms originally signified a piece of flesh compressed into a certain mass of cylindrical form, such as was given to dogs for food. *Pharm.* Anciently applied to pills and plasters or cerates when pressed together and of proper consistence, which were made in the same form and called *Magdaleones.* Also called *Cylindri.*

Magella'nic Clouds. *Astron.* Term for two whitish spots in the heavens, seen near the south pole, familiarly known to sailors in that region, being composed of *nebulæ*, or clusters of fixed stars.

Măgellā'nĭcus, Cor'tex. *Bot.* Name of the bark of the *Drimys Winteri*, or Winter's bark.

Maggot Pimple. *Pathol.* A common name for the *Varus punctatus.*

Magīreu'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μαγερεύω, to be a cook.) *Med.* Term for cooked or prepared food. Fr. anal. *magireume*, m. Germ. syn. *die gekochte Speise.*

Măgistĕ'rium, *ii*, n. (*Măgister*, a master.) *Chem., Pharm.* Old term which denotes peculiar skill in the preparation of medicines; applied also to powders prepared by solution and precipitation, and to resins and resinous extracts, etc.: magis'tery.

Măgistĕ'rium Bismūthi. *Chem.* Term for the subnitrate or trisnitrate of bismuth.

Magis'tral. (*Măgister*, a master.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines prescribed for the occasion, in distinction from such as are officinal, or kept ready prepared in the shops. *Măgistrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *magistral*, adj. Germ. syn. *vom Meister oder Lehre herkommend.*

Măgistran'tia, *æ*, f. (*Măgistro*, to rule; as if superior to all others.) *Bot.* A name for the *Imperatoria ostruthium.*

Mag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μάγμα, a kneaded mass.) Dregs; sediment; a squeezed mass of a certain consistence. Germ. syn. *Teig*, m.; *jede geknetete Massa.*

Magnanĭ'mĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Magnus*, great; *anĭmus*, the mind.) *Med.* Term for a faculty of the mind exciting to courage and daring; greatness of mind: magnani'mity. Fr. anal. *magnanimité*, f. Germ. syn. *Grossmuth*, f.

Magnanĭmĭtātis A'qua. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a spirituous aromatic water; any gently stimulating remedy; also, facetiously, a term for brandy: the water of magnanimity.

Magnes, *netis*, m. See *Magnet.*

Mag'nes Arsĕnĭcālis. *Chem., Med.* Arsenical magnet; old name for an artificial stone hung from the neck as an amulet during the existence of the plague; it was made of equal portions of antimony, arsenic and sulphur melted together till the mass became vitrefied.

Mag'nes Epilep'siæ. *Chem.* Old epithet of cinnabar. Fr. syn. *cinnabre*, m. Germ. syn. *Zinnober*, m.

Magne'sia, *æ*, f. (Μάγνης, the magnet; because the term *Magnesia* was formerly applied to substances which seemed to draw or derive any principle from the atmosphere when exposed to it, as the magnet draws particles of iron to itself, or because originally found in *Magnesia*, a district of Lydia.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths. See *Abarnahar, Mercurius Chambar, Panacea Anglica, Panacea Solutiva.* Fr. anal. *magnésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bittersalzerde*, f.; *Talkerde*, f.

Magnēsia Al'ba. *Chem.* Name given formerly to the earth left after the acid was expelled in the process for obtaining magnesia. Fr. syn. *magnésie blanche.* Germ. syn. *kohlensäure Talkerde.*

Magnēsia Ni'tri. *Chem.* Old name given to the earth left in the process of obtaining magnesia, because, observing that nitrous acid was separated, it was supposed that it had attracted the acid.

Magnēsia Us'ta. *M. Med.* The burned, or calcined magnesia. Fr. syn. *magnésie caustique*, or *calcinée.* Germ. syn. *gebrannte, alzende, oder luftlere Magnesia.*

Magnēsia Vitriŏlāria. *Chem.* Name formerly given to an earth which on being exposed to the air increased in weight and yielded vitriol.

Magnēsiānus, *a, um.* (*Magnēsia*, the oxide of *magnesium.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to, or containing *Magnesia*, as *Alumen magnesianum;* applied by Omalius to a genus of stony rocks: magne'sian. Fr. anal. *magnésié*, adj.; *magnésien*, adj. Germ. syn. *magnesisch*, adj.

Magnēsĭco-Ammōnĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Name applied by Berzelius to the double salts which result from the combination of a magnesic salt with an ammonic salt, as the *Chloruretum magnesico-ammonicum*, or hydrochlorate of magnesia and ammoniac: magne'sico-ammo'nic. Fr. anal. *magnésico-ammonique*, adj.

Magnēsĭco-Cal'cĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the double salts which result from the combination of a magnesic with a calcic salt, as the *Silicas magnesico-calcica*, or silicate of magnesia and lime: magnesico-cal'cic. Fr. anal. *magnésico-calcique*, adj.

Magnēsĭco-Potas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the double salts which result from the combination of a magnesic with a potassic salt, as the *Sulphas magnesico-potassica*, or sulphate of magnesia and potass: magnesico-potas'sic. Fr. anal. *magnésico-potassique*, adj.

Magnēsĭco-Sōdĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the double salts which result from the combination of a magnesic with a sodic salt, as the *Carbonas magnesico-sodica*, or carbonate of magnesia and soda: magnesico-so'dic. Fr. anal. *magnésico-sodique*, adj.

Magnēsĭcus, *a, um.* (*Magnēsia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the only oxide known of *Magnesium*, and to the salts of that oxide, the metal itself and its sulphuret form the base; by Brongniart to a genus of agalysian epizöic earths which are composed of magnesian rocks: magne'sic. Fr. anal. *magnésique*, adj.

Magnesides. *Chem.* A faulty term applied by Beudant to a Family of mineral substances, comprehending *Magnesium* and its combinations. Fr. anal. *magnésides*, nom. pl. m.

Magnēsĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Magnēsia*, the oxide of *magnesium; fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Applied by Haüy to a substance which accidentally contains *magnesia*, as the *Calx carbonata magnesifera:* magnesi'ferous. Fr. anal. *magnésifère*, adj.

Magnēsium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Name of the metallic base of the primitive earth *Magnesia.* Fr. anal. *magnesium*, m. Germ. anal. *Magnesium*, n.

Magnesius. *Chem.* The same as *Magnesianus.*

Mag'net. (*Mάγνης*, the name of its discoverer; or because it was first found at *Magnesia*, a district of Lydia.) *Nat. Philos.* Name given to certain native oxides of iron which have the property of attracting iron: the loadstone. *Magnēs, nētis*, m. See *Antiphyson, Heracleios.* Fr. syn. *aimant*, m. Germ. anal. *Magnat*, m.

Magnetes. The same as *Magnes.*

Magnētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Magnes*, the magnet; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to the magnet: magne'tic. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines, and especially to plasters, not only because the magnet in substance formed an ingredient in their composition, but figuratively when they were believed to act by a hidden attractile power, like that of the magnet. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *magnétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *magnetisch*, adj.

Magnetīnus. *Chem.* An old name for tartar. Fr. anal. *tartre*, m. Germ. syn. *Weinstein*, m.

Mag'netism. (*Mάγνης*, the magnet; terminal *-ismus.*) *Nat. Philos.* The property of attraction, or repulsion possessed by the loadstone. *Magnētis'mus, i*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *magnétisme*, m. Germ. anal. *Magnetismus*, m.

Magnetism, Animal. See *Animal Magnetism.*

Magne'to-Electri'city. *Nat. Philos.* Term for certain phenomena produced by the revolving of a copper plate on its axis, the circumference of the plate turning between the poles of a horse-shoe magnet, and two conducting wires being placed, one in perfect metallic contact with the axis, the other with the circumference at the point between the poles of the magnet, their other extremities terminating in a galvanometer.

Magnētŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Mάγνης*, the magnet; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for a treatise or dissertation upon the magnet and magnetism. V. Leotandi published a work under this title in 1668: magneto'logy. Fr. anal. *magnétologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Wirkung des Magneten.*

Magnētŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Mάγνης*, the magnet; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Name given by Saussure to an apparatus for ascertaining the force with which the magnet attracts iron in different places: a magneto'meter. Fr. anal. *magnétomètre*, m.

Magnĭcaudātus, *a, um.* (*Magnus*, great; *cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a long tail, as the *Sciurus magnicaudatus:* magnicau'date: magnicauda'tous. See *Macrourus.* Fr. anal. *magnicaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *langschwänzig*, adj.

Magnĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Magnus*, great; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a long and strong beak, as the *Œdicnemus magnirostris:* magniros'trate. See *Macrorhyncus.* Fr. anal. *magnirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit grossen Schnabel.*

Mag'nium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Name given by Sir H. Davy to *Magnesium.*

Magnŏ'lia, *æ*, f. The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of several species of *Magnolia. Bot.* A genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Polygynia.* Juss. *Magnoliaceæ.* Fr. anal. *magnolier*, m. Germ. syn. *Gurkenbaum*, m.

Magnŏ'lia Acūmĭnāta. } *Bot., M. Med.* The
Magnŏ'lia Glau'ca. } systematic names of
Magnŏ'lia Trĭpĕ'tăla. } species of *Magnolia*, the bark of which is used (U.S.A.) as a stimulating bitter tonic, with some diaphoretic powers in rheumatism and intermittent fever. Fr. syn. *arbre de castor.* Germ. syn. *Bitterbaum*, m.

Magnŏliāceus, *a, um.* (*Magnŏlia*, a plant formerly supposed to yield the Angustura bark.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Magnolia;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Magnoliaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: magnolia'ceous. Fr. anal. *magnoliacé*, adj.

Magnŏlie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a section (*Magnolieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Magnoliaceæ*, containing the genus *Magnolia*: magnolie'ous. Fr. anal. *magnolié*, adj.

Mag'num Dei Dōnum. *M. Med.* A great gift of God; a name given to the *Cinchona* or Peruvian bark. Fr. syn. *quinquina*, m. Germ. syn. *Chinabaum*, m.

Mag'num, Os. *Anat.* The great bone; a name for the third bone of the lower row of those of the *carpus.*

Mag'nus Mor'bus. *Pathol.* The great disease; an old name for *Epilepsia.* Fr. and Germ. syn. *epilepsie*, f.

Măgos. } (*Mάγος*, wise, or cunning.)
Măgus, *i*, m. } *Pharm.* Old name for a plaster much esteemed for closing and drying up sinuses and *fistulæ*, and for dropsies and hydrocele.

Magra. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Terra rubra*, or red earth. Ruland and Johnson.

Magydaris. *Bot.* A name for the root of the *Laser*, or laserwort.

Mahaleb. (Arab,) *Bot.* Old name for a species of *Prunus.*

Maha'gŏni. *Bot.* The mahogany tree. See *Swietenia Mahogoni.* Fr. anal. *mahogan*, m. Germ. syn. *Mahagonibaum*, m.

Mahmoudy. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Old name

for *Scammonium*, or scammony. Fr. syn. *scammonée*, f. Germ. syn. *Skammonium*, n.

Maia. See *Mæa*. *Zöol.* Old name for the largest species of *Cancer* or crab.

Maieia.
Maieleutherosis.
Maieuma.
Maieusiomania.
Maieusiophobia.
Maieusis.
Maieutica.
Maieuticus.
Maieutria.
Maieutricus.
Maiosoteria.
See the same terms spelled *Mæa*, etc.

Maian'thĕmum, *i*, n. (*Maîa*, the daughter of Atlas; *ἄνθεμον*, a flower.) *Bot.* A name for the *Convallaria majalas*, or May-lily.

Maidenhair. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Adiantum*, *A. capillus Veneris*, *A. verum*, *A. vulgare*, or *Capillus Veneris*.

Maidenhair, Black. *Bot.* A common name for the *Asplenium adiantum nigrum*, or leek fern.

Maidenhair, Cana'dian. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Adiantum Canadense*, or *A. pedatum*.

Maidenhair, Cape of Good Hope. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Adiantum Æthiopicum*.

Maidenhair, Common. *Bot.* Name for the *Asplenium trichomanes*, or spleenwort.

Maidenhair, Golden. *Bot.* Common name for the *Polytrichium commune*.

Maidenhair Tree. *Bot.* Common name of the tree *Ginan itsio*, or *Ginko biloba*, growing in China and Japan, the fruit of which, like a damask plum in size, contains a kernel which is said to promote digestion and cleanse the stomach and bowels.

Maize. *Bot.* Common name for the *Zea mays*, or Indian wheat plant. See *Ador*.

Mājōrāna, *æ*, f. (*Maius*, May; because it flowers in this month.) *Bot.* The plant marjoram; also spelled *Marjorana*. See *Origanum Vulgare*.

Mājōrāna Syri'āca. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium marum*, or Syrian herb mastich.

Mal d'Estomach. *Pathol.* French term for the species of *Pica*, or depraved appetite, called *Cachexia Africana*, or the desire of dirt-eating among negroes, generally depending on glandular disease and dropsy.

Mal de la Rosa. *Pathol.* The Asturian rose; a disease endemic in the Asturias, seeming to be a variety of *Pellagra*; also called *Rosa Asturica*, and *Lepra Asturica*.

Mal des Ardens. *Pathol.* French name for a pestilential erysipelas, or carbuncle, which was epidemic in France in the twelfth century.

Mal Rouge de Cayenne. *Pathol.* French term for the Cayenne leprosy; a disease beginning with an eruption of red spots, the body, in its course, becoming covered with fungative, red-coloured ulcers; it seems to be allied to *Elephantiasis*.

Māla, *æ*, f. (Cont. *Maxilla*, the jaw; or, *mālum*, an apple; from its likeness.) *Anat.* The cheek; the prominent part of the cheek, or cheek-ball. See *Siacon*. Fr. anal. *joue*, f. Germ. syn. *Bakke*, m.

Ma'labar Plum. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Eugenia jambos*.

Mālāba'thri O'leum. *Pharm.* Old epithet of the oil of cassia.

Mălăba'thrĭnum, Unguen'tum Odōrātum. *Pharm.* Malabathrine ointment; composed of malabathrine, myrrh, spikenard, and other aromatic substances.

Mălăba'thrum, *i*, n. (*Malabar*, whence it was brought; Ind. *betre*, a leaf.) *Bot.* The Indian leaf; a name for the leaf of the *Laurus cassia*.

Mălăcan'thus, *a, um.* (*Μαλακὸς*, soft; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the flowers in capitules soft to the touch, from the silken hairs which stand out from them: malacan'thous. Fr. anal. *malacanthe*, adj.

Mălac'ca, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A name for the *Sagittaria alexipharmica*.

Malac'ca Bean. *Bot.* The fruit of the plant *Anacardium orientale*, or *A. Indicum*, is so named.

Mălac'cæ, Rādix. *Bot.* Name for the root of the *Sagittaria alexipharmica*.

Mălăcentŏmozoārius, *a, um.* (*Μαλακὸς*, soft; *ἔντομα*, insects; *ζῶον*, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to designate a group (*Malacentomozaria*, or *Malacentomozoa*, nom. pl. n.) of animals intermediary between the *Mollusca* and the *Articulata*, and of which he has formed by contraction the *Malentozoaria*: malacentozoa'rious. Fr. anal. *malacentomozoaire*, adj.

Mă'lăche, *es*, f. (*Μαλακὸς*, soft; from its soft leaf.) *Bot.* A name for the *Malva sylvestris*, or common mallow.

Mălăchītēs, *is*, or *æ*, m. (*Mălăche*, the mallow; from its colour.) *Mineral.* Name of a stone, hard, compact, of an elegant green colour, admitting of a fine polish; and believed anciently to have power against all the dangers of infancy, from its singular virtues; also, spelt *Malochites*. See *Note Aërolites*. Fr. anal. *malachite*, m. Germ. anal. *Malachit*, m.

Mălăchypĕrōa, *æ*, f. (*Μαλακὸς*, soft; *ὑπερῴη*, the palate.) *Anat.* Term for the soft or pendulous palate. Fr. syn. *palais mol*. Germ. syn. *der weiche oder hängende Gaumen*.

Mălă'cia, *æ*, f. (*Μαλακὸς*, effeminate.) A softening. *Med.* Term for depraved or fanciful appetite, as in *chlorosis*, pregnancy, etc. Fr. anal. *malacie*, f. Germ. syn. *weichlichkeit*, f.

Mălăcŏcatărac'ta, *æ*, f. (*Μαλακὸς*, soft; *catăracta*, the disease cataract.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the soft cataract. Fr. anal. *malacocataracte*, f. Germ. syn. *der weiche (graue) Staar*.

Mălăcŏder'mos.
Mălăcŏder'mus, *a, um.*
Mălăcŏder'matus, *a, um.*
(*Μαλακὸς*, soft; *δέρμα*, the skin.) *Zoöl.* Old term applied to animals having a soft skin, covering, or kind of shell, and so the same as *Malacostracus*. Applied by Latreille, Cuvier, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a tribe (*Malacodermi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera Serricornes*, comprehending those that have the most part of the body soft and

flexible; applied by Eichwald to an Order (*Malacoderma*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cyclozoa*, in which he includes those that have a soft skin: malacoder'mous: malacoder'matous. The last of these is the proper term. Fr. anal. *malacoderme*, adj.

Mălăcōgas'ter, *tris*, f. (Μαλακὸς, soft; γαστὴρ, the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softness, tenderness or fastidiousness of the stomach. See *Gastromalacia*, *Gastromalacosis*. Fr. anal. *malacogaster*, m. Germ. syn. *Weichmagen*, m.

Mălăcōma, *ătis*, n. (Μαλακόω, to soften.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid softening of a part, as of the brain, kidneys, bones, etc. Fr. anal. *malacôme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein krankhaft erweichter Theil.*

Mălăcŏ'mydis, *is, e.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; μυῖα, a fly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a tribe (*Malacomydes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodarea Malacosoma*, comprehending those of which the body is very soft. Fr. anal. *malacomyde*, adj.

Mălăcŏphōnus, *a, um.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Having a soft or gentle voice: malacopho'nous. Fr. anal. *malacophone*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine weiche sanfte Stimme habend.*

Mălăcŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves soft to the touch, from the hairs with which they are furnished, as the *Lopimia malacophylla*, the *Desmodium malacophyllum;* or having leaves that are unarmed, that is, without prickles, etc., as the *Umbilicus malacophyllus:* malacophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *malacophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *weichblättrig*, adj.

Mălăcŏpœ'us, *a, um.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; ποιέω, to make.) *Med.* Making soft; softening: malacope'ous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *malacopée*, adj. Germ. syn. *erweichend*, part. adj.; *weichmachend*, part. adj.

Mălăcop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; πτέρον, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Meyer to a sub-Order (*Malacopteræ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rapaces*, comprehending those of which the plumage is soft and silky: malacop'terous. Fr. anal. *malacoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *weichflügelicht*, adj.

Mălăcoptĕry'gius, *a, um.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; πτερύγιον, a little wing.) *Ichthyol.* Having soft fins; applied to three Orders of fishes, as follow—*Malacopterygii abdominales*, an Order in which the *ventrals* are suspended on the lower part of the abdomen, behind the pectorals, and not attached to the shoulder-bone: *Malacopterygii apodes*, an Order that have no ventrals, and *Malacopterygii subrachiati*, an Order in which the ventrals are inserted under the pectorals: malacoptery'gious. Fr. anal. *malacopterygien*, adj. Germ. syn. *weichgrätig*, adj.; *weichstrahlig*, adj.

Mălăcorhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having the beak soft and membranous, as the *Anas malacorhynchus:* malacorhyn'chous. Fr. anal. *malacorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *weichgeschnäbelt*, adj.

Mălăcōsar'cos. } (Μαλακὸς, soft; σάρξ,
Mălăcōsar'cus, a, um. } flesh.) *Med.* Having soft and tender flesh: malacosar'cous. Fr. anal. *malacosarque*, adj. Germ. syn. *wer ein Sehr schlaffes zartes Muskelfleisch hat.*

Mălăcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μαλακὸς, soft.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress of *Malacoma*, or a morbid softening of a part. Fr. anal. *malacose*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Erweicherung.*

Mălăcŏsōmus, *a, um.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; σῶμα, a body.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Family (*Malacosomæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodaria*, comprehending those which have the body generally soft: malacoso'mous. Fr. anal. *malacosome*, adj. Germ. syn. *der weich leib habend.*

Mălăcos'teon. } (Μαλακὸς, soft; ὀστέον, a
Mălăcos'teum, *i*, n. } bone.) *Pathol.* Term for a softness of the bones; applied to the disease otherwise named *Molities ossium*, and *Osteomalacia*. Fr. syn. *mollesse des os.* Germ. syn. *Knochenweichheit*, n.

Mălăcostrăcus, *a, um.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; ὄστρακον, a shell.) *Zoöl.* Having a soft shell; applied to a Section (*Malacostraca*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea* which are furnished with very solid teguments of a calcareous nature: malacos'tracous. See *Malacodermatus*. Fr. anal. *malacostracé*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine weiche Schale habend.*

Mălăcozoārius, *a, um.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a type (*Malacozoaria*, nom. pl. n.) of animals, comprehending those of which the body is without trace of limbs, is covered by a soft skin, and is contractile at all points: malacozoa'rious. Fr. anal. *malacozoaire*, adj.

Mălăcozōŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Μαλακὸς, soft; ζῶον, an animal; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* Term for a treatise or dissertation upon soft animals: malacozoo'logy. Fr. anal. *malacozoölogie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Weichthieren; Weichthierlehre*, f.

Mălăcōzōon, *i*, n. (Μαλακὸς, soft; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Term for a soft animal, and so the same as *Molluscum*. Fr. anal. *malacozoaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Weichthier*, m.

Mălac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Μαλάσσω, to soften; terminal -ικὸς.) Having power to soften; emollient. *Med., Pharm.* Anciently applied to remedies (*Malactica*, nom. pl. n.) of this character: malac'tic. See *Emollient*, *Malthacticus*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *malactique*, adj.; syn. *emollient*, adj. Germ. syn. *erweichend*, part. adj.

Mălăcūrus, *a, um.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the *Muscicapa malacura*, because of its long caudal feathers, which are only filaments of which the beard of each side resembles black hairs placed at a certain distance from each other: malacu'rous. Fr. anal. *malacure*, adj.

Mălag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μαλάσσω, to soften.) *Med.* Term for a cataplasm, or emollient application. See *Cataplasma*, *Antylion*, *Didymæa*, *Pharmianum*, *Philagranon*. Fr. syn. *cataplasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Umschlag*, m.

Malagrēta. } *Bot.* Old name for the *Grana*
Malagruēta. } *Paradisii*, or grains of Para-
Malagruet'ta. } dise. See *Maniguetta.* Fr. syn. *graines de Paradis.* Germ. syn. *Paradieskörner*, n.

Mălap'tĕrus, *a*, *um.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; πτέρον, a wing.) *Ichthyol.* Having soft rays to its fins, as the *Julis malaptera:* malap'terous. See *Malacopterus*, of which this term is a faulty contraction. Fr. anal. *malaptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit weichen Flosfedern.*

Mălaptĕrŏnōtus, *a*, *um.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; πτέρον, a wing; νῶτος, the back.) *Ichthyol.* Having soft rays to the dorsal fin, as the *Julis malapteronota:* malapterono'tous. Fr. anal. *malaptéronote*, adj.

NOTE.—This and the preceding term are imperfect by the omission of the syllable *-co-*.

Ma'lar. (*Māla*, the cheek-bone.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the cheek bone. *Mālāris*, *is*, *e.* Fr. anal. *malaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Wange gehörig.*

Malāria. *Pathol.* The Italian term for marsh *miasmata*, or the infectious effluvia or exhalations from decayed animal or vegetable matter. Fr. syn. *miasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Miasma*, n.

Ma'late. (*Mālĭcum* acĭdum, Malic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of malic acid, with a salifiable base. *Mālas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *malate*, m. Germ. syn. *äpfelsauer Salz.*

Mălăxātio, *æ*, f. (Μαλακὸς, soft.) *Med.* Term for a softening, or mollifying: a malaxa'tion. Fr. anal. *malaxation*, f. Germ. syn. *Erweichen*, n.

Malaxi'deus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lindley to a tribe (*Malaxideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Orchideæ*, having the *Malaxis* for their type: malaxi'deous. Fr. anal. *malaxidé*, adj.

Măla'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Malacosis.*

Malazissātus, *a*, *um.* (Μαλάσσω, to soften.) Soft; gentle; effeminate. *Med.* Anciently applied to one in whom the testicles have not descended into the *scrotum:* effeminate. Fr. anal. *malazissé*, adj.

Mal'ce, *es*, f. (Μάλκη, contraction and torpor from cold.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Pernio*, or chilblain. Fr. syn. *engeleure*, f. Germ. syn. *Frostbeule*, f.

Mal'cios. } (Μάλκη, contraction from
Mal'cius, *a*, *um.* } cold.) *Chem.* Causing to freeze; freezing: mal'cious. Fr. anal. *malcie*, adj. Germ. syn. *erfrierend*, part. adj.; *erstarrend*, part. adj.; *erfrieren machend.*

Maldāniæ. (Nom. pl. f. of *Maldania.*) *Entomol.* Name given by Savigny to a Family of the *Annelides serpuleæ;* by Lamarck to a Family of the *Annelides sedentariæ;* by Latreille to a Family of the *Annelides enterobranchia.* Fr. anal. *maldanies*, f. pl.

Maldi'va Nut. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of a species of palm. See *Cocos maldivicus.*

Maldi'vĭcus, *a*, *um.* Of or belonging to the Maldive islands: maldi'vic. Fr. anal. *Maldivique*, adj.

Ma'le, *es*, f. (Μάλη.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Axilla*, or arm-pit. Fr. syn. *aisselle*, f. Germ. syn. *Achselgrube*, f.

Male Fern. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Aspidium filix mas.* Fr. syn. *fougère male.* Germ. syn. *Farnkraut männlich.*

Male Im'potence. *Physiol.* Common term for the condition called *Sterilitas*, or sterility. Fr. syn. *sterilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Unfruchtbarkeit*, f.

Male Or'chis. *Bot.* Common name of the *Orchis mascula.* Fr. syn. *orchis male.* Germ. syn. *das männliche Knabenkraut.*

Male Speedwell. *Bot.* Common name of the *Veronica officinalis*, or *V. mas.* Fr. syn. *véronique officinale.* Germ. syn. *Grundheil*, n.

Mălĕfi'cium, *ii*, n. (*Mālum*, an ill thing; *făcio*, to do.) An evil deed. *Med.* Anciently applied among the hidden causes, when these were induced by demoniac art, and by enchanters; applied by Paracelsus to the mischief done by any deceiver, ignorant of the true art, who does not hesitate to counterfeit the physician's skill, and assumes the air of experience. Germ. syn. *Uebelthat*, f.

Mălentozoārius, *a*, *um.* (Μαλακὸς, soft; ἔντομος, divided; ζῷον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* A term formed by contraction of that of *Malacentomozoarius*, under which Blainville designates a sub-type of the animal kingdom, comprehending soft animals, of which the body is evidently articulated in the trunk, or in the *appendices*: malentozoa'rious. Fr. anal. *malentozoaire*, adj.

Maler. *Chem.* Old term for *Sal*, or salt. Ruland and Johnson. Fr. syn. *sel*, m. Germ. syn. *Salz*, m.

Malesherbiāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by D. Don and Kunth to a Family (*Malesherbiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Malesherbia* for their type: malesherbia'ceous. Fr. anal. *malesherbiacé*, adj.

Malesherbie'us, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Malesherbieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Passifloreæ*, having the *Malesherbia* for their type: malesherbie'ous. Fr. anal. *malesherbié*, adj.

Ma'lic. (*Mālum*, an apple; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to an apple; applied to an acid obtained from the juice of apples. *Mālĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Sorbic.* Fr. anal. *malique*, adj. Germ. syn. *äpfelsauer*, adj.

Malice Prépense. (Fr. *Malice*, ill-will; *pre*, before; *penser*, to think.) *Med. Jur.* Term for premeditated ill-will; malice *aforethought*, in legal phrase.

Mālicŏrium, *ii*, m. } *Bot.* Terms for the
Māli Grānāti Cŏ'rium. } peel or covering of the pomegranate. Fr. syn. *malichorium*, m. Germ. syn. *Granatäpfelschaale*, f.

Mālĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Mālum*, an apple; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of an apple, as the fruit of the *Passiflora maliformis:* ma'liform. Fr. anal. *maliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *apfelähnlich*, adj.

Malig'nant. (*Mālus*, evil.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases whose symptoms seem to endanger life. *Mālig'nus*, *a*, *um.* See *Ferinus.* Fr. anal. *malin*, adj. Germ. syn. *bösartig*, adj; *ansteckend*, part. adj.

Malin'gerer. (Fr. *Malingre*, sickly.) *Med. Jur.* Term for one who simulates, or feigns disease in order to avoid labour or punishment, or to gain some desired end.

Malleabi'lity. (*Malleus*, a hammer.) Term for the capability of certain metals to be beaten out by the hammer in thin plates without cracking. *Malleābĭ'lĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *malléabilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmiedbarkeit*, f.

Malleāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Malleacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Conchifera Monomya*, having the *Malleus* for their type: mallea'ceous. Fr. anal. *malleacé*, adj.

Malleamothe. *Bot.* Name of a shrub growing in Malabar, the leaves of which boiled in palm oil, cure *Impetigo;* the dried root, powdered and mixed with ginger, is used as diuretic; also called *Pavate*, *Pavette*, and *Erysipelas curans arbor.*

Malleātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Malleus*, a hammer.) *Pathol.* Name given to a species of *Chorea*, in which the hands, one or both, convulsively act in striking on the knees, as if with a hammer: mallea'tion. Fr. anal. *malleation.* Germ. syn. *Hämmern*, n.; *Schmieden*, n.

Malleifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Malleus*, a hammer; *forma*, likeness.) *Ichthyol.* Having the form or appearance of a hammer, as the *Zygæna vulgaris:* malle'iform. Fr. anal. *malléiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *hammerförmig*, adj.

Malle'ŏlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Malleus*, a mallet; which it has been supposed to resemble.) *Anat.* Applied to the projections of bone on the *tibia*, and *fibula*, which form the inner and outer ankles. See *Cavicula, Cavilla, Peza.* Fr. anal. *malléole*, m. Germ. syn. *Knöchel*, m.

Mal'leus, *i*, m. (A hammer; from its fancied resemblance to that object.) *Anat.* Name given to one of the small bones of the internal ear. See *Sphyra.* Fr. syn. *marteau*, m. Germ. syn. *Hammer*, m.

Mallococ'cus, *a, um.* (Μαλλὸς, fleece; κόκκος, a berry, or fruit.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit, as the *Grewia mallococca:* mallococcous. Fr. anal. *mallocoque*, adj. Germ. syn. *fruchthaarig*, adj.

Mal'low. (Sax. *Malu.*) *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Malva sylvestris.* Fr. syn. *mauve*, f. Germ. syn. *Malve*, f.; *Pappel*, f.

Mallow, Marsh. See *Marsh Mallow.*

Mal'low, Round-Leaved. *Bot.* Common name for the *Malva rotundifolia.*

Mal'low, Ver'vain. *Bot.* Common name for the *Malva alcea.*

Mālogrānātum, *i*, n. (*Mālum*, an apple; *grānum*, a grain; from its grain-like seeds.) *Bot.* A name for the *Punica granatum*, or pomegranate tree. Fr. syn. *grenadier*, m. Germ. syn. *Granatbaum*, m.

Malpi'ghia, *æ*, f. (In honour of Malpighi.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria:* Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Malpighiaceæ.*

Malpi'ghia Gla'bra. *Bot.* Name of the species which yields the Barbadoes cherry.

Malpi'ghia Mourel'la. *Bot.* Name of a species the bark of which is used in Cayenne as febrifuge.

Malpighiāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Malpighiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by Jussieu, having the *Malpighia* for its type; applied to hairs attached horizontally by their centre to a glandulous base, and giving issue by their extremities to the liquor secreted by that gland, as the *Malpighia urens:* malpighia'ceous. Fr. anal. *malpighiacé*, adj.

Malpighie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Malpighieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Malpighiaceæ*, which includes the genus *Malpighia:* malpighie'ous. Fr. anal. *malpighié*, adj.

Malpi'ghii, Rēte. *Anat.* A name given to the *Rete mucosum* of the negro, because first pointed out by Malpighi.

Malpighīnus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Class (*Malpighinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, comprehending the *Acerineæ*, *Coriareæ*, *Erythroxyleæ*, *Hippocastaneæ*, *Malpighiaceæ*, *Rhizoboleæ*, *Sapindaceæ*, and *Trapæoleæ.* Fr. anal. *malpighiné*, f.

Malt. (Sax. *Mealt.*) Term for grain which has become sweet by the change of its starch into sugar, through the artificial induction of an incipient growth or germination called malting. *Mal'ta, æ*, f.; *Mal'tum, i*, n. See *Brasium, Byne.* Fr. syn. *drèche*, f. Germ. syn. *Malz*, n.

Malt Poultice. *Pharm.* Common name for the *Cataplasma bynes.*

Malta, *æ*, f. } See *Malt.*
Maltum, *i*, n. }

Mal'tha, *æ*, f. (Μαλάσσω, to soften.) Name for *Cera* or wax, especially the softer kind. Fr. syn. *cire*, f. Germ. syn. *Wachs*, n.

Malthăcōdēs, adj. (Μαλθακὸς, soft; terminal *-ōdēs.*) Having, or full of softness: mal'thacous. *Med., Pharm.* An epithet, Gr. anal. μαλθακώδης, used by Hippocrates, *de Ulcer*, xii. 16; xiii. 1, applied to soft topical medicines, prepared with oil; their use was forbidden in ulcers; they were also called *Mollicina.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *malthaceux*, adj.

Malthac'tĭcos. } (Μαλάσσω, to soften.)
Malthac'tĭcus, *a, um.* } *Pharm.* The same as *Malacticus.*

Maltheorum. *Chem.* Old term for *Sal communis*, or common salt. Ruland and Johnson. Fr. syn. *sel*, m. Germ. syn. *Salz*, m.

Mālum, *i*, n. (Μᾶλον.) *Bot.* An apple. Fr. syn. *pomme*, f. Germ. syn. *Apfel*, m.

Mālum Insānum. *Bot.* The mad apple; a name for the fruit of the *Solanum melongena.* Fr. syn. *pomme d'amour.* Germ. syn. *Liebes-Apfel*, m.; *Tollapfel*, m.

Mālum Per'sicum. *Bot.* The peach, or fruit of the *Amygdalus Persica.* Fr. syn. *pêche*, f. Germ. syn. *Pfersche*, f.

Mă'lum, *i*, n. (*Malus*, adj., wicked; from μέλας, black.) *Med., Pathol.* An ill, evil, or disease. Fr. anal. *mal*, m.; syn. *maladie*, f. Germ. syn. *Krankheit*, f.; *Uebel*, n.

Mă'lum Mor'tuum. *Pathol.* Term for a pustule which soon forms a brown, hard and

broad crust, seldom accompanied by pain, and remaining fixed for a long time, before it can be detached; it is mostly on the *Tibia*, over the *Os coccygis*, and sometimes on the face.

Mă'lum Pĭlāre. *Pathol.* A term for *Plica Polonica*, or the plaited-hair disease. Fr. syn. *plique*, f.

Mā'lus, *i.* f. (Μηλέα.) *Bot.* An apple-tree. See *Pyrus Malus.* Fr. syn. *pommier*, m. Germ. syn. *Apfelbaum*, m.

Mālus In'dĭca. *Bot.* Name of a tree which flowers throughout the year in the gardens of the East Indies, where it is carefully cultivated; the juice of the root is drunk in fevers; the leaves boiled and made into a poultice with rice are extolled for every kind of tumour; the juice of the fruit is used in all cases of external heat, rags dipped in it being applied to the part; it is also taken mixed with arrack to cure diarrhœa. Also called *Bilimbi billing-bing.*

Mal'va, *æ*, f. (Μαλάχη, from *μαλάσσω*, to soften; from its demulcent properties.) The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) of the plant *Malva sylvestris*, or common mallow. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monadelphia;* Ord. *Polyandria.* Juss. *Malvaceæ.* Fr. anal. *mauve*, f. Germ. syn. *Malve*, f.; *Pappel*, f.

Mal'va Al'cea. *Bot.* Name of the Vervain mallow; with leaves jagged, or cut in round edges; it is similar to the others, as to its mucilaginous virtues; also called *M. verbenaca.*

Mal'va Arbō'rea. *Bot.* A name for the *Alcea rosea*, or common hollyhock.

Mal'va Rŏtundĭfō'lia. *Bot.* The round-leaved mallow, similar to the common mallow, in respect to its virtues.

Mal'va Sylves'tris. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common mallow plant; it is closely allied to the *Althæa*, botanically and medicinally; its leaves and flowers are used in cataplasms, fomentations, and emollient clysters, but the use of its leaves internally is superseded by the *Radix althæa;* also called *M. vulgaris.* See *Malache.* Fr. syn. *mauve commune.* Germ. syn. *die Malve gemeine.*

Mal'va Verbēnăca. *Bot.* Another name for the *M. alcea.*

Mal'va Vulgāris. *Bot.* Another name for the *M. sylvestris.*

Malvāceus, *a, um.* (*Malva*, the mallow plant.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Malva;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Malvaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: malva'ceous. Applied to a corol composed of five petals, which by their insertion in the sheath of the stamens seem to adhere the one to the other, and constitute a monopetalous corol, as in the *Malva.* Fr. anal. *malvacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *malvenartig*, adj.

Mal'veus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Kunth to a tribe (*Malveæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Malvaceæ*, containing the genus *Malva:* mal'veous. Fr. anal. *malvé*, adj.

Mamillary. See *Mammillary.*

Mam'ma, *æ*, f. (Μάμμα, the instinctive cry of an infant for the breast.) *Anat.* The breast, or globular projection on either side of the thorax, or chest, of females. See *Thele, Titthos.* Fr. syn. *mammelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Brust*, f.

Mammal. See *Mammalis.*

Mammālis, *is, e.* (*Mamma*, the female breast.) *Zoöl.* Having breasts; applied to a Class (*Mammalia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Animalia Vertebrata*, which suckle their young; belonging to the breast: mam'mal. See *Mammiferus.* Fr. anal. *mammal*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Mamma betreffend.*

Mammalŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mammălŏgia*, a treatise on the *Mammalia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to *Mammalogia:* mammalo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mamalogique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Mammalogie betreffend.*

Mamma'logy. (Μάμμα, the instinctive cry of infants for the breast, and hence its Latin analogue *Mamma* is applied to the female breast itself; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* An imperfect term for a treatise or dissertation on, or a description of the *Mammalia*, or animals that suckle their young. *Mammālō'gia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *mammalogie*, f.

Mam'mary. (*Mamma*, the female breast.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the female breast. *Mammārius, a, um.* See *Mammillary.* Fr. anal. *mammaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Brust gehörig.*

Mammātus, *a, um.* (*Mamma*, the female breast.) *Anat., Zoöl.* Having *mammæ* or breasts: mam'mate. Fr. anal. *mammé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Brüsten versehen.*

Mam'mea, *æ*, f. (*Mamei*, its West Indian name; or *mamma*, a breast; from the shape of its fruit.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia;* also, name of the fruit of the *Mammea Americana.*

Mam'mea Amĕrĭcāna. *Bot.* Name of a tree which yields a delicious fruit called *Mammea.*

Mammiferous. *Zoöl.* See *Mammiferus.*

Mammĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Mamma*, the breast; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having breasts; applied to a Class (*Mammifera*, nom. pl. n.) of animals, the same as *Mammalia.* Fr. anal. *mammifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Zitzen.*

Mammĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Mamma*, the female breast; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having the form or appearance of the breast: mam'miform. Fr. anal. *mammiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *brustförmig*, adj.

Mammil'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Mamma*, the female breast.) *Anat.* Term for the nipple; also the male breast. *Zoöl.* Applied to the conical, or cylindrical organs (*Mammillæ*, nom. pl.) of the *Arachnides*, from four to six in number, with fleshy extremities which are perforated with numbers of small orifices for the passage of silky filaments of extreme tenuity. See *Thele, Titthos.* Fr. syn. *mamelon*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustwarze*, f.

Mammillaris. See *Mammillary.*

Mammil'lary. (*Mammilla*, the nipple, or the male breast.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the nipple, or to the male breast. *Mam-*

millāris, is, e. Fr. anal. *mammillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zitzenförmig*, adj.

NOTE.—This and the term *Mammary* have been generally classed as synonymes; they are evidently, however, distinctive terms.

Mammillary Caruncles. *Anat.* See *Caruncule Mammillares.*

Mammilla'tion. (*Mammilla*, a nipple.) *Pathol.* Term applied to the appearances of little prominences like granulations on a mucous surface, as of the stomach sometimes in *Phthisis*, etc. *Mammillātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *mammillation*, f.

Mammillātus, a, um. (*Mammilla*, a nipple.) Having *Mammillæ* or nipples. *Bot.* Applied to a part the surface of which is charged with round elevations, as the leaves of the *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. Mineral.* Applied to a concreted body the surface of which is raised into nipples. *Zoöl.* Applied to a part which presents projecting bodies rounded in the form of nipples, as the *anus* of spiders, the surface of the *Eunicæa mammosa:* mammil'late. Fr. syn. *mamelonné*, adj. Germ. syn. *warzenförmig*, adj.; *zitzenförmig*, adj.

Mammillĭfĕrus, a, um. (*Mammilla*, a nipple; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing *mammillæ* or nipples, as the *Spongia mammillifera:* mammilli'ferous. *Zoöl.* Bearing *Mammillæ* or nipples. Fr. anal. *mammillifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Brustwarzen.*

Mammillĭfor'mis, is, e. (*Mammilla*, the nipple; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having the form or appearance of *mammillæ* or nipples: mammil'liform. Fr. anal. *mamelliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *zitzenförmig*, adj.

Mammillōsus, a, um. (*Mammilla*, a nipple; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having *mammillæ*, nipples, or prominent tubercles, as the *Sphærococcus mammillosus, Alcyonium mammillosum:* mammil'lose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *mamilleux*, adj.

Mammōsus, a, um. (*Mamma*, the breast; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Physiol., Zoöl.* Having or full of breasts, or rather, having full or large breasts: mam'mose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *mammeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit grossen Brüsten versehen.*

Mam'mŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Mamma*, the female breast.) *Bot.* Applied by some authors to the swoln conceptacles without border or pad which grow on the *thallus* of certain lichens, as the *Coniocarpon. Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the anal protuberances in spiders, containing the instruments with which they form their webs. *Zoöl.* Term for a little breast: a mam'mule. Fr. anal. *mammule*, f. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Brüst.*

Man. (Sax. *Man*, or *minan*, to think.) *Zoöl.* Man ranks among the mammiferous animals, constituting the sole genus of the Order *Bimana.* He is distinguished from other animals by a higher developement of mind; by his communication of ideas through the means of articulate speech; by feelings moral and religious, of which other animals are not susceptible. The genus presents great variety of species distinguished by external form, and by moral and intellectual endowments, and influenced by climate, political condition, etc., which certainly operate on the physical constitution, and promote or hinder the advancement of civilization. *Hŏmo, ĭnis*, c. g. Fr. syn. *homme*, m. Germ. syn. *Mensch*, m.

Man, Generation of. *Physiol.* See *Anthropogeny.*

Man, History of. See *Anthropography.*

Man, Description of. See *Anthropology.*

Man-Eater. See *Anthropophagus.*

Man-Shaped. See *Anthropomorphous.*

Man. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation, used in prescriptions, of *manipulus*, a handful.

Manatidæ, nom. pl. m. patron. *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Family of the *Cetaceæ*, having the genus *Manatus* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *manatides*, m. pl.

Man'chineal Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hippomane mancinella.*

Mancĭnel'la, æ, f. *Bot.* The specific name of the manchineal tree. See *Hippomane Mancinella.*

Mancŭrāna, æ, f. *Bot.* A name for the *Origanum vulgare*, or wild marjoram. Fr. syn. *margolaine*, f. Germ. syn. *wohlgemuth oder dosten* (*Kraut*).

Man'dibles. (*Mando*, to chew.) *Entomol.* Name for the anterior, or superior pair of jaws of the *Tritores*, in distinction from the posterior, or inferior pair, or *Maxillæ. Ornithol.* Applied to the two jaws, upper and lower, of various form according to the kind of food used by each species, which are invested by beak or bill. Pl. of *Mandĭbŭla, æ*, f. See *Mandibula.* Fr. syn. *machoire*, f.; anal. *mandibules*, pl. f. Germ. syn. *Kinnbackens*, pl. m.; *Kinnlagen*, pl. f.

Mandĭ'bŭla, æ, f. (*Mando*, to chew.) *Anat.* A term for the *Maxilla inferior*, or lower jaw: a man'dible. See *Mandibles.*

Mandĭbŭlāris, is, e. (*Mandĭbŭla*, the lower jaw.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the mandible or lower jaw: mandi'bular. Fr. anal. *mandibulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Kinnbacken gehörig.*

Mandĭbŭlĭfor'mis, is, e. (*Mandĭbŭla*, the lower jaw; *forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the jaws of insects when they are hard and horny, as the *Melolontha:* mandi'buliform. Fr. anal. *mandibuliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kinnbackenförmig*, adj.

Mandrăgŏra, æ, f. (Μάνδρα, a stable, or cattle-house; ἀγορέω, to speak or denote; because indicating the vicinity of cattle, or the place where they are kept, for it grows there.) *Bot.* The mandrake. See *Atropa Mandragora.* Fr. anal. *mandragore*, f. Germ. syn. *Alraun*, f.; *Wolfskirsche*, f.

Mandrăgŏrītēs, is, or *æ*, m. Name given to wine in which the root of the *mandragora* has been steeped. See *Note Aërolites.*

Mandrake. *Bot.* Common name for the *Atropa mandragora.* Fr. syn. *mandragore*, Germ. syn. *Abraun*, f.; *Wolfskirsche*, f.

Manduca'tion. (*Mandūco*, to chew, or eat.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Mastication. Mandūcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *manducation*, f. Germ. syn. *Käuen*, n.

Mandūcātōrius, *a, um.* (*Mandūco,* to chew or eat.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to manducation or mastication; applied to the masseter muscles: manduca'tory. Fr. anal. *manducatoire,* adj. Germ. syn. *zum Käuen gehörig.*

Man'ganate. (*Mangănēsĭcum* acĭdum, Manganesic or manganic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of manganic acid and a salifiable base. *Mangănas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *manganate,* m. Germ. syn. *mangansauer Salz.*

Man'ganese. *Chem.* Name of a peculiar metal, or metallic substance, which, next to iron, is the most generally diffused through the earth. *Mangănēsium, ii,* n. Fr. anal. *manganèse,* m. Germ. syn. *Braunsteinmetaller,* n.; *Mangan,* n.

Mangane'seous. (*Mangănēsium,* manganese; terminal *-ous.*) *Chem.* Belonging to manganese; applied formerly to an acid obtained from manganese, now proposed to be called *Manganic* acid. *Mangănēsius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *manganésien,* adj.

Mangane'siate. *Chem.* Term used by some chemists for *Manganate.*

Man'gane'sic. (*Mangănēsium,* manganese; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to manganese; applied to an acid obtained from manganese. *Mangănēsĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *manganésique,* adj. Germ. syn. *das Mangan gehörig.*

Mangănēsĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Mangănēsium,* manganese; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a body which accidentally contains manganese, as the *Calx carbonata manganesifera:* manganesi'ferous. Fr. anal. *manganésifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *manganhaltig,* adj.

Mangănēsĭnus, *a, um.* (*Mangănēsium,* manganese.) *Chem.* Containing manganese; applied to substances of this nature: manganesi'nous. Fr. anal. *manganésien,* adj.

Manga'nic. A term proposed to be used in place of manganesic, for sake of greater distinction; it is of similar derivation; applied to an acid so called. Fr. anal. *manganique,* adj.

Mangă'nĭco-Potas'sĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a manganic with a potassic salt, as the *Sulphas manganico-potassica,* or sulphate of manganese and potass: mangano-potas'sic. Fr. anal. *manganico-potassique,* adj.

Mangă'nĭdes, nom. pl. m. *Mineral.* Term applied by Beudant to a Family of minerals, comprehending manganese and its combinations. This word seems to have been formed in imitation of the classical patronymic noun, but ought to have been *Manganidæ.* Fr. anal. *manganides,* m. pl.

Mangă'nium, *ii,* n. *Chem.* A term proposed by Berzelius for manganese, under the idea that the latter name is apt to be confounded with that of *Magnesium,* at least in derivatives. Fr. anal. *manganium,* m. Germ. anal. *Mangan,* n.

Mangănōso-Ammōnĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a manganous with an ammonic salt, as the *Chloruretum manganoso-ammonicum,* or the hydrochlorate of manganese and ammoniac: manganoso-ammo'nic. Fr. anal. *manganoso-ammonique,* adj.

Mangănōso-Mangă'nĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an oxide which is a combination of manganic and manganous oxides, or deutoxide of manganese, that is to say a true salt: manganoso-manga'nic. Fr. anal. *manganoso-manganique,* adj.

Mangănōso-Potas'sĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a manganous with a potassic salt, as the *Sulphas manganoso-potassica,* or the sulphate of magnesia and potass: manganoso-potas'sic. Fr. anal. *manganoso-potassique,* adj.

Mangănōsus, *a, um.* (*Mangănēsium,* manganese; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having or full of manganese, as *Oxidum manganosum* or the protoxide of manganese, and *Sulphur manganosum* which is its only degree of sulphuration. Applied by Berzelius to salts which have for their base the sulphuret or oxide, or which result from combinations of the metal with halogenous bodies, analogous to manganous oxide in composition: man'ganous. See *Diss. div.* i. s. iv. Fr. anal. *manganeux,* adj.

Mangel Wurzel. *Bot.* The German name (Want root) for the *Beta hybrida.*

Mangĭ'fĕra, *æ,* f. (*Mango,* name of the fruit which it yields.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The Mango tree.

Mangĭ'fĕra In'dĭca. *Bot.* The systematic name of the mango tree, cultivated throughout Asia; the ripe fruit is juicy, of a good flavour, and so fragrant as to perfume the air to a considerable distance; a wine is made from the expressed juice and the remainder of the kernel can be made into an excellent flour, for bread.

Mango. *Bot.* Name of the fruit of the *Mangifera Indica.*

Mangostāna, *æ,* f. *Bot.* The mangosteen tree. See *Garcinia Mangostana.*

Mangos'teen Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Garcinia mangostana.*

Man'grove Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rizophora gymnorhiza.*

Man'grove, White. *Bot.* Common name for the *Avicennia tomentosa.*

Manheb. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Scoria,* or dross.

Manhood. (Sax. *Mau-hàd.*) *Physiol.* See *Ætas Virilis.*

Mă'nia, *æ,* f. (*Μαίνομαι,* to rage.) *Pathol.* Term for delirium unaccompanied by fever madness; a genus of the Order *Vesaniæ;* Cl. *Neuroses,* of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *manie,* f. Germ. syn. *Raserei,* f.; *Tollheit,* f.

Mă'nia a Pōtu. *Med. Jur., Pathol.* Madness from drink, or excessive indulgence in drinking. See *Delirium Tremens.*

Mănĭăcālis, *is, e.* (*Mănia,* madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to mania: mani'acal. See *Hemianthropos, Maniodes.* Fr. anal. *maniacal,* adj. Germ. syn. *rasend,* part. adj.; *wahnsinnig,* adj.

Manibar. *Bot.* A name for the *Jatropha manihot.*

Mă'nĭca, *æ*, f. (*Mănus*, the hand.) A term for a kind of vestment, sleeve, or covering for the hands. Formerly applied to a kind of furnace in which copper is separated from its ores, etc. *Surg.* Applied also to instruments, as those used for amputation. Fr. anal. *manique*, f. Germ. syn. *Handschuh*, m.

Mă'nĭca Hippo'crătis. *Pharm.* Hippocrates' sleeve; an epithet for a strainer of a conical shape, made of linen or flannel. Fr. syn. *manique hippocratique.* Germ. syn. *Filtrirsack*, m.

Manĭcŏcōmium, *ii*, n. (*Μανιακὸς*, insane; *κώμιον*, a little castle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an hospital for the insane; a mad-house, or lunatic asylum. Fr. anal. *manicocome*, n. Germ. syn. *Irrenhaus*, m.

Mănĭ'cŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Mănus*, the hand.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Iliger to the feet of the fore paws in the *Mammifera;* a fore-foot: a ma'nicle or ma'nicule. Fr. anal. *manicule*, m.

Manie sans Délire. (Fr.) *Med. Jur. Mania*, or madness, without delirium. See *Moral Insanity.*

Mănĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Mănus*, the hand; *forma*, resemblance.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to *palpi* when they end in a claw, that is, when furnished with a finger, as in the *Scorpio:* ma'niform. Fr. anal. *maniforme*, adj.

Maniguet'ta. *Bot.* Another old name for the *Grana Paradisi*, or grains of Paradise. See *Malagreta.* Fr. syn. *graines de Paradis.* Germ. syn. *Paradiskörner*, n.

Manihot. *Bot.* A name for the cassada root plant. See *Jatropha manihot.*

Mănĭōdēs, adj. (*Mănia*, madness; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med.* Having, full of, or labouring under madness; the same as *Maniacalis;* applied to a more violent degree of delirium. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *manteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *wie rasend.*

Mănĭŏpœ'us, *a, um.* (*Μανία*, madness; *ποιέω*, to make.) *Med., Pathol.* Making or causing madness: maniope'ous. See *Diss. div. s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *maniopé*, adj. Germ. syn. *rasend machend.*

Mănĭ'pŭlus, *i*, n. (As if *Manum impleat*, what fills the hand.) *Med., Pharm.* A handful, as much as the hand can contain. Fr. anal. *manipule*, m. Germ. syn. *Handvoll*, f.

Mănitrun'cus, *i*, m. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the anterior segment of the trunk of insects, that which receives the head. Fr. anal. *manitronc*, m.

Man'na, *æ*, f. (Several derivations have been given of this word. Heb. for "What is it?" because when the children of Israel saw it, "they wist not what it was", and so questioned each other; or, for "It is a portion," because when "the dew that lay was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderness there lay a small, round thing"; or, Syr. *Mano*, a gift; having been given for food to the children of Israel in the wilderness.) *M. Med.* Name given to a substance from its supposed resemblance to that of the Holy Scriptures, obtained by spontaneous exudation, or more copiously from incisions in the trunk of the *Fraxinus ornus*, the *Fraxinus rotundifolia*, and other species of the ash-tree. The pharmacopœial name (L.E. & U.S.A.) for this substance. See *Aëromeli, Alusar, Hedysarum, Alhagi, Nuba, Terengibil, Terniabin.* Fr. anal. *manne*, f. Germ. syn. *Manna*, f.

Man'na Brĭganti'ăca. *M. Med.* Name of a species from Briançon, in Dauphiny; yielded by the *Pinus larix.*

Man'na Calabrīna. *M. Med.* Name of *Ros Calabrinus*, or Calabrian manna.

Man'na Canŭlāta. *M. Med.* Name of the flaky manna, or that concreted on straw or chips.

Man'na Thūris. Name given to a coarse powder of *Olibanum.*

Manni'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Manna; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Yielding, or affording manna by the puncture of insects, or otherwise, as the *Tamarix mannifera:* manni'ferous. Fr. anal. *mannifère*, adj.

Manni'părus, *a, um.* (*Manna; părio*, to bring forth.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Coccus manniparus*, which produces, by puncturing the branches of the *Tamarix mannifera* the substance manna: manni'parous. Fr. anal. *mannipare*, adj.

Man'nite. *Chem.* Term for a white substance chiefly obtained from manna, and on which its laxative virtues depend; called also, sugar of manna. *Man'nis, ītis*, f. Fr. anal. *mannite*, f. Germ. syn. *Mannastoff*, m.; *Mannazucker*, m.

Mănŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Μανὸς*, rare or thin; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term the same as *Areometrum;* applied by Varignon to an apparatus which he intended to measure the rarefaction of the air: a mano'meter. Fr. anal. *manomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Luftdichtigkeitsmesser*, m.

Mănŏtēs, *ētis*, f. (*Μανὸς*, rare or thin.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for rareness or thinness; tenuity. Fr. syn. *rareté*, f. Germ. syn. *Dünnheit*, f.; *Schlaffheit*, f.

Mănŏ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mănōtēs*, rareness or thinness; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to *Manotes* or thinness: mano'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *manotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Dünnheit oder Schlaffheit betreffend.*

Man'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Maneo*, to remain.) *Med.* Term formerly applied to rest of the muscular parts from their function: man'sion. Fr. syn. *repos*, m. Germ. syn. *Bleiben*, n.; *Harren*, n.; *Warten*, n.

Mansōrius, *ii*, m. (*Mando*, to chew, or eat.) *Anat.* Another name for the *Masseter* muscle. Fr. syn. *masséter*, m. Germ. syn. *viereckiger Kaumuskel.*

Mantī'dēs. *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck, Latreille, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Mantides*, nom. pl. m.) of orthopterous insects, having the genus *Mantis* for their type. Should be *Mantidæ*, patron. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *mantides*, m. pl.

Man'tle. (*Mantēlum*, a cloak; from its re-

semblance to that garment.) *Zoöl.* Term for a developement of the skin which covers the body of nearly all the *Mollusca;* in some, narrowed into a simple disk, or formed into a pipe; in others, hollowed into a sack, or extended and divided in the shape of fins. *Paleum, i,* n. Fr. syn. *manteau,* m. Germ. syn. *Mantel,* m.

Mantle, Lady's. *Bot.* Common name for the *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

Mănuātus, *a, um.* (*Mānus,* the hand.) *Zoöl.* Applied by G. C. C. Storr to a section (*Manuati,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera,* comprehending those which have hands: manua'tous. Fr. anal. *manuate,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit Hand.*

Mănu'brium, *ii,* n. (As if *Mānŭhābĕrium,* from *mānus,* the hand; *hābeo,* to have, or hold; because it is held in the hand.) A hilt, or handle. *Anat.* Applied to the uppermost part of the *Sternum.* Germ. syn. *Handgriff,* m.; *Handhabe,* f.

Mănu'brium Mā'nus. *Anat.* An epithet applied to the *Radius,* as if it were the handle of the hand. Fr. syn. *radius,* m. Germ. syn. *Speiche,* f.

Mănŭlū'vium, *ii,* n. (*Mānus,* the hand; *lāvo,* to wash.) *Med.* Term for a hand-bath. Fr. syn. *bain des mains;* anal. *manuluve,* n. Germ. syn. *Handbad,* n.

Mā'nus, *ûs,* f. (*Māno,* to proceed; because it proceeds from the arm, or because the fingers proceed from it.) *Anat.* The hand. See *Acrocheir, Hand, Opisthenar.* Fr. syn. *main,* f. Germ. syn. *Hand,* f.

Mā'nus Chris'ti Perlātæ. *Pharm.* The pearled hand of Christ, an old epithet of troches prepared with sugar, pearls, and rose water.

Mā'nus Chris'ti Sim'plices. *Pharm.* The simple hand of Christ, an old epithet of troches prepared with sugar and rose water; rose lozenges.

Mā'nus Dei. *Pharm.* The hand of God, an old name of a resolvent plaster, made of myrrh, wax, olibanum, ammoniacum, galbanum, mastich, oil, etc.; also a name for *Opium.*

Mănustuprātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Mānus,* the hand; *stupro,* to dishonour.) See *Masturbatio.*

Maple Sugar. Common name for the *Saccharum acernum.*

Ma'ple Tree. (Sax. *Mapolder.*) *Bot.* The common name of the tree *Acer pseudoplatanus,* erroneously called sycamore.

Ma'ple-Tree, Common. *Bot.* The common name of the tree *Acer campestre.* Fr. syn. *érable,* m. Germ. syn. *Ahorn,* m.

Ma'ple-Tree, Sugar. *Bot.* The common name of the tree *Acer saccharinum.* Fr. syn. *érable à sucre.* Germ. syn. *Zuckerahorn,* m.

Maradrŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (*Μάραθρον,* fennel; *λόγος,* a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise on the fennel plant. J. E. Schenk published a work in 1665 under this title: maradro'logy. Fr. anal. *maradrologie,* f.

Maran'da. *Bot.* Name of a species of myrtle growing in the island of Ceylon: a decoction of the leaves is said to be excellent in venereal disease.

Măran'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Μαραίνω,* to make to decay.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a gradual weakening or debilitating; a wasting, and so synonymous with *Marasmus.* Fr. syn. *marasme,* m. Germ. syn. *Schwächen,* n.; *Welkmachen,* n.

Măran'ta, *æ,* f. The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) of the *fecula* of the tubers of the *Maranta arundinacea,* and *Maranta Indica.* Arrow-root.

Măran'ta Arundĭnācea. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the arrow-root plant, the root of which, washed, beaten into pulp, and thrown into clean water, is well stirred, and the fibrous part wrung out and thrown away; the milky liquor is strained, allowed to settle, and the clean water drained off; the white mass at the bottom is again mixed with clean water, and again drained; the residue is dried on sheets in the sun, constituting the substance arrow-root. Germ. syn. *Pfeilwurz,* f.

Măran'ta Galan'ga. *Bot.* Name of the smaller galangal, the root of which was formerly used as a warm stomachic bitter; also called *Galanga minor.* Fr. syn. *galange petit.* Germ. syn. *Galgant,* m.

Măran'ta In'dĭca. *M. Med.* The systematic name of another species of plant from which arrow-root is obtained, according to the pharmacopœia (E.)

Mărantāceus, *a, um.* (*Māranta,* the arrow-root plant.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Maranta;* applied by Lindley to a Juss. Family (*Marantaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: maranta'ceous. Fr. anal. *marantacé,* adj.

Măran'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Māransis,* a wasting; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Marasmis:* maran'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *marantique,* adj. Germ. syn. *schwächend,* part. adj.; *welkmachend,* part. adj.

Mărasmōdēs, adj. (*Mārasmus,* a wasting; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of *marasmus:* maras'mous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *marasmeux,* adj. Germ. syn. *marasmatisch,* adj.; *marasmisch,* adj.

Mărasmoīdēs, adj. (*Mārasmus,* a wasting; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling *Marasmus:* maras'moid. Fr. anal. *marasmoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *marasmusähnlich,* adj.

Mărasmŏ'pўra, *æ,* f. (*Mārasmus,* a wasting; *πῦρ,* a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for hectic fever. Fr. anal. *marasmopyre,* f. Germ. syn. *Zehrfieber,* n.

Măras'mus, *i,* m. (*Μαραίνω,* to grow lean.) *Med, Pathol.* Term for a wasting of the flesh: emacia'tion. See *Ariditas Corporis, Marcores, Syntexis.* Fr. anal. *marasme,* m. Germ. anal. *Marasmus,* m.

Mărathrītēs, *is,* or *æ,* m. (*Μάραθρον,* fennel.) Old name for wine impregnated with the qualities of fennel. See *Note Aërolites.*

Mărathrŏphyl'lum, *i,* n. (*Μάραθρον,* fennel; *φύλλον,* a leaf; because resembling the common fennel.) *Bot.* A name for the *Peucedanum officinale,* or hog's fennel. Fr. syn. *queue de pourceau.* Germ. syn. *Sau-Fenchel,* m.

Mă'rathrum, *i,* n. (*Μαραίνω,* to wither; because the stalk and flowers wither in

autumn.) *Bot.* An old name for the *Anethum fœniculum*, or sweet fennel. Fr. syn. *fénouil*, m. Germ. syn. *Fenchel*, m.

Mă'rathrum Sylves'tre. *Bot.* A name for the *Peucedanum officinale*, or hog's fennel. Fr. syn. *queue de pourceau.* Germ. syn. *Sau-Fenchel*, m.

Marau'gia, *æ*, f. (Μαίρω, to shine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Marmaryga ;* the appearance of sparks before the eyes. Fr. anal. *maraugie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Funkeln oder sogen Flirren vor den Augen.*

Mar'ble. (Fr. *Marbre.*) *M. Med.* Term for a species of limestone or hard carbonate of lime. *Mar'mor, ŏris*, n. Fr. syn. *marbre*, m. Germ. anal. *Marmor*, m.

Marcăsīta, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name formerly applied to any kind of crude metallic substance, without having any special meaning ; it is most frequently applied to *Pyrites.* See *Zitter, Zuitter.* Fr. anal. *marcassite*, f. Germ. anal. *Markasit*, m. ; syn. *Wismuthmetall*, n.

Marcăsīta Al'ba. *Chem.* Old term for *Bismuth.* Fr. syn. *bismuth*, m. Germ. syn. *Wismuth.* m.

Marcăsīta Plum'bĕa. *Chem., M. Med.* Old term for antimony. Fr. syn. *antimoine*, m. Germ. syn. *Antimon*, n. ; *Spiessglanz*, n. ; *Spiessglanzmetall*, n.

Marcel'lium. (Nom. sing. n. of *Marcellius, a, um.*) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. μαρκέλλιον, used by Paulus Ægineta, iii. 79, Adams's Transl. *vol.* i. *p.* 656, for a medicine against chilblains, and translated the Marcellian application.

Marces'cens, *tis*, part. (*Marceo,* to wither.) *Bot.* Withering ; decaying : marces'cent ; applied to leaves particularly, which wither before falling. Fr. anal. *marcescent*, adj. Germ. syn. *welkend*, part. adj.

March Panes. See *Itrion.*

Marchan'tia, *æ*, f. (In honour of Marchant.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia ;* Ord. *Algæ.*

Marchan'tia Pŏlymor'phia. *Bot.* Systematic name of the liverwort, or star liverwort, recommended as antiscorbutic, aperient, and resolvent ; also called *Hepatica fontana, jecoraria, stellata, terrestris* and *vulgaris.* Fr. syn. *hépatique*, f. Germ. syn. *Lebermoose*, f.

Mar'ched. (Arab.) *Pharm.* Old term for *Lithargyrum.* Ruland and Johnson. Fr. syn. *litharge*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleiglatte*, f. ; *Silberglatte*, f.

Marciāton. } *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal.
Marciātum, *i*, n. } μαρκίατον, used by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 18, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 579, of a cataplasm or liniment for pains in the joints.

Mar'cor, *ōris*, m. (*Marceo*, to become lean.) *Pathol.* Leanness, emaciation, or wasting of the body. See *Marasmus.* Fr. syn. *émaciation*, f. Germ. syn. *Abmagerung*, f.

Marcōres. (Nom. pl. of *Marcor, ōris*, m., leanness or emaciation ; from *marceo*, to become lean.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for diseases that are characterised by emaciation of the body ; an Order of the Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Marasmus.* Fr. syn. *émaciations*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Mattigkeiten*, f. pl. ; *Schlüffheiten*, f. pl.

Mare's Milk. See *Caracosmos.*

Mare's Tail. *Bot.* A common name for the *Hippuris vulgaris.*

Mare's Tail, Rough. *Bot.* Common name for the *Equisetum majus.*

Mar'ga, *æ*, f. (Μύρον, ointment ; γῆ, the earth.) *Geol.* Name for marle, a mixed composition of argillaceous earth, of which there are several species ; it belongs to the Boles or *Terræ sigillatæ ;* also called *Medulla saxarum.* Fr. syn. *marne*, f. Germ. syn. *Margel*, m.

Mar'garate. (*Margărīcum* acĭdum, Margaric acid.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of margaric acid with a salifiable base. *Mar'gărās, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *margarate*, m. Germ. syn. *margarinsauer Salz.*

Marga'ric. (*Margărīna*, margarin ; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Pertaining to margarin ; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Margărīcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *margarique*, adj. Germ. syn. *margarinsauer*, adj.

Marga'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a fatty acid obtained from margarin. Fr. anal. *acide margarique.* Germ. syn. *Margarinsäure*, f.

Margarin'. (Μάργαρον, a pearl.) *Chem.* Term for a simple fat, which with stearin are constituents of the radical termed *Margaryl. Margărīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *margarine*, f. Germ. syn. *Margarinfett*, n.

Margărīta, *æ*, f. (Μάργαρον, a pearl.) *Med., Pharm., Zoöl.* A pearl, being a small calcareous concretion of bright transparent whiteness, found in the shell of the *Avicula margaritifera*, and *Mya margaritifera ;* it consists of alternate concrete layers of membrane and carbonate of lime ; pearls were formerly used as antacid ; also called *Perla* and *Unio ;* also, mother-of-pearl. *Pathol., Surg.* Applied to a tumour on the eye, from its likeness to a pearl. Fr. anal. *margarite*, f. Germ. syn. *Perle*, f. ; *Perlemutter*, f.

Margărītāceus, *a, um.* (*Margărīta*, a pearl, mother of pearl.) *Med., Pathol.* Of the nature and appearance of pearl ; applied to *Leucoma*, etc. : margarita'ceous. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Margaritacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acephalophora Lamellibranchiata*, and to a Family of free bivalve shells, comprehending those of which some are garnished with very fine mother-of-pearl, and provided with pearls. Fr. anal. *margaritacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *perlenartig*, adj. ; *perlenmutterartig*, adj.

Marga'ritate. (*Margărītĭcum* acĭdum, Margaritic acid ; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of margaritic acid with a salifiable base. *Margărītas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *margaritate*, m.

Margari'tic. (*Margărīta*, a pearl, or mother of pearl ; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *Margarita*, or pearl : margari'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *margaritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *perlenartig*, adj.

Margari'tic A'cid. (*Margărīta*, a pearl, from its appearance.) *Chem.* Name given to an acid discovered by MM. Bussy and Lecanu,

as one of the products of the saponification of castor oil. Fr. anal. *acide margaritique.*

Margărĭtĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Margărīta,* a pearl; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Zoöl.* Producing pearls, as the *Avicula margaritifera:* margariti'ferous. *Zoöl.* Having white elevated spots, resembling pearls, as the abdomen of the *Pangonia margaritifera.* Fr. anal. *margaritifère,* adj.

Mar'garyl. (*Margărīna,* margarin; ὕλη, the material of which anything is made.) *Chem.* Term for a radical, of which in different stages of oxidation, both stearin and margarin are constituents.

Margĭnālis, *is, e.* (*Margo,* a border, or margin.) *Bot.* That which is placed upon the margin, as the *placentarium* when it is fixed to the border either of the valves or of the cells, as the *Œnothera;* or stipules when they are inserted along the sides of the petiole, as the *Rosa canina.* *Entomol.* Kirby gives this epithet to the *areolæ* of the wings of insects when they are open and terminate in the border, as the *Tenthredo:* mar'ginal. Fr. anal. *marginal,* adj. Germ. syn. *randständig,* adj.

Margĭnārius, *a, um.* (*Margo,* a margin, or border.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to those cells (*cloisons marginaires*) formed by the border of the valves returning into the interior of the pericarp, and proceeding to join the axis, real or imaginary, as in the *Rhododendron:* margina'rian. Fr. anal. *marginaire,* adj.

Margĭnātūra, *æ,* f. (*Margo,* a border or margin.) *Bot.* A term used by Necker to designate that which relates to the border of a part of a vegetable: the margi'nature. Fr. anal. *marginature,* f.

Margĭnātus, *a, um.* (*Margĭno,* to make borders, or edges.) *Bot.* Having a border, edge, or margin; bordered: mar'ginate. Fr. anal. *marginé,* adj. Germ. syn. *eingefasst,* adj.; *geründert,* adj.

Margĭnĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Margo,* a border or margin; *collum,* the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet surrounded by a border of a different colour, as the *Cetonia marginicollis.* Fr. anal. *marginicolle,* adj.

Margĭnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Margo,* a border or margin; *forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the appendices of the *periclinium* of the *Synantheræ,* when they resemble a border: margi'niform. Fr. anal. *marginiforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *randförmig,* adj.

Margĭnĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Margo,* a border or margin; *penna,* a wing.) *Entomol.* Having bordered wings. The *elytra* of the *Trichognatha marginipennis* are black and edged with red: marginipen'nate. Fr. anal. *marginipenne,* adj. Germ. syn. *randgeflügelt,* adj.

Ma'rigold, *Bot.* See *Calendula* and *Caltha.*

Ma'rigold, Gar'den. } *Bot.* Common name of
Ma'rigold, Single. } the *Calendula officinalis,* or *sativa.* Fr. syn. *souci des champs.* Germ. syn. *die gewöhnliche Ringelblume.*

Marigold, Single Marsh. *Bot.* Common name of the *Caltha palustris.* Fr. syn. *souci d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Dotterblume,* f.

Ma'rigold, Wild. *Bot.* Common name of the *Caltha arvensis,* or *vulgaris,* or *Calendula arvensis.* Fr. syn. *souci des jardins.* Germ. syn. *Feldringelblume,* f.

Mari'ne. (*Mare,* the sea.) Of or belonging to the sea. *Mārīnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *marin,* adj. Germ. syn. *zum Meer gehörig.*

Mari'ne A'cid. *Chem.* Name for muriatic acid; commonly termed the spirit of salt; more properly hydrochloric acid. *Acĭdum Mārĭnum.* Fr. anal. *acide marin.* Germ. syn. *Chlorwasserstoffsäure,* f.

Mari'ne Salt. *Chem.* The muriate of soda, or sea salt; otherwise termed the *Sodii chloridum,* or chloride of salt: common salt. Fr. anal. *sel marin.* Germ. syn. *Seesalz,* n.

Măris'ca, *æ,* f. (*Mas,* a male; because in its proper signification of a fig, it is large, but tasteless and insipid.) *Bot.* A fig. *Surg.* Applied to a hemorrhoidal tumour, like a large fig. Fr. anal. *marisque,* f.; syn. *fic,* m. Germ. syn. *Feigwarze,* f.

Măriscōsus, *a, um.* (*Mărisca,* a hemorrhoidal tumour; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of *Mariscæ:* maris'cous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *marisqueux,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit die Feigwarzen.*

Mărĭ'tĭmus, *a, um.* (*Mare,* the sea.) Of or belonging to the sea; maritime. See *Artemisia Maritima.* Fr. anal. *maritime,* adj. Germ. syn. *an der See gelegen.*

Mărītus, *i,* m. (*Mas,* a male.) A husband. *Chem.* The ancient writers about the philosopher's stone, applied this term to *Sulphur,* while mercury was called *Uxor,* the wife. See *Beya* and *Gabricus.*

Mar'joram, Common. *M. Med.* The name of the plant *Origanum vulgare;* also named *Agrioriganum.* See *Acapnos, Cunila Babula.* Fr. syn. *origan,* m.; *marjolaine sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Majoran,* m.; *Wohlgemuth,* m.; *Dosten,* m.

Mar'joram, Sweet. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Origanum majorana.* Fr. syn. *marjolaine,* f. Germ. anal. *Marjoran,* m.

Mar'joram, Wild. *M. Med.* A common name of the plant *Origanum vulgare,* or *Agrioriganum.* Fr. syn. *origan,* m.; *marjolain sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Majoran,* m.; *Wohlgemuth,* m.; *Dosten,* m.

Marjorana. See *Majorana.*

Marking-Nut Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Semecarpus anacardium.*

Marle. *Geol.* Common name of the argillaceous compound termed *Marga.* Fr. anal. *marne,* f. Germ. anal. *Margel,* m.

Mar'malade. (Port. *Marmello,* a quince.) *Pharm.* Old term for a conserve of quinces and sugar; it is now applied to conserves of other fruits, especially to that of the orange. *Marmĕlāda, æ,* f. See *Miva.* Fr. anal. *marmelade,* f. Germ. anal. *Marmelade,* m.; syn. *Quittensaft,* f.

Marmă'rўga, *æ,* f. } (Μαρμαίρω, to shine.) *Med.*
Marmă'rўge, *es,* f. } Term (in the plural) for the appearance of sparks or coruscations

before the eyes. Germ. syn. *das Funkeln oder Flirren vor der Augen.*

Marmărÿgōdēs, adj. (*Marmărÿgæ*, coruscations, or sparks before the eyes; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of *Marmarygæ:* marmary'gous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *marmarygeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *flimmernd*, part. adj.; *schimmernd*, part. adj.; *vibrirend*, part. adj.

Marmelada, *æ*, f. See *Marmalade.*

Marmōlāria, *æ*, f. (*Marmor*, marble; because of its spotted appearance.) *Bot.* A name for the *Acanthus mollis.* Fr. syn. *brancheursine*, f. Germ. syn. *Bärenklau*, m.

Mar'mor, *ōris*, n. (Μαρμαίρω, to shine; from the fine polish of which it is susceptible.) *Chem.* Marble. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.D. & U.S.A.) for the massive crystalline, or white granular carbonate of lime. See *Marble, Recha.* Fr. syn. *marbre*, m. Germ. anal. *Marmor*, m.

Mar'mor Mĕtal'lĭcum. *Chem.* Metallic marble; an epithet of the native sulphate of baryta. Fr. syn. *baryte*, f.; *barite*, f.; *terre pësante.*

Marmŏrācea Vĕnēna. *Med.* Old term for such poisonous substances as are fatal in doses not exceeding the quantity of a grain of wheat.

Marmŏ'reus Tar'tărus. Old term for the hardest species of human calculus. Ruland and Johnson.

Marmŏrĭsātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Marmor*, marble.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied by Marzari Pencati to the natural operation by which a calcareous body is transferred into marble: marmorisa'tion. Fr. anal. *marmorisation*, f.

Marmoryge. See *Marmaryga.*

Marmŏta, *æ*, f. *Med., Zoöl.* The marmot; a name for the *Mus Alpinus*, or Alpine mouse, which was anciently used in medicine.

Marocos'tĭnum, *i*, n. *Pharm.* Old name for a purgative extract of the *Marum* and *Costus*, originally described by Mindererus.

Marogus. *Pharm., Surg.* A name by Paracelsus for a certain very powerful somniferous and narcotic substance, under the influence of which, any one might be enabled to sustain the severest torture.

Mar'row. (Sax. *Mearh.*) *Anat.* The fat oleaginous substance in the cavities of the long cylindrical bones, which is secreted by the small arteries, or secreting vessels of its proper membrane. *Mĕdul'la,* *æ*, f. Fr. syn. *médulle*, f.; *moëlle*, f. Germ. syn. *Mark*, n.

Marrow, Spinal. See *Medulla Spinalis.*

Marrow, True Spinal. See *True Spinal Marrow.*

Marrūbias'trum, *i*, n. *Bot.* A name for the *Ballota nigra*, or *Marrubium nigrum fœtidum*, or stinking hellebore. Fr. syn. *marrube noir.* Germ. syn. *der schwarze stinkende Andorn.*

Marrūbium, *ii*, n. (Heb. *Marrob*, a bitter juice.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the herb *Marrubium vulgare*, or white hore-hound. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia.* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Juss. *Labiatæ.* See *Leonurus Cardiaca.* Fr. anal. *marrube*, m. Germ. syn. *Andorn*, m.

Marrūbium Al'bum. *Bot.* Another name for the *M. vulgare.* Fr. syn. *marrube commun.* Germ. syn. *der weisse Andorn.*

Marrūbium Alys'sum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant Galen's madwort, of high repute in America, against the bite of the rattlesnake; it is a popular remedy for hydrophobia, in the north of Europe, and in Russia it is still greatly esteemed; the root reduced to powder is to be eaten by being spread on bread and butter.

Marrūbium Aquātĭcum. *Bot.* Name of the water horehound, which is aperient and corroborant. See *Heraclea, Lycopus.* Fr. syn. *héraclée*, f. Germ. syn. *Heraklea*, f.

Marrūbium Hispānĭcum. *Bot.* Spanish horehound; a name for the *Sideritis Syriaca;* also called *M. verticillatum.*

Marrūbium Ni'grum Fœ'tidum. *Bot.* The black stinking horehound; a name for the *Ballota nigra.* Fr. syn. *marrube noir.* Germ. syn. *der schwarze stinkende Andorn.*

Marrūbium Vertĭcillātum. *Bot.* Another name for the *M. Hispanicum*, or *Sideritis Syriaca.*

Marrūbium Vulgāre. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common, or white hore-hound, used for asthma and coughs; also called *M. album.* Fr. syn. *merrube commun.* Germ. syn. *der weisse Andorn.*

Mars, *tis*, m. (Ἄρης, the heathen God of war; also war itself.) *Astron.* The planet Mars. *Chem.* Alchemical name for *Ferrum*, or *Chalybs;* because the weapons of war are made of it. Fr. syn. *fer*, m.; *acier*, m. Germ. syn. *Eisen*, m.; *Stahl*, m. *Med., Physiol.* A Paracelsian name for *Bilis.* The bile. Fr. syn. *bile*, f. Germ. syn. *Galle*, f.

Mars Alkălizālis. *Chem.* Old term for a combination of iron with an alkali: alkalized iron.

Mars Sacchărātus. *Pharm.* Old term for iron mixed with starch and sugar.

Mars Sŏlūbĭlis. *Med., Pharm.* Old term for the *Ferrum tartarizatum.* See *Mars Tartarizatus.*

Mars Sulphŭrātus. *Chem.* Term for iron filings and sulphur deflagrated together.

Mars Tartărizātus. *Med., Pharm.* A name for the *Ferrum tartarizatum.*

Marseilles Hart-Wort. *Bot.* A name for the *Seseli tortuosum* or *Marsiliense.*

Marseilles Vi'negar. *Med., Pharm.* The common name for the *Acetum prophylacticum*, or thieves' vinegar.

Marsh Mal'low. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Althæa officinalis.* Fr. syn. *guimauve*, f. Germ. syn. *Eibisch*, m.

Marsh Ma'rigold, Single. *Bot.* Common name for the *Caltha palustris.* Fr. syn. *souci d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Dotterblume*, f.

Marsh Pennywort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.*

Marsh Tre'foil. *Bot.* A common name for the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or buckbean. Fr. syn. *trefle d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Bitterklee*, m.; *Fieberklee*, m.

Marshall's Ce'rate. *Chem.* Name of a quack preparation of calomel, sugar of lead, citrine ointment, and palm oil.

Marsĭleăceus, *a*, *um*. (*Marsĭlea*, a certain plant.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Marsilea*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Marsileaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants; applied by Robert Brown to a Family (same word) of plants, called *Rhizocarpeæ* by Batsch, *Rhizospermiæ* by Roth and Candolle, *Hydropterides* by Willdenow, *Salvinieæ* by Jussieu, of which Kaulfuss and Desveau form a tribe of the Ferns, and which has for its type the genus *Marsilea*: marsilea'ceous. Fr. anal. *marsiléacé*, adj.

Mar'sum, *i*, n. *Med., Pharm.* A name of a species of wine, produced in Marsia, a small region of Italy; it was recommended as astringent in softness of the gums and looseness of the teeth.

Marsūpiālis, *is*, *e*. (*Marsūpium*, a pouch.) Pouched, or resembling a pouch: marsu'pial. *Anat.* Applied to the *Obturator internus* muscle. *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Marsupialia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia*, in which the skin of the abdomen is arranged about the *mammæ*, so as to form a pouch, in which their young, imperfect at birth, are preserved till they become sufficiently developed, and to which long afterwards they always fly for shelter, as the opossum kind. Fr. anal. *marsupial*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu einem Beutel gehörig*.

Marsūpiiflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Marsūpium*, a pouch; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* The flowers of the *Adenophora marsupiiflora*, with a complete calyx and bell-shaped corol, having been compared to pouches: marsupiiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *marsupiiflore*, adj.

Marsūpium, *ii*, n. (Μάρσιπος, or μάρσυπος, a little sack.) A pouch. *Anat.* Applied to the large cavity of the *peritonæum*; also to the *scrotum*. *Zoöl.* Term for the pouch or receptacle near the *mammæ* of the opossum, kangaroo, etc. Fr. syn. *mastothèque*, f. Germ. syn. *Beutel*, m.

Mar'tach. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Lithargyrum*. Ruland and Johnson. In Dr. Greenhill's Transl. of Rhazes on the Small-pox, Index, *p.* 196, the orthography is *Murtac*. Fr. syn. *litharge*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleiglatte*, f.; *Silberglatte*, f.

Martagon Lily. *Bot.* See *Lilium Martagon*.

Mar'tial. (*Mars*, iron.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to iron. *Martialis*, *is*, *e*. Fr. syn. *ferrugineux*, adj.; anal. *martial*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Eisen gehörig*.

Mar'tial Æ'thiops. *Chem.* A name for the protoxide of iron.

Martiāles Flōres. *Chem.* Former name for the *Ammonio-chloridum ferri*.

Martiātum Unguen'tum. *Pharm.* Old term for an ointment made of laurel, rue, marjoram, etc.; soldier's ointment. Quincy.

Maruchŏ'leum. *Chem.* Old term the same as *Metallum*, a metal. Ruland and Johnson.

Mārum, *i*, n. (Heb. מר, bitter, from its taste.) *Bot.* A name applied formerly to several species of *Teucrium*. See *Teucrium Marum*.

Mārum Cortūsi.
Mārum Crētĭcum.
Mārum Syri'ăcum.
Mārum Vērum.
Bot. Names for the *Teucrium marum*, or *Marum germander*.

Muārm Ger'mander. *Bot.* Common name for the *Teucrium marum*.

Mārum Vulgāre. *Bot.* A name for the *Thymus mastichina*. Fr. syn. *thym ordinaire*. Germ. syn. *gemeine Thimian*.

Mas, *māris*, m. *Zoöl.* The male of all kinds of animals. Fr. syn. *mâle*, m. Germ. syn. *Männchen*, n.

Masarĭdes. *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Goldfuss to a tribe of the *Hymenoptera Diploptera*, having the genus *Masaris* for their type. It should have been *Masaridæ*, patron. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *masarides*, m. pl.

Maschăladĕnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Maschăle*, the *axilla*, or arm-pit; *adĕnītis*, inflammation of a gland.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for inflammation of the axillary glands. Fr. anal. *maschaladénite*, f. Germ. syn. *Achseldrüsenentzündung*, f.

Mas'chăle, *es*, f. (Μασχάλη.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Axilla*, or arm-pit. Gorræus. Fr. syn. *axille*, f. Germ. syn. *Achselgrube*, f.

Maschălis'ter, *ēris*, m. (Μασχαλιστὴρ.) *Anat.* Old term for the second dorsal vertebra. Gorræus.

Maschălon'cus, *i*, m. (Μασχάλη, the *axilla*, or arm-pit; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for tumour, boil, or abscess in the arm-pit. See *Maschalopanus*. Fr. syn. *tumeur de l'aisselle*. Germ. syn. *Achselbeule*, f.

Maschălōpānus, *i*, m. (*Maschăle*, the arm-pit; *pānus*, a swelling, or boil.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a swelling or boil in the *axilla*, or arm-pit. See *Maschaloncus*. Fr. syn. *tumeur de l'aisselle*. Germ. syn. *Achselbeule*, f.

Maschălyperidrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Maschăle*, the *axilla*, or arm-pit; *hyperidrōsis*, excessive sweating.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for axillary *hyperidrosis*, or excessive sweating of the arm-pits. Fr. anal. *maschalyperidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *den übermässige Achselschweiss*.

Mascŭliflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Mascŭlus*, male; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidium*, and to the disc of the *Synantheræ*, when the flowers seen there are male: masculiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *masculiflore*, adj.

Mas'cŭlus, *a*, *um*. (Dim. *Mas*, a male.) Of or belonging to a male; male: mas'culine. *Bot.* Applied to a flower with the stamen, which though it fertilizes the pistil, produces no seed itself: barren. Fr. syn. *mâle*, adj. Germ. syn. *männlich*, adj.

Masked. (Fr. *Masquer*, to disguise.) See *Personatus*.

Mas'lach. *Pharm.* Old name for a certain opiate medicine in use among the Turks; believed to be the *Cannabis Indica*. Ruland and Johnson.

Mas'pēton.
Mas'pētum, *i*, n.
(Μάσπετον.) *Bot.* Old name for the leaf of the *Feruda assafœtida*, or assafœtida plant.

Mas'sa, *æ*, f. (Μάσσω, to knead.) A mass, lump, or heap. *Pharm.* A term for any compound from which pills are to be made. See *Kymia*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *masse*, f.

Massa Carnea Jacobi Sylvii. *Anat.* See *Sylvii Massa Carnea Jacobi*.

Massaliōtĭcon. } *Pharm.* Old name, Gr.
Massaliōtĭcum, *i*, n. } anal. μασσαλιωτικὸν, used by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* v. 15, of a plaster by Demosthenes Massaliotes, which was recommended for carbuncles.

Massālis. } *Chem.* Old term for *Hydrargy-*
Massālium. } *rum*, or mercury. Ruland and Johnson. Fr. anal. *hydrargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber*, n.

Massēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μασσάομαι, to chew.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for mastication. Fr. syn. *mastication*, f. Germ. syn. *Käuen*, n.

Massēter, *ēris*, m. (Μασσητὴρ, from μασσάομαι, to chew; because it is employed in performing the act of mastication.) *Anat.* Name of a short thick muscle of the lower jaw, situated one on each side of the face. See *Manducatorius, Mansorius.* Fr. anal. *maséter*, m. Germ. syn. *Käumuskel*, m.

Massētērĭcus, *a, um.* (*Massēter*, a muscle of the jaw; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Masseter* muscle: masseteric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *massétérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zum Masseter oder auch zum Kauen gehört.*

Mas'sicot. *Chem.* A name for the yellow oxide of lead.

Massīvus, *a, um.* (*Massa*, a mass or heap.) *Geol.* Applied to the structure of rocks, as the *Leptynite massiva. Mineral.* Applied to a mineral when it is in masses of a certain volume, which not having any particular character cannot be designated except by the abstract consideration of the masses themselves, as *Sulphur:* mas'sive. Fr. anal. *massif*, adj. Germ. anal. *massiv*, adj.

Mas'soy, Cor'tex. *Bot.* Massoy bark; the produce of an unknown tree of New Guinea, where it is beat into a pultaceous mass with water, and rubbed on the abdomen to allay pain of the bowels.

Mas'sŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Massa*, a mass or heap.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to the particles of which the pollinic mass of the *Orchideæ* is contained: a mas'sule. Fr. syn. *massette*, f.

Mastaden, *ĕnis*, m. (Μαστὸς, the breast; ἄδην, a gland.) *Anat., Med.* Term for the mammary gland in woman. Fr. anal. *glande mammaire.* Germ. syn. *Brustdrüse* (*der Frauen*), f.

Mastadēnītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mastadēnītis*, inflammation of the mammary gland: terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Mastadenitis:* mastadeni'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *s.* 6. Fr. anal. *mastadénitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Brustdrüse betreffend.*

Mastadēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mastaden*, the mammary gland; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the mammary gland. Fr. anal. *mastadénite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Brustdrüse.*

Mastal'gia, *æ*, f. (Μαστὸς, the breast; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the mammary gland or breast: mastal'gy. See *Mastodealgia.* Fr. anal. *mastalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schmerz in den Brusten.*

Mastal'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mastalgia*, pain of the breast; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Mastalgia.* mastal'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mastalgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mastalgie betreffend.*

Mastaux'e, *es*, f. (Μαστὸς, the breast; αὔξη, an increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for swollen or enlarged female breast. Fr. syn. *tumeur de la mamelle.* Germ. syn. *die Ausdehnung der weiblichen Brüste.*

Mas'tax, *ăcos*, f. (Μάσταξ.) *Anat.* Term for the *maxilla*, or jaw. Fr. syn. *machoire*, f. Germ. syn. *Kiefer*, m.; *Kinnlade*, f. Also applied by Illiger to the hairs which cover the upper lip under the nostrils; the same as *Mystax.* Fr. anal. *mastax*, m. Germ. syn. *Knebelbart*, m. *Comp. Anat., Ornithol.* Applied to the lateral portion of the synciput, which is contiguous to the base of the *maxilla*, and distinguished by its plumes, or colour. Fr. anal. *mastax*, m. Germ. syn. *Knebel*, m.

Mastecchȳmōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma*, or breast; ἐκχύμωσις, effusion of blood under the skin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *ecchymosis* in the female breast. Fr. anal. *mastecchymose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ekchymose in der weiblichen Brust; der ekchymotisch Zustand der weibliche Brüste.*

Master-Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Imperatoria ostruthium*, and *Heracleum lanatum.* Fr. syn. *berce*, f. Germ. syn. *Heilkraut*, n.

Master-Wort, Black. *Bot.* Common name for the *Astrantia major, A. niger*, or *A. vulgaris.*

Masthelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μαστὸς, the female breast; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ulceration of the *mamma*, or female breast. Fr. anal. *masthelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Vereiterung* (*Verschwärung*) *in der weiblichen Brüst.*

Masthle, *es*, f. } (Μάσθλη, and μάσθλης.)
Masthlēs, *ētis*, m. } *Anat.* Old terms, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Morb.* ii. lvii. 8, for the skin.

Masthos. } (Μασθὸς.) *Anat., Med.* The
Masthus, *i*, m. } *mamma*, or breast.) Instead of this word and its derivatives, see *Mastos*, etc.

Mastica'tion. (*Mastĭco*, to chew.) *Physiol.* Term for the act or process of chewing; also, for the taking, chewing, and insalivation of the food. *Mastĭcātio, ōnis*, f. See *Commanducatio, Manducatio.* Fr. anal. *mastication*, f. Germ. syn. *Kauen*, n.

Mastica'tory. (*Mastĭco*, to chew.) *Med., Pharm.* Term applied to medicines which have to be masticated, or chewed. *Mastĭcātōrius, a, um.* See *Commansum, Diamassema, Manducatorius, Mansorius.* Fr. anal. *masticatoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Käuen gehörig.*

Mas'tic. } *M. Med.* (Μαστίχη.) Name of the
Mas'tich. } substance obtained by making transverse incisions in the bark of the *Pistacia lentiscus*, whence it exudes abundantly in drops, which run to the ground, and after sufficient time is allowed for their concretion they are collected for use; also spelt *Mastick;* it is mildly astringent, corroborant, and balsamic. Fr. anal. *mastic*, m. Germ. anal. *Mastix*, m.

Mas'tich, Herb. *Bot.* Common name for the *Thymus mastichina*, or *Marum vulgare*.

Mastich, Oil of. See *Masticheleon*.

Mastich, Peruvian. *Bot.* See *Schinus Molli*.

Mas'tich, Sy'rian Herb. *Bot.* A common name for the *Teucrium marum*, or *Marum germander*.

Mas'tich Tree. *M. Med.* Common name of the *Pistacia lentiscus*.

Mas'tich Wood. *Bot.* Common name for the wood of the *Pistacia lentiscus*, which abounds with the resinous principle mastich; a tincture is made from it, and used in some countries for dysentery, hemorrhage, and gout.

Mas'tiche, *es*, f. (Μαστίχη, from *μαστιχάω*, to chew.) The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D.) of the resin obtained from the shrub *Pistacia lentiscus*; mas'tic: mas'tich, or mas'tick. See *Elidrion*, *Menfrige*. Fr. anal. *mastic*, m. Germ. anal. *mastix*, m.

Mastichēlæ'on.
Mastichēlæ'um, *i*, n. (Μαστίχη, mastich; ἔλαιον, oil.) The oil of mastich, Gr. anal. *μαστιγέλαιον*, used by Dioscorides, i. 51. See *Schinelaum*.

Mastĭchīna, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Mastiche*, mastich.) *Bot.* The herb mastich. See *Thymus Mastichina*. Hooper.

Mastĭchīnus, *a*, *um*. (*Mastiche*, mastich.) *Med., Pharm.* Having or mixed with mastich; mas'tichine. Fr. anal. *mastichine*, adj. Germ. syn. *mastixhaltig*, adj.; *mit Mastix bereitet*.

Masticin'. *Chem.* Name given to a peculiar principle obtained by the action of alcohol upon mastic, being that part of mastic which is soluble by that means. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *masticine*, f.

Mastick. *M. Med.* See *Mastic*.

Mas'ticot. *Chem.* The same as *Massicot*.

Mas'ticus, *a*, *um*. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma*, or female breast; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the *mammæ*: mas'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die weiblichen Brüste betreffend*.

Mastĭgŏ'cĕras, *ātis*, n. (Μάστιξ, a whip; *κέρας*, horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Klug and Dalman to maxillary *palpi* of hymenopterous insects in which they are very long: a mas'tigocere. Fr. anal. *mastigocère*, m.

Mastītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μαστὸς, the breast; terminal *-ῖτις*.) *Pathol.* Term for phlegmonous inflammation of the female breast. Fr. anal. *mastite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der (äussern) Brüste*.

Mastix. *M. Med.* See *Mastic*.

Mastŏcarcĭnōma, *ātis*, n. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma* or female breast; *carcĭnōma*, incipient cancer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *carcinoma* or incipient cancer of the breast. Fr. anal. *mastocarcinome*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustkrebs*, m.

Mastochondrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma*, or breast; *χόνδρος*, a cartilage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a cartilaginous tumour of the *mamma*, or female breast. Fr. anal. *mastochondrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Knorpelgeschwulst der weiblichen Brüste*.

Mastōdēs, adj. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma*, or female breast; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Anat.* Having or full of *mammæ* or breasts, that is, having large breasts: mas'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *masteux*, adj.

NOTE.—This word in several instances of compound terms is confounded by Kraus with *Mastoides*, or resembling the breast. The latter is the correct formation for such terms.

Mastŏdŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Μαστὸς, the female breast; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* An awkward word proposed by Latreille to supersede that of *Mammalogia*, a treatise on the *Mammifera*: mastodo'logy. See *Mastologia*. Fr. anal. *mastodologie*, f.

Mastŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (Μαστὸς, the breast; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* Term for a pain occurring in the *mamma*, or female breast; the same as *Mazodynia*. Fr. anal. *mastodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schmerz in den Brüsten*.

Mastoideal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Mastoīdēs* processus, the mastoid process; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the mastoid process: mastoideal'gy. See *Mastalgia*. Fr. anal. *mastoïdealgie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schmerz des Zitzenfortsatzes*.

Mastoïdeŏcentēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Mastoīdēs* processus, the mastoid process; *κέντησις*, a puncturing.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for perforation of the mastoid process. Fr. anal. *mastoïdeocentèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Anbohrung des Zitzenfortsatzes*.

Mastoïdeopărăcentēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Mastoīdēs* processus, the mastoid process; *părăcentēsis*, a puncturing or opening into a cavity.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* The same as *Mastoideocentesis*.

Mastoīdēs, adj. (Μαστὸς, the breast, or nipple; terminal *-ῑδης*.) *Anat.* Resembling the nipple; applied to a process of the temporal bone: mas'toid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *mastoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *zitzenähnlich*, adj.

Mastoīdĕus, *a*, *um*. (*Mastoīdēs* processus; the mastoid process; terminal *-ĭdeus*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the mastoid process of the temporal bone: mastoi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *mastoidien*, adj.

Mastŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Μαστὸς, the female breast; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a treatise on the *mamma* or female breast; also faultily used the same as *Mammalogia*: masto'logy. See *Mammalogy*, *Mastodologia*. Fr. anal. *mastologie*, f.

Mastŏmēnia, *æ*, f. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma*, or female breast; μὴν, a month.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a metastasis of the menstrual flow to the *mammæ*. Fr. anal. *mastoménie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Versetzung des Monatsabganges auf die weiblichen Brüste*.

Maston'cus, *i*, m. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma*, or female breast; ὄγκος, a tumour, also the nipple.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for a tumour of the *mamma*, the mammary gland itself, or of the nipple. Fr. syn. *tumeur de la mamelle femelle*. Germ. syn. *die Geschwulst der weiblichen Brust, auch der Brustdrüse selbst, oder der Brustwarze*.

Mastŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma*, or female breast; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the female breast: masto'pathy. Fr. anal. *mastopathie*, f.

Germ. syn. *der Schmerz in den weiblichen Brüsten.*

Mastŏpă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mastŏpăthia*, pain or disease of the breast; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Mastopathia:* mastopa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mastopathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mastopathie betreffend.*

Mastŏpărec'tăma, *ătis*, n. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma*, or female breast; παρέκταμα, immoderate extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive distension of the *mammæ.* Fr. anal. *mastoparectame*, m. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Ausdehnung der weiblichen Brüste.*

Mastŏpĭmĕlon'cus, *i*, m. } (Μαστὸς, the breast;
Mastŏpion'cus, *i*, m. } πιμελὴ, fat; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for a fatty swelling or tumour in the *mamma*, or female breast. Fr. syn. *tumeur* or *dégénération graisseuse de la mamelle femelle.* Germ. syn. *die Fettgeschwulst der weiblichen Brüste.*

Mastorrhāgia, *æ*, f. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma* or female breast; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sudden or violent hemorrhage from the *mamma;* mastor'rhagy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *mastorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine (starke) Blutung aus den weiblichen Brüsten.*

Mastorrhāgĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mastorrhāgia*, sudden hemorrhage from the *mamma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Mastorrhagia;* mastorrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mastorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mastorrhagie betreffend.*

Mastoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma* or female breast; σκίῤῥος, a hard tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *scirrhus* of the breast. Fr. anal. *mastoscirrhe* or *mastosquirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustkrebs*, f.

Mastoscrŏfŭlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma* or female breast; *scrŏfŭla.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a scrofulous tumour of the female breast. Fr. anal. *mastoscrofulose*, f. Germ. syn. *die scrofulose Geschwulst der weiblichen Brüste.*

Mastōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma* or female breast.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an osseous tumour of the *mamma.* Fr. anal. *mastose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Geschwulst der weiblichen Brüste.*

Mastospargōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma* or female breast; σπαργάω, to distend.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the *mamma* or breast from an excess of milk. Fr. anal. *mastospargose*, f. Germ. syn. *schmerzhafte Ausdehnung der Brust von Milchüberfluss.*

Mastōsȳrinx, *gis*, f. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma* or female breast; σύριγξ, a pipe.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Term for a *fistula* in the breast. Fr. syn. *fistule de la mamelle femelle.* Germ. syn. *Brustfistel*, f.

Mastŏthēca, *æ*, f. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma* or female breast; θήκη, a sheath.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger to an abdominal cutaneous fold which in the marsupial *Mammifera* surrounds and contains the *mammæ.* Fr. anal. *mastothèque*, f.

Mastozōon, *i*, m. (Μαστὸς, the *mamma* or breast; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Term for an animal with *mammæ* or breasts, and so the same as *Mammiferus.* Fr. anal. *mastozoaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Säugthier*, m.

Mastozōŏ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Μαστὸς, the *mamma* or breast; ζῶον, an animal; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Geol.* Applied by Omalius to the tertiary and modern strata of which he could at first make only one Order, but afterwards divided it into two. Now, he reserves it for one of these two Orders, comprehending the diluvian and the tertiary strata, because it is in these groups that the debris of the great mammifers have been found. *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to a mastozöon: mastozoo'tic. Fr. anal. *mastozoötique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein Saugthier betreffend.*

Masturbātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Manus*, the hand; *stupro*, to dishonour.) Term for that pernicious and debasing act, destructive of health, mental and corporeal, and even fatal in its effects, which may be best designated self-pollution, or secret vice: masturba'tion; also termed *Onanism* and *Manustupratio.* Fr. anal. *masturbation*, f. Germ. syn. *Selbstbefleckung*, f.

Mātălis'ta. *Bot.* Old name of a species of jalap; said to be a plant not known, the root of which is imported from America, where it is used as purgative, being milder in its action than the ordinary jalap.

Mateco. See *Matico.*

Mătel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Mātŭla*, a chamber-pot.) *Med.* Term for a small urinal. Fr. syn. *urinal*, m. Germ. syn. *Harngefäss*, n.; *kleines Nachtgeschirr; Uringlas*, m.

Māter, *tris*, f. (Μήτηρ, a mother; also the matrix or womb.) A mother. See *Dura Mater*, and *Pia Mater.* Fr. syn. *mère*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutter*, f.

Mater Metallorum. See *Stannar.*

Mātĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (*Māter*, a mother.) The stuff or substance whereof anything is made; matter. See *Hyle.* Fr. anal. *matière*, f. Germ. anal. *Materie*, f.

Mātĕ'ria Mĕ'dĭca. Term for a general arrangement or classification of substances, natural and artificial, used in the cure of diseases. See *Hyle, Media.* Fr. syn. *matière médicale.*

Mātĕrĭālis'ta, *æ*, f. (*Mātĕrĭa*, matter or stuff of which a thing is made.) *Med.* Old term for a merchant who sells the articles of the *Materia medica*, especially the simple substances, or drugs; a druggist.

Mātĕrĭātūra, *æ*, f. (*Mātĕrĭa*, matter or stuff of which a thing is made.) A dressing of timber for use. *Pathol.* Formerly applied to diseases of intemperance, functional or structural.

Mathedorum. *Chem.* Old term for *Sal gemmæ.*

Mathieu's Ver'mifuge. *Pharm.* Name of a medicine consisting of two electuaries, one composed of tin filings, fern root, worm seed, resinous extract of jalap, and sulphate of potash with honey, for killing the worms; the other of jalap, sulphate of potash, scammony, and gamboge, with honey, for expelling them.

Mathew's Injection. *Pharm.* Name for a diluted tincture of *cantharides*, once in great repute for the cure of *fistula in ano.*

Mathew's Pills. *Pharm.* They are made of black hellebore, Starkey's soap, and saffron, made into a mass with a little turpentine. See *Starkey's Pills.*

Ma'tico. *Bot.* Name of a tree growing wild in the interior of Peru, delineated in the *Flora Peruviana* as a *Piper angustifolium*, the leaves of which are celebrated among the Indians for their styptic properties when applied to bleeding surfaces; also, for aphrodisiac powers when internally administered. It is now called *Artanthe elongata* in the pharmacopœia (D.)

Matonia Cardămōmum. *Bot.* Name of a plant, the fruit of which is called *Amomis.*

Mătōrium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Old name for *Ammoniacum.* Johnson, *Lex.* Fr. anal. *ammoniaque* (*gomme*). Germ. *Ammoniak*, n.

Matrācium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Name for a vessel of glass or other material, round or oval, with a long neck; formerly applied to a cucurbit: a mat'rass. Fr. syn. *matras*, m. Germ. syn. *Retorte*, f. *Med.* Also applied to a urinal. Also a small sac or bag containing calcined tartar, according to Blancardus. Fr. syn. *urinal*, m. Germ. syn. *Harngefäss*, n.; *Harnglas*, n.

Matrass. *Chem.* See *Matracium.*

Matricalia. *Med., Pharm.* See *Matricalius.*

Matrīcālius, *a, um.* (*Matrix*, the womb.) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to the womb. Formerly applied to medicines (*Matricalia*, nom. pl. n.) proper in disorders of the womb.

Matrīcāria, *æ*, f. (*Matrix*, the womb; because used in diseases of that organ.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia Superflua. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the flowers of the *Matricaria chamomilla*, or German chamomile. Fr. anal. *matricaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterpflanze*, f.

Matrīcāria Chămōmil'la. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common wild corn, or dog's chamomile (used U.S.A.); its virtues are similar, but in an inferior degree, to those of the *M. Parthenium;* also called *Chamæmelum vulgare, Chamomilla nostras*, and German chamomile; the *Leucanthemum* of Dioscorides. Fr. syn. *matricaire des champagnes.* Germ. syn. *Mutterchamille*, f.

Matrīcāria Parthĕ'nium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common fever-few, or febrifuge, or mother's wort; used as emmenagogue, resolvent, stomachic, and vermifuge; also especially as anti-hysteric; also called *Parthenium febrifuga;* the *Parthenium* of Dioscorides. Fr. syn. *pyréthre*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterkraut*, n.

Matrisyl'va, *æ*, f. (*Mater*, a mother; *sylva*, a wood.) *Bot.* The mother of the wood; a name for the *Asperula odorata.* Fr. syn. *asperule odorante; muguet des bois.* Germ. syn. *Megerkraut*, n.

Ma'trix, *icis*, f. (Μήτηρ, a mother; also the *uterus* or womb.) *Anat.* Another term for the *Uterus*, or womb: the ma'trix; also termed *Metra.* Fr. anal. *matrice*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutter*, f.

Matted. (Sax. *Meatte*, a texture made of rushes.) See *Cespitosus.*

Matter. See *Materia*, and *Pus.*

Mattico. See *Matico.*

Mă'tŭla, *æ*, f. (As if *Madŭla*, from *mădeo*, to be wet.) Old name for a urinal, or chamber-pot. Fr. syn. *urinal*, m. Germ. syn. *Harngefäss*, m.; *Harnglas*, n.

Mātūrans, *tis*, part. (*Mātūro*, to ripen.) Having power to ripen, or mature. *Pharm.* Applied to substances (*Maturantia*, nom. pl. n.) which promote the suppuration of tumours: matu'ring: matu'rant. Fr. anal. *maturant*, adj. Germ. syn. *zeitigend*, part. adj.

Matura'tion. (*Mātūro*, to ripen.) *Med.* Formerly applied to the concoction of the humours. See *Pepansis. Surg.* Term for the process succeeding to inflammation, by which pus or matter is formed in an abscess. *Mātūrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *maturation*, f. Germ. syn. *Reifmachen*, f.

Mātūrĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Mātūrus*, ripe.) *Bot.* The state of fruits and seeds that are arrived at their entire developement; the state of a fruit or seed which has attained all the developement which it is susceptible of acquiring upon the parent plant; ripeness: matu'rity. Fr. anal. *maturité*, f. Germ. syn. *Reife*, f.; *Zeitigung*, f.

Maud'lin.
Maud'lin Tan'sy. *Bot.* Common names for the plant *Achillea ageratum.*

Maudlin-Wort. *Bot.* A common name for the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, or ox-eye daisy.

Maw. (Sax. *Maga.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the stomach. See *Gaster, Ventriculus.*

Maw-Worm. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Ascaris vermicularis*, or thread-worm; the *Oxyuris* of Rudolphi.

Maxil'la, *æ*, f. (Μασσάομαι, to chew.) *Anat.* Term for the upper or lower jaw, and distinguished as *M. superior*, and *M. inferior. Comp. Anat.* See *Maxillary. Entomol.* Applied to the posterior or inferior pair of jaws of the *Tritores*, in distinction from the anterior, or superior, which are called mandibles. See *Siagon.* Fr. syn. *mâchoire*, f. Germ. syn. *Kinnbacken*, m.; *Kinnlade*, f.

Maxillāris, *is, e.* (*Maxilla*, the jaw.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Relating to the jaw. *Entomol.* Applied to the articulated filaments (*Palpi maxillares*) inserted upon the external band of the jaws in insects. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a section (*Maxillaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea*, comprehending those of which the mouth is composed of at least one lip, two mandibles, a ligule, and two jaws meeting anteriorly: maxil'lary. Fr. anal. *maxillaire*, f. Germ. syn. *zum Kinnbacken gehörig.*

Maxil'lary. (*Maxilla*, the jaw.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Maxilla*, or jaw. *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, especially to the *Maxilla superior. Maxillāris, is, e.* Fr. syn. *maxillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Kinnbacken gehörig.*

Maxillary Sinus. See *Highmorianum Antrum.*

Maxillātus, *a, um.* (*Maxilla*, the jaw.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Having a *maxilla;* applied to a bivalve shell, of which the hinge presents

long and numerous teeth, as the *Perna maxillata:* maxil'late. Fr. anal. *maxillé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Kinnbacken gehörig.*

Maxillĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Maxilla*, the jaw; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Applied particularly to the mouth of insects when it is distinguished by jaws: maxilli'ferous. Fr. anal. *maxillifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Kinnbackens.*

Maxillifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Maxilla*, the jaw; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the form, and performing the office of a *maxilla*, as certain appendages of the base of the feet of the *Limulii.* Applied by Blainville to those teeth (*Dentes maxilliformes*,) in the *Chetopoda*, to the number of two or four, which are placed at the orifice of the mouth, opposed and more or less resembling hooks, of which the internal edge is provided with denticules: maxil'liform. Fr. anal. *maxilliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kinnbackenförmig*, adj.

Maxillōsus, *a, um.* (*Maxilla*, the jaw; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Entomol.* Applied to insects that have very large jaws, as the *Staphylinus maxillosus*, *Anthra maxillosa*, *Psallidium maxillosum:* maxil'lous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *maxilleux*, adj.

May-Apple. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Podophyllum peltatum*, or May-apple tree.

May-Lily. *Bot.* Common name for the *Convallaria majalis*, or lily of the valley. Fr. syn. *muguet*, m. Germ. syn. *Maiblume*, f.

May-Weed. *Bot.* Common name for the *Anthemis cotula*, or stinking chamomile. Fr. syn. *camomille sauvage.* Germ. syn. *stinkig oder wilde Kamillen.*

Mayel'la. *Bot.* A name for the *Curcuma longa*, or turmeric plant. Fr. syn. *curcuma*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelbwurz*, f.; *Kurkuma*, f.; *Indianisches Safran.*

Mayhem. (Old Fr. *Mehaigner*, to hurt.) *Med. Jur.* A term in English law, defined to be "the violently depriving another of the use of such of his members as may render him the less able in fighting, either to defend himself, or annoy his adversary": maim, hurt, or wound.

Mays. (Ind.) *Bot.* Name of the maize plant. See *Zea Mays.* Fr. anal. *mais*, m. Germ. anal. *Mays*, m.; *Indianische Korn.*

Ma'za, *æ*, f. (Μάζα, a mass). *Med., Pharm.* Old term the same as *Massa.* Formerly it was more strictly applied to a mixture of barley meal with some liquid, especially water and oil, or with coarse common food. Fr. anal. *masse*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Zeichmasse aus Mehl und Oel. Obstet.* The *Placenta.* Fr. syn. *placenta*, f. Germ. syn. *die After- oder Nachgeburt; Mutterkuchen*, m.

Mazalysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. See *Mazolysis.*

Mazediātis, *is, e.* (Μαζός, the breast.) *Bot.* Applied by Faces to a Class (*Mazediates*, nom. pl. m.) of lichens, to which he refers those which contain a powder in the interior of the *apothecium.* Fr. anal. *mazédiate*, adj.

Mazĭcus, *a, um.* (*Maza*, the *placenta;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Obstet.* Of or belonging to the *Maza*, or *placenta:* maz'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mazique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Mutterkuchen betreffend.*

Mazi'schĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Maza*, the *placenta*; σχέω, to retain.) *Obstet.* Term for retention of the *placenta.* Fr. anal. *mazischèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verhaltung des Mutterkuchens.*

Mazischĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mazischĕsis*, retention of the *placenta;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Obstet.* Of or belonging to *Mazischesis*, or retention of the *placenta:* mazische'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mazischétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mazischesis betreffend.*

Mazŏcăcŏ'thĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Maza*, the *placenta;* κακός, evil; θέσις, position.) *Obstet.* Term for a mal-position of the *placenta.* Fr. anal. *mazocacothèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die übel Lage oder Anlage des Mutterkuchens.*

Mazŏcăcŏthĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mazŏcăcŏthĕsis*, mal-position of the *placenta;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Obstet.* Of or belonging to *Mazocacothesis*, or mal-position of the *placenta:* mazocacothe'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mazocacothétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mazocacothesis betreffend.*

Mazŏdy'nia, *æ*, f. (Μαζός, the breast; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Painful breast; a term used by Dr. Birkett; it is the same as *Mastodynia.* Fr. anal. *mazodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schmerz in den Brüsten.*

Mazŏ'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Maza*, the *placenta;* λύσις, a solution.) *Obstet.* Term for the loosing or detaching of the *placenta* from the womb after expulsion of the child, or in the progress of delivery. Fr. anal. *mazolyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lösung des Mutterkuchens.*

Mazŏlў'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mazŏlўsis*, the detachment of the *placenta;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Obstet.* Of or belonging to *Mazolysis:* mazoly'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mazolytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mazolysis betreffend.*

Mazŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Maza*, the *placenta;* πάθος, disease.) *Obstet., Pathol.* Term for a morbid condition of the *placenta* or afterbirth. Fr. anal. *mazopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Leiden (eine Krankheit) welches vom Mutterkuchen oder von der Nachgeburt herrührt.*

Mazŏpă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mazŏpăthia*, a morbid state of the *placenta;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Obstet., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Mazopathia:* mazopa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mazopathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mazopathie betreffend.*

Mazos. (Μάζος.) The same as *Mastos.*

Mead. (Sax. *Médu.*) Term for water impregnated with honey, after it has undergone vinous fermentation. *Mel'lĭna*, *æ*, f. Fr. syn. *hydromel*, m. Germ. syn. *Honigwasser*, n.

Meadow-Sweet. *Bot.* Common name for the *Spiræa ulmaria.*

Meadow Crowfoot. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Ranunculus acris.* Fr. syn. *rénoncule âcre*, or *bouton d'or.* Germ. syn. *der scharfe Hahnenfüss.*

Meadow, Queen of the. *Bot.* A common name for the *Spiræa ulmaria*, or meadow sweet.

Meadow Saff'ron. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Colchicum autumnale*. Fr. syn. *colchique*, m. Germ. syn. *Kolchicum*, n.; *Zeitlose*, f.

Meadow Sax'ifrage, English. *Bot.* Common name for the *Peucedanum silaus*.

Meadow Thistle, Round Leaved. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cnicus oleraceus*.

Meal. (Sax. *Mélu.*) Common name for *Farina*, or the flour of corn. See *Alphiton*. Fr. syn. *farine*, f. Germ. anal. *Mehl*, m.

Mealy Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Viburnum lantana*.

Measles. (Sax. *Mesall*, or *mysel*, leprous.) *Pathol.* The common term for the disease *Rubeola*. Fr. syn. *rougéole*, f. Germ. syn. *Masern*, f.; *Rotheln*, f.

Meātus, *ûs*, m. (*Meo*, to pass.) A passage. *Anat.* Term for an opening, leading to a canal, duct, or cavity. See *Trogle*. Fr. anal. *méat*, m. Germ. syn. *Gang*, m.

Meātus Auditōrius Exter'nus. *Anat.* The outer opening or passage of the ear, composed of an outer cartilaginous, and an inner bony portion. See *Alsamach*. Fr. syn. *méat auditif externe*. Germ. syn. *Gehörgang innere*.

Meātus Auditōrius Inter'nus. *Anat.* The inner auditory opening, or passage; it runs outwards and forwards from a foramen on the back part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, towards the vestibule. Fr. syn. *méat auditif externe*. Germ. syn, *Gehörgang äussere*.

Meātus Cœ'cus. *Anat.* A term for the Eustachian tube; the blind opening. Fr. syn. *trompe*, or *conduit d'Eustache*. Germ. syn. *der Eustachische* or *Ohr-trompette*.

Meātus Cūtĭcūlāris. *Anat.* Term for a pore of the skin: a cuti'cular opening. Fr. anal. *méat cuticulaire*. Germ. syn. *die Gang der Haut*.

Meātus Cys'tĭcus. *Anat.* A term for the *Ductus cysticus*, or gall-duct; the cystic opening Fr. anal. *méat cystique*; syn. *canal cystique*; *conduite cystique*. Germ. syn. *Gallenblasengang*, m.

Meātus Urīnārius. *Anat.* Term for the orifice of the urethra; the urinary opening, or urethra. Fr. syn. *méat urinaire*; *uréthre*, m. Germ. syn. *Harnröhre*, f.

Mec'ca Bal'sam. *Bot.* A name for the produce of the *Amyris Gileadensis*. *Balsämum Mecca*.

Mēchănencĕphălītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μηχανὴ, a machine; *encéphal'tis*, inflammation of the brain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mechanical *encephalitis*, or inflammation of the brain by violence or mechanical injury. Fr. anal. *mécanencéphalite*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnentzündung von äusserer Verletzung*.

Mechă'nĭca, *æ*, f. } (Μηχανικὴ, from *μηχανὴ*, a
Mechă'nĭce, *es*, f. } machine.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for that part of physics which has for its object to determine the effect which the application of one or more forces ought to produce upon a body: mecha'nics. Fr. anal. *mécanique*, f. Germ. anal. *Mechanik*, m.

Mēchă'nĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Μηχανὴ, a machine; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to mechanics, or to a machine: mecha'nical. *Mineral.* Applied to an operation by which is effected the separation of the *laminæ*, composing the body of a crystal, entering their natural junctions by help of a sharp-edged instrument, and which is termed the mechanical division of crystals. Fr. anal. *mécanique*, adj. Germ. anal. *mechanisch*, adj.

Mĕchoăcan'na, *æ*, f. (*Mechoacan*, a province of Mexico, whence it is brought.) *Bot.* The plant mechoacan. See *Convolvulus Mechoacanna*.

Mĕchoăcan'na Ni'gra. *Bot.* A name for the *Convolvulus jalapa*.

Mec'kel's Gan'glion. *Anat.* A term for the spheno-palatine ganglion, because discovered by Meckel. Fr. syn. *ganglion de Meckel*. Germ. syn. *Keilbeingaumen-oder Nasenkanalen*, m.

Mēcōn, *ōnis*, f. (Μήκων, from *μῆκος*, size, or space; in reference to its head.) *M. Med.* Old name for *Papaver*, or the poppy. See *Meconis*. Fr. syn. *pavot*, m. Germ. syn. *Mohn*, m.

Meco'nate. (*Mēcōnĭcum* acĭdum, Meconic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of meconic acid with a salifiable base. *Mēcōnas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *méconate*, m. Germ. syn. *meconsauer Salz*.

Meco'nic. (Μήκων, the poppy; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the poppy; applied to an acid which is a constituent of opium, the produce of the poppy. Fr. anal. *méconique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mekonsauer*, adj.; *mohnsauer*, adj.; *opiumsauer*, adj.

Meconin'. (Μήκων, the poppy.) *Chem.* Name given by Couerbe to a white substance in six-sided prismatic crystals, a component principle of opium. *Mēcōnia*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *méconine*, f.

Mēcōniōdēs, adj. (*Mēcōnium*; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Physiol.* Having, or full of *meconium*: meco'nious. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *méconieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *kindspechig*, adj.

Mēcōnioīdēs, adj. (*Mēcōnium*; terminal *-ĭdes.*) *Med., Physiol.* Resembling *meconium*: meco'nioid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *meconoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *kindspechähnlich*, adj.

Mecōniŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Mēcōnium*, the excrementitious substance in the large intestines of the fetus; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on *meconium*, its nature and properties: meconio'logy. Fr. anal. *méconiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Kindspech oder eine Abhandlung darüber*.

Mēcōniorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Mēcōnium*, the excrementitious matter in the large intestines of the fetus; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbidly increased discharge of the *meconium*. Fr. anal. *meconiorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der krankhaft vermehrte Abgang des sog. Kindspechs*.

Mēcōnis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μήκων, the poppy.) *M. Med.* Another name for *Papaver*, or the poppy.

See *Mecon.* Fr. syn. *pavot*, m. Germ. syn. *Mohn*, m.

Mēcōnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μήκων, the poppy.) *Bot.* Old name for a species of lettuce abounding with a soporiferous milky juice.

Mēcōnium, *ii*, n. (Μήκων, the poppy; from its resemblance in colour and consistence to the inspissated juice of the poppy.) *Physiol.* Term for the dark green excrementitious substance found in the large intestines of the fetus. See *Paganina.* Fr. anal. *méconium*, n. Germ. syn. *Kindspech*, n.

Mēcōnōdēs, adj. (Μήκων, the poppy; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of the poppy: meco'nous. The same as *Papaveraceus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *méconeux*, adj.

Mēconoīdēs, adj. (Μήκων, the poppy; terminal *-ίδης.*) *Bot.* Resembling the poppy: meco'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *méconoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *mohnähnlich*, adj.

Mēcōnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Μήκων, the poppy; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise on the poppy, or on opium the substance it yields: meconolo'gy. Fr. anal. *méconologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Opium.*

Mēcōrhyn'cus, *a, um.* (Μῆκος, length; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Entomol.* Applied by Schœnherr to a group of the *Curculionides Gonatoceres*, comprehending those of which the beak, cylindrical or filiform, is more or less elongated: mecorhy'ncous. Fr. anal. *mécorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit langem Schnabel.*

Mēdea. *Anat.* Formerly applied to the sexual organs. *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine made of sulphur and humid bitumen.

Mēdeītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mēdea*, the sexual organs; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the sexual organs. Fr. anal. *médeïte*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung eines oder mehrer Geschlechtstheile.*

Mĕdēla, *æ*, f. (*Mĕdeor*, to heal.) *Med.* Term the same as *Curatio*, and *Sanatio*; a healing. Fr. syn. *curation*, f. Germ. syn. *Heilung*, f.

Medim'nos. } (Μέδιμνος.) *Med., Pharm.*
Medim'nus, *i*, m. } Name of an Athenian dry measure containing about 108 pounds; its sign among the Greeks was rendered thus $\overset{\epsilon}{\mu}$, Gorræus; mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, *de Pond. et Mensur.* vii. 26, *in fin.* Adams's Transl. vol. iii. *p.* 625.

Mede'ni. *Surg.* Old Paracelsian term for cutaneous ulceration, like boils.

Medi Coc'tio. *Pharm.* Old name for a kind of medicated apomel, in honour of *Medus.*

Medi Malag'ma. *Pharm.* Old epithet of a digestive malagma, named after *Medus*, its inventor.

Mē'dia. (N. of *Mĕdius.*) *Med.* An epithet anciently applied to medical marks and appliances, diet, medicines, and surgical operations, all which the physician (or practitioner) uses for accomplishing his purpose, that is, *instruments*, or the *Materia medica.* Fr. syn. *moyens*, m. pl.

Mē'dia Mēninx. *Anat.* Old term for the arachnoid membrane. Fr. syn. *membrane arachnoïde.* Germ. syn. *Spinnenwebenhaut*, f.

Me'dian. (*Mĕdius*, the middle.) In the middle: between others, medial, or mesial. *Mĕdiānus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *médian*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Mitte haltend.*

Me'dian Basil'ic Vein. *Anat.* Name for the vein at the bend of the arm when it is a branch proceeding inwardly from the basilic vein.

Me'dian Cephal'ic Vein. *Anat.* Term for the vein at the bend of the arm, when it is a branch of the cephalic vein.

Me'dian Nerve. *Anat.* Name for the second branch of the brachial plexus.

Me'dian Vein. *Anat.* The vein under the flexure of the arm.

Mĕdiānum, *i*, n. (*Mĕdius*, the middle.) *Anat.* Formerly used for the *Mediastinum.* Fr. syn. *mediastin*, m. Germ. syn. *die Scheidewand der Brust.* Also for *Mesenterium*, or the mesentery. Fr. syn. *mésentère*, m. Germ. syn. *Gekröse*, n. Also for the *Septum lucidum*, or the pellucid thin and tender portion of the brain dividing the lateral ventricles from each other. Fr. syn. *septum lucide.* Germ. syn. *die durchsichtige Hirnscheidewand.*

Mĕdiārius, *a, um.* (*Mĕdius*, the middle.) *Bot.* Placed or situated in the middle; applied to the vegetable embryo when it is large, stretched and fixed in the middle of the perisperm, which parts into two nearly equal portions, as the *Hura crepitans.* Also applied to partitions and to a trophosperm when they correspond with the middle of the valves of the fruit. Applied to the nervure of a leaf when it occupies its middle part: me'diary. Fr. anal. *médiaire*, adj.

Mĕdiastīnum, *i*, n. (*Mĕdio stans*, standing in the middle.) *Anat.* Name for the *septum*, or duplicature of the *pleura*, (itself said to form three cavities, the anterior, middle, and posterior *mediastina*), which divides the cavity of the thorax into two parts; also called *Septum thoracis.* See *Medianum.* Fr. anal. *médiastin*, m. Germ. syn. *Mittelfell*, n.; *die Scheidewand der Brust.*

Me'diate. (*Mĕdius*, the middle.) Situated in the middle; between two others. *Mĕdiātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *médiat*, adj. Germ. syn. *mittler*, adj.

Mĕdĭca, Mālus. *Bot.* A name for the *Citrus medica*, or lemon tree. Fr. syn. *citronnier*, m. Germ. syn. *Citronenbaum*, m.

Me'dical. (*Mĕdeor*, to heal.) Of or belonging to medicine or the healing art, including both medicine and surgery; also, pertaining to medicine as distinct from surgery. *Mĕ'dĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *médical*, adj. Germ. syn. *medicinisch*, adj.

Me'dical Jurispru'dence. Term for that science which applies the principles of the different branches of medicine to the elucidation of doubtful questions in Courts of Justice; also termed Legal, or Forensic medicine. Fr. anal. *jurisprudence médicale.* Germ. syn. *die medicinische Jurisprudenz.*

Me'dical Police. Term for those medical pre-

cepts which may prove useful to the legislature, or the magistracy.

Mĕdĭcāmentārĭa, Ars. *Med.* Term for the art of making and preparing medicines; pharmacy.

Mĕdĭcāmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Mĕdeor*, to heal.) *Med.* A medicine, or medi'cament. See *Ycar*, *Yxir*. Fr. anal. *médicament*, m. Germ. syn. *Arzenei*, f.; *Arzeneimittel*, n.

Mĕdĭcas'ter, *tri*, m. } *Med.* Old terms for
Mĕdĭcas'tra, *æ*, f. } those, female as well as male, who, though ignorant of, did not scruple to pretend to practise the medical art; and were not only tolerated but constituted and confirmed by an oath adhibited by the magistrate, and such is nearly the case at this day; a quack, or pretender to medical skill. Fr. anal. *medicastre*, m. Germ. syn. *Afterartz*, m.; *Quacksalber*, m.

Mĕdĭcatrīna, *æ*, f. (*Mĕdeor*, to heal.) *Med., Surg.* Old term for the *Officina medici*, or shop of the physician, into which those things pertaining to surgery were brought, and the place in which surgery was practised; a surgery. See *Iatreon*.

Mĕdĭca'trix, *īcis*, f. (*Mĕdeor*, to heal, or cure.) Term for a female that cureth, or healeth. Fr. syn. *iatrine*, f.; *celle qui guérit*. Germ. syn. *Arztin*, f.

Mĕdĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Mĕdĭco*, to heal.) *Pharm.* Having the qualities of a medicine: me'dicated; applied to wines, water, etc., that are imbued with properties of medicinal substances. Fr. syn. *melée de quelque drogue*. Germ. syn. *mit Arzenei vermischt*.

Mĕdĭcīna, *æ*, f. (*Mĕdĭco*, to heal.) The science and art of medicine. *Pharm.* A medicine. See *Medicine*. Fr. anal. *médecine*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzneikünst*, f.; *Arzenei*, f.; *Heilkunde*, f.

Mĕdĭcīna Diætētĭca. *Med.* Term for that department which regards the regulation of the non-naturals, especially diet: diete'tic me'dicine. Fr. anal. *médecine diététique*.

Mĕdĭcīna Diăsos'tĭca. *Med.* Term for that branch which treats of the preservation of health: diasos'tic me'dicine. Fr. anal. *médecine diasostique*.

Mĕdĭcīna Gymnas'tĭca. *Med.* Term for that branch which trusts to exercise: gymnas'tic me'dicine. Fr. anal. *médecine gymnastique*.

Mĕdĭcīna Hermētĭca. *Med.* Term for that branch which treats of the application of chemical remedies to the cure of diseases: herme'tic me'dicine. Fr. anal. *médecine hermétique*.

Mĕdĭcīna Prophylac'tĭca. *Med.* Term for that branch which treats of the proper means for preservation of the health: prophylac'tic me'dicine. Fr. anal. *médecine prophylactique*.

Mĕdĭcīna Tristĭ'tiæ. *Bot.* The medicine of sadness; a name for the prepared stigmata of the *Crocus sativus*, or saffron plant; from its cheering effects.

Medi'cinal. (*Mĕdĭcīna*, a medicine.) Of or belonging to medicine; having power to restore health, or cure disease. *Mĕdĭcīnālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *médicinal*, adj. Germ. syn. *medicinisch*, adj.; *heilkräftig*, adj.

Medi'cinal Days. *Med.* A name for the *Critical Days*, which see.

Medi'cinal Hours. *Med.* Those hours in which medicines may be taken with most advantage; being, in the morning fasting, an hour before dinner, four hours after it, and at bed time.

Me'dicine. (*Mĕdĭcus*, a physician.) *Med.* Term for the medical art generally; likewise called the *Machaonian* art; also, that division of it comprising the cure of diseases which are not *Surgical:* also applied to any substance exhibited for the cure of a disease, or to allay its violence. *Pharm.* Also, a term for physic, or any preparation simple or compound. *Mĕdĭcīna, æ*, f. See *Ycar*, *Yxir*, Fr. anal. *médecine*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzneikunst*, f.; *Arzenei*, f.; *Medecin*, f.

Me'dicine Chest. *Med., Pharm.* Common name for what was commonly called *Pharmacotheca*.

Me'dicine Seals. } Names applied to certain
Me dicine Stamps. } small, thin, greenish coloured square-shaped stones found at Nimiguen and different old Romish towns and stations in Britain, France, Germany, Holland, etc. They all agree in their general character, and usually consist of small quadrilateral, or oblong pieces of a greenish schist, or steatite, engraved on one or more of their edges or borders. The inscriptions are in small capital Roman letters, and intagliate (like the letters on modern seals and stamps), and consequently reading from right to left on the stone, but making an impression when stamped on wax, or other similar plastic material, which reads from left to right. These circumstances prove them to be stamps or seals used by the Roman physicians, who practised fifteen or sixteen centuries ago, at the various stations throughout Europe, that were occupied by the colonists and soldiers of Rome, for the purpose of marking their drugs.

Mēdĭcon. (Nom. sing. n. of Μηδικὸς, Median or pertaining to the Medes.) *Med.* Old epithet of deleterious, or poisonous pharmacy; the same as *Pharicon*.

Mĕ'dĭcus, *i*, m. (*Mĕdeor*, to heal.) *Med.* A healer, or curer of diseases: a physician. Fr. syn. *iatre*, m.; *médecin*, m. Germ. syn. *Arzt*, m.

Mĕ'dĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕdeor*, to heal.) Of or belonging to medicine: me'dical. See *Medical*. Fr. anal. *médical*, adj. Germ. syn. *medicinisch*, adj.

Mĕdĭfix'us, *a, um.* (*Mĕdius*, the middle; *figo*, to fix.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers fixed to the filaments by their middle part, as the *Lilium*. Fr. anal. *médifixe*, adj.

Mĕdĭfur'ca, *æ*, f. (*Mĕdius*, the middle; *furca*, a fork.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to a vertical ramous prolongation of the *endosternum* of insects, forming the point of attachment to the motor muscles of the wing. Fr. anal. *médifourche*, f.

Mĕdĭna. *Surg.* A Paracelsian name for a kind of ulcer.

Mĕdĭnen'sis, Vēna. (*Mĕdĭna*, where it is frequently met with, and called *vena*, because the Arabians doubted whether it was really

an animal.) *Zoöl.* A name for the *Gordius Medinensis.*

Medinogor'dius, *ii*, m. *Zoöl.* The same as *Gordius Medinensis.*

Mĕdiŏdorsālis, *is, e.* (*Mĕdius*, the middle; *dorsum*, the back.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied to the hook of a valve of a bivalve shell when it is placed in the middle of the length of the superior border of that valve: mediodor'sal. Fr. anal. *médiodorsal*, adj.

Mĕdiŏjuras'sĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕdius*, the middle; *jurassĭcus*, belonging to Jura.) *Bot.* Applied by Brongniart to a group of sedimentous pelagic strata comprehending the intermediary oölithic: me diojuras'sic. Fr. anal. *médiojurassique*, adj.

Mĕdĭpectōrālis, *is, e.* (*Mĕdius*, the middle; *pectus*, the breast.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the inferior wings of insects, those that are fixed to the *medipectus:* medipec'toral. Fr. anal. *médipectoral*, adj.

Mĕdipec'tus, *ŏris*, n. (*Mĕdius*, the middle; *pectus*, the breast.) *Entomol.* Term applied by Latreille to the second, or middle area, or segment, of the *pectus*, or inferior surface of the trunk of insects. Fr. syn. *médipoitrine*, f.

Mĕdĭsternum, *i*, n. (*Mĕdius*, the middle; *sternum*, the breast bone.) *Entomol.* Term applied by Latreille to the second or middle portion or division of the *sternum.* Fr. anal. *médisternum*, m.

Mĕdĭtul'lium, *ii*, n. (*Mĕdius*, the middle; *tellus*, the earth, as if *meditellium*, to signify the very middle.) *Anat., Physiol.* A term for the *Diploë;* also, the medullary juice which fills the spongy tissue of the short bones, and of the extremities, of the long bones. Fr. anal. *meditullium*, m. Germ. syn. *die Mitte eines Knochens.*

Mē'dium, *ii*, n. (*Mĕdius*, the middle.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for that particular space, or region, through which bodies move, as air, water, etc.; the density of the medium, or the cause, by which bodies passing through it are hindered or retarded is called its resistance: a me'dium. Fr. syn. *milieu*, m. Germ. anal. *Mitte*, n.

Mē'dium Ven'tris. *Anat.* Old name for the *Umbilicus*, from its situation.

Mē'dius, *a, um.* (Μέσος.) The middle, half of, or equally divided. Fr. syn. *moyen*, adj.; *mitoyen*, adj. Germ. syn. *mittelst*, adj.

Mē'dius Ven'ter. *Anat.* The middle belly; An old epithet of the *Thorax*, or chest, but its aptness is obscure.

Mĕdĭval'vis, *is, e.* (*Mĕdius*, the middle; *valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Applied to the *placentarium* when it is fixed along the median line of the valves of fruit: me'divalve. Fr. anal. *médivalve*, adj.

Medlar Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Mespilus Germanica.*

Mēdoblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Mēdea*, the sexual organs; *blennorrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a mucous discharge from the genitals; also *Gleet.* Fr. anal. *médoblennorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Schleimfluss aus den Genitalien; chronisch Tripper.*

Mēdoblennorrho'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mēdoblennorrhœa*, a mucous discharge from the genitals; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Medoblennorrhœa:* medoblennorrho'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *médoblennorrhoïque*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Medoblennorrhöe leidend.*

Mēdorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Mēdea*, the sexual organs; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term simply for a discharge from the genitals of any kind, but applied the same as *Phallorrhœa*, or *gonorrhœa* in males, also as *Elytrorrhœa*, or hemorrhage from the *vagina.* Fr. anal. *médorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Medorrhöe*, f.

Mēdorrho'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mēdorrhœa*, a discharge from the genitals; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Medorrhœa:* medorrho'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *médorrhoïque*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Medorrhöe gehörig.*

Mĕdul'la, *æ*, f. (*Mĕdius*, the middle; because found in the middle of the long bones.) *Anat.* The marrow. See *Muelos.* Fr. anal. *médulle*, f.; syn. *moëlle*, f. *Bot.* Term for the pith or pulp of vegetables. Term for the pith of ligneous plants, which Dutrochet distinguishes into central or proper, and cortical, corresponding to that which other botanists have named herbaceous envelopes. Fr. syn. *médulle*, f. Germ. syn. *Mark*, n.

Mĕdul'la Cas'siæ. *Bot.* The pulp of the *Cathartocarpus fistula*, or *Cassia fistula* of Linnæus.

Mĕdul'la Oblongāta. *Anat.* The prolonged marrow; a name for the medullary substance which lies within the cranium on the basiliary process of the occipital bone, formed by the connection of the *Crura cerebri et cerebelli*, and terminating in the spinal marrow. See *Cerebrum Elongatum.* Fr. anal. *médulle*, f. Germ. syn. *Mark*, n.

Mĕdul'la Saxōrum. *Geol.* The marrow of rocks; an epithet formerly applied to *Marga*, or marle. Fr. syn. *marne*, f. Germ. syn. *Margel*, m.

Mĕdul'la Spīnālis. *Anat.* The spinal marrow, or spinal cord. See *Cerebrum Elongatum, Myelon, Notideos.* Fr. syn. *moëlle épinière, rachidienne*, or *vertébrale.* Germ. syn. *Ruckenmark*, n.

Medul'lary. (*Mĕdulla*, marrow.) *Anat.* Belonging to, or of the nature of marrow. *Bot.* Belonging to, or like pith. *Mĕdullāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *médullaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *markig*, adj.

Medul'lary Sarco'ma. *Pathol.* A name for *Fungus hæmatodes.* Fr. syn. *fongus hématode.* Germ. syn. *Blutschwamm*, m.

Medul'lary Sub'stance. *Anat.* The white or internal substance of the brain; also, the inner substance of the kidney.

Medullin'. (*Mĕdulla*, pith.) *Bot.* Name given to the pith of plants, particularly that of the *Helianthus*, or sun-flower. *Medullina, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *médulline*, f.

Mĕdullītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mĕdulla*, the marrow; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Myelitis*, or inflammation of the spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *médullite*, f. Germ. syn. *Markentzündung*, f.

Mĕdullōsus, *a, um.* (*Mĕdulla,* marrow; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of marrow, or pith; applied to a stem that is filled with pith, as the young shoots of the *Sambucus ebulus:* medul'lous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *médulleux,* adj. Germ. syn. *markig,* adj.

Mĕdūsa, *æ,* f. *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of marine animals, having a body like a mass of jelly, which is phosphorescent at night, and excites irritation and erysipelatous inflammation in any part with which it comes into contact; applied by Eichwald to a Family (*Medusæ,* nom. pl.) of the *Cyclozoaria,* having the *Medusa* for their type. Fr. anal. *méduse,* f.

Mĕdūsārius, *a, um.* (*Mĕdūsa,* a genus of marine animals.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a section (*Medusariæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the soft *Radiaria,* comprehending those which, as the *Medusæ,* have the body orbicular, regular and symmetrical: medusa'rious. Fr. anal. *médusaire,* adj.

Mĕdūsīdeus, *a, um.* (*Mĕdūsa,* a genus of marine animals.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Eschenholtz to a Family (*Medusideæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Acalephæ,* having the *Medusa* for their type: medusi'deous. Fr. anal. *méduside,* adj.

Mĕdūsīnus, *a, um.* (*Mĕdūsa,* a genus of marine animals.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Ficinus and Carus to a Class (*Medusinæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Acalephæ;* by Goldfuss to an Order (same term) of the *Protozoa,* having the *Medusa* for their type: medusi'nous. Fr. anal. *médusine,* adj.

Mĕgăcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have large *calathidia,* as the *Myscolus megacephalus, Seridia megacephala;* or flowers united into large heads, as the *Trifolium megacephalum. Zoöl.* Applied to animals remarkable for the large size of their heads, as the *Caprimulgus megacephalus, Musca megacephala:* megace'phalous. Fr. anal. *mégacéphale,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit grossem Kopf.*

Mĕgă'cĕrus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; κέρας, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Having great horns, as the *Cervus megacerus:* mega'cerous. See *Megalocerus.* Fr. anal. *mégacère,* adj.

Mĕga-Electrŏ'mĕtrum, *i,* n. (Μέγας, great; *electrŏmĕtrum,* an electrometer.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied by Deluc to electrometers capable of detecting and measuring considerable quantities of electricity: a megaelectro'meter. Fr. anal. *méga-électromètre,* m.

Mĕgălanthrōpŏgĕnĕ'sia, *æ,* f. (Μέγας, great; ἄνθρωπος, man; γένεσις, procreation.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the absurd notion promulgated by Robert, as the art of procreating men of genius. Fr. anal. *mégalanthropogénésie,* f.

Mĕgălan'thus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large or ample leaves, as the *Astragalus megalanthus:* megalan'thous. See *Macranthus, Meganthus.* Fr. anal. *mégalanthe,* adj.

Mĕgălei'on. } (*Mĕgălus,* its inventor.)
Mĕgălēum, *i,* n. } *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. μεγαλεῖον, for a certain ointment, held to be the same as *Mendesium* by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* ii. 2, but considered a distinct ointment by Dioscorides, i. 69, 72.

Mĕgălich'thys, *yos,* m. (Μέγας, grand, or large; ἰχθύς, a fish.) *Geol.* Term for a kind of fossil large fish.

Mĕgălŏcar'dia, *æ,* f. (Μέγας, great; καρδία, the heart.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a large heart. Fr. anal. *mégalocardie,* f. Germ. syn. *das Leiden an einem zu grosses Herz.*

Mĕgălŏcardi'ăcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕgălŏcardia,* a large heart.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to a large heart: megalocar'diac. Fr. anal. *mégalocardiaque,* adj. Germ. syn. *ein zu grosses Herz betreffend.*

Mĕgălŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having large fruit, as the *Syzygites megalocarpus, Grewia megalocarpa:* megalocar'pous. Fr. anal. *mégalocarpe,* adj.

Mĕgălŏ'cĕrus, *i,* m. (Μέγας, great; κέρας, a horn.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a monster-fetus having large protuberances or horns on the forehead. See *Megacerus.* Fr. anal. *mégalocère,* m. Germ. syn. *Missgeburt mit (zu) grossen Stirnhöckern Hörnern.*

Mĕgălŏchīrus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; χείρ, the hand.) *Zoöl.* Having large hands, or large *tentacula,* as the *Polypus megalochirus:* megalochi'rous. Fr. anal. *mégalochire,* adj.

Mĕgălŏcœ'lia, *æ,* f. (Μέγας, great; κοιλία, the belly.) *Anat.* A name for the large intestine; also a large belly. Fr. anal. *mégalocœlie,* f. Germ. syn. *ein grosser dicker Unterleib.*

Mĕgălŏcœ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕgălŏcœlia,* the large intestine; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to *Megalocœlia:* megaloce'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *mégalocélique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Megalocœlia betreffend.*

Mĕgălogōnus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; γωνία, an angle.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety in which the faces have very obtuse angles between them: megalogo'nous. Fr. anal. *mégalogone,* adj.

Mĕgălŏ'mĕlus, *i,* m. (Μέγας, great; μέλος, a member or limb.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a monster-fetus with very large limbs. Fr. anal. *mégalomèle,* m. Germ. syn. *Missgeburt mit (zu) grossen Gliedern.*

Mĕgălŏ'mĕtrus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; μετρέω, to measure.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Almann to plants of which the external perigon is divided into four, five, seven, or a greater number of parts: megalo'metrous. Fr. anal. *mégalomètre,* adj.

Mĕgălŏphōnia, *æ,* f. (Μέγας, great; φωνή, the voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a loud strong voice. Fr. anal. *mégalophonie,* f. Germ. syn. *eine volle sehr starke Stimme.*

Mĕgălŏphōnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕgălŏphōnia,* a loud strong voice; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Megalophonia:* megalopho'nic. See *Div. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mégalophonique,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit starker Stimme.*

Mĕgălŏ'pĭdus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by A. H. Harvorth to a Family (*Megalopidæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Crustacea Decapoda Macroura*, having the *Megalopus* for their type: megalo'pidous. Fr. anal. *mégalopide*, adj.

Mĕgălŏ'pŏrus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; πόρος, a pore.) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom which has very large pores: megalo'porous. Fr. anal. *mégalopore*, adj.

Mĕgălop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Megaloptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Neuroptera Planipennia*, comprehending those which have large wings lying horizontally, or on the top: megalop'terous. Fr. anal. *mégaloptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit grossen Flügeln.*

Mĕgăl'lŏpŭs, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having a long foot: mega'lopous. Fr. anal. *mégalope*, adj. Germ. syn. *grossfüssig*, adj.: *mit grossen Füssen.*

Mĕgălorhi'zus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having great thick roots, as the *Oxalis megalorhiza:* megalorhi'zous. Fr. anal. *mégalorhize*, adj.

Mĕgălŏsau'rus, *i*, m. (Μέγας, great; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Term for a large lizard. Fr. syn. *un grand lézard.* Germ. syn. *Rieseneidechse*, f.

Mĕgălosper'mus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having large fruit or seeds, as the *Galium megalospermum:* megalosper'mous. It ought to be *Megalospermatus.* Fr. anal, *mégalosperme*, adj.

Mĕgălosplanch'nos. (Μέγας, great; σπλάγχνον, a bowel or viscus.) *Med.* Having large viscera, or prominent bowels; anciently applied to one who was pot-bellied; also, when preternaturally enlarged from some tumour or swelling, whether *scirrhus*, *œdema*, or inflammation. Germ. syn. *grosse Eingeweide habend.*

Mĕgălosplēnia, *æ*, f. (Μέγας, great; σπλήν, the spleen.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for enlargement or tumefaction of the spleen. Fr. anal. *mégalosplénie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine grosse Mitz.*

Megalotherium. See *Megatherium.*

Mĕgălōtis, *is, e.* (Μέγας, great; οὖς, the ear.) *Zoöl.* Having large ears, as the *Canis megalotis.* Fr. anal. *mégalote*, adj. Germ. syn. *grossen Ohren habend.*

Mĕgălotrŏchæ'us, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; τροχός, a round ball.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a tribe (*Megalotrochæa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Infusoria Rotifera*, having the *Megalotrocha* for their type: megalotroche'ous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *mégalotroché*, adj.

Mĕgănereï'deus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; Νερεΐς, a Neriad, or nymph of the sea.) *Entomol.* Applied by Blainville to the *Nereideæ multidentatæ* (*Meganereideæ*, nom. pl. f.) because that group includes the larger species. Fr. anal. *méganéreidé*, adj.

Mĕgan'thus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large flowers, as the *Guarea megantha:* megan'thous. See *Macranthus*, *Megalanthus.* Fr. anal. *méganthe*, adj.

Mĕgănyc'tĕris, *is, e.* (Μέγας, great; νυκτερίς, a bat.) *Zoöl.* Applied to Latreille to a Family (*Meganycteres*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Mammifera cheiroptera*, comprehending the larger bats known. Fr. anal. *méganyctère*, adj.

Mĕgaptĕrÿ'gius, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; πτέρυξ, a fin.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to an Order (*Megapterygia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pteropoda*, including those which have large fins or natatory apparatus: megaptery'gious. Fr. anal. *mégaptérigien*, adj.

Mĕgastă'chyus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in large ears or spikes, as the *Pavia megastachya:* megasta'chyous. Fr. anal. *mégastychyé*, adj.

Mĕgastŏ'mătus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; στόμα, a mouth. *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Megastomati*, nom. pl. m.) of univalve shells, comprehending those that are not symmetrical and the opening of which is very large: megasto'matous. See *Megastomus.* Fr. anal. *mégastome*, adj.

Mĕga'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; στόμα, a mouth.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied to a univalve shell of which the opening is very large, as the *Haliotis:* mega'stomous. See *Megastomatus.* Fr. anal. *mégastome*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein gross Mund habend.*

Mĕgăthĕrium, *ii*, n. (Μέγας, great; θηρίον, a beast.) *Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* Name of a colossal beast, a genus of extinct *Edentata*, forming the type of the *Megatheridæ*, or Megatherioids of Owen, the relics of which have been discovered only in South America. Germ. syn. *Riesenthier*, n.

Mĕgistanis, *is, e.* (Μέγιστος, very great.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot to a Family (*Megistanes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Grallatores*, comprehending the larger known birds, as the ostrich and cassowary. Fr. anal. *mégistane*, adj.

Me'grim. (Fr. *Migraine.*) Term for a kind of head-ache, affecting one side near the eye, or temple. *Migræ'na*, *æ*, f. See *Hemicrania.* Fr. anal. *migraine*, f. Germ. syn. *das halbseitige Kopfwehe.*

Meibo'mian Glands. *Anat.* A term for small glands situated between the *conjunctiva*, and tarsal cartilages, because first discovered by the anatomist Meibomius. See *Ductus Hygroblephari*, *Ductus Hygrophthalmici.* Fr. syn. *glandes de Meibom.* Germ. syn. *Maibomische Drüsen.*

Meilig'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μειλίσσω, to soothe or soften.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a soothing application; that which makes pleasant or comfortable; also the same as *Mel*, or honey, according to Kraus. Germ. syn. *Besänftigungsmittel*, n.; *Erheiterungs-mittel*, n.

Meiŏgōnus, *a, um.* (Μεῖον, less; γωνία, an angle.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a prismatic variety of arragonite, of which two panes, separated by an intermediary one, are directed so that the angle which they form between them is diminished: meiogo'nous. Fr. anal. *meiogone*, adj.

Meiostēmŏnis, *is, e.* (Μεῖον, less; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Haller to a

Class (*Meiostemones*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, comprehending those which have fewer stamens than petals or divisions in the corol. Fr. anal. *meiostémone*, adj.

Mel, *mellis*, n. (Μέλι.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. & U.S.A.) for the saccharine secretion of the *Apis mellifica*, obtained from flowers, deposited in the honeycomb, and purified. Honey. See *Honey*, *Meiligma*, *Meli*, *Niliacum*. Fr. anal. *miel*, m. Germ. syn. *Honig*, n.

Mel Aëreum. } Aërial honey; honey-dew;
Mel Roscidum. } two names for the substance otherwise called *Aëromeli*, or manna.

Mel Rōsāceum. } *Pharm.* Old terms for *Rho-*
Mel Rōsārum. } *domeli.*

Mēla, *æ*, f. (Μήλη, from *μάω*, to investigate.) *Surg.* Old name for a probe. Hooper. Fr. syn. *sonde*, m. Germ. syn. *Sonde*, f.

Mēlăcŏ'rўphus, *a*, *um.* (Μέλας, black; *κορυφή*, the *vertex* or top.) *Zoöl.* Having the upper part of the head black, as the *Attelabus melacoryphus*, *Coccyzus melacoryphus.*

Mēlæ'na, *æ*, f. (Μέλας, black.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease consisting in the vomiting of a concrete blackish blood, mixed with a large quantity of insipid, acid, or viscid phlegm; the black disease: the black vomit. See *Melamorphagia*, *Morbus Niger*, Fr. anal. *mélæna*, m. Germ. syn. *die schwarze Krankheit oder Ruhr.*

Mēlæ'na Chŏlæ'a. *Pathol.* A name for *Icterus niger*, or black jaundice. Fr. syn. *mélasictère*, m.; *ictère noir.*

Mēlæ'nĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Melæna*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Melæna*: mele'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *mélænique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Melæna betreffend.*

Mēlænŏdiarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Mēlæna*; *diarrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for melenic diarrhœa, or that which is complicated with a blackish bloody or sanguinolent discharge. Fr. anal. *mélænodiarrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der Durchfall mit Melæna*; *der schwarze Melæna.*

Mēlăgal'lĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Μέλας, black; *gallĭcus*, pertaining to gall.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to black gall; applied to an acid obtained from it: melagal'lic. See *Metagallicus.* Fr. anal. *melagallique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzgallsauer*, adj.

Mēlăgas'ter, *tra*, *trum.* (Μέλας, black; *γαστήρ*, the belly.) *Ichthyol.* Having a black belly, as the *Labrus melagaster*: melagas'trate. The same as *Melanogaster.* Fr. anal. *mélagastre*, adj.

Melain'. (Μέλας, black.) *Chem., Physiol.* Term given by Bizio for the black colouring matter of the ink or dark fluid of the *Mollusca cephalopoda.* *Mēlaīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. See *Melanin.* Fr. anal. *mélaine*, f. Germ. syn. *das Melaïn oder richtiger Melanin*; *Sepienschwarz*, n.

Melaldehyde. *Chem.* Name given to a new substance, the true chemical relations of which are not yet sufficiently ascertained.

Mēlăleu'ca, *æ*, f. (Μέλας, black; λευκός, white; why called black is unaccounted for, but it is termed white from the original species being designated *Leucadendron* and *Arbor alba*, each being equivalent to the Malay *Caju-puti*, or white tree.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyadelphia*; Ord. *Icosandria.* Juss. *Myrtaceæ.* Fr. syn. *mélaleuque*, m. Germ. syn. *Cajaputbaum*, m.

Mēlăleu'ca Cajeputi. } *Bot., M. Med.* The
Mēlăleu'ca Leucaden'dron. } systematic names (Pharm. U.S.A.) of the plant from which cajuput, or cajeput oil is obtained by distillation from the leaves. Fr. syn. *mélaleuque*, m. Germ. syn. *Cajaputbaum*, m.

Mēlăleu'ca Mĭnor. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic name (Pharm. L.E.) of the plant from which cajeput oil is obtained.

Mēlăleu'ceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a section (*Melaleuceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myrtaceæ Leptospermeæ*, having the *Melaleuca* for their type: melaleu'ceous. Fr. anal. *mélaleuque*, adj.

Mēlăleu'cus, *a*, *um.* (Μέλας, black; λευκός, white.) *Anat., Physiol.* That which is white and black: melaleu'cous. Fr. anal. *mélaleuque*, adj.

Mēlălōmus, *a*, *um.* (Μέλας, black; λῶμα, a fringe.) *Bot.* Having a black fringe. The hat of the *Peziza melaloma* is edged with very fine black hairs: melalo'mous. Fr. anal. *mélalome*, adj.

Mēlă'lŏphus, *a*, *um.* (Μέλας, black; λόφος, wool, or down.) *Bot.* Having black *pappus*, or fine hairs, as *Semnopithecus melalophus*: mela'lophous. Fr. anal. *melalophe*, adj.

Mēlam. (The initial syllables of *μέλας*, black, and *ammonia.*) *Chem.* Name given to a pulverulent substance precipitated from the residue remaining upon distillation of sulpho-cyanide of *ammonium* treated with boiling potass lye, the solution being speedily filtered from off the portion undissolved, and the filtrate made to cool quickly.

Melamin'. *Chem.* Name given to a new substance obtained from a concentrated solution, after long protracted boiling, of the residue remaining upon distillation of sulpho-cyanide of ammonium treated with potass lye. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Germ. syn. *das schwarze Gewächs.*

Mēlamphōnos. } (Μέλας, dull or hoarse;
Mēlamphōnus, *a*, *um.* } *φωνή*, the voice.) *Physiol.* Having a weak hoarse voice: melampho'nous. Fr. anal. *mélamphone*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine dunkle heisere Stimme habend.*

Mēlamphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Μέλας, black; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* A name for the *Acanthus mollis*, or smooth bear's breech. Fr. syn. *branc-ursine*, f. Germ. syn. *Bärenklau*, m.

Mēlampŏdie'us, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a sub-tribe (*Melampodieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Asteroideæ*, having the *Melampodium* for their type: melampodie'ous. Fr. anal. *mélampodié*, adj.

Mēlampŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Mēlampus*, the shepherd who first used it.) *M. Med.* Another name for the plant *Helleborus niger.* Fr. anal. *mélampode*, m.; syn. *hellébore noir.* Germ. syn. *schwarze Nieswurz.*

Mēlam'pus, *a*, *um.* (Μέλας, black; *πούς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having black feet, as the *Antelope melampus*: melam'pous. Fr. anal. *mélampe*, adj.

Mĕlampȳrum Cristātum. (Μελάμπυρον, cow-wheat.) *Bot.* Name of an herb, supposed to be the *Cratægonon* of Pliny.

Mĕlăna'crus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; ἄκρος, the tip, or end.) *Entomol.* That which is black at the point or end. The *Asilus melanacrus* has the veins of the wings edged of a brown colour at the tip. The *Limnobia melanacra* has the end of the abdomen black: melana'crous. Fr. anal. *mélanacre*, adj.

Mĕlănæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Μέλας, black; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by Goodwyn for a suffocative state by which all the blood in the body appears very dark or black: melane'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *mélanémie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Erstichungszustand bei welchem alles Blut im Körper sehr schwarz erscheint.*

Mĕlănăgōgus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Pharm.* Old name applied to medicines which were believed to evacuate the black bile: melanago'gue. Fr. anal. *melanagogue*, adj.

Mĕlănanthērus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; ἀνθηρός, an anther.) *Bot.* Having black anthers, as the *Ledum melananthcrum:* melananthe'rous. Fr. anal. *mélananthère*, adj.

Mĕlănan'thus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having black, or blackish purple flowers, as the *Bromelia melanantha, Pelargonium melananthum:* melanan'thous. Fr. anal. *mélananthe*, adj.

Mĕlanchlæ'nus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; χλαῖνα, a note.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a group (*Melanchlæni*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Carabici*, from the black colour of the insects of which it is composed: melanchle'nous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *mélanchlène*, adj.

Mĕlanchlōrus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, back; χλωρός, green.) *Chem.* Of a green and black colour.) *Pharm.* Applied formerly to two different medicines, one a kind of troche, the other a certain plaster for wounds of the nerves, or tendons and ligaments. See *Melanchrous.* Fr. anal. *mélanchlore.*

Mĕlanchŏ'lia, *æ*, f. (Μέλας, black; χολή, bile; because it was supposed to proceed from an over-secretion of bile.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease characterised by gloomy thoughtfulness, ill-grounded fears, and general depression of mind: melancholy; a genus of the Ord. *Vesaniæ;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Apanthropy, Aphilanthropia, Atra Bilis, Atra Succus, Athymia, Cutubuth, Cynanthropia, Dysthymia, Kutubuth, Leucomoria, Lypemania, Lyperophrenia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *mélancholie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwermuth*, f.; *Trübsinn*, m.

Mĕlanchŏ'lia Errabun'da. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a species of *Melancholia*, otherwise called *Kutabuth* and *Leucomoria.* Fr. syn. *leucomorie*, f. Germ. syn. *der unruhige Melancholie; der unruhige Wahnsinn.*

Mĕlanchŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕlanchŏlia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Melancholia*) applied to the temperament: melancho'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mélancholique*, Germ. syn. *melancholisch*, adj.

Mĕlan'chrŏus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; χρώς, colour.) *Chem.* Of a black colour: melan'chrous. See *Melanchlorus.*

Mĕlănencĕphălōma, *ătis*, n. (Μέλας, black; *encĕphălōma*, fungus of the brain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for black fungus of the brain. Fr. anal. *mélanencéphalôme*, m. Germ. syn. *das schwarze Hirnschwamm.*

Mĕlănephidrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέλας, black; *ephidrōsis*, morbid perspiration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for black *ephidrosis*, or the *Sudor Anglicus niger* or black English sweating fever. Fr. anal. *mélanéphidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die schwarze Schweisspest; das schwarze Schweissfieber.*

Mĕlăniānus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by L. Geoffrey Saint Hilaire to those marks or cutaneous spots which result from a local excess of colouring matter, and which are of a shade intermediate between the normal colour and black: melania'nous. Fr. anal. *mélanien*, adj.

Mela'nic. (Μέλας, black; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* A term applied by Prout to an acid sometimes, but rarely, found in urine of a dark or blackish colour, the composition of which is not yet sufficiently known. *Mĕlă'nĭcus, a, um.* See *Melanurin.* Fr. anal. *mélanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzsauer*, adj.

Mĕlănic'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; ἴκτερος, the jaundice.) *Ornithol.* That which is yellow and black, as the *Turdus melanicterus, Motacilla melanictera:* melanic'terous. See *Melasicterus.* Fr. anal. *mélanictère*, adj.

Mĕlănidēs, adj. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family of the *Gasteropoda Pectinibranchiata*, having the *Melania* for their type. It should be *Melanidæ*, patron. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *mélanide*, adj.

Melanin'. (Μέλας, black.) *Chem., Physiol.* The same as *Melain;* also a term for a morbid and very dangerous morbific carbonaceous product of an (healthy or diseased) organ. *Mĕlănīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *mélanine*, f. Germ. syn. *Thierschwarz*, n.

Mĕlănis'mus, *i*, m. (Μέλας, black; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for black jaundice, or the black sickness. See *Melasicterus, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *mélanisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwarzsucht*, f. *Zoöl.* Applied to a kind of anomaly characterised by a colour accidentally black, or more dull, of the hair on the body of certain *Mammifera*, and in general by an excess of colouration either of the skin itself or of its productions.

Mĕlă'nius, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Melanii*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Trachelipoda Phytiphaga*, having the *Melania* for their type: mela'nian. Fr. anal. *mélanien*, adj.

Mĕlănŏcarcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (Μέλας, black; *carcĭnōma*, cancer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for black cancer; the same as *Melanoma.* Fr. anal. *mélanocarcinôme*, m. Germ. syn. *das schwarze Gewächs.*

Mĕlănŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Μέλας*, black; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit of a black colour, as the *Oxyzopsis melanocarpa:* melanocar'pous. Fr. anal. *melanocarpe*, adj.

Mĕlănŏcătărac'ta, *æ*, f. (*Μέλας*, black; *cataracta*, a cataract.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for black cataract. Fr. syn. *cataracte noire.* Germ. syn. *die schwarze Katarakt.*

Mĕlănŏcau'lus, *a, um.* (*Μέλας*, black; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a black stem, as the *Splachnum melanocaulum.* Fr. anal. *mélanocaule*, adj. Germ. syn. *einen schwarzen Stamm habend.*

Mĕlănŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*Μέλας*, black; *κεφαλὴ*, the head.) *Entomol.* Having a black head, as the *Oriolus melanocephalus*, *Mutilla melanocephala*, *Sphæridium melanocephalum:* melanoce'phalous. Fr. anal. *mélanocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzkopfig*, adj.

Mĕlănŏcer'cus, *a, um.* (*Μέλας*, black; *κερκὸς*, a tail.) *Ichthyol.* Having a black tail, as the *Cronilabrus melanocercus:* melanocer'cous. Fr. anal. *mélanocerque*, adj. Germ. syn. *einen schwarzen Schwanz habend.*

Mĕlănŏ'cĕrus, *a, um.* (*Μέλας*, black; *κέρας*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having black horns, or *antennæ*, as the *Tabanus melanocerus:* melano'cerous. Fr. anal. *mélanocère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Hörner.*

Mĕlănochīr, adj. (*Μέλας*, black; *χεὶρ*, the hand.) *Zoöl.* Having black hands, as the *Ateles melanochir.* Fr. anal. *melanochire*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Händen.*

Mĕlănochlōrus, *a, um.* (*Μέλας*, black; *χλωρὸς*, yellow.) *Ornithol.* Having the body variegated with black and yellow: melanochlo'rous. Fr. anal. *melanochlore*, adj.

Melanochröus. See *Melanchrous.*

Mĕlănŏdērus, *a, um.* (*Μέλας*, black; *δειρὴ*, the neck.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having the neck, or throat of a black colour: melanode'rous. Fr. anal. *mélanodère*, adj. Germ. syn. *einen schwarzen Hals habend.*

Melanodiarrhœa. *Med., Pathol.* See *Melænodiarrhœa.*

Mĕlănœdēma, *ătis*, n. (*Μέλας*, black; *œdēma*, a swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for black *œdema*, or *melanosis* of the lungs. Fr. anal. *mélanœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *das schwarze Lungenödem.*

Melanogallicus. *Med., Pathol.* See *Melagallicus.*

Mĕlănŏgas'ter, *tra, trum.* (*Μέλας*, black; *γαστὴρ*, the belly.) *Ornithol.* Having a black belly, as the *Cuculus melanogaster*, *Coccothraustes melanogastra.* See *Melagaster.* Fr. anal. *mélanogastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *der schwarz Bauch.*

Mĕlănŏ'gnăthus, *a, um.* *Μέλας*, black; *γνάθος*, the jaw.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having the mandible black, as the *Phœnicophœus melanognathus:* melanogna'thous. Fr. anal. *mélanognathe*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Kinnlade.*

Mĕlănŏleu'cus, *a, um.* *Bot.* The same as *Melaleucus.*

Mĕlănŏ'lŏphus, *a, um.* *Bot.* The same as *Melalophus.*

Mĕlănōma, *ătis*, n. (*Μελανόω*, to grow black.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease in which there are dark soot-coloured tubercles under the integuments and in the viscera: black cancer. See *Melanoschirrus, Melanosis.* Fr. anal. *mélanôme*, m. Germ. syn. *das schwarze Gewachs.*

Mĕlănŏ'mўces, *ētis*, f. (*Μέλας*, black; *μύκης*, a fungus.) *Bot.* Term used by Ritgen for a black fungus. See *Melanospongus.* Fr. anal. *mélanomyce*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwarzschwamm*, m.

Mĕlănŏnōtus, *a, um.* (*Μέλας*, black; *νῶτος*, the back.) *Ornithol.* Having a black back, as the *Buteo melanonotus:* melanono'tous. The same as *Melanotus.* Fr. anal. *melanonote*, adj. Germ. syn. *einen schwarzen Rücken habend.*

Mĕlănŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Μέλας*, black; *πάθος*, disease or affection.) *Pathol.* Black disease; a name given to a certain disease of the skin, from the dark appearance which the parts affected present; also called *Nigritias.* Fr. anal. *mélanopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *das schwarz Uebel.*

Mĕlăno'phrys, *yos*, adj. (*Μέλας*, black; *ὀφρὺς*, the eyebrow.) *Ornithol.* Having black eyebrows, as the *Muscicara melanophrys.* Fr. anal. *mélanophre*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarze Augenbraunen habend.*

Mĕlănophthal'mus, *a, um.* (*Μέλας*, black; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Dolichos melanophthalmus*, because its white seeds have their *hilum* surrounded by a black circle resembling an eye. *Zoöl.* Having black eyes, as the *Ichneumon melanophthalmus:* melanophthal'mous. Fr. anal. *mélanophthalme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarze Augen habend.*

Mĕlănophthal'mus, *i*, m. (*Μέλας*, black; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Melanoma* of the eye. Fr. anal. *mélanophthalme*, m. Germ. syn. *der Schwarzschwamm des Auges.*

Mĕlănophyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Μέλας*, black; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having black, or blackish leaves, as the *Melastoma melanophyllum:* melanophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *mélanophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarze Blätter habend.*

Mĕlănŏphўma, *ătis*, n. *Μέλας*, black; *φῦμα*, a tuber.) *M. Med.* Term applied to the *Secale cornutum.* Fr. anal. *mélanophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterkorn*, n.

Mĕlănŏ'pĭper, *ĕris*, n. (*Μέλας*, black; *πέπερι*, pepper.) *M. Med.* A name for the *Piper nigrum*, or black pepper. Fr. syn. *poivre commun*, or *aromatique.* Germ. syn. *der gemeine Pfeffer.*

Mĕlănōps, adj. } (*Μέλας*, black; *ὄψ*, the
Mĕlănōpus, *a, um.* } eye.) *Ornithol.* Having black eyes, as the *Coracina melanops*, *Crioceris melanopa*, *Apion melanopum.* Fr. anal. *melanope*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Augen.*

Mĕlănoptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Μέλας*, black; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having black wings, as the *Psittacus melanopterus*, *Anthrax melanoptera;* or black *elytra*, as the *Apoderus melanopterus:* melanop'terous. Fr. anal. *mélanoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Flügel.*

Mĕlănŏpўgius, *a, um.* } (*Μέλας*, black; *πυγὴ*,
Mĕlănŏpўgus, *a, um.* } the rump.) *Zoöl.*

Having the *anus*, or the vicinity of the *anus* of a black colour; melanopy'gious: melanopy'gous. Fr. anal. *mélanopyge*, adj.

Mĕlănŏpyr'rhus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; πυῤῥὸς, red.) *Entomol.* That which is black and red, as the *Musca melanopyrrha:* melanopyr'rhous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *mélanopyrrhe*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzrothig*, adj.

Mĕlănŏram'phus, *a, um.* Μέλας, black; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a black beak, as the *Coracia melanoramphus:* melanoram'phous. Fr. anal. *mélanoramphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *einen schwarzen Schnabel habend.*

Mĕlănorhabdōtus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; ῥάβδος, a line.) That which is marked with a long black line or stripe: melanorhabdo'tous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *mélanorhabdote*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzer Linie.*

Mĕlănorho'us, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; ῥέω, to flow.) *Ornithol.* Having the rump or vicinity of the *anus* of a black colour, as the *Sylvia melanorhœa:* melanorho'ous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *melanorhé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit dem schwarzen Rumpfe.*

Mĕlănŏrhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a black beak, as the *Cygnus melanorhynchus:* melanorhyn'chous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *mélanorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit dem schwarzen Schnabel.*

Mĕlănorrhāgia, *æ*, f. (Μέλας, black; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Melæna;* a sudden discharge of black fluid. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *mélanorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *die schwarze Ruhr.*

Mĕlănorrhi'za, *æ*, f. } (Μέλας, black; ῥίζα, a
Mĕlănorrhi'zon. } rock.) *Bot., M. Med.*
Mĕlănorrhi'zum, *i*, n. } Term for the *Helleborus niger*, or Christmas rose. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *hellébore noir.* Germ. syn. *Christwurz*, f.; *die schwarze Nieswurz.*

Mĕlănorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Μέλας, black; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a black flow; applied to a dusky or dark-coloured discharge from the urethra. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *mélanorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein schwarzer Ausfluss.*

Mĕlănoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (Μέλας, black; σκίῤῥος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for black cancer; the same as *Melanoma.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *cancer melane.* Germ. syn. *das schwarze Gewächs.*

Mĕlănōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέλας, black.) *Med., Pathol.* The same nearly as *Melanoma*, but rather signifying the progress of *melanoma.* Fr. anal. *mélanose*, f. Germ. anal. *Melanose*, f.

Mĕlănosmeg'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μέλας, black; σμῆγμα, soap.) *Pharm.* Term for black soap. Fr. anal. *mélanosmegma*, adj. Germ. syn. *die schwarze Seife.*

Mĕlănosper'mus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having black seed or fruit, as the *Melilotus melanospermus:* melanosper'mous. It ought to be *Melanospermatus.* Fr. anal. *mélanosperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Samen.*

Mĕlănospongōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέλας, black; σπόγγος, a sponge, or fungus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the growth or progress of *Malanospongus*, or *Melanomyces.* Fr. anal. *mélanospongose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Melanospongus.*

Mĕlănospon'gus, *i*, m. (Μέλας, black; σπόγγος, a sponge, or fungus.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Melanomyces*, of Ritgen; black fungus. Fr. syn. *mélanomyce*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwarzschwamm*, m.

Mĕlănostic'tus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; στικτὸς, pricked.) *Bot., Zoöl.* That which is marked with black points: melanostic'tous. Fr. anal. *mélanosticte*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzbefleckt*, adj.

Mĕlănos'tŏmus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having a black mouth, as the *Gobius melanostomus*, or black opening, as the *Trochus melanostoma:* melanosto'mous. The same as *Melastomus.* Fr. anal. *mélanostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzmäulig*, adj.

Mĕlănŏsyphĭlŏ'lĕpis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μέλας, black; *syphĭlis;* λεπὶς, a scale.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a black syphilitic scaly eruption. Fr. anal. *mélanosyphilolépis*, f. Germ. syn. *das schwarze-Schuppensyphilid.*

Mĕlănŏthă'nătos. } (Μέλας, black; θάνα-
Mĕlănŏthă'nătus, *i*, m. } τος, death.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an epidemic disease of the middle ages, formerly described by Sprengel and Hecker: the black death. Fr. syn. *la mort noire.* Germ. syn. *der schwarze Tod.*

Mĕlă'nothrix, *trĭcis*, adj. (Μέλας, black; θρὶξ, hair.) *Med., Physiol.* Having black hair; black haired. Fr. syn. *qui a crin noir.* Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Haaren; schwarzhaarig*, adj.

Melano'tic. (*Mĕlănōsis*, the disease black cancer; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease *Melanosis. Mĕlănōtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mélanotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Melanosis gehörig.*

Mĕlănōtus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; νῶτος, the back.) *Ornithol.* Having a black back, as the *Anas melanotus:* melano'tous. Fr. anal. *mélanote*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzem Rücken.*

Mĕlănōtus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; οὖς, the ear.) *Zoöl.* Having black ears, as the *Antilope melanotus:* melano'tous. Fr. anal. *mélanote*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Ohren.*

Melanourin. *Chem.* See *Melanurin.*

Mĕlănox'ylus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; ξύλον, wood.) *Bot.* Having black wood, as the *Diospyros melanoxylon:* melanox'ylous. Fr. anal. *mélanoxyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzem Holz.*

Mĕlanpsĭ'thium, *ii*, n. (Μέλας, black; ψιθία, a species of vine.) Old name of a sweet, thick, and highly nutritious wine.

Mĕlantēria, *æ*, f. (Μέλας, black; because used in producing the black colour of

leather.) *Chem.* Old name for copperas. See *Copperas.*

Mĕlanthāceus, *a, um.* (*Mĕlanthum,* the fennel-flower, or devil in a bush.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the plant *Melanthum;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Melanthaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: melantha'ceous. Fr. anal. *melanthace,* adj.

Mĕlanthĕlæ'um, *i,* n. (Μελάνθιον, the plant *melanthium;* ἔλαιον, oil.) Term for oil expressed from the seeds of the *Nigella sativa,* or *Melanthium.*

Mĕlanthĕrus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; ἀνθηρὸς, an anther.) *Bot.* Having black, or blackish anthers, as the *Erica melanthera:* melanthe'rous. Fr. anal. *mélanthère,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Staubbeuteln.*

Mĕlan'theus, *a, um.* Applied by Reichenbach to a group (*Melantheæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Liliaceæ,* having the *Melanthium* for their type: melan'theous. Fr. anal. *mélanthe,* adj.

Mĕlanthiăceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by R. Brown and Kunth to the Family (*Melanthiaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants, which De Candolle terms *Colchicaceæ,* because it contains the *Melanthium:* melanthia'ceous. Fr. anal. *melanthiacé,* adj.

Mĕlan'thium, *ii,* n. (Μέλας, black; ἄνθος, a flower; from its black seed.) *Bot.* A name for the *Nigella sativa,* or fennel-flower, or devil in a bush. Fr. syn. *nielle,* f. Germ. syn. *Schwarzkümmel,* m.

Melanurin'. (Μέλας, black; οὖρον, the urine.) *Chem.* Name given by Braconnot, to a new substance, in form of a black pigment, sometimes, but rarely, found in urine, the composition of which is not yet sufficiently ascertained. *Mĕlānūrīna, æ,* f. See *Melanic, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mélanourine,* f. Germ. syn. *Harnschwarz,* n.; *Melanourin,* n.

Mĕlănūrus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Entomol.* Having the extremity of the *elytra* of a black colour, as the *Attelabus melanurus, Leptura melanura. Ornithol.* Having a black tail, as the *Anas melanura. Zoöl.* Having a black tail, as the *Gobioides melanurus:* melanu'rous. Fr. anal. *mélanure,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzem Schwanze.*

Mĕlaptĕrus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; πτέρον, a wing.) *Ichthyol.* Having black fins, as the *Julis melaptera:* melapte'rous. Fr. anal. *mélaptère,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Flügeln.*

Mĕlas, *ănos,* n. (Μέλας, black; from the appearance of the spots.) *Pathol.* The Greek name of a scaly disease of the skin, the *Lepra nigricans* of Willan; also called *Lepra maculosa nigra, Morphea nigra,* and *Vitiligo nigra.* Fr. anal. *lèpre noire.* Germ. syn. *der schwarze Aussatz.*

Mĕlăsic'tĕrus, *i,* n. (Μέλας, black; ἴκτερος, the jaundice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for black jaundice. Fr. anal. *mélasictère,* adj. Germ. syn. *die Gelbsucht schwarze.*

Mĕlas'ma, *ătis,* n. (Μέλας, black.) *Pathol.* Old term for a species of sugillation when it blackens or becomes of a dark hue; applied to a dark livid spot on the *tibia* of old persons, which degenerates into foul ulcers. Fr. anal. *mélasme,* m. Germ. syn. *schwarze Hautfleck; schwarzer alters Fleck.*

Mĕlas'mus, *i,* m. (Μέλας, black.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *μελασμός,* for a blackness or livid colour of the skin, the effect of cold, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v. 17.

Mĕlasper'mum, *i,* n. (Μέλας, black; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* A name for the *Nigella sativa,* fennel-flower, or devil in a bush. Fr. syn. *nielle,* f. Germ. syn. *Schwarzkümmel,* m.

Mĕlasper'mus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having black seeds, as the *Næmaspora melasperma:* melasper'mous. It ought to be *Melaspermatus.* See *Melanospermus.* Fr. anal. *mélasperme,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Samen.*

Melas'ses. The refuse syrup, in boiling sugar; ordinarily called treacle, and also *Molasses.* Fr. anal. *mélasse,* f. Germ. syn. *Theriak,* m.

Melas'sic A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to the acid present in *Melasses, Molasses,* or treacle; believed to be the acetic acid. *Acĭdum melassĭcum.*

Mĕlăsōmătus, *a, um.* } (Μέλας, black; σῶμα,
Mĕlăsōmus, *a, um.* } a body.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Lamarck, Latreille and Eichwald to a Family (*Melasomata,* or *Melasoma,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera Heteromera,* consisting of black or cinereous coloured insects: melaso'matous: melaso'mous. Fr. anal. *mélasome,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzem Körper.*

Mĕlastŏmăceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Jussieu to a Family (*Melastomaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Melastoma* for their type: melastoma'ceous. Fr. anal. *mélastomacé,* adj.

Melastŏ'meus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a section (*Melastomeæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Melastomaceæ,* containing the genus *Melastoma:* melasto'meous. Fr. anal. *mélastomé,* adj.

Mĕla'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied to a mushroom, of which the *cupula* is black within, as the *Peziza melastoma;* also to an animal which has a black mouth, as the *Idia melastoma:* mela'stomous. See *Melanostomus.* Fr. anal. *mélastome,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzem Munde.*

Mĕlatrŏ'phia, *æ,* f. (Μέλας, a member; ἀτροφία, wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for atrophy or wasting of the limbs: mela'trophy. Fr. anal. *mélatrophie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Abmagerung der Glieder.*

Mĕlaxan'thus, *a, um.* (Μέλας, black; ξανθὸς, yellow.) *Bot.* That which is black and yellow, as the *Usnea melaxantha:* melaxan'thous. Fr. anal. *melaxanthe,* adj.

Mel'ca, *æ,* f. (Germ. *Melk,* milk.) *Med.* Ancient name for a kind of food, mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, i. 88, Adams's Transl. *vol.* i. *p.* 155, composed of milk coagulated by having boiling vinegar poured into it. Germ. syn. *Milchspeise,* f.

Meldot. *Bot.* Common name for the *Trifolium melelotus officinalis.*

Mĕle, *es,* f. *Surg.* The same as *Mela.*

Mĕle'ăgra, *æ,* f. (Μέλας, a limb; ἄγρα, a sei-

zure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the limbs. Fr. anal. *méleagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Gliederschmerz*, m.

Mĕlea'gris, *ĭdis*, f. (The Guinea-fowl, from *Mĕleager*, whose sisters were fabled to have been turned into this bird.) *Bot.* Applied to a species of *Fritillaria;* because its flowers are spotted like the guinea-fowl. Fr. syn. *couronne impériale.* Germ. syn. *Kaiserkrone*, f. *Ornithol.* Name of a genus of gallinaceous birds; the guinea-hen. Applied by Lesson to a Family (nom. pl.) of the *Gallinaceæ*, having the *Numida meleagris* for their type. See *Numidia Meleagris.* Fr. syn. *poule d'Afrique.* Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Indianischer Hahn.*

Mĕlea'gris Gallĭpāvo. *Ornithol.* Systematic name of the turkey. Fr. syn. *coc d'Inde.* Germ. syn. *ein Indianischer Hahn.*

Melech. (Arab.) *Chem.* Term for *Sal.* Ruland and Johnson. Fr. syn. *sel*, m. Germ. syn. *Salz*, m.

Mĕlĕde, *es*, f. (Μελεδαίνω, to care for, or to be anxious.) *Med.* Term for care, or anxiety, but particularly applied to the medical care for, or healing of the sick. Fr. syn. *curation*, f. Germ. syn. *Sorge*, f.; *Besorgung*, f.

Melegēta. } *Bot.* Varied spelling of an old
Meleguet'ta. } term for the grains of Paradise. Fr. syn. *graines de Paradis.* Germ. syn. *Paradieskörner*, n.

Melete. The same as *Melede.*

Meli. (Μέλι, honey.) *M. Med.* See *Mel.*

Mĕ'lia, æ, f. (Μέλι, honey; from its aromatic flavour.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Meliaceæ.* Fr. anal. *mélie*, f.

Mĕ'lia Azedarach. *Bot., M. Med.* Systematic name of a tree, native of many parts of Asia, and naturalised in the warmer parts of Europe and U.S.A., the bark of the root of which is used in the latter country as cathartic and emetic. See *Azedarach.*

Mĕliāceus, *a, um.* (*Mĕlia*, a genus of plants, so named from μέλι, honey; because of their aromatic odour.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Melia;* applied to a Juss. Family (*Meliaceæ*, nom. pl. n.) of plants: melia'ceous. Fr. anal. *méliacé*, adj.

Mĕlias'mus, *i*, m. (Μέλις, a disease of youth, consisting in a cough.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a serous cough common to youth. It also means the disease glanders in the horse. Fr. anal. *méliasme*, m. Germ. anal. *Meliasmus*, m.: syn. *der Rotz der Pferde.*

Mĕlicāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Link to a tribe (*Melicaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Melica* for their type: melica'ceous. Fr. anal. *mélicacé*, adj.

Mĕlĭcēra, æ, f. (Μέλι, honey; κηρός, wax.) Term for honey-comb. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Meliceris.* Fr. anal. *melicère*, m. Germ. syn. *der Wachsbau der Bienen.*

Mĕlĭcēria, æ, f. } (Μέλι, honey; κηρός, wax.)
Mĕlĭcēris, *ĭdis*, f. } *Pathol., Surg.* Term for an encysted tumour, the contents of which are of the consistence and appearance of honey. Fr. anal. *méluéris*, m. Germ. syn. *Honiggeschwulst*, f.

Mĕlĭcēron. } The same as *Melicera* in
Mĕlĭcērum, *i*, n. } its ordinary meaning.

Melice'rous. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to the diseased growth termed *Meliceris. Mĕlĭcērus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *mélicère*, adj.

Mĕlĭchei'on. } (Μέλι, honey; χέω, to pour
Mĕlĭchēum, *i*, n. } out.). *Med., Pathol.* Term for honey-like discharge from an abscess, or ulcer. See *Meligeion.* Fr. anal. *melicheion*, m. Germ. syn. *der honigähnlich Ausfluss aus Geschwüren.*

Mĕlich'ros. } (Μέλι, honey.) Of or be-
Mĕlich'rus, *a, um.* } longing to honey; of the smell or flavour of honey; an old epithet of wine; also of sweet apples; also of beans. See *Meliedes.*

Mĕlico'peus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Jussieu to a group (*Melicopeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rutaceæ Diosmeæ*, having the *Melicopus* for their type: melico'peous. Fr. anal. *mélicopé*, adj.

Mĕlicrāton. } (Μέλι, honey; κεράω, to
Mĕlicrātum, *i*, n. } mix.) Old term the same as *Hydromel.* Fr. syn. *hydromel*, m. Germ. syn. *Honigwasser*, n.

Mĕlĭdēs, adj. (Μέλι, honey; ἡδύς, bland.) Having the savour and sweetness of honey; formerly applied to wine, and to a mixture of water and honey. The same as *Melichros.*

Mĕlie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Melieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Meliaceæ*, containing the *Melia:* melie'ous. Fr. anal. *mélée*, adj.

Mĕlĭgei'on. (Μέλι, honey.) *Pathol.* Old term for a fetid humour, discharged from ulcers attended with caries of the bone, of the consistence of honey. The same as *Melicheion.*

Mĕlĭlōtus, *i*, f. (Μέλι, honey; λῶτος, the lotus; from its smell, like that of honey.) *Bot.* The plant melilot. See *Trifolium, Melilotus officinalis.* Fr. anal. *mélilot*, m. Germ. syn. *Honigklee*, m.

Mĕlĭmēlum, *i*, n. (Μέλι, honey; μῆλον, an apple.) Old name for a liquor made with quinces and honey. *Bot.* A name for a particular species of apple, from its flavour.

Mĕlĭnephidrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέλι, honey, from its colour; *ephidrosis*, excessive sweating.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Ephidrosis lutea*, or excessive yellow sweat. Fr. anal. *mélinéphidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *der profuse gelbe Schweiss.*

Mĕlĭnus, *a, um.* (Μῆλον, an apple.) Having the colour of an apple, or quince. *Bot.* Applied by Link to a tribe (*Melinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Melinis* for their type: meli'nous. *Pharm.* Applied anciently to certain plasters termed *Melina.* Fr. anal. *méliné*, adj.

Mĕlios. (*Mĕlos*, an island whence it was brought.) *Chem.* Old epithet of alum. Fr. syn. *alion*, m. Germ. syn. *Alaun*, n.

Mĕlĭphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Μέλι, honey; φύλλον, a leaf; from the smell of its leaf, or because bees collect honey from it.) *Bot.* A name for the *Melissa officinalis.* See *Melisso-*

phyllum. Fr. syn. *mélisse cultivée.* Germ. syn. *Garten-Melisse*, f.; *Citronen-Melisse*, f.

Mĕlis'sa, æ, f. (Μέλισσα, a bee: because bees gather honey from it.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnosperma. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E. & U.S.A.) for the herb *Melissa officinalis:* (D.) the *Melissæ officinalis folia*, or balm-leaves. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Juss. *Labiatæ.* Balm, or baum. See *Citrago.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *melisse*, f. Germ. syn. *Garten-Melisse*, f.; *Citronen-Melisse*, f.

Melis'sa Călămin'tha. *Bot.* Systematic name of the calamint; used by the common people in the form of tea, for weakness of the stomach, flatulent colic, uterine obstructions, hysteria, etc.; also called *Calamintha vulgaris, C. officinarum.*

Mĕlis'sa Citrīna. *M. Med.* A name for the *M. officinalis.* Fr. syn. *mélisse cultivée.* Germ. syn. *Garten-Melisse*, f.; *Citronen-Melisse*, f.

Mĕlis'sa Grandiflōra. *Bot.* Systematic name of the mountain calamint; used as stomachic; also called *Calamintha magna flore, C. montana.*

Mĕlis'sa Nĕ'pĕta. *Bot.* Systematic name of the spotted, or field calamint, formerly used as aromatic; also called *Calamintha Anglica, C. pulegii odore, Nepeta agrestis.*

Mĕlis'sa Offĭcĭnālis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the herb balm, formerly esteemed in nervous, melancholic and hypochondriacal affections, but now used only in the form of tea as a diluent drink; also called *Apiastrum, Citrago, Citraria, Citronella, Meliphyllum, Melissophyllum, Melissa citrinas, Mellitis.* Fr. syn. *mélisse-cultivée.* Germ. syn. *Riegenkraut*, n.

Mĕlis'sa Tur'cica. *Bot.* A name for the *Dracocephalum Moldavicum;* Turkey balm.

Melissăphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Μέλισσα, balm; φύλλον, a leaf; from its leaves being like those of balm.) *Bot.* Specific name of a species of *Melittis.* See *Meliphyllum, Melissophyllum, Melittis.*

Melitæ'mia, æ, f. (Μέλι, honey; αἷμα, blood.) *Chem., Pathol.* Term for the presence of sugar in the blood, in the disease *Diabetes.* Fr. anal. *melitémie*, f.

Mĕlītæ'na, æ, f. (Μέλι, honey.) *Bot., M. Med.* Another term for the *Melissa officinalis.*

Mĕlĭ'tăgra, æ, f. (Μέλος, a limb; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Impetigo.* Fr. syn. *impetigo*, f. Germ. syn. *ein chronischer Ausschlag überhaupt.* Also a term for pain of the limbs, arthritic or rheumatic. Fr. anal. *mélitage*, m. Germ. syn. *Gliederschmerz*, m.

Mĕlītēra, æ, f. *Pharm.* Old name of a certain dry medicine described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 13; Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 537.

Mĕlithypĕrūria, æ, f. (Μέλι, honey; *hypĕrūria*, excessive flow of urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Diabetes mellitus.* See *Melituria.* Fr. anal. *mélithyperurie*, f.; *diabète sucré.* Germ. syn. *die Honigharnruhr und zwar besser der höhere Grad derselben; honigartig Harnruhr.*

Melītis. *Med., Pathol.* A term, according to Kraus, for inflammation, or erysipelas of the cheek. Germ. syn. *Wangenentzündung*, f.; *Wangenrose*, f.

Mĕlĭtis'ma, ătis, n. (Μελιτίζω, to mix, or season with honey.) Old term for a confection of honey.

Mĕlĭtis'mus, *i*, m. (Μέλι, honey; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Pharm.* Old term for a *linctus* of honey, used for coughs and colds in children. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Germ. syn. *Honigcur*, f.

Melītītes, *is*, or **æ,** m. (Μέλι, honey.) *Med.* Old name for a drink made from honey and wine; also a stone having a sweet taste like honey. See *Note Aërolites.*

Mĕlītœ'nĭcus, *a, um*, adj. (Μέλι, honey; οἶνος, wine; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Composed of honey and wine; applied to preparations (*Melitœnica medicamenta*) of this kind. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mélitœnique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Verbindung von Wein und Honig.*

Mĕlĭtŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier and Latreille to a group (*Melitophili*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Scarabæides*, having the *Melitophilis* for their type. Fr. anal. *mélitophile*, adj.

Mĕlĭtoptyălis'mus, *i*, m. (Μέλι, honey; *ptyălismus*, salivation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the disease *Ptyalismus mellitus.* Fr. anal. *mélitoptyalisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Honigspeichelfluss*, m.

Mĕlĭtopty'ălon. } (Μέλι, honey; πτύαλον,
Mĕlĭtopty'ălum, *i*, n. } the saliva.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Saliva mellita*, or a vitiated condition of the saliva, in which it is sweet-tasted. Germ. syn. *ein süsser zuckerhaltiger Speichel.*

Mĕlĭt'tis, *is*, f. (Μέλιττα, the Attic term for a bee, therefore synonymous with *Melissa*, and chosen by Linn. for this plant.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* The bastard balm.

Mĕlĭt'tis Mĕlissŏphyl'lum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the mountain balm, or nettle; said to be useful in uterine obstructions and calculous diseases; also called *Apiastrum.*

Mĕlĭtūria, æ, f. (Μέλι, honey; οὖρον, the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Diabetes mellitus.* See *Melithyperuria.*

Mĕlĭzōmum, *i*, n. (Μέλι, honey; ζωμὸς, broth.) Old term for a drink prepared with honey.

Mellāgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Mel, mellis*, honey.) *Pharm.* Old term applied to a medicine having the consistence and taste of honey but which was not prepared with it; it was made not only from vegetables, but also from metals and minerals, as *Mellago saturni*, etc.

Mel'late. } (*Mellĭtĭcum* acĭdum, Mellitic acid;
Mel'litate. } terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of mellitic acid with a salifiable base. *Mellas, ātis*, f.; *Mellītas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *mellitate*, m. Germ. syn. *honigsteinsauer Salz.*

Melleŏ'leus, *a, um.* (Μέλι, honey.) *Med., Pharm.* Belonging to or mixed with honey; applied by Béral to combinations (*Melleola*, nom. pl. n.) of honey with powders: mel-

le'olous. Fr. anal. *melleole*, adj. Germ. syn. *Honigverbindungen mit Pulvern, u.s.w.*

Melleŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mel*, honey; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to honey; applied by Béral to combinations of honey in general. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *melléolique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Honigverbindungen überhaupt und theilt sie dann ein in Melleolea, Hydromellea*, etc.

Mel'leus, *a, um.* (*Mel, mellis*, honey.) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to honey; containing honey. Fr. syn. *mielleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *honigartig*, adj.

Melliceris. *Pathol.* See *Meliceris.*

Mellifă'vium, *ii*, n. (*Mel, mellis*, honey; *fāvus*, a six-cornered tile.) *Nat. Hist.* A honeycomb. Fr. syn. *rayon de miel.* Germ. syn. *Honigwabe*, f.

Mellĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Mel*, honey; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Producing honey, as the *Protea mellifera*, of which the involucres are formed of imbricated scales, between which there strains a saccharine liquor: melli'ferous. *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a Family (*Mellifera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hymenoptera Aculeata*, containing those which make honey. Fr. anal. *mellifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *honigreich*, adj.

Mellĭ'fĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mel, mellis*, honey; *făcio*, to make; terminal *-icus.*) *Entomol.* Making honey, as the *Apis mellifica:* melli'fic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mellifique*, adj.

Mellilotus. *Bot.* See *Melilotus.*

Mellīna, *æ*, f. (*Mel, mellis*, honey.) A sweet drink prepared from honey: mead.

Mellĭniōris, *is, e.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Melliniores*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hymenoptera*, having the *Mellinus* for their type. Fr. anal. *melliniore*, adj.

Mel'lĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Mel*, honey; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having feet of the colour of honey: mel'lipede. Fr. anal. *mellipède*, adj.

Mellĭphă'gĭdus, *a, um.* (*Mel*, honey; *φαγεῖν*, to eat.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a tribe (*Melliphagidæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Tenuirostres*, comprehending those which live on the saccharine juice of flowers; mellipha'gidous. See *Mellisugus, Mellivorus.* Fr. anal. *melliphagide*, adj.

Mellĭsŏ'dium. *Chem.* An old term for *Plumbum ustum.*

Mellĭsūgus, *a, um.* (*Mel*, honey; *sūgo*, to suck.) *Ornithol.* Sucking honey, or the nectar of flowers, as the *Trochilus mellisugus:* mellisu'gous. See *Melliphagidus, Mellivorus.* Fr. anal. *mellisuge*, adj.

Mĕllītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (*Mel*, honey.) *Mineral.* The honey-stone. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *mellite.* Germ. syn. *Honigstein*, m.

Melli'tic. (*Mĕlites*, the honey stone; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the honey stone; applied to an acid obtained from it, believed to be a peculiar acid of the vegetable kind, combined with alumina. *Mellītĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *mellitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *honigsteinsauer*, adj.

Mellītus, *a, um.* (*Mel*, honey.) Mixed with honey; as sweet as honey. Fr. syn. *mielleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *honigartig*, adj.

Mellivŏrus, *a, um.* (*Mel*, honey; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Ornithol.* Living upon honey, as the *Trochilus mellivorus:* melli'vorous. See *Melliphagidus, Mellisugus.* Fr. anal. *mellivore*, adj.

Mel'lon. *Chem.* Name given to a new radical substance obtained from the precipitate formed by the action of chlorine on solution of sulpho-cyanide of potassium. Fr. anal. *mélon*, m.

Mellōsi. *Zoöl.* Old term for *Lumbrici terræ*, or earth-worms.

Mēlo, *ōnis*, f. (*Μῆλον.*) *Bot.* The melon. See *Cucumis Melo.* Fr. anal. *mélon*, m. Germ. syn. *Melone*, f.

Mēlo-Cac'tus, Common. *Bot.* The melon-thistle. See *Cactus Melo-Cactus.*

Mēlŏcam'pўle, *es*, f. (*Μέλος*, a member; *καμπύλη*, a bent staff.) *Med.* Term for a bending or curvature of a limb. Fr. anal. *mélocampyle*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verbiegung der Glieder.*

Mēlŏcar'pus, *i*, m. (*Μῆλον*, an apple; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* A name for the fruit of the *Aristolochia longa* or *rotunda*, from its likeness to the apple.

Mēlŏdĭ'dўmus, *i*, m. (*Μέλος*, a member; *δίδυμος*, double.) *Anat., Physiol.* A double member or limb; a twin member. Fr. anal. *mélodidyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwilling*, m.

Mēlöe, *es*, f. (*Μηλέα*, an apple tree, in the flowers of which a kind of beetle is produced.) *Entomol., Pharm.* Name of a genus of the *Coleoptera heteromera.* Fr. anal. *méloe*, m.

Mēlöe Proscărăbæ'us. *Entomol.* Systematic name of an insect which on being touched, exudes from each joint of its legs an acrid fluid of an oily consistence and deep yellow colour; this has been used in embrocations for rheumatism, also internally in dropsy, and as specific in *hydrophobia:* the insects are a strong poison, causing vomiting, suffocation and death. Fr. anal. *meloë proscarabe.* Germ. syn. *Schwarzblaumaiwurmkäfer*, m.

Mēlöe Vărĭābĭlis. *Entomol.* Systematic name of a species said to possess the same acrid properties as the *M. proscarabæus.*

Mēlöe Vēsĭcātōrius. *Bot., M. Med.* Another systematic name of the blister-fly. See *Cantharis.*

Mēlŏlon'tha, *æ*, f. (*Μέλος*, a member; *ὄνθος*, the dung or excrement of children.) *Entomol.* Term for a genus of insects. Fr. anal. *mélolonthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Mistkäfer*, m.

Mēlŏlon'tha Vĭtis. *Entomol.* The name of an insect resembling the *Cantharis*, or blister-fly, but having no vesicating power, which is often found mixed with it in commerce.

Me'lon. } *Bot.* Common name for the
Me'lon, Musk. } fruit of the *Cucumis melo*, or musk melon plant. *Mēlo, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *mélon*, m. Germ. syn. *Melone*, f.

Me'lon Plant. *Bot.* The *Cucumis melo.* Fr. syn. *concombre mélo.*

Me'lon This'tle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cactus melo-cactus.*

Me'lon, Water. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Cucurbita citrullus*, or Sicilian citrul plant.

Mēlon'cus, *i*, m. (Μῆλον, an apple, and so applied to the cheek; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a tumour of the cheek. Fr. anal. *mélonque*, m. Germ. syn. *Wangengeschwulst*, f.

Mēlon'gĕna, *æ*, f. (Μῆλον, an apple.) *Bot.* The mad-apple. See *Solanum Melongena*. Fr. syn. *pomme d'amour*. Germ. syn. *einliches-Apfel*.

Mēlonīda, *æ*, f. (Μῆλον, an apple; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to a fleshy fruit accruing from many parietal ovaries, united and intimately joined to the tube of the calyx, which, often very thick and fleshy, is confounded with it. This fruit is called *pomum* by De Candolle, *pyridion* by Mirbel, and *antrum* by Moench, Fr. anal. *mélonide*, f.

Mēlonīdium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* Term used by Desvaux for the *Melonida* of L. C. Richard. Fr. anal. *melonidie*, f.

Mēlonĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Mēlo*, a melon; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to a stalk which has the form of a melon, as that of the *Cactus melocactus:* melo'niform. Fr. anal. *méloniforme*, adj.

Mēloplăcun'tion. } (Μῆλον, an apple;
Mēloplăcun'tium, *ii*, n. } πλακούντιον, a little cake.) *Med.* Old term for a confection made from apples or quinces.

Mēlo'plăcus, *i*, m. Nearly the same as *Meloplacuntium*, which is merely its diminutive.

Mē'los, *eos*, n. (Μέλος.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a member or limb. Fr. syn. *membre*, m. Germ. syn. *Glied*, m.

Mēlōsis, *is*, or *eos*. (Μηλόω, to explore; from μήλη, a probe.) *Surg.* Old term for exploration by means of a probe. Fr. anal. *mélose*, f. Germ. syn. *Sondiren*, n.

Mēlōthria, *æ*, f. (Μηλώθρον, of Dioscorides.) A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Monogynia*.

Mēlōthria Pen'dŭla. *Bot.* Systematic name of the small creeping cucumber plant, or American bryony.

Mēlōtis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μήλη, a probe; οὖς, the ear.) *Surg.* Old term for a kind of probe, or instrument for cleaning out the *meatus auditorius*. See *Auriscalpium*.

Mēlotrīdўmus, *i*, m. (Μέλος, a limb; τρίδυμος, threefold.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a monster-fetus born with threefold limbs. Fr. anal. *mélotridyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Missgeburt mit dreifachen Gliedern*.

Melusi. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Mercurius*, or mercury. Fr. syn. *hydrargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber*, n.

Mely'rĭdes. *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Lamarck, Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe of the *Coleoptera serricornia*, having the *Melyris* for their type. It ought to be *Melyridæ*, patron. Fr. anal. *mélyrides*, m. pl.

Membracides. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe of *Hemiptera Cicadaria*, having the *Membracis* for their type. It should be *Membracidæ*, patron. Fr. anal. *membracides*, m. pl.

Membrāna, *æ*, f. (*Membra*, limbs; because it covers the limbs.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the expanded, cellular texture or tissue, thin, and of great pliability; also called *Reticular membrane:* mem'brane. *Bot.* The fine delicate film, being the testa of seeds. Fr. anal. *membrane*, f. Germ. syn. *Haut*, f.

Membrāna Carnōsa. *Anat.* The fleshy membrane; a former term for the *Platysma myodes*.

Membrāna Conjunctīva. *Anat.* The united, or continued membrane, a thin, delicate, transparent membrane which lines the eyelids, and is continued over the fore-part of the eyeball. Fr. anal. *la membrane conjonctive*. Germ. syn. *das augenwachsene Häutchen*.

Membrana Decidua. *Anat.* See *Tunica Decidua Uteri*.

Membrāna Jăcōbi. *Anat.* Jacob's membrane; the name given to a delicate membrane which invests the external surface of the *retina*, because first described by Dr. Jacob of Dublin.

Membrāna Nic'tĭtans. *Comp. Anat.* Term for a kind of third eyelid existing in most quadrupeds, and in birds; it is situated at the inner corner of the eye, varying in size and shape in different animals; also called *Palpebra interna*, or *tertia;* the winking membrane.

Membrāna Pupillāris. *Anat.* Term for a delicate but vascular membrane which closes the pupil of the eye in the fetus, but is ruptured at, or shortly before birth; also called *Velum pupillæ*. Fr. syn. *la membrane pupillaire*. Germ. syn. *Stochhaut*, f.

Membrāna Pŭtāmĭnis. *Physiol.* Term for the *Chorion*, or thick white membrane which lines the shell of an egg: literally, the membrane of a shell.

Membrāna Rētĭcŭlāris. *Anat.* Reticular membrane; a name for *Cellular membrane*. See *Membrana*. Fr. anal. *membrane réticulaire*. Germ. syn. *das netzartig oder netzförmig Häutchen*.

Membrana Schneideriana. *Anat.* See *Schneiderian Membrane*.

Membrāna Sĕrōtīna. *Physiol.* The late, or lateward membrane; a name given to that portion of the *Decidua reflexa*, which is formed later than the rest, to cover the part of the *ovum*, which on its first entering the uterus from the Fallopian tube, driving before it the *Decidua vera*, was for a time in contact with the mucous membrane of the uterus. Fr. syn. *membrane dernière*.

Membrana Ruyschiana. See *Ruyschiana*.

Membrāna Tym'păni. *Anat.* The membrane of the drum, that is, of the ear; it covers the cavity so called and separates it from the *meatus auditorius externus*. See *Myringa*. Fr. syn. *membrane du tympan*, or *du tambour*. Germ. syn. *das Trommel- oder Paukenhautchen*.

Membrānāceus, *a*, *um*. (*Membrāna*, a membrane.) *Anat., Bot.* Of the nature, or quality of membrane; membrane like: membrana'ceous. Fr. anal. *membranacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Haut gehörig*.

Membrānācides. *Entomol.* Applied by Eichwald to a tribe of the *Hemiptera Cicadaria*, having the *Membracis* for their type; the

Membracides of Latreille. Should be *Membranacidæ*, patron. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *membranicides*, m. pl.

Membrane. *Anat.* See *Membrana.*

Membrānifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Membrāna*, a membrane; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves or foliaceous membranous expansions, as the *Chondrus membranifolius*, *Psychotria membranifolia:* membranifo'lious. Fr. anal. *membranifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *häutblattrig*, adj.

Membrānifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Membrāna*, a membrane; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Having the form of a membrane: membra'niform. Fr. anal. *membraniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *häutförmig*, adj.

Membrānīnus, *a, um.* (*Membrāna*, a membrane.) Belonging to, or of the nature of membrane: mem'branine. Fr. anal. *membranin*, adj. Germ. syn. *häutig*, adj.

Membrāno-Calcāreus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to *polypi* which form expansions resembling membranes and encrusted with calcareous salts. Fr. anal. *membrano-calcaire*, adj.

Membrānoīdēs, adj. (*Membrāna*, a membrane; terminal *-ides.*) *Anat., Pathol., Physiol.* Resembling membrane: mem'branoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *membranoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *hautähnlich*, adj.

Membrano'logy. (*Membrāna*, a membrane: λόγος, a discourse.) Term for the doctrine, or the consideration of the membranes, their nature, quality, and purpose. *Membrānōlō'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *membranologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre der Haut.*

Membrānōsus, *a, um.* (*Membrāna*, a membrane; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Composed of, or full of membrane. *Bot.* Applied to the wool or down of the *Synantheræ* when it is formed by an entire membrane, as the *Tanacetum*, or variously incised, as the *Cichorium. Entomol.* Applied to the wings of insects when they are thin, flexible, transparent or opaque, and resembling a membrane. *Mineral.* Applied to a body interlaced with filaments when it is thin and flexible as membrane. *Ornithol.* Applied to the feet of birds when the skin is soft and fine: mem'branous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *membraneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *häutig*, adj.; *häutvoll*, adj.

Mem'branous. (*Membrāna*, a membrane.) *Anat.* Consisting of membrane: having membranes. See *Membranosus.* Fr. anal. *membraneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *häutig*, adj.

Membrānŭla, *æ*, f. } (Dim. *Membrāna*, a
Membrānŭlum, *i.* n. } membrane.) *Anat.* Term for a little membrane, as the *M. semilunaris conjunctivæ*, etc.: a mem'branule. *Bot.* Applied by Necker to the small membrane which bears the *cilia* of the peristome of certain mosses and the tegument which in the fern covers the groups of capsules. Fr. syn. *membranule*, f. Germ. syn. *Häutchen*, n.

Mem'brum Vīrīle. *Anat.* The virile member; a name for the male organ of generation. See *Penis, Coles, Menta, Mentula, Priapus, Prosthion, Sannion, Sathe, Stema.* Fr. syn. *verge*, f. Germ. syn. *das männliche Glied; Ruthe*, f.

Memecy'leus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a Family (*Memecyleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Memecylon* for their type: memecy'leous. Fr. anal. *mémécylé*, adj.

Me'mory. (*Mĕmor*, mindful.) The power of reviving those ideas to our mind which have disappeared or been laid aside for a time. *Phrenol. That* act by which the intellectual faculties when excited by an exercise of the will, recall the ideas which they had previously formed. *Mĕmŏria, æ*, f. See *Mneme.* Fr. anal. *mémoire*, f. Germ. syn. *Gedächtniss*, f.

Menagogue. *Med., Physiol.* See *Emmenagogue.*

Mendācium, *ii*, n. (*Mendax*, false, or unreal.) A lie, fiction, or false statement. *Anat.* Formerly applied to the white spots (*Mendacia*, nom. pl.) on the finger-nails. Fr. syn. *mensonge*, m. Germ. syn. *Lüge*, f.

Mendēsium, *ii*, n. (*Mendes*, or *Mendēsius*, a city of Egypt, the native place of its inventor.) *Pharm.* Old name, Gr. anal. μενδήσιον, used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* ii. 1, for a certain ointment, by some said to be the same as *Megaleion;* also called *Metophon*, and *Ægyptium.*

Mendōsus, *a, um.* (*Mendax*, false, or unreal.) *Anat.* Anciently applied the same as spurious, or illegitimate, as *Mendosæ costæ*, the false ribs, *Mendosæ suturæ*, etc. Fr. syn. *faux*, adj. Germ. syn. *falsch*, adj.

Mēnelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῆνες, the menses, ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for metastasis of the menstrual flow to an ulcer. See *Menidrosis, Menocelis, Menoplania.* Fr. anal. *ménelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Menstrual-verschwärung.*

Mēnellip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῆνες, the menses; ἔλλειψις, a defect.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for decreasing or failing of the *catamenia.* See *Menocryphia, Menolipsis, Menopausis, Menoschesis, Menostasis.* Fr. anal. *menellipse*, Germ. syn. *Monatsreinigung*, f.

Mēnencĕphălītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μῆνες, the menses, *encĕphălītis*, inflammation of the brain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for menstrual inflammation of the brain. Fr. anal. *ménencéphalite*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Hirnentzündung von Menstruationsfehlern.*

Menetobranchia. See *Menobranchia.*

Menfrige. *Bot.* Old term for the resin *Mastiche*, or mastich. Ruland and Johnson.

Menides. *Ichthyol.* See *Mænides.*

Mēnidrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῆνες, the menses; ἵδρωσις, a sweating.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for menstrual perspiration, or metastasis of the menses to the external skin in the form of sweat. See *Menelcosis, Menocelis, Menoplania.* Fr. anal. *ménidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schweisstriefen von Menstruationsfehlern.*

Mēningarthrŏ'căce, *es*, f. (Μήνιγξ, a membrane; *arthrŏcăce*, the disease *spina ventosa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the membranes of a joint; the same as *Arthromeningitis* (App.). Fr. anal. *méningarthrocace*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Gelenkhäute.*

Mēningarthrŏcăcĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mēningarthrŏ-*

căce, inflammation of the membranes of a joint; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Meningarthrocace:* meningarthroca'cic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *méningarthrocacique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Meningarthrokake betreffend.*

Menin'geal. (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the membranes of the brain. *Mēnin'gĕus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *méningé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu einer Hirnhaut gehörig.*

Meningeus. *Anat.* See *Meningeal.*

Mēningiītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mēningium*, the arachnoid membrane; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *Meningium*, or arachnoid membrane of the brain. Fr. anal. *méningiite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung des feines Häutchen.*

Mēningīna, *æ*, f. (Μῆνίγξ, a membrane.) *Anat.* Term used by Chaussier (*méningine*) for the *Pia mater* in conjunction with the cerebral reflection of the arachnoid, and as distinguished from his employment of the term *Meninx* for the *dura mater.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *méningine*, f.

Mēningīnītis, *ĭdes*, f. (*Mēningīna*, the *pia mater;* terminal *-ītes.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *Meningina*, or *pia mater.* Fr. anal. *méninginite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der verwachsenen Hirnhäute.*

Mēnin'gion.
Menin'gium, *ii*, n. } (Dim. Μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) *Anat.* Term for the arachnoid membrane, from its delicate texture. Fr. anal. *méningion*, n. Germ. syn. *ein dunnes feines Häutchen.*

Mēningītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the membranes of the brain. See *Encephalitis.* Fr. anal. *méningite*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnenhautentzündung*, f.

Mēnin'go- (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* A prefix used in compound terms, denoting relation to or connexion with the *meninges*, or membranes of the brain. Fr. and Germ. anal. *meningo-.*

Mēnin'go-Cĕphălītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *mēningo-; cĕphālītis*, for *encephalitis*, inflammation of the brain and membranes.) *Med., Pathol.* A redundant term, the same as *Encephalitis*, or inflammation of the brain and its membranes. Fr. anal. *méningocéphalite*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnentzündung*, f.

Mēnin'go-Gastral'gia, *æ*, f. (Prefix *mēningo-;* but in this term employed simply to mean relation to a membrane; *gastralgia*, pain of the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* A superfluous term for pain seated in the lining membrane of the stomach; neuralgia of the stomach. Fr. anal. *méningo-gastralgie*, f.

Mēnin'go-Gas'trĭcus, *a, um.* (Prefix *mēningo-; gastrĭcus*, pertaining to the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the membrane of the brain and to the stomach; applied by Pinel (*méningo-gastrique*) to a fever affecting the membranes of the brain, and the internal membrane of the stomach, or a species of bilious fever: meningogas'tric. Fr. anal. *méningo-gastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich die Hirnhäute und den Darmkanal angeht.*

Mēnin'go-Gastrītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Meningo-gastrītis*, inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and of the stomach; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Meningo-gastritis:* meningo-gastri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *méningogastritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Meningo-gastritis betreffend.*

Menin'go-Gastrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Prefix *mēningo-; gastritis*, inflammation of the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and of the stomach: meningo-gas'tric fever. Fr. anal. *méningo-gastrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Hirnhäute und des Darmkanal.*

Mēnin'go-Mălă'cia, *æ*, f. (Prefix *mēningo-; mălăcia*, a softening.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softening of the membranes of the brain. Fr. anal. *méningo-malacie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erweichung der häutigen Theile überhaupt.*

Mēnin'go-Sym'phўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Prefix *mēningo-; symphўsis*, a union, or growing together.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for adhesion of the membranes of the brain to each other, or to the *cranium.* See *Meningosyzygia, Meningozeuxis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *méningosymphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verwachsung der Hirnhäute mit einander oder mit dem Schädel.*

Mēnin'go-Symphў'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mēningosymphўsis*, adhesion of the membranes of the brain; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Meningo-symphysis:* meningo-symphy'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *méningo-symphytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Meningo-symphyse betreffend.*

Mēningŏ'mўces, *ētis*, f. (Prefix *mēningo-; μύκης*, a *fungus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for fungus of the membranes of the brain. Fr. anal. *méningomyce*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnhautschwamm*, m.

Meningŏ'phўlax, *ăcis*, m. (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane; *φυλάσσω*, to keep, or preserve.) *Surg.* Old name, Gr. anal. *μηνιγγοφύλαξ*, of an instrument, described by Celsus viii. 3, to protect the membranes of the brain, when the bone was raised in wounds of the head, after operating with the trepan, so that in rasping the edges no injury might be sustained; it was a thin plate of brass or copper, firm, a little bent upward and smooth on its edge or border. Fr. anal. *méningophylax*, m. Germ. syn. *Hirnschirmer*, m.

Mēningorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow, or for extravasation upon or between the membranes of the brain. Fr. anal. *méningorrhée*, f. Germ. anal. *Meningorrhöe*, f.

Mēningorrhöĭcus, *a, um.* (*Meningorrhœa*, extravasation upon or between the membranes of the brain; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Meningorrhœa:* meningorrho'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *meningorrhoique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Meningorrhöe betreffend.*

Mēningōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for

a variety of *Syndesmosis*, consisting in the union of osseous pieces by the intervention of membrane, as in the cranial bones of the fetus. Fr. anal. *meningose*, f.

Mēningŏsyzÿ'gia, *æ*, f. (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane; *συζυγία*, a conjunction.) *Anat., Med.* Term for adhesion of the membranes of the brain with each other. See *Meningo-Symphysis, Meningozeuxis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *méningosyzygie*, f.

Mēningozeux'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane; ζεῦξις, a joining.) *Anat., Med.* Term the same as *Meningosyzygia.*

Mēningozeuxītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mēningozeuxis*, adhesion of the membranes of the brain; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of adherent membranes of the brain. Fr. anal. *meningozeuxite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der verwachsenen Hirnhäute.*

Mēningūria, *æ*, f. (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane; *οὖρον*, the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the passing of urine containing membranous shreds. Fr. and Germ. anal. *méningurie*, f. Germ. syn. *Häutchenharnen*, n.

Mēningūrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mēningūria*, membranous urine; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Meningūria:* meningu'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *méningurique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Meningurie leidend.*

Mēninx, *gis*, f. (Μῆνιγξ.) *Anat.* Term for a membrane of the brain; used by Chaussier (*méninge*) specially for the *Dura mater.* See *Omenta Cerebri.* Fr. anal. *méninge*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnhaut*, f.

Menischesis. *Med., Pathol.* See *Menoschesis.*

Menischeticus. *Med., Pathol.* See *Menoscheticus.*

Mēniscoīdēus, *a, um.* (Μηνίσκος, a crescent; terminal *-ĭdēus.*) *Bot., Nat. Hist.* Resembling a crescent; applied by Gærtner to parts of this shape: menis'coid. It ought to be *Meniscoides.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i., ii. Fr. anal. *méniscoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *meniskusähnlich*, adj.

Mēnis'cus, *i*, m. (Μηνίσκος.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a half moon shaped cartilage between the joints. Fr. anal. *ménisque*, m. Germ. anal. *Meniskus*, m.; *eine halbmondförmige Knorpellage zwischen einigen Gelenken.*

Mēnispermāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Menispermaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, established by Jussieu, having the *Menispermum* for their type: menisperma'ceous. Fr. anal. *menispermacé*, adj.

Menisper'mate. (*Mēnispermĭcum* acĭdum, Menispermic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of menispermic acid with a salifiable base. *Mēnispermas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *ménispermate*, m. Germ. syn. *menispermsauer Salz.*

Mēnisper'meus, *a, um.* (*Mēnispermum*, the moon-seed plant.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Menispermum;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Menispermeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: menisper'meous. Fr. anal. *ménispermé*, adj.

Menisper'mic. (*Mēnispermum*, the moonseed; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *Menispermum cocculus;* applied by Boullay to an acid obtained from it. *Mēnisper'mĭcus*, *a, um.* Fr. anal. *ménispermique*, adj. Germ. syn. *menispermsauer*, adj.

Mēnispermoīdēus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Ventena to the Family (*Menispermoideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Menispermaceæ.* Otherwise applied by some botanists to the same Family (*Menispermoïdei*, nom. pl. m.) menispermoi'deous. It ought to be *Menispermoides.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. ii. Fr. anal. *menispermoïde*, adj.

Mēnisper'mum, *i*, n. (Μήνη, the moon; *σπέρμα*, a seed; from the crescentic form of the seed.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Dodecandria.* Juss. *Menispermeæ.*

Mēnisper'mum Coc'cŭlus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the moonseed plant, the berries of which are called *Cocculus Indicus*, or Indian berries; also *Baccæ piscatoriæ, Cocci Orientales, Cocculæ officinarum, Coccus Indicus;* the berry is poisonous if swallowed, and possesses an intoxicating quality which is believed to be availed of in London and other porter and ales. Fr. anal. *ménisperme*, m. Germ. syn. *Mondsame*, m.

Mēnisper'mum Fēnestrātum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant from the wood of which the alkaloid substance *Berberin* has been obtained; the columba wood of Ceylon.

Mēnispermum Palmātum. *M. Med.* Another systematic name for the plant *Cocculus palmatum.* See *Cocculus.*

Mĕnobran'chiæ, *ārum*, f. pl. (Μένω, to abide or remain; *βράγχια*, the gills of a fish.) *Zoöl.* Term for the abiding respiratory apparatus of amphibious animals. See *Menopomana.* Fr. anal. *ménobranchies*, f. pl.

Mēnŏcēlis, *is*, f. (Μῆνες, the menses; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* An imperfect term for metastasis of the menstrual flow to a hernia. See *Menelcosis, Menidrosis, Menoplania.* Fr. anal. *ménocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Verirrung des Monatsflusses in einen Bruch.*

Mēnocry'phia, *æ*, f. (Μῆνες, the menses; *κρυπτός*, hidden.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for retention, suppuration, or cessation of the *catamenia.* See *Menellipsis, Menolipsis, Menopausis, Menoschesis, Menostasis.* Fr. anal. *ménocryphéie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verhaltung der monatliche Reinigung.*

Mēnŏlip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῆνες, the menses; λεῖψις, a retention or suppuration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for retention or absence of the *catamenia.* See *Menellipsis, Menocryphia, Menopausis, Menoschesis, Menostasis.* Fr. anal. *ménolipse*, f. Germ. syn. *das Ausbleiben der Menstruation.*

Mēnŏpau'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῆνες, the menses; παῦσις, a cessation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cessation of the menses. See *Menellipsis, Menocryphia, Menolipsis, Menoschesis, Menostasis.* Fr. anal. *ménopause*, f. Germ. syn. *das Aufhören der Menstruation.*

Mēnoplā'nia, *æ*, f. (Μῆνες, the menses; πλάνη,

a deviation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a discharge of blood, at the catamenial period, from some other part of the body than the womb; an aberration of the menstrual flow. See *Menelcosis, Menidrosis, Menocelis.* Fr. anal. *ménoplanie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Abirrung des Menstrual-Flusses auf andere Theile.*

Mĕnŏpōmă'tia, *æ*, f. (M*ένω*, to remain; *πωμάτιον*, a lid, or cover.) *Zoöl.* Term for the *operculum*, or lid of the respiratory apparatus of amphibious animals. See *Menobranchiæ.* Fr. anal. *ménopomatie*, f. Germ. syn. *Amphibien mit bleibenden Kiemendeckel.*

Mēnorrhāgia, *æ*, f. (M*ῆνες*, the menses; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Term for the immoderate flowing of the *catamenia*, or menses, or of blood from the uterus; men'orrhagy; also termed flooding; a genus of the Order *Hæmorrhagiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ménorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterblutfluss*, m.

Mēnorrhāgia Abor'tus. *Pathol.* Term for menorrhagy attendant on abortion.

Mēnorrhāgia Al'ba. *Pathol.* A term for *Leucorrhœa*, or *Fluor albus.*

Mēnorrhāgia Lŏchīālis. *Obstet., Pathol.* Term for menorrhagy from women after delivery, or an excessive flow of the lochia.

Menorrhagia Nabothi. *Pathol.* See *Nabothi, Menorrhagia.*

Mēnorrhāgia Ru'bra. *Pathol.* Term for menorrhagy from women who are neither pregnant nor in child-bed.

Mēnorrhāgia Vitiōrum. *Pathol.* Term for menorrhagy from some local disease, as cancer, ulceration, etc.

Menorrha'gic. *Med., Pathol.* (*Mēnorrhāgia*, immoderate flow of the menses; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to menorrhagy. *Mēnorrhāgĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ménorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Menorrhagie betreffend.*

Mēnorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (M*ῆνες*, the menses; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for long continued though moderate flow of the *catamenia.* Fr. anal. *menorrhée*, adj. Germ. anal. *Menorrhöe*, f.; syn. *eine zu lange anhaltende und zu oft wiederkehrende Menstruation.*

Menorrho'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Menorrhœa*, a flow of the menses; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Menorrhœa:* menorrho'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ménorrhoique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Menorrhöe betreffend.*

Mēno'schĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (M*ῆνες*, the menses; *σχέω*, to have or hold.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for retention of the *catamenia.* See *Menocryphia, Menellipsis, Menolipsis, Menopausis, Menostasis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *ménoschèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verhaltung der Menstruation.*

Mēnoschĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mēnoschĕsis*, retention of the menses; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Menoschesis:* menosche'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ménoschétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Menoschesis gehörig.*

Mēnostă'sia, *æ*, f. } (M*ῆνες*, the menses;
Mēno'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *στάσις*, a standing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a stagnation or suppression of the *catamenia.* See *Menellipsis, Menocryphia, Menolipsis, Menopausis, Menoschesis.* Fr. anal. *ménostase*, f. Germ. anal. *Menostasie*, f.; syn. *das Stehenleiben der Menstruation.*

Mēnostă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mēnostăsis*, stagnation of the menses; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Menostasis:* menosta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Germ. syn. *zu Menostasie gehörig.*

Mēnŏtyphlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (M*ήνη*, the moon; *τύφλωσις*, a blindfolding.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation of *Menotyphlotes*, or lunar, or moon-blindness. Fr. anal. *ménotyphlose*, f. Germ. syn. *Mondblindung*, f.; *die Bildung der Mondblindheit.*

Mēnŏtyphlōtēs, *ētis*, f. (M*ήνη*, the moon; *τύφλοτης*, blindness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for lunar or moon-blindness, a species of periodical or intermittent inflammation of the eye, induced, as is supposed, by the influence of the moon, and especially affecting the horse. Fr. syn. *lunatisme*, m.; *la fluxion periodique.* Germ. syn. *Mondblindheit*, f.; *Mondblindsucht*, f.

Mēnoxĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (M*ῆνες*, the menses; *ξένος*, strange or foreign.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for irregular menstruation. Fr. anal. *ménoxénie*, f. Germ. syn. *die unregelmässige Menstruation.*

Mēnoxĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (M*ῆνες*, the menses; *ξένωσις*, alienation of mind.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a strange unusual condition of the menses. Fr. anal. *ménoxénose*, f.

Mens, *tis*, f. (M*ένος*, force, strength, or power, and so applied to the spirit or mind or soul.) *Physiol.* The mind. See *Mind, Nus.* Fr. syn. *esprit*, n. Germ. syn. *Gemuth*, n.; *Verstand*, m.

Men'sa, *æ*, f. (*Mando*, to eat; because meals are eaten at it.) A table of any kind. *Anat.* Anciently used by some as a term for the second lobe of the liver. Also the superior level part of the molar teeth according to Fallopius, *Expos. de Ossib.* i. 16, *p.* 504. Fr. syn. *table*, f. Germ. syn. *Tisch*, m.

Men'ses. (*Mensis*, a month.) *Physiol.* Term for the periodical discharge from the *uterus* or womb; the *Catamenia.*

Men'ses, Immoderate Flow of the. See *Menorrhagia.*

Men'ses, Obstruction of the. See *Amenorrhœa.*

Men'ses, Retention of the. See *Arrhœa, Chlorosis, Emansio Mensium.*

Menses, Suppression of the. See *Amenorrhœa, Menellipsis, Menocryphia, Menolipsis, Menopausis, Menoschesis, Menostasis.*

Men'sis Philŏsŏ'phĭcus. A philosophical or chemical month, by some reckoned as three days and nights, by others, ten, and by certain, thirty or forty days. Fr. syn. *mois philosophique.* Germ. syn. *Monat philosophisch.*

Men'strual. (*Menses*, the *catamenia.*) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the *catamenia*, or menses. *Menstrualis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *menstruel*, adj. Germ. syn. *monatlich*, adj.

Men'strual Co'lic. *Med.* Term applied to the

abdominal suffering attendant on painful and difficult menstruation.

Men'strual Pe'riod. *Physiol.* Term for the period at which menstruation takes place; also called *Periodus lunaris.*

Menstrua'tion. (*Menses*, the *catamenia.*) *Physiol.* Term applied to the monthly periods of the discharge of a red fluid from the *uterus* of every healthy woman, except generally during pregnancy or lactation, from the period of puberty to the approach of old age; ceasing generally in this country between the forty-fourth and forty-eighth year: the function of menstruating. *Menstruātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *menstruation*, f. Germ. syn. *die monatliche Reinigung.*

Menstrua'tion, Difficult or Painful. *Physiol.* See *Dysmenorrhœa.*

Menstruation, Disordered. *Pathol.* See *Paramenia.*

Menstruātus, a, um. (*Menses*, the *catamenia.*) *Med., Physiol.* Applied to women in whom the menstrual flow is established: men'struated. Fr. anal. *menstrué*, m.

Men'struum, i, n. (Derivation not ascertainable.) *Chem., Pharm.* Term for a liquid used to dissolve, or extract the virtues of ingredients, by infusion, decoction, etc., a solvent. Fr. anal. *menstrue*, m. Germ. syn. *Auflösungsmittel*, m.

Mensura'tion. (*Mensūro*, to measure.) *Med.* The act or process of measuring the two sides of the thorax, or abdomen, to ascertain their comparative size. *Mensūrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Exploratio.* Fr. anal. *mensuration*, f. Germ. syn. *Messung*, f.

Men'ta, æ, f. *Anat.* A name for the *Membrum virile*, or penis; also called *Mentula.* Fr. syn. *verge*, f. Germ. syn. *Ruthe*, f.; *das männliche Glied.*

Men'tăgra, æ, f. (*Mentum*, the chin; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Old term for an herpetic eruption about the chin, forming a tenacious crust like that on a scald head; the same as *Sycosis.* See *Terna.* Fr. anal. *mentagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Kinnfleckte*, f.; *Aussatz am Kinne.*

Menta'grophyte. (*Mentāgra*, a species of *Sycosis*; φύτον, a plant.) *Bot., Pathol.* Name given to a new cryptogamic plant existing in the roots of the hairs of the beard, and around that portion contained within the hair follicle, according to M. Gruby of Vienna. *Mentāgrō'phytum, i*, m.

Men'tal. (*Mentum*, the chin.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the chin; applied to parts, or objects, connected with the chin. Germ. syn. *das Kinn gehörig.* (*Mens*, the mind.) *Phrenol., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the mind. *Mentālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *mental*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Gemüth gehörig.*

Mental Anxiety. See *Alysmus.*

Men'tha, æ, f. (*Minthe*, a daughter of Cocytus, whom Proserpine changed into the herb mint, because she was loved by Pluto.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Juss. *Labiatæ.* Fr. anal. *menthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Münze*, f.

Men'tha Aquātĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of water mint; used similarly with the *M. viridis*, to which, however, it is inferior; also called *M. rotundifolia palustris, Calamintha palustris, Sisymbrium menthastrum.* Fr. anal. *menthe aquatique.*

Men'tha Cătāria. *Bot.* A name for the *Nepeta cataria.*

Men'tha Cervīna. *Bot.* Systematic name of the hart's pennyroyal, substituted by the country people for the *M. pulegium*, the virtues of which it in a great degree possesses, but is very unpleasant; also called *Pulegium cervinum.*

Men'tha Cris'pa. *Bot.* Curl-leaved mint; used in flatulence, in hypochondriacal and hysterical affections.

Men'tha Fēlīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Nepeta cataria*, or catmint herb.

Men'tha Pĭpĕrīta. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D.) for the peppermint herb; mint; used as antispasmodic, carminative and stomachic in flatulent colic, hysterical affections, etc. See *Hedyosmos.* Fr. syn. *menthe poivrée.* Germ. syn. *Pfefferminze*, f.

Men'tha Pĭpĕrītis. *M. Med* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the peppermint herb.

Men'tha Pūlē'gium. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant pennyroyal; used as carminative, emmenagogue, and stomachic in hysterical disorders, etc. See *Glechon.* Fr. syn. *pouliot*, m. Germ. syn. *Poleiminze*, f.

Men'tha Rŏtundĭfō'lia Pălus'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *M. aquatica*, or water mint.

Men'tha Sărăcēnĭca. *Bot.* A name for a species of *Tanacetum.*

Men'tha Sătīva.
Men'tha Spīcāta.
Men'tha Vĭ'rĭdis.
Men'tha Vulgāris.

M. Med. Systematic names of the plant spearmint; its qualities are similar to those of the *M. piperita*, and though not so pleasant are believed to be more efficacious: *M. viridis* is the name adopted in the pharmacopœias (L.E.D. & U.S.A.) Fr. syn. *menthe Romaine.* Germ. syn. *Frauenminze*, f.

Menthas'trum, i, n. (Dim. *Mentha.*) *Bot.* A name for the *Mentha aquatica*, or watermint. See *Sisymbrium Menthastrum.*

Menthoīdĕus, a, um. *Bot.* Applied by G. Bentinck to a section (*Menthoideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Labiatæ*, having the *Mentha* for their type: menthoi'deous. It should have been *Menthoides.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. ii. Fr. anal. *menthoïde*, adj.

Mentīgo, ĭnis, f. (*Mentum*, the chin; terminal *-īgo.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Mentagra.* Fr. syn. *mentagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Kinnfleckte*, f.; *Aussatz am Kinne.*

Mentŏbicor'neus, a, um. (*Mentum*, the skin; *bicorneus*, two-horned.) *Anat.* Term applied to the *Musculus genio-hyoides.* Fr. anal. *mentobicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich das Kinn und beide Hörner des Zungenbeins betrifft.*

Mentŏlăbiālis, is, e. (*Mentum*, the chin; *lăbiālis*, belonging to the lips.) *Anat.* Applied by Chaussier to a muscle extending from the chin to the lips: mentola'bial. Fr. anal. *mento-labial*, adj.

Men'tŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Menta.*) *Anat.* The *Membrum virile*, or penis; the same as *Menta.* Fr. syn. *verge*, f. Germ. syn. *Ruthe*, f.; *das männliche Glied.* Also formerly, and more aptly, applied to the *Clitoris.* Fr. anal. *clitoris*, m. Germ. syn. *Kitzler*, m.; anal. *Klitoris*, f.; *Schamzüngelchen*, n.

Mentŭ'lăgra, *æ*, f. (*Mentŭla*, the penis; *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Surg.* Term for a disorder of the penis induced by a contraction of the erector muscles and causing impotence; also formerly to venereal disease; also used the same as *Spado.* Fr. anal. *mentulagre*, f. Germ. syn. *schmerzhafte Erectiones Penis oder Clitoridis.*

Men'tum, *i*, n. (The derivation not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Anat.* The chin. See *Anthereon. Entomol.* Applied to the lower and solid part of the proper labium. Fr. anal. *menton*, m. Germ. syn. *Kinn*, n.

Mentzeliăceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by some authors to a Family (*Mentzeliæseæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Loaseæ*, because it contains the *Mentzelia:* mentzelia'ceous. Fr. anal. *mentzéliacé*, adj.

Mēnyan'thes, *is*, f. (*Μήν*, a month; *ἄνθος*, a flower; because it continues in flower for about a month.) The pharmacopœial name (E.) of the leaves of the *Menyanthes trifoliata;* (D.) the *Menyanthes trifoliatæ folia*, or leaves of the plant buck-bean. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Gentianaceæ*, or *Gentianæ.* Fr. anal. *ménvanthe*, n. Germ. syn. *Bochsbohne*, f.

Mēnyan'thes Trifŏliāta. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant *Trefoil*, bog-bean, or buck-bean; also called *Marsh trefoil, Trefolium aquaticum, T. fibrinum, T. paludosum*, used in hydropic and rheumatic affections, and in some skin diseases of a herpetic character. See *Acopos.* Fr. anal. *trèfle d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Bitterklee*, m.; *Fieberklee*, m.

Menyanthin'. *Chem.* Term for a starch-like substance which Barthol. Frommsdorf obtained from the *Menyanthes trifoliata. Mēnyanthīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *ménvanthine*, f. Germ. anal. *Menyanthin*, n.

Mephi'tic. (*Mĕphītis*, a poisonous exhalation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Having a foul, heavy, poisonous smell or vapour. *Mĕphītĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* ii. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *méphitique*, adj. Germ. anal. *mephitisch*, adj.

Mĕphītis, *is*, f. (The name of a god among the Romans.) Term for a foul, noxious, or poisonous exhalation. Fr. anal. *méphite*, m. Germ. syn. *Verdorbene*, f.; *zum Athmen fast ganz untaugliche.*

Mĕrămaurōsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (*Mépos*, a part; *amaurōsis*, paralysis of the *retina.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for imperfect or incomplete *amaurosis.* Fr. anal. *méramaurose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine theilwise, partielle oder unvollkommene Amaurose.*

Mĕrămaurōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕramaurōsis*, imperfect amaurosis; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Meramaurosis:* meramauro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *méramaurotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *partiell-amaurotisch*, adj.; *partiell Amaurose betreffend.*

Mĕranæsthēsia, *æ*, f. (*Mépos*, a part; *anæsthēsia*, want of sense or consciousness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for partial *anæsthesia.* Fr. anal. *méranesthésie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine partielle Unempfindlichkeit.*

Meranæsthētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕranæsthēsia*, partial loss of sense; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Meranæsthesia:* meranæsthe'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *méranesthétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *partielle Unempfindlichkeit betreffend.*

Mĕrăpostēma, *ătis*, n. (*Mépos*, a part; *apostēma*, an abscess.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a partial abscess. Fr. anal. *méra-postème*, m. Germ. syn. *Theilabscess*, m.

Mĕratrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Mépos*, a part; *ἀτροφία*, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for partial atrophy or wasting: mera'trophy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *mératrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Abmagerung oder das Dünnwerden eines einzelnen Theils.*

Mĕratrŏ'phĭcus, *a, um. (Mĕratrŏphia*, partial wasting; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Meratrophia:* meratro'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mératrophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Meratrophie betreffend.*

Mercap'tans, *tis*, n. (*Mercŭrium*, mercury; *captans*, receiving, according to Kraus.) *Chem.* Name given to a lately discovered substance composed of carbon, hydrogen, sulphur, and mercury.

Mercu'rial. (*Mercŭrius*, quicksilver.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to mercury or quicksilver. *Mercŭriālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *mercuriel.* Germ. syn. *mercurialisch*, adj.

Mer'curial Tre'mor. *Pathol.* Term for a disorder affecting those who are employed in trades, or occupations which expose them to mercurial vapours, and consisting in convulsive agitation of the voluntary muscles, which is most violent whenever these are called into exercise, but ceasing while they are at rest; it is popularly termed the *Trembles.*

Mercŭriālis, *is, e.* (*Mercŭrius*, the metal mercury.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to mercury: mercu'rial. Fr. anal. *mercuriel*, adj. Germ. anal. *mercurialisch*, adj.

Mercŭriālis, *is*, f. (*Mercŭrius*, its discoverer.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Enneandria.* The pharmacopœial name of the French mercury.

Mercŭriālis An'nua. *Bot.* The systematic name of the French mercury; it is said to be gently aperient, and is used in clysters. Fr. anal. *mercuriale*, f.

Mercŭriālis Montāna Sylves'tris. *Bot.* Another name for the *M. perennis*, or dog's mercury.

Mercŭriālis Pĕren'nis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the dog's mercury; it is poisonous, causing vomiting and purging, deep sleep and often death; also called *M. montana sylvestris, M. sylvestris, Brassica canina, Cynocrambe, Linozostis.*

Mercŭriālis Sylves'tris. *Bot.* Another name for the *M. perennis*, or dog's mercury.

Mercŭ'rĭco-. (*Mercŭrius*, mercury.) *Chem.* A prefix in certain compound terms, denoting relation to or combination with mercury or quicksilver. Fr. anal. *mercurico-*.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Ammōnĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of an ammonic with a mercuric salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-ammonicum*, or hydrochlorate of mercury and ammoniac: mercu'rico-ammo'nic. Fr. anal. *mercurico-ammonique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Argen'tĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of an argentic with a mercuric salt, as the *Nitras mercurico-argentica*, or nitrate of mercury and silver: mercu'rico-argen'tic. Fr. anal. *mercurico-argentique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Barȳ'tĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a mercurial with a barytic salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-baryticum*, or hydrochlorate of mercury and baryta: mercu'rico-bary'tic. Fr. anal. *mercurico-barytique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Cal'cĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a mercuric with a calcic salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-calcicum*, or hydrochlorate of mercury and lime: mercu'rico-cal'cic. Fr. anal. *mercurico-calcique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Ce'rĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a mercurial with a ceric salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-cericum*, or hydrochlorate of mercury and *cerium:* mercu'rico-ce'ric. Fr. anal. *mercurico-cérique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Cobal'tĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by a combination of a mercuric with a cobaltic salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-cobalticum*, or hydrochlorate of mercury and cobalt: mercu'rico-cobal'tic. Fr. anal. *mercurico-cobaltique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Cu'prĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts formed by the combination of a mercuric with a cupric salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-cupricum*, or hydrochlorate of mercury and copper: mercu'rico-cu'pric. Fr. anal. *mercurico-cuivrique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Ferrōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a mercuric with a ferrous salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-ferrosum*, or hydrochlorate of mercury and iron: mercu'rico-fer'rous. Fr. anal. *mercurico-ferreux*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Glūcĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts formed by a combination of a mercuric with a glucic salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico glucicum*, or hydrochlorate of mercury and glucin: mercu'rico-glu'cic. Fr. anal. *mercurico-glucique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Lĭ'thĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by a combination of a mercuric with a lithic salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-lithicum*, or hydrochlorate of mercury and lithin; mercu'rico-li'thic. Fr. anal. *mercurico-lithique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Mangă'nĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by a combination of a mercuric with a manganic salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-manganicum*, or hydrochlorate of mercury and manganese: mercu'rico-manga'nic. Fr. anal. *mercurico-manganique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Man'gănōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from a combination of a mercuric with a manganous salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-manganosum*, or hydrochlorate of mercury and manganese: mercu'rico-man'ganese: mercu'rico-man'ganous. Fr. anal. *mercurico-manganeux*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Pōtas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a mercuric with a potassic salt, as the *Ioduretum mercurico-potassicum*, or hydriodate of mercury and potass: mercu'rico-potas'sic. Fr. anal. *mercurico-potassique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Sōdĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a mercuric with a sodic salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-sodicum*, or hydrochlorate of mercury and soda: mercu'rico-so'dic. Fr. anal. *mercurico-sodique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Stron'tĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a mercuric with a strontic salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-stronticum*, or hydrochlorate of mercury and strontian: mercu'rico-stron'tic. Fr. anal. *mercurico-strontique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Yt'trĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts formed by a combination of a mercuric with an yttric salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-yttricum:* mercu'rico-yt'tric. Fr. anal. *mercurico-yttrique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭco-Zin'cĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by a combination of a mercuric with a zincic salt, as the *Chloruretum mercurico-zincicum*, or the hydrochlorate of mercury and zinc: mercu'rico-zin'cic. Fr. anal. *mercurico-zincique*, adj.

Mercŭ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mercŭrius*, quicksilver; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to mercury: mercu'ric. Applied to the second degree of oxidation, termed *oxidum mercuricum*, and to the second degree of sulphuration, termed *sulphuretum mercuricum*, of mercury. Mercuric salts are produced by combination either of an oxide with acids, or of sulphur with sulphides, or by that of metal with halogenous bodies in sufficient quantitiy to produce bodies the composition of which corresponds to that of the mercuric oxide. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mercurique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber betreffend*.

Mercŭ'rius, *ii,* m. (The heathen god, Mercury.) *Astron.* The name of a planet.

Fr. anal. *mercure*, m. Germ. syn. *Merkur*, m. *Chem.* Anciently used with various significations; it was termed a body of three principles, in which the property or nature of things was contained; applied to *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver, or as now called *Hydrargyrum:* also to *Aurii pigmentum*, or orpiment, etc.: mer'cury. See *Hydrargyrum, Mercury, Uxor, Zoticus.* Fr. syn. *hydrargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber*, m.

Mercŭ'rius Alkălĭzātus. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Alkalized mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyrum cum cretâ.*

Mercŭ'rius Calcĭnātus. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Calcined mercury; a name for the *Binoxydum hydrargyri*, or binoxide of mercury.

Mercŭ'rius Chambar. *Chem.* Old name for magnesia, a fluid body, and water.

Mercŭ'rius Chēmĭcōrum. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* A former epithet of *Hydrargyrum*, quicksilver, or mercury.

Mercŭ'rius Cinnăbărīnus. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Cinnabarine mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*, or red sulphuret of mercury.

Mercŭ'rius Corrōsīvus. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Corrosive mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri bichloridum*, or bichloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate.

Mercŭ'rius Corrōsivus Rŭber. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Red corrosive mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum*, or nitric oxide of mercury.

Mercŭ'rius Corrōsivus Sublīmātus. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Sublimated corrosive mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri bichloridum*, or bichloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate.

Mercŭ'rius Crūdus. *Chem.* Crude mercury; an old term for mercury not yet separated from the material in which it is generated.

Mercŭ'rius Dul'cis Sublīmātus. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Sublimated sweet mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri chloridum*, the chloride of mercury, or calomel.

Mercŭ'rius Emĕ'tĭcus Flāvus. *Chem., M. Med.,* Yellow emetic mercury; a name for the *Hydragyri subsulphas flavus*, or yellow subsulphate of mercury.

Mercŭ'rius Lax'us. *Chem.* Old term for the turbith mineral.

Mercŭ'rius Mĕtallōrum. *Chem.* Old epithet applied to a quintessence, and permanent water, a spirit, female semen; also the precipitated *mercurius* of a body, when metals were reduced to their first materials. See *Semen.*

Mercŭ'rius Mĭnĕrālium. *Chem.* Old epithet applied to an oiliness, or unctuosity drawn from the minerals of gold and silver.

Mercŭ'rius Mor'tis. *Chem.* Term for the *Pulvis algarothi.*

Mercŭ'rius Philŏsŏ'phĭcus. } *Chem.* Old terms,
Mercŭ'rius Philŏsŏphōrum. } not very intelligible, applied to some hypothetical conditions of mercury. See *Arca Arcanorum, Azoch, Azoth, Beya, Ducnec, Othani, Virgin's Milk.*

Mercŭ'rius Præcipĭtātus Al'bus. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* White precipitated mercury; a name for the chloride of mercury, or calomel.

Mercŭrius Præcipĭtātus Rŭber. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Red precipitated mercury; a name for nitric oxide of mercury.

Mercŭ'rius Vītæ. *Chem.* Term for the *Pulvis algarothi.*

Mercŭrōso-Mercŭ'rĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a mercurous with a mercuric salt, as the *Ioduretum mercuroso-mercuricum*, also called *Ioduretum submercurosum:* mercuro'so-mercu'ric. Fr. anal. *mercuroso-mercurique*, adj.

Mer'cury. (*Mercŭrius*, the god Mercury, who is represented as being extremely quick and agile in all his movements; from its constant mobility.) *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Mercurialis. Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Common name for the substance *Hydrargyrum*, or quicksilver, the only one of the metals which remains fluid at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, but becoming solid when 40 degrees below 0 on Fahrenheit's thermometer. *Mercŭrius, ii*, m. See *Hydrargyrum.*

Mer'cury, Dog's. *Bot.* Common name for the *Mercurialis perennis.*

Mer'cury, English. *Bot.* Common name for the *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.*

Mer'cury, French. *Bot.* Common name for the *Mercurialis annua.*

Mer'da, *æ*, f. *Physiol.* Old name for the feces, or excrements from the bowels. See *Copros, Homerda, Nebona, Stercus.* Fr. syn. *excrement*, m. Germ. syn. *Auswurf*, m.

Merdasengi. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for a powder of burnt lead. Ruland and Johnson. Dr. Greenhill in the Index to his Translation of Rhazes, *p.* 196, gives this term as *Mardisanj.*

Merdĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Merda*, excrement; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Applied to a fly that constructs its nest with the dry excrements of the horse and mule, as the *Formica merdicola:* merdi'colous. Fr. anal. *merdicole*, adj.

Merdĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Merda*, excrement; *gĕro*, to carry.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Crioceris merdigera*, because its larve covers itself with its own excrement, under the surface of which it lives sheltered from all danger: merdi'gerous. Fr. anal. *merdigère*, adj.

Merdi'vŏmus, *a, um.* (*Merda*, feces, or excrement from the bowels; *vŏmo*, to vomit.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Copriemetos;* applied to one troubled with stercoraceous vomiting.

Merdĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Merda*, excrement; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* That which lives upon excrements, as the *Scatophaga merdivora:* merdi'vorous. Fr. anal. *merdivore*, adj.

Mērēchēma, *ătis*, n. (Μηρὸς, the *femur* or thigh; ἦχημα, a sound.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a stethoscopic sound heard in the femoral region when in the

gravid womb one or both thighs of the child are pressed together or lying forwards. Fr. anal. *méréchème*, m. Germ. syn. *Oberschenkelhaut*, m.

Měremphrac'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Měremphraxis*, partial constipation; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Meremphraxis:* meremphrac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *méremphractique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Meremphraxis betreffend.*

Měremphrax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέρος, a part; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for partial stoppage; applied to stoppage of the bowels or constipation, etc. Fr. anal. *meremphraxis*, f. Germ. syn. *die theilweise (partielle) Verstopfung.*

Merendĕ'reus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a Family (*Merendereæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Colchicaceæ*, because of the genus *Merendera* which it contains: merende'reous. Fr. anal. *mérendéré*, adj.

Mĕricar'pium, *ii*, n. (Μερὶς, a portion; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to each of the two portions of fruit of the *Umbelliferæ*, composed of each carpel and of the calyx which invests the external part: a me'ricarp. Fr. anal. *méricarpe*, m.

Mĕ'rĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Μέρος, a part; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.* Of or belonging to a part; partial. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *bloss zu Einem oder einzelnen Theilen gehörig.*

Mĕrĭdiă'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέρος, a part; *diălўsis*, a dissolving.) *Chem.* Term for partial or incomplete dissolving of a substance. Fr. anal. *mérodialyse*, f. Germ. syn. *eine theilweise Zersetzung.*

Meri'dian. (*Mĕrīdies*, as if *Mĕdĭdies*, from *mĕdius*, the middle; *dies*, a day, or mid-day.) *Astron.*, *Geog.* Term applied to a line, of which there are twenty-four usually drawn on the globes to correspond with the twenty-four hours of the day, although one may be imagined for every place that lies east or west, by however small a space, of any particular point. It is so named, because when by the earth revolving on its axis, any such becomes opposite the sun it is noon, or mid-day along that line; noontide. *Mĕrĭdiānum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *méridian*, f. Germ. syn. *Mittagslinie*, f.

Mĕrīdiānus, *a*, *um*. (*Mĕrīdies*, as if *mĕdĭdies*, from *mĕdius*, the middle; *dies*, a day.) Of or belonging to the middle of the day: meri'dian. *Bot.* Applied to flowers which open towards noon, as the *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*. Fr. anal. *méridien*, adj.

Mĕrĭdiānus Cir'cŭlus. *Astron.*, *Geog.* Applied to a large circle of the globe which is perpendicular to the equator, and passed through by the poles of the world, because it is simultaneously noon in all points of its extent from one pole to the other when the sun arrives there. The plane of this circle prolonged along the earth divides it into two hemispheres, of which the half comprised between the two terrestrial poles and the place of the observer is the terrestrial meridian of that place. Fr. anal. *méridien*, m. Germ. syn. *Mittagskreise*, m.

Mĕrĭdiŏnālis, *is*, *e*. (*Mĕrīdiānus*, pertaining to mid-day.) *Astron.*, *Geog.* That which is situated on a line to the south in relation to a place spoken of; southern: meri'dional. Fr. anal. *méridional*, adj. Germ. syn. *südlich*, adj.

Mĕridrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μερὶς, a part; ἱδρώς, sweat.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for perspiration occurring in a particular part; partial or topical sweating. Fr. anal. *méridrose*, f. Germ. syn. *der partielle oder topische Schweiss.*

Mĕridrōtĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mĕridrōsis*, partial sweating; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Meridrosis:* meridro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *méridrotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Meridrosis betreffend.*

Mĕrim'na, *æ*, f. (Μέριμνα.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for care or solicitude. Fr. anal. *mérimne*, f. Germ. syn. *Sorge*, f.

Mĕris'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μέρισμα.) *Med.* Term for a part or portion. Fr. anal. *mérisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Antheil*, m.; *Theil*, m.

Meristotropia. See *Merizotropia.*

Mĕrithal'lus, *i*, m. (Μερὶς, a part; θαλλὸς, a branch.) *Bot.* Applied by Dupetit-Thouars to spaces more or less extended which in vegetables are comprised between two rows, or two pairs of leaves, and which result from the remoteness of the vital knots or conceptacles of the embryos fixed upon their *axes*. The *Internodium* of the *Gramineæ*. Fr. anal. *mérithalle*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwischentheil*, f.

Mĕrizotrŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Μερίζω, to divide; τροπή, a conversion or change.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Term by Ritgen for a change of certain parts; it is shortened in the word *Merotropia*, which see.

Merluccius, *ii*, m. } *Ichthyol.* See *Gadus*
Merlucius, *ii*, m. } *Merluccius.*

Mĕrŏbal'neum, *i*, n. (Μέρος, a part; βαλανεῖον, a bath.) *Med.* Term for a partial bath, as a hip-bath, foot-bath, etc.

Mĕrŏcēle, *es*, f. (Μηρὸς, the thigh; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* A term for femoral hernia. See *Merorrhexis.* Fr. anal. *mérocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Schenkelbruch*, m.

Mĕrŏcēlĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mĕrōcēle*, femoral hernia; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Merocele;* meroce'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mérocélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schenkelbrüche betreffend.*

Merococoxal'gia, *æ*, f. (Μηρὸς, the thigh; *coxalgia*, pain in the hip.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for pain in the thigh and hip: merocoxal'gy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *mérocoxalgie*, f.

Mĕrōpia, *æ*, f. (Μέρος, a part; ὤψ, vision.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for partial dulness or obscuration of sight. Fr. anal. *méropie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine theilweise Verdunkelung des Gesichts.*

Mĕrōpĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mĕrōpia*, partial dulness of sight; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Meropia:* mero'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *méropique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Meropie betreffend.*

Mĕrŏ'pĭdus, *a*, *um*. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a tribe (*Meropidæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Passeres*, having the *Merops* for their type: mero'pidous. Fr. anal. *méropidé*, adj.

Mĕrorgănisātus, *a*, *um*. (*Mépos*, a part; *organīsātus*, organised.) *Chem.* Applied to substances that are slightly or partially organised, as starch, sugar, etc. Fr. anal. *mérorganisé*, adj.

Mĕrorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Mépos*, a part; *ῥεῦμα*, a flowing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for partial rheumatism. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *mérorrhume*, m.

NOTE.—This term is imperfect, really meaning partial catarrh, or partial *coryza*, in place of rheumatism.

Mĕrorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Μηρὸς*, the *femur* or thigh; *ῥῆξις*, a rupture.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for femoral hernia, and so the same as *Merocele*. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *mérorrhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *Schenkelbruche*, m.

Mĕros. } (*Mépos.*) *Anat., Med.* A part
Mĕ'rus, *i*, m. } or portion; also a member or limb. Germ. syn. *Antheil*, m.; *Theil*, m.; *Glied*, n.

Mĕros. } (*Μηρὸς.*) *Anat.* The *femur*,
Mĕrus, *i*, m. } or thigh. Fr. syn. *fémur*, m. Germ. syn. *Schenkel*, m.

Mĕrŏtŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Μηρὸς*, the thigh; *τόπος*, a place.) *Med., Surg.* Term for reduction of a dislocated or fractured thigh. Fr. and Germ. anal. *mérotopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Einrichtung des (verrenkten oder gebrochenen) Schenkels.*

Mĕrŏtŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Mépos*, a part; *τόπος*, a place.) *Anat.* Term for the insertion of parts into their proper places. Fr. and Germ. anal. *mérotopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Einrückung eines Theiles in seine gehörige Stelle.*

Mĕro'trŏpe, *es*, f. } (*Mépos*, a part; *τροπὴ*, a
Mĕrotrŏ'pia, *æ*, f. } change.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term the same as Ritgen's *Merizotropia* or change of certain parts, of which they are contractions. Fr. anal. *mérotropie*, f. Germ. syn. *Theilwandel*, m.; *Theilungswandel*, m.

Mĕro'trŏpe, *es*, f. } (*Μηρὸς*, the *femur*, or thigh;
Mĕrotrŏ'pia, *æ*, f. } *τροπὴ*, a change or turning.) *Anat.* Term for rotation or turning of the thighs. Fr. and Germ. anal. *mérotropie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schenkeldrehung*, f.

Merotrŏ'pĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mĕrotrŏpia*, a change of parts, or *mĕrotrŏpia*, rotation of the thigh; terminal *-ĭcus*.) Of or belonging to *Merotropia*: merotro'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mérotropique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Merotropie betreffend.*

Mĕ'rŭla, *æ*, f. (Derivation uncertain.) *Ornithol.* Name of a genus of the *Passeres Insessores Dentirostres*, the flesh of which affords a nutritious aliment: the merle. Fr. anal. *merle*, m. Germ. syn. *Amsel*, f.

Mĕrŭ'lĭdæ, patron. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a tribe of the *Insessores Dentirostres*, having the *Merula* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *merulide*, adj.

Mĕrŭlīnus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Persoon to a Family (*Merulini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Exosporii Pilomyci*, having the *Merula* for their type: meruli'nous. Fr. anal. *mérulin*, adj.

Mĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Mĕrum*, pure wine as it is pressed from the grape without mixture.) Unmixed; genuine; pure; unadulterated; mere. See *Mĕros* and *Mēros*. Fr. syn. *pur*, adj.; *seul*, adj. Germ. syn. *alleinig*, adj.

Mĕrўcis'mus, *i*, m. (*Μηρυκίζω*, to eat the food a second time, to ruminate.) *Physiol., Zoöl.* The ancient term for rumination, or chewing the cud: me'rycism. Fr. anal. *merycisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Wiederkäuer*, n.

Mĕrўcŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Μηρυκίζω*, to ruminate; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on rumination: meryco'logy. Fr. anal. *mérycologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Merykologie*, f.; *die Lehre vom Wiederkäuen.*

Mĕrypertrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Mépos*, a part; *hypertrŏphia*, excessive growth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for partial hypertrophy: meryper'trophy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *mérypertrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *die theilweise Uebernährung.*

Mĕsărai'on. } (*Mέσος*, the middle; *ἀραιὸν*,
Mĕsăræ'um, *i*, n. } the belly; from its situation.) *Anat.* Old term used by Bartholin, *Anat.* i. 12, *p.* 98, for the mesentery. Fr. syn. *mésentère*, m. Germ. syn. *Gekröse*, n.

Mesare'ic. (*Μεσάραιον*, the mesentery; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to the *Mesaræum*, or mesentery. *Mĕsăræ'ĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mésaréique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zum Mesaraeum gehört*, adj.

Mesel. *Chem.* Old name for *Stannum*, or tin. Fr. syn. *étain*, m. Germ. syn. *Zinn*, n.

Mĕsembrianthĕ'meus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by A. Riebard to a section (*Mesembrianthemeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Ficoideæ*, having the *Mesembryanthemum* for its type: mesembryanthe'meous. Fr. anal. *mésembryanthémé*, adj.

Mĕsembrian'thĕmum, *i*, m. (*Μεσημβρία*, midday; *ἄνθεμον*, a flower; from its flowers expanding at mid-day.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Pentagynia.*

Mĕsembrian'thĕmum Crystallīnum. *Bot.* Systematic name of a plant, the juice of which is said to have removed an obstinate spasm of the neck of the bladder, when all else had failed to relieve.

Mesembryanthemum. See *Mesembrianthemum.*

Mĕsembryan'thum, *i*, n. (*Mέσος*, the middle; *ἔμβρυον*, a fetus; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Term for the seed-sprout of moss. Fr. anal. *mésembryanthe*, m.

Mĕsencepha'lic. (*Mέσος*, the middle; *ἐγκέφαλος*, that which is within the head; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Situated over the middle portion of the contents of the head; the same as *Neuroparietal.* *Mĕsencĕphă'lĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mésencéphalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Mitte des Gehirns betreffend.*

Mĕsencĕ'phălum, *i*, n. (*Mέσος*, the middle; *ἐγκέφαλος*, that which is within the head.) *Anat.* Term for the middle or centre of the brain. Fr. anal. *mésencéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *die Mitte des Gehirns.*

Mĕsentĕremphrac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕsenteremphraxis*, fulness and obstruction of the mesentery; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Mesenteremphraxis*: mesenteremphrac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mésentéremphractique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mesenteremphraxis betreffend.*

Mĕsentĕremphrax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μεσεντέριον, the mesentery; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fulness and obstruction of the mesentery. Fr. anal. *mésentéremphraxie*, f. Germ. anal. *Mesenteremphraxis*, f.; *die Ueberfüllung und Verstopfung des Gekröses.*

Mesente'ric. (*Mĕsentĕrium*, the mesentery; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the mesentery. **Mĕsentĕ'rĭcus,** *a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mésentérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Mesenterium gehörig.*

Mĕsentĕrīītis, *ĭdis*, f. } (*Mĕsentĕrium*, the me-
Mĕsentĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. } sentery; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the mesentery. Fr. anal. *mésentérite*, f. Germ. syn. *Gekrösenentzündung*, f.

Mĕsentĕrīnus, *a, um.* (Μεσεντέριον, the mesentery.) *Bot.* Applied to that which presents irregular undulations or inequalities on its surface, resembling those of the mesentery, as the *Spongia mesenterina*: mesen'terine. Fr. anal. *mésentérin*, adj.

Mĕsentĕrītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕsentĕrītis*, inflammation of the mesentery; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Mesenteritis*: mesenteri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mésentéritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Mesenteritis gehörig.*

Mĕsentĕro'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μεσεντέριον, the mesentery; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes mesenterica*, or a wasting of the mesenteric glands. Fr. anal. *mésentérophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gekrösdrüsenschwindsucht*, f.

Me'sentery. (Μέσος, the middle; ἔντερον, the intestine.) *Anat.* Name of the largest process of the *peritonæum*, to which the *jejunum* and *ileum* intestines are attached, containing between its *laminæ* arteries, veins, and nerves, also numerous absorbent vessels and glands. **Mĕsentĕ'rium,** *ii*, n. See *Epichordis, Medianum, Mesaraion.* Fr. anal. *mésentère*, m. Germ. anal. *Mesenterium*, m.; *Gekröse*, n.

Meserion. See *Mezereon.*

Me'sial. (*Mĕdius*, the middle.) Synonymous with *Median.* Fr. syn. *médian*, adj. Germ. syn. *mittel*, adj.

Me'sial Line. *Anat.* Term for an imaginary line which divides the body perpendicularly into two symmetrical portions.

Mĕsiānum. *Med., Pharm.* Another old name for the plaster called *Aniceton.*

Mesire. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a disorder of the liver accompanied with a sense of heaviness, the signs of which are swelling, inflammation, stinging pain and blackness of the tongue.

Mĕsīta, *æ*, f. }
Mĕsītes, *is*, f. } (Μέσος, the middle.) *Chem.*
Mĕsītum, *i*, n. } Terms given by Kraus for a kind of acetous ether. Germ. syn. *den Essiggeist weil er die Mitte hält zwischen Weingeist und Aether.*

Mes'merism. (Because promulgated, or rather only revived, by F. A. Mesmer, a physician at Vienna in 1776-or-8.) Term applied to the theory, manipulations, etc., of animal magnetism put forth by Valentine Greatarick, in 1666. See *Animal Magnetism, Hypnotism.* Fr. anal. *mesmérisme*, m. Germ. anal. *Mesmerismus*, m.

Mes'mero-Phreno'logy. A compound term applied to a pretended discovery by which the manipulations practised in mesmerism, being directed to any phrenological developement of the brain, the particular faculty, sentiment, or propensity, it is said, is called into exercise. It is also called *Phreno-magnetism*, and *Phreno-mesmerism.*

Mĕsobran'chius, *a, um.* (Μέσος, the middle; βράγχια, the gills.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to an Order (*Mesobranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Annulata*, comprehending those of which the *branchiæ* occupy the middle of the body, or extend from this point almost to the posterior extremity: mesobran'chious. Fr. anal. *mésobranche.* adj.

Mĕsocæ'cum, *i*, m. (Μέσος, the middle; *cæcum intestinum*, the blind-gut.) *Anat.* Term for a process of the *peritonæum* to which the *cæcum* is attached: the mesoce'cum. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *mésocæcum*, m.

Mesocarpium. See *Mesocarpum.*

Mĕsŏcar'pum, *i*, n. } (Μέσος, the middle; καρ-
Mĕsŏcar'pus, *i*, m. } πὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Sarcocarpus*: the mesocarp. Fr. anal. *mésocarpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Fruchthaut*, f.; *Fruchtmark*, f.

Mĕsŏcĕ'phălon, *i*, n. (Μέσος, the middle; κεφαλὴ, the head; because situated below the centre of the brain.) *Anat.* Another term for the *Pons Varolii.* See *Varolii, Pons.* Fr. anal. *mésocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *die Mitte des Kopfs.*

Mĕsŏchondri'ăcus, *a, um.* (Μέσος, the middle; χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Anat.* Applied by Boerhaave to the *fasciculi* of muscular fibres which connect the cartilaginous rings of the *trachea*: mesochon'driac. Fr. anal. *mésochondriaque*, adj.

Mĕsŏcōlon, *i*, n. (Μέσος, the middle; κῶλον, the colon intestine.) *Anat.* Term for a process of the peritoneum to which the colon is attached. Fr. anal. *mésocolon*, m. Germ. syn. *Grimmdarmgekröse*, n.

Mĕsocrānon. } (Μέσος, the middle; κρα-
Mĕsocrānium, *ii*, n. } νίον, the cranium or skull.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Vertex* or crown of the head. Fr. anal. *mésocrane*, m. Germ. syn. *Scheitel*, m.

Mĕsŏcў'nion. } (Μεσοκύνιον.) *Zoöl.* Ap-
Mĕsŏcў'nium, *ii*, n. } plied by Illiger, in the hoofed *Mammifera*, to the part situated below the canon between it and the horn. Fr. anal. *mésocynion*, m. Germ. syn. *Fessel*, m.

Mĕsŏder'mum, *i*, n. (Μέσος, the middle; δέρμα, the skin.) *Anat.* Term for the *Rete Malpighii.* *Bot.* The *Mesospermum* of De Candolle. Fr. anal. *mésoderme*, m.

Mĕsŏdiscālis, *is*, *e.* (Μέσος, the middle; δίσκος, a disc.) *Bot.* Applied to the in-

sertion of stamens when they are placed upon the surface of the disc. Fr. anal. *mésodiscal*, adj.

Mĕsod'me, *es*, f. (Μέσος, the middle; δόμος, a house.) *Anat.* Term for the *Mediastinum*. Fr. syn. *médiastin*, m. Germ. syn. *Mittelfell*, n.; *Zwischenfell*, n.

Mĕsodmī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mĕsodme*, the *mediastinum*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *mediastinum*. Fr. anal. *mésodmite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung des Zwischenfells*.

Mĕsŏgas'ter, *tra*, *trum*. (Μέσος, the middle; γαστὴρ, the stomach.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to the *Exocetus mesogaster*, which has the *catopus* or ventral fin placed on the middle of the belly. Fr. anal. *mésogastre*, adj.

Mĕsŏgas'tor, *ōris*, m. and f. (Μέσος, the middle; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Anat.* Term for the middle of the belly where the girdle is worn. Germ. syn. *Bandemitte*, f.

Mĕsŏgas'trĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Μέσος, the middle; γαστὴρ, the stomach or belly; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the middle of the stomach or of the belly: mesogas'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mésogastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was mitten auf dem Bauche oder auch mitten auf dem Magen sich befindet, u. s. w.*

Mĕsŏgas'trium, *ii*, n. (Μέσος, the middle; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Anat.* Term for the umbilical region, or middle portion of the abdomen. Fr. anal. *mésogastre*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauchmitte*, f.

Mĕsogloiārius, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Reichenbach to a division (*Mesogloiariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Batrachospermæ*, having the *Mesogloia* for its type: mesogloia'rious. Fr. anal. *mesogloiarié*, adj.

Mĕsoglos'sus, *a*, *um*. (Μέσος, the middle; γλώσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* Situated in the middle of the tongue: mesoglos'sal; applied to the muscles otherwise called *Genioglossi musculi*. Fr. anal. *mésoglosse*, adj. Germ. syn. *was mitten in, an, oder unter der Zunge ist*.

Mesogonation. See *Mesogonion*.

Mĕsŏgŏnīdium, *ii*, n. (Μέσος, the middle; *gŏnīdium*.) *Bot.* Name under which Wallroth designates, in the lichens, the *gonidium* arrived at a certain developement, in which it shews itself under the form of an utricle of glassy appearance, from which proceed afterwards, as from a common centre, all the productions which ought to constitute the new lichen. Fr. anal. *mésogonidie*, m. Germ. syn. *halb-Brutzelle*, f.

Mĕsŏgŏnīmĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mĕsŏgŏnīdium*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth to the change resulting from the developement of the reproductive corpuscles of lichens, and of their transition to the state of *mesogonidia*: mesogoni'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mésogonimique*, adj.

Mĕsŏgŏ'nion. } (Μέσος, the middle; γόνυ,
Mĕsŏgŏ'nium, *ii*, n. } the knee.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for that which lies in the knee-joint; applied to osseous formations which occur there. Fr. and Germ. anal. *mésogonion*, m.

Mĕsŏgŏ'nius, *a*, *um*. (Μέσος, the middle; γόνυ, the knee.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Found in the knee-joint; applied to morbid ossicules which form in the knee-joint. Fr. anal. *mésogonié*, adj. Germ. syn. *im Kniegelenk befindlich*.

Mĕsŏleu'cus, *a*, *um*. (Μέσος, the middle; λευκὸς, white.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a bird that is white in the middle of the body, as the *Trochilus mesoleucus*: mesoleu'cous. Fr. anal. *mésoleuque*, adj.

Mĕsŏlŏ'bĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Μέσος, the middle; λοβὸς, a lobe; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat.* Situated between the lobes, as of the brain, liver, lungs: mesolo'bic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mésolobique*, adj.; syn. *mésolobaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwischen den Lappen*.

Mĕsŏ'lŏbus, *i*, m. (Μέσος, the middle; λοβὸς, a lobe.) *Anat.* A term used by Chaussier for the *Corpus callosum*. Fr. anal. *mésolobe*, m.; syn. *le corps calleux*. Germ. syn. *Hirnbelken*, f.; *Hirnschwiele*, f.

Mĕsŏmēria, *ōrum*, n. pl. (Μέσος, the middle; μηρίον, the thigh.) *Anat.* Old term for the space, or the parts between the thighs; the perineum. Fr. anal. *mésomérie*, f. Germ. syn. *Damm*, m.; *der Zwischenraum zwischen dem After und dem Schaamtheilen*.

Mĕsŏmētra, *æ*, f. (Μέσος, the middle; μήτρα, the womb.) *Comp. Anat., Physiol.* Applied to the superior of two strong ligaments provided to the oviduct of birds; it is attached to the last rib but one, near its head, and is analogous to the broad ligament in the *Mammalia*. Fr. anal. *mésometre*, f.

Mĕsŏmētrium, *ii*, n. (Μέσος, the middle; μήτρα, the womb.) *Anat.* Term for a cellulous vascular membrane situated between the body of the *uterus*, and adjacent parts. Also applied to the mesentery. Fr. anal. *mésométrion*, m.; syn. *mésentère*, m. Germ. syn. *Gekröse*, n.

Mĕsomphă'lion. } (Μέσος, the middle;
Mĕsomphă'lium, *ii*, n. } ὀμφαλὸς, the navel.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Umbilicus*, or navel. Fr. anal. *mésomphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Nabel*, m.; *die Mittel des Nabels*.

Mĕsŏmȳdus, *a*, *um*. (Μέσος, the middle; μυῖα, a fly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Family (*Mesomydæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ*: mesomy'dous. Fr. anal. *mésomyde*, adj.

Mĕsŏmȳ'onus, *a*, *um*. (Μέσος, the middle; μυὼν, a muscle.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a section (*Mesomyona*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Conchifera Patulipallia*, comprehending those of which the shell presents only one muscular impression, almost central: mesomyo'nous. Fr. anal. *mésomyone*, adj.

Mĕsŏnēmus, *a*, *um*. (Μέσος, the middle; νῆμα, a thread.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Filaria mesonema*, because its very strait stomach is disposed as a bandalet around a central tuberosity: mesone'mous. Fr. anal. *mésonème*, adj.

Mĕsŏphlĕ'bion. } (Μέσος, the middle;
Mĕsŏphlĕ'bium, *ii*, n. } φλέψ, a vein.) *Anat.* Term for the space between two veins. Fr. anal. *mésophlèbion*, m. Germ. syn. *der Zwischenraum zwischen zwei Blutadern*.

Mĕsophrag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μέσος, the middle; φράγμα, a partition.) *Entomol.* Applied by

Kirby to a part which descends vertically into the thorax of insects, where it serves for the attachment to some one of the muscles of the wings, and so forms the anterior cavity of the wing-trunk with the *Prophragma*, the posterior with the *Metaphragma:* the me'sophragm. Fr. anal. *mésophragme*, m.

Mĕso'phryon. **Mĕso'phryum, *ii*, n.** (Μέσος, the middle; ὀφρύα, the eyebrow.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Glabella*, or space above the nose and between the eyebrows. Fr. anal. *mésophryon*, m. Germ. syn. *der dreieckige Raum über der Nase zwischen den Augenbraunen.*

Mĕsŏphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Μέσος, the middle; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a plexus of vascular fibres and cellular tissue which constitute the very body of the leaf of plants between the two faces of which it is found compressed. Fr. anal. *mésophylle*, m.

Mĕsŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Μέσος, the middle; φύτον, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Clarion to that which is commonly called the *vital knot* in plants, that is to say, the line of demarcation between the ascending and descending parts of the vegetable. Fr. anal. *mésophyte*, m.

Mesopleura. **Mesopleuria.** See *Mesopleurius*, *Mesopleurus*.

Mĕsopleur'ĭos. **Mĕsopleur'ius, *a, um.*** **Mĕsopleu'rus, *a, um.*** (Μέσος, the middle; πλευρόν, a rib.) *Anat.* Situated between the ribs; Gr. anal. μεσοπλέυρα, applied by Galen, *de Usu Partium*, vii. 21, to the muscles otherwise called *Intercostales musculi*, or the intercostal muscles. Fr. anal. *mésopleurie*, m. Germ. syn. *zwischen den Rippen liegend.*

Mĕsŏpŏtămēnon. *Pharm.* Old name of a species of the ointment called *Œnantharium*, prepared from wine and the flowers of white lilies, described by Paulus Ægineta, vi. 21, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 598.

Mĕsŏpyr'rhus, *a, um.* (Μέσος, the middle; πυῤῥός, ruddy.) *Ornithol.* That which is yellowish, or ruddy in the middle, as the abdomen of the *Limnobia mesopyrrha:* mesopyr'rhous. Fr. anal. *mésopyrrhe*, adj. Ger. syn. *mittelblutroth*, adj.; *mittelgelb*, adj.

Mĕsŏrec'tum, *i*, n. (Μέσος, the middle; *rectum*, the straight gut.) *Anat.* Term for a process of the *peritonæum*, to which the *rectum* is attached. Fr. anal. *mésorectum*, m. Germ. syn. *Mastdarmgekröse*, n.

Mĕsŏrhĭnium, *ii*, n. (Μέσος, the middle; ῥὶν, the nose.) *Ornithol.* Term used by Illiger for the part of the beak which is comprised between the two nostrils, the external interstice of the latter. Fr. anal. *mésorhinion*, m. Germ. syn. *Nasenscheidung*, f.

Mĕsoscĕlŏcēlē, *es*, f. (Μέσος, the middle; σκέλος, the leg; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *hernia* of the perineum. See *Mesoscelum.* Fr. anal. *mésoscélocèle*, f. Germ. syn *Mittelfleischbruch*, m.

Mĕsŏ'scĕlon. **Mĕso'scĕlum, *i*, n.** **Mĕsŏ'scĕlos.** **Mĕsŏ'scĕlus, *i*, m.** (Μέσος, the middle; σκέλος, the leg.) *Anat.* Term for the perineum. Fr. anal. *mésoscélon*, m. Germ. syn. *Mittelfleisch*, n.

Mĕsoscelŏphўma, *ătis*, n. (*Mĕsoscĕlum*, the perineum; φῦμα, a swelling, or abscess.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for perineal abscess. Fr. anal. *mesoscélophyme*, f. Germ. syn. *Mittelfleischbeule*, f.

Mĕsosper'ma, *ătis*, n. **Mĕsosper'mum, *i*, n.** (Μέσος, the middle; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Terms, the latter employed by Candolle, for the second, or middle coat or covering of the seed which was originally the *secundine* of the ovule: the me'sosperm. The same as *Sarcoderma.* Fr. anal. *mésosperme*, n. Germ. syn. *Mesosperm*, n.

Mĕsospermŏder'mum, *i*, n. *Bot.* The same as De Candolle's *Mesospermum.*

Mĕsoster'num, *i*, n. (Μέσος, the middle; στέρνον, the breast.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the central and elevated part of the *Medipectus* between the feet, which terminates in the forepart either by a spine, or, as in the *Elater*, by a cavity receiving the prolongation of the *pro-sternum.* Fr. anal. *mésosternum*, m. Germ. syn. *Mittelbrustbein*, n.

Mĕsostŏ'mătus, *a, um.* (Μέσος, the middle; στόμα, the mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Mesostomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Echinodermata Echinoida Irregularia*, comprehending those which have the mouth in the axis of the body. See *Mesostomus.* Fr. anal. *mésostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Mund im Mittel der Körper.*

Mĕso'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Μέσος, the middle; στόμα, the mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having the mouth in the middle of the body, as one of the absorbent pores of the *Distoma mesostomum.* See *Mesostomatus.* Fr. anal. *mésostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Mund im Mittel der Körper.*

Mĕsŏ'thĕnar, *āris*, n. (Μέσος, the middle; θέναρ, the palm of the hand.) *Anat.* Name given to the muscular mass formed by the abductor and part of the short flexor of the thumb. Fr. anal. *mésothénar*, m. Germ. syn. *Mittelklopfer*, m.

Mesŏthōrax, *ăcis*, f. (Μέσος, the middle; θώραξ, the chest.) *Entomol.* Term applied by Kirby to the middle segment of the thorax. Fr. anal. *mésothorax*, m. Germ. syn. *Mittelthorax*, m.

Mĕsŏtōcătar'rhus, *i*, m. (Μέσος, the middle; οὖς, the ear; κατάῤῥους, catarrh.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for catarrh of the middle portion of the ear. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *mésotocatarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *der Katarrh des mittlern Ohrs.*

Mĕsŏtœchītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mĕsŏtœchium*, the *mediastinum;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mediastinal *pleuritis*, or inflammation of the *mediastinum.* Fr. anal. *mésotœchite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Brustscheidewand, oder des Mittelsfells.*

Mĕsŏtœ'chium, *ii*, n). Μέσος, the middle; τοῖχος, a wall.) *Anat.* Term for the *Mediastinum.* Fr. anal. *mésotœchium*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustscheidewand*, f.; *Mittelfell*, n.

Mĕsotympa'nic. (Μέσος, the middle; *tympănĭcus*, tympanic.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Professor Owen in his Homologies to

the middle sub-division of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Mesotympănĭcus, a, um.*

Mesox'alate. (*Mĕsŏxălĭcum* acĭdum, Mesoxalic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of mesoxalic acid with a salifiable base. *Mĕsŏx'ălas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *mésoxalate*, m.

Mesoxa'lic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a new substance formed on heating to boiling a concentrated solution of alloxanate of barytes. *Mĕsŏx'ălĭcum Acĭdum.* Fr. anal. *acide mésoxalique.*

Mĕsoxan'thus, *a, um.* (Μέσος, the middle; ξάνθος, yellow.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* That which is yellow in the middle, as the abdomen of the *Laphria mesoxantha*, etc.: mesoxan'thous. Fr. anal. *mésoxanthe*, adj.

Me'spĭlum, *i*, n. (Μέσπιλον.) *Bot.* Term for the medlar or fruit of the *Mespilus Germanica.* Fr. syn. *nèfle*, f. Germ. anal. *Mispel*, f.

Mes'pĭlus, *i*, f. (Μεσπίλη.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia.* The medlar. Fr. syn. *neflier*, m. Germ. syn. *Mispelbaum*, m.

Mes'pĭlus Germānĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of the medlar tree; the fruit is used to check diarrhœa; the seeds were formerly esteemed in nephritic diseases. Fr. syn. *néflier*, m. Germ. syn. *Mispelbaum*, m.

Mest. Old term for *Lac acetosum.* Ruland and Johnson.

Mĕtă'băsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μεταβαίνω, to go beyond.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a change of disease, or of treatment; or from one thing to another, either in the symptoms of a malady, or in the indications for its cure. See *Metabola.* Fr. anal. *métabase*, f. Germ. syn. *Uebergang*, m.

Mĕtă'bŏla, *æ*, f. } (Μεταβάλλω, to change.)
Mĕtă'bŏle, *es*, f. } *Med.* Terms for a change, or mutation; a change of place; also the same as *Metabasis.* See *Metallage.* Fr. anal. *métabole*, m. Germ. syn. *Veränderung*, f.

Metabo'lic. (Μεταβολικός, changeable; from μεταβάλλω, to change.) Capable of changing, or being changed.) *Physiol.* Applied to phenomena which result from chemical changes either in the component particles of the cell itself, or in the surrounding *cytoblastema. Mĕtăbŏ'lĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *métabolique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metabole betreffend.*

Mĕtă'bŏlis, *is, e.* (Μεταβολή, change.) *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a sub-class (*Metabolia*, nom. pl. n.) of insects, comprehending those which undergo metamorphosis. Fr. anal. *métabole*, adj.

Metacar'pal. (*Mĕtăcarpus*, the bones between the wrist and the fingers.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Metacarpus. Mĕtăcarpā'lis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *métacarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Mittelhand gehörig.*

Mĕtăcar'pus, *i*, m. (Μέτα, after; καρπός, the wrist.) *Anat.* Name given to the group of five cylindrical bones which are situated between the *carpus*, or wrist, and the fingers. See *Postbrachiale.* Fr. anal. *métacarpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Mittelhand*, f.

Mĕtă'cĕras, *ātis*, adj. (Μετάκερας.) Temperate; warm in a gentle degree: te'pid. Fr. anal. *tempéré*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *lau*, part. adj.; *temperirt*, part. adj.

Mĕtacĕras'ma, *ātis*, n. (Μετακέρασμα, from μετακεράννυμι, to temper by mixing.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for temperature. Fr. syn. *température*, f. Germ. syn. *Temperatur*, n.

Mĕtăcĕrasmŏlu'tron. }
Mĕtacĕrasmŏlu'trum, *i*, n. } (*Mĕtăcĕrasma*, temperature; λουτρόν, a ransom.) *Med.* Term for a warm or tepid bath. Germ. syn. *ein erwärmtes oder abgekühltes Bad.*

Mĕtăchīrīsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετὰ, with; χεῖρ, the hand.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a movement with the hands, or the art of surgery; the same as *Cheirixis.* Also applied to the manipulations of animal magnetism. Fr. anal. *métachirisis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Behandlung mit der Hand, durch Zoömagnetismus.*

Mĕtăchōrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μεταχωρέω, to go beyond.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a dislocation or luxation; also the same as *Metastasis.* Fr. anal. *métachorèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Ortsveränderung*, f.

Mĕtă'chўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετὰ, beyond; χύσις, an effusion.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the operation of transfusion. Fr. anal. *métachysis*, f. Germ. syn. *Hinüberströmen*, n.

Mĕtăcīnēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετὰ, beyond; κίνησις, motion.) *Med., Surg.* Term for transposition. Fr. anal. *métacinèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Versetzung an einen andern Ort.*

Mĕtăcon'dўlus, *i*, m. (Μετὰ, after; κόνδυλος, a joint.) *Anat.* Term for the last joint of a finger. See *Condylus*, and *Procondylus.* Fr. anal. *métacondyle*, m. Germ. syn. *das Fingergelenk zunächst unter den Nagel.*

Mĕtăcўēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετὰ, beyond; κύησις, uterine gestation.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for extra-uterine gestation. Fr. anal. *métacyèse*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Schwangerschaft die in dem Eierstocke oder in dem Muttertrompetem anfing.*

Mĕtădermătōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετὰ, beyond; δέρμα, the skin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid evolution or detachment of the *epidermis* and *epithelium.* Fr. anal. *métadermatose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine krankhafte Entwickelung der Epidermis und des Epitheliums.*

Mĕtadrāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετὰ, beyond; δράσις, action.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for overaction of the brain, or of the mind, or the body. Fr. anal. *métadrase*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnüberwirken*, n.

Mĕtăgal'lĭcus, *a, um.* (Μετὰ, after, or secondary; *gallĭcus*, pertaining to the nut-gall.) *Chem.* Applied by Pelouze to an acid obtained from the nut-gall. Fr. anal. *métagallique*, adj. Germ. syn. *metagallsauer*, adj.

Mĕtagrammătis'mus, *a, um.* (Μετὰ, beyond; γράμμα, a letter; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med.* Term for the transmutation of ancient literature into modern. Castellus. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. syn. *métagram-*

matisme, m. Germ. syn. *die Veränderung eines Buchstabens in einen andern.*

Me'tal. (Μέταλλον, a metal.) *Chem., Nat. Hist.* Term for a firm, heavy, opaque and hard substance, characterised by its fusibility by heat, and its peculiar lustre when cut, or broken, by its malleability and ductility. *Mĕtal'lum, i*, n. See *Marucholeum.* Fr. anal. *métal*, m. Germ. syn. *Metall*, n.

Mĕtălep'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Μετὰ, with; λαμβάνω, to seize; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Acting with; participating with; applied to muscles so employed. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métaleptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit theilnehmend; mitwirkend*, part. adj.

Mĕtal'lăge, *es*, f. (Μεταλλάσσω, to change.) *Med.* The same as *Metabasis*, and *Metabola.*

Mĕtallanthrōpis'mus, *i*, m. } (Μέταλλον, a
Mĕtallanthrōpŏnis'mus, *i*, m. } metal; ἄνθρωπος, a man; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) Applied by Spindler to express one of the three principal forms of anthropomagnetism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *metallanthroponisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Metallfühlen*, n.

Mĕtallentĕro'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέταλλον, a metal; ἔντερον, intestine; φθίσις, a wasting or decay.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for intestinal phthisis, from the noxious operation of one or more metals. Fr. anal. *métallentéophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Metalldarmschwindsucht*, f.

Mĕtalles'cens, *entis*, part. (*Mĕtallesco*, a supposed verb, signifying to grow like metal.) *Chem.* Applied to a body of which the surface exhibits metallic colours, as the *Acorynus metallescens:* metalles'cent. Fr. anal. *métallescent*, adj.

Mĕtal'lic. (Μέταλλον, a metal; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* Of the nature of, or belonging to metal; consisting of metal. *Mĕtal'lĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métallique*, adj. Germ. anal. *metallisch*, adj.

Mĕtal'lic Brush. *Med.* Name given to an instrument for conveying galvanism to a part, consisting of a plate of ebony fitted to another of gold, in which are fixed threads of the same metal; it is connected with the voltaic pile.

Mĕtal'lic Tink'ling. *Med.* Term for the sound heard in the chest by means of the stethoscope, when there exists a preternatural cavity containing air, or when air is present in the cavity of the *pleura;* the *Tintement métallique* of Laennec.

Mĕtal'lic Trac'tors. *Med.* Name for certain small metallic rods used about the close of last century by Dr. Elisha Perkins of Norwich in Connecticut, in a method, introduced by him, of treating diseases by passing over the part affected two such rods, of different metals; this operation was called *Tractoration*, and the system of applying the rods was called *Perkinism*, both of which were equally useless.

Mĕtal'lĭcus, *a, um.* (Μέταλλον, a metal; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* Having the qualities of a metal, lustre, odour, polish, savour: metal'lic. The metallic lustre is a brilliancy produced by a vivid and abundant reflection. *Entomol.* Applied frequently as the specific designation of insects which have metallic colours, or a metallic lustre. Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a section (*Metallicæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Muscidæ*, comprehending the species whose bodies are adorned by metallic tints. *Geol., Mineral.* Applied by Werner and Haüy (same word) to a Class of minerals, and by Maraschini, Brongniart, and Omalius to a group of rocks, comprehending the metallic substances properly so called. *Ornithol.* Applied to feathers which present colours as brilliant as those of the more polished metals, as the *Cinnyris metallicus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métallique*, adj. Germ. anal. *metallisch*, adj.

Mĕtallĭsātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Mĕtallum*, a metal.) *Chem.* Term for a conversion into metal; applied by Marzari Pencati to the operation by which the deposits left by water have been impregnated with metals: metallisa'tion. Fr. anal. *métallisation*, f. Germ. syn. *Vermetallisirung*, f.

Mĕtallŏchȳmia, æ, f. (Μέταλλον, a metal; *chymia*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Term for that branch which treats specially of metals: metalloche'mistry. Fr. anal. *métallochimie*, f. Germ. syn. *Metallchemie, Metallchymie*, or *Metallchymik*, f.

Mĕtallŏdȳ'nia, æ, f. (Μέταλλον, a metal; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain or illness induced by working among metals, as the lead-cholic, and mercurialisation. Fr. anal. *métallodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Metallschmerz*, m.

Mĕtallogrā'phia, æ, f. (Μέταλλον, a metal; γράφω, to write.) *Chem.* Term for a description of metals. J. Webster published a work under this title in 1661: metallo'graphy. Fr. anal. *métallographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Metalle.*

Metal'loid. } (Μέταλλον, a metal; terminal
Metalloi'dal. } *-ιδὲς.*) *Chem.* Resembling metal; of the appearance of metal. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. *Mĕtalloīdēs*, adj. Germ. syn. *metallähnlich*, adj.

Note.—The latter of these terms, though in common use, is unnecessary and inaccurate.

Mĕtallŏphă'gia, æ, f. (Μέταλλον, a metal; φαγεῖν, to devour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a kind of insanity in which the patient exhibits a desire to swallow portions of metal; a case of this kind is mentioned by Dr. R. Harrison, Dublin Journal of Medicine for Sept. 1835: metallo'phagy. Fr. anal. *métallophagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Metallschlucken*, n.

Mĕtallur'gia. (Μέταλλον, a metal; ἔργον, a work.) *Chem.* Term for that part of the science of chemistry relating to the treatment of and operations connected with metal; the making, separating, or extracting of metals from the ore: metal'lurgy. *Mĕtallur'gĭa, æ,* f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *métallurgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Metallbereitung*, f.

Mĕtallur'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕtallurgia*, the extraction of metal from the ores; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metallurgia:* metallur'gic. See *Diss. div.*

ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métallurgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *metallurgisch*, adj.

Metame'ric. (Μετά, together; μέρος, a part; terminal -ικὸς.) *Chem.* Applied to compounds where the ultimate elements are the same, as in other well-known combinations, but considered to be arranged in a very different way. *Mĕtămĕ'rĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métamérique*, adj. Germ. anal. *metamerisch*, adj.

Mĕtămorphop'sia, *æ*, f. (Μεταμορφόω, to transform; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* Term for a state of vision in which objects appear distorted: metamorphop'sy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *métamorphopsie*, f.

Mĕtămorphōsis, *eos*, f. (Μεταμορφόω, to transform.) *Zoöl.* Term for the change or assimilation which every being in greater or less degree undergoes in the course of its growth, as the child in whom the *Thymus* gland almost disappears, and who acquires hair and teeth; the caterpillar which becomes a butterfly; the tadpole, a frog, etc.: metamor'phosis. Fr. and Germ. anal. *métamorphose*, f. Germ. syn. *Umgestaltung*, f.

Mĕtaphlŏgōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετά, beyond; φλόγωσις, inflammation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by J. F. Lobstein for a higher degree, or more rapid progress of *Hyperphlogosis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *métaphlogose.*

Mĕtă'phrĕnon. } (Μετά, after; φρένες, the
Mĕtă'phrĕnum, *i*, n. } diaphragm.) *Anat.* Old term for that portion of the *Dorsum* behind the diaphragm; or the *Dorsum* or part of the body behind the thorax or chest. Fr. syn. *métadiaphragme*, f. Germ. syn. *der obere Theil des Rücken.*

Mĕtăphy'sĭca, *æ*, f. } (Μετά, beyond; φύσις,
Mĕtăphy'sĭce, *es*, f. } nature.) Term for the application of reason to the facts which observation discovers in reflecting on our sensations, ideas and sentiments: metaphy'sics. Fr. anal. *métaphysique*, f. Germ. anal. *Metaphysik*, f.; syn. *Grundwissenschaft*, f.; *Hauptwissenschaft*, f.

Mĕtăphystegum, *i*, n. *Entomol.* Term, applied by Kirby to those pieces of the thorax which probably are what Andouin calls *peritremæ*, for the *metathorax.* Fr. anal. *metaphystègue*, m.

Mĕtaphytei'a, *æ*, f. (Μετά, beyond; φυτεία, a planting.) *Bot.* Term for transplantation. Fr. syn. *transplantation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ueberpflanzen*, n.

Mĕtăpĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (Μετά, after; πούς, the foot.) *Anat.* A name formerly used for the *Metatarsus.* Fr. anal. *métatarse*, m. Germ. syn. *Mittelfuss*, f.

Metapodium. See *Metapidium.*

Mĕtăpŏrŏpoiēsis, *eos*, f. (Μετά, in, by, or among; πόρος, a pore, or opening; ποιέω, to make.) *Pathol.* A term having a similar meaning and application with the word *Metasyncrisis*, which see. Fr. anal. *métaporopoièse*, f.

Mĕtăpseudŏmorphōma, *ătis*, n. (Μετά, without; ψευδής, false; μορφή, form.) *Mineral.* Term for a projecting crystal generated by means of the essential elements of crystals without change of their external form. Fr. anal. *métapseudomorphôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Metapseudomorphöm*, m.

Mĕtăpseudŏmorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετά, without; ψευδής, false; μορφή, form.) *Mineral.* Term for the progress or formation of *metapseudomorphomata.* See *Metapseudomorphoma.* Fr. anal. *métapseudomorphose*, f. Germ. syn. *Umformungsafterbildung*, f.

Mĕtaptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μεταπίπτω, to change from one kind to another.) *Med.* Old term for a change, or passing of one disease into another. See *Quæ ex Quibus.* Fr. anal. *metaptose*, f. Germ. syn. *die plötzliche Veränderung einer Krankheit in eine andere.*

Mĕta'stăsis, *eos*, f. (Μεθίστημι, to transpose.) *Pathol.* Term for the translation, or shifting of a disease from one part of the body to another, or to some internal organ: metas'tasis. See *Metachoresis, Quæ ex Quibus.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *métastase*, f.

Mĕtastă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Metastāsis*, a change of the locality of a disease; terminal -ĭcus.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metastasis:* metasta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métastatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *durch Metastase entstanden dazu gehörig.*

Mĕtăsyn'crĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετά, beyond; συγκρίνω, to mix together.) *Pathol.* Term for a transition or change in the capillary vessels from a morbid condition to their natural state; also expressed by the word *Metaporopoiesis.* Fr. anal. *métasyncrise*, f. Germ. anal. *Metasynkrise*, f.

Metasyncritica. See *Metasyncriticus.*

Mĕtăsyncrĭ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕtăsyncrisis*, a transition.) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Metasyncrisis;* formerly applied to medicines (*Metasyncritica* medicāmenta, nom. pl. n.) having power to induce a *metasyncrisis:* metasyncri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *metasyncritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Metasyncrise gehörig.*

Metatar'sal. (*Mĕtătarsus*, the bones between the *tarsus* and the toes.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the metatarsus. *Mĕtătar'seus, a, um. Mĕtătarsālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *metatarsien*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Mittelfusse gehörig.*

Mĕtătar'so-Infraphălangiānus, *a, um. Anat.* Applied by Chaussier to the *Abductor pollicis pedis*, from its connections: metatarso-infraphalan'gian. Fr. anal. *métatarso-sous-phalangien*, adj.

Mĕtătar'so-Phalangiānus, *a, um. Anat.* Applied to the articulations formed by the connection of the five metatarsal bones with the corresponding metatarsal *phalanges* of the toes. Fr. anal. *métatarso-phalangien*, adj.

Mĕtătar'sus, *i*. m. (Μετά, after; ταρσὸς, the tarsus.) *Anat.* Name given to the group of five cylindrical bones of the foot that are situated between the *tarsus* and the toes.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a single bone ending in three pulley-like productions representing the *tarsus* and *metatarsus* together. See *Metapidium, Pedusculum, Pedium.* Fr. anal. *métatarse*, m. Germ. syn. *Mittelfuss*, m.

Mĕtă'thĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετατίθημι, to place, or put beyond.) *Surg.* Old term for *Transposition*, when a solid morbific substance, which cannot be evacuated, is transposed to another place where it will be less hurtful; as when a calculus, obstructing the flow of urine, is pushed back into the bladder, or when a cataract is depressed: meta'thesis. Fr. anal. *métathèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Umsitzung*, f.; *Versetzung*, f.

Mĕtăthōrax, *ăcis*, f. (Μετὰ, after; *θώραξ*, the chest.) *Entomol.* Term applied to the third, or posterior segment of the thorax. Fr. anal. *métathorax*, m. Germ. syn. *Hinterbrustst'uck*, n.

Mĕtătŏ'cia, *æ*, f. (Μετὰ, beyond; *τόκος*, parturition.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for a birth which has been accomplished in an unusual way. Fr. anal. *métatocie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Geburt auf ungewöhnliche Wege.*

Mĕtatrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Μετὰ, against; *τροφὴ*, nourishment.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbid nutrition. Fr. anal. *métatrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine durch krankhafte Ernährung entstandene Krankheit.*

Mĕtaxar'chicus, *a, um.* (Μεταξύ, in the middle; *ἀρχὸς*, the *rectum* intestine; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to, or lying between the *rectum* and adjacent parts: metaxar'chic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métaxarchique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwischen dem Mastdarm und andern Theilen liegend.*

Mĕtazŏïcus, *a, um.* (Μετὰ, after; *ζώη*, life; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Geol.* Applied to the *strata* of which the more ancient rocks contain the debris of organised bodies, so that one is compelled to regard them as posterior to the appearance of vegetables and animals on the surface of the globe: metazo'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métazoïque*, adj.

Metella, Nux. *Bot.* See *Nux Metella.*

Mĕtempsychōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετὰ, beyond; *ἐμψύχωσις*, animation.) *Med.* Term for transanimation, or the pythagorean doctrine of the transmigration of the soul. Fr. and Germ. anal. *métempsychose*, f. Germ. syn. *Seelenwanderung*, f.; *die Seele in einen andern Körper übergehen lassen.*

Mĕtensōmătōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετὰ, beyond; *ἐνσωμάτωσις*, incorporation.) *Chem.* Term for incorporation or combination with another body. Fr. anal. *métensomatose*, f. Germ. syn. *Verkörperung*, f.

Mĕteōrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕteōrum*, a meteor; terminal *-icus*.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers of which the influence of the atmospheric state modifies the blowing or opening; thus the *Calendula pluvialis* does not open its *calathidia* in the morning when it portends rain, whilst the *Ioncus sibiricus* does not blow but in the winter season and when the atmosphere is charged with clouds. *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to a meteor: meteo'ric. Applied to stones which fall from the heavens in certain circumstances, and to waters which accrue from condensation of the vapours suspended in the atmosphere. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *météorique*, adj. Germ. anal. *meteorisch*, adj.; *die höheren Lufterscheinungen betreffend.*

Me'teorism. (Μετεωρίζω, to raise up; terminal *-ισμὸς*.) *Pathol.* Term for the secretion of gas or air in the abdomen. *Mĕteōrismus,* *i*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *météorisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Meteorasmus*, m.

Meteoriza'tion. (Μετεωρίζω, to raise up.) *Pathol.* Term for the state or process of generating gas or air in the abdomen. *Mĕteōrizātio,* *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *météorization*, f.

Mĕteōrognōsia, *æ*, f. (*Mĕteōrum*, a meteor; *γνῶσις*, knowledge.) *Nat. Philos.* The same as *Meteorologia.*

Mĕteōrŏ'lĭtes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Μετέωρος, sublime, or on high; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for certain stones which fall from the heavens after the appearance of meteors: a meteo'rolite; also called an *Aërolite.* See *Note Aërolite.* Fr. anal. *météorolithe*, f. Germ. syn. *Meteorstein*, m.

Mĕteōrōlō'gia, *æ*, f. (*Mĕteōrum*, a meteor; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for that part of general physics which treats of the history of meteors: meteoro'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *météorologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lufterscheinungslehre*, f.

Mĕteōrōlŏ'gicus, *a, um.* (*Mĕteōrōlogia*, meteorology; terminal *-icus*.) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to meteorology: meteorolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *météorologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Meteorologie gehörig.*

Mĕteōrŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Mĕteōrum*, a meteor; *νόμος*, a law.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for inquiry into the laws which preside over the manifestation of meteors: meteoro'nomy. Fr. anal. *météoronomie*, f.

Mĕteōrŏscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Mĕteōrum*; *σκοπέω*, to consider or examine.) *Nat. Philos.* Term used the same as *Meteorologia*: meteoro'scopy. Fr. anal. *météoroscopie*, f.

Mĕteōrum, *i*, n. (Μετεώρος, raised above the earth.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a body which is suspended, or in motion in the atmosphere, and there becomes the agent of some phenomenon. Applied also to the phenomena which arise in the atmosphere, so that the word expresses both the cause and effect: a me'teor. Fr. anal. *météore*, m. Germ. syn. *Lufterscheinung*, f.

Mĕthæ'matous. (Μετὰ, between; *αἷμα*, the blood.) *Physiol.* Term applied by Dr. M. Hall to the intermediate blood channels or vessels between the last arterial branches and the venous roots, it being in these channels or vessels, (*Methæmata vasa*) that all the changes in the blood are effected. *Methæ'mătus,* *a, um.* Fr. anal. *méthémateux*, adj.

Mĕthæmŏchy'mia, *æ*, f. (Μετὰ, beyond; *αἷμα*, the blood; *χύμα*, an effusion.) *Surg.* Term for the transfusion of blood: methemochemy. Fr. anal. *méthémochymie*, f.

Mĕthe, *es*, f. (*Μέθη*, from *μεθύω*, to be intoxicated.) Old term for drunkenness, ebriety, or intoxication. See *Methysis.* Fr. syn. *irrognerie*, f.; *ivresse*, f. Germ. syn. *Trunkenheit*, f.

Methe'glin. Term for a drink prepared from honey by adding boiling water and yeast

in certain proportions, and allowing fermentation to take place.

Mĕthēmĕ'rĭnus, *a, um.* (Μετὰ, together; ἡμέρα, a day.) *Med.* Continuing a day; quotidian; formerly applied as an epithet of quotidian fever: methe'merine. Fr. anal. *méthémérine*, adj.

Mĕthŏbiostă'tĭca, Mĕthŏbiostă'tĭce, *es*, f. (Μέθη, drunkenness; *biostătĭca*, the doctrine of the equilibrium of life.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for biostatics of drunkenness, or the consideration of the effects of drunkenness as a disease on human life. Fr. anal. *méthobiostatique*, f. Germ. syn. *die Biostatik der Trunksucht.*

Metho'dic Me'dicine. Term for the art of medicine as practised anciently by the sect called *Medici methodici*, or methodic physicians; it was conducted by exact rules such as were taught by Galen and his followers, in opposition to the empirical practice, and on the assumption that all diseases arose from constriction or rigidity of the fibres. *Mĕdīcīna Mĕthŏ'dĭca.* Fr. anal. *médecine méthodique.*

Methodici Medici. See *Methodic Medicine.*

Mĕ'thŏdus Mĕden'di. *Med.* Old term for the short, certain and safe way of restoring to the sick their former good health; the method of healing. Germ. syn. *Heilmethode*, f.

Mĕ'thŏdus Mĕdĭcīnālis. *Med.* Old term for that chief part of medicine, which demonstrates the modes of acting proper for obtaining health. Fr. anal. *méthode médicinale.*

Mĕthŏgastrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέθη, drunkenness; *gastrōsis*, disease of the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the stomach, the effect of indulgence in stimulating drinks. Fr. anal. *méthogastrose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Magenleiden von Trunkenheit.*

Mĕthŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Μέθη, drunkenness; μανία, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Mania a potu*, or insanity resulting from drunkenness. Fr. anal. *méthomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Trunkfalligkeit*, f.

Mĕthŏni'ceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a group (*Methoniceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Liliaceæ*, having the *Methonica* for its type: methoni'ceous. Fr. anal. *méthonicé*, adj.

Mĕthy'drĭcus, *a, um.* (Μετὰ, with; ὕδωρ, water; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having water; applied to the abnormal presence of water in the capsule of the lens: methy'dric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *méthydrique*, adj.

Mĕthylē, *es*, f. (Μετὰ, after; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made.) *Chem., Physiol.* Term for secondary material. Fr. anal. *methyle*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachstoff*, m.

Mĕthylēnum, *i*, n. (*Mĕthyle*, secondary material.) *Chem.* Term for a certain hypothetical base of J. Dumas and E. Peligot; applied to the supposed radical base of a series of organic compounds.

Mĕthypostrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετὰ, beyond; ὑπὸ, under; στρῶμα, a *stratum*, or layer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the changing of the bedding of the sick. Fr. anal. *méthypostrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Veränderung des Krankenlagers.*

Me'thўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέθυσις, drunkenness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for drunkenness, ebriety, or intoxication by stimulating drinks. See *Methe.* Fr. anal. *méthyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Berauschtseyn*, n.; *Trunkenheit*, f.

Mĕthys'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Μέθυσις, drunkenness; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to drunkenness: methys'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *méthystique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Rausch betreffend.*

Mĕtŏdonti'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετὰ, after; *odontiăsis*, dentition.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for secondary dentition. Fr. anal. *métodontiase*, f. Germ. syn. *das zweite Zähnen.*

Mĕtœcēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετὰ, beyond, οἶκος, a house.) *Med., Surg.* Term for *Dislocatio*, or a change of place or seat. Fr. anal. *métœcèse*, m. Germ. syn. *die Veränderung der Wohnung.*

Mĕtōpantral'gia, *æ*, f. (*Mĕtōpantrum*, the frontal sinus; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the frontal sinuses. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métopantralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Stirnhöhlenschmerz*, n.

Mĕtōpantrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mĕtōpantrum*, the frontal sinus; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation in the frontal sinuses. Fr. anal. *métopantrite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung in den Stirnhöhlen.*

Mĕtōpan'tron, Mĕtōpan'trum, *i*, n. (Μέτωπον, the forehead; ἄντρον, a cave.) *Anat.* Term for the frontal sinus. Fr. syn. *sinus fronteau.* Germ. syn. *Stirnhohle*, f.

Mĕtōpion, Mĕtōpium, *ii*, n. (Μέτωπον; said to have been the name of the germen of *galbanum*, which was an ingredient of it.) *Pharm.* Old name of an ointment; the same as *Ægyptium* and *Mendesium.*

Mĕtōpon, Mĕtōpum, *i*, n. (Μέτα, beyond; ὠψ, the face.) *Anat.* Term for the front, or forehead. Fr. syn. *front*, m. Germ. syn. *Stirn*, n.

Mĕtōposcŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Μέτωπον, the forehead σκοπέω, to examine.) *Med.* Term for an examination of the forehead, or a physiognomical or nosological inquiry: meto'scopy. Fr. anal. *métoscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Stirnschau*, f.

Mĕtōposcŏ'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĕtoposcŏpia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Metoposcopia:* metoposco'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métoposcopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Metoposkopie betreffend.*

Metosis. See *Meiosis.*

Mētra, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb.) *Anat.* Another term for the *uterus* or womb; also termed *Matrix.* Fr. anal. *matrice*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutter*, f.

Mētræ. (Nom. pl. of *Mētra*, the womb.) *Obstet.* Term for the secundines, or afterbirth. Fr. syn. *arrière-faix.* Germ. syn. *Nachgeburt*, n.

Mētræ'mia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a turgescence or swelling of blood in the womb:

metre'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *métrémie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Blutandrang zum Uterus.*

Mētræmorrhāgia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; αἱμορῥαγία, an eruption of blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hemorrhage from the *uterus* or womb. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *métrémorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterblutfluss*, m.; *Mutterblutsturz*, m.

Mētræmorrhāgĭcus, *a, um.* (*Metræmorrhagia*, hemorrhage from the womb; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metræmorrhagia:* metremorrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *métrémorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metræmorrhagia herrührend.*

Mētræmorrhŏis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; αἱμορῥοΐς, a flow of blood, as by the veins of the *anus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term (in the pl. *hæmorrhoides*,) for hemorrhoids of the mouth of the womb; a metre'morrhoid. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *métrémorrhoïde*, f. Germ. syn. *die Hämorrhoïden des Muttermundes.*

Mētral'gia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the *uterus* or womb. See *Hysteralgia.* Fr. anal. *métralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterschmerz*, m.

Mētral'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mētralgia*, pain in the womb; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metralgia:* metral'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métralgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *von Metralgie herrührend.*

Mētranæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; *anæmia*, a deficiency of blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a want of blood in the *uterus* or womb: metrane'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *métranémie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Blutmangel in der Gebärmutter.*

Mētrana'strŏphe, *es*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἀναστροφή, an inversion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inversion of the *uterus* or womb. See *Metrelosis.* Fr. anal. *métranastrophie*, f. Germ. anal. *Metranastrophe*, f.

Mētranastrŏ'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mētrānastrŏphe*, inversion of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metranastrophe:* metranastro'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métranastrophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metranastrophe betreffend.*

Mētraneurys'mus, *i*, m. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἀνεύρυσμὸς, a dilatation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dilatation of the *uterus* or womb: a metra'neurysm. See *Metreurysma.* Fr. anal. *metraneurysme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterausdehnung*, f.

Metrasia. See *Metratresia.*

Mētrătŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἀτονία, a defect.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for atony or weakness of the womb. Fr. anal. *métratonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmuttererschlaffung*, f.

Mētrătŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mētratŏnia*, atony of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metratonia:* metrato'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métratonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metratonie betreffend.*

Mētratrēsia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἄτρητος, unpierced.) *Med., Physiol., Surg.* Term for imperforation of the *uterus* or womb See *Hysteratresia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *métratrésie*, f.

Mētratrētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mētratrēsia*, imperforation of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Metratresia:* metratre'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métratrétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metratresie betreffend.*

Mētraux'e, *es*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; αὐξη, increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hypertrophy of the *uterus* or womb. Germ. syn. *die Vergrösserung der Gebärmutter.*

Metre. (Μέτρον, a measure.) A French measure equal to 39·371 or nearly 39⅜ inches, or about one and one-ninth of an English yard.

Mētrēchoscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Μέτρον, a measure; ἠχὼ, a sound; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an exploration or auscultation of measure and sound: metrecho'scopy. Fr. anal. *métréchoscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Untersuchung des Maases und des Schalles.*

Mētrēchoscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Μέτρον, a measure; ἠχὼ, a sound; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an instrument for measuring, and for ascertaining sound: a metre'choscope. Fr. anal. *métréchoscope*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Maas-und Schallprüfer.*

Mētrectă'neus, *i*, m. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἐκτείνω, to extend.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Name given to an instrument for examining the *uterus* or womb: a *speculum uteri.* Fr. anal. *métrectane*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterspiegel*, m.

Mētrectă'sia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἔκτασις, an extension.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol., Surg.* Term for dilatation of the *uterus* or womb: metrec'tasy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *métrectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterausdehnung*, f.

Mētrectă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mētrectăsia*, dilatation of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Obstet., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Metrectasia:* metrecta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métrectatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Metrectasie gehörig.*

Mētrec'tŏpia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἔκτοπος, out of place.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for displacement, or deviation from the normal position of the womb: metrec'topy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *métrectopie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verschiebung des Uterus.*

Mētrectŏ'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mētrectŏpia*, displacement of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Metrectopia:* metrecto'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métrectopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Metrectopie gehörig.*

Mētrelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term the same as *Hysterelcosis*, or ulceration of the womb. Also faultily spelled *Metrhelcosis.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *métrelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmuttergeschwür*, m.

Mētrēlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; εἰλέω, to roll round.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.*

Term for inversion of the *uterus* or womb, and so the same as *Metranastrophe*. Also faultily spelled *Metrhelosis*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Mētremphrac'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mētremphraxis*, congestion of the blood-vessels and substance of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metremphraxis*: metremphrac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. t. 6. Fr. anal. *métremphractique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metremphraxis betreffend*.

Mētremphrax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for congestion or an overloaded condition of the blood-vessels and substance of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *métremphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *Uterus-infarct*, m.

Mētremphysēma, *ătis*, n. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἐμφύσημα, a windy swelling.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for *emphysema* of the womb; the same as *Physometra*. Fr. anal. *métremphysème*, m. Germ. anal. *Metremphysem*, n.

Mētremphysēmă'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mētremphysema*, a windy swelling of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metremphysema*: metremphysema'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métremphysématique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Metremphysem betreffend*.

Mētren'chўta. (Μητρεγχύτα.) *Pharm.* A Greek term applied to liquid medicines injected into the womb, named from the instrument, μητρεγχύτης, with which such medicines were administered. See *Metrenchytes*. Fr. anal. *métrenchytes*, pl. f. Germ. syn. *Muttermittels*, pl. f.

Mētren'chўtes, *is*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; ἐγχύω, to pour in.) *Surg.* Ancient name for an *instrument and syphon*, or a syringe with which medicated liquors were injected into the *uterus*, according to Galen, *Meth. Med.* v. 5. Fr. anal. *metrenchyte*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterspritze*, f.

Mētrēpīdēmia, *æ*, n. (Μήτρα, the womb; *epidēmia*, a disease attacking many of the same district.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a peculiar and general liability to disorders of the female sexual functions, as *Menorrhagia*, *Metritis*, puerperal fever, etc.: a metrepide'my. Fr. anal. *métrépidémie*, f. Germ. anal. *Metrepidemie*, f.

Metrēta.
Metrētes. } Old terms, the same as *Cadus*.

Mētreury'sma, *ătis*, n. (Μήτρα, the womb; εὐρύς, wide.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Term for a morbid widening or extension of the *uterus* or womb. See *Metraneurysmus*. Fr. anal. *métreurysme*, m. Germ. anal. *Metreurysma*, n.

Mētreurysmă'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mētreurysma*, a morbid widening of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Of or belonging to *Metreurysma*: metreurysma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métreurysmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metreurysma betreffend*.

Metrhelcosis. See *Metrelcosis*.

Metrhelosis. See *Metrelosis*.

Mētrĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Μήτρα, the womb; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat.*, *Med.*, *Obstet.* Of or belonging to the *uterus* or womb: me'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Uterus betreffend*; *mutterlich*, adj.

Mētriop'tĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Μέτριος, moderate; πτέρον, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to birds which have moderate wings, that is to say, covering the base of the tail, when they are plaited or cross each other: metriop'terous. Fr. anal. *métriioptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mittelflügelig*, adj.

Mĕtrĭ'ŏpus, *a*, *um*. (Μέτριος, moderate; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to a bird that has moderate feet, that is to say, extending about half the length of the body. Fr. anal. *métriope*, adj. Germ. syn. *mittelbeinig*, adj.

Mētrĭŏram'phus, *a*, *um*. (Μέτριος, moderate; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Ranzani to a Family (*Metrioramphi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Passeres*, comprehending those which have their beak moderate as to size and length: metrioram'phous. See *Metriorhynchus*. Fr. anal. *métrioramphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *mittelschnäbelicht*, adj.

Mētriorhyn'chus, *a*, *um*. (Μέτριος, moderate; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to a bird which has a moderate beak, that is to say, nearly as long as the head: metriorhyn'chous. See *Metrioramphus*. Fr. anal. *métriorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *mittelschnäbelicht*, adj.

Mētrītĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mētrītis*, inflammation of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*) Of or belonging to *Metritis*: metri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Gebärmutterentzündung betreffend*.

Mētrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mētra*, the womb; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the womb; also termed *Hysteritis*, and *Uteritis*. Fr. anal. *métrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterentzündung*, f.

Mētriūrus, *a*, *um*. (Μέτριος, moderate; οὐρά, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to birds which have the tail moderate, that is, as long as the *tarsus*. Fr. anal. *métriure*, adj. Germ. syn. *mittelschwänzig*, adj.

Mētro-Arc'tia, *æ*, f. (*Mētra*, the womb; *arcto*, to strain or bind fast.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term employed by Piorry for *Metrostenosis*, or coarctation of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *métro-arctie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterverengerung*, f.

Mētroblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; *blennorrhœa*, a discharge of mucus.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a mucous discharge from the *uterus* or womb. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *métroblennorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Metroblennorrhöe*, f.; *Mutterschleimfluss*, m.

Mētroblennorrhöicus, *a*, *um*. (*Mētroblennorrhœa*, a flow of mucus from the womb; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metroblennorrhœa*: metroblennorrho'ic. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *métroblennorrhöique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metroblennorrhöe gehörig*.

Mētroblennozēmia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα, the womb; *blennozēmia*, an excessive discharge or loss of mucus.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for ex-

cessive loss or discharge of mucus from the *uterus* or womb; nearly the same as *Metroblennorrhœa*. Fr. anal. *métroblennozémie*, f. Germ. syn. *grosse Schleimergiessung aus dem Uterus*.

Mētrŏbo'trytes, (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes.) *Med., Pathol.* A term used by Dr. Fleetwood Churchill, *Dis. of Fem.*, Dublin, 1837, for cauliflower excrescences of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *métrobotryte*, m. Germ. syn. *die blumenkohlähnlichen Auswüchse des Uterus*.

Mētrŏ'căcē, *es*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *κάκη*, vice or evil.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for decay of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *métrocace*, f. Germ. syn. *Metrokakie*, f.

Mētrŏcamp'sis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *κάμψις*, an inflexion or curvature.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for obliquity of the *uterus* or womb. The same as *Hysteroloxia*. See *Metroloxia*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *métrocampsis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Umbeugung der Gebärmutter*.

Mētrŏcamp'sĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mētrŏcampsis*, obliquity of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Metrocampsis*: metrocamp'sic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Metroloxicus*. Fr. anal. *métrocampsique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Metrocampsis gehörig*.

Mētrŏcar'cĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *καρκίνωμα*, the disease cancer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *carcinoma* or cancer of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *métrocarcinome*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterkrebs*, m.

Mētrŏcarcinōmă'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mētrŏcarcĭnōma*, cancer of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metrocarcinoma*: metrocarcinoma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métrocarcinomatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Mutterkrebs gehörig*.

Mētrŏcătar'rhus, *i*, m. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *κατάῤῥους*, catarrh.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for catarrh of the womb, *Leucorrhœa*, or *Fluor albus*. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *métrocatarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterkatarrh*, m.

Mētrŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb, also the vulva and the vagina; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* A term for *Hernia vaginalis*. Fr. anal. *métrocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterbruch*, m.

Mētrŏcēlĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mētrŏcēlē*, *hernia* of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Metrocele*: metroce'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métrocélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metrocele betreffend*.

Mētrŏcēlis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Μήτηρ*, a mother; *κηλίς*, a *nævus*, or mark.) *Physiol.* Old term for a *Nævus maternus*, or mother's mark. Fr. syn. *envie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterfleck*, m.; *Muttermahl*, n.

Mētrochŏlōsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *χολή*, the bile.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for bilious puerperal fever. Fr. anal. *métrocholose*, f. Germ. syn. *das gallichte Kindbetterinfieber*.

Mētrŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the *uterus* or womb. See *Metralgia*. Fr. anal. *métrodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterschmerz*, m.

Mētrŏdystŏ'cia, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *δυστοκία*, a painful delivery.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Term for difficult or painful parturition because of an unusual condition of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. and Germ. anal. *métrodystocie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Schwergeburt wegen ungewöhnlich Beschaffenheit der Gebärmutter*.

Mētrŏdystŏ'cicus, *a*, *um*. (*Mētrŏdystŏcia*, difficult parturition from unnatural condition of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Obstet.* Of or belonging to *Metrodystocia*: metrodysto'cic. Fr. anal. *métrodystocique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metrodystocia betreffend*.

Mētrŏectasia. See *Metrectasia*.

Mētrŏepidemia. See *Metrepidemia*.

Metrohæmia. The same as *Metræmia*.

Mētrŏleucorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *leucorrhœa*, the whites.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for uterine leucorrhœa, or a mucous discharge from the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *métroleucorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterschleimfluss*, m.

Mētrŏlox'ia, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *λοξός*, oblique.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for obliquity of the *uterus* or womb: metrolox'y. See *Hysteroloxia, Metrocampsis*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *métroloxie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Umbeugung der Gebärmutter*.

Mētrŏlox'ĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mētrŏloxia*, obliquity of the womb; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Metroloxia*: metrolox'ic. See *Metrocampsicus*. Fr. anal. *métroloxique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metroloxie betreffend*.

Mētrŏlymphangītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *lymphangītis*, inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the lymphatic vessels of the *uterus* or womb. See *Hysterolymphangitis*. Fr. anal. *métrolymphangite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Lymphgefasse der Gebärmutter*.

Mētrŏmălăcōma, *ătis*, n. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *μαλακὸς*, soft.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softening of the womb. See *Hysteromalacoma*. Fr. anal. *métramalacome*, m. Germ. syn. *der erweichte Uterus*.

Mētrŏmălăcōsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *μαλακὸς*, soft.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of *Metromalacoma*, or softening of the *uterus* or womb. See *Hysteromalacosis*. Fr. anal. *métromalacose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Metromaloma*.

Mētrŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *μανία*, madness.) *Med.* Term for *Nymphomania*, or uterine madness. Fr. anal. *métromanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterwuth*, f.

Mētrŏmăni'ăcus, *a*, *um*. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *mănĭăcus*, pertaining to madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metromania*: metromani'acal. Fr. anal. *métromaniaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metromanie betreffend*.

Mētrŏmĕlănorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *mĕlănorrhœ'a*, a black or dark discharge.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for uterine *melanorrhœa*, or a dark bloody discharge from the

womb. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i, *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *métroménorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der Abgang schwarzen (blutiger u.d.gl.) Flussigkeiten aus der Gebärmutter.*

Mētrō'mētrum, *i*, n. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *μέτρον*, a measure.) The same as *Hysterometrum.*

Mētrōmy'zeus, *i*, m. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *μύζω*, to suck.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an instrument, in the form of a pump, applied to the *uterus* or womb, for obtaining relief against suppressed menstruation. Fr. syn. *le speculum pompe.* Germ. syn. *Muttersauger*, m.

Mētrōnānōdēs, adj. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *νάνος*, a dwarf; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat.* Having a small *uterus* or womb: metrona'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *métronanneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine zu kleine Gebärmutter betreffend.*

Mētrōneu'ria, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a nervous affection of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *métronévrie*, according to Piorry, or *métroneurie*, or *métronévrie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Nervenleiden des Uterus.*

Mētrōpā'thia, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an affection or disease of the womb. Fr. anal. *métropathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterleiden*, n.

Mētrōpĕris'sia, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *περισσός*, full.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for fulness or hypertrophy of the womb, and so the same as *Hypermetrotrophia, Metrypertrophia.* Also called *Metroperittia.* Fr. anal. *métropérissie*, f. Germ. syn. *Uebernährung (der Substanz) des Uterus.*

Mētrōpĕrītōnī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *περιτονῖτις*, inflammation of the peritoneum.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *uterus* or womb and of the peritoneum. Fr. anal. *métropéritonite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Gebärmutter und des Bauchfelles.*

Metroperittia. See *Metroperissia.*

Mētrōphlēbī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *phlebītis*, inflammation of a vein.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the veins of the womb. Fr. anal. *métrophlébite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Bärmutterblutadern.*

Metrophleghymen. See *Metrophlegmymen.*

Metrophleghymenitis. See *Metrophlegmymenitis.*

Mētrophleg'mўmēn, *ĕnis*, m. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *φλέγμα*, mucus; *ὑμήν*, a membrane.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the mucous tunic of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *métrophlegmyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Schleimhaut des Uterus.*

Mētrophlegmўmēnī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mētrophlegmymen*, the mucous coat of the womb; terminal *-itis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the mucous tunic of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *métrophlegmyménite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Schleimhaut der Gebärmutter.*

Mētro'phthīsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *φθίσις*, consumption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *tabes* or wasting of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *métrophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schwinden oder Einshrumpfen des Fruchthalters.*

Mētroplēthō'ra, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *πλήθώρα*, fulness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a plethoric or congested state of the *uterus* or womb; the same as *Metryperæmia.* Fr. anal. *métroplethore*, f. Germ. syn. *der Blutüberfluss im Uterus.*

Mētrŏpŏ'lўpus, *i*, m. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *polypus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *polypus* of the womb; a metropo'lyp. Fr. anal. *métropolype*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterpölyp*, m.

Mētropropt̄ōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *προπίπτω*, to fall down.) *Surg.* Old term for *Procidentia uteri*, or for *Prolapsus uteri*, or falling down or descent of the womb; also the name of a plaster included formerly in the London college Dispensatory, used against such an inconvenience. Fr. anal. *métropropotose*, or *métroptose*, f. Germ. syn. *Muttervorfall*, m.

Mētroptōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mētropropt̄ōsis*, a falling down of the womb; terminal *-icus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metroptōsis*: metropto'tic. The same as *Metropropt̄oticus.* Fr. anal. *métroptotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metroptosis betreffend.*

Mētrŏpyo'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *πύον*, pus; *φθίσις*, consumption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for purulent *tabes* of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *métropyophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwindsucht von Eiterung im Uterus.*

Mētrorrhāgĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mētrorrhāgia*, hemorrhage from the womb; terminal *-icus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metrorrhagia*: metrorrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métrorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metrorrhagie betreffend.*

Metror'rhagy. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *ῥήγνυμι*, to break forth.) *Pathol.* Term for an excessive discharge, and intended to mean hemorrhage from the womb; but it can only express a breaking forth of any kind from the *uterus* itself, or perhaps from the *vulva*, or *vagina*, both of which the word *μήτρα* also signifies. *Mētrorrhāgia, æ*, f. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi, *Hysterorrhagia.* Fr. anal. *métrorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterblutfluss*, m.

Mētrorrhec'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mētrorrhexis*, rupture of the womb; terminal *-icus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metrorrhexis*: metrorrhec'tic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métrorrhectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metrorrhexie betreffend.*

Mētrorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *ῥεῦμα*, a flow.) *Med., Pathol.* A defective term intended to mean rheumatism of the womb, but only signifying a discharge from that organ. It ought to embrace the full word as denoting the special disease, *Metrorheumatismus.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *métrorhumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *der Gebärmutter-Rheumatismus.*

Mētrorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb;

ῥῆξις, a rupture.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Term for rupture of the *uterus* or womb. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *métrorrhexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterriss*, m.; *Mutterriss*, m.

Mētrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a discharge from the *uterus* or womb, as of blood, mucus, etc. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *métrorrhée*, f. Germ. anal. *Metrorrhöe*, f.

Mētrorrhŏ'icus, *a*, *um.* (*Mētrorrhœa*, a discharge from the womb; terminal *-icus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metrorrhœa*: metrorrho'ic. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métrorrhöique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metrorrhöe betreffend.*

Mētrorrhöis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* An imperfect term intended to mean hemorrhoidal affection of the womb, but containing no allusion to blood; it ought to have been *Metræmorrhöis*, or *Metro-hæmorrhois*. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *métrorrhöide*, f. Germ. syn. *eine (perverse) Hämorrhoidal-Krankheit der Gebärmutter.*

Metrosalpinges. See *Metrosalpinx*.

Mētrŏsalpingī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mētrosalpinx*, the Fallopian tube; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a Fallopian tube. Fr. anal. *métrosalpingite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung einer Muttertrompete.*

Mētrŏsalpingorrhā'gia, *æ*, f. (*Mētrŏsalpinx*, the Fallopian tube; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Med.* A defective term intended to mean hemorrhage from the Fallopian tubes, but only signifying a sudden discharge therefrom of any kind. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *métrosalpingorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Muttertrompetenblutung*, f.

Mētrŏsalpingorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Mētrŏsalpinx*, the Fallopian tube; *ῥῆξις*, a rupture.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for rupture of a Fallopian tube. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *métrosalpingorrhexie*, f.

Mētrosal'pinx, *gis*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.) *Anat.* Term for the Fallopian tube, from its form. Fr. syn. *trompe de Fallope*, or *utérine*, Germ. syn. *Gebärmuttertrompete*, f.; *Muttertrompete*, f.

Mētroscir'rhus, *i*, m. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *σκίῤῥος*, a hard tumour.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for scirrhus of the *uterus* or womb. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *métrosquirrhe*, or *métroscirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterkrebs*, m.

Mētroscŏlĭ'oma, *ătis*, n. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *σκολίωμα*, obliquity.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for obliquity of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *metroscoliome*, m. Germ. syn. *das Schiefstehen der Gebärmutter.*

Mētroscŏlĭ'osis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *σκολιός*, oblique.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of obliquity of the womb. Fr. anal. *métroschose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Schiefstehen der Gebärmutter.*

Mētroscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for the investigation of the *uterus* or womb: metro'scopy. Fr. anal. *métroscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Untersuchung des Fruchthalters.*

Mētroscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for an instrument by means of which the *uterus* or womb may be examined: a me'troscope. Fr. anal. *métroscope*, m. Germ. syn. *Metroskop*, n.

Mētrōsōmătus, *a*, *um.* (*Μέτρον*, a measure; *σῶμα*, a body.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to many Families of fishes comprehending those the bodies of which have the ordinary form and proportions: metroso'matous. Fr. anal. *métrosome*, adj.

Mētrosphongiōma, *ătis*, n. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *sphongiōma*, a fungous tumour.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a fungous tumour of the *uterus* or womb. See *Metrotyloma*. Fr. anal. *métrosphongiome*, m. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutter-(schwamm-) knoten*, m.

Mētrostēnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *στένωσις*, a bending or curvature.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Term for coarctation of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *métrosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterverengerung*, f.

Mētrostērēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *στέρησις*, privation.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Term for extirpation or removal of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *metrostérèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wegnahme des Uterus.*

Mētrostĕrētĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Mētrostĕrēsis*, extirpation of the womb; terminal *-icus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Of or belonging to *Metrosteresis*: metrostere'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *métrostérétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metrosteresis betreffend.*

Mētrŏsynīzēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *συνίζησις*, the running of two syllables into one.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term used by Madame Boivin, Fourieps, *Not.* 1263, 8, 144, for the coalescence of the *uterus* or womb with adjacent parts. Fr. anal. *métrosynizèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verwachsung des Uterus mit den Beckenwänden oder andern Theilen.*

Metrotome. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Name given to an instrument for performing operations on the *uterus*. *Metro'tomus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *métrotome*, m.

Mētrŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Term for cutting into the *uterus* or womb, as in the Cæsarean section: metro'tomy. Fr. anal. *métrotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterschnitt*, m.

Mētrŏtŏ'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Mētrŏtŏmia*: terminal *-icus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Of or belonging to *Metrotomia*: metroto'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* v. Fr. anal. *métrotomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metrotomie betreffend.*

Mētrŏtўlōma, *ătis*, n. (*Μήτρα*, the womb: *τύλωμα*, a *callus* or hardened portion of cuticle.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a hard, thickened, tumour-like portion of the *uterus* or womb; used much the same as *Metrosphongioma*. Fr. anal. *métrotylôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutter-(schwamm-) knoten*, n.

Mētrŏzōō'tia, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *ζῶον*, an animal.) *Anim., Pathol.* Term for an occasional liability to diseases of the female genital organs of cattle, spreading generally among them. See *Metrepidemia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *metrozoötie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine von Zeit zu Zeit sich zeigende allgemein verbreitete Anlage zu Krankheiten der weiblichen Genitalien bei Thieren.*

Mētrozōō'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Mētrozōōtia*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anim. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Metrozoötia*: metrozoö'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *metrozoötique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Metrozoötie betreffend.*

Mētrydrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *hydrorrhœa*, a flow of water.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a discharge or flow of water from the *uterus* or womb. See *Nota Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *métrydrorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterwasserfluss*, m.

Mētrypĕræ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *hypĕræmia*, an excess of blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for uterine hyperemy, or a plethoric condition of the *uterus* or womb: metrypere'my. The same as *Metroplethora.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *métrypérémie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Blutüberfluss im Uterus.*

Mētrypĕræsthēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *hyperæsthēsis*, excessive sensibility.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for too great sensibility of the *uterus* or womb. Fr. anal. *métryperésthésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Reizbarkeit der Gebärmutter.*

Mētryperpā'thia, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *hyperpăthia*, excessive disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive disease of the *uterus* or womb. See *Hypermetropathia.* Fr. anal. *métryperpathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein sehr heftiger Leiden der Gebärmutter.*

Mētrypertrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *hypertrŏphia*, hypertrophy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hypertrophy of the *uterus* or womb: metryper'trophy. See *Hypermetrotrophia, Metroperissia.* Fr. anal. *métrypertrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Uebernährung (der Substanz) des Uterus.*

Meu. *Bot.* A name for the *Æthusa meum.*

Mēum, *i*, n. (*Μεῖον.*) *Bot.* The plant baldmoney. See *Æthusa Meum.*

Mēum Athămanticum. *Bot.* Another name for the *Æthusa meum.*

Mex'ican Tea Plant. *Bot.* A name for the *Chenopodium ambrosioides.*

Mezĕrēon.
Mezĕrēum, *i*, n. } *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial names; the first (E.) the second (L. & U.S.A.) of the root-bark of the plant *Daphne mezereum*, or *mezereon*: the *Cortex Daphnes Mezerei* (D.): meze'reon bark. See *Daphne Mezereum.* Fr. anal. *méséreon*, m.

Mezĕrēum Acētātum. *Pharm.* Term for mezereon root cut in thin slices and steeped for twenty-four hours in common vinegar; used for heightening the effect in issues, by applying a small portion of the bark, after the removal of the pea, over the small pit formed by it.

Miæphŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Μιαίνω*, to infect or pollute; *φόνος*, homicide.) *Med., Med. Oper.* Term for a malicious cunningly perpetrated murder: mie'phony. Fr. anal. *miæphonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verunreinigung durch Mord; ein boshafter tückisher Mord.*

Miamma. The same as *Miasma.*

Mi'asm. (*Μιαίνω*, to pollute.) *Med.* Term for the floating and impalpable *effluvia* or particles by which infection is communicated; being the product of the decay, or putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances: corruption; pollution. *Mias'ma, ătis*, n. See *Apocrisis Morbosa, Aporrhœa.* Fr. anal. *miasme*, m. Germ. syn. *miasma*, n.

Miasmă'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Miasme*, infectious effluvia; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Miasma*: miasma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *miasmatique*, adj. Germ. anal. *miasmatisch*, adj.; syn. *durch Miasma entstanden.*

Mīca, *æ*, f. (*Μικκὸς*, Doric for *μικρὸς*, little.) *Med., Pharm.* A crumb or small portion broken off from anything. Fr. syn. *mica*, m. Germ. syn. *Krümchen*, n.

Mī'ca, *æ*, f. (*Mīco*, to shine, or glister.) *Geol., Mineral.* Name of a mineral of a glittering appearance, laminated, the thin plates being used as a substance for window glass in Russia, where it is found in abundance. Fr. anal. *mica*, f. Germ. syn. *Glimmer*, m.

Mī'ca Argen'tea. *Geol.* Name of a variety, in the form of small flakes of a silver colour.

Mī'ca Au'rea. *Geol.* Name of a variety found in small flakes of a yellow colour.

Mica'ceous. (*Mīca*, a certain glittering mineral.) *Geol., Mineral.* Of or belonging to *Mica*; like or resembling *Mica.* *Mīcā'ceus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *micacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *glimmerartig*, adj.

Micācīcus, *a*, *um.* (*Mīca*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol.* Applied by Omalius to a genus of stony rocks comprehending those of which *Mica* forms the base: mica'cic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *micacique*, adj.

Micātio, *ōnis*, f. (Supposed *Mica*, a grain of dust or sand, as if it were the cause.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rapid winking of the eyelids: mica'tion. Fr. anal. *mication*, f. Germ. syn. *Blinzeln*, n.; syn. *schnelle Bewegung (der Augenlider u. s. w.)*

Mice, Dung of. *Med.* See *Album Nigrum.*

Micha. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Cuprum*, or copper. Fr. syn. *cuivre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kupfer*, n.

Micleta. *Med., Pharm.* Name for a certain opiate medicine described in the *Antidotarum Nicolai*, according to Mesue, *Op.* fol. m., 386, used against fluxes of the belly and of blood, as astringent.

Micrănătŏ'mia, *æ*, f. *Μικρὸς*, small; *ănătŏmia*, anatomy.) *Anat., Med.* Term for microscopic anatomy, or the more minute anatomical investigation of organic bodies: micrana'tomy. Fr. anal. *micranatomie*, f. Germ. anal. *Mikranatomie*, f.

Micrănătŏ'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Micrănătŏmia*, minute, or microscopic anatomy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Micranatomia*:

micranato'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *micranatomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mikranatomie betreffend.*

Micrănă'tŏmus, *i*, m. (Μικρὸς, small; *anătŏmia*, anatomy.) *Anat., Med.* Term for one who practises micranatomy: a micrana'tomist. Fr. anal. *micranatomiste*, m. Germ. anal. *Mikranatom*, m.

Micrangīon. } (Μικρὸς, small; ἀγγεῖον,
Micrangīum, *ii*, n. } a vessel.) *Anat., Med.*, Term for a capillary vessel; the same as *Trichangion.* Fr. anal. *micrangion*, m. Germ. syn. *Haargefäss*, m.

Micrencĕphă'lĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Micrencĕphălum*, a small brain; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to *Micrencephalium*, or *Micrencephalum:* micrencepha'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *micrencephalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mikrencephalon betreffend.*

Micrencĕphă'lion. }
Micrencĕphă'lium, *ii*, n. } (Μικρὸς, small; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain, being the neuter
Micrencĕ'phălon. } of ἐγκέφαλος, that
Micrencĕ'phălum, *i*, n. } which is within the head.) *Anat., Med.* Term for a small brain. Fr. anal. *micrencéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleines Gehirn.*

Micristicus. *Med.* A defective spelling for *Micristologicus.*

Micristŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Μικρὸς, small; *histŏlŏgia*, the doctrine of the ultimate structure of organised bodies.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of the minutest organic fibres: micristo'logy. Fr. anal. *micristologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Mikristologie*, f.; syn. *die Lehre von den feinsten organische Fasern.*

Micrŏcar'pus, *a*, *um.* (Μικρὸς, small; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having small fruit, as the *Asphodelius microcarpus*, *Adonis microcarpa*, *Papaver microcarpum.* Also applied to mosses that have small urns, as the *Racometrium microcarpum:* microcar'pous. Fr. anal. *microcarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinfrüchtig*, adj.

Micrŏcĕphă'lĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Μικρὸς, small; κεφαλὴ, the head; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to *Microcephalum*, or a small head: microcepha'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *microcéphalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *einen kleinen Kopf habend.*

Micrŏcĕ'phălon. }
Micrŏcĕ'phălum, *i*, n. } (Μικρὸς, small; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Anat., Med.* A small head. Fr. anal. *microcéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Kopf.*

Micrŏcĕ'phălus, *a*, *um.* (Μικρὸς, small; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant that has the flowers disposed in small heads, as the *Seridia microcephala*, *Eryngium microcephalum.* *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Microcephali*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera Brachelytra*, comprehending those that have the head thrust into the corselet even close to the eyes. *Zoöl.* Applied to an animal having a small head, as the *Monodon microcephalus:* microce'phalous. Fr. anal. *microcéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *einen kleinen Kopf habend.*

Micrŏcĕ'rătus, *a*, *um.* (Μικρὸς, small; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a section (*Microceratæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodaria Coleoptera*, comprehending those which have short *antennæ:* microce'ratous. Fr. anal. *microcéré*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit kleines Hörn.*

Micrŏ'cĕrus, *a*, *um.* (Μικρὸς, small; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having small *antennæ*, as the *Phryxe microcera:* micro'cerous. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a section (*Microcera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Nereides*, comprehending those which have very short *tentacula.* Fr. anal. *microcère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit kleines Hörn.*

Micrŏchēmia, *æ*, f. (Μικρὸς, small; *chēmia*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Term by Döbereiner for chemical investigation of the more minute and finer varieties, as the constitution of the atmosphere, organic vegetable, and animal juices: microche'mistry. Fr. anal. *microchémie*, f. Germ. anal. *Mikrochemie*, f.

Micrŏchēmĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Microchēmia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Microchemia:* microche'mical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *microchémique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mikrochemie betreffend.*

Micrŏchīr, *īris*, adj. (Μικρὸς, small; χεὶρ, the hand.) *Anat., Med.* Having a small hand. Germ. syn. *mit kleiner Hand.*

Micrŏchrŏnŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Μικρὸς, small; χρόνος, time; μέτρον, measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining the measure of very minute spaces of time: a microchrono'meter. Fr. anal. *microchronomètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Mikrochronometer*, m.

Micrŏcōnus, *a*, *um.* (Μικρὸς, small; κῶνος, a cone.) *Bot.* Having the surface charged with small conical eminences, as the *Monticularia microcona:* microco'nous. Fr. anal. *microcone*, adj.

Mi'crocosm. (Μικρὸς, little; κόσμος, a world; *Physiol.* Term for man, as presenting in his mind or organisation a little world, a compendium, or similitude of the great world which is called *Macrocosm.* **Micrŏcos'mus**, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *microcosme*, m. Germ. anal. *Mikrokosmus*, m.

Micrŏcosmētŏr, *ŏris*, m. (Μικρὸς, small; κοσμήτωρ, a chief or principal.) *Med., Physiol.* Term used by Dolæus for the essence or principle of life. Germ. syn. *die allgemeine Lebensprincep.*

Micrŏcosmētŏ'rĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Micrŏcosmētŏr*, the principle of life; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Microcosmetor:* microcosmeto'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *microcosmétorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Mikrokosmetor betreffend.*

Microcos'mic Salt. *Chem.* Term for a triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, obtained from urine, and much employed in assays with the blow-pipe. Fr. anal. *sel microcosmique.* Germ. syn. *Salz mikrokosmisch.*

Micrŏcos'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Micrŏcosmus*, a little world; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Mikrocosmus:* microcos'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal.

microcosmique, adj. Germ. anal. *Mikrokosmisch*, adj.

Microcosmogra'phia, *æ*, f. (*Microcosmus*, a little world; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* Term for a description of the microcosm or human body; microcosmography. Fr. anal. *microcosmographie*, f. Germ. anal. *Mikrokosmographie*, f.

Microcosmolo'gia, *æ*, f. (*Microcosmus*, a little world; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term employed by some authors in the same acceptation as *Anthropologia*, to designate a treatise or dissertation on the human body: microcosmo'logy. Fr. anal. *microcosmologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Mikrokosmologie*, f.

Microder'matous. (Μικρός, small; δέρμα, the skin.) *Pathol.* A term applied to minute cells discovered in the scalp, by aid of the microscope, in the disease *Porrigo favosa*; sometimes incorrectly spelled *Mycrodermatous*. *Microder'matus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *microderme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinhautig*, adj.

Mi'crodon, *ontis*, adj. (Μικρός, small; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant that has a calyx with very short teeth, as the *Rondeletia microdon*. *Zoöl.* Applied to an animal having small teeth, as the *Pristis microdon*. Fr. anal. *microdonte*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinzähnig*, adj.

Micro-Electro'mĕtrum, *i*, n. *Nat. Philos.* Name given by De Luc to electrometers which serve to discover minute quantities of electricity: a micro-electro'meter. Fr. anal. *micro-electromètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Klein-Electricitätsmesser*, m.

Micro-Galva'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Nat. Philos.* Applied by Wollaston to a small apparatus of his invention for ascertaining the heat developed by the galvanic chain placed in favourable circumstances: micro-galva'nic. Fr. anal. *micro-galvanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *klein-galvanisch*, adj.

Microglos'sia, *æ*, f. (Μικρός, small; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Med., Physiol.* A term for congenital smallness of the tongue, which is said to be an arrest of developement, only the hyoid portion existing. Fr. anal. *microglossie*, f.

Microglos'sus, *a*, *um*. (Μικρός, small; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Microglossi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Psittacini*, comprehending those which have the tongue small, and terminated by a horny point: microglos'sous. Fr. anal. *microglosse*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Zunge hat*.

Micro'gnăthus, *a*, *um*. (Μικρός, small; γνάθος, the jaw.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Eichwald to a tribe (*Micrognathi*, nom. pl. m.) of osseous, lophobranchious fishes, comprehending those that have the jaw very small, and as if rudimentary because of the intermaxillary bones: micro'gnathous. Fr. anal. *micrognathe*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit kleine Kinnlade*.

Microgra'phic. (*Microgrăphia*, micrography; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to *Micrographia*, or the history of microscopic investigations. *Microgra'phicus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *micrographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Mikrographie betreffend*.

Microgra'phy. (Μικρός, little, or small; γράφω, to write.) Term for the history of microscopic investigations. *Microgra'phia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *micrographie*, f. Germ. anal. *Mikrographie*, f.

Micrŏ'lĕpus, *a*, *um*. (Μικρός, small; λέπις, a scale.) *Zoöl.* Having very small scales, as those on the sides of the shell of the *Spondylus microlepus*: micro'lepous. Fr. anal. *microlèpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinschuppicht*, adj.

Microlĕpĭ'dōtus, *a*, *um*. (Μικρός, small; λέπις, a scale.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a fish, as the *Labrus microlepidotus*, or to a reptile, as the *Cordylus microlepidotus*, which has very small scales on the body: microlepi'dotous. Fr. anal. *microlépidote*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinschuppicht*, adj.

Microleucŏnymphæ'a, *æ*, f. (Μικρός, small; λευκός, white; νύμφαία, the water-lily.) *Bot.* A name for the *Nymphæa alba*, or small white water-lily. See *Micronymphæa*. Fr. syn. *nénuphar blanc*.

Micrŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Μικρός, small: λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of minute objects, as microscopical animals and plants: micro'logy. Fr. anal. *micrologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Mikrologie*, f.; *Kleinlichkeitsgeist*, m.

Micrŏmĕ'lia, *æ*, f. (Μικρός, small; μέλος, a limb.) *Physiol.* Name given by Malacarne to a class of monsters characterized by the excessive smallness of some members. Fr. anal. *micromélie*, f.

Micro'meter. (Μικρός, small; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining the dimensions of the very minute objects subjected to examination by the microscope, as of the globules of the blood, etc. *Micrŏ'metrum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *micromètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Mikrometer*, n.

Microme'tric. (*Micrŏmetrum*, a micrometer; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the micrometer. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Micrŏme'trĭcus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *micrométrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu das Mikrometer gehörig*.

Micrŏmyzĭdēus, *a*, *um*. (Μικρός, small; μυῖα, a fly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Fallen to a Family (*Micromyzidei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Diptera*, that are all very small: micromyzi'deous. Fr. anal. *micromyzide*, adj.

Micrŏnēmus, *a*, *um*. (Μικρός, small; νῆμα, a thread.) *Zoöl.* Having extremely short *tentacula*, as the *Callirhoe micronema*: microne'mous. Fr. anal. *micronème*, adj.

Micrŏnymphæ'a, *æ*, f. (Μικρός, small; νυμφαία, the water-lily.) *Bot.* Term for the small water-lily. See *Microleuconymphæa*. Fr. syn. *nénuphar blanc*.

Micrŏpĕ'tălus, *a*, *um*. (Μικρός, small; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having petals very short or very small, as the *Dianthus micropetalus*, *Potentilla micropetala*, *Combretum micropetalum*: micrope'talous. Fr. anal. *micropétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinblättrig*, adj.

Micrŏphōnia, *æ*, f. (Μικρός, small; φωνή, the

voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a very small or very slender weak voice. Fr. anal. *microphonie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine sehr kleine oder vielmehr feine, schwache Stimme.*

Micrŏphōnus, *a, um.* (Μικρὸς, small; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Having a slender weak voice: microphoʹnous. Fr. anal. *microphone*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit sehr feiner schwacher Stimme begabt.*

Microphthalʹmia, *æ*, f. (Μικρὸς, small; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid shrinking or wasting of the eyeballs: microphthalʹmy. Fr. anal. *microphthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *das (krankhafte) Schwinden des Augapfels.*

Microphthalʹmos. } (Μικρὸς, small; ὀφθαλ-
Microphthalʹmus, *i*, m. } μὸς, the eye.) *Physiol.* Term for smallness of the eye, from imperfect development. Fr. anal. *microphthalme*, m. Germ. syn. *wer sehr kleine Augen hat.*

Microphthālʹmus, *a, um.* (Μικρὸς, small; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Bot.* Applied to a *polyparium*, which has very small *stellæ*, as the *Astrea microphthalma. Zoöl.* Having small eyes, as the *Physeter microps:* microphthalʹmous. See *Microps.* Fr. anal. *microphthalme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit kleinen Augen.*

Microphthīrus, *a, um.* (Μικρὸς, small; φθεὶρ, a louse.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Microphthira*, nom. pl. n.) of apterous insects, or of *Arachnides Trachiariæ*, comprehending the very small species which live as parasites upon other animals: microphthiʹrous. Fr. anal. *microphthire*, adj. Germ. syn. *die kleinlaus gehörig.*

Micrŏphyllʹus, *a, um.* (Μικρὸς, small; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant that has small leaves, as the *Lotus microphyllus. Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied to a shell, of which the turns of the spire are provided with small *tuberæ*, as the *Murex microphyllus.* Also applied to a cheiropterous mammifer which has the nose garnished by a very small fold or leaf: microphylʹlous. Fr. anal. *microphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinblättrig*, adj.

Micrŏpŏdus, *a, um.* (Μικρὸς, small; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Micropoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Conchophora*, comprehending a part of the *Conchiferæ Dimiariæ Lamellipedes* of Lamarck, those which have the foot small: microʹpodous. The same as *Micropus.* Fr. anal. *micropode*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinfüssig*, adj.

Micrŏʹpōrus, *a, um.* (Μικρὸς, small; πόρος, a pore.) *Bot.* Having very small pores, as the *Ceriopora micropora:* microʹporous. Fr. anal. *micropore*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit kleinen Ausgangen.*

Microps. The same as *Microphthalmus.*

Microp'sia *æ*, f. (Μικρὸς, small; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* Term for the state of vision in which objects appear smaller than natural: microʹpsy. Fr. anal. *micropsie*, f.

Micropsўchia, *æ*, f. (Μικρὸς, small; ψυχὴ, the mind.) *Med.* Term for pusillanimity, or littleness of mind. Fr. anal. *micropsychie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kleinmuth*, m.; *Kleinmüthigkeit*, f.

Micropsўchus, *a, um.* (Μικρὸς, small; ψυχὴ, the mind.) *Med.* Little-minded; pusillanimous: micropsyʹchous. Fr. anal. *micropsyche*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinmüthig*, adj.

Microp'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Μικρὸς, small; πτέρον, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Having short wings, as the *Psittacus micropterus:* microp'terous. Fr. anal. *microptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinflügelicht*, adj.

Microptĕrўʹgius, *a, um.* (Μικρὸς, small; πτέρυξ, a fin.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille to an Order (*Micropterygia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pteropoda*, comprehending those that have small fins: microptery'gious. Fr. anal. *micropterygien*, adj. Germ. syn. *das kleines Flossfedern hat.*

Miʹcrŏpus, *n, um.* (Μικρὸς, small; πούς, a foot.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having small feet: miʹcropous. See *Micropodus.* Fr. anal. *microp*e, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinfüssig*, adj.

Micrŏʹpўla, *æ*, f. (Μικρὸς, small; πυλὴ, a gate.) *Bot.* A term which is synonymous with *Exostoma:* a miʹcropyle. Fr. anal. *micropyle*, m. Germ. syn. *Keimloch*, n.

Microram'phus, *a, um.* (Μικρὸς, small; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a short beak, as the *Palæmon microramphus:* microramʹphous. See *Microrhynchus.* Fr. anal. *microramphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinschnäbelig*, adj.

Micror'chis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μικρὸς, small; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for one that has small testicles. Fr. anal. *microrchis*, m. Germ. syn. *ein mannlich Subject mit sehr kleinen Hoden.*

Microrhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Μικρὸς, small; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Blainville to a section (*Microrhynchis*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores Tachydromi*, comprehending those which have the beak small: microryn'chous. See *Microramphus.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *microrhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinschnäbelig*, adj.

Microrrhizŏmăʹnia, *æ*, f. (Μικρὸς, small; ῥίζα, a root; μανία, madness.) *Bot.* A fanciful term for a disease of plants, by which the radicles become unnaturally multiplied, refined and lengthened. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *microrrhizomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurzelungswuth*, f.; *Wurzelwuth*, f.

Microrrhīzos. } (Μικρὸς, small; ῥίζα, a
Microrrhīzus, *a, um.* } root.) *Bot.* Having small roots: microrrhiʹzous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *microrrhize*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinwurzelig*, adj.

Microrthoryn'chus, *a, um.* (Μικρὸς, small; ὀρθὸς, straight; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family, *Microrthorhynchi*, nom. pl. m.) of *Sylvicolæ Ancistropodæ*, comprehending those which have the beak straight and slender: microrthorhyn'chous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *microrthorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinschnäbelig*, adj.

Micro'scĕlus, *i*, m. (Μικρὸς, small; σκέλος, the leg.) *Anat.* Having small or short legs or bones: microʹscelous. Fr. anal. *microscèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit zu kleinen oder zu kurzen Beinen oder Schenkeln.*

Mic'roscope. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Nat. Philos.* An optical instrument by which minute objects scarcely or not at all visible to the naked eye, may be distinctly seen. *Microscŏ'pium, i*, n. Fr. anal. *microscope*, m. Germ. anal. *Mikroskop*, n.

Microscŏ'pĭcus, a, um. (*Microscŏpium*, the microscope; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to the microscope: microsco'pic; microsco'pical. *Zoöl.* Applied by G. de Haan to a Family (*Microscopica*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda*, without *siphon*, comprehending those which cannot be properly observed without the aid of the microscope, because of their smallness. Applied by Bory to a Class (same term) of the Psychodiarian kingdom, comprehending animals invisible to the naked eye, and of a considerable mass of which only the microscope can reveal the forms. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *microscopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mikroskopisch*, adj.

Micrŏsōmă'tia, æ, f. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *σῶμα*, a body.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied by Breschet to a genus of organic deviations characterized by the smallness of the bodies. Fr. anal. *microsomatie*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kleinkörper*, m.

Micrŏsōmătus, a, um. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *σῶμα*, a body.) *Entomol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus, to a Family (*Microsomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, containing those that are of very small size: microso'matous. Fr. anal. *microsome*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleine Körper habend.*

Micrŏsōmia, æ, f. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *σῶμα*, a body.) *Physiol.* Applied by Malacarne to a Class of monsters characterized by the smallness of the whole body. Fr. anal. *microsomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kleinkörper*, m.

Micrŏsōtēr, ēris, m. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *σωτὴρ*, a conservator.) *Nat. Philos.* Name given by Morren to an instrument of his invention, serving to select, among a crowd of small objects, that which one may choose to preserve and set apart, in order to observe by the microscope without difficulty the changes which it undergoes by the progress of age. Fr. anal. *microsoter*, m.

Microsper'mus, a, um. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having very small seeds or grains, as the *Trichlochoa microsperma:* micros'permous. Fr. anal. *microsperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit kleinen Saamen.*

Microsphyc'tus, a, um. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *σφύξις*, the pulse.) *Med., Pathol.* Having a small pulse: microsphyc'tous. Fr. anal. *microsphycte*, adj. Germ. syn. *wer einen kleinen Puls hat.*

Microsphyx'ia, æ, f. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *σφύξις*, the pulse.) *Med.* Term for smallness and weakness of pulse. Fr. anal. *microsphyxie*, f. Germ. anal. *Mikrosphyxie*, f.

Microsplanch'nus, i, m. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *σπλάγχνον*, a *viscus*, or bowel.) *Anat., Med.* One that has small *viscera* or bowels. Germ. syn. *wer kleine Eingeweide hat.*

Micro'spŏrum, i, n. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *σπόρα*, a grain, or seed.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the cryptogamious plant in *Porrigo decalvans*, for the smallness of the sporules: a mi'crospore. Fr. anal. *microspore*, m. Germ. syn. *Mikrospör*, f.

Micro'spŏrus, a, um. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *σπόρα*, a seed, or grain.) *Bot.* Having small seeds or grains, as the *Næmospora microspora:* micro'sporous. Fr. anal. *microspore*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinen Saamen habend.*

Microstă'chyus, a, um. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *στάχυς*, an ear or spike.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in small spikes or ears, as the *Coccolaba microstachya:* microsta'chyous. Fr. anal. *microstachyé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinöhrig*, adj.

Microstēmōn, ŏnis, adj. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having small stamens: microste'monous. Fr. anal. *microstémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinstaubfädenig*, adj.

Micro'stŏmus, a, um. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Bot.* Applied to moss, of which the opening of the urn is small and contracted, as the *Gymnostomum microstomum. Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied to an animal with a small mouth, as the *Pristipomus microstomus, Distoma microstomum;* also to a univalve shell, of which the opening is small; to a tunicated mollusc, which has the openings of its mantle very small, as the *Salpa microstoma:* micro'stomous. Fr. anal. *microstome*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit klein Mund.*

Microstŏ'mătus, a, um. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Microstomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pisces Zeugopterygii*, comprehending those which have a small mouth: microsto'matous. Fr. anal. *microstome*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit klein Mund.*

Micrŏsyphĭlion'thus, i, m. (*Μικρὸς*, small: *syphilionthus*, a syphilitic pustule, or eruption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a small or slight syphilitic pustule or eruption. Germ. syn. *die kleine Franzosenfinne; der kleine venerische Pustelausschlag.*

Mi'crōtēs, ētis, f. (*Μικρὸς*, small.) Term for smallness or minuteness. Fr. anal. *microte*, f. Germ. syn. *Kleinheit*, f.

Micrŏthēlus, a, um. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *θηλή*, a nipple.) *Entomol.* Having the body covered with small nipples, as the *Eunicia microthela:* microthe'lous. Fr. anal. *microthèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein kleines Brustwarzen habend.*

Microthlip'ter, ēris, m. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *θλίβω*, to press together.) Term for a bruising or compressing instrument for minute objects. Fr. anal. *microthliptère*, m.

Microtrā'pĕzos. } (*Μικρὸς*, small; *τράπεζα*, a table on which food is placed, or the food itself.) *Med., Pathol.* Taking soft thin food. Applied to one who takes light soft nourishment: microtra'pezous. See *Leptotrophia.* Fr. anal. *microtrapèze*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine leichte dünne Nahrung geniesst.*

Microtrŏ'phia, æ, f. (*Μικρὸς*, small; *τροφή*, food.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for spare, or

restricted nourishment: micro'trophy. Fr. anal. *microtrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine spärliche geringe Nahrung; spärliche Ernährung.*

Microtrŏ'phus, *a*, *um.* (Μικρὸς, small; τροφὴ, food.) *Med., Physiol.* That which nourishes slightly: micro'trophous. Fr. anal. *microtrophe*, adj. Germ. syn. *spärlich genährt; wenig nährend.*

Microzoārius, *a*, *um.* (Μικρὸς, small; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (*Microzoaria*, nom. pl. n.) comprehending animals infinitely small, which he admits only conditionally, regarding them as an assemblage of beings very different as to their type and form from the *Entomostraca*, *Ascaridaria*, *Planaria*, and perhaps even the germs of the *Zoöphytaria:* microzoa'rious. Fr. anal. *microzoaire*, adj.

Microzōnātus, *a*, *um.* (Μικρὸς, small; ζωνὴ, a zone, or girdle.) *Zoöl.* Having a strait or narrow zone, as the *Murex micronatus:* micro'nate. Fr. anal. *microzone*, adj. Germ. syn. *einem kleinen Gürtel habend.*

Micrūrus, *a*, *um.* (Μικρὸς, small; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a short tail, as the *Mus micrurus:* micru'rous. Fr. anal. *micrure*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinschwanzig*, adj.

Mictec'crĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μικτὸς, miscible, or mixed; ἔκκρισις, an excretion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied to a critical discharge of heterogeneous matter. Fr. anal. *micteccrise*, f. Germ. syn. *eine (kritische) Ausscheidung verschiedene Stoffe.*

Mic'tion. (*Mingo*, to pass water, from μίγω, (obsolete) from whence μίγνυμι, to mix; because the humours of the whole body were supposed to be mixed in the urine.) *Physiol.* Term for the act of passing water; a discharge of water or urine: excretion of the urine. *Mic'tio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. syn. *l'action de pisser.* Germ. syn. *Harnen*, n.; *Harnlassen*, n.

Mictŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μικτὸς, mixed; κυστὶς, a bag.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an organic sac or bag of mixed texture: a mic'tocyst. Fr. anal. *mictocystis*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Balg von gemischter Textur.*

Mictŏ'lĭthos. (Μικτὸς, mixed; λίθος, a stone.)
Mictŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. *Med., Pathol.* Term for one of the organic substances consisting of calculous or stony concretion. Fr. anal. *mictolithe*, f.

Mictŏmĕphītis, *is*, f. (Μικτὸς, mixed; *mĕphītis*, a noxious exhalation.) *Med.* Term for mixed *Mephitis*, or mixed mephitic miasm. Fr. anal. *mictoméphite*, f. Germ. syn. *die gemischte Mephitis.*

Mictopyos. See *Mixopyos.*

Micturi'tion. (*Mictŭrio*, a meditative or desiderative verb signifying to have desire to pass water, from *mictĭto*, or *micto*, a frequentative verb, to pass water often, from *mingo*, for explanation of which, see *Miction.*) *Pathol.* Term for a constant inclination or desire to pass water. *Mictŭrītio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. syn. *l'action de fréquemment pisser.* Germ. syn. *der Drang zum Harnlassen.*

Mic'tus, *ûs*, m. The same as *Mictio.*

Midāsius, *a*, *um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Wiedemann to a Family (*Medasii*, nom. pl. m.) of dipterous insects having the *Medas* for their type: mida'sious. Fr. anal. *midasien*, adj.

Mid-Day. *Astron.* See *Meridian.*

Midrib. (Sax. *Mid*, the middle, and *rib.*) *Bot.* Term for the large vein, nerve, or rib, which divides a leaf into two halves from base to apex, being a continuation of the petiole.

Midriff. (Sax. *Mid*, the middle; *hrif*, the belly.) *Anat.* A common name for the diaphragm. Fr. syn. *diaphragme.* Germ. syn. *Zwerchfell*, m.

Midwife. (Sax. *Mid*, with; *wif*, a woman or wife.) *Obstet.* Term for a woman who delivers women with child; a female obstetrician. *Obstetrix*, *ĭcis*, f. See *Acestris.* Fr. syn. *accoucheuse*, f. Germ. syn. *Hebamme*, f.; *Wehmutter*, f.

Mifres. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Asphaltum*, or asphalt. Fr. syn. *asphalte*, m. Germ. syn. *Asphalt*, n.; *Judenpech*, n.

Mig'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μίγνυμι, to mix.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a mixture. See *Mistura.* Fr. syn. *mixture*, f. Germ. syn. *Gemisch*, n.; *Mixtur*, f.

Migrana. *Pathol.* The same as *Hemicrania.*

Migrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Migro*, to remove, or depart.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Term for the passage or flight from one country to another: migra'tion. Fr. anal. *migration*, f. Germ. syn. *Wanderung*, f.

Migrātōrius, *a*, *um.* (*Migro*, to remove, or depart.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Applied to birds and other animals that at certain periods of the year quit one country to pass into another, as the *Coregonus migratorius*, *Columba migratoria*, *Acrydium migratorium:* mi'gratory. Fr. syn. *émigrant*, adj.

Mild. (Sax. *Mild.*) *Med., Pharm.* Soft, gentle, slight in its effects, or character; Applied to diseases, medicines, etc. *Mītis*, *is*, *e.* See *Epios.* Fr. syn. *doux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelinde*, adj.

Mileta. *Pharm.* Old name for a certain opiate preparation, which had great power as astringent.

Mil'foil. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Achillea millefolium*, or yarrow. Fr. anal. *mille-feuille*, f. Germ. syn. *Schafgarbe*, f.

Miliāria, *æ*, f. (*Mĭlium*, the millet; because the eruption resembles its seed.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease attended with eruption of small red pimples; miliary fever; a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology; also called *Febris miliaris.* Fr. anal. *miliaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Frieselexanthem*, n.

Miliārium, *ii*, n. (*Mille*, a thousand, from its containing many *amphoræ.*) Old name of a deep large vessel for heating the water required in the baths.

Mili'ŏlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Mĭlium*, millet.) *Pathol.* Term for a small tumour on the eyelid like a millet seed. Fr. anal. *miliole*, m.

Milĭtāris, *is*, *e.* (*Miles*, a soldier.) *Med.* Of or belonging to a soldier: mi'litary. Fr. anal. *militaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *kriegerisch*, adj.; *soldatisch*, adj.

Mīlĭtāris Her'ba. *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea millefolium*, because of its repute as a vulnerary.

Mi'litary Me'dicine. } *Med.* Terms for the treat-
Mi'litary Sur'gery. } ment of the diseases and wounds of soldiers; some of the former, and most of the latter of which, are peculiar to military life. *Mĕdĭcīna Mĭlĭtāris.* Fr. anal. *médecine militaire; chirurgie militaire.* Germ. syn. *Kriegsheilkunde*, f.; *Kriegswundarzneikunde*, f.

Mĭ'lium, *ii*, n. (*Mille*, a thousand; from the large number of its seeds.) *Bot.* The millet, or seed of the *Panicum miliacium.* *Surg.* Name for a white hard tubercle, like a millet seed, situated below the cuticle; when pressed, the contents escape, and appear of an atheromatous nature. Fr. syn. *panicaut miliace.* Germ. syn. *Hirsekorn*, m.

Mĭ'lium Sōlis. *Bot.* A name for the *Lithospermum officinale*, or common gromwell. Fr. syn. *lithosperme officinale.*

Milk. (Sax. *Meolk.* Teut. *Milch.*) *Physiol.* An opaque, white coloured fluid secreted by peculiar glands of the breasts of the Class of animals *Mammalia;* of a mild saccharine and slightly aromatic flavour. *Lac, lactis*, n. Fr. syn. *lait*, m. Germ. syn. *Milch*, m.

Milk, Ass's. *Physiol.* It strongly resembles human milk, differing from cow's milk in the cream being less abundant and more insipid, containing less curd and a greater proportion of sugar. *Lac Asĭnīnum.* Fr. syn. *lait d'ânesse.*

Milk, Cow's. *Physiol.* The milk of cows, goats and sheep, has rather different qualities from that of women, mares, and asses. Cow's milk is nearest to the human, but greatly differs in the aroma, and contains more of cream and cheese, and less serum; also less sugar than mare's or ass's milk. *Lac Vaccīnum*, or *L. Būbŭlum.* Fr. anal. *lait de vache.* Germ. syn. *Kuhmilch*, m.

Milk, Deficiency of. *Med.* See *Agalactatio, Agalactia, Agalactos, Agalaxis.*

Milk, Ewe's. *Physiol.* It closely resembles cow's milk, but its cream is more abundant, and its butter not so consistent; it forms excellent cheese. *Lac Ovillum*, or *Ovīnum.* Fr. syn. *lait de brebis.* Germ. syn. *Schafmilch*, n.

Milk, Goat's. *Physiol.* It resembles cow's, but has much greater consistence; it yields abundance of cream, from which butter is easily made. *Lac Caprīnum*, or *L. Capræ.* Fr. syn. *lait de chèvre.* Germ. syn. *Ziegenmilch*, n.

Milk, Hu'man. *Physiol.* It nearly agrees in its qualities with the milk of mares and asses; its specific gravity is greater than that of water, but it is lighter than blood; its colour is white and opake, its consistence oily and aqueous. *Lac Hūmānum.* Fr. syn. *lait de femme.* Germ. syn. *Frauenmilch*, n.

Milk, Mare's. *Physiol.* Thinner than the cow's, but not so thin as human milk; its cream cannot be turned into butter; its whey contains sugar. Fr. syn. *lait de jument.* Germ. syn. *Mutterpferdmilch*, n.

Milk, Excessive Flow of the. *Med.* The disorder termed *Galactorrhœa.*

Milk, Sour. See *Lac Acidum, Lac Acetosum, Oxygala.*

Milk of Sul'phur. *M. Med.* Common term for precipitated sulphur. *Lac Sul'phŭris.* Fr. syn. *lait de soufre.* Germ. syn. *Schwefelmilch*, n.

Milk, Sugar of. See *Sugar of Milk.*

Milk-Bearing. *Anat., Pharm.* See *Galactophorus.*

Milk-Blotch. *Pathol.* Term for *Porrigo larvalis*, being an eruption of white vesicles on the forehead, scalp, or extending above half over the face of infants during teething. See *Lactamen.* Fr. syn. *croûte de lait*, or *croûte laiteuse.* Germ. syn. *Milchichor*, f.

Milk-Fever. *Pathol.* Common name for the *Febris lactea.*

Milk-Making. } *Med.* See *Galactopoie-*
Milk-Secreting. } *ticus.*

Milk-Pump. See *Antlia Lactea.*

Milk-Scab. *Pathol.* Another common term for *Porrigo larvalis*, or *Crustea lactea*, or milk-blotch. Fr. syn. *croûte de lait*, or *croûte laiteuse.* Germ. syn. *Milchicor*, f.

Milk-Stone. *Mineral.* Common name for the *Galactites.*

Milk-Teeth. *Anat.* Common name for the *Dentes lactei.* Fr. syn. *dents caduques; dents de lait.* Germ. syn. *Backenzähne*, f. pl.; *Milchzähne*, f. pl.; *Schneidezähne*, f.

Milk-Thistle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Carduus marianus.* Fr. syn. *chareton notre Dame.* Germ. syn. *Mailendistel*, f.

Milk-Vetch. *Bot.* A common name for the *Astragalus verus*, or goat's thorn.

Milk-Vetch, Stemless. *Bot.* Common name for the *Astragalus escapus.*

Milk-Weed. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Asclepias Syriaca.*

Milk-White. See *Lacteus.*

Milk-Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Polygala vulgaris.*

Milk-Wort, Rattlesnake. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Polygala senega.* Fr. syn. *polygala de Virginie.* Germ. syn. *Klapperschlangenwurz*, n.

Milky Urine. *Pathol.* See *Bleta Alba.*

Milky Way. *Astron.* Term for the broad whitish zone seen in the heavens on any clear night, being formed by numberless *nebulæ*, or clusters of fixed stars. See *Galaxa.*

Millefl'orus, *a, um.* (*Mille*, a thousand; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* That which is provided with very numerous flowers, as the *Cocculus millefl'orus, Cremanium millefolium:* millefl'orous. Fr. anal. *millefleur*, adj.

Millefŏlĭātus, *a, um.* } (*Mille*, a thousand;
Millefŏ'lius, *a, um.* } *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves that are very much incised, like many smaller leaves, as the *Ranunculus millefoliatus, Sysimbrium millefolium.*

Millefŏ'lium, *ii*, n. (*Mille*, a thousand; *fŏlium*, a leaf; from its numerous leaves.) *Bot.* The plant milfoil, or yarrow. Fr. anal. *mille-feuille*, f. Germ. syn. *Schafgarbe*, f.

Millĕmor'bia, *æ*, f. (*Mille*, a thousand; *morbus*, a disease; from its use in numerous diseases.) *Bot.* A name for the *Scrofularia nodosa*. Fr. syn. *scrofulaire noduleux*. Germ. syn. *die knotige Braunwurz*.

Millepes, *ĕdis*, m. (*Mille*, a thousand; *pes*, a foot; from its numerous feet.) *Entomol.* A name applied to several insects, viz., *Armadillo vulgaris* or *officinalis*, or pill millepede; *Oniscus asellus*, common wood-louse; *Porcellio scaber*, or, in the Scotch vernacular tongue, a *slater* or *sclater;* each of these has had medicinal virtues attributed to them. Fr. anal. *millepied*, m. Germ. syn. *Assel*, f.; *Kellerwurm*, m.

Millĕpŏ'reus, *a*, *um*. (*Mille*, a thousand; *pŏrus*, a pore.) *Zoöl.*. Applied by Lamaroux to an Order (*Milleporeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of foraminated, stony *polyparia*, having the *Millepora* for their type: millepo'reous. Fr. anal. *milleporé*, adj.

Millĕpŏrītus, *a*, *um*. (*Mille*, a thousand; *pŏrus*, a pore.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Milleporita*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda Polythalama*, comprehending those of which the shell is rather porous than cellulous in the interior: millepori'tous. Fr. anal. *milleporite*, adj.

Millĕ'pŏrus, *a*, *um*. (*Mille*, a thousand; *pŏrus*, a pore.) *Entomol.* Having thousands of pores, as the *Brachycerus milleporus*, which has *elytra* covered with very small points. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Millepora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Polypiaria*, comprehending those of the *polyparia* which are punctured by infinitely numerous holes: mille'porous. Fr. anal. *milleporé*, adj.

Millĕpunctātus, *a*, *um*. (*Mille*, a thousand; *punctātus*, punctured.) That which is covered with a multitude of points: millepunc'tated. Fr. anal. *milleponctué*, adj.

Millerie'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Cassini to a section (*Millerieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Heliantheæ;* by Lessing to a section (same term) of the sub-tribe of the *Asteroideæ Melampodieæ*, having the *Milleria* for their type: millerie'ous. Fr. anal. *millérié*, adj.

Millet, In'dian. *Bot.* Common name for the seed of the *Panicum Italicum*. See *Holcus*.

Millet Seed. *Bot.* Common name for the seed of the *Panicum miliaceum*. Fr. anal. *millet*, m. Germ. syn. *Hirse*, m.

Milligramme. (*Mille*, a thousand; *gramme*.) A French weight, the 1000th part of a *gramme*, equal to 0·015 of a grain avoirdupois, or one sixty-sixth of a grain troy.

Millilitre. (*Mille*, a thousand; *litre*.) A French metrical measure, the 1000th part of a *litre;* equal to 0·0610 of an English cubic inch.

Millimetre. (*Mille*, a thousand; *metre*.) A French measure, the 1000th part of a *metre*, equal to 0·039, or one twenty-sixth of an English inch.

Mill-Mountain. Common name for the *Linum catharticum*, or purging flax. Fr. syn. *lin cathartique*.

Milphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μίλφωσις.) *Med.* Old term for a baldness or loss of hair of the eyebrows. See *Miltosis*. Fr. anal. *milphose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Ausfallen der Augenbrauenhaare*.

Miltos. *Chem.* Old term for *Minium* or red lead. Fr. syn. *minium*, f. Germ. syn. *Mennige*, f.

Miltōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Miltos*, red lead.) Painted or smeared with *minium* or red lead. *Med.*, *Pathol.* Also the same as *Milphosis*, or *Madarosis*. Fr. anal. *miltose*, f. Germ. syn. *bestreichen mit Mennige oder Bolus*.

Miltwaste. *Bot.* Common name for the *Asplenium ceterach*.

Milvīnus, *a*, *um*. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a tribe (*Milvina*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Falconidæ*, having the *Milvus* for their type: milvi'nous. Fr. anal. *milvin*, adj.

Milzadel'la. (Span. *Milza*, the spleen; from its virtues in diseases of that organ.) *Bot.* A name for the *Angelica archangelica*. Fr. syn. *angélique archangélique*.

Mime'tic. (Μίμησις, an imitation; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases that resemble, or appear like imitations of others. *Mimētĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mimétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ähnlich*, adj.

Mīmĭce, *es*, f. (Μιμέομαι, to imitate.) *Med.* Term for an imitator: a mi'mic. The same as *Imago*. Fr. syn. *image*, f. Germ. syn. *Bild*, n.; *Standbild*, n.; anal. *Mimik*, f.

Mīmochasmēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μιμέομαι, to imitate; χάσμησις, a yawning.) *Med.* Term for imitative yawning or pandiculation. Fr. anal. *mimochasmèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das nachahmende Gähnen*.

Mīmogră'phia, *æ*, f. (Μιμέομαι, to gesticulate; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on gesticulation or expression by signs. Fr. anal. *mimographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Geberdensprache*, f.

Mīmōsa, *æ*, f. (Μῖμος, an actor, or mimic; because it imitates the sensibility of animal life.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia;* Ord. *Monœcia*. The sensitive plant. Fr. anal. *mimose*, f. Germ. syn. *Fühlpflanze*, f.; *Sinnpflanze*, f.

Mīmōsa Catĕchu. *Bot.*, *M. Med.* A former name for the *Acacia catechu*.

Mīmōsa Nilo'tĭca. } *Bot.*, *M. Med.* Former
Mīmōsa Senegal. } names for the *Acacia vera*.

Mīmōseus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by R. Brown, Ebermaier, Candolle and Kunth to a tribe (*Mimoseæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Leguminosæ*, having the *Mimosa* for their type: mimo'seous. Fr. anal. *mimosé*, adj.

Mīmōsis, *is*, f. (Μῖμος, an imitator.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for an imitation, or simulating; applied to a case where one form of disease puts on the aspect of another: mimo'sis. Fr. anal. *mimose*, f.

Mīmōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Mīmōsa*, the sensitive plant, from *μῖμος*, an imitator; because shrinking from the touch, as if in mimicry.) Applied to a Juss. Order (*Mimosæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Mimosa*, or sensitive plant for their type: mi'mose. Fr. anal. *mimose*, adj.

Mina, *æ*, f. *Pharm.* Old name of an Egyptian weight of sixteen ounces; also of a Roman weight of twenty ounces. See *Mna*.

Mind. (Sax. *Gemynd.*) *Physiol.* Term for

those phenomena which are produced by the exercise of the power of thinking; also, applied to that power itself. *Phrenol.* The mind is regarded as simple, and its substance or essence is unknown. It is furnished by nature with highly interesting susceptibilities, and a vast apparatus of mental organs for enabling it to manifest its energies, and enter into different states; the brain being its immediate organ. *Mens, mentis*, f. See *Anima*, and *Animus*. Fr. syn. *intellect*, m. Germ. syn. *Gemuth*, n.; *Verstand*, m.

Mind, Depraved State of. See *Cacothymia*.

Mindĕrēri, Chȳlostag'ma Diăphŏrētĭca. *Pharm.* Term for a distillation of Venice treacle, mithridate and other alexipharmics, with tormentil, ash bark, etc.

Mindĕrēri, Spīrĭtus. (*Minderer*, who first exhibited it.) *M. Med.* A term for the *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*.

Mindsin. *Bot.* A name for the *Sium minsi*.

Miner. (*Mīna*, a barbarous term for a mine.) *Entomol.* Applied to insects that penetrate either into the interior of woody and herbaceous vegetables, or into the earth, to shelter themselves or to deposit their offspring. Fr. anal. *mineur*, m. Germ. anal. *Minierer*, m.

Mĭ'nĕra, *æ*, f. (*Mīna*, a barbarous term for a mine, whereout metals are dug.) *Geol., Mineral.* Term for the place or bed of minerals in the bosom of the earth, and for the excavations made in order to raise minerals from their bed; a mine. Also as frequently to designate a mineral which contains a shining metallic substance. Fr. syn. *mine*, f. Germ. syn. *Grube*, f.

Mi'neral. (*Mīnĕra*, a mine from which metals, or coals are dug.) *Mineral.* Applied as a noun, to every substance which contains a metal. *Mĭnĕrāle, is*, n. Fr. anal. *mine*, f.; *minerai*, m.; *mineral*, m. Germ. anal. *Mineral*, m. *Nat. Hist.* Term applied to substances which are inorganic, forming a particular division of the productions of nature, styled the mineral kingdom, and comprising earths, salts, inflammable fossils, metals and their ores. *Mĭnĕrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *minéral*, adj. Germ. anal. *mineralisch*, adj.

Mi'neral Caout'chouc. A name for elastic bitumen. See *Bitumen*.

Mi'neral Oil. A common name for *Petroleum*.

Mi'neral Pitch. A common name for a species of solid bitumen. See *Bitumen*.

Mi'neral Tar. *M. Med.* Common term for the substance *Petroleum Barbadense*.

Mi'neral Waters. *Chem.* A term for those natural springs of water existing in many places, which are so strongly impregnated with substances foreign to the common composition of water that they exert some distinct action on the animal economy, and therefore are unfit for the ordinary purpose of drinking, while in many instances they are medicines of great power and utility; they are arranged into acidulous, alkaline, chalybeate, sulphureous, and saline. *Aquæ Mĭnĕrāles*.

Mineralis. See *Mineral*.

Minerali'zable. (*Mĭnĕrāle*, a mineral.) *Mineral.* An epithet sometimes employed by the French to denote bodies in some sort passive, which for their union require the mediate action of other bodies. Fr. anal. *minéralisable*, adj. Germ. syn. *vererzbar*, adj.

Mineraliza'tion. (*Mĭnĕrāle*, a mineral.) *Chem.* Term for the state or process of a metallic substance being deprived of its usual properties by combination with some other substance. *Mĭnĕrālĭzātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *mineralization*, f. Germ. syn. *Vererzung*, f.

Mineraliza'tor. (*Mĭnĕrāle*, a mineral.) *Mineral.* A term used by the French, in a combination for that of the components which performs more particularly the function of chief chemical constituent (the other limiting itself to reception of the form or chemical nature), in other words, which impresses on the second playing the passive part of base, determinate characters, as well physical as chemical. Fr. anal. *minéralisateur*, m. and adj. Germ. syn. *Vererzend*, part. adj.

Minerali'zed. (*Mĭnĕrāle*, a mineral.) *Mineral.* Applied by the French to a body which is combined with a mineralizator, as iron with sulphur. Fr. anal. *minéralisé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vererzt*, adj.

Mĭnĕrālŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mĭnĕrālŏgia*, mineralogy; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Mineralogia:* mineralo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *minéralogique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mineralogie betreffend*.

Minera'logist. (*Mĭnĕrāle*, a mineral.) *Mineral., Nat. Hist.* Term for one who devotes himself specially to the history of minerals. Fr. anal. *minéralogiste*, m. Germ. syn. *einer der sich auf die Mineralien wohl verstehet*.

Minera'logy. (*Mĭnĕrāle*, a mineral; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for that department of Natural history which treats of all the properties and relations of minerals; it is divided into two grand branches, viz., Mineralogy properly so called, and Geology. In this sense, Mineralogy treats of the properties and relations of simple minerals. *Mĭnĕrālŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *minéralogie*, f. Germ. syn. *Erzkunde*, f.; *Mineralienkunde*, f.

Mĭnĕrogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (*Mĭnĕrāle*, a mineral; γράφω, to write.) *Mineral., Nat. Hist.* Term the same as *Mineralogia*. P. A. Fostius published a work under this title in 1643.

Mĭ'nĕro-Mĕphītis, *is*, f. (*Mīnĕra*, a mine or vein of the earth; *mĕphītis*, a noxious exhalation.) *Med.* Term for mineral *mephitis*, or mineral mephitic *miasma*. Fr. anal. *minéro-méphite*, f. Germ. syn. *die mineralische Mephitis*.

Mĭniātus, *a, um.* (*Mĭnio*, to colour red.) Of a dull red colour. Fr. syn. *rouge*, adj. Germ. syn. *roth*, adj.

Mi'nim. (*Mĭnĭmus*, the least of all; the superlative degree of *parvus*, little.) *Med., Pharm.* The 60th part of a fluid drachm, nearly equivalent to a drop. *Mĭ'nĭmum, i*, n. Fr. syn. *goutte*, f. Germ. syn. *Tropfen*, m.

Mĭ'nium, *ii*, n. (*Mĭna*, a mine from which metals are dug; or *mĭnuo*, to diminish, or abate; because it was supposed to allay or modify the quality of the humours.) *Chem.* Term for the red oxide of lead; red lead. See *Acartum*, *Ammion*, *Azemafor*, *Cauda Vulpis Rubicundi*, *Miltos*, *Rubrica*, *Sericum*, *Sinopis*. Fr. anal. *minium*, n. Germ. syn. *Mennige*, f.

Mĭ'nium Græcōrum. } *Chem.* Names for the
Mĭ'nium Pūrum. } *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*, or native cinnabar.

Mĭnōrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Mĭnor*, less.) *Med.* Old name for a certain gentle and moderate evacuation, or *emesis*, which the ancients were wont to induce in the commencement of diseases, or of fevers: minora'tion. Fr. syn. *minoration*, f. Germ. syn. *Verminderung*, f.; *Verringerung*, f.

Mĭnōrātīvus, *a*, *um.* (*Mĭnor*, less.) *Med., Pharm.* Term formerly applied to purgative medicines of a gentle or mild action, as compared with others of a more violent kind. See *Eradicativus*. Fr. anal. *minoratif*, adj.

Mint. (*Mentha.*) *M. Med.* The common name of the genus *Mentha;* also of the plant *Mentha piperita*, or peppermint. Fr. anal. *menthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Münze*, f.

Mint, Water. *Bot.* Common name for the *Mentha aquatica.*

Minuartie'us, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Minuartieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Paronychieæ*, having for their type the *Minuartia:* minuartie'ous. Fr. anal. *minuartié*, adj.

Minūtiflōrus, *a*, *um.* (*Mĭnūtus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having small flowers, as the *Rhamnus minutiflorus*, *Vilfa minutiflora*, *Dilepyrum minutiflorum:* minutiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *minutiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinblumig*, adj.

Mĭnūtio, *ōnis*, f. (*Mĭnūtus*, small.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Extenuation*, or leanness: minu'tion. See *Minythesis.* Fr. syn. *amaigrissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwächung*, f.; *Verkleinerung*, f.

Minya. Old term for *Ruber* or red colour. See *Miniatus.* Fr. syn. *rouge*, adj. Germ. syn. *roth*, adj.

Mĭnўthēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Mĭnuo*, to lessen or diminish.) *Med.* Another old term for *Extenuation* or leanness. See *Minutio.* Fr. syn. *amaigrissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwächung*, f.; *Verkleinerung*, f.

Minzin. *Bot.* The same as *Mindsin.*

Miosis. See *Meiosis.*

Mirach. *Anat.* Arabian term for the abdomen. Fr. syn. *abdomen*, m.; *bas-ventre*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauch*, m.; *Schmeerbauch*, m.; *Unterbauch*, m.; *Unterleib*, m.

Mirachia. (Arab. *Mirach*, the abdomen.) *Pathol.* Old name for a disease or intestinal pain, caused by acute and pungent humours, either from an apostem in the abdomen, or of the mesentery.

Mirage. *Nat. Philos.* Term for the phantom of a moving undulating watery surface, created by the deceptive play of the reflected rays of light, and seen in the great South American Steppe during the period of drought, etc. In this optical phenomenon, under certain circumstances, distant objects very near the horizon appear double, one of the images being correct and the other in a reversed position. It occurs at sea rather than on land, and the very simple theory of its appearance was discovered by Monge. Also called *Looming.*

Mirmĭdŏnes. (Μυρμιδόνες, the Myrmidons, a warlike people of Thessaly.) *Pathol.* A term for creatures of the imagination, *phantasmata*, or empty speculations. It should be *Myrmidones.*

Mirobalaneus. See *Myrobalaneus.*

Mirobalanus. See *Myrobalanus.*

Mirthfulness. *Phrenol.* See *Wit.*

Misadir. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Sal ammoniacum;* also called *Mixadir.*

Mīsanthrōpia, *æ*, f. (Μισέω, to hate; ἄνθρωπος, man.) *Med.* Term for hatred of men, or their society, or dislike of human conversation; it was ranked as the second stage of *Melancholia*, in which men shew aversion to friends and acquaintances, shun their presence and every relic of them, seek seclusion, know no fear, neither weep nor are moved by the tears of others: misan'thropy. Fr. anal. *misanthropie*, f. Germ. syn. *Menschenhass*, m.

Miscar'riage. (Probably Sax. *Miscerren*, to err.) Another term for abortion. See *Abortion.* Fr. syn. *avortement*, m.; *ectrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Missgebären*, f.; *Fehlgeburt*, f.

Miscibi'lity. (*Misceo*, to mix.) *Chem.* Term for the faculty by which one body mingles with another; it is seldom employed but when speaking of fluids. Fr. anal. *miscibilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Mischbarkeit*, f.

Mis'cible. (*Misceo*, to mix, or mingle.) *Chem.* That which is capable of mingling itself with another thing. Fr. anal. *miscible*, adj. Germ. syn. *mischbar*, adj.

Misdach. (Arab.) *Surg.* Name used by Albucasis for a smaller kind of forceps, with teeth on the inside to crush the head of the fetus when of extraordinary size. See *Almodach.*

Misĕrēre Mei. *Pathol.* Take pity on me; a term for *Ileac passion*, because of its torments. Fr. syn. *passion iléaque.* Germ. syn. *Darmgicht*, m.; *Kotherbrechen* n.

Mislacta'tion. *Med.* Term for defective or vitiated condition of the milk; the same as *Galactia. Mislactātio, ōnis*, f.

Mis'letoe. More correctly (Sax. *Misteltoi.*) Misteltoe. *Bot.* Common name for the *Viscum album*, or *Viscus quercus.* Fr. syn. *gui commune.* Germ. syn. *Mistel*, m.

Mismicturi'tion. *Pathol.* Term for difficulty in passing the urine. See *Paruria.*

Mīsŏcap'nos. } (Μῖσος, hatred; καπνὸς,
Mīsŏcap'nus, *i*, m. } smoke.) A term given by Kraus in allusion to James I of England's book, a "Counterblast" against the use of tobacco. Germ. syn. *Rauchfeind*, m.

Mīsŏ'gămos. } (Μῖσος, hatred; γαμὸς, mar-
Mīsŏ'gămus, *a*, *um.* } riage.) *Med.* Hating wedlock. Fr. anal. *misogame*, adj. Germ. syn. *heurathsscheu*, adj.

Mīsŏ'gўnus, *a*, *um.* (Μῖσος, hatred; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Med.* Hating women. Fr. anal. *misogyne*, adj. Germ. syn. *weiberfeind*, adj.

Mīsŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Μισολογία.) *Med.* Term for hatred of literary or intellectual matters: miso'logy. Fr. anal. *misologie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Hass vernunftiger.*

Mīsopsy'chia, *æ*, f. (Μῖσος, hatred; ψυχή, life.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hatred or weariness of life; melancholy with disgust of life. Fr. anal. *misopsychie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Trübsinn mit Lebensüberdruss.*

Mīsoptōchos. | (Μῖσος, hatred; πτωχός,
Mīsoptōchus, *a, um.* | the poor.) *Med., Pathol.* Hating the poor; wrongly applied to *Arthritis* or gout. Fr. syn. *goutte*, f. Germ. syn. *Gicht*, f.

Mīsozoētĭcus, *a, um.* (Μῖσος, hatred; ζωή, life; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Misozoia*, or disgust of life: misozoe'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *misozoétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *aus Lebensüberdruss entstanden.*

Mīsozoïa, *æ*, f. (Μῖσος, hatred; ζωή, life.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hatred or disgust of life. Fr. anal. *misozoie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lebenshass*, m.; *Lebensüberdruss*, m.

Miss. (Japan.) Name given to a kind of butter prepared from the *Dolichos soja*, or soy plant.

Missadan. (Arab.) *Chem.* A term for *Mercurius.* Ruland and Johnson.

Misserassi. (Arab.) *Chem.* Term for *Gypsum.* Ruland and Johnson.

Mis'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Mitto*, to send.) *Med., Surg.* A sending on mission; applied to bloodletting. See *Emissio.* (App.)

Mist. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation used in prescriptions, of *mistura*, a mixture.

Mis'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Misceo*, to mix or mingle.) *Chem.* Old term for a composition of different simple substances from which there arises a new quality and compound virtue called *Crasis. Med., Pharm.* Applied the same as *Mistura*, or a certain *formula* of a compound remedy. Ruland and Johnson. See *Syncrisis.* Fr. syn. *mixtnre*, f. Germ. syn. *Mixtur*, f.

Mistūra, *æ*, f. (*Misceo*, to mingle, or mix.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a fluid composed of two, or more ingredients: a mix'ture. See *Mixtio.* Fr. anal. *mixture*, f. Germ. anal. *Mixtur*, f.

Mistūra Diăbŏ'lĭca. *Med., Med. Jur., Pharm.* The diabolical mixture, composed of Glauber's salt, tartar-emetic, assafœtida, etc., and given to persons supposed to be feigning disease, in small doses, but so frequently repeated as to keep the taste of its nauseous components in the mouth, and so prove a successful means of detection by provoking a confession. Fr. syn. *mixture diabolique.*

Mistūra Spīrĭtûs Vīni Gal'lĭci. *Pharm.* Term for a preparation consisting of brandy, cinnamon, water, yolk of egg, refined sugar, and oil of cinnamon; used as stimulant in the last stage of low fever.

Misy. *Chem.* Term for a metallic recrement, or efflorescence of, or substance like the *Chalcitis.* See *Diamysios.*

Mite. (Fr. A worm breeding in cheese.) *Entomol.* See *Acarus Siron.* Germ. syn. *Milde*, f.; *Miethe*, f.

Mitel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Mitra*, a mitre, or attire for the head.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a fillet, or bandelet for the arm. Fr. anal. *mitelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Armbinde*, f.

Mith'ridate Mus'tard. *Bot.* Common name for the *Thlaspi campestre.* Fr. syn. *thlaspi*, m. Germ. syn. *Gewächs*, m.

Mithrĭdātĭcum (*medicamentum*). *Med., Pharm.* Term for the *Mithridatium.*

Mithrĭdātĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mithridātes*, king of Pontus; terminal -ĭcus.) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to *Mithridates:* mithrida'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mithridatique*, adj.

Mĭthrĭdātium, *ii*, n. (*Mĭthrĭdātes*, king of Pontus, by whom it was first used as an antidote against poison.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a preparation of numerous ingredients still prescribed by some against nervous irritation; also called *Theriaca Andromachi, Theriaca Damocratis, Theriaca Veneta*, or Venice treacle. Fr. anal. *mithridate*, m. Germ. anal. *Mithridat*, m.

Mītĭgans, *antis*, part. (*Mītĭgo*, to assuage.) *Med., Pharm.* Allaying; assuaging; applied to remedies (*Mitigantia* medicamenta) which lulled, assuaged, or soothed pain: mi'tigating. Fr. anal. *mitigant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *besämtigend*, part. adj.; *mildernd*, part. adj.

Mitigantia. See *Mitigans.*

Mitigating. See *Mitigans, Palliative.*

Mītĭgātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Mītĭgo*, to assuage.) *Med.* Term for an allaying, or assuaging: a mitiga'tion. Fr. anal. *mitigation*, f. Germ. syn. *Besänftigung*, f.; *Beruhigung*, f.

Mi'tra, *æ*, f. (Μίτρα, a mitre.) *Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to the hat of mushrooms when it is low, thick, round and plaited, as in the *Helvella* and the *Morchella. Med., Surg.* Term for a fillet or bandage applied on the head. Fr. anal. *mitre*, f. Germ. syn. *Binde*, f.; *Kopfbinde*, f.; *Mütze*, f.

Mitræfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Mitra*, a mitre; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having the form or resemblance of a mitre, that is, of a cone a little bulged out, as the glume of *Alopecurus agrestis*, the *calyptra* of the *Grimmia*, the shell of the *Mitra episcopalis:* mi'treform. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *mitreforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mützenförmig*, adj.

Mi'tral. (*Mitra*, a mitre.) Of or belonging to, or resembling a mitre.) *Anat.* Applied to certain valves of the heart, from their shape. *Mitrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *mitral*, adj. Germ. syn. *kappenförmig*, adj.; *mützenförmig*, adj.

Mi'tral Valves. *Anat.* Name applied to the left auriculo-ventricular valves of the heart, from their shape; also called *Episcopales valvulæ.* Fr. anal. *valvules mitrales.* Germ. syn. *die mützenförmigen Herzklappen.*

Mitrātus, *a, um.* (*Mitra*, a mitre.) Having or wearing a mitre. *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Mitrati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenomycetes*, or *Hymenomyci Elvellacei*, comprehending those which have a pileiform receptacle. *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Basiliscus mitratus*, which has the head surmounted by projecting lines that by their union produce the appearance of a kind of

cape or hood: mi'trate. Fr. anal. *mitré*, adj. Germ. syn. *der einen Bischoffs-hut auf hat.*

Mitrulīnus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Mitrulini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenomycetes* or *Hymenomyci Claviformes*, having the *Mitrula* for their type: mitruli'nous. Fr. anal. *mitrulin*, adj.

Miva. Old term for marmalade. Fr. syn. *marmélade*, f. Germ. syn. *Marmelade*, m.; *Quittensaft*, f.

Mixadir. See *Misadir.*

Mixæ'thria, *æ*, f. } (Μῖξις, a mixture; *αἰθρία*,
Mixæ'thrion. } serenity.) *Med.* Term,
Mixæ'thrium, *ii*, n. } Gr. anal. *μιξαιθρία*, *μιξαίθριον*, used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* i. 2, *t.* 4, for serenity of the atmosphere mingled with showers.

Mixed Fe'ver. *Pathol.* Term for a fever having a mixture of the symptoms of an inflammatory and a typhus fever, being a combination of *Synocha* and *Typhus*. *Sy'nŏchus*, *i*, m.

Mix'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῖξις.) *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Mistio*, *Mixtio* and *Mistura.*

Mixŏ'puos. } (Μῖξις, a mixture, from
Mixŏ'puus, *a*, *um.* } *μίγνυμι*, to mingle, or mix; *πύον*, pus.) *Med.* Mingled, or mixed with pus; formerly applied to the urine. mixo'pyous.

Mixtĭbīnāris, *is*, *e*. (*Mixtus*, mixed; *binārius*, double.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal accruing from two decreases, the one mixed, the other by two rows or ranges, as the *Calx carbonata mixtibinaria:* mixtibi'nary. Fr. anal. *mixtibinaire*, adj.

Mixtĭbisūnĭtāris, *is*, *e*. (*Mixtus*, mixed; *bis*, twice; *unĭtas*, unity.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to crystals which are produced in virtue of three decreases, one mixed, the two others each by a row or range, as the *Calx carbonata mixtibisunitaria:* mixtibisu'nitary. Fr. anal. *mixtibisunitaire*, adj.

Mixtĭner'vis, *is*, *e*. (*Mixtus*, mixed: *nervus*, a nerve or rib.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves of which the nerves rise at once from the base and lateral parts of the middle nerve, as most of the genus *Rhamnus*. Fr. anal. *mixtinerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *gemischtnervig*, adj.

Mix'tio, *ōnis*, f. The same as *Mistio.*

Mixtĭternāris, *is*, *e*. (*Mixtus*, mixed; *ternārius*, by threes.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety which results from two decreases, one mixed, the other simple by three rows or ranges, as the *Calx carbonata mixtiternaria:* mixtiter'nary. Fr. anal. *mixtiternaire*, adj.

Mixtitriūnĭtāris, *is*, *e*. (*Mixtus*, mixed; *tres*, three; *unĭtas*, unity.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety resulting from four decreases, one mixed and each of the three others by a row or range: mixtitriu'nitary. Fr. anal. *mixtitriunitaire*, adj.

Mixtiūnibīnāris, *is*, *e*. (*Mixtus*, mixed; *unus*, one; *binārius*, double.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety produced by three decreases, one mixed, the second by a row, and the last by two rows, as the *Baryta sulphata mixtiunibinaria:* mixtiunibi'nary. Fr. anal. *mixtiunibinaire*, adj.

Mix'ture. *Med., Pharm.* See *Mistura.*

Mix'tus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to buds which produce at once leaves and flowers, as the *Syringa*. *Chem., Med., Nat. Philos., Pharm.* Applied generally to a body composed of many substances of different nature, and, in this sense, perfectly synonymous with *compound*, but little used. *Mineral.* Applied to crystals which result from one only power mixed with a decrease, as the *Calx carbonata mixta:* mixed. Fr. anal. *mixte*, adj. Germ. syn. *vermischt*, adj.

Mna, *æ*, f. (Μνᾶ.) The same as *Mina.*

Mnasæ'i Phar'măcon. *Pharm.* The medicine of Mnasæus, a physician of the Methodic sect; an old name, Gr. anal. *μνασαίου φάρμακον*, of a plaster which was emollient in the second degree, described by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* i. 4.

Mnēme, *es*, f. (*Μνάομαι*, to remember.) *Phrenol., Physiol.* The same as *Memory.* Fr. syn. *mémoire*, f. Germ. syn. *Gedächtniss*, f. *Med., Pharm.* Old epithet of a certain cephalic balsam.

Mnēmĕcĕphă'lĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Μνήμη, memory; *κεφαλικός*, pertaining to the head.) *Pharm.* Anciently applied to a certain distilled balsam because of its wonderful virtues, to which was attributed the power of inducing the perpetual remembrance of things; so that Charles duke of Burgundy gave a certain English doctor 10,000 florins for its publication. Fr. anal. *mnémécéphalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *haupt-und gedächtnisstärkender Balsam.*

Mnēmeīdēus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by F. Eschenholtz to a Family (*Mnemeideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Acalephæ*, having the *Mnemia* for their type: mnemei'deous. Fr. anal. *mnéméidé*, adj.

Mnēmŏ'nĭca, *æ*, f. } (Μνήμη, the memory.)
Mnēmŏ'nĭce, *es*, f. } *Med., Physiol.* Term for the art of memory, or of remembering: mnemo'nics. Fr. anal. *mnémonique*, f. Germ. syn. *Gedächtnisskunst*, f.; *Erinnerungskunst*, f.

Mnēmŏ'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Μνήμη, memory; terminal *-ικός*.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to memory, or remembrance: mnemo'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mnémonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Gedächtniss, zur Erinnerung gehörig.*

Mnēmŏtech'nia, *æ*, f. (Μνήμη, the memory; *τέχνη*, art.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Mnemonice.*

Mnēmŏtech'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mnēmŏtechnia*, the art of remembering; terminal *-icus*.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Mnemotechnia:* mnemotech'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mnémotechnique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Gedächtniss gehörig.*

Mnestothēleæ'us, *a*, *um*. (Μνηστεύω, to unite itself; *θηλή*, a nipple.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to plants which have in the same flower an ovary accompanied by a male organ: mnestothelœ'ous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *mnestothélé*, adj.

Mnioīdēus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Bridel to a Family (*Mnioidei*, nom. pl. n.) of mosses, having the *Mnium* for their type. Fr. anal. *mnioidé*, adj.

Mniopsi'dēus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Agardh

to a Family (*Mniopsideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Mniopsis* for their type: mniopsi'deous. Fr. anal. *mniopsidé*, adj.

Mŏbĭlĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Mŏbĭlis*, moveable; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having a moveable horn, as the male of the *Geotrupes mobilicornis*, which has a long one on the head: mobilicor'nate. Fr. anal. *mobilicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein bewegliches Horn habend.*

Mŏbĭlis, *is, e.* (*Mŏveo*, to move.) Moveable: mo'bile. *Bot.* Applied to an anther which, fixed to a single point performing the office of a hinge on which it moves in two opposite ways, as the *Lilium*. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Applied to a colour which varies with the aspect in which the coloured body is viewed. Fr. anal. *mobile*, adj. Germ. syn. *beweglich*, adj.

Mobi'lity. (*Mŏbĭlis*, moveable.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a faculty by which a body may be transported from one place to another. *Mŏbĭ'lĭtas, ātis*, f. Germ. syn. *Beweglichkeit*, f.

Mochlĭa, *æ*, f. (Μοχλεία, from *μοχλεύω*, to move with a lever.) *Surg.* Old term for the reduction of a dislocated bone. Fr. and Germ. syn. *reduction*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurückbringung*, f.

Moch'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mochlĭa*, reduction of a dislocated bone; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Surg.* Of or belonging to *Mochlia* or reduction of a dislocated bone: moch'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mochlique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Bewegen betreffend.*

Moch'lion, Moch'lium, *ii*, n. (Μόχλιον, dim; *μοχλὸς*, a *vectis*, or lever.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a small *vectis*. See *Mochliscus*. Fr. syn. *lévier petit*. Germ. syn. *der kleine Hebel.*

Mochlis'cus, *i*, m. (Μοχλίσκος.) *Med., Surg.* The same as *Mochlion*. Fr. anal *mochlisque*, m. Germ. syn. *der kleine Hebel.*

Moch'los, Moch'lus, *i*, m. (Μοχλὸς.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the *Vectis*, or lever. Fr. syn. *lévier*, m. Germ. syn. *Hebel*, m.

Moch'thos, Moch'thus, *i*, m. (Μοχθος.) *Med.* Term for labour, misery, calamity, lassitude. Germ. syn. *die schwere Arbeit.*

Moc-Main. *Med., Surg.* Name of the produce of the silk cotton-tree, *Bombax heptaphyllum*, a plant which grows abundantly in the East Indies, being a white shining substance of great lightness and elasticity, and therefore employed for stuffing the pad of a certain kind of truss, to which it gives its name.

Moc-Main Lever, Moc-Main Truss. *Med., Surg.* Names given to a truss, from the substance with which the pad is stuffed being very light and elastic, and on that account allowing of the application of greater force than could be tolerated under other circumstances, in particular cases of its application.

Mock-Privet. *Bot.* Common name for the herb *Phillyria.*

Mŏdiŏlāris, *is, e.* (*Mŏdiŏlus*, the nave of a wheel.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Modiolus*: modi'olar. *Bot.* Having the form of the nave of a wheel. Fr. anal. *modiolaire*, adj.

Modiŏlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Mŏdiŏlus*, the nave of a wheel; *forma*, likeness.) Having the shape or form of the nave of a wheel: modio'liform. Fr. anal. *modioliforme*, adj.

Mŏdi'ŏlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Mŏdius*, a measure.) The name of a wheel. *Anat.* Name for the central pillar of the *cochlea* of the ear. Fr. syn. *moyen*, m. Germ. syn. *Mässchen*, n.

Mŏ'dius, *ii*, m. (Μόδιος.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a certain weight of 16 *sextarii*. Gorræus.

Moenia, *æ*, f. (Derivation uncertain.) *Anat.* An old term for the edge of the teeth.

Mŏgigrăphia, *æ*, f. (Μόγις, with difficulty; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* Term for difficult or cramped writing: mogi'graphy. Fr. anal. *mogigraphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwerschreiben*, n.

Mŏgigrăphĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mogigrăphia*, difficult or cramped writing; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Mogigraphia*: mogigra'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mogigraphique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Mogigraphie gehörig.*

Mŏgĭ'lălos, Mŏgĭ'lălus, *i*, m. and f. (Μόγις, scarcely, or with difficulty; λαλέω, to speak.) *Med.* Old epithet applied to one who speaks with difficulty, from some defect, or bad habit; hard speaking: mogi'lalous. Fr. anal. *mogilale*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwer und mit Anstrengung redend.*

Mŏgostŏ'cia, *æ*, f. (Μόγος, difficulty; *τόκος*, childbirth.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for difficult labour, or parturition. Fr. anal. *mogostocie*, f. Germ. syn. *von schwerer Geburt; durch eine schwere Geburt gegangen.*

Moist. (Fr. *Moite.*) See *Hygrus.*

Mŏla, *æ*, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Anat.* A name for the *Patella*, or kneepan. Fr. syn. *patelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Kniescheibe*, f. *Physiol.* Term for a shapeless, fleshy mass in the *uterus* or womb. See *Mole, Myle, Nadacem.* Fr. syn. *fauxgerme*. Germ. syn. *Klumpfrucht*, f.; *Mondkalb*, m.; *Muttermaal*, n.

Mo'lar. (*Mŏla*, a mill; because the molar teeth grind the food as in a mill.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Molares* (*dentes*), or grinder-teeth. *Mŏlāris, is, e.* See *Dentes Molares.* Fr. anal. *molaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zur Mühle gehört.*

Mŏlārĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Mŏlāris*, molar; *formă*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom (*Systotrema molariformis*) because its surface is furnished with teeth fasciculated and soldered together, which resembles the molar teeth with their irregular surfaces: mola'riform. Fr. anal. *molariforme*, adj.

Molas'ses. Common name for the uncrystallisable part of the juice of the *Saccharum officinale*, or sugar cane, which is the refuse of the process for extracting the sugar; also called *Melasses* and *Treacle*. Fr. anal. *mélasse*, f. Germ. syn. *Theriak*, m.

Moldāvĭcum. *Bot.* The trivial name of the *Dracocephalum Moldavicum*, or Canary balsam plant.

Mole. (Sax. *Mâl.*) *Anat., Physiol.* A small protuberance or spot on the external part of the body, generally presenting a few hairs. Fr. anal. *môle*, f. Germ. syn. *Maal*, n. (*Mŏles*, a mass.) *Med. Jur., Physiol.* Term

for a shapeless mass of fleshy substance in the uterus or womb. The *true mole* is enveloped in a membrane, and generally filled with blood, although occasionally dry, and on cutting into it, various parts resembling an imperfect fetus will be observed; it is distinguished from the false mole by being always the consequence of conception. The *false mole* is a term applied to those *coagula* which not unfrequently accompany the process of menstruation, and are not the product of conception; they have not the fleshy texture and the enveloping membrane of the true mole, and hence are designated false. *Mŏla, æ,* f. See *Mola.* Fr. syn. *faux germe.* Germ. syn. *Mondkalb,* n.; *Muttermaal,* m. (Dutch, *Mol.*) *Zoöl.* Common name for the genus *Talpa.* Fr. syn. *taupe,* f. Germ. syn. *Maulwurf,* m.

Mo'lecular. (*Mōlēcŭla,* a little mass; a molecule.) Of or belonging to a molecule; consisting of molecules. *Mōlēcŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *moléculaire,* adj.

Mo'lecular Attrac'tion. *Nat. Philos.* Term for the power supposed to be inherent in the molecules of matter, which does not exert itself but at distances inappreciable, or at the point of contact, and which inclines them to combine one with the other. *Attrac'tio Mōlēcŭlāris.* Fr. anal. *attraction moléculaire.*

Mōlēcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Mōlēcŭla,* a molecule.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to the mutual actions of the constituent parts or molecules of the body, which though separated by intervals greater or less, act incessantly the one upon the other to maintain themselves in their respective positions, to attract, repel, or, in fine, communicate the efforts and pressure which support them: mo'lecular. Fr. syn. *moléculaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *atomisch,* adj.

Mo'lecule. (Dim. *Mōlēs,* a mass or heap.) A little mass, or heap. *Chem., Nat. Philos., Physiol.* Term for the smallest particle of matter, or of a substance, that is conceivable. *Pathol.* Applied to that exceedingly minute body, in morbid products, in which we can discover no determinate external circle and internal centre. *Mōlĭ'cŭla, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *molécule,* f. Germ. syn. *Theilchen,* n.

Mo'lecules, Consti'tuent. *Chem.* Term for those of each element which are comprised in an integrant molecule of a compound.

Mo'lecules, In'tegrant. *Chem.* Term for the smallest particles into which it is conceivable to divide a simple body, or a compound body, without resolving it into its elements.

Mōlendĭnāceus, *a, um.* (*Mōlendĭnum,* a mill.) *Bot.* Resembling a wind-mill: molendina'ceous; applied to seeds numerously winged. Fr. anal. *molendinacé,* adj. Germ. syn. *windmühensflügelartig,* adj.

Molgæ'us, *a, um.* (Μολγὸς, a salamander.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Class (*Molgæi,* nom. pl. m.) of reptiles, comprehending the *Saurii* and *Batrachii* of other authors: molge'ous. See *Diss. div.* ii. s. vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *molge,* adj.

Molĭlă'lia, *æ,* f. (Μόλις, with labour or difficulty; λαλία, a speech.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for difficult utterance; applied the same as *Blæsitas, Lambdacismus* and *Psellismus.* Fr. anal. *molilalie,* f. Germ. syn. *Breimaul,* n.; *Weich- und Breit-Sprechen.*

Mŏlĭtūra, *æ,* f. (*Mŏlo,* to grind.) A grinding, or triturating, by which grains are reduced into meal. Fr. anal. *trituration,* f. Germ. syn. *Mahlen,* n.; *Pulverisizung,* f. *Chem.* Anciently used the same as *Amalgam,* or a mixture of a metal with mercury. Fr. syn. *amalgame,* m. Germ. syn. *Amalgam,* n.

Molle. See *Mulli.*

Mollĭcīnus, *a, um.* (*Mollio,* to soften.) Softening; mollifying: mol'licine. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines which have a natural moisture or softness, as fats and certain oleaginous medicaments. See *Malthacodes.* Fr. syn. *emollient,* adj. Germ. syn. *erweichend,* part. adj.

Mollĭfĭcātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Mollis,* soft; *făcio,* to make.) A softening; a relaxation: mollifica'tion. *Med.* A barbarous term formerly used for a kind of paralysis from relaxation of the muscles and particularly of the *sphincter ani.* Fr. anal. *mollification,* f. Germ. syn. *Erweichung,* f.

Mōlīmen, *ĭnis,* n. (*Mōlior,* to strain or endeavour to do a thing.) An effort or enterprise; force; endeavour; difficulty. Fr. syn. *effort,* m. Germ. syn. *Bemühung,* f.

Mōlīmen Hæmorrhă'gĭcum. } *Physiol.* Term
Mōlīmen Menstruāle. } applied to the menstrual period, or that in which the system is as it were endeavouring or straining to perform the catamenial function: the hemorrha'gic effort. Fr. anal. *effort hémorrhagique; effort menstruel.*

Mollĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Mollis,* soft; *penna,* a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Mollipennes,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera,* comprehending those which have soft *elytra:* mollipen'nate. Fr. anal. *mollipenne,* adj. Ger. syn. *weichflügelig,* adj.

Mol'lipuff. *Bot.* A common name for the *Lycoperdon bovista,* or puff-ball. Fr. syn. *vesse-de-loup.* Germ. syn. *Bofist,* m.

Mollĭ'ties, *ei,* f. (*Mollis,* soft.) A softness; tenderness. Fr. syn. *mollesse,* f. Germ. syn. *Erweichung,* f.; *Weichheit,* f.

Mollĭ'ties Os'sium. *Pathol.* Softness of the bones; a term for a disease in which the bones become preternaturally flexible, either from an inordinate absorption, or from an imperfect secretion of the phosphate of lime, on the presence of which in sufficient proportion, their solidity depends; also termed *Malacosteon* and *Osteomalacia.* Germ. syn. *Knochenweichtheit,* n.

Mollius'cŭlus, *a, um.* (*Mollius,* more softly.) *Bot.* That which is rather soft, as is the under surface of the leaves of the *Inga molliuscula,* because of the pubescence which covers it: mollius'culous. Fr. anal. *molliuscule,* adj.

Mollūgĭ'neus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (*Molluginеæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Paronychieæ,* which has the *Mollugo* for its type: mollugi'neous. Fr. anal. *molluginé,* adj.

Mollusca. See *Molluscus.*

Molluscartĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Molluscus,* soft;

artĭcŭlātus, articulated.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a sub-type (*Molluscarticulata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Malentozoaria*, expressing that these animals occupy in some sort a middle place between the *Mollusca* and the *Artiozoa*: molluscarti'culated. Fr. anal. *molluscarticulé*, adj.

Mollus'cum, *i*, n. (*Mollĭties*, a softness.) The bunch of the tree *Acer*. *Pathol.* Term for a disease of the skin in which numerous tubercles grow slowly, of various size and with little sensibility, without constitutional disturbance and having apparently no natural termination. Fr. anal. *mollusque*, m. Germ. syn. *Weichthier*, n.

Mollus'cus, *a*, *um*. (*Mollĭties*, softness.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the second great division (*Mollusca*, nom. pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, comprising animals without either an articulated skeleton, or a vertebral canal: mollus'cous. Fr. syn. *malacozoaire*, adj.; *mollusque*, adj. Germ. syn. *weichthierig*, adj.

Mŏlŏ'chĭne, *es*, f. (Μολόχη, for μαλάχη, the mallow plant.) *Pharm.* Old epithet, Gr. anal. *μολοχίνη*; used by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* ii. 2, *fere ad finem*, of a certain green plaster.

Molochites. *Mineral.* See *Malachites*.

Mōlōps, *ōpis*, m. (Μώλωψ.) A sugillation, or spot on the skin, produced by a stroke, or stripe. *Med.* Anciently applied to the red spots of certain malignant fevers. Fr. syn. *sugillation*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutunterlaufung*, f.

Moluc'ca Nut. *Bot.* A name for the *Bonduch Indorum*, which see.

Mŏluccen'se Lig'num. *Bot.* A name for the wood of the *Croton tiglium*; also called *Lignum Pavanæ*.

Mōly, *yos*, n. (Μῶλυ.) *Bot.* The specific name of a species of garlic, the *Allium moly* of Linnæus.

Molybdæ'na, *æ*, f. } (Μόλυβδος, lead.) *Chem.*
Molybdæ'num, *i*, m. } Names of a metal which exists, mineralized by sulphur, in the ore termed *Sulphuret of molybdæna*; this ore so closely resembles *Plumbago*, that it was long considered a variety of it, and it is the only one known which contains that metal; also applied to *Galena* and *Lythargyrum Elersna*. Fr. anal. *molybdène*, m. Germ. anal. *Molybdän*, n.; *Wasserbleu*, n.

Mŏlybdamaurōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Molybdos*, lead; *amaurōsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* An imperfect term for amaurosis accompanying or consequent upon lead colic. Fr. anal. *molybdamaurose*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleikolikamaurose*, f.; *der schwarze Staar in Folge der Bleikolik*.

Mŏlybdamblyōpia, *æ*, f. (*Molybdos*, lead; *amblyōpia*, impaired vision.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for saturnine *amblyopia* or impaired vision caused by the poisonous influence of lead. Fr. anal. *molybdamblyopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die durch Bleivergiftung verursachte Augenschwäche*.

Molyb'date. (*Molybdĭcum* acĭdum, Molybdic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of molybdic acid with a salifiable base. *Molybdas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *molybdate*, m. Germ. syn. *molybdänsauer Salz*.

Mŏlybdātus, *a*, *um*. *Mineral.* Applied to a base that is combined with molybdic acid, as *Plumbum molybdatum*: molyb'date. Fr. anal. *molybdaté*, adj.

Mŏlybdencĕphă'lia, *æ*, f. (Μόλυβδος, lead; *ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for saturnine disease of the brain, or brain-affection caused by the poisonous influence of lead. See the more correct term *Molybdencephalopathia*. Fr. anal. *molybdencephalie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnleiden durch Bleivergiftung*.

Mŏlybdencĕphălŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Μόλυβδος, lead; *ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* A term the same in its meaning as the less perfect *Molybdencephalia*.

Mŏlybdentĕro'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Molybdos*, lead, *entĕrophthĭsis*, decay or wasting of the bowels.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for saturnine *enterophthisis* or wasting of the bowels caused by lead-poison. Fr. anal. *molybdentérophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Darmschwindsucht von Bleivergiftung*.

Mŏlybdĕpĭlep'sia, *æ*, f. (*Molybdos*, lead; *epĭlepsia*, epilepsy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for saturnine *epilepsia*, or epilepsy induced by lead-poison. Fr. anal. *molybdépilepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleifallsucht*, f.

Moly'bdic. (*Mŏlybdænum*, a certain metal; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Molybdænum*, applied to an acid obtained from that metal. *Mŏlyb'dĭcus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *molybdique*, adj. Germ. syn. *molybdänsauer*, adj.

Mŏlyb'dĭco-Ammōnĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a molybdic with an ammonic salt, as the *Chloruretum molybdico-ammonicum*, or hydrochlorate of molybdene and ammoniac: molyb'dico-ammo'nic. Fr. anal. *molybdico-ammonique*, adj.

Mŏlybdĭco-Potas'sĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a molybdic with a potassic salt, as the *Floruretum molybdico-potassicum*, or fluate of molybdene and potash: molyb'dico-potas'sic. Fr. anal. *molybdico-potassique*, adj.

Mŏlyb'dĭco-Sōdĭcum, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a molybdic with a sodic salt, as the *Oxifluoruretum molybdico-sodicum*, or fluate of molybdene and soda: molyb'dico-so'dic. Fr. anal. *molybdico-sodique*, adj.

Mŏlybdidus, *a*, *um*. *Mineral.* Applied by Beudant to a Family (*Molybdida*, nom. pl. n.) comprehending molybdene and its combinations: molybdidous. Fr. anal. *molybdide*, adj.

Mŏlybdītēs, adj. (Μολυβδίτης.) *Chem.* Of or from lead. Fr. anal. *molybdite*, f. Germ. syn. *bleicrn*, adj.; *von Blei herrührend*.

Mŏlybditis. (Μολυβδῖτις.) *Chem.* Old epithet of a species of *Lithargyrum*. Gorræus.

Mŏlybdŏcăchex'ia, *æ*, f. (*Molybdos*, lead; *cachexia*, depraved condition of the body.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for saturnine cachexy, or depraved state of the body consequent upon the poisonous influence of lead: mo-

lybdocachex'y. Fr. anal. *molybdocachexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleikachexie*, f.

Mŏlybdŏcardial'gia, *æ*, f. (*Molybdos*, lead; *cardialgia*, pain at the epigastric region.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for saturnine cardialgy, or heartburn caused by the poisonous influence of lead: molybdocardial'gy. Fr. anal. *molybdocardialgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleikardialgie*, f.

Mŏlybdŏcōlĭca, *æ*, f. (*Mŏlybdos*, lead; *cōlĭca*, the colic.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for lead-colic, or bowel-complaint the effect of lead-poison. Fr. anal. *molybdocolique*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleikolik*, f.

Mŏlybdŏdyspep'sia, *æ*, f. (*Mŏlybdos*, lead; *dyspepsia*, indigestion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for indigestion produced by lead-poison: molybdodyspep'sy. Fr. anal. *molybdodyspepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blei-Dyspepsie*, f.

Mŏlybdoīdēs, adj. (Μόλυβδος, lead; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) Resembling lead: molyb'doid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *molybdoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *molybdänähnlich*, adj.

Mŏlybdŏ'nŏsos. } (Μόλυβδος, lead; *νόσος*,
Mŏlybdŏ'nŏsus, *i*, f. } disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for lead-disease, or lead-colic. Fr. anal. *molybdonose*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleikrankheit*, f.; *Bleikolik*, f.

Mŏlybdŏpa'rĕsis, *is*, f. (Μόλυβδος, lead; *πάρεσις*, paralysis.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for saturnine paralysis, or that which is produced by lead-poisoning. Fr. anal. *molybdoparésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleilähmung*, f.

Mŏlyb'dos. } (Μόλυβδος.) *Chem.* Old
Mŏlyb'dus, *i*, m. } term for *Plumbum*, or lead. Fr. syn. *plomb*, m. Germ. syn. *Blei*, n.

Mŏlybdōso-Ammōnĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a molybdous with an ammonic salt, as the *Chloruretum molybdoso-ammonicum*, or hydrochlorate of molybdene and ammoniac: molybdo'soammo'nic. Fr. anal. *molybdoso-ammonique*, adj.

Mŏlybdōso-Potas'sicus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by a combination of a molybdous with a potassic salt, as the *Chloruretum molybdoso-potassicum*, or hydrochlorate of molybdene and potash: molybdo'so-potas'sic. Fr. anal. *molybdoso-potassique*, adj.

Mŏlybdōso-Sōdĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a molybdous with a sodic salt, as the *Fluoruretum molybdoso-sodicum*, or fluate of molybdene and soda: molybdoso-so'dic. Fr. anal. *molybdoso-sodique*, adj.

Mŏlybdospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Mŏlybdos*, lead; *spasmus*, a spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for saturnine cramp or spasm, or that caused by the poisonous influence of lead. Fr. anal. *molybdospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Bleikrampf*, m.

Mŏlybdōsynol'ce, *es*, f. (Μόλυβδος, lead; *συνολκή*, a contraction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for saturnine contraction, or that induced by the poisonous influence of lead. Fr. anal. *molybdonolce*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleicontractur*, f.

Mŏlybdo'trŏmos. } (Μόλυβδος, lead; *τρόμος*, a trembling.)
Mŏlybdo'trŏmus, *i*, m. }

Med., Pathol. Term for saturnine tremor, or that caused by the poisonous effects of lead. Fr. anal. *molybdotromos*, m. Germ. syn. *Bleizittern*, n.

Molyb'dous. (*Molybdænum*, a certain metal; terminal *-ous*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Molybdænum*; applied to an acid which forms salts with different alkaline, earthy and metallic bases. *Molyb'dōsus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *molybdeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *molybdänoxydul*, adj.

Mŏlўnie, *es*, f. (Μολυνίη.) *Anat.* A term for the *Anus*. Fr. syn. *anus*, m. Germ. syn. *After*, m.; *Hintere*, m.

Mŏlyn'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μολύνω, to contaminate.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used the same as *Miasma*. Germ. syn. *Besudelung*, f.; *Verunreinigung*, f.

Moly'tĭdes. *Entomol.* Applied by Schœnherr to a group of the *Curculionides Gonatocĕres*, having the *Molytes* for their type. Fr. anal. *molytidès*, m. pl.

Mōlyza, *æ*, f. (Μῶλυ, moly, a kind of garlic.) *Bot.* Old name, Gr. anal. *μώλυζα*, for a kind of garlic, mentioned by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul. et de Sterilitate*; also called *Caput allii*.

Mōmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Mōmen*, a motion.) *Nat. Philos.* Term in mechanics for the product of a force by the perpendicular falling upon its direction in departing from a determinate point. Sometimes also it implies the product of a mass by a quickness, that is to say, the quantity of movement. It also expresses the quantity of movement that a body takes in the first instant when the equilibrium becomes broken. Fr. anal. *moment*, m. Germ. anal. *Momentum*, n.; *die bewegende Kraft eines Körper*.

Mōmis'cus, *i*, m. (Μῶμος, a blemish.) *Anat.* Old term for that part of the teeth next the gums, which is often covered with a foul tartareous crust. Fr. anal. *momisque*, m.

Mŏmor'dĭca, *æ*, f. (*Mordeo*, to bite; from its acrid taste.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Syngynesia*. Juss. *Cucurbitaceæ*. See *Charantia*. Fr. anal. *momordique*, f. Germ. syn. *Balsamapfel*, m.

Momor'dĭca Elătērium. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which produces the wild or squirting cucumber. See *Boubalios, Charantia, Cucumis Agrestis, C. Asininus, C. Sylvestris, Elaterium Officinarum, Guarerba orba.*

Mŏnăcan'thus, *a*, *um.* (Μόνος, single; *ἄκανθα*, a spine.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Rolandra monacantha*, because one only of two *bracteæ* of the *periclinium* is spinous; applied to *Cornulaca monacantha*, because after fecundation the five divisions of the calyx approach around the seed, and then from the back of one of them arises a spine longer than the flower. *Entomol.* Having but one spine, as each of the anterior thighs of the *Hydrotæa monacantha*: monacan'thous. Fr. anal. *monacanthe*, adj.

Mo'nad. (Μονὰς, a single point.) *Physiol.* Term applied to minute animalcules that are easily seen by aid of the microscope. *Mŏnas, ădis*, f. Fr. anal. *monade*, f. Germ. syn. *Einheit*, f.

Mŏnădārius, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the *Monades.* Applied by Bory to a Family (*Monadaria,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Microscopica Gymnodea,* having the genus *Monas* for their type; applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (same word) of the *Protozoaria Infusoria,* comprehending those which are simple and round: monada'rious. Fr. anal. *monadaire,* adj.

Mŏnădel'phius, *a, um.* (*Μόνος,* single; *ἀδελφός,* a brother.) *Bot.* Having, or consisting of a single brotherhood; applied to a Linn. Class (*Monadelphia,* nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with all the stamens united below into one body or cylinder, through which the pistil passes: monadel'phious, or monadel'phous. See *Note Cryptogamius, Diss., div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. anal. *monadelphe,* adj. Germ. syn. *einbrüdrig,* adj. Fr. and Germ. anal. for the Class *Monadelphie,* f.

Mŏnădīnus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a tribe (*Monadina,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Polygastrica Gymnica,* having the *Monas* for their type: monadi'nous. Fr. anal. *monadiné,* adj.

Monæ. *Anat.* Old term for the *Nates.* Fr. syn. *fesses,* pl. f. Germ. syn. *Hinterbacken,* m.

Mŏnan'drĭcus. *Bot.* The same as *Monandrius.*

Mŏnan'drius, *a, um.* (*Μόνος,* single; *ἀνήρ,* a man, the symbol for the stamen, or male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having a single stamen: single-stamened; applied to a Linn. Class (*Monandria,* nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with only one stamen: monan'drious, or monan'drous. See *Note Cryptogamius, Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. anal. *monandre,* adj. Germ. syn. *einmannig,* adj. Fr. and Germ. anal. for the Class *Monandrie,* f.

Mŏnangīus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος,* single; *ἀγγεῖον,* a vessel.) *Bot.* Applied to plants (*Monangiæ plantæ*) that have single seed-capsules: monangi'ous. Fr. anal. *monangé,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit einfachen Saamenkapseln.*

Mŏnan'thĕmus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος,* single; *ἄνθεμον,* a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Asplenium monanthemum,* because of its single line of fructification: monan'themous. Fr. anal. *monanthème,* adj. Germ. syn. *einblumig,* adj.

Mŏnanthērus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος,* single; *ἀνθηρός,* a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a stamen which bears but one anther, as is most usually the case: monanthe'rous. Fr. anal. *monanthère,* adj.

Mŏnan'thus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος,* single; *ἄνθος,* a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant of which the peduncles carry but one flower, or of which the flowers are solitary, as the *Cassia monantha, Ervum monanthum, Sempervivum monanthum:* monan'thous. Fr. anal. *monanthe,* adj. Germ. syn. *einblumig,* adj.

Mŏnap'tĕrus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος,* single; *πτέρον,* a wing.) *Bot.* Having but one wing, as the most part of the drupes of the *Terminalia monaptera:* monap'terous. Fr. anal. *monaptère,* adj. Germ. syn. *einflugelicht,* adj.

Monar'da, *æ,* f. (In honour of Nicholas Monardes, a Spanish botanist.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Laminariæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name of the herb *Monarda punctata,* or horsemint. Fr. anal. *monarde,* f.

Monar'da Fistŭlōsa. *Bot.* The purple or fistulous *Monarda,* the leaves of which have deobstruent, nervine and stomachic properties; an infusion of them is recommended in intermittent fever. Fr. anal. *monarde fistuleuse.*

Monar'dæ Punc'tŭla. *M. Med.* Name of a native, perennial herbaceous plant with yellow flowers spotted with brown; usually growing on sandy soil: horse-mint.

Monar'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by G. Bentham to a tribe (*Monardeæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Labieæ,* having the *Monarda* for their type: monar'deous. Fr. anal. *monardé,* adj.

Monel'li. *Bot.* Name of a species of the genus *Anagallis.*

Mŏnēmĕron, **Mŏnēmĕrum,** *i,* n. (*Μόνος,* single; *ἡμέρα,* a day.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for one day, or as it were, the first day; formerly applied to an ointment for the eyes. Germ. syn. *eine Augensalbe, die gleich am ersten Tage heilensoll.*

Mŏnēmĕros, **Mŏnēmĕrus,** *a, um.* (*Μόνος,* one; *ἡμέρα,* a day. *Med.* Lasting or enduring one day; diary; diurnal: mone'merous. Fr. syn. *quotidien,* adj. Germ. syn. *tagliche,* adj.; *was für einem Tag gilt u. s. w.*

Mŏnen'tĕron, **Mŏnen'tĕrum,** *i,* n. (*Μόνος,* single; *ἔντερον,* an intestine.) *Anat.* A term for the colon. Fr. syn. *colon,* m. Germ. syn. *Kolon,* n.; *Grimmdarm,* m.

Mŏnĕpĭgŷ'nius, *a, um.* (*Μόνος,* one; *ἐπίγυνος,* upon the pistil.) *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Class (*Monepigynia,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Monocotyledonæ,* having the stamens resting upon the pistils: monepigy'nious. Fr. anal. *monepigyne,* adj. See *Note Cryptogamius, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Mŏnērēs, adj. (*Μονήρης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Single; peculiar; irregular; formerly applied to a morbid shunning of society, or kind of melancholy. Fr. anal. *monère,* adj. Germ. syn. *einsam,* adj.; *die Einsamkeit liebende.*

Money-Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lysimachia nummularia.*

Mŏnīlāris, *is, e.* (*Mŏnīle,* a necklace.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Nereis monilaris,* because of the tentacular moniliform appendages with which its body is provided: moni'lar. Fr. anal. *monilaire,* adj.

Monīlicor'nis, *is, e.* (*Mŏnīle,* a necklace; *cornu,* a horn.) *Entomol.* Having *antennæ* in the form of a chaplet, as the *Labæderus monilicornis:* monilicor'nate. Fr. anal. *monilicorne,* adj. Germ. syn. *einhornig,* adj.

Mŏnīlie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Brongniart to a group (*Monilieæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Mucedineæ Byssaceæ,* having the *Monilia* for their type: monilie'ous. Fr. anal. *monilié,* adj.

Mŏnīlĭfer. **Mŏnīlĭ'fĕrus,** *a, um.* (*Mŏnīle,* a necklace; *fĕro,* to bring or carry.) *Bot.*

Applied to the *Alysicarpus monilifer*, from the form of its legumes; applied to the *Osteospermum moniliferum*, because its osseous seeds are disposed circularly upon the receptacle. *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Trochus monilifer*, because each turn of its spire presents four rows of tubercles which resemble the rows of a necklace; applied to the *Rotella monilifera*, because each of its turns is crowned by a row of knots: monili'ferous. Fr. anal. *monilifère*, adj.

Mŏnĭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Mŏnīle*, a jewel to hang about one's neck; a necklace; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the likeness of a necklace: moni'liform. *Bot.* Applied to the pod of the *Hedysarum moniliferum*, from its appearance. Fr. anal. *moniliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *halsbandförmig*, adj.; *schnurförmig*, adj.

Mŏnĭlĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Mŏnīle*, a necklace; *gĕro*, to carry or bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Coluber moniligerus*, because of the appearance of the lines composing one of the three stripes which run along the lower surface of its body: monili'gerous. Fr. anal. *moniligère*, adj.

Monĭlioīdēs, adj. (*Mŏnīle*, a necklace; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Resembling a necklace: moni'lioid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *monilioïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *halsbandähnlich*, adj.

Monimie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Monimieæ*, f.) of plants established by Jussieu, having for its type the *Monimia:* monimie'ous. Fr. anal. *monimié*, adj.

Monk-Fish. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Squatina.*

Monk's-hood. *M. Med.* A common name of the plant *Aconitum napellus*, aconite, or wolf's-bane. Fr. syn. *aconite napel.* Germ. syn. *Napell*, f.; *blauer Sturmhut.*

Monk's Rhu'barb. *Bot.* Common name for the root of the *Rumex Alpinus.*

Monkey's Bread. *Bot.* A common name for the plant *Adansonia digitata.* Fr. syn. *baobab*, n. Germ. syn. *Affenbrod*, n.

Mŏnoaxĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Mónos*, one; *axis; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Turpin to the inflorescence of vegetables when it presents but one *axis* or degree of vegetation, as the *Tulipa:* monoaxi'ferous. Fr. anal. *monoaxifère*, adj.

Mŏnŏbă'phia, *æ*, f. (*Mónos*, one; *βαφή*, colour.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for the state of a surface which presents but one colour. Fr. anal. *monobaphie*, f.

Monoba'sic. (*Mónos*, single; *băsis*, a base; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Having a single base; applied to substances so constituted, as the mineral acids. *Mŏnŏbă'sicus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *monobasique*, adj.

Mŏnŏ'băsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (*Mónos*, single; *βάσις*, a base.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to phanerogamous plants of which the adherence to the root which bears them consists in an unique base, appearing to be the inferior extremity of the stem, or perhaps a broken off root, and without ramification, as the *Cynomorium.*

Mŏnŏ'bius, *a, um.* (*Mónos*, single; *βίος*, life.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Monobia*, nom. pl.) of the *Elminthaprocta cystica*, comprehending those of which the cyst contains but one animal.

Mŏnoblep'sia, *æ*, f. (*Mónos*, single; *βλέψις*, a beholding.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for single or partial vision. Fr. anal. *monoblepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *das einseitige Sehen.*

Mŏnoblep'sis, *is*, f. (*Mónos*, single; *βλέπω*, to behold.) *Pathol.* Term for a state of vision in which objects are distinct only when one eye is used.

Mŏnŏbo'thrion. } (*Mónos*, single; *βόθριον*,
Mŏnŏbo'thrium, *ii*, n. } a little ditch or furrow.) *Zoöl.* Term for a certain worm between the *Tænia* and *Ligula.* Fr. anal. *monobothrion*, m. Germ. syn. *Eingruber*, m.

Mŏnŏcar'pĕus, *a, um.* (*Mónos*, single; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to plants which bear only once during their existence: monocar'pous. Fr. anal. *monocarpien*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfruchtig*, adj.

Monocar'pus, *a, um.* (*Mónos*, single; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having only single or solitary fruit, as the *Comimarus monocarpus, Hippocrepis monocarpa:* monocar'pous. Fr. anal. *monocarpe*, adj.

Mŏnŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*Mónos*, single; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Bot.* Having only one head; applied by Michel to fruits that have but one organic head, or summit, as the capsule of the *Silene;* applied to plants which have the flowers disposed in *calathidia*, as the *Liatris monocephala*, to capitules, as the *Cyperus monocephalus, Kyllingia monocephala*, or to solitary umbels, as the *Eryngium monocephalum:* monoce'phalous. Fr. anal. *monocephale*, adj. Germ. syn. *einkopfig*, adj.

Mŏnŏ'cĕros, *ōtos*, m. (*Mónos*, one; *κέρας*, a horn.) Another name for *Unicornu*, or the unicorn. Fr. syn. *licorne*, f. Germ. syn. *Einkorn*, n.

Mŏnŏchēlis, *is, e.* (*Mónos*, single; *χηλή*, a nail, or claw.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Klein to a Family (*Monocheles*, nom. m. pl.) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which have an entire hoof. Fr. anal. *monochèle*, adj.

Mŏnŏchlămy'deus, *a, um.* (*Mónos*, single; *χλαμύς*, a short cloak, or cape.) *Bot.* Applied to plants, in the flowers of which there is only one whorl or floral envelope: monochlamy'deous. Same as *Monoperianthus.* Fr. anal. *monochlamydé*, adj.

Mŏnŏchor'dus, *a, um.* (*Mónos*, single: *χορδή*, a cord or string.) Having only one string: monochor'dous. Fr. anal. *monocordé*, f. Germ. syn. *nur mit einer Saite versehen.*

Mŏnŏchroïtis, *is, e.* (*Mónos*, single; *χρόα*, colour.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Applied by Beudant to substances which present only one tint and exhibit but the simple refraction. Fr. anal. *monochroïte*, adj.

Mŏnochrŏmă'ticus, *a, um.* (*Mónos*, single; *χρῶμα*, colour; terminal *-ικος.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Brewster supposed that in order to obtain a flame uniformly and uniquely yellow, it was necessary to burn alcohol in a capsule containing minute portions of iron filings, heated by a spirit lamp. Talbot has

stated that a common wick soaked in a solution of sea salt and afterwards dried produces the same effect. Identically the same result is produced with the other sodic salts: monochroma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *monochromatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingefärbig*, adj.

Mŏnochrōmus, *a*, *um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *χρῶμα*, colour.) That which is of one colour. *Entomol.* Applied to the *Tabanus monochroma*, which is red: monochro'mous. See *Monochrous.* Fr. anal. *monochrome*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingefärbig*, adj.

Monochro'nic. (*Μόνος*, one; *χρόνος*, time; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Geol.* Of one or the same time; applied to organic remains which seem to have been deposited at the same date. *Mŏnŏchrŏ'nĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *monochronique*, adj.

Mŏnochroŭs, *a*, *um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *χρόα*, colour.) *Entomol.* That which is of only one colour, as the *Tipula monochroa*, which has all the body of a ferruginous appearance: monochro'ous. See *Monochromus.* Fr. anal. *monochroé*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingefärbig*, adj.

Mŏno'clădus, *a*, *um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *κλάδος*, a branch.) *Bot.* That of which the stem bears but one branch, as the *Weissia monoclados*; mono'cladous. Fr. anal. *monoclade*, adj. Germ. syn. *einastig*, adj.

Mŏnoclīnius, *a*, *um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *κλίνη*, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied to a Class (*Monoclinia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants bearing flowers with both sexes, and so synonymous with *Hermaphroditicus* and *Monoclinus*: monocli'nious. Fr. syn. of the Cl. *monoclinie*, f. Germ. syn. *einhäusig*, adj.

Mŏnoclīnohe'drĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *κλίνη*, a bed; *ἕδρα*, a base; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Crystall.* Applied by Naumann to a system of crystallisation in which the facets not being perpendicular between them, two of their angles are right, and the third sharp or obtuse: monoclinohe'dric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *monoclinoédrique*, adj.

Mŏnoclīnus, *a*, *um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *κλίνη*, a bed.) *Med., Physiol.* Synonymous with *Hermaphroditicus* and *Monoclinius*; this word is employed in speaking of flowers that are provided with two sexes, as in the *Rosa*, or of *calathidia*, which contain only two hermaphrodite flowers, as in the *Eupatorium*: monocli'nous. Fr. anal. *monocline*, adj. Germ. syn. *einhausig*, adj.

Mŏnŏcœ'lĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *κοῖλον*, a cavity; terminal *-ικὸς*.) Having a single cavity: monoce'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *monocélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine Höle hat.*

Mŏnŏcōlon.
Mŏnŏcōlum, *i*, n. (*Μόνος*, one or single; *κῶλον*, the great or thick intestine.) *Anat.* Old Paracelsian term for the *Cæcum intestinum*, or cecum. Fr. anal. *cæcum*, m. Germ. syn. *das blinde Darm.*

Mŏnŏcon'chus, *a*, *um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *κογχὴ*, a shell.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied by Klein and some other authors as a synonyme of *univalvis*, in speaking of shells: monocon'chous. Fr. anal. *monoconque*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingeschälet*, adj.

Mŏnŏcŏtȳlēdon, *ŏnis*, f. (*Μόνος*, single; *κοτυληδὼν*, a cotyledon.) *Bot.* Consisting of one cotyledon; applied to a tribe (*Cotyledones*, nom. pl.) of plants thus provided; as the *Oribis* and palm *genera.* See *Note Cotyledon.* Fr. anal. *monocotylédon*, m. Germ. anal. *Monokotyledon*, f.

Mŏnŏcŏtȳlēdō'neus, *a*, *um.*
Mŏnŏcŏtȳlēdŏnus, *a*, *um.* (*Mŏnŏcŏtȳlēdon.*) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having one cotyledon; applied to a Juss. Order (*Monocotyledoneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants; monocotyledo'neous: monocotyle'donous. See *Note Cotyledon.* Fr. anal. *monocotyledone*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Monokotyledon gehörig.*

Mŏnŏcŏtȳlēdō'nia, *æ*, f. (*Μόνος*, single; *κοτυληδὼν*, a cotyledon.) *Bot.* Applied in the Jussieuan system to the great section of the vegetable kingdom which contains the cotyledonous plants. Fr. anal. *monocotylédonie*, f.

Mŏnŏcŏtȳlus, *a*, *um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *κοτύλη*, a cavity.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Monocotyla*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa myzocephala*, comprehending those of which the body has but one vent: monoco'tylous. Applied by Latreille to a Family (same term) of the *Acephala Cyclomorpha*, comprehending those which have a distinct mouth. Fr. syn. *monocotylaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine öffnung habend.*

Mŏnocrānus, *i*, m. (*Μόνος*, single; *κρανίον*, the cranium.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a monster-fetus born with a single mass of brain. Fr. anal. *monocrane*, m. Germ. syn. *Missgeburt mit mehren Theilen, bes. der Cephalodidymus, mit nur einem Schädel.*

Mŏnŏ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (*Μόνος*, single; *ŏcŭlus*, the eye.) *Med.* Formerly applied to those in whom one eye is either actually or virtually awanting. *Surg.* Term for a bandage used in *fistula lachrymalis*, and diseases of the eye, to cover one eye. Fr. anal. *monocle*, m. Germ. syn. *Einauge*, n.

Mŏnŏcy'clus, *a*, *um.* (*Μόνος*, one; *κύκλος*, a circle.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Scalaria monocycla*, because its last turn is circumscribed at the base by a transversal filament: monocy'clous. Fr. anal. *monocycle*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit einem Zirckel.*

Mŏnŏdac'tylus, *a*, *um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Entomol.* Applied to the mandibles in articulated animals when they are composed of two or three very distinct joints, of which the last is moveable in the manner of a finger, as many of the *Arachnides.* *Zoöl.* Having but one finger, as the *Chalcis monodactylus*: monodac'tylous. Applied to the animals of the genus *Equus*, which have but one toe. *Ornithol.* Applied to the *Pterophorus monodactylus*, because its wings are not divided. Fr. anal. *monodactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein Finger hat.*

Mŏnŏdel'phus, *a*, *um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *δελφὺς*, the womb.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a sub-Class (*Monodelphi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which have but one womb, that is to say, which bring forth their young fit to live on

coming into the world: monodel'phous. Fr. anal. *monodelphe*, adj.

Mŏnŏdĭ'dўmus, *i*, m. (*Μονος*, single; *δίδυμος*, twin, or double.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for one of twins. Fr. anal. *monodidyme*, m. Germ. syn. *mit einander verwachsen Zwillinge.*

Mŏnŏdime'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Μονος*, single; *δίς*, two; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Crystall., Mineral.* Applied by Naumann and Hausmann to a system of crystalline forms, comprehending those in which the facets are perpendicular between them, and are referable to a system of *axes* to the number of three, of which two are equal: monodiame'trical. Fr. anal. *monodiamétrique*, adj.

Mŏnŏdiplŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Μονος*, single; *diplŏpia*, double vision.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for double vision in one eye: monodiplo'py. Fr. anal. *monodiplopie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Doppeltsehen auf einem Auge.*

Mŏ'nŏdon, *ontis*, adj. (*Μονος*, single; *ὀδούς*, a tooth.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Having but one tooth, as that which is seen on each side of the shell in the *Portannus monodon*, or on the external face of the right border of the opening of the *Mitra monodon;* one-toothed. Fr. anal. *monodonte*, adj. Germ. syn. *einzähnig*, adj.

Mŏnŏdў'nămus, *a, um.* (*Μονος*, single; *δύναμις*, strength.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant among the stamens of which there is found one much longer than the others, as the *Rhychanthera monodynama:* monody'namous. Fr. anal. *monodyname*, adj.

Mŏnœ'cius, *a, um.* (*Μονος*, single; *οἶκία*, a house.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Class (*Monœcia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising such as have male and female organs in separate flowers, but on the same plant: monœ'cious. See *Note Cryptogamius, Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. anal. *monoïque*, adj. Fr. and Germ. anal. of the Linn. Class *Monoecie*, f.

Mŏno-eleuthrŏgў'nius, *a, um.* (*Μονος*, single; *ἐλεύθερος*, free; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a Class (*Mono-eleuthrogynia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprehending the *Monocotyledones*, which have the ovary free from all adherence: mono-eleuthrogy'nious. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. anal. *mono-eleuthrogyne*, adj.

Mŏno-epĭgy'nius, *a, um.* (*Μονος*, single; *ἐπί*, upon; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to a Jussieuan Class (*Mono-epigynia*, nom. pl. n.) comprehending the monocotyledonous plants of which the stamens are epigynous: mono-epigy'nious. The same as *Monepigynius.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. anal. *mono-épigyne*, adj.

Mŏnŏgă'mĭcus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* The same as
Mŏnŏ'gămus, *a, um.* } *Monogamius.* The latter of these two terms is applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidia* of the *Synantheræ* when they contain flowers which are of the same sex, as in the *Lactuca:* monoga'mic: mono'gamous. Fr. anal. *monogamique*, adj.; *monogame*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Monogamie betreffend.*

Mŏnŏgă'mius, *a, um.* (*Μονος*, single; *γάμος*, marriage.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Order (*Monogamia*, nom. pl. n.) comprising syngenesious plants of which the flowers are isolated from each other: monoga'mious. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. and Germ. anal. of the Order, *Monogamie*, f.

Mŏnŏgĕ'neus, *a, um.* (*Μονος*, single; *γένος*, a race.) *Anat., Comp. Anat., Physiol.* Of one or the same race or family: monoge'neous. The same as *Monogenus.* Fr. anal. *monogène*, adj. Germ. syn. *die unpaarige oder geschlechtslose Zeugung.*

Mŏnŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Μονος*, single; *γένος*, a race.) *Physiol.* Applied by Burdach to the mode of generation which consists in the production, by an organised body, of a part which separates at some period and becomes by its growth a new individual, similar to that which has produced it: mono'geny. Fr. anal. *monogénie*, f. Germ. syn. *einsame Zeugung; unpaarige Zeugung.*

Mŏnŏgĕ'nicus, *a, um.* (*Μονος*, single; *γένος*, race or kind; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Geognos., Geol.* Applied to a rock of which all the parts are of the same nature; thus the monogenic gompholite is a calcareous rock in a calcareous cement, more or less pure: monoge'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *monogénique*, adj.

Mŏnŏ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Μονος*, single; *γένος*, a race.) *Bot.* Applied by Lessing to monocotyledonous plants, because they have but one surface of increase, which is central: mono'genous. The same as *Monogeneus.* Fr. anal. *monogène*, adj.

Mŏnoglēnus, *a, um.* (*Μονος*, single; *γλήνη*, the pupil of the eye.) *Med., Physiol.* Seeing with but one pupil: monogle'nous. Fr. anal. *monoglène*, adj. Germ. syn. *nur mit einer Pupille versehen.*

Mŏnŏgom'phius, *a, um.* (*Μονος*, single; *γομφίος*, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to the *Infusoria Rotifera* of which each jaw presents but one projecting tooth fixed to that jaw by its base alone, as the *Notommata aurita:* monogom'phious. See *Monodon.* Fr. anal. *monogomphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *einzähnig*, adj.

Mŏnŏgў'nĭcus, *a, um.* *Bot.* The same derivation and meaning as *Monogynius* and *Monogynus.*

Mŏnŏgy'nius, *a, um.* (*Μονος*, single; *γυνή*, a woman; the symbol of the pistil or female organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having one pistil, or one style; single-pistilled; applied to a Linn. Order (*Monogynia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising such as are so provided: monogy'nious. See *Note Cryptogamius, Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. anal. *monogyne*, adj. Fr. and Germ. anal. of the Linn. Order, *Monogynie*, f. Germ. syn. *einweibig*, adj.

Mŏnŏ'gўnus, *a, um.* (*Μονος*, single; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to a gynaphore when it bears but a single ovary, as the *Dianthus;* and especially to flowers which contain only one pistil, as the *Melodinus monogynus, Hibbertia monogyna, Zygophyllum monogynum:* mono'gynous. Fr. *monogyne*, adj. Germ. syn. *einweibig*, adj.

Mŏnŏhĕmĕrus. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Monemeros;* applied to a fever, etc.

Mŏnŏhy'drĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by

Berzelius to the *Phosphoretum monohydricum*, a combination of phosphorus and hydrogen in equal volumes, the existence of which is only presumed: monohy'dric. Fr. anal. *monohydrique*, adj.

Mŏnŏhȳlus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Schweigge to a section (*Monohyla*, nom. pl. n.); by Eichwald to an Order (same term) of the *Zoöphyta*, comprehending those, the body of which is formed wholly or in great part of a homogeneous mass: monohy'lous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. anal. *monohyle*, adj.

Mŏnŏhȳpŏgy'neus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; ὑπὸ, under; γυνὴ, a woman, the symbol of the pistil or female organ of flowers.) *Bot.* A term applied to a Class (*Monohypogyneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Monocotyledoneæ*, in which the stamens are inserted at the lower part or base of the ovary, or are hypogynous: monohypogy'neous. Fr. anal. *monohypogyne*, adj. Fr. and Germ. anal. of the Class, *Monohypogynie*, f.

Mŏnŏhypŏ'gȳnus, *a, um.* *Bot.* The same in derivation and meaning as *Monohypogynius*.

Mŏnŏ'ïcus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; οἰκία, a house.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which bears distinct male and female flowers but upon the same stalk, as the *Carica monoïca*, *Viscum monoïcum*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a sub-Class (*Monoïca*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Paracephalophora*, comprehending those which have the sexes distinct, but in the same individual: mono'ic. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v., *Diœcius*. Fr. anal. *monoïque*, adj. Germ. syn. *einhäusig*. adj.

Mŏnŏlĕ'pĭdus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; λέπις, a scale.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Necker to a part that bears but one scale: monole'pidous. Fr. anal. *monolépide*, adj. Germ. syn. *einschuppicht*, adj.

Monolo'cular. (Μόνος, one; *lŏcŭlus*, a little place, or cavity.) *Bot.* Having only one cavity or cell; one-celled. Applied by some to designate ovaries with a single cavity or receptacle. *Pathol.* Applied to cystic tumours that are so constituted. *Mŏnŏlŏcŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *monoloculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfachrig*, adj.

Mŏnŏ'măchon. } (Μόνος, one or single;
Mŏnŏ'măchum, *i*, n. } μαχὴ, a fight or single combat.) *Anat.* A barbarous term used for the *Cæcum intestinum*, in the spurious writings bearing Galen's name, *de compagine membrorum*. Castellus.

Mŏnŏmă'nia, *æ.* f. (Μόνος, single; μαίνομαι, to rage.) *Pathol.* Term for a kind of insanity in which the patient is irrational on one subject only; on all others clear and correct. Fr. and Germ. syn. *Monomanie*, f.

Mŏnŏmăni'ăcus, *i*, m. (*Mŏnŏmănia*, madness on one subject.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for one labouring under *Monomania*: a monoma'niac. Fr. *monomaniaque*, m.

Mŏnŏmēlon. (Μόνος, single; μήλη, a probe.) *Pharm.* Old name of a *collyrium*; because by one application of the *specillus* (an instrument for eye-salve) or kind of probe, it healed inflammation of the eyes; described by Aëtius. Gorræus.

Mŏnŏmĕrŏsōmătus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; μέρος, a part; σῶμα, a body.) *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to an Order (*Monomerosomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Arachnides*, comprehending such as have the body formed of one piece: monomeroso'matous. Fr. anal. *monomérosome*, adj.

Mŏnŏ'mĕrus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; μέρος, a part.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the trunk of insects when it presents no suture or trace of segments, as in the *Aranea*. Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a section (*Monomera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those in whom they suppose all the *tarsi* composed of one joint: mono'merous. Fr. anal. *monomère*, adj.

Mŏnŏmȳus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; μῦς, a muscle.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied to a bivalve shell which presents but one muscular impression upon each valve; applied by Lamarck and Férussac to an Order (*Monomya*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Conchifera*; by Menke to a sub-Order (same term) of the *Acephala Elatobranchia*, comprehending those which have but one muscle or attachment and of which the shell presents interiorly but a single muscular impression almost central: monomy'ous. Fr. anal. *monomyaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine Muskel habend*.

Mŏnŏneu'rus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Rudolphi to a series (*Mononeura*, nom. pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, comprehending those animals that are provided with nerves but which have no ganglionic system: mononeu'rous. Fr. anal. *mononeure*, adj.

Mŏnŏ'nȳchos. } (Μόνος, single or entire;
Mŏnŏ'nȳchus, *a, um.* } ὄνυξ, a hoof.) *Zoöl.* Having an entire or uncleft hoof, as the *Equus* or horse; the same as *Solipes*. Fr. syn. *solipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *einhuficht*, adj.

Mŏnŏpāgia, *æ*, f. } (Μόνος, single; πηγνύω, to
Mŏnŏpēgia, *æ*, f. } fix.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Hemicrania*, or a fixed pain in one part of the head. Fr. anal. *monopagie*, f. Germ. syn. *das halbseitiger Kopfwehe*.

Mŏnŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Μόνος, single; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a single suffering of disease. Fr. anal. *monopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Einzelleiden; Erkranktsein eines einzelnen Menschen, eines einzelnen Theiles u. s. w.*

Mŏnŏpă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mŏnŏpăthia*, single suffering or infliction of disease; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Monopathia*: monopa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *monopathique*, adj.

Monopegia. See *Monopagia*.

Mŏnŏpĕrian'theus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; περὶ, besides; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff and Marquis to plants that have but one perianth, a single floral envelope: monoperian'theous. Fr. anal. *monopérianthe*, adj.

Mŏnŏpĕrĭgȳ'neus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; περὶ, around; γυνὴ, a woman, the symbol of the pistil or female organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Applied to a Class (*Monoperigyneæ*, nom.

pl. f.) of the *Monocotyledoneæ*, in which the stamens are inserted in the calyx or perianth around the ovary, or are perigynous: monoperigy'neous. Fr. anal. *monoperigyne*, adj. Fr. and Germ. anal. of the Class, *Monopérigynie*, f.

Mŏnŏpĕri'gŷnus, *a*, *um.* (Μόνος, single; περί, around; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to a monocotyledonous plant, of which the stamens are perigynous: monoperi'gynous. Fr. anal. *monoperigyne*, adj.

Mŏnŏpĕtă'leus, *a*, *um.* (Μόνος, single; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having but one petal; single-petalled; applied to a sub-section (*Monopetaleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Dicotyledoneæ*: monopeta'leous, or monope'talous Fr. anal. *monopétale*, adj. Germ. syn, *einblättrig*, adj. Fr. and Germ. anal. of the Class, *Monopétalie*, f.

Mŏnŏpĕtă'lia, *æ*, f. (Μόνος, single; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Term for the state of a plant which has but one petal, or of which the corol is monopetalous. Fr. anal. *monopétalie*, f.

Mŏnŏpĕtă'lia-eleutrŏgў'nia, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A faultily constructed name given by A. Richard to a Class of plants, comprehending the *Dicotyledones* with a free ovary. Fr. anal. *monopétalie-éleutrogynie*, f.

Mŏnŏpĕtălia-symphўsŏgў'nia, *æ*, f. *Bot.* Name given by A. Richard to a Class of plants, comprehending the *Dicotyledones* with the ovary adherent.

Mŏnŏpĕ'tălus, *a*, *um.* (Μόνος, single; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to designate the corols which though differently cut at their limb, form at their base a single piece surrounding completely and without interruption the sexual organs, as the *Pigea monopetala*. As, then, the corol results always from the union of a larger or a smaller number of petals, De Candolle proposed to call them *gamopetalous*, and to reserve the epithet *monopetalous* for the very rare case where it is composed of a single lateral petal, as in the female flowers of the *Cissampelos*: monope'talous. Fr. anal. *monopétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *einblättrig*, adj.

Mŏnophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Μόνος, single; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Med.* The condition of one who has only one eye: monophthal'my. Fr. anal. *monophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Zustand des Einäugigen*.

Mŏnophthal'mus, *a*, *um.* (Μόνος, single; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Med.* Having but one eye; one-eyed. Fr. anal. *monophthalme*, adj. Germ. syn. *einäugig*, adj.

Mŏnophyl'lous. (Μόνος, single; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having but one leaf: single-leaved. *Mŏnŏphyl'lus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *monophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *einblättrig*, adj.

Mŏnŏ'phўtus, *a*, *um.* (Μόνος, single; φύτον, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied to a genus of plants which comprehends but one species: mono'phytous. Fr. anal. *monophyte*, adj. Germ. syn. *einpflanzig*, adj.

Mŏnopleurobranchiātus, *a*, *um.* (Μόνος, single; πλευρὰ, the side; βράγχια, gills.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Monopleurobranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Paracephalaphora*; by Gray to an Order (same term) of the *Gasteropodophora Cryptobranchiata*, comprehending such as have the *branchiæ* more or less completely covered by a part of the mantle on the right side of the body, and corresponding to the *Tectibranchia* of Cuvier, the *Pomatobranchia* of Menke. Fr. anal. *monopleurobranche*, adj.

Mŏnopneu'mĕnos, } (Μόνος, single;
Mŏnopneu'mĕnus, *a*, *um.* } πνέω, to breathe.) *Med., Physiol.* Breathing once or having breathed once: monopneu'menous. Fr. anal. *monopneumène*, adj. Germ. syn. *einmal athmend; einmal geathmet.*

Mŏnopnŏus, *a*, *um.* (Μόνος, single; πνέω, to breathe.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Fitzinger to a division (*Monopnoa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Reptilia*, comprehending those which have but one mode of respiration, viz., by the lungs, all their life: monopno'ous. Fr. anal. *monopnoé*, adj.

Mŏnŏpŏdăcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Μόνος, single; πούς, a foot; κεφαλή, a head.) *Med., Physiol.* A term for a monster-fetus without a head, and with only one foot. Fr. anal. *monopodacéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *der einfüssige Ohnkopf.*

Mŏnŏpŏ'dia, *æ*, f. (Μόνος, one; πούς, a foot.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a genus of monsters characterised by the existence of only one foot. Fr. anal. *monopodie*, f. Germ. syn. *Einfüssigkeit*, m.

Mŏnŏpŏ'dius, *a*, *um.* (Μόνος, single; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Having but one foot; applied to the *Alphæus monopodium*, because it has the feet of the first pair very unequal, the right foot being very large: monopo'dious. See *Monopus*, Fr. anal. *monopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfüssig*, adj.; *mit einem Fusse.*

Mŏnoprōtophyllātus, *a*, *um.* (Μόνος, single; πρῶτος, at first; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied by Turpin to appendiculated vegetables, of which the embryo presents at first but one lateral and sheathed leaf, as in the *Monocotyledones*: monoprotophyl'late. Fr. anal. *monoprotophyllé*, adj.

Mŏ'nōps, *ōpis*, adj. (Μόνος, single; ὤψ, the eye.) *Med.* Having but one eye: one-eyed. Fr. anal. *monopse*, adj. Germ. syn. *einaugig*, adj.

Monop'terus, *a*, *um.* (Μόνος, single; πτέρον, a wing.) *Bot.* Having but one wing, as the *carcerula* of the *Fraxinus*: monop'terous. Fr. anal. *monoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *einflügelig*, adj.; *einflossig*, adj.

Mŏnoptĕrў'gius, *a*, *um.* (Μόνος, single; πτέρυξ, a fin.) *Ichthyol.* Having but one fin, as the *Cottus monopterygius*, which has but one dorsal fin: monoptery'gious, Fr. anal. *monopterygien*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit eine Flossfeder.*

Mŏ'nŏpus, *pŏdis*, adj. (Μόνος, single; πούς, a foot.) *Med., Physiol.* Having only one foot: mo'nopous. See *Monopodius*. Fr. anal. *monope*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfüssig; mit einem Fusse.*

Mŏnŏpўrēnus, *a*, *um.* (Μόνος, single; πυρήν, the stone of stone-fruit.) *Bot.* Having but one stone or kernel; applied to fruits: monopyre'nous. Fr. anal. *monopyrène*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Kern in Nüssen.*

Mŏnor'chis, *ĭdis*, adj. (*Μόνος*, one; *ὄρχις*, a testicle.) *Physiol., Surg.* Epithet of one in whom only a single testicle has descended into the scrotum, or who has been deprived of one by accident or operation. Fr. anal. *monorchide*, adj. Germ. syn. *nur einen Hoden hat.*

Mŏnorhyn'chus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *ῥύγχος*, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Monorhynchi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Subannelidaria Bothrocephala*, comprehending those of which the cephalic enlargement is provided with but one median proboscis: monorhyn'chous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *monorhynque;* adj. Germ. syn. *einrüsselig*, adj.

Mŏno'scĕlus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *σκέλος*, a leg.) *Physiol.* Having but one leg: one-legged. Fr. anal. *monoscéle*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit nur einem Bein oder Schenkel.*

Mŏnŏsĕ'palus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *sepal*, a separated part or portion of the calyx.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx when the sepals are united by their margins so as to form one piece of a more or less tubular appearance: monose'palous. Fr. anal. *monosépale*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit einen Blumenblatte.*

Mŏnŏsītia, *æ*, f. (*Μόνος*, single; *σῖτος*, grain, or food.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for food taken but once a day. Fr. anal. *monositie*, f. Germ. syn. *das nur einmalige Essen des Tages.*

Monosper'mal. } (*Μόνος*, single; *σπέρμα*, a
Monosper'matous. } seed.) *Bot.* Having only one seed; one-seeded; both of these terms are used, but the second is the more correct one. *Mŏnosper'mus, a, um. Mŏnosper'mătus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *monosperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *einsaamig*, adj.

Mŏnosper'mĭcus, *a, um.* The same as *Monospermus.*

Mŏnŏ'spŏrus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *σπορά*, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied to any concepticle of a cryptogamious plant which contains but a single sporule: mono'sporous. Fr. anal. *monosporé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit ein Saame.*

Mŏnostă'chyus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *στάχυς*, an ear, or spike.) *Bot.* Applied to plants of which the flowers are disposed in but one spike, as the *Scirpus monostachyus, Colladon monostachya, Aponogeton monostachyum:* monosta'chyous. Fr. anal. *monostachyé*, adj. Germ. syn. *einöhrig*, adj.

Mŏno'stĭchus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *στίχος*, a row.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety in the prism, the base of which is surrounded with facets which have different inclinations, as the *Yenites monosticha:* mono'stichous. Fr. anal. *monostique*, adj. Germ. syn. *einreihig*, adj.

Mŏnostigmă'tia, *æ*, f. (*Μόνος*, single; *στίγμα*, a mark, or spot.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to a section of the *Synantherеæ*, comprehending those which have only one *stigma.* Fr. anal. *monostigmatie*, f.

Mŏnostig'mătus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *στίγμα*, a mark, or spot.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant, to an ovary, or to a style which has but one *stigma*, as the *Cleome:* monostig'matous. Fr. anal. *monostigmaté*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit ein Brandmahl*, n.

Mŏno'stŏmus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, only; *στόμα*, a mouth.) Having but one mouth, or opening: mono'stomous. Fr. anal. *monostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *einmaulig*, adj.

Mŏnostў'leus, *a, um.* The same as *Monostylus.*

Mŏno'stўlus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *στῦλος*, a style.) *Bot.* Applied to an ovary which bears but one style, as the *Hypericum Chinense:* mono'stylous. Fr. anal. *monostyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Pistill habend.*

Mŏnŏsymphўsŏgў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Μόνος*, single; *σύμφυσω*, union; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a Class of plants comprehending the *Monocotyledones* which have the ovary adherent. Fr. anal. *monosymphysogynie*, f.

Mŏnŏthălă'meus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *θάλαμος*, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied by Palisot-Beauvois, to a section (*Monothalameæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, to which he refers those of which the *locustæ* are conformed all in the same manner: monothala'meous. Fr. anal. *monothalamé*, adj.

Mŏnŏthălă'mius, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *θάλαμος*, a bed.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied to univalve shells which contain but one cavity: monothala'mious. Fr. anal. *monothalame*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine Bette habend.*

Mŏnŏthă'lămus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *θάλαμος*, a bed.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to an Order (*Monothalma*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Cephalopoda*, comprehending those which have but one unilocular shell: monotha'lamous. Fr. anal. *monothalame*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine Bette habend.*

Mŏnŏthēleus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *θηλή*, a nipple.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to plants of which the flower contains but a simple ovary: monothe'leous. Fr. anal. *monothèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *einbrustwarzig*, adj.

Mŏnŏthēlia, *æ*, f. (*Μόνος*, single; *θηλή*, a nipple.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Auricularia monothelia*, because it resembles an isolated globulous *papilla*, or nipple. Fr. anal. *monothélié*, f.

Mŏnŏ'thўrus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, single; *θύρα*, a dove.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Employed to designate shells of only one piece, or univalve: mono'thyrous. Fr. anal. *monothyre*, adj.

Mono'tomous. (*Μόνος*, single; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Mineral.* Applied to cleavage, where a single cleavage-face is met with, the position of which, whether it is parallel, or perpendicular to the axis, has not been determined. *Mŏnŏ'tomus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *monotome*, adj.

Mŏnotrēmătus, *a, um.* (*Μόνος*, one; *τρῆμα*, an opening.) *Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* Having only one opening; applied by Geoffroy, Cuvier, Desmarest, Blainville and others to an Order or a Family (*Monotremata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia;* and by Latreille to a Class of vertebrate animals, embracing those which have only one external opening, or vent for the semen, urine and excrements. Fr. anal. *monotrème*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit einem öffnung.*

Monotre'mo. *Comp. Anat.* An English name

for a monotrematous animal. See *Monotrematus.* **Mŏnotrēma,** *ătis,* n. Fr. anal. *monotrème,* m.

Mŏnotrĭ'dўmus, *i,* m. (**Μόνος,** single; **τρίδυμος,** threefold.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a monster-fetus born with three bodies: monotri'dymous. Fr. anal. *monotridyme,* m. Germ. syn. *eine Missgeburt mit dreifachem Körper oder doch mit einzelnen dreifachen Körpertheilen.*

Mŏnotrĭme'trĭcus, *a, um.* (**Μόνος,** single; **τρίς,** three; **μέτρον,** a measure; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Naumann and Hausmann to a system of crystalline forms, supposed to belong to a system of four *axes,* of which the three horizontal are equal but differ from the vertical: monotrime'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *monotrimétrique,* adj.

Mŏnotrŏ'peus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Monotropeæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants established by Nuttal, having the *Monotropa* for their type: monotro'peous. Fr. anal. *monotropé,* adj.

Mŏno'trŏchus, *a, um.* (**Μόνος,** single; **τροχὸς,** a wheel.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to two Families (*Monotrocha,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Infusoria Rotifera,* comprehending those of which the *celia* form a simple and complete crown: mono'trochous. Fr. anal. *monotroque,* adj. Germ. syn. *einradig,* adj.

Mŏno'tўpus, *a, um.* (**Μόνος,** single; **τύπος,** a type.) Applied by Mirbel to *genera,* as the *Rosa,* and to Families, as the *Labieæ,* composed of one union of objects intimately joined by a multitude of relations perceptible at first glance; applied by De Candolle to *genera* which contain but a single species: mono'typous. Fr. anal. *monotype,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit ein Vorbild.*

Monro's Fŏrāmen. *Anat.* Term for an oval aperture below the anterior margin of the *Fornix* of the brain, which communicates with the lateral ventricles and the *Infundibulum:* named *Foramen Monroianum,* because first pointed out by Monro.

Mons, *tis,* m. (**Μόνος,** alone; because mountains stand solitary and uninhabited.) Fr. anal. *mont,* m. Germ. syn. *Berg,* m.

Mons Vĕ'nĕris. *Anat.* Term for the triangular eminence in the upper and anterior part of the *pubes* of women. See *Ascoma.* Fr. anal. *mont de Vénus.* Germ. syn. *Schamberg,* m.

Monster. *Physiol.* See *Monstrum.*

Mon'strum, *i,* n. (*Monstro,* to shew, or declare; because formerly regarded as endued with preternatural powers to declare the will of the Gods.) *Physiol.* Term for a misshapen thing that exceedeth, lacketh, or is disordered in natural form: a mon'ster. A child born with a redundancy, or multiplicity—a deficiency, or want—a confusion or transposition of parts, is so termed; a *Lusus naturæ.* Fr. anal. *monstre,* m. Germ. syn. *Missgeburt,* f.

Monstruosĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*Monstrum,* a monster.) *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to designate, one while, every alteration whatever of a specific type, from the slightest even to the more important and apparent; another, only the more marked and apparent anomalies, those which alter sensibly the form of organs, resembling originals and never due to an accidental visible cause. I. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire understands by this the very complete marked anomalies which render impossible, or difficult, the accomplishment of one or more functions, or produce in the individuals affected a faulty conformation very different from that ordinarily present in the species: a monstruo'sity. Fr. anal. *monstruosité,* f. Germ. syn. *Missbildung,* f.

Montanin'. *Chem.* Term for an alkaloid substance said to have been discovered by Van Mons in the bark of a new species of *Cinchona,* called *Cinchona montana.* **Montānīna,** *æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *montanine,* f.

Montānus, *a, um.* (*Mons,* a mountain.) *Bot.* Applied to plants in our climate found only at a considerable height, as the *Iasione montana, Pyenanthemum montanum,* etc.; belonging to a mountain. *Zoöl.* That which lives upon mountains, as the *Trogon oreskios.* Fr. syn. *montagnard,* adj. Germ. syn. *bergicht,* adj.

Montĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Mons,* a mountain; *cŏlo,* to inhabit.) Living or growing on mountains. *Bot.* Applied to a plant, as the *Eugenia monticola. Zoöl.* Applied to an animal, as the *Ardea monticola:* monti'colous. Fr. anal. *monticole,* adj.

Montĭ'cŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Mons,* a mountain.) *Geog., Geol.* Term for a very small mountain: a mon'ticule. Fr. anal. *monticule,* m. Germ. syn. *ein kleines Berg.*

Montinie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Montinieæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Onagrarieæ,* having the *Montinia* for their type: montinie'ous. Fr. anal. *montinié,* adj.

Montpe'lier Scam'mony. *Pharm.* Name of the purgative substance yielded by the *Cynanchum Montpeliacum.*

Monychos. *Zoöl.* See *Mononychos.*

Mŏnypŏgў'nius, *a, um.* (**Μόνος,** single; **ὑπὸ,** under; **γυνὴ,** a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to a Jussieuan Class (*Monypogynia,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Monocotyledones* with one hypogynious stamen: monypogy'nious. Fr. and Germ. anal. of the Class, *Monypogynie,* f.

Moon-Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ophioglossum lunaria.*

Moor-Berry. *Bot.* A common name for the fruit of the *Vaccinium oxycoccus.*

Moorhead. *Chem.* See *Alembic.*

Moorwort, Broad-Leaved. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Andromeda Mariana.*

Mo'ral Insa'nity. *Med. Jur., Pathol.* That form of insanity in which the intellectual faculties appear to have sustained but little injury, but the feelings and affections are perverted and depraved: otherwise termed by the French *Manie sans délire.*

Mo'rate. (*Mōrĭcum* acidum, Moric, or moroxylic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of moric or moroxylic acid with a salifiable base. The same as *Moroxylate.* **Mōras,** *ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *mo-*

rate, m. Germ. syn. *maulbeerholzsauer Salz.*

Mor'bid. (*Morbus*, disease.) *Pathol.* Of or belonging to disease: diseased: corrupt: infec'tious. *Mor'bĭdus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *morbide*, adj. Germ. syn. *kranklich*, adj.

Mor'bid Tem'perature. *Pathol.* Term for the difference either above or below the natural temperature of the human body, as ascertained by the thermometer placed in the *axilla* or under the tongue, of the patient; the natural temperature is from 96° to 98° Fahr., which is greatly reduced in the cold stage of ague, and more so in malignant cholera, while in common continued fever it rises from 100° to 105° Fahr., and in the inflammatory form of scarlet fever it has sometimes risen to 112°. Fr. syn. *température morbide.* Germ. syn. *die krankliche Mässigung der Luft.*

Morbi'fic. (*Morbus*, disease; *făcio*, to make; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inducing, or causing disease. *Morbĭ'fĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *morbifique*, adj. Germ. syn. *krankmachend*, part. adj.

Morbil'li, *ōrum*, m. pl. (Dim. *Morbus*, a disease.) *Pathol.* A name for *Rubeola*, or measles. Fr. syn. *rougéole*, f. Germ. syn. *Masern*, f.; *Rotheln*, f.

Mor'bus, *i.* n. (Μόρος βίου, a decay of life.) *Pathol.* A disease, sickness, or sore. Fr. syn. *mal*, m. Germ. syn. *Uebel*, n.

Mor'bus Bri'ghtii. *Pathol.* The disease of Bright. See *Bright's Disease.*

Mor'bus Cærŭ'leus. *Pathol.* The blue disease; a term for the disease *Cyanosis.* Fr. syn. *cyanose*, f.; *cyanopathie*, f.; *ictère bleue: maladie bleue.* Germ. syn. *Blausucht*, f.

Mor'bus Coxārius. *Pathol.* The hip-joint disease. See *Coxalgia.* Fr. syn. *coxalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hüftweh*, n.

Mor'bus Gal'lĭcus. *Pathol.* The French or Gallic disease, an old term for *Lues venerea.* See *Syphilis.* Fr. and Germ. syn. *syphilis*, f.

Mor'bus Hercŭ'leus. *Pathol.* A name for epilepsy; the Herculean disease. Fr. syn. *épilepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fallsucht*, f.

Mor'bus In'dĭcus. *Pathol.* A name for the venereal disease. Fr. syn. *mal des Indes.*

Mor'bus Infantĭlis. } *Pathol.* Names for epi-
Mor'bus Mag'nus. } lepsy; the infantine disease; the great disease. Fr. and Germ. syn. *épilepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fallsucht*, f.

Mor'bus Nĭ'ger. *Pathol.* A name for *Melæna;* the black disease. Fr. syn. *mélæna*, m. Germ. syn. *die schwarze Krankheit oder Ruhr.*

Mor'bus Rēgius. *Pathol.* A name for *Icterus*, or jaundice; the royal disease. Fr. syn. *ictère*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelbsucht*, f.

Mor'bus Să'cer. *Pathol.* A name for epilepsy; the sacred disease. Fr. and Germ. syn. *épilepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fallsucht*, f.

Morchel'la, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Fungi.* The morel. Fr. anal. *morel*, f.; *morelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Morchel*, f.

Morchel'la Escŭlen'ta. *Bot.* Name of a species which, with the *M. gigas*, are the two mostly used in sauces and made dishes.

Mor'dant. (*Mordeo*, to bite.) *Chem.* A term applied to a substance used by dyers which combines with the fabric to be dyed in order to fix the colouring matter; as *Alumina* and the oxides of iron and tin which are the most usual mordants employed. Etymologically, it should be *Mordent.* Fr. anal. *mordant*, adj. Germ. syn. *beissig*, adj.; *beissend*, part. adj.

Mor'dax, *ācis*, adj. (*Mordeo*, to bite.) *Med., Pathol.* That which biteth; biting; pungent; applied to heat, as of fever, etc.: morda'cious. Fr. anal. *mordant*, adj. Germ. syn. *beissig*, adj.; *beissend*, part. adj.

Mordel'lŏnus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a tribe (*Mordellonæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coleoptera Trachelides*, having the *Mordella* for their type: mordel'lonous. Fr. anal. *mordellone*, adj.

Mordensi. *Med., Pathol.* A Javanese name for Asiatic cholera.

Morebel'la, Gigas. *Bot.* Name of a species similarly used with the *Morchella esculenta.*

Mo'rel. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Morchella.*

Mo'rel Fun'gus. *Bot.* Common name of the *Phallus esculentus.*

Moretarium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* See *Mortarium.*

Mōrētum, *i*, n. } (*Mōrum*, the mulberry.)
Mōrētus, *i*, m. } *Pharm.* Old names for a kind of julep or aromatic potion in which a syrup of mulberries was an ingredient.

Mōreus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a tribe (*Moreæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Morus*, or mulberry for their type: mo'reous. Fr. anal. *moré*, adj.

Morga'gni, Colum'næ Rec'tæ. *Anat.* A term for the longitudinal *plicæ* of the *rectum.*

Morga'gni Lĭ'quor. *Anat.* Term for a small quantity of fluid contained between the crystalline lens and its capsule; so named because discovered by Morgagni.

Morga'gni, Sĭ'nuses of. *Anat.* Name given to three small dilatations at the commencement of the *aorta*, external to and corresponding with the semilunar valves; first pointed out by Morgagni. Applied also, *in the singular*, to a small semicircular space of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, between its attachments to the petrous bone and to the cuneiform process of the occipital bone.

Morgagniānus, *a, am.* *Med.* Of or belonging to Morgagni: morga'gnian; morga'gnic. Fr. anal. *morgagnique*, adj. Germ. anal. *morgagnisch*, adj.

Mōria, *æ*, f. (Μωρός, foolish.) *Med.* The same as *Fatuity.* Fr. syn. *fatuité*, f. Germ. syn. *Blödsinn*, m. Also, a variety of *Monomania* in which the patient believes himself distinguished for talents, bravery, genius, etc.; also called *Morosis.*

Mōrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mōrus*, the mulberry tree; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Applied by Klaproth to a particular acid which he found in the bark of the *Morus alba:* mo'ric. Also employed the same as *Moroxylicus.* Fr. anal. *morique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein Maulbeerbaum gehörig.*

Mōrĭfor'mis. (*Mōrum*, a mulberry; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form or shape of a mulberry: mo'riform. Fr. anal. *moriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *maulbeerförmig*, adj.

Morin'. *Chem.* Name given by Chevreul to the colouring matter of yellow wood, as of the *Morus tinctoria*. *Mōrīnum, i*, n. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *morine*, m.

Mŏrin'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a sub-tribe (*Morindeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rubiaceæ Vangurieæ*, having the *Morinda* for their type: morin'deous. Fr. anal. *morindé*, adj.

Mŏrīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Morineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Dipsaceæ*, having the *Morina* for their type: mori'neous. Fr. anal. *morinė*, adj.

Morin'ga, æ, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*.

Morin'ga Ap'tĕra. *Bot.* Name of the plant which produces the ben nut; also called *Guilandina moringa*.

Mŏrin'geus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Term for a Family (*Moringeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by R. Brown, having the *Moringa* for their type: morin'geous. Fr. anal. *moringé*, adj.

Mŏ'rion.
Mŏ'rium, ii, n. } (Μόριον, dim. *μόρος*, a part.) *Bot., Med., Nat. Hist.* Term for a small part or space; also division or distribution; applied to time, to species of a race or kind, etc. Germ. syn. *der (kleine) Theil oder Abtheil.*

Mŏrioplas'tĭca, æ, f. (Μόριον, a small part; πλάσσω, to form.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the art of forming, or constructing anew living or organic parts: morioplas'tics. Fr. anal. *morioplastique*, f. Germ. syn. *Morioplastik*, f.

Mormŏ'lўca, æ, f.
Mormŏlў'cion.
Mormŏlў'cium, ii, n. } (Μορμώ, a bugbear.) *Med.* Term for a spectre or phantom.

Mōro. (*Mōrum*, a mulberry.) *Pathol.* Old name for a small abscess, like a mulberry.

Moroch'thus Lă'pis. Ancient name of the *Agaricus mineralis*; also called *Galaxias*; also applied to the *Osteocolla*, or gluestone.

Mōrŏcŏ'mium, ii, n. (Μώρος, idiotic, or fatuous; κομέω, to cure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a lunatic asylum, or house for reception and treatment of the insane. See *Morodochium*. Fr. anal. *morocome*, m. Germ. syn. *Irrenhaus*, n.; *Narrenhaus*, n.

Mōrŏdo'chium, ii, n. (Μώρος, idiotic, or fatuous; δέχομαι, to admit or receive.) *Med. Pathol.* Term the same as *Morocomium*.

Moron. *Bot.* A name for the *Rubus idæus*, or raspberry plant.

Mōrōsis, is, or *eos*, f. *Med.* The same as *Moria*.

Morox'ylate. (*Morŏxўlĭcum* acidum, Moroxylic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of moroxylic acid with a salifiable base. *Mōrŏx'ўlas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *moroxylate*, m. Germ. syn. *maulbeerholzsauer Salz*.

Moroxy'lic. (*Mōrum*, the mulberry; *oxўdum*, an oxide; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the mulberry; applied to an acid obtained from a salt found on the surface of the bark of the white mulberry tree, in little granulous drops of a yellowish and blackish brown colour. *Mōroxy'lĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *moroxylique*, adj. Germ. syn. *maulbeerholzsauer*, adj.

Morphe'a, æ, f. *Pathol.* An old barbarous term for the *Alphos* of the Greeks, the *Lepra alphoides* of Willan. See *Albora*. Fr. anal. *morphée*, f. Germ. syn. *der weisse Hautfleck*.

Morphe'a Ni'gra. *Pathol.* A name for the *Lepra maculosa nigra*, L. *nigra* or *nigricans*.

Mor'phew. *Pathol.* (As if *Mort feu*, dead fire.) *Pathol.* Old English name for various cutaneous affections of the face.

Mor'phia, æ, f. (*Morpheus*, who presided over sleep; from its strong narcotic quality.) *Chem., M. Med.* Name of a vegetable alkali constituting the narcotic principle of opium: morphin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *morphine*, f. Germ. anal. *Morphium*, n.

Morphimetria. See *Morphometria*.

Morphimetricus. See *Morphometricus*.

Morphin'. *Chem.* Name given to a vegetable alkali discovered in 1804 by Seguin and Sertuerner in opium, and the properties of which were not ascertained till 1816 by Sertuerner. *Morphīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *morphine*, f. Germ. syn. *Morphium*, n.

Morphīnia, æ, f. (*Morphia*, morphin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term proposed to be used as distinctive of disease caused by extensive use of the salts of morphin.

Morphioïdīna, æ, f.
Morphioïdīnum, i, n. } (*Morphium*, morphin; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Chem.* Name given by Sertuerner to a substance resembling morphin, from analogy with *Chinoidina*: morphioidin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Mor'phium, ii, n. *Chem.* Name given by Sertuerner to morphin, and which the German chemists have retained. Fr. anal. *morphium*, m. Germ. anal. *Morphium*, n.

Morphogrăphia, æ, f. (Μορφή, form; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for a description or history of external form: morpho'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *morphographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der äussern Form*.

Morphogrăphĭcus, a, um. (*Morphographia*, a history of outward form.; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Morphographia*: morphogra'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *morphographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Morphographie betreffend*.

Morphŏlŏ'gia, æ, f. (Μορφή, form; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for the doctrine or science of the form of natural bodies and their formation: morpho'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *morphologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Formen der Naturkörper und ihrer Bildung*.

Morphŏlŏ'gĭcus, a, um. (*Morphŏlŏgia*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Morphologia*, or the science of the form of natural bodies: morpho'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *morphologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Morphologie betreffend*.

Morphŏmă'nia, æ, f. (Μορφή, form; μανία, madness.) *Nat. Hist.* A term for too

much study of external form. Fr. and Germ. anal. *morphomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ueberschätzung der äusseren Formen.*

Morphŏmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. (Μορφή, form; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for the art of measuring or ascertaining the external form and condition of objects: morpho'metry. Fr. anal. *morphométrie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Messen der aussern Form und Gestalt.*

Morphŏmĕ'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Morphŏmĕtria*, measurement of external form; terminal *-icus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Morphometria:* morphome'trical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *morphométrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Morphometrie betreffend.*

Morphŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Μορφή, form; νόμος, a law or custom.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for the science of the laws of formation, as of crystals, plants, animals: morpho'nomy. Fr. and Germ. syn. *morphonomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Gesetzen der Formenbildung.*

Morphopas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μορφή, form; πάσμα, a distribution or sprinkling.) *Anat.* Term for a mass or substance for counterfeiting corporeal or anatomical figures: mor'phopasm. Fr. anal. *morphopasme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Masse zu Nachbildung körperlicher Formen.*

Morphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μορφόω, to form.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid formation, used by Eisenmann; organic disease. Fr. anal. *morphose*, f. Germ. syn. *Bildungskrankheit*, f.

Morphostœchiŏmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. (Μορφή, form; στοῖχος, a row or series; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for ascertaining the proper condition of objects, as by classification of crystals, plants, etc.: morphostechio'metry. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *morphostœchiométrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gestaltreihenmessung*, f.

Morphotheōria, *æ*, f. (Μορφή, form; θεωρία, a viewing or beholding.) *Nat. Hist.* Term the same as *Morphonomia.*

Morphŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Μορφή, form; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* A term for general anatomy: morpho'tomy. Fr. anal. *morphotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *allgemeine Zergliederungslehre der natürlichen Bildungsformen.*

Morphozōus, *a, um.* (Μορφή, form; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a type (*Morphozoa*, nom. pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, comprehending animals which have a determinate form: morpho'zoous. Fr. anal. *morphozoaire*, adj.

Morphūrŏmolgæ'us, *a, um.* (Μορφή, form or beauty; οὐρά, a tail; μολγός, a salamander.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a section (*Morphuromolgæi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Reptilia Campsichrotes*, comprehending the salamanders properly so called, terrestrial as well as aquatic: morphuromolge'ous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *morphuromolge*, adj.

Mor'pio, *ōnis*, f. *Entomol.* A name for the *Pediculus pubis*, or crab-louse. Fr. anal. *morpion*, m. Germ. syn. *Filzlaus*, f.

Mor'rhuæ O'leum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) for oil prepared from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua;* cod-fish oil; cod-liver oil.

Mors, *tis*, f. (Μόρος, fate or destiny.) *Med.* Term for the absolute cessation of life; death. Fr. anal. *mort*, f. Germ. syn. *Tod*, m.

Morsel. See *Morsellus, Buccea, Buccella, Rotula, Tabella.*

Morsel'lus, *i*, m. } (Dim. *Morsus*, a bite, or
Mor'sŭlus, *i*, m. } mouthful.) *Med., Pharm.* A little mouthful; applied to a medicine intended to be chewed or dissolved in the mouth; a lozenge: a mor'sel. See *Buccea, Buccella, Rotula, Tabella.* Fr. anal. *morceau*, m. Germ. syn. *Bissen*, m.

Mor'sus, *ûs*, m. (*Mordeo*, to bite.) Term for a bite, grasp, or sting. Fr. anal. *morsure*, f. Germ. syn. *Biss*, m.; *Bisswunde*, f.

Mor'sus Diă'bŏli. *Anat.* The devil's bite; a significant name for the *fimbriæ* of the Fallopian tubes, from their peculiar function: formerly called *Foliaceum ornamentum.* Fr. anal. *morsure du Diable.* Germ. syn. *Teufelsbiss*, m.

Mor'ta. *Pathol.* A name of *Pemphigus.*

Mortāri'ŏlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Mortārium*, a mortar.) A little mortar. *Anat.* Anciently used for *Alveolus*, or the socket of a tooth. Fr. anal. *alveole*, m. Germ. syn. *Höhle*, f. *Chem.* Old term for a mould for making cupels. Fr. anal. *mortariole*, f. Germ. syn. *Kleinmörser*, m.

Mortārium, *ii*, n. (As if *Mŏrētārium*, from *mŏrētum*, which ordinarily meant a kind of pudding; because *moreta* were made in it.) A mortar. *Anat.* Anciently used for the trunk of the body, from the neck to the hip; it was also applied to the *Os cribriforme*, or ethmoid bone. *Chem., Pharm.* Mortars were anciently made of wood, iron, brass, lead, glass, etc.; leaden mortars were specially used for making those ointments and plasters suitable for malignant and cancerous ulcers. See *Piso, Tritorium.* Fr. anal. *mortier*, m. Germ. syn. *Morser*, m.

Mortifica'tion. (*Mors*, death; *făcio*, to make:) *Pathol.* Term for the loss of vitality in, or the death of a part of the body. *Mortĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f. See *Aposphacelisis, Astrobolismus, Gangrene, Sphacelus, Sideratio.* Fr. anal. *mortification*, f. Germ. syn. *kalter Brand; Tödtung*, f.; *Ertödtung*, f.

Mŏrŭla, *æ*, f. (*Mŏrum*, a mulberry.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a mulberry-formed, fungous excrescence: a mo'rule. Fr. anal. *morule*, f. Germ. syn. *ein maulbeerförmig Schwammgewächs.*

Mŏrum, *i*, n. (Μῶρον.) *Bot.* A mulberry, the fruit of the *Morus nigra;* it was formerly esteemed as antiseptic and corroborant, and much used in low fevers. Fr. anal. *mure*, m. Germ. syn. *Maulbeere*, f.

Mŏrus, *i*, m. (Μῶρον, a mulberry.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia:* Ord. *Tetrandria*, Juss. *Urticaceæ.* See *Diamoron.* Fr. anal. *murier*, m. Germ. syn. *Maulbeerbaum*, m.

Mŏrus Ni'gra. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the mulberry tree; the bark of the root is said to be useful against *tænia.* See *Morum.* Fr. anal. *murier noire.*

Mosa. Old name of a kind of food used in

Germany, made of wheaten flour and milk; with which, it is said, mothers and nurses fill and stuff their infants, to the stretching of the *hypochondria* and danger of epilepsy. Castellus.

Mosaic Gold. *Chem.* See *Aurum Musivum.*

Mosasau'rus, *i*, m. (*Mosa*, not satisfactorily ascertained; *saurus*, a lizard *Nat. Hist., Zoöl.* Term for the remains of a gigantic species of lizard found in working lime quarries. Germ. syn. *Maasseidechse*, f.

Mosch. (Arabian name of musk.) *Anat.* A name given by Bilsius to certain vessels of the kidney (*vasa rorifera*), but which none but himself, before or since, has been able to see.

Moschardīna, *æ*, f. (*Moschus*, musk.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a confection or preparation of musk, amber and other strong scented substances.

Moschātus, *a, um.* (*Moschus*, musk.) *Bot.* Having a smell like musk; applied to certain plants in reference to their odour. Fr. anal. *musqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *bisamduftend*, part. adj.

Moschēlæ'um, *i*, n. (Arab. *Mosch*; ἔλαιον, oil.) *Pharm.* Old term for a compound aromatic oil, of which musk seems to have constituted the basis, being added in large quantity to the other ingredients.

Moschĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Moschus*, musk; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing or yielding musk, as the *Moschus moschiferus*: moschi'ferous. Fr. anal. *moschifère*, adj.

Moschŏcă'ryon. } (*Moschus*, musk; *că-*
Moschŏcă'ryum, *i*, n. } *ryon*; a walnut.) *Bot.* A name for the *Nux moschata.* Fr. anal. *moschocaryon*, m. Germ. syn. *Muscatnuss*, f.

Mos'chus, *i*, m. (Arab. *Mosch.*) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. & U.S.A.) for the substance musk; black-coloured, slightly unctuous, having a very strong durable smell, and bitter taste; it is a peculiar secretion in a follicle of the prepuce of the *Moschus moschiferus*, being contained in a bag; it is used as powerfully antispasmodic; the best is brought from China. See *Almisa.* Fr. anal. *musc*, m. Gérm. syn. *Bisam*, m.

Mos'chus A'rābum. *Bot.* A name for the seed of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus.*

Mos'chus Moschĭ'fĕrus. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the ruminating animal resembling an antelope, from which musk is obtained. Fr. syn. *chevrotain porte-musc.* Germ. syn. *Bisamthier*, n.

Moseley's Pills. Name given to a quack preparation; the pills are composed of rhubarb and ginger.

Mosquītæ. (*Mosquito*, the name of an insect.) *Pathol.* Old name for a cutaneous disorder in the East Indies, said to be sometimes produced by sweating, and sometimes by the bite of the mosquito; when the pimples arise on the skin an itching immediately follows, which, if scratched, is soon followed by an ulcer. Bontius, *Meth. Med. Morb. Extern. in India*, c. 18.

Mosquito. *Entomol.* Common name for the *Culex pipiens.* Fr. anal. *mosquite*, m. Germ. syn. *Moskite*, f.

Moss. (Teut.) *Bot.* Common name for various kinds of the cryptogamic plant *Muscus*, which grow in damp situations, on trees, old walls, etc. See *Muscus, Azensali.* Fr. anal. *mousse*, f. Germ. syn. *Moose*, f.

Moss, Pec'toral. *Bot., Med.* A common name for the *Lichen pulmonarius.* Fr. syn. *lichen pulmonaire.*

Moss, Sea. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fucus helminthocorton.*

Mŏsyl'lon. } (Μόσυλλον.) *M. Med.* Old
Mŏsyl'lum, *i*, n. } epithet of the best cinnamon.

Motăcillīnus, *a, um.* *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a group (*Motacillina*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Dentirostres Sylviades*, having the *Motacilla* for their type: motacilli'nous. Fr. anal. *motacillin*, adj.

Mŏtă'rion. } (Dim. Μοτὸς, shredded
Mŏtă'rium, *ii*, n. } linen.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Term for fine *charpie.* Germ. syn. *feine gezupfte Leinewand; feine Charpie.*

Mōtātōrius, *a, um.* (*Mŏveo*, to move.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Kirby to feet which, during rest of the animal, are in a perpetual vibratory motion, as those of the *Tipula*: mo'tatory. Fr. syn. *mouvant*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Bewegung gehörig.*

Mo'ther. (Sax. *Modor.*) *Anat., Bot., Chem., Nat. Hist.* This word has been applied to membranes, preparations, plants, etc., from fanciful ideas of their use, nature, or qualities. See *Mater.*

Mo'ther of Pearl. *Nat. Hist.* Term for the shining internal part of those shells in which pearls are produced; it is similar to pearl in its composition.

Mo'ther of Thyme. *Bot.* Common name for the *Thymus serpyllum*, or wild thyme.

Mo'ther of the Wood. *Bot.* Common name for the *Asperula odorata*, or *Matrisylva*, or woodruff.

Mo'ther-Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the herb *Leonurus cardiaca*; also called cardiac herb, *Agripalma Gallis*, and *Agripalma.*

Mo'ther-Water. *Chem.* Term for the residual fluid after evaporating sea-water, or any other solution containing salts, and taking out the crystals.

Mo'ther's Mark. *Physiol.* The popular term for any of the appearances named *Nævus maternus.*

Mo'ther's Wort. *Bot.* A common name for the *Matricaria parthenium*, or common feverfew, or febrifuge. Fr. anal. *matricaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterkraut*, m.

Moth-Mullein. *Bot.* Common name for the *Verbascum blattaria.*

Mōtĭ'lĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Mŏveo*, to move.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the faculty of moving, or motion: moti'lity. Fr. anal. *motilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Beweglichkeit*, f.

Mŏton. } (Μοτόν.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.*
Mŏtum, *i*, n. } Term for shredded linen, or lint, for dressing wounds. See *Motos.* Fr. syn. *charpie*, f. Germ. syn. *die gezupfte Leinwand; Charpie*, f.

Mōtor, *ōris*, m. (*Mŏveo*, to move.) *Anat.* A mover; applied to muscles, nerves, etc. Fr. anal. *moteur*, m.

Mōtōres Ocŭlōrum. *Anat.* A term for the third pair of nerves which are distributed on certain muscles that move the eyeball. Fr. syn. *les nerfs oculaires communes et externes.*

Mŏtos. } (Μοτὸς.) *Pharm., Surg.* Old
Mŏtus, *i*, m. } term for *Linamentum*, or lint. See *Moton.* Fr. and Germ. syn. *charpie*, f.

Mŏtōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μοτόω, to dress a wound with lint.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Term for a dressing with lint. Fr. anal. *motose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Auflegen der Charpie.*

Mould. (Fr. *Moule.*) *Anat.* A common name for the anterior Fontanel.

Mountain Balm. *Bot.* Common name for the *Melittis melissophyllum.*

Mountain Milk. *Mineral.* See *Agaricus Mineralis.*

Mountain Parsley, Black. *Bot.* Common name for the *Athamanta oreoselinum.*

Mountain Pine. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pinus pumilio.*

Mouse de Corse. *Bot.* A French name for the *Fucus helminthocorton*, or Corsican wormweed.

Mouse's Ear. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hieracium pilosella*, or *Auricula muris.*

Mouse's Tail. *Bot.* Common name for the *Myosurus scorpioides.*

Mouth. (Sax. *Muth.*) *Anat.* See *Os. Bot.* See *Faux.*

Mouthless. *Bot., Zoöl.* See *Astomus.*

Mox'a, *æ*, f. (Japan.) *Surg.* Term for a soft woolly substance prepared from the dried young leaves of the *Artemisia Chinensis* and *A. Indica*, and burned in eastern countries on the skin to produce an eschar, or slough of the part, for the prevention and cure of certain diseases; various other substances answer the same purpose, being made up into a cone, or cylinder about an inch long, and fitted in an instrument called a *Porte-moxa*, for the purpose of applying it on the precise spot wished, where it is burned by the aid of a blow-pipe till the whole is consumed: it is also termed *Moxa Japonica* and is rarely used in this country, an equal degree of counter-irritation being easily produced by less alarming means. See *Musia Pattræ.* Fr. anal. *moxa*, m. Germ. syn. *Brenncylinder*, m.; *Brennkegel*, m.

Moxibūrium, *ii*, n. (*Moxa; būro*, as if cont. *beneuro*, to burn well.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the remedial application of the *moxa.* The same as *Moxocausis.* Germ. syn. *das Brennen mit einem Brenncylinder.*

Moxŏcau'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Moxa; καῦσις*, a burning.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Synonymous with *Moxiburium*, or a burning by means of the *moxa.* Germ. syn. *das Brennen mittelst der Moxa.*

Moxosphȳra, *æ*, f. (*Moxa; σφύρα*, a hammer.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an iron hammer plunged into boiling water for one or two minutes, and now and then applied to the skin as counter-irritant or rubefacient. Fr. anal. *moxosphyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Moxenhammer*, m.

Mūcāgo, *āgĭnis*, f. (*Mūcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a mucous or mouldy covering. Fr. anal. *mucage*, f. Germ. syn. *der schleimige, schimmelige Ueberzug.* Also mouldiness or hoariness. See *Mucor.* Germ. syn. *Schimmel*, m. Also the same as *Mucedo*, and *Mucilago.* Germ. syn. *Schleim*, m.

Mucarum. See *Mucharum.*

Mu'cate. (*Mūcĭcum* ăcĭdum, Mucic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of mucic acid with a salifiable base. *Mūcas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *mucate*, m. Germ. syn. *schleimsauer Salz.*

Mucedo, *inis*, f. See *Mucago, Mucilage.*

Mūcēdĭ'neus, *a, um.* (*Mūcor*, a genus of mushrooms.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries at first to a Family (*Mucedineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Inomycetes*, then to an Order of the *Coniomycetes;* by Nees von Eisenbeck, to a Family of the *Nematomyces;* and by Brongniart to a Family of the *Fungi:* mucedi'neous. Fr. anal. *mucédiné*, adj.

Mucharum, *i*, n. *Pharm.* A barbarous term, embracing the *M. perfectum* and *M. imperfectum*, for infusion of roses, or syrup of roses, the former consisting of many, the latter of two infusions.

Mu'cic. (*Mūcus*, gum; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to gum; applied to an acid obtained from gum, and which was originally called *Saccholactic* acid. *Mūcĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *mucique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleimsauer*, adj.

Mūci'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Link to a section (*Mucideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gasteromyces*, having the *Mucor* for their type: muci'deous. Fr. anal. *mucidé*, adj.

Mu'cilage. (*Mūcus*, gum.) *M. Med., Pharm.* Term for an aqueous solution of gum. *Mūcĭlāgo, ĭnis*, f. See *Mucago, Mucedo.* Fr. *mucilage*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleim*, m.

Mucila'ginous. (*Mūcĭlāgo*, mucilage; terminal *-ōsus.*) Of or belonging to mucilage, or to gum; gummy. *Mūcĭlāgĭnōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *mucilagineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleimig*, adj.

Mucila'ginous Extracts. *Pharm.* Term for those extracts which are easily soluble in water, but not in alcohol, and which undergo spirituous fermentation. Fr. anal. *extraits mucilagineuses.* Germ. syn. *Extracten schleimigen.*

Mucin'. (*Mūcus.*) *Chem.* Name given to the peculiar animal matter of mucus. *Mūcīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *mucine*, f. Germ. syn. *der eigenthumliche Schleimstoff; Mucin*, n.

Muci'parous. (*Mūcus*, mucus; *pārio*, to produce.) *Physiol.* Producing or secreting mucus; applied to certain glands. *Mūcĭpārus, a, um.* See *Blennogenic.* Fr. anal. *mucipare*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleimhervorbringend*, part. adj.

Mūcītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mūcus*, mucus; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for the disease otherwise variously named *Baptorrhœa, Blennorrhagia, Blennorrhœa venerea, Gonorrhœa venerea*, etc. Or rather, this term, signifying inflammation of a mucous membrane, (strictly, of the substance *mucus* itself,) has been offered as rigorously consistent with the true nature of the affec-

tion arising from sexual intercourse, consisting in the discharge, first of mucus, then of muco-purulent matter, and last of *pus* alone, from the mucous membranes of the *urethra*, *vagina*, etc. Still it is inapt, as indicating not *infectious*, but simple inflammatory discharge of mucus. See *Baptorrhœa*. Fr. *mucite*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimentzundung*, f.

Mūcĭ'vŏrus, *a*, *um*. (*Mūcus*; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Devouring or eating mucus; applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a section (*Mucivoræ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ Mesomydæ*, comprehending those which live upon vegetable and animal juices in a state of decomposition: muci'vorous. Fr. anal. *mucivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleimverschlingend*, part. adj.

Mūcocar'neus, *a*, *um*. (*Mūcus*, and *căro*, flesh.) *Pathol.* Having or consisting of mucus and flesh; formerly applied by Severinus to an abscess which was so constituted. Fr. anal. *mucocarne*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleimfleischicht*, adj.

Mūcŏcēle, *es*, f. (*Mūcus*; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for a distension of the lachrymal sac with mucus: mu'cocele. Fr. anal. *mucocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimbruch*, m.

Mu'coid. (*Mūcus*, mucus; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Physiol.* Resembling the secretion named *mucus*. *Mūcoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *mucoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleimähnlich*, adj.

Mu'co-Pu'rulent. } (*Mūcus*, or *Mūcōsus*,
Muco'so-Pu'rulent. } mucous; *pus*, matter.) *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Of the nature, appearance, or quality of mingled *mucus* and *pus*; applied to discharges from wounds or sores, presenting this condition. *Mūco-* or *Mūcōso-pūrŭlen'tus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *muco-* or *mucoso-purulent*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleimeiterig*, adj.

Mūcor, *ōris*, m. (*Mύξα*, the mucus of the nose.) *Bot.* Name of a genus of mushrooms. *Chem.* The same as *Mucago*. Fr. syn. *mucage*, f. Germ. syn. *Schimmel*, m. *Physiol.* Formerly used the same as *Mucus*; also, for *Blenna*, the mucous humour or phlegm secreted in catarrh. Fr. syn. *mucus*, m. Germ. syn. *Schleim*, m.

Mūcōreus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by A. Brongniart to a tribe (*Mucoreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Mucedineæ*, which contains the *Mucor*: muco'reous. Fr. anal. *mucoré*, adj.

Mūcōrĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Mūcor*, mouldiness; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Lavoisiera mucorifera*, because the middle nerve of the leaves bears, below, hairs terminated by a globule which gives the resemblance to mouldiness: mucori'ferous. Fr. anal. *mucorifère*, adj.

Mūcōroïdeus, *a*, *um*, adj. } *Bot.* Applied by
Mūcōrīnus, *a*, *um*. } Fries to an Order (*Mucoroidei*, *Mucorini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coniomycetes*, having the *Mucor* for their type: mucori'deous: mucori'nous. Fr. anal. *mucoroïde*, adj.; *mucorine*, adj.

Mūcōso-Sacchărīnus, *a*, *um*. (*Mūcōsus*, mucous; *saccharīnus*, saccharine.) Applied to a variety of sugar which does not crystallize, which exists quite perfect in the cane, formed in part as if by the effect of preparation and to which Berzelius has given the name of syrup: muco'so-sac'charine. Fr. anal. *mucoso-saccharin*, adj.

Mu'cous. (*Mūcus*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Physiol.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, or resembling mucus. *Mūcōsus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *muqueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleimig*, adj.

Mucro, *ōnis*, m. *Bot.* A sharp point; applied by De Candolle to *spiculæ* which are straight and stiff. Fr. anal. *mucrone*, m. Germ. syn. *Endspitze*, f.; *Stachelspitze*, f.

Mucrōnāta Cartĭlāgo. *Anat.* A term for the ensiform cartilage of the sternum. Fr. syn. *appendice* or *cartilage ensiforme*. Germ. syn. *der schwerdförmige Knorpel*.

Mucrōnātus, *a*, *um*. (*Mucro*, a sharp point.) Having a sharp point; sharp-pointed; dagger-pointed. See *Cuspidatus*. Fr. anal. *mucroné*, adj. Germ. syn. *stachelspitzig*, adj.

Mucrōnĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Mucro*, a point; *fĕro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Bearing straight and stiff points, as the leaves of the *Mesembryanthemum mucroniferum*: mucroni'ferous. Fr. anal. *mucronifère*, adj.

Mucrōnifō'lius, *a*, *um*. (*Mucro*, a point; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having mucronated leaves, as the *Leiotheca mucronifolia*, *Orthotrichum mucronifolium*: mucronifo'lious. Fr. anal. *mucronifolié*, adj.

Mucrōnĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Mucro*, a sharp point; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the form or appearance of a point: mucro'niform. Fr. anal. *mucroniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *stachelspitzförmig*, adj.

Mucrōnŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Mucrōnŭla*, dim. *mucro*, a point, a little point.) *Bot.* Having a little point, as the carpels of the *Sida mucronulata*: mucronula'tous. Fr. anal. *mucronulé*, adj.

Mucūna, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*. The pharmacopœial name (L.E. & U.S.A.) for the hairs from the pod or fruit of the *Mucuna pruriens*, cowhage or cow-itch. Fr. syn. *dolic*, m. Germ. syn. *Faseln*, n.

Mucūna Prūriens. *M. Med.* The new systematic name of the plant which yields the substance cowhage or cowitch, formerly held to be the *Dolichos pruriens*. Fr. syn. *dolic demange*. Germ. syn. *juckendes Fasein*.

Mūcus, *i*, m. (*Mύξα*, the mucus of the nose.) *Physiol.* Animal mucus, one of the primary fluids of an animal body. See *Mucor*, *Myxa*, *Nasarium*, *Phlegm*. Also vegetable mucus, or gum. Fr. anal. *mucus*, m. Germ. syn. *Schleim*, m.

Mūcus Malpighiānus. *Anat.* The Malpighian mucus. See *Malpighii Rete*.

Mudar. *Bot.* Name for the plant *Asclepia gigantea*.

Mugho Pine. *Bot.* Another common name for the *Pinus pumilio*, or mountain pine.

Mu'gil. *Ichthyol.* Name of a genus of the *Malacopterygii abdominales*. *Mūgil*, *ĭlis*, or *Mūgĭlis*, *is*, m. See *Leuciscus*. Fr. syn. *mulle*, m. Germ. syn. *Meeräsche*, f.

Mūgil Cĕ'phălus. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the silvery grey mullet, called *cephalus*, because they hide the head in fear, believing the whole body to be thus concealed.

Mu'gil, Silvery Grey. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Mugil cephalus.*

Mūgĭlĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Mūgil*, the mullet; terminal *-idæ.*) *Ichthyol.* Resembling the *Mugil*, or mullet; applied to a Family of the *Acanthopterygii.* See *Mugiloides, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii.

Mūgĭloīdēs, adj. (*Mūgil*, the mullet; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling the *Mugil*, or mullet; applied by Cuvier, Blainville and Eichwald, synonymously with *Mugilidæ:* mu'giloid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *mugiloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *meeräsche-ähnlich*, adj.

Mūgītus, *ūs*, m. (*Mūgio*, to low or bellow.) *Med., Pathol., Zoöl.* Term for the lowing or bellowing of cattle, as the bull and cow, but formerly applied by Laur. Bellinus, *Tract. de Morb. Capit. in Opusc. Medicis, p.* 441, to the heavy and prolonged sound which patients give out in the beginning of an apoplectic attack, as if produced by a more intense and more copious breathing of inspired air. See *Mychmus.* Fr. anal. *mugissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Brüllen*, n.

Mugwort. (Sax. *Mucgwyrt.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Artemisia vulgaris.*

Mugwort of China. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Artemisia Chinensis.*

Muiŏcĕ'phălon.
Muiŏcĕ'phălum, *ī*, m. } (Μυῖα, a fly; κεφαλή, the head.) *Pathol.* Term for a small protrusion of the iris, like a fly's head, through an ulcerated opening in the cornea.

NOTE.—This word is often improperly spelled *Myocephalon*, as if it were meant to express the head of a muscle (μῦς), the prefix *myo-* being so commonly employed in this signification. It may also be written *Myiocephalon*, by translating υ into *y* instead of *u.*

Muiōdēsop'sia, *æ*, f. (Μυῖα, a fly; terminal *-ōdēs;* ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* Term for a state of vision in which *muscæ volitantes* are present, or in which the atmosphere seems to be full of flies. Fr. anal. *muiodesopsie*, f.

NOTE.—This term is more correct and true to the derivation assigned, than that usually given—*Myodesopsia.* If preferred, however, the υ may be rendered *y* instead of *u*, and so make *Myiodesopsia.*

Mulæ. *Pathol.* Old term for pustules arising either from heat or cold. Ruland and Johnson.

Mul'berry. (Teut. *Maulbeer;* from *maul*, a mouth; *beer*, a berry; because of its virtues in healing ulcers of the mouth.) *Mōrum, i*, n. Fr. syn. *mure*, m. Germ. syn. *maulbeere*, f.

Mul'berry Blight. *Bot.* Common name for the *Chenopodio-morus*, or *Blitum capitatum* of Linn.

Mul'berry Tree. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Morus nigra.* Fr. syn. *murier*, m. Germ. syn. *Maulbeerbaum*, m.

Mule. *Entomol., Nat. Hist.* Applied to insects of which the organs are not properly developed and which are really of neither sex. See *Hybrida. Mūlus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *mulet*, m. Germ. syn. *Maulbesel*, m.; *Maulthier*, m.

Mule's Fern. *Bot.* Common name for the *Asplenium hemionitis.*

Mŭliebris, *is, e.* (*Mŭlier*, a woman.) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to woman. Fr. syn. *femelle*, adj. Germ. syn. *weiblich*, adj.

Mŭliebrōsĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Mŭliebrōsus*, loving woman.) Term for love of woman. The same as *Philogynia.* Fr. anal. *muliébrosité*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vorliebe für Weiber.*

Mŭliebrōsus, *a, um.* (*Mŭliebris*, pertaining to women; terminal *-ōsus.*) Belonging to, or absorbed in the contemplation of women: mulie'brose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *muliebreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *weibersüchtig*, adj.; *weiberknechtisch*, adj.

Mūlīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Mulineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Umbelliferæ*, having the *Mulinum* for their type: muli'neous. Fr. anal. *muliné*, adj.

Mul'lein, Black. *Bot.* Common name of the *Verbascum nigrum.* Fr. anal. *molène*, f.

Mul'lein, Moth. *Bot.* Common name for the *Verbascum blattaria.*

Mul'lein, Yellow. *Bot.* Common name for the *Verbascum thapsus.* Fr. syn. *bouillon-blanc*, m.

Mul'let, *Ichthyol.* Common name of the *Mugil.* Fr. anal. *mulle*, m. Germ. syn. *Meerasche*, f.

Mullītes. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe of the *Percoides*, having the *Mullus* for their type. Fr. anal. *mullites*, nom. pl. m.

Mullus, *i*, m. *Ichthyol.* A genus of the *Thoracici.* The surmullet. Fr. anal. *mulle*, m.

Mul'lus Barbātus.
Mul'lus Rŭber. } *Ichthyol.* The red surmullet found in the Mediterranean and Northern seas; it is 12 or 15 inches in length, and its flesh was highly esteemed by the Romans. Fr. syn. *vrai rouget*, or *rouget-barbet.* Germ. syn. *Rothbarbe*, f.

Mul'lus Stermŭlētus. *Ichthyol.* The striped surmullet, equally esteemed with the red mullet.

Mūlo-mĕdĭcīna, *æ*, f. (*Mūlus*, a mule; *mĕdĭcīna*, medicine.) Old term by Publ. Vegetius, for the *Ars Veterinaria*, or veterinary art of medicine. See *Veterinary.* Fr. syn. *médecine vétérinaire.* Germ. syn. *Thierheilkunde*, f.

Mūlo-mĕ'dĭcus, *i*, m. (*Mūlus*, a mule; *mĕdĭcus*, a physician.) *Med.* Term for a veterinary surgeon, or horse-doctor. See *Hippiatros, Zoïatros.* Fr. syn. *hippiatre*, f. Germ. syn. *Pferdarzt*, m.; *Rossartz*, m.; *Thierarzt*, m.; *Veterinararzt*, m.

Mul'sum, *i*, n. Another name for *Hydromeli.*

Multan'gular. (*Multus*, many; *angŭlus*, a corner.) Having many corners. *Multangŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *multangulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieleckig*, adj.

Multangŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *angŭlus*, a corner.) *Nat. Hist.* Having a great many corners or angles, as the shell of the *Tellina multangulata:* multan'gulate. Fr. anal. *multangulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieleckig*, adj.

Multiartĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *artĭcŭlus*, a joint.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* That which is composed of a great number of

joints, as the *antennæ* of many insects, and the *carpus* of certain *Crustaceæ*. *Conchol.* Applied to bivalve shells which have numerous teeth at their hinges: multiarti'culate. Fr. anal. *multiarticulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielgelenkig*, adj.

Multĭaxĭ'ferus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *axis*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Turpin to inflorescence when it presents more than three *axes* of vegetation, as the *thyrsus* of the lilac: multiaxi'ferous. Fr. anal. *multiaxifère*, adj.

Multĭbulbōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, much; *bulbōsus*, having or full of bulbs.) *Bot.* A somewhat redundant epithet applied to a plant that has numerous bulbs, as the *Allium multibulbosum:* multibul'bous. Fr. anal. *multibulbeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielrundig*, adj.

Multĭcapsŭlāris, *is*, *e.* (*Multus*, many; *capsŭla*, a capsule.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit produced by the assemblage of many capsules, and to a plant which bears a large number of capsules, as the *Phascum multicapsulare*, which bears many urns: multicap'sular. Fr. anal. *multicapsulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielschachtelig*, adj.

Multĭcărīnātus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *cărīna*, a keel.) *Bot.* Having many *carinæ* or projecting ridges, as the *Fusus multicarinatus*, *Terebratula multicarinata:* multicari'nate. Fr. anal. *multicarené*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielschiffslodenig*, adj.

Multĭcau'dus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *cauda*, a tail.) *Bot.* Having numerous prolongations in form of tails, as the *Gorgonia multicauda:* multicau'date. Fr. anal. *multicaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielschwanzig*, adj.

Multĭcau'lis, *is*, *e.* (*Multus*, many; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having numerous stems, as the *Mitrasacne multicaulis*, *Pelargonium multicaule:* multicau'line. Fr. anal. *multicaule*, adj.; *multitige*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielstammig*, adj.

Multĭcoc'cus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *coccus*, a cell or capsule.) *Bot.* Having many cells: multicoc'cous. Fr. anal. *multicoque*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielstachelig*, adj.

Multĭ'cŏlor, *ōris*, adj. (*Multus*, many; *cŏlor*, a colour.) *Ornithol.* That which is of many colours, as the plumage of the *Trochilus multicolor;* many-coloured. Fr. anal. *multicolor*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielgefärbt*, adj.

Multĭcor'nis, *is*, *e.* (*Multus*, many; *cornu*, a horn.) *Bot.* Having a multitude of horns, as the *Vauclieria multicornis*, which has numerous sterile peduncles that resemble horns: multicor'nate. Fr. anal. *multicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielhörnerecht*, adj.

Multĭdentātus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *dens*, a tooth.) *Nat. Hist.* Having many teeth: multiden'tate. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a section (*Multidentatæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Nereideæ* or *Nereides*, comprehending those of which the buccal mass is armed at the interior of the fold with horny teeth, or denticulated. Fr. anal. *multidenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielgezähnt*, adj.

Multĭdĭgĭtāto-pinnātus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to decomposed leaves of which the summit of the petiole produces more than four secondary petioles, to the sides of which the folioles are attached: multidigita'to-pin'nate. Fr. anal. *multidigité-penné*, adj.

Multĭdĭgĭtātus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, much; *dĭgĭtus*, a finger.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf of which the common petiole terminates by more than nine folioles, as the *Lupinus varius:* multidi'gitate. Fr. anal. *multidigité*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielbetastet*, adj.

Multiembryōnātus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *embryo.*) *Bot.* Applied to seeds which contain more than one embryo. Many plants are in this situation, as the *Viscum album*, *Pinus cembro*, *Citrus aurantium*, etc. Although it has been pretended that this state of things constitutes an anomaly, it occurs too frequently to be regarded as such, and it even appears, so to say, to be normal in the misletoe, the *Cycadeæ* and the *Aurantiaceæ*, of which some species give even eight or ten embryos in each of their seeds: multiembry'onate. Fr. anal. *multiembryonné*, adj.

Multĭfārius, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *fāri*, to speak.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to parts which are disposed in rows or ranges in considerable number which it seems impossible to reckon: multifa'rious. Fr. anal. *multifarié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielreihig*, adj.

Multĭfasciātus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *fascia*, a bandage.) *Bot.* That which is provided with a great number of coloured bands, as the *Bulimus multifasciatus:* multifas'ciate. Fr. anal. *multifascié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielbandig*, adj.

Multĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *fĕro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Employed by De Candolle to characterize vegetables which bear flowers and fruits many times in the course of a year: multi'ferous. Fr. anal. *multifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieltraglich*, adj.

Multĭ'fĭdus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *findo*, to divide.) Divided into many parts. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the spine which has numerous attachments: multi'fidous. Fr. anal. *multifide*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielspaltig*, adj.

Multiflōrus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having numerous flowers: multiflo'rous, or multiflo'rate. Fr. anal. *multiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielblumig*, adj.; *vielblüthig*, adj.

Multifŏliātus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a digitated leaf of which the common petiole terminates by more than nine folioles, as the *Lupinus varius:* multifo'liate. Fr. anal. *multifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielblättrig*, adj.

Multifor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Multus*, many; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Applied to a body which assumes a great number of different forms, as the *Urceolaria multiformis:* mul'tiform. Fr. anal. *multiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielgestaltig*, adj.

Multĭ'fōrus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, much; *fōro*, to pierce.) *Zoöl.* That which is pierced by a great number of holes, as the *Astérias multifora:* multi'forous. Fr. anal. *multiforé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieldurchstechen*, adj.

Multĭgem'mius, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *gemma*,

a bud.) *Bot.* Applied to a tubercle which contains many buds, as those of the *Solanum tuberosum:* multigem'mious. Fr. anal. *multigemme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mehrknospig*, adj.

Multijŭgātus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *jŭgum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Applied to a pinnate leaf of which the common petiole bears more than five pairs of folioles. There are nine or ten in the *Psoralea multijuga;* twenty to twenty-five in the *Cassia multijuga;* twenty to thirty in the *Astragalus multijugus.* Applied by Koch to the *Umbelliferæ*, of which each carpel of the fruit, besides the five ordinary projecting lines (*juga*), presents still another in each of the four depressions or hollows (*valleculæ*) which separate the lines: multi'jugate. Fr. anal. *multijugué*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielpaarig*, adj.

Multĭla'bris, *is, e.* (*Multus*, many; *labrum*, the lip.) *Zoöl.* Having many lips, as the *Cyclostoma multilabris*, of which the lip presents many imbricated borders. Fr. anal. *multilabre*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielllippig*, adj.

Multĭlamellātus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *lamella*, a little plate.) *Zoöl.* That which is provided with a great number of *lamellæ*, as the *Spondylus multilamellatus*, *Cytherea multilamellata:* multilamel'late. Fr. anal. *multilamellé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielplattig*, adj.

Multĭlōbātus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *lōbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* That which is divided into many lobes, as the anthers of the *Taxus baccata*, the leaves of a great number of plants. Sometimes employed as synonymous with *Polycotyledonus:* multi'lobate. Fr. anal. *multilobé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielllappig*, adj.

Multiloc'ular. (*Multus*, many; *lŏcŭlus*, a little cell.) Having many little cells: many-celled. *Pathol.* Applied to certain cystic tumours so constituted. *Maltĭlăcŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *multiloculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielfächrig*, adj.

Multĭnervātus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves, as of the *Pelargonium multinervatum*, or to folioles, as of the *Bupleurum multinervatum*, which have many nerves departing from their base, or their surface covered with numerous nerves: multiner'vate. Fr. anal. *multinervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielspannadericht*, adj.

Multĭner'vius, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by Raspail to the *palcæ*, of which the nerves exceed the number seven: multiner'vious. Fr. anal. *multinervié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielspannadericht*, adj.

Multĭnervŭlātus, *a, um.* Applied according to Mirbel to the *placentarium* which presents an indeterminate number of nervules: multiner'vulate. Fr. anal. *multinervulé*, adj.

Multĭ'nŏdus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *nodus*, a knot or node.) *Zoöl.* Having a great number of nodes on the surface, as the *Fusus multinodus:* multi'nodous. Fr. anal. *multinœudeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielknoticht*, adj.

Multiŏvŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *ŏvŭlum*, a little egg.) *Bot.* Applied to the cells or compartments of the ovary when they contain a great many ovules: multio'vulate. Fr. anal. *multiovulé*, adj.

Multĭpartītus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *partītus*, divided.) *Bot.* Having numerous divisions: multipar'tite. Fr. anal. *multiparti*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieltheilig*, adj.

Multĭ'părus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *pārio*, to bring forth young.) *Physiol.* Applied to those animals (*Multiparæ*, nom. pl. f.) which bring forth several young ones at a birth: multi'parous. Fr. anal. *multipare*, adj. Germ. syn. *das viel junge auf einmal zur welt bringt.*

Multĭpĕtālātus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *pĕtālum*, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to plants, of which the corol is composed of an indefinite number of petals: multi'petalous. Fr. anal. *multipétalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielblattrig*, adj.

Multĭpes, *pĕdis*, m. (*Multus*, many; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* A name for the *Oniscus asellus*, or wood-louse. See *Millepes.* Fr. anal. *multipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schweinlaus*, f.; *Vand-laus*, f. *Zoöl.* Formerly applied to the *Polypus*, from its numerous ramifications like legs; also, to animals having more than four feet: a multi'pede.

Mul'tiplex, *ĭcis*, adj. (*Multus*, many; *plĭco*, to plait or fold.) *Bot.* Applied to the ovary when there are many in the same flower, as the *Ranunculus;* to the style when it is in the same condition, as the *Phytolacca;* to the *stigma* when there are more than five, as in the *Nigella Hispanica;* to the stem when the root produces many; to the fruit when it is composed of carpels naturally isolated the one from the other in the same flower, as in the *Apocyneæ. Nat. Philos.* Applied to an echo which repeats the same sounds two or more times following; manifold; many times repeated. Fr. anal. *multiple*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielfach*, adj.

Multiplĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *plĭco*, to fold or plait.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to flowers which double by increase of the rows of floral *verticelli* or whorls, or by increase of the parts of these rows and their transformation into petals: multi'plicate. Fr. anal. *multiplié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vermehret*, adj.

Multĭplĭnervātus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf of which the median nerve gives origin to many of the lateral nerves, a little above the base of the *lamina*, as in the *Mimulus guttatus:* multipliner'vate. Fr. anal. *multiplinervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielspannadericht*, adj.

Multipunctātus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *punctum*, a point.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* That which is marked with numerous coloured points, as the *Mycetophagus multipunctatus:* multipunc'tate. Fr. anal. *multiponctué*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielstichig*, adj.

Multiradiātus, *a, um.* (*Multus*, many; *rādius*, a ray.) *Zoöl.* That which presents a great number of lines disposed in the manner of rays, as the *Pecten multiradiatus*, *Comatula multiradiata:* multira'diate. Fr.

anal. *multirayonné*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielstrahlend*, part. adj.

Multisec'tus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *seco*, to cut.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the body of an articulated animal when it is divided into a great number of segments, as that of the *Scolopendia*: multisec'tous. Fr. anal. *multiségué*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielgeschnitten*, adj.

Multĭsĕriālis, *is*, *e.* } (*Multus*, many; *sĕries*,
Multĭsĕriātus, *a*, *um.* } an order or row.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *squamæ* of the *periclinium* of the *Synantherea*, when they are disposed around the *calathidium* in many concentric rows: multise'rial; multise'riate. Fr. anal. *multiserié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielreichig*, adj.

Multĭsĭlīquōsus, *a*, *um.* } (*Multus*, many; *sĭlī-*
Multĭsĭlīquus, *a*, *um.* } *qua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having numerous *siliquæ*, or pods, as the *Hippocrepis siliquosa*; applied by Linnæus and Batsch to a Family (*Multisiliquosæ*, *Multisiliquæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants comprehending those which bear numerous capsules in the form of *siliquæ*, or pods: multisi'liquose; multisi'liquous. Fr. anal. *multisiliqueux*, *multisiliqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *das viele Hülsen hat.*

Multispīrātus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *spīra*, a turning.) *Conchol.* Applied to the *operculum*, or lid of a univalve shell when it is formed of a very great number of narrow turns of a spire of which the summit is nearly median: multispi'rate. Fr. anal. *multispiré*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielgewunden*, adj.

Multistriātus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *stria*, a channeling, or making hollow.) *Entomol.*, *Zoöl.* That which is marked by a great number of *stria*, as the *elytra* of the *Anisotoma multistriata*, and the body of the *Tænia multistriata*: multistri'ate. Fr. anal. *multistrié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielausgehölet*, adj.; *vielausgekehlet*, adj.; *vielgestrieft*, adj.

Multĭsulcātus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *sulcus*, a furrow.) *Conchol.* Applied to a shell that is grooved by a multitude of furrows, as the *Turritella multisulcata*: multisul'cate. Fr. syn. *multisillonné*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielackernd*, part. adj.

Multi'valve. (*Multus*, many; *valvis*, a valve.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Having more than two valves. *Multĭval'vis*, *is*, *e.* Fr. anal. *multivalve*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielklappig*, adj.

Multi'vorous. (*Multus*, much, or many; *vŏro*, to devour.) Devouring much, or many: voracious. *Multi'vŏrus*, *a*, *um.* See *Polygraos.* Fr. anal. *multivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielfressig*, adj.

Multun'gŭlus, *a*, *um.* (*Multus*, many; *ungŭla*, a hoof.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus, to an Order (*Multungula*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which have more than two hoofs: multun'gulous. Fr. anal. *multongulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *die viele Hufe hat.*

Mūmia. An Arabic or Persian word of various significations; it either signified *Pissasphaltus* or a certain substance found in receptacles for the dead in which corpses were preserved for many years, or the dead body itself thus preserved and dried in sand by the sun; yet not only human flesh dried and preserved, but also any other slain body having the power of healing, so preserved, which is called also *Mumia patibuli*; it was also applied in various other significations by Paracelsus, Helmontius, etc. See *Rebolea*, *Rebona.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *mumie*, f.

Mūmia de Mĕdul'lis. *Anat.* Another term for *Axungia de mumia*, or the marrow of bones.

Mūmia Minĕrālis. *Chem.* Old term for *Asphaltum.* Fr. anal. *mumie minérale.*

Mūmĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Mūmia*, a mummy; *forma*, resemblance.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to the *nymphæ* of the *Lepidoptera*, of which the form and the *reliquiæ* have some resemblance to the coffin of the Egyptian mummies, or to the mummies themselves: mu'miform. Fr. anal. *mumiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mumienförmig*, adj.

Mūmīsātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Mūmia*, a mummy.) Term for the preservation of a dead body; also called *Balsamatio*: mumisa'tion. See *Embalming.* Fr. anal. *mumisation*, *f.*

Mum'my. (Arab. or Pers. *Mumia.*) Name for a body which has undergone the process of embalming. *Mūmia.* See *Gabara.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *mumie*, f.

Mumps. *Pathol.* A popular name for the affection *Parotitis.* Fr. syn. *parotite*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrenspeichel drüsen entzündung*, f.

Mundĭ'cātīvus, *a*, *um.* } (*Mundĭfĭco* and *Mun-*
Mundĭ'fĭcans, *tis*, part. } *do*, to cleanse, or to wipe.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Having the power of cleansing; purifying; formerly applied to detergent medicines, internal and external; also to a certain plaster. Fr. anal. *mundicatif*, adj.; *mundicant*, part. adj.

Mun'dus, *i*, m. The world, and so the same as *Macrocosmos*, or the great world; man was called *Parvus mundus*, the small world, or *Microcosmos*: Paracelsus reckoned three worlds; the first and greatest, which is the heavens with the earth; the lesser and middle, which is man; and the least, or last, which is woman. Fr. anal. *monde*, m. Germ. syn. *Welt*, f.

Mun'gos Rādix. *Bot.* A name for the *Radix serpentum*, or root of the *Ophiorrhiza mungos.*

Mūræ'na, *æ*, f. *Ichthyol.* A genus of the *Apodes.* The lamprey. Fr. anal. *murène*, f. Germ. syn. *Lamprete*, f.

Mūræ'na Anguil'la. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the common eel. Fr. syn. *anguille*, f. Germ. syn. *Aal*, f.

Mūræ'na Con'ger. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the conger eel, found in European seas, of considerable size, sometimes weighing a hundred pounds. Fr. syn. *congre*, m. Germ. syn. *Meeraal*, m.

Mūræ'na Hĕlĕna. } *Ichthyol.* Names of the
Mūræ'na Rōmāna. } Roman eel, found along the coast of the Mediterranean sea; celebrated as the favourite of the ancient Romans. Fr. syn. *murène commun.*

Mūrænoīdēs, adj. (*Mūræna*, the lamprey; terminal *-idēs.*) *Ichthyol.* Resembling the *Muræna;* applied by Blainville to a Family of the *Pisces Jugulares*, having that genus for their type: mure'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *muréno'ide*, adj. Germ. syn. *lampretähnlich*, adj.

Mūrālis, *is, e.* (*Mūrus*, a wall.) Of or belonging to a wall: mu'ral. *Bot.* Applied to plants which grow on walls. Fr. anal. *mural*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu einer Mauer gehörig.*

Mūrāria, *æ*, f. (*Mūrus*, a wall; because it grows on walls.) *Bot.* Name of a species of *Asplenium*, or maidenhair, the *Asplenium murale.* See *Ruta Muraria.*

Mūrārium. *Chem.* Old epithet of nitre.

Murex'an. *Chem.* Name given by Liebig to the purpuric acid of Prout.

Murex'ia. *Chem.* Term applied by Liebig, etc., to what Prout named the purpurate of ammonia.

Mūria, *æ*, f. Old name for a kind of sauce or pickle made from the tunny fish, used by the ancient Romans. Also brine. Fr. syn. *saumure*, f.

Mu'riacite. *Chem.* A name for *Gypsum.* Fr. syn. *gypse*, m. Germ. syn. *Gyps*, m.

Mūrias, *ātis*, f. *Chem.* A muriate. See *Muriate.*

Mu'riate. (*Mūriātĭcum* acĭdum, Muriatic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for the chlorurets and hydrochlorates when muriatic acid was ranged among the oxacids. *Mūrias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *muriate*, m.

Muria'tic. (*Mūria*, brine; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to sea-salt; applied to acid prepared from the chloride of sodium or common salt by the action of aqueous sulphuric acid; formerly applied to hydrochloric acid when it was supposed to pertain to the class of oxacids. Also termed *Hydrochloric.* *Mūriātĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *muriatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *salzbrünhartig*, adj.

Mūriātĭfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Mūria*, brine; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied to bodies which contain chlorine or a compound of chlorine, as the *Calx anhydrosulphata muriatifera*, which is impregnated with sodic chloruret or the *Plumbum carbonatum muriatiferum* which is mingled with plumbic chloruret. *Geol.* Applied to *strata* of arenaceous rocks and great marly deposits, in the midst of which appear extensive calcareous layers, and which have presented the first examples of the chloride of *sodium* in rock: muriati'ferous. Fr. anal. *muriatifère*, adj.

Mūriātum, *i*, n. (*Mūria*, brine.) *Chem.* Applied before the establishment of the chloristic theory to the hypothetical radical of muriatic acid, which was supposed to produce that acid by its combination with oxygen. Fr. anal. *muriatum*, m.

Mūriātus, *a, um.* *Mineral.* Applied to a simple substance which is combined with chlorine, consequently a chloruret, as the *Soda muriata:* mu'riated. Fr. anal. *muriaté*, adj.

Mūrĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Mūrĭca*, a small point.) *Bot., Nat. Hist.* Full of sharp points or prickles: mu'ricate. Fr. anal. *murique*, adj. Germ. syn. *stumpfstachlich*, adj.; *weichstachlich*, adj.

Mūrĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Mūrĭca*, a small point.) *Bot., Zoöl.* That which is furnished with small points, as the fruit of the *Spermacoce muriculata*, or as the shell of the *Mitra muriculata:* muri'culate. Fr. anal. *muriculé*, adj.

Mūridæ, patron. nom. pl. m. Applied by Gray to a Family of the *Mammifera Rodentia*, having the *Mus* for their type. Fr. anal. *murides*, m. pl.

Muride, m. Ballard at first designated Brome by this name.

Mūrīnus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger, Desmarest, Goldfuss and Latreille, to a Family (*Murini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera Rodentia*, having the *Mus* for their type: muri'nous. Fr. anal. *murin*, adj.

Murmur. See *Respiratory Murmur.*

Mūrus, *i*, m. (As if *Mœrus*, from *μοῖρα*, a part.) *Geol.* Term for the face or inferior wall of a rock or sand of the sea, of a bed or furrow. Fr. anal. *mur*, m. Germ. syn. *Wand*, f.

Mus, *mūris*, m. (Mûs.) *Zoöl.* The mouse; a small quadruped animal, familiarly known, and formerly used in medicine, according to Aldrovandus. Fr. syn. *souris*, f. Germ. anal. *Maus*, f.

Mus Alpīnus. *Zoöl.* A name for the *Marmota*, or marmot. Fr. syn. *marmotte*, f. Germ. syn. *Murmelthier*, m.

Mūsa, *æ*, f. (Egyptian name of the plant *Mauz;* or *Antonius Musa*, physician to Augustus.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia;* Ord. *Monœcia.* Juss. *Musaceæ.* A genus containing the plantain and banana tree. Fr. syn. *plantain*, m.; *bananier*, m. Germ. syn. *Wegerich*, m.; *Pisang*, m.

Mūsa Părădisi'ăca. *Bot.* Name of the plantain tree, growing spontaneously in India, and cultivated in every part of the continent of South America; it is fifteen or twenty feet in height; the fruit, of the size and shape of ordinary cucumbers, when ripe affords a liquor called *Mistau* by being roasted in the husks, then beaten into a mash and water being poured on it; the liquor is drawn off as it is wanted; called also *Bala, Ficus Indica, Palma humilis, Plantanus.* Fr. syn. *plantain*, m. Germ. syn. *Wegerich*, m.

Mūsa Săpien'tum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the banana tree, extensively cultivated in Jamaica; the fruit is shorter, straighter, and rounder, the pulp softer and more luscious than that of the *M. Paradisiaca;* the leaves are used as dressings for blisters, the water from the trunk is astringent and used to check diarrhœa. Fr. syn. *bacove*, f.; *bananier des sages.* Germ. syn. *Pisang*, m.

Mūsāceus, *a, um.* (*Mūsa*, the plantain tree.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Musa;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Musaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: musa'ceous. Fr. anal. *mu-*

sacé, adj. Germ. syn. *zur der Pisang oder Weiderich gehörig.*

Musadi. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Sal ammoniacum.*

Mus'ca, *æ*, f. (Μύζω, to murmur.) *Entomol.* A genus of the *Diptera Athericera:* the fly. Fr. syn. *mouche*, f. Germ. syn. *Fliege*, f.

Mus'ca Hispāniōla. *M. Med.* The Spanish fly; another term for the blistering fly. See *Cantharis.* Fr. syn. *cantharide des boutiques.* Germ. syn. *Cantharide*, f.; *Spanische Fliege.*

Muscadeli. Clary wine, a sweet wine made from the flowers of the *Salvia sclarea*, or garden clary.

Muscardīna, *æ*, f. *Anim. Pathol.* Term for a peculiar, usually fatal, disease of the silkworm, from the prevalence of moist weather. Fr. anal. *muscardine*, f.

Muscariifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Muscārium*, a hair-broom; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form or appearance of a broom: musca'riiform. Fr. anal. *muscariiforme*, adj.

Muscārium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* A term employed by Tournefort and Ruellius to designate a corymb that is slack or loose and irregular, as in the *Erigeron.* Fr. anal. *muscarium*, m. Also a hair-broom. Fr. syn. *houssoir*, m.

Muscārius, *a, um.* (*Musca*, a fly.) Of or belonging to flies: musca'rious. *Bot.* See *Agaricus Muscarius.*

Muscer'da, *æ*, f. (*Mus*, a mouse; *merda*, dung.) *Med., Pharm.* The dung of mice; formerly used in epilepsy; also called *Album nigrum.* Fr. syn. *ordure de souris.* Germ. syn. *Maus-mist*, m.

Muscica'pĭdus, *a, um.* *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a tribe (*Muscicapidæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Dentirostres;* by Lesson to a Family of the *Passeres*, having the *Muscicapa* for their type: muscica'pidous. Fr. anal. *muscicapidé*, adj.

Muscĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Muscus*, moss; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Living in, or inhabiting the mosses, as the *Pistillaria muscicola:* musci'colous. Fr. anal. *muscicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *moosbewohnend*, part. adj.

Muscidæ, patron. nom. pl. m. } *Entomol.* Terms
Muscides, m. pl. } applied by La-
Muscidiæ, patron. nom. pl. m. } marck, Cuvier, Latreille, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Wiedemann, Robineau-Desvoidy, Ficinus and Carus, to a Family or tribe of the *Diptera*, having the *Musca* for their type. Fr. anal. *muscides*, m. pl.

Muscĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Musca*, a fly; *forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Having the form of a fly, as the coleopterous *Myodes sub-dipterus;* applied by Macquart to a tribe (*Musciformes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Tipulariæ*, comprehending those which by their short feet and thick body resemble the *Musca*, or fly: mus'ciform. Fr. anal. *musciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fliegeförmig*, adj.

Muscĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Muscus*, moss; *gigno*, to produce.) *Bot.* That which is produced among mosses, as the *Agaricus muscigenus.* *Clararia muscigena:* musci'genous. Fr. anal. *muscigène*, adj. Germ. syn. *moosse-hervorgebracht*, adj.

Muscĭ'pŭlus, *a, um.* (*Musca*, a fly; *căpio*, to take.) *Bot.* That which takes flies. Insects fix themselves to the glue on the summit of the stem of the *Silene muscipula.* The leaves of the *Dionœa muscipula* contract upon the flies which introduce themselves, and cause them to perish: musci'pulous. Fr. anal. *muscipule*, adj. Germ. syn. *fliege-nehmend*, part. adj.

Muscĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Musca*, a fly; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Bot.* The *Arum muscivorum*, by its cadaverous odour, attracts flies into its *spatha*, of which the hairs directed backwards which surround its lips do not permit the insects to return. *Ornithol.* The *Turdus muscivorus* makes its favourite nourishment of flies and other insects: musci'vorous. Fr. anal. *muscivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *fliege-fressig*, adj.

Mus'cle. (See *Musculus.*) *Anat.* A name for parts consisting of distinct portions of flesh susceptible of contraction and relaxation, the motions of which being subject to the will, they are called *voluntary* muscles; also, for parts of the body whose power of contraction depends on their muscular fibres, and which are called *involuntary*, as the heart, which is a hollow muscle; the muscles of respiration being influenced by the will, as well as acting independently of it, are regarded as *mixed* in their action. **Mus'cŭlus,** *i*, m. See *Musculus.* Fr. anal. *muscle*, m. Germ. anal. *Muskel*, m.; syn. *Fleischmaus*, f. *Zoöl.* Another spelling for *Mussel.* Fr. syn. *moule*, f. Germ. anal. *Muschel*, f.

Muscoīdēs, adj. } (*Muscus*, moss; 1. termi-
Muscoīde'us, *a, um.* } nal *-ĭdēs;* 2. terminal *-īdeus.*) *Bot.* Resembling or belonging to moss; mosslike: mus'coid. Fr. anal. *muscoide*, adj. Germ. syn. *moosähnlich*, adj.

NOTE.—The latter of these terms, often used, is irregular and superfluous, the first being sufficient for all purposes. See *-Ides, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i, and *-Ideus, Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii.

Muscŏlŏ'gĭa, *æ*, f. (*Muscus*, moss; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for that branch which treats of the history of mosses. musco'logy. Hooker published "*Muscologia Exotica*", 8vo. 2 vols. Fr. anal. *muscologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Muskologie*, f.

Muscŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Muscŏlŏgia*, a history of the mosses; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to *Muscologia:* muscolo'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *muscologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *muskologisch*, adj.

Muscōnium, *ii*, n. (*Musco*, a great fly.) *Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* Term by Vegetius Renatus (*Mulo-medicina*) for the tail, because by it cattle ward off the flies. Fr. syn. *queue*, f. Germ. syn. *Riebe*, f.; *Schweif*, m.; *Schwanz*, m.

Muscŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (*Muscus*, moss; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* That which takes pleasure or grows among mosses, as the *Agaricus muscophilus:* musco'philous. Fr. anal. *muscophile*, adj. Germ. syn. *moos-liebreich*, adj.

Muscova'do Su'gar. Common term for the *Saccharum commune*, or *S. non-purificatum.* Fr. syn. *sucre*, *m.* Germ. syn. *Zucker*, m.

Mus'cular. (*Muscŭlus*, a muscle.) *Anat.* Of

or belonging to a muscle or muscles. *Muscŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *musculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu einem Muskel gehörig.*

Mus'cular Debi'lity. *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Common term for the condition named *Myæsthenia.* Fr. anal. *débilité musculaire.* Germ. syn. *Muskel-schwachheit*, f.

Mus'cular Fi'bre. *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the fibres composing the body of a muscle, which are disposed in distinct *fasciculi*, or bundles, divisible into smaller and these into less; fleshy fibre. Fr. anal. *fibre musculaire.* Germ. syn. *Muskelfaser*, f.

Mus'cular Induc'tion. *Nat. Philos.* A term proposed as preferable to that of Inducing or Inductive contraction. See *Inductive Contraction.* Fr. anal. *induction musculaire.*

Mus'cular Mo'tion. *Anat., Physiol.* Muscular motions are of three kinds, voluntary, involuntary and mixed, according to the character of the muscles by which they are performed. *Mōtio Muscŭlāris.* See *Muscle.* Fr. anal. *mouvement musculaire.* Germ. syn. *Muskelbewegung*, f.

Mus'cŭlo-Cūtāneus, *a, um.* (*Muscŭlus*, a muscle; *cūtis*, the skin.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to muscles and skin; applied to two nerves, the *musculo-cutaneus externus*, or *perforans Casserii* distributed on the muscles of the arm and integuments of the fore-arm and hand, and the *musculo-cutaneus* of the leg: musculo-cuta'neous. Fr. anal. *musculo-cutané*, adj. Germ. syn. *muskelhautig*, adj.

Mus'cŭlo-Răchi'deus, *a, um.* (*Muscŭlus*, a muscle; ῥάχις, the spine.) *Anat.* Applied to the posterior branches of the intercostal, lumbar and sacral arteries, which are distributed on the muscles and spine: musculo-rachi'deous. Fr. anal. *musculo-rachidien*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Muskel-ruckgrad gehörig.*

Muscŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Muscŭlus*, muscle; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Having or full of muscle: mus'culous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *musculeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *Muskelfleisch enthaltend.*

Mus'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Mus*, a mouse; from some resemblance to a flayed mouse; or μῦς, a muscle; more probably as if *Mūruscŭlus*, dim. *Mūrus*, a wall, defence, or bulwark; because the muscles constitute the strength of the body, and protect the vital parts.) *Anat.* A muscle. See *Muscle.* Fr. anal. *muscle*, m. Germ. anal. *Muskel*, m. *Zoöl.* A bivalve shell-fish: a mussel. Fr. syn. *moule*, f. Germ. anal. *Muschel*, f.

Mus'cŭlus Cūtāneus. *Anat.* The skin-like muscle; a term for the *Platysma myodes.*

Mus'cŭlus Pyxoïdēs Terres'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Lichen pyxidatus.*

Mus'cus, *i*, m. (Μόσχος, tender; from its delicate structure.) *Bot.* The plant commonly named *Moss.* Fr. syn. *mousse*, f. Germ. syn. *Moose*, f.

Mus'cus Arbŏ'reus. *Bot.* A name for the *Lichen plicatus.* Fr. syn. *lichen pliqué.*

Mus'cus Cāmūtālis. *Bot.* A name for the *Lichen aphthosus.* Fr. anal. *lichen aphtheuse.*

Mus'cus Cănīnus. *Bot.* A name for the *Lichen caninus*, or ash-coloured ground liverwort: ca'nine moss. Fr. anal. *lichen canin.*

Mus'cus Clāvātus. *Bot.* A name for the *Lycopodium clavatum.* Club-moss, or wolf's claw. Fr. syn. *lycopode-clavé.*

Mus'cus Crānii Hūmāni. *Bot.* A name for the *Lichen saxatilis*, or *Usnea*; moss of the human skull. Fr. syn. *lichen saxatile.*

Mus'cus Erec'tus. *Bot.* A name for the *Lycopodium selago*, or upright club-moss.

Mus'cus Islan'dĭcus. *M. Med.* Another name for the *Cetraria Islandica*, or *Lichen Islandica*, or Iceland moss. Fr. syn. *lichen d'Islande.* Germ. syn. *Islandisches Moos; Islandisches Flechte.*

Mus'cus Mărīnus. *Bot.* A name for the *Fucus helminthocorton*, or *Conferva rupestris.* Fr. syn. *mousse de Corse.*

Mus'cus Mărĭ'tĭmus. *Bot.* A name for the *Corallina officinalis*, or coralline.

Mus'cus Pulmōnārius Quer'cĭnus. *Bot.* A name for the *Lichen pulmonalis*, or pectoral moss.

Mus'cus Pyxĭdātus. *Bot.* A name for the *Lichen pyxidatus*, or cup-moss.

Mus'cus Squāmōsus Terres'tris. *Bot.* A name for a species of *Lycopodium.*

Mus'cus Villōsus. *Anat.* A term by Bilsius, for the mucous lining of the stomach and intestines. See *Peristroma, Velamentum.*

Muse'um, *i*, n. (Μουσεῖον, for Μοῦσα, the goddess of song, also song or music itself both vocal and instrumental, a place dedicated to the Muses and to study.) *Anat., Med., Nat. Hist., Obstet., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a place in which are collected for preservation and instruction, objects of science, literature and art: a muse'um. Fr. syn. *cabinet de curiosités.* Germ. syn. *Saal von Büchern und allerlei curiosis; Studier-Stube*, f.

Mush'room. (Fr. *Mousseron.*) *Bot.* See *Agaricus, Clavaria, Fungus*, and *Hydnum.*

Mush'room, Hedge'hog. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hydnum erinaceum.*

Mu'sia Pat'træ. *Bot., Surg.* A term for the *Moxa.* Fr. syn. *moxa*, m. Germ. syn. *Brenncylinder*, m.; *Brennkegel*, m.

Mūsĭcālis, *is, e.* (*Mūsĭca*, music.) *Nat. Philos.* Relating to music; applied to the series of successive sounds contained in an octave, which is termed a musical scale. Europeans admit three scales, the chromatic, diatonic and harmonic: mu'sical. Fr. anal. *musicale*, adj. Germ. syn. *musikalisch*, adj.

Mūsĭco-Mă'nia. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Musco-Mania;* a term for a species of *Melancholia*, characterized by an extreme fondness for music. Fr. anal. *musicomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Musikomanie*, f.

Musk. *M. Med.* The substance *Moschus*, which see. Fr. anal. *musc*, m. Germ. syn. *Bisam*, m.

Musk, Artifi'cial. *Chem., Pharm.* Name for a resinous substance obtained by gradually dropping nitric acid on rectified oil of amber.

Musk Cranesbill. } *Bot.* Common names for
Musk Gera'nium. } the *Geranium moschatum.*

Musk-Grape Flower. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hyacinthus muscari.*

Musk-Me'lon. *Bot.* A common name for the fruit of the *Cucumis melo*, or melon plant. Fr. syn. *concombre mélon.*

Musk-Seed. *Bot.* Common name of the seeds of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus.*

Muso-Mă'nia. *Med., Pathol.* A term applied by Sauvage to the variety of Tarantism in which the patients were music-mad. See *Musicomania.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *musomanie*, f.

Musŏphă'geus, *a, um.* *Ornithol.* Applied by Lesson to a Family (*Musophagei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Scansores*, having the *Musophaga* for their type: musopha'geous. Fr. anal. *musophage*, adj.

Mus'sel. *Zoöl.* The name of a bivalve shell-fish; also sometimes spelled *muscle.* *My'tilus, i*, m. See *Musculus.* Fr. syn. *moule*, f. Germ. syn. *Muschel*, f.

Mus'sel, Ed'ible. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Mytilus edulis.* Fr. syn. *muscle commun.* Germ. syn. *die essbare oder gemeine Miesmuschel.*

Mus'sel, Pearl. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Mytilus margaritiferus.* Fr. anal. *moule-margaritifère.*

Mussen'da. (Ceylon.) A Linnæan genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.*

Mussen'da Pondōsa. *Bot.* Name of a plant, an infusion of the leaves of which is said to be cooling, and to be drunk by the Indians under the name of *Belesón.*

Mussītātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Mussĭto*, to mutter.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for muttering; a morbid symptom consisting in movement of the lips of the sick without the production of articulate sounds: mussita'tion. Fr. anal. *mussitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Murmeln*, m.

Must. Juice of the grape newly expressed; by fermentation it becomes wine. *Mus'tum, i*, n. Fr. syn. *mout*, m. Germ. anal. *Most*, m.

Mus'tard. (Fr. *Moutarde.*) *M. Med.* Name of the seeds of the plants *Sinapis alba* and *S. nigra*, when reduced to flour and deprived of their fixed oil by expression. Fr. anal. *moutarde*, f. Germ. syn. *Senfsame*, m.

Mus'tard, Hedge. *Bot.* Common name for the *Erysimum alliaria.* Fr. syn. *alliaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Knoblauchloskraut*, n.; *Ramschelwurzel*, f.

Mus'tard, Mi'thridate. *Bot.* Common name of the *Thlaspi campestre.*

Mustard Poultice. See *Cataplasma Sinapeos.*

Mus'tard, Stinking Hedge. *Bot.* Common name for the *Erysimum alliaria.* Fr. syn. *alliaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Knoblauchloskraut*, n.; *Ramschelwurzel*, f.

Mus'tard, Treacle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Thlaspi arvense.*

Mustēla, *æ*, f. (*Mus*, a mouse; *tēlo*, to elongate; as if a long mouse.) *Zoöl.* A weazel. Fr. syn. *belette*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiesel*, n.

Mustēlāneus. (*Mustēla*, a weazel.) A term given by Kraus to signify a weazel-arm, or a man with a short arm. Germ. syn. *Wieselarm*, m.; *ein Mensch mit kurzem Arm.*

Mustēlĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Mustēla*, a weazel; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling the weazel; applied to a Family of animals having for their type the *Mustela* or weazel. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. syn. *mustelins*, m. pl.

Mustēlīnus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Desmarest and Gray to a Family (*Mustelini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, having the *Mustela* for their type: musteli'nous. Fr. anal. *mustélin*, adj.

Mus'tus. *Med.* Old term for the white calx, that is, fatness, grossness, or sediment of urine.

Mūtacis'mus, *i*, m. (*Mūtus*, dumb; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med.* Term for a variety of difficult utterance, consisting in the inability to enunciate properly the labial consonants, as B, P and M; leading to their frequent repetition or the substitution of other letters for them: mu'tacism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *mutacisme*, m.

Mŭ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Mūtilus*, wanting some principal part, limb, or member.) *Bot.* Without the arista or awn; beardless; mu'ticous. *Zoöl.* Applied by G. C. Storr to an Order (*Mutici*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which want one or more kinds of teeth, or even them all. Fr. anal. *mutique*, adj. Germ. syn. *unbewehrt*, adj.; *wehrlos*, adj.

Mūtĭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Mūtilo*, to cut off.) *Med.* Term formerly used for the condition of the parts which remain after the loss or excision of a member, or part of a member, or of an organ or appendage of an organ: mutila'tion. See *Oblæsio.* Fr. anal. *mutilation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verstümmelung*, f.

Mūtĭlātus, *a, um.* (*Mūtilo*, to cut off.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to *elytra* when they are short and have the appearance of having been cut, as those of the *Acrydium:* mu'tilated. Fr. anal. *mutilé*, adj. Germ. syn. *stümmelt*, adj.

Mūtillārius, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille, Goldfuss and Eichwald to a tribe (*Mutillariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hymenoptera Aculeata*, having the *Mutilla* for their type: mutilla'rious. Fr. anal. *mutillaire*, adj.

Mutisiāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a tribe (*Mutisiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Synantherea*, having the *Mutisia* for their type: mutisia'ceous. Fr. anal. *mutisiacé*, adj.

Mutisio'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Cassini and Don to a tribe (*Mutisieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Synantherea*; by Lessing to a section (same word) of the *Mutisiaceæ*, having the *Mutisia* for their type: mutisie'ous. Fr. anal. *mutisié*, f.

Mūtĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Mūtus*, dumb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inability to articulate: dumbness; a genus of the Order *Dyscinesiæ*; Cl. *Locales* of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. syn. *mutisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Stummheit*, f.

Mūtĭtas Atŏ'nĭca. *Pathol.* Term for dumbness from an affection of the nerves of the tongue: ato'nic dumbness. Fr. syn. *mutisme atonique.*

Mūtĭtas Orgă'nĭca. *Pathol.* Term for dumbness from removal or injury of the tongue:

orga'nic dumbness. Fr. syn. *mutisme organique.*

Mūtĭtas Surdōrum. *Pathol.* Term for dumbness from being born deaf, or having become so in infancy: dumbness of deaf persons. Fr. syn. *mutisme de Sourd.*

Muza. See *Musa.*

Myăcan'tha, *æ*, f. (**Mūs**, a mouse; **ἄκανθα**, a thorn; from its prickly leaves, being used to preserve anything from mice.) *Bot.* A name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*, or butcher's broom. Fr. syn. *brusc*, m. Germ. syn. *Mausedorn*, m.

Myăcan'thus, *a, um.* (**Μύαξ**, a mussel; **ἄκανθα**, a spine.) Having the teeth of the mussel. *Bot.* Each of the scales of the *periclinium* of the *calathidium* of the *Calcitrapa myacantha* terminates in an appendage bordered with spinous teeth, which has been compared to the teeth of the hinge of bivalve shells: myacan'thous. Fr. anal. *myacanthe*, adj.

Myăceus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Myaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Mollusca Acephala*; by Menke to a Family (same word) of the *Acephala Elatobranchiata*, having the *Mya* for their type: mya'ceous. Fr. anal. *myacé*, adj.

Myălorrhoïs, *ĭdis*, f. (**Μυελὸς**, marrow; **ῥέω**, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* A term given by Kraus for hemorrhoidal disease of the spinal marrow. See *Myelorrhagia.*

Myārius, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck, Ferussac and Latreille to a Family (*Myariæ*, nom. pl. f., *Myaria*, nom. pl. n.) of *Conchifera*, having the *Mya* for their type: mya'rious. Fr. anal. *myaire*, adj.

Myasthĕnīa, *æ*, f. (**Mūs**, a muscle; **ἀσθένεια**, imbecility.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for muscular debility: myasthe'ny. Fr. anal. *myasthénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskelschwäche*, f.

Myasthĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Myasthĕnīa*, muscular debility; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Myasthenia*: myasthe'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. and Germ. anal. *myasthénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Muskelschwäche betreffend.*

Mȳca, *æ*, f. } (**Μυκή.**) *Zoöl.* Term for the
Mȳcē, *ēs*, f. } lowing or bellowing of cattle, etc. See *Mugitus.* Fr. syn. *mugissement*, m.; *muglement*, m. Germ. syn. *Brüllen*, n.; *laute Stöhnen.*

Mȳcēlium, *ii*, n. (**Μύκης**, a *fungus.*) *Bot.* Term for the filamentous expansion from which the fructification is developed. Fr. anal. *mycelion*, m.

Mȳcēs, *ētis*, f. (**Μύκης.**) *Bot.* Old term for a *Fungus*, or mushroom. Fr. syn. *fongus*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwamm*, m.

Mȳcētencan'this, *is*, f. (**Μύκης**, a *fungus*; *encanthis*, a disease of the *caruncula lachrymalis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for fungous *encanthis.* Fr. anal. *mycétencanthis*, m. Germ. anal. *Myketenkanthis*, f.; syn. *die schwammige Thränendrüsen geschwulst.*

Mȳcētŏ'bius, *a, um.* (**Μύκης**, a mushroom; **βιόω**, to live.) *Entomol.* Applied by Dumeril to a Family (*Mycetobia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those that live in mushrooms: myceto'bious. Fr. anal. *mycétobie*, adj.

Mȳcētōdeus, *a, um.* (**Μύκης**, a *fungus* or mushroom.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to a section (*Mycetodei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Fungi Mucedineæ*, comprehending those which are floccous and vesiculous, and correspond to the *Isarieæ* of Brongniart. Also applied to a section (same word) of the *Gasteromyci*, corresponding to the *Lycoperdaceæ* of Brongniart. Fr. anal. *mycétodé*, adj.

Mȳcētŏgĕ'nēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (**Μύκης**, a mushroom; **γένεσις**, generation.) *Bot.* Applied by Ehrenberg to the origin or first developement of mushrooms. Fr. anal. *mycétogenèse*, f.

Mȳcētoïdēs, adj. (**Μύκης**, a mushroom; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a mushroom: myce'toid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *mycétoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwammähnlich*, adj.

Mȳcētoïdĕus, *a, um.* (**Μύκης**, a mushroom; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to an entire series (*Mycetoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of vegetables which, as the *Mucores* and others, have a strong relation to the mushrooms: mycetoi'deous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *mycétoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwammähnlich*, adj.

Mȳcētŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (**Μύκης**, a mushroom; **λόγος**, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on the mushrooms: myceto'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *mycétologie*, f.

Mych'mus, *i*, m. } (**Μυχμὸς**, **Μυχθισμὸς.**)
Mychthis'mus, *i*, m. } *Med.* Terms for suspirious or sighing respiration: mych'thism. Fr. anal. *mychthisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Stöhnen*, m.; *tiefe Seufzen.*

Mȳcīna, *æ*, f. (**Μύκης**, a mushroom.) *Chem.* Applied by Fee to *apotheciæ* that are stipitated and of a globulous form. Fr. anal. *mycine*, f.

Myclŏnārius. Believed by Kraus to be probably a mistake of the printer for *Myelonarius.*

Myclo'phthĭsis. An incorrect spelling for *Myelophthisis*, or *Tabes dorsalis.*

My'clos. } (**Μύκλος**, or **μύχλος**, the Æo-
My'clus, *a, um.* } lic form for **μάχλος**, lewd or wanton.) *Med., Physiol.* Being very fruitful; lascivious; luxurious: my'clous. Germ. syn. *sehr fruchtbar; geil*, adj.

Mȳcŏder'ma, *ătis*, n. (**Μύκος**, mucus; **δέρμα**, the skin.) *Anat.* Term for a mucous tunic, covering or membrane. Fr. anal. *mycoderme*, m. Germ. syn. *Schleimhaut*, f.

Mȳcŏder'mis, *ĭdis*, f. (**Μύκης**, a fungus; **δέρμα**, the skin.) *Bot., Pathol.* An imperfect term given, by M. Gouby of Vienna, to a genus of fungous growths, forming the crusts of *favus.*

Mȳcŏdermītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mȳcŏderma*, a mucous membrane; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a mucous membrane. Fr. anal. *mycodermite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Schleimhaut.*

Mȳcŏdermosphă'cĕlus, *i*, m. (*Mȳcŏderma*, a mucous membrane; *sphăcĕlus*, gangrene.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *sphacelus*, or gangrene of a mucous membrane. Fr. anal. *mycodermosphacèle*, m. Germ. syn. *der kalte Brand der Schleimhaut.*

Mȳcŏdērosphăcĕlus. The same as *Mycodermosphacelus*, which see.

Mȳcōdēs, adj. (*Mύκης*, a fungus; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Bot., Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of *fungi*; fun'gous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *myceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *pilzig*, adj.; *schwammig*, adj.

Mȳcŏdiarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Mῦκος*, mucus; *διάῤῥοια*, a flow or discharge from the bowels.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mucous or pituitous *diarrhœa*. Fr. anal. *mycodiarrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimdurchfall*, m.

Mycodora. } False orthography for *Myco-*
Mycodoritis. } *derma* and *Mycodermitis*.

Mȳcŏdysentē'ria, *æ*, f. (*Mῦκὸς*, mucus; *δυσεντερία*, dysentery.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mucous or pituitous dysentery. Fr. anal. *mycodysentérie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimruhr*, f.

Mȳcŏdyspnœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Mῦκος*, mucus; *δύσπνοια*, difficulty of breathing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mucous or pituitous *dyspnœa*, or difficulty of breathing from the accumulation of mucus or phlegm in the air passages. Fr. anal. *mycodyspnée*, f. Germ. syn. *das schleimichte Schwerathmen*.

Mȳcŏgastrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mῦκος*, mucus; *gastrītis*, inflammation of the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mucous *gastritis* or inflammation of the stomach. Fr. anal. *mycogastrite*, f. Germ. syn. *entzündlich Zustand des Magens (und der Därme) mit Verschleimung*.

Mȳcŏīdēs, adj. (*Mύκης*, a *fungus*; terminal *-ῐdēs*.) *Bot., Med., Pathol.* Resembling a *fungus*; fungoid; my'coid. See *Spongoides*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *mycoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwammähnlich*, adj. Kraus *in Lex.* renders the term *tumores spongiosi*, spongy tumours to which of course it can only be applied as an epithet. Germ. syn. *Schwammgewächse*, n.

Mȳcŏlĭchen, *ēnis*, m. Applied by Fries to lichens which, having their *thallus* obliterated, constituted by spherical cellules, they approach to the *Prænomycetes*, as the *Verrucaria* and *Opegrapha*. Fr. anal. *mycolichen*, m.

Mȳcŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Mύκης*, a mushroom; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a history of the mushrooms: myco'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *mycologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Pilzen*.

Mȳcŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mȳcŏlŏgia*, a history of mushrooms; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to mycology: mycolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mycologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mykologie betreffend*.

Myco'logist. (*Mύξα*, mucus; *λέγω*, to speak, or discourse.) Term for one who studies the nature, properties and uses of mucus. *Mycŏlŏ'gius*, *ii*, m. Fr. anal. *mycologiste*, m.

Mycome'linate. (*Mycŏmĕlĭnĭcum acidum*, Mycomelinic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term applied to a combination of mycomelinic acid with ammonia. *Mȳcŏmĕ'lĭnas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *mycomélinate*, m.

Mycomeli'nic. *Chem.* Applied to an acid, being a yellow powder obtained from a concentrated solution of albumen mixed with ammonia. *Mȳcŏmĕlĭ'nĭcus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *mycomélinique*, adj.

Mȳcŏ'phĭlus, *a*, *um*. (*Mύκης*, a mushroom; *φιλέω*, to love.) *Bot.* That which grows upon mushrooms, as the *Heletium mycophilum*, or in putrefaction as the *Peziza mycophila*: myco'philous. Fr. anal. *mycophile*, adj.

Mȳcŏphlyzācium, *ii*, n. (*Mῦκος*, mucus; *phlyzācium*, a pustule.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a mucous or pituitous pustule. Fr. anal. *mycophlyzacion*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimpustel*, f.

Mȳcŏphthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Mύκης*, a *fungus*; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for fungous ophthalmy, or fungous inflammation of the eye. Fr. anal. *mycophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die schwammichte Augenentzündung*.

Mȳcŏ'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Mῦκος*, mucus; *φθίσις*, a wasting, or consumption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mucous or pituitous *phthisis*. Fr. anal. *mycophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimschwindsucht*, f.

Mȳcopneu'mŏnypo'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Mῦκος*, mucus; *πνεύμων*, the lung; *ὑπόστασις*, a standing under.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mucous hypostasis of the lungs. Fr. anal. *mycopneumonypostase*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenschleimsenkung*, f.

Mȳcorthopnœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Mῦκος*, mucus; *ὀρθόπνοια*, upright breathing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mucous or pituitous *orthopnœa*, or inability to breathe except in an upright posture, from accumulation of mucus in the air passages. Fr. anal. *mycorthopnée*, f. Germ. syn. *schleimichte Schwerathmen*.

Mȳcos. } (*Mῦκος*.) *Med., Pathol.* The
Mȳcus, *i*, m. } same as *Mucus*. Fr. anal. *mucus*, m. Germ. syn. *Schleim*, m.

Mȳcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Mύκης*, a *fungus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a mucous *polypus*, or fungous fleshy tumour. Fr. anal. *mycose*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimpolyp*, m.; *ein schwammichtes Fleischgewächs*.

Mycroder'matous. An improper spelling sometimes used for *Microdermatous*.

Myc'ter, *ēris*, m. (*Mύσσω*, to clean the nose.) *Anat.* Old term for *Nasus*, or the nose. Fr. syn. *nez*, m. Germ. syn. *Nase*, f. Also, for the *Naris*, or nostril. Fr. syn. *narine*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenloch*, f.

Myctērĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mycter*, the nose; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the nose or nostril: mycte'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myctérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die innere Nase betreffend*.

Myctērŏphōnia, *æ*, f. (*Μυκτὴρ*, the nose; *φωνὴ*, the voice.) *Physiol.* Term for that defect of the voice which is understood by the expression—speaking through the nose; nasal voice. Fr. and Germ. anal. *myctérophonie*, m. Germ. syn. *Nasenstimme*, f.

Myctēroxērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Μυκτὴρ*, the nose, or nostrils; *ξήρωσις*, a drying up, or parching.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dry condition of the nostrils. Fr. anal. *myctéroxérose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Trockenwerden der innern Nase*.

Myctēroxērō'tēs, *ētis*, f. (*Μυκτὴρ*, the nose; *ξηρότης*, a dryness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dryness of the nostrils. Fr. anal.

mycterōxērotes, f. Germ. syn. *die Trockenheit der (innern) Nase; Nasendürre*, f.

Myctĕrōxērŏ'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mycterōxērōtēs*, a dryness of the nostrils; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Mycteroxerosis*, or to *Mycteroxerotes*, or dryness of the nostrils: mycteroxe'rotic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mycterōxérotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mycteroxerosis oder Mycteroxerotes betreffend.*

Mȳdălornĭthis, *is*, *e*. (Μυδαλέος, humid · ὄρνις, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to an Order (*Mydalornithes*, nom. pl. m.) of birds, comprehending those which live in humid places. Fr. anal. *mydalornithe*, adj.

Mydāsius, *a*, *um*. *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Mydàsii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Diptera Tanystoma*, having the *Mydas* for their type: myda'sious. Fr. anal. *mydasien*, adj.

Mȳdēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μυδάω, to grow putrid.) *Pathol.* Old term for corruption of a part from too much moisture and humours, specially applied, Gr. anal. *μύδησις*, by Galen, *Intro. t.* xv. (Castellus) to an affection of the eyelids, in which, redundant with superfluous humour, and swoln with fat, they pour out a purulent discharge. Fr. anal. *mydèse*, f.

Mȳdōn, *ōnis*, m. (Μυδάω, to grow putrid.) *Pathol.* Old term for fungous flesh in a fistulous ulcer, in which there are mucous sinuses, but with callous edges.

Mydrĭ'ăsis, *is*, f. (Μυδάω, to be destroyed because of too much moisture.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease of the iris of the eye in which the pupil is preternaturally dilated, and the sight becomes dull or lost. Also weakness of vision caused by hydrophthalmy. Fr. anal. *mydriase*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Erweiterung der Pupille.*

Mydrĭă'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Mydrĭăsis*, morbid dilatation of the pupil; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Mydriasis*: mydria'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. syn. *mydriatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mydriasis betreffend.*

My'dros. } (Μύδρος.) *Surg.* Old term,
My'drus, *i*, m. } Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* ii. xxix. 9, for a little globe, or piece of iron, or a small stone, made hot and used as an actual cautery.

Myectŏ'pĭa, *æ*, f. (*Mŭs*, a muscle; ἔκτοπος, displaced.) *Anat., Surg.* Term for the abnormal situation of one or more muscles: myec'topy. Fr. anal. *myectopie*, f. Germ. anal. *Myektopie*, f.

Myectŏ'pĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Myectŏpia*, displacement of a muscle; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Anat., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Myectopia*: myecto'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myectopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Myektopie betreffend.*

Myĕlal'gia, *æ*, f. (Μυελός, marrow; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the spinal marrow: myelal'gy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *myélalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Rücken(marks)schmerz*, m.

Myĕlal'gĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Myĕlalgia*; pain of the spinal marrow; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Myelalgia*: myelal'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myélalgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Myelalgie betreffend.*

Myĕlanālōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μυελός, marrow; ἀνάλωσις, consumption, atrophy, or wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes dorsalis*, or wasting of the spinal marrow. The same as *Myelophthisis*, *Myelatrophia*. Fr. anal. *myélanalose*, f. Germ. syn. *die (Rücken-) Markzehrung.*

Myĕlapoplex'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Μυελός, marrow; ἀποπληξία, stupor.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for apoplexy of the spinal marrow: myela'poplexy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *myelapoplexie*, f. Fr. syn. *l'apoplexie de la moëlle épinière.* Germ. syn. *Apoplexie des Rückenmarks.*

Myĕlarius, *a*, *um*. (Μυελός, marrow.) *Anat., Nat. Hist., Zoöl.* Having a spinal marrow; applied to a Class (*Myelaria*, nom. pl. n.) of animals so provided; the same usually termed the *Vertebrata*: myela'rious. Fr. anal. *myélaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein Rückenmark habend.*

Myĕlătĕ'lia, *æ*, f. (Μυελός, marrow; *a*, neg. τέλος, fulfilment, or completion.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for an imperfect formation of the spinal marrow, or of the marrow in general. Fr. anal. *myélatélie*, f. Ger. syn. *eine unvollkommene Ausbildung des Rückenmarks oder eigentlich des Marks überhaupt.*

Myĕlatrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Μυελός, marrow; ἀτροφία, an atrophy, or wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes dorsalis*, atrophy, or wasting of the spinal marrow. The same as *Myelophthisis*: myelatro'phy. See *Myelanalosis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *myélatrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Darrsucht*, f.; *Lendendarre*, f.; *Rückendarre*, f.

Myĕlatrŏ'phĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Myĕlatrŏphia*, atrophy of the spinal marrow; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Myelatrophia*: myela'trophic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myélatrophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Myelatrophie gehörig.*

Myĕlaux'e, *es*, f. (Μυελός, marrow; αὔξη, increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid increase of the spinal marrow. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Vergrosserung des Rückenmarks.*

Myĕlencĕ'phălus, *a*, *um*. (Μυελός, marrow; ἐγκέφαλος, that which is within the head.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Of or belonging to the brain: myelence'phalous. Fr. anal. *myélencéphale*, adj.

Myĕlĕtĕrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μυελός, marrow; ἑτέρωσις, alteration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid alteration of the spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *myélétérose*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Veränderung des Markes.*

Myĕlītĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Myĕlītis*, inflammation of the spinal marrow; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Myelitis*: myeli'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myélitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Markentzündung betreffend.*

Myĕlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μυελός, marrow; terminal *ītis*.) A term for inflammation of the spinal cord; more properly expressed *Myĕlitis spinalis.* Fr. anal. *myélite*, f. Germ. syn. *Markentzündung*, f.

Myĕlŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Μυελὸς, marrow; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Meyer to an Order (*Myelocarpi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Lichenes*, comprehending those which are provided with a nucleus: myelocar'pous. Fr. anal. *myélocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *markfruchtflechtig*, adj.

Myĕlŏ'cŏna, *æ*, f. (Μυελὸς, marrow; κονὶς, a powder.) *Chem.* Term employed by Kunth for pulverulent cerebral stearine, but which Berzelius has not adopted. Fr. anal. *myélocone*, adj.

Myĕlŏdia'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μυελὸς, marrow; διάστασις, a standing aloof, or separation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a separation or disintegration of the spinal marrow, or of marrow in general. Fr. anal. *myélodiastase*, f. Germ. syn. *das Auseinanderstehen das Getrenntsein des Rückenmarks oder des Marks überhaupt.*

Myĕlŏdiastēma, *ătis*, n. The same as *Myclodiastasis.*

Myĕlŏgangliītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μυελὸς, marrow; *gangliītis*, inflammation of the *ganglia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a higher degree of cholera involving inflammation of the solar plexus, the hepatic plexus, etc. Fr. anal. *myélogangliite*, f. Germ. syn. *der höhere Grad der sporadischen Cholera.*

Myĕlōma, *ătis*, n. (Μυελὸς, marrow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a medullary tumour or enlargement. Fr. anal. *myélôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Markgebilde*, n.; *die neu gebildete Marksubstanz.*

Myĕlŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (Μυελὸς, marrow; μαλακία, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softening of the spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *myélomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *die (krankhafte) Erweichung des Rückenmarks.*

Myĕlŏmălăcōsis. } The same as *Myeloma-*
Myĕlŏmălax'is. } *lacia.*

Myĕlŏmēnia, *æ*, f. (Μυελὸς, marrow; μὴν, a month.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an aberration of the menstrual discharge to the spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *myélomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Verirrung der Menstruation auf das Rückenmark.*

Myĕlŏmēningītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μυελὸς, marrow; μῆνιγξ, a membrane; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *theca* or membrane investing the spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *myéloméningite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung einer Rückenmarkshaut.*

Myĕlŏmēninx, *gis*, f. (Μυελὸς, marrow; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) *Anat.* Term for the *theca* or tough hard membrane of the spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *myéloméninge*, f. Germ. syn. *die feste oder harte Rückenmarkshaut.*

Myĕlŏ'mўca, *æ*, f. } (Μυελὸς, marrow; μύ-
Myĕlŏ'mўces, *ētis*, m. } κης, a *fungus*, or mushroom.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Myeloma;* also as *Myelospongus.* Fr. syn. *myélome*, m. Germ. syn. *Markgebilde*, n. *Bot.* The latter term is applied by Nees von Esenbeck and Sprengel to a section (*Myelomycetes*, nom. pl.) of the Family of mushrooms which corresponds to the *Scleromycetes* of Link and the *Hylomycetes* of Willdenow, or the *Sclerocarpi* of Persoon. Fr. anal. *myélomyce*, m.

Myĕlŏ'mўcus, *i*, m. (Μυελὸς, marrow; μύκης, a *fungus* or mushroom.) *Bot.* Applied to certain sporidiferous *thecæ* (*Myelomyci*, nom. pl.) enclosed in woody substances, like the marrow in bones. Fr. anal. *myélomyce*, m. Germ. syn. *Kernschwämme*, f.

My'elon. (Μυελὸς, marrow.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term proposed by Professor Owen in his Homologies, for the *Medulla spinalis*, spinal marrow, or spinal cord. Fr. syn. *moelle épinière.* Germ. syn. *Rückenmark*, n.

Mye'lonal. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Of or belonging to the *myelon* or spinal cord. *Myĕlōnālis, is, e.*

Myĕlŏnarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μυελὸς, marrow; νάρκωσις, a benumbing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *narcosis* of the spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *narcose*, f. Germ. syn. *der narkotische Zustand des Rückenmarks.*

Myĕlōnāris, *is*, *e*. (Μυελὸς, marrow.) *Anat., Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* Applied by Ehrenberg to animals (*Myelonaria*, nom. pl. n.) that have a spinal marrow, and so the same as the *Vertebrata* of other authors; also termed *Myelaria, Ganglionaria* and, erroneously, *Myclonaria.* Fr. anal. *myélonaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *wirbelbeinthiere*, adj.

Myĕlŏneu'rus, *a*, *um*. (Μυελὸς, marrow; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Rudolphi to a group (*Myeloneura*, nom. pl. n.) of animals, comprehending those which, as the *Crustaceæ, Insecta* and *Annulata*, have only a ganglionic nervous system, forming a chord analogous to the spinal marrow of superior animals: myeloneu'rous. Fr. anal. *myéloneure*, adj. Germ. syn. *markadericht*, adj.

Myĕlophthĭ'sĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Myĕlophthĭsis*, atrophy of the spinal marrow; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Myelophthisis:* myelophthi'sical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. t. 6. Fr. anal. *myélophthisique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein Myelophthisis leidend.*

Myĕlo'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μυελὸς, marrow; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a wasting or atrophy of the spinal chord; the same as *Tabes dorsalis.* See *Myclophthisis, Myelanalosis, Myelatrophia.* Fr. anal. *myélophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Darrsucht*, f.; *Lendendarre*, f.; *Rückendarre*, f.

Myĕlorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Μυελὸς, marrow; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a greater discharge of blood from the spinal marrow canal. Fr. anal. *myélorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein starker Blutabgang aus der Rückenmarksröhre.*

My'ĕlos. } (Μυελὸς.) *Anat.* The *Medulla,*
My'ĕlus, *i*, m. } or marrow. Fr. syn. *médulle*, f. Germ. syn. *Mark*, n.

Myĕlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μυελὸς, marrow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or growth of *Myeloma.* Fr. anal. *myélose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Myeloma.*

Myĕlospas'mus, *i*, m. (Μυελὸς, marrow; σπασμὸς, a spasm, or convulsion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm of the spinal marrow: a my'elospasm. Fr. anal. *myélospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Rücken(marks)krampf*, m.

Myĕlospon'gus, *i*, m. (Μυελὸς, marrow; *σπόγγος*, a sponge or fungus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a medullary fungus; the same as *Myelomyces*. Fr. anal. *myélosponge*, m. Germ. syn. *Markschwamm*, m.

Myĕner'gia, *æ*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; *ἐνέργεια*, energy.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for muscular energy. Fr. anal. *myénergie*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskelkraft*, f.

Myĕner'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Myĕnergia*, muscular energy; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Myenergia*: myener'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myenergique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Muskelkraft betreffend*.

Myen'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; *ἔντασις*, a stretching.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a stretching or extending of the muscles. Fr. anal. *myentase*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskelanstrengung*, f.

Myēpătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; *ἡπατῖτις*, inflammation of the liver.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for muscular *hepatitis*. Fr. anal. *myépatite*, f. Germ. syn. *die von übermässiger Faser- und Blutthatigkeit herrührende Leberentzündung*.

Mÿgăle, *es*, f. (Μυγάλη.) *Zoöl.* Term for the shrew-mouse. Fr. syn. *souris champêtre*. Germ. syn. *Vogelspinne*, f.

Myia, *æ*, f. (Μυῖα.) *Entomol.* The same as *Musca*.

Myiŏcĕ'phălon,
Myiŏcĕ'phălum, *i*, n. (Μυῖα, a fly; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the escape of a minute portion of the *iris* through the cornea, in the form of a fly's head. See *Muiocephalon*. Fr. anal. *myiocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Fliegenkopf*, m.

Myiōdēs, adj. (Μυῖα, a fly; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of flies: my'ious. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *myieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *fliegenartig*, adj.

Myiōdēsop'sia, *æ*, f. (Μυιώδης, full of flies; *ὄψις*, vision.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Muiodesopsia*.

Myioīdēs, adj. (Μυῖα, a fly; terminal *-ῑdēs*.) *Med.* Resembling a fly: my'ioid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *myioïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *fliegenähnlich*, adj.

Myiŏthēris, *is, e.* (Μυῖα, a fly; *θηράω*, to chase.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Viellot to a Family (*Myiotheres*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Sylvicolæ*, comprehending those which live chiefly upon flies and insects. Fr. anal. *myiothère*, adj.

Myis'tos.
Myis'tus, *i*, m. (Μῦς, a muscle; *ἱστὸς*, a web.) *Anat.* Term for the *Tela muscularis*, or muscular web. Germ. syn. *Muskelgewebe*, n.

Myītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; terminal *ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a muscle. Fr. anal. *myite*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskelentzündung*, f.

Myla'bris. *Entomol.* Name for a genus of the *Coleoptera*. Fr. anal. *mylabre*, m.

Myla'bris Cichŏ'rii. *Entomol.* Name of a species, said to be the *Buprestis* of the Greeks, stated by Pliny to have been used as vesicatory. Fr. syn. *mylabre de la Chicorée*.

Myla'bris Vărĭābĭlis. *Entomol.* Name of a species brought from China; used as a substitute for the *Cantharis*, or Spanish fly. Fr. syn. *mylabre variable*.

Mylac'ri, nom. pl. m. (Μύλακροι.) *Anat.* Term for the *Dentes molares*, or grinder teeth. Fr. syn. *dents molaires*. Germ. syn. *Backenzähne*, f. pl.

Mÿla'cris. (Μύλη, a mill; *ἄκρος*, the summit; from a fancied resemblance to some part of a mill.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Patella*, or knee-pan. Fr. syn. *rotule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kniescheibe*, f.

Mÿlē, *es*, f. (Μύλη.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Patella*, or knee-pan. Fr. syn. *rotule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kniescheibe*, f. *Obstet.* Also a term for a mole. Fr. syn. *faux germe*. Germ. syn. *Mondkalb*, n; *Muttermaal*, n.

Mÿ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (Μύλη, a mill; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat., Physiol., Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the *dentes molares*, to a mole or false conception, or to the *Talpa* or mole: my'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *mylique*, adj. Germ. syn. *von eine Mola herrührend; eine Muhle betreffend*.

Myl'los.
Myl'lus, *i*, m. (Μύλλον, or Μύλλος.) *Anat.* A term for the lip. Fr. syn. *lèvre*, f. Germ. syn. *Lippe*, f. Also (*μυλλὸς*) the *pudenda muliebria*. Fr. syn. *les parties honteuses*. Germ. syn. *Schamtheile*, f. Also a certain eatable sea-fish, (not the *Mullus*), brought salted from the Black Sea, and found in the Danube.

Mÿlo-. (Μύλη, a mill, in allusion to the *grinder* teeth or *molares*.) *Anat.* This word forming a part of compound names of muscles, denotes that they arise from, or are attached near the *molares*, or grinder teeth. Fr. anal. *mylo-*.

Mÿ'lŏdon, *ontis*, m. (Μύλη, a mill; *ὀδοὺς*, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Name given to a gigantic animal, some fossil remains of which have been discovered, judged by the monstrous molar teeth.

Mÿ'lŏdus, *ontis*, m. (Μύλη, a mill; *ὀδοὺς*, a tooth.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a molar tooth. Fr. syn. *dent molaire*. Germ. syn. *Backenzahn*, m.

Mÿloglos'sus, *a, um.* (Μύλη, a mill; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) *Anat.* Applied by Winslow to some muscular fibres which, considered as a portion of the *Constrictor pharyngis superior*, extend from the posterior parts of the myloid line of the lower jaw to the parietes of the pharynx. Fr. syn. *myloglosse*, adj. Germ. syn. of the muscle, *Kieferzungenmuskel*, m.

Mÿlōhyoīdēs, adj. (Μύλη, a mill; *ὑοειδές* os, the hyoid bone.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle which, situated in the jugular region, extends from the internal oblique, or myloid line of the lower jaw, to the *os hyoides*: mylohy'oid. Fr. anal. *mylohyoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. of the muscle, *Kieferzungenbeinmuskel*, m.

Mÿlophăryngæ'us, *a, um.* (Μύλη, a mill; *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx.) *Anat.* Applied to a part of the *Constrictor pharyngis superior* muscle. The same as *Myloglossus*. Fr. anal. *mylopharyngien*, adj. Germ. syn. of the muscle, *Kieferschlundmuskel*, m.

Mȳlo'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Μύλη, a mill; στόμα, a mouth.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to the *Aurata mylostoma*, because it has the bottom of its palate furnished with molar teeth: mylo'stomous. Fr. anal. *mylostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *kiefermundig*, adj.

Mȳlōydēs. An awkward contraction of *Mylohyoides.*

Myŏcēlē, *es*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; κήλη, a tumour.) *Anat.* Term for ectopy, displacement or protrusion of a muscle. Fr. anal. *myocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verrückung eines Muskels aus einer normalen Lage.*

Myŏcĕphălītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; κεφαλή, the head; *ītis*, inflammation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the muscles of the head. Fr. anal. *myocéphalite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Kopfmuskeln.*

Myŏcĕ'phălon. } (Μυῖα, a fly; κεφαλή, a
Myŏcĕ'phălum, *i*, n. } head; from its likeness to a fly's head.) *Pathol.* Old name for an incipient *Staphyloma.* See *Muiacephalom*, as more correct. Fr. anal. *myocéphalon*, m. Germ. anal. *Fliegenkopf*, m.

Myŏcœlial'gia, *æ*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; κοιλία, the belly; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the muscles of the abdomen or belly: myocelial'gy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *myocœlialgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchmuskelschmerz*, m.

Myŏcœliītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; κοιλία, the belly; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen or belly. Fr. anal. *myocœlite*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchmuskelentzündung*, f.

Myocris'mus, *i*, m. (Μῦς, a muscle; κρίζω, to creak.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a creaking of the muscles when in action. Fr. anal. *myocrisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Muskelknacken*, n.

Myŏdārius, *a, um.* (Μυῖα, a fly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to an Order (*Myodariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Diptera*, formed at the expense of the genus *Musca* of Linnæus: myoda'rious. It should be *Myiodarius.* Fr. anal. *myodaire*, adj.

Myŏdēs, adj. (Μυώδης, from μῦς, a muscle; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat.* Having, pertaining, or belonging to muscles; muscular: fleshy; applied to a muscle, or fleshy expansion on the side of the neck, called *Platysma myodes.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *myode*, adj. Germ. syn. *muskelartig*, adj.

NOTE.—This word has been hitherto spelled *Myoides*, and has been stated to be derived from μῦς, a muscle, and εἶδος, resemblance. Both the spelling and statement appear, however, to be erroneous. The Greek terminal *-ώδης*, is of frequent occurrence, and conveys the quality of fulness, excess, or abundance, similar to the Latin terminal *-osus*, and having no special reference to likeness, or resemblance, although conveying this as part of its general adjective meaning.

Myŏdēsop'sia, *æ*, f. (Μυῖα, a fly; terminal *-ώδης*; ὄψις, vision.) *Med., Pathol.* An incorrect orthography for *Myiodesopsia*, or the state of vision in which objects resembling flies are present to the eyes. See *Muiodesopsia.* Fr. anal. *myodésopsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mückensehen*, n.

Myŏdia'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; διάστασις, a standing aloof.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Term for a standing from each other, or separation of the ends of muscles which normally lie near together. Fr. anal. *myodiastase*, f. Germ. syn. *das Auseinanderstehen der Enden eines durchtrennten Muskels.*

Myŏdiastă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Myŏdiastāsis*, a separation of muscles; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Myodiastasis:* myodiasta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myodiastatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Myodiastasis betreffend.*

Myŏdīnus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau Desvoidy to a tribe (*Myodinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodaria phytomydæ*, having the *Myodina* for their type: myodi'nous. Fr. anal. *myodiné*, adj.

Myŏdўnă'mia, *æ*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; δύναμις, power.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for muscular strength or power: myody'namy. Fr. anal. *myodynamie*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskelkraft*, f.

Myŏdўnămiŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Μῦς, a muscle; δύναμις, power; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an instrument for ascertaining the amount of muscular power. Fr. anal. *myodynamiomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Muskelkraftmesser*, m.

Myŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of a muscle. Fr. anal. *myodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskelschmerz*, m.

Myŏgas'tĕr, *tris*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; γαστήρ, the belly.) *Anat.* Term for the belly or thick portion of a muscle. Fr. anal. *myogaster*, m. Germ. syn. *Muskelbauch*, m.

Myŏgas'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Myŏgaster*, the belly of a muscle; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Myogaster:* myogas'tric. *Ornithol.* Applied by Dandin to birds which have a musculous stomach. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myogastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein Muskelbauch betreffend.*

Myogră'phia, *æ*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Med.* Term, a history or description of the muscles: myo'graphy. Fr. and Germ anal. *myographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Muskeln.*

Myogră'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Myogrăphia*, a description of the muscles; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to *Myographia:* myogra'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Myographie betreffend.*

Myoīdēs, adj. (Μῦς, a muscle; terminal *-ῑδης.*) *Anat.* Resembling muscle or flesh: my'oid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *myoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *muskelähnlich*, adj. Also used, but improperly, the same as *Myioides*, resembling a fly.

Myoīdĕus, *a, um.* (Μυῖα, a fly; terminal *-ῑδεus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Having likeness to a fly, as the *Lydella myoidea:* myoi'deous. It ought to be *Myioides.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *myoide*, adj. Germ. syn. *fliegenähnlich*, adj.

Myŏlam'pus, *i*, m. (Μῦς, a muscle; not further ascertained.) *Physiol.* Term for a throbbing or pulsation in muscular parts.

Fr. anal. *myolampe*, m. Germ. syn. *Muskelschlagen*, n.

Myŏlem'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μῦς, a muscle; λέμμα, a covering.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the delicate membranous envelopement of each fibril of fleshy or muscular fibre: the my'oleme; also called *Sarcolemma*. Fr. anal. *myolemme*, m. Germ. anal. *Myolemma*, n.

Myŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* Term for the doctrine or description of the muscles, their nature, structure, and functions: myo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *myologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskellehre*, f.

Myŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Myŏlŏgia*, a treatise on the muscles; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to *Myologia*: myolo'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Myologie betreffend*.

Myŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; μαλακία, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softening of the muscles or flesh. Fr. anal. *myomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskelerweichung*, f.

Myŏmĕlănōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; μελάνωσις, a becoming black.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by Warren, *Med. Gaz.* 1837, No. 51, for a blackish fleshy mass within the muscles. Fr. anal. *myomélanose*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskel-melanose*, f.

Myŏnarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; νάρκωσις, a benumbing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a rendering the muscles dull or insensible. Fr. anal. *myonarcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Stumpfheit oder Trägheit der Muskeln*.

Myŏnītis. *Med., Pathol.* A false spelling for *Myitis*.

Myŏ'nōsos.
Myŏ'nōsus, *i*, m. } (Μῦς, a muscle; νόσος, disease.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for disease of a muscle. See *Myopathia*. Fr. anal. *myonose*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskelkrankheit*, f.

Myŏpal'mus, *i*, m. (Μῦς, a muscle; παλμὸς, a swinging or rapid motion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a nervous movement or twitching of the muscles or tendons; *subsultus tendinum*. Fr. anal. *myopalme*, m. Germ. syn. *Sehnenhüpfen*, n.

Myŏpărăl'ysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; παράλυσις, palsy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for paralysis of one or more muscles. Fr. anal. *myoparalysie*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskellähmung*, f.

Myŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; πάθος, disease or affection.) *Pathol.* A term for severe muscular pains; applied specially to those occurring in the neighbourhood of the womb, and interfering with its action. Fr. anal. *myopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskelleiden*, n.; *Muskelkrankheit*, f.

Myŏpă'thĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Myŏpathia*, disease of a muscle: terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Myopathia*: myopa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myopathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Myopathie betreffend*.

Myŏperitŏnī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; τὸ περιτόναιον, the peritoneum; terminal *itis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen, and peritoneum. Fr. anal. *myopéritonite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bauchfell- und Bauchmuskel-Entzündung*.

Myŏpia, *æ*, f. (Μύω, to contract; ὤψ, the eye.) *Pathol.* A term for near-sightedness: myo'py. Fr. and Germ. anal. *myopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kurzsichtigkeit*, f.

Myŏpi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Myopia*.

Myŏpĭ'cus, *a*, *um*. (*Myŏpia*, shortsightedness; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Myopia*: myo'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myopique*, adj. Germ. anal. *myopisch*, adj.; syn. *Myopie betreffend*.

Myŏpi'ĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; πίεσις, a pressing or squeezing.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the application of pressure and squeezing to the muscles by way of exciting their healthy action. Fr. anal. *myopèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskelpressungen*, f.

Myopiosis. More correctly *Myopiasis*.

Myŏpŏdiorthōsis. Properly *Myoporthosis*.

Myŏpŏdiorthōtēr, *ēris*, m. (Μυών, short-sighted; διορθωτὴρ, a corrector.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an instrument for correcting shortsightedness. See *Myopodiarthoticon*, *Myoporthon*, *Myoporthoter*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *myopodiorthoter*, m.

Myŏpŏdiorthōtĭcon. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* The same as *Myopodiorthoter*; shorter and more correct, *Myoporthon*.

Myŏpŏlyplăsias'mus, *i*, m. (Μῦς, a muscle; πολὺς, many; πλάσις, a formation or moulding.) *Anat.* Term for a modelling of the numerous muscles, represented lying over each other. Fr. anal. *myopolyplasiasme*, m.

Myŏpŏly'plăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Anat.* The same as *Myopolyplasiasmus*.

Myoporīneus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by R. Brown to a Family (*Mycporineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Myoporum* for their type: myopori'neous. Fr. anal. *myoporiné*, adj.

Myŏpor'thon. Shortened from *Myopodiorthodicon*, and the same as *Myopodiorthoter*.

Myŏporthōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μυὼψ, short-sighted; ὄρθωσις, a making straight or directing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a correction of *Myopia*, or shortsightedness. Fr. anal. *myoporthose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verbesserung der Myopie*.

Myŏporthōtēr, *ēris*, m. (Μυώψ, short-sighted; ὀρθωτὴρ, a restorer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Myoporthon*. See *Myopodiorthoter*.

Myŏps, *ōpis*, adj. (Μῦω, to close; ὤψ, the eye.) *Pathol.* Term applied to one that has *Myopia*, or is near-sighted. Fr. anal. *myope*, adj. Germ. syn. applied individually, *ein Myops*; *ein Kurzsichtiger*.

Myorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μῦς, a muscle; ῥεῦμα, a flow or discharge.) *Med., Pathol.* Term intended for the lancinating pains of rheumatism, from the old theory of this affection being dependent on a flow of the humours to the part. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *myorrheume*, m.

Germ. syn. *das (rheumatische) Muskelreissen.*

Myorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; ῥῆξις, a rupture.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a laceration of one or more muscles. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *myorrhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerreissung eines oder mehrer Muskeln.*

Myoscēnogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; σκηνογραφία, the art of scene-painting.) *Anat.* Term for pictorial representation of the muscles: myosceno'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *myoscénographie*, f.

Myōses, nom. pl. f. (Μῦς, a muscle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by C. H. Schultz for diseases of the muscles generally, their morbid contractions and expansions. Fr. anal. *myoses*, nom. pl. f. Germ. syn. *Fleischheerde, Contractions- und Expansionskrankheiten.*

Myōsis, *is*, f. (Μύω, to contract.) *Pathol.* Term for a disease of the eye, consisting in contraction, or too small perforation of the pupil. Fr. anal. *myose*, f. Germ. syn. *Kurzsichtigkeit*, f.

Myŏsītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a muscle or of muscular substance. Fr. anal. *myosite*, f. Germ. syn. *muskelentzündung*, f.

Myŏsōtis, *is*, f. (Μῦς, a mouse; οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear; its leaves being hairy and growing like the ear of a mouse.) *Bot.* A name for the *Hieracium pilosella*, or mouse-ear.

Myo'spăses, nom. pl. f. (Μῦς, a muscle; σπάσις, a spasm or convulsion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by C. H. Schultz for spasm or convulsion of the muscles, for morbid spasms, drawings, or more especially contractions of the muscles. Fr. anal. *myospase*, nom. pl. f. Germ. syn. *Myospasen*, f. pl.; *Muskelzusammenziehungen*, f. pl.

Myospas'mus, *i*, m. (Μῦς, a muscle; σπασμὸς, a convulsion or spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm or cramp of a muscle: a my'ospasm. Fr. anal. *myospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Muskelkrampf*, m.

Myostyp'ses, nom. pl. f. (Μῦς, a muscle; στῦψις, a contracting or drawing together.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by C. H. Schultz for contractings or drawings of the muscles. Fr. anal. *myostypses*, nom. pl. f. Germ. syn. *Myostypsen*, nom. pl. f.

Myŏsūroīdēs, adj. *Bot.* An incorrect orthography for *Myuroides.*

Myŏsūrus, *a, um.* (Μῦς, a mouse; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a tail like a mouse, as the *Sorex:* myosu'rous. Fr. anal. *myosure*, adj. Germ. syn. *mauseschwanzig*, adj.

Myŏsūrus, *i*, m. (Μῦς, a muscle, or a mouse; οὐρὰ, a tail.) A Linn. genus of plants. Fr. anal. *myosure*, f. Gnrm. syn. *Mauseschwanz*, m.

Myŏsūrus Scorpioīdēs. *Bot.* Systematic name of the mouse-tail herb. Fr. syn. *queue de souris.* Germ. syn. *Mauseschwanz*, m.

Myŏsynizēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; συνίζησις, a falling in or collapse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a growing or adhesion of one or more muscles under another. Fr. anal. *myosynizèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verwachsung eines oder mehrer Muskel unter einander.*

Myŏ'tăses, nom. pl. f. (Μῦς, a muscle; τάσις, a tension or stretching.) *Anat., Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for tension of the muscles, applied by C. H. Schultz, more especially to morbid, or involuntary or passive tension, as in Aneurysm, *Angiectasis, Enterectasis, Hernia, Prolapsus*, etc. Fr. anal. *myotases*, nom. pl. f. Germ. anal. *Myotasien*, nom. pl. f.; syn. *Muskeldehnungen*, f.

Myo-teno'tomy. (Μῦς, a muscle; τένων, a tendon; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the division or section of tendons when the condition of *Muscular retraction* is present, which, it is held, alone indicates the propriety or usefulness of the operation. *Myŏtĕnŏtŏ'mia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *myotenotomie*, f.

Myŏtŏ'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Myŏtŏmia*, dissection of muscles; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to *Myotomia:* myoto'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myotomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Myotomie betreffend.*

Myo'tomy. (Μῦς, a muscle; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for dissection of the muscles. *Myŏtŏ'mia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *myotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerlegung der Muskeln.*

Myotrĭchŏdīna, *æ*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; θρίξ, hair.) *Med., Pathol., Zoöl.* Term for the muscular hair-worm; also called *Trichodina;* the *Trichina* of Owen. Fr. anal. *myotrichodine*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskelhaarwurm*, m.

Myracantha. See *Myrtacantha.*

Mŭrā'cŏpon. } (Μύρον, an. ointment; ἄκος,
Mŭrā'cŏpum, *i*, n. } indefatigable.) *Pharm.* Old epithet of a topical medicine which put away lassitude by the pleasantness of its odour; it was more liquid than the common *Acopon*, and thicker than ointment.

Mŭriăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Μυρίος, numberless; ἄκανθα, a spine or thorn.) *Bot.* That which has numerous spines, as the *Bouria myriacantha*, of which the border of the leaves is furnished with a great number of teeth: myriacan'thous. Fr. anal. *myriacanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *unzählbardornig*, adj.

Mŭriă'mĕrus, *a, um.* (Μυρίος, numberless; μέρος, a part.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to the *Chetopoda*, which have many segments, rings, or articulations, that the difference in the thickness of the skin produces on the surface of the body of certain of these animals: myria'merous. Fr. anal. *myriamère*, adj. Germ. syn. *unzählbartheilig*, adj.

Mŭrian'thus, *a, um.* (Μυρίος, numberless; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having very numerous flowers, as the *Hypericum myrianthum:* myrian'thous. Fr. anal. *myrianthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *unzählbarblumig*, adj.

Mŭriă'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Μυρίος, numberless; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril and Cuvier to a Family (*Myriapoda*, nom. pl. n.) of apterous insects embracing those commonly called centipedes; by Lamarck to a Family (same term) of the *Arachnides;* by Eichwald to an Order of

the *Crustaceæ;* by Blainville, Latreille and Straus to a Class containing those articulated animals which have the feet in indeterminate number, equal to that of the articulations of their bodies: myria'podous. Fr. anal. *myriapode*, adj. Germ. syn. *unzählbarfüssig*, adj.

Mȳrīca, *æ*, f. (Μυρίκη, a kind of *Genista*, or broom, a plant supposed to be the *Tamarix gallica.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia*, Ord. *Tetrandria.*

Mȳrīca Cērĭ'fĕra. *Bot.* Name of a plant of N.A., the berries of which yield a green wax which is made into candles; the root is strongly astringent.

Mȳrīca Gāle. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Dutch myrtle or sweet willow; the leaves, flowers, and seeds are used by the common people to destroy moths and cutaneous insects; an infusion of them is given internally as stomachic and vermifuge; also called *Acaron, Chamalæagnus, Elaeagnus cordo, Myrtus brabantica, M. Anglica, Gargel, Myrtifolia Belgica, Rhus Belgica, Rhus sylvestris, Dodonæa.*

Mȳrīceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Myriceæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by L. C. Richard, having the *Myrica* for their type, and which Mirbel calls *Casuarineæ:* myri'ceous. Fr. anal. *myricé*, adj.

Myricin'. (*Mȳrīca*, name of a genus of plants.) *Chem.* Term for a component of wax which in its ordinary state is harder than it, but softer when heated; it is obtained in abundance from *Myrica conifera.* *Mȳrīcīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *myricine*, f.

Myrin'ga. } *Anat.* Old barbarous terms for
Myrinx. } the *Membrana tympani.* Fr. syn. *membrane du tympan.* Germ. syn. *Trommelfell im Ohre; Paukenfell*, n.

Myringītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Myrinx;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the fibro-mucous structures of the cavity of the *tympanum auri*, involving either the *membrana tympani* alone, or along with it, more or less, the investing membrane of the cavity: myringi'tis. Fr. anal. *myringite*, f. Germ. syn. *Trommelfellentzündung*, f.

Myriogramme. (Μύριοι, ten thousand; *gramme.*) Term for a French weight equal to 22 pounds, 1 ounce, and 2 drachms avoirdupois.

Myriolitre. (Μύριοι, ten thousand; *litre.*) Term for a French measure equal to 2200 gallons, 7 pints, 13 fluid ounces, 4 fluid drachms, and 48 minims imperial.

Myriomètre. (Μύριοι, ten thousand; *mètre.*) Term for a French measure of length equal to 6 miles, 1 furlong, 156 yards, and 6 inches.

Mȳriophthal'mus, *a, um.* (Μυρίος, numberless; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Astria myriopthalma*, because of its numerous cellules which have been compared to eyes: myriophthal'mous. Fr. anal. *myriophthalme*, adj. Germ. syn. *unzählbaraugig*, adj.

Mȳriŏphyl'lon. } (Μυρίος, numberless;
Mȳriŏphyl'lum, *i*, n. } φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea millefolium*, or milfoil. Fr. syn. *mille-feuille*, f. Germ. syn. *Schafgarbe*, f.

Mȳriŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Μυρίος, numberless; φύλλον, a leaf.) Applied to a plant, as the *Ranunculus myriophyllus*, to a fern, as the *Dalea myriophylla*, to a sea-weed as the *Caulerpa myriophylla*, to a polyp as the *Antipathes myriophylla*, having leaves or divisions very much insected. The *Oxytropis myriophylla* is so called, because its subulated and pilous folioles are verticillated, that is to say, grow to the number of four to six on the same part of the petiole: myriophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *myriophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *unzählbarblättrig*, adj.

Mȳris, *ĭdis*, f. (Μύρον, an ointment. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a box for unguents. Germ. syn, *Balsambüchsechen*, n.

Mȳris'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μυρίζω, to anoint.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for an anointing. Fr. anal. *myrisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Einsalben*, n.; *Einschmieren*, n.; *Schmiercur*, f.

Mȳris'tĭca, *æ*, f. (Μυρίζω, to anoint with ointment; because used to impart its odour to ointments.) The nutmeg-tree. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) for the kernel of the fruit of the *Myristica officinalis*, or (U.S.A.) *Myristica moschata*, (D.) the *Myristicæ Moschatæ Nuclei*, or nutmeg. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Monadelphia.* Juss. *Myristiceæ.* Fr. syn. *muscade*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskate*, f.

Mȳris'tĭca Arōmă'tĭca. *M. Med.* Name given to the nutmeg tree by Swart. Fr. syn. *muscadier aromatique.* Germ. syn. *Muscatenbaum*, m.

Mȳris'tĭca Moschāta. } *M. Med.* The system-
Mȳris'tĭca Officīnālis. } atic name of the tree which produces the nutmeg and mace. Fr. syn. *muscadier*, m. Germ. syn. *Muskatenbaum*, m.

Mȳris'tĭca Otoba. *Bot.* Name of a species growing in Santa Fé, which yields a kind of nutmeg.

Mȳristĭ'ceus, *a, um.* (*Mȳristĭca*, the nutmeg tree.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts like the genus *Myristica;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Myristiceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants. Applied to a Family (same word) of plants established by R. Brown, having the *Myristica* for their type: myristi'ceous. Fr. anal. *myristicé*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Muskat gehörig.*

Myristicin'. *Chem.* Name given by some French and German chemists to *Stearoptene*, which is deposited by the oil of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus.* *Myristĭcīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. and Germ. anal. *myristicine*, f.

Mȳris'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Μύρον, an ointment; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot., M. Med.* Fit for making ointment; of or belonging to an unguent: myris'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *myristique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Balsambereitung taugliche; zum Salben gehörig.*

Myrmēcia, *æ*, f. (Μύρμηξ, an ant.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a wart which when cut has pain like the sting of an ant; it is about the size of a lupin, has a broad base, is deeply rooted, and very painful on excision. Fr. anal. *myrmécie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ameisewarze*, f.

Myrmēci'ăsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. } (Μύρμηξ, the ant.)
Myrmēcis'mus, *i*, m. } *Med., Pathol.*

Terms the same as *Formication.* Fr. anal. *myrméciasis*, f.; *myrmécisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Ameisenkriechen*, n.; anal. *Myrmekiasis*, f.

Myrmēciosteŏ'phўton. } (Μυρμήκιον, a
Myrmēciosteŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. } a stud or nail of a gauntlet or *cestus*, like a wart; *osteŏphўton*, a bony vegetation, or growth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a wartlike morbid growth of bone. For a more concise synonyme see *Thelosteophyton.* Germ. anal. *Myrmekiosteophyt*, n.

Myrmēcium, *ii*, n. (Μύρμηξ, the ant.) *Entomol.* Term for an ant-hill, or ant's nest. Fr. syn. *fourmillière*, f. Germ. syn. *Ameisenbau*, m.; *Ameisenhaufen*, m.

Myrmēcŏ'bius, *a, um.* (Μύρμηξ, the ant; βίος, life.) Living with or among ants: myrmeco'bious. Germ. syn. *von* (*mit, zwischen*) *Ameisen lebend.*

Myrmēcŏ'leon, *ontis*, m. (Μύρμηξ, the ant; λέων, a lion.) *Zoöl.* Name of the ant-lion, otherwise called the *Formicaleo.* Fr. anal. *myrmécolion*, m. Germ. syn. *Ameisenlöwe*, m.

Myrmēcŏphăgus, *a, um.* (Μύρμηξ, the ant; φάγω, to eat.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Ant-eating; applied to birds and animals that seize upon ants as food: myrmeco'phagous. Fr. anal. *myrmécophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *ameisenfressend*, part. adj.

Myrmēcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μύρμηξ, the ant.) *Med., Pathol.* Term equivalent to *Rhaphania*, according to Kraus. Fr. anal. *myrmécose*, f. Germ. syn. *Kriebelkrankheit*, f.

Myrmēges, m. pl. (Μύρμηξ, the ant.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family of the *Hymenoptera*, comprehending the ants and relative *genera.* Fr. anal. *myrmèges*, m. pl.

Myrmeleon, *ides.* *Zoöl.* Faultily for *Myrmecoleon.*

Myrmēlonides. *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family, having the *Myrmeleon* for their type: it should be *Myrmeleonidæ*, patron. nom. pl. m. Fr. anal. *myrmélionides*, m. pl.

Myr'mex, *ēcis*, m. (Μύρμηξ.) *Entomol.* Old name for *Formica*, or the ant. Fr. syn. *fourmi*, f. Germ. syn. *Ameise*, f.

Myro'balan. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the genus *Myrobalanus.*

Myro'balan, Em'blic. *Bot.* See *Emblic Myrobalan, Myrobalanus Emblica.*

Mўrŏbălă'neus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Jussieu to a Family (*Myrobalanceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having the *Myrobalanus* for their type: myrobala'neous. Fr. anal. *myrobalané*, adj.

Mўrŏbă'lănus, *i*, m. (Μύρον, an ointment; βάλανος, a nut; because formerly employed as a component in ointments.) *Bot.* Name for a dried fruit of the plumb kind brought from the East Indies, having an unpleasant bitterish, austere taste, forming a black colour with preparations of iron; said to be gently purgative, as well as astringent: a myro'balan. Fr. anal. *myrobalan*, m. Germ. syn. *Myrobalane*, f.; *Salbennuss*, f.

Mўrŏbă'lănus Bellīrica. *Bot.* The belli'ric myro'balan; of a yellowish grey colour, and roundish or oblong shaped. Fr. anal. *myrobalan bellirique.*

Mўrŏbă'lănus Chēbŭla. *Bot.* The che'bule myro'balan, resembling the *M. citrina* in figure and ridges, but larger, darker, inclining to brown or blackish, with a thicker pulp. Fr. anal. *myrobalan chébule.*

Mўrŏbă'lănus Ci'trĭna. *Bot.* The cit'rine or yellow myro'balan, longer than the *M. bellirica*, with generally five large longitudinal ridges, and the same number of smaller, alternating with them and somewhat pointed at each end. Fr. anal. *myrobalan citrin.*

Mўrŏbă'lănus Em'blĭca. *Bot.* The em'blic myro'balan, of a dark blackish grey colour, roundish, about half an inch in thickness, with six hexagonal faces opening from each other. Fr. anal. *myrobalan emblic.*

Mўrŏbă'lănus In'dĭca. *Bot.* The Indian, or black myro'balan, oblong-shaped, octangular, and of a deep black colour; it has no stone, or only the rudiments of one, and is therefore supposed to have been gathered in an immature state. Fr. syn. *myrobalan de l'Ind.*

Myrolé. (Μύρον, an odorous oil.) *Pharm.* A French term for a volatile oil that is impregnated with some medicinal substance.

Mўron. } (Μύρω, to flow, or to drop.)
Mўrum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* An old term signifying, generally, any oil or ointment; but strictly, an ointment which is in the form of a medicament of moderate consistence, and with which the external parts of the body are anointed. Fr. syn. *onguent*, m. Germ. syn. *Salbe*, f.

Mўrŏ'phŏrum, *i*, n. (Μύρον, an ointment; φέρω, to carry.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Name of an instrument for applying ointment through the narrow internal openings: an ointment-bearer. Fr. syn. *myophore*, m. Germ. syn. *Salbenträger*, m.

Mўrŏpissŏcēron. } (Μύρον, an ointment;
Mўrŏpissŏcērum, *i*, n. } πίσσα, pitch; κήρος, wax.) *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. *μυροπισσόκηρον*, for a compound medicament for baldness, mentioned by Soranus, as quoted by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* i.

Mўrŏpœ'us, *i*, m. (Μύρον, an ointment; ποιέω, to make.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for one who prepares ointments or salves: a salve-maker. Germ. syn. *Salbenmacher*, m.

Mўrŏpōles, *i*, m. (Μύρον, an ointment; πωλέω, to sell.) *Med.* Old term for *Pigmentarius, Seplasiarius*, or *Unguentarius*, or a seller of ointments. Germ. syn. *Salbenhändler*, m.

Mўrosper'mum, *i*, n. (Μύρον, an odorous oil; σπέρμα, a seed.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.*

Mўrosper'mum Peruĭ'fĕrum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which yields the fluid balsamic exudation termed *Balsamum Peruvianum*, according to the pharmacopœia (L. E.).

Mўrosper'mum Tolūtānum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which affords the concrete balsamic exudation termed *Balsamum Tolutanum*, according to the pharmacopœias (L. E.).

Mȳrŏthēca, *æ*, f. (Μύρον, an ointment; θήκη, a case or box.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for an ointment box. Fr. anal. *myrothèque*, f. Germ. syn. *Salbensbüchse*, f.; *Salbentopf*, m.

Mȳrŏthēcius, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe of the *Gasteromyci Trichodermacei*, having the *Myrothecium* for its type: myrothe'cious. Fr. anal. *myrothécien*, adj.

Mȳrox'ȳlon, *i*, n. (Μύρον, an ointment; ξύλον, wood.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.*

Mȳrox'ȳlon Peruĭ'fĕrum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree, now said (Pharm. L. 1851) to be an uncertain species of *Myrospermum*, which yields the liquid balsam termed *Balsamum Peruvianum*, and the concrete balsam called *Balsamum Tolutanum*, the latter since stated to be from the *Myrospermum Toluiferum.* See *Balsamum Americanum, Balsamum Indicana.*

Myr'rha, *æ*, f. (Heb.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. & U.S.A.) for the gum-resin, exuded from the bark of the *Balsamodendron Myrrha.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. *Calonia, Gabirea, Smyrna, Stacta.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *Myrrhe*, f.

Myr'rhis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Myrrha*, myrrh.) *Bot.* Name for the *Scandia odorata*, or sweet cicely, from its fragrant smell.

Myrrhŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. (Μύρρα, myrrh; λόγος, a discourse.) *M. Med., Pharm.* Term for a treatise on myrrh; G. S. Polisius published a work under this title in 1688: myrrho'logy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Myrrhologie*, f.

Myrsĭnāton. } (Μυρσίνη, the myrtle.)
Myrsĭnātum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* Old name of a certain plaster in which oil of myrtle was used, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 562.

Myrsĭnĕlæ'on. } (Μυρσίνη, myrtle; ἔλαιον,
Myrsĭnĕlæ'um, *i*, n. } oil.) *Pharm.* Old name for oil of myrtle, mentioned by Dioscorides, i. 48. Fr. syn. *huile de myrte.* Germ. syn. *Myrtenöl*, n.

Myrsĭ'neus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Term applied to a Family (*Myrsineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by R. Breton, and which is named *Ardisiaceæ*, by Jussieu, *Ophiospermeæ*, by Ventenal, having the genus *Myrsine* for its type: myrsi'neous. Fr. anal. *myrsiné*, adj.

Myrtăcan'tha, *æ*, f. (Μύρτος, the myrtle; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* A name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*, or knee-holly, or butcher's broom. Fr. syn. *brusc*, m. Germ. syn. *der stachlige Mausdorn.*

Myrtăceus, *a, um.* (*Myrtus*, the myrtle-tree). *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Myrtus:* applied to an Order (*Myrtaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, which, established by Jussieu, has been limited afterwards by De Candolle: myrta'ceous. Fr. anal. *myrtacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Myrte gehörig.*

Myrteăceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to the Family (*Myrteaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myrtaceæ:* myrtea'ceous. Fr. anal. *myrteacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Myrte gehörig.*

Myr'teus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Myrteæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myrtaceæ*, containing the *Myrtus:* myr'teous. Fr. anal. *myrté*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Myrte gehörig.*

Myrtĭ'dănon. } (Μύρτος, the myrtle)
Myrtĭ'dănum, *i*, n. } *Bot.* Name, Gr. anal. μυρτίδανον, formerly applied to a warty excrescence growing on the trunk of the myrtle, Dioscorides, i. 156; also applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* lxxxiv. 8, to the fruit or plant called *Piper Indicum*, or *Capsicum annuum;* also by Pliny to a kind of wine prepared from the berries of the *Myrtus sylvestris*, or wild myrtle.

Myrtĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Myrtus*, the myrtle; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Euphrosyne myrtosa*, because of the form of its *branchiæ*, which have been compared to the leaves of the myrtle: myrti'ferous. Fr. anal. *myrtifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *myrtenträgend*, part. adj.

Myrtĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Myrtum*, a myrtle-berry; *forma*, resemblance.) Like the myrtle-berry: myr'tiform. See *Carunculæ Myrtiformes.* Fr. anal. *myrtiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *myrtenförmig*, adj.

Myrtĭ'neus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to the Family (*Myrtineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myrtaceæ;* myrti'neous. Fr. anal. *myrtiné*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Myrte gehörig.*

Myrtil'lus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Myrtus*, the myrtle.) *Bot.* The name for the myrtle-berry. See *Vaccinium Myrtillus.* Fr. syn. *baie de myrte.* Germ. syn. *Myrtenbeere*, f.

Myrtītes, *æ*, m. (Μύρτος, the myrtle.) Old term for wine impregnated with juice of the myrtle-berry.

Myr'tle. *Bot.* Common name of the *Myrtus communis.* Fr. syn. *myrte.* Germ. syn. *Myrte*, f.

Myrtle, American. *Bot.* See *Cambui.*

Myr'tle, Dutch. *Bot.* Common name of the *Myrica gale*, or sweet willow. Fr. syn. *gale odorante.* Germ. syn. *Myrtenheide*, f.

Myr'tle, Dwarf. *Bot.* A common name for the *Ruscus aculeatus. Chamæmyr'tus*, *i*, m. Fr. syn. *brusc*, m. Germ. syn. *der stachlige Mausdorn.*

Myrtle, Oil of. See *Myrsinelæon.*

Myrtŏchei'lĭdes, *um*, f. pl. (Μύρτον, the clitoris; χεῖλος, a lip.) *Anat.* Ancient term for the *Nymphæ*, or *Labia minora.* Fr. syn. *nymphes*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Nymphen*, f. pl.; *Wasserlefzen*, f. pl.

Myrtōdēs, adj. (Μύρτος, the myrtle; terminal -ώδης.) *Zoöl.* Having or full of myrtle; applied to the *Euphrosyne myrtosa*, from the likeness of its *branchiæ* to myrtle leaves: myr'tose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. *Myrtiferus, Myrtosus.* Fr. syn. *myrteux*, adj.

Myrtoīdēs, adj. (Μύρτος, the myrtle; terminal *-ĭdes.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Myrtus*, or myrtle: myr'toid. Fr. anal. *myrtoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *myrtenähnlich*, adj.

Myrtoīdĕus, *a, um.* (Μύρτος, the myrtle; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Bot.* A faulty term intended to mean resembling the *Myrtus*, or

myrtle, and applied (*Myrtoideæ*, nom. pl. f.) by Ventenat to the *Myrtaceæ*. It ought to be *Myrtoides*. See *Ideus*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *myrtoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *myrtenähnlich*, adj.

Myr'ton. **Myr'tum, *i*, n.** (Μύρτον.) *Anat.* Ancient name for the *Clitoris*. Gorræus. Fr. syn. *clitoris*, m. Germ. syn. *Klitoris*, f.; *Kitzler*, m.; *Schamzüngelchen*, n. *Bot.* The myrtle-berry. Fr. syn. *baie de myrte*. Germ. syn. *Myrtenbeere*, f.

Myrtōsus, *a, um.* The same as *Myrtodes*.

Myr'tus, *i*, m. (Μύρτος.) The myrtle-tree. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Myrtaceæ*. See *Achourou*. Fr. anal. *myrte*, m. Germ. anal. *Myrte*, f.

Myr'tus Brăban'tĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Myrica gale*, or Dutch myrtle. Fr. syn. *gale odorante*. Germ. syn. *Myrtenheide*, f.

Myr'tus Căryŏphyllāta. *Bot.* Systematic name of the tree which affords the *Canella caryophyllata*, or clove-berry tree bark; also called *Cassia caryophyllata*, *Piper favasci*.

Myr'tus Commūnis. *Bot.* Systematic name for the myrtle. Fr. syn. *myrte*, m. Germ. syn. *Myrte*, f.

Myr'tus Commūnis Ităl'ĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species, the berries of which are recommended in alvine and uterine fluxes and other disorders from relaxation and debility; they are aromatic and slightly astringent.

Myr'tus Pĭmen'ta. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which produces Jamaica pepper, or allspice. See *Amomum Pimenta*, *Caryophyllus Aromaticus Americanus*, *Coccuius Indi Aromaticus*, *Piper Caryophyllatum*, *Piper Chiapæ*, *Piper Odoratum Jamaicense*. Fr. syn. *piment vulgaire*.

Myr'tus Sylves'tris. *Bot.* The wild myrtle; name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*, or butcher's broom. See *Myrtidanon*. Fr. syn. *brusc*, m. Germ. syn. *der stachlige Mausdorn*.

Mȳ'săros. **Mȳ'sărus, *a, um.*** (Μύσος, uncleanness.) *Med.* That which is foul, dirty, loathsome, or abominable. Fr. anal. *mysare*, adj. Germ. syn. *ekelhaft*, adj.; *höchst wiederlich*.

Mȳsidæ, patron. nom. pl. m. *Zoöl.* Applied by Harvorth to a Family of the *Crustaceæ Decapoda Macroura*, having the *Mysis* for their type. Fr. anal. *mysides*, m. pl.

Mȳsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μύσις.) *Med.* Term for a closing, as of the lips, eyes, bowels, etc. Fr. anal. *myse*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schliessen der Lippen, Augen, u. s. w.*

Mysta'chial. (Μύσταξ, the upper lip, or moustache.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the upper lip, or moustache. *Mystăchiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *mystachial*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Bakkenbart gehörig*.

Mystācīneus, *a, um.* (Μύσταξ, the moustache.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a Family (*Mystacineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Microscopica Trichodes*, comprehending those which have the hairs on their body disposed in small tufts varying in number from one to three, and like the moustache: mystaci'neous. Fr. anal. *mystaciné*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Bakkenbart gehörig*.

Mystācīnus, *a, um.* (Μύσταξ, the moustache.) *Zoöl.* Having a moustache, as the *Vespertilio mystacinus*, or coloured streaks imitating the moustache, as the *Parus biarmicus:* mystaci'nous. Fr. anal. *mystaciné*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein Bakkenbart habend*.

Mystăco'phănus, *a, um.* (Μύσταξ, the moustache; φανὸς, apparent.) *Ornithol.* Having a long and conspicuous moustache, as that which adorns the beak of the *Bucco mystăcophanus:* mystaco'phanous. Fr. anal. *mystacophane*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein lang Bakkenbart habend*.

Mys'tax, ācis, f. (Μύσταξ, from μυσάττομαι, to detest; because the upper lip is chiefly employed in the expression of dislike or hatred.) *Anat.* The upper lip; also, the hair on the upper lip, or the moustache. See *Capillus*, *Hyporinion*. Fr. syn. *moustache*, f. Germ. syn. *Bakkenbart*, f.

Mystērion. **Mystērium, *ii*,** n. (Μύστης, a secret or mystery.) *Pharm.* Old term for a certain antidote. See *Tetrapharmacon*.

Mys'tron. **Mys'trum, *i*,** n. (Μύστρον.) *Pharm.* Ancient term for a measure containing three drachms by weight, or two spoonfuls and a half.

Mys'trum Mag'num. Old term for a measure containing three ounces and eight scruples when applied to wine, and three ounces when used for oil.

Mys'trum Par'vum. Old term for a measure of twenty scruples as to wine, and six drachms as to oil.

Mȳtĭlāceus, *a, um.* (*Mytĭlus*, the mussel or muscle shell-fish.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to, or like the mussel; applied by Cuvier, Schweigger, Goldfuss and Eichwald to a Family (*Mytilacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Acephala;* by Lamarck, Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (same case) of the *Conchifera;* by Blainville to a Family of the *Acephalophora Lamellibranchiata;* by Menke to an Order of the *Elatobranchiata*, all having the *Mytilus* for their type. Fr. anal. *mytilacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *einer Muschel gehörig*.

Mȳtiloīdēs, adj. (*Mytĭlus*, the mussel; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling the *Mytilus* or mussel: my'tiloid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *mytiloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *muschelähnlich*, adj.

Mȳ'tĭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. Μῦς, a piece of flesh; from their appearance.) *Zoöl.* The name of a genus of shell-fish, *Acephala Testacea:* the mussel. See *Musculus*. Fr. syn. *moule*, f. Germ. syn. *Muschel*, f.

Mȳ'tĭlus E'dūlis. *Zoöl.* The edible or eatable mussel, found in vast beds in the European seas; it sometimes acts as a poison, producing severe bowel complaint, or nettle-rash, with asthma, or a peculiar comatose affection. Fr. syn. *moule commune*. Germ. syn. *die essbare oder gemeine Miesmuschel*.

Mȳ'tĭlus Margărītĭ'fĕrus. The pearl mussel; found in the American and Indian seas; it is about eight inches long, and of greater breadth; the inside being beautifully polished produces the true *mother of pearl*

and frequently the most valuable pearls; formerly referred to the genus *Ostrea*. Fr. syn. *moule margaritifère*. Germ. syn. *Muschel perlenträgend*.

Myttōton. } (Μύττωτον.) Old term for
Myttōtum, *i*, n. } a kind of food made of garlic, black olives, onions, cheese, etc., bruised together with vinegar; it was said to promote the secretion of urine, to open the orifices of the veins, etc. Dioscorides, ii, 182.

Myūroïdēs, adj. (*Myūrus*, having a mouse's tail; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) Resembling a mouse's tail: myu'roid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *myuroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *mausschwanzenähnlich*, adj.

Myūrus, *a*, *um*. (Μῦς, a mouse; οὐρά, a tail.) Terminating or gradually tapering like a mouse's tail. *Bot.* Applied to a plant of which the ear or spike is long and close, as in the *Festuca myurus;* or the branches long and supplied with compactly laid up leaves, as in the *Hypnum myurum*. *Med.* Applied anciently as an epithet of a deficient pulse, when the second beat is a little less than the first, and so on thereafter, thus oddly comparing its gradual diminution to the lessening thickness towards the end of a mouse's tail; it is either when the pulse progressively sinks till it ceases, or when it rallies again and mounts to some degree of vigour, but ultimately fails: myu'rous. Fr. anal. *myuré*, adj. Germ. syn. *mausschwanzartig*, adj.

Myx'a, *æ*, f. (Μύξα.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the apical part of the mandible which is produced by the union of the *gnathidia* or branches. *Physiol.* Old term for *Mucus*. Fr. syn. *mucus*, m. Germ. syn. *Schleim*, m.

Myxŏcōlĭca, *æ*, f. (Μύξα, mucus; *cōlĭca*, the colic.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a mucous or pituitous colic: a myxoco'lic. Fr. anal. *myxocolique*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimkolik*, f.

Myxōdēs, adj. (Μύξα, mucus; terminal *-ōdēs*.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of mucus; mucous: myx'ous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *myxeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleimartig*, adj.

Myxorrhöos. (Μύξα, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* Old epithet, Gr. anal. *μυξόῤῥοος*, applied by Hippocrates, *de Morbo Sacro*, to infants who secreted much saliva, or mucus, and therefore were held less liable to epilepsy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Germ. syn. *an Schleimenfluss leidend*.

Myxosarcōma, *ătis*, n. (Μύξα, mucus; σάρκωμα, a fleshy tumour.) *Pathol.* Old term for a tumour that is partly fleshy and partly mucous. Fr. anal. *myxosarcome*, m. Germ. syn. *schleimfleischig*, adj.

Myxōter, *ēris*, m. (Μύξα, mucus.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Nasus*, or nose; also for the *Naris*, or nostril; the same as *Mycter*. Fr. syn. *nez*, m.; *narine*, f. Germ. syn. *Nase*, f.; *Nasenloch*, f.

Myxozōon, *i*, n. (Μύξα, mucus; ζῷον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Term applied by Herm. Burmeister to the first Family (*Myxozoa*; nom. pl.) of the animal world, which he divides into three Classes, the *Protozoa*, *Corallina* and *Medusina:* a mu'cous a'nimal. Fr. syn. *animal muqueux*. Germ. syn. *Schleimthiere*, f.

Mȳydrŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; *hydrŏcystis*, a hydatid.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a muscular hydatid, or a hydatid in the flesh. Fr. anal. *myydrocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskelnwasserblase*, f.

Myzocĕ'phălus, *a*, *um*. (Μύζω, to suck in; κεφαλή, the head.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Myzocephala*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa*, comprehending those that have the mouth placed at the anterior extremity of the body, at the bottom of the labial air-hole or vent: myzoce'phalous. Fr. anal. *myzocéphalé*, adj.

N.

N. } This letter placed by itself, or with the
N°. } small o, in prescriptions stands as the initial of *numero*, signifying in number.

Nabach. } (Arab.) Terms for *Variola* or small-
Nabeh. } pox. Kraus. Fr. syn. *variole*, f. Germ. syn. *Menschenpocke*, f.

Nabit. (Arab.) *Pharm.* Old name for a powder of white sugar, which comforts the eye.

Nabothi Glan'dŭlæ. }
Nabothi O'vŭla. }
Nabothi Vēsĭcŭlæ. } *Anat.* The glands, ovules or little eggs of Naboth; applied to small glandular bodies situated within the mouth of the *uterus;* so termed because first described by the anatomist Naboth. Fr. syn. *glandes de Naboth*. Germ. syn. *die Nabothschen Drüsen*.

Nabothi, Mēnorrhă'gia. *Pathol.* A term for a serous discharge from the *vagina* of pregnant women, first noticed by Naboth.

Na'creous. (Fr. *Nacre*, mother of pearl.) *Conchol.* Belonging to, or resembling the substance mother of pearl. *Na'creus, a, um*. Fr. anal. *nacré*, adj. Germ. syn. *perlenartig*, adj.

Nac'ta. *Pathol.* A Paracelsian term for an abscess of the breast, especially in women. Ruland and Johnson.

Nādir. (Arab.) *Astron., Geog.* Term for the point in the heavens which is directly under our feet, and so opposed to the zenith. Fr. anal. *nadir*, m. Germ. syn. *Fusspunkt*, m.

Naducem. (Arab.) *Obstet.* Old term for a

Mole. See *Mola.* Fr. syn. *mole*, f. Germ. syn. *Mondkalb*, n.; *Muttermaal*, n.

Næmasporeus. See *Nemasporeus.*

Næ'vus, *i*, m. (As if *Gnævus*, from *gĕno*, to beget; because born with, or natural to a person. יון *javan*, by inversion, according to Avenarius.) A natural mark, or blemish. See *Nota*, *Teleangiectasia.* Fr. anal. *nævus*, m. Germ. syn. *Merkzeichen*, m.

Næ'vus Māter'nus. *Physiol.* A mother's mark; a term for a mark on the skin from birth, the effect, as is said, of the mother's longing for, or aversion to particular objects, or of some accidental occurrence affecting her own person during pregnancy; also called *Macula matricis.* See *Metrocelis.* Fr. anal. *nævus maternel.* Germ. syn. *Muttermal*, n.

Naf'da. Old name for *Asphaltum*, or *Petroleum:* it is said it should be *Nasda.* Fr. syn. *asphalte*, m. Germ. syn. *Asphalt*, n.; *Judenpech*, n.

Naiă'deus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Naiadeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by Jussieu, but which he greatly restricted afterwards, having the *Naias* for its type: naia'deous. Applied by Menke to a Family (*Naiadea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Elatobranchiata Mytilacea*, which corresponds to that of the *Sub-mytilaceæ* of Blainville and to the *Nayades* of Lamarck. Fr. anal. *naiadé*, adj.

Nail. (Sax. *Nægel.* Teut. *Nagel.*) See *Unguis.*

Naiŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Ναιάς, a Naiad; φύτον, a plant.) *Bot.* The denomination (*Naiophyta*, nom. pl. n.) proposed by Gaillon to be given to all the fresh water *Algæ:* a na'iophyte. Fr. anal. *naiophyte*, f.

Na'ja. (Ind.) *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of venomous serpents.

Na'ja Hajè. *Zoöl.* Name of the true species of the *Aspis*, asp or aspic, a very venomous or deadly serpent, whose bite was believed by the ancients to kill without pain, or symptom of violence, as if merely by falling into a deep sleep. See *Anacolluppa.* Fr. syn. *aspic*, f. Germ. syn. *Natten*, f.

Na'ja Vulgāris. *Zoöl.* Name of the hooded or spectacled snake, of which there are many varieties; its bite, considered more deadly than that of any other serpent, seems not so rapidly fatal as the rattlesnake's; both produce similar symptoms, and are almost inevitably fatal, unless absorption of the venom be prevented by instant local means; also called *Cobra di capello.*

Naked. (Sax. *Naced*, bare, or unclothed.) See *Nudus.*

Nakir. (Arab.) *Pathol.* Term for violent flatulence passing from one limb to another, according to Schenkius.

Nakka. (Arab.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* A term for *Lepra.* Fr. syn. *lèpre*, f. Germ. syn. *Aussatz*, m.

Nan'ceate. (*Nanceïcum* acĭdum, Nanceic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of nanceic acid with a salifiable base. *Nan'ceas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *nancéate*, m.

Nance'ic. *Chem.* Applied by Braconnot of the city of Nancy, where he dwelt, to an acid which forms at the same time with acetic acid during the acid fermentation of different vegetable substances, and which Thompson has called *Zumic* acid. *Nance'ĭcus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *nancéique*, adj.

Nance'ic A'cid. (Nancy, the town where its discoverer, Braconnot, lived.) *Chem.* Term for an acid, otherwise called Zumic acid, discovered in many acescent vegetable substances, as in sour rice, sour decoction of carrots, peas, etc.; it is supposed to be generated at the same time as vinegar in organic substances; it is colourless, noncrystallisable and very acid. Fr. anal. *acide nancéique.*

Nandhiro'beus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Saint-Hilaire to a Family (*Nandhirobeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Nandhiroba* or *Fevillea* for their type: nandhiro'beous. Fr. anal. *nandhirobé*, adj.

Nānis'mus, *i*, m. (Nânos, dwarf or stunted; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term given by I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to a genus of anomalies which characterise the dwarfs: na'nism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *nanisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Kleinheit*, f.

Nānŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Nânos, dwarf or stunted.) κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for a dwarfish or diminutive head. Fr. anal. *nanocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwergkopf*, m.

Nānŏcor'mus, *i*, m. (Nânos, dwarf or stunted; κορμὸς, a trunk of a tree. *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for a diminutive or dwarfish body. Fr. anal. *nanocorme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwergrumpf*, m.

Nānoïdēs, adj. (Nânos, dwarf or stunted; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Resembling a dwarf; dwarf-like: na'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *nanoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwergähnlich*, adj.

Nānŏ'mĕlus, *i*, m. (Nânos, dwarf; μέλος, a limb.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for a monster with dwarfish limbs. Fr. anal. *nanomèle*, m. Germ. syn. *einè Missgeburt mit Zwerggliedern.*

Nānŏphyēs, adj. (Nânos, dwarf or stunted; φύω, to grow.) *Bot.*, *Med.*, *Physiol.* Of stunted growth; dwarfish. Fr. anal. *nanophyé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwergartig*, adj.

Nānŏsōmus, *i*, m. (Nânos, dwarf or stunted; σῶμα, a body.) *Bot.*, *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for a dwarfish body: a dwarf. Fr. anal. *nanosome*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwergleib*, m.

Nānus, *a*, *um.* (Nânos.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Dwarf; of small stature; stunted in stature, so as to be below the ordinary height and size of those of the same species. Fr. anal. *nain*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwerg*, adj.; *zwergig*, adj.

Nāpel'lus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Nāpus*, a turnip; from its bulbous root, having likeness to a turnip.) See *Aconitum Napellus.*

Naphæ Flōres. *Bot.* A name for the flowers of the *Citrus aurantium;* orange flowers, they are highly odoriferous, and used as a perfume; formerly they were considered antispasmodic; water distilled from them is still prescribed on the continent.

Naphtalidin'. (*Naphtălīna*, naphtalin.)

Chem. Name given to a new base produced by the action of reducing agents on naphtaline. *Naphtālīdīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *naphtalidine*, f.

Naph'tha, *æ*, f. (Νάφθα.) *Chem.* Name for a pale yellow, but very pure, clear, inflammable liquid of the bituminous kind, found floating on the surface of certain springs; also, procured by distillation from coal-tar, but in a less pure state. See *Napta.* Fr. anal. *naphte*, f. Ger. anal. *Naphthe*, f.; *Steinöl*, n.

Naph'tha Vitri'ŏli. *Chem., M. Med.* A name for sulphuric ether. Fr. syn. *ether sulfurique.* Germ. syn. *Schwefeläther*, m.

Naphthalin'. (*Naphtha.*) *Chem.* Name for a greyish white substance formed in the rectification of the petroleum of the coal-gas works. *Naphtālīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *naphthaline*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinkohlenkampher*, m.

Nāpifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Nāpus*, a turnip, or navew; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves like the turnip; turnip-leaved: napifo'lious. Fr. anal. *napifeuille*, adj. Germ. syn. *rübeblattrig*, adj.

Nāpium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* A name for the *Lapsana communis*, or dock cress.

Nap'ta. *Chem.* Old spelling of *Naphtha.*

Nap'ta Al'ba. *Chem.* Old term for *Petroleum album;* also, the same as *Nasa, Nasda, Nata*, and *Natta.*

Nāpus, *i*, m. (Allied to Νᾶπυ, a synonyme of *σίναπι*, mustard.) *Bot.* The turnip. See *Brassica Napus.* Fr. syn. *navet*, m. Germ. syn. *Rübe*, f.

Nāpus Dul'cis. *Bot.* A name for the *Brassica rapa*, or turnip plant; the sweet navew. Fr. syn. *navet*, m. Germ. syn. *Rübe*, f.

Nāpus Sylves'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Brassica napus*, or wild navew, or rape. Fr. syn. *rave sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Rübe wild.*

Napy. (Νᾶπυ.) *Bot.* Old name for *Sinapis*, or mustard. Fr. syn. *moutarde*, f. Germ. syn. *Senf*, m.

Nar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Ignis*, or fire. Fr. syn. *feu*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuer*, n.

Narbasaphar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Aurichalcum*, or brass. Fr. syn. *airain*, m. Germ. syn. *Erz*, n.

Narcaph'thon. } (Νάρκαφθον.) *Pharm.* Old
Narcaph'thum, *i*, n. } name, used by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 3, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 263, for an aromatic bark brought from India; it was used in fumigations, in constriction of the *uterus*, and for sake of its pleasant odour; also called *Nascaphthon*, and not now known.

Nar'ce, *es*, f. (Νάρκη.) *Med.* Stupor; torpor; an old term for diminished sense and motion of the nervous parts; also applied by Hippocrates, *Aphor.* v. 25; *de Humid. Usu*, x. 15, to torpor of the mind, and so coinciding with *anæsthesia.* Fr. syn. *stupeur*, f. Germ. syn. *Fuhllosigkeit*, f. *Ichthyol.* An old term for the *Torpedo*, formerly used in medicine, as mentioned by Galen, *l.* ii. *de Simpl. Facult.* Fr. syn. *torpille*, f. Germ. syn. *Krampfisch*, m.

Narcecphlō'gia, *æ*, f. (Νάρκη, a stupor or torpor; *ecphlŏgia*, the small-pock eruption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Variola*, or small-pox, accompanied with torpor. Fr. anal. *narcecphlogie*, f. Germ. syn. *die torpide Blatternkrankheit.*

Narcein'. (Νάρκη, stupor, from its effects.) *Chem.* Name given to a white substance, of a bitter and somewhat metallic taste, and without smell, in long needle-like crystals, being a constituent principle of opium. *Narceīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. syn. *narceine*, f.

Narcōma, *ătis*, n. (Νάρκη, stupor.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for stupor or the state of being under the influence of narcotic medicine. The same as *Narcosis.* Fr. anal. *narcème*, m. Germ. syn. *Betäubte*, n.

Narcĕrўsi'pĕlas, *ătis*, n. (Νάρκη, stupor; *ἐρυσίπελας*, erysipelas.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for torpid erysipelas, or erysipelas attended with general torpor. Fr. anal. *narcérysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *die Rose mit torpidem Allgemeinleiden.*

Narcĕrythrŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Νάκρη, stupor; *crўthrŏpўra*, inflammatory fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammatory fever with a torpid condition. Fr. anal. *narcerythropyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündungsfieber mit torpidem Zustande.*

Narcēsis. The same as *Narcosis.*

Narcis'seus, *a, um.* (*Narcissus*, the daffodil.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Narcissus;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Narcisseæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: narcis'seous. Fr. anal. *narcissé*, adj.

Narcis'sus, *i*, m, and f. (Νάρκη, stupor; because its odour affects the head with heaviness.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The daffodil. Fr. anal. *narcisse*, m. Germ. syn. *Narcissenblume*, f.

Narcis'sus Pseudŏnarcis'sus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common daffodil; the root is cathartic and emetic, and the flowers are said to be antispasmodic. Fr. syn. *asphodele*, m. Germ. syn. *Narcissenrosslein*, n.

Narcōdēs, adj. (Νάρκη, stupor; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of stupor: nar'cose, or nar'cous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *narceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *betaubt*, adj.

Narcodopep'sia. The same as *Narcopepsis.*

Narcōgŏnorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Νάρκη, stupor; *γονόῤῥοια*, gonorrhœa.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for torpid or sluggish gonorrhœa: gleet. The same as *Narcurethritis* and *Narcurethrorrhœa.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *narcogonorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der torpide Harnröhrenschleimfluss.*

Narcŏpep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νάρκη, stupor; *πέψις*, digestion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for torpid digestion. Fr. anal. *narcopepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *die torpide Verdauung.*

Narcorthopnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Νάρκη, stupor; *ὀρθόπνοια*, upright breathing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for torpid *orthopnœa*, or stupor attending or consequent on breathing difficult except in the upright posture. Fr. anal. *narcorthopnée*, f. Germ. syn. *Stickfluss*, m.

Narcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ναρκόω, to stupify.) *Med.* Term for the state of being stupified,

or under the influence of narcotic medicine; or the process of inducing *narcoma*. See *Narcoma*. Fr. anal. *narcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Betaubung*, f.; *Fühllosigkeit*, f.

Narcospas'mus, *i*, m. (Νάρκη, stupor; σπασμὸς, a convulsion, or spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cramp or spasm with an appearance of stupor. Fr. anal. *narcospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Krampf mit narkotischen Erscheinungen.*

Narco'tic. (Ναρκόω, to stupify; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to stupor; applied to a medicine that induces sleep. *Narcōtĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Obstupefaciens, Stupefacient.* Fr. anal. *narcotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *betaubend*, part. adj.

Narcotin'. (Ναρκόω, to stupify.) *Chem.* Name given to an active principle of opium, discovered by Derosne, and therefore also called *Derosne's Salt. Narcōtīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *narcotine*, f. Germ. anal. *Narcotin*, f.

Narcōtis'mus, *i*, m. (Νάρκη, stupor; terminal ισμὸς.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the influence produced by narcotic substances: nar'cotism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *narcotisme*, m. Germ. syn. *der narkotische Zustand.*

Narcūrethrī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Νάρκη, torpor; *urethrītis*, inflammation of the urethra.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the torpid or chronic discharge depending on inflammation of the urethra; gleet. The same as *Narcogonorrhœa* and *Narcurethrorrhœa.* Fr. anal. *narcuréthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *der torpide Harnröhrenschleimfluss.*

Narcūrethrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Νάρκη, stupor, or torpor; *urethrorrhœa*, a discharge from the urethra.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for chronic discharge from the urethra, or gleet. The same as *Narcogonorrhœa* and *Narcurethritis.* Fr. anal. *narcuréthrorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der torpide (chronische, schmerzlose) Harnröhrenschleimfluss.*

Nard. *Bot.* See *Nardus.*

Nard, Cel'tic. *Bot.* Common name of the *Valeriana Celtica.* Fr. anal. *nard celtique.*

Nard, In'dian. *Bot.* Common name of the *Andropogon nardus.* Fr. syn. *nard Indique.*

Nard, Ita'lian. *Bot.* A name for the *Lavendula spica. Nardus Itălĭca.* Fr. syn. *nard commun.*

Nard, Moun'tain. } *Bot.* Common names for
Nard, Rus'tic. } the *Asarum Europæum*, or
Nard, Wild. } *Asarabacca.* Fr. syn. *nard sauvage.*

Nardīnus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Link to a Family (*Nardinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Nardus* for its type: nardi'nous. Fr. anal. *nardiné*, adj.

Nar'dos. (Νάρδος.) *Bot.* Former term for an oil, or ointment, prepared from or with spikenard, according to Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* i. 2. See *Nardus.*

Nardostă'chys, *eos*, f. (Νάρδος, spikenard; στάχυς, sage.) *Bot.* Name for a kind of sage resembling spikenard in its leaves and odour.

Nar'dum, *i*, n. } (Νάρδος.) *Bot.* The plant
Nar'dus, *i*, f. } spikenard. See *Andropogon Nardus.* Fr. anal. *nard*, m.

Nar'dus Cel'tĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Valeriana Celtica.* Fr. anal. *nard celtique.*

Nar'dus In'dĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Andropogon nardus*, or Indian nard. Fr. anal. *nard Indique.*

Nar'dus Ităl'ĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Lavendula spica.* Fr. syn. *nard commun.*

Nar'dus Montāna. }
Nar'dus Rus'tĭca. } *Bot.* Names for the *Asarum Europæum*, or *Asarabacca.* Fr. syn. *nard sauvage.*
Nar'dus Sylves'tris. }

Nārĭfūsō'rius, *a, um.* (*Nāris*, the nostril; *fundo*, to pour.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term applied to medicines (*Narifusoria medicamenta*) which are instilled, or put into the nostrils: narifuso'rious.

Nāris, *is*, f. (Heb.; or as if *Gnāris*, from *gnārĭtas*, knowledge; because the presence of odours is ascertained through them.) *Anat.* The nostril, a cavity of a pyramidal form in each side of the nose; the two being separated by the *Septum narium*, or partition of the nostrils. See *Mycter, Myxoter, Ocheteuma.* Fr. syn. *narine*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenloch*, f.

Nar'ta, *æ*, f. (Νάρτη, from its having the odour of νάρδος, or spikenard.) *Pharm.* Old name of a certain plant used in ointments.

Narthēca, *æ*, f. (Νάρθηκια.) *Bot.* The same as *Narthecia. Med., Pharm.* See *Narthecium, Narthex.*

Narthēcia, *æ*, f. (Νάρθηξ.) *Bot.* Term for a dwarf species of the *Narthex.*

Narthēcium, *ii*, n. (Ναρθήκιον, dim. νάρθηξ, a case for ointments.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a small case or casket for ointments. Germ. syn. *eine Salben- oder Balsambüchse.*

Nar'thex, *ēcis*, m. (Νάρθηξ.) *Bot.* Name for the *Ferula*, a tall umbelliferous plant with a slight knotted pithy stalk. See *Narthex Ferula.* Fr. syn. *férule*, f. Germ. syn. *Ruthenkraut*, n. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a small case or casket for ointments, etc. See *Narthecium.* Germ. syn. *Salben- oder Balsambüchse*, f.

Nar'thex Fĕ'rŭla. *M. Med.* A name given in the Pharm. (L.) as that of the plant, the root of which yields the substance *assafœtida.* Fr. anal. *assafœtida*, f. Germ. syn. *stinkasand*, m.; *stinkender Asand; Teufelsdreck*, m.

Narwal. *Zoöl.* Name for the *Unicornu marinum*, or sea unicorn. Fr. anal. *narwhal*, m. Germ. syn. *See-Einhorn*, n.

Nasa. The same as *Natta.*

Nasal. *Anat.* See *Nasalis.*

Nasal Duct. *Anat.* See *Ductus Nasalis.*

Nāsāle. (Neuter of *nāsālis, medicamentum* being understood.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for an Errhine medicine.

Nāsālis, *is, e.* (*Nāsus*, the nose.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the nose: na'sal. Fr. anal. *nasal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Nase gehörig.*

Nāsārium, *ii*, n. (*Nāsus*, the nose.) *Physiol.* Old term for the mucus of the nose. Fr. syn. *mucus*, m. Germ. syn. *Schleim*, m.

Nascāle. *Surg.* Old term for an appliance accurately described by Morel as a kind of soft tent, or compress, distinct from a pessary, of cotton, linen, or wool, which is soaked with proper liquid, or suitable ointment.

Nascaph'thon. } *Pharm.* The same as
Nascaph'thum, *i*, n. } *Narcaphthon;* also a name for the *Cortex thuris*, probably the bark of the *Pinus abies*, which yields the *Thus*, or frankincense.

Nasda. See *Nafda, Natta.*

Nāsĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Nāsus*, the nose; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having a horn upon the nose, or upon the part corresponding to the nose, as the *Scarabæus nasicornis. Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger to a Family (*Nasicornia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera Multungula*, comprehending the single genus *Rhinoceros*, which bears one or two horns upon the nose: nasicor'nate. Fr. anal. *nasicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *nasenhornig*, adj.

Nāsĭcus, *a, um.* (*Nāsus*, the nose.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the nose. *Zoöl.* Applied to an animal which has the nose very long, or the snout prolonged in the form of a nose: na'sic. Applied by Illiger to a Family (*Nasica*, or *Nasuta*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera Multungula*, comprehending the *Tapir*, which has the nose prolonged beyond the jaws, and mobile. Fr. anal. *nasique*, adj. Germ. syn. *langnasig*, adj.

Nāsĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Nāsus*, the nose.) *Med.* Term for nasal speech or sound of the voice. Fr. anal. *nasité*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasensprache*, f.

Nāso-. *Anat.* This word in compound names of muscles, etc., denotes attachment to, or connection with the nose. Fr. syn. *naso-.*

Nassauviāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a tribe (*Nassauviaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Synantherea*, having the *Nassauvia* for their type: nassauvia'ceous. Fr. anal. *nassauviacé*, adj.

Nassauvie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a tribe (*Nassauvieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Synantherea:* by Lessing to a section (same word) of the *Nassauviaceæ*, containing the *Nassauvia:* nassauvie'ous. Fr. anal. *nassauvié*, adj.

Nassŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Νάσσω, to press or squeeze close; λόγος, a discourse.) *Comp. Anat.* Term for the doctrine or art of stuffing or preparing animal bodies. Fr. and Germ. anal. *nassologie*, f.

Nassŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Nassŏlŏgia*, the stuffing of animal bodies; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Comp. Anat.* Of or belonging to *Nassologia:* nassolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nassologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Nassologie betreffend.*

Nastur'tium, *ii*, n. (*Năsum torquens;* because the nose is irritated in the process of bruising the seeds.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliquosa.* Fr. syn. *cresson*, m. Germ. syn. *Kresse*, f.

Nastur'tium Aquātĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Sisymbrium nasturtium*, or water-cress. Fr. syn. *cresson aquatique*, or *de fontaine.* Germ. syn. *Wasserkresse*, f.

Nastur'tium Barbā'rea. *Bot.* Name of a species supposed to have been the *Carpentaria*, which see.

Nastur'tium Horten'se. *Bot.* A name for the *Lepidium sativum*, or dittander. Fr. syn. *cresson alénois.* Germ. syn. *Gartenkresse*, f.

Nastur'tium In'dĭcum. } *Bot.* Names for the
Nastur'tium Perŭvĭānum. } *Tropæolum majus*, or Indian cress. Fr. syn. *cresson des Indes.* Germ. syn. *Indianische Kresse.*

Nāsus, *i*, m. (Turton gives as probable, נשׁף *nasaf*, to blow.) *Anat.* The nose, composed of the *dorsum* or *bridge*, the *alæ*, or wings, the *septum*, or partition, the lobe, or tip, and the *columna*, or lower thickened portion of the *septum.* See *Mycter, Myxoter.* Fr. anal. *nez*, m. Germ. anal. *Nase*, f.

Nasūtus, *a, um. Zoöl.* The same as *Nasicus.*

Nata. The same as *Natta.*

Nătans, *tis*, part. (*Nāto*, to swim, or float.) *Bot.* Floating on the surface; swimming; applied to leaves and flowers of some aquatic plants, in distinction from others that are under the surface, or submersed: na'tant. Fr. syn. *nageant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *schwimmend*, part. adj.

Nataron. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for nitre. Ruland and Johnson. Fr. syn. *nitre*, m. Germ. syn. *Salpeter*, m.

Nătātōres. (*Nāto*, to swim.) *Ornithol.* Swimmers; a term for an Order of birds having webbed feet for the purpose of swimming. Nom. pl. of *Nātātor, ōris*, m. Fr. syn. *nageurs*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Schwimmers*, m.

Nătes, *is*, f. (*Nāto*, to swim or flow; because the feces pass from between them.) *Anat.* The buttock. See *Ephedrana, Epigloutis, Glutus, Monæ.* Fr. syn. *fesse*, pl. f. Germ. syn. *Hintertheil*, n.

Nă'tes Cĕ'rĕbri. *Anat.* Term for the two superior, and anterior of the *Tubercula quadrigemina;* from their fancied resemblance. See *Glutia, Natulæ.* Fr. syn. *nates de cerveau.* Germ. syn. *die hintern runden Erhabenheiten im Gehirn.*

Nātīvus, *a, um.* (*Nascor*, to be born.) *Med., Nat. Hist., Pharm.* Term applied to that which is natural to a particular place or is in its natural state, as an animal, plant, metal, remedy, etc,: na'tive. Fr. anal. *natif*, adj. Germ. syn. *natürlich*, adj.; *gediegen*, adj.

Na'trium, *ii*, n. } *Chem.* Names for *So-*
Natrōnium, *ii*, n. } *dium.*

Na'tron. (*Natron*, a lake of Judea, where it was found.) *Chem.* Old term for *Nitrum*, in its ancient signification; this was the alkali now called soda; also a native, impure subcarbonate of soda, found crystallized in Egypt and other hot countries, in the sandy borders of salt lakes; also, an impure subcarbonate of soda obtained by the incineration of various marine plants; also called *Nataron.* See *Aphronitrum.* Fr. anal. *barille*, f.; *soude*, f. Germ. syn. *Natriumoxyd*, n.

Natta. *Pathol.* Old term for a large fleshy excrescence, or kind of wen. Paracelsus called it a preternatural increment growing on different parts of the body, and he constituted several species according to the different textures, as the fleshy, glandular, cartilaginous, ligamentous, etc.; also called *Napta alba, Nasa, Nasda, Nata.*

Nă'tŭlæ. (Dim. *Nates.*) *Anat.* An old term for the *Nates cerebri.* Fr. syn. *nates de*

cerveau. Germ. syn. *die hintern runden Erhabenheiten im Gehirn.*

Nātūra, *æ*, f. (*Nātus*, born; because the mother of all things.) This word is employed in three different acceptations, to express a thing, a quality, and a force or power. In the first sense, *nature* comprehends all the beings which compose the universe, and then has the same meaning as *world* and *universe.* In the second, it expresses all the properties that a being derives from its birth, organization, and primitive conformation as opposed to those which it owes to art; it is that which we express when we speak of the *nature* of a *thing*, or the *nature of things.* In the third, by *nature* is meant the system of laws which preside over the existence of things, and over the succession of beings, and almost always then is personified that expression which becomes the synonyme more or less vague of the Creator: na'ture. Fr. anal. *nature*, f. Germ. syn. *Natur*, f.

Na'tural. (*Nātūra*, nature.) Belonging to, or according to nature. *Nātūrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *naturel*, adj. Germ. syn. *natürlich*, adj.

Na'tural His'tory. Term for the science of particular physics. See *Physics.* Fr. anal. *histoire naturelle.* Germ. syn. *Naturgeschichte*, f.

Na'tural Or'ders. *Nat. Hist.* Term for a classification of the objects of nature, from their appearance, characters, or habits, in which beings of the same genus are placed nearer to each other than to those of the other *genera.* Fr. anal. *ordres naturelles.*

Na'tural Philo'sophy. Term for the science of natural bodies and their properties; physics. See *Physics.* Fr. anal. *philosophie naturelle.* Germ. syn. *die Philosophie naturliche.*

Nātūrālia. (Nom. pl. n. of *Nātūrālis*, natural.) *Anat.* A term applied to the parts of generation; the privities. Fr. anal. *naturelles*, n. pl.

Naturals. See *Res Naturales.*

Nātūrautocrā'tia, *æ*, f. (*Natūra*, nature; *autocrātia*, the vital principle.) *Med., Nat. Philos., Physiol.* Term the same as *Physiautocrateia* and *Physiocrateia.*

Naucĭfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Naucus*, a valveless pericarp; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by A. G. Roth to the *Cruciferæ*, which have for fruit that which is called a *naucus*, or pericarp without valves, nucamentous or foliaceous, as the *Clypeola:* nauci'ferous. Fr. anal. *naucifère*, adj.

Nau'clea Gam'bir. *Bot.* Name of the plant which affords the Amboyna, or East Indian kino.

Nauclee'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a group (*Naucleeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rubiaceæ*, having the *Nauclea* for their type: nauclee'ous. Fr. anal. *naucléé*, adj.

Nau'sea, *æ*, f. (Ναῦς, a ship; because it is like the sickness suffered by many from the motion of a boat or ship, in sailing.) *Med.* Disgust and loathing, with only the inclination to vomit but not its accomplishment. See *Nautia, Nautiosis.* Fr. syn. *dégout*, m. Germ. syn. *Ekel für Speisen.*

Nauseōsus, *a, um.* (*Nausea*, disgust; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having, or full of nausea: nau'seous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *nauséeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *ekelhaft*, adj.

Nau'sia, *æ*, f. } (Ναυσία, or Att. Ναυτία.) *Pa-*
Nau'tia, *æ*, f. } *thol.* Old term, the same as *Nausea.* Fr. syn. *dégout*, m. Germ. syn. *Ekel für Speisen.*

Nausiōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ναυσία, sea-sickness.) *Pathol.* Old term the same as *Nausea* and *Nautia;* Gr. anal. *ναυσίωσις*, applied by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* ii. 24, to *Ecchymosis*, as if the blood vessels were sick, and poured out or vomited their contents. Fr. anal. *nausiose*, f.

Nau'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ναῦς, a ship; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to a ship; applied to sea-sickness, which is termed *Morbus nauticus:* nau'tical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nautique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schiffe betreffend.*

Nau'tĭcus Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* The sailor's muscle; a name for the *Tibialis posticus*, because it is chiefly exerted in climbing.

Nautĭlāceus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck and Eichwald to a Family (*Nautilacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Cephalophora;* by Blainville to a Family of the *Cephalophora Polythalamacea;* by Orbigny to a Family of the *Cephalopoda Siphonophora*, having the *Nautilus* for their type; nautila'ceous. Fr. anal. *nautilacé*, adj.

Nautĭ'leus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by C. de Haan and Menke to a Family (*Nautilea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda Siphonophora*, having the *Nautilus* for their type: nauti'leous. Fr. anal. *nautilé*, adj.

Nautĭlītis, *is, e.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Nautilites*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Cephalopoda Polythalama*, having the *Nautilus* for their type. Fr. anal. *nautilites*, nom. pl. m.

Nautĭloīdēs, adj. (*Nautĭlus:* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Nautilus;* applied to a shell, from the form of its mode of enrolments, as the *Spirorbis nautiloides:* nau'tiloid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *nautiloïde*, adj.

Nautiloïdēus, *a, um.* (*Nautĭlus;* terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Orbigny and Menke to a tribe (*Nautiloidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda Helicostega*, comprehending those of which the turns at the spire of the shell are wrapped up, as in the *Nautilus:* nautiloi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *nautiloïde*, adj.

Nautĭlŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Ναυτίλος, the nautilus; *φέρω*, to carry.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Nautilophora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda*, having the *Nautilus* for their type: nautilo'phorous. Fr. anal. *nautilophore*, adj.

Nau'tĭlus, *i*, m. (Ναῦς, a ship.) *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of *Testacea*, of which there are several species. Fr. anal. *nautile*, m.

Nautiōdēs, adj. (Ναῦς, a ship; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Nauseosus.*

Nautŏmā'nia, *æ*, f. (Ναύτης, a seaman; *μανία*, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a species of madness characterized by dislike

to water, an increasing sensibility with fury, propensity to kill and to destroy, and desire of pillage, which has been observed in seamen. *Mactagart's Three Years in Canada.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *nautomanie*, f.

Nāvālis, *is, e.* (*Nāvis*, a ship.) Of or belonging to a ship: na'val. *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Lymexylon navale*, because its *larvæ* cause great damage to the timber of ships, in the interior of which it lives, piercing and furrowing them in all directions. The *Teredo navalis* also pierces all the wood, even the most hard, which is below the surface of the water, in order to establish its abode, a circumstance which has compromised the embankments of Holland, and has sometimes placed ships in danger. Fr. anal. *naval*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Schiffer oder zum Schiffe gehörig.*

Na'vel. (Sax. *Nafola.*) *Anat.* The common name for the *umbilicus.* Fr. syn. *ombilic*, m. Germ. syn. *Nabel*, m.

Na'vel-String. *Obstet.* Common name for the *Funis umbilicus*, or the umbilical cord. Fr. syn. *cordon ombilical.* Germ. syn. *Nabelstrang*, m.

Navel, Without the. *Anat.* See *Anomphalus.*

Navew. } *Bot.* Common names for the
Navew, Sweet. } *Brassica rapa*, or turnip plant. Fr. syn. *navet*, m. Germ. syn. *Rube*, f.

Navi'cular. (*Nāvĭcŭla*, a little boat.) Having the appearance of a small boat: boat-shaped. *Nāvĭcŭlāris, is, e.* See *Cymbiformis, Naviformis.* Fr. anal. *naviculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *kahnförmig*, adj.; *schifförmig*, adj.

Nāvĭcŭlāre Os. *Anat.* Name of a bone of the *Carpus*, and also one of the *Tarsus*, from their fancied likeness to a boat. See *Cymba.*

Nāvĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Nāvĭcŭla*, a little boat.) See *Navicular.*

Nāvĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Nāvis*, a ship, or boat; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a boat; navicular; cymbiform: na'viform. Fr. syn. *naviforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kahnförmig*, adj.; *schifförmig*, adj.

Nayades. *Entomol.* Applied to those spiders which swim in water, the abdomen enveloped in a bubble of air, as the *Aranea aquatica;* applied by Lamarck and Latreille to a Family of the *Conchifera*, containing those which live in fresh waters. Fr. anal. *nayades*, f. pl.

Neānia, *æ*, f. (Νεανεία.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for youthful folly, or forwardness. Fr. anal. *néanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Jugenstreich*, m.; *der jugendlich Uebermuth.*

Neānias, *i*, m. (Νεανίας.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a youth, or young man. Germ. syn. *Jungling*, m.; *Wildfang*, m.

Neăpŏlītānus Mor'bus. *Pathol.* An epithet of the venereal disease, because by some supposed to have first appeared in the army of Charles VIII. of France when besieging Naples.

Near-Sightedness. A term for the defect called *Myopia.*

Nearthrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νέος, young, or new; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a new joint, morbid or artificial.

Nebali'ădæ, patron. nom. pl. m. *Zoöl.* Applied by Harvorth to a Family of the *Crustaceæ Macrouræ*, having the *Nebalia* for their type. Fr. anal. *nébaliades*, m. pl.

Nĕ'bŭla, *æ*, f. (As if *Nūbŭla*, dim. *nūbes*, a cloud.) A little white cloud, or dewy exhalation thinner than a cloud. *Astron.* Applied to clusters of stars (*Nebulæ*, nom. pl.) as, in the broad zone called the milky way, and the Magellanic clouds near the south pole, being two whitish spots in the heavens, well known to sailors. *Nebulæ* are the very small whitish clouds dispersed in the heavens, where they occupy spaces more or less considerable, but in general small, and which appear to be, at least for the most part, milky ways more distant than ours; that is to say, clusters of little stars imperceptible to the naked eye. Herschel has described 2,500 of these *nebulæ*, which Hahn and Schrœter have also carefully observed. *Pathol., Surg.* A term for a small cloud-like spot on the *cornea.* See *Nephela.* Fr. syn. *le pétit nuage.* Germ. syn. *eine kleine Wolke.*

Nĕbŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Nĕbŭla*, a cloud; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having nebulous spots, as the *Vorticella nebulifera:* nebuli'ferous. Fr. anal. *nébulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *nebelträgend*, part. adj.

Nĕbūlōsus, *a, um.* (*Nĕbŭla*, a little cloud; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Nat. Philos.* Having, or full of little clouds; cloudy: ne'bulous. *Zoöl.* Applied to a body, of which the surface presents cloudy spots of a yellowish brown, as the *Labrus nebulosus, Enchelis nebulosa.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *nébuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *nebelicht*, adj.

Nĕcātor, *ōris*, m. (*Nĕco*, to kill.) A killer, or slayer. *Bot.* See *Agaricus Necator.*

Nĕcessāriæ Res. *Physiol.* Necessary things; a term for the *Res non-naturales.*

Nĕcessārius, *a, um.* (*Nĕcesse*, necessary.) *Bot.* Linnæus terms *Polygamia necessaria*, the case of synanthereous plants of which the *calathidia* present male flowers at the disc, and female flowers at the circumference, that which renders the *polygamia* necessary for the preservation of space, as in the *Calendula:* ne'cessary. Fr. anal. *nécessaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *nothig*, adj.

Neck. (Sax. *Necca.*) *Anat.* That portion of the human body between and connecting the head and thorax; also, applied to bones which have a rounded extremity termed a *head*, to denote the p'ace, generally a little narrowed, between it, and the body or shaft, as in the *humerus, femur*, ribs, etc. *Bot.* Applied to the point between the root and stem of plants; also termed the life-knot; likewise applied to the point between the radicle and gemmule, otherwise named the *collet.* See *Auchen, Cervix, Collum, Nucha, Parasphagis, Trachelos.* Fr. anal. *collet*, m. Germ. syn. *Hals*, m.

Necklace-Like. See *Moniliformis.*

Necrŏcō'mium, *ii*, n. (Νεκρὸς, a dead body; κομέω, to take care of.) *Med.* Term for

a dead-house, as the *Morgue* at Paris. See *Necrodochium, Necrostoa.* Fr. anal. *nécrocome*, m. Germ. syn. *Todtenhalle*, f.; *Leichenhaus*, n.

Necrŏdŏ'chium, *ii*, n. (Νεκρὸς, a dead body; δοχὴ, a reception.) *Med.* Term for a receiving house for dead bodies: a dead-house. See *Necrocomium, Necrostoa.* Fr. anal. *nécrodoche*, m. Germ. syn. *Leichenhalle*, f.; *Leichenhaus*, n.

Necrŏ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Νεκρὸς, a dead body; γεννάω, to generate.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to cryptogamious, parasitic intestinal plants which attack vegetables ready to die, of which they accelerate the death, or which grow upon the organs already dead, of which frequently they hasten the decomposition, as the *Sphærea, Xyloma*, etc.: necro'genous. Fr. anal. *nécrogène*, adj.

Necrŏ'lium. (Νεκρὸς, a dead body.) *Pharm.* Old name for a remedy, which could stay death, and preserve life.

Necrŏlŏ'gium, *ii*, n. (Νεκρὸς, a dead body; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for a meditation or treatise upon the dead body. Also, a register in which is inscribed the name of the sick who die, and the causes of their death, as well as the particulars which their corpses have presented. Fr. anal. *nécrologe*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Betrachtung über einen Todten,—über eine Leiche.*

Necrŏ'lŏgus, *i*, m. (Νεκρὸς, a dead body; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine, or a treatise upon death, or upon the dead body. Fr. anal. *nécrologe*, m. Germ. anal. *Nekrolög*, m.

Necrŏmantĭa, *æ*, f. (Νεκρὸς, a dead body; μαντεία, a divination.) *Med.* Term for the art of evoking departed spirits, a species of magic formerly often put in practice by *physicians:* ne'cromancy. Fr. anal. *nécromantie*, f. Germ. anal. *Nekromantie*, f.; syn. *Beschwörung und Befragung der Todten.*

Necrŏman'ticus, *a, um.* (*Necrŏmantĭa*, necromancy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Necromantia:* necroman'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nécromantique*, adj. Germ. anal. *nekromantisch*, adj.; syn. *Nekromantie gehörig.*

Necrŏnarcēma, *ătis*, n. (Νεκρὸς, a dead body; νάρκημα, a numbness.) *Med.* Term for the stupor and cold rigidity of death. Fr. anal. *nécronarcème*, m. Germ. syn. *Todtenerstarrung*, f.

Necrŏ'nium, *ii*, n. (Νεκρὸς, a dead body.) *Chem., Med.* Term for a peculiar animal substance formed in interred bodies, for most part appearing with commencing saponification, discovered by Olivier and Chevallier, *Révue Médicale*, 1833. Germ. syn. *Leichenstoff*, m.

Necrŏphænŏ'mĕnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Νεκρὸς, a corpse; φαινόμενος, that which is evident or manifest; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine of, or a treatise on the *phænomena* or appearances in the dead body: necrophenomeno'logy. Fr. anal. *nécrophénoménologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Erscheinungen an Leichen.*

Necrŏ'phăgus, *a, um.* (Νεκρὸς, a dead body; φάγω, to eat.) *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck, Ficinus, Carus and Goldfuss to a tribe (*Necrophagi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera Clavicornia*, comprehending those that devour dead animals, or animal substances in a state of decomposition. *Zoöl.* Applied to that which lives on dead bodies, as the *Chionis necrophagus*, or is found upon putrid carcases, as the *Lordatia necrophaga:* necro'phagous. Fr. anal. *nécrophage*, adj.

Necrŏphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (Νεκρὸς, a corpse; φοβέω, to hate.) *Med.* Term for horror at, or aversion for a dead body: necropho'by. Fr. anal. *nécrophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leichenscheu*, f.

Necrŏphŏ'bĭcus, *a, um.* (*Necrŏphŏbĭa*, horror at a dead body: terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Necrophobia:* necropho'bic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nécrophobique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Nekrophobie betreffend.*

Necrop'sy. (Νεκρὸς, a dead body; ὄπτομαι, to behold.) A defective term for the examination of a dead body: synonymous with Necroscopy. *Necrop'sia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *nécropsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leichenschau*, f.; *Todtenschau*, f.

Necrosco'pic. } (*Necroscŏpĭa*, necroscopy;
Necrosco'pical. } terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to necroscopy. *Necroscŏ'pĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nécroscopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Nekroskopie, oder die Leichenschau oder Todtenschau betreffend.*

Necro'scopy. (Νεκρὸς, a dead body; σκοπέω, to look into, or explore.) *Med.* Term for the examination of a dead body: synonymous with Necropsy. *Necroscŏ'pia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *nécroscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leichenschau*, f.; *Todtenschau*, f.

Necrosēmeiōtĭca, *æ*, f. } (Νεκρὸς, a dead body;
Necrŏsēmeiōtĭce, *es*, f. } σημεῖον, a sign.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine of the signs of death: necrosémeio'tics. Fr. anal. *nécrosémeiotice*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Zeichen des (wahren) Todes.*

Necrōsis, *is*, f. (Νεκρόω, to kill.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for the death of a bone or part of a bone; analagous to ulceration of the soft parts. Fr. anal. *nécrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Nekrose*, f.

Necrōsis Ustĭlāgĭ'nea. *Pathol.* Former epithet of *Raphania*, or a severe convulsive contraction of the joints. Fr. syn. *raphanie*, f.

Necro'stoa, *æ*, f. (Νεκρὸς, a dead body; στοά, a roofed colonnade, or cloister.) *Med.* Term for a dead house, or receiving house for dead bodies. See *Necrocomium, Necrodochium.* Fr. syn. *nécrodoche*, m. Germ. syn. *Leichenhalle*, f.; *Leichenhaus*, n.

Necrŏthēca, *æ*, f. (Νεκρὸς, a dead body; θήκη, a covering.) The same as *Sarcophagus;* a covering for the dead; a coffin. Fr. anal. *nécrothèque*, m. Germ. syn. *Sarg*, m.

Necroto'mic. (*Nĕcrŏtŏmĭa*, necrotomy; terminal *ĭcus.*) *Surg.* Of or belonging to Necrotomy. *Necrŏtŏ'mĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nécrotomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Nekrotomie betreffend.*

Necro'tomy. (Νεκρὸς, dead; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the dissection of a dead body; otherwise termed *Sectio cadaveris.* *Necrŏtŏ'mia*, æ, f. Fr. anal. *nécrotomie*, f. Germ. anal. *Nekrotomie*, f.

Necta. The same as *Nauta.*

Nec'tar, *ăris*, n. (Νέκταρ, the drink, or food of the Gods.) *Pharm.* Old term for a drink prepared from wine and honey. Fr. anal. *nectar*, m. Germ. syn. *Honigsaft*, m.

Nectărā'dĕna, æ, f. (Νέκταρ, nectar; ἀδὴν, a gland.) *Bot.* Term proposed for the glands which secrete a honey-like juice, in flowers. Fr. anal. *nectaradène*, f.

Nectă'reus, *a, um.* (*Nectar.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having an agreeable taste: necta'reous. Fr. anal. *nectaré*, adj. Germ. syn. *nektarartig*, adj.

Nectărĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Nectar; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to glands which bear nectar, or secrete a saccharine liquor: nectari'ferous. Fr. anal. *nectarifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *honigträgend*, part. adj.

Nectărĭlўma, *ătis*, n. (Νέκταρ, nectar; εἰλύω, to wrap up.) *Bot.* Applied by Sprengel to organs which serve to cover and protect the nectar, as the fascicules of hairs in the *Geranium*, the scales in the *Phylica*: a nec'tarilyme. See *Nectarium.* Fr. anal. *nectarilyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Honigdecke*, f.; *Saftdecke*, f.

Nectărĭnĭ'ădus, *a, um.* *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a tribe (*Nectariniadæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Tenuirostres*, having the *Nectarinia* for their type. Fr. anal. *nectariniadé*, adj.

Nectărītes. (Νεκτάριον, a plant mentioned by Dioscorides.) *Med., Pharm.* Term, *vinum* being understood, for wine impregnated or prepared with the *Nectarium.* Germ. syn. *Alantwein*, m. Also a very pleasant tasted wine. See *Nectarium.*

Nectă'rium, *ii*, n. (Νεκτάριον.) *Bot.* That part of the *corolla* of a flower (present only in certain cases) which contains, or secretes honey: the nec'tary, or honey-cup. Linnæus thus terms every part of a flower which is neither the calyx or corol, nor the stamen or pistil, when it distils or not a saccharine liquor; every species of gland, tubercle, boss, or appendage which, placed in the flower, does not seem to form part of one of the ordinary floral organs, and it is in this sense that many botanists still employ the word, which, strictly, ought to be reserved for every secretory organ situated on one of the parts of the flower and producing juice more or less like honey. The greater part of the organs which have received this name are of a disguised appearance, the altered parts, well known in other circumstances, present themselves under an unusual aspect. See *Nectarilyma.* Fr. anal. *nectaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Honiggefäss*, n.; *Honigwerkzeug*, n. Also the name of a plant mentioned by Dioscorides, v. 66, as that used in preparing the νεκταρίτης οἶνος, by some said to be a species of *Helenium.*

Nectărostig'ma, *ătis*, n. (Νέκταρ, nectar; στίγμα, a mark.) *Bot.* Under this name Sprengel designated the spots, generally of a different colour, which indicate the situation of the *nectaria* properly so called, as in the *Pelargonium.* Fr. anal. *nectarostigmate*, m. Germ. syn. *Saftmahl*, n.

Nectărŏthēca, æ, f. (Νέκταρ, nectar; θήκη, a case or box.) *Bot.* Applied to whatever part of the flower, a little cavity, small sac, or spur, enwraps the organ destined for the secretion of nectar. Fr. anal. *nectarothèque*, m. Germ. syn. *Honigbehälter*, m.; *Saftlichälter*, m.

Nec'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Νηκτὴς, a swimmer; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Geol.* That which swims; applied to a variety of quartz, because when placed upon the water it floats upon the surface for some time: nec'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nectique*, adj.

Nectŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Νηκτὴς, a swimmer; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Nectopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, in which he ranges those which have the *tarsi* flattened in the form of fins. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (same word) of the *Paracephalophora Nucleobranchiata*, comprehending those which have an abdominal foot compressed in form of a round fin: necto'podous. Fr. anal. *nectopode*, adj.

Necydalides. (Νεκύδαλος, a chrysalis.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe of the *Coleoptera Longicornea*, having the *Necydalis* for their type. It would be better *Necydalidæ*, patron. nom. pl. m. Fr. anal. *nécydalides*, m. pl.

Nēdy'ia, n. pl. (Νήδυια, from νηδὺς, the belly.) *Anat.* Old term for the intestines, or *viscera* of the abdomen. Fr. syn. *intestins*, n. pl. Germ. syn. *Eingeweide*, n. pl.

Nēdys, *yos*, m. (Νηδὺς.) *Anat.* Old name for the abdomen or belly. Fr. syn. *abdomen*, m. Germ. syn. *Unterbauch*, m.; *Unterleib*, m. Also the womb. Fr. syn. *matrice*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutter*, f.

Nedyūsa, æ, f. (Νεδυοῦσα.) *Med., Physiol.* Term, Gr. anal. applied by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 173, to thirst that is excessive or unquenchable. Fr. syn. *soif insatiable.* Germ. syn. *ein unauslöschlicher Durst.*

Needle. (Sax. *Nædl.*) See *Acus.*

Needle-Shaped. (Sax. *Nædl.*) See *Acerosus.*

Nefrens, *endis*, adj. (*Ne*, neg.; *frendo*, to grind or gnash the teeth.) Having no teeth; toothless. The same as *Edentatus* and *Edentulus.* Fr. syn. *édenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahnlos*, adj.

Ne'gative. (*Nĕgo*, to deny.) *Nat. Philos.* In the hypothesis of Franklin, who considered the electric fluid as a simple body, a body was said to pass to the *negative state* when it lost a portion of its natural fluid. In the hypothesis of Symmer, who supposed the natural fluid composed of two others, one of these two fluids was called *negative*, or *resinous.* *Nĕgātīvus*, *a, um.* Fr. anal. *négatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *verneinend*, part. adj.

Ne'gative Pole. *Nat. Philos.* Term applied to the extremity, terminated by a disc of copper of the galvanic battery. Fr. anal. *pôle négatif.*

Neglec'tus, *a, um.* (*Neglĭgo*, to neglect.)

Ornithol. Applied by Scopoli to an Order (*Neglecti*, nom. pl. m.) of birds, comprehending those of which the flesh is not used as nourishment for man: neglec'ted. Fr. anal. *négligé*, adj.

Negro Cachexy. *Pathol.* See *Cachexia Africana.*

Neiæ'ra, *æ*, f. (Νειαίρα.) *Anat.* Old term for the lower part of the belly; also applied to the colon or large intestine by some, because below or under the belly. Fr. syn. *abdomen*, m. Germ. syn. *Schmeerbauch*, m.; *Unterbauch*, m.; *Unterleib*, m.

Neilion. *Pharm.* Ancient name of a certain *Malagma* described by Paulus Æginetæ, vii. 18. Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 578.

Nelumbiāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to the Family (*Nelumbiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Nelumboneæ* of Lindley and Kunth: nelumbia'ceous. Fr. anal. *nélombiacé*, adj.

Nelumbōneus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Nelumboneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Nympheaceæ*; by Lindley and Kunth to a Family (same word) of plants, having the *Nelumbo* for their type: nelumbo'neous. Fr. anal. *nélomboné*, adj.

Nēmaspŏ'reus, *a*, *um.* (Νῆμα, a thread; σπορὰ, seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Nemasporei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coniomycetes Entophytæ*, having the *Næmaspora* for their type: nemaspo'reous. Fr. anal. *némasporé*, adj.

Nēmătŏcĕ'rătus, *a*, *um.* (Νῆμα, a thread; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Nematocerata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Lepidoptera*, comprehending those that have the *antennæ* nearly filiform: nematoce'ratous. The same as *Filicornis.* See *Nemocerus.* Fr. anal. *nématocère*, adj.

Nēmătoīdēs, adj. (Νῆμα, a thread; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a thread: ne'matoid. The same as *Filiformis.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *nématoïde*, adj.

Nēmătoīdēus, *a*, *um.* (Νῆμα, a thread; terminal *-īdēus.*) *Zoöl.* Having threads, or minute filaments resembling threads; applied by Rudolphi, Schweigger, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus, to an Order (*Nematoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa*, in which the intestine is connected to the neighbouring parts, and the general envelope of the body by numerous threads: nematoi'dean. Improperly used for *Nematoides.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *nématoïde*, adj.

Nēmătŏmȳ'cus, *i*, m. (Νῆμα, a thread; μύκης, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to a tribe (*Nematomyci*, nom. pl.) of filamentous mushrooms, corresponding to the *Hyphomycetes* of Link. Fr. anal. *nématomyce*, m.

Nēmătŏ'phȳta, *æ*, f. (Νῆμα, a thread; φύτον, a plant.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (*Nematophytæ*, nom. pl.) of the *Pseudozoaria*, in which he ranges those that have the body generally filamentous. Fr. anal. *nématophyte*, m.

Nēmătŏ'pŏdus, *a*, *um.* (Νῆμα, a thread; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (*Nematopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Malentozoaria*, comprehending those which have the body terminated by a sort of tail provided with locomotive appendages in the form of long ciliated *cirrhi*: nemato'podous. Fr. anal. *nématopode*, adj.

Nēmătŏthēcius, *a*, *um.* (Νῆμα, a thread; θήκη, a case, or box.) *Bot.* Applied by Marquis to a Family (*Nemathecii*, nom. pl. m.) of gymnocarpous mushrooms, comprehending those which are composed of filaments: nematothe'cious. Fr. anal. *némathécien*, adj.

Nēmătŏthēcus, *a*, *um.* (Νῆμα, a thread; θήκη, a case, or box.) *Bot.* Applied by Persoon to a section (*Nematotheca*, nom. pl. n.) of gymnocarpous mushrooms, comprehending those that are filamentous: nematothe'cous. Fr. anal. *némathèque*, adj.

Nematourus. *Entomol.* A more correct orthography than *Nemourus*, which see.

Nēmătŏzōon. } (Νῆμα, a thread; ζῶον, an
Nēmătŏzōum, *i*, n. } animal.) *Bot.* A name given to the filiform water plant. Germ. anal. *Nematozoën*, f.; syn. *die fadenförmig Wassergewächse.*

Nēmazŏă'rium, n. (Νῆμα, a thread; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Name given by Gaillon to simple and free animalcules (*Nemazoaria*, nom. pl.) which, according to him, have the faculty of agglutinating themselves by means of a mucosity exuded from their body, in such manner as to take the filamentous form of certain hydrophytes. Fr. anal. *némazoaire*, m.

Nemazōon. Incorrectly put for *Nematozoon.* Also synonymous with *Nemazoarium.*

Nēmeus, *a*, *um.* (Νῆμα, a thread.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to cryptogamious cellular, sporidean, or sporidiferous vegetables, because their reproductive corpuscles are lengthened like a thread at the time of germination: ne'mean: ne'meous. Fr. anal. *néméen*, adj.

Nēmoblas'tus, *a*, *um.* (Νῆμα, a thread; βλαστὸς, a germ.) *Bot.* Applied by Willdenow to the filiform embryos, as those of the mosses and ferns: nemoblas'tous. Fr. anal. *némoblasté*, adj.

Nēmŏ'cĕrus, *a*, *um.* (Νῆμα, a thread; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a Family (*Nemocera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Diptera*, comprehending those which have the *antennæ* in form of a thread or of a bristle or hair: nemo'cerous. See *Nematocératus.* Fr. anal. *némocère*, adj.

Nēmoglossātus, *a*, *um.* (Νῆμα, a thread; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Nemoglossata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hymenoptera*, corresponding to the *Apiariæ*, because of the filiform tongue of the insects which constitute it: nemoglossa'tous. Fr. anal. *némoglossaté*, adj.

Nē'mŏmen, *ĭnis*, n. (Νέμομαι, to proceed or extend.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an eating ulcer. The same as *Noma.* Fr. syn. *ulcère nomade.* Germ. syn. *fressend Geschwür.*

Nēmŏrōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Nēmus*, a wood, or grove.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a wood, or grove: ne'morose; applied to plants. Fr. anal. *boisé*, adj. Germ. syn. *waldicht*, adj.

Nēmcu'rus, *a, um.* (*Νῆμα*, a thread; *οὐρά*, a tail.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Nemoura*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Insecta Aptera*, comprehending those of which the abdomen is terminated by bristles, or threads. The same as *Setecaudatus* and *Nematourus*. Fr. anal. *némouré*, adj.

Nenufar. *Bot.* Old name for the *Nenupha alba*, *Nympha*, or white water lily. Fr. anal. *nénuphar*, m. Germ. syn. *Sablume*, f.

Neoarthrosis. See *Neurthrosis*.

Neochmōsis, *is*, or ***eos***, f. (*Νεόχμωσις.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an innovation, or change; applied to the invasion or attack of fever, etc. Fr. anal. *néochmose*, f. Germ. syn. *Erneuerung*, f.; *Fieberanfall*, m.

Ne'ocras, *ātis*, m. f. (*Νεοκρὰς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Term applied to fresh or newly mixed wine or drink. Germ. syn. *der eben gemischte, eben gewässerte, eben verschnittene Wein.*

Neŏ'găla, *actis*, n. (*Νέος*, new; *γάλα*, milk.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for the *Colostrum*, or first milk of the mother on each occasion of child-birth. Fr. syn. *colostrum*, m. Germ. syn. *Kolostrum*, n.

Neŏgălac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neŏgăla*, the *colostrum*, or first milk; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the *Neogala*: neogalac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *néogalactique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kolostrum oder Neogala betreffend.*

Neŏgĕnēs.
Neogennētos.
Neogīlēs.
Neogĭlos.
Med., Obstet. Terms the same as *Neogonos*, which see.

Neoglēnos.
Neoglēnus, *a, um.* (*Νέος*, new; *γλήνη*, the eye-ball.) *Astron.* Having, or spread over with new stars or eyes. Fr. anal. *néoglène*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit neuen Sternen (-Augen) begabt.*

Neog'nos.
Neŏ'gŏnos.
Neŏ'gŏnus, *a, um.* (*Néos*, new; *γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Med., Obstet.* Newly born; applied to an infant lately or just born. See *Neogones, Neogennetos, Neogiles, Neonatus*. Fr. anal. *néogone*, adj. Germ. syn. *neu geboren.*

Neŏgy'ios.
Neŏgy'ius, *a, um.* (*Néos*, new; *γυῖον*, a limb.) *Med., Surg.* Having new limbs bestowed: neogy'ious. Germ. syn. *mit neuen Gliedern begabt.*

Neŏle'pra, *æ*, f. (*Néos*, new; *λέπρα*, the leprosy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the *lepra* of the present age, as distinguished from that of the Scriptures. Fr. anal. *neolèpre*, f. Germ. syn. *der neuere Aussatz.*

Neŏnātus, *a, um.* (*Néos*, new; *nātus*, born.) *Med., Obstet.* Newly born. The same as *Neogonos*. Fr. anal. *néone*, adj. Germ. syn. *neugeboren*, adj.

Neŏnym'pha, *æ*, f. (*Néos*, new; *νύμφη*, a maiden.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a young maiden. Fr. anal. *néonymphe*, f. Germ. syn. *die junge Frau.*

Neŏscȳtēchos.
Neŏscȳtēchus, *i*, m. (*Néos*, new; *σκῦτος*, a skin or hide; *ἦχος*, a sound, or ringing in the ears.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a peculiar sound heard, by means of the stethoscope, in *Pericarditis*, like the creaking of new leather. Fr. syn. *le frémissement de cuir neuf.* Germ. syn. *Neuledergerausch*, n.

Neŏtecnŏpīmĕlorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Néos*, new; *τέκνον*, a child; *πιμελή*, fat; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Pimelorrhœa neonatorum*, or discharge of fat by new born infants. See *Seborrhagia, Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *néotecnopimélorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der Talgfluss der Neugebornen.*

Neŏtĕ'rĭcos.
Neŏtĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Νεωτερικὸς.*) That which is natural to youth; youthful. Also, that which is more recent or modern, as distinguished from ancient. Fr. anal. *néotérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *jung*, adj.; *jugendlich*, adj.

Neŏtĕris'mus, *i*, m. (*Νεώτερος*, younger; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med.* Term for a change, or innovation; also, desire for change. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *néotérisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Erneuerung*, f.; *Neuerungssucht*, f.

Neŏther'ma, *æ*, f. (*Néos*, new; *θέρμα*, heat.) *Med.* Term applied (*Neothermæ*, nom. pl.) by Boullaud of Paris, to certain new or modern warm baths. Fr. anal. *néotherme*, m. Germ. syn. *Neu(warm-)Bad*, n.

Neŏtŏcĕrysīpēlas, *ātis*, n. (*Νεότοκος*, new-born; *erÿsīpelas.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for erysipelas attacking infants. Fr. anal. *néotocérysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *die Rose der Neugebornen.*

Neŏtŏcic'tĕrus, *i*, n. (*Νεότοκος*, new-born; *ἴκτερος*, the jaundice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for jaundice in new-born infants. Fr. anal. *néotocictère*, m. Germ. syn. *die Gelbsucht der Neugebornen.*

Neŏ'tŏcŏcăcophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Νεότοκος*, new-born; *cacophthalmia*, malignant ophthalmy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for malignant ophthalmy in new-born infants. Fr. anal. *néotococacophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die bösartige Augenentzündung der Neugebornen.*

Neŏ'tŏcŏgălactozēmia, *æ*, f. (*Νεότοκος*, new-born: *gălactozēmia*, too great excretion of milk.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for escape, or excretion of milk from the nipples of new-born infants. Fr. anal. *néotocogalactozémie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Milchverlust Neugebornen aus den Brustwarzen.*

Neŏtŏcophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Νεότοκος*, new-born; *ὀφθαλμία*, inflammation of the eyes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ophthalmy in infants. Fr. anal. *néotocophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Augenentzündung der Neugebornen.*

Neŏ'tŏcŏpneu'mŏnŏtĕleo'tăsis, *is*, or ***eos***, f. (*Νεότοκος*, new-born; *πνεύμων*, the lung; *τέλος*, the end; *ἔκτάσις*, an expansion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for expansion of the minute blood-vessels of the lungs, in the new-born infant. Fr. anal. *néotocopneumonotélectase*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausdehnung der feineren Lungenblutgefässe bei Neugebornen.*

Neottie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lindley to a tribe (*Neottieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Orchideæ*, having the *Neottia* for their type: neottie'ous. Fr. anal. *néottié*, adj.

Neottocryp'tus, *a, um.* (*Νεοττὸς*, new; *κρυπτὸς*, hidden.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Neottocrypta*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hymenoptera*, comprehending those that deposit their eggs under the bark of

plants, where they form the galls in which the *larvæ* are developed: neottocryp'tous. Fr. anal. *néottocrypte*, adj.

Nep. *Bot.* Common name for the *Nepeta cataria*, or catmint. Fr. syn. *cataire*, f.; *pouliot sauvage*. Germ. syn. *Katzenmünz*, f.

Nepa. *Zoöl.* Old name for *Cancer*, or a genus of the *Crustaceæ*, according to Keuchenius, *ad Seren. p.* 136, although Aldrovandus applies it to the *Scorpio*, *de Crust.* ii, 16, *pp.* 160, 170. Fr. syn. *crabe*, m. Germ. syn. *Krebs*, m.

Nepa, Theophras'ti. *Bot.* An old name for a species of *Spartium*.

Nēpen'thēs, adj. (Νη, priv.; *πένθος*, grief.) Driving away grief or sadness. Anciently applied to a remedy, *νηπενθὲς φάρμακον*, for dispelling sadness; supposed to have referred to the *Cannabis Indica*, called by the Hindoos *Bangue*; but it might as well be in allusion to any sedative, or intoxicating drug, or medicine. Also applied by Zwinger and others to a compound medicine consisting of aloes, ambergris, *crocus solis*, *lignum aloes*, opium and saffron, to which Paracelsus first gave the name of *Laudanum*. *Bot.* Applied as the name of a genus of plants, (from an erroneous supposition that it was the ancient name of a certain drug), Cl. *Diœcia*; Ord. *Polyandria*. Fr. anal. *népenthes*, m. Germ. syn. *Distillirschlauch*, n.

Nēpen'thes In'dĭca. *Bot.* Name of a species called by the Hindoos, *Bandura*.

Nēpen'theus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Lindley and Kunth to a Family (*Nepentheæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having the *Nepenthes* for their type: nepen'theous. Fr. anal. *népenthé*, adj.

Nĕ'pĕta, *æ*, f. (Germ. *Nepte*.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Gymnospermia*. Fr. syn. *cataire*, f. Germ. syn. *Katzenmünze*, f.

Nĕ'pĕta Agres'tis. *Bot.* A name for the *Melissa nepeta*, or field calamint.

Nĕ'pĕta Cătāria. *Bot.* Systematic name of the *Nep*, or catmint; recommended in disorders of the womb, in *dyspepsia* and flatulency; called *Herba felis*, *Mentha cataria*, and *M. felina*. Fr. syn. *cataire*, f.; *pouliot sauvage*. Germ. syn. *Katzenmünze*, f.

Nĕpĕtel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Nĕpĕta*, catmint.) *Bot.* Name for the lesser catmint. Fr. syn. *calamint*, f.

Nĕpĕ'teus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Bartling and Bentham to a tribe (*Nepeteæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Labieæ*, having the *Nepeta* for their type: nepe'teous. Fr. anal. *népété*, adj.

Nĕ'phĕla, *æ*, f. (Νεφέλη, a little cloud, dim. *νέφος*, a cloud.) *Pathol.* The same as *Nebula*. Fr. syn. *le petit nuage*. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Wolke*; *Harnwolke*, f.

Nĕphĕ'lĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Nĕphĕlium*, a spot on the *cornea*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Of or belonging to the *Nephelium*: nephe'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *néphélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Nephelium betreffend*.

Nĕphĕlĭnĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Mineral.* Applied to a rock which contains in its substance, crystals of nephelin, as the *Dolerita nephelinica*: nepheli'nic. Fr. anal. *néphélinique*, adj.

Nĕphĕ'lium, *ii*, n. (Dim. Νεφέλη, a little cloud.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* A very little cloud; applied to a spot on the *cornea*. Fr. anal. *néphélion*, m. Germ. syn. *Nebelfleck*, m.

Nĕphĕlōdēs, adj. (Νεφέλη, a little cloud; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Having, or full of little clouds; applied to the urine, etc.: ne'phelous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. The same as *Nebulosus*. Fr. anal. *néphéleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *nebelig*, adj.; *wolkig*, adj.

Nĕphĕloīdēs, adj. (Νεφέλη, a little cloud; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Med.* Resembling a little cloud; ne'pheloid; applied to the urine when it has a cloudy appearance from the presence of white *nubeculæ*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *néphéloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinwolkähnlich*, adj.

Nĕphĕlŏdŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Νεφέλη, a little cloud; *ὁδόμετρον*, an instrument for measuring distances.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for an instrument for ascertaining the distances of the clouds: a nephelodo'meter. Fr. anal. *néphélodomètre*, m.

Nĕphĕlŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Νεφέλη, a little cloud; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the doctrine or theory of the clouds. Fr. anal. *néphélologie*, adj. Germ. syn. *Wolkenlehre*, f.

Nĕphĕlŏphŏrŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Νεφέλη, a little cloud; *φέρω*, to carry; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument for ascertaining the direction, order, and speed of the floating masses of clouds: a nephelophoro'meter. Fr. anal. *néphélophoromètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Wolkenzugmesser*, m.

Nephræmorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; *αἱμορραγία*, hemorrhage.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for hemorrhage of the kidney: nephre'morrhage. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *néphrémorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenblutung*, f.

Nephral'gia, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* A term for pain in the kidney: nephral'gy. Fr. anal. *néphralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenschmerz*, m.

Nephral'gĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Nephralgia*, pain in the kidney; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nephralgia*: nephral'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *néphralgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Nephralgie betreffend*.

Nephranūria, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; *a*, priv.; *οὖρον*, the urine.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for renal *anuria*, or the nonsecretion of urine by the kidneys. Fr. anal. *néphranurie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenharnverhaltung*, f.

Nephranūrĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Nephranūria*, absence of renal secretion; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nephranuria*: nephranu'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *néphranurique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Nephranurie gehörig*.

Nephrapo'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; *ἀπόστασις*, suppurative inflammation.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for renal abscess, or suppurative inflammation of the

kidney, constituting abscess. Fr. anal. *néphrapostase*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenabscess*, m.

Nephraposta'ticus, *a*, *um*. (*Nephrapostăsis*, renal abscess; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nephrapostasis*: nephraposta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *néphrapostatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Nephrapostasis gehörig*.

Nephrapragmŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; *ἀπράγμων*, free from business or duty.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for inaction of the kidneys. Fr. anal. *néphrapragmonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Unthätigkeit der Nieren*.

Nephrapragmŏ'nicus, *a*, *um*. (*Nephrapragmŏnia*, inaction of the kidneys; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nephrapragmonia*: nephragmo'nic. Fr. anal. *néphrapragmonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Unthätigkeit der Nieren betreffend*.

Nephrarc'tia, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; *arctus*, pressed together.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for contraction or condensation of the kidneys. The same as *Nephrostegnosis*. Fr. anal. *néphrarctie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verdichtung und Verkleinerung der Nieren*.

Nephrătŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; *a*, priv.; *τόνος*, tone.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for renal atony, or want of tone or paralysis of the kidneys. Fr. anal. *néphratonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenlähmung*, f.; *Nierenschlaffung*, f.; *Nierenschwäche*, f.

Nephratŏ'nicus, *a*, *um*. (*Nephrătŏnia*, atony of the kidneys; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nephratonia*: nephrato'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *néphratonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Nephratonie betreffend*.

Nephraux'e, *es*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; *αὔξω*, to increase.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for morbid enlargement of the kidney. Germ. syn. *die Vergrosserung der Nieren*.

Nephrectă'sia, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; *ἔκτασις*, a drawing out.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for an extension of the kidney. Fr. anal. *néphrectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenausdehnung*, f.

Nephrectă'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Nephrectăsia*, extension of the kidney; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nephrectasia*: nephrecta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *néphrectatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Nephrectasie gehörig*.

Nephrein'. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney.) *Chem.* Name given by Thomson to *Urea*. *Nephrēĭna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *néphreine*, f.

Nephrel'cos. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; ἕλ-
Nephrel'cus, *i*, m. κος, an ulcer.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for an ulcer of the kidney; a renal ulcer. Fr. anal. *néphrelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierengeschwür*, m.

Nephrelcō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of an ulcer of the kidney; renal ulceration. Fr. anal. *néphrelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenvereiterung*, f.; *Nierenverschwärung*, f.

Nephrelcō'ticus, *a*, *um*. (*Nephrelcōsis*, ulceration of the kidney; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nephrelcosis*: nephrelco'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *néphrelcotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Nephrelcosis betreffend*.

Nephremphrac'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Nephremphraxis*, obstruction in the kidney; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nephremphraxis*: nephremphrac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *néphremphractique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Nephremphraxis betreffend*.

Nephremphrax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; ἔμφραξις, obstruction.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for obstruction of the vessels of the kidney. Fr. anal. *néphremphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verstopfung der Nierengefässe*.

Neph'ria, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney.) *Pathol.* Term proposed as a synonyme for Bright's disease, or granulated kidney. Fr. anal. *néphrie*, f.

Nephrĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the kidney: neph'ric. See *Nephritic*, *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *néphrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Nieren betreffend*.

Nephrĭdion. (N. of Νεφρίδιος, pertaining to the kidney.) *Anat.* Old term, Gr. anal. *νεφρίδιον*, applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* ii. 14, to the fat around the kidney.

Nephrītes. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney.) *Anat.* A name for the first lumbar *vertebra*, from its position in reference to the kidney. Germ. syn. *der erste Lendenwirbel*.

Nephri'tic. (*Nephrītis*, inflammation of the kidney; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med.* Of or belonging to inflammation of the kidney. This term is repeatedly used for *Nephricus*, as in the following instances. *Nephrītĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *néphritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Nierenschmerzen oder Nierentzündung betreffend*.

Nephri'tic Wood. *Bot.* See *Lignum Nephriticum*.

Nephrītĭca A'qua. *Pharm.* Old term for a spirituous distillation of nutmeg and hawthorn flowers, used for affections of the kidneys: nephri'tic water. Fr. syn. *eau nephritique*.

Nephriticus, *a*, *um*. See *Nephritic*.

Nephrītĭcus Lăpis. *Pharm.* Old term for an amulet, the virtues of which against calculus were attested by Rhodius, *Cent.* III. *Obs.* 30. Fr. syn. *pierre nephritique*.

Nephrītĭdōcōlĭca, *æ*, f. (*Nephrītis*, inflammation of the kidney; *cōlĭca*, the colic.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for colic from inflammation of the kidney. See *Nephrocolica*. Fr. anal. *néphritidocolique*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Kolik von Nierenentzündung*.

Nephrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; terminal *-ītis*.) Term for inflammation of the kidneys; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *néphrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenentzündung*, f.

Nephroarctia. See *Nephrarctia*.

Nephrŏcēle, *es*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* A term for *hernia* of the kidney: ne'phrocele. Fr. anal. *néphrocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenbruch*, m.

Nephrŏcēlĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Nephrŏcēle*; *hernia* of the kidney; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nephrocele*: nephroce'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *néphrocélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Nephrocele gehörig*.

Nephrochălazōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; χάλαζα, hail.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for Bright's disease, or the progress or formation of granular disease of the kidney. Fr. anal. *néphrochalazose*, f. Germ. syn. *die körnige Nierenkrankheit.*

Nephrŏcoccōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; κόκκος, a berry.) *Med., Pathol.* Another term for Bright's disease, or the formation of granular disease of the kidney, Fr. anal. *néphrococcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die körnige Nierenkrankheit.*

Nephrŏcōlĭca, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; *cōlica*, the colic.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for renal colic, or colic from inflammation of the kidneys: nephroco'lic. See *Nephritidocolica.* Fr. anal. *néphrocolique*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenkolik*, f.

Nephrŏlĭ'thĭcus, *a, um.* (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; λίθος, a stone; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Having or belonging to stones or *calculi* in the kidney: nephroli'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 0. Fr. anal. *néphrolithique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Nierenstein betreffend.*

Nephrŏ'lĭthos. } (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; λίθος, a stone.) *Med.* Old term for a renal *calculus* or stone in the kidney. Fr. anal. *néphrolithe*, m. Germ. syn. *Nierenstein*, m.
Nephrŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. }

Nephroplēgia, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; πλήσσω, to strike.) *Pathol.* Old term for paralysis of the kidney: nephrople'gy. Fr. anal. *néphroplegie*, f.

Nephrŏpyōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; πύωσις, suppuration.) *Pathol.* Term for suppuration of the kidney: nephropyo'sis. Fr. anal. *néphropyose*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierreneiterung*, f.; *Nierenabscess*, m.

Neph'ros. } (Νεφρὸς.) *Anat.* Ancient names for the kidney. See *Ren.* Fr. syn. *rein*, m. Germ. syn. *Niere*, f.
Neph'rus, *i*, f. }

Nephro'tomy. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* A term for the dangerous and difficult operation of cutting into the kidney for the purpose of extracting a calculus. *Nephrŏtŏ'mia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *néphrotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenschnitt*, m.

Nepotes. See *Barones.*

Nērĭum, *ii*, n. (Νηρὸς, moist, or humid; because it grows in wet places.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*: Ord. *Monogynia.* Fr. syn. *épilobe*, f. Germ. syn. *Lorbeerrose*, f.; *Oleander*, m.

Nērium Antĭdysentĕ'rĭcum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the tree which yields the *Codaga pala* bark; it grows on the coast of Malabar, and is recommended as astringent in dysentery, etc.; the bark is also called *Conessi cortex, Cortex Bela-aye*, and *Cortex profluvii.* See *Coru.* Fr. syn. *épilobe à feuilles étroites.* Germ. syn. *Ruhrstillender Oleander.*

Nērium Olean'der. *Bot.* The rose laurel, rose bay, or South Sea rose, common in the South of Europe; its wood is poisonous; its leaves in decoction are used as an acrid stimulating wash by the peasantry in the South of France to cure itch and destroy vermin. Fr. syn. *épilobe*, f. Germ. syn. *Lorbeerrose*, f.

Nērium Tinctōrium. *Bot.* Name of a species growing in Hindostan, which is said to afford indigo.

Neroli Oleum. *Pharm.* See *Neroly.*

Ne'roly. *Pharm.* Name of an essential oil obtained from the flowers of the *Citrus aurantium*, or orange-tree. *Nĕrŏli O'leum.* Fr. anal. *néroli*, m.

Neroniānus, *a, um.* (Nero, the Roman emperor.) Of or belonging to Nero: nero'nian. *Med., Surg.* Applied to venesection when more than one vein is opened in the same day; because the philosopher Seneca was bled to death under Nero. Fr. anal. *néroniane*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neronisch*, adj.

Nervālia Ossa. *Anat.* Old term for the parietal bones, probably because they inclose the *nervous* mass of the brain. Fr. syn. *les os pariétaux.* Germ. syn. *Scheitelbeine*, f. pl.

Nerve. (*Nervus.*) *Anat., Physiol., Surg.* The nerves are long, medullary cords originating from the brain and spinal marrow, by which sensation and volition are conveyed to and from the *sensorium*; the organs of respiration are supplied, and impressions on, or irritation of the surface of the body or mucous surfaces is conveyed to the true spinal marrow, and motor phenomena are conveyed from it. See *Nervous System.* *Bot.* Applied to the cord, vein, or rib which runs from the base to the apex of certain leaves; termed also the midrib. *Ner'vus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *nerf*, m. Germ. syn. *Nerv*, m.

Nerve'less. *Bot.* Without, or having no nerve. See *Enervis.* Fr. syn. *énervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *aderlos*, adj.; *rippenlos*, adj.

Nerves, Incident Spinal. *Physiol.* See *Incident Spinal Nerves.*

Nerves, Reflex Spinal. *Physiol.* See *Reflex Spinal Nerves.*

Nerves, Spinal System of. See *Spinal System of Nerves.*

Ner'vi Innōmĭnāti. *Anat.* Nameless nerves; an epithet of the fifth pair.

Ner'vine. (*Ner'vus*, a nerve.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the nerves. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines which relieve disorders of the nervous system, as antispasmodic and tonic preparations, particularly those of bark and iron, to plasters, ointment, etc. *Nervīnus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *nerven*, adj.

Nervōrum Rĕsŏlūtio. *Pathol.* Resolution of the nerves; a term for *Apoplexy* and *Paralysis.* Fr. syn. *apoplexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Apoplexie*, f.; *Schlagfluss*, m.

Ner'vous. (*Nervus*, a nerve.) *Anat.* Belonging to, or connected with the nerves. *Bot.* Having a nerve, rib, or vein: ribbed; applied to leaves. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to fevers and affections of the nervous system, and to medicines that act on the latter. *Nervōsus, a, um.* See *Neuroticus, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *nerveux*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Nerven angehend.*

Ner'vous Colic. *Pathol.* Another term for the affection called *Enteralgia.*

Ner'vous Quin'sy. *Pathol.* Heberden's term for the *Globus hystericus.* Fr. syn. *globe hystérique.* Germ. syn. *Kugel hysterische.*

Ner'vous Sys'tem. *Physiol.* A general term for the several systems of nervous power,

as parts forming a whole. It was formerly divided into the Cerebro-Spinal and the Ganglionic Systems, but it is now proposed by Dr. Marshall Hall to be distinguished into—1. The Cerebral, 2. The Ganglionic, and 3. The Spinal System. Fr. anal. *système nerveux*. Germ. anal. *Nervensystem*, n.

I. The Cerebral System consists of—1. The *Cerebrum*, and *Cerebellum*. 2. The nerves of special sense. 3. The nerves of voluntary motion, including the Intra-vertebral, or Intra-spinal chord of cerebral nerves. Fr. anal. *système cérébral*. Germ. syn. *Gehirnsystem*, n.

II. The Ganglionic System consists of—1. The ganglionic portion of the spinal nerves. 2. The internal ganglionic or sympathetic nerves with their intra-vertebral connections, or the nerves regulating. α. The motions of the internal muscular organs, as the heart, the stomach, and intestines, etc. β. The secretions, nutrition, and absorption, etc. Fr. anal. *système ganglionique*. Germ. syn. *Gangliensystem*, n.

III. The Spinal System consists of—1. The Spinal centre, or the Spinal marrow viewed as distinct from the intra-spinal or intra-vertebral chord of cerebral nerves and the ganglionic connections: these being, 2. The Incident excitor nerves. 3. The Reflex motor nerves in special and essential connection with the spinal marrow, and through it with the Incident nerves, the nervous agents in α. All the acts of Ingestion, Egestion, Exclusion, and Retention in the animal economy, and therefore, in β. The preservation of the individual, and γ. The perpetuation of the species. Fr. anal. *système spinal*. Germ. syn. *Rückenmarksystem*, n.

Ner'vous Tem'perament. *Phrenol.* It is characterized by fine thin hair, thin skin, small thin muscles, quickness in muscular motion, paleness of countenance, and often delicate health: the brain and whole nervous system is predominantly active, and the mental manifestations are proportionally vivacious. *Physiol.* An excess of that property by which we are, in greater or less degree, sensible to impressions on our organs: it is generally acquired, and is denoted by the state of emaciation, small, thin muscles, vivacity of sensations, or the suddenness and changeableness of the judgment and determinations. Fr. anal. *tempérament nerveux*. Germ. syn. *Nerventemperament*, n.

Ner'vures. (*Nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to the divisions of the petiole which run through the limb of the leaf, and form in some sort its skeleton, or when there is a petiole, the fibres which arise from the stem spread themselves on the surface of the latter well-marked and prominent lines. *Entomol.* Name given to the kind of tracheal tubes, more or less numerous, sometimes forming a net work, and at others simple veins, which traverse the two membranes of the wings in various directions. Fr. anal. *nervures*, m. pl.

Nervus, *i*, m. *Anat.*, *Bot.* See *Nerve*.

Ner'vus Vă'gus. *Anat.* A name for the Pneumogastric nerve.

Nēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νῆσις.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for an accumulation, as of the humours, the feces, etc. Germ. syn. *Anhaufung*, f. *Surg.* An approximation, as the lips of a wound. Germ. syn. *Nähen*, n.

Nēsis, *ĭdis*, f. (Νησίς, dim. *νῆσος*, an island.) *Geog.* Term for a little island; an islet. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Insel*.

Nēsītēs, *i*, m. (Νῆσος, an island.) *Geog.* Term for an inhabitant of an island: an islander. Fr. syn. *insulaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Inselbewohner*, m.

Nestes. } *Anat.*, *Med.* Terms the same as
Nesteutes. } *Nestis*.

Nestei'a, *æ*, f. (Νηστεία, from *νηστεύω*, to fast.) *Anat.* Term for the *jejunum* intestine. Fr. syn. *jéjunum*, m. Germ. syn. *Leerdarm*, m. *Chem.* Also a term for water. Fr. syn. *eau*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasser*, n. *Med.* Term for a fasting. Germ. syn. *Fasten*, n.

Nestia. See *Nesteia*.

Nestia'tra, *æ*, f. (Νῆστις, fasting, etc.; *ἰατρὸς*, a physician.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for healing by fasting; a cure effected by abstinence. See *Nestotherapia*. Fr. anal. *nestiatra*, f. Germ. syn. *Hungercur*, f.

Nes'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Νῆστις, fasting, etc.: terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Anat.*, *Med.* Of or belonging to *Nestis*, or the *jejunum*, fasting, or labour: nes'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nestique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Nestis gehörig*.

Nes'tĭmos. } (Νῆστις, a fasting.) *Med.*
Nes'tĭmus, *a*, *um*. } Of or belonging to fasting; nes'timous. Germ. syn. *das Fasten betreffend*.

Nes'tis, *eos*, adj. (Νῆστις, empty, from *νή*, priv.; *ἔσθιω*, to eat.) *Anat.* An old term (nom. sing. m.) applied to the *jejunum* intestine. See *Nestes*, *Nesteutes*, *Nesteia*. Fr. syn. *jéjunum*, m. Germ. syn. *Leerdarm*, m. *Med.* Fasting; hungered; abstinent; temperate. Fr. syn. *affamé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fastend*, part. adj.; *hungernd*, part. adj.

Nestling. (Sax. *Nestlian*, to build a nest.) See *Nidulans*.

Nestŏpŏ'sia, *æ*, f. (Νῆστις, fasting; *πόσις*, a drinking.) *Med.* Term for sober, or temperate drinking. Fr. anal. *nestoposis*, f. Germ. syn. *das Trinken im nüchternen Zustande*.

Nestŏthĕrăpīa, *æ*, f. (Νῆστις, fasting; *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.) *Med.* Term for healing, or curing by fasting, or abstinence; the hunger-cure. See *Nestiatra*. Fr. anal. *nestothérapie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Heilen durch Fasten*.

Nests, E'dible. *Med.*, *Ornithol.* Those of the *Alcyon*, which see. *Nidi Escŭlenti*.

Netopium. See *Metopium*.

Nētōpon. *Pharm.* Old term for a certain odorous medicine mixed with various aromatic substances, used in affections of the *uterus*.

Netraneurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Νῆτρον, a spindle; *ἀνεύρυσμα*, a widening.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a fusiform, or spindle-shaped aneurysm. Fr. anal. *nétraneurysme*, m. Germ. syn. *spindelförmige Aneurysma*.

Net'ta, *æ*, f. (Νῆττα, a duck.) *Ornithol.* Ap-

plied by J. A. Ritgen, to a Family (*Nettæ*, nom. pl.) of aquatic birds, which contains the *Anas*, or duck. Fr. anal. of the Family, *néttés*, m. pl.

Net'tle. (Sax. *Netell.*) *Bot.* Common name of the genus *Urtica;* also of the genus *Lamium.* See *Acalephe*, *Adice.* Fr. syn. *ortie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nessel*, f.; *Brennessel*, f.

Net'tle, Common Sting'ing. *Bot.* Name of the *Urtica dioica.* Fr. syn. *ortie dioïquée.* Germ. syn. *die grosse Brennessel.*

Net'tle, Dead. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lamium album.* Fr. syn. *ortie morte.* Germ. syn. *Taubnessel*, f.

Net'tle, Moun'tain. *Bot.* Common name for the *Melittis melissophyllum*, or mountain balm.

Net'tle, Pill-Bearing. *Bot.* Common name for the *Urtica pilulifera.* Fr. syn. *ortie pilulifère.* Germ. syn. *die römische Brennessel.*

Net'tle-Hemp. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Galeopsis.*

Net'tle-Rash. *Pathol.* The popular term for the disease *Urticaria.* Fr. anal. *urticaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Nesselfieber*, f.; *Nesselsucht*, n.

Neura'deus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Neuradeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rosaceæ*, having the *Neurada* for their type: neura'deous. Fr anal. *neuradé*, adj.

Neurădynă'mia, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; *a*, priv.; δύναμις, strength.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for nervous debility: neurady'namy. Fr. anal. *neuradynamie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenschwäche*, f.

Neurădynă'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurădynămia*, nervous debility; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Neuradynamia:* neuradyna'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neuradynamique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neuradynamie betreffend.*

Neu'ral. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Anat., Bot.* Of or belonging to nerves. *Neurālis, is, e.*

Neu'ral Ax'is. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term used by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, for the trunk of the nervous system lodged in the extensive canal formed by the chain of the *vertebræ.*

Neu'ral Spine. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term used by Professor Owen in his Homologies, for the autogenous part in the *vertebra*, above the *neurapophysis*, or parts lodging the neuralaxis; the homologue of the spinous process of a *vertebra.*

Neural'gia, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Term for pain in a nerve; applied generally to several affections of the nerves which are more particularly distinguished by their locality: neural'gy. See *Neurodynia.* Fr. anal. *neuralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenschmerz*, m.

Neural'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neuralgia*, pain of a nerve; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Neuralgia:* neural'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neuralgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neuralgie betreffend.*

Neuramphepetalus. See *Nevramphepetalus.*

Neurănăgennēma, *ătis*, n. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; *ἀναγεννάω*, to regenerate.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a renewed or regenerated portion of a nerve. Fr. anal. *neuranagennème*, m. Germ. syn. *Nervennarbe*, f.

Neurănăgennēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; *ἀναγεννάω*, to regenerate.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the regeneration or renewal of nerves. See *Neuranaphysis.* Fr. anal. *neuranagennèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wiedererzeugung der Nerven.*

Neurănă'phȳsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; *ἀνάφυσις*, a growing again.) *Med., Physiol.* A more correctly expressive term for what is intended by the word *Neuranagennesis;* a renewed growth of nervine substance which has been injured or destroyed. Fr. anal. *neuranaphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wiederwachsen zerstörter Nervenmasse.*

Neurapophy'sial. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Neurapophysis. Neurāpophysiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *neurapophysial*, adj.

Neurăpŏ'phȳsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; *ἀποφύω*, to be generated from; because originally developed out of aponeurotic membrane in the human subject.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term proposed by Owen for all the part of the occipital bone about the great foramen, which is a distinct bone in the human embryo, and permanently so in all cold-blooded *Vertebrata;* the supra-occipital bone of the body, etc.; also applied to the part forming the canal or lodging the trunk of nervous systems. Fr. anal. *neurapophyse*, f.

Neurartēria, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; *ἀρτηρία*, an artery.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the intimate association of minute nerves with minute arteries, distributed over the whole body. Fr. anal. *neurartère*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenpulsader*, f.

Neurasthēnīa, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; *ἀσθένεια*, debility.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for nervous debility: neurasthe'ny. Fr. anal. *névrasthénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenschwäche*, f.

Neurasthĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurasthĕnia*, nervous debility; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Neurasthenia:* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neurasthénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neurasthenie betreffend.*

Neuraux'e, *es*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; *αὔξη*, increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for extension or increase of one or more nerves. Germ. syn. *die Ausdehnung eines oder mehren Nerven.*

Neurec'tŏmē, *es*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for excision of a nerve or part of a nerve: neurec'tomy. Fr. anal. *neurectome*, f. Germ. syn. *die Abschneidung eines Nervenstücks.*

Neurectŏ'mia, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* The same as *Neurectome.*

Neurectŏ'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurectŏmē*, or *Neurectŏmia*, excision of a nerve; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to neurectomy: neurecto'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *névrectomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neurectomie betreffend.*

Neurectŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἔκτο-

πος, out of place.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Term for an abnormal situation of one or more nerves, from faulty formation, the presence of a tumour or the like: neurec'topy. See *Neurodiastasis.* Fr. anal. *neurectopie*, f. Germ. syn. *abnorme Lage eines oder mehrer Nerven.*

Neurectŏ'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurectŏpia*, displacement of nerves; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to neurectopy: neurecto'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *névrectopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neurectopie betreffend.*

Neurempŏdis'mĭcus, *a, um.* / **Neurempŏdis'tĭcus,** *a, um.* (*Neurempŏdismus*, hinderance to nervous action; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Neurempodismus:* neurempodis'mic; neurempodis'tic. The analogue of the latter of these epithets, is that given by Kraus. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neurempodismique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Unterdrückung der Nerventhätigkeit betreffend.*

Neurempŏdis'mus, *i*, m. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἐμποδισμὸς, a hindering or thwarting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for obstruction or hinderance of nervous action: neurem'podism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *névrempodisme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Unterdrückung der Nerventhätigkeit,*

Neu'ria, *æ*, f. (Dim. Νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a fine nervous tissue or membrane, as the *retina.* Fr. anal. *névrie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine feine Nervenhaut*

Neu'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Νεῦρον, a nerve; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to a nerve: neu'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *névrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Nerven herruhrend.*

Neurilēma, *ătis*, n. / **Neurilemma,** *ătis*, n. / **Neurīlўma,** *ătis*, n. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; 1. ἐίλημα, or 3. ἐίλυμα, a wrapper, 2. λέμμα, bark or covering of plants.) *Anat., Physiol.* Terms for the membranous sheath or covering which encases the substance of each nerve or filament of a nerve: a neu'rilyme or neu'rileme. See *Neurymen.* Fr. anal. *névrilemme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nervenhülle*, f.; *Nervenscheide*, f.

Neurīlўmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Neurīlўma*, the sheath of a nerve; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *Neurilyma.* See *Neurymenitis.* Fr. anal. *névrilemmite*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenhüllentzündung*, f.

Neurin'. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the matter of which nerves are composed, and which is enveloped in *neurilema*, or *neurilyma. Neurīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *neurine*, or *névrine*, f.

Neuriorrhab'dium, *i*, n. (Νεῦριον, a little nerve: ῥάβδιον, a little rod.) *Anat.* Term (nom. pl.) for the rod-like bodies of the *retina*, the *corpora virgæformia retinæ.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *névriorrhabdion*, m. Germ. syn. *stabförmig Körper an der sog. Netzhaut.*

Neuris'chias, *ădis*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἰσχιὰς, pain in the loins and hips.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for nervous pain in the loins. Germ. syn. *nervoses Hüftweh.*

Neuris'tos. / **Neuris'tus,** *i*, m. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἱστὸς, the warp or web.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a nervous expansion or web. Germ. syn. *Nervengewebe*, n.; *Gewebe der Nerve.*

Neurītēs, adj. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* The same as *Nervosus* and *Neurodes.*

Neurītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurītis*, inflammation of a nerve; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Neuritis:* neuri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *névritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Nervenentzündung betreffend.*

Neuroasthenia. / **Neuroasthenicus.** See *Neurasthenia, Neurasthenicus.*

Neuroblācīa, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; βλακεία, stupidity.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for nervine insensibility, or a dulled state of the nerves. Fr. anal. *névroblacie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Unempfindlichkeit der Nerven.*

Neurocci'pital. (Νεῦρον, nerve; *occĭput.*) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Relating to the nervous centre, or brain, and occiput; applied the same as *Epencephalic. Neurocciptālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *névroccipital*, adj. Germ. syn. *neurocipitalische*, adj.

Neurochlæ'neus, *a, um.* (Νεῦρον, a nerve or string; χλαῖνα, a mantle.) *Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a section (*Neurochlæneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Senecionideæ Senecioneæ*, having the *Neurochlæna* for their type: neurochle'neous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *neurochlæné*, adj.

Neurŏchondrōdēs, adj. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; χονδρώδης, cartilaginous.) *Anat., Med.* Having or belonging to nervous or firm cartilage; applied to a ligament, etc.: neurochon'drous. Fr. anal. *névrochondreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *festknorpelartig*, adj.; *festknorpelig*, adj.

Neurōdeal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Neurōdēs* tunĭca, the *retina;* ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain or excessive sensibility of the *retina*: neuro'dealgy. Fr. anal. *neurodealgie*, f. Germ. syn. *die zu grosse Empfindlichkeit der Nervenhaut des Auges.*

Neurōdeatrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Neurōdēs* tunĭca, the *retina;* *atrŏphia*, want of nutrition.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for atrophy of the *retina:* neuro'deatrophy. Fr. anal. *neurodéatrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Atrophie der sogen. Netzhaut.*

Neurōdeomyĕlōma, *ătis*, n. (*Neurōdēs* tunĭca, the *retina;* *myĕlōma*, a medullary tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a medullary tumour of the *retina.* See *Neurodeosphongos.* Fr. anal. *neurodéomyélôme*, m. Germ. syn. *der Markschwamm der sogen. Netzhaut.*

Neurōdeosphon'gos. / **Neurōdeosphon'gus,** *i*, m. (*Neurōdēs* tunĭca, the *retina;* σφόγγος, for σπόγγος, a fungus.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Neurodeomyeloma.*

Neurōdēs, adj. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat., Med.* Having or full of nerves or nervous substance; applied to the *retina*, which is termed *tunica neurodes*, the nervous tunic: neu'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *névreux* or *neureux*, adj. Germ. syn. *nervenartig*, adj.

Neurōdia'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve;

διάστασις, division or separation.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the separation from each other of the ends of divided nerves; also, for the abnormal removal from one another of nerves that are usually contiguous, as from original formation or the interposition of a tumour. See *Neurectopia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *néurodiastase*, f.

Neurŏdiastă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurŏdiastăsis*, the separation of the ends of divided nerves; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Neurodiastasis:* neurodiasta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *névrodiastatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Nervendiastase betreffend.*

Neurŏdўnă'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurŏdўnămis*, nervous power; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Neurodynamis:* neurodyna'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *névrodynamique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Nerventhätigkeit betreffend.*

Neurŏdў'nămis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; δύναμις, strength.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for nervous strength, power, or energy. Fr. anal. *névrodynamie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenkraft*, f.; *Nerventhätigkeit*, f.

Neurŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of a nerve, and so similar to *Neuralgia*, but rather implying continued or chronic pain. Fr. anal. *neurodynie*, or *névrodynie*, f. Germ. anal. *Neurodynie*, f.

Neurŏdў'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurŏdўnia*, pain of a nerve; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Neurodynia:* neurody'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neurodynique*, or *névrodinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neurodynie betreffend.*

Neurŏdysentĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; δυσεντερία, dysentery.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for nervous dysentery, or dysentery with typhoid symptoms: neurody'sentery. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrodysentérie*, f. Germ. syn. *die nervose Ruhr; typhose Ruhr.*

Neurŏdysentĕ'ricus, *a, um.* (*Neurŏdysentĕria*, nervous dysentery; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Neurodysenteria:* neurodysente'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrodysentérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Neurodysenterie gehörig.*

Neurofron'tal. (Νεῦρον, nerve; *frontāle* os.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Relating to the nervous centre, or brain, and the frontal bone: the same as *Prosencephalic. Neurofrontālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *névrofrontal*, adj.

Neurŏgă'mia, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; γάμος, a marriage.) Name given by Burdach to animal magnetism, because of the nervous community which, it is pretended, becomes established between the magnetiser and the magnetised. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrogamie*, f. Germ. anal. *Neurogamie*, f.

Neurŏgă'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurŏgă'mia*, nervous community or alliance; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Neurogamia:* neuroga'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrogamique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neurogamie betreffend.*

Neurŏgangliītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve, γάγγλιον, a *plexus* of nerves; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a nervous ganglion. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrogangliite*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenknotenentzündung*, f.

Neurŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; γένεσις, generation.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the formation of nerves: neuro'geny. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrogénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenbildung*, f.

Neurogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a description of the nerves: neuro'graphy. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Nerven.*

Neurohymenitis. See *Neurymenitis.*

Neurohyp'notism. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ὕπνος, sleep.) A term for the state induced by the staring, thumbing, etc., of mesmerism, intended to signify a partial sleep of the nervous system. *Neurŏhypnŏtis'mus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *neurohypnotisme*, m.

Neuroīdēs, adj. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat., Med.* Resembling a nerve or nervous substance: neu'roid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *neuroïde* or *névroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *nervenähnlich*, adj.

Neurolemmătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; λέμμα, a husk or skin; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *retina.* Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrolemmatite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der sogen. Netzhaut des Auges.*

Neurolemmitis. See *Neurolemmatitis.*

Neurŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurŏlŏgia*, the doctrine of the nerves; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Neurologia:* neurolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neurologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Neurologie betreffend.*

Neuro'logy. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* A term for the doctrine or consideration of the nature, construction, and functions of the nerves. *Neurŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *neurologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenlehre*, f.

Neurōma, *ătis*, n. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a knotty swelling, or tumour occurring in the course of a nerve: nervous tumour. Fr. anal. *neurôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nervengebilde*, n.; *eine neu gebildete Nervenmasse.*

Neurōmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; μαλακία, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbid softening of the nerves. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névromalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *die (krankhafte) Nervenweichung.*

Neurŏmălax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; μάλαξις, a softening.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Neuromalacia.*

Neuro'matous. (*Neurōma*, a nervous tumour.) *Pathol.* Having the nature of a *Neuroma*, or nervous tumour. *Neurōmātōsus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *neuromateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *nervenflugelig*, adj.

Neurŏmēninx, *gis*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a nervous tunic or expansion, as the *retina.* Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névroméninge*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenhaut*, f.

Neurŏmĕtadrāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; μετά, against; δρᾶσις, efficacy.) *Med.,*

Physiol. Term for the exertion of nervous action out of one body into another; thus the same as Animal Magnetism.

Neurŏmĕta'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; μετάστασις, a removal.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a *metastasis*, or transposition of the nerves. See *Neurectopia.* Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrométastase*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Versetzung auf die Nerven.*

Neurŏmĕtastă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurŏmĕtastăsis*, a transposition of nerves; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Neurometastasis:* neurometasta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrométastatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neurometastase betreffend.*

Neurŏmētōres. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; μήτηρ, a matrix.) *Anat.* Old name given by Fallopius to the *psoæ* muscles, because they have numerous small nerves. See *Neurometræ.*

Neurŏmētræ, pl. f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; μήτηρ, a matrix.) *Anat.* A name for the *psoæ* muscles. See *Neurometores.* Fr. syn. *muscles lombaires.* Germ. syn. *Lendenmuskeln*, f. pl.

Neurŏmyĕlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; μυελός, marrow; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of nervous or medullary substance. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névromyélite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des Nervenmarks.*

Neurŏmyĕlōdēs, adj. (*Neurŏmyĕlos*, nervous or medullary substance; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Having or full of nervous or medullary substance: neuromy'elous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névromyéleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu das Nervenmark gehörig.*

Neurŏmyĕloïdēs, adj. (*Neuromyĕlos*, nervous or medullary substance; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Resembling nervous or medullary substance: neuromy'eloid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névromyeloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *nervenmarkähnlich*, adj.

Neurŏmy'élos. / **Neurŏmy'ĕlus,** *i*, m. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; μυελός, marrow.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for nervous or medullary substance. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névromoelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenmark*, n.

Neurona'sal. (Νεῦρον, nerve; *nāsāle* os, the nasal bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Relating to the nervous centre, or brain, and the nasal bone; the same as *Rhinencephalic. Neurŏnāsālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *neuronasal*, adj.

Neurŏ'nōsos. / **Neurŏ'nōsus,** *i*, m. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; νόσος, a disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for nervous disease, or disease of a nerve. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névronose*, m. Germ. syn. *Nervenkrankheit*, f.

Neurŏnyc'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurŏnyxis*, a puncture of a nerve; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Neuronyxis*: neuronyc'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névronyctique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Neuronyxis gehörig.*

Neurŏnyg'ma, *ătis*, n. / **Neurŏnyg'me,** *es*, f. / **Neurŏnyg'mus,** *i*, m. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; νύγμα, νυγμή, νυγμός, a prick or puncture.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a punctured wound of a nerve. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névronygme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nervenstichwunde*, f.

Neurŏnyx'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; νύξις, a pricking.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the pricking or puncturing of nerves. See *Neurotroma, Neurotrosis.* Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névronyxe*, f. Germ. syn. *das Anstechen eines Nerven.*

Neuropari'etal. (Νεῦρον, nerve; *părĭĕtāle* os, the parietal bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Relating to the nervous centre, or brain, and the parietal bones; applied the same as *Mesencephalic. Neurŏpărĭĕtālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *neuropariétal*, adj.

Neurŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for nervous disease, or disease of a nerve: neuro'pathy. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névropathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenleiden*, m.

Neurŏpă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurŏpăthia*, disease of a nerve; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Neuropathia:* neuropa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névropathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neuropathie betreffend.*

Neurŏphen'gos. / **Neurŏphen'gus,** *i*, m. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; φέγγος, splendour.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the light or shining of nervine substances. Germ. syn. *Nervenlicht*, n.; *Nervenleuchten*, n; *das Leuchten nerviger Substanzen.*

Neurophleg'mŏne, *es*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; φλεγμονή, an inflamed tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a nerve. See *Neuritis.* Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrophlegmon*, m. Germ. syn. *Nervenentzündung*, f.

Neurophlegmŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurophlegmŏne*, inflammation of a nerve; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Neurophlegmone:* neurophlegmo'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrophlegmonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Nervenentzündung betreffend.*

Neurophlŏgōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; φλόγωσις, inflammation.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Neurophlegmone.*

Neurophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for nervous ophthalmy: neurophthal'my. Fr. anal. *neur-* or *névrophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die nervose Augenentzündung.*

Neurophthĭ'sĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurophthĭsis*, nervous wasting; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Neurophthisis:* neurophthi'sical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrophthisique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neurophthisis betreffend.*

Neuroph'thĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for nervous *tabes*, or wasting. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenschwindsucht*, f.

Neuroplacia. See *Neuroblacia.*

Neurŏ'plŏca, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; πλοκή, a twining or plaiting.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Term for a nervous ganglion. See *Neurostremma.* Fr. syn. *ganglion nerveux.* Germ. syn. *Nervenknoten*, m.

Neuro'plŏcŏnarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Neuro-*

plŏca, a nervous ganglion : *narcōsis*, a stupefying.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for insensibility of a nervous ganglion. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névronarcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Unempfindlichkeit eines Nervenknoten.*

Neuroptĕrŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Neuroptĕrus*, nerve-winged; λόγος, a discourse.) *Entomol.* Term for a treatise on Neuropterous insects: neuroptero'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *neuropterologie*, f.

Neuroptĕrŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neuroptĕrŏlŏgia*, neuropterology; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Entomol.* Of or belonging to *Neuropterologia :* neuropterolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névroptérologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neuropterologie betreffend.*

Neurop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Νεῦρον, a nerve; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Nerve-winged; applied to an Order (*Neuroptera*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Insecta*, in which the surface of the wings is finely reticulated: neuro'pterous. Fr. anal. *névroptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *nervenflügelig*, adj.

Neurŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; πῦρ, fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for nervous fever. Fr. syn. *fièvre nerveuse.* Germ. syn. *Nervenfieber*, n.

Neurŏpўrĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Νεῦρον, a nerve; πυρετὸς, a fever; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Neuropyra:* neuropyre'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névropyrétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neuropyra betreffend.*

Neurorrheumatis'mus, *i*, m. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ῥευματισμὸς, rheumatism.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for nervous rheumatism. See note Catarrh. *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrorrheumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nervenrheumatismus*, m.

Neurorrhŏ'pălon. } (Νεῦρον, a nerve;
Neurorrhŏ'pălum, *i*, n. } ῥόπαλον, a club.) *Anat., Med., Microscop., Physiol.* Applied to club-formed portions (*Neurorrhopala*, nom. pl.) of nerves seen by means of the microscope. Germ. syn. *Nervenkeule*, f.

Neurŏscenogră'phia, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; σκηνογραφία, the art of scene painting.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for pictures or representations of the nerves : neuroscenо'graphy. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névroscénographie*, f.

Neuroscir'rhus, *i*, m. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; σκίῤῥος, a hard tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a hard nervous tumour. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névroscirrhe*, or *névrosquirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *die verhärtete Nervengeschwulst.*

Neurōses. (Nom. pl. of *Neurōsis*, a nervous affection.) *Pathol.* Nervous diseases, or rather, affections; applied as a name for a Class of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *névroses*, f. pl. Germ. anal. *Neurosen*, f. pl.

Neurōsis, *is*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a nervous affection, or disease. Fr. anal. *névrose*, f. Germ. anal. *Neurose*, f.

Neurosthĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; σθένος, strength.) *Med.* Term for great nervous power or excitement. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrosthénie*, f. Germ. syn. *die zu grosse Thätigkeit der Nerven.*

Neurostrem'ma, *ătis*, n. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; στρέμμα, a twist or roll.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term the same as *Neuroploca.*

Neurŏthēlē, *es*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; θηλὴ, the nipple.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a nervous *papilla.* Fr. syn. *papille nerveuse.* Germ. syn. *Nervenwarze*, f.; *Nervenwärzchen*, n.

Neurŏthēlēītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Neurŏthēlē*, a nervous *papilla;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of nervous *papillæ.* Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrothéliite*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenwärzchenentzündung*, f.

Neurŏthēleus, *a, um.* (*Neurŏthēle*, a nervous *papilla.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to nervous *papillæ ;* applied to an apparatus or system of nervous *papillæ.* Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrothèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Nervenwärzchen betreffend.*

Neurŏthēlion. }
Neurŏthēlium, *ii*, n. } (*Dim. Neurŏthēlē*, a nervous *papilla.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a little nervous *papilla.* Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrothélion*, m. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Nervenwarze.*

Neurothlip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; θλῖψις, a pressure.) *Med.* Term for pressure, or irritation of a nerve or nerves. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrothlipse*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervendruck*, m.

Neurothlip'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Neurothlipsis*, pressure of a nerve; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Neurothlipsis ;* neurothlip'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrothliptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Neurothlipsis betreffend.*

Neurŏ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Νεῦρον, a nerve; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the nerves; nervous: neuro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *neurotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Neurose betreffend.*

Neuro'tomy. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for dissection of the nerves. *Surg.* The cutting, or division of a nerve. *Neurŏtŏ'mia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *névrotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenschnitt*, m.

Neurŏtox'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Νεῦρον, a nerve; τοξικὸν, poison for smearing arrows with.) *Med.* Poisoning nerves, or the nervous system; applied by H. Schultz to the fifth species (*Neurotoxica*, nom. pl. n.) of his *Homœotoxica:* neurotox'ical. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrotoxique*, adj. Germ. syn. *neurotoxik*, adj.

Neuro'trĭchus, *a, um.* (Νεῦρον, a nerve; θρὶξ, a hair.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Psychotria neurotricha*, because the middle nerve is hairy underneath: neuro'trichous. Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrotrique*, adj.

Neurotrōma, *ătis*, n. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; τρῶμα, Ionic for τραῦμα, a wound.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a wound of a nerve. See *Neuronyxis.* Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrotrôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nervenwunde*, f.

Neurotrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Νεῦρον, a nerve;
Neurotros'mus, *i*, m. } τρῶσις and τρωσμὸς, a wounding.) *Med., Surg.* Terms for the wounding of a nerve. See *Neuronyxis, Neurotroma.* Fr. anal. *neuro-* or *névrotrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Nervenverwündung*, f.

Neurotrōtus, *a, um.* (*Neurotrōma*, a wound of a nerve.) *Med., Surg.* Suffering from a wounded nerve; neurotro'tous. Fr. anal.

neuro- or *névrotrote*, adj. Germ. syn. *an einer Nervenwunde leidend.*

Neurȳmen, *ĕnis*, m. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ὑμὴν, a membrane.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the sheath or covering of nerves. The same as *Neurilema, Neurilemma, Neurilyma.*

Neurȳmēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Neurȳmen*, the sheath or covering of nerves; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *theca*, sheath or covering of a nerve. See *Neurilymitis.* Fr. anal. *neur-* or *névryménite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung einer Nervenhaut.*

Neu'ter, *tra, trum.* (*Ne*, neg.; *uter*, either of the two.) Neither one nor other. *Bot. Chem.* Applied the same as *Neutralis. Entomol.* Applied to insects, as bees, ants, etc., which have no sex, consequently have no reproductive power and, according to the observations of Huber and Latreille are females, the sexual organs not having received any developement, because of the species of nourishment to which they have been limited in the larval state. Fr. anal. *neutre*, adj. Germ. anal. *neutral*, adj.

Neu'tha. *Obstet., Phgsiol.* Old term for a membrane growing either on the eyes, or ears of infants, or covering the whole face of the child at birth. Dornæus, Ruland and Johnson from Paracelsus. In all probability the *Amnion* membrane is meant. See *Caul.*

Neu'tral. (*Neuter*, neither of the two.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers having neither stamens nor pistils, and so producing no seed. *Chem.* Applied to saline compounds of an acid and an alkali, having the character of neither an acid nor alkaline salt. *Neutrālis, is, e.* See *Adiaphorus, Enixum.* Fr. anal. *neutre*, adj. Germ. anal. *neutral*, adj.

Neutralisa'tion. (*Neutrālis*, neutral.) *Chem.* Applied to the complete loss of characteristic properties frequently attending combinations in particular proportions, so that the one ingredient is neutralized or saturated by the other, as the state of an acid in combination with an alkali, in such proportion that the compound does not change the vegetable blues. *Neutrālīsātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *neutralisation*, f. Germ. anal. *Neutralisirung*, f.

Neutrālītas, *ātis*, f. (*Neutrālis*, neutral.) *Chem.* Applied to the state of a salt, when there has been a reciprocal abolition of the characteristic properties of the acid and base which constitute it. Berzelius has shown that neutrality is a relative property, that it is so much the more marked as the acid and the base have more affinity for each other, and that amidst all the combinations which two bodies are capable of forming, it is that in which the proportions or their properties disappear the most, that is to be considered as neuter: neutra'lity. Fr. anal. *neutralité*, f. Germ. anal. *Neutralität*, f.

Neutriflōrus, *a, um.* (*Neuter*, neither one nor other; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *corona* of the *Synantherecæ*, when it is composed of neutral flowers, as in the *Cyanus:* neutriflo'rous. Fr. anal. *neutriflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *neutralblumig*, adj.

Nevramphĭpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἀμφὶ, about; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini (*Nevramphipetalæ*, nom. pl. f.) to the *Synantherecæ*, because each of the five petals, joined together inferiorly, of which the corol of these plants is composed, is furnished with two very simple nerves, which bind it from one end to the other, on both sides, and unite at the summit: nevramphipe'talous. Fr. anal. *névramphipétale*, adj.

Nevrasthenia.
Nevricus.
Nevritis.
Nevrology.
Nevropathia.
Nevropterus.
Nevrotomy.
} See *Neurasthenia*, etc.

New Jersey Tea. See *Elanothus Americanus.*

New Leather Sound. *Med.* See *Cri de Cuir.*

Nicarion. *Pharm.* Old term for a kind of nardine collyrium prepared from milk, very useful in many diseases of the eyes, described by Ætius, *l.* vii. *c. ult.*

Nic'colate. (*Niccŏlĭcum* oxidum, Niccolic oxide; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Niccolic oxide being a base or acid, this name has been given to the compounds which it produces, when it plays the second part. *Nic'cŏlas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *niccolate*, m.

Niccŏ'lĭco-Alūmĭ'nĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a niccolic with an aluminic salt, as the *Floruretum niccolico-aluminicum*, or fluate of nickel and alumen; nicco'lico-alumi'nic. Fr. anal. *niccolico-aluminique*, adj.

Niccŏ'lĭco-Ammōnĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a niccolic with an ammonic salt, as the *Nitras niccolico-ammonica*, or nitrate of nickel and ammoniac: nicco'lico-ammo'nic. Fr. anal. *niccolico-ammonique*, adj.

Niccŏ'lĭco-Barȳtĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a niccolic with a barytic salt, as the *Cyanuretum niccolico-baryticum*, or hydrocyanate of nickel and barytes: nicco'lico-bary'tic. Fr. anal. *niccolico-barytique*, adj.

Niccŏ'lĭco-Cal'cĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a niccolic with a calcic salt, as the *Cyanuretum niccolico-calcicum*, or hydrocyanate of nickel and lime: nicco'lico-cal'cic. Fr. anal. *niccolico-calcique*, adj.

Niccŏ'lĭco-Fer'rĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a niccolic with a ferric salt, as *Cyanuretum niccolico-ferricum*, or hydrocyanate of nickel and iron: niccolico-fer'ric. Fr. anal. *niccolico-ferrique*, adj.

Niccŏ'lĭco-Ferrōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by niccolic salts combining themselves with ferrous salts, as the *Cyanuretum niccolico-ferrosum*, or hydrocyanate of nickel and iron: nicco'lico-ferrous. Fr. anal. *niccolico ferreux*, adj.

Niccŏ'lĭco-Mercŭ'rĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts which arise from the combination of a niccolic with a mercuric salt, as the *Cyanuretum niccolico-mercuricum*, or hydrocyanate of nickel and mercury: nicco'lico-mercu'ric. Fr. anal. *niccolico-mercurique*, adj.

Niccŏ'lĭco-Plum'bĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a niccolic with a plumbic salt, as the *Cyanuretum niccolico-plumbicum*, or hydrocyanate of nickel and lead: nic'colico-plum'bic. Fr. anal. *niccolico-plombique*, adj.

Niccŏ'lĭco-Potas'sĭcus, *æ, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a niccolic with a potassic salt, as the *Tartras niccolico-potassica*, or tartrate of nickel and potash: nicco'lico-potas'sic. Fr. anal. *niccolico-potassique*, adj.

Niccŏ'lĭco-Sōdĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a niccolic with a sodic salt, as the *Oxalas niccolico-sodica*, or oxalate of nickel and soda: nicco'lico-so'dic. Fr. anal. *niccolico-sodique*, adj.

Niccŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Niccŏlum*, nickel; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Niccolum* or nickel: nicco'lic. Berzelius terms a niccolic oxide the first degree of oxidation of nickel; a superoxide of nickel, the third; a niccolic sulphuret, the second degree of sulfuration of that metal; niccolic salts, the combinations of a niccolic oxide with the oxacids, those of a niccolic sulphuret with the sulphites, and those of nickel with the halogenous bodies: nicco'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *niccolique*, adj.

Nicked. (Teut. *Nicke*, a notch.) See *Emarginatus.*

Nick'el. *Chem.* Name of a metal discovered by Cronsted in 1761, generally found in the metallic state, sometimes as an oxide; it is of great hardness, of uniform texture, and of a colour between silver and tin; it is very difficult to be purified, and is magnetical; its ores are of a reddish colour, with here and there on the surface a greenish grey efflorescence; they are the *Sulphuret*, the *Native oxide*, or *Nickel ochre*, and *Martial Nickel*, the first of which is the most abundant. *Nic'cŏlum, i*, n. Fr. and Germ. anal. *nickel*, m.

Nickĕlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Niccŏlum*, nickel; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied to a substance which accidentally contains nickel: nickeli'ferous. Fr. anal. *nickélifère*, adj.

Nicon. See *Ninon.*

Nĭcōtĭāna, *æ*, f. (*Nicot*, who first brought it into Europe.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria:* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Solanaceæ.* Fr. syn. *tabac*, m. Germ. syn. *Nicotkraut*, n.; *Tabak*, m.

Nĭcōtĭāna Amĕrĭcāna. *M. Med.* American tobacco; a name for the *Nicotiana tabacum.* Fr. syn. *tabac commun*, or *de Virginie.* Germ. syn. *gemeiner oder virginischer Tabak.*

Nĭcōtĭāna Minor. *Bot.* A name for the *Nicotiana rustica.*

Nĭcōtĭāna Rus'tĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of the English tobacco, which is much weaker than the *N. tabacum;* the leaves are used to smoke vermin, but may be a safer remedy in some cases than the Virginian kind; also called *Hyoscyamus luteus, Nicotiana minor*, and *Priapeia.* Fr. syn. *tabac rustique.* Germ. syn. *Englisch Tabak.*

Nĭcōtĭāna Tă'băcum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the Virginian tobacco plant; also called *Hyoscyamus-Peruvianus*, or henbane of Peru, *Nicotiana Americana.* Fr. syn. *tabac commun* or *de Virginie.* Germ. syn. *Nicotkraut*, n.; *Tabak*, m.

Nĭcōtĭāneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Nicotianeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Solaneæ*, having the *Nicotiana* for their type: nicotia'neous. Fr. anal. *nicotiane*, adj.

Nicotianin'. (*Nĭcōtĭāna*, the tobacco plant.) *Chem.* Term for a solid and volatile substance discovered by Hermbstaedt in tobacco, which gives to it its characteristic odour. *Nĭcōtĭānīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. See *Nicotin.* Fr. anal. *nicotianine*, f. Germ. anal. *Nikotianin*, f.

Nĭcōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Nĭcōtīna*, nicotin; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Nicotina:* nico'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nicotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Nikotin betreffend.*

Nicotin'. (*Nĭcōtĭāna*, the tobacco plant.) *Chem.* Name given to a peculiar principle obtained from tobacco. See *Nicotianin. Nĭcōtīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nicotine*, f. Germ. anal. *Nicotin*, f.

Nic'tĭtans, *antis*, part. (*Nictĭto*, to wink often.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Cassia nictitans*, because the four superior petals of its corol are very short and firm, the inferior being very large and open, so that its flower has been compared to an eye that winks frequently: nic'titant. Fr. anal. *nictitant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *winkend*, part. adj.

Nictitans Membrana. *Comp. Anat.* See *Membrana Nictitans.*

Nictita'tion. (*Nictĭto*, to wink often.) Term for a very quick and frequent closing of the eyelids: frequent winking. *Nictĭtātio, ōnis*, f. See *Cinclesis.* Fr. syn. *clignement*, m. Germ. syn. *Blinzeln*, n.; *Nicken*, n.; *Winken*, n.

Nīdi Escŭlen'ti. *Med., Ornithol.* Edible nests; those of the *Alcyon*, which see.

Nidifica'tion. (*Nīdus*, a nest; *făcio*, to make.) *Ornithol.* Term for the act, or process of forming a nest. *Nīdĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *nidification*, f. Germ. syn. *Nestbauen*, n.; *Nestmachen*, n.

Nīdor, *ōris*, m. (*Nīdeo*, to give a savour.) *Med.* Old term for the smell of burnt animal substances. Fr. anal. *nidcur*, f. Germ. syn. *Geruch*, m.; *Gestank*, m.

Nīdōrōsus, *a, um.* (*Nīdor*, a smell of burnt animal matter; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med.* Anciently applied to eructations, saliva, or *egesta* from the stomach, which had a savour of putrified flesh; nido'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *nidoreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *dampfend*, part. adj.; *duftend*, part. adj.

Nīdŭlans, *antis*, adj. (*Nīdŭlor*, to put in a

nest.) *Bot.* Embedded: nestling, as the seeds on the surface of the strawberry: ni'dulant. Fr. anal. *nidulant*, adj. Germ. syn. *nestend*, part. adj.

Nĭdŭlārĭăceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a sub-Order (*Nidulariaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gasteromycetes angiogasteres*, having the *Nidularia* for their type: nidularia'ceous. Fr. anal. *nidulariacé*, adj.

Nĭdŭlārie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Brongniart to a section (*Nidularieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lycoperdaceæ angiocarpi*, having the *Nidularia* for their type: nidularie'ous. Fr. anal. *nidularié*, adj.

Nĭdŭlārius, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Marquis to a group (*Nidulariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Dermatocarpeæ*, having the *Nidularia* for their type. Fr. anal. *nidulaire*, adj.

Nĭdŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Nĭdŭlor*, to nestle.) *Ornithol.* Term for the act of sitting on a nest: nidula'tion. Fr. anal. *nidulation*, f. Germ. syn. *Nestzeit*, f.

Nĭdŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Nĭdŭlus*, a little nest.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a vegetable embryo, when it is found lodged by one of its extremities in a bag formed by a fold of the *tegmen*, as in the *Commelina*. Applied by Gerardin to seeds lodged in large number in a capsule which does not present any trace of separation: ni'dulate. Fr. syn. *niché*, adj.; anal. *nidulé*, adj.

Nĭdus, *i*, m. (*Nĭdor*, a smell of burnt animal matter; from their disagreeable odour when the young are reared in them.) A nest. Fr. anal. *nid*, m. Germ. syn. *Nest*, n.

Nĭgel'la, *æ*, f. (As if *Nigrella*, from *nĭger*, black; because of its black seed.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Pentaginia*. Fennel-flower. Fr. syn. *nielle*, f. Germ. syn. *Fenchelblume*, f.

Nĭgel'la Sătīva. *Bot., Med.* Systematic name of the fennel-flower, or Devil in a bush, formerly used as expectorant and deobstruent; also called *Melanthium* and *Melaspermum*. Fr. syn. *nielle*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwarzkümmel*, m.

Nĭgellas'trum, *i*, n. (*Nĭgella*, the fennel-flower.) *Bot.* A name for the *Agrostemma githago*, or corn-cockle.

Nī'ger, *gra, grum.* (Νεκρὸς, dead, the ideas of death and blackness being allied.) Dark-coloured; black. See *Black*. Fr. syn. *noir*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarz*, adj.

Night-Blindness. *Med.* Common term for the affection *Hemeralopia*.

Night-Mare. *Med.* See *Ephialtes*, *Incubus*, and *Oneirodynia Graæans*.

Night-Sight. *Med.* Common term for the affection *Nyctalopia*. Fr. and Germ. syn. *nyctalopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachtsehen*, n.; *Tagblindheit*, f.

Nightshade, Ame'rican. *Bot.* A common name for the *Phytolacca decandria*, or pork physic.

Nightshade, Dead'ly. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Atropa belladonna*, or dwale. Fr. syn. *belladonne*, f. Germ. syn. *gemeine Wolfskirsche*, f.; *todtlicher Nachtschatten*, m.

Nightshade, Pa'lestine. *Bot.* Common name for the *Solanum sanctum*.

Nightshade, Red. *Bot.* A common name for the *Phytolacca decandria*.

Nightshade, Woody. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Solanum dulcamara*, or bitter-sweet. Fr. syn. *douce-amère*, f. Germ. syn. *Bittersüss*, n.

Nī'gra O'cŭli Măc'cŭla. *Med., Pathol.* The black spot of the eye. See *Phacosis*.

Nigres'cens, *entis*, part. (*Nigresco*, to grŏw black.) *Bot., Entomol., Ichthyol., Ornithol., Zoöl.* Approaching to a black colour: blackish: nigres'cent. Fr. syn. *noiratre*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzlicht*, adj.

Nigrĭcau'lis, *is, e.* (*Nĭger*, black; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a black or blackish stem, as the *Hypnum nigricaule:* nigricau'late. Fr. anal. *nigricaule*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzstengelicht*, adj.

Nĭgricol'lis, *is, e.* (*Nĭger*, black; *collum*, the neck.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having a black neck, as the *Pendulinus nigricollis*, etc.: nigricol'late. Fr. anal. *nigricolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Hals*.

Nigrĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Nĭger*, black; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having black *antennæ*, as the *Echinomya nigricornis:* nigricor'nate. Fr. anal. *nigricorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzfühlhörnig*, adj.

Nigricrūris, *is, e.* (*Nĭger*, black; *crus*, the leg or thigh.) *Zoöl.* Having black legs or thighs, as the *Hydrina nigricruris:* nigricru'rate. Fr. anal. *nigricrure*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzschenkelicht*, adj.

Nigrĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Nĭger*, black; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having the wings, as the *Apis nigripennis*, or the *elytra*, as the *Agathidium nigripenne*, of a black colour: nigripen'nate. Fr. anal. *nigripenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzflügelig*, adj.

Nī'grĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Nĭger*, black; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a black foot or *stipes*, as the *Peziza nigripes:* ni'gripede. Fr. anal. *nigripède*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Strünke*.

Nigrĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Nĭger*, black; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having a black proboscis, as the *Rhynchænus nigrirostris*, or a black beak, as the *Sylvia nigrirostris:* nigriros'trate. Fr. anal. *nigrirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzschnabelig*, adj.

Nigrisper'mus, *a, um.* (*Nĭger*, black; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having black or dark coloured seeds: nigrisper'mous. Fr. anal. *nigrisperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit schwarzen Saamen*.

Nigrĭtar'sis, *is, e.* (*Nĭger*, black; *tarsus*, the first portion of the foot.) *Zoöl.* Having black *tarsi*, as the *Bovis nigritarsis:* nigritar'sate. Fr. anal. *nigritarse*, adj.

Nigrĭthōrax, *ācis*, adj. (*Nĭger*, black; *thōrax*, the chest.) *Ornithol.* Having a black or dark-coloured breast, as the *Bucco nigrithorax:* nigrithora'cious. Fr. anal. *nigrithorax*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzbrüstig*, adj.

Nigrī'ties, *ei.* (*Nĭger*, black.) *Pathol.* Blackness; applied to *caries*, as being *nigrities ossis*, a blackness of a bone. See *Melanopathia*. Fr. syn. *noirceur*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwärze*, f.

Nigrĭven'tris, *is, e.* (*Nĭger*, black; *venter*, the belly.) *Entomol.* Having a black belly,

as the *Tachina nigriventris:* nigriven'trate. Fr. anal. *nigriventre*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzbäuchig*, adj.

Nigrŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (*Nīger*, black; μαντεία, divination.) *Geol., Med., Nat. Hist.* Old term which originally signified the science of natural objects hidden in the earth, as of minerals, metals, etc.; but afterwards, by the instinct of the devil and the wickedness of bad men, says Castellus, it fell into abuse and became the diabolical art. In the latter sense it may be regarded as a corruption of *Necromantia*. The black art, science or power of divination: ni'gromancy. Fr. anal. *nigromantie*, f. Germ. syn. *Teufelsbeschwörung*, f.

Nī'hil Album. } *Chem.* Old terms for the
Nī'hĭlum Al'bum. } flowers of the oxide of zinc. *Med., Pathol.* Also a name for *Pompholyx*.

Nīli'ăcum. (*Nīlus*, the river Nile.) *Med.* Old name for *Mel*, or honey. Fr. syn. *miel*, m. Germ. syn. *Honig*, n. Also applied to the *nitrum* of the ancients.

Nindsin. *Bot.* See *Ninzi Radix*.

Ninon. *M. Med.* A barbarous term for *Helleborum*, or hellebore; also spelt *Nicon*. Fr. syn. *hellébore*, m. Germ. syn. *Niesswurz*, f.

Nin'zi Rādix. } *Bot.* Names for the root of
Nin'zin. } the *Sium ninsi;* also spelt *Nindsin*.

Niōpon. *Med., Pharm.* Old term for oil expressed from bitter kernels, as stated by Erotianus; also, according to some, the oil of bitter almonds. Castellus.

Niphablep'sia, *æ*, f. (Νίφα, snow; ἀβλεψία, blindness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for blindness caused by the glaring reflection of sunlight upon the snow: snow blindness. See *Chionablepsia, Chionotyphlotes*, App., *Niphatyphlotes*. Fr. anal. *niphablepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schneeblindheit*, f.

Niphotyphlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νίφα, snow; τύφλωσις, a making blind.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress of *Niphotyphlotes*, or a becoming blind by the glare of sunlight upon snow. See *Chionablepsia, Chionotyphlosis*, App. Fr. anal. *niphotyphlose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung der Niphotyphlotes*.

Niphotyph'lōtes, *is*, f. (Νίφα, snow; τυφλός, blind.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for blindness produced by exposure to the glare of sunlight upon the snow, and so the same as *Chionablepsia, Chionophlotes*, and *Niphablepsia*. Fr. anal. *niphotyphlote*, f. Germ. syn. *Schneeblindheit*, f.

Nip'ple. (Sax. *Nypele.*) *Anal.* The small conical projection in the centre of the breasts of men and women. See *Mammilla* and *Papilla*. Fr. syn. *mamélon*, m.; *papille*, f. Germ. syn. *Brustwarze*, f.

Nip'ple-Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lapsana communis*, or dock-cress. Fr. syn. *lampsane*, f. Germ. syn. *gemeiner brauner Senf*.

Nirles. *Pathol.* Common name in some districts for the *Herpes phlyctænodes*. *Nir'lus*, *i*, m. Fr. syn. *dartre phlycténeux*. Germ. syn. *die frieselartige Flechte*.

Nirmi'deus, *a*, *um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family (*Nirmidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Arachnides*, having the *Nirmus* for their type: nirmi'deous. Fr. anal. *nirmide*, adj.

Nīsus, *ûs*, m. (*Nītor*, to endeavour or strain.) *Physiol.* Term applied to the vernal generative impulse of birds, etc. Fr. syn. *impulsion générative*. Germ. syn. *Trieb*, m.

Nīsus Formātīvus. *Physiol.* Term used by Blumenbach for vital activity. Fr. syn. *impulsion formative*. Germ. syn. *Bildungstrieb*, m.

Nītĭdiflōrus, *a*, *um.* (*Nītĭdus*, shining or brilliant; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having brilliant flowers, as the *Juncus nitidiflorus:* nitidiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *nitidiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Blumen herrlichen*.

Nītĭdifō'lius, *a*, *um.* (*Nītĭdus*, shining; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having shining leaves, as the *Porietia nitidifolia:* nitidifo'lious. Fr. anal. *nitidifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit scheinenden Blättern*.

Nītĭdŭlārius, *a*, *um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier to a tribe (*Nitidulariæ*, nom. pl. f.) which have for their type the *Nitidula:* nitidula'rious. Fr. anal. *nitidulaire*, adj.

Nī'tĭdus, *a*, *um.* (*Nīteo*, to shine.) *Bot.* Smooth: glistening; shining; glossy: ni'tid. Fr. syn. *luisant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *glänzend*, part. adj.; *schimmernd*, part. adj.

Nitra'nilate. (*Nitranīlicum* acĭdum, Nitranilic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of nitranilic acid with a salifiable base. *Nitrănīlas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *nitranilate*, m.

Nitrăni'lĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Nitrum*, nitre; *anil*, indigo; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon indigo: nitrani'lic. Fr. anal. *nitranilique*, adj.

Nitranilin'. *Chem.* Name proposed to be given to a substance consisting of yellow acicular crystals, obtained by treating an alcoholic solution of binitrobenzide with sulphuret of ammonium. *Nitrănīlīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *nitraniline*, f. Germ. anal. *Nitranilin*, f.

Nitrāriāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lindley and Kunth to a Family (*Nitrariaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Nitraria* for their type: nitraria'ceous. Fr. anal. *nitrariacé*, adj.

Nitras, *ātis*, f. *Chem.* See *Nitrate*.

Ni'trate. (*Nitrīcum* acĭdum, Nitric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of nitric acid with a salifiable base. *Ni'tras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *nitrate*, m. Germ. syn. *salpetersauer Salz*.

Ni'trate of Lime. *Chem.* A name for calcareous nitre. *Nitras Calcis.* Fr. syn. *nitrate de chaux*. Germ. syn. *salpetersaures Kalk*.

Ni'trate of Potash. *Chem.* The substance nitre, or saltpetre. *Potas'sæ Ni'tras.* Fr. syn. *nitrate de potasse*. Germ. syn. *salpetersaures Kali*.

Ni'trate of Sil'ver. *Chem.* The lunar caustic. *Argen'ti Ni'tras.* See *Sal Argenti.* Fr. syn. *nitrate d'argent*. Germ. syn. *salpetersaures Silber*.

Nitrātus, *a*, *um.* *Mineral.* Applied to a base

converted into a salt by its combination with nitric acid, as *Soda nitrata:* ni'trated. Fr. anal. *nitraté*, adj.

Ni'tre. (*Νίτρον.*) *Chem.* Name of a perfect neutral salt, formed by the union of nitric acid with potash; the nitrate of potash: also named saltpetre. *Nitrum, i*, n. See *Acusto, Alaurat, Algali, Atac, Barac, Barach Panis, Baurac, Cabalater, Callena, Halinitrum, Halmyrax, Nataron, Natron, Nora, Sal Ægyptiacum, Sallena, Salsedo Mucrum.* Fr. syn. *nitrate de potasse.* Germ. syn. *salpetersaures Kali.*

Nitre, Spirit of. See *Sweet Spirit of Nitre.*

Ni'tric. (*Nitrum*, nitre; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to Nitre; applied to an acid obtained from Nitre. *Ni'trĭcus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *nitrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *salpetersauer*, adj.

Ni'trĭco-Cobal'tate. *Chem.* The *Nitras ammonico-cobaltica* has been designated by the name of *Nitrico-cobaltas ammonica*, and regarded consequently as a combination of ammonia with nitric and cobaltic acids. *Ni'trĭco-cobal'tas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *nitrico-cobaltate*, m.

Ni'trĭcum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for the hypothetic radical of nitrogen or azote, for some time admitted by Berzelius. Fr. anal. *nitricum*, m.

Nitrifica'tion. (*Nitrum*, nitre; *fio*, to be made.) *Chem.* Term for the natural operation by which earths and porous stones, impregnated with animal matters, become like nitrates, by the spontaneous production of nitric acid in their substance. *Nitrĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *nitrification*, f.

Nitrĭgĕnium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* The name given by Wurzer to nitrogen or azote: ni'trigen. Fr. anal. *nitrigène*, m. Germ. syn. *Stickgas*, n.

Ni'trite. (*Nitrōsum* acĭdum, Nitrous acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of nitrous acid with a salefiable base. *Nitris, ītis*, f. Fr. anal. *nitrite*, m. Germ. syn. *salpetrigsauer Salz.*

Nitrium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* The same as *Nitricum.*

Ni'tro-. (*Nitrum*, nitre.) *Chem.* This word occurring in compound terms, denotes that Nitre, or Nitric acid is their chief constituent, or is employed in their production. Fr. anal. *nitro-.*

Ni'tro-aërius, *a, um.* (Prefix *Nitro-; aër*, the air.) *Chem.* Applied by Mayow to a substance (*spiritum nitro-aërium*) composed of very minute molecules, which is admitted into the air, and of which, he supposes, the continual contending with combustible bodies gives place to combustion, and all the changes produced: nitro-aë'rian. Fr. anal. *nitro-aërien*, adj.

Ni'tro-he'matate. (*Nitro-hēmātĭcum* acĭdum, Nitro-hematic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of nitro-hematic acid with a salifiable base. *Nitro-hæ'mātas, -ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *nitro-hématate*, m.

Ni'tro-hæmătĭcus, *a, um.* (*Νίτρον*, nitre; *αἷμα*, blood; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an acid approaching to, but different from, nitropicric acid, discovered by Wœhler, which produces salts of a colour as red as blood, obtained by the action of ferrous sulphate, water, and barytic hydrate on nitropicric acid: nitro-hema'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nitro-hématique*, adj.

Nitroben'zide. *Chem.* Name given to a peculiar, yellow, oleaginous substance, produced by the partial decomposition, upon distillation, of nitrobenzinic acid; also formed by the action of fuming nitric acid upon Benzole.

Nitrobenzi'nic. *Chem.* Name given to a new nitrogenous acid, into which benzoic acid is transformed when acted upon by strong nitric acid; also termed Benzoinitric. *Nitrŏbenzi'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *nitro-benzinique*, adj.

Ni'trogen. (*Νίτρον*, nitre; *γεννάω*, to generate; because it generates nitre.) *Chem.* Name of an important elementary principle assisting in the form of a permanent gas, forming about four-fifths of the volume of atmospheric air; azote; also called Phlogisticated air, Phlogisticated gas. *Nitrŏgĕ'nium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *nitrogène*, m. Germ. anal. *Nitrogen*, n.; syn. *Stickgas*, n.

Nitroleu'cate. (*Nitrŏleucĭcum* acĭdum, Nitroleucic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Nitrŏleu'cas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *nitroleucate*, m. Germ. syn. *leucinsalpetersauer Salz.*

Nitroleu'cic. *Chem.* Term for a combination of nitric acid with *leucin*, so named by Braconnot; it consists of fine, divergent, nearly colourless needles. *Nitrŏ-leu'cĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *nitroleucique*, adj.

Nitromuria'tic. (Prefix, *Nitro-*, and *mūriātĭcus*, muriatic.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid composed of nitric and muriatic acids. *Nitrŏmuriātĭcus, a, um.* See *Aqua Regia.* Fr. anal. *nitromuriatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *salpetersalzsauer*, adj.

Nitronaph'talase. *Chem.* Name given to a substance obtained by the action of nitric acid upon naphtaline.

Nitropi'crate. (*Nitropicrĭcum* acĭdum, Nitropicric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of nitropicric acid with a salifiable base. *Nitropicras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *nitropicrate*, m. Germ. syn. *kohlenstickstoffsauer Salz.*

Nitrŏpi'crĭcus, *a, um.* (*Νίτρον*, nitre; *πικρὸς*, bitter: terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the *Acidum carbazoticum:* nitropi'cric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. *Nitroxanthicus.* Fr. anal. *nitropicrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kohlenstickstoffsauer*, adj.

Nitrosac'charate. (*Nitrŏsacchărĭcum* acĭdum, Nitrosaccharic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of nitrosaccharic acid with a salifiable base. *Nitrŏsac'chăras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *nitrosaccharate*, m. Germ. syn. *leimsusssalpetersauer Salz.*

Nitrosacchă'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Νίτρον*, nitre; *σάκχαρον*, sugar; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* Applied by Braconnot to an acid resulting from the action of nitric acid upon the sugar of gelatin: nitrosaccha'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nitrosaccharique*, adj. Germ. syn. *leimsusssalpetersauer*, adj.

Nitrŏso-ni'trĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to a combination of nitrous and nitric acids,

considered as an acid, which has been also called nitrous acid; whilst the acid to which Berzelius gave the latter name, received the denomination of hyponitrous acid, or even of pernitrous acid. Berzelius does not admit this view, because the nitroso-nitric acid does not combine directly or indirectly with any base. He regards it as a nitrate of nitric oxide, or as a combination of nitrous and nitric acids, of a kind which has three modes of being regarded, as a simple, or as a double acid, and as a salt: nitrosoni'tric. Fr. anal. *nitrosonitrique*, adj.

Ni'trous. (*Nitrum*, nitre; terminal *-ous.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to nitre; applied to an acid obtained by exposing a nitrate to a high temperature, by which a part of its oxygen is expelled in the state of gas: it is best obtained by thus exposing the nitrate of lead to heat in a glass retort. *Nitrōsus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *nitreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *untersalpetrig*, adj.

Nitroxan'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Νίτρον*, nitre; *ξάνθος*, yellow; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* An epithet proposed to be applied to carbazotic or nitropicric acid, in allusion to its yellow colour: nitroxan'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nitroxanthique*, adj.

Ni'trum, *i*, n. (*Νίτρον*, nitre.) *Chem.* The substance nitre or saltpetre; properly the nitrate of potash. See *Nitre, Litron, Nataron, Natron, Nitrum Antiquorum, Salnitrum.* Fr. syn. *nitrate de potasse.* Germ. syn. *salpetersaures Kali.*

Ni'trum Antiquōrum. *Chem.* The nitre of the ancients. See *Natron.* Fr. syn. *barille*, f.; *soude*, f. Germ. syn. *Natriumoxyd*, n.

Ni'trum Stibiātum. *Chem.* Name of an old preparation, being the *Antimonium diaphoreticum*, dissolved in water and evaporated to dryness. See *Anodynum Minerale.* Fr. syn. *antimoine diaphorétique*,

Ni'trum Vitriŏlātum. *Chem.* An old name for the sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salt. Fr. syn. *sulphate de soude.* Germ. syn. *schwefelsaure Soda.*

Nitrūrētum, *i*, n. (*Nitrum*, nitre; terminal *-uret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of nitrogen with a simple body, a ni'truret, synonymous with *azoturetum.* The nitruret of hydrogen is ammonia, and that of carbon is cyanogen. Fr. anal. *nitrure*, m.

Nīvālis, *is, e.* (*Nix*, snow.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which flower during winter, as the *Galanthus nivalis*, and those which grow upon mountains covered with eternal snows, as the *Macropodium nivale*, and even those that grow on the snow itself, as the *Sphærella nivalis*, which, according to Sommerfelt, is the cause of coloration of the snow with red, and as the *Protococcus nivalis*, according to Bauer: nival. See *Nivosus.* Fr. anal. *nivéal*, adj., *neigeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schneeig*, adj.

Nīveiros'tris, *is, e.* (*Nix*, snow; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Entomol.* Having the proboscis, or beak, white: niveiros'trate. Fr. anal. *nivéirostre*, adj.

Nīves Mariæ. *Pharm.* A name for the *Pulvis Viennensis albus virgineus.*

Nīvĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Nix*, snow; *forma*, resemblance.) *Mineral.* Applied to a body which resembles snow when pressed and trodden, as the *Calx sulphata niviforme*: ni'viform. Fr. anal. *niviforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schneeförmig*, adj.

Nīvōsus, *a, um.* (*Nix*, snow; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of snow; applied to a shell which has white spots upon a coloured ground, as the *Conus nivosus, Voluta nivosa*: ni'vous, or ni'vose. See *Nivalis. Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *neigeux*, adj.

Noac. } *Chem.* Old terms for *Æs*, brass, or
Noas. } *Cuprum*, copper. Fr. syn. *airain*, m. *cuivre*, m. Germ. syn. *Erz*, n.; *Kupfer*, n.

Noasthĕ'nĭa, *æ*, f. (*Νόος*, the mind; *ἀσθένεια*, debility.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mental debility: noastheny. Fr. anal. *noasthénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gemuthsschwäche*, f.; *Verstandesschwäche*, f.

Noasthĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Noasthĕnia*, debility of mind; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Noasthenia*: noasthe'nic. *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *noasthénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Noasthenie betreffend.*

Nōbĭlis, *is, e.* (As if *Novĭbĭlis*, from *nōvi*, I have known; because greatly known, or famous for their excellence.) Noble; applied to many objects by way of eminence. Fr. anal. *noble*, adj. Germ. syn. *edel*, adj.

Nōcar, *ăros*, n. (*Νῶκαρ.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for deep or heavy drowsiness, lethargy. Fr. and Germ. syn. *lethargie*, f. Germ. syn. *die grosse Schläfrigkeit.*

Nōcărōdēs, adj. (*Νῶκαρ*, heavy drowsiness; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med. Pathol.* Having or full of excessive drowsiness: no'carous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Germ. syn. *sehrschläfrig*, adj.

No'chal. *Chem.* Old name for *Æs*, brass. Fr. syn. *airain*, m. Germ. syn. *Erz*, n.

Noctambula'tion. (*Nox*, night; *ambŭlo*, to walk.) *Med.* Sleep-walking, or walking in the night, that is, in the time of or during sleep: also termed *Onecrodynia activa. Noctambŭlātio, ōnis*, f. See *Noctisurgium, Nyctobasis, Nyctobatesis, Siphila Stricta.* Fr. anal. *noctambulation*, f., syn. *noctambulisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nachtwandeln*, n.

Noctĭdiālis, *is, e.* (*Nox*, night; *dies*, day.) Enduring a night and a day, or twenty-four hours: nocti'dial. See *Nychthemeron.* Fr. anal. *noctidial*, adj. Germ. syn. *Tag und Nacht zusammen.*

Noctiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Nox*, night; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which opens its flowers at evening, and closes them at morning, as the *Silene noctiflora*: noctiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *noctiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *nachtblumig*, adj.

Noctĭlĭōnīnus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss, Gray, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Noctilionina*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera Cheiroptera*, having the *Noctilio* for their type: noctilioni'nous. Fr. anal. *noctilionin*, adj.

Noctiluca. See *Noctilucus.*

Noctĭlŭcer'na, *æ*, f. (*Nox*, night; *lucerna*, a lamp or lantern.) *Zoöl.* Name for the

glowworm. Fr. syn. *verluisant*. Germ. anal. *Johanniswurm*, m.; *Leuchtwurm*, m.

Noctīlūcus, *a*, *um*. (*Nox*, night; *lūceo*, to shine.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to flowers which open at night and close during its course. *Zoöl.* Applied to animals which emit a phosphoric light during darkness, as the *Elater noctilucus*, *Lampyris noctiluca*: noctilu'cous. Fr anal. *noctiluce* or *noctiluque*, adj. Germ. syn. *nachtscheinend*, part. adj.

Noctīsur'gium, *ii*, n. (*Nox*, night; *surgo*, to arise.) *Med.* The same as *Noctambulation*, or sleep-walking. Fr. syn. *noctambulation*, f.; *noctambulisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nachtwandern*, f.

Noctī'văgus, *a*, *um*. (*Nox*, night; *văgo*, to wander.) *Zoöl.* That which walks during the night, as the *Ynambu noctivagus*: nocti'vagous. Fr. anal. *noctivague*, adj. Germ. syn. *nachtirrend*, part. adj.

Noctuælītes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Name given by Lamarck, Eichwald, Ficinus, and Carus to a tribe of the *Lepidoptera Nocturna*, having the *Noctua* for their type. Fr. anal. *noctuélites*, m. pl.

Noctuobombycītis, *is*, *e*. *Entomol.* Applied by Eichwald to a tribe (*Noctuobombycites*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Lepidoptera Nocturna*, comprehending those which include both the *Noctuælites* and the *Bombyces*. Fr. *noctuobombycite*, adj.

Noctur'nal. (*Nox*, night.) Of or belonging to the night. *Noctur'nus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *nocturne*, adj. Germ. syn. *nächtlich*, adj.

Noctur'nal Blind'ness. *Med.* Another term for *Hemeralopia*. Fr. and Germ. syn. *hémeralopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachtblindheit*, f.

Noctur'nal Emis'sion. } *Med.* Term for the
Noctur'nal Pol'lution. } *Gonorrhœa dormientium*, or the *Oneirogonos* of the ancients. *Emis'sio Nocturnālis*. See *Oneirogonos*, *Pollutio*. Fr. anal. *émission nocturne*.

Noctur'nal Light. *Med.* Another term for *Nyctalopia*. Fr. anal. *nyctalopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Tagblindheit*, f.

Noctur'nus, *a*, *um*. (*Nox*, night.) Of or belonging to the night time: noctur'nal. *Bot.* Applied to flowers which remain open during the night, and close themselves in the daytime, as the *Geranium triste*, or which shed an agreeable odour at night and are inodorous in the day, as the *Epidendrium nocturnum*. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Nocturna*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Lepidoptera*, which fly only at night, or after sunset. *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (*Nocturnæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Accipitres*, which are chiefly on the wing in the twilight, and when the moon shines; they form but one genus, the owls. Fr. anal. *nocturne*, adj. Germ. syn. *nächtlich*, adj.

Nōdālis, *is*, *e*. (*Nōdus*, a knot, or node.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to the *lineæ nodales*, or those lines produced by the series of points of rest at the surface of a rigid rod made to vibrate, and to the *figuræ nodales*, or those figures which result from the vibrations, probably at once transversal and longitudinal, which present plates of rigid substance and tense membrane. These figures, already studied by Galileo, have been considered with greater care by Chladni in 1787, and again since by Savart, who has extended their application to the theory of acoustics: no'dal. Fr. anal. *nodal*, adj.

Nodding. *Anat.*, *Bot.* See *Annuens*, *Cernuus*, *Nutans*.

Node. (Heb. *Anad*, to tie; because it is like a knot.) A knob, knot, or joint. *Astron.* Term for the point of intersection of the orbit of a planet with the ecliptic: the point where a planet rises above the orbit of the earth, or ecliptic, being called the *ascending node*, when it sinks below the ecliptic, the *descending node*. *Bot.* A slight thickening at a joint, as in certain grasses. *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Term for a hard, circumscribed tumour on a bone, arising from a swelling of the periosteum. *Nōdus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *nœud*, m. Germ. syn. *Knoten*, n.

Nōdicor'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Nōdus*, a node; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having nodes on the *antennæ*, as the *Asilus nodicornis*: nodicor'nate. Fr. anal. *nodicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *knotenhornig*, adj.

Nōdĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Nōdus*, a node; *fĕro*, to carry.) Applied to a body of which the surface is charged with nodosities: nodi'ferous. Fr. anal. *nodifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *knotentragend*, part. adj.

Nodiflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Nōdus*, a node; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers with nodes or joints, as the *Ranunculus nodiflorus*, *Caucalis nodiflora*, *Sium nodiflorum*: nodiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *nodiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *knotenblüthig*, adj.

Nōdipen'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Nōdus*, a node; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings furnished with nodosities, as are the *elytra* of the *Cassida nodipennis*: nodipen'nate. Fr. anal. *nodipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *knotenflügelig*, adj.

Nōdĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Nōdus*, a node; *pes*, a a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having feet thickset with nodosities: no'dipede. Fr. anal. *nodipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *knotenfüssig*, adj.

Nŏ'dos. } (Νή, priv.; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.)
Nŏ'dus, *a*, *um*. } *Zoöl.* Term the same as *Edentatus*, or without teeth: no'dous. Fr. syn. *édenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahnlos*, adj.

Nōdōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Nōdus*, a node.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of nodes; the node disease, an affection intermediate between rheumatism and *arthritis*. Fr. anal. *nodose*, f. Germ. syn. *Knotenkrankheit*, f.

Nōdōsĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Nōdus*, a node.) *Bot.* Applied to the concretions which develope themselves, by the effect of vegetation, upon certain points of the surface of plants, which renders it knotted or crumpled, as the leaves of the *Juncus articulatus*: a nodo'sity. Fr. anal. *nodosité*, f.

Nōdōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Nōdus*, a knot; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Knotty: knobbed: no'dose. Fr. anal. *noueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *knotig*, adj.; *voll Knoten*.

No'dular. (*Nōdŭlus*, a nodule.) *Pathol. Physiol.* Of or belonging to a nodule. *Nōdŭlāris*, *is*, *e*. Fr. anal. *nodulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *knotig*, adj.

Nōdŭlārius, *a, um.* (*Nōdŭlus*, a little node.) *Conchol.* That which is charged with nodes, as the *striæ* of the shell of the *Triton nodularium*: nodula'rious. Fr. anal. *nodulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *knotig*, adj.

No'dule. (*Dim. Nōdus*, a node.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A little node. *Nōdŭlus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *nodule*, m., *nouet*, m. Germ. syn. *Knotchen*, n.

Nōdŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Nōdŭlus*, a nodule; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having the surface encumbered with small nodosities, as the *Trochus noduliferus*, *Gorgonia nodulifera*: noduli'ferous. Fr. anal. *nodulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *knotenchentragend*, part. adj.

Nōdŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Nōdŭlus*, a nodule; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of nodules. *Zoöl.* Presenting small nodes surrounded with asperities or with a large base, as the *Cerithium nodulosum*: no'dulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *nodulcux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Knotenchen.*

Noēma, *ātis*, n. (Νόημα.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for that which is perceived; a thought. Fr. syn. *pensée*, f. Germ. syn. *Gedanke*, m.

Noēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νόησις.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the exercise of the mind or understanding; perception; reflection; thought. See *Noema*. Fr. syn. *pensée*, f. Germ. syn. *Verstandesthätigkeit*, f.

Nōli me Tan'gĕre. *Med., Pathol.* Do not touch me; a term for a malignant disease affecting the skin, and sometimes the cartilages of the nose, being a species of *Lupus* (*L. exedens*), beginning with little spreading ulcerations that become partly hidden by furfuraceous scales: it is almost without cure, being irritated, in many cases, by every kind of treatment. See *Esthiomene*, *Formix*. Germ. syn. *ein Krebsgeschwure im Gesicht.*

Nŏ'ma, *æ*, f. (Νέμω, to eat away.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a corroding, ulcerous disease of the skin, and frequently of the cheek, and the *vulva* of young girls. Fr. anal. *nome*, f. Germ. syn. *ein sich fressendes Geschwür.*

No'menclature. (*Nōmen*, a name; *cālo*, to call.) Term for the naming or calling of the names of things; or rather the proper arrangement and application of a set of distinctive and significant words as names of particular objects in science or language. *Nōmenclātūra*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *nomenclature*, f. Germ. anal. *Nomenclatur*, f.

Nŏmŏcăcostŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Nōma*, a corroding ulcerous disease; *căcostŏmia*, a name for *stomacace*, or scorbutic disease of the mouth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a cancerous or corroding ulcer of the mouth. Fr. anal. *nomocacostomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Krebsmundfäule*, f.

Nŏmŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Νόμος, a law; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Desvaux as a term for the knowledge of the laws which preside over organization and the exercise of functions: nomo'logy. Fr. anal. *nomologie*, f.

Non Com'pos Men'tis. *Med. Jur.* Not sound of mind; not endued with understanding; a term in the English law applied to those "who lose their intellects by disease, that grow deaf, dumb, and blind, not having been born so; or such, in short, as are judged by the Court of Chancery incapable of conducting their own affairs."

Non-Com'pōtes. *Med. Jur.* Not having ability or purpose: madmen.

Non-Naturals. See *Res Non-Naturales.*

Nōnānus, *a, um.* (*Nōnus*, the ninth.) Happening on the ninth day. *Pathol.* Formerly applied to an erratic fever (*Nonana febris*) returning on the ninth day.

Noni Descendens. *Anat.* See *Descendens Noni.*

Nōnŏdĕcĭmālis, *is, e.* (*Nōnus*, nine; *dĕcem*, ten.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of *tourmaline*, which is composed of a prism of nine panes, with one summit of nine faces, and the other with one only: nonode'cimal. Fr. anal. *nonodécimal*, adj.

Nōnŏduŏ'dĕcĭmālis, *is, e.* (*Nōnus*, the ninth; *duŏdĕcim*, twelve.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of *tourmaline*, composed of a prism of nine panes, with summits of six faces: nonoduode'cimal. Fr. anal. *nonoduodécimal*, adj.

Nōnŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (*Nōnus*, the ninth; *pĕtălum*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having nine petals: nonope'talous. Fr. anal. *nonopetalé*, adj.

Nōnŏseptĭmālis, *is, e.* (*Nōnus*, the ninth; *septem*, seven.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of *tourmaline*, or a prism of nine panes, with one summit of four faces, and the other of three: nonosep'timal. Fr. anal. *nonoseptimal*, adj.

Noölŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Νόος, mind; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol., Psychol.* Term for the doctrine of mind: noo'logy. Fr. anal. *noölogie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Verstande; Verstandeslehre*, f.

Noölŏ'gicus, *a, um.* (*Noölŏgia*, the doctrine of mind; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol., Psychol.* Of or belonging to *Noölogia*: noölo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* v. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *noölogique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Noologie betreffend.*

Noon. } (Sax. *Non.*) *Astron.* See *Meri-*
Noon-Tide. } *dian.*

Noösphălēs, adj. (Νόος, mind; σφάλλομαι, to be deceived.) *Med., Pathol., Psychol.* Applied to one diseased or disordered in mind; mindless; demented. Fr. syn. *délirant*, adj. Germ. syn. *verrückt*, adj.

Noöstĕrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νόος, mind; στέρησις, deprivation.) *Med., Pathol., Psychol.* Term for loss of intellect. The same as *Dementia*. Fr. anal. *noostérèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Verstandesberaubung*, f.

Nooth's Appara'tus. *Chem.* An apparatus for impregnating water with carbonic acid or other gases, invented by Dr. Nooth.

No'pal. *Bot.* Mexican name for the *Cacteus coccinellifer*, or plant on the leaves of which the cochineal insect is found; also called *Nopalnochetztl.* Fr. anal. *nopal.*

Nōpā'leus, *a, um.* (*Nopal*, a plant on which the Cochineal insect is found.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the plant *Nopal*: applied to the Family (*Nopaleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of

the *Cacteæ*: nopa'leous. Fr. anal. *nopalé*, adj.

Nopalnochetztl. See *Nopal.*

Nora. *Chem.* Old term for *Calx*, or lime. Fr. syn. *chaux*, f. Germ. syn. *Kalk*, m. Also, *Sal*, or any kind of salt. Fr. syn. *sel*, m. Germ. syn. *Salz*, m. Also, *Nitrum.* Fr. syn. *nitrate de potasse.* Germ. syn. *salpetersaures Kali.*

Noran'teus, *a, um.* Applied to a tribe (*Noranteæ*, nom. pl. f.), established by Choisy, in the Family of the *Margraveaceæ*, having the *Norantea* for their type: noran'teous. Fr. anal. *noranté*, adj.

Norlan'dĭca Bac'ca. *Bot.* Name for the berries of the *Rubus Arcticus*, or shrubby strawberry.

Nor'mal. (*Norma*, a rule, or square.) Applied to the natural condition of a thing, or that which was originally given, or prescribed, and so forms the rule for judging of others of the like kind. *Normālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *normal*, adj. Germ. syn. *regelmässig*, adj.

Norris's Drops. *Pharm.* Name of a preparation of tartar emetic dissolved in rectified spirit, with some vegetable colouring matter.

Norton's Drops. *Pharm.* Name given to a coloured solution of the *Hydrargyri bichloridum*, or corrosive sublimate.

Nŏsă'cĕros. } (*Νοσακερὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.*
Nŏsă'cĕrus, *a, um.* } Morbid, sickly, weakly. Fr. syn. *morbide*, adj. Germ. syn. *von schwacher Gesundheit: zu Krankheiten geneigt.*

Nŏsætiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Νόσος*, disease; *αἰτιολογία*, the cause or account of a thing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the causes of disease: nosetio'logy. See *Nosozontologia, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *nosétiologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Nosätiologie*, f.

Nŏsætiŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Nŏsætiŏlŏgia*, the doctrine of the causes of disease; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nosætiologia:* nosetiolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *nosétiologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Nosätiologie betreffend.*

Nŏsanthrōpŏchēmia, *æ*, f. (*Νόσος*, disease; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man; *chēmia*, chemistry.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the chemistry of the human body under disease. Fr. anal. *nosanthropochémie*, f. Germ. syn. *die nosologische oder pathologische Anthropochemie.*

Nŏsazontŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Νοσάζω*, to make sick; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the causes of disease; improperly sometimes spelled *Nosazologia:* nosazonto'logy. See *Nosætiologia.* Fr. anal. *nosazontologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den krankmachenden Einflüssen.*

Nose. (Sax. *Nasu.*) *Anat.* See *Nasus.*

Nose, Bleeding of the. *Pathol.* See *Epistaxis.*

Nose, Extremity of. See *Acre.*

Nŏsēlei'a, *æ*, f. } (*Νοσηλεύω*, to tend the sick.)
Nŏsēlĭa, *æ*, f. } *Med., Pathol.* Terms for the waiting upon and tending the sick. Fr. anal. *nosélie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wartung und Verpflegung von Kranken.*

Nŏsēma, *ătis*, n. (*Νοσέω*, to be sick.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease, sickness, or illness. Fr. anal. *nosème*, m. Germ. syn. *Krankheit*, f.

Nosēmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Nŏsēma*, sickness; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nosema*, or illness: nosema'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nosématique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Krankheiten geneigt.*

Nŏsēphŏrus, *a, um.* (*Νόσος*, disease; *φέρω*, to carry.) *Med., Pathol.* Carrying, bearing, or bringing disease or pain: nose'phorous. Fr. anal. *noséphore*, adj. Germ. syn. *Krankheit oder Schmerz verursachend.*

Nŏsērochēma, *ătis*, n. (*Νοσηρὸς*, unhealthy; *ὄχημα*, a carriage or chariot.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a vehicle for transporting the sick. Fr. anal. *nosérochème*, m. Germ. syn. *Krankenführer*, m.

Nŏsērophĕ'retron. } (*Νοσηρὸς*, unhealthy;
Nŏsērophĕ'retrum, *i*, n. } *φέρετρον*, a bier or litter.) *Med.* Term for a litter on which the sick may be carried. Fr. syn. *litière*, f. Germ. syn. *Krankenbahre*, f.; *Krankentrage*, f.

Nŏsērus, *a, um.* (*Νοσηρὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Diseased, unhealthy, morbid: nose'rous. See *Nosacerus.* Fr. syn. *morbide*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Krankheit geneigt machend.*

Noseuma.
Noseumaticus. } See *Nosema, Nosematicus.*

Nŏsistŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (*Νόσος*, disease; *ἱστορία*, a learning by inquiry.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the history of disease in general, or of a particular malady. Fr. anal. *nosistoire*, f. Germ. syn. *die Geschichte der Krankheit überhaupt; oder einen einzelnen Krankheit insbesondere.*

Nŏsŏcĕphălus, *i*, m. (*Νόσος*, disease; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, for an affection persisting during pregnancy and attendant on malformation of the fetal head. See *Thlipsencephalus.* Fr. anal. *nosocéphale*, m.

Nosochorologia. See *Nosochthonologia.*

Nŏsochthŏnogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Νόσος*, disease; *χθών*, the earth; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a description of the localities of endemic and similar diseases: nosochthono'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *nosochthonographie*, f.

Nŏsochthŏnogră'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Nŏsochthŏnogrăphia*, a description of the localities of endemic diseases; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nosochthonographia:* nosochthono'graphical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nosochthonographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Nosochthonographie betreffend.*

Nŏsochthŏnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Νόσος*, disease; *χθών*, the earth; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for medical geography or geographical medicine; more properly, the geography of diseases, or geographical nosology, being the consideration of diseases peculiar to different countries or districts: nosochthono'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *nosochthonologie*, f.

Nŏsochthŏnŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Nŏsochthŏnŏlŏgia*, geographical nosology; terminal

-ĭcus.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nosochthonologia:* nosochthonolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nosochthonologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Nosochthonologie gehörig.*

Nŏsŏcŏmēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Νοσοκομέω, to take
Nŏsŏcŏmia, *æ*, f. } care of the sick.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for care of or attendance upon the sick. Fr. anal. *nosocomèse*, f.; *nosomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Krankenpflege*, f.

Nosoco'mial. (*Nŏsŏcŏmium*, an hospital.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to an hospital, as nosocomial or hospital fever. *Nŏsŏcŏmiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *nosocomial*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Krankenhaus gehörig.*

Nŏsŏcŏ'mium, *ii*, n. (Νόσος, a disease; κομέω, to take care of.) *Med.* Name applied to an hospital or infirmary for the sick; also termed *Nosodocheium.* Fr. syn. *hôpital*, m. Germ. syn. *Krankenhaus*, n.

Nŏsōdēs, adj. (Νόσος, disease; terminal -ώδης.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of disease. Fr. anal. *noseux*, adj. Germ. syn. *krank*, adj.

Nŏsŏdŏchīum, *ii*, m. (Νόσος, a disease; δοχεῖον, a receptacle.) *Med.* The same as *Nosocomium.* Fr. syn. *hôpital*, m. Germ. syn. *Krankenhaus*, n.

Nŏsŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. } (Νόσος, disease;
Nŏsŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } γένεσις, generation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the occurrence and progress of disease. Fr. anal. *nosogénèsie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entstehung und Ausbildung der Krankheit.*

Nŏsŏgĕnĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Nŏsŏgĕnĕsis*, the occurrence of disease; terminal -ĭcus.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nosogenesis:* nosogene'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nosogénètique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Nosogenesis betreffend.*

Noso'graphy. (Νόσος, a disease; γράφω, to write or describe.) *Med.* Term for a description of diseases, their characters, nature, and course. *Nŏsog'răphia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *nosographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Krankheitsbeschreibung*, f.

Nŏsŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Nŏsŏlŏgia*, the doctrine of disease; terminal -ĭcus.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nosologia:* nosolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nosologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Nosologie gehörig.*

Noso'logy. (Νόσος, a disease; λόγος, a discourse. *Med.* Term for the doctrine of diseases; chiefly confined, however, to their classification, or methodical arrangement. *Nŏsŏlŏgia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *nosologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Krankheitslehre*, f.

Nosology, Geographical. *Med., Pathol.* See *Nosochthonologia.*

Nŏsŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Νόσος, disease; νόμος, a law, or order.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the natural laws by which diseases occur, etc. similar to *Nosologia:* noso'nomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *nosonomie*, f.

Nŏsŏnŏ'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Nŏsŏnŏmia*, nosonomy; terminal -ĭcus.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nosonomia:* nosono'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nosonomique*, adj. Germ syn. *Nosonomie betreffend.*

Nŏsŏ'phўtus, *a, um.* (Νόσος, a disease; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot., Pathol.* Term proposed by M. Gruby of Vienna, to distinguish those disorders (*Nosophyta genera*) which consist in the developement of parasytic plants. Fr. anal. *nosophyte*, adj.

Nŏsŏpoiētĭcus, *a, um.* (Νόσος, disease; ποιέω, to make; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pathol.* Making or inducing disease: nosopoie'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nosopoiétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Krankheit machend; Krankheit errigend.*

Nŏsŏtheōria, *æ*, f. (Νόσος, disease; θεωρία, a looking at.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for the theory of disease: nosothe'ory. Fr. and Germ. anal. *nosothéorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Theorie der Krankheit.*

Nŏsŏtrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Νόσος, a disease; τροφὴ, nourishment.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the nourishment or nutrition of disease: noso'trophy. Fr. anal. *nosotrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ernährung der Krankheit.*

Nŏsŏ'trŏphos. } (Νόσος, disease; τρεφω,
Nŏso'trŏphus, *a, um.* } to nourish.) *Med., Pathol.* Nourishing or maintaining disease: noso'trophous. Fr. anal. *nosotrophe*, adj. Germ. syn. *Krankheiten hinhaltend.*

Nŏsoxēra, *æ*, f. (Νόσος, a disease; ὀξηρὸς, pertaining to vinegar.) *Med., Pathol.* The acid disease. See *Oxeronosos.*

Nostal'gia, *æ*, f. (Νοστέω, to return; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an intense longing for return to one's native country; a disease not unfrequent among young soldiers, and such as circumstances have placed in foreign climes; longing for home; home-sickness; a genus of the Order *Dysorexiæ;* Cl. *Locales* of Cullen's Nosology: nostal'gy. See *Nostomania.* Fr. anal. *nostalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Heimweh*, n.

Nostal'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Nostalgia*, home-sickness; terminal -ĭcus.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Nostalgia:* nostal'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nostalgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Heimweh betreffend.*

Nos'toc Commūne. *Bot.* The name of a species of jelly. See *Tremella Nostoc.*

Nostŏchīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Agardh and Reichenbach to an Order (*Nostochineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hydrophyta*, having the *Nostoc* for their type: nostochi'neous. Fr. anal. *nostochiné*, adj.

Nostŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Νοστέω, to return; μανία, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a kind of madness, forming the highest degree of *Nostalgia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *nostomanie*, f.

Nos'tril. (Sax. *Nasthyrl*, from *nasu*, the nose; *thyrl*, a hole.) The breathing passages of the nose. *Nāris, is*, f. See *Pator Narium.* Fr. syn. *narine*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenloch*, f.

Nostromania. See *Nostomania.*

Nos'trum. (Nom. sing. n. of *Noster, a, um*, ours.) *Our own;* a significant term for any quack or patent medicine. See *Arcanum.*

Nŏ'ta, *æ*, f. (*Nosco*, to know.) *Med.* Old term for *Maculæ.* Fr. syn. *nævus*, m.

Germ. syn. *Markzeichen*, m.; also for *Nævus*. Fr. syn. *nævus maternel*. Germ. syn. *Muttermal*, n.

Nōtăcan'thus, *a*, *um*. (Νῶτον, the back; ἀκάνθα, a spine.) *Entomol.* Spine-backed; applied to a Family (*Notacantha*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Diptera*, in which the *scutellum* is generally armed with teeth, or spines: notacan'thous. Fr. anal. *notacanthe*, adj.

Notæes. See *Notiæes*.

Notæomylitis. } See *Notomyelitis*, *Notomyelos*.
Notæomyelos. }

Nōtæ'um, *i*, n. (Νῶτον, the back.) *Ornithol.*, *Zoöl.* Term applied by Illiger to the upper part of the body of a bird or a mammifer, from the nape of the neck to the anus, all along the spine of the back. Fr. anal. *notæum*, m.

Nōtal'gia, *æ*, f. (Νῶτον, the back; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for pain of the back: notal'gy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *notalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückenschmerz*, m.

Nōtal'gĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Nōtalgia*, pain of the back; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Notalgia*: notal'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *notalgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Notalgie betreffend*.

Nōtanencĕphă'lia, *æ*, f. (Νῶτον, the back; *anencĕphālia*, the condition of wanting the cerebral portion of the head.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for the state of a monster-fetus, in which the brain does not lie in the skull, but escapes through a cleft in the back part of the cranial cavity. Fr. anal. *notanencéphalie*, f. Germ. syn. *Rücken-Anencephalie*, f.

Notched. (*Ital. Noccia*, a dent, or nick.) *Bot.* See *Erosus* and *Crenatus*.

Notencephalia. See *Notanencephalia*.

Nōtencĕ'phălŏcēle, *es*, f. (Νῶτον, the back; ἐγκέφαλος, that which is within the head.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for protrusion of the brain (in a monster fetus) from a cleft in the back of the head: notence'phalocele. Fr. anal. *notencéphalocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Rücken-Hirnbruch*, m.

Nōtencĕphălus, *i*, m. (Νῶτον, the back, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain and membranes, etc.) *Physiol.* Term for a monster-fetus, in which the brain rests in a hernial mass on the dorsal *vertebræ*, which are open posteriorly. Fr. anal. *notencéphale*, m.

Nōthros. } (Νωθρὸς.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*
Nōthrus, *a*, *um*. } That which is slow, torpid, or inactive; applied to the pulse, etc.: no'throus. Fr. syn. *tardif*, adj. Germ. syn. *langsam*, adj.; *träge*, adj.

Nōthrŏtēs, *is*, f. (Νωθρότης.) *Med.* Term for slowness or torpidity. Fr. syn. *lenteur*, f. Germ. syn. *Stumpfheit*, f.; *Trägheit*, f.

Nŏ'thus, *a*, *um*. (Νόθος.) *Bot.*, *Pathol.* Spurious; false; bastard. See *Bastard*. Fr. syn. *bâtard*, adj. Germ. syn. *falsch*, adj.; *unächt*, adj.; *unwahr*, adj.

Nōtiæ'os. } (Νῶτον, the back.) Of or
Nōtiæ'us, *a*, *um*. } belonging to the back. *Anat.* Anciently applied (nom. sing. m.) to the *Medulla spinalis*, μυελὸς νωτιαῖος.

Nŏtiōdēs, adj. (Νοτὶς, humidity or moisture; terminal *-ōdes*.) Having, or full of moisture; humoral. *Med.* Old epithet of a certain fever, more recently termed *Humoralis febris*; it was a kind of malignant and colliquative fever, in which the body was constantly bathed in sweat, with excessive languor and prostration of strength. See *Diss. div.* i. s. iv. Fr. syn. *humide*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuchtig*, adj.

Nōtiŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Νοτία, moisture, μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* A term sometimes used for *Hygrometrum*: a notio'meter. Fr. anal. *notiomètre*, m.

Nŏ'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Νοτὶς.) *Chem.* Term for humidity or moisture. Fr. syn. *moiture*, f.; *humidité*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuchtigkeit*, f. Also for *Rubigo*, or iron-rust. Fr. syn. *rouille*, f. Germ. syn. *Eisenrost*, m. Also for *Ærugo*, or rust of copper or brass. Fr. syn. *vert-de-gris*. Germ. syn. *Kupferrost*, m.

Nōtobran'chius, *a*, *um*. (Νῶτον, the back; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Notobranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda*, comprehending those which have the *branchiæ* upon the back, and answering to a part of the *Tectibranchia* of Cuvier; by Latreille to an Order (same term) of the *Annelides* or *Annulata*, to which he refers those of which the *branchiæ* are disposed along the length of the body: notobran'chious. Fr. anal. *notobranche*, adj.

No'tochord. (Νῶτον, the back; χορδὴ, a string.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* Term for the extremely delicate fibrous band, with successively accumulated gelatinous cells, compacted in the form of a cylindrical column, and inclosed in a membranous sheath, in and around which are developed the cartilaginous or osseous elements by which the vertebral column is established in every class of *Myelencephala*.

Nōto'grăphus, *a*, *um*. (Νῶτον, the back; γράφω, to write.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Timonia notographa*, because it has three black spots on the corselet: noto'graphous. Fr. anal. *notographe*, adj.

Nōtŏmyĕlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Νῶτον, the back; μυέλος, marrow; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *notomyélite*, f. Germ. syn. *Rücken-marksentzündung*, f.

Nōtŏmy'ĕlos. } (Νῶτον, the back; μυέλος,
Nōtŏmy'ĕlus, *i*, m. } marrow.) *Anat.*, *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for the *Medullæ spinales*, or spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *notomoelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückenmark*, n.

Notonecti'deus, *a*, *um*. } *Entomol.* Applied by
Notoneo'tĭdis, *is*, *e*. } Cuvier, Latreille, Leach, and Eichwald to a tribe (*Notonectidea*, nom. pl. n.; *Notonectides*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hemiphera Hydrocoriza*, having the *Notonecta* for their type: notonecti'deous. Fr. *notonectide*, adj.

Nōtŏphŏlĭdobæ'nus, *a*, *um*. (Νῶτον, the back; φολὶς, a scale; βαίνω, to walk.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Notopholidobæna*, nom. pl. n.) of Saurian reptiles, comprehending those that have well-formed feet, and the back covered with scales: notopholidobe'nous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *notopholidobène*, adj.

Nōtŏ'phŏrus, *i*, m. (*Νῶτον*, the back; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Med., Physiol.* Term given by Marga and Geoffroy St. Hilaire to a monster fetus, with a sac-like expansion of the skin on the middle of the sinciput, the occiput, sacrum, etc.: a no'taphore. Fr. anal. *notophore*, m. Germ. syn. *Rückenträger*, m.

Nōtŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (*Νῶτον*, the back; *πούς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Notopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cerastaceæ Decapoda Brachyura*, comprehending those which have two or more swimmer-feet implanted in the back, or above the others, and turned upwards; noto'podous. Fr. anal. *notopode*, adj.

Nōtoptĕrÿ'gius, *a, um.* (*Νῶτον*, the back; *πτέρυξ*, a fin.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Notopterygia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustaceæ Decapoda Macroura*, comprehending those of which the two or four posterior feet are dorsal and terminate in fins: notoptery'gious. Fr. anal. *notopterygien*, adj.

Nōtorrhi'zeus, *a, um.* (*Νῶτον*, the back; *ῥίζα*, a root.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to an Order (*Notorrhizeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cruciferæ*, comprehending those that have the radicles turned up against one of the faces of the cotyledons: notorrhi'zious. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *notorrhizé*, adj.

Nōtostō'mătus, *a, um.* (*Νῶτον*, the back; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a section (*Notostomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Arachnides*, corresponding to the *Phthiriomyiæ* of Latreille: notosto'matous. Fr. anal. *notostome*, adj.

Nŏvācŭla, *æ*, f. (*Nŏvo*, to make new; because it made, as it were, a new face.) *Surg.* Old name for a kind of razor or instrument, mentioned by Galen, for shaving off the hair, which was also used for cutting off limbs, according to Hildanus; also a singular instrument described by Scultetus, *Part.* i. *t.* ii. f. 2, *tab.* XLII., called by the Greeks *Scodeghino*, and used by Roussetus in the Cæsarean operation.

Nŏvācŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Nŏvācŭla*, a razor.) *Geol.* Applied to a variety of schist with which razor-stones are made: pertaining to a razor: nova'cular. Fr. anal. *novaculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schermesser gehörig.*

Nŏvemcostātus, *a, um.* (*Nŏvem*, nine; *costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Having nine ribs or longitudinal projections, as the *Dentatum novemcostatum*: novemcos'tate. Fr. anal. *novemcoste*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit neun Ribben versehen.*

Nŏvem'dĕcimpunctātus, *a, um.* (*Nŏvemdĕcim*, nineteen; *punctum*, a point.) *Entomol.* That which is marked with nineteen points, as the *elytra* of the *Coccinella novemdecimpunctata*: novemdecimpunc'tate. Fr. anal. *novemdécimponctué*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit neunchen Ribben versehen.*

Nŏvemdĭgĭtātus, *a, um.* (*Novem*, nine; *dĭgĭtus*, a finger.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf, of which the common petiole terminates in nine folioles, as the *Sterculia fœtida*: novemdi'gitate. Fr. anal. *novemdigité*, adj. Germ. syn. *das wie neun Fingersicht.*

Nŏvemfŏlĭātus, *a, um.* (*Novem*, nine; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* The same in meaning and application as *Novemdigitatus.*

Nŏvemlōbātus, *a, um.* (*Nŏvem*, nine; *lobus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf that is divided into nine lobes, as the *Alchimella vulgaris*: novemlo'bate. Fr. anal. *novemlobé*, adj. Germ. syn. *neunlappig*, adj.

Nŏvemner'vis, *is, e.** } (*Nŏvem*, nine; *nervus*,
Nŏvemner'vius, *a, um,* } a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves of which the base is divided into nine nerves, as the *Rhychanthera novemnervia*; nine-nerved: novemner'vate. Fr. anal. *novemnervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *neunkraftig*, adj.

Nŏ'vus, *a, um.* (*Néos*, new.) Recent; fresh; new. Fr. anal. *nouveau*, adj. Germ. syn. *neu*, adj.

Nox'ious. (*Nŏceo*, to hurt.) Hurtful: injurious. *Med.* See *Ferinus.* Fr. syn. *malfaisant*, adj.; *nuisible*, adj. Germ. syn. *schädlich*, adj.

Nuba. *Chem.* Old term for *Cuprum*, or copper. Fr. syn. *cuivre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kupfer*, n. *M. Med.* A former name for a species of manna, of a rose colour, such as falls, for the most part, in Ireland, according to Paracelsus.

Nūbēcŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Nūbes*, a cloud.) A little cloud. *Pathol.* Applied in the nom. plural (*Nubeculæ*) to the little cloud-like appearances suspended in certain disordered conditions of the urine; the same as *nebula.* Fr. anal. *nubécule*, f.; syn. *un pétit nuage.* Germ. syn. *Wolkchen*, n.

Nūbēcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Nūbēcŭla*, a little cloud.) That which presents appearances resembling *Nubeculæ*, or little clouds: nube'culate. Fr. syn. *nuagé*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Wölkchen gehörig.*

Nūbĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Nūbes*, a cloud; *gĕno*, to beget.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which grow upon mountains at a very great height, as the *Cystisus nubigenus* on the peak of Teneriffe, etc.; cloud-born: nubi'genous. Fr. anal. *nubigène*, adj. Germ. syn. *wölkgebohren*, adj.

Nubi'lity. (*Nūbo*, to be married.) *Med., Physiol.* A term for a fitness to be married; marriageableness, or the state of being marriageable. *Nūbĭlĭtas, ātis*, f.

Nŭcāmentāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to that which slightly resembles a small nut, as the *cariopses* of the *Prostanthera lasianthus.* Applied by some to *siliquæ* which do not open of themselves: nucamenta'ceous. Linnæus established under this name a Family (*Nucamentaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, from *Nucamentum*, a catkin, which he has placed before the *Amentaceæ*, and in which are found united vegetables that have little analogy with each other. Fr. anal. *nucamentacé*, adj.

Nŭcāmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Nux*, a nut; *amentum*, a catkin; because found chiefly on nut-trees.) *Bot.* A term synonymous with *Amentum.* Fr. syn. *chaton*, m. Germ. syn. *Kätzchen*, n.

Nŭcel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Nŭcŭla*, a little nut.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Mirbel to a pulpy body entirely composed of loose cel-

lular tissue without any appearance of membrane, found in the centre of the ovule when it begins to develope itself and which does not adhere to the two envelopes, the primine and secundine, but to the base of the ovule. Fr. anal. *nucelle*, f.

Nu'cha, *æ*, f. (Arab.) *Anat.* The nape, or back part of the neck. Fr. anal. *nuque*, f. Germ. syn. *Nacken*, m.

Nuchālis, *is*, *e*. (*Nucha*, the nape of the neck.) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to the *Nucha* or nape of the neck. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to one of the five cephalic rings or segments of the *Chetopoda*, which is not always distinct, that is to say, which, it sometimes happens, enters into the composition of the trunk: nu'chal. Fr. anal. *nuchal*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Nacken betreffend.*

Nuchicor'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Nucha*, the nape of the neck; *cornu*, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Having a horn on the nape of the neck or on the back of the head, as the *Copris nuchicornis:* nuchicor'nate. Fr. anal. *nuchicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *nackengehörnet*, part. adj.

Nŭcĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Nux*, a nut; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* That which bears nuts; nut-bearing: nuci'ferous. Fr. anal. *nucifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *nussträgend*, part. adj.

Nŭcĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Nux*, a nut; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a nut, as the *Mesembryanthemum nuciforme*, which is without stem and almost spheroid; nut-formed: nu'ciform. Fr. anal. *nuciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *nussförmig*, adj.

Nŭcis'ta, *æ*, f. (*Nux*, a nut.) *Bot.* A name for the nutmeg, or seed of the *Myristica moschata.* Fr. syn. *muscate*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskate*, f.; *Muskatnuss*, f.

Nuckii Divertĭ'cŭlum. *Anat.* Term for the opening on each side, by which the round ligament of the uterus passes, and which, Nuck stated, remains open long after birth: the canal of Nuck.

Nucleālis, *is*, *e*. (*Nucleus*, a kernel.) *Bot.* Relating to a *nucleus* or kernel; applied to the *extremitas nucleale* of the body of the *Diphyes:* nu'cleal. Fr. anal. *nucléal*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Kern betreffend.*

Nucleārius, *a*, *um*. (*Nucleus*, a kernel.) *Bot.* L. C. Richard terms the *nuclear body* the three parts which constitute the *almond* of a seed or fecundated ovule, the embryo, the endosperm, and the vitellus: nu'clear: nuclea'rian. Fr. anal. *nucléaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Kern betreffend.*

Nucleĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Nucleus*, a kernel; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing a kernel, as the *apotheciæ* of lichens, called angiocarps by Schrader, as in the *Endocarpon:* nuclei'ferous. Fr. anal. *nucléifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kernträgend*, part. adj.

Nucleĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Nucleus*, a kernel; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling or formed like a kernel, as the *Cypræa nucleus:* nucle'iform. Fr. anal. *nucléiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kernförmig*, adj.

Nucleobranchiātus, *a*, *um*. (*Nucleus*, a kernel; *branchiæ*, gills.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Nucleobranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Paracephalophyra*, comprehending those which have the *branchiæ* grouped with the digestive organs into a small mass (*nucleus*) situated at the superior part of the back: nucleobran'chiate. Fr. anal. *nucléobranche*, adj.

Nucle'ŏlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Nucleus.*) A little nucleus: a nu'cleole. *Pathol.* Applied to the minute granules (*Nucleoli*, nom. pl.) contained in the *nuclei*, or internal vesicles found in certain of the cells or corpuscles of morbid growths. See *Cell. Physiol.* Term for a small corpuscle discovered in the interior of the Cytoblast. Fr. anal. *un petit noyau.* Germ. syn. *Kernchen*, n.

Nu'cleus, *i*, m. (As if *Nuculeus*, from *nux*, a nut.) *Astron.* Term for that portion of a *macula*, which is much darker than the rest; also applied to a small and brilliant part in the centre of a comet. *Bot.* The kernel of a nut or of the stone of fruit; the basis of the future seed. *Crystall.* Term for a crystal of the same kind with the crystalline matter of any solution: any solid substance, or threads, suspended in the crystallizing matter used for the purpose of affording points of contact for the commencement of crystallization. *Pathol., Surg.* Anything about which a substance or matter gathers; as a cherry-stone, or the like, being found to form the *nucleus* of a *calculus* in the bladder; the centre of a tumour: a nu'cleus. Also applied to one or more internal vesicles (*Nuclei*, nom. pl.) sometimes found in the cells or corpuscles of morbid growths. See *Cell. Physiol.* Applied synonymously with Cytoblast. See *Cytoblast.* Applied by R. Brown to that which Mirbel termed *Nucella. Zoöl.* Applied to the mass of the *viscera* which hangs under the belly of the *Pteropoda Nucleobranchiata.* Fr. syn. *noyau*, m. Germ. syn. *Kern*, m.

Nŭcōdium, *ii*, n. (*Nux*, a nut.) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a fruit composed of many nuts, manifestly distinct, but of which the connections proceed from the same point. Fr. anal. *nucode*, m.

Nŭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Nux*, a nut.) *Bot.* A little nut: a nu'cule. Applied by L. C. Richard to the small nuts or kernels of *nuculania.* Mirbel defines them as small solid boxes, formed by the *panninterna* which covers them even to the evolution of the plant. It is the same definition as for the nut, from which the nucules do not differ but by their greater number in the same fruit. Fr. anal. *nucule*, f.; syn. *un pétit noyau.* Germ. syn. *Kernchen*, n.

Nŭ'cŭla Sāpōnāria. *Bot.* The soap-nut, or fruit of the *Sapindus saponaria.* Fr. anal. *nucule saponaire.*

Nŭcŭlānium, *ii*, n. (*Nŭcŭla*, a little nut or kernel.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to a fleshy fruit not crowned by the lobes of the calyx, to which the ovary does not adhere and which contains many distinct kernels, as in the *Sambucus nigra.* Fr. anal. *nuculaine*, m.

Nŭcŭlōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Nŭcŭla*, a little nut or kernel; terminal *ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of nucules, as the berry of the *Vitis*

vinifera, the *pyridium* of the *Mespilus germanica:* nu'culose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *nuculeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Kernechen.*

Nūdibranchiātus, *a*, *um.* } (*Nūdus*, naked; **Nūdibran'chius**, *a*, *um.* } *branchiātus*, or *branchius*, having *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Nudibranchiata* and *Nudibranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda*, in which the *branchiæ* are exposed on some part of the back: nudibran'chiate. Fr. anal. *nudibranche*, adj.

Nūdĭcaudātus, *a*, *um.* (*Nūdus*, naked; *cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having the tail entirely naked, that is, without hairs, as the *Didelphis nudicaudata:* nudicau'date. Fr. anal. *nudicaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *blossschwanzig*, adj.

Nūdĭcau'lis, *is*, *e.* (*Nūdus*, naked; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a naked stem, that is, deprived of leaves, as the *Mollugo nudicaulis:* nudicau'line. Fr. anal. *nudicaule*, adj. Germ. syn. *blossstengelicht*, adj.

Nūdĭceps, *ipĭtis*, adj. (*Nūdus*, naked; *căput*, the head.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Nudicipites*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Clupeides* or *Clupeidæ*, comprehending those of which the head is not loricate or scutate. Fr. anal. *nudiceps*, adj.

Nūdicol'lis, *is*, *e.* (*Nūdus*, naked; *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Nudicolles*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hemiptera Geocorisa*, to which he relates those of which the head narrows itself to the base, in manner of a neck. *Ornithol.* Having a bare neck, that is, without feathers, as the *Perdix nudicollis.* *Zoöl.* Without tubercles dispersed upon the sides, as the *Iguana nudicollis.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Nudicolles*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Rapaces*, comprehending those which have the skin of the neck naked or only covered with down: nudicol'late. Fr. anal. *nudicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit blossem Hals.*

Nūdiflōrus, *a*, *um.* (*Nūdus*, naked; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having a naked coral, as the *Margaris nudiflora:* nudiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *nudiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *blossblümig*, adj.

Nūdifō'lius, *a*, *um.* (*Nūdus*, naked; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having naked, that is to say, smooth leaves, as the *Helychrysum nudifolium:* nudifo'lious. Fr. anal. *nudifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *blossblättrig*, adj.

Nūdĭlīmax, *ācis*, f. (*Nūdus*, naked; *līmax*, a slug.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Nudilimaces*, nom. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda Pulmonea*, comprehending those which have no shell, or at least, of which the shell covers only a part of the body of the animal. Fr. anal. *nudilimace*, f.

Nūdĭ'părus, *a*, *um.* (*Nūdus*, naked; *părio*, to bring forth.) *Physiol.*, *Zoöl.* Applied by Burdach to oviparous animals, of which the embryo pierces the envelopes of the *ovum* while the latter is contained in the *matrix*, where it remains for some time before birth: nudi'parous. Fr. anal. *nudipare*, adj. Germ. syn. *nacktgebärend*, part. adj.

Nūdĭpelli'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Nūdus*, naked; *pellis*, the skin; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to the Class of the *Amphibii*, because these animals have the skin entirely bare: nudipelli'ferous. Fr. anal. *nudipellifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *nackthautträgend*, part. adj.

Nūdĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Nūdus*, naked; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which has peduncles or scapes without leaves, as the *Lieberkuhnia nudipes.* *Entomol.* Applied to an insect of which the feet are not supplied with hairs, as the *Olina nudipes.* *Ornithol.* Applied to a bird of which the legs have no feathers, as the *Strix nudipes.* Applied by Schæffer to a section (*Nudipedes*, nom. pl. n.) of birds; by Vieillot to a Family (same word) of the *Gallinaceæ*, comprehending those which have the lower part of the legs without feathers. *Zoöl.* Applied to a mammifer which has the under part of the feet entirely without hairs, as the *Mustela nudipes:* nu'dipede. Fr. anal. *nudipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *nacktfüssig*, adj.

Nūdĭsexātus, *a*, *um.* (*Nūdus*, naked; *sexus*, sex.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to flowers in which the sexual organs are quite exposed: nudisex'ate. Fr. anal. *nudisexé*, adj.

Nūdĭtar'sus, *a*, *um.* (*Nūdus*, naked; *tarsus*, the first portion of the foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Nuditarsi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gallinaceæ Tetradactyla*, comprehending those of these animals of which the *tarsi* are for the most part or wholly naked: nuditar'sous. Fr. anal. *nuditarse*, adj. Germ. syn. *blossfusswurzelig*, adj.

Nūdĭven'tris, *is*, *e.* (*Nūdus*, naked; *venter*, the belly.) *Zoöl.* Having the abdomen naked or smooth: nudiven'trate. Fr. anal. *nudiventre*, adj. Germ. syn. *nacktbauchig*, adj.

Nūdus, *a*, *um.* (Perhaps from *non*, not, and the old verb *duo*, to put on a garment or covering.) *Zoöl.* Naked; applied to a Family (*Nuda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Ophidea*, erroneously supposed, from the smoothness of the skins, to be without scales. Fr. anal. *nud*, adj. Germ. syn. *nackt*, adj.

Nullĭner'vis, *is*, *e.* (*Nullus*, no one; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves which have neither true nor false nerves, as the leaf of the *Ulva:* nulliner'vate. Fr. anal. *nullinerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Nerven.*

Nullĭpen'nis, *is*, *e.* (*Nullus*, no one; *penna*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Sesson to a Family (*Nullipennes*, nom. pl. m.) of anormal birds, comprehending those, still imperfectly known, which have the wings completely atrophied: nullipen'nate. Fr. anal. *nullipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Flügel.*

Nullĭ'pŏrus, *a*, *um.* (*Nullus*, none; *pŏrus*, a pore.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Applied by Schweigger to a Family (*Nullipori*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Zoöphyta Heterohyla Lithophyta*, comprehending those of which the *polyparia* have no apparent pores on their surface: nulli'porous. Fr. anal. *nullipore*, apj. Germ. syn. *ohne Poren.*

Num'ber. (*Nūmĕrus.*) Any particular collection of units. *Phrenol.* A faculty (its organ at the external angle of the orbit)

giving the conception of number and its relations. *Nŭ'mĕrus, i,* m. Fr. anal. *nombre,* m. Germ. syn. *Zahl,* f.

Nume'rical. (*Nŭmĕrus,* a number; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal having a representative mark exhibiting some properties of numbers, as the *Calx carbonata numerica. Nŭmĕ'rĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *numérique,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu einer Zahl gehörig.*

Nume'rical Me'thod. *Med.* A term for the expedient adopted for ascertaining the results of individual experience on any particular subject, namely that of counting facts and the more obvious points of observation; as the number of persons affected by a certain kind of disease, the proportion of deaths and recoveries with respect to age, sex, occupation, locality, etc. *Mĕ'thŏdus Nŭmĕrĭcālis.* Fr. anal. *méthode numéricale,* adj.

Nŭmĭ'dia, æ, f. (*Nŭmĭdia,* the country whence they come.) *Ornithol.* Term for a genus of birds, Order *Gallinæ.*

Nŭmĭ'dia Mĕlea'gris. *Ornithol.* Systematic name of the Guinea-fowl. Fr. syn. *pétite poule Indienne.* Germ. syn. *ein klein indianische Huhn.*

Nŭmismālis, *is e.* (*Nŭmisma,* a medal or coin.) *Conchol.* Applied to bodies, and chiefly to shells, which their thinness, breadth, and round form render like a piece of money, as the *Orbiculina numismalis,* etc.: numis'mal. Fr. anal. *numismal,* adj. Germ. syn. *geldförmig,* adj.

Numisma'tic. (*Nŭmisma,* a coin or medal; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to a coin or medal. *Nŭmismă'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *numismatique,* adj. Germ. syn. *das Geld betreffend.*

Nummĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Nummus,* a coin or medal; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to the *Chironectes nummiferus,* because it has a large round spot upon its dorsal fin: nummi'ferous. Fr. anal. *nummifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *geldträgend,* part. adj.

Nummĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Nummus,* a medal or coin; *forma,* likeness.) Having the form of a piece of money: num'miform. Fr. anal. *nummiforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *geldförmig,* adj.

Nummŭlāceus, *a, um.* (*Nummŭlus,* a little piece of coin.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville and Eichwald to a Family (*Nummulacea,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda Polythalamacea,* comprehending the species of which the shell is discoid or lenticular: nummula'ceous. Fr. anal. *nummulacé,* adj. Germ. syn. *zum Gelde gehörig.*

Nummŭlārius, *a, um.* (*Nummus,* money; its leaves being like the old silver twopenny piece in size and shape.) *Bot.* Specific name of the moneywort. See *Lysimachia nummularia.* Fr. anal. *nummulaire,* adj.

Num'mulated. (*Nummŭlus,* a little piece of coin.) *Med., Pathol.* Having some likeness to an ancient piece of coin; applied to thick roundish *sputa* ejected at the commencement of the second period of phthisis. *Nummŭlātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *nummule,* adj.

Nūs. (*Nóos,* or *Noûs.*) *Med., Physiol.* Old term for *Animus,* or *Mens.* Fr. syn. *esprit,* f. Germ. syn. *Gemüth,* n.

Nusiadat. *Chem.* Old term for *Sal Ammoniacum.*

Nus'tum. *Physiol.* A Paracelsian term for the *flower of milk,* or cream; also applied to the fatness floating on the urine, which sometimes subsides in form of a whitish sabulous matter.

Nut. *Bot.* See *Cupula* and *Nux.*

Nūtans, *tis,* part. (*Nūto,* to nod or bend.) *Bot., Med., Pathol.* Nodding; drooping: nu'tant; applied to stems; also to *Eclampsia.* Fr. anal. *nutant,* adj. Germ. syn. *überhängend,* adj.; *das Nicken mit dem Kopf.*

Nuta'tion. (*Nūto,* to nod or bend.) *Astron.* Applied to a kind of swinging of the axis of the earth owing to the attraction of the sun and, especially, of the moon, which causes it to describe periodically a small ellipsis about the mean poles. *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to the faculty which certain flowers have of following the apparent movement of the sun, that is to say, of inclining in the morning to the east, towards the middle of the day to the south, and at evening to the west. *Nūtatio, onis,* f. See *Heliotropismus.* Fr. anal. *nutation,* f. Germ. syn. *Nickerung,* f.

Nūtātor, *ōris,* m. (*Nūto,* to nod.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Sternocleido-mastoides,* because the act of nodding the head is performed chiefly by its exercise; a nodder. Fr. syn. *qui fait signe de la tête.* Germ. syn. *Nicker,* m.

Nūtech'nia, *æ,* f. (*Noûs,* mind; *τέχνη,* art.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the art of learning, or of memory. Fr. anal. *nutechnie,* f. Germ. syn; *die Kunst zu lernen; Gedächtnisskunst,* f.

Nut'meg. *M. Med.* The name of the seed, or kernel of the fruit of the tree *Myristica moschata;* called *Nux Aromatica, Moschata* or *Nyristica.* See *Nucesta.* Fr. syn. *muscade,* f. Germ. syn. *Muskate,* f; *Muskatnuss,* f.

Nu'triens, *entis,* part. (*Nutrio,* to nourish.) *Med., Pharm.* Affording nourishment or nutriment; nourishing; nutritious; applied to remedies (*Nutrientia* remedia, nom. pl. n.) having this quality: nu'trient. Fr. syn. *nourricier,* adj. Germ. syn. *ernährend,* part. adj.

Nutrīmen, *ĭnis,* n. } (*Nutrio,* to nourish.)
Nutrīmen'tum, *i,* n. } *Med., Physiol.* Term for nourishment or nutriment. See *Aliment.* Fr. syn. *nourriture,* f. Germ. syn. *Nahrungsmittel,* n.

Nutri'tion. (*Nutrio,* to feed young.) *Med., Physiol.* The act of nourishing or of supporting the strength and growth which it is designed to nourish: the assimilation, or identification of nutritive matter to our organs. *Nutrītio, ōnis,* f. See *Eutrophia.* Fr. anal. *nutrition,* f. Germ. syn. *Ernährung,* f.

Nutrition, Disordered. See *Cacotrophia.*
Nutrition, Excessive. }
Nutrition, Morbid. } See *Alogotrophia.*

Nutrītōrius, *a, um.* (*Nutrio,* to nourish.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to nourishment or nutriment: nutri'tory. The same as *Nutriens.*

Nutrītum Unguen'tum. *Pharm.* Old term for a compound preparation of litharge, vinegar, and oil.

Nutrix, *īcis,* f. (*Nutrio,* to nourish.) *Med.* Term for a nurse or attendant upon the sick or infirm; or one who has the charge and suckling of an infant and then termed a wet-nurse. Fr. syn. *nourrice,* f. Germ. syn. *Amme,* f.

Nux, *cis,* f. (Syr. *Lux.*) *Bot.* Any fruit having a hard shell: a nut. Fr. syn. *noix,* f. Germ. syn. *Nuss,* f.

Nux Americāna. *Bot.* A name for the nut or seed of the *Jatropha curcas.*

Nux Aquātĭca. *Bot.* Name of the nut afforded by the *Drapa natans;* the water-nut.

Nux Arōmă'tĭca. *Bot.* A name for the nutmeg, or seed of the *Myristica moschata.* Fr. syn. *muscade,* f. Germ. syn. *Muskirte,* f.; *Muskatnuss,* f.

Nux Barbaden'sis. *Bot.* A name for the nut or seed of the *Jatropha curcas.*

Nux Băsĭ'lĭca. *Bot.* A name for the walnut, or fruit of the *Juglans Regia.* Fr. syn. *noix de noyer,* f. Germ. syn. *Nuss,* f.

Nux Ben. *Bot.* See *Ben Nut.*

Nux Căthar'tĭca. *Bot.* A name for the nut or seed of the *Jatropha curcas.*

Nux In'dĭca. *Bot.* A name for the cocoa-nut, or fruit of the *Cocos nucifera.* Fr. syn. *coco,* m. Germ. syn. *Cocosnuss,* f.

Nux Jug'lans. *Bot.* A name for the walnut, or fruit of the *Juglans Regia.* Fr. syn. *noix de noyer,* f. Germ. syn. *Nuss,* f.

Nux Mĕ'dĭca. *Bot.* A name for the fruit of the *Cocos Maldivicus;* the Maldiva nut: the me'dical nut.

Nux Mĕtel'la. *Bot.* A name for the seed of the *Strychnos nux-vomica.* Fr. syn. *noix vomique.* Germ. syn. *Brechnuss,* f.

Nux Moschāta. } *M. Med.* Names for the
Nux Myris'tĭca. } nutmeg, or fruit of the *Myristica moschata.* See *Assala, Chrysobalanus.* Fr. syn. *muscade,* f. Germ. syn. *Muskate,* f.; *Muskatnuss,* f.

Nux Per'sĭca. *Bot.* A name for the walnut, or fruit of the *Juglans Regia;* the Persian nut. Fr. syn. *noix de noyer,* f. Germ. syn. *Nuss,* f.

Nux Pistācia. *Bot.* A name for the Pistachio nut, or fruit of the *Pistacia vera.* Fr. syn. *pistache,* f. Germ. syn. *Pistachie,* f.

Nux Pur'gans. *Bot.* A name for the seed or fruit of the *Jatropha curcas;* the purging nut.

Nux Serāpiōnis. *Bot.* A name for the Ignatius bean, the produce of the *Ignatia amara.*

Nux Vŏ'mĭca. The Pharmacopœial name (L., E. and U. S. A.) for the seed of the *Strychnos, Nux Vomica.* See *Caniram.* Fr. anal. *noix vomique.* Germ. syn. *Brechnuss,* f.

Nychthemeron. } See *Nychthemeros.*
Nychthemerum, *i,* n. }

Nychthēmĕros. } (Νὺξ, night; ἡμέρα, a
Nychthēmĕrus, *a, um.* } day.) Applied (nom. sing. n.) to the space of twenty-four hours. *Bot.* Applied to plants which disappear readily, which have an ephemeral existence, as the *Agaricus nychthemerus. Ichthyol.* Applied to fishes which present a mixture of black and white, as the *Diodon nychthemerus. Ornithol.* Applied to birds of similarly mingled colour: nychthe'merous. See *Noctidialis.* Fr. anal. *nychthémère,* m. Germ. syn. *nachtaglich,* adj.

Nychthypsoptēnus, *a, um.* (Νὺξ, night; ὕψος, height; πτηνὸς, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Nychthypsopteni,* nom. pl. m.) which contains the owls: nychthypsopte'nous. Fr. anal. *nychthypsoptène,* adj.

Nyctăgĭ'neus, *a, um.* (*Nyctago,* the plant Marvel of Peru.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Nyctago,* or false Jalap; applied to a Juss. Family (*Nyctagineæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: nyctagi'neous. Fr. anal. *nyctaginé,* adj.

Nyctălōpia, *æ,* f. (Νὺξ, night; ὤψ, vision.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a defect of vision, by which objects are seen only in the evening and at night; night, or nocturnal sight; day blindness: nyctalo'py; also called *Dysopia luminis;* hen-blindness. See *Imbecilitas Oculorum, Nyctotyphlosis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *nyctalopie,* f. Germ. syn. *Nachtsehen,* n.; *Tagblindheit,* f.

Nyctalo'pic. (*Nyctălōpia,* night-sight; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease *Nyctalopia,* or day-blindness. *Nyctălōpĭcus, a um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nyctalopique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Nyctalopie betreffend.*

Nyc'tălops, *ōpis,* m. (Νὺξ, night; ὤψ, vision.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for one who sees best at night. Fr. anal. *nyctalope,* m. Germ. syn. *Tagblinde,* m.

Nyctĕger'sia, *æ,* f. (Νὺξ, night; ἔγερσις, a waking or rousing.) *Med.* Term for a rousing or excitement in the night. Fr. anal. *nyctégersie,* f. Germ. syn. *das Auffahren aus dem Schlafe in der Nacht.*

Nyctĕrīnus, *a, um.* (Νύκτερος, nocturnal.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Nycterini,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Rapaces,* comprehending the birds of night: nycteri'nous. Fr. anal. *nycterin,* adj.

Nycteuos'ma, *æ,* f. (Νὺξ, night; εὐοσμέω, to smell well or be fragrant.) *Bot.* A name for the *Nyctago* or false jalap. See *Nycteuterpe.* Fr. anal. *nycteuosme,* f.

Nycteuter'pe. (Νὺξ, night; εὐτερπὴς, charming.) *Bot.* A name for the *Nyctago* or false jalap. See *Nycteuosma.*

Nyctĭ'cŏrax, *ăcis,* adj. (Νὺξ, night; κόραξ, a crow.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the *Ardea nycticoracis,* from its frightful and mournful croaking which it gives out during the night. Fr. anal. *nycticorax,* adj.

Nyctiplanc'tos. }
Nyctiplanc'tus, *i.* m. }
Nyctĭ'pŏlos. }
Nyctĭ'pŏlus, *i,* m. } (Νὺξ, night; πλανέω, to wander; πολέω, to go round about; πορεύω, to march.) *Med.*
Nyctĭ'pŏrus, *i,* m. } Terms for a somnambulist or sleep-walker. Fr. syn. *somnambule,* m. Germ. syn. *Nachtwandler,* m.; *Schlafwandler,* m.

Nyctŏ'băsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νὺξ, night; *βαίνω*, to step.) *Med.* Old term for *Noctambulation*, or sleep-walking. Fr. anal. *nyctobase*, m. Germ. syn. *Nachtwandeln*, n.

Nyctōbatēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νὺξ, night; *βατέω*, to move.) *Med.* Another term for somnambulism or noctambulation. Fr. anal. *noctobatèse*, m. Germ. syn. *Nachtwandeln*, m.

Nyctoīdēs, adj. (Νὺξ, night; terminal *-ῐ̄dēs.*) Resembling night: nyc'toid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *nyctoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *nachtähnlich*, adj.

Nyctŏphōnia, *æ*, f. (Νὺξ, night; *φωνὴ*, the voice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the loss of voice during the day: nycto'phony. Fr. anal. *nyctophonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Tagstimmlosigkeit*, f.

Nyctopolos. } See *Nyctipolos, Nyctiporus.*
Nyctoporus. }

Nyctōtyphlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νὺξ, night; *τύφλωσις*, a making blind.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for nocturnal blindness. See *Nyctalopia.* Fr. anal. *nyctotyphlose*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachtblindheit*, f.

Nyg'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Νύσσω*, to wound or puncture.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a prick or puncture. Fr. syn. *ponction*, f. Germ. syn. *Stich*, m. Used, Gr. anal. *νῦγμα*, by Galen, *De Const. Art. Med.* 6, for a solution of continuity in a soft fleshy part made with a sharp and slender instrument; also applied to the operation of *Paracentesis.* See *Nyxis.* Fr. syn. *paracentèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Durchstich*, m.

Nygmă'tĭcos. (*Νύγμα*, a puncture.) *Pharm.* Applied by Galen to a plaster against prickings, or a stitch-plaster.

Nygmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Nygma*, a prick or puncture; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to a prick or puncture, etc.: nygma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *nygmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Nygma gehörig.*

Nym'pha, *æ*, f. (*Νύμφη*, a water nymph; because fancied to preside over fountains, and so over the water-course.) *Anat.* Name given to the membranous folds descending, one on each side, from the prepuce of the *Clitoris* in the female external organs of generation; they are also termed *Labia minora*, in distinction from the proper *Labia*, or *Labia pudendi.* See *Ala Interna Minor Clitoridis, Carunculæ, Colliculum, Cuticulares, Myrtocheilides.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *nymphe*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Wasserlefzen zu an der weiblichen Schaam. Entomol.* A nymph, *pupa*, or *chrysalis*, being the second condition in the metamorphoses of insects. Fr. anal. *nymphe*, f. Germ. syn. *die Pupa der Insekten.*

Nymphăceus, *a, um.* (*Νύμφη*, a water-nymph.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck and Férussac to a Family (*Nymphacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Conchifera Tenuipedes;* by Menke to a Family (same word) of the *Elatobranchia Cardiacea*, comprehending those which are littoral: nympha'ceous. Fr. anal. *nymphacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *einer Nymphen zugehörig.*

Nymphæ'a, *æ*, f. (*Νύμφη*, a water-nymph; because growing in moist places.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia;* the water-lily. Fr. syn. *nénuphar*, m. Germ. syn. *Seeblume*, f.

Nymphæ'a Al'ba. *Bot., Med.* Systematic name of the water-lily, formerly used as anodyne, and demulcent; also called *Leuco-nymphæa, Micro-leuconymphæa*, and *Nenuphar.* Fr. syn. *nénuphar blanc.* Germ. syn. *weiss Seeblume.*

Nymphæ'a Glandĭ'fĕra. } *Bot.* Names for the
Nymphæ'a In'dĭca. } *N. nelumbo.* Fr. syn. *nénuphar glandifère.* Germ. syn. *Seeblume eichelträgend.*

Nymphæ'a Lōtus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Egyptian lotus, an aquatic plant growing in Egypt and East and West Indies; its root is like an ordinary pear in size, conical, covered with a blackish bark, and of firm consistence; roasted or boiled it is much used by the poor for food.

Nymphæ'a Lūtea. *Bot.* Systematic name of the yellow water-lily; a beautiful plant used formerly the same as the *N. alba;* also called *N. major-lutea*, and the root, according to Lindestolpe, was used as food during scarcity in certain parts of Sweden, and produced no bad effects. Fr. syn. *nénuphar jaune.* Germ. syn. *gelb Seeblume.*

Nymphæ'a Nĕlum'bo. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Egyptian or Pontic bean plant, growing on marshy grounds in Egypt and neighbouring countries; the fruit is eaten either raw or boiled, and is astringent and tonic; also called *Bemtamara* or *Bentamara, Cyamus Ægyptiacus, Faba Ægyptiaca, Nymphæa glandifera*, and *N. Indica.* Fr. syn. *nénuphar glandifère.* Germ. syn. *Seeblume eichelträgend.*

Nymphæăceus, *a, um.* (*Nymphæa*, the water-lily.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Nymphæa;* applied by De Candolle to a Family (*Nymphæaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants; applied by Reichenbach to a tribe (same word) of the *Hydrocharideæ:* nymphea'ceous. *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *nymphéacé*, adj.

Nymphæ'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Nymphæeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Nymphæaceæ*, which contains the *Nymphæa:* nymphe'eous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *nymphé*, adj.

Nympha'lĭdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Swainson to a Family of lepidopterous diurnal insects, having the *Nymphalis* for their type. It ought to be *Nymphalidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *nymphalides*, m. pl.

Nymphapostema. A false rendering of *Lymphapostema.*

Nymphaux'e, *es*, f. (*Nymphæ*, the *labia minora*; *αὔξη*, increase.) *Med., Surg., Pathol.* Term for abnormal enlargement of the *Nymphæ.* Germ. syn. *eine Vergrösserung der kleinen Schaamlefzen.*

Nympheānus, *a, um.* (*Νύμφη*, a water-nymph.) *Geol.* Applied by Omalius to a group of Neptunian tertiary earths, comprehending the formations of fresh water in which are found the *débris* of animals analogous to those which live in fresh waters: nym'phean. Fr. anal. *nymphéen*, adj.

Nymphĭ'părus, *a, um.* (Νύμφη, a nymph; *pario,* to bring forth.) *Entomol.* Applied by Reaumur to the dipterous insects which Latreille calls *Pupipara:* nymphi'parous. Fr. anal. *nymphipare,* adj.

Nymphītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Nymphæ,* the *labia minora;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *nymphæ,* one or both. Fr. anal. *nymphite,* f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der kleinen Schaamlefzen.*

Nym'phium, *ii,* n. *Bot.* Term given by G. Allmann to a part of the flower which extends from the extremity of the ovary to the floral envelope, when situated under the free ovary or above the adherent ovary. Fr. anal. *nymphion,* m.

Nym'phius, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to plants which have a *nymphium:* nym'phious. Fr. anal. *nymphié,* adj.

Nymphoīdēs, adj. (Νυμφαία, the water-lily, terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Nymphæa,* or water-lily; applied to a species of *Menyanthes,* etc.: nym'phoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *nymphoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *Seeblume-ähnlich,* adj.

Nymphŏmă'nia, *æ,* f. (Νύμφη, the *nympha;* the parts so designated being chiefly the seat of the irritation; μανία, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive desire for coition in females; a genus of the Order *Dysorexiæ;* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology: also termed *Furor uterinus,* or uterine madness, and *Hysteromania.* See *Andromania, Metromania, Œstromania.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *nymphomanie,* f.

Nymphon'cus, *i,* m. (*Nymphæ,* the *labia minora;* ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid tumour or swelling of the *nymphæ.* Fr. syn. *tumeur des nymphes.* Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Geschwulst der kleiner Schaamlefzen.*

Nympho'nĭdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Leach and Latreille to a Family of the *Arachnides Trachiariæ,* having the *Nymphon* for their type. It should be *Nymphonidæ,* patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *nymphonides,* m. pl.

Nympho'tomy. (Νύμφη, the *nympha;* τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting away the *nymphæ,* one or both, when diseased or greatly enlarged. *Nymphŏtŏ'mia, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *nymphotomie,* f. Germ. syn. *das Wegschneiden eines Theils der kleinen Schaamlefzen.*

Nysadir. *Chem.* Old term for *Sal ammoniacum.* Ruland and Johnson. Fr. syn. *sel ammoniacal.*

Nys'seus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Jussieu to a Family (*Nysseæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Nyssa* for their type: nys'seous. Fr. anal. *nyssé,* adj.

Nysso'nius, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Nyssonii,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenoptera fodientia,* having the *Nysson* for their type: nysso'nious. Fr. anal. *nyssonien,* adj.

Nystag'mus, *i,* m. (Νυστάζω, to sleep; because it is like the winking of a sleepy person.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a twinkling of the eyelids; also for a constant, involuntary motion of the eyeball. Fr. anal. *nystagme,* m. Germ. syn. *Einschlafen im Sitzen; Nicken,* n.

Nystă'leos. } (Νυσταλέος.) *Med.* Drowsy;
Nystă'leus, *a, um.* } sleepy. The same as *Somnolentus.* Fr. syn. *assoupi,* adj.; *endormi,* adj. Germ. syn. *schlaffrig,* adj.

Nystax'is, *is* or *eos,* f. (Νύσταξις.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Nystagmus.*

Nÿ'thos. } (Νυθός.) *Bot., Med., Pathol.*
Nÿ'thus, *a, um.* } Obscure; not real. Nearly the same as *Nothus.*

Nyx, *nyctis,* f. (Νύξ.) The same as *Nox.*

Nyx'is. *Surg.* Old term, the same as *Nygma.* Fr. syn. *paracentèse,* f. Germ. syn. *Durchstich,* m.

O.

O. *Med., Pharm.* This letter, in prescriptions, stands for the initial of *octarium,* a pint.

Oak. (Sax. *Ac.*) *M. Med.* Common name of the tree *Quercus robur.* Fr. syn. *chêne ordinaire.*

Oak, Jerus'alem. *Bot.* Common name for the *Chenopodium botrys.*

Oak, Poison. See *Poison Oak.*

Oak, Sea. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fucus vesiculosus,* or sea-wrack.

Oak, Willow-leaved. *Bot.* Common name for the *Quercus phellos.*

Oak-leather. *Bot.* Common name for the *Xylostroma giganteum.* Fr. syn. *clavaire,* f. Germ. syn. *Keulenschwamm,* m.

Oak-lungs. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lichen pulmonarius.* Fr. syn. *lichen pulmonaire.*

Oam'ma, *ătis,* n. (Ὦας, for οὖας, or οὖς, the ear.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for *Auditio,* or hearing. Fr. syn. *ouie,* f. Germ. syn. *Hören,* n.

Ŏărial'gia, *æ,* f. (Ὠάριον, a small egg; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the ovary: oarial'gy. See *Ovarialgia.* Fr. anal. *oarialgie,* f. Ger. syn. *Schmerz im Eierstock.*

Ŏă'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὠάριον, a small egg; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Physiol., Surg.* Of or belonging to the ovary: oa'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oarique,* adj. Germ. syn. *die Eierstöcke betreffend.*

Ŏăriŏcēle, *es,* f. (Ὠάριον, a small egg; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for tumour or hernia of the ovary: oa'riocele. Fr. anal. *oariocèle,* f. Germ. syn. *Eierstocksbruch,* m.

Ŏăriŏcyēsis, *is,* or *cos,* f. (Ὠάριον, a small

egg; κύησις, conception or pregnancy.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for extrauterine ovarian gestation; also called *Oacyesis.* Fr. anal. *oariocyèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Eierstocks schwangerschaft*, f.

Oăriŏcyētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oăriŏcyēsis*, extrauterine ovarian gestation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Obstet.* Of or belonging to *Oariocyesis:* oariocye'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oariocyétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Oariocyesis gehörig.*

Oă'rion. } ('Ωάριον, a little egg.) *Anat.,*
Oă'rium, *ii*, n. } *Med., Physiol.* Term the same as, and more etymologically correct than *Ovarium;* an ovary. Fr. syn. *ovaire*, Germ. syn. *Eierstock*, m. *Bot.* Germ. syn. *Fruchtknoten*, m.; *Keimbehälter*, m.; *Keimhälter*, m.

Oărion'cus, *i*, m. ('Ωάριον, a little egg; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a tumour of the ovary; a tumid ovary. Fr. syn. *tumeur d'ovaire.* Germ. syn. *Anschwellung eines Eierstocks.*

Oăriŏparec'tăma, *æ*, f. ('Ωάριον, a little egg; *pārectāma*, an excessive expansion.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for excessive expansion of the ovary. Fr. anal. *oarioparectame*, m. Germ. syn. *eine krankhafte Eierstocksausdehnung.*

Oăriŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. ('Ωάριον, a little egg; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease or affection of the ovary: oario'pathy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *oariopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Eierstocksleiden*, m.

Oăriŏpă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oăriŏpāthia*, affection of the ovary; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Oariopathia:* oariopa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oariopathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Oariopathie gehörig.*

Oăriophўma, *ătis*, n. ('Ωάριον, a little egg; φῦμα, a tumour, or inflamed swelling.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for tumour or inflamed swelling of the ovary. Fr. anal. *oariophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Eierstocksgeschwulst*, f.

Oăriorrhec'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oăriorrhexis*, rupture of the ovary; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Oariorrhexis:* oariorrhec'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oariorrhectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oariorrhexis betreffend.*

Oăriorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ωάριον, a little egg; ῥῆξις, a bursting forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rupture of the ovary. Fr. and Germ. anal. *oariorrhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *Eierstocks zerreissung*, f.

Oăriоscir'rhus, *i*, m. ('Ωάριον, a little egg; σκίῤῥος, a hardened swelling.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for *scirrhus* of the ovary. Fr. anal. *oarioscirrhe*, or *oariosquirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Eierstockskrebs*, m.

Oăriostĕrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ωάριον, a little egg; στέρησις, loss or deprivation.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for deprivation or extirpation of the ovary. Fr. anal. *oariosterèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Abschneidung eines Eierstocks.*

Oărītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oărītis*, inflammation of the ovary; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Oaritis:* oari'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oaritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oaritis betreffend.*

Oărītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ωάριον, a little egg; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for inflammation of the ovary. Fr. anal. *oarite*, f. Germ. syn. *Eierstocksentzündung*, f.

Oăriydrec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ωάριον, a little egg; ὕδωρ, water; ἔκτασις, an extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Hydroarion*, or dropsy of the *ovarium.* Fr. anal. *oariydrectase*, f. Germ. syn. *Eierstockswassersucht*, f.

Oăriy'drops, *ōpis*, m. ('Ωάριον, a little egg; ὕδρωψ, the dropsy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the ovary; also termed *Hydroarion*, and *Oariydrectasis.* Fr. anal. *oariydropisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterstockswassersucht*, f.

Oăriypertrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. ('Ωάριον, a little egg; *hypertrŏphia*, excessive growth.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for too great size of the ovary; hypertrophy of the ovary. Fr. anal. *oariypertrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Uebernahrung eines Eierstocks.*

Oats. (Sax. *Etan*, to eat.) *M. Med.* The seeds of the plant *Avena sativa.* Fr. syn. *avoine*, f. Germ. syn. *Hafer*, m.

Obac. See *Ocob.*

Obaudītio, *onis*, f. (*Obaudio*, to hear hardly.) *Med.* Old term for *Surditas*, or deafness: obaudi'tion. Fr. syn. *surdité*, f. Germ. syn. *Taubheit*, f.

Obclāvātus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *clāva*, a club.) *Bot.* Applied to a part of a plant which has the appearance of a reversed club: obcla'vate. Fr. anal. *obclavé*, adj.

Obcœcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Obcœco*, to make dark.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the condition of being or becoming blind: obceca'tion. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *obcécation*, f. Germ. syn. *Blindmachen*, n.

Obcompres'sus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *compressus*, compressed.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the ovary and seeds of the *Synantherеæ*, when their greater diameter is from right to left, as in the *Coreopsis:* obcompres'sed. Fr. syn. *obcomprimé*, adj.

Obcōnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *cōnĭcus*, conical.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a reversed cone, that is to say, the summit turned downwards, as the involucre of the *Anthemis clavata*, the entire plant in the *Mesembryanthemum obconellum. Entomol.* Applied to the *antennæ* of insects: obco'nical. Fr. anal. *obconique*, adj. Germ. syn. *verkehrtkegelförmig*, adj.

Obcordātus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *cordātus*, heart-shaped.) *Bot.* Shaped like a heart placed inversely, that is, having its apex to the stem: obcor'date. Fr. anal. *obcordé*, adj. Germ. syn. *umgekehrt-herzförmig*, adj.

Obcordĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Ob*, inversely; *cor*, the heart; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a heart reversed, as the capsules of the *Veronica officinale;* the silicules of the *Thlaspi Bursa pastoris;* the leaves of the *Wiborgia obcordata:* obcor'diform. Fr. anal. *obcordiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungekehrt-herzförmig*, adj.

Obcrēnātus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *crēna*, a notch.) *Bot.* Having the border as if cut

into small projecting angles, sharp, separated by round sinuses, as the leaves of the *Theophrasta Americana*, the legumes of the *Bisserula pelecinus:* obcre'nate. Fr. syn. *obcrénelé*, ad.

Obcur'rens, *entis*, adj. (*Ob*, inversely; *curro*, to run.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the particular partitions of a fruit when, directed the one towards the other, they concur by their union to divide the pericardial cavity into many lodges, as the *Syringa vulgaris:* obcur'rent. Fr. anal. *obcurrent*, adj.

Obdormītio, *ōnis*, f. (*Ob*, inversely; *dormio*, to sleep.) *Med.* Term for the state of being asleep; also for what is meant by the same expression applied to the limbs: obdormi'tion. Fr. anal. *obdormition*, f. Germ. syn. *Einschlaffen*, n.

Obduc'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Obdūco*, to lay over, or cover.) *Med., Pathol.*) Term for a veil or covering; applied to the opening and examining of a corpse, termed *Obductio legalis:* obduc'tion. Fr. anal. *obduction*, f. Germ. syn. *Verhüllen*, n.; *die Eröffnung und Untersuchung einer Leiche.*

Obĕlæ'us, *a, um.* (Ὀβελός, a horizontal line.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to a horizontal line; applied the same as *Sagittalis*, as to the *Sutura obelæus*, or *sagittalis:* obele'ous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. syn. *sagittal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu einem Pfeil gehörig.* Also applied the same as *Rectus*, or straight. Fr. syn. *droit*, adj. Germ. syn. *gerade*, adj.

Obelchera. *Chem., Surg.* Old term for *Cucurbita.* Ruland and Johnson. Fr. syn. *cucurbite*, f.; *cornicule venteuse*, f. Germ. syn. *ein kleinerdisteller-kolber; Schröpfkopf*, f.

Obe'sity. (*Obēdo*, to eat all about.) Term for fatness or grossness of the body, generally. *Obēsĭtas, ātis*, f. See *Polysarcia.* Fr. anal. *obésité*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettleibigkeit*, f.

Obēsus, *a, um.* (*Obēdo*, to eat all about.) *Med., Physiol.* Fat; dull; gross: obe'se. Fr. syn. *gras*, adj. Germ. syn. *fettleibig*, adj.

Obfuscātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Obfusco*, to make black.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for darkening, dullness, or obscurity. Applied to the sight: obfusca'tion. Fr. anal. *obfuscation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdunkelung*, f.

Obimbrĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *imbrĭcātus*, imbricated.) *Bot.* That which is imbricated contrariwise; applied by H. Cassini to the scales of the *periclinium* of the *Synantherea* when they are in many rows, and those of the interior rows are progressively shorter than those of the external: obim'bricate. Fr. anal. *obimbrique*, adj.

Obĭtus, *ûs*, m. (*Obeo*, to go, or pass.) *Med.* Term the same as *Mors*, or death. Fr. syn. *mort*, f. Germ. syn. *Tod*, m.

Oblæ'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Oblædo*, to hurt grievously.) *Med.* Old term, the same as *Mutilatio;* also, the loss or impediment of some natural function, according to Galen: an oble'sion. Fr. anal. *oblésion*, f.; syn. *mutilation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verstummelung*, f.

Oblātus, *a, um.* (*Offĕro*, to present or proffer.) Offered; presented; proffered. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to certain medicines, *oblatæ purgantes*, or figured purging cakes, made of flour, sugar, and purging ingredients. Fr. anal. *oblate*, adj. Germ. syn. *entgegengebracht*, adj.

Oblĭgŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *lĭgŭla*, a little tongue.) *Bct.* Applied by H. Cassini to the corol of the *Synantherea*, when the limb parts into a small tongue on the inner or anterior side, as in the *Zoega:* oblig'ulate. Fr. anal. *obligulé*, adj.

Oblĭgŭlĭflōrus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *lĭgŭla*, a little tongue: *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the crown of the *Synantherea*, when it is composed of flowers from obligulated corols, as in the *Zoega:* obliguliflo'rous. Fr. anal. *obliguliflore*, adj.

Oblĭgŭlifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Ob*, inversely; *lĭgŭla*, a little tongue; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a corol of the *Synantherea*, when it approaches to an obligulate form: oblig'uliform. Fr. anal. *obliguliforme*, adj.

Oblĭnītio, *ōnis*, f. (*Oblĭnio*, to anoint.) *Med.* The same as *Illitio*: oblini'tion. Fr. syn. *illition*, f. Germ. syn. *Bestruchen*, f.

Oblīquan'gŭlus, *a, um.* (*Obliqūus*, oblique; *angŭlus*, an angle.) *Mineral.* A quadrangular, obliquangular prism or with oblique angles, is also called a *rhomboidal* prism. See *Rhomboidal:* obliquan'gular. Fr. anal. *obliquangulé*, adj.

Oblīquĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Oblīquo*, to crook or turn aside.) Term for crookedness; indirectness: obli'quity. *Anat.* Applied to the eyes, the teeth, the *uterus* or womb, etc. Fr. anal. *obliquité*, f. Germ. syn. *Schiefstehen*, n.

Oblīquus, *a, um.* (*Oblīquo*, to crook or turn aside.) *Anat., Bot.* Crooked; indirect; oblique; applied to muscles, stems, leaves, etc.; it, also, sometimes means twisted, when applied to a leaf, part of which is horizontal, part vertical, as in the *Fritillaria obliqua. Astron.* The *oblique ascension* of a heavenly body is the point of the equinoctial line that rises, and the *oblique descension* that which falls with it, in an *oblique* sphere, *i. e.*, in such a position of the equator and the parallels that they obliquely cut the horizon. *Mineral.* Applied by Brochart to the prism, either rectangular or rhomboid, when the oblique base that terminates it is inclined to the axes or to the edges. Fr. anal. *oblique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schief*, adj.; *schiefstehend*, adj.

Oblĭtĕrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Oblĭtĕro*, to scrape out.) *Med.* Term for the alteration in the appearance or function of a part of the body, by which it no longer serves its original purpose; applied to the *ductus venosus*, which becomes impervious at birth, and changes to a whitish cord, etc.: oblitera'tion. Fr. anal. *oblitération*, f. Germ. syn. *Auslöschung*, f.; *Vernichtung*, f.

Oblĭtĕrātus, *a, um.* (*Oblĭtĕro*, to scrape out.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Verrucaria obliterata*, because its *scutellæ* wholly cover it, and it is thus said to disappear: obli'terated.

Mineral. Applied to regular or crystalline forms when they are become totally undistinguishable; sometimes because certain of the faces have undergone a considerable increase with regard to others, from whence result very singular forms, most difficult to decide which they appertain to; sometimes because the edges are blunted, and when in place of regular planes the crystal presents but one convex surface, more or less smooth. Fr. anal. *oblitéré*, adj. Germ. syn. *verlöscht*, adj.; *vernichtet*, adj.

Oblīvio, *ōnis*, f. } (*Oblīviscor*, to forget.) *Med.*,
Oblīvium, *ii*, n. } *Pathol.* Terms for forgetfulness: obli'vion. Fr. syn. *oubli*, m. Germ. syn. *Vergessen*, n.

Oblīvio Iners. } *Med.*, *Pathol.* Terms for
Oblīvium Iners. } *Lethargus* or lethargy: sluggish or inactive oblivion. Fr. and Germ. syn. *léthargie*, f.

Oblŏ'bium, *ii*, n. (*Ob*, inversely; *lŏbus*, a lobe.) *Anat.* The same as *Antilobium.*

Oblongātus, *a, um.* (*Oblongo*, to defer or prolong.) *Anat.* Continued further, or prolonged. See *Medulla Oblongata.* Fr. syn. *prolongé*, adj. Germ. syn. *verlängert*, adj.

Oblongĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Oblongus*, oblong; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which has oblong leaves or folioles, as the *Cocculus oblongifolius*, the *Whitea oblongifolia*, and *Trifolium oblongifolium:* oblongifo'lious. Fr. anal. *oblongifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *länglichblattrig*, adj.

Oblon'gus, *a, um.* (*Oblongo*, to defer or prolong.) Considerably longer than broad. *Bot.* Applied to any flat and narrow object of which the borders bend a little towards each other, so that they form an ellipsis very lengthy and obtuse at the two extremities, as the anthers of the *Sparganium erectum*, the articulations of the *Galaxaura oblongata*, the *cerion* of the *Triticum*, etc. *Entomol.* Applied to the wings of many *papiliones*, which are longer than they are broad: ob'long. Fr. anal. *oblong*, adj. Germ. syn. *länglich*, adj.

Obmūtescen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Obmūtēsco*, to hold one's peace.) *Med.* Old term, the same as *Aphonia:* obmutes'cence. Fr. syn. *aphonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Stimmlosigkeit*, f.

O'bŏlus, *i*, m. (Ὀβολὸς.) *Pharm.* Old name of a weight of about half a scruple.

Obŏvālis, *is, e.* (*Ob*, inversely; *ōvālis*, oval.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves that are once and a half to twice longer than they are broad, and which have their outline rounded, presenting the figure of a longitudinal section of an egg, of which the small end is towards the petiole, as those of the *Odontarrhena obovata*, etc.: obo'val. Fr. anal. *obovale*, adj. Germ. syn. *verkehrteiförmig*, adj.

Obŏvātĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *ovātus*, ovate or oval; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having oboval leaves, as the *Capparis obovatifolia:* obovatifo'lious. Fr. anal. *obovatifolié*, adj.

Obŏvātus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *ŏvum*, an egg.) *Bot.* Egg-shaped, but inversely, that is, having the smallest end to the stem; applied to leaves, as that of the *Myonima obovata*, and of *Lucuma obovatum:* obo'vate. Fr. anal. *obové*, adj. Germ. syn. *verkehrt eirund.*

Obŏvoīdēs, adj. } (*Ob*, inversely; *ŏvum*, an
Obŏvoīdĕus, *a, um.* } egg; terminal *-īdēs*, *-īdĕus.*) *Bot.* Resembling an egg, of which the small end is turned downwards, as the capsule of the *Ophrys spiralis*, the *cypsela* of the *Onopordum acanthium*, the *eremus* of the *Ziziphora capitata:* obo'void. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i., ii. Fr. anal. *obovoïde*, adj.

NOTE.—The first of these is the more correct term.

Obrin'gens, *tis*, adj. (*Ob*, inversely; *ringens*, grinning.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the corol of the *Synantherеæ*, when the anterior lip comprises one-fifth, and the posterior four-fifths, as in the *Carduineæ:* obrin'gent. Fr. anal. *obringent*, adj.

Obringentiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *ringens*, grinning; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *calathideum* and the disc of the *Synantherеæ* when they are composed of obringent corols: obringentiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *obringentiflore*, adj.

Obringentifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Ob*, inversely; *ringens*, grinning; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the corol of the *Synantherеæ*, when its form approaches to that of obringent corols; obringen'tiform. Fr. anal. *obringentiforme*, adj.

Obritum. *Chem.* Old name for *Cuprum*, or copper. Fr. syn. *cuivre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kupfer*, n.

Obry'sum, n. (Ὄβρυσον.) *Chem.* Old term for *Aurum purum*, or pure gold. Fr. syn. *or*, m. Germ. syn. *Gold*, n.

Obscœ'næ Par'tes. *Anat.* Ancient term for the *genitalia:* the obscene parts. Fr. syn. *parties génitales.* Germ. syn. *Zeugungstheile*, f. pl.

Obscœ'nus, *a, um.* (Derivation uncertain.) *Anat.* Unclean; foul; unchaste; anciently applied to the generative organs: obsce'ne. Fr. anal. *obscène*, adj. Germ. anal. *obscön*, adj.; syn. *schmutzig*, adj.

Obscūrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Obscūro*, to darken.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to vision, the *cornea*, etc.; a darkening: obscura'tion. Fr. anal. *obscuration*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdunkelung*, f.

Obscūrus, *a, um.* (*Obscūro*, to darken.) *Bot., Ornithol., Zoöl.* Of a sombre, dark, or sad colour, as the flowers and foliage of the *Amaranthus melancholicus*, the plumage of the *Muscicapa obscura*, etc.: obscu're. Fr. anal. *obscur*, adj. Germ. syn. *dunkel*, adj.

Obscūricaudātus, *a, um.* (*Obscūrus*, dark or obscure; *cauda*, a tail.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having a tail of a dark, sombre, or sad colour: obscuricau'date. Fr. anal. *obscuricaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *dunkelschwanzig*, adj.

Obscūripen'nis, *is, e.* (*Obscūrus*, dark or sombre; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having wings of a sombre or dark hue: obscuripen'nate. Fr. anal. *obscuripenné*, adj. Germ. syn. *dunkelgeflügelt*, adj.

Obsidiānum Vi'trum. *Chem.* Old term for a kind of glass which resembled a stone, discovered in Ethiopia, of a very black colour, by one Obsidius; also applied by Libavius to glass of antimony.

Obsole'scence. (*Obsŏlesco*, to decrease.) The state of ceasing to grow, or of decreasing. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to the change of the miliary granulations in the first stage of tubercle, under appropriate treatment, by which it passes from a condition of crudity into a small hard lump, and then into a shrunken, tough, amorphous, or slightly horny, mass-cornification, by which it is destroyed and can undergo no further change. Fr. anal. *obsolescence*, f.

Obsŏlētus, *a, um.* (*Obsŏleo*, to grow out of fashion.) *Bot.* That which is indistinct; out of use: ob'solete. Fr. syn. *vieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *veraltet*, adj.

Obste'tric. (*Obstĕtrix*, a midwife; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to midwifery. *Obstĕ'trĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *obstétrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Geburtskunde gehörig.*

Obstĕtrĭ'cius, *a, um.* (*Obstĕtrix*, a midwife.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Of or belonging to an *obstetrix*, or midwife: obstetri'cian. Fr. syn. *obstétrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Geburtshülfe gehörig.*

Obstetrĭ'cius Mĕ'dĭcus. *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Term for an accoucheur, or man-midwife: an obstetri'cian physi'cian. Fr. syn. *accoucheur*, m. Germ. syn. *Geburtshelfer*, m.; *Gebärzt*, m.

Obste'trics. (*Obstetrix*, a midwife.) Term for the art of assisting women in childbirth, and of treating their diseases during pregnancy and after delivery: midwi'fery. *Obstetrīcium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *obstétricie*, f. Germ. syn. *Geburtshülfe*, f.; *Hebammenkunst*, f.

Ob'stĕtrix, *ĭcis*, f. (*Obsto*, to stand in the way; because she stands against or opposite, and resists pain by aiding in delivery.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* A midwife, or obstetrician woman; a howdy or howdie. See *Mæa.* Fr. syn. *accoucheuse*, f.; *femme sage.* Germ. syn. *Hebamme*, f.; *Wehmutter*, f.

Obstipa'tion. (*Obstīpo*, to stop chinks.) *Med.* Term for stoppage of the bowels; costiveness, but of an obstinate kind, there being no relief by evacuation; in this respect therefore distinguished from constipation; a genus of the Ord. *Epischeses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. *Obstīpātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *obstipation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verstöpfung*, f.

Obstīpĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Ob*, inversely; *stīpes*, a stock of a tree.) *Med., Surg.* Term for obliqueness or sloping; applied to the leaning of the head to the shoulder. Fr. anal. *obstipité*, f. Germ. syn. *Schiefheit*, f.; *Schiefstehen*, n.

Obstīpus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *stīpes*, a stock of a tree.) *Med., Surg.* That which is oblique or sloping; applied to him that has wry-neck. Fr. anal. *obstipe*, adj. Germ. syn. *schief*, adj.; *verbogen*, adj.

Obstruc'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Obstruo*, to shut up.) *Med.* A stopping or obstruction; formerly used the same as *Emphraxis;* also, as *Obturatio.* See *Stegnosis.* Fr. anal. *obstruction*, f. Germ. syn. *Verstopfung*, f.

Obstruc'tus, *a, um.* (*Obstruo*, to shut up.) *Bot.* Applied to the entry or opening of a monopetalous corol when it is closed by hairs, as in the *Thymus;* by *cilia*, as in the *Gentiana campestris;* by crimpling, as in the *Borrago;* by prolongations in the form of horns, as in the *Symphytum tuberosum;* by *lamellæ*, as in the *nerium*, or by other appendages: obstruct'ed. Fr. anal. *obstrué*, adj. Germ. syn. *verstopft*, adj.

Ob'struens, *tis*, part. (*Obstruo*, to shut up.) *Med., Pharm.* Shutting or closing up; applied to medicines (*obstruentia*, nom. pl. n.) which were supposed so to act: ob'struent. See *Sphingontos.* Fr. anal. *obstruent*, adj. Germ. syn. *verstopfend*, part. adj.

Obstŭpĕfă'ciens, *tis*, part. (*Obstŭpĕfăcio*, to abash.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term, used nearly the same as *Narcotic*: obstupefa'cient. Fr. anal. *obstupéfacient*, adj. Germ. syn. *betäubend*, part. adj.

Obstŭpescen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Obstŭpeo*, to be astonished.) *Med.* Old term for *Stupor*, or, rather, that state when the patient remains still, with open eyes, as if astonished, and neither moves nor speaks: obstupes'cence. See *Ecplexis.* Fr. anal. *obstupescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Besturzung*, f.

Obsŭbŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *sŭbŭlātus*, pertaining to an awl.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves which gradually decrease in thickness from the base to the summit, as in the *Mesembryanthemum obsubulatum:* obsu'bulate. Fr. anal. *obsubulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *verkehrt schusteraalförmig.*

Obsutūrālis, *is, e.* (*Ob*, inversely; *sutūra*, a suture.) *Bot.* Epithet given by Mirbel to the *placentarium*, when it is applied against or opposed to the suture, as in the *Asclepias;* to *septa* when their border, instead of being engaged between the edges of the contiguous valves, is empty; applied against the sutures, as in the *Convolvulus:* obsutu'ral. Fr. anal. *obsutural*, adj. Germ. syn. *verkehrtnahtig*, adj.

Obtecto-Vēnōsus, *a, um.* (*Obtectus*, covered; *vēnōsus*, having veins.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf veined throughout, from which run three nerves, proceeding from the base, and which seem to cover it, as in the *Erythroxylon Coca.*

Obtec'tus, *a, um.* (*Obtĕgor*, to be covered.) *Entomol.* Applied to a *chrysalis*, in which all the parts of the insect are perfectly indicated on the outside and as delineated by compartments of the horny case, as in the *Lepidoptera.* Applied by Kirby to the *hemelytra* when they are covered by a scutelliform *mesothorax*, as in the *Scutellera.* Fr. anal. *obtecté*, adj. Germ. syn. *bedecket*, adj.

Obtun'dens, *tis*, part. (*Obtundo*, to make blunt.) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to blunt, or overcome irritation; applied to bland, oily, or mucilaginous substances (*Obtundentia*, nom. pl. n.) which act as a protection or soothing application to inflamed or irritated surfaces, as the mucous lining of the lungs, stomach, anus, vagina, etc. Fr. anal. *obtondant*, adj. Germ. syn. *abstumpfend*, part. adj.

Obtūrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Obtūro*, to stop up.)

Chem., *Pharm.* Old term for the closing up, or putting past of chemical or pharmaceutical substances; also, the substances themselves: obtura'tion. The same as *obliteratio* and *Obstructio*. See *Stegnosis*.

Obtūrātor, *ōris*, m. (*Obtūro*, to stop up.) *Anat.* A stopper up of any hole or cavity; applied to two muscles and a nerve of the thigh. *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to a body of variable form and colour which accompanies the pollinic masses of the *Orchideæ* and the *Asclepias*. Fr. anal. *obturateur*, m. Germ. syn. *Verstopfer*, m.

Obturbĭnātus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *turbo*, a gig or top.) *Bot.* Having the form of a gig or top reversed, as the capsule of the *Digitalis purpurea*, and the *pepo* or *peponium* of the *Sicyos angulata;* or as the involucre of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, which is swollen around its base, and thinned into a cone to its summit: obtur'binated. Fr. anal. *obturbiné*, adj.

Obtūsangŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Obtūsus*, obtuse; *angŭlatus*, having angles.) *Bot.* Applied to a stem the angles of which, in a determinate number, are obtuse, as those of the *Salvia pratensis*, or those of the *Oreobolus obtusangulatus*, of which the culms present six obtuse sides, and are almost cylindrical. Also applied to pinnatifid leaves, the lobes of which are obtuse, as the *Sisymbrium obtusangulatum:* obtusan'gulate. Fr. anal. *obtusangulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *stumpfeckig*, adj.; *stumpfkantig*, adj.

Obtūsātus, *a, um.* (*Obtundo*, to blunt.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves of which the summit is round, as the *Ochna obtusata*, *Viscum obtusatum:* obtu'sate. Fr. anal. *obtusé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gestumpft*, adj.

Obtūsĭ'fĭdus, *a, um.* (*Obtundo*, to blunt; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* That which is cleft into very obtuse segments, as the leaves, into three linear obtuse lobes, of the *Saxifraga obtusifida:* obtusi'fid. Fr. anal. *obtusifide*, adj. Germ. syn. *stumpfgespaltet*, adj.

Obtūsiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Obtundo*, to blunt; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having obtuse petals, as the *Unona obtusiflora:* obtusiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *obtusiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *stumpfblümig*, adj.

Obtūsifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Obtūsus*, blunt; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having obtuse leaves, as the *Astragalus obtusifolius*, *Hippocratea obtusifolia*, *Alyssum obtusifolium:* obtusifo'lious. Fr. anal. *obtusifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *stumpfblättrig*, adj.

Obtūsĭ'lŏbus, *a, um.* (*Obtūsus*, blunt; *lŏbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having leaves divided into round and obtuse, as the *Malvia obtusiloba*, *Pelargonium obtusilobam:* obtusi'lobous. Fr. anal. *obtusilobé*, adj. Germ. syn. *stumpflappig*, adj.

Obtūsipen'nis, *is, e.* (*Obtūsus*, blunt; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having obtuse wings, as the *Musca obtusipennis:* obtusipen'nate. Fr. anal. *obtusipenné*, adj. Germ. syn. *stumpfgeflügelt*, adj.

Obtūsiros'tris, *is, e.* (*Obtūsus*, blunt; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Entomol.*, *Ornithol.* Having the head or the beak obtuse: obtusiros'trate. Fr. anal. *obtusirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *stumpfgeschnabelt*, adj.

Obtūsius'cŭlus, *a, um.* (Dim. *obtūsus*, blunt.) *Bot.* That which is slightly obtuse, as one of the segments of the pinnatifid leaves of the *Hymenolæna obtusiuscula:* obtusius'culous. Fr. anal. *obtusiuscule*, adj.

Obtūsus, *a, um.* (*Obtundo*, to blunt.) *Bot.* Rounded at the apex; blunt: ob'tuse. Fr. anal. *obtus*, adj. Germ. syn, *stumpf*, adj.

Obvallātus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, inversely; *vallo*, to enclose or compass.) *Bot.* Applied to opposed leaves when they are disposed by spiral pairs, so that these cut or cross themselves at an acute angle, as the *Globulea obvallata:* obval'late. Fr. anal. *obvallé*, adj.

Obvŏlūtio, *ōnis*, f. (*Obvolvo*, to wrap round.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Term the same as *Circumvolutio;* applied to the employment of bandages that are wrapped round any limb: obvolu'tion. Fr. anal. *obvolution*. Germ. syn. *Einhüllung*, f.

Obvŏlūtūrus, *a, um.* } (*Obvolvo*, to wrap about.)
Obvŏlūtus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Applied to leaves, as of the *Salvia officinalis;* and petals, as of *Oxalis*, when before their evolution they are enrolled one within another: obvolu'tous: ob'volute. Fr. anal. *obvolutif*, adj.; *obvolute*, adj. Germ. syn. *umeinandergerollt*, adj.; *zwischengerollt*, adj.

Obvol'vens, *tis*, part. (*Ob*, inversely; *volvo*, to wrap up.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the *elytra* of insects when their *epipleuræ* cover a considerable portion of the sides of the *alitruncus;* also to their *prothorax* when it is not separated from the *antipectus* by a suture, as in the *Curculio*. *Med.*, *Surg.* Folding about; wrapping round; applied to remedies (*Obvolventia remedia*) which act by affording mechanical support, as bandages, etc.: obvol'vent. Fr. anal. *obvolvent*, adj. Germ. syn. *einhüllend*, part. adj.

Ocab. See *Ocob*.

Occāsus, *a, um.* (*Occĭdo*, to fall on the opposite side.) *Astron.* The arc of the horizon comprised between the true point of the west and the centre of the sun or of a star at its rising or setting, is termed *amplitudo occasa*. Fr. anal. *occase*, adj.

Occēmydes, f. pl. (Ὄγκη, a hook; μυῖα, a fly.) *Entomol.* Name given by Robineau-Desvoidy to a section of the *Myodariæ Calyptereæ*, comprehending those of which the proboscis is usually crooked, or twice bent. Fr. anal. *occémydes*, f. pl.

Oc'cĭdens, *tis*, part. (*Occĭdo*, to fall down.) Going or falling down; declining: oc'cident. *Astron.* Applied (nom. sing. m.) to the place where the sun hides itself under the earth sinking from our view; occidental, or belonging to the west. *Chem.* An old epithet of *Acetum* or vinegar. Fr. anal. *occident*, adj. Germ. syn. *westlich*, adj.

Oc'cĭdens, *tis*, m. (*Occĭdo*, to fall down.) *Astron.*, *Geog.* Term for the west, or sunset. Fr. anal. *occident*, m. Germ. syn. *Abend*, m.; *Westen*, m.

Oc'cĭdens Stel'la. *Chem.* Old epithet of *Sal ammoniacum*. Fr. syn. *sel ammoniacal*.

Occĭdentālis, *is, e.* (*Occĭdo,* to fall down.) *Astron. Geog.* Of or belonging to the west; western; westerly; applied to a star when it declines after the sun; to the declension of the magnetic needle when the southern pole of this passes to the west of the meridian: occiden'tal. Fr. anal. *occidental,* adj. Germ. syn. *abendländisch,* adj.; *westlich,* adj.

Occĭ'duus, *a, um.* (*Occĭdo,* to fall down.) *Astron., Geol.* The same as *Occidentalis. Nat. Hist.* Sometimes applied to beings that live or grow in the West Indies. Fr. syn. *occidental,* adj. Germ. syn. *abendländisch,* adj.; *westlich,* adj.

Occi'pital. (*Occĭput,* the back of the head.) *Anat., Ornithol., Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the occiput or back part of the head. *Occĭpĭtālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *occipital,* adj. Germ. syn. *das Hinterhaupt betreffend.*

Occi'pital Bone. *Anat.* The *Os occipitis,* or bone forming the posterior and inferior part of the *cranium. Os Occĭpĭtāle.* Fr. Fr. syn. *os occipital.* Germ. syn. *Hinterhauptbein,* n.

Occĭ'pĭto-. (*Occĭput,* the back of the head.) *Anat.* A word which in compound names of muscles denotes connection with the *Os occipitis* or occiput. Fr. anal. *occipito-.*

Oc'cĭput, *ĭtis,* n. (*Ob,* against; *căput,* the head; because it is against or opposite to the forehead or *sinciput.*) *Anat.* Term for the back part of the head: the oc'ciput. See *Cotis, Inion, Opisthocephalon, Opisthocranium, Prora.* Fr. anal. *occiput,* m. Germ. syn. *Hinterhaupt,* n.; *Hinterkopf,* m.

Occlu'sion. (*Occlūdo,* to shut up.) A closing or shutting up. *Occlūsio, ōnis,* f. See *Syncleisis.* Fr. anal. *occlusion,* f. Germ. syn. *Verschliessung,* f.

Occlūsus, *a, um.* (*Occlūdo,* to shut up.) *Bot.* Enclosed; shut up; applied to the florets of the fig shut up in the fleshy receptacle or fruit: oc'cluse. Fr. syn. *fermé,* adj. Germ. syn. *zugeschlossen,* adj.

Occult. (*Occŭltus,* hidden.) Hidden; not distinctly known. *Occul'tus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *occulte,* adj. Germ. syn. *verborgen,* adj.

Occul'tans, *tis,* part. (*Occulto,* to hide.) *Bot.* Hiding; applied to leaves that are placed against the stem so as to be hidden from view: occul'tant. Fr. anal. *occultant,* adj.

Occultātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Occulto,* to hide.) *Astron.* Term for the momentary eclipse of a star or planet by the interposition of the body of the moon between it and the earth: occulta'tion. Fr. anal. *occultation,* f. Germ. syn. *Uerbergung,* f.

Oceă'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oceănus,* the ocean; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot., Nat, Hist., Zoöl.* That which lives or grows in the ocean, or only in the waters of the sea, as the plant called *Caulinea oceanica,* or the animals named *Holocentrus oceanicus, Phoca oceanica,* etc. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *océanique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Oceän oder Weltmeer gehörig.*

Oceănĭdēs, *us,* f. pl. (*Ocean,* the ocean; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Some botanists give this name to the *Hydrophyta,* the greater part of which inhabit the water of the ocean. Properly it should be *Oceanidæ,* patron., nom. pl. m. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *océanides,* f. pl.

Oceănĭ'dēus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Eschenholtz to a Family (*Oceanideæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Acalephæ,* having the *Oceania* for their type: oceani'deous. Fr. anal. *océanide,* adj.

Oce'ănus, *i,* m. (Ὠκεανὸς, from *ὠκὺς,* quick; *νάω,* to flow.) *Geog., Nat. Hist.* A term sometimes employed as synonymous with *Mare,* or the sea in general; but more frequently it serves to designate that part of the sea which fills the spaces comprised between continents, an abstraction drawn from the waters which bathe these, and especially from such as penetrate into their anfractuosities. Defined by Bory to be the immensity of seas which separate and surround the different portions discovered of the globe: o'cean. Fr. anal. *océan,* m. Germ. anal. *Oceän,* m.; syn. *Weltmeer,* n.

Oce'ănus Microcos'mĭcus. *Anat., Physiol.* Old term for the mass of blood in the system; the microcos'mic ocean. Fr. anal. *océan microcosmique.*

Ocellāris, *is, e.* (*Ocellus,* a little eye.) *Ichthyol.* Having small spots, like eyes, on the body, as the *Blennius ocellaris.* Generally having *ocelli:* ocel'lar. Fr. anal. *ocellaire,* adj.

Ocellātus, *a, um.* (*Ocellus,* a little eye.) *Bot.* That which is marked by spots imitating the pupil of the eye, as the petals of the *Ferraria pavonina,* the body of the *Cheronectes ocellatus* and of the *Cephea ocellata:* ocel'late. Fr. anal. *ocellé,* adj. Germ. syn. *augenfleckig,* ad.

Ocellĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Ocellus,* a little eye; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having little eyes, or spots resembling eyes, as the *Asteria ocellifera:* ocelli'ferous. Fr. anal. *ocellifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *augenträgend,* part. adj.

Ocel'lus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Ocŭlus,* an eye.) A little eye. Applied to rounded spots of which the centre is of a different colour from the circumference, giving them some resemblance to the pupil of the eye. *Ichthyol.* Applied to small eye-like spots on the bodies of certain fishes. *Zoöl.* Applied to the simple eyes (*Ocelli,* nom. pl., which resemble a very minute lens) of the *Crustaceæ, Arachnides,* and *Insecta,* generally three in number, arranged in a triangle on the top of the head. Fr. anal. *ocelle,* m.

Ochēma, *ătis,* n. (Ὀχετεύω, to drain.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. used by Galen, *de Usu Part.* iv. 5, for *Lympha* or lymph, because it is the vehicle by which the essential parts of the chyle pass through the vessels. Fr. and Germ. syn. *lymphe,* f.

Ochĕtĕu'ma, *ătis,* n. (Ὀχετεύω, to drain.) *Anat.* Old term for the *meatus* or opening of the nostril. Gorræus.

O'chĕtus, *i,* m. (Ὀχετὸς.) *Anat.* Old term for a duct or canal. Fr. syn. *canal,* m. Germ. syn. *Gang,* m.; *Kanal,* m.; *Röhre,* f.

O'cheus, *eos,* m. (Ἔχω, to hold or sustain.) *Anat.* Old term for the *scrotum.* Gorræus.

Fr. syn. *scrotum*, m. Germ. syn. *Hodensack*, m.

Ochlēsis, *eos*, f. (Ὄχλησις, from ὀχλέω, to disturb by a mob.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a general condition of disease produced by the accumulation of a vast number of sick persons under one roof: ochle'sis. Fr. anal. *ochlèse*, f.

Och'letic. (*Ochlēsis*, a general condition of disease; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disorder arising from the excessive accumulation of sick persons, and termed *Ochlesis. Ochlētĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ochlétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ochlesis betreffend.*

Och'los. } (Ὄχλος, a crowd or throng of
Och'lus, *i*, m. } people.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied by Hippocrates, *De Art.* iii. 27, to grief, pain, sorrow, or any painful thing. Also a crowd of people, or rather, the disturbance or noise which they create. Fr. syn. *affliction*, f.; *peine*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwer*, f.

Ochnāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Ochnaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by De Candolle, having the *Ochna* for their type: ochna'ceous. Fr. anal. *ochnacé*, adj.

Och'neus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (*Ochnea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Ochnaceæ*, having the *Ochna* for their type: och'neous. Fr. anal. *ochné*, adj.

Ochŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Ὀχὸς, capacious; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having broad and ample petals: ochope'talous. Fr. anal. *ochopétale*, adj.

Och'ra, *æ*, f. (Ὠχρὸς, pale.) *Chem.* Name of an argillaceous earth impregnated with iron, of a red or yellow colour; often used to adulterate Armenian bole: o'chre. See *Alana Terra, Tripolis, Zaffran.* Fr. anal. *ochre* or *ocre*, m. Germ. syn. *Ocher* or *Ocker*, m.

Ochrāceus, *a, um.* (*Ochra*, ochre.) *Bot.* Of a pale yellowish red approaching slightly to brown, as the petals of the *Scabiosa rigida. Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to ochre; of a yellowish colour like ochre. *Ornithol.* Of like colour, as the neck and breast of the *Campephaga ochracea*: ochra'ceous. Fr. anal. *ochracé*, adj.

Ochran'thus, *a, um.* (Ὠχρὸς, pale; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers of a pale yellow, as the *Aconitum ochranthum*: ochran'thous. Fr. anal. *ochranthe*, adj.

Och'rea, *æ*, f. (Ὀχὸς, containing.) *Bot.* Term for a *Stipula* when its margins adhere so as to form a leafy sheath round the stem. See *Ocrea.* Fr. anal. *ochrée*, f.

Ochri'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὠχρὸς, pale, wan, sallow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dirty yellow or sallow complexion. Fr. anal. *ochriase*, f. Germ. syn. *die schmutzig gelbe Gesichtsfarbe.* Also the same as *Ochropyra.*

Ochricor'nis, *is, e.* (*Ochra*, ochre; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having brown-coloured *antennæ*, as the *Musca ochricornis*: ochricor'nate. Fr. anal. *ochricorne*, adj.

Ochrŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Ὠχρὸς, yellow or pale; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Ornithol.* Having a yellow head, as the *Turdus ochrocephalus, Muscicapa ochrocephala*: ochroce'phalous. Fr. anal. *ochrocéphale*, adj.

Ochrochlōrus, *a, um.* (Ὠχρὸς, yellowish; χλωρὸς, green.) *Ornithol.* Of a yellowish green, as the plumage of the *Certhia ochrochlora*: ochrochlo'rous. Fr anal. *ochrochlore*, adj.

Ochroïta, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name given by Klaproth to a substance which he at first regarded as a new earth, but which was afterwards known to be an oxide of *Cerium*: ochroïte. Fr. anal. *ochroïte*, f.

Ochrŏleu'cus, *a, um.* (Ὠχρὸς, yellowish; λευκὸς, white.) *Bot.* Presenting a mixture of yellow and white, or of a yellowish white tint, as the *Narcissus ochroleucus, Sylvia ochroleuca*, etc.: ochroleu'cous. See *Ochromaticus.* Fr. anal. *ochroleuque*, adj.

Ochrŏmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὠχρὸς, pale or yellowish; terminal *-ικος.*) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth to a yellowish tint, or mixture of white and yellow, which certain lichens present, and which is usually indicated by the term *lutescens* or *ochroleucus*: ochroma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ochromatique*, adj.

Och'rŏpus, *a, um.* (Ὠχρὸς, yellowish; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having feet of a yellowish colour, as the *Tringa ochropus*: ochropous. Fr. anal. *ochrope*, adj.

Ochrop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ὠχρὸς, yellowish; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having yellowish wings, as the *Staphylanus ochropterus. Ornithol.* Having yellowish wings in part, as the *Psittacus ochropterus*: ochrop'terous. Fr. anal. *ochroptère*, adj.

Ochrŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Ὠχρὸς, yellowish; πῦρ, fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for yellow fever: och'ropyre. Fr. anal. *ochropyre*, f.; syn. *fièvre jaune.* Germ. syn. *das gelbe Fieber.*

Ochrŏ'sia, *æ*, f. (Ὠχρὸς, yellowish.) *Bot.* Term proposed to designate an affection of vegetables, characterized by an ochraceous tingeing of their aërial parts, which commences by a rapid degeneration of the colouring matter, and advances even to a pure white. Fr. anal. *ochrosie*, f.

Ochrostic'tus, *a, um.* (Ὠχρὸς, yellowish; στικτὸς, pointed.) *Entomol.* Having yellowish points, as the head and abdomen of the *Vespa ochrosticta*: ochrostic'tous. Fr. anal. *ochrosticte*, adj.

Ochrūrus, *a, um.* (Ὠχρὸς, yellowish; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Having a yellow tail, as the *Sylvia ochrura*: ochru'rous. Fr. anal. *ochrure*, adj.

Ochthē, *es*, f. (Ὄχθη, the raised bank of a river.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the swollen lip or edge of an ulcer.

Ochthēraptēnŏdytes, m. pl. (Ὄχθη, a shore or bank; *a*, priv.; πτηνὸς, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family of birds, comprehending those which have wings unadapted for flight, and which live upon the shores. Fr. anal. *ochthérapténodytes*, m. pl.

Ochthidiæ, patron. nom. pl. m. *Entomol.* Applied by Fallen to a Family of dipterous insects, having the *Ochthiphila* for their

type: ochthi'dious. Fr. anal. *ochthidies*, f. pl.

Ochthōdēs, adj. (*Ὀχθος*, the swollen edge, or lip of an ulcer; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Pathol.* Having or full of callous and tumid edges; applied to indolent ulcers. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ochtheux*, adj. Germ. syn. *randartig*, adj.

Och'thos.
Och'thus, *i*, m. } The same as *Ochthe.*

Ocĭmas'trum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Ocĭmum*, the citron basil.) *Bot.* Name for a species of basil.

O'cĭmum, *i*, n. (*Ὠκὺς*, swift; from its rapid growth.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia*. See *Ocimustrum.* Fr. syn. *basilic*, m. Germ. syn. *Basilikum*, n.

O'cĭmum Bāsĭ'lĭcum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common or citron basil, supposed to possess nervine virtues, used as a condiment; also called *Herba Regia.* Fr. syn. *basilic commun.* Germ. syn. *Basilienkraut*, n.

O'cĭmum Căryŏphyllātum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the small or bush-basil, the *O. minimum* of Caspar Bauhin; used in infusion as tea in catarrh and disorders of the womb; the dried leaves are pounded and employed as cephalic and sternutatory.

Oc'lax, adv. (*Ὀκλὰξ*, with bent knees.) *Anat.* Old term used by Gorræus for the *patella* or knee pan. Fr. syn. *rotule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kniescheibe*, f.

Ocob. *Chem.* Old term for *Sal ammoniacum;* also spelt *Obac* and *Ocab.* Ruland and Johnson. Fr. syn. *sel ammoniacal.*

Oco'tea. Name of a genus of plants, Cl. *Enneandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Oco'tea Cym'bărum. *Bot.* Name of a species, from which the Orinoco sassafras is obtained.

Oco'tea Puchu'ry. *Bot.* Name of a species which is said also to produce the pichurim bean. See *Laurus Pichurim.*

O'crea, *æ*, f. (*Ὀχὸς*, containing.) *Anat.* Old term used the same as *Anticnemion. Bot.* A term for the membrane enclosing the flower stalks in the *Cyperus*, being a kind of *bractea* according to Sir J. Smith, and so nearly allied to *Ochrea. Surg.* Old term for a kind of boot, or instrument for improving crooked legs. Fr. anal. *ocrée*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinschiene*, f.

Oc'tagon. (*Ὀκτὼ*, eight; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Geom., Mineral.* A figure containing eight angles and sides. *Octăgōnum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *octagone*, m. Germ. syn. *Achteck*, n.

Octa'gonal. (*Octăgōnum*, an octagon.) *Geom., Mineral.* Of or belonging to an octagon. *Octăgōnus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *octagone*, adj. Germ. syn. *achteckigt*, adj.

Octăgŷ'nius, *a*, *um.* (*Ὀκτὼ*, eight; *γυνὴ*, a woman; the symbol of the pistil or female organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having eight pistils; eight-pistilled; applied to a Linn. Order (*Octagynia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprehending those which have hermaphrodite flowers with eight pistils: octagy'nious. See *Note Cryptogamius.* Fr. anal. of the Order, *octogynie*, f. Germ. anal. *Oktogynie*, f.; syn. *achtweibig*, adj.

Octagynicus. See *Octogynicus.*

Octahe'dral. (*Octahĕdrum*, an octahedron.) *Geom., Mineral.* Of or belonging to an octahedron. *Octăhe'drus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *octaëdre*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtseitig*, adj.

Octahe'drĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Octăhedrum*, an octahedron; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Crystall., Geom., Mineral.* Of or belonging to an octahedron: octahe'drical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *octahédrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Octahedron betreffend.*

Octahedrĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Octahedrum*, an octahedron; *forma*, resemblance.) *Crystall., Geom., Mineral.* Having the appearance of an octahedron irregularly and differently modified: octahe'driform. Fr. anal. *octaëdriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtseitförmig*, adj.

Octahe'dron. (*Ὀκτὼ*, eight; *ἕδρα*, a basis.) *Crystal., Geom., Mineral.* A solid figure, having eight equal bases or angles. *Octăhedrum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *octaëdre*, m. Germ. syn. *Korper von acht gleichen Flächen.*

Octamēniæ'us, *a*, *um.* (*Ὀκτὼ*, eight; *μὴν*, a month.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Of eight months existence or growth, applied to the fetus: octamenie'ous. See *Octomenus*, *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *octaménié*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtmonatlich*, adj.

Octămēnos,
Octămēnus, *a*, *um.* } (*Ὀκτὼ*, eight; *μὴν*, a month.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Of eight months; formerly applied to an untimely parturition, on the causes of which, and why the child does not usually live, Hippocrates wrote an entire treatise. See *Octameniæus.* Fr. anal. *octomène*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtmonatlich*, adj.

Octan'drĭcus. The same as *Octandrius.*

Octan'drius, *a*, *um.* (*Ὀκτὼ*, eight; *ἀνὴρ*, a man; the symbol of the stamen, or male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having eight stamens; eight-stamened; applied to a Linn. Class (*Octandria*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens: octan'drious or octan'drous. See *Note Cryptogamius.* Fr. anal. *octandre*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtmännig*, adj.

Oc'tans, *tis*, m. (*Ὀκτὼ*, eight.) *Astron.* A term given to each of the four points intermediary between the quadratures and the *syzygiæ:* an oc'tant. Fr. anal. *octant*, m.

Octanthērus, *a*, *um.* (*Ὀκτὼ*, eight; *ἀνθηρὸς*, an anther.) *Bot.* Having eight anthers, as many species of the *Cascaria*, which have only eight fertile stamens: octanthe'rous. Fr. anal. *octanthère*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtstaubbeutelig*, adj.

Octānus, *a*, *um.* (*Octo*, eight.) The eighth. *Pathol.* Applied to a certain intermittent fever, returning on the eighth day; synonymous with *Octavus* and *Octonus.* Fr. syn. *huitième*, adj. Germ. syn. *achte*, adj.

Octārius, *ii*, m. (*Octāvus*, the eighth.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for the eighth part of a gallon, a measure containing twenty fluid ounces; a pint. Fr. syn. *pinte*, f. Germ. syn. *Nössel*, n.

Octāvus, *a*, *um.* (*Octo*, eight.) The eighth; synonymous with *Octanus.* Fr. syn. *huitième*, adj. Germ. syn. *achte*, adi.

Octoblĕ'phăris, *is, e.* } (*'Οκτὼ*, eight; *βλέφαρον*, an eyelid.) *Bot.*
Octoblĕ'phărus, *a, um.* } Applied to mosses, the peristome of which presents eight teeth, as the *Fabronia octoblepharis*, *Splanchnum octoblepharum:* octoble'pharate. Fr. anal. *octoblépharé*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtaugenliedig*, adj.

Octobrāchĭdus, *a, um.* (*'Οκτὼ*, eight; *βραχίων*, the arm.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville, to *Cephalopoda*, which have the head surmounted by eight appendages in form of arms: octobra'chidous. Fr. anal. *octobrachidé*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtarmig*, adj.

Octōcĕr'ātus, *a, um.* (*'Οκτὼ*, eight; *κέρας*, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville and Menke to a Family (*Octocerata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalophora Cryptodibranchiata*, comprehending those which have four pairs of tentacular appendages attached to the head: octoce'ratous. Fr. anal. *octocère*, adj.

Octōcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Octo*, eight; *cornu*, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Having eight horns, as the *Lucernaria octocornis*, of which the limb is divided into eight equal horns: octocor'nate. Fr. anal. *octocorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *achthornig*, adj.

Octōcostātus, *a, um.* (*Octo*, eight; *costa*, a rib.) *Zoöl.* Having eight ribs, as the *Beroe octocostatus:* octocos'tate. Fr. anal. *octocoste*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtrappig*, adj.

Octōdac'tўlus, *a, um.* (*'Οκτὼ*, eight; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Zoöl.* Having eight fingers, as the *Scutella octodactyla*, the shell of which is divided posteriorly into two portions, each quadrilobated: octodac'tylous. Fr. anal. *octodactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtfingerig*, adj.

Octōdĕ'cĭmālis, *is, e.* (*Octo*, eight; *děcem*, ten.) *Crystall., Mineral.* Applied to a crystal which presents eighteen surfaces, as the *Baryta sulphata octodecimalis:* octode'cimal. Fr. anal. *octodécimal*, adj.

Octō'dĕcimguttātus, *a, um.* (*Octŏdĕcim*, eighteen; *gutta*, a drop.) *Entomol.* Marked with eighteen spots in form of drops, as the *Coccinella octodecimguttata:* octo'decimgut'tate. Fr. anal. *octodécimguttė*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtropfenig*, adj.

Octōdentātus, *a, um.* (*Octo*, eight; *dens*, a tooth.) *Entomol.* Having eight teeth, as the *Bostrichus octodentatus*, each *elytrum* of which presents four: octoden'tate. Fr. anal. *octodenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtzahnig*, adj.

Octōduŏ'dĕcĭmālis, *is, e.* (*Octo*, eight; *duŏdĕcim*, twelve.) *Crystall., Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal having its surface composed of twenty facettes, of which eight, prolonged in imagination, produce an octahedron, and the others a dodecahedron, as the *Calx carbonata octoduodecimalis:* octoduode'cimal. Fr. anal. *octoduodécimal*, adj.

Octōfasciātus, *a, um.* (*Octo*, eight; *fascia*, a bandage.) *Ichthyol.* Presenting eight coloured bands, as the *Chætodon octofasciatus:* octofas'ciate. Fr. anal. *octofascié*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtbindig*, adj.

Octōfĭdus, *a, um.* (*Octo*, eight; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Presenting eight clefts or cuts, of which the depth is equal, at least, to half of the total length, as the calyx of the *Tormentilla:* octo'fidous. Fr. anal. *octofide*, adj.

Octōfŏrus, *a, um.* (*Octo*, eight; *forāmen*, an opening.) *Zoöl.* Having eight holes or openings: octo'forous. Fr. anal. *octofore*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtoeffnunglich*, adj.

Octogynius, *a, um.* } *Bot.* The same as *Octa-*
Octogynus. } *gynius.*

Octōgy'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Octōgynia*, a Linn. Order of plants; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the Linn. Order *Octagynia* or *Octogynia:* octogy'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *octogynique*, adj. *achtweiblich*, adj.

Octōlĕ'pĭdus, *a, um.* (*'Οκτὼ*, eight; *λέπις*, a scale.) Bearing eight scales: octole'pidous. Fr. anal. *octolépide*, adj.

Octōmăcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Octo*, eight; *măcŭla*, a spot.) *Entomol.* Having eight spots, as the corselet of the *Trybliophorus octomaculatus*, the *elytra* of the *Tetraonix octomaculatum:* octoma'culate. Fr. anal. *octomaculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtfleckig*, adj.

Octōnus, *a, um.* (*Octo*, eight.) *Bot.* That which is disposed eight by eight; applied to verticillated leaves when each *verticillus* is composed of eight leaves, as the *Asperula odorata:* octo'nous. See *Octanus.* Fr. anal. *octoné*, adj.; *huitième*, adj. Germ. syn. *acht*, adj.

Octōnēmus, *a, um.* (*'Ωκτὼ*, eight; *νῆμα*, a thread.) *Entomol.* Having eight arms or *tentacula*, as the *umbrellæ* of the *Favonia octonema:* octone'mous. Fr. anal. *octonème*, adj. Germ. syn. *achstaubflich*, adj.

Octōner'vius, *a, um.* (*Octo*, eight; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having eight nerves, as the tube of the calyx of the *Jussiæa octonervis:* octoner'vious. Fr. anal. *octonervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtnervig*, adj.

Octōnŏcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Octo*, eight; *ocŭlus*, the eye.) *Entomol.* Applied by Lister to spiders that have eight eyes: octono'culate. Fr. anal. *octonoculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtaugig*, adj.

Octōpennātus, *a, um.* (*Octo*, eight; *penna*, a feather.) *Ornithol.* Having eight feathers in the tail, as the *Pica octopennata:* octopen'nate. Fr. anal. *octopenné*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtfederlich*, adj.

Octōpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (*Octo*, eight; *pĕtălum*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having eight petals, as the corol of the *Dryas octopetala:* octope'talous. Fr. anal. *octopétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtblumenblättrig*, adj.

Octophyl'lus, *a, um.* (*'Οκτὼ*, eight; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Composed of eight folioles, as the digitated leaves of the *Aralia octophylla:* octophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *octophyllé*, adj. *achtblättrig*, adj.

Octōpŏdus, *a, um.* (*'Ωκτὼ*, eight; *πούς*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to a sub-Order (*Octopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of apterous insects, in which he ranges those which have eight feet and which corresponds to the *Arachnides Trachearia*, of Latreille, except the *Pycnogonidæ*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to an Order (same word) of *Cephalopoda;* by Orbigny and Eichwald to a Family of

the *Mollusca Cephalopoda*, comprehending those which have eight arms or tentacular appendages; by Goldfuss to an Order of the *Polymera*, and by Blainville to a Class of the *Artiozoa*, comprehending articulated animals which have four pairs of feet: octo'podous. Fr. anal. *octopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtfüssig*, adj.

Octōpunctātus, *a*, *um*. (*Octo*, eight; *punctum*, a point.) *Entomol.* Having eight coloured points, as the *Clerus octopunctatus*, *Mylabris octopunctata:* octopunc'tate. Fr. anal. *octoponctué*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtpunctig*, adj.

Octōrădiātus, *a*, *um*. (*Octo*, eight; *rădius*, a ray.) *Zoöl.* Having eight rays, as the *umbrella* or umbrel of the *Lucernaria octoradiata:* octora'diate. Fr. anal. *octoradié*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtstablich*, adj.

Octōsēta'ceus, *a*, *um*. (*Octo*, eight; *sēta*, a bristle.) *Ornithol.* Having eight bristles, as the *Mergus setaceus*, of which the nape is supplied with eight straight plumes which descend upon the neck: octoseta'ceous. Fr. anal. *octosétacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtborstig*, adj.

Octōsexdecimālis, *is*, *e*. (*Octo*, eight; *sexdecim*, sixteen.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety of prism with eight panes terminated by summits with eight faces: octosexde'cimal. Fr. anal. *octosexdécimal*, adj.

Octōsexvīgēsĭmālis, *is*, *e*. (*Octo*, eight; *sex*, six; *vīginti*, twenty.) *Crystall.*, *Mineral.* Applied to crystals that have thirty-four faces: octosexvige'simal. Fr. anal. *octosexvigésimal*, adj.

Octostēmonis, *is*, *e*. (Ὀκτὼ, eight; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having eight free stamens: octostemo'nate. Fr. anal. *octostémonie*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtstaubfadig*, adj.

Octotrīgesĭmālis, *is*, *e*. (*Octo*, eight; *trīginta*, thirty.) *Crystall.*, *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal having thirty-eight faces, as the *Calxcarbonata octotrigesimalis:* octotrige'simal. Fr. anal. *octotrigésimal*, adj.

Octōval'vis, *is*, *e*. (*Octo*, eight; *valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Applied to a capsule having eight valves, as that of the *Jussiæa octovalvis:* octoval'ved. Fr. anal. *octovalve*, adj.

Octōvigesĭmālis, *is*, *e*. (*Octo*, eight; *vīginti*, twenty.) *Crystall.*, *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal having twenty-eight faces: octovige'simal. Fr. anal. *octovigésimal*, adj. Germ. syn. *achtklappig*, adj.

Oculāria, *æ*, f. (*Ocŭlus*, the eye; because thought useful in eye diseases.) *Bot.* A name for the *Euphrasia officinalis*, or eyebright. Fr. syn. *euphrasie officinale.*

Ocŭlāris, *is*, *e*. (*Ocŭlus*, the eye.) *Anat.*, *Med.*, *Surg.* Of or belonging to the eye: o'cular. Fr. anal. *oculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Auge gehörig.*

Ocŭlāris Commūnis. *Anat.* A name for the *Motor oculi;* the common ocular nerve or branch.

Ocŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Ocŭlus*, an eye.) *Bot.* A term for grafting: ocula'tion. Fr. anal. *oculation*, f. Germ. syn. *Oculiren*, n.

Ocŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Ocŭlus*, an eye.) *Bot.* Presenting circular spots of different colours representing an eye, as the *Achias ocularis;* or upon a white ground, black round tubercles like the pupil of the eye, as the *Lichen oculatus;* or round holes which have been compared to eyes, as the *Cellepora oculata. Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck to a tribe (*Oculatæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hemiptera Gcocoriza*, comprehending those which have very large eyes: o'culate. Fr. anal. *oculé*, adj.

Ocŭlĭfĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Ocŭlus*, an eye; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing an eye, as the superior *tentacula* of snails, and the *pedicelli* of certain *Crustaceæ:* oculi'ferous. Fr. anal. *oculifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *augenträgend*, part. adj.

Ocŭlĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Ocŭlus*, an eye; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the form of an eye, as the tubercles of the *Calymene*, and the points perceived in the body of the "*Planaires*" of Blainville: Fr. anal. *oculiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *augenförmig*, adj.

Ocŭlis'ta, *æ*, f. *Med.* Old term for a physician who excels in his skilfulness in curing affections of the eyes, as well by pharmaceutical remedies as by surgical operations; an oculist. See *Ophthalmiater.*

O'cŭlus, *i*, n. (Ὄκος, hence ὄκταλλος or ὄκκαλλος, the eye.) *Anat.*, *Med.*, *Physiol.* The eye or organ of vision, of a globular form, which with its appendages fill the cavity of the orbit. See *Amarygæ*, *Illos*, *Omma*, *Opopia*, *Optilos.* Fr. syn. *œil*, m. Germ. syn. *Auge*, n.

O'cŭlus Chris'ti. *Bot.* Name for the Austrian flea-bane, a species of *Inula* sometimes used as astringent, on the continent.

O'cŭlus Elĕphan'tĭnus. *Pathol.* The elephantine eye; a term for *Hydrophthalmia.* Fr. syn. *hydrophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserauge*, n.

O'cŭlus Genu. *Anat.* Old term for the *patella* or knee-pan; the eye of the knee. Fr. syn. *rotule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kniescheibe*, f.

O'cŭlus La'chrўmans. *Pathol.* Weeping eye; a term for *Epiphora.* Fr. syn. *épiphore*, m. Germ. syn. *Thränenfluss*, m.

O'cŭlus Mun'di. *Med.* Old term for a species of opal generally of a yellowish colour, becoming of an amber hue, and transparent, by lying in water; it and other species were formerly used as alexipharmic, corroborant, etc.

O'cŭlus Ovi. *Physiol.* The eye of the egg; applied to a round whitish speck on the surface of the yolk of every egg, being the situation of the germ or *Primordium* of the future bird. Fr. syn. *œil d'œuf.*

Ocyŏdīnĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὠκὺς, quick; ὠδὶς, the pain of childbirth; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.*, *Obstet.*, *Surg.* Of or belonging to the power of hastening or inducing the pains of childbirth: ocyodi'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ocyodinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Geburtsschmerz beschleunigend.*

Ocyŏdў'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὠκὺς, quick; ὀδυνη, pain; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.*, *Obstet.*, *Pathol.*, *Surg.* Hastening pain; also falsely used for *Ocyodinicus:* ocyody'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ocyodynique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schmerz beschleunigend.*

Ocy'phŏnus, *a, um.* (*Ὠκὺς*, quick; *φόνος*, murder.) *Med., Pathol., Pharm.* Killing quickly, as prussic acid, strychnin, etc.: ocy'phonous. Fr. anal. *ocyphone*, adj. Germ. syn. *schnell todtend.*

Ocyptĕrātus, *a, um.* (*Ocyptĕrus*, having long pointed wings.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a section (*Ocypteratæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ Calyptera tæ*, having the *Ocyptera* for their type: ocyp'terate. Fr. anal. *ocyptéré*, adj.

Ocyp'tĕrus, *i*, m. (*Ὠκὺς*, sharp or pointed; *πτερὸν*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Lesson to a Family (nom. pl.) of the *Passeres*, comprehending those which have long and pointed wings, and having the *Ocypterus* for their type. Fr. anal. *ocyptère*, m.

Ocўtocēus, *a, um.*
Ocўtŏ'cĭus, *a, um.*
Ocў'tŏcos.
Ocў'tŏcus, *a, um.*
(*Ὠκὺς*, quick; *τόκος*, a birth.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Having a quick childbirth or delivery; bringing forth quickly, and so nearly the same as *Ocyodinicus:* ocytoce'ous: ocy'tocous. Germ. syn. *schnell gebärend.*

Ocў'tŏcos.
Ocў'tŏcus, *i*, m.
(*Ὠκὺς*, quick; *τόκος*, a birth.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Term for a quick or easy childbirth. Germ. syn. *eine leichte Geburt.*

Odaxes'mus, *i*, m. (*Ὀδαξησμὸς*, a sharp or acrid biting; from *ὀδάξω* or *ὀδάξομαι*, to bite or sting.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* This obsolete term, formerly employed to signify the titillation or itching of the gums of infants at the time of dentition, but long since fallen into disuse, has been reintroduced for the purpose of being applied to the bitten tongue, lip, or cheek, which occurs as a symptom, and one of the most pathognomonic character, of the epileptic seizure. It is most frequently spelled *Odaxismos*, but this is the most correct form. See *Epilepsy, Spinal, Odontocnesis.* Fr. anal. *odaxesme*, m. Germ. syn. *das fühlbare Brennen des Zahnfleisches.*

Odaxes'tĭcus, *a, um.*
Odaxētĭcus, *a, um.*
(Same derivation as *Odaxesmus*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to biting; biting; gnawing: odaxis'tic: odaxe'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *odaxestique*, adj. Germ. syn. *beissend*, part. adj.

Odaxismos. See *Odaxesmus.*

-Ode. (*-ώδης*, the terminating syllables of many Greek adjectives, giving them, in addition to their special meaning, that of excess or fulness.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* A terminal, pretty nearly synonymous with another of the same derivation, *-odes*, but somewhat differently applied; this is said to denote a condition of *excitability* in distinction from that of being *excited*, as, for example:—a patient affected with the disease called *tetanus* subsists in two conditions—one, the *un*excited, when he is only tetan*ode;* the other the *excited* (which is indicated by the terminal *-ic*) when he is tetan*ic.* The former is compatible with recovery, the latter rapidly destroys.

-Odēs. (*-ώδης*, the terminal of many Greek adjectives, giving them, in addition to their ordinary signification, that of increase, plenty, or fulness; as *αἷμα*, blood, *αἱματώδης*, bloody, or full of blood, etc.) A terminal in frequent use in derivative compound terms from the Greek, having similar power with the Latin terminal *-ōsus*, as *fructus*, fruit, *fructuosus*, fruitful; having much or plenty of fruit. Fr. syn. *-eux.*

Odīnăgōgus, *a, um.* (*Ὠδίς*, the pain of childbirth; *ἀγωγὴ*, a leading or conducting.) *Med., Obstet., Pharm., Surg.* Having power to conduct or favour the progress of the pain of childbirth; applied to medicines (*Odinagoga remedia*) or remedies of this quality: odi'nagogue. Fr. anal. *odinagogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Geburtsschmerzen befördernd.*

Odīnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ὠδίς*, the pain of childbirth, or pain generally; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to the pains of child-birth: odi'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *odinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Wehen betreffend.*

Odīnŏlyon'tus, *a, um.* (*Ὠδίς*, the pain of child-birth, or pain generally; *λύω*, to assuage.) *Med., Pathol., Pharm.* Having power to assuage or allay pain; applied to remedies (*Odinolyonta remedia*): odinolyon'tous. Fr. anal. *odinolyonte*, adj. Germ. syn. *Wehen lindernde.*

Odīnŏ'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὠδίς*, the pain of child-birth, or pain generally; *λύω*, to assuage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an assuaging or allaying of pain. Fr. anal. *odinolyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Linderung der Wehen.*

Odīnŏpœ'us, *a, um.*
Odīnŏpoie'us, *a. um.*
(*Ὠδίς*, the pain of childbirth, or pain generally; *ποίεω*, to make.) *Med., Pathol., Pharm.* Making or inducing pain; applied to remedies (*Odinopœa* or *Odinopoiea remedia*) which make, induce, or rather which educe, call forth, or extract pain: odinope'an: odinopoie'an. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *odinopéé*, adj. Germ. syn. *Wehen machend.*

Odmă'leos.
Odmă'leus, *a, um.*
(*Ὀδμὴ*, a stench or stink.) *Med., Pathol.* That which smells badly; stinking; fetid; applied to excrements (*Odmalea excrementa*): odma'leous. Fr. anal. *odmalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *übel riechend; stinkend*, part. adj.

Odmē, *ēs*, f. (*Ὄζω*, to give out smell.) The same as *Odor.* See *Odour.* Fr. syn. *odeur*, m. Germ. syn. *Geruch*, m.

Odmōdēs, adj. (*Ὀδμὴ*, a stench or stink; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of stench; applied similarly to *Osmaleus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *odmeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *stinkend*, part. adj.

Odo'gnăthus, *a, um.*
Odŏ'nătus, *a, um.*
(*Ὀδοὺς*, a tooth; *γνάθος*, a jaw.) *Entomol.* Applied by Fabricius to a Class (*Odognatha, Odonata*, nom. pl. n.) of insects, comprehending those which have serrated or indented jaws; by Duméril to a Family (latter term) of the *Neuroptera*, to which he refers those that have the jaws armed with teeth and covered by the lips: odo'gnathous: odo'natous. Fr. anal. *odonate*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahnkinnladig*, adj.

Odontăgănactēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὀδοὺς*, a

tooth; ἀγανάκτησις, physical pain and irritation.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a severe tension and itching of the gums. See *Odontocnesis.* Fr. anal. *odontaganactèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das lästige Spannen und Jucken am Zahnfleisch.*

Odontag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἄγμα, a fragment.) *Med., Surg.* Term for fracture of a tooth. Fr. anal. *odontagme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnbruch*, m.

Odontăgōgos. } (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἄγω, to
Odontăgōgus, *i.* m. } draw.) *Surg.* Ancient name for a kind of forceps for extracting teeth, such an instrument made of lead having been suspended in the temple of Apollo, according to Forrestus, *in Schol.* xiv. 7, indicating that no tooth should be drawn unless it was loose enough to be removed by a leaden instrument, that is, without force. See *Dentagra.* Fr. anal. *odontagogue*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnzange*, f.

Odon'tăgra, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἄγω, to draw.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the well-known disease toothache, when arising from retrocedent gout. Fr. anal. *odontagre*, f. Germ. syn. (*gichtische oder rheumatische*) *Zahnschmerz*, m. *Surg.* Name for an instrument, a kind of forceps or pincers, for extracting teeth. Fr. syn. *odontagogue*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnzange*, f.

Odontal'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for violent pain in a tooth, usually arising from *caries*, by which the nerve is exposed to the cold air, etc.; the familiarly known disease toothache: odontal'gy; a genus of the Order *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Odontia.* Fr. anal. *odontalgie*, f. Germ. syn, *Zahnschmerz*, m.

Odontal'gic. (*Odontalgia*, the toothache; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Odontalgia*, or toothache. *Odontal'gĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *odontalgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Zahnschmerz betreffend.*

Odontamblyog'mus, *i*, m. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἀμβλυωγμός, weakened vision.) *Med., Pathol.* An unsatisfactory term inserted by Kraus for bluntness or dulness of the teeth, and which he states is better expressed by the word *Odonthyperæsthesis*, or too great sensibility of the teeth. The greater aptness of this term to the purpose is not very apparent. Fr. anal. *odontamblyogmus*, m. Germ. syn. *Stumpfsein der Zähne.*

Odontăpo'trĭbe, *es*, f. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἀποτρίβω, to rub clean.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied by Lobstein to attrition or rubbing down of the surface of the teeth. Fr. syn. *l'usure des dents.* Germ. syn. *die Abnutzung der Zähne.*

Odon'tăpotrip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same as in the preceding term.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Odontapotribe.*

Odontatrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἀτροφία, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for atrophy, or wasting of one or more of the teeth. Fr. anal. *odontatrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schwinden eines oder mehrer Zähne.*

Odontĕ'lĕphas, *antis*, m. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἐλέφας, the elephant's tusk, or ivory.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the ivory or bone substance of the teeth. Fr. anal. *odontéléphas*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnelfenbein*, n.

Odonterismus. See *Odontosynerismus.*

Odonteurōs, *ōtis*, m. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; εὐρώς, decay.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Term for decay or *caries* of the teeth. Fr. syn. *carie des dents.* Germ. syn. *Beinfrass der Zähne; Zahnfrass*, n.

Odonthæmōdia, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; αἱμωδία, having the teeth on edge.) *Med.* A term the same as *Hæmodia.* Fr. anal. *odonthémodie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Empfindlichsein der Zähne.*

Odonthar'păga, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἁρπάζω, to lay hold of.) *Med., Surg.* Term for pain attacking the teeth. The same as *Odontagra* and *Odontagogus.* Fr. syn. *odontagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnschmerz*, m.; *Zahnzange*, f.

Odonther'cos, *eos*, n. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἕρκος, a bulwark or paling to inclose a place.) *Anat., Med.* Term for the series of teeth. Germ. syn. *Gebiss*, n.; *Zahnreihe*, f.

Odonthyăloph'thŏra, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ὕαλος, glass; φθορά, corruption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the destruction of the enamel of the teeth. Fr. anal. *odonthyalophthore*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerstörung des Zahnschmelzes.*

Odonthy'ălos. } (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ὕαλος,
Odonthy'ălus, *i*, m. } glass.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the vitreous substance or enamel of the teeth. Fr. anal. *odonthyale*, m. Germ. syn. *der Schmelz der Zähne.*

Odonthypĕræsthēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; *hyperæsthēsis*, excessive sensibility.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive sensibility of the teeth. See *Odontamblyogma.* Fr. anal. *odonthyperæsthésie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Stumpfsein der Zähne.*

Odon'tia, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Odontalgia.*

Odonti'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀδοντιάω, to breed teeth.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term for dentition, or the cutting of the teeth. Fr. anal. *odontiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnen*, n.

Odontia'tria, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) *Anat., Med., Surg.* Term for knowledge and skill in the care and treatment of the teeth: odontia'try. Fr. and Germ. anal. *odontiatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnarzneikunde*, f.

Odontia'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Odontiatria*, skill in treating teeth; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Odontiatria:* odontia'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *odontiatrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Odontiatrie betreffend.*

Odontia'tros. } (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἰατρός, a
Odontia'trus, *i*, m. } surgeon.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a surgeon-dentist, or dentist. Fr. syn. *dentiste*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnarzt*, m.

Odon'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὀδούς, a tooth; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to the teeth: odon'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *odontique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Zähne betreffend.*

Odon'tis. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth.) *Bot., Med., Pharm.* Name for a species of *Lychnis*, a decoction of which was supposed to relieve toothache.

Odontītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Odontītis*, inflammation of a tooth; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Odontitis:* odonti'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *odontitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Odontitis betreffend.*

Odontītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation or pain of a tooth: odonti'tis. Fr. anal. *odontite*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnentzündung*, f.; *Zahnschmerz*, m.

Odontŏ'bius, *i*, m. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *βίος*, life.) *Med.* Term for living animal matter in the sordes of the teeth. Germ. syn. *eine im Schmut der Zähne lebende Thiergattung.*

Odontŏbo'thrion. } (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *βο-*
Odontŏbo'thrium, *a*, n. } *θρίον*, dim. *βόθρος*, a hole or cavity dug in the ground.) *Anat., Med., Surg.* Term the same as *Alveolus*, or a socket of a tooth. See *Odontophatne.* Fr. anal. *odontobothrie*, m.; *alvéole*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnhöhle*, f.

Odon'tŏbothrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Odontŏbothrion*, an *alveolus*, or tooth-socket; terminal *ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of an *alveolus*, or tooth-socket, one or more. See *Odontophatnitis, Phatnitis.* Fr. anal. *odontobothrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung einer oder mehrer Zahnhöhlen.*

Odonto'chălix, *ĭcis*, m. and f. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *χάλιξ*, mortar.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a cement for the teeth; dental cement. See *Odontocolla.* Fr. anal. *odontochalice*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahncäment*, n.; *Zahnkitt*, m.

Odontocnēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *κνῆσις*, an itching.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a painful itching of the gums. See *Odaxesmus.* Fr. anal. *odontocnèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das schmerzhafte Jucken am Zahnfleisch.*

Odontocnes'mus, *i*, m. The same as *Odonocnesis.*

Odontŏcol'la, *æ*, f. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *κόλλα*, glue.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a cement for the teeth; dental cement. The same as *Odontochalix.* Fr. anal. *odontocolle*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnkitt*, m.

Odontŏcōmium, *ii*. n. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *κώμιον*, dim. *κώμη*, a quarter or ward of a city.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an Institution, or surgery, for curing diseases of the teeth; a dental surgery. Fr. anal. *odontocome*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Anstalt für Zahnheilung.*

Odontŏder'meus, *a, um.* (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *δέρμα*, the skin.) *Bot.* Applied by Persoon to a Family (*Odontodermei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Exosporei Pilomyci*, comprehending those of which the hat is provided with teeth on the under surface: odontoder'meous. Fr. anal. *odontoderme*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahnhautig*, adj.

Odontōdēs, adj. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat., Bot., Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Having or full of teeth: odon'tous. Often used, but improperly, for *Odontoides.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *odonteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gezähnt*, adj.; *mit Zähnen versehen.*

Odontŏdes'mion. } (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *δέσ-*
Odontŏdes'mium, *ii*, n. } *μιον*, a band or fetter.) *Anat.* Term for a ligament of a tooth. Fr. syn. *ligament de dent.* Germ. *Zahnband*, n.

Odontŏdiarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *διάῤῥοια*, a diarrhœa.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for diarrhœa arising from dentition. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *odontodiarrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahndurchfall*, m.; *Zahnruhr*, f.

Odontŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *γεννάω*, to produce.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for that branch of physiology which treats of the mode of development of the teeth: odonto'geny. Fr. anal. *odontogénie*, f. Ger. syn. *Zahnzeugung*, f.

Odonto'glўph'on. } (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *γλύ-*
Odonto'glўph'um, *i*, n. } *φω*, to scrape.) *Surg.* A name for an instrument for the purpose of scaling and scraping the teeth. Fr. anal. *odontoglyphe*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnfeile*, f.

Odon'toid. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; terminal *-ῑdēs.*) Resembling a tooth in shape; tooth-like. *Odontoīdēs*, adj. See *Pyrenoides, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *odontoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahnähnlich*, adj.; *zahnförmig*, adj.

Odontŏ'lĭthos. } (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *λίθος*,
Odontŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. } a stone.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the tartar or stone-like incrustation on the teeth. Fr. anal. *odontalithe*, f. Germ. syn. *der Weinstein an den Zähnen.*

Odontŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a dissertation on the structure of the teeth: odonto'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *odontologie*, f.

Odontŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Odontŏlŏgia*, a dissertation on the teeth; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Odontologia:* odontolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *odontologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Odontologie betreffend.*

Odontŏlox'ia, *æ*, f. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *λοξός*, slanting or oblique.) *Anat., Surg.* Term for irregularity or obliquity of the teeth: odonto'loxy. See *Odontoparallaxis.* Fr. anal. *odontoloxie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schiefstehen der Zähne.*

Odontŏmērion. } (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *μηρός*,
Odontŏmērium, *ii*, n. } the ham or upper fleshy part of the thigh.) *Med., Pathol., Zoöl.* Term for the *Tænia dentata.* Germ. syn. *Gliedern zähnten Bandwurm.*

Odon'tŏmys, *yos*, m. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *μῦς*, a mouse.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the pulp of a tooth, according to Kraus. Germ. syn. *Zahnmark*, n.; *Zahnpulpe*, f.

Odon'tŏnecrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *νέκρωσις*, a killing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *necrosis*, or deadness of the tooth. Fr. anal. *odontonécrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Knochenbrand der Zähne.*

Odon'tŏnŏsŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*'Οδούς*, a tooth; *νόσος*, a disease; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a treatise on the diseases of the teeth: odon'tonoso'logy.

See *Odontopathologia.* Fr. anal. *odontonosologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von Erkrankung der Zähne.*

Odon'tŏpărallax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οδούς, a tooth; παράλλαξις, a passing by or declension.) *Anat., Surg.* Term for a distortion or irregular arrangement of the teeth. See *Odontoloxia.* Fr. anal. *odontoparallaxe*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schiefstehen der Zähne.*

Odon'tŏpathŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. ('Οδούς, a tooth; πάθος, a disease; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of disease of the teeth: odontopatho'logy. See *Odontonosologia.* Fr. anal. *odontopathologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Zahnkrankheiten.*

Odontophat'nē, *es*, f. ('Οδούς, a tooth; φάτνη, a feeding-trough, or manger.) *Anat.*, Term for an *alveolus*, or tooth-socket. See *Odontobothrion, Phatne.* Fr. syn. *alvéole*, m. Germ. syn. *Hohle*, f.; *Zahnhöhle*, f.

Odontŏphatnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Odontophatne*, a tooth-socket; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of an *alveolus*, or tooth-socket. See *Odontobothritis, Phatnitis.* Fr. anal. *odontophatnite*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnhöhlenentzündung*, f.

Odontophleg'mŏnē, *es*, f. ('Οδούς, a tooth; φλεγμονή, an inflamed tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an inflammation of a tooth. Fr. anal. *odontophlegmon*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnentzündung*, f.

Odontŏphy'ia, *æ*, f. ('Οδούς, a tooth; φύω, to grow.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for dentition, or cutting of the teeth. Fr. anal. *odontophye*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnausbruch*, m.

Odontŏpiestēr, *ēris*, m. ('Οδούς, a tooth; πιεστήρ, a squeezer.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a tooth-presser, or means for dulling the sense of toothache by pressure. Fr. anal. *odontopiester*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnklemmer*, m.; *Zahnpresse*, f.

Odontoprīsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οδούς, a tooth; πρῖσις, a sawing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the *Stridor dentium*, or grinding of the teeth. See *Odontosynerismus.* Fr. anal. *odontoprisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zähneknirschen*, n.

Odontoram'phus, *a, um.* ('Οδούς, a tooth; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Odontoramphi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Passeres*, comprehending those whose mandibles present some *serraturæ*, well developed on their edges: odontoram'phous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *odontoramphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahnschnabelig*, adj.

Odontorhi'zus, *a, um.* ('Οδούς, a tooth; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having roots like small teeth sunk one into another, as the *Corallorhiza odontorhizum:* odontorhi'zous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *odontorhize*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahngewurzelt*, adj.

Odontorhyn'chus, *a, um.* ('Οδούς, a tooth; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a group (*Odontorhynchi*, nom. pl. m.) of birds, including those which have their mandibles dentated: odontorhyn'chous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *odontorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahnschnabelig*, adj.

Odontorrham'phus. See *Odontoramphus.*

Odontorrheumal'gia, *æ*, f. ('Οδούς, a tooth; ῥεῦμα, a flow, which, in reference to the humours, was supposed to cause rheumatism; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic pain of the teeth: odontorrheumal'gy. The same as *Rheumodontalgia.* It ought to be *Odontorheumatalgia.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *odontorrheumatalgie*, f.

Odontorrhīnē, *es.* f. ('Οδούς, a tooth; ῥίνη, a file or rasp.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a dental file. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *odontorrhine*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnfeile*, f.

Odontorrhi'za, *æ*, f. ('Οδούς, a tooth; ῥίζα, a root.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the root or fang of a tooth. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *racine de dent.* Germ. syn. *Zahnwurzel*, f.

Odontorrhi'zus. See *Odontorhizus.*

Odontorrhizoph'thĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οδούς, a tooth; ῥίζα, a root; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for decay of the root or fang of a tooth. Fr. anal. *odontorhizophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnwurzelschwinden*, n.

Odontorrhynchus. See *Odontorhyncus.*

Odonto'scepē, *es*, f. ('Οδούς, a tooth; σκέπη, a covering.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the integument or covering of the teeth. Germ. syn. *Zahnschutz*, m.

Odonto'schĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οδούς, a tooth; σχίσις, a parting or division.) *Surg.* Term for a cleaving or splitting of a tooth. Fr. anal. *odontoschisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Spaltung eines Zahns.*

Odontoschis'ma, *ātis*, n. ('Οδούς, a tooth; σχίσμα, a cleft or division.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a cleft or fissure of a tooth. Fr. anal. *odontoschisme*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnspalt*, m.

Odontŏseisis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οδούς, a tooth; σεῖσις, a shaking.) *Med., Surg.* Term for loose or shaking teeth; a shaking of the teeth. Fr. anal. *odontoseisie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wackeln der Zähne; Zahnwackeln*, n.

Odontoseis'mus, *i*, m. The same as *Odontoseisis.*

Odontōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οδούς, a tooth.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the formation or growth of a tooth; the development of a tooth. Fr. anal. *odontèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnen*, n.; *Zahnausbruch*, m.

Odontosmeg'ma, *ātis*, n. ('Οδούς, a tooth; σμῆγμα, a substance used for cleaning.) *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Odontotrimma*, or a dentifrice. Fr. anal. *odontosmegma*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnpulver*, m.

Odontospas'mus, *i*, m. ('Οδούς, a tooth; σπασμός, a convulsion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasms or convulsions in infants from difficult dentition. Fr. anal. *odontospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnkrampf*, m.

Odontosphăcĕ'lĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } ('Οδούς, a
Odontosphăcĕl'ismos, *i*, m. } tooth; σφάκελος, a gangrene; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for *caries* of the teeth:

odontospha'celism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *odontosphacélisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnfäule*, f.

Odon'tosteŏ'phyton. } ('Ὀδούς, a tooth; **Odon'tosteŏ'phytum**, *i*, n. } ὀστέον, a bone; φυτόν, a plant.) *Med., Anim. Pathol.* Term used by Lobstein, *Pathol., Anat.*, § 811, *l'ostéophyte aux dents*, for a soft or spongy growth on the bone of a tooth: an odon'tosteo'phyte. Fr. anal. *odontostéophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnosteophyt*, n.

Odontostĕrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ὀδούς, a tooth; στέρησις, deprivation.) *Med.* Term for loss or deprivation of teeth. Fr. anal. *odontostérèse*, f. Germ. syn. *der Verlust der Zähne.*

Odontostĕrētĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Odontostĕrēsis*, loss of teeth; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Odontosteresis.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *odontostérétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Odontosteresis betreffend.*

Odonto'stĭchas, *ădis*, f. } ('Ὀδούς, a tooth; στιχάς, στίχος, or στοῖ-**Odonto'stĭchos.** **Odonto'stĭchus**, *i*, m. } χος, a row.) *Anat., Physiol.* Terms for **Odontostœ'chos.** **Odontostœ'chus**, *i*, m. } the order or arrangement of the teeth. Germ. syn. *Zahnreihe*, f.

Odonto'stŏmus, *a*, *um.* ('Ὀδούς, a tooth; στόμα, the mouth.) *Conchol.* Having a dentated mouth or opening, as the *Bulimus odontostoma:* odonto'stomous. Fr. anal. *odontostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahnmaulig*, adj.

Odon'tostўlus, *a*, *um.* ('Ὀδούς, a tooth; στῦλος, a style.) *Conchol.* Applied by Menke to univalve shells of which the *columella* presents a dentiform fold or plait which forms a projection in front, as the *Bulimus vulpinus:* odontosty'lous. Fr. anal. *odontostylé*, adj.

Odon'tōsynēris'mus, *i*, m. ('Ὀδούς, a tooth; συνερίζω, to contend with or together.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for crashing or grinding of the teeth. See *Odontoprisis.* Fr. anal. *odontosynerisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zähneklappern*, n.

Odon'tŏthēca, *æ*, f. ('Ὀδούς, a tooth; θήκη, a sheath.) *Zoöl.* Term for the sheath or covering of a tooth, as in certain lizards, etc. Fr. anal. *odontothèque*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnhülle*, f.; *Zahnkapsel*, f.

Odon'tothĕrapi'a, *æ*, f. ('Ὀδούς, a tooth; θεραπεία, medical treatment.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the treatment or care of the teeth: odon'tothe'rapy. Fr. anal. *odontothérapie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnheilkunde*, f.; *Zahnarzneikunde*, f.

Odon'totrim'ma, *ătis*, n. ('Ὀδούς, a tooth; τρίβω, to rub down.) *Pharm.* Old term for a dentifrice, or medicinal substance, with which to clean the teeth. See *Odontosmegma.* Fr. anal. *odontotrimme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnpulver*, m.

Odor, *ōris*, m. See *Odour.*

Odōrātus, *a*, *um.* (*Odor*, smell.) That which gives out any kind of odour. *Bot.* Seldom applied but to a body of which the odour is agreeable; thus applied it is rendered in Latin by a great number of different expressions, as the *Lathyrus odoratus*, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, *Agaricus odorus*, *Staphylinus olens*, *Glycine suaveolens*, etc. Very often terms of comparison are employed, as *Gynema balsamica*, *Pelargonium balsameum*, *Cerambyx moschatus*, etc.: o'dorate: o'dorous. Fr. anal. *odorant*, adj. Germ. syn. *riechend*, part. adj.

Odōrātus, *ûs*, m. (*Odor*, a smell.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the sense of smelling; also the act of smelling. Fr. anal. *odorat*, m. Ger. syn. *Geruchsinn*, m.; *Riechvermögen*, n.

Odōrĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Odor*, a smell; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the salts of which *odorin* forms the base: odo'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *odorique*, adj.

Odōrides. (*Odor*, a smell.) *Chem.* Applied by Guibourt to a Family of organic ternary compounds, comprehending those that are especially remarkable for the action which they exercise upon the sense of smelling. Fr. anal. *odorides*, m. pl.

Odōrĭfer. The same as *Odoriferus.*

Odōrĭ'fĕrans, *antis*, adj. (*Odor*, a smell; *fĕro*, to bear.) That which has an agreeable odour; sweet-smelling: odori'ferant. Fr. anal. *odoriférant*, adj. Germ. syn. *wohlriechend*, part. adj.

Odōrĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Odor*, a smell; *fĕro*, to bear.) Having a smell or odour: odori'ferous. Fr. anal. *odorifère*, adj.

Odorin'. (*Odor*, a smell.) *Chem.* Applied by Unverdorben to a salifiable base which he extracted from the animal oil of Dippel, because of its peculiar repugnant odour. *Odōrīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *odorine*, f.

O'dour. (Ὄζω, to give out smell.) *Chem.* Smell, whether good or bad, being that which emanates from an odoriferous body, consisting either of particles from the body itself, or as has lately been suggested by the result of certain experiments of M. Robiquet, of a gas or vapour, the effect of its combination with a proper vehicle. *Odor*, *ōris*, m. See *Odme*, *Osme.* Fr. anal. *odeur*, m. Germ. syn. *Geruch*, m.

Odўnacĕ'sius, *a*, *um.* ('Ὀδύνη, pain; ἄκεσις, a healing or remedy.) *Med., Pathol.* Healing pain; removing or subduing pain. The same as *Accsodynus.*

O'dўne, *ēs*, f. ('Ὀδύνη.) *Pathol.* Old term for pain or anxiety. Fr. syn. *douleur*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmerz*, m.

Odўnēphătos. } ('Ὀδύνη, pain; φατός, **Odўnēphătus**, *a*, *um.* } dead, from φένω, to slay.) *Med., Pathol., Pharm.* Allaying or deadening pain; applied to medicines: odyne'phatous. Germ. syn. *Schmerzstillend*, part. adj.; *die Schmerz todtend.*

Odўnēphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. ('Ὀδύνη, pain; φοβέω, to fear.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the fear or dread of pain: ody'nephoby. Fr. anal. *odynéphobie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmerzschen*, f.

Odўnēphŏrus, *a*, *um.* ('Ὀδύνη, pain; φέρω, to bring.) *Med., Pathol.* Bringing or inducing pain: odyne'phorous. Fr. anal. *odynéphore*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schmerzbringend*, part. adj.

Odўnēros. } ('Ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pa-***Odўnērus**, *a*, *um.* } *thol.* Of or belonging to

pain: odyne'rous. Fr. anal. *odynère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmerzhaft*, adj.

Odÿ'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀδύνη, pain; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to pain: ody'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *odynique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmerzhaft*, adj.

Odÿnōdēs, adj. (Ὀδύνη, pain; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of pain: o'dynous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *odyneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmerzhaft*, adj.

Odÿnŏpoie'us, *a*, *um*. (Ὀδύνη, pain; ποιέω, to make.) *Med., Pathol.* Making or causing pain: odynopoie'ous. Fr. anal. *odynopoié*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schmerz machend.*

Odÿno'spas, *ădis*, adj. (Ὀδύνη, pain; σπάω, to draw.) *Med., Pathol.* Drawn or convulsed with pain. Germ. syn. *vor Schmerz sich krümmend.*

Œ'a. *Bot.* A name for the *Cratægus terminalis*, or wild service-tree.

Œcŏdon'tus, *a*, *um*. (Εἴκοσι, twenty; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Entomol.* An epithet faulty in construction and spelling, applied by Latreille to a Family (*Œcodonta*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Annulata Cephalobranchiata*, comprehending those which have the fore part of the body terminated by a multitude of long filiform *tentacula*: œcodon'tous. The derivation ought to be Εἴκοσι and ὀδούς. Fr. anal. *œcodonte*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwanzigzahnig*, adj.

Œcŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Οἶκος, a house; νέμω, to distribute.) Household order; but by custom applied to order or proper arrangement in doing anything: eco'nomy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *économie*, f. Germ. anal. *Oekonomie*, f.

Œcŏnŏ'mĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Œcŏnŏmia*, household order; terminal *-ĭcus*.) Of or belonging to *Œconomia*, or economy: econo'mical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *economique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Oekonomie betreffend; ökonomisch*, adj.

Œconomy, Animal. See *Animal Economy.*

Œconomy, Vegetable. See *Vegetable Economy.*

Œdă'leus, *a*, *um.* } (Οἰδαλέος.) *Surg.* That
Œdă'lĭcus, *a*, *um.* } which is swelled or turgid; applied to bougies. Fr. anal. *œdale*, adj.; *œdalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschwollen*, adj.; *zum Aufschwellen geneigt oder eingerichtet.*

Œdēma, *ătis*, n. (Οἰδέω, to swell.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a swelling from the effusion of serous fluid in the cellular substance of a part; when more extensively, or generally existing in the body and members, it is termed *Anasarca*. Fr. anal. *œdème*, m. Germ. anal. *Oedem*, n.; syn. *Wassergeschwulst*, n.

Œdēmă'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Œdēma*, a swelling; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Œdema*: œdema'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *œdématique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oedema betreffend.*

Œdēmătis'chĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Œdēma*, a swelling; ἴσχω, to hold.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a checking, controlling, or repelling of *œdema*. See *Œdematostrophe*. Fr. anal. *œdématischèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verhaltung*, or *Zurückhaltung eines Oedem.*

Œdēmătischĕ'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Œdēmătischĕsis*, a controlling of *œdema*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Œdematischesis*: œdematische'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *œdématischétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oedematischesis betreffend.*

Œdēmătōdēs, adj. (*Œdēma*, a swelling from serous effusion in the cellular tissue; terminal *-ōdēs*.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of *œdema*, or conjoined with *œdema*; applied to a variety of the disease erysipelas: œde'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *œdémateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *ödemartig*, adj.

Œdēmătoīdēs, adj. (*Œdēma*, a swelling from serous effusion in the cellular tissue; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling *œdema*: œde'matoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *œdématoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *ödemähnlich*, adj.

Œdēmă'tŏpus, *a*, *um*. (Οἴδημα, a swelling; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or the *stipes* swelled or bellied out: œdema'topous. Fr. anal. *œdématope*, adj. Germ. syn. *ödemfussig*, adj.

Œdēmătos'cheocēlē, *es*, f. (*Œdēma*, a swelling; *oscheocēlē*, hernia of the scrotum.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for *hernia* of the *scrotum* with *œdema*: œdemato'scheocele. Fr. anal. *œdématoschéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Hodensacksbruch mit Oedem.*

Œdēmăto'strŏphē, *es*, f. (Οἴδημα, a swelling; στροφή, a turning.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the controlling or checking of *œdema*. See *Œdematischesis*. Fr. anal. *œdématostrophe*, f. Germ. syn. *das Zurücktreten eines Oedems.*

Œdēmătostrŏ'phĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Œdēmătostrophe*, a checking of *œdema*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Œdematostrophe*: œdematostro'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *œdématostrophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Œdematostrophe oder Zurücktreten eines Oedem betreffend.*

Œde'mătous. (*Œdēma*, a swelled state of a part; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the condition termed *Œdema*. *Œdēmătōsus*, *a*, *um*. See *Œdematodes*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *œdémateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *ödemartig*, adj.

Œdemerites. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe of the *Coleoptera Stenelytra*, having the *Œdemera* for their type. Fr. anal. *œdémérites*, m. pl.

Œdēmerÿsi'pĕlas, *ătis*, n. (*Œdēma*, a swelling; *erÿsipĕlas*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *erysipelas œdematodes*. It ought to be *Œdematerysipelas*. Fr. anal. *œdémérysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *die ödematose Rose.*

Œdēmŏsar'ca, *æ*, f. (Οἴδημα, swelling of a part; σάρξ, flesh.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a tumour, of a nature between *œdema* and *sarcoma*, mentioned by M. A. Severin, *de Nov. Obs. Abscess*, c. 4, named by Lassus *Tumor lymphaticus*, or *Elephantiasis notha*. Fr. anal. *œdémosarque*, f. Germ. syn. *eine sehr hart anzufühlende Wassergeschwulst.*

Œdēmŏsarcōma, *ătis*, f. (*Œdēma*, a swelling; *sarcōma*, a fleshy tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an œdematous fleshy tumour. See *Œdemosarca*. Fr. anal. *œdémasarcome*, m.

Œdēmos'cheŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Œdēma*, a swelling; *oscheocēlē*, scrotal *hernia*.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for œdematous oscheocele. Fr. anal. *œdémoscheócèle*, f. Germ. syn. *der mit Oedem verbundene Hodensackbruch.*

Œ̄sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Οἴησις*, an opinion. *Med.*
Oiēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } Term used by Hippocrates, *de Dec. Ornat.* iv. 1, for a specious knowledge of art, without true experience. Fr. anal. *œèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorurtheil*, n.

Œnanthārion. }
Œnanthārium, *ii*, n. } (*Οἶνος*, wine; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. *οἰνανθάριον*, used by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 21, Adams's Transl. iii. 598, for a certain ointment, in which wine and the flowers of lilies were used.

Œnan'thē, *es*, f. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *ἄνθος*, a flower, from the fragrance of its flowers.) A Linn. genus of umbelliferous plants, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia*. The Hemlock dropwort. Fr. anal. *œnanthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Rebendolde*, f.

Œnan'thē Crŏcāta. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Hemlock dropwort, a virulent poison, which has often been fatal by being eaten in mistake for water-parsnip; the juice, carefully administered, is held to be efficacious in inveterate scorbutic eruptions; it is considered to be the most deleterious of all the vegetables produced in this country. Fr. syn. *œnanthe safranée*. Germ syn. *safrangelbe Rebendolde oder Tropfwurz.*

Œnan'thic. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *ἄνθος*, a flower; terminal *-ικὸς*.) Applied to a peculiar liquid, or ether, which is held to be the principle that gives wine its peculiar aroma or flavour. *Œnan'thĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *œnanthique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Weinblüthe betreffend.*

Œnă'rea. (*Οἴναρα*, the young branches of the vine with the leaves.) Old term, Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *De Morb. Mul.* lxxiv, 21, for the ashes prepared from twigs, etc., of the vine.

Œnĕlæ'um, *i*, n. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *ἔλαιον*, oil.) *Pharm., Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *οινέλαιον*, used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* i. 8, for a mixture of wine and oil, anciently used in dressing wounds of the head. Fr. anal. *œnélæum*, m. Germ. syn. *Weinöl*, n.

Œnēros. }
Œnērus, *a, um.* } (*Οἶνος*, wine.) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to wine; a term used by Hippocrates in reference to the treatment of fractures, when the bandages are moistened and the fractures are bathed with wine—*οἰνηρὴ ἰητρείη*—the vinous treatment; vi'nous. Fr. syn. *vineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *weinig*, adj.

Œnōdēs, adj. (*Οἶνος*, wine; terminal *-ōdēs*.) Full of wine; anciently applied to wine that admitted of a considerable mixture of water, the same as *Vinosus.*

Œnŏ'gălа, *æ*, f. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *γάλα*, milk.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a kind of potion of wine and milk, mentioned by Hippocrates; some understand it was wine heated to the warmth of new milk; more likely, such as the wine-whey posset, in familiar use at this day. Fr. anal. *œnogale*, m. Germ. syn. *Weinmilch*, f.; *Weinmolken*, f.

Œnŏ'găron. }
Œnŏ'gărum, *i*, n. } (*Οἶνος*, wine; *γάρον*, garum.) Old term for a mixture of wine and the kind of pickle called *garum*, according to Ætius, iii. 85.

Œnoīdēs, adj. (*Οἶνος*, wine; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Med., Pharm.* Resembling wine: œ'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *œnoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *weinähnlich*, adj.

Œnŏlātūrus, *a, um.* (*Οἶνος*, wine; *fĕro*, to carry.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied by Béral of Paris to vinous extracts (*Œnolatura*, nom pl. n.) or medicated wines: œnolatu'rous. Fr. anal. *œnolature*, adj. Germ. syn. *weinträgend*, part. adj.

Œnŏ'leus, *a, um.* (*Οἶνος*, wine.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied by Béral to vinous solutions (*Œnolea*, nom. pl. n.): œno'leous. Fr. anal. *œnolé*, adj.

Œnŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Οἶνος*, wine; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to wine: œno'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *œnolique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Wein betreffend.*

Œnōlōtīvus, *a, um.* (*Οἶνος*, wine; *lăvo*, from *λούω*, to wash.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied (*Œnolotiva*, nom. pl. n.) by Béral to lotions, gargles, etc.: œnoloti'vous. Fr. anal. *œnolotif*, adj.

Œnŏ'mānēs, adj. (*Οἰνομανὴς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Mad for wine. Germ. syn. *en Wein zu sehr (bis zur Wuth) liebend.*

Œnŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *μανία*, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive inclination for wine; also drink-madness. Fr. anal. *œnomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Säuferwahnsinn*, m.

Œnŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *μαντεία*, a prophesying.) *Med.* Term for divinations from libations of wine. Fr. anal. *œnomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus den Wein-Libationen bei Opfern.*

Œnŏ'mĕli, indecl. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *μέλι*, honey.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for wine sweetened with honey. Fr. anal. *œnomel*, m. Germ. syn. *Weinmeth*, m.

Œnŏmĕl'leus, *a, um.* (*Œnŏmĕli*, wine sweetened with honey.) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to *Œnomel*; applied by Béral to preparations (*Œnomellea*, nom. pl. n.) of honey with wine for dressings, etc. Fr. anal. *œnomellé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Honigwein gehörig.*

Œnophlyc'tus, *a, um.* (*Οἶνος*, wine; *φλύω*, to babble.) *Med.* He that is in a state of intoxication from wine; drunken: œnophlyc'tous, Fr. anal. *œnophlycte*, adj.; syn. *ivrogne*, adj. Germ. syn. *trunken*, adj.

Œnophlў'gia, *æ*, f. (*Οἰνοφλυγία.*) *Med.* Term for drunkenness or ebriety. Fr. anal. *œnophlygie*; f.; syn. *ivresse*, f. Germ. syn. *Trunkenheit*, f.

Œno'phlyx, *ŭgis*, adj. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *φλύω*, to babble.) *Med.* The same as *Œnophlyctus.*

Œnŏpœ'ia, *æ*, f. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *ποιέω*, to make.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a making of wine. Fr. anal. *œnopéie*, f. Germ. syn. *Weinbereitung*, f.

Œnostag'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *στάζω*, to distil.) *M. Med.* Old term for spirit of wine. Fr. anal. *œnostagma*, m. Germ. syn. *Weingeist*, m.

Œnŏthe'reus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (*Œnothereæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Onagrarieæ*, having the *Œnothera* for their type. Some botanists give the name to the Family itself: œnothe'reous. Fr. anal. *œnothère*, adj.

Œnothio'nic. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *θεῖον*, sulphur; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a combination of wine and sulphur; applied to an acid, also called sulphovinic, obtained in first mixing the ingredients for the formation of sulphuric ether, and before the application of artificial heat. *Œnŏthīo'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *œnothionique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwefelweinsauer*, adj.

Œ'nus, *i*, m. (*Οἶνος.*) *Med., Pharm.* The Greek term for *vinum*, or wine. Fr. syn. *vin*, m. Germ. syn. *Wein*, m.

Œōnŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (*Οἰωνὸς*, a solitary or lone-flying bird; *μαντεία*, a prophesying.) *Med.* Old term for a divination from the flight of birds. Fr. anal. *œonomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus dem Vogelfluge.*

Œōnŏman'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Œonomantia*, divination from the flight of birds; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Œonomantia:* œonoman'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *œonomantique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Oeonomantie betreffend.*

Œsŏphăgæ'us, *a, um.* (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the œsophagus: œsophage'al; applied (nom. sing. m.) to the muscle or muscular fibres forming the sphincter, or surrounding the upper portion of the œsophagus. Fr. anal. *œsophagé*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Speiseröhre betreffend.*

Œsŏphăgal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the œsophagus: œsophagal'gy. Fr. anal. *œsophagalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Speiseröhrenschmerz*, m.

Œsŏphăgecpies'mus, *i*, m. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *ἐκπιεσμὸς*, a squeezing out.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the pressing of the œsophagus out of its natural situation.

Œsŏphăgecpiestērion. } (*Œsŏphăgus*, the
Œsŏphăgecpiestērium, *ii*, n. } gullet; *ἐκπιεστήριον*, a press.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an instrument for displacing or putting aside the œsophagus. Fr. anal. *œsophagecpiestérion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug die Speiseröhre aus ihrer Lage zu verschieben.*

Œsŏphăgectō'pia, *æ*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *ectopia*, a displacement.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for displacement of the *œsophagus:* œsophagec'topy. Fr. anal. *œsophagectopie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Verschieben der Speiseröhre aus ihrer Lage.*

Œsŏphăgĕ'mĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *emĕsis*, a vomiting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for vomiting out of the *œsophagus.* Fr. anal. *œsophagémésie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Erbrechen bloss aus der Speiseröhre.*

Œsŏphăgeurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *εὐρύνω*, to make wide.) *Med., Pathol. Anat.* Term for a morbid enlargement or widening of the *œsophagus.* Fr. anal. *œsophageurysme*, m. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Erweiterung des Œsophagus.*

Œsŏphăgeurysmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Œsophageurysma*, a morbid enlargement of the *œsophagus;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol. Anat.* Of or belonging to *Œsophageurysma:* œsophageurysma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *œsophageurysmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Œsophageurysmus betreffend.*

Œsŏphă'gĭcus. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Œsophagoplecticus.*

Œsŏphăgis'mus, *i*, m. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by some the same as *Œsophagitis*; by others, as *Dysphagia;* by Vogel for *Œsophagospasmus;* in all these there is relation to the simple meaning of contraction, difficulty in swallowing, from spasmodic stricture of the *œsophagus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *œsophagisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Verengerung der Speiseröhre.*

Œsŏphăgītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *œsophagus.* Fr. anal. *œsophagite*, f. Germ. syn. *Speiseröhrenentzündung*, f.

Œsŏphăgŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *hernia* of the *œsophagus.* Fr. anal. *œsophagocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Speiseröhrenbruch*, m.

Œsŏphăgŏcēlĭcus, *a, um.* (*Œsŏphăgŏcēlē*, hernia of the *œsophagus;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Œsophagocele:* œsophagoce'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *œsophagocélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Œsophagocele betreffend.*

Œsŏphăgŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for (spasmodic) pain of the *œsophagus.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *œsophagodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Speiseröhrenschmerz*, m.

Œsŏphăgŏdў'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Œsŏphăgŏdўnia*, pain of the gullet; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Œsophagodynia:* œsophagody'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *œsophagodynique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Œsophagodynie betreffend.*

Œsŏphăgŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the *œsophagus:* œsophago'pathy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *œsophagopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leiden der Speiseröhre.*

Œsŏphăgŏpă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Œsŏphăgŏpăthia*, disease of the gullet; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Œsophagopathia:* œsophagopa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *œsophagopathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Œsophagopathie betreffend.*

Œsŏphăgŏplec'ticus, *a, um.* (*Œsŏphăgoplēgia*, sudden paralysis of the *œsophagus;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Œsophagoplegia:* œsophagoplec'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. and Germ. anal. *œsophagoplectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Œsophagoplegia betreffend.*

Œsŏphăgŏplēgia, *æ*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gul-

let; *πλήσσω*, to strike.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for sudden paralysis of the œsophagus: œsophagople'gy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *œsophagoplégie*, f. Germ. syn. *Œsophagoplegie betreffend.*

Œsŏphăgorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* A term intended to mean bleeding or hemorrhage from the *œsophagus*, but really expressing only discharge or bursting forth, of whatever kind, from the gullet: œsophagor'rhagy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Œsophagorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutung aus der Speiseröhre.*

Œsŏphăgorrhă'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Œsŏphăgorrhăgia*, a sudden discharge, as of blood, from the *œsophagus;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Œsophagorrhagia:* œsophagorrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. and Germ. anal. *œsophagorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Œsophagorrhagie betreffend.*

Œsŏphăgorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term intended to mean a flow or discharge of blood, but only expressing a discharge of any kind from the gullet. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *œsophagorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ausscheidung von Blut und Säften aus der Speiseröhre.*

Œsŏphăgospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *spasmus*, a contraction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cramp or spasm of the *œsophagus:* œso'phagospasm. See *Œsophagismus.* Fr. anal. *œsophagospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Speiseröhrenkrampf*, m.

Œsŏphăgostĕnōma, *ătis*, n. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *στένωμα*, a narrow place or pass.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a constriction of the *œsophagus.* Fr. anal. *œsophagosténôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Speiseröhrenverengerung*, f.

Œsŏphăgostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *στένωσις*, a narrowing or contracting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or progress of *Œsophagostenoma.* Fr. anal. *œsophagosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Bildungs-Process des Œsophagostenoma.*

Œsophago'tomy. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the operation of opening or cutting into the *œsophagus. Œsŏphăgŏtŏ'mia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *œsophagotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Speiseröhrenschnitt*, m.

Œsŏ'phăgus, *i*, m. (*Oἴσω*, from *ὄιω*, to carry; *φάγω*, to eat; because it conveys what is eaten to the stomach.) *Anat.* Name for the membranous and muscular tube which is continued from the pharynx to the cardiac orifice of the stomach: the œso'phagus; also called *Fistula cibalis.* Fr. anal. *œsophage*, m. Germ. syn. *Speiseröhre*, f.

Œstracidæ, patron. nom. pl. m. *Entomol.* Applied by Wiedemann to a Family of the *Diptera*, having the *Œstrus* for their type. Fr. anal. *œstracides*, m. pl.

Œstri'deus, *a, um.* } *Entomol.* Applied by Ro-
Œstridis, *is, e.* } bineau-Desvoidy to a tribe (*Œstrides*, nom. m. pl.) of the *Myodariæ Calyptereæ;* by Cuvier, Latreille, and Eichwald, to a tribe (*Œstrideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Diptera Anthericera*, having the *Œstrus* for their type: œstri'deous. Fr. anal. *œstride*, adj.

Œstrŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Oἶστρος*, the gad-bee which stings cattle; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* Old term, the same as *Nymphomania.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *œstromanie*, f.

Œs'trual. (*Œstrum*, orgasm.) *Physiol., Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the *œstrum* or orgasm; a term applied to the period during which conception takes place in the *Mammalia* analogous to the menstrual period of the human female. *Œstrualis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *œstrual*, adj. Germ. syn. *die heftige Begierde gehörig.*

Œstrua'tion. (*Œstrum*, orgasm.) *Physiol., Zoöl.* Term for the state or condition of being under influence of the *œstrum* or orgasm; rutting. *Œstruātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *œstruation*, f. Germ. syn. *labes-Brunst*, f.

Œs'trum, *i*, n. } (*Oἶστρος*, the gad-bee; whose
Œs'trus, *i*, m. } sting communicates or causes strong excitement in cattle.) *Entomol.* The gad-bee. See *Tabanus.* Fr. anal. *œstre*, m. Germ. syn. *Bremse*, f. *Physiol.* Term for the orgasm or pleasurable sensation experienced during the operation of the appetites or passions, particularly that during coition, termed more distinctively *Œstrum venereum.* Fr. syn. *fureur vénérienne.* Germ. syn. *die heftige Begierde.*

Œs'trum Vĕnĕ'reum. } *Anat.* A metaphorical
Œs'trus Vĕnĕ'reus. } name for the *clitoris*, as the alleged seat of the venereal orgasm. See *Œstrum.* Fr. syn. *clitoris*, m. Germ. syn. *Klitoris*, f.

Œ'sўpe, *es*, f. }
Œ'sўpis, *ĭdis*, f. } (*Oἰσύπη, οἴσυπις, ὕσυπος.*)
Œ'sўpos. } *Med., Pharm.* Old terms
Œ'sўpus, *i*, m. } for the oily matter boiled out from the wool of sheep, and skimmed from the surface; used as emollient in rigidity of the joints.

Œsў'pius, *a, um.* (*Oἰσύπη*, the grease of unwashed wool of sheep.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to agarics which grow on sheep dirt or dung, as the *Agaricus ovinus:* œsy'pious. Fr. anal. *œsypien*, adj.

Offa Al'ba. }
Offa Helmontiāna. } *Chem.* Terms, by Van Helmont, for the white *coagulum* formed by a mixture of a rectified spirit of wine with urine.

Officier, m. *Ichthyol.* A French name for the *Gadus minutus.*

Offĭcīna, *æ*, f. (*Opus*, a work; *făcio*, to make.) A shop or workshop. *Med., Pharm.* Term for the shop or premises of the apothecary or compounder of medicines; applied also to that of the chemist and druggist. Fr. syn. *atélier*, m. Germ. anal. *Officin*, f.; syn. *Werkstatt*, f.

Offĭcīnālis, *is, e.* (*Offĭcīna*, a shop.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to such medicines as are directed by the Colleges to be prepared or kept in the shops: offici'nal. Fr. anal. *officinal*, adj. Germ. anal. *officinell*, adj.

Offĭ'cium Mĕ'dĭci. *Med.* Old term for the office or duty of the physician or medical practitioner, which was to procure the greatest good to man, without which nothing could be grateful or joyous,—that is,

health; according to Lindenus, *Exerc.* iii. § 9, this was to be attained specially by healing or curing diseases and that quickly, safely and pleasantly

Off'ion. *M. Med.* Old term the same as *Opium.*

Offuscātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Offusco,* to make dark or duskish.) *Pathol.* A state of darkness or duskiness; formerly applied the same as *Amaurosis:* offusca'tion. See *Obfuscation.*

Ogmŏmēlē, *es,* f. (Ὄγμος, a furrow; μήλη, a probe.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a sulcated or grooved probe. Fr. syn. *sonde cannélée.* Germ. syn. *Hohlsonde,* f.

Oil. (Teut. *Oel;* Sax. *Ele.*) See *Oleum.*

Oil of Cedar. *Med.* See *Oleum Cedrinum.*

Oil of Juniper. *Med.* See *Huile de Cade.*

Oil of Tur'pentine. *M. Med.* The name for the oil obtained by distillation from the liquid resin of the *Pinus sylvestris.* Fr. syn. *huile volatile de terebinthine.* Germ. syn. *Turpentinöl,* m.

Oil of Vit'riol. *M. Med.* The common name for sulphuric acid. Fr. syn. *huile de vitriol.* Germ. syn. *Vitriolöl,* n.

Oil, Rock. Common name for the substance *Petroleum.* Fr. syn. *petrole* or *pétréole,* m. Germ. syn. *Bergöl,* n.; *Steinöl,* n.

Oily Grain. *Bot.* Common name for the seeds of the *Sesamum Orientale.*

Oinomania. See *Œnomania.*

Oinothionicus. See *Œnothionicus.*

Ointment. *Med., Pharm.* A salve or unguent. See *Unguentum.*

Oïocălym'ma, *ătis,* n. } (Ὠιον, an egg; κάλυμ-
Oïocalyp'trum, *i,* n. } μα, a covering; καλύπτρα, a covering.) *Physiol.* Term for the cortical membrane of an egg; the outer covering of an egg. Germ. syn. *die Schalenhaut des Eies.*

Oiōnus, *i,* m. (Οἰωνὸς, a ravenous bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Oioni,* nom. pl.) comprehending the diurnal *Rapaces.* Fr. anal. *onione,* m.

Ol. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation, used in *formulæ* and prescriptions, of *Oleum,* oil.

Olāci'neus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a Family (*Olacineæ,* nom. pl. f.) of birds having the *Olax* for their type: olaci'neous. Fr. anal. *olacine,* adj.

Olă'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Olănīna,* olanin; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts which have olanin for their base: ola'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *olanique,* adj.

Olanin'. (*Oleum,* oil; *anĭmal,* an animal) *Chem.* Term for a salifiable base which Unverdorben has discovered in the oil of Dippel. *Olanīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *olanine,* f.

Olca. *Med., Pharm.* Corrupted from *Holce;* the same as *Drachma.*

Old Man's Beard. *Bot.* Common name for the *Gerontopogon.*

Oldenlan'dia, *æ,* f. (Oldenland, the Danish botanist.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.*

Oldenlan'dia Umbellāta. *Bot.* Systematic name of a plant, growing wild on the coast of Coromandel, and also cultivated, the roots of which are used by dyers and calico printers the same as madder, giving the beautiful red of the Madras cotton. See *Chay, Chaya.*

O'lea, *æ,* f. (Ἐλαία, oil.) An olive, or the olive-tree. Fr. syn. *olive,* f.; *olivier,* m. Germ. syn. *Olive,* f.; *Oelbaumfrucht,* m.; *Oelbaum,* m.; *Olivenbaum,* m. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Oleaceæ.* Fr. syn. *olivier,* m. Germ. syn. *Oelbaum* or *Olivenbaum,* m.

O'lea Europæ'a. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the olive plant, from whose fruit olive oil is obtained; there are numerous varieties of this tree; also called *Olea sativa.*

Oleāceus, *a, um.* (*Olea,* the olive tree.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Olea;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Oleaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: olea'ceous; also termed *Oleineus.* Fr. anal. *oléacé,* adj. Germ. syn. *zum Oelbaum gehörig.*

Oleāgĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Oleum,* oil; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having or full of oil: olea'ginous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *oleagineux,* adj. Germ. syn. *ölicht,* adj.

Oleāmen, *ĭnis,* n. (*Oleum,* oil.) *Pharm.* Old term for any soft liniment prepared from oils.

Olean'der, *ri,* m. (*Olea,* the olive-tree; from its resemblance.) *Bot.* The specific name of the rose laurel, rose bay, or South Sea rose. See *Nerium Oleander.* Fr. syn. *épilobe,* f. Germ. syn. *Lorbeerrose,* f.

Oleas'ter, *ri,* m. (Dim. *Olea,* the olive-tree.) *Bot.* A name for the wild olive. Fr. syn. *olivier sauvage.* Germ. syn. *der wilde Oelbaum.*

O'leate. (*Oleïcum* acĭdum, Oleic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of oleic acid with a salifiable base. *O'leas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *oleate,* m. Germ. syn. *öligsauer Salz.*

Olecrānarthrītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Olecrānon,* the process or humeral extremity of the *ulna; arthrītis,* inflammation of a joint.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the elbow-joint. Fr. anal. *olécranarthrite,* f. Germ. syn. *Ellenbogenentzündung,* f.

Olecrānarthrŏ'căce, *es,* f. (*Olecrānon,* the process or humeral extremity of the *ulna; arthrŏcăce,* ulceration of the cavity of a bone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ulceration of the elbow-joint. Fr. anal. *olécranarthrocace,* f. Germ. syn. *Ellenbogengelenkverderbniss,* f.

Olecrānon, *i,* n. (Ὠλένη, the ulna; κράνον, the head.) *Anat.* Name for the process or humeral extremity of the ulna, on which we lean when resting on the elbow; also, the elbow itself. See *Acrolenion.* Fr. anal. *olécrane,* m. Germ. syn. *Olekranon,* n.

Olefi'ant Gas. (*Oleum,* oil; *fio,* to become.) *Chem.* The oil-making gas; a term for the hydruret of carbon, or heavy carbureted hydrogen gas; because when mixed with its own weight of chlorine, the gaseous mixture is condensed over water into a peculiar oily-looking compound. See *Oleigenium.* Fr. anal. *oléfiant,* adj. Germ. syn. *ölbildend,* adj.

Ole'ic. (*Oleīna,* olein; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.*

Pertaining to olein; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Ole'ĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *oléique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ölsauer*, adj.

Ole'ic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a fatty acid obtained from the simple oil, olein. Fr. anal. *acide oléique.* Germ syn. *Oelsäure*, f.

Ole'ides, m. pl. (*Oleum*, oil.) *Chem.* Applied by Guibourt to a Family of ternary organic compounds, having *Oleum* or oil for their type. Fr. anal. *oléides*, m. pl.

Oleĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Oleum*, oil; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant of which the seeds furnish oil, as the *Camellia oleifera*, *Alfonsia oleifera:* olei'ferous. Fr. anal. *oléifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *öltragend*, part. adj.

Oleĭgĕ'nium, *ii,* n. (*Oleum*, oil; γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* Applied by Fourcroy to olefiant gas, which has the property of producing a liquid of an oily appearance when it is mixed with a volume of chlorine equal to its own: ole'igen. Fr. anal. *oléigène*, m.

Oleĭla, *æ,* f. (*Oleum*, oil; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made.) *Chem.* Guibourt thus terms oil. Fr. syn. *huile*, f. Germ. syn. *Oel*, n.

Olein'. (*Oleum*, oil.) *Chem.* Name given to a simple oil entering into the constitution of the various fats and oils. *Oleīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *oléine*, f. Germ. syn. *Oelfett*, n.

Oleīneus, *a, um.* (*Olea*, the olive-tree.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Oleaceus*, and similarly applied to a Family (*Oleineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants by Link: olei'neous. Fr. anal. *oléiné*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Oelbaum gehörig.*

O'lĕne, *es,* f. (Ὠλένη.) *Anat.* Old name for the cubit, or *ulna.* Fr. syn. *cubitus*, m. Germ. syn. *Ellenbogenbein*, m.

O'lĕnus, *a, um.* (Ὠλένη, the arm.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Ranzani to a Division (*Olena*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acephala*, comprehending those which have the arms near the mouth: o'lenous. Fr. anal. *olène*, adj.

O'leo-Re'sin. *M. Med.* Term for the native combinations of resins with essential oils, forming various balsamic and terebinthinate substances.

Oleori'cinate. (*Oleŏrĭcĭ'nĭcum* acĭdum, Oleoricinic acid; terminal *-āte.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of oleoricinic acid and a salifiable base. *Oleŏri'cĭnas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *oléoricinate*, m. Germ. syn. *elaidsauer Salz.*

Oleŏrĭcĭ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oleum*, oil; *rĭcĭnus*, the castor-oil plant; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem., Med.* Applied Bussy and Lecanu to an acid discovered by them, which is the product of the saponification of castor-oil: oleori'cinic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oléoricinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *elaidsauer*, adj.

Oleophospho'ric. (*Oleum*, oil; *phosphŏrus*, phosphorus; terminal *-ic.*) Pertaining to oil and phosphorus. *Chem.* Applied to a fatty acid existing in the brain in combination with soda. *Oleophosphŏ'rĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *oléophosphorique*, adj.

Oleŏsac'chărum, *i,* n. (*Oleum*, oil; *sacchărum*, sugar.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for an essential oil, ground up with sugar; the same as *Elæosaccharum.* Fr. syn. *elæosaccharum*, m. Germ. syn. *Oelzucker*, m.

Oleōsus, *a, um.* (*Oleum*, oil; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem., Med., Pharm.* Having or full of oil; oily; applied the same as *Oleaginosus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *huileux*, adj. Germ. syn. *ölig*, adj.

Olera'ceus, *a, um.* (*Olus*, a pot-herb.) *Bot.* Belonging to or of the nature of pot-herbs; applied to an Order (*Oleraceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants in Linnæus's Fragments of a Natural Method, as beet, spinach, etc. Applied by Agardh to a Class (*Oleraceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of phanerocotyledonous incomplete plants, comprehending the *Chenopodeæ, Amaranthaceæ, Petiverieæ*, and *Polygoneæ:* olera'ceous. Fr. anal. *oléracé*, adj. Germ. syn. *salatartig*, adj.

O'lĕthros. } (Ὄλεθρος.) *Med.* Term for
O'lĕthrus, *i,* m. } destruction or death. Fr. syn. *mort*, f. Germ. syn. *Tod*, m.

Oleŭleus, *a, um.* (*Oleum*, oil; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Applied by Béral to simple etherial oily dressings (*Oleulea*, nom. pl. n.): oleu'leous. Fr. anal. *oléulé*, adj.

Oleŭlĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oleŭleus*, that which is of the nature of etherial oil; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Of or belonging to an etherial oily quality; applied by Béral to dressings (*Oleulica*, nom. pl. n.) of etherial oil with medicinal substances, as in the *Campholeulea, Phospholeulea*, etc.: oleu'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oléulique*, adj.

O'leum, *i,* n. (*Olea*, the olive; the oil of which alone was first so called.) *Chem.* A fat, unctuous, greasy, combustible matter, solid or fluid, not soluble in water and volatile in various degrees: oil; also, the juice of certain vegetables, extracted by distillation. See *Firex.* Fr. syn. *huile*, f. Germ. syn. *Oel*, n.

O'leum Æthĕ'reum. *Med., Pharm.* Etherial oil; a name for a sulphate of ether used only for the preparation of the compound spirit of sulphuric ether.

O'leum Amyg'dălæ. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the fixed oil of the kernels of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis;* (L.) *Amygdalæ oleum;* (D.) *Oleum amygdalarum.* Fr. syn. *huile d'amandes douces.* Germ. syn. *Mandelöl*, n.

O'leum Amyg'dălæ Amāræ. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the oil obtained by distilling with water the kernels of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis*—variety *amara.* Fr. syn. *huile d'amandes amères.* Germ. syn. *bitteres Mandelöl*, n.

Oleum Animale Dippelii. *Pharm.* See *Dippelii Oleum Animale.* Fr. syn. *huile animale.*

O'leum Anĭmāle Fœ'tĭdum. *Med., Pathol., Pharm.* Fetid animal oil, or oil prepared by dry distillation from various animal substances, but especially from hartshorn, has a penetrating and suffocating smell, at first extremely offensive. It has been recommended to inhale the oily particles evaporated by this oil as a remedy in consumption. Fr. anal. *huile fétide animale.*

O'leum Bergă'mii. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the volatile oil of

the rind of the fruit of *Citrus limetta:* oil of bergamot. Fr. syn. *huile de bergamotte.*

O'leum Būbŭlum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the oil prepared from the bones of the *Bos domesticus:* neat's foot oil.

O'leum Cajuputi. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the volatile oil of the leaves of *Malaleuca cajuputi.* See *Cajuputi, Oleum.* Fr. syn. *huile de cajeput.* Germ. syn. *Cajeputöl,* n.

O'leum Camphŏrātum. *Pharm.* Camphorated oil; another term for the *Linimentum camphoræ.* Fr. syn. *huile de camphre.*

O'leum Carpa'thĭcum. } *Med., Pharm.* Terms
O'leum Germānis. } for the *Balsamum Carpathicum.* Fr. anal. *huile carpathique.*

O'leum Ce'drĭnum. *Med., Pharm.* The Oil of Cedar, obtained from the peel of citrons, without distillation. See *Cedar, Oil of.*

O'leum Cēræ. *Pharm.* Another term for the cerate called *Cerelæum.* Fr. syn. *huile de cire.*

Oleum Cicinum. See *Cicinum Oleum.*

O'leum Cinnămōmi. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the volatile oil of the bark of the *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum* and of *C. aromaticum:* oil of cinnamon. Fr. syn. *huile de canelle.*

O'leum e Vitel'lis. *Pharm.* Oil of eggs, obtained by boiling the yolks and pressing them; used on the Continent for oxidising mercury. Fr. syn. *huile d'œuf.*

O'leum Gabiānum. A name for the *Petroleum rubrum.* See *Gabianum Oleum.* Fr. syn. *huile de Gabian.*

O'leum Līmōnis. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the volatile oil of the rind of the fruit of *Citrus limonum:* oil of lemons. Fr. syn. *huile de citron.*

O'leum Līni. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the oil of the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum:* flax-seed oil, or lint-seed oil. Fr. syn. *huile de lin.* Germ. syn. *Leinöl,* n.

O'leum Mar'tis per Dēlĭ'quium. *Chem.* Old term for the liquid muriate of iron.

O'leum Mor'rhuæ. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the fixed oil obtained from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua:* cod-liver oil. Fr. syn. *huile de foie de morrhue.* Germ. syn. *Leberthran,* m.

Ole'um Myris'tĭcæ. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the volatile oil of the kernels of the fruit of *Myristica moschata;* (E.) *Myristicæ oleum:* oil of nutmegs. Fr. syn. *huile de muscade.*

Ole'um Olīvæ. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the oil of the fruit of *Olea Europæa;* (L.) *Olivæ oleum:* olive oil. Fr. syn. *huile d'olive.*

O'leum Pe'træ Vulgāre. The common oil of petre; British oil.

O'leum Rĭ'cĭni. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the oil of the seeds of the *Ricinus communis;* (L.) *Ricini oleum.* Fr. syn. *huile de ricin.* Germ. syn. *Ricinusöl,* n.

O'leum Rŏ'sæ. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the volatile oil of the petals of *Rosa centifolia;* (E.) *Rosæ oleum:* oil of roses. Fr. syn. *huile des roses.* Germ. syn. *Rosenöl,* n.

O'leum Sanc'tæ Mă'riæ. A name for the oil afforded by the *Calophyllum calaba.*

O'leum Sēsămi. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the oil of the seeds of the *Sesamum Indicum* and *S. Orientale;* used the same as olive oil; benne oil. Fr. syn. *huile de benne.* Germ. syn. *Behenöl,* n.

O'leum Sulphŭrātum. *Pharm.* Another term for the *Balsamum sulphuris.*

O'leum Sy'riæ. *Med., Pharm.* Name by which the essential oil obtained by distillation from the *Dracocephalum Moldavicum* is known in Germany. Fr. syn. *huile de Syrie.*

O'leum Templīnum. } *Med., Pharm.*
O'leum Templīnum Vērum. } Name for a terebinthinate oil obtained from the fresh cones of the *Pinus pamilis* of Linn.

O'leum Tĕrĕbĭn'thĭnæ. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the volatile oil distilled from the turpentine of *Pinus palustris,* and other species of *Pinus;* (L.E.) *Terebinthinæ oleum:* oil of turpentine. Fr. syn. *huile de térébinthine.* Germ. syn. *Turpentinöl,* n.

O'leum Ter'ræ. *Pharm.* Another name for *Petroleum;* earth oil. Fr. syn. *huile de terre.* Germ. syn. *Steinöl,* n.

O'leum Tig'lii. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the oil of the seeds of *Croton tiglium;* (L.) *Tiglii oleum:* croton oil. Fr. syn. *huile de croton.*

O'leum Vīni. *Pharm.* A name for the *Oleum æthereum,* or ethereal oil; oil of wine. Fr. syn. *huile de vin.*

Oleum Vitrioli. *Chem.* See *Oil of Vitriol.*

Olfac'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Olfăcio,* to smell to.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the exercise of the sense of smell: olfac'tion. Fr. anal. *olfaction,* f. Germ. syn. *Riechen,* n.

Olfactīvus, *a, um.* (*Olfăcio,* to smell to.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Olfactorius:* olfac'tive. Fr. anal. *olfactif,* adj. Germ. syn. *zum Geruch gehörig.*

Olfac'tory. (*Olfactus,* the sense of smell.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the organ or sense of smell. *Olfactōrius, a, um.* Fr. syn. *olfactif,* adj. Germ. syn. *zum Geruch gehörig.*

Olfac'tory Nerves. *Anat.* Term for the first pair of nerves distributed on the pituitary or Schneiderian membrane of the nose. Fr. syn. *nerfs olfactives.* Germ. syn. *Geruchsnerven,* f. pl.

Olfac'tus, *ūs,* m. (*Olfăcio,* to smell to.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the sense of smell, or the act of smelling. Fr. syn. *olfaction,* f. Germ. syn. *Geruch,* m.; *Geruchssinn,* m.

Olĭ'bănum, *i,* n. (*Λίβανος,* the frankincense tree.) *M. Med.* The substance frankincense, which was supposed to be obtained from the tree *Juniperus lycia,* but is now believed to come from the *Boswellia serrata.* See *Luban, Manna Thuris.* Fr. anal. *oliban,* m. Germ. syn. *Weinrauch,* f.

Olibanum Album. *Bot.* See *Olibanum, White.*

Olibanum, Ame'rican. *Bot.* Name of a species exuded by the *Juniperus oxycedrus.*

Oli'banum, White. *Bot.* Name of a species otherwise called *Argyrolibanos.* Fr. syn. *oliban blanc.*

Oligăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος, few or little; ἄκανθα, a thorn or spine.) *Bot.* Having a moderate number of little spines, as the *Mimosa oligacantha:* oligacan'thous. Fr. anal. *oligacanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenigdornig*, adj.

Oligæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὀλίγος, thin; αἷμα, the blood.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for poverty of the blood: olige'my. Fr. anal. *oligémie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutmangel*, m.

Oligæmy'dria, *æ*, f. (Ὀλίγος, thin; αἷμα, blood; ὕδωρ, water.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a condition of body with thin and watery blood. Fr. anal. *oligémydrie*, f.

Oligănthērus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος, few or little; ἀνθηρός, an anther.) *Bot.* Applied by Royer to a class (*Oliganthereæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, comprehending those of which the stamens are equal or inferior in number to that of the petals: oliganthe'rous. Fr. anal. *oliganthère*, adj.

Oligăn'thus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος, few; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having but a small number of flowers, as the *Psychotrea oligantha*, *Opilobium oliganthum:* oligan'thous. Fr. anal. *oliganthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit wenig Staubbeuteln.*

Oligi'dria, *æ*, f. (Ὀλίγος, few or little; ἱδρώς, sweat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Ischidrosis.* Fr. anal. *oligidrie*, f.

Oligis'tus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγιστος, very little.) *Chem.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of iron which, by reason of its homogeneity, requires scarcely anything else to render it ductile than to deprive it of its oxygen: oligis'tous. Fr. anal. *oligiste*, adj.

Oligoblen'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὀλίγος, little; βλέννα, mucus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for want or deficiency of mucus. Fr. anal. *oligoblennie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimmangel*, m.

Oligŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος, few or little; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having or yielding few seeds, as the ear of the *Carex oligocarpa:* oligocar'pous. Fr. anal. *oligocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenigfruchtig*, adj.

Oligŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος, few; κεφαλή, a head.) *Bot.* Having few heads or capitules, as the branches of the *Berkheya pungens:* oligoce'phalous. Fr. anal. *oligocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit des weniges Kopfes.*

Oligŏcĕ'rătus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος, few; κέρας, a horn.) *Bot.* Having legumes formed like horns, and in small number: oligoce'ratous. Fr. anal. *oligocérate*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit weniges Hülsenfruchtes.*

Oligŏchŏ'lia, *æ*, f. (Ὀλίγος, little; χολή, bile.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for want or deficiency of bile. Fr. anal. *oligocholie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenmangel*, m.

Oligŏchrŏnŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, m. (Ὀλίγος, little; χρόνος, time; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument invented by Del Negro for measuring the minute fractions of time: an oligochrono'meter. Fr. anal. *oligochronomètre*, m.

Oligŏchÿlia, *æ*, f. (Ὀλίγος, little; χυλός, chyle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for want or deficiency of chyle. Fr. anal. *oligochylie*, f. Germ. syn. *Speisesaftmangel*, m.

Oligŏchÿmia, *æ*, f. (Ὀλίγος, little; χυμός, juice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for want or deficiency of juice or chyme. Fr. anal. *oligochymie*, f. Germ. syn. *Saftmangel*, m.

Oligŏco'pria, *æ*, f. (Ὀλίγος, little; κόπρος, excrement.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for deficiency of excrement. Fr. anal. *oligocoprie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein zu geringer Kothabgang.*

Oligŏda'crya, *æ*, f. (Ὀλίγος, little; δάκρυον, a tear.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for want or deficiency of tears. Fr. anal. *oligodacrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Thränenmangel*, m.

Oligŏdon'tus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος, few; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Muller to a Family (*Oligodonta*, nom. pl. m.) of ophidian reptiles, having the *Oligodon* for their type: oligodon'tous. Fr. anal. *oligodonte*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenigzähnig*, adj.

Oligŏgălac'tia, *æ*, f. (Ὀλίγος, few or scanty; γάλα, milk.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for want or deficiency of milk. Fr. anal. *oligogalactie*, f. Germ. syn. *Milchmangel*, m.

Oligogalia. See *Oligogalactia.*

Oligohæmia. See *Oligæmia.*

Oligohidria. See *Oligidria.*

Oligohydria. See *Oligydria.*

Oligŏ'mĕrus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος, few or little; μέρος, a part.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to the *Chetopoda*, the body of which is composed of but a small number of rings: oligo'merous. Fr. anal. *oligomère*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenigtheilig*, adj.

Oligŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος, small; φέρω, to carry.) Thin; weak; diluted. *Med.* Old term, applied as an epithet of wine that was mixed with water, and so opposed to *Œnodes.* Fr. anal. *oligophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenigtragend*, part. adj.

Oligŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος, few; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves small in number, or distant from each other, as the *Cystus oligophyllus*, *Polygala oligophylla*, *Linum oligophyllum:* oligophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *oligophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *armblättrig*, adj.

Oligŏpiŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὀλίγος, little; πῖον, fat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for want or deficiency of fat. Fr. anal. *oligopionie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettmangel*, m.; *Magerkeit*, f.

Oligŏ'pŏrus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος, few; πόρος, a pore or opening.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Oligopora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Elminthaprocta Hirudiniformia*, comprehending those which have only one or two vents or air-holes: oligo'porous. Fr. anal. *oligopore*, adj. Germ. syn. *armöffnungig*, adj.

Oligŏpsÿchia, *æ*, f. (Ὀλίγος, little; ψυχή, life.) *Med.* Term for want or deficiency of courage; pusillanimity. Fr. anal. *oligopsychie*, f. Germ. syn. *Geistesschwäche*, f.; *Geistesarmuth*, f.

Oligŏpsÿchĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oligŏpsychia*, deficiency of courage.) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Oligopsychia:* oligopsy'chical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oligopsychique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oligopsychie betreffend.*

Oligŏsiă'lia, *æ*, f. (Ὀλίγος, little; σίαλον, spittle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for want or deficiency of spittle or saliva. Fr. anal. *oligosialie*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelmangel*, m.

Olĭgospermă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Olĭgospermia*, deficiency of seed; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Oligospermia:* oligosperma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oligospermatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oligospermie betreffend.*

Olĭgosper'mia, *æ*, f. ('Ολίγος, little; σπέρμα, seed.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for want or deficiency of the *semen.* Fr. anal. *oligospermie*, f. Germ. syn. *Samenmangel*, m.

Oligospermicus. See *Oligospermaticus.*

Olĭgosper'mus, *a, um.* ('Ολίγος, few; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Containing a small number of seeds: oligosper'mous. Fr. anal. *oligosperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit wenig Saamen versehen.*

Olĭgospon'dўlus, *a, um.* ('Ολίγος, few; σπόνδυλος for σφόνδυλος, a *vertebra.*) *Anat., Med.* Having few, or fewer than the natural number, of the *vertebræ*: oligospon'dylous. Fr. anal. *oligospondyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit zu wenig (Rucken-) Wirbeln versehen.*

Olĭgostēmon, *ŏnis*, adj. ('Ολίγος, few; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants which have few stamens. Fr. anal. *oligostémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *armstaubfadig*, adj.

Olĭgotrĭ'chia, *æ*, f. ('Ολίγος, few; θρὶξ, τριχὸς, a hair.) *Bot., Med., Pathol.* Term for want or deficiency of hair. Fr. anal. *oligotrichie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wenigbehaartsein*, n.

Olĭgo'trĭchos. } ('Ολίγος, few; θρὶξ, τριχος,
Olĭgo'trĭchus, *a, um.* } the hair.) *Bot.* Having a small number of hairs, as those seen in the *axillæ* of the nerves of the leaves of *Psycotria oligotricha:* oligo'trichous. Fr. anal. *oligotrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit wenig Haar versehen.*

Olĭgotrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. ('Ολίγος, small; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med.* Old term for deficient nourishment: oligo'trophy. Fr. anal. *oligotrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *die schwache Ernährung.*

Olĭgo'trŏphus, *a, um.* ('Ολίγος, little; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med.* Yielding little nourishment; innutritious: oligo'trophous. Fr. anal. *oligotrophe*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenig nährend.*

Olĭgourēsia, *æ*, f. } ('Ολίγος, little or scanty;
Olĭgūrēsia, *æ*, f. } οὔρησις, the act of passing urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid deficiency of urine. Fr. anal. *oligourésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhaft verminderte Harnabsonderung.*

Olĭgy'dria, *æ*, f. ('Ολίγος, little; ὕδωρ, water.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a deficiency of the humours, or of water. Fr. anal. *oligydrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuchtigkeitsmangel*, m.

Olisthēma, *ătis*, n. ('Ολισθέω, to fall out.) *Surg.* Old term for dislocation. Fr. syn. *dislocation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausrenkung*, f.; *Verrenkung*, f.; *Verschiebung*, f.

Olisthēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The same as *Olisthema.*

Olīva, *æ*, f. (*Olea*, the olive.) *M. Med.* The olive-tree; also, the olive. See *Olea.* Fr. syn. *olivier*, m.; *olive*, f. Germ. syn. *Oelbaum* or *Olivenbaum*, m.; *Olive*, f.; *Oelbaumfrucht*, f.

Olīvāceus, *a, um.* (*Olīva*, the olive.) *Nat. Philos.* Of the colour of the olive: olive-coloured: oliva'ceous. Fr. anal. *olivacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *olivenbraun*, adj.; *olivengrün*, adj.

Olīvæfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Olīva*, the olive; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of an olive, as the berry of the *Chrysophyllum olivæforme*, the gland of the *Quercus olivæformis:* oli'viform. Fr. anal. *oliviforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *olivenförmig*, adj.

O'livary. (*Olīva*, the olive.) Of or belonging to the olive; like an olive. *Olivāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *olivaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Oliven gehörig*, adj.

Olive. See *Olea* and *Oliva.*

Olive-coloured. *Nat. Philos.* See *Olivaceus.*

O'live, Spurge. *Bot.* Common name for the *Daphne mezereon* or *mezereum.* Fr. syn. *daphne*, m.; *bois gentil; lauréole femelle.* Germ. syn. *gemeiner Kellerhals.*

O'live Tree. *M. Med.* The plant *Olea Europæa.* Fr. syn. *olivier*, m. Germ. syn. *Oelbaum* or *Olivebaum*, m.

O'live Tree, Dwarf. *Bot.* Common name for the *Daphne Alpina* or *Chamælæa.*

O'live, Wild. *Bot.* The plant oleaster, otherwise called *Agrielæa.*

Oli'viform. (*Olīva*, the olive; *forma*, resemblance.) Shaped like the olive. *Olīvæfor'mis, Olīvĭfor'mis, is e.* Fr. anal. *oliviforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *olivenförmig*, adj.

Olīvīlia, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name given to a white, starch-like powder, which remains after gently evaporating an alcoholic solution of the gum which exudes from the *Olea Europæa*, or olive-tree: oli'vile. Fr. anal. *olivile*, f.

Ol'la, *æ*, f. (As if *Bulla*, from *ebullio*, to boil.) *Med., Pharm.* A pot or vessel in which anything is boiled; the same as *Cacabum* and *Lebes.* Fr. syn. *pot*, m. Germ. syn. *Topp*, m.

Ollāris, *is, e.* (*Olla*, a kettle or pot.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant (*Lecythis ollaria*) of which the fruit resembles a small kettle furnished with a cover; the *Peniza ollaris* has the appearance of a kettle. *Chem.* Applied to a variety of *talc*, because it is easily formed into pots or vessels: ol'lar. Fr. anal. *ollaire*, adj.

Olocar'pus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bridel to a section of the *Musci*, comprehending those of which the urn does not cleave or split: olocar'pous. See *Holocarpus.*

Ololўge, *es*, f. ('Ολολυγὴ, any loud cry, especially of women invoking a god.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied by Quekett to stethoscopic sounds of the heart, like the murmuring of the wind or the rushing of a stream, indicating hypertrophy of the heart, with enlargement and aneurysmatic expansion of the beginning of the aorta. Germ. syn. *Geheul*, m.; *Heulen*, n.

Olŏpĕtălārius, *a, um.* ('Ολὸς, entire; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to divisible flowers in which the teguments, in whole or in part, the stamens and the pistil, have been transformed into petals: olopetala'rious. Fr. anal. *olopétalaire*, adj.

Olophlyctis. See *Holophyctis.*

Olo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* ('Ολὸς, entire; πτέρον, a

wing.) *Bot.* Having entire wings, as those of the *Astragalus oloptérus:* olo'pterous. Fr. anal. *oloptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *ganzflügelt*, adj.

Olusa'trum, *i*, n. (*Olus atrum*, the black herb; from the colour of its leaves.) *Bot.* The specific name of the plant Alexanders. See *Smyrnium Olusatrum.*

Olympi'ăcos. } ('Ολυμπος, Olympus, the
Olympi'ăcus, *a, um.* } highest mountain of Macedonia, the top of which seems to touch the heavens; also, heaven.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term, applied to a certain collyrium (nom. sing. n. or Gr. etymon.) consisting of a great crowd of simples, as described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 16, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 552; it was recommended in *procidentia oculi*, and in all kinds of ulcers, iii. 22, according to Gorræus, and called *olympiac*, or celestial, from its great virtues. Fr. anal. *olympiaque*, adj.

Olyraceus. *Bot.* See *Olyreus.*

Oly'reus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck and Kunth to a tribe (*Olyreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Olyra* for their type: oly'reous. Fr. anal. *olyré*, adj.

O'măgra, *æ*, f. ('Ωμος, the shoulder; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for gout in the shoulder. Fr. anal. *omagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Schultergicht*, f.

Omal'gia, *æ*, f. ('Ωμος, the shoulder; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Omagra.*

Omălides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Mannerheim to a tribe of the *Coleoptera Brachelytra*, having the *Omalium* for their type. Fr. anal. *omalides*, m. pl.

Omăloīdĕus, *a, um.* ('Ομαλὸς, flat; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Omaloidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those which have the body very much depressed: omaloi'deous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii., *Planiformis.* Fr. anal. *omaloïde*, adj.

Omălo'pŏdus, *a, um.* ('Ομαλὸς, flat; πους, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Omalopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Orthopteræ*, comprehending those which have the feet and whole of the thighs extraordinarily flat: omalo'podous. Fr. anal. *omalopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattfüssig*, adj.

Omălo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* ('Ομαλὸς, flat; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to an Order (*Omaloptera*, nom. pl. n.) of insects, comprehending a portion of the *Diptera:* omalo'pterous. Fr. anal. *omaloptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattflügelt*, adj.

Omălŏram'phus, *a, um.* ('Ομαλὸς, flat; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Omaloramphi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Passeres*, comprehending those which have the beak large and flat at the base: omaloram'phous. Fr. anal. *omaloramphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattgeschnabelt*, adj.

Omălōsōmătus, *a, um.* ('Ομαλὸς, flat; σῶμα, a body.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Having a large body: omaso'matous. Fr. anal. *omalosome*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattkörperlich*, adj.

Omarthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ωμος, the shoulder; *arthrītis*, inflammation of a joint.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a shoulder joint. Fr. anal. *omarthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Schulter(-gelenk-)entzündung*, f.

Omarthrŏ'ăcē, *es*, f. ('Ωμος, the shoulder; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακὸς, evil.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain or uneasiness in the shoulder-joint. Fr. anal. *omarthrocace*, f. Germ. syn. *Schultergelenkübel*, n.

Omāsum, *i*, n. *Comp. Anat.* Name for the third and smallest stomach of the *Ruminantia;* also called *Manyplies;* it lies on the right side of the paunch and is of globular form. Fr. anal. *omasum*, m.; syn. *feuillet*, m.. Germ. syn. *Blattermagen*, m.

Om'bros. } ('Ομβρος.) *Med., Physiol.* The
Om'brus, *i*, m. } same as *Humor*, or moisture.

Omēlўsis, *is*, f. ('Ωμὸς, crude or raw; λύσις, a solution.) Old term for raw barley meal, in distinction from that which was dried at the fire and fried or roasted; but in general all raw meal. Fr. anal. *omélyse*, f.

Omen'ta Cĕ'rĕbri. *Anat.* Old term for the membranes of the brain. Fr. syn. *épiplöon de cerveau.*

Omentālis, *is, e.* (*Omentum*, the caul.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Omentum:* omen'tal. Fr. anal. *omental*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Netze gehörig.*

Omentītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Omentum*, the epiplöon; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *omentum* or epiplöon; termed also *Epiploitis.* Fr. anal. *omentite*, f. Germ. syn. *Netzentzündung*, f.

Omentŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Omentum*, the caul; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Epiplocele.*

Omen'tŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Omentum*, the caul.) *Anat.* Term for the *Omentum minus.*

Omen'tum, *i*, n. (*Omen*, a token; because the soothsayers drew omens or tokens of good or bad from its inspection.) *Anat.* The caul or epiplöon, a duplicature of the *peritonæum*, having between its *laminæ* several long tortuous vessels and some adipose substance; it is divided into the Great and Lesser Omentum. See *Dertron, Gangamon, Zirbus.* Fr. syn. *epiplöon*, m. Germ. syn. *Netz*, n.

Omentum, Great. *Anat.* See *Omentum Majus.*

Omentum, Lesser. *Anat.* See *Omentum Minus.*

Omen'tum Mājus. *Anat.* The great *omentum*, arising from the whole of the great curvature of the stomach, or as far as the spleen, and descending over the intestines to the navel, and sometimes into the pelvis; its lower margin then turns inwards, ascends again and is attached to the colon and spleen, where its vessels enter; also called *Omentum-gastrocolicum* and *O. gastro-splénique; le grand épiploon.*

Omen'tum Mĭ'nus. *Anat.* The lesser omentum, arising posteriorly from the transverse fissure of the liver; it passes over the *duodenum* and small lobe of the liver, the *lobulus Spigelii* and *pancreas*, proceeds into the colon and small curvature of the stomach, and becomes fixed by a ligamentous

attachment to the *œsophagus;* also called *Omentum hepatico-gastricum.* See *Omentulum.* Fr. syn. *épiploon gastro-hépatique; le petit épiploon.*

Omichēsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ὀμίχω, to pass water.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the excretion of the urine. Fr. anal. *omichèse,* f. Germ. syn. *Harnen,* n.

Omi'chma, *ătis,* n. (Ὀμίχω, to pass water.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the urine. Fr. syn. *urine,* f. Germ. syn. *Harn,* m.

Omichmȳle, *es,* f. (Ὄμιχμα, an excretion of urine; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made.) *Chem.* Name given to a supposed radical of urine, the composition of which is still unknown: omich'myle.

Omich'myle, Ox'ide of. *Chem.* Term for a brown, fusible, resinous mass obtained by treating urine, concentrated by the application of a freezing mixture, with ether and evaporating.

Omītis, *ĭdis,* f. (Ὦμος, the shoulder; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation in or on the shoulder. Fr. anal. *omite,* f. Germ. syn. *Schulterentzündung,* f.

Om'ma, *ătis,* n. (Ὄπτομαι, to see.) *Anat.* Old term for *Oculus,* the eye. Fr. syn. *œil,* m. Germ. syn. *auge,* n. Also for *Visus,* or sight. Fr. syn. *vision,* f. Germ. syn. *Sehen,* n.

Ommătospinthēris'mus, *i,* m. (Ὄμμα, the eye; σπινθηρίζω, to emit sparks.) *Med., Pathol.* See *Ophthalmospintherismus.*

Omnĭ'cŏlor, *ōris,* adj. (*Omnis,* all; *color,* a colour.) *Ornithol.* That which is tinged with all sorts of colours, as the plumage of the *Certhia omnicolor.* Fr. anal. *omnicolor,* adj. Germ. syn. *allgefärbt,* adj.

Omnĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Omnis,* all; *vŏro,* to devour.) *Zoöl.* All-devouring; applied to animals (*Omnivora,* nom. pl. n.) which take all kinds of food: omni'vorous. Fr. anal. *omnivore,* adj. Germ. syn. *allfressend,* adj.

Omo-. (Ὦμος, the shoulder.) *Anat.* This word, occurring in compound terms applied to muscles, signifies that they are attached to or connected with the *Scapula* or shoulder-blade. Fr. and Germ. anal. *omo-.*

Omŏ'căcē, *es,* f. (Ὦμος, the shoulder; κακὸς, evil.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by J. F. Lobstein (*Pathol. Anat.*) for disease of the shoulder. See *Omarthrocace.* Fr. anal. *omocace,* f. Germ. syn. *Schulter (-Knochen-) übel,* n.

Omoclāvicŭlāris, *is, e.* (Prefix, *omo-; clāvicŭlāris,* pertaining to the clavicle.) *Anat.* An imperfect synonym of *Coracoclavicularis.*

Omŏcŏ'tўle, *es,* f. (Ὦμος, the shoulder; κοτύλη, a cavity.) *Anat.* Old name for the glenoid cavity, or that in the *scapula,* in which the head of the *humerus* is articulated. Fr. anal. *omocotyle,* f. Germ. syn. *Schultergelenkspfanne,* f.

Omŏhyoïdĕus, *a, um.* (Prefix, *omo-; hyoïdĕus,* pertaining to the hyoid bone.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the shoulder and hyoid bone: omohyoi'dean. Fr. anal. *omohyoïdien,* adj.

Omoïdĕus, *a, um. Ornithol.* Applied by Herissant to a small oblong bone with which the palatine branch of the superior mandible is articulated on each side: omoi'dean. Fr. anal. *omoïde,* adj.

Omŏlīnon. / **Omŏlīnum,** *i,* n. (Ὠμὸς, crude or raw; λίνον, flax.) *Pharm., Surg.* Old term for raw or undressed flax. Gr. anal. ὠμόλινον, used by Hippocrates, *De Affect.* xxx. 13, employed as a kind of moxa, or as a tent in curing *fistulæ* of the anus. See *Apolinosis.* Fr. anal. *omolin,* m.

Omŏphă'gia, *æ,* f. (Ὠμὸς, crude or raw; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the eating or enjoyment of raw food. Fr. anal. *omophagie,* f. Germ. syn. *der Genuss roher Speisen.*

Omo'phăgus, *a, um.* (Ὠμὸς, crude or raw; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Med., Physiol.* Living on raw food: omo'phagous. Fr. anal. *omophage,* adj. Germ. syn. *von rohen Nahrungsmitteln lebend.*

Omŏ'plăta, *æ,* f. (Ὦμος, the shoulder; πλατὺς, broad.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Scapula.* Fr. anal. *omoplate,* f. Germ. syn. *Schulterblatt,* n.

Omoplĕ'phўtum, *i,* n. (Ὁμοπλεκὴς, plaited together; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to those plants of which the stamens are united into a single body by their threads: an omo'plephyte. Fr. anal. *omoplephyte,* m.

Omo'ptĕrus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Leach to an Order (*Omoptera,* nom. pl. n.) of insects, comprehending the *Hemiptera Homoptera* of Latreille. See *Homopterus.* Fr. anal. *omoptère,* adj.

Omŏsītia, *æ,* f. / **Omŏsītus,** *a, um.* (Ὀμὸς, crude or raw; σῖτος, food.) *Med., Physiol.* Terms the same as *Omophagia* and *Omophagus.*

Omostrŏphōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ὦμος, the shoulder; στρόφος, a turning.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a luxation or dislocation of the shoulder. Fr. anal. *omostrophose,* f. Germ. syn. *die Verdrehung oder Verrenkung der Schulter.*

Omŏtŏ'cia, *æ,* f. (Ὠμὸς, raw; τόκος, a birth.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for a miscarriage or untimely birth. Fr. anal. *omotocie,* f. Germ. syn. *Fehlgebären,* n.; *Zufrüh-gebären,* n.

Omŏ'tŏcos. / **Omŏ'tŏcus,** *a, um.* (Ὠμὸς, raw; τόκος, a birth.) *Med. Obstet.* Bringing forth untimely offspring; miscarrying: omo'tocous. Fr. syn. *avortant,* part. adj. Germ. syn. *ein noch nicht gehörig ausgebildete Frucht gebärend.*

Omotribes. (Ὠμὸς, crude; τρίβω, to bruise.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὠμοτρίβες, used by Galen, *De Meth. Med.* viii. 3, for oil expressed from unripe olives; it was considered refrigerant and astringent. See *Omphacinon.*

Omoyōdēs, adj. (Ὦμος, the shoulder; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Anat.* A faulty term used by K. G. Kuhn for *Omohyoideus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *omoyoïde,* adj.

Omphă'cion. / **Omphă'cium,** *ii,* n. (Ὄμφαξ, an unripe grape.) *Surg., Pharm.* Old term for the juice of unripe grapes; officinally

called *Agresta*, according to Hippocrates, *De Ulcer*, xii. 5; formerly applied to wounds and ulcers.

Omphă'cĭnon. } ('Ομφάκινον, the juice of
Omphă'cĭnum, *i*, n. } unripe grapes.) *Med., Pharm.* Another term the same as *Omotribes*, or the oil expressed from unripe olives.

Omphăcītes, *æ*, m. ('Ομφαξ, an unripe grape.) Old term for wine prepared from unripe grapes, such particularly as was prepared in Lesbos, according to Dioscorides, v. 12. Fr. anal. *omphacite*, m.

Omphăcŏ'mĕli. Indecl. ('Ομφαξ, an unripe grape; μέλι, honey.) Old term for a mixture or potion made of the juice of unripe grapes sweetened with honey, corresponding to the *Syrupus de Agresta* of the shops. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *omphacomel*, m.

Omphălelcōsis, *is*, f. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; ἕλκωσις, ulceration. *Med., Pathol.* Term for ulceration of the *umbilicus*, or navel. Fr. anal. *omphalelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Nabelgeschwür*, n.

Omphălex'ŏchē, *es*, f. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; ἔξοχή, a standing out.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for *hernia* of the *umbilicus*, or navel; the same as *Exomphalus* and *Omphalocele*. Fr. anal. *omphalexoche*, f. Germ. syn. *Nabelbruch*, m.

Omphă'lĭcus, *a, um.* ('Ομφαλός, the navel; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to the *umbilicus*, or navel: omphă'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *omphalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Nabel betreffend.*

Omphălis'ter, *ĕris*, m. ('Ομφαλιστὴρ.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Name of an instrument or kind of knife for cutting the umbilical cord. Fr. anal. *omphalistère*, m. Germ. syn. *Nabelschnurmesser*, n.; *Nabelschnurscheere*, f.

Omphălītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; terminal *-ῖτις.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *umbilicus* or navel, or its vessels. Fr. anal. *omphalite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung des Nabels oder seiner Gefässe, u.s.w.*

Omphă'lium, *ii*, n. (Dim. 'Ομφαλός, the navel.) *Anat., Bot.* A little navel. Fr. anal. *omphalion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Nabel.*

Omphălōcar'pus, *i*, m. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* A name for the *Galium aparine*, or Cleavers, from the resemblance of its fruit to the navel. Fr. anal. *omphalocarpe*, m.

Omphălōcēlē, *es*, f. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for the protrusion of a portion of bowel, or omentum, or both, at the *umbilicus*; termed also *Hernia umbilicalis, Exomphalos, Epiplomphalon*, and *Pneumatomphalos*. Fr. anal. *omphalocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Nabelbruch*, m.

Omphălōdēs, adj. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; terminal *-ὠδης.*) *Bot.* Applied to the *Cynoglossum omphalodes*, because the depression resembles a small navel, which is perceived in the middle surrounded by its seed. The term thus applied is evidently confounded with *Omphaloides*; it really means having or full of navels: om'phalous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *omphaleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *nabelartig*, adj.

Omphălō'dium, *ii*, n. ('Ομφαλός, the navel.) *Bot.* Applied by Turpin to a protuberance situated in the enclosure of the cicatricule of the *hilum* of the seed, most frequently in the centre, and which serves for the introduction of the vessels intended to bear from the parent plant, the parts necessary for the development of the embryo before, and sometimes after, fecundation. Fr. anal. *omphalode*, m. Germ. syn. *Gefässloch*, n.; *Grubengrund*, m.; *Nabelloch*, n.

Omphăloīdēs, adj. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; terminal *-ῐ́δης.*) *Anat., Bot., Nat. Hist.* Resembling the navel or *umbilicus:* om'phaloid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *omphaloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *nabelförmig*, adj.; *nabelähnlich*, adj.

Omphălŏ'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; λύσις, a loosing.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Term for a severing or dividing of the umbilical cord. See *Omphalocomia*. Fr. anal. *omphalolyse*, f. Germ. anal. *Omphalolysis*, f.; syn. *die Zerreissung der Nabelschnur.*

Omphălŏlў'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Omphălŏlўsis*, a severing of the umbilical cord; terminal *-ῐκὸς.*) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Omphalolysis:* omphaloly'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *omphalolytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Omphalolysis betreffend.*

Omphălŏmantīa, *æ*, f. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; μαντεία, a divination.) *Med., Obstet.* Old term for that fabulous prophesying by midwives, of the number of children to be born, by the knots on the umbilical cord. Fr. anal. *omphalomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nabelorakel*, n.

Omphălŏmŏnŏdī'dўmi, nom. pl. m. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; μόνος, single; δίδυμος, double.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for twins united at the *umbilicus* or navel. Germ. syn. *Nabeleinigdoppelte*, n.

Omphălŏn'cus, *i*, m. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a hard tumour or swelling of the navel. The same as *Sarcomphalos*. Fr. anal. *omphaloncie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nabelgeschwulst*, f.

Omphălŏneu'ron. } ('Ομφαλός, the navel;
Omphălŏneu'rum, *i*, n. } νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Anat., Surg.* Term for the umbilical cord or navel-string. Fr. syn. *boyau de nombril*, Germ. syn. *Nabelschnur*, f.; *Nabelstrang*, m.

Omphălŏneurorrhex'is, *is* or *eos*, f. ('Ομφαλός, the navel; νεῦρον, a nerve; ῥῆξις, a breaking out.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for laceration of the umbilical cord or navel-string. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *omphaloneurorrhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerreissung der Nabelschnur.*

Omphălŏneurostrep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Omphălŏneuron*, the navel-string; στρέψις, a turning round.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Term for torsion of the umbilical cord or navel-string. Germ. syn. *die Verdrehung der Nabelschnur.*

Omphălŏphlebītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ομφαλός, the

navel; φλὲψ, a vein.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the umbilical veins. Fr. anal. *omphalophlébite*, f. Germ. syn. *Nabelvenenentzündung*, f.

Omphălophleg'mŏne, *es*, f. (Ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; φλεγμονὴ, inflammation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *umbilicus* or navel. Fr. anal. *omphalophlegmon*, m. Germ. syn. *Nabelentzündung*, f.

Omphălophȳma, *ătis*, n. (Ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; φῦμα, a boil or inflamed swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflamed swelling of the *umbilicus* or navel. Fr. anal. *omphalophyme*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Anschwellung des Nabels.*

Omphălopropt̄sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; πρόπτωσις, a falling forwards or downwards.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a *prolapsus* or falling forwards of the *umbilicus* or navel. Fr. anal. *omphaloptose*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Vorfall aus dem Nabel.*

Omphălor'rhăgē, *es*, f. (Ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; ῥαγὴ, a breakage.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term intended for rupture of the umbilical cord, and so the same as *Omphaloneurorrhexis*, according to Kraus; but really meaning rupture of the *umbilicus* itself. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *omphalorrhage*, f. Germ. syn. *Nabelbruch*, m.

Omphălorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term intended to mean hemorrhage from the *umbilicus* or navel, but literally signifying a sudden discharge of any kind from the navel. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *omphalorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nabelblutfluss*, m.

Omphalorrhexis. See *Omphaloneurorrhexis.*

Omphălorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied to an effusion of lymph from the *umbilicus* or navel. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *omphalorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein lymphartiger Ausfluss aus dem Nabel.*

Om'phălos. } (Ὀμφαλὸς.) *Anat.* Greek
Om'phălus, *i*, m. } term for the *Umbilicus*, or navel. Fr. syn. *ombilic*, m. Germ. syn. *Nabel*, m.

Omphălŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for cutting the navel, but rather applied to the division of the umbilical cord from the *umbilicus* or navel: omphalo'tomy. See *Omphalolysis.* Fr. anal. *omphalotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nabelschnitt*, m.; *das Abschneiden des Nabelstranges.*

Omphălŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. (Ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an instrument for performing omphalotomy. Fr. anal. *omphalotome*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Instrument zur Omphalotomie.*

O'năger, *ri*, m. } (Ὄνος, an ass; ἄγριος, wild.)
O'nagrus, *ri*, m. } *Zoöl.* Old term for the *Asinus sylvestris*, or wild ass; formerly used in food and medicine, according to Aldrovand. Fr. anal. *onagre*, m. Germ. syn. *wilder Esel.*

Onagrarie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Jussieu to a Family (*Onagrariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having the *Onagra* (*Œnothera*) for their type: onagrarie'ous. Fr. anal. *onagrarié*, adj.

Ona'greus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Onagreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Onagrarieæ*, having the *Œnothera* for their type: ona'greous. Fr. anal. *onagré*, adj.

O'nanism. (*Onan*, who was slain for his wickedness; terminal *-ismus.*) *Onănis'mus, i*, m. See *Masturbatio, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Onchĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (Ὀγχίδιον.) *Bot.* Term applied by Henschel to the concealed part of the bud of vegetables, or its internal vital knot. Fr. anal. *onchidion*, m. Germ. syn. *Knospenwulst*, m.

Onchŏbothrȳdes, m. pl. (Ὄγκος, a hook; βόθρος, a hole.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a group of the *Bothrocephala*, comprehending those which, with lateral fossets, have the head provided with horny hooks. It ought to be *Oncobothrydes.* Fr. anal. *onchobothrydes*, m. pl.

Onchocĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Ὄγκος, a hook; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Onchocephala*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa*, comprehending those of which the mouth is armed with retractile hooks: onchoce'phalous. It ought to be *Oncocephalus.* Fr. anal. *onchocephalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *haakhauptig*, adj.

Onchotomia See *Oncotomia.*

Oncobothrydes. See *Onchobothrydes.*

Oncocephalus. See *Onchocephalus.*

Oncōdēs, adj. (Ὄγκος, size or bulk; also, a tumour or boil; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of increase, size, or bulk; swollen; tumefied: on'cous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *onceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschwollen*, part. adj.; *geschwulstig*, adj.

Oncoīdēs, adj. (Ὄγκος, a tumour; terminal *īdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling a boil or tumour: on'coid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *oncoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschwulstähnlich*, adj.

Oncŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὄγκος, a boil or tumour; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the doctrine of boils or tumours: onco'logy. Fr. anal. *oncologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den (harten) Geschwulsten.*

On'cos. } (Ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pa-*
On'cus, *i*, m. } *thol., Surg.* Old term for an unnatural enlargement or swelling; a distension in length, breadth, and depth. Fr. anal. *oncose*, f. Germ. syn. *Anschwellung*, f.; *Geschwulst*, f.

Oncōsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (Ὄγκος, a boil or tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the progress or formation of a boil or tumour. Fr. anal. *oncose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung der Anschwellung.* Also used the same as *Oncos.*

Oncothlip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄγκος, a boil or tumour; θλῖψις, a pressure.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the pressure of a tumour on subjacent parts. Fr. anal. *oncothlipse*, f. Germ. syn. *Geschwulstdruck*, m.

Oncothlip'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oncothlipsis*, pressure of a tumour; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Oncothlipsis:*

oncothlip'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oncothliptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oncothlipsis betreffend.*

Oncŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὄγκος, a hook; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the cutting or opening of a boil, tumour, or abscess: onco'tomy. Fr. anal. *oncotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Oeffnung einer Geschwulst oder eines Abscesses.*

Oncus. See *Oncos.*

Oneirocrĭ'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ὄνειρον, a dream; κρίνω, to judge.) *Med.* Belonging to the interpretation of dreams; anciently applied to him who could form an opinion or prognosis from dreams, to a diviner of dreams. Fr. anal. *onéirocritique*, m. Germ. syn. *traumauslegend*, part. adj.

Oneirŏdy'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὄνειρον, a dream; ὀδύνη, inquietude.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disturbance or restlessness of the imagination during sleep; nightmare; a genus of the Order *Vesaniæ;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *onéirodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *das krankhafte, schwere, ängstliche Traumen.*

Oneirŏdy'nia Actīva. *Med., Pathol.* Term for sleep-walking, or noctambulation. Fr. anal. *onéirodinie active.* Germ. syn. *Nachtwandeln*, n.

Oneirŏdy'nia Grăvans. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the affection popularly called nightmare; also termed *Ephialtes* and *Incubus.* Fr. anal. *onéirodynie gravative.* Germ. syn. *Alp*, m.

Oneiro'gmos. } (Ὀνειρωγμὸς.) *Med.* Old
Oneiro'gmus, *i*, m. } term for a venereal dream, or *emissio seminis* in sleep; also the same as *Oneirogonos.* Fr. anal. *oneirogme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein lebhafter Traum.*

Oneirŏ'gŏnus, *i*, m. (Ὄνειρον, a dream; γονὴ, the semen.) Term for *emissio seminis* during sleep. See *Oneirogmos.* Fr. anal. *onéirogone*, m. Germ. syn. *die Pollution im Traume.*

Oneirolŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὄνειρον, a dream; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine or theory of dreams: oneiro'logy. Fr. anal. *oneirologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Traumtheorie*, f.

Oneiro'nŏsos. } (Ὄνειρον, a dream; νόσος,
Oneirŏ'nŏsus, *i*, f. } disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbid dreaming. Fr. anal. *oneironose*, f. Germ. syn. *das krankhafte Träumen.*

On'ion. (Fr. *Oignon.*) *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Allium cepa.* Fr. anal. *oignon*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwiebel*, f.

Onion, Sea. See *Scilla Maritima.*

Onion, Wild. *Bot.* See *Agrumina.*

O'nis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὄνις.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for the dung of asses, formerly used in certain female diseases.

Onis'cides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Eichwald to a Family of the *Crustaceæ*, having the *Oniscus* for their type. It should be *Oniscidæ*, patron. nom. pl. m. Fr. anal. *oniscides*, m. pl.

Onis'cius, *a*, *um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Oniscii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Tetradecapoda*, having the *Oniscus* for their type: onis'cian. Fr. anal. *oniscien*, adj.

Oniscifor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Oniscus*, the woodlouse; *forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to a Family (*Onisciformes*, nom. pl. m.) of the herbivorous, polypodous, antenniferous larves, whose short, oblong, flattened and edged bodies resemble that of the woodlouse; applied by Latreille to a Family (same word) of the *Myriapoda Chilognatha*, comprehending the *Glomeris*, which slightly resembles the woodlouse: onis'ciform. Fr. anal. *onisciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kellerwurmförmig*, adj.

Oniscīnus, *a*, *um.* (*Oniscus*, the woodlouse.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to, or like the *Oniscus*, as the shell of the *Mitra oniscina.* Fr. anal. *oniscin*, adj. Germ. syn. *kellerwurmartig*, adj.

Oniscogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Oniscus*, the woodlouse; γράφω, to write.) *Entomol.* Term for a treatise on or history of the *Oniscus.* A work under the latter title was published by G. Francis in 1769: onisco'graphy. Fr. anal. *oniscographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kellerwurmlehre*, f.

Onis'cus, *i*, m. (Dim. Ὄνος, an ass.) *Entomol.* Name of a genus of the *Aptera;* the woodlouse. Fr. syn. *cloporte*, m. Germ. syn. *Kellerwurm*, m. *Ichthyol.* The stockfish. Fr. syn. *stockfische*, m. Germ. syn. *Stockfisch*, m. *Zoöl.* The sloe-worm or slow-worm. Fr. syn. *anvoie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Blinde-schleiche.*

Onis'cus Asel'lus. *Entomol.* The systematic name of the woodlouse, hoglouse, churchbug or sow-bug; formerly used as diuretic, but often confounded with other insects. See *Millepes, Multipes.* Fr. syn. *cloporte*, m. Germ. syn. *Kellerwurm*, m.

Onītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀνίτις.) *Bot.* A name for the *Origanum dictamnus.* Fr. syn. *dictamne de Crète.* Germ. syn. *kretischer Diptam.*

Onobrў'cheus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (*Onobrychea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Papilionaceæ*, having the *Onobrychis* for their type: onobry'chean. Fr. anal. *onobryché*, adj.

Ono'brўchis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὄνος, an ass; βρύχω, to bray; because its smell or taste makes asses bray.) *Bot.* The specific name of a species of *Hedysarum.* See *Hedysarum Onobrychis.*

Onocleoīdĕus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Kaulfuss to a section (*Onocleoideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Polypodiaceæ*, having the *Onoclea* for their type. Fr. anal. *onocléoidé*, adj.

Onŏgўrus, *i*, m. (Ὄνος, an ass; γῦρος, a circle.) *Bot.* A name for the *Angyris fœtida*, or ass's thistle.

Onolosat. (Arab.) *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Obolus*, or a scruple.

Onŏ'mătŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὄνομα, a name; λόγος, a discourse.) Term for the doctrine of forming names; the same as *Nomenclature:* onomato'logy. Fr. anal. *onomatologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Namenbildung; Namenbildung*, f.

Onŏ'mătopœ'ia, *æ*, f. } (Ὄνομα, a name;
Onŏ'mătŏpoiēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } ποιέω, to make.) Term for the formation of names, or rather the creation or invention of names. Fr. anal. *onomatopoièse*, f. Germ. syn. *Namen-*

bildung, f.; *Namenmachen*, n.; *die Schopfung von Namen.*

Onōnis, *is*, f. (*Ὄνος*, an ass; because it hinders the ass or other animal employed at the plough.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* The rest-harrow. Fr. syn. *arrête bœuf*, m. Germ. syn. *Ochsenkraut*, n.; *Stallkraut*, n.

Onōnis Arven'se. *Bot.* A name for the *O. Spinosa*, or rest-harrow.

Onōnis Spīnosa. *Bot.* The systematic name of the rest-harrow; the bark of the roots, in powder, used as aperient and diuretic; also called *Arresta-bovis*, *Remora aratri*, and *Resta bovis.* Fr. syn. *arrête-bœuf*, m. Germ. syn. *Ochsenkraut*, n.; *Stallkraut*, n.

Onŏpor'dium, *ii*, n. (*Ὄνος*, an ass; *πέρδω*, to break wind; said to cause this in asses.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.* The cotton thistle.

Onŏpor'dium Acan'thium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the cotton thistle, the juice of which has been recommended as a cure for cancer, by being applied on lint, or mixed with a poultice of some farinaceous substance; also called *Carduus tomentosus.*

Onŏsĕrĭ'deus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Kunth to a group (*Onoserideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Synantheræ*, having the *Onoseris*, for their type: onseri'deous. Fr. anal. *onséridé*, adj.

Onos'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὄνοσμα*, from *ὄνος*, a species of *origanum;* *ὀσμὴ*, a smell or odour, from its sweet smell.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Onos'ma Echioīdēs. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant the root of which is called *Anchusa lutea* in some pharmacopœias; supposed to act as emmenagogue.

Ontaglos'sa, *æ*, f. (*Ὄντα*, things which actually exist, or beings; *γλῶσσα*, a tongue, or language.) *Physiol.* Term for natural or original language. See *Ontolalia.* Fr. anal. *ontoglosse*, f. Germ. syn. *Ursprache*, f.; *Wesensprache*, f.

Ontŏgŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Ὤν*, a being; *γονὴ*, generation.) *Nat. Philos.* Term applied by Ferussac to the history of the production of organized beings, a part of general physics of which we possess only the scattered elements: onto'gony. Fr. anal. *ontogonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wesenhervorbringung*, f.

Ontogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Ὤν*, a being; *γράφω*, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the describing and characterizing of things: onto'graphy. Fr. anal. *ontographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung und Zeichnung der Dinge.*

Ontŏlă'lia, *æ*, f. (*Ὤν*, a being; *λαλιὰ*, a talking.) Term the same as *Ontoglossa.*

Ontŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ὤν*, a being; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the history of beings or of principles in the abstract: onto'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ontologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wesenlehre*, f.

Ontolŏ'gĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Ontŏlŏgia*, the history of beings; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Ontologia:* ontolo'gical. Fr. anal. *ontologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Ontologie betreffend.*

Onўchau'xe, *es*, f. (*Ὄνυξ*, a nail; *αὔξη*, increase.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for thickening and enlargement of the nail. Germ. syn. *die Verdickung und sonstige Vergrösserung der Nägel.*

Onўchexallac'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Onychexallaxis*, degeneration of the nails; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Onychexallaxis:* onychexallac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *onychexallactique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Ausartung der Nägel betreffend.*

Onўchexalla'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὄνυξ*, a nail; *ἐξάλλαξις*, a changing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a degeneration or morbid alteration of the nails. Germ. syn. *die Ausartung oder krankhafte Veränderung der Nägel.*

Onў'chia, *æ*, f. (*Ὄνυξ*, the nail.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an abscess near the nail of the fingers; otherwise called whitlow. See *Paronychia Digitium.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *onychie*, f.

Onў'chĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Onyx*, *a nail*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the nails: ony'chic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *onychique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Nägel betreffend.*

Onў'chion. } (Dim. *Onyx*, a nail.) *Anat.*
Onў'chium, *ii*, n. } A little nail of the fingers or toes. Fr. syn. *un ongle petit.* Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Nägel.*

Onўchis'mus, *i*, m. (*Ὀνυχίζω*, to pare claws, hoofs, or nails.) *Med.* Term for cutting or paring the nails: o'nychism. Fr. anal. *onychisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nagelabschneiden*, n.

Onўchistēr, *ēris*, m. (*Ὀνυχίζω*, to pare claws, hoofs, or nails.) *Med., Surg.* Term for one who pares or trims the nails of the fingers or toes. Also the same as *Onychisterion.* Fr. anal. *onychistère*, m. Germ. syn. *Nagelschneider*, m.

Onўchistērion. } (*Ὀνυχίζω*, to pare claws,
Onўchistērium, *ii*, n. } hoofs, or nails.) *Med., Surg.* Term for nail-scissors or other instrument for paring or cutting the nails. Fr. anal. *onychistérion*, m. Germ. syn. *Nagelscheere*, f.

Onўchītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὄνυξ*, the nail; terminal *ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the nail of a finger or toe. Fr. anal. *onychite*, f. Germ. syn. *Nagelentzündung*, f.

Onўchŏcam'pe, *es*, f. (*Ὄνυξ*, a nail or claw; *καμπὴ*, a bending.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bending or arching of the nails. See *Onychogryphosis.* Fr. anal. *onychocampe*, f. Germ. syn. *die Krümmung der Nägel.*

Onўcho'clāsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (*Ὄνυξ*, a nail or claw; *κλάσις*, a breaking.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for fracture of a nail. Fr. anal. *onychoclase*, f. Germ. syn. *Nagelbruch*, m.

Onўchoclīne, *es*, f. (*Ὄνυξ*, a nail or claw; *κλίνη*, a bed.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the extremely sensitive portion of the finger or toe lying immediately below the nail; the bed of the nail. Also called *Onychostroma.* Fr. anal. *onychocline*, f. Germ. syn. *Nagelbett*, n.

Onўchocryptōsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (*Ὄνυξ*, a nail

or claw; κρύπτω, to hide.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a hiding or growing of the nails into the flesh. See *Onyxis.* Fr. anal. *onychocryptose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Einwachsen der Nägel in's Fleisch.*

Onÿchōdēs, adj. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; terminal -ώδης.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having or full of nails, that is, having large nails: o'nychous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *onycheux*, adj. Germ. syn. *nagelartig*, adj.; *onyxartig*, adj.

Onÿchogryphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Ὄνυξ, a nail
Onÿchogrypōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } or claw; γρύ-
Onÿchogryptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } πτω, to curve.)
Med., Pathol., Surg. Term for curvature of the nails. See *Onychocampe.* Fr. anal. *onychogryphose*, etc., f. Germ. syn. *Nagelkrumme*, f.

Onÿchoīdēs, adj. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; terminal -ῑδης.) *Med.* Like or resembling a nail: o'nychoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *onychoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *nagelförmig*, adj.; *nagelähnlich*, adj.

Onÿchŏle'pra, *æ*, f. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; λέπρα, the leprosy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for leprosy of the nails of the fingers or toes. Fr. anal. *onycholèpre*, f. Germ. syn. *Nägel-lepra*, f.

Onÿchŏmantĭa, *æ*, f. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; μαντεία, prophesying,) *Med.* Term for divination from appearances on the nails of the fingers. Fr. anal. *onychomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus den (Finger-) Nägeln.*

Onÿchŏ'nŏsos. } (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw;
Onÿchŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. } νόσος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the finger or toe-nails. Fr. syn. *mal des ongles.* Germ. syn. *die Krankheit der Nägel.*

Onÿchŏ'phĭdes, m. pl. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family of ophidian reptiles having spurs at the posterior part of the body. Fr. anal. *onchophides*, m. pl.

Onÿchŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; φέρω, to bear.) Having nails or claws. *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Onychophori*, nom. pl. m.) of ophidian reptiles, having the posterior part of the body furnished with claws or spurs: onycho'phorous. Fr. anal. *onychophore*, adj.

Onychophthora. See *Onycophthora.*

Onÿchophўma, *itis*, n. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; φῦμα, a growth or tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for increase or growth of the nails; an inflamed swelling or tumour under or connected with the nails: an o'nychophyme. Fr. anal. *onchophyme*, f. Germ. syn. *Nagelauswachs*, m.; *Nagelgeschwulst*, f.

Onÿchoptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; πτῶσις, a falling.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a falling off, separation, or shedding of the nails. Fr. anal. *onychoptose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Abfallen der Nägel.*

Onÿchorrhīza, *æ*, f. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; ῥίζα, a root.) *Anat.* Term for the root of the nails. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *onchorrhize*, f. Germ. syn. *Nagelwurzel*, f.

Onÿchŏsarcōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; σάρκωμα, a fleshy tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a fleshy tumour or excrescence of the nails: an o'nychosarcome. Fr. anal. *onychosarcome*, m. Germ. syn. *der Fleischauswachs am Nagel; das wilde Fleisch am Nagel.*

Onÿchŏsarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; σάρκωσις, a growing of flesh.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the formation or progress of *Onychosarcoma.* Fr. anal. *onychosarcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildungsvorgang des Onychosarcoma.*

Onÿchostrōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; στρῶμα, a matrass or bed.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the highly sensitive substance subjacent to the nail: o'nychostrome. See *Onychocline.* Fr. anal. *onychostrome*, m. Germ. syn. *Nagelbett*, n.

Onÿchostrōmelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; στρῶμα, a mattress or bed; ἕλκωσις, the progress of ulceration.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the progress or formation of an ulcer in the onychostrome, or bed subjacent to the nail. Fr. anal. *onychostromelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verschwärung des Nagelbettes.*

Onÿcho'thlăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; θλάσις, a bruising.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bruising or crushing of the nails. Fr. anal. *onychothlase*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerquetschung eines Finger-oder Zehennagels.*

Onÿchou'ra, *æ*, f. } (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; οὐρά,
Onÿchūra, *æ*, f. } a tail.) *Zoöl.* Term for an unguiculated tail, or a tail with a claw. Fr. anal. *onychure*, f. Germ. syn. *Nagelschwanz*, m.

Onÿchou'rus, *a, um.* } (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; οὐρά,
Onÿchūrus, *a, um.* } a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having an unguiculated tail, or a tail provided with a claw or hooked nail. Fr. anal. *onychure*, adj. Germ. syn. *nagelschwänzig*, adj.

Onÿchyphæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; ὕφαιμος, suffused with blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suffusion of blood under the nails. Fr. anal. *onychyphémie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Blutunterlaufung eines Nagels.*

Onÿco'phthŏra, *æ*, f. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw; φθορά, vitiation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid change or vitiation of the nails. Fr. anal. *onycophthorie*, f.

O'nyx, *ÿchis*, m. and f. (Ὄνυξ, a nail, or the precious stone so named; from its supposed resemblance to the spots upon either.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a small collection of matter in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humour of the eye, or between the layers of the cornea. Fr. syn. *ongle*, f. Germ. syn. *Nagel*, m.

Onyx'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄνυξ, a nail or claw.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sinking or immersion of the nails into the flesh. See *Onychocryptosis.* Fr. anal. *onyxis*, f. Germ. syn. *das Einwachsen der Nagel in's Fleisch.*

Oöcalymma. See *Oiocalymma.*

Oocalyptron. See *Oiocalyptrum.*

Oocyesis. See *Oariocyesis.*

Oödeocēlē, *es*, f. (Ὠώδης, oval, in reference to the oval or *obturator* foramen of the *os innominatum*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for *hernia* of the *ob-*

turator or oval *foramen* or *foramen ischii.* See *Opodeocele.* Fr. anal. *oödéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *der Bruch am eiförmigen Loche.*

Oödēs, adj. Used incorrectly as a contraction of *Ooides*, as *Humor oödes*, or the ooid or vitreous humour of the eye. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Oŏ'gălа. } ('Ωὸν, an egg; γάλα, milk.)
Oŏ'gla, *actis*, n. } *Med.* Term for a preparation of milk mixed with eggs. Castellus.

Oöīdēs, adj. ('Ωὸν, an egg; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling an egg; egg-like. *Anat.* Formerly applied as an epithet of the aqueous humour of the eye, as being like the albumen of the egg: o'oid. Also, by contraction, *Oödes.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *oöide*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiförmig*, adj.

Oöin'. ('Ωὸν, an egg.) *Chem.* Term for a substance resembling, or rather constituting albumen, or white of egg. *Oöīna, æ*, f. See *Oöleucon. Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *ooine*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiweisstoff*, m.

Oölĕcĭ'thymen, *ĭnis*, n. ('Ωὸν, an egg; λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg; ὑμὴν, a membrane.) *Comp., Anat., Physiol.* Term for the membrane of the yolk of an egg; more simply termed *Lecithymen.* Fr. anal. *oölécithymen*, m. Germ. syn. *Dotterhäutchen*, n.

Oŏleu'con. } ('Ωὸν, an egg; λευκὸς, white.)
Oŏleu'cum, *i*, n. } *Chem., Physiol.* Term for albumen, or white of egg. See *Oöin.* Fr. syn. *albumen*, m. Germ. syn. *Eiweiss*, n.

Oölītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. ('Ωὸν, an egg; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* Term for those masses which result from an accumulation of small round particles like the roe or eggs of a fish, joined together, either immediately or by a visible cement: an o'olite. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *oölite*, f. Germ. syn. *Eierstein*, m.; *Ruggenstein*, m.

Oöli'tic. (*Oölītes*, an oölite; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature of an oölite. *Oölītĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oölitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Eierstein betreffend.*

Oŏlŏ'gia, æ, f. ('Ωὸν, an egg; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* Term for a treatise on, or history of eggs. Fr. anal. *oölogie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre des Ei.*

Oŏmētra, æ, f. ('Ωὸν, an egg; μήτρα, the womb.) *Bot.* Term proposed for the ovary of phanerogamous plants, because their ovules are attached to an umbilical cord like the embryo in the womb: an oömatrice. Fr. anal. *oömatrice*, f. Germ. syn. *Eigebärmutter*, f.

Oŏnīna, æ, f. ('Ωὸν, an egg.) *Physiol.* Applied by Conerbe to the reticulated membrane which contains the albumine of the white of egg in its cellules, and which he regards, gratuitously, as the immediate principle of animals. Fr. anal. *oönine*, f.

Oöphŏrau'xe, *es*, f. ('Ωὸν, an egg; φέρω, to bear; αὔξη, an increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbid increase or enlargement of the *Oöphorum*, or ovary. Germ. syn. *die (krankhafte) Vergrösserung des Eierstocks.*

Oŏphŏrī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ωὸν, an egg; φέρω, to bear; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the ovary, synonymous with *Ovaritis:* oöphori'tis. Fr. anal. *oöphorite*, f. Germ. syn. *Eierstocksentzündung*, f.

Oŏ'phoromălă'cia, æ, f. (*Oöphŏrum*, an ovary; *mălăcia*, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softening of one or both of the ovaries. Fr. anal. *oöphoromalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erweichung eines oder beider Ovarien.*

Oŏ'phŏrŏmyĕlōma, *ătis*, n. (*Oöphŏrum*, an ovary; *myĕlōma*, a medullary fungus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for medullary fungus of the ovary or ovaries. Fr. anal. *oöphoromyelôme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Markschwammgeschwulst des Eierstocks.*

Oŏ'phŏron. } ('Ωὸν, an egg; φέρω, to bear.)
Oŏ'phŏrum, *i*, n. } *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the *oarion, ovarium*, or ovary. Fr. syn. *ovaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Eierstock*, m.

Oŏ'phŏrŏpă'thia, æ, f. (*Oöphŏrum*, an ovary; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for disease or affection of the ovary. Fr. anal. *oöphoropathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Leiden des Eierstocks.*

Oŏ'spŏrus, *a, um.* ('Ωὸν, an egg; σπόρα, a grain or spore.) *Bot.* Having ovoid or egg-shaped spores, as the *Sporotrichum oösporum*: oösporous. Fr. anal. *oospore*, adj.

Oŏthēca, æ, f. ('Ωὸν, an egg; θήκη, a sheath.) *Bot.* A term applied to the ovaries of the *Filices*, because they only answer the purpose of a sheath or covering for the reproductive corpuscles, these not adhering by umbilical cords, as the ovules to ovaries, properly so called. Fr. anal. *oothèque*, f.

Oŏzōon. } ('Ωὸν, an egg; ζῷον, an animal.)
Oŏzōum, *i*, n. } *Zoöl.* Applied by Ficinus and Carus to a branch (*Oozoa*, nom. pl.) of the animal kingdom, in which there is not redeveloped either the nervous or sanguineous system, and which consequently are reduced to the simple condition of the egg of superior animals. Fr. syn. *oözoaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Eithier*, m.

Opa'city. (*Opācus*, dull or dim.) Dimness; obstruction of light; non-transparency. *Opācĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *opacité*, f. Germ. syn. *Dunkelheit*, f.; *Undurchsichtigkeit*, f.

Opācus, *a, um.* (Not ascertained.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body which does not transmit the light through its mass: opa'que. Fr. anal. *opaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *undurchsichtig*, adj.

Opales'cence. (*Opălus*, the precious stone opal, which is of divers colours.) *Mineral.* Term for a kind of reflected milky light which some minerals exhibit upon their faces, both natural and artificial.

Opălĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Opălus*, the opal; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Epithet given to a variety of calcedony which is susceptible of a semi-resinous lustre: opali'ferous. Fr. anal. *opalifère*, adj.

Opălīnus, *a, um.* (*Opălus*, the opal.) *Mineral.* Having the milky and bluish tint, with the reflection of light, of the opal, as the *Goliath opalinus, Tellina opalina:* o'paline. Fr. anal. *opaline*, adj.

Opălīsans, *tis*, adj. (*Opălus*, the opal.) *Mineral.* Reflecting the light, like the opal: opali'sant. Fr. anal. *opalisant*, adj.

Opălīsātus, *a, um.* (*Opălus*, the opal.) *Mineral.* Converted into, or assuming the appearance of, the opal: o'palised. Fr. anal. *opalisé*, adj.

O'pălus, *i*, m. *Mineral.* Name of a precious stone, of various colour; the o'pal. See *Oculus Mundi.*

Opē, *es*, f. (Ὀπή.) *Anat.* Old term for *Foramen*, Galen, *de Usu, Part.* ix. 1. Fr. syn. *trou*, m. Germ. syn. *Oeffnung*, f.; *Durchgang*, m.

Opening. (Sax. *Openian*, to open.) *Bot.* See *Apertura, Foramen, Patens, Pore.*

Opera'tion. (*Opĕror*, to work.) A working or labouring. *Med., Surg.* Applied to the performance of any of the greater acts of surgery, as amputation or excision of a limb or part; tying of arteries, etc. *Opĕrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *operation*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausfuhrung einer (wirksamen) Handlung; Wirkung*, f.

Opĕrātor, *ōris*, m. (*Opĕror*, to work. *Med., Surg.* Term for an operating surgeon, or one who, in his capacity of surgeon to an hospital or infirmary, performs the more important operations: an opera'tor. Fr. anal. *opérateur*, m. Germ. syn. *Handarbeiter*, m.

Oper'cular. (*Opercŭlum*, a lid.) *Bot.* That which closes a cavity in the manner of a lid, as the anthers of the *Ophrys nidus avis. Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the diverging appendages of the tympano-mandibular arch. *Conchol.* In bivalve shells, of which the two valves are unequal, as the *Ostrea*, applied to the smaller. Applied also to a shell, the *Renulites opercularis*, because it resembles a thin cover or lid. *Opercŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *operculaire*, adj.

Opercŭlārie'us, *a, um.* (*Opercŭlum*, a lid or cover.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Opercularieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rubiaceæ*, having the *Opercularia* for their type: opercularie'ous. Fr. anal. *opercularié*, adj.

Opercŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Opercŭlum*, a lid or cover.) *Bot.* Having a lid or cover, as the capsule of the *Convolvulus operculata*, the fruit of *Momordica operculata*, etc. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the eyes of insects when they are covered by an opercule. *Ichthyol.* Applied to a fish that has spots on the opercules, as the *Labrus operculatus:* oper'culate. Fr. anal. *operculé*, Germ. syn. *gedeckelt*, adj.

Opercŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Opercŭlum*, a lid or cover; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Operculifera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Polypiaria*, provided with a horny opercule, serving to close the cells which they inhabit: operculi'ferous. Fr. anal. *operculifère*, adj.

Opercŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Opercŭlum*, a lid or cover; *forma*, likeness.) *Conchol.* Having the form of an opercule or lid, as the flat valve of certain bivalve shells; for example, the *Ostreæ:* opercu'liform. Fr. anal. *operculiforme*, adj.

Oper'cŭlum, *i*, n. (*Opĕrio*, to cover or close.) *Bot.* A lid or cover; applied to the cover of the *peristomium* of mosses. *Ichthyol.* Term for a bony formation which, with the *Subopercŭlum* and *Interopercŭlum*, compose a sort of lid that unites with the branchial membrane in closing the great opening of the gills: an oper'cule. See *Scepastra.* Fr. anal. *opercule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kiemendeckel*, m.

Opĕrīmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Opĕrīmen*, a covering.) *Med.* Old term for *Tegumentum*, or an external covering for sake of defence, as garments, and the like. Fr. syn. *tégument*, m. Germ. syn. *Decke*, f.

Ophi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄφις, a serpent.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a species of *Porrigo decalvans*, which begins at the occiput and proceeds in an uneven course, like a serpent, towards each ear and occasionally to the forehead. See *Tyra.* Fr. anal. *ophiase*, m. Germ. syn. *das Ausfallen der Haar auf einzelnen Streifen auf dem Kopfe.*

Ophĭcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Ὄφις, a serpent; κεφαλή, the head. *Zoöl.* Having a head like to that of a serpent, as the *Gobius ophicephalus:* ophice'phalous. Fr. anal. *ophicéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlangenkopfig*, adj.

Ophich'thes, m. pl. (Ὄφις, a serpent; ἰχθύς, a fish.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to an Order of the *Pisces*, comprehending those of which the body, long and round, resembles that of a serpent.

Ophĭ'dion, **Ophĭ'dium,** *ii*, n. (Dim. Ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* A term applied by Duméril for a little serpent. Fr. anal. *ophidion*, m. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Schlange.*

Ophĭ'dius, *a, um.* (Ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Belonging to, or like a serpent; applied by Brongniart to an Order (*Ophidia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Reptilia.* Fr. anal. *ophidien*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlangenartig*, adj.

Ophĭdŏsau'rius, *a, um.* (Ὄφις, a serpent; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Eichwald to an Order (*Ophidosaurii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Reptilia*, comprehending the *Ophidii* and *Saurii*, and which correspond to the *Bispenii* of Blainville: ophidosau'rian. Fr. anal. *ophidosaurien*, adj.

Ophioglossāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Kaulfuss to a tribe (*Ophioglossaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the Ferns, having the *Ophioglossum* for their type: ophioglossa'ceous. Fr. anal. *ophioglossacé*, adj.

Ophioglossæ'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by R. Brown, Kunth, and Bory to a tribe (*Ophioglossaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the Ferns, having the *Ophioglossum* for their type: ophioglosse'ous. Fr. anal. *ophioglossé*, adj.

Ophioglos'sum, *i*, n. (Ὄφις, a serpent; γλῶσσα, a tongue; from the appearance of its fruit.) A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Filices.*

Ophioglos'sum Lūnāria. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant moon-wort, the leaves of which are astringent and used by the country people against flux; also called *Osmunda lunaria.* Fr. syn. *bulbonac*, f. Germ. syn. *Mondkraut*, n.

Ophioglos'sum Osmun'da. *Bot.* A name for the *Osmunda Regalis.*

Ophioglos'sum Spīcātum. **Ophioglos'sum Vulgātum.** *Bot.* Names for the adder's tongue; formerly in repute as vulnerary; also called *Brassadella, Brassatella* and *Brassidella.*

Fr. syn. *langue de serpent.* Germ. syn. *Natterzünglein*, n.

Ophiogrăphia, *æ*, f. ("Οφις, a serpent; γράφω, to write.) *Zoöl.* Term for a treatise on serpents. A work was published under this title in 1670, by F. H. Lutzens: ophio'graphy. Fr. anal. *ophiographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlangenlehre*, f.

Ophioīdēs, adj. ("Οφις, a serpent; terminal *īdēs.*) *Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Resembling a serpent, as certain lizards, the *Anguis*, etc. Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (nom. pl. m.) of fishes which resemble serpents in the form of their body: o'phioid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *ophioïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlangenähnlich*, adj.

Ophiŏlĭ'tĭcus, *a, um.* ("Οφις, a serpent; λίθος, a stone; terminal -ικὸς.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Brongniart to a group of formations in which predominate the rocks known by the name of *ophiolite.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophiolitique*, adj.

Ophiŏ'măchus, *a, um.* ("Οφις, a serpent; μάχη, a fight.) *Zoöl.* Fighting serpents; applied to the *Agama ophiomachus*: ophio'machous. Fr. anal. *ophiomaque*, adj.

Ophiŏ'phăgus, *a, um.* ("Οφις, a serpent; φάγω, to eat.) *Ornithol.* Eating or living upon serpents as food, as the *Falco ophiophagus*: ophio'phagous. Fr. anal. *ophiophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schlangen fressend; von Schlangen lebend.*

Ophiorrhīza, *æ*, f. ("Οφις, a serpent; ῥίζα, a root; because esteemed, in Ceylon, as specific against the bite of the naja, or ribband snake.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ophiorhize*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlangelwurz*, f.

Ophiorrhīza Mun'gos. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant, the root of which is called *Radix serpentum*, also *Mungos radix*; the root is in great repute in Java, Sumatra, etc., as an antidote for the poison of the naja, and for that of the bite of a rabid animal; it was also used in the cure of worms.

Ophiŏsau'rus, *i*, m. ("Οφις, a serpent; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Name of a species of serpent. Fr. anal. *ophiosaurien*, m. Germ. syn. *Eidechsen-Schlange*, f.

Ophioscŏ'rŏdon. } ("Οφις, a serpent; σκό-
Ophioscŏ'rŏdum, *i*, n. } ροδον, garlic; because spotted like a serpent.) *Bot.* Name for the broad-leaved garlic.

Ophiosper'meus, *a, um.* ("Οφις, a serpent; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Ventenat to a Family (*Ophiospermeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants now called *Ardisiaceæ*, because in many species the embryo presents the elongated form of a little serpent. Fr. anal. *ophiosperme*, adj.

Ophiostăphўlum, *i*, n. ("Οφις, a serpent; σταφυλὴ, a berry; because serpents feed on its berries.) *Bot.* A name for the *Bryonia dioica*, or white bryony. Fr. syn. *bryone turque; bryone blanche; vigne vierge.* Germ. syn. *weisse Zaunübe; weisse Stickwurz.*

Ophio'stŏma, *ătis*, n. ("Οφις, a serpent; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Term for a genus (nom. pl.) of cylindrical, elastic, two-lipped *entozoa:* an ophio'stome. Fr. anal. *ophiostome*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlangenmaul*, n.

Ophio'xўlum, *i*, n. ("Οφις, a serpent; ξύλον, wood; because its roots spread like the twisting of a serpent.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* The serpent-wood plant.

Ophio'xўlum Serpentīnum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the tree the wood of which is called *Lignum serpentinum*; the root is used in the cure of the bite of venomous serpents.

Ophis, *ios*, m. and f. ("Οφις.) *Zoöl.* Term for a serpent. Fr. syn. *serpent*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlange*, f.

Ophisauroīdĕus, *a, um.* (*Ophīsaurus*, terminal *-īdeus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Fitzinger to a Family (*Ophisauroidea*, nom. pl. n.) of reptiles, having the *Ophisaurus* for their type: ophisauroi'deous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *ophisauroïde*, adj.

Ophisaurus, *i*, m. See *Ophiosaurus.*

Ophisau'rus, *a, um.* ("Οφις, a serpent; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss to a Family (*Ophisauri*, nom. pl. m.) of saurian reptiles, having the *Ophisaurus* or *Ophiosaurus* for their type: ophisau'rian. Fr. anal. *ophisaure*, adj.

Ophisurus. See *Ophiurus.*

Ophiūchus, *i*, m. ("Οφιοῦχος, from ὄφις, a serpent; ἔχω, to have in the hands.) *Med.* A name for Æsculapius; the serpent-bearer or holder. Germ. syn. *Schlangenträger*, m.; *Schlangenhalter*, m.

Ophiūrīnus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Link to a tribe (*Ophiurinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Ophiurus* for their type: ophiuri'nous. Fr. anal. *ophiurine*, adj.

Ophiūrus, *a, um.* ("Οφις, a serpent; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Bot.* Having a tail like a serpent; applied to the *Laminaria ophiurus*, because its cylindrical stipe is like an adder: ophiu'rous. Fr. anal. *ophiure*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlangenschwanzig*, adj.

Ophrў'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Ophrydeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Orchideæ* established by Lindley, and having the *Ophrys* for their type: ophry'deous. Fr. anal. *ophrydé*, adj.

Ophrўdīnus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a group (*Ophrydina*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Infusoria Polygastrica*, having the *Ophrydium* for their type: ophrydi'nous. Fr. anal. *ophrydiné*, adj.

Ophryphthīrĭāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ("Οφρὺς, the eyebrow; φθείριασις, the *morbus pedicularis*, or lousy disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *morbus pedicularis* of the eyebrows and eyelids. Fr. anal. *ophryphthiriase*, m. Germ. syn. *die Läusesucht der Augenbrauen und Augenlider.*

O'phrys, *yos*, f. ("Οφρὺς.) *Anat.* Old term for *Supercilium*, or the eyebrow. Fr. syn. *sourcil*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenbraune*, f. Also the inferior part of the forehead which has hairs. *Bot.* Name for a herb, the juice of which was used to make the hair of the eyebrows black. Fr. anal. *ophrys*, f. Germ. syn. *Zweiblat*, n.

O'phrys Ovāta. *Bot.* Name of the herb twayblade; also called *Bifolium.* Fr. syn. *ophrys*, f. Germ. syn. *Zweiblat*, n.

Ophry'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophrys*, the eyebrow; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the eyebrows: ophry'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophrytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Augenbrauen betreffend.*

Ophthalgia. Properly *Ophthalmalgia.*

Ophthal'măgra, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for sudden pain of the eye, gouty in its nature or otherwise. Fr. anal. *ophthalmagre*, f. Germ. syn. *der (gichtische) Augenschmerz; Augengicht*, f.

Ophthalmal'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Ophthalmodynia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *Ophthalmalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenschmerz*, m.

Ophthalmal'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmalgia*, pain of the eye; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmalgia:* ophthalmal'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmalgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ophthalmalgie betreffend.*

Ophthalmanthrăcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ἀνθράκωσις, the formation of carbuncle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or progress of carbuncle of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmanthracose*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenbrand*, m.

Ophthalmatrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ἀτροφία, a pining away.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for atrophy or wasting away of the eye: ophthalma'trophy. Fr. anal. *ophthalmatrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *die unvollkommne Ausbildung eines Auges.*

Ophthalmatrŏ'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmatrophia*, wasting of the eye; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmatrophia:* ophthalmatro'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmatrophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Ophthalmatrophie leidend.*

Ophthalmecchўmōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ἐκχύμωσις, an extravasation of blood under the skin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for effusion of the humours of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmecchymose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ergiessung der Feuchtigkeiten des Auges nach aussen.*

Ophthalmēmicrānia, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ἡμικρανία, pain of one-half of the head.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ophthalmic *hemicrania.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmémicranie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenmigräne*, f.

Ophthalmempas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ἐμπάσσω, to sprinkle.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a dry *collyrium.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmempasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenstreupulver*, n.

Ophthalmen'tozōon, **Ophthalmen'tozōum,** *i*, n. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ἐντὸς, within; ζῷον, an animal.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an animal, or *entozoon* in the eye. Fr. syn. *ophthalmentozoaire*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Binnenthier im Auge.*

Ophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the eye; a genus of the Order *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology; also synonymous with *Ophthalmitis.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenkrankheit*, f.

Ophthal'mia Neŏnātōrum. *Med., Pathol.* Name for purulent ophthalmia occurring in infants.

Ophthalmiāter, *tri*, m. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ἰατὴρ, a surgeon.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* An old term the same as *Oculista*, or one who treats diseases of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthālmiatre*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenarzt*, m.

Ophthalmia'tria, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ἰατρεία, a healing.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a healing, or the medical or surgical treatment of the eye: ophthalmia'try. Fr. anal. *ophthalmiatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenheilkunde*, f.

Ophthalmiātrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmiatria*, the treatment of the eye; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmiatria:* ophthalmia'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmiatrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Augenheilkunde betreffend.*

Opthalmia'trotech'nĭca, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ἰατρεία, a healing; τέχνη, an art.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the art of healing the eye. See *Ophthalmiatria.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmiatrotechnique*, f. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmiatrotechnik*, f.

Ophthalmia'trotech'nĭcus, *a, um. Med., Pathol. Surg.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmiatrotechnica:* ophthalmiatrotech'nical. Fr. anal. *ophthalmiatrotechnique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die technische Behandlung kranker Augen betreffend.*

Ophthal'mic. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to or connected with the eye. *Ophthalmī'cus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Augen betreffend.*

Ophthalmic Ganglion. *Anat.* See *Lenticular Ganglion.*

Ophthalmĭ'dion. **Ophthalmĭ'dium,** *ii*, n. (Dim. Ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Anat.* A little eye; also spelled *Ophthalmion.* Fr. syn. *un petit œil.* Germ. syn. *ein kleines Auge.*

Ophthalmītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmītis*, inflammation of the eye; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmitis:* ophthalmi'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmitis betreffend.*

Ophthalmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the whole bulb of the eye, or of its membranes; synonymous with *Ophthalmia.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmite*, f. Germ. syn. *die wahre (innere) Augenentzündung.*

Ophthal'moblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; βλέννα, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* A term signifying a flow of mucus, but also intended to express an infectious puriform discharge from the eyelids. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ophthalmoblennorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenschleimfluss*, m.; *Augentripper*, m.

Ophthal'mŏbrăchўtēs, *ētis*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; βραχύτης, a shortening.) *Med., Pa-*

thol. Term for a shortening of the axis of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmobrachyte*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verkürzung der Augenaxe.*

Ophthal'mŏbrăchy'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Ophthalmobrāchўtēs*, a shortening of the axis of the eye; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Ophthal'mobrachy'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmobrachytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmobrachytes betreffend.*

Ophthal'mŏcarcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; καρκίνωμα, a cancerous tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for cancer of the eye. Fr. anal. *Ophthalmocarcinóme*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenkrebs*, m.

Ophthal'mŏcarcinōmă'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Ophthalmocarcĭnōma*, cancer of the eye; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmocarcinoma:* ophthal'mocarcinoma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalcarcinomatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Augenkrebs betreffend.*

Ophthal'mŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for *hernia* or excessive protrusion of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenbruch*, m.

Ophthal'mocēlĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Ophthalmocēlē*, *hernia* of the eye; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmocele:* ophthalmoce'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmocélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmokele betreffend.*

Ophthal'mŏchŏlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; χόλος, bile.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Eisenmann for bilious ophthalmy of the aged. Fr. anal. *ophthalmocholose*, f.

Ophthal'mŏchroïtēs, *is*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; χροΐζω, to stain or colour.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the *pigmentum nigrum* of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmochroïte*, f. Germ. syn. *das (schwarze) Pigment in den Augen.*

Ophthal'mŏconjunctīvītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; *conjunctīva* tunica, the conjunctival membrane; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the eye with primary affection of the *conjunctiva*, or conjoined membrane of the eye and lids. Fr. anal. *ophthalmoconjunctivite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ophthalmie mit primärer Affection der Conjunctiva.*

Ophthal'mŏdesmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; δεσμός, a band; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *conjunctiva.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmodesmite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Bindehaut des Auges.*

Ophthal'mŏdes'mon. } (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye;
Ophthal'mŏdes'mum, *i*, n. } δεσμός, a band.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the *conjunctiva*, or conjoined membrane covering the eyeball and lining the eyelids. Fr. anal. *ophthalmodesmon*, m. Germ. syn. *die Bindehaut des Auges.*

Ophthal'mŏdesmoxērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; δεσμός, a band; ξήρωσις, a drying up.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dry shrivelled state of the *conjunctiva.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmodesmoxérose*, f. Germ. syn. *das zu-trockenwerden der Conjunctiva.*

Ophthal'mŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for violent pain in the eye, not the effect of inflammation. The same as *Ophthalmalgia.* Fr. syn. *ophthalmodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenschmerz*, m.

Ophthal'mœdēma, *ătis*, n. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; οἴδημα, a swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for swelling of the eye, but intended for that of the *conjunctiva.* See *Ophthalmophyma.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmodème*, m. Germ. syn. *das Oedem (der Bindehaut) des Auges.*

Ophthal'mŏgrăphia, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; γράφω, to write.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a description of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beschreibung des Auges.*

Opthalmohydrorrhœa. See *Opthalmydrorrhœa.*

Ophthalmohymenitis. See *Ophthalmymenitis.*

Ophthalmoïater. See *Ophthalmiater.*

Ophthalmoïatria. See *Ophthalmiatria.*

Ophthalmoïatrotechnica. See *Ophthalmiatrotechnica.*

Ophthalmŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; λίθος, a stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a hardening of a portion of the eye, or of the whole eyeball. Fr. anal. *ophthalmolithe*, f. Germ. syn. *Verhärtung eines Theils im Auge, oder des ganzen Augapfels.*

Ophthal'mŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a discourse or treatise upon the eye: ophthalmo'logy. Fr. anal. *ophthalmologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenlehre*, f.

Ophthal'mŏlўma, *ătis*, n. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; λύμη, destruction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for destruction or disturbance of the eyeball. See *Ophthalmophtharsis.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmolyme*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verderbniss (Zerstörung) des Augapfels.*

Ophthal'mŏlўmantĕ'rĭus, *a*, *um.* } (*Ophthalmŏ-*
Ophthal'molўman'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* } *lўma*, de-
Ophthal'molўmĭcus, *a*, *um.* } struction of the eyeball; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmolyma:* ophthalmolymante'rious: ophthalmolyman'tic: ophthalmoly'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmolymantique*, etc., adj. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmolyma betreffend.*

Ophthal'mŏmacrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; μακρός, great.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a magnifying or enlargement of the eyeballs. Fr. anal. *ophthalmomacrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vergrösserung des Augapfels.*

Ophthal'mŏma'crŏtes, *is*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; μακρός, great.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive size of the eyeballs, or rather of the axis of the eye. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Grösse des Augapfels, oder vielmehr der Augenachse.*

Ophthal'mŏmacrŏ'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Ophthalmŏmacrŏtēs*, excessive size of the eyeballs; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmomacrotes:* ophthal'momacro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmomacrotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den zu grossen Durchmesser der Augenachse betreffend.*

Ophthal'mŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; μαλακία, a softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softening of the eyeballs. Fr.

anal. *ophthalmomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erweichung des Augapfels.*

Ophthal'mŏmĕlănōma, *ătis*, n. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *μελάνωμα*, blackness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *melanoma* of the ball of the eye. Fr. anal. *mélanôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenmelanöm*, n.

Ophthal'mŏmĕlănōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *μελάνωσις*, the formation of *melanoma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress, growth, or formation of *melanoma* of the bulb of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmomélanose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Melanoma des Augapfels.*

Ophthalmŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for an instrument for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye: an ophthalmo'meter. Fr. anal. *ophthalmomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenmesser*, m.

Ophthalmŏ'mўcēs, *ētis*, m. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *μύκης*, a mushroom or *fungus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for fungous disease of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmomyce*, m. Germ. syn. *Aug(apfel)schwamm*, m.

Ophthal'mŏmyītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *μῦς*, a muscle; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the muscles of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmomyite*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenmuskelentzündung*, f.

Ophthal'mŏmyŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *μῦς*, a muscle.) *Anat., Surg.* Term for dissection of the muscles of the eye: ophthal'momyo'tomy. Fr. anal. *ophthalmomyotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerschneidung eines Augenmuskels.*

Ophthalmon'cus, *i*, m. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for swelling of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmoncée*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenschwulst*, f.

Ophthal'mŏneurŏmēninx, *gis*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *μῆνιγξ*, a membrane.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the *tunica nervea oculi*, or nervous expansion called the *retina.* See *Ophthalmoneurymen.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmoneuroméninge*, f. Germ. syn. *die Nervenhaut des Auges; Netzhaut*, f.; *Sehhaut*, f.

Ophthal'mŏneurўmen, *ĕnis*, m. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *ὑμὴν*, a membrane.) *Anat., Physiol.* Another name for the *tunica nervea oculi* or *retina.* See *Ophthalmoneurominx.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmoneurymen*, m. Germ. syn. *die Nervenhaut des Auges; Netzhaut*, f.; *Sehhaut*, f.

Ophthal'mŏnŏsŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *νόσος*, disease; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a treatise on the diseases of the eye: ophthal'monoso'logy. Fr. anal. *ophthalmonosologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Augenkrankheiten.*

Ophthal'mŏnŏsŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmŏnŏsŏlŏgia*, a treatise on eye-diseases; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmonosologia:* ophthal'monosolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmonosologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmonosologie betreffend.*

Ophthal'mopĕrĭphĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *περιφέρεια*, the periphery; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of parts around the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmopériphérite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Umgebungen des Auges.*

Ophthal'mŏphantōma, *ătis*, n. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *φάντασμα*, a phantom.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an apparatus, or model, for practising operations on the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmophantôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmophantöme*, m.

Ophthal'mophlĕbŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *φλεβοτομία*, the opening of a vein.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the opening or cutting of veins of the *conjunctiva* and other parts of the eye: ophthal'mophlebo'tomy. Fr. anal. *ophthalmophlebotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Blutlassen am Auge.*

Ophthal'mophlĕbŏtŏ'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmophlĕbŏtŏmia*, the opening of a vein; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmophlebotomia:* ophthalmophleboto'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmophlébotomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmophlebotomie betreffend.*

Ophthal'mophthar'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *φθείρω*, to destroy.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for destruction of the eyeballs. See *Ophthalmolyma.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmophtharsie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verderbniss des Auges.*

Ophthal'mŏphthar'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmophtharsis*, destruction of the eyeballs; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmophtharsis:* ophthalmophthar'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmophthartique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmophtharsis betreffend.*

Ophthal'mophthĭ'sĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmophthĭsis*, wasting of the eyeballs; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmophthisis:* ophthal'mophthi'sical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmophthisique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmophthisis betreffend.*

Ophthalmo'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *φθίσις*, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a wasting or diminution of the eyeballs. Fr. anal. *ophthalmophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schwinden des Augenballes.*

Ophthalmŏphўma, *atis*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *φῦμα*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a tumour or swelling of the eyeball. See *Ophthalmœdema.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Geschwulst am Augapfel.*

Ophthal'moplēgia, *æ*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *πληγὴ*, a stroke or wound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for paralysis of the muscles of the eyeball: ophthalmople'gy. Fr. anal. *ophthalmoplégie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lähmung der Augenmuskeln.*

Ophthal'moplēgĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmoplēgia*, paralysis of the muscles of the eye; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmoplegia:* ophthalmople'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmoplégique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmoplegie betreffend.*

Ophthal'mŏpŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *πόνος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* A faulty term intended to denote inflammation of the eye,

but synonymous with *Ophthalmodynia*, or pain of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmoponie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenleiden*, n.

Ophthal'moprosop'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye: πρόσωψις, appearance or aspect.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the power of the eyes to accommodate themselves to near and distant objects. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ophthalmoprosopsie*, f.

Ophthal'moptōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; πτῶμα, a fall.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for *Procidentia oculi*, or protrusion of the eyeball. See *Exophthalmia*, *Ophthalmoptosis*. Fr. anal. *ophthalmoptôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenvorfall*, m.

Ophthal'moptōsis, *is*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; πτῶσις, a fall.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the progress of *ophthalmoptoma*, or a falling down of the eye from its natural situation, by violence, a tumour within the orbit, paralysis of the muscles, or otherwise. Fr. anal. *ophthalmoptose*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Vorfall des Augenapfels.*

Ophthal'moptōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmoptōsis*, a falling of the eye; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmoptosis:* ophthal'mopto'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmoptotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmoptosis betreffend.*

Ophthal'mŏpyorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; πύον, pus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a discharge of pus from the eyes or eyelids. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ophthalmopyorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Augeneiterfluss*, m.

Ophthalmŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; πῦρ, a fire.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the eye or of the *conjunctiva.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Schleimhäute des Auges.*

Opthal'morrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sudden discharge, but intended for hemorrhage from the eye or orbit. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ophthalmorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutung aus dem Auge oder aus dem Augenhöhle.*

Ophthal'morrhă'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmorrhăgia*, bleeding from the eye or orbit; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmorrhagia:* ophthalmorrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmorrhagie betreffend.*

Ophthal'morrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ῥῆξις, a bursting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bursting or disruption of the eyeball. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ophthalmorrhexie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerplatzung des Augapfels.*

Ophthalmorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow of blood, or other fluid from the eye. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ophthalmorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenfluss*, m.

Ophthal'morrhœ'a Exter'na. *Med., Pathol.* Term for extravasation of blood or other fluid beneath the eyelids. Fr. anal. *ophthalmorrhée externe.* Germ. syn. *der Augenfluss unter den Augenliedern.*

Ophthal'morrhœ'a Inter'na. *Med., Pathol.* Term for extravasation of blood or other fluid within the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmorrhée interne.* Germ. syn. *der Augenfluss im Auge.*

Ophthal'mos. } (Ὀφθαλμός.) *Anat., Med.,*
Ophthal'mus, *i*, m. } *Physiol.* The eye. See *Oculus.* Fr. syn. *œil*, m. Germ. syn. *Auge*, n.

Ophthal'moscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for examination or inspection of the eyes. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ophthalmoscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenshau*, f.; *Untersuchung des Auges.*

Ophthal'moscŏ'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmoscopia*, examination or inspection of the eyes; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmoscopia:* ophthalmosco'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmoscopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmoscopie betreffend.*

Ophthalmo'scŏpus, *i*, m. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; σκοπέω, to see.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an instrument for facilitating examination of the eye: an ophthal'moscope. Fr. anal. *ophthalmoscope*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug zur Betreibung des Auges.*

Ophthal'mospas'mus, *i*, m. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; σπασμός, a convulsion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenkrampf*, m.

Ophthal'mospinthēris'mus, *i*, m. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; σπινθηρίζω, to emit sparks.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the sensation of sparks being emitted from the eye: ophthalmospin'therism. Fr. anal. *ophthalmospinthérisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenfunkensprühen*, n.; *das Funkensprühen der Augen.*

Ophthalmo'stătum Instrumen'tum. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ἵστημι, to stand.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Name of an instrument for separating the eyelids and fixing the eyeballs in the more important operations; also called *Speculum oculi:* an ophthal'mostate. Fr. anal. *ophthalmostate*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenhalter*, m.

Ophthal'mostĕrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; στέρησις, privation or loss.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the loss or deprivation of one or both eyes. Fr. anal. *ophthalmostérèse*, f. Germ. syn. *der Verlust eines oder beider Augen.*

Ophthal'mostĕrētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmostĕrēsis*, loss of the eyes; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmosteresis:* ophthalmostere'tical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmostérétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Mangel der Augen betreffend.*

Ophthal'mŏsyn'chўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye; σύγχυσις, a running together or confusion.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a mingling or confusion in the interior of the eye, as from a wound; a mingling of the contents of the eyeball. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ophthalmosynchyse*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ergiessung in das Innere des Auge.*

Ophthal'mŏsynchў'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophthalmŏ-*

synchysis, a mingling or confusion in the interior of the eye; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmosynchysis:* opthal'mosynchy'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmosynchytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ophthalmosynchyse betreffend.*

Ophthal'mŏthēca, *æ*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *θήκη*, a sheath or covering.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to that part of the body of the *chrysalis* which protects the eyes of the insect. Fr. anal. *ophthalmothèque*, f.

Ophthal'motherapeu'tics. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *θεραπεύω*, to take care of the sick.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the treatment of ophthalmic diseases; also termed *Ophthalmotherapia. Ophthal'mŏthĕrăpeu'tĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *ophthalmothérapeutique*, f.; syn. *ophthalmothérapie*, f. Germ. anal. *Ophthalmotherapeutik*, f.; syn. *Augenheilkunde*, f.

Ophthal'mŏthĕrăpeu'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ophalmotherapia*, the treatment of eye-diseases; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Ophthalmotherapia* or *Ophthalmotherapeutica:* ophthal'motherapeu'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ophthalmothérapeutique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Augenheilkunde betreffend.*

Ophthalmotherapia. See *Ophthalmotherapeutica.*

Ophthal'mŏtўphus, *i*, m. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *τῦφος*, stupor arising from fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for epidemic contagious ophthalmy, used by Eisenmann.

Ophthal'moxērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *ξήρωσις*, a drying up.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for dryness of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmoxérose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Trockenheit des Auges.*

Ophthal'moxўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *ξῦσις*, a scratching.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for scarification of the eyes, or rather of the *conjunctiva.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmoxyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Scarification des Auges.*

Ophthal'moxystēr, *ēris*, m. / **Ophthal'moxystērion.** / **Ophthal'moxystērium,** *ii*, n. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *ξυστὴρ*, a scraper.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an instrument for scarifying the eyes; an eye-scarificator. Fr. anal. *ophthalmoxystère*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenkratzer*, m.; *ein Werkzeug zur Scarification der Augen.*

Ophthal'mozўgōmătogram'ma, *æ*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *ζύγωμα*, the zygomatic arch; *γραμμὴ*, a line.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Jodelot for a tract or line from the inner angle of the eye, as far as under the origin of the *zygoma*, which he regards as a characteristic symptom, in unhealthy children, of cerebral and nervous disturbance. The *Tractus oculo-zygomaticus.* Fr. anal. *ophthalmozygomatogramme*, f.; syn. *le trait oculozygomatique.* Germ. syn. *Augenjochbeinzug*, m.

Ophthalmūla, *æ*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *ὕλη*, material.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a cicatrix of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmyle*, f. Germ. syn. *Narbe an oder auf das Auge.*

Ophthalmūria, *æ*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *οὖρον*, the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for metastasis of the urine to the eyes. Fr. anal. *ophthalmurie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Versetzung des Harns zu den Augen.*

Ophthalmus. See *Ophthalmos.*

Ophthalmy'ălos. / **Ophthalmy'ălus,** *i*, m. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *ὕαλος*, glass.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the *corpus vitreum*, or hyaloid or vitreous humour of the eye. Fr. syn. *corps hyaloïde.* Germ. syn. *der Glaskörper des Auges.*

Ophthalmydrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *ὑδρόῤῥοια*, a conduit.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow of water from the eyes. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ophthalmydrorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenwasserfluss*, m.

Ophthalmўmēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*'Οφθαλμὸς*, the eye; *ὑμὴν*, a membrane; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for inflammation of the *conjunctiva*, or other membrane of the eye. Fr. anal. *ophthalmyménite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Augenhäute oder einer Augenhaut.*

Ophyorrhiza. *Bot.* See *Ophiorrhiza.*

Opiāna, *æ*, f. / **Opiāne,** *es*, f. / **Opiānum,** *i*, n. (*Opium.*) *Chem.* Names for *Narcotin*, or Derosne's salt. Hooper. Fr. syn. *narcotine*, f. Germ. anal. *Narkotin*, f.

O'piate. (*Opium*, because producing similar effects.) *Med., Pharm.* Name for a medicine which causes sleep; any preparation of opium. *Opiātum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *opiat*, m. Germ. anal. *Opiat*, n.

Opiŏlŏ'gia, f. (*'Οπιον*, opium; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a treatise on opium, its nature and qualities: opio'logy. Fr. anal. *opiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Opium, von der Natur, den Wirkungen, dem Gebrauche desselben, u.s.w.* (*'Οπιον*, opium; *λέγω*, to arrange or gather.) Term for the collection of opium. See *Opismus.* Fr. anal. *opiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Einsammeln des Opiums.*

Opion. Old name for *Opium.*

Opis'ma, *ātis*, n. / **Opis'mos.** / **Opis'mus,** *i*, m. (*'Οπίζω*, to extract juice.) *Med., Pharm.* Terms used by Dioscorides, iv. 63 (*'οπισμὸς*), for the collection of opium. See *Opiologia.* The gathering and inspissating the juices of plants. Fr. anal. *opisme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Einsammeln oder Auffangen und Eindicken Pflanzensäften.*

Opis'thĕnar, *āris*, n. (*'Οπίσω*, backwards; *θέναρ*, the palm.) *Anat.* Old term for the back part of the hand. Fr. syn. *le dos de la main.* Germ. syn. *der Rücken der Hand.*

Opisthŏ'băres. (*'Οπισθε*, at the back; *βαρέω*, to press.) *Pharm.* Old epithet of a certain *Collyrium* described by Aëtius, ii., efficacious against asperities of the eyelids. Gorræus.

Opisthŏlŏ'bion. / **Opisthŏlŏ'bium,** *ii*, n. (*'Οπισθε*, at the back; *λοβὸς*, the lobe of the ear.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a plaster for application behind the ear; an ear-plaster. Germ. syn. *Ohrpflaster*, n.

Opisthŏcĕ'phălon. / **Opisthŏcĕ'phălum,** *i*, n. (*'Οπισθε*, at the back; *κεφαλὴ*, the head.) *Anat.* Term for the *occiput*, or back of

the head. Fr. anal. *opisthocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Hinterkopf*, m.

Opisthocrānion. } (Ὄπισθε, at the back;
Opisthocrānium, *ii*, n. } κρανίον, the skull.) *Anat.* Term for the *Occiput*, or back portion of the skull. Fr. anal. *opisthocrâne*, m.; syn. *occiput*, m. Germ syn. *Hinterkopf*, m.; *Hinterhaupt*, n.

Opisthŏcyphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄπισθε, at the back; κύφωσις, an incurvation or gibbosity.) *Med., Surg.* Term formerly in use for a curvature of the spine backwards. The same as *Opisthotonos* and *Cyphosis*. Fr. syn. *opisthocyphose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Starrkrampf mit Rückwärtsbiegung*.

Opisthŏmēlŏ'phŏros. } (Ὄπισθε, at the
Opisthŏmēlŏ'phŏrus, *a*, *um.* } back; μηλοφόρος, bearing apples.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied to a monster-fetus born with the extremities situated at the back: opisthomelo'phorous. Fr. anal. *opisthomélophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *Missgeburt mit nach hinter stehenden Extremitäten*.

Opisthorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄπισθε, at the back; ῥῆξις, a breaking or bursting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a tearing or disruption backwards. Fr. anal. *opisthorrhexis*, f. Ger. syn. *ein Rückwärts-zerreisen*.

Opisthŏsynĕ'chia, *æ*, f. (Ὄπισθε, at the back; συνέχεια, a continuity.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for shutting or closing of the pupil behind. Fr. anal. *opisthosynéchie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verschliessung der Pupille nach hinter*.

Opisthŏ'tŏnoīdēs, adj. (*Opisthŏtŏnos* tĕtănus; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling the disease *Opisthotonos:* opistho'tonoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *opisthotonoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *opisthotonusähnlich*, adj.

Opisthŏ'tŏnos, adj. (Ὄπισθε, at the back; τείνω, to stretch or bend.) *Med., Pathol.* Bending or stretched backwards; applied to a variety of the disease *Tetanus*. See *Raptus Supinus*. Fr. anal. *opisthotonos*, m. Germ. syn. *der Starrkrampf mit Rückwärtsbiegung*.

Note.—This word appears in medical dictionaries as a subst. m. The Greek adjective ὀπισθότονος (here adopted, *literatim*) is also used substantively as a synonyme of ὀπισθοτονία, a convulsion of parts backwards; in the same manner, too, it means "a person labouring under that disease" (viz., ὀπισθοτονία); likewise, a bond, cord, or fetters by which the hands are bound behind the back; it is nevertheless still an adjective term. In modern pathological literature, it is properly to be regarded as retaining the quality of the Greek adjective, agreeing with *Tetanus*, subst. m., the name of a disease, the varieties of which it and other adjective terms, as *Completus, Emprosthotonos, Pleurothotonos*, etc., are necessarily employed to distinguish.

Opis'to-Gas'tric. (Ὄπισθε, backwards; γαστήρ, the stomach; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat.* Applied by Chaussier to the cœliac artery, from its situation. *Opis'togas'trĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *opistogastrique*, adj.

O'pium, *ii*, n. (Ὄπιον; from ὀπός, juice.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for concrete juice of the plant *Papaver somniferum*, obtained by exudation from incisions in the cortical part of its capsule. See *Affion, Anfian, Manus Dei, Offion, Opion, Osoror, Philonium Londinense, Sopio*. Fr. anal. *opium*, m. Germ. anal. *Opium*, n.; syn. *Mohnsaft*, m.

Opium de Rousseau. *Pharm.* A name for Rousseau's Drops.

Opium Theba'icum. *M. Med.* A name for opium, because anciently it was chiefly prepared at Thebes.

Oplārion. } ('Οπλή, a hoof.) *Bot.* Ap-
Oplārium, *ii*, n. } plied by Necker to peduncles, hollow, and in form of a funnel, which bear the fructification of certain lichens, as the *Cynomyce*. Fr. anal. *oplarion*, m.

Oplo'phŏrus, *a*, *um.* ('Οπλον, arms; φέρω, to bear.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Oplophori*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Pisces Holobranchii*, comprehending those which have a ray pointed free from their pectoral fins: oplo'phorous. Fr. anal. *oplophore*, adj.

Opŏbal'sămum, *i*, n. ('Οπὸς, juice; βάλσαμον, a balsam.) *Med., Pharm.* Name for the medicinal produce of the *Amyris Gileadensis*. Fr. anal. *opobalsamum*, m.; syn. *baume de la Mecque*.

Opocal'păson, *i*, n. } ('Οπὸς, juice; κάλπασον or
Opocar'păson, *i*, n. } κάρπασον.) *Med., Pharm.* The poisonous juice of the *Carpasus*, being a gum, like myrrh, used to adulterate aloes, and to make hair yellow and curly, according to Galen *de Antidot.* i. 10. Fr. anal. *opocarpasum*, m.

Opodel'doc. *Med., Pharm.* An oriental term for the camphorated soap liniment. See *Opodeltoch*. Fr. anal. *opodeldoch* or *opodeltoch*, m. Germ. anal. *Opodeldok*, m.

Opodel'doc, Steer's. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a preparation composed of Castile soap, camphor, oils of marjoram and rosemary, rectified spirit, and solution of ammonia.

Opodel'toch. *Med., Pharm.* The name of a plaster, not only vulnerary, but also for other external diseases, referred to by Paracelsus. See *Opodeldoc*.

Opŏ'deŏcēle, *es*, f. ('Οπὴ, an opening; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term by Sagar for a hernia at the *foramen magnum ischii*, or protruding into the *labia pudendi:* an opo'deocele. Fr. anal. *opodéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *der Bruch am eiförmigen Loche*.

Note.—This term and its interpretation are unsatisfactory. Supposing the derivation correct, it means any opening rather than the *foramen ischii*. Kraus, and after him Palmer, give it as "synonymous with, but less objectionable than, *Oödcoccle*." An opposite opinion is here ventured on, that it is not synonymous with *Oödcoccle*, and that that term serves its intended purpose as aptly as most other similarly constructed words do.

Opomyzides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Fallen to a Family of dipterous insects, having the *Opomyza* for their type. Fr. anal. *opomyzides*, m. pl.

Opŏ'păpax, *ācis*, f. ('Οπὸς, juice; πάναξ, the panacea herb.) *M. Med.* Term for a gum resin obtained from a plant formerly called the *Pastinaca opoponax*, but now termed the *Opoponax chironium*. Fr. anal. *opopanax*, m. Germ. syn. *Panaxgummi*, n.; *Panaxsaft*, m.

Opŏ'păpax Chīrōnium. *M. Med.* New name for the plant which affords the substance *Opoponax;* formerly called *Pastinaca opo-*

ponax. Fr. syn. *panais-opoponax*, m. Germ. syn. *Opoponax-Pastinake*, f.

Opo'panax, English. *Bot.* A common name for the juice yielded by the *Ligusticum levisticum*, or lovage plant.

Opopia. See *Opopius*.

Opōpios. } ('Οπώπιος.) *Anat.* Of or
Opōpius, *a, um.* } belonging to the eye; applied (Gr. anal. *ὀπώπια*, nom. pl. n.) by Hippocrates, *De Ossium Naturâ*, v. 6, to the bones of or connected with the eyes: opo'pian. Fr. anal. *opopie*, adj.

Opoponax. See *Opopanax*.

Opŏ'pyron. ('Οπός, juice; *πῦρ*, fire.) *Med., Pharm.* Name of a remedy of Paracelsus by which fever and its lassitude are dispelled. *Opopyra* is the name of a confection against spasmodic and paralytic diseases, *in Andotar-Nicolai Operum Mesuæ, fol. m.* 386, *seq.*

Opōra, *æ*, f. } ('Οπώρη.) A term for a certain
Opōre, *es*, f. } period of the year, viz., according to various divisions of the ancients, the dog-days, or the autumn, etc. *Bot.* Applied to fruits that are mature at that time, among which were the fig and the grape. Fr. anal. *opore*, f. Germ. syn. *Herbst*, m.; *die herbstliche Frucht*.

Opōrice, *es*, f. ('Οπωρική.) *Med., Pharm.* Name of a medicament composed of fruits, used against dysentery and disorders of the stomach.

Opŏ'tŏmŏcă'thĕter, *ēris*, m. (*Opŏtŏmus*, a stilette; *căthĕter*, a catheter.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an (elastic) catheter with stilette. Fr. anal. *opotomocatheter*, m. Germ. syn. *der (elastische) Katheter mit Locheisen*.

Opŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. ('Οπή, an opening; *τομός*, part of a book rolled up by itself.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a stilette or slender wire. Fr. anal. *opotome*, m. Germ. syn. *Locheisen*, n.; *Reimereisen*, n.

Oppīlans, *antis*, part. (*Oppīlo*, to obstruct.) *Med.* Obstructing; hindering: oppi'lant. Fr. anal. *oppilant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *verstopfend*, part. adj.

Oppīlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Oppīlo*, to obstruct.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an obstruction, as of the bowels, synonymous with *Obstipatio* and *Constipatio*. Fr. anal. *oppilation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verstopfung*, f.

Oppīlātīvus, *a, um.* (*Oppīlo*, to shut up.) Capable of closing or shutting up. *Med.* Applied to medicines, or causes, which shut the pores of the skin: oppi'lative. Fr. anal. *oppilatif*, adj.

Opplētio, *ōnis*, f. (*Ob*, excess; *pleo*, to fill.) *Med., Physiol.* Term the same as *Repletio*; an overfilling: opple'tion. Fr. anal. *opplétion*, f. Germ. syn. *Anfüllung*, f.; *Ueberfüllung*, f.

Oppōnens, *tis*, part. (*Oppōno*, to oppose.) *Anat.* Opposite; opposing: oppo'nent; applied to muscles, etc. Fr. syn. *opposant*, adj. Germ. syn. *entgegen*, adj.

Oppŏsĭtārius, *a, um.* (*Oppōno*, to place against.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to estivation, when the parts of the floral tegument are verticillated upon two or several rows, and when each of the pieces of a row grows strongly before that of the external row. There are but obscure and uncertain examples of this disposition, as in the petals of the *Epimedium*: oppo'sitary. Fr. anal. *oppositaire*, adj.

Oppŏ'sĭtiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Oppōno*, to place against; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having opposing peduncles, as in the *Thylachium oppositiflorum*: oppositiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *oppositiflore*, adj.

Oppŏ'sĭtifŏ'lius, *a, um.* (*Oppŏsĭtus*, placed against; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a flower-stalk growing opposite a leaf: oppositifo'lious. Fr. anal. *oppositifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegenüberstehendblättrig*, adj.; *paarblättrig*, adj.

Oppŏsĭ'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Oppōno*, to stand against.) *Astron.* Applied to the aspect of two celestial bodies when their longitudes differ by 180 degrees, *i. e.* when the arcs of latitude are upon the same perpendicular plane as the ecliptic and passing by its pole, but in opposite regions: oppositi'on. Fr. anal. *opposition*, f. Germ. syn. *Gegenüberstehen*, f.

Oppŏ'sĭtipennātus, *a, um.* (*Oppōno*, to place against; *pennātus*, feathery.) *Bot.* Applied to pennate leaves, of which the folioles are opposite: oppo'sitipen'nate. Fr. anal. *oppositipenné*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegenüberstehendgefiedert*, adj.

Oppŏsĭtīvus, *a, um.* (*Oppōno*, to place against.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when situated opposite the divisions of a simple perianth, as in the *Lilium*; or to a corol, as in the *Primula*; to the *septa* of fruit, when one or many placentarian *septa* encounter the middle of the valves by their border, as in the *Paulinia pennata*; to petals when placed before the divisions of the calyx, as in the *Berberis*: oppo'sitive. Fr. anal. *oppositif*, adj.

Oppŏ'sĭtus, *a, um.* (*Ob*, against; *pŏsĭtus*, placed.) *Bot., Nat. Hist.* Opposed to: op'posite; applied to leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *opposé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegenüberstehend*, part. adj.; *gegenstandig*, adj.

Oppres'sion. (*Opprĭmo*, to press down.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sense of weight, as is felt in difficulty of breathing. *Oppres'sio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *oppression*, f. Germ. syn. *Beängstigung*, f.

Oppres'sion, Precor'dial. *Med., Pathol.* A sense of weight experienced about the *præcordia*, or fore part of the chest. Fr. anal. *oppression précordial*.

Ops, *ŏpos*, f. ('Οψ.) *Med., Physiol.* Greek term for the voice. See *Vox*. Fr. syn. *voix*, f. Germ. syn. *Stimme*, f.

Ops, *ŏpos*, f. ('Ωψ.) *Anat., Physiol.* Greek term for the eye, face, or countenance. See *Oculus, Facies*; also the same as *Opsis*. Fr. syn. *œil*, m.; *face*, f. Germ. syn. *Auge*, f.; *Angesicht*, m.

Ops Mĕtal'lum. *Chem.* Old term for *Argentum vivum, Hydrargyrum*, or quicksilver. Fr. syn. *hydrargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber*, m.

Opsi'gŏnos. } ('Οψίγονος.) *Anat., Phy-*
Opsi'gŏnus, *a, um.* } *siol.* That which is born late; applied to the latest molar teeth: opsi'gonous. Fr. anal. *opsigone*, adj. Germ. syn. *spät nachgeboren*.

Opsiŏdon'tes. (Ὄψις, sight; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Anat. Physiol.* A Greek term for the eye-teeth, or *dentes canini*. Fr. syn. *dents canines*. Germ. syn. *Augenzähn*, n.

Opsiŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Ὄψις, vision; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med., Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument invented by Lehot for determining the limits of distinct sight in different individuals: an opsio'meter. See *Optometrum*. Fr. anal. *opsiomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Sehweitenmesser*, m.

Op'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄψις, sight, or seeing.) *Med., Physiol.* Greek term for the sense of vision; also the same as *Ops*, the face. See *Visus*. Fr. syn. *vue*, f. Germ. syn. *Gesicht*, n.; *Sehen*, n.

Opsĭtŏ'cia, *æ*, f. (Ὀψὲ, late; τόκος, childbirth.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for a late childbirth; delivery happening beyond the usual time. See *Opsigonos*. Fr. anal. *opsitocie*, f. Germ. syn. *Spätgeburt*, f.

Opsŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὄψον, boiled meat, in the pl. dainties; μανία, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for madness after dainties. Fr. anal. *opsomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verrücktheit aus Leckerei oder mit Leckerei.*

Op'son. } (Ὄψον.) *Med., Physiol.* Term
Op'sum, *i*, n. } for boiled meat, as opposed to bread; it is also used to express fish and flesh. In the plural generally it means rich fare or dainties. Germ. syn. *Gekochte*, n.

Opsōnium, *i*, n. (Ὀψώνιον.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for provisions or victuals. Fr. anal. *opsonion*, m. Germ. syn. *Gemüse*, n.; *Zugemüse*, n.

Optac'tin, *inis*, f. (Ὀπτὸς, visible; ἀκτὶν for ἀκτὶς, a ray or beam, especially of the sun.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the *radius visorius*, or sight-line. Germ. syn. *Sehlinie*, f.

Optēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄπτησις.) *Med.* Term for a roasting, frying, or broiling. Fr. anal. *optèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Braten*, n.; *Rösten*, n.

Op'tic. (Ὀπτὸς, visible; terminal -ικὸς.) Relating to the organ of vision. *Op'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *optique*, adj. Germ. anal. *optisch*, adj.

Op'tic Com'missure. *Anat.* Name for the thickened portion of nervous substance formed by the junction of the optic nerves, in front of the *Sella Turcica*. Fr. anal. *commissure optique*. Germ. syn. *Band optisch.*

Op'tic Nerves. *Anat.* The second pair, ultimately expanding into the *Retina*, in which resides the sense of vision. Fr. anal. *nerfs optiques.*

Op'tic Tha'lamus. *Anat.* Term for each of two eminences situated in the anterior and internal part of the lateral ventricles of the brain; the bed of the optic nerve. Fr. syn. *couche du nerf optique*. Germ. syn. *Sehhügel*, m.

Op'tics. (Ὀπτὸς, visible.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the science which treats of vision, its properties and powers, and the instruments by use of which these are strengthened or increased. *Op'tĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *optique*, f. Germ. anal. *Optik*, f.; syn. *Lichtlehre*, f.

Op'tĭlos. } (Ὀπτίλος.) *Anat.* Another
Op'tĭlus, *i*, m. } term for *Oculus*, or the eye. Fr. anal. *œil*, m. Germ. syn. *Auge*, n.

Optŏmēninx, *gis*, f. (Ὀπτὸς, visible; μῆνιγξ, a membrane. *Anat.* Term for the *tunica nervea* or *retina* of the eye. Fr. syn. *rétine*, f. Germ. syn. *Netzhaut*, f.

Optŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Ὀπτὸς, visible; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for an instrument for ascertaining the extent of the powers of seeing: an opto'meter. See *Opsiometrum*. Fr. anal. *optomètre*, m. Ger. syn. *Sehweitenmesser*, m.

Opun'tia, *æ*, f. (*Opus, untis*, a city of Locris, around which it grew.) *Bot.* The prickly pear plant.

Opun'tia Vulgāris. *Bot.* A name for the *Cactus opuntia*, Indian fig, or prickly pear plant.

Opuntiāceus, *a, um.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Opuntiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cacteæ*, having the *Opuntia* for their type: opuntia'ceous. Fr. anal. *opuntiacé*, adj.

Opuntioïdēs, adj. *Bot.* Applied to the branchlets of the *Batrachosperma hybrida*, because they remind of the disposition of the articulated stems of the *Cactus opuntia:* opun'tioid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *opuntioïde*, adj.

Ora, *æ*, f. The end or extremity of anything. *Surg.* Applied to the edges or borders of an ulcer.

Ora Serrāta. *Anat.* Term for the posterior serrated edges of the ciliary processes.

Orache. *Bot.* Common name of the *Atriplex sativa* or *A. hortensis*.

Orache, Sea, Grass-leaved. *Bot.* Common name of the *Atriplex halimus, littoralis*, or *marina.*

Orache, Shrubby. *Bot.* Common name of the *Atriplex portulizioides.*

Orache, Stinking. *Bot.* Common name for the *Chenopodium vulvaria.*

Orālis, *is, e.* (Os, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the mouth. Applied by Blainville to one of the segments of the head of the *Chetopoda*, that which forms their mouth. Also applied to animals which have the mouth, or anterior part of the face, of a different colour from the rest of the head, as the *Adea oralis:* o'ral. Fr. anal. *oral*, adj.

O'range. *M. Med.* The fruit of the plant *Citrus aurantium;* also termed *Hesperidium. Aurantium, ii*, n. Fr. and Germ. anal. *orange*, f. Germ. syn. *Pomeranze*, f.

Orange, Brownish-Red. *Nat. Philos.* See *Rufus.*

Orange Flowers. *Bot.* See *Naphæ Flores.*

O'range Peas. *Bot.* Common name for issue peas, made from the *Aurantia Curassaventia*, or Curassoa apples or oranges when dried and hardened.

O'range, Se'ville. *Bot.* A variety of the *Citrus Aurantium.*

O'range, Shaddock. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Citrus decumana.*

Orange-Colour. *Nat. Philos.* See *Aurantiacus.*

Orbĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Orbĭcŭlus*, the wheel of a pulley.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Round and flat; circular: orbi'cular. Fr. anal. *orbiculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreisförmig*, adj.; *zerkelrund*, adj.

Orbĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Orbĭcŭlus*, the wheel of a pulley.) *Bot.* Round and flat: orbi'culate; applied to certain leaves that are nearly of this shape. *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Orbiculati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Crustacea Decapoda Brachyura*, having the shell generally round or orbicular. Fr. anal. *orbiculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreisrund*, adj.

Orbĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Orbis*, a globe or sphere.) A little globe or sphere. *Bot.* Applied to a species of circular bunch coming from the base of the coral which surrounds the organs of fructification in certain *Stapelia;* to a receptacle orbicular and flat, which is situated in the *peridium* of certain *Gastromyces*, as the *Nidularia*. It has been applied also to a flat body which the united pistils form on the fruit of the *Lavatera trimestris:* an or'bicule. Fr. anal. *orbicule*, m. Germ. syn. *Zellerchen*, n.; *der kleine Kreis; die kleine Scheibe.*

Orbil'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Orbis*, a globe or sphere.) *Astron.* The same as *Orbis*. *Bot.* Applied by Ælarius to the orbicular radiated conceptacles, that is, surrounded by fibrils at their border, entirely formed by the *thallus*, and of the same colour as in the *Usnea*. De Candolle applied this name to the conceptacles of the *Parmelia*, of which the exterior is a continuation of the *thallus*, and the interior presents a colour different from that of the last: an or'bil. Fr. anal. *orbille*, f. Germ. syn. *Scheibchen*, n.

Or'bis, *is*, f. (*Ὅρος*, a boundary or limit; because it has one limit or circular boundary.) A globe or sphere; a circle. *Astron.* Term for a curved line according to which the planets and comets execute their periodical movements around the sun, and the satellites their rotation around the principal planet. This line, which is imagined, carried through all the successive positions of the centre of celestial bodies during their movement in space, has no more reality than the *parabola* described by projectiles at the surface of the earth: an or'bit. See *Orbita*. Fr. anal. *orbe*, m. Germ. syn. *Kreisbahn*, f.

Or'bit. (*Orbis*, a circle; from its form.) *Anat.* The bony cavity in which the eyeball, etc., are located. See *Arcula, Eon. Orbĭta, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *orbite*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenhöhle*, f. *Astron.* Term for the path described by a planet in its course round the sun, or by a moon round its primary planet. Fr. anal. *orbite*, f. Germ. syn. *Planetenbahn*, f.

Orbitālis, *is, e.* (*Orbĭta*, the orbit or cavity for the eye.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Orbita*, or orbit: or'bital. Fr. anal. *orbital*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Augenhöhle betreffend.*

Orbĭtāris, *is, e.* (*Orbĭta*, the orbit or cavity for the eye.) *Ornithol.* Having relation to the orbit. The term orbitary feathers has been applied to those which surround the eyes of birds. Fr. anal. *orbitaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Augenhohle gehörig.*

Orbĭtēlus, *a, um.* (*Orbis*, a circle, globe, or sphere; *tēla*, a web.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Orbitelæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Araneidæ*, comprehending those which make their webs in regular network, composed of concentric circles crossed by straggling rays which proceed from the centre: orbite'lous. Fr. anal. *orbitèle*, adj.

Orbitosphe'noid. (*Orbĭtum*, the orbit; *sphēnoīdēs* os, the sphenoid bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Professor Owen to the orbital, superior, or lesser wing of the sphenoid bone. *Orbitosphēoīdēs*, adj. Fr. anal. *orbitosphénoïde*, adj.

Or'chea, *æ*, f. (*Ὄρχεα*, used by Hippocrates the same as *ὄσχεον, ὄσχη*, etc., for the *scrotum.*) *Anat.* A term for the *Scrotum*, and so the same as *Orcheos, Oscheos*, or *Oschos*. Fr. syn. *scrotum*, m. Germ. syn. *Hodensack*, m.

NOTE.—For certain compound terms beginning with *Orchea-* or *Orcheo-* see also under *Orchido-Orchio-* and *Orcho-*.

Orcheītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὄρχεα*, for *ὄσχεον*, the *scrotum;* terminal *-itis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an inflammation of the *scrotum*. Fr. anal. *orchéite*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodensackentzündung*, f.

Orchemphrax'is. See *Orchidemphraxis.*

Orcheocēlē, *es*, f. (*Ὄρχεα*, for *ὄσχεον*, the *scrotum; κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* The same as *Oscheocele*, or *hernia* of the *scrotum*. Fr. anal. *orchéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodensacksbruch*, m.

Orcheœdēmŏsarcōma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὄρχεα*, for *ὄσχεον*, the *scrotum; οἴδημα*, a swelling; *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the disease *Elephantiasis scroti*, familiarly known in Egypt. Fr. anal. *orcheœdémasarcôme*, m. Germ. syn. *die ödematisch sarkomatisch Hodengeschwulst.*

Orcheoplas'tic. (*Orcheoplastia*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to the operation of orcheoplasty. *Orcheoplas'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orchéoplastique*, adj.

Or'cheoplasty. (*Ὄρχεα*, for *ὄσχεον*, the *scrotum; πλάσσω*, to form.) *Surg.* A term for the operation on the *scrotum*, by which certain fungous diseases have been cured by covering them with flaps brought from the healthy sides of the tumour after removal of the diseased portion. *Orcheoplas'tia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *orchéoplastie*, f.

Orcheos. See *Orchea.*

Orcheotomia. See *Orchotomia.*

Orchestīdēs, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a group (nom. pl. m.) of *Charansonites*, having the *Orchestes* for their type; more correctly, it should have been *Orchestidæ*, m. patron. Fr. anal. *orchestides*, m. pl.

Orchial'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ὄρχις*, a testicle; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the testicles. Fr. and Germ. anal. *orchialgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodenschmerz*, m.

Orchĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ὄρχις*, a testicle; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the testicles: or'chic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orchique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hoden betreffend.*

Orchidalgia. See *Orchialgia.*

Orchĭdătō'nia, *æ*, f. (*Ὄρχις*, a testicle; *ἀτονία*,

want of firmness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for laxity or atony of the testicles. Fr. anal. *orchidatonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Schlaffheit der Hoden.*

Or'chĭdaux'e, *es*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; αὔξη, growth or increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the morbid enlargement of one or both testicles. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Vergrösserung eines oder beider Hoden.*

Orchĭdeāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Proposed by L. C. Richard, to designate the roots which are formed of two tubercles accreted, as those of the *Orchis:* orchidea'ceous. Fr. anal. *orchidéacé*, adj.

Orchĭdemphrax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fulness and obstruction of the vessels of the testicles. Fr. anal. *orchidemphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ueberfüllung (und Verstopfung) der Hodengefässe.*

Or'chĭdencĕphălōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. *Med., Pathol.* See, as more proper, *Orchidomyeloma.*

Orchidencephalosis. See *Orchidomyelosis.*

Or'chĭdĕpĭlep'sia, *æ*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; ἐπιληψία, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for testicular epilepsy, or a paralyzed state of the testicles: orchide'pilepsy. Fr. anal. *orchidépilepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodenfallsucht*, f.

Orchĭ'deus, *a, um.* (*Orchis*, the name of a genus of plants.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arangement of parts as in the genus *Orchis;* applied to a Family (*Orchideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: orchi'deous: orchi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Applied by De Candolle to corols or perigons which have many lobes deeply divided, of which the superior are erect and the inferior are spread out. Fr. anal. *orchide*, adj.

Orchĭ'dion. } (Dim. Ὄρχις, a testicle.)
Orchĭ'dium, *ii*, n. } *Anat.* Term for a small testicle. Fr. anal. *orchidion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Hoden.*

Orchidioncus. See *Orchidoncus.*

Or'chĭdŏcătă'băsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; κατάβασις, a descent.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the descent of the testicles out of the abdomen into the *scrotum.* Fr. anal. *orchidocatabasis*, f. Germ. syn. *das Hinabsinken der Hoden.*

Or'chĭdŏcătă'bătĭcus, *a, um.* (*Orchĭdŏcătăbăsis*, the descent of the testicles into the *scrotum;* terminal *ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Orchidocatabasis:* or'chidocataba'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orchidocatabatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Hinaustreten der Hoden durch de Bauchringskanal betreffend.*

Or'chĭdŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a tumour of the testicle, or false *hernia* of the *scrotum.* See *Orchidoncus.* Fr. anal. *orchidocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodengeschwulst*, f.

Orchidocolica. See *Orchitidocolica.*

Or'chĭdŏmyēlōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; μύελος, marrow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for medullary fungus of the testicle. Fr. anal. *orchidomyélôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Hodenmarkschamm*, m.

Or'chĭdŏmyēlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; μύελος, marrow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of *Orchidomyeloma.* Fr. anal. *orchidomyélose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Orchiomyeloma.*

Orchĭdon'cus, *i*, m. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Orchidocele*, or tumour of the testicle.

Orchidoscheocele. See *Orchioscheocele.*

Or'chĭdosphongiōma, *ătis*. n. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; σφόγγος, a fungus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fungous tumour of the testicle. Fr. anal. *Orchidosphongiôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Hodenschwammknote*, m.; *Hodentuberkel*, m.

Orchidotomia. See *Orchotomia.*

Or'chĭdŏtylōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; τύλωμα, that which has become callous.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a callous or hard tubercle of the testicle. Fr. anal. *orchidotylôme*, m. Germ. syn. *der hart Hodentuberkel.*

Orchiocatabasis. See *Orchidocatabasis.*

Or'chiŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *hernia* of the testicle. Fr. anal. *orchiocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodenbruch*, m.

Or'chiŏcēlĭcus, *a, um.* (*Orchiŏcēle, hernia* of the testicle; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Orchiocele:* orchioce'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orchiocélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Orchiocele betreffend.*

Or'chiŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain, of a pungent or burning character, of the testicle. Fr. and Germ. anal. *orchiodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein (stechender, brennender) Hodenschmerz.*

Or'chiŏdў'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Orchiŏdўnia*, pain of the testicle; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Orchiodynia:* orchiody'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orchiodynique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Orchiodynie betreffend.*

Or'chiŏhydă'tĭdōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; ὑδατὶς, a watery vesicle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a hydatidous tumour of the testicle: an or'chiohyda'tidome. Fr. anal. *orchiohydatidôme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Hydatidengeschwulst des Testikels.*

Orchiomyeloma. See *Orchidomyeloma.*

Orchioncus. See *Orchidoncus.*

Or'chiŏneural'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Orchialgia.*

Or'chio'scheŏcēle, *es*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; ὄσχεον, the *scrotum;* κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for scrotal *hernia* complicated with *Orchidoncus*, or tumour of the testicle. Fr. anal. *orchioschéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Hodensackbruch mit Hodengeschwulst.*

Orchioscir'rhus, *ī*, m. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; σκίῤῥος, an indurated tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *scirrhus* or incipient cancer of the testicle. Fr. anal. *orchiosquirrhe* or *scirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Hodenkrebs*, m.

Orchiostōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for

the progress of a bony induration, or ossification of the testicle. Fr. anal. *orchiostose*, f. Germ. syn. *die knochenartige Hodenverhärtung; Hodenverknöcherung*, f.

Orchiostŏtĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Orchiostŏsis*, ossification of the testicle; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Orchiostosis:* orchiosto'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orchiostotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Orchiostosis betreffend*.

Orchiotomia. See *Orchotomia*.

Or'chis, *ios*, or *eos*, m. (Ὄρχις.) *Anat.* A testicle. See *Testiculus*.

Or'chis, *ios*, m. *is*, or *ĭdis*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; because it has roots knotted like an appearance of testicles.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Gynandria;* Ord. *Diandria*. Juss. *Orchideæ*. See *Tragorchis*. Fr. anal. *orchis*, m. Germ. anal. *Orchis*, f.; syn. *Knabenkraut*, n.

Or'chis Bifō'lia. *Bot.* Systematic name of the butterfly orchis, the root of which is used the same as that of the *O. mascula*.

Or'chis Mas'cŭla. *Bot., Med.* The systematic name of the plant male orchis, or *Satyrion;* also called *Testiculus caninus*, or dog-stones; the root is used for its mucilaginous quality as demulcent, and was supposed to be aphrodisiac.

Or'chis Mōrio. The systematic name of the plant from the root of which the substance salep is obtained.

Orchītĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Orchītis*, inflammation of the testicle; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Orchitis:* orchi'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orchitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hodenentzündung betreffend*.

Orchītĭdōcōlĭca, *æ*, f. (*Orchītis*, inflammation of the testicle; *cōlĭca*, the colic.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for orchitic colic, or colic from inflammation of the testicle. Fr. anal. *orchitidocolique*, f. Germ. syn. *Kolik von Hodenentzündung*.

Orchītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; terminal *ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the testicle, which is always accompanied by swelling; swelled testicle. See *Hernia Humoralis*. Fr. anal. *orchite*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodenentzündung*, f.

Orchitomia. See *Orchotomia*.

Or'chos. (Ὄρχος, a linear row.) *Anat.* **Or'chus**, *i*, m. Term for the *Tarsus* of the eyelid, or the ex-circuit or edging of the eyelids from which the eyelashes proceed.

Orchŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὄρχις, a testicle; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting out or removing a testicle by the knife; castration: orcho'tomy. Also spelled *Orcheotomia, Orchidotomia, Orchiotomia*. Fr. anal. *orchotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Castriren*, n.

Orcīna, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name given by Robiquet to the substance which, by the action of an alkali under the influence of the air, gives origin to the red of lichen from the *Lichen dealbatus:* orcin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *orcine*, f.

Or'der. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) A method or regular disposition. *Nat. Hist.* A division of a Class, comprising *genera* varying in some respects from each other, but having the essential characters of the Class. *Phrenol.* Term for a Faculty (its organ between Number and Colouring) giving method and order in arranging physical objects. *Or'do*, *ĭnis*, m. Fr. anal. *ordre*, m. Germ. syn. *Ordnung*, f.

Or'deum. *Bot.* Anciently used without aspiration for *Hordeum*.

Ore. (Sax. *Ora.*) The mineral substance from which metals are extracted. Fr. syn. *métal*, m.; *minéral*, m. Germ. syn. *das aus den Ertz-graben kommt*.

Orec'ticon. **Orec'tĭcum**, *i*, n. (Ὀρέγομαι, to desire.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the appetite; the faculty of desiring. See *Orexis*. Fr. syn. *appétit*, m. Germ. syn. *Begehrungsvermogen*, n.

Orec'tĭcos. **Orec'tĭcus**, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρέγομαι, to desire.) *Med.* Exciting an appetite; formerly applied to medicines, wines, etc. Fr. anal. *orectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *begehrend*, adj.

Oreitў'pie, *es*, f. (Ὄρος, a mountain; τύπτω, to strike.) *Med.* Term for mountain-labour, or that which is performed by those who bring wood, stones, etc., from the mountains into towns. Gr. anal. ὀρειτυπία, used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi. 3, 17.

Orenburgh Gum. *Bot.* Name given to a substance yielded by the *Pinus larix*.

Oreoclīma, *ătis*, n. (Ὄρος, a mountain or hill; κλίμα, a climate.) *Med.* Term for the climate among mountains. Fr. anal. *oreoclimat*, m. Germ. syn. *Alpenklima*, n.; *Bergklima*, n.

Oreŏsĕlīnum, *i*, n. (Ὄρος, a mountain; σέλινον, parsley.) *Bot.* Mountain parsley. See *Athamanta oreoselinum*. Fr. syn. *persil de montagne*. Germ. syn. *Bergpeterlein*, n.

Orex'is, *is*, f. (Ὀρέγομαι, to desire.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for desire or appetite: orex'y. See *Orecticon*. Fr. syn. *appétit*, m. Germ. syn. *Begehrungsvermogen*, n.

Or'gan. (Ὄργανον, an instrument; as if ἔργανον, from ἔργον, a work.) *Med., Physiol.* A part of an animal or vegetable capable of performing some perfect act or office. *Or'gănum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *organe*, m. Germ. anal. *Organ*, f.

Orgănia'tria, *æ*, f. (Ὄργανον, an instrument; ἰατρεία, a healing, or medical treatment.) *Med.* Term for the treatment of organic life: organia'try. Fr. anal. *organiatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Heilkunde organischer Wesen*.

Orga'nic. (*Orgănum*, an organ; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Generally used to express the distinction between a disease of structure and one of function, the former being termed *organic*, as when the substance of the heart is changed from its natural condition; the latter, *functional*, as when its action is disordered, but not by structural disease. *Physiol.* Of or belonging to an organ; having an organized structure. *Orgă'nĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *organique*, adj. Germ. anal. *organisch*, adj.

Orga'nic Remains. *Geol.* A term for the remains of plants and animals, that is, for all organized bodies found in a fossil state. Fr. syn. *réliques organiques.* Germ. syn. *überbleibsel organische.*

Organisa'tion. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ.) *Physiol.* Term for a construction or arrangement of parts, animal or vegetable, presenting a defined structure and subserviency to each other. *Orgănĭsātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *organisation,* f.

Orgănĭsātus, *a, um.* (*Ὄργανον*, an organ.) *Nat. Philos.* Bory defines an organised body to be perishable or molecular throughout, obedient to the laws of assimilation, of which motion appears to be the first principle; it is subjected to specific forms, from the complications of which result individuals enjoying proportionally vegetative and vital faculties: or'ganised. Fr. anal. *organisé,* adj. Germ. syn. *organisirt,* adj.

Organised. See *Organisatus.*

Orgănis'mus, *i,* m. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the assemblage of the forces which act in organised beings: or'ganism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *organisme,* m. Germ. anal. *Organism,* m.

Or'gănŏchēmia, *æ,* f. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; *χημεία*, chemistry.) *Chem., Med., Physiol.* Term applied by some to *Zoöchemia,* or animal chemistry; by others to the entire presumed chemical processes within the organism: organo-chemistry. Fr. and Germ. anal. *organo-chémie,* f.

Or'gănŏdȳnă'mia, *æ,* f. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; *δύναμις*, strength.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle sometimes as a synonyme of *Physiologia,* and expressing more clearly the idea attached to the latter: the true signification is that of *Physics,* or Natural Philosophy: organody'namy. Fr. anal. *organodynamie,* f.

Orgănŏgĕ'nia, *æ,* f. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; *γένεσις*, generation.) *Med. Physiol.* Term for the formation or growth of organs: organo'geny. See *Organopoiesis.* Fr. anal. *organogénie,* f. Germ. syn. *Organbildung,* f.

Orgănognōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; *γνῶσις*, knowledge.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a knowledge of organic bodies. Fr. anal. *organognose,* f. Germ. syn. *die Erkennung der organische Körper.*

Orgănognos'tĭca, *æ,* f. (*Orgănognōsis,* knowledge of organic bodies.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the spirit or essence of organography: organognos'tics. Fr. anal. *organognostique,* f. Germ. anal. *Organognostik,* f.

Orgănognos'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Orgănognōsis,* knowledge of organic bodies; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Organognosis:* organognos'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *organognostique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Organognosis betreffend.*

Orgănogră'phia, *æ,* f. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a description of the organs of some living body: organo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *organographie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Organismen.*

Orgănogră'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Orgănogrăphia,* a description of organs; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Organographia:* organogra'phical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *organographique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Organographie betreffend.*

Organoïdēs, adj. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Mineral.* Applied to a mineral which presents the structure of an organised body; for example, to the wood of a madrepore, as the *Chalcedon organoïdes:* or'ganoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *organoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *werkzeugähnlich,* adj.

Orgănŏlep'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; *λεπτὸς*, fine or small; terminal *ικὸς.*) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Chevreul to properties of bodies, the impression which they make on the senses of smell, touch, taste, and all the actions which they exert on the internal organs of an organised living being: organolep'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *organoleptique,* adj.

Orgănŏ'lĭthos.
Orgănŏ'lĭthus, *i,* m. } (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for a stony concretion within an organic substance; also a stony concretion of organic form: an orga'nolith. Fr. anal. *organolithe,* f.

Or'gănŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; *λόγος*, a speech.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Term for a treatise on the organs, particularly of the lower portion of the body: organo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *organologie,* f.

Or'gănŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Orgănŏlŏgia,* a treatise on the organs of the body; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Organologia:* organolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *organologique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Organologie betreffend.*

Organomia. See *Organonomia.*

Organon.
Organum, *i,* n. } (*Ὄργανον.*) See *Organ.*

Or'gănŏnŏ'mia, *æ,* f. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; *νόμος*, a law.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a declaration of the laws which regulate the activity of the organism, or organic life: organo'nomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *organonomie,* f.

Or'gănonŏ'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Orgănŏnŏmia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Organonomia:* organono'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *organonomique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Organonomie betreffend.*

Or'gănŏpălin'clăsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; *πάλιν*, again; *κλάσις*, a breaking.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the breaking or tearing of an organic part. Fr. anal. *organopalinclase,* f.

Or'gănŏpă'thia, *æ,* f. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid affection of an organ. Fr. anal. *organopathie,* f. Germ. syn. *das Leiden eines Organs.* Also for an organic affection. Fr. anal. *organopathie,* f. Germ. syn. *ein organisches Leiden.*

Or'gănŏpoïēsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; *ποίησις*, a making.) *Med., Physiol.*

Term for the making or perfecting of organs. Fr. anal. *organopoïèse*, f. Also the same as *Organogenia*.

Or'gănozōŏnō'mia, *æ*, f. (*Ὄργανον*, an organ; *ζῶον*, an animal; *νόμος*, a law.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the science of the laws of organic animal life: or'ganozoönomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *organozoönomie*, f.

Or'gasm. (*Ὀργάω*, to swell.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied to a mutual action consisting in the arteries being irritated by the blood passing through them, whereby they act more strongly and propel a greater quantity of blood; the nervous fluid (as is said) becomes more abundant and augments the local sensibility, and this in its turn augments the irritability of the arteries; eager desire or excitement, especially venereal; salacity. *Orgas'mus*, *i*, m. See *Œstrum*, *Orgosis*. Fr. anal. *orgasme*, m. Germ. anal. *Orgasmus*, m.

Orgas'tĭca (nom. pl. n. of *Orgastĭcus*, *a*, *um*). *Med., Pathol.* Term for diseases affecting the *Orgasm:* it constitutes the second Order of the Cl. *Genetica*, in Good's Nosology. Fr. anal. *orgastiques*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *orgastisches*, n. pl.

Orgas'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Orgasmus*, the orgasm or excitement; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Orgasmus:* orgas'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orgastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Orgasmus betreffend*.

Or'gē, *es*, f. (*Ὀργὴ*.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for anger or passion. Fr. syn. *colère*, f.; *passion*, f. Germ. syn. *Zorn*, m.

Or'gĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Ὀργὴ*, anger; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to anger or passion: or'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *von Zorn entstanden, u.s.w.*

Or'gĭlos. } (*Ὀργὴ*, anger.) *Med., Phy-*
Or'gĭlus, *a*, *um*. } *siol.* Angry; passionate. Fr. syn. *fâché*, adj. Germ. syn. *zornig*, adj.

Orgōsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (*Ὀργάω*, to be excited.) *Med., Physiol.* Term the same as *Orgasmus*. See *Orgasm*.

Orichalcum. *Chem.* See *Aurichalcum*.

Orī'cia, *æ*, f. (*Orĭcos*, a city of Epirus, near which it grew.) *Bot.* Old name for a species of turpentine tree.

Orides, m. pl. (Fr. *or*, gold.) *Chem.* Name given by C. Pauquy to a Family of ponderable bodies having *Or*, or gold, for their type. Fr. anal. *orides*, m. pl.

O'riens, *tis*, part. (*Orior*, to arise.) Arising: o'rient. *Astron.* Applied to that part of the heavens at which the sun arises and ascends above the horizon; eastern, and so opposed to *occidens*, or western. *Chem., Physiol.* Anciently applied as an epithet of the urine, of the *Sal urinæ*, also vitriol, red oil, and many other enigmatical things. Fr. syn. *oriental*, adj. Germ. syn. *morgenländisch*, adj.; *östlich*, adj.; *Thürhüter*, m.

O'riens Micrŏcos'mi. *Anat.* A Paracelsian term applied to the *Pylorus*. Fr. syn. *pylore*, m. Germ. syn. *Pförtner*, m.; *Thorwächter*, m.

Orientālia Fŏ'lia. *Bot., M. Med.* Oriental or eastern leaves; a former term for senna leaves. Fr. syn. *séné*, m. Germ. syn. *Sennes blätter*, f. pl.

Orientālis, *is*, *e*. (*Oriens*, orient or eastern.) Of or belonging to the east: orien'tal. Fr. anal. *oriental*. adj. Germ. syn. *morgenländisch*, adj.; *östlich*, adj.

Orĭfĭ'cium, *ii*, n. (*Os*, *ōris*, a mouth; *făcio*, to make.) *Anat., Bot., Nat. Hist.* Term for a mouth or opening; a hole; applied to the openings between the cavities of the heart to those of the stomach, superior and inferior, to that of the *urethra:* an o'rifice. Fr. anal. *orifice*, m. Germ. syn. *Loch*, n.; *Oeffnung*, f.

Orĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Os*, *ōris*, the mouth; *forma*, resemblance.) Sometimes applied to an orifice which has the form of a mouth, or which imitates its functions: o'riform. Fr. anal. *oriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mundförmig*, adj.

Orīgănum, *i*, n. (*Ὀρείγανον*, from *ὄρος*, a mountain; *γανόω*, to delight; because it grows on the sides of mountains.) The pharmacopœial name (E. and U.S.A.) of the plant *Origanum vulgare*, or common marjoram. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia*. Juss. *Labiatæ*. See *Tragoriganum*. Fr. anal. *origan*, m. Germ. syn. *Bergminze*, f.

Orīgănum Crētĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *O. dictamnus*.

Orīgănum Dictam'nus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the dittany of Crete, the leaves of which were used as a lexipharmic and emmenagogue; also called *Dictamnus Creticus*, *Origanum Creticum*, and *Onitis*. Fr. syn. *dictamne de Crete*. Germ. syn. *kretischer Diptam*.

Orīgănum Majōrāna. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant sweet marjoram; also called *Amaracum;* its virtues are smilar to those of the *O. vulgare*.

Orīgănum Syrĭ'ăcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium marum*, or Syrian herb mastich. Fr. anal. *origan Syriaque*.

Orīgănum Vulgāre. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant common marjoram; it is considered emmenagogue, stomachic and tonic. See *Heracleioticum*.

Orīgōma, *ătis*, n. (*Orīgo*, origin.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to corpuscles slightly prominent, which open at their summit with a great number of very small teeth, widening in the manner of a bread-basket, containing the reproductive corpuscles, and found on the leaf of the *Marchantia*. Fr. anal. *origome*, m.

Orĭnōco Sas'safras. *Pharm.* Name for a kind of sassafras obtained from the *Ocotea cymbarum*.

Oriŏlīnus, *a*, *um*. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a group (*Oriolini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Dentirostres Merulidæ*, having the *Oriolus* for their type. Fr. anal. *oriolin*, adj.

Oriŏ'nius, *a*, *um*. (*Οὖρον*, the urine.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Urinosus*.

Orismŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ὅρισμα*, a determination; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied by Kirby to that part which is devoted to the explanation of technical terms used in science: orismo'logy. Fr. anal. *orismologie*, f.

Ori'zeum. *Chem.* Old term for *aurum*, or gold. Fr. syn. *or*, m. Germ. syn. *Gold*, n.

Ori'zeus Cŏlor. *Med.* Old term applied by Paracelsus to a yellowness in the eyes or urine.

Orleāna, Ter'ra. *Chem.* A name for *Annotto.*

Ormskirk Me'dicine. *Pharm.* Name given to an alleged cure for hydrophobia, invented by a Mr. Hill of Ormskirk.

Ornēphĭlus, *a, um.* (*'Ορνὴ*, wood; *φιλέω*, to love.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Ornephili*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those which live in wood: orne'philous. Fr. anal. *ornéphile*, adj.

Or'nis, *ĭthos*, f. (*'Ορνις.*) *Nat. Hist., Ornithol.* The Greek term for *Avis*, a bird. Fr. syn. *oiseau*, m. Germ. syn. *Vogel*, m.

Ornīthichnītis, *is*, f. (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *ἴχνος*, a path or track.) *Geol.* Term for the bird-track stone found in Massachusetts, N.A., being a parti-coloured sandstone marked with the track of bird's feet. Germ. anal. *Ornithichnit*, m.

Ornīthĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Orbellia ornithivora*, because it is found upon the dead raven: ornithi'vorous. Fr. anal. *ornithivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *vogelfressend*, part. adj.

Ornīthŏcĕ'phălōīdēus, *a, um.* (*Ornīthŏcĕphălus*, having a bird's head; terminal *-īdeus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Eichwald to a Family (*Ornithocephaloidei*, nom. pl. m.) of saurian reptiles, having the *Ornithocephalus* for their type: ornithoce'phaloi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *ornithocéphaloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *vogelkopfartig*, adj.

Ornīthŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *κεφαλή*, a head.) *Bot.* The small beak situated at the summit of the *Vaucheria ornithocephala* gives to it some resemblance to the head of a bird. *Conchol.* Having the appearance of a bird's head, as the shell of the *Terebratula ornithocephala*: ornithoce'phalous. Fr. anal. *ornithocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *vogelkopft*, adj.

Ornīthŏco'prus, *i*, m. (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *κόπρος*, dung or excrement.) *Chem.* Name given by Buckland to *Guano* or *Huanu*; bird's dung.

Ornīthŏ'gălum, *i*, n. (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *γάλα*, milk.) *Bot.* Term, Gr. anal. *ὀρνιθόγαλον*, used by Dioscorides, ii. 174, for the star of Bethlehem plant. Fr. anal. *ornithogale*, m. Also, a term for the yolk of an egg beat up with a clear fluid. Fr. syn. *lait de poule.* Germ. syn. *Vogelmilch*, f.

Ornīthoīdēs, adj. (*'Ορνις*, a bird; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Nat. Hist.* Resembling a bird; applied by Blainville as a collective name for chelonian, ophidian and saurian reptiles, between the organisation of which and that of birds he found the closest relation: orni'thoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *ornithoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *vogelahnlich*, adj.

Ornīthŏleucis'mus, *i*, m. (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *λευκὸς*, white; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Ornithol.* Term by Balsamus Crivelli for a special affection of many birds, by which the feathers become white and the eyes losing their pigment appear red; albinism of birds: orni'tholeu'cism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *ornitholeucisme*, m.

Ornīthŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for the petrifaction of birds. Fr. syn. *petrification des oiseaux.* Germ. syn. *eine Versteinerung von Vögeln.*

Ornīthŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ornīthŏlŏgia*, a history of birds; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Ornithologia*: ornitholo'gical. Fr. anal. *ornithologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ornithologie betreffend.*

Ornitho'logy. (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for that branch of natural history which treats of birds, their nature and habits. *Ornithŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ornithologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vogelkunde*, f.

Ornīthŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *μαντεία*, a divination. *Med., Pathol.* Term for divination from the flight and the song of birds. Fr. anal. *ornithomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus dem Fluge und Gesange der (gewöhnliche) der Vögel.*

Ornīthŏmēlănis'mus, *i*, m. (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *μέλας*, black; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Ornithol.* Term by Balsamus Crivelli for a special affection of many birds, in which the feathers become black: ornithome'lanism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *ornithomélanisme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Schwarzsucht der Vögel.*

Ornīthŏmy'zus, *a, um.* (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *μυζάω*, to suck.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Ornithomyzi*, nom. pl. m.) of apterous insects, comprehending those that live as parasites on the body of birds: ornithomy'zous. Fr. anal. *ornithomyze*, adj.

Ornīthoōtŏdon'tes, nom. pl. m. (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *οὖς*, the ear; *ὀδὸυς*, a tooth.) *Ornithol.* Applied by E. Huschke to the tooth-like objects in the auricles of birds; the auricular teeth of birds. Germ. syn. *Vogelohrzähne*, f. pl.

Ornīthŏpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *πούς*, a foot, from the likeness of its pods.) *Bot.* A name applied to the *Ornithopus perpusillus*, and *Ornithopus scorpioides* of Linn. Fr. anal. *ornithopode*, m.

Ornīthorhyn'chus, *a, um.* (*'Ορνις*, a bird; *ῥύγχος*, a beak.) *Bot.* Having the form of a bird's beak, as the legumes of the *Trigonella ornithorrhyncus*, and the column of the sexual organs of the *Oncidium ornithocephalum. Zoöl.* Applied to a beaked animal: orni'thorrhyn'cous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ornithorrhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *vogelschnabelig*, adj.

Ornitho'tomist. (*'Ορνις, ιθος*, a bird; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Term for a dissector of birds, or ornithological anatomist. *Ornīthŏtŏmĭcus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *ornithotomiste*, m. Germ. syn. *Vogelzergliederer*, m.

Or'nus, *i*, m. (*'Ορεινὸς*, mountainous; because growing on mountains.) The wild-ash. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia*; Ord. *Diœcia.* Juss. *Oleaceæ.* Fr. syn. *frêne sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Buchesche*, f.

Or'nus Eurōpæ'a. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which chiefly yields by

exudation, and by incision, the substance manna. Also named *Fraxinus ornus*. Fr. syn. *frêne orné*. Germ. syn. *Esche*, f.

Orŏba'nche, *es*, f. (*Ὄροβος*, the wild pea; *ἄγχω*, to strangle; because it chokes or strangles the *Orobus*.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Gynandria* and *Didynamia*; Ord. *Angiospermia*. See *Orobrychis*, *Ægilietia*, *Broom*, *Rape*.

Orŏban'cheus, *a*, *um*. (*Orŏbanche*, the chokeweed plant.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Orobanche*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Orobancheæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: oroban'cheous. Fr. anal. *orobanché*, adj.

Orŏbanchoīdēs, adj. *Bot.* The same as *Orobancheus*.

Orŏbēchos. } (*Ὄροβος*, pulse; *ἦχος*, a
Orŏbēchus, *i*, m. } sound.) *Bot.* A term for the *Sonus siliculosus*. Fr. anal. *orobeche*, m. Germ. syn. *Schotengeräusch*, n.

Orŏbōdēs, adj. (*Ὄροβος*, pulse; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Bot.* Having or full of pulse: o'robous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *orobeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *erbsenartig*, adj.

Orŏboīdēs, adj. (*Ὄροβος*, pulse; terminal *-ῑdēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling pulse: o'roboid. *Med.* Formerly applied to the sediment of the urine, of a yellow colour, as being like the *farina* or meal of pulse. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *oroboïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *erbsenähnlich*, adj.

Orobry'chis. (*Ὄροβος*, pulse; *βρύχω*, to eat.) *Bot.* Term the same as *Orobanche*.

O'rŏbus Tūbĕrōsus. *Bot.* Name of the heath-pea, the root of which is said to be nutritious. Fr. syn. *pois-chiche sauvage*. Germ. syn. *die wilde Wicke*.

Orogamo. *Chem.* Old term for *Aurum*, or gold. Fr. syn. *or*, m. Germ. syn. *Geld*, n.

Orognōsia, *æ*, f. (*Ὄρος*, a mountain; *γνωσις*, knowledge.) *Geol., Mineral., Nat. Hist.* Term for the science or knowledge of mountains or rocks. Fr. anal. *orognosie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bergkunde*, f.; *Gebirgskunde*, f.

Orogra'phia, *æ*, f. (*Ὄρος*, a mountain; *γράφω*, to write.) *Geol., Mineral., Nat. Hist.* Term for a description or history of mountains or rocks: oro'graphy. Fr. anal. *orographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebirgslehre*, f.; *Beschreibung des Gebirgs*.

Orogrăphĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Orographia*, a history of mountains or rocks; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Geol., Mineral., Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Orographia*: orogra'phical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Orographie betreffend*.

Orŏhydrogrăphia, *æ*, f. (*Ὄρος*, a mountain; *ὕδωρ*, water; *γράφω*, to write.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Term for a description or history of waters which flow from mountains, or of the waters and geognostic formations of a country: orohydro'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *orohydrographie*, f.

Orŏhydrogrăphĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Orohydrographia*, a history of mountain-waters; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Orohydrographia*: orohydrogra'phical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orohydrographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Orohydrographie betreffend*.

Orŏ'nŏsos. } (*Ὄρος*, a mountain; *νόσος*, a
Orŏ'nŏsus, *i*. m. } disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease peculiar to mountainous districts; mountain-disease. Fr. syn. *maladie des montagnes*. Germ. syn. *Bergkrankheit*, f.

Orontiāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Orontiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Aroideæ*, established by Kunth, having the *Orontium* for their type: orontia'ceous. Fr. anal. *orontiacé*, adj.

Oros. (*Ὄρος*, a mountain.) *Anat.* Old term for the superior part of the foot; also called *Polyosteon*.

Orphănotrŏphēum, *i*, n. (*Ὀρφανὸς*, without parents; *τροφὴ*, a nursing or rearing.) *Med.* Term for an orphan-hospital, or institution for bringing up orphaned children in. Fr. syn. *hôpital des orphelins*. Germ. syn. *Waisenhaus*, n.

Or'piment. (As if *Auri pigmentum*, the pigment of gold; from its colour.) *Chem.* Common name for the yellow sulphuret of arsenic; also called king's yellow. *Orpĭmen'tum*, *i*, n. See *Adarnech*, *Albimec*, *Ahusal*, *Althanaca*, *Althanacha*, *Azurnet*, *Eloanx*, *Falcanos*, *Fumus Rubeus*, *Lempnia*, *Lempnias Mercurius*, *Risigallum*, *Sira*, *Yride*, *Zarneg*. Fr. anal. *orpiment*, m. Germ. syn. *Auripigment*, n.; *Operment*, n.

Orpine. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sedum telephium*.

Orrhăgōgos. } (*Ὀρρὸς*, serum; *ἄγω*, to
Orrhăgōgus, *a*, *um*. } lead forth.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Hydragogus*. See *Hydragogue*.

Orrhoche'zia, *æ*, f. (*Ὀρρὸς*, serum; *χέζω*, to ease one's self.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *diarrhœa serosa*. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i, *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *diarrhée séreuse*. Germ. syn. *molkenähnlicher Stuhlgang*.

Orrhŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀρρὸς*, serum; *κύστις*, a bag.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a serous hydatid; also, a cystic tumour containing serum: an orrho'cyst. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *orrhocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Blase oder Geschwulst mit serösen Inhalt*.

Orrhōdēs, adj. (*Ὀρρὸς*, serum; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of serum; serous: or'rhous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *séreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *molkig*, adj.

Orrhoīdēs, adj. (*Ὀρρὸς*, serum; terminal *-ῑdēs*.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Resembling serum: or'rhoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *orrhoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *molkenähnlich*, adj.

Orrhohymenitis. See *Orrohymenitis*.

Orrhohymenodes. See *Orrohymenodes*.

Orrhŏpŏ'sia, *æ*, f. (*Ὀρρὸς*, serum or whey; *πόσις*, a drinking.) *Med.* Term for whey-drinking. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *orrhoposie*, f. Germ. syn. *Molkentrinken*, n.

Orrhŏpȳgion. } (*Ὀρρὸς*, the end of the
Orrhŏpȳgium, *ii*, n. } sacrum; *πυγὴ*, the but-

tock.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Orrhos*, the extremity of the sacrum. *Comp. Anat.* The last part of the spinal column where the *vertebræ* end, more distinct in birds than in man. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *orrhopygion*, m.

Orrhorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὀρρός, serum; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sudden discharge or bursting forth of serum, as from the bowels in Asiatic cholera: orrhor'rhage. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *orrhorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige stürmisch Ergiessung einer molkenähnlichen Masse.*

Orrhorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ὀρρός, serum; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow or discharge of serum; a watery discharge. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *orrhorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *wässriger Ausfluss.*

Or'rhos. } (Ὀρρός or ὀρός, serum, or
Or'rhus, *i*, m. } whey.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term for serum, or watery portion of the blood. Fr. syn. *sérosité*, m. and f. Germ. syn. *Blutwasser*, n.; *Molke*, f. Also whey, or the watery portion of milk. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *pétit-lait*, m. Germ. syn. *Molken*, f.

Or'rhos. } (Ὄρρος.) *Anat.* Old term for
Or'rhus, *i*, m. } the extremity of the *Sacrum*, also called *Orrhopygion;* also applied to the *Perinæum* and to the *Raphe*, or line running below the penis, intersecting the *scrotum*, and reaching to the *anus.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Orrhōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀρρός, serum.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the formation of serum. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *orrhose*, f. Germ. syn. *Molkenbildung*, f.

Orrhōsōlēn, *ēnis*, m. (Ὀρρός, serum; σωλήν, a channel or pipe.) *Anat.* Term for a lymphatic vessel. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Germ. syn. *Sehnenscheide*, f.

Orrhōsōlēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Orrhōsōlēn*, a lymphatic vessel; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a lymphatic vessel or membrane. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *orrhosolénite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung einer Sehnenscheide.*

Orrhȳmēn, *ĕnis*, m. (Ὀρρός, serum; ὑμήν, a membrane.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a serous membrane. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *orrhymen*, m. Germ. syn. *Molkenhaut*, f.

Orrhȳmēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Orrhȳmen*, a serous membrane; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a serous membrane. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *orrhyménite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des Orrhymen.*

Orrhȳmĕnōdēs, adj. (*Orrhȳmen*, a serous membrane; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Having a serous membrane: orrhy'menous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *orrhymeneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *molkenhautig*, adj.

Orrhȳmĕnoïdēs, adj. (*Orrhȳmen*, a serous membrane; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Resembling a serous membrane: orrhy'menoid. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i., vi. Fr. anal. *orrhymenoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *molkenhautähnlich*, adj.

Or'ris, Common. *Bot.* Name for the *Iris Germanica*, or Flower-de-luce. Fr. syn. *iris d'Allemagne.* Germ. syn. *die deutsche Schwerdlilie.*

Or'ris, Flo'rentine. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Iris Florentina.* Fr. syn. *iris de Florence.* Germ. syn. *die Florentinische Schwerdlilie.*

Ortalĭdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Name given to a Family of the *Diptera*, established by Fallen, having the *Ortalis* for their type. It ought to be *Ortalidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *ortalides*, m. pl.

Orthăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Ὀρθός, straight; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having straight spines, as the *Echinocactus orthacanthus, Zizyphus orthacantha:* orthacan'thous. Fr. anal. *orthacanthe*, adj.

Orthaëpyrrhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Ὀρθός, straight; αἰπύς, high; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A Ritgen to a Family (*Orthaëpyrrhynchi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Ancestropoda*, comprehending those which have a straight and elevated beak: orthepyrrhyn'chous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *orthaépyrrhynque*, adj.

Orthaptŏdac'tȳlus, *a, um.* (Ὀρθός, well; ἅπτω, to tie; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a family (*Orthaptodactyle*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Heptapoda*, comprehending those diurnal birds of prey which have very powerful claws: orthaptodac'tylous. Fr. anal. *orthaptodactyle*, adj.

Orthar'thrăgra, *æ*, f. (Ὀρθός, right; ἄρθρον, a joint; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a true or regular gout. Fr. anal. *ortharthragre*, f. Germ. syn. *eine regelmässige Gicht.*

Orthĕ'pia, *æ*, f. } (Ὀρθός, right; ἔπος, a word.)
Orthĕ'peia, *æ*, f. } *Med., Physiol.* Terms for the art of speaking or pronouncing correctly; more properly, the word *Orthöepia*, or the English orthöepy. Fr. anal. *orthépie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wörter richtig auszusprechen.*

Orthŏbă'sĭcus, *a, um.* (Ὀρθός, straight; βάσις, a base; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem., Crystal.* Applied by Naumann to systems of crystallization that are coördinate, orthagonal or rectangular, viz., the tessular, prismatic, pyramidal and rhombohedrical: orthoba'sic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orthobasique*, adj.

Orthŏcĕ'rătus, *a, um.* (Ὀρθός, straight; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Schœnherr to a section (*Orthocerata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Rhyncophora* or *Curculionides*, in which they range those which have *antennæ* straight. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Orthocerata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda*, comprehending those which have partitioned shells, straight, or projected in a straight line after a bending more or less distinct. Applied by Lamarck, Blainville and Latreille to a Family (same word) of the *Cephalopoda Polythalamacea*, comprehending those of which the shell is straight or slightly bent without

any trace of convolution, and having the *Orthoceras* for their type: orthoce'ratous. Fr. anal. *orthocérate*, adj.

Orthŏ'cĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; κέρας, a horn.) *Bot.* Having straight horns, as the *Ceratocephalus orthocerus*, of which the carpels are prolonged to their summit in a long straight horn; or as the *Isocardia orthocera*, of which the conical and lengthened summits are almost straight: ortho'cerous. Fr. anal. *orthocère*, adj.

Orthŏchŏrēa, *æ*, f. (Ὀρθός, upright; χορεία, a dancing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *chorea*, in which the patient stands upright. Fr. anal. *orthochorée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Veitstanz bei welchem die Kranken nur aufrecht Stehen können.*

Orthŏ'clădus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Having straight or upright branches, as the *Hypnum orthocladum*: ortho'cladous. Fr. anal. *orthoclade*, adj.

Orthŏcœ'lus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; κοιλία, the intestines.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to the *Infusoria Enterodela*, of which the intestine canal is straight, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the body of the animal, and provided with a mouth in front and an *anus* behind: orthoce'lous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *orthocèle*, adj.

Orthŏcōlon, *i*, n. (Ὀρθός, straight; κῶλον, a limb.) *Med., Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. ὀρθοκῶλον, used by Galen, *de Artic.* iii. 100, for a stiff joint, with a straight or extended state of the limb. See *Anchylosis*. Fr. anal. *orthocolon*, m.

Orthŏcŏlym'bus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; κόλυμβος, a dipper or plunger.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Orthocolymbi*, nom. pl. m.) of aquatic birds, containing those which dip in a special manner: orthocolym'bous. Fr. anal. *orthocolymbe*, adj.

Orthŏcyllōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀρθός, straight; κύλλωσις, a crooking.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a growing together or stiffness of the joints, with straight extension of the limb. See *Orthocolon*. Fr. anal. *orthocyllose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Gelenkverwachsung mit gerade gestricktem Gliede.*

Orthŏdac'tylus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Zoöl.* Having straight fingers, as the *Obisium orthodactylum*, which has the fingers of the arm long and straight: orthodac'tylous. Fr. anal. *orthodactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *geradfingert*, adj.

Or'thŏdon, *ontis*, adj. (Ὀρθός, straight; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Having straight teeth, as the *Physeter orthodon*. Fr. anal. *orthodonte*, adj. Germ. syn. *geradzähnig*, adj.

Orthŏdon'tice, *es*, f. (Ὀρθός, straight; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the rectification or straightening of the teeth. Fr. anal. *orthodontice*, f. Germ. syn. *Geradrichtung der Zähne.*

Orthoëpia. See *Orthepia*.

Orthognam'psia, *æ*, f. (Ὀρθός, straight; γνάμπτω, to bend.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for inflexibility of the trunk or body. Fr. and Germ. anal. *orthognampsie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Unbiegsamkeit des Rumpfes.*

Orthognam'ptĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Orthognampsia*, inflexibility of the trunk; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Orthognampsia*: orthonam'ptic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orthognamptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Orthognampsie betreffend.*

Orthohed'rĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; ἕδρα, a base; terminal *-ικός*.) *Crystall.* Applied by Naumann to a system of crystallisation in which the coördinate plates are perpendicular between them: orthohed'rical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orthoëdrique*, adj.

Orthomorphia. See *Orthomorphosis*.

Orthŏmorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀρθός, straight; μόρφωσις, a shaping.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the skilful transformation of a faulty form or state of a part into that which is natural, as *Orthopædia*, *Rhinoplastia*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *orthomorphose*, f.

Orthŏmorphōtĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Orthŏmorphōsis*, restoration to a natural form; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Orthomorphosis*: orthomorpho'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orthomorphotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Orthomorphosis betreffend.*

Orthŏpæ'dia, *æ*, f. (Ὀρθός, straight; παῖς, a child.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the straightening, correcting, or curing deformities of children. Fr. anal. *orthopédie*, f. Germ. syn. *Orthopädie*, f.

Orthopæ'dĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; παῖς, a boy or girl; a youth; terminal *-ικός*.) *Med., Surg.* Term applied to an institution for curing deformities of the body and limbs, or, according to this term, for *straightening children*: orthope'dic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *orthopédique*, adj. Germ. syn. *orthopädisch*, adj.

Orthŏ'phĭdes, m. pl. (Ὀρθός, well; ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family of ophidian serpents by J. A. Ritgen, comprehending the serpents proper, having the body covered with horny scales. Fr. anal. *orthophides*, m. pl.

Orthŏphōnia, *æ*, f. (Ὀρθός, right; φωνή, the voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for correct emission of the voice or of sound: ortho'phony. See *Ortophonum*. Fr. anal. *orthophonie*, f. Germ. syn. *das richtige Ausgeben eines Tons.*

Orthŏphōnĭca, *æ*, f. (Ὀρθός, right; φωνή, the voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for an institution for, or the art of, producing correct sounds: orthopho'nics. Fr. anal. *orthophonique*, f. Germ. syn. *die Kunst der richtigen Lautgebung.*

Orthophrĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ὀρθός, right; φρήν, the mind.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the cure of a diseased mind; right mindedness: orthophre'ny. Fr. and Germ. anal. *orthophrénie*, f.

Orthophrĕ'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Orthophrĕnia*, a healthy state of mind; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Orthophrenia*, or the cure of a diseased mind: orthophre'nic. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orthophrénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Orthophrenie betreffend.*

Orthophrĕnis'mus, *i*, m. The same as *Orthophrenia*.

Orthoplŏ'ceus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; πλοκή, tissue.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a section (*Orthoploceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cruciferæ*, comprehending those of which the radicle is received into the *collicia* which form the cotyledons, plaited longitudinally: orthoplo'ceous. Fr. anal. *orthoplocé*, adj. Germ. syn. *geradgewebt*, adj.

Orthoplōtēr, *ēris*, m. (Ὀρθός, right; πλωτήρ, a swimmer.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Orthoploteres*, nom. pl.) of aquatic birds, containing those which are swimmers in the proper sense. Fr. anal. *orthoplotère*, m. Germ. syn. *Eigenschwimmer*, m.

Orthopneumă'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, upright; πνεῦμα, breath.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Orthopnoïcus*.

Orthopnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ὀρθός, erect; πνόη, breathing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for quick and laboured breathing, in which the person has to maintain an upright posture to allow of even this. Fr. anal. *orthopnée*, f. Germ. anal. *Orthopnoe*, f.

Orthopnoïcus, *a*, *um*. (*Orthopnœa*, breathing in the upright posture; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Orthopnœa*: orthopno'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *orthopnoïque*, adj. Germ. syn. *Orthopnöe betreffend*.

Orthop'tĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Straight-winged; applied to an Order (*Orthoptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Insecta*, of which the wings are folded longitudinally: orthop'terous. Fr. anal. *orthoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *geradgeflugelt*, adj.

Orthopygium. See *Orrhopygium*.

Orthorhyn'chus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; ῥύγχος, a beak.) Having a straight beak. *Bot.* The *Ranunculus orthorhynchus* has its carpels terminated by a style straight and longer than them. The opercule of the *Polla orthorhynchus* has the form of a long straight beak: orthorhyn'chous. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *orthorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *geradgeschnabelt*, adj.

Orthōsia, *æ*, f. } (Ὀρθόω, to set straight.)
Orthōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *Med., Surg.* Term for the process or progress of straightening. Fr. anal. *orthosie*, f.; *orthose*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufrechtstellen*, n.; *Geraderichten*, n.; *Strecken*, n.

Orthŏsōmă'tĭca, *æ*, f. } (Ὀρθός, straight; σῶμα,
Orthŏsōmă'tice, *es*, f. } a body.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the scientific straightening of bodies: orthosoma'tics. See *Orthopædia*. Fr. anal. *orthosomatique*, f. Germ. syn. *die (kunstliche) Geraderichtung des Körpers*,

Orthŏsōmătus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; σῶμα, a body.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus, and Carus to a Family (*Orthosomata*, nom. pl. n.) of sternopterygian fishes, comprehending those which have the body formed in a regular manner: orthoso'matous. Fr. anal. *orthosome*, adj.

Orthosper'meus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a section (*Orthospermeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Umbelliferæ*, containing those which have the albumen flat, or nearly so: orthosper'meous. Fr. anal. *orthospermé*, adj. Germ. syn. *geradsaamig*, adj.

Orthostă'dia, *æ*, f. (Ὀρθός, straight; ἵστημι, to stand.) *Med., Pathol.* A standing upright. Fr. anal. *orthostadie*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufrechtstehen*, n.

Orthostă'dius, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; ἵστημι, to stand.) *Med., Pathol.* That which stands upright; applied to *Chorea*, etc. Germ. syn. *aufrecht stehend; gerade stehend*.

Ortho'stŏmus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having the mouth or opening straight: ortho'stomous. Fr. anal. *orthostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *geradmundig*, adj.

Orthŏ'sўnē, *es*, f. (Ὀρθοσύνη.) *Anat., Physiol.* Straightness, and so used for erectility, or the power of becoming erect; applied to the penis, nipple, etc. Fr. syn. *érectilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufrichtungsvermögen*, n.

Orthŏ'tĕnēs, adj. (Ὀρθός, straight; τείνω, to stretch.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having erectility: erec'tile. Fr. anal. *érectile*, adj. Germ. anal. *erectil*, adj.

Orthōtēr, *ēris*, m. } (Ὀρθόω, to set straight.)
Orthōtēs, *i*, m. } *Anat., Physiol.* One who sets upright; the same as *Rector*. Fr. anal. *orthotère*, m. Germ. syn. *Geraderichter*, m.; *Strecker*, m.

Orthōtērion. }
Orthōtērium, *ii*, n. } (Ὀρθωτήρ, one who sets upright.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an instrument or machine for raising up. Fr. anal. *orthotérion*, m. Germ. syn. *Streckmaschine*, f.

Orthŏ'trĭchoīdĕus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Furnrohr, Arnott, and Bridel to a tribe *Orthotrichoidei*, nom. pl. m.; *Orthotrichoideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Musci*, having for their type the *Orthotrichum*: ortho'trichoi'deous. Fr. anal. *orthotrichoidé*, adj.

Orthotrŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Ὀρθός, straight; τροπή, a turn.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a turning or making straight: ortho'tropy. Fr. anal. *orthotropie*, f. Germ. syn. *Rechtwendung*, f.

Ortho'trŏpus, *a*, *um*. (Ὀρθός, straight; τρέπω, to turn.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to embryos that are straight and have the same direction as the seed: ortho'tropous. Applied to the embryo when the radicle is at the *hilum* or base of the seed; it is sometimes thus called erect; and the nucleus is inverted. See *Homotropous*. Fr. anal. *orthotrope*, adj. Germ. syn. *rechtwendig*, adj.

Orthy'stĕroptōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὀρθός, straight; ὑστέρα, the womb; πίπτω, to fall.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for *prolapsus uteri*, without inversion. Fr. anal. *orthystéroptóme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Muttervorfall ohne Umstülpung*.

Orthy'stĕroptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀρθός, straight; ὑστέρα, the womb; πίπτω, to fall.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the formation or progress of *Orthysteroptoma*. Fr. anal. *orthystéroptose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Orthysteroptoma*.

Ortīvus, *a*, *um*. (*Orior*, to arise.) *Astron.* Applied to the arch of the horizon comprised between the true point of the east

and the centre of the sun, or of a star, at its rising, and termed its ortive amplitude: or'tive. Fr. anal. *ortif*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufgehend*, part. adj.

Or'tŏphōnum, *i*, n. (*'Ορθὸς*, slight; *φωνὴ*, a sound or tone.) *Med., Nat. Philos.* Applied by Prof. Robinson of London to an instrument for correctly hearing sounds: an or'tophon. See *Orthophonia.*

Orvale. (Fr.) *Bot.* Name for a species of Clary or *Horminum.*

Orviētānum Electuărium. (*Orviĕtānus*, an epithet of Hieronymus Ferrantes, a mountebank, who invented it; from *Orvieto*, a town in the Papal dominions.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name of a singular antidote or alexipharmic electuary, against all poisons.

Oryc'tēr, ēris, m. } (*'Ορύσσω*, to dig.) *Med.,*
Oryc'tēs, *i*, m. } *Surg.* Term for an instrument for digging or scraping; a digger or scraper. Fr. anal. *oryctère*, m. Germ. syn. *Gräber*, m.; *Scharrer*, m.

Oryctērius, *a, um.* (*'Ορυκτὴρ*, a digger.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Desmarest to a Family (*Orycterii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Edentata*, which dig or scrape for themselves hollows: orycte'rious. Fr. anal. *oryctérien*, adj. Germ. syn. *grabend*, part. adj.

Oryctērŏpus, *ŏdis*, m. (*'Ορυκτὴρ*, a digger; *πόυς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Term for a spade-like foot, or one fitted for digging or scraping. Fr. anal. *oryctérope*, m.

Oryctērus, *a, um.* (*'Ορυκτὴρ*, a digger.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family *Orycteri*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenoptera*, comprehending those which dig the earth in order to deposit their eggs with the living prey destined for the nourishment of the larves: orycte'rous. Fr. anal. *oryctère*, adj. Germ. syn. *grabend*, part. adj.

Oryc'tŏchēmia, *æ*, f. (*'Ορυκτὸς*, dug out; *χημεία*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Term for the chemical examination of fossils: oryc'toche'mistry. Fr. anal. *oryctochémie*, f. Germ. anal. *Oryktochemie*, f.; syn. *chemische Untersuchung der Fossilien.*

Oryc'tŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (*'Ορυκτὸς*, dug out; *γενάω*, to produce.) *Geol.* Term for the generating or producing of fossils: orycto'geny. Fr. anal. *oryctogénie*, f. Germ. anal. *Oryktogenie*, f.; syn. *die Erzeugung der Fossilien.*

Oryc'togeŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*'Ορυκτὸς*, dug out; *γῆ*, the earth; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* That part which treats of the arrangement of minerals in the bosom of the earth: oryc'togeo'logy. Fr. anal. *oryctogéologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Oryktogeologie*, f.

Oryc'tŏgeŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oryctŏgeŏlŏgia*, a treatise on fossils; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Oryctogeologia:* oryc'togeolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oryctogéologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oryktogeologie betreffend.*

Oryc'tognōsia, *æ*, f. (*'Ορυκτὸς*, dug out; *γνῶσις*, knowledge.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Term for that branch which, with the help of characters suitably determined, and of denominations fixedly established, we learn to know minerals, and also to dispose them in systematic and natural order: orycto'gnosy. The same as *Mineralogia.* Fr. anal. *oryctognosie*, f. Germ. anal. *Oryktognosie*, f.; syn. *die Kenntniss der Fossilien.*

Oryc'tognos'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oryctognōsia*, a knowledge of or treatise on fossils; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Oryctognosia:* oryctogno'stic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oryctognostique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oryktognosie betreffend.*

Oryc'togrăphia, *æ*, f. (*'Ορυκτὸς*, dug up; *γράφω*, to write.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* The same as *Mineralogia:* orycto'graphy. Fr. anal. *oryctographie*, f. Germ. anal. *Oryktographie*, f.

Oryc'togrăphĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oryctogrăphia*, a history of fossils; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Oryctographia:* oryctogra'phical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oryctographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oryktographie betreffend.*

Oryc'tŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*'Ορυκτὸς*, dug out; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Term for a treatise on minerals or fossils: orycto'logy. The same as *Mineralogia.* Fr. anal. *oryctologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Oryktologie*, f.; syn. *die Lehre von den Fossilien.*

Oryc'tŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oryctŏlŏgia*, a treatise on minerals; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Oryctologia:* oryc'tolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oryctologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oryktologie betreffend.*

Oryc'tŏmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. (*'Ορυκτὸς*, dug up; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for the science of measuring fossils: orycto'metry. Fr. anal. *oryctométrie*, f. Germ. anal. *Oryktometrie*, f.; syn. *die Lehre vom Messen der Fossilien.*

Oryc'tozoŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*'Ορυκτὸς*, dug up; *ζῷον*, an animal; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Term for a treatise on animal fossils: oryc'tozoölogy. A work was published under this title by Eichwald in 1821. Fr. anal. *oryctozoölogie*, f. Germ. anal. *Oryktozoölogie*, f.; syn. *die Lehre von den fossilien Thierversteinerungen.*

Oryc'tozoŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oryctozoŏlŏgia*, a treatise on animal fossils; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Oryctozoölogia:* oryctozöolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oryctozoölogique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oryktozoölogie betreffend.*

Ory'za, *æ*, f. (Arab. *Orez.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* The rice plant. Fr. syn. *riz*, m. Germ. syn. *Reis*, m.

Ory'za Sătīva. *Bot.* The systematic name of the rice-plant. Fr. syn. *riz cultivé.*

Ory'zeus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck and Kunth to a tribe (*Oryzeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Oryza* for their type: ory'zeous. Fr. anal. *oryzé*, adj.

Oryzīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Link to a Family (*Oryzineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Oryza* for their type: oryzi'neous. Fr. anal. *oryziné*, adj.

Oryzĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Oryza*, the rice plant; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* That which lives upon rice, as the *Coccothraustes oryzivora:* oryzi'vorous. Fr. anal. *oryzivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *reisfressend*, part. adj.

Oryzoīdēs, adj. (*Oryza*, the rice plant; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the rice plant, as the *Phalaris oryzoïdes:* ory'zoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *oryzoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *reisähnlich*, adj.

Os, *ōris*, n. (Not ascertained.) *Anat.* The mouth, or aperture by which food is received into the body, and in which, by its peculiar apparatus of nerves, muscles, bones, and teeth, taste, speech, suction, mastication and deglutition are exercised and performed; it is also the channel through which respiration is carried on; applied also to the openings of parts. *Bot.* Applied to flowers, etc., that are supposed to resemble the mouths of certain animals, as *Os leonis*, a name for the snap-dragon, etc. Fr. syn. *bouche*, f. Germ. syn. *Mund*, m.

Os Exter'num. *Anat.* The external mouth; a term for the opening, or entrance into the vagina. Fr. anal. *os externe.* Germ. syn. *der äusserlich Mund.*

Os Inter'num. } *Anat.* The internal mouth;
Os Tin'cæ. } the mouth of the tench fish, which it is supposed to resemble; terms, applied to the orifice of the *uterus* or womb. See *Amphideon.* The internal constricted portion of the neck of the uterus has been called *Os internum* by Dr. Bennett. Fr. anal. *os interne.* Germ. syn. *der innerlich Mund.*

Os, *ossis*, n. (Ὀστέον, allied to Heb. *ozam*, strength.) *Anat.* A bone. See *Bone.* Fr. anal. *os*, m. Germ. syn. *Bein*, n.

Osbeckie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Osbeckieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Melastomaceæ*, having the *Osbeckia* for their type: osbeckie'ous. Fr. anal. *osbeckié*, adj.

Oscēdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Oscĭto*, to yawn.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term the same as *Oscitatio*, or yawning.

Oschæ'mătœdēma, *ătis*, n. (Ὀσχεον, the *scrotum;* αἷμα, blood; οἴδημα, a swelling.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a bloody swelling or *œdema* of the *scrotum.* Fr. anal. *oschématœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *Oschæmatoedem*, n.

Oschæ'mătœdēmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oschæmătœdēma*, bloody swelling of the *scrotum;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Oschæmatœdema:* osche'matœdema'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *oschématœdématique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oschämatœdema betreffend.*

Os'cheal. (Ὀσχεον, the *scrotum.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *scrotum.* *Oscheālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *oschéal*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Hodensack gehörig.*

Oscheītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀσχεον, the *scrotum;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *scrotum;* also used the same as *Orchcitis.* Fr. anal. *oschéite*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodensacksentzündung*, f.

Oschĕlĕphanti'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀσχεον, the *scrotum; elephantiasis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *elephantiasis*, or enormous enlargement of the *scrotum.* See *Oscheocele, Oscheoncus, Oscheophyma, Oschœdema.* Fr. anal. *oschéléphantiasis*, m. Germ. syn. *die Elephantiasis am Hodensack.*

Oscheŏcarcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὀσχεον, the *scrotum;* καρκίνωμα, a cancer.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for cancer of the *scrotum.* Fr. anal. *oschéocarcinóme*, m. Germ. syn. *Hodensackskrebs*, m.

Oscheŏcēlē, *es*, f. (Ὀσχεον, the *scrotum;* κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a tumour of the *scrotum;* also, scrotal hernia: os'cheocele. Also termed *Oscheophyma.* Fr. anal. *oschéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodensacksbruch*, m.

Oscheochă'lăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀσχεον, the *scrotum;* χάλασις, a slackening or letting loose.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for enormous enlargement of the *scrotum* from lardaceous deposit. Fr. anal. *oschéochalaise*, f. Germ. syn. *eine grosse Erweiteruug des Hodensackes durch Ablagerung einer spechartigen Masse in dens.*

Oscheŏ'lĭthos. } (Ὀσχεον, the *scrotum;*
Oscheŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. } λίθος, a stone.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a stony concretion formed in the *scrotum:* an os'cheolith. Fr. anal. *oschéolithe*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodensacksteín*, m.

Oscheon. } (Ὀσχεον.) *Anat.* Old term
Oscheum, *i*, n. } for the *scrotum.* Fr. syn. *scrotum*, m. Germ. syn. *Hodensack*, m.

Oscheon'cus, *i*, m. ("Οσχεον, the *scrotum;* ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for tumour or swelling of the *scrotum.* See *Oschelephantiasis, Oscheocele, Oscheophyma, Oschœdema.* Fr. anal. *oschéoncie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodensacksgeschwulst*, f.

Oscheŏphȳma, *ătis*, n. (Ὀσχεον, the *scrotum;* φῦμα, a tumour.) *Med., Surg.* Old term for swelling or tumour of the *scrotum.* See *Oschelephantiasis, Oscheocele, Oscheoncus, Oschœdema.* Fr. anal. *oschéophyme*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodensacksschwellung*, f.

Os'chion. } ("Οσχιον.) *Anat.* Term used
Os'chium, *ii*, n. } by Hippocrates, according to Galen, *Lex. p.* 536, for the raised margin round the orifice of the womb.

Oschocarcinoma. } See *Oscheocarcinoma*, etc.
Oschocele. }

Oschœdēma, *ătis*, n. ("Οσχεον, the *scrotum;* οἴδημα, a swelling.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *œdema*, or swelling of the *scrotum.* See *Oscheoncus.* Fr. anal. *oschœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *Hodensacksödem*, n.

Oschoncus. } See *Oscheoncus*, etc.
Oschophyma. }

Oschŏpyœdēma, *ătis*, n. ("Οσχεον, the *scrotum;* πῦον, pus; οἴδημα, a swelling.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for purulent *œdema* of the *scrotum.* Fr. anal. *oschopyœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *das eitrige Hodensacksödem.*

Oschūrœdēma, *ătis*, n. ("Οσχεον, the *scrotum;* οὖρον, the urine; οἴδημα, a swelling.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for urinary *œdema* of the *scrotum.* Fr. anal. *oschurœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *das urinose Hodensacksödem.*

Oschydrœdēma, *ătis*, n. ("Οσχεον, the *scrotum;* ὕδωρ, water; οἴδημα, a swelling.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for aqueous *œdema* of the *scrotum.* Fr. anal. *oschydrœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *das wassrige Hodensacksödem.*

Oscil'lans, *tis*, part. (*Oscillor*, to be swayed up and down.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers when attached, not by a fillet, but by a very small point situated towards the middle of their length, so as to be sustained as in equilibrium: oscil'lant. *Zoöl.* Applied by Wiegmann to a section (*Oscillantia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hydronemateæ*. Fr. anal. *oscillant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *schwingend*, part. adj.

Oscillārie'us, *a, um. Bot., Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a family (*Oscillarieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Arthrodieæ*, having the *Oscillaria* for their type, and containing the filamentous beings of which the filaments possess the faculty of exercising oscillatory movements. Wiegmann has established, under the name of *Oscillantia*, a section of the *Hydronemateæ*, comprehending nearly the same beings: oscularie'ous. Fr. anal. *oscillarié*, adj.

Oscillātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Oscillor*, to be swayed up and down.) Term for a hanging or swinging motion; also, a tremulous or vibrating motion. *Oscillātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *oscillation*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwingen*, n.

Oscillātōrie'us, *a, um. Bot., Zoöl.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Oscillatorieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Diatomeæ*, having the *Oscillaria* for their type: oscillatorie'ous. Fr. anal. *oscillatorié*, adj.

Oscillātōrīneus, *a, um. Bot., Zoöl.* Applied by Fries, Reichenbach, and Agardh to a tribe (*Oscillatorineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Confervæ*, which answers exactly to the *Oscillatorieæ* of Bory: oscillatori'neous. Fr. anal. *oscillatoriné*, adj.

Oscillātōrius, *a, um.* (*Oscillor*, to be swayed up and down.) That which is swayed up and down or is swung; swinging. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to the arterial pulsation, etc.: oscil'latory. Fr. anal. *oscillatoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwingend*, part. adj.

Osci'nĭdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Fallen to a Family of the *Diptera*, having the *Oscinis* for their type. Better, *Oscinidæ*, m. pl. patron. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *oscinides*, m. pl.

Os'cĭtans, *tis*, part. (*Oscĭto*, to yawn.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for yawning; gaping: os'citant. Fr. syn. *bâillant*, adj. Germ. syn. *gähnend*, part. adj.

Os'cĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Oscĭto*, to yawn.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a yawning or gaping, as after fatigue or weariness. Fr. syn. *bâillement*, m. Germ. syn. *Gähnen*, n.

Oscĭtātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Oscĭto*, to yawn.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the act of yawning: oscita'tion. Fr. anal. *oscitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Gähnen*, n.

Oscŭlātōrius, *a, um.* (*Oscŭlo*, to kiss.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Orbicularis musculus oris*, or *Sphincter labiorum*. Fr. anal. *osculatoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *küssend*, part. adj.

Oscŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Oscŭlum*, a little mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having well marked little mouths or suckers, as the *Tænia osculata*: os'culate. Fr. anal. *osculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit den kleinen Munden*.

Os'cŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Os*, a mouth.) A little mouth or small aperture. Fr. anal. *oscule*, m. Germ. syn. *der kleine Mund*.

Os'mazome. (Ὀσμὴ, odour, or fragrance; ζωμεύω, to give savour to.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a peculiar principle of muscular fibre, of a brownish-yellow colour, which gives the rich agreeable taste and flavour to roasted meat, soups, etc. *Osmazōma, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *osmazome*, f. Germ. syn. *Fleischextract*, m.

Os'me, *es*, f. (Ὄζω, to breathe odour.) *Bot., Med., Physiol.* Smell or odour. See *Odour*. Fr. syn. *odeur*, m. Germ. syn. *Geruch*, m.

Os'miate. (*Osmĭcum* acĭdum, Osmic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of osmic acid with a salifiable base. *Osmias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *osmiate*, m. Germ. syn. *osmiumsauer Salz*.

Os'mĭco-potas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts which result from the combination of an osmic with a potassic salt, as the *Chloruretum osmico-potassicum*: osmicopotas'sic. Fr. anal. *osmicopotassique*, adj.

Os'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Osmium*, a certain metal; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Osmium*: os'mic. Applied by Berzelius to the fourth degree of oxidation of *Osmium*, which he terms *Acidum osmicum*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *osmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *osmiumsauer*, adj.

Os'mĭdes, m. pl. *Mineral.* Applied by Beudant to a Family comprehending *Osmium* and its combinations. Fr. anal. *osmides*, m. pl.

Osmĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Osmium.*) *Chem.* Applied by Bonnsdorf to the combinations of *Osmium* with the metals: an os'mide. Fr. anal. *osmide*, m.

Osmidrōsis, *is*, f. (Ὀσμὴ, odour; ἱδρόω, to sweat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for that alteration in the physical properties of perspiration which relates to odour. Fr. anal. *osmidrose*, m.

Osmiōsus, *a, um.* (*Osmium*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Chem.* Having or full of *Osmium*: os'mious. Berzelius terms the first degree of oxidation of *Osmium*, *Oxidum osmiosum*; the first degree of sulphuration, *Sulphur osmiosum*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *osmieux*, adj.

Os'mium, *ii*, n. (Ὀσμὴ, odour.) *Chem.* Name given to a metal discovered, in 1805, by Tennant, because of the peculiar odour which one of its oxides exhales. Fr. anal. *osmium*, m. Germ. anal. *Osmium*, n.

Osmŏdysphŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (Ὀσμὴ, odour; δυσφορία, excessive pain or anguish.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the intolerableness of one or more distinct odours, or the inability to bear one or more or all odours in general. Fr. and Germ. anal. *osmodysphorie*, f.

Osmŏdysphŏ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Osmŏdysphŏria*, intolerance of odour; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belong to *Osmodysphoria*: osmodyspho'ric. See *Diss. div.* iii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *osmodysphorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Osmodysphorie betreffend*.

Osmŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὀσμὴ, odour; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem., Physiol.* Term for a

treatise on odours: osmo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *osmologie*, f.

Osmŏmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. (*'Οσμὴ*, odour; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Chem., Med., Physiol.* Term for the measuring of odours, or estimating the qualities of odoriferous substances: osmo'metry. Fr. and Germ. anal. *osmométrie*, f.

Osmŏmĕ'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Osmŏmĕtria*, the measuring of odours; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Osmometria:* osmome'trical. Applied by Recamier to the *Sensus osmometricus, Traitement du cancer, Paris, t.* ii. *p.* 290. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *osmométrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Osmometrie betreffend.*

Os'mŏnŏsŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*'Οσμὴ*, odour or smell; *νόσος*, disease; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine or history of the diseases of the sense of smell: os'monoso'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *osmonosologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Geruchskrankheiten.*

Osmŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. (*'Οσμὴ*, odour or smell; *νόσος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease or morbid condition of the sense of smell. Germ. syn. *Geruchskrankheit*, f.

Os'mund. *Bot.* Common name of the genus *Osmunda.*

Osmun'da, *æ*, f. (*Osmund*, who first noticed it.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Filices.* Fr. syn. *ophioglosse*, f.

Osmun'da Lūnāria. *Bot.* A name for the *Ophioglossum lunaria*, or moonwort. Fr. syn. *ophioglosse lunaire.* Germ. syn. *Mondkraut*, n.

Osmun'da Rēgālis. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Osmund-royal, the root of which is astringent and emmenagogue, and the young shoots are said to be specific against the rickets.

Osmundāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by R. Brown, Kaulfuss, Bartling, Kunth, and Bory to a tribe (*Osmundaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of ferns having the *Osmunda* for their type: osmunda'ceous. Fr. anal. *osmundacé*, adj.

Osmun'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux to a section (*Osmundeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of ferns having the *Osmunda* for their type: osmun'deous. Fr. anal. *osmundé*, adj.

Osmozoma. See *Osmazome.*

Osoror. *M. Med.* Old term for *Opium.* Fr. anal. *opium*, m. Germ. anal. *Opium*, n.; syn. *Mohnsaft*, m.

Osphialgia. See *Osphyalgia.*

Osphran'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } ('*Οσφραίνομαι*, to
Osphrāsia, *æ*, f. } smell.) *Med., Phy-*
Osphrēsis, *is*, f. } *siol.* Terms for a smelling or smell. Fr. syn. *odeur*, m. Germ. syn. *Geruch*, m.; *Riechen*, n.; *Riechvermögen*, n.

Osphrēsiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*'Οσφρησις*, a smelling; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a treatise on smelling: osphresio'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *osphrésiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Geruch; Geruchs- oder vielmehr Riechlehre*, f.

Osphris'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*'Οσφρησις*, a smell.) *Med., Physiol.* Term used by Zenneck for the doctrine of the presence or existence of odours: osphris'tics. Fr. anal. *osphristique*, f. Germ. anal. *Osphristik*, f.; syn. *Lehre von den Geruchserscheinungen.*

Osphyalgema. See *Osphyalgia.*

Osphyalges. See *Osphyalgicus.*

Osphyal'gia, *æ*, f. (*'Οσφύς*, the loin; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the hips and loins, or *sciatica:* osphyal'gy. Fr. anal. *osphyalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Huftweh*, n.; *Lendenweh*, n.

Osphyal'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Osphyalgia*, pain in the loins; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Osphyalgia:* osphyal'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *osphyalgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Osphyalgie betreffend.*

Osphyarthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*'Οσφύς*, the loin; *ἀρθρῖτις*, gout.) *Med., Pathol.* Term strictly meaning gout of the loins or hip, but used for *Osphyitis, Osphytis*, or simply inflammation of the loin or hip. Fr. anal. *osphyarthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Theile im und am Huftgelenke.*

Osphyarthrŏ'căce, *es*, f. (*'Οσφύς*, the loin; *ἄρθρον*, a joint; *κακὸς*, evil.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cancer of the hip-joint. Fr. anal. *osphyarthrocace*, f. Germ. syn. *Hüftgelenkskrebs*, m.; *eine Verderbniss des Hüftgelenks.*

Osphyītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*'Οσφύς*, the loin; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the loin or hip-joint. See *Osphyarthritis.* Fr. anal. *osphyite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Theile im und am Hüftgelenke.*

Osphyŏmyĕlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*'Οσφύς*, the loin; *μυελὸς*, marrow; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for lumbar *myelitis*, or inflammation of the spinal marrow in the region of the loins. See *Ischyomyelitis.* Fr. anal. *osphyomyélite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung des Rückenmarks in der Lendengegend oder im sog. Kreuze.*

Osphyrrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (*'Οσφύς*, the loin; *ῥεῦμα*, a flux.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatism of the hip-joint. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *osphyrrheumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Hüft-Rheumatismus*, m.

Os'phys, *yos*, f. (*Οσφύς.*) *Anat.* Old term for the *Lumbus*, or loin. Fr. syn. *lombe*, m. Germ. syn. *Linde*, f. Also the *Coxa*, or hip. Fr. syn. *hanche*, f. Germ. syn. *Hüfte*, f.

Osphytis. See *Osphyitis.*

Os'prion. } ('*Οσπριον.*) *Bot.* The Greek
Os'prium, *ii*, n. } term for pulse, beans, or vegetables. Fr. anal. *osprion*, m. Germ. syn. *Hülsenfrucht*, f.

Ospron. }
Ospros. } The same as *Osprion.*

Ossa Alaria. See *Alaria Ossa.*

Os'sa Convŏlūta. *Anat.* The convoluted bones; a name for the *Spongiosa ossa*, or spongy bones of the nose.

Os'sa Incīsōria. *Anat.* The same as *Ossa intermaxillaria.* Fr. anal. *os incisoires.*

O'ssa Innōmĭnāta. *Anat.* Name of the two large irregularly shaped bones (each formed of the *Ilium, Ischium*, and *Pubes* bones), which, with the *sacrum* and *coccyx*, compose the cavity of the pelvis. Fr. anal. *os innominés.*

Os'sa Intermaxillāria. *Comp. Anat.* Name for two bones of the face which do not exist in man, situated between the superior maxillary bones; they contain the roots of the incisor teeth, in animals having these, but they also exist in the *Edentata;* also called *Ossa incisoria* and *Ossa labialia.* Fr. syn. *os incisoires* or *intermaxillaires.*

Ossa Labiālia. *Anat.* The same as *Ossa intermaxillaria.*

Ossa Spongiosa. *Anat.* See *Spongiosa Ossa.*

Os'sa Triangŭlāria. *Anat.* Name of the small triangular bones attached to the sphenoid bone, otherwise called *Cornua Sphenoidalia* and *Ossicula Bertini.*

Ossa Triquetra.
Ossa Wormii. } See *Wormii, Ossa.*

Os'seous. (*Os*, a bone.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Of the nature or quality of bone; bony. *Os'seus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *osseux*, adj. Germ. syn. *knochenartig*, adj.; *knochern*, adj.

Ossĭ'cŭla Auditûs. *Anat.* The small bones of hearing; they are the *Malleus, Incus, Stapes,* and *Os orbiculare,* situated in the cavity of the tympanum. Fr. syn. *osselets de l'oreille.* Germ. syn. *Gehörknochelchen*, n. pl.

Ossicula Bertini. *Anat.* See *Bertin, spongy bones of, Cornua Sphenoidalia.*

Ossĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Ossĭcŭlum*, a little bone.) *Zoöl.* Having the form, appearance, the nature or character of ossicles, as the articulated pieces of which are composed the columns of animals pertaining to the *Crinoides:* ossi'cular. Fr. anal. *ossiculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *knochelchenartig*, adj.

Ossĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Os*, a bone.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Willbrand to an Order (*Ossiculati*, nom. pl. m.) of fishes, comprehending those that are provided with a true skeleton: ossi'culate. Fr. anal. *ossiculé*, adj.

Ossĭ'cŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Os*, a bone.) *Anat.* Term for a small bone: an os'sicle. See *Otosteal.* Fr. anal. *osselet*, m. Germ. syn. *Beinchen*, n.

Ossĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Os*, a bone.) A small bone. *Bot.* Applied by Tournefort to the kernel of drupes: an os'sicule. Fr. anal. *ossicule*, m. Germ. syn. *Steinchen*, n.

Ossi'ferous. (*Os*, a bone; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Having or containing bones; applied to caves and fissures in which bones of quadrupeds and other animals have been found. *Ossĭ'fĕrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *ossifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *beintragend*, part. adj.

Ossi'fic. (*Os*, a bone; *fio*, to become; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Forming bone; becoming bone. *Ossĭ'fĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ossifique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Bein anlegt.*

Ossifica'tion. (*Os*, a bone; *făcio*, to make.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for the formation of bone or bony substance. *Ossĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f. See *Parostia.* Fr. anal. *ossification*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenbildung*, f.; *Verknöcherung*, f.

Ossifica'tion, Acciden'tal. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term used by the French for the change which organs undergo in their texture, in the midst of the substance of which osseous or lapidiform collections are found. *Ossĭfĭcātio accĭdentālis.* Fr. anal. *ossification accidentelle.*

Ossi'frăga, *æ*, f. } (*Os*, a bone; *frango*, to
Ossi'frăgus, *i*, m. } break.) *Med., Pharm.* Bone-breaker; a name for the *Osteocolla*, or glue-bone stone. Fr. anal. *ossifrague*, m.; *osteocolle*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinbrecker*, m.

Ossĭsāna, *æ*, f. (*Os*, a bone; *sāno*, to heal.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name of a kind of sandy stone which miraculously glued together broken or fractured bones, according to Crollius, *de signatur. intern. rerum;* it was probably the same as *Osteocolla*, which see.

Ossĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Os*, a bone; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Med., Pathol.* Bone-devouring; bone-destroying: ossivo'rous. Fr. anal. *ossivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *beinfressig*, adj.

Ostæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term by Piorry for the morbid fulness or turgescence of blood in a bone: oste'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *ostémie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Blutandrang zum Knochen.*

Os'tăgra, *æ*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; *-ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Med., Surg.* Old name for a kind of forceps with which bones were either raised, or depressed, or removed from their place. Fr. anal. *ostagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Knockenzange*, f.

Ostal'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain (nervous) in a bone: ostal'gy. Also spelt *Ostealgia.* See *Osteodynia.* Fr. anal. *ostalgie*, or *ostéalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *(nervose) Knochenschmerz*, m.

Ostalgītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; ἄλγος, pain; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a bone with excessive pain; also spelt *Ostealgitis.* Fr. anal. *ostalgite*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenentzündung mit heftigen behrenden Schmerzen.*

Ostă'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ostărium*, a little bone; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to a small bone or ossicle: osta'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ostarique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Gehörknochelchen betreffend.*

Ostă'rion.
Ostă'rium, *ii*, n. } (Ὀστάριον; dim. ὀστέον, a bone.) *Anat.* Term for a little bone or ossicle. Fr. syn. *osselet*, m. Germ. syn. *Beinchen*, n.

Ostărĭ'phytum, *i*, n. (Ὀστάριον, a little bone; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Term given by Necker to plants having a pulpy and drupaceous fruit. Fr. anal. *ostariphyte*, m.

Osteæmia.
Osteagra.
Ostealgia.
Ostealydes. } (See *Ostæmia, Ostagra*, etc.

Osteallœōsis, *is*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; ἄλλοίωσις, an alteration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a metamorphosis of the substance of the bones, as the progress of *Osteosarcoma;* also termed *Osteometabole.* Fr. anal. *ostéallocose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Umwandlung des Knochengewebes.*

Osteănăgennēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; ἀναγέννησις, regeneration.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the regeneration or renewal of bone. Fr. anal. *ostéanagenèse*,

f. Germ. syn. *die Wiedererzeugung der Knochenmass*, f.

Osteanăphȳ'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; ἀναφύω, to produce.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for recrescence or reproduction of bone. Fr. anal. *ostéanaphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wiederwachsen der Knochenmasse.*

Osteanarrhŏphē'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; ἀναῤῥόφησις, a gulping down again.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the *detritus* or waste of the bones. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ostéanarrhophèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenaufsaugung*, f.

Ostearthrŏ'căce, *es*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακὸς, bad.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for cancer or caries of the bones of a joint. Fr. anal. *ostéarthrocace*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkknochenkrebs*, m.

Osteau'xe, *es*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; αὔξη, growth or increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbid swelling or enlargement of a bone. Germ. syn. *Knochenanschwellung*, f.; *Knochenwucherung*, f.

Ostēchē, *es*, f.
Ostēchēma, *ătis*, n.
Ostēchos.
Ostēchus, *i*, m.
(Ὀστέον, a bone; ἠχὴ or ἦχημα or ἦχος, a sound, or singing.) *Med.* Term for *sonus osseus*, or sound perceived on performing percussion on the forehead. See *Osteophthonge.* Fr. anal. *ostéche*, f.; *ostéchème*, m. Germ. syn. *Knochenlaut*, m.

Ostectŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; ἔκτοπος, away from a place.) *Anat., Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an abnormal situation or position of a bone: ostec'topy. Fr. anal. *ostectopie*, f. Germ. anal. *Ostektopie*, f.; syn. *die abnorme Lage eines Knochens.*

Ostectŏ'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ostectŏpia*, abnormal situation of a bone; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Ostectopia:* ostecto'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ostectopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ostektopie betreffend.*

Osteide. (Ὀστέον, a bone; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Anat., Comp. Anat., Physiol.* Term applied by Rouseau to the small osseous kernel which sometimes forms itself in the internal cavity of a tooth in many animals. and even in man. Fr. anal. *ostéide*, m.

Osteītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Ὀστέον, a bone.) *Med., Pharm.* Another name for *Osteocolla.* See *Note Aërolites.*

Osteītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; terminal *ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation occurring in the substance of a bone: ostei'tis. Fr. anal. *osteïte*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenentzündung*, f.

Ostem'brȳon, *ōnis*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; ἔμβρυον, the fruit of the womb before birth.) *Med., Physiol.* Term the same as *Lithotecnion*, or an osseous or hardened state of the substance of the embryo. See *Osteopædium.* Fr. anal. *ostembryon*, m. Germ. syn. *ein verknocherter Embryo.*

Ostempyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; ἔμπύησις, suppuration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an abscess or suppuration within a bone. Fr. anal. *ostempyèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Knocheneiterung*, f.

Ostempyosis. See *Ostempyesis.*

Osteŏcăchec'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Osteŏcăchexia*, a bad condition of the bones; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Osteocachexia:* osteocachec'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ostéocachectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Osteocachexie betreffend.*

Osteŏcăchex'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; κακχέξια, a bad habit of body.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a slender or weak condition of the bones: osteocache'xy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ostéocachexie*, f.

Osteocēlē, *es*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; κήλη, a bone.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the osseous or cartilaginous substance found in old hernial sacs after reduction of their contents. Fr. anal. *ostéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *eine knochenartige Verhärtung.*

Osteochondrŏ'phўton.
Osteochondrŏ'phўtum, *i*, n.
(Ὀστέον, a bone; χόνδρος, a cartilage; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an osseous cartilaginous tumour. Fr. anal. *ostéochondrophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *ein theilweis knorplechtes Knochengewächs.*

Osteo'clăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; κλάσις, a fracture.) *Med., Surg.* Term for fracture, crushing, or shattering of a bone. Fr. anal. *ostéoclase*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenbruch*, m.

Osteoclas'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Osteoclăsis*, fracture of a bone; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Osteoclasis:* osteoclas'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ostéoclastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Osteoclasis betreffend.*

Osteŏcol'la, *æ*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; κόλλα, glue.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* The glue-bone, or bone-binder; a name for a particular carbonate of lime found in loose sandy grounds in some parts of Germany; it is of a whitish colour, and was formerly celebrated for favouring the reunion of fractured bones and the formation of *callus;* also called *Holosteus, Ossifragus, Osteites, Osteolithos,* and *Stelochites.* See *Ossisana.* Fr. anal. *ostéocolle*, f.; syn. *ossifrague*, m. Germ. syn. *Beinbinder*, m.; *Knochenbinder*, m.

Osteŏ'cŏpus, *a, um.* (Ὀστέον, a bone; κόπτω, to strike.) *Med., Pathol.* Striking or attacking the bones; applied to certain pains in the bones indicating threatened lesions of the osseous system and particularly applied to those of syphilitic origin, constituting manifestations of tertiary syphilis. Also stated to be symptomatic of *scorbutus:* osteo'copous. Fr. anal. *ostéoscope*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein schwerer drückender Knochenschmerz.*

Osteŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; κύστις, a bag.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a membranous bag with osseous contents. Fr. anal. *ostéocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Balggeschwulst mit verknöchertem Inhalt.*

Osteŏder'mătus, *a, um.* (Ὀστέον, a bone; δέρμα, the skin.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Osteodermata*, nom. pl. n.) of cartilaginous teleobranchious fishes, comprehending those of which the skin is covered with a cuirass of osseous grains: osteoder'matous. Fr. anal. *ostéodermé*, adj. Germ. syn. *knochenhautig*, adj.

Osteoder'mus, *a, um.* *Ichthyol.* The same as *Osteodermatus.*

Osteŏdēs, adj. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or full of bone; bony: os'seous or os'teous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *osseux*, adj. Germ. syn. *knöchern*, adj.; *knochig*, adj.

Osteŏdia'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *διάστασις*, an interval.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the separation of pieces of a broken bone, or of bones that are naturally joined together. Fr. anal. *ostéodiastase*, f.

Osteŏdiastă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Osteŏdiastăsis*, a separation of bone; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Osteodiastasis:* osteodiasta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ostéodiastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Osteodiastasis betreffend.*

Osteŏdi'clĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *δικλὶς*, double folding; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Diclidostoticus.*

Osteŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for pain in a bone, and so like *Ostealgia*, but rather chronic pain: osteo'dyny. Fr. anal. *ostéodynie*, f. Germ. syn. (*chronische*) *Knochenschmerz*, m.

Osteogangræ'na, *æ*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *γάγγραινα*, mortification.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for gangrene of the bones: osteogan'grene. See *Osteopyr.* Fr. anal. *ostéogangrène*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenbrand*, m.

Osteŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Ὀστέον*, a bone;
Osteŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. } *γένεσις*, generation.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the formation and growth of bones: osteo'geny. Fr. anal. *ostéogénésie*, f.; *ostéogénie*, f. Ger. syn. *die Erzeugung und Ausbildung der Knochen.*

Osteŏgĕnĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Osteŏgĕnĕsis*, formation of bone; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Bone-generating; of or belonging to *Osteogenesis;* formerly applied to that which favoured the formation of bone or *callus:* osteogen'etic. Fr. anal. *ostéogénétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Knochenbildung betreffend.*

Osteŏgĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Osteŏgĕnia*, the formation of bone; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term used the same as *Osteogeneticus.*

Osteogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *γράφω*, to describe.) Term for the description of the bones: osteo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ostéographie*, f.

Osteohemia. See *Ostæmia.*

Osteoīdēs, adj. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; terminal *-ἰδης.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Resembling bone; bone-like. Applied to morbid growths of this quality, etc.: os'teoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *osteoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *beinähnlich*, adj.

Osteŏ'lĭthos. } (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *λίθος*, a
Osteŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. } stone.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Another name for the *Osteocolla*, or glue-bone stone: the os'teolith. Fr. anal. *ostéolithe*, m. Germ. syn. *Beinbinder*, m.; *Knochenbinder*, m.

Osteolŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of the bones, or the consideration of their nature, structure, and adaptation: osteo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ostéologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenlehre*, f.

Osteŏlўō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Ὀστέον*, a bone;
Osteŏ'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *λύω*, to dissolve.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Terms, the first by Lobstein, for solution of the substance of a bone. Fr. anal. *ostéolyose*, f.; *ostéolyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Auflösung der Knochensubstanz.*

Osteōma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a tumour of a bone: an os'teome. See *Osteoncus.* Fr. anal. *ostéóme*, m. Germ. syn. *Knochengeschwulst*, f.

Osteŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *μαλακὸς*, soft.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the disease otherwise named *Mollities ossium* and *Malacosteon.* Fr. anal. *ostéomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Weichwerder der Knochen.*

Osteŏmălac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *μαλακτικὸς*, softening or emollient.) *Med., Pathol.* That which softens bones: osteomalac'tic. Fr. anal. *ostéomalactique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Knochenerweichung betreffend.*

Osteŏmĕtă'bŏle, *es*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *μεταβολὴ*, a change.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Osteallœosis.*

Osteŏmiōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *μείωσις*, a diminution.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid alteration or diminution of the substance of a bone. Fr. syn. *l'appauvrissement des os.* Germ. syn. *eine krankhafte Veränderung der Knochensubstanz.*

Osteŏmyĕlī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Osteŏmyĕlon*, the marrow of bones; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the marrow of a bone. Fr. anal. *ostéomyélite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des Knochenmarks.*

Osteŏmy'ĕlon. } (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *μυέλος*,
Osteŏmy'ĕlum, *i*, n. } marrow.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Terms for the marrow of bones. Fr. syn. *moëlle des os.* Germ. syn. *Knochenmark*, n.

Os'teon. (*Ὀστέον.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* The same as *Os*, n. A bone. Fr. anal. *os*, m. Germ. syn. *Bein*, n.; *Knochen*, m.

Osteoncōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Osteoncus*, a bony tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the formation or progress of *Osteoncus.* Fr. anal. *ostéoncose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Onteoncus.*

Osteon'cus, *i*, m. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a tumour or swelling of a bone. The same as *Exostosis, Osteoma, Osteophyma, Osteophyton.* Fr. anal. *ostéoncie*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenanschwellung*, f.

Osteŏnecrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *νεκρὸς*, dead.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for *necrosis* or death of a bone. Fr. anal. *ostéonécrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochentodte*, m.

Osteŏ'nŏsos. } (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *νόσος*,
Osteŏ'nŏsus, *i*, n. } disease.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for disease of bones. Fr. syn. *mal des os.* Germ. syn. *Knochenkrankheit*, f.

Osteŏpæ'dion. } (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *παῖς*,
Osteŏpæ'dium, *ii*, n. } *παιδὸς*, an infant.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Term for an ossified fetus. See *Lithopædion.* Fr. anal. *ostéopædion*, m. Germ. syn. *Beinkind*, n.

Osteŏpărec'tăma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *παρεκτείνω*, to stretch out along.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for an excessive

extension of one or more bones. Fr. anal. *ostéoparectâme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine übermässige Ausdehnung eine oder mehrer Knochen.*

Osteŏpărec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *παρέκτασις*, a lengthening.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the progress of *Osteoparectama.* Fr. anal. *ostéoparectase*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenausdehnung*, f.; *die Bildung des Osteoparectama.*

Osteŏpărectă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Osteŏpărectăma*, excessive extension of bones; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Osteoparectama* or *Osteoparectasis:* osteoparecta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ostéoparectatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Osteoparectama oder Osteoparectasis betreffend.*

Osteŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *πάθος*, disease or affection.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for an affection of the bones: osteo'pathy. Fr. anal. *ostéopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenleiden*, n.

Osteo'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *φθίσις*, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *tabes* or wasting of the bones. Fr. anal. *ostéophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Hektik von Knochenvereiterung.*

Osteophthon'gē, *es*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *φθογγή*, a sound.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Ostechema*, etc.

Osteophthŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bene; *φθορά*, destruction or decay.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the destruction or decay of a bone. Fr. anal. *ostéophthorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenverderbniss*, f.

Osteŏphȳma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *φῦμα*, a tumour or swelling.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* The same as *Osteoncus.*

Osteŏphȳmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Osteophȳma*, tumour of a bone; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Osteophyma:* osteophyma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ostéophymatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Osteophyma betreffend.*

Osteŏ'phyton.
Osteŏ'phytum, *i*, n. } (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *φύω*, to produce.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an osseous tumour; a production of bone: an os'teophyte. Fr. anal. *ostéophyte*, m. Germ. anal. *Osteophyt*, n.; syn. *Knochengewächs*, n.

Osteopleu'ria, *æ*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *πλευρά*, a rib, or the side.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pleurostosis.*

Osteŏpōrōma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *πώρωμα*, callous hardness.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for callous hardness of the bones, or a diseased condition of bone, in which a porous horny formation grows on other bones, as on the cranium, etc.; the result of *Osteoporosis.* Fr. anal. *ostéoporôme*, m. Germ. anal. *Osteoporöm*, n.

Osteŏpōrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *πῶρος*, callus.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the progress or formation of *Osteoporoma*, or callous hardness of the bones. Fr. anal. *ostéoporose*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenauflockerung*, f.

Osteŏpōrōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Osteŏpōrōsis*, the progress or formation of callous hardness of the bones; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Osteoporosis:* osteoporo'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ostéoporotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Osteoporosis betreffend.*

Osteopsă'thȳrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *ψαθυρὸς*, friable.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the progress or formation of *Osteopsathyrotes.* Fr. anal. *ostéopsathyrose*, Germ. syn. *die Entstehung und Ausbildung von Osteopsathyrotes.*

Osteopsăthȳ'rōtēs, *ītis*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *ψαθυρότης*, friableness.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a friable nature of the bones. Fr. anal. *ostéopsathyrote*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerbrechlichkeit der Knochen.*

Oste'ŏpyr, *ȳros*, n. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *πῦρ*, fire.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for gangrene of the bones; also applied to *Ostitis.* See *Osteogangræna.* Germ. syn. *Knochenbrand*, m.

Osteorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *ῥήγνυμι*, to break forth.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a sudden discharge of blood from a bone: osteor'rhagy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ostéorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenblutung*, f.

NOTE.—Like many others similarly constructed, this term has in reality no reference to *blood.*

Osteŏsarcōma, *æ*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *σάρξ*, flesh.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a disease of a bone in which a fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass grows within it, causing at first an enlargement of the original bony cylinder or shell, and at length partially absorbing it, or causing it to fracture. Some consider that the term ought to be limited to a substance like that of a cancerous gland; also termed *Cancer ossis.* See *Sarcostosis.* Fr. anal. *ostéosarcôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Knochenfleischgeschwulst*, f.

Osteŏsarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *σαρκώσις*, a growth of flesh.) *Med., Pathol. Surg.* Term for the progress or formation of *Osteosarcoma.* Fr. anal. *ostéosarcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verwandlung der Knochen in eine fleischähnliche Masse.*

Osteŏscēnogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *σκηνογραφία*, the art of scene-painting.) *Anat., Med.* Term for the art of representing in drawing, etc., the bones or skeleton: osteosceno'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ostéoscénographie*, f.

Osteoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *σκίῤῥος*, an indurated tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for *scirrhus* or incipient cancer of the bones. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ostéosquirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Knochengewächs*, n.; *Knochenskirrhus*, m.

Osteosclērōma, *ătis*, n. (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *σκλήρωμα*, an induration.) *Med., Pathol. Surg.* Term for a thickening and condensing of the mass of bones. See *Holosteosclerosis.* Fr. anal. *ostéosclérôme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Verdickung und Verdichtung der Knochenmasse.*

Osteŏsclērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f, (*Ὀστέον*, a bone; *σκλήρωμα*, an induration.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the progress or formation of *osteoscleroma.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *ostéosclérose*, f.

Osteōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οστέον, a bone.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the formation or growth of bone; ossification. See *Osteogenia.* Fr. anal. *ostéose*, f. Germ. syn. *Verknocherung*, f.; *Knochenbildung*, f.

Osteosper'meus, *a, um.* ('Οστέον, a bone; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a section (*Osteospermeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Calenduleæ*, which have the *Osteospermum* for their type: osteosper'mean. Fr. anal. *ostéospermé*, adj.

Osteospongiōma, *ătis*, n. ('Οστέον, a bone; σπόγγος, a sponge or fungus.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a fungous condition of bone. Fr. anal. *ostéospongiôme*, m. Germ. anal. *Osteospongiom*, n.; syn. *die schwammige Knochenauflockerung.*

Osteospongiōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οστέον, a bone; σπόγγος, a sponge or fungus.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the gradual progress or formation of *Osteospongioma.* Fr. anal. *ostéospongiose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Osteospongioma.*

Osteostălactītes, *is*, f. ('Οστέον, a bone; σταλακτὶς, that which drops.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a bony tumour or swelling resembling a stalactite. Fr. anal. *ostéostalactite*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochenstalaktit*, m.; *eine tropfsteinähnliche Knochengeschwulst.*

Osteoste'ātōma, *ătis*, n. ('Οστέον, a bone; στεάτωμα, a fatty tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a change of bone into a substance resembling lard: an osteoste'atome. Fr. anal. *ostéostéatôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Knochenspeckgeschwulst*, f.; *ein speckartiger Knochenauswachs.*

Osteostŏ'mătus, *a, um.* ('Οστέον, a bone; στόμα, a mouth.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Osteostomata*, nom. pl. n.) of osseous, holobranchious fishes, comprehending those having jaws naturally osseous: osteosto'matous. Fr. anal. *ostéostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *beinmundig*, adj.

Osteŏtĕlangiec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οστέον, a bone; *tĕlangiectăsis*, an extension of the vessels.) *Med.* Term applied to an extension of the small blood-vessels of the bones. Fr. anal. *ostéotelangiectase*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausdehnung der kleinen Blutgefässe in den Knochen.*

Osteŏtŏ'micon.
Osteŏtŏ'micum, *i*, n.
Osteŏtŏ'mium, *ii*, n.
(Dim. *Ostĕotŏmus*, a kind of bone-saw.) *Med., Surg.* Terms for a little bone-saw. Fr. anal. *ostéotomicon*, m. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Knochensäge.*

Osteŏtŏmis'ta, *æ*, f. ('Οστέον, a bone; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Term for an instrument for breaking down the bones of the child in impracticable labours; the bone-plier of Davis, *Elem. of Oper. Midwifery.* Fr. anal. *ostéotomiste*, m.

Osteŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. ('Οστέον, a bone; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an instrument for cutting through bones; a kind of chain-saw: an os'teotome. Fr. anal. *ostéotôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Osteotom*, n.

Osteŏ'tŏphus, *i*, m. ('Οστέον, a bone; τόφος, a loose kind of stone.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a bony excrescence. Fr. anal. *ostéotophe*, m. Germ. syn. *Knochenauswachs*, m.

Osteŏtўlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οστέον, a bone; τύλωσις, a making callous.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of *Osteotylus.* Fr. anal. *ostéotylose*, f. Germ. syn. *Callusbildung*, f.; *die Bildung des Osteotylos.*

Osteŏ'tўlus, *i*, m. ('Οστέον, a bone; τύλος, a knot or *callus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a *callus* or cicatrix. See *Osteule.* Fr. anal. *ostéotyle*, m. Germ. syn. *Knochenschwiele*, f.

Osteozōon.
Osteozōum, *i*, n.
('Οστέον, a bone; ζῷον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Term for a bony or vertebrated animal; applied by Blainville to those animals that have an internal skeleton, and are generally termed the *vertebrata.* Fr. anal. *ostéozoaïre*, m. Germ. syn. *Knochenthier*, n.

Osteul'cum, *i*, n. ('Οστέον, a bone; ἕλκω, to draw.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a bone-forceps. Germ. syn. *Knochenzange*, f.

Osteŭlē, *es*, f. ('Οστέον, a bone; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made.) *Med., Physiol., Surg.* Term for a cicatrix of bone, or *callus.* See *Osteotylus.* Germ. syn. *Knochennarbe*, f.

Osteyperpă'thia, *æ*, f. ('Οστέον, a bone; ὑπὲρ, in excess; πάθος, affection or disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by Piorry for severe morbid affection of the bones: osteyper'pathy. See *Hyperosteopathia.* Fr. anal. *ostéyperpathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein sehr schweres Knochenleiden.*

Osthel'cos.
Osthel'cus, *i*, m.
('Οστέον, a bone; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term the same as *Caries*, or ulceration of bone. Fr. syn. *carie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinfrass*, m.

Osthe'xia, *æ*, f. ('Οστέον, a bone; ἕξις, habit.) *Med., Physiol.* A term for the ossific diathesis, or a disposition to the formation or deposition of bony substance: osthe'xy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *osthexie*, f.

Osthis'tos.
Osthis'tus, *i*, m.
('Οστέον, a bone; ἱστὸς, a web.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the osseous tissue. Fr. syn. *tissu osseux.* Germ. syn. *Knochengewebe*, n.

Ostiārius, *ii*, m. (*Ostium*, a door.) A door-keeper. *Anat.* A term for the *Pylorus.* Fr. anal. *ostiaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Thürhüter*, m.

Ostiŏlātus, *a, um.* (*Ostiŏlum*, a little gate or opening.) Having ostioles or little openings: osti'olate. Fr. anal. *ostiolé*, adj.

Osti'ŏlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Ostium*, a door.) A little door or opening: an os'tiole. Fr. anal. *ostiole*, m. Germ. syn. *Thürlein*, n.; *kleine Oeffnung.*

Ostitis. See *Osteitis.*

Os'tium, *ii*, n. (*Os*, a mouth; because placed on the mouth or opening of a house; or as if *obstium*, from *obsto*, to hinder or stand against; because it prevents persons from entering.) *Anat.* A door, or an opening; applied to the *foramina* in several parts. Fr. syn. *porte*, f. Germ. syn. *Thür*, f.

Ostocopus.
Ostodes.
Ostoides.
Ostologia.
Ostoma.
Ostosis.
See *Osteocopus*, etc.

Ostrā'ceus, *a, um.* (*Ostrea*, an oyster.) *Bot.* Having the form of a bivalve shell, as the conceptacles of the *Hysterium ostraceum*, of which the two valves, closed at first, open in the manner of a bivalve shell. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Ostracea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Lamellibranchii;* by Menke to an Order of the *Elatobranchia*, having the *Ostrea* for their type. Lamarck, Cuvier, Latreille, Goldfuss, Schweigger, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus have equally applied it to a Family of the *Mollusca Acephala Testacea:* ostra'ceous. Fr. anal. *ostracé*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine Auster gehörig.*

Ostrā'cīnus, *a, um.* (Ὄστρακον, a shell.) *Bot.* That which lives or grows on oyster shells, as the *Spongia ostracinus.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Ostracini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Crustacea Entomostraca*, comprehending those, the body of which is protected by two valves, in form of a shell, as those of the oyster. See *Bitestaceus.* Fr. anal. *ostracin*, adj.

Ostrā'cītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὄστρακον, a shell.) *Chem.* Name for a species of *Cadmia*, the surface of which resembles a shell; it is thin and generally earthy and black: os'tracite. Fr. anal. *ostracite*, f.

Ostrăcŏder'mus, *a, um.* (Ὄστρακον, a shell; δέρμα, the skin.) Covered with a shell; having a shell in place of a skin. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Ostracoderma*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cirripedes Polybranchiata*, in which he comprehends those that have the body covered with testaceous pieces: ostracoder'mous. The same as *Testaceus.* Fr. anal. *ostracoderme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit einer harten festen Haut oder mit einer Schale (stall der Haut) versetzen.*

Ostrăcōdēs, adj. (Ὄστρακον, a shell; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or full of shells; shelly; testaceous: os'tracous. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (nom. pl. n.) classed sometimes among the *Entomostraca*, sometimes among the *Crustacea*, containing animals that have the shell folded in two pieces, like those of a mussel, and to a part of which Straus gives the name of *Ostrapoda:* os'tracous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ostracode*, adj.; syn. *testacé*, adj.

Ostrăcoīdēs, adj. (Ὄστρακον, a shell; terminal *-ῑδης.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling or of the nature of a shell: os'tracoid. Fr. anal. *ostracoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schalähnlich*, adj.

Ostrăcŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὄστρακον, a shell; λόγος, a discourse.) *Conchol., Nat. Hist.* Term for the history of shells: ostraco'logy. The same as *Conchologia.* Fr. anal. *ostracologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schalenlehre*, f.

Ostrăcŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ostrăcŏlŏgia*, ostracology; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Ostracologia:* ostracolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ostracologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Schalenlehre betreffend.*

Ostrăcŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Ὄστρακον, a shell; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Eichwald to a Family (*Ostracopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustaceæ*, corresponding to the *Ostracodes* of Latreille, etc., and the *Ostrapoda* of Straus: ostraco'podous. Fr. anal. *ostracopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schalfussig*, adj.

Ostrăcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄστρακον, a shell.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the desiccation and conversion of pieces of bone, especially of the cranium, into a substance like oyster-shell. Fr. anal. *ostracose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Austrocknung und Verwandlung eines Knochenstücks, besonders vom Schädel, dass es Austerschale ähnlich wird.*

Ostrā'lĕgus, *a, um.* (Ὄστρακον, a shell; λέγω, to collect.) *Ornithol.* That which collects or picks up shells for nourishment, as the *Hemantopodus ostralegus:* ostra'legous. Fr. anal. *ostralège*, adj.

Ostrā'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Ὄστρακον, a shell; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille, Leach and Straus to an Order (*Ostrapoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustaceæ*, comprehending those that have a testaceous covering forming one bivalve oval shell; the *Ostracodes* of Latreille, etc., and *Ostracopoda* of Eichwald. Fr. anal. *ostrapode*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schalfussig*, adj.

Ostrĕa, *æ*, f. (Ὄστρεον, from ὄστρακον, a shell.) *Zoöl.* A genus of the Family *Ostracea:* an oyster. Fr. syn. *huître*, m. Germ. syn. *Auster*, f.

Ostrĕa Edūlis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common oyster, the shells of which are used medicinally. Fr. syn. *huître commune.* Germ. syn. *Auster gemeine.*

Ostrĕa Max'ĭma. *Zoöl.* The scallop, found in most of the European seas in large beds; the flesh is much coarser than that of the *O. edulis.*

Ostreārius, *a, um.* (Ὄστρεον, an oyster.) *Zoöl.* That which lives on the shell of the oyster, as the *Amphitrite ostrearia:* ostrea'rious. Fr. anal. *ostréaire*, adj.

Ostrĕĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Ostrea*, the oyster; *forma*, resemblance.) *Zoöl.* Having the form or appearance of the oyster, as the *Plicatula ostreiformis:* ostre'iform. Fr. anal. *ostréiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *austerförmig*, adj.

Ostrēios, **Ostrēius,** *i*, n. (Ὄστρεον, an oyster; ἰός, poison.) *Chem., Med.* Term for the poison of the mussel or the oyster. Germ. syn. *Austergift*, n.; *Muschelgift*, n.

Ostrĕŏīdēs, adj. (*Ostrea*, an oyster; terminal *-ῑδης.*) Resembling the oyster: os'treoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *ostréoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *austerähnlich*, adj.

Ostrĕŏ'phăgus, *a, um.* (Ὄστρεον, an oyster; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Eating oysters: ostreo'phagous. Fr. anal. *ostréophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *Austern fressend.*

Ostrĕŏtox'ĭcum, *i*, n. (Ὄστρεον, an oyster; τοξικόν, poison.) *Chem., Med.* The same as *Ostreios.*

Ostrū'thium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* The specific name of the masterwort. See *Imperatoria Ostruthium.*

Osyrī'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Osyrideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by R. Brown, having the *Osyris* for their type: osyri'deous. Fr. anal. *osyridé*, adj.

Osy'ris, *is*, f. (Ὄσυρις, described by Dioscorides as a small shrub with dark tough branches; supposed the *Chenopodium*,

which the Greeks still call ἄξυρις.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Triandria.* See *Antirrhinum linaria.*

Osy'ris Al'ba. *Bot.* Name of Poets' Cassia, gardrobe or rosemary, growing in the southern parts of Europe; also called *Cassia Latinorum, C. Monspeliensium;* it is astringent. See *Cassia Poetica.*

O'tăgra, *æ*, f. (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Surg.* Name for an instrument with which the ears were twisted. Fr. anal. *otagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrenzwang*, m.

Otal'gia, *æ*, f. (Οὖς, the ear; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the ear; ear-ache: otal'gy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *otalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrenschmerz*, m.

Otal'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Otalgia*, pain of the ear; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Otalgia:* otal'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *otalgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Otalgie betreffend.*

Otaphone. See *Otophone.*

Otaphonium. See *Otophonium.*

Otēchos. } (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear; ἦχος, a
Otēchus, *i*, m. } sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a humming, singing, or buzzing in the ear. See *Tinnitus Aurium.* Fr. syn. *tintouin des oreilles.* Germ. syn. *Ohrenbrausen*, n.

Oteĭle, *es*, f. (Οὐτάω, to wound.) *Med., Surg.* Old term for *Cicatrix.* Fr. syn. *cicatrice*, f. Germ. syn. *Narbe*, f. Also for *Ulcus*, Fr. syn. *ulcère*, m. Germ. syn. *Geschwür*, n. And for *Vulnus.* Fr. syn. *blessure*, f. Germ. syn. *Wunde*, f.

Otemplas'tron. } (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear;
Otemplas'trum, *i*, n. } ἐμπλάστρον, a plaster.) *Med., Pathol., Pharm.* Term for a plaster for the ear. See *Otoplasma.* Fr. anal. *otemplâtre*, m. Germ. syn. *Ohrpflaster*, n.

Oten'chўtes, *is*, f. (Οὖς, ὠτος, the ear; ἐγχύω, to pour in.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a syringe for the ears. Fr. anal. *otenchyte*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrspritze*, f.

Othæmorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear; αἱμορῥοία, a flow of blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow of blood from the ear. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *othémorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutausfluss aus dem Ohre.*

Othæmor'rhois, *ĭdis*, f. (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear; αἱμορῥοΐς, a flow of blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a metastasis or translation of hemorrhoidal discharges of blood to the ears. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *othémorrhoïde*, f. Germ. syn. *Versetzung des Hämorrhoïdal Blutflusses zu den Ohren.*

Othani. *Chem.* Old term for the *Mercurius philosophorum.* Ruland, *in Lex.*

Othelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppuration of the ears. Fr. anal. *othelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vereiterung oder Verschwärung der Ohren.*

Othēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄθησις.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the act of urging, propelling, or expelling. Fr. anal. *othèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Drängen*, n.; *Stossen*, n.

O'thŏnē, *es*, f. (Ὀθόνη.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for *Linteum*, or lint. Fr. and Germ. syn. *charpie*, f. Also, a linen bandage. Fr. syn. *bandeau de lin.*

Othon'neus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a section (*Othonneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Senecioneæ;* by Lessing to a subtribe of the *Cinareæ*, having the *Othonna* for their type: othon'neous. Fr. anal. *othonné*, adj.

Othy'drops, *ōpis*, m., and f. (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear; ὕδρωψ, dropsy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the internal ear. Fr. anal. *othydropésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wassersucht des innern Ohrs.*

Othy'grŏtēs, *ētis*, f. (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear; ὑγρότης, humidity.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Otorrhœa.*

Othy'persarcōma, *ătis*, m. (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear; ὑπὲρ, in excess; σάρκωμα, a fleshy tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for *hypersarcoma* in the ear. Fr. anal. *othypersarcôme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Fleischwucherung im Ohren.*

Othy'persarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear; ὑπὲρ, in excess; σάρκωσις, the generation of flesh.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the progress or formation of *Othypersarcoma.* Fr. anal. *othypersarcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Othypersarkoms.*

Otia'tria, *æ*, f. (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear; ἰατρεία, a healing.) *Med.* Term for the art of treating diseases of the ear: otia'try. Fr. anal. *otiatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrheilkunde*, f.

Otia'tric. (Οὖς, the ear; ἰατρικὸς, belonging to medicine.) *Med.* Of or belonging to otiatrics, or the medical treatment of the ear. *Otia'trĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *otiatrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Ohrheilkunde betreffend.*

Otia'trics. (Οὖς, the ear; ἰατρικὸς, belonging to medicine.) *Med.* Term for the consideration of the nature and principles of the medical treatment of the ear. *Otia'trĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *otiatrique*, f.

Otia'tros. } (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear; ἰατρὸς, a
Otia'trus, *i*, m. } physician.) *Med.* Term for one who professes specially to treat diseases of the ear. Fr. anal. *otiâtre*, m. Germ. syn. *Ohrenarzt*, m.

O'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear.) Of or belonging to the ear; auricular: o'tic. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines, etc. Fr. anal. *otique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Ohren betreffend.*

Otĭ'deus, *a, um.* (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Otidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Scutibranchia*, having a shell very large and auriform at the opening: oti'deous. Fr. anal. *otidé*, adj.

O'tion. } (Dim. Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear.) *Anat.*
O'tium, *ii*, n. } Term for the auricle or external ear. Fr. syn. *auricule*, f. Germ. syn. *das äussere Ohr.*

Otiŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear; φέρω, to bear.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Otiophori*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those of which one of the inferior joints of the *antennæ* is dilated exteriorly, and presents the appearance of an ear: otio'phorous. Fr. anal. *otiophore*, adj.

Otiorhyn'chĭdēs, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Schœnherr to a group of the *Curculio-*

nides Orthocerata, having the *Otiorhynchus* for their type. Fr. anal. *otiorhynchides*, m. pl.

Otiōsus, *a, um.* (*Otium*, ease; terminal *-ōsus.*) At ease; quiet; restful: o'tiose. See *Aphelxia*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *aise*, adj. Germ. syn. *leicht*, adj.

Otītes, adj. (*Οὖς*, the ear.) Of or belonging to the ear. *Anat.* Old epithet applied to the little finger (*ὠτίτης δάκτυλος*), rather the finger next to the least, according to Gorræus. Fr. syn. *otique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Ohr betreffend.* The same as *Auricularis.* Fr. syn. *auriculaire*, f. Germ. syn. *zum äussern Ohre gehörig.*

Otītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the internal ear. See *Otophlegmone.* Fr. anal. *otite*, f. Germ. syn. *die innere Ohrentzündung.*

Otoblennorrhœ'a, f. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *βλέννα*, mucus; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a mucous discharge from the ear. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *otoblennorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrschleimfluss*, m.

Otoblennorrhöïcus, *a, um.* (*Otoblennorrhœa*, a mucous discharge from the ear; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Otoblennorrhœa:* otoblennorrho'ic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *otoblennorrhöique*, adj. Germ. syn.. *Otoblennorrhöe betreffend.*

Otŏcătar'rhus, *i*, m. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *κατάῤῥοος*, a defluxion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for catarrh of the ear: otocatar'rh. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *otocatarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Ohrkatarrh*, m.; anal. *Otocatarrh*, m.

Otoclei'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *κλείω*, to close or shut up.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid occlusion or shutting up of the ears. Fr. syn. *occlusion des oreilles.* Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Verschleissung der Ohren.*

O'tocrane. (*Οὖς ὠτος*, the ear; *κράνον*, the head.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term for the cavity for the reception of the osseous or cartilaginous immediate capsule of the labyrinth or internal organ of hearing. *Otocrānia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *otocranie*, f.

Otocra'nial. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Otocrane. Otocrāniālis*, *is*, *e.* Fr. anal. *otocraniale*, adj.

Otŏdon'tes, pl. m. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *ὀδούς*, *ὀδοντὸς*, a tooth.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the *dentes auriculares*, or auricular teeth. See *Ornithotodontes.* Fr. syn. *dents auriculaires.* Germ. syn. *Ohrzähne*, f.

Otŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for chronic pain in the ear. Fr. anal. *otodynie*, f. Germ. syn. (*chron-*) *Ohrenschmerz*, m.

Otŏdў'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Otŏdўnia*, pain in the ear; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Otodynia:* otody'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *otodynique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Otodynie betreffend.*

Otŏgan'glion. } (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear;
Otŏgan'glium, *ii*, n. } *γαγγλίον*, a tubercle of a nerve.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the auricular ganglion. Fr. anal. *otoganglion*, m. Germ. syn. *Ohrknoten*, m.

Otŏ'glўphis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *γλυφίς*, the notch at the end of an arrow.) Term for an ear-pick. Fr. anal. *otoglyphe*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrlöffel*, m.

Otogrăph'ia, *æ*, f. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a description of the ear: oto'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *otographie*, f.

Otohæmatorrhœ'a. }
Otohæmorrhœa. } See *Othæmorrhœa*, etc.
Otohydrops. }

Otoiatria. See *Otiatria.*

Otŏ'lĭthes, *is*, or *eos*, m. (*Οὖς*, the ear; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Chem., Med., Pathol.* Term for minute six or eight-sided crystals found in a rather viscid fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear: an o'tolite. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *otolithe*, f.

Otŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *λόγος*, a speech.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a treatise or dissertation on the ear: oto'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *otologie*, f.

Otŏneural'gia, *æ*, f. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for nervous pain of the ear: otoneural'gy. Fr. anal. *otonévralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *der nervose Ohrenschmerz.*

Otŏpăthēma, *ătis*, n. } (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear;
Otŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. } *πάθημα*, *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease or affection of the ear. Fr. anal. *otopathème*, m.; *otopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrenkrankheit*, f.

Otophleg'mŏne, *es*, f. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *φλεγμονή*, inflammation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Otitis.*

Otŏphōne, *es*, f. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *φωνή*, sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an instrument for better conveying sound to the deaf; an ear-trumpet. Fr. anal. *otophone*, f. Germ. syn. *Hörwerkzeug*, n.

Otŏphōnium. The same as *Otophone.*

Otoplados. See *Otoplatos.*

Otoplas'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *πλάσμα*, a figment.) *Med., Pathol., Pharm.* The same as *Otemplastron.*

Otoplas'tic. (*Otoplastia*, otoplasty; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to the operation of otoplasty. *Otoplas'tĭcus*, *a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *otoplastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Otoplastie betreffend.*

Otoplastice, *es*, f. See *Otoplasty.*

Otoplastrum. See *Otemplastron.*

O'toplasty. (*Οὖς*, the ear; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Surg.* Term for an operation by which lesions of the ear are repaired by having recourse to a sound portion of the contiguous integument. *Otoplas'tia*, *æ*, f.; *Otoplastĭce*, *es*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *otoplastie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bildung eines verloren gegangenen Theils vom äussern Ohr.*

Otoplātos. } (As if *Otoplados*, from *οὖς*,
Otoplātus, *i*, m. } *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *πλάδος*, superfluous humour.) *Med., Surg.* Old term by Vogel, for a foul ulcer behind the ear.

Otoplexiŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Οὖς*, *ὠτὸς*, the ear; *πλήσσω*, to strike; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by Piorry for a

percussing instrument for exploring the internal ear: an otoplexio'meter. Fr. syn. *le plessimètre pour l'oreille.* Germ. syn. *Werkzeug zur Untersuchung das innern Ohrs.*

Otopyorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *πύον*, pus; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for purulent *otorrhœa*, or a discharge of pus from the ear. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *otopyorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der Eiterfluss aus den Ohren.*

Otŏpyōsis, *is*, f. (*Οὖς*, the ear; *πύον*, pus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a purulent discharge from the ear. Fr. anal. *otopyose*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohreiterung*, f.

Otorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (*Οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* A defective term for a sudden discharge of blood from the ear. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *Otorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrblutfluss*, m.

Otorrheumătis'mus, *i*, m. (*Οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *ῥευματισμὸς*, rheumatism.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic pain of the ear; ear-ache. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *otorrheumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *der rheumatisch Ohrenschmerz.*

Otorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow or running from the ear. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *otorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrenlaufen*, n.; *Ohrfluss*, m.

Otorrhœ'icus, *a, um.* (*Otorrhœa*, a flow from the ear; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Otorrhœa:* otorrho'ic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *otorrhöique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ohrfluss betreffend.*

O'toscope. (*Οὖς*, the ear; *σκοπέω*, to look into or explore.) *Med., Surg.* Name given to an elastic tube, twenty inches in length, each extremity having fixed upon it a piece of ivory or ebony, for listening to the sound of air passed through the tympanic cavity in certain morbid conditions of the ear; it is used to ascertain the permeability of the Eustachian tube, by placing the ball or piece of ivory or ebony at the extremity, over the patient's ear, and directing him to expire with mouth and nose closed, so as to drive the air into the cavity of the tympanum, its impulse against the membrane being transmitted to the ear of the practitioner. *Oto'scŏpus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *otoscope*, m. Germ. syn. *Ohrspiegel*, m.

Otoscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Otoscopus.* See *Otoscope.*

Otos'teal. (*Οὖς*, the ear; *ὀστέον*, a bone) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the homologues of the *ossicula*, or small bones of the ear. *Otosteālis, is, e.*

Otŏ'stŏmus, *a, um.* (*Οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to univalve shells of which the opening is pyriform, triangular, or oblong, with the *labrum* reflected, as the *Bulimus lagotis.* Fr. anal. *otostome*, adj.

Otosty'licus, *a, um.* (*Οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *στύλος*, a column; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the ear: otosty'lic. The same as *Stylo auricularis;* applied to muscles, etc. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *otostylique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich das Ohr und den Processus styloides betrifft.*

Otŏtech'nos. } (*Οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *τέχνη*,
Otŏtech'nus, *i*, m. } art.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a beating or pulsating in the ear. Fr. anal. *ototechnos*, m. Germ. syn. *das Klopfen im Ohr.*

Otŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat., Med., Surg.* Term for the dissection of the ear: oto'tomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ototomie*, f.

Otto of Roses. Name for an essential oil extracted from roses. See *Attar Ghul.*

Otūria, *æ*, f. (*Οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear; *οὖρον*, the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a urinous discharge from the ear: otu'ry. Fr. anal. *oturie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnausfluss aus den Ohren.*

Oudrops. See *Oydrops.*

Oulon. See *Enulon.*

Oulorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. *Οὖλον*, the gum; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a discharge (incorrectly, of blood) from the gums: oulor'rhagy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *oulorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Blutung aus dem Zahnfleisch.*

Oulo'trĭchus, *a, um.* (*Οὖλος*, crisped; *θρὶξ, τριχὸς*, hair.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a species of man of which the hair is crisped: oulo'trichous. Fr. anal. *oulotriché*, adj. Germ. syn. *haargekräuselt*, adj.

Ourētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Οὐρητικὸς.*) *Chem., Med., Physiol.* Applied by Guyton-Moreau to phosphoric acid, because he found it in the urine: ure'tic. Fr. anal. *ourétique*, adj.

Ourŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Οὖρον*, the urine; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of the urine, or the consideration of its secretion, nature and character: ouro'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ourologie*, f.

Ourŏnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. The same as *Ourologia.*

Ouroscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Οὖρον*, the urine; *σκοπέω*, to see.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the inspection of the urine, as a means of diagnosis in disease: ouro'scopy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ouroscopie*, f.

-Ous. *Chem.* A terminal syllable denoting that compound which has a smaller quantity of oxygen than the similar one which ends in the terminal *-ic*, as nitrous acid, etc. In general terminology it corresponds with the Greek *-ώδης*, or Latin *-ōsus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv.

Ovālĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Ovālis*, oval; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having oval leaves, as the *Loranthus ovalifolius, Tetracera ovalifolia, Chrysoplenium ovalifolium:* ovalifo'lious. See *Ovatifolius.* Fr. anal. *ovalifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiblättrig*, adj.

Ovālis, *is, e.* (*Ovum*, an egg.) Having the form of an egg; ovoid; egg-shaped; ovate: o'val. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille, Cuvier and Eichwald to a Family (*Ovalia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Lemodipoda*, having the

body of an oval form. Fr. anal. *ovale*, adj. Germ. syn. *eirund*, adj.

Ovārial'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ovārium*, an ovary; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for pain felt in the ovary, either morbid or caused by labour: ovarial'gy. Also termed *Oarialgia*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ovarialgie*, f.

Ovarial'gic. (*Ovarialgia*, pain in the ovary; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Ovarialgia*, or pain in the ovary. *Ovārial'gĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ovarialgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ovarialgie betreffend.*

Ova'rian. (*Ovārium*, an ovary.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the *ovarium. Ovāriānus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *ovarien*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Eierstock gehörig.*

Ovāri'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Ovārium*, an ovary; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the marks of the *clinanthium* of the *Synantherea*, which correspond exactly to the basilar *areolæ* of the ovaries, and which he terms *areolæ ovariferæ:* ovari'ferous. Fr. anal. *ovarifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *eierstockträgend*, part. adj.

Ovāris'mus, *i*, m. (*Ovārium*, an ovary; terminal *-ismus.*) *Physiol.* Term for a hypothesis by which the origin of all animals, and even of all organised bodies, is attributed to the development of an egg: o'varism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *ovarisme*, m.

Ovārītis, *idis*, f. (*Ovārium*, the ovary; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the ovary or its membranes: ovari'tis; synonymous with *Oöphoritis.* Fr. anal. *ovarite*, f. Germ. syn. *Eierstockentzündung*, f.

Ovārium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Ovum*, an egg; from its shape, or its peculiar function.) *Anat.* The o'vary, a flat oval body, connected to the uterus by the broad ligament, there being one on each side, containing a number of vesicles, or *ova. Bot.* The germen or ovary, being the lower and thicker part of the pistil containing the ovules. See *Testes Muliebrum.* Fr. anal. *ovaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Eierstock*, m.

Ovātifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Ovātus*, like an egg; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having oval or egg-shaped leaves, as the *Hiræa ovatifolia:* ovatifo'lious. The same as *Ovalifolius.* Fr. anal. *ovatifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiblättrig*, adj.

Ovātus, *a, um.* (*Ovum*, an egg.) *Bot.* Formed like an egg; either flat, as a leaf, or solid like the egg, as certain seeds: o'vate. Fr. anal. *ové*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiförmig*, adj.

Ovel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Ovum*, an egg.) *Bot.* Name given by Dunal to young carpels. Fr. *ovelle*, f.

O'viduct. (*Ovum*, an egg; *ductus*, a canal.) *Anat., Physiol.* A term for the Fallopian tube, because the *ovum* passes through it from the ovary to the *uterus. Zoöl.* Applied to the duct or canal which terminates in the *cloaca* of birds and certain other animals, and through which the egg passes. *Ovĭduc'tus, ûs*, m. See *Ad-uterum.* Fr. anal. *oviducte*, m. Germ. syn. *Eiergang*, m.; *Eileiter*, m.

Ovĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Ovum*, an egg; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Containing eggs or reproductive corpuscles, as the *Vorticella ovifera, Paramecium oviferum:* ovi'ferous. Fr. anal. *ovifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiträgend*, part. adj.

Ovifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Ovum*, an egg; *forma*, likeness.) Having the shape of an egg; egg-like: o'viform. Fr. anal. *oviforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiförmig*, adj.

Ovil'lus, *a, um.* (*Ovis*, a sheep.) *M. Med.* Of or belonging to the sheep. See *Adeps Ovillus.* Fr. anal. *oville*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Schaaf gehörig.*

Ovīnus, *a, um.* (*Ovis*, a sheep.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the sheep: o'vine. See *Variola Ovina.* Fr. anal. *ovine*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Schaaf gehörig.*

Ovi'parous. (*Ovum*, an egg; *părio*, to bring forth young.) *Physiol., Zoöl.* Applied to animals that bring forth their young in the egg. *Ovĭ'părus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *ovipare*, adj. Germ. syn. *Eier legend.*

Oviposi'tion. (*Ovum*, an egg; *pŏno*, to place.) *Physiol., Zoöl.* Term for the act or process of depositing *ova* by the females of oviparous animals. *Ovĭpŏsĭ'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *oviposition*, f. Germ. syn. *Eisetzung*, f.

Ovipo'sitor. (*Ovum*, an egg; *pŏno*, to place.) *Entomol.* Name for a projecting apparatus formed by the last *annuli* of the abdomen in several females, and more or less complicated, for depositing their eggs. Fr. anal. *ovipositeur*, m. Germ. syn. *Eipflantzer*, m.

O'vis, *is*, m. and f. (ᾨΐς.) *Zoöl.* A genus of the Order *Pecora;* Cl. *Mammalia.* The sheep. Fr. syn. *brebis*, f. Germ. syn. *Schaaf*, n.

O'vis, A'ries. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the common sheep, the prepared fat of which is termed *Sevum.*

Ovĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Ovum*, an egg; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Coluber ovivorus*, because supposed to eat the eggs of birds: ovi'vorous. Fr. anal. *ovivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiessend*, part. adj.

O'void. (*Ovum*, an egg; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling an egg; egg-formed, or shaped like an egg; oval: o'vate. *Ovoīdēs*, adj. See *Ooides.* Fr. anal. *ovulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiförmig*, adj.

Ovoürīnāris, *is, e.* (*Ovum*, an egg; *urīnārius*, urinary.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Dutrochet (*toche urinaire*) to the allantoid membrane of the *Mammifera:* ovoürinary. Fr. anal. *ovo-urinaire*, adj.

Ovŏvivĭ'părus, *a, um.* (*Ovum*, an egg; *vivus*, living; *părio*, to bring forth.) *Entomol., Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Applied to an animal pertaining to the series of the *Ovipara*, but within the body of which the *ova* are enclosed, so that it lays living young, as the *Blennius ovoviviparus.* This phenomenon is observed in many reptiles and fishes, certain *Mollusca*, and various insects, particularly the *Diptera:* ovovivi'parous. Fr. anal. *ovovivipare*, adj.

Oyster. (Lower Sax. *Oester.*) See *Ostrea.*

Oy'ster-green Laver. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ulva lactuca*, or *Lichen marinus.* Fr. syn. *lichen marin.*

Ovula Nabothi. See *Nabothi, Ovula.*

Ovŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Ovŭlum,* a little egg.) Having the form of an egg, or nearly ovular. *Bot.* Applied by Turpin to a leaf which, adherent by all parts and always indehiscent, constitutes the ovule of plants: o'vular. *Geol.* Applied to the grains of a granulated rock when they are of the bigness of a hen's egg. *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Batanus ovularis,* the *Melania ovularis.* Fr. anal. *ovulaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *eiförmig,* adj.

Ovula'tion. (*Ovŭlum,* a little egg.) *Physiol., Zoöl.* Term for a kind of generation consisting in the formation and separation of a sac composed of one or more membranes and filled with nutritious matter from the female, for the reception and nutrition of a germ separated from the male organ, existing in the same or in different individuals. *Ovŭlātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *ovulation,* f. Germ. syn. *Eimachen,* m.

Ovŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Ovŭlum,* a little egg.) *Bot.* Slightly approaching the form of an egg, as the *Bulla ovulata:* o'vulate. Fr. anal. *ovulé,* adj. Germ. syn. *eiförmig,* adj.

Ovŭ'liger, *ri,* m. (*Ovŭlum,* a little egg; *gĕro,* to bear or carry.) A bearer or carrier of little eggs. *Zoöl.* Name given by M. Raspail to a species of hydatid found in the wrist-joint, which he considered intermediate between the genera *Cysticercus* and *Cœnurus.* Fr. anal. *ovuligère,* m. Germ. syn. *Eichenträger,* m.

O'vŭlum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Ovum,* an egg.) A little egg: an o'vule. *Bot.* Term for the seed in its unimpregnated state, found in the germen or ovary. Fr. anal. *ovule,* m. Germ. syn. *Eichen,* n.

O'vum, *i,* n. (Ὠόν.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the egg of the *Phasianus gallus:* an egg. *Pathol.* Old term for *Cephalalgia,* or pain of the head. *Physiol.* Term for the vesicle of Baer contained in the Graafian vesicle of the ovary of the *mammalia;* the o'vum. See *Conceptus, Cyema. Zoöl.* The egg of all birds and oviparous animals. Fr. syn. *œuf,* m. Germ. syn. *Ei,* n.

O'vum Me'dĭcum. *Chem.* Old term for a cucurbit, from its oval shape. See *Ovum Sublimatorium.* Fr. syn. *cucurbit,* f. Germ. syn. *Retorte,* f.

O'vum Philŏsŏ'phĭcum. *Chem.* Old name of an instrument for subliming mercury.

O'vum Sublimātorium. *Chem.* Old term for a glass vessel with a round belly and long neck; also called *Cucurbita* and *Urinale;* seemingly the same as *Ovum Medicum.* See *Bucia.* Fr. syn. *cucurbite,* f. Germ. syn. *Retorte,* f.

Ox. (Sax. *Oxa.*) *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Bos taurus.* Fr. syn. *bœuf,* m. Germ. syn. *Ochs,* m.; *Stier,* m.

Ox-eye. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Buphthalmum.* Fr. syn. *buphthalme,* m. Germ. syn. *Rindauge,* n. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Common name for the disease *Buphthalmus.*

Ox-eye Daisy. *Bot.* Common name for the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.* Fr. syn. *chrysanthème leucanthème.*

Ox-tongue. *Bot.* Common name for the *Picris echoides.* Fr. syn. *buglose,* f. Germ. syn. *Ochsenzunge,* f.

Oxa'cid. (*Oxÿgĕnium,* oxygen; *acĭdum,* an acid.) *Chem.* Term applied to acids that contain oxygen. *Oxă'cĭdum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *oxacide,* m. Germ. syn. *Sauerstoffsäure,* f.

Oxalamid. See *Oxamid.*

Oxalam'mon. *Chem.* A name for the *Oxamidum* of Dumas.

Ox'alate. (*Oxălĭcum* acĭdum, Oxalic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of oxalic acid with a salifiable base. *Oxă'las, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *oxalate,* m. Germ. syn. *oxalsauer Salz.*

Oxălātus, *a, um.* (*Oxălas,* an oxalate.) *Chem., Mineral.* Applied to a base which is converted into the state of a salt by its combination with oxalic acid: ox'alated. Fr. anal. *oxalé,* adj. Germ. syn. *oxalsauerig,* adj.

Oxa'lic. (*Oxălis,* the plant wood-sorrel; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the plant wood-sorrel; applied to a highly poisonous acid obtained from this plant, sugar, etc., which is also called the acid or essense of sugar. *Oxă'lĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *oxalique,* adj. Germ. syn. *oxalsauer,* adj.

Oxălĭ'deus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Oxalideæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants, established by De Candolle, having the *Oxalis* for their type: oxali'deous. Fr. anal. *oxalidé,* adj. Germ. syn. *sauerampferlich,* adj.

Ox'ălis, *ĭdis,* f. (Ὀξὺς, sharp; from its acrid juice.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia.* Juss. *Geraniaceæ.* Fr. syn. *oseille,* f. Germ. syn. *Sauerampfer,* m.

Ox'ălis Acētōsel'la. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant wood-sorrel; also called *Alleluiah;* recommended by Bergius in inflammatory, bilious, and putrid fevers, but chiefly used to allay thirst and inordinate heat, by boiling the plant in milk, which thus forms a pleasant whey. See *Lujula, Oxytriphyllum, Trifolium Acetosum.* Fr. syn. *Alleluia,* f. Germ. syn. *Wassersauerklee,* m.

Oxal'mē, *es,* f. (Ὀξάλμη.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a kind of broth, soup, or a mixture of vinegar and salt, mentioned by Dioscorides, v. 23. Fr. anal. *oxalme,* f. Germ. syn. *eine Brühe aus Essig und Salz.*

Oxalu'rate. (*Oxălūrĭcum* acĭdum, Oxaluric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of oxalic acid with a salifiable base. *Oxălūras, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *oxalurate,* m.

Oxălūria, *æ,* f. (*Oxălas,* an oxalate; *ūrīna,* the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied to a state or condition in which the urine shews the presence of a quantity of oxalate of lime. Fr. and Germ. anal. *oxalurie,* f.

Oxalu'ric. (*Oxăluria;* terminal *-icus.*) *Chem.* Term applied to a new acid formed from parabanic acid when brought into contact with bases. *Oxălūrĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oxalurique,* adj.

Ox'amid. (*Oxălīcum* acĭdum, Oxalic acid; *ammonia.*) *Chem.* A name given by Dumas to a compound obtained by agitating oxalic æther and aqueous ammonia together; also termed *Oxalamid.* *Oxă'mĭdum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *oxamide,* m. Germ. anal. *Oxamid,* n.

Oxazo'tate. (*Oxazōtĭcum* acĭdum, Oxazotic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A term which Guibourt proposed to substitute for that of *Nitrate.* *Oxazōtas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *oxazotate,* m. Germ. syn. *Salpetersauer Salz.*

Oxazōtĭcus, *a, um.* ('Ὀξὺς, acid; *azōtum,* nitrogen; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* An epithet applied by Guibourt to nitric acid: oxazo'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oxazotique,* adj. Germ. syn. *salpetersauer,* adj.

Oxazo'tite. ('Ὀξὺς, acid; *azōtum,* acid; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* Term proposed by Guibourt to be substituted for that of *Nitrite.* *Oxazōtis, ītis,* f. Fr. anal. *oxazotite,* m. Germ. syn. *salpetrigsauer Salz.*

Oxazōto'sus, *a, um.* ('Ὀξὺς, acid; *azōtum,* nitrogen; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Guibourt as a substitute for *Nitrosus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *oxazoteux,* adj. Germ. syn. *stickoxydal,* adj.

Oxĕlæ'on. } ('Ὄξος, vinegar; ἔλαιον, oil.)
Oxĕlæ'um, *i,* n. } *Med., Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὀξέλαιον, used by Galen, *de C. M. per G.* i. 7, ii. 2, for a compound of vinegar and oil. Fr. anal. *oxeléon,* m. Germ. syn. *eine Brühe aus Essig und Oel.*

Oxērŏ'nōsos. } ('Ὀξηρὸς, of an acid qua-
Oxērŏ'nōsus, *i,* m. } lity; *νόσος,* a disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the acidulous disease. Fr. anal. *oxéronosos,* m. Germ. syn. *die säuerliche Krankheit.*

Oxi-. *Med.* A prefix the same as *Oxu-* and *Oxy-.*

Oxĭbă'sĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oxĭbăsis,* an oxibase; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to an oxibase. Applied by Berzelius to haloid salts that are combined with an oxibase: oxiba'sic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oxibasique,* adj.

Oxĭ'băsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Oxĭdum,* an oxide; *băsis,* a base.) *Chem.* Term applied by Berzelius to an oxide which plays the part of a base in combinations of which it forms a part: an ox'ibase. Fr. anal. *oxibase,* f.

Oxĭcar'bĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Guibourt to a genus of binary compounds into which oxygen enters as the negative element, and carbon as the positive element: oxicar'bic. See *Oxucarbicus.* Fr. anal. *oxicarbique,* adj.

Oxichlo'rate. (*Oxichlōrĭcum acĭdum,* Oxichloric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of oxichloric acid with a salifiable base. *Oxichlōras, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *oxichlorate,* m. Germ. syn. *oxydirtchlorsauer Salz.*

Oxichlo'ride. *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to phosgene gas, which he termed carbonic oxichloride, discovered by J. Davy, and which resulted from the combination of carbonic oxide gas with chlorine. Applied also by him to a singular combination of oxygen, chlorine, carbon, and sulphur, discovered by A. Marcet and him, and which he named a carbo-sulphurous oxichloride: an oxichlo'ride. *Oxichlōrĭdum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *oxichloride,* m.

Oxida'tion. (*Oxĭdum,* an oxide.) *Chem.* Term for the combining of a certain quantity of oxygen with metals or other substances. *Oxĭdātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *oxidation,* f. Germ. syn. *Säuerung,* f.

Ox'ide. (*Oxĭgĕnium,* oxygen; terminal *-ide.*) *Chem.* Term applied to a metal or other substance combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid. *Ox'ĭdum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *oxide,* m. Germ. anal. *Oxyd,* n.

Oxĭ'dium, *ii,* n. *Chem.* The same as *Oxydum.* See *Oxide.*

Oxiodicus. See *Oxyiodicus.*

Oxōdēs, adj. ('Ὄξος, vinegar; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Chem.* Having or full of vinegar: ox'ous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *oxeux,* adj. Germ. syn. *essigartig,* adj.; *säuerlich,* adj.

Oxoīdēs, adj. ('Ὄξος, vinegar; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Chem.* Resembling vinegar: ox'oid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *oxoide,* adj. Germ. syn. *essigähnlich,* adj.

Oxu-. See *Oxi-* and *Oxy-.*

Oxucar'bĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Guibourt named chloroxicarbonic, or phosgene gas, *chlorure oxucarbique* (*chloruretum oxucarbicum*): oxucar'bic. See *Oxicarbicus.* Fr. anal. *oxucarbique,* adj.

Oxu'rate. (*Oxūrĭcum* acĭdum, Oxuric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of oxuric acid with a salifiable base. *Oxūras, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *oxurate,* m. Germ. syn. *oxurinsauer Salz.*

Oxūrētum, *i,* n. *Chem.* Applied by Guibourt to the binary compounds of oxygen which are not acids, as hydric oxuret or water, potassic oxuret or protoxide of *potassium.* According to him *oxide* is the name of the binary compounds of oxygen which possess acid properties: an ox'uret. Fr. anal. *oxure,* m.

Oxūrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oxŭgĕnium,* oxygen; *ūrĭcus,* uric.) *Chem.* Applied to the superoxygenated uric acid of Vauquelin, or white purpuric acid: oxu'ric. Fr. anal. *oxurique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Oxurinsauer,* adj.

Oxy-. ('Ὀξὺς, acid.) *Chem.* This word used as a prefix in compound names denotes that oxygen or vinegar, or some acid, forms an ingredient of the substance indicated; also, employed similarly to signify acuteness, sharpness, or acumination. Fr. and Germ. anal. *oxy-.*

Ox'ya, *æ,* f. ('Ὀξύα.) *Bot.* A name for the *Fagus sylvatica,* or beech tree. Fr. syn. *hêtre,* m. Germ. syn. *Buchbaum,* m.

Oxyăcan'tha, *æ,* f. ('Ὀξὺς, sharp: ἄκανθα, a thorn; from the taste of its fruit..) *Bot.* A name for the *Berberis vulgaris,* or barberry bush; also called *Oxyacantha Galeni.* Fr. syn. *vinettier,* m. Germ. syn. *Berberitzenbaum,* m.; *Sauerdorn,* m.

Oxyăcan'thus, *a. um.* ('Ὀξὺς, sharp; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having numerous sharp thorns, as the *Rosa oxyacantha:* oxyacan'-

thous. Fr. anal. *oxyacanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharfdornig*, adj.

Oxyadĕnus, *a, um.* (Ὀξύς, sharp; ἀδήν, a gland.) *Bot.* Having pointed glands. The *Cassia oxyadena* has a subulated pointed gland between its inferior folioles: oxya'denous. Fr. anal. *oxyadène*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharfdrüsicht*, adj.

Oxyæsthēsia, *æ*, f. (Ὀξύς, acute; αἴσθησις, sense or feeling.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for increased sensation. See *Oxyaphe.* Fr. anal. *oxyæsthésie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein scharfes Gefühlsvermögen.*

Oxy'ăphē, *es*, f. } (Ὀξύς, acute; ἁφή, touch.)
Oxyă'phia, *æ*, f. } *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for acute sense of touch; excessive sensibility. See *Oxyæsthesia.* Fr. anal. *oxyaphie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein sehr grosses Gefühl.*

Oxyartērītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀξύς, acute; *artērītis*, inflammation of an artery.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *arteritis:* oxyarteri'tis. Fr. anal. *oxyartérite*, f. Germ. syn. *die hitzige Schlagaderentzündung.*

Oxyarthrītis, *-ĭdis*, f. (Ὀξύς, acute; *arthrītis*, inflammation of a joint, or gout.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *arthritis:* oxyarthri'tis. Fr. anal. *oxyarthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *die acute Gicht.*

Oxy'băphon. The same as *Oxybaphion.*

Oxybă'phion. } (Ὄξος, vinegar; βαφή,
Oxybă'phium, *i*, n. } immersion.) *Anat.*
Oxybă'phius, *i*, m. } Old term the same as *Acetabulum.* Fr. anal. *acétabule*, m. Germ. syn. *Essignapfchen*, n.

Oxyblep'sia, *æ*, f. (Ὀξύς, acute; βλέπω, to look.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for acute sight. Fr. anal. *oxyblepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *das genaue Sehen; das scharfe Gesicht.*

Oxybŏ'lia, *æ*, f. (Ὀξύς, sharp or quick; βολή, a projection or throwing forward.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a rapid or untimely emission of the semen. Fr. and Germ. anal. *oxybolie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein zu schneller, zu frühzeitiger Samenabgang.*

Oxybŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oxybŏlia*, untimely emission of semen; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Oxybolia:* oxybo'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oxybolique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oxybolie betreffend.*

Oxybrac'teus, *a, um.* (Ὀξύς, sharp; *bractea*, a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Having very pointed *bracteæ*, as the *Desmodeum oxybracteum:* oxybrac'teous. Fr. anal. *oxybractété*, adj.

Oxybron'chiŏcătar'rhus, *i*, m. (Ὀξύς, acute; *bronchiŏcătarrhus*, catarrh of the *bronchi.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute catarrh of the *bronchi:* oxybron'chiocatar'rh. See *Note Catarrhus, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *oxybronchiocatarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *der acute Bronchienkatarrh.*

Oxybronchītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀξύς, acute; *bronchītis*, inflammation of the *bronchi.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *bronchitis:* oxybronchi'tis. Fr. anal. *oxybronchite*, f. Germ. syn. *die acute Bronchitis.*

Oxÿcarbūrētus, *a, um. Chem.* The name oxycarbureted hydrogen gas has been erroneously given to the gas oxide of carbon: oxycar'bureted. Fr. anal. *oxicarburé*, adj.

Oxycar'pus, *a, um.* (Ὀξύς, sharp; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having acuminated fruit, as the *Lonchocarpus oxycarpus:* oxycar'pous. Fr. anal. *oxycarpé*, adj.

Oxÿcaulorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ὀξύς, acute; *caulorrhœa*, blennorrhœa of the male urethra.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *caulorrhœa* or blennorrhœa of the male urethra. So far as this is intended to mean *Bapturethrorrhœa*, it is faulty, as only expressing a discharge of any kind from the male urethra. See *Note Catarrhus, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *oxycaulorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der scharf Schleimfluss der männlichen Harnröhre.*

Oxÿce'drus, *i*, f. (Ὀξύς, sharp; κέδρος, the cedar; from its acuminated leaves.) *Bot.* Name for the *Cedrus baccifera.* See *Juniperus Oxycedrus.* Fr. anal. *oxycèdre*, m.

Oxycĕ'phălus, *a. um.* (Ὀξύς, sharp; κεφαλή, the head.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Oxycephala*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoaria*, comprehending those of which the body is attenuated to the two ends, and which correspond to the *Nematoides* of Rudolphi: oxyce'phalous. Fr. anal. *oxycéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharfkopfig*, adj.

Oxychēlus, *a, um.* (Ὀξύς, sharp; χείλος, the lip.) *Conchol.* Applied by Menke to univalve shells which have the lip sharp, simple, or edged within, as the *Bulimus radiatus:* oxyche'lous. Fr. anal. *oxychèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharflippig*, adj.

Oxychlo'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Another term for *Perchloric acid.* Fr. anal. *oxichlorique acide.* Germ. syn. *oxydirte Chlorsäure.*

Oxychlōrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oxygĕnium*, oxygen; *chlōrium*, chlorine; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid discovered in 1814 by Stadion, which has been also called chloric oxygen, and which constitutes the highest degree of oxygenation of chlorine: oxychlo'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oxichlorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *oxydirtchlorsauer*, adj.

Oxychlōrūrētum, *i*, n. (*Oxÿdum*, an oxide; *chlōrūrētum*, a chloruret.) *Chem.* Applied by Gay-Lussac to compounds which are by Grouvelle called oxido-chloruret, and by Berzelius basic chlorurets, that is, combinations of a metallic oxide with the chloruret of the same metal, as the *Oxichloruretum plumbicum:* an oxychlo'ruret. Fr. anal. *oxychlorure*, m.

Oxy'clădus, *a, um.* (Ὀξύς, sharp; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Having sharp or pointed branches, as the *Hypnum oxycladum:* oxy'cladous. Fr. anal. *oxyclade*, adj.

Oxÿcoc'cos, *i*, m. (Ὀξύς, acid; κόκκος, a berry.) *Bot.* The specific name of the cranberry, or moor-berry plant. See *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.*

Oxÿ'crăton. } (Ὄξος, vinegar; κεράω, to
Oxÿ'crătum, *i*, n. } mix.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. ὀξύκρατον, used by Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* i. 20, for a potion, or mixture of vinegar and water; also termed *Posca:* ox'ycrate. Fr. anal. *oxycrat*, m. Germ. anal. *Oxykrat*, m.

Oxycrŏ'ceum Emplas'trum. *Med., Pharm.* Old epithet of a certain plaster, of which two de-

scriptions were given, one with saffron and vinegar, hence its name, the other without; its use and abuse are stated by Hildanus, who has remarked that Vigo also called it *Emplastrum Diabolicum.*

Ox'ȳcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Guibourt to an Order (*Oxyca*, nom. pl. n.) of binary compounds in which oxygen plays the part of a negative element: ox'ycous. Fr. anal. *oxique*, adj.

Oxȳcystītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ὀξύς, acute; *cystītis*, inflammation of the bladder.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute inflammation of the bladder: oxycysti'tis. Fr. anal. *oxycystite*, f. Germ. syn. *die hitzige Blasenentzündung.*

Oxȳdābĭlis, *is, e.* (*Oxȳdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* That which is susceptible of combining with oxygen: ox'ydable. Fr. anal. *oxidable*, adj. Germ. syn. *säurungsfähig*, adj.

Oxȳdābĭ'lĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Oxȳdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* Term for the faculty of combining with oxygen: oxydabi'lity. Fr. anal. *oxydabilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Säurungsfähigkeit*, f.

Oxȳdātus, *a, um.* (*Oxȳdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* Applied to a body in a state of combination with oxygen: ox'ydated. Fr. anal. *oxydé*, adj. Germ. syn. *sauerig*, adj.

Oxyder'cia, *æ*, f. ('Ὀξύς, acute; δέρκω, to see.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for quick-sightedness; sharpsightedness. Fr. anal. *oxydercie*, f. Germ. syn. *Scharfseitigkeit*, f.

Oxydiabrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ὀξύς, sharp; διάβρωσις, corrosion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rapid or keen corrosion: oxydiabro'sis. Fr. anal. *oxydiabrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die schnellerfolgende Durchfressung.*

Oxȳdochlōrūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Name given by P. Grouvelle to combinations of a chloruret with the oxide of the same metal: an oxydochlo'ruret. Fr. anal. *oxidochlorure*, m.

Oxȳdŏcy'ănūrētum, *i.* n. *Chem.* Name given by P. Grouvelle to combinations of a cyanuret with the oxide of the same metal.

Oxȳdoīdēs, adj. (*Oxȳdum*, an oxide; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Chem.* Applied by Hausmann to oxidated bodies which are neither acids nor salifiable bases: ox'ydoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *oxidoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *oxydähnlich*, adj.

Oxydorceus, *a, um.* The same as *Oxydorcicus.*

Oxydorcia. See *Oxydercia.*

Oxȳdor'cĭcus, *a, um.* ('Ὀξυδορκέω, to see or perceive acutely.) *Med.* Having power to sharpen the sight. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines of this kind. Fr. anal. *oxydorcique*, adj.

Oxȳdŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Oxȳdŭlum*, an oxidule.) *Chem.* Term for the state of an inferior degree of oxidation: oxidula'tion. Fr. anal. *oxydulation*, f. Germ. syn. *Oxydulirung*, f.

Oxȳdŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Oxȳdŭlum*, an oxidule.) *Chem.* That which is passed into the state of an oxidule: oxi'dulated. Fr. anal. *oxidulé*, adj.

Oxȳ'dŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Oxȳdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* Term for an inferior degree of oxidation of a body susceptible of several: an ox'idule. Fr. anal. *oxidule*, m. Germ. syn. *Oxydul*, n.

Oxydum. See *Oxide.*

Oxyēcoïa, *æ*, f. ('Ὀξύς, sharp or acute; ἀκούω, to hear.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for an abnormal or morbid acuteness of the sense of hearing, usually a symptom of irritation of the brain. Fr. anal. *oxyécoie*, f. Germ. syn. *das scharfe Gehör.*

Oxyēcŏos. } ('Ὀξύς, sharp or acute;
Oxyēcŏus, *a, um.* } ἀκούω, to hear.) *Med., Pathol.* Having a morbid acuteness of hearing: oxye'cöous. Fr. anal. *oxyécöe*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharfhörend*, part. adj.

Oxyencĕphălītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ὀξύς, acute; *encĕphălītis*, inflammation of the brain and membranes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *encephalitis*, or inflammation of the brain and membranes: oxyencephali'tis. Fr. anal. *oxyencéphalite*, f. Germ. syn. *die acute schnell Gefahrdrohende Hirnentzündung.*

Oxyendŏcardītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ὀξύς, acute; *endocardītis*, inflammation within the heart.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *endocarditis*, or internal inflammation of the heart: oxyendocardi'tis. Fr. anal. *oxiendocardite*, f. Germ. syn. *die hitzige innere Herzentzündung.*

Oxyentĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ὀξύς, acute; *entĕrītis*, inflammation of the bowels.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *enteritis:* oxyenteri'tis. Fr. anal. *oxyentérite*, f. Germ. syn. *die acute schnell Gefahrdrohende Darmentzündung.*

Oxyēpătītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ὀξύς, acute; *hēpătītis*, inflammation of the liver.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *hepatitis:* oxyepati'tis. Fr. anal. *oxyépatite*, f. Germ. syn. *die acute Gefahrdrohende Leberentzündung.*

Oxyfluorūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Name given by Berzelius to combinations of a fluoruret with an oxysalt: an oxyfluo'ruret. Fr. anal. *oxifluorure*, m.

Oxȳ'găla, *æ*, f. ('Ὀξύς, sour; γάλα, milk.) Old term for sour milk. Fr. anal. *oxygale*, m. Germ. syn. *Sauermilch*, f.

Oxȳ'gărum, *i*, n. ('Ὀξύς, acid; γάρον, *garum.*) Old term for a kind of sauce made of *garum* mixed with vinegar. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *oxygarum*, m. Germ. syn. *Sauerbrühe*, f.

Oxygastrŏmēnia, *æ*, f. ('Ὀξύς, acute; *gastromēnia*, an aberration of the *catamenia* to the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *gastromenia.* Fr. anal. *oxygastroménie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine plötzliche und gefährliche Versetzung der Menstruation zum Magen, mit Blutbrechen.*

Ox'ygen. ('Ὀξύς, sharp or acid; γεννάω, to beget.) *Chem.* Name of a substance discovered by Priestly in 1774, and by Scheele in 1775, universally diffused throughout nature, being a constituent part of atmospheric air, of water, of most of the acids, and of all bodies of the animal and vegetable kingdoms; termed also *Dephlogisticated air, Empyreal air, Vital air.* **Oxygĕ'nium,** *ii*, n. Germ. anal. *Oxygen*, n.; syn. *Sauerstoff*, m.

Oxȳgĕnābĭlis, *is, e. Chem.* Applied to any simple body that is susceptible of combining with oxygen: oxy'genable. Fr. anal. *oxigénable*, adj.

Oxȳ'gĕnans, *tis*, adj. *Chem.* Oxygen is some-

times termed the oxigenant or oxygenating principle, that is, the producer of oxides: oxy'genant. Fr. anal. *oxigénant*, adj.

Oxygena'tion. (*Oxygĕnium*, oxygen.) *Chem.* A term which includes every combination with oxygen, and though often confounded with *oxidation*, is thus quite distinct from it, and of more general import. *Oxygĕnātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *oxigénation*, f. Germ. syn. *Oxygenirung*, f.

Oxygĕnātus, *a, um.* (*Oxygĕnium*, oxygen.) *Chem.* That which contains oxygen; or has been combined with oxygen. Dœbereiner termed *oxygenated ether* a body already known to Scheele, in which he admitted there was oxygen, with carbon and hydrogen, but of which he did not sufficiently know the history to enable him to regard its existence as proved: oxy'genated. Fr. anal. *oxygéné*, adj. Germ. syn. *sauerstoffig*, adj.

Oxygĕ'niostĕrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Oxygĕnium*, oxygen; *στέρησις*, a deprivation.) *Chem.* Term for a depriving of oxygen. Fr. anal. *oxygeniostérèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beraubung des Sauerstoffs; Entsauerstoffung*, f.

Oxygĕ'niostĕrētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oxygĕniostĕrēsis*, deprivation of oxygen; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Oxygeniosteresis:* oxygeniostere'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oxygéniostérètique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Entsauerstoffung betreffend.*

Oxy'gĕnoferrūgĭnōsus, *a, um. Chem., Mineral.* Tondi gives the name oxygenoferruginous carbon to graphite, to indicate that it contains iron and oxygen: oxy'genoferru'ginous. Fr. anal. *oxigenoferrugineux*, adj.

Oxy'gĕnŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, m. (*Oxygĕnium*, oxygen; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* The same as *Eudiometrum.* See *Oxymeter.*

Oxygeu'sia, *æ*, f. (*Ὀξὺς*, acute; *γεῦσις*, taste.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbidly acute sense of taste: oxygeu'sy. Fr. anal. *oxigeusie*, f. Germ. syn. *das (krankhaft) erhöh'te Schmeckvermögen.*

Oxyglossītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξὺς*, acute; *glossītis*, inflammation of the tongue.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *glossitis:* oxyglossi'tis. Fr. anal. *oxyglossite*, f. Germ. syn. *die heftige und gefährliche Zungenentzündung.*

Oxyglot'tis, *is*, *e.* (*Ὀξὺς*, sharp; *γλῶττα*, the tongue.) *Bot.* Having one of the divisions of the *perigonium*, as the *Serapias oxyglottis*, or of the fruits, as the *Astragulus oxyglottis*, sharp. Fr. anal. *oxyglotte*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharfzungig*, adj.

Oxy'glўcy. (*Ὄξος*, vinegar; *γλυκὺς*, sweet.) *Med., Pharm.* Term, Gr. anal. *ὀξυγλυκὺ*, used by Galen, *de Fract.* ii. 29; iii. 49, for a mixture of vinegar sweetened with honey. Fr. anal. *oxyglyque*, m.

Oxўgōnus, *a, um.* (*Ὀξὺς*, sharp; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Oxygona*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Conchifera Patulipallia*, comprehending those of which the shells are generally very angulous: oxygo'nous. Fr. anal. *oxygone*, adj.

Oxyhaphia. See *Oxyaphia.*

Oxyic'tĕrus, *i*, m. (*Ὀξὺς*, acute; *ictĕrus*, the jaundice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *icterus.* Fr. anal. *oxyictère*, m. Germ. syn. *eine sehr heftige fieberhafte Gelbsuchte.*

Oxyiode. *Chem.* Term given by Sir H. Davy to a triple compound of oxygen, iodine, and the metallic bases; called by Lussac an *Iodate.*

Oxyio'dic. (Prefix *Oxy; iōdĭnium*, iodine; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a compound of oxygen and iodine; a term the same as *Iodic. Oxyiōdĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *oxyiodique*, adj. Germ. syn. *oxiodinsauer*, adj.

Oxўlă'păthum, *i*, n. (*Ὀξὺς*, sharp; *λάπαθον*, the dock; from its acuminated leaves.) *Bot.* A name for the *Rumex acutus*, or sharp-pointed wild dock; also applied formerly to the *Rumex acetosa*, or common sorrel, when it must be translated sour dock. Fr. syn. *oseille ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *gemeiner Sauerampfer.*

Oxylăryngītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξὺς*, acute; *laryngītis*, inflammation of the larynx.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *laryngitis.* Fr. anal. *oxilaringite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige Entzündung des Larynx, der Croup.*

Oxylăryn'gŏcătar'rhus, *i*, m. (*Ὀξὺς*, acute; *laryngŏcătarrhus*, catarrh of the larynx.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *laryngocatarrhus:* oxilaryn'gocatar'rh. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *oxylaryngocatarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *der Netzige des Larynx.*

Oxylăryn'gotrăcheītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξὺς*, acute; *laryngotrăcheītis*, inflammation of the larynx and *trachea:* oxilaryn'gotrachei'tis. Fr. anal. *oxylaryngotrachéite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige Entzündung des Larynx und der Trachea.*

Oxylienitis. See *Oxysplenitis.*

Oxyman'gănas, *ātis*, f. (*Oxymangănĭcum acĭdum*, Oximanganic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of oximanganic acid and a salifiable base: an oximan'ganate. Fr. anal. *oximanganate*, m.

Oxўmangă'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oxydum*, an oxide; *mangănēsium*, manganese; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied (*acĭdum oxymanganicum*) to the fifth degree of oxidation of manganese: oximanga'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oximanganique*, adj.

Oxўmastītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξὺς*, acute; *mastītis*, inflammation of the *mamma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *mastitis:* oximasti'tis. Fr. anal. *oximastite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine hetzige Milchbrustentzündung.*

Ox'ўmel, *ellis*, n. (*Ὀξὺς*, acid; *μέλι*, honey.) *M. Med.* Name for a mixture of vinegar and honey boiled to a syrup. See *Secaniabin.* Fr. anal. *oxymel*, f. Germ. syn. *Sauerhonig*, m.

Oxўmetrītis, *ĭdis*, f.) (*Ὀξὺς*, acute; *metrītis*, inflammation of the womb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *metritis:* oximetri'tis. Fr. anal. *oximétrite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine sehr hitzige Gebärmutterentzündung.*

Oxўmetrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Ὀξὺς*, acute; *metrorrhœa*, a discharge (mucous) from the womb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *metrorrhœa:* oximetrorrhœ'a. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *oximétrorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der hitzige Gebärmutterschleimfluss.*

Oxy'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Oxÿgĕnium*, oxygen; *μέτρον*, a measure; because it indicates the quantity of oxygen, on the due presence of which the wholesomeness of atmospheric air depends.) *Chem.* A measurer of oxygen: an oxi'meter; another name for the instrument called a eudiometer. See *Oxygenometrum.* Fr. anal. *oximètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Säuregehaltmesser*, m.

Oxymu'riate. (*Oxÿmūriātĭcum* acĭdum, Oxymuriatic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of oxymuriatic acid, or chlorine, with a salifiable base. *Oxÿmūrias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *oximuriate*, m.

Oxymuriate of Mercury. *M. Med.* See *Corrosive Sublimate.*

Oxymuria'tic. (*Oxÿgĕnium*, oxygen; *mūriātĭcum* acĭdum, muriatic acid.) *Chem.* A term applied to a substance which was held to be a compound of muriatic acid and oxygen, but declared by Sir H. Davy to be an elementary body which he termed *Chlorine. Oxÿmūriātĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *oximuriatique*, adj.

Oxÿmy'ēlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *myĕlītis*, inflammation of the spinal marrow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *myelitis:* oxymy'eli'tis. Fr. anal. *oxymyélite*, f. Germ. syn. *die acute Rückenmarksentzündung.*

Oxymyītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *myītis*, inflammation of a muscle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *myitis*: oxymyi'tis. Fr. anal. *oxymyite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige Muskelentzündung.*

Oxÿmyr'rhĭne, *es*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, sharp; *μυρσίνη*, the myrtle; because it resembles the myrtle and has acuminated leaves.) *Bot.* A name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*, or butcher's broom. Fr. syn. *briese*, m. Germ. syn. *der stachlige Mausdorn.*

Oxÿmyr'sĭne, *es*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, sharp; *μυρσίνη*, the myrtle, as in the preceding.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*, or butcher's broom. Fr. syn. *briese*, m. Germ. syn. *der stachlige Mausdorn.*

Oxyngium. See *Oxungium.*

Oxÿni'tron. } (*Ὀξύς*, sharp; *νίτρον*, nitre.)
Oxÿni'trum, *i*, n. } *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a certain plaster of a caustic quality. *Emplastrum ruptorium* mentioned by Aëtius, xv. 17, according to Gorræus.

Oxÿnŏsēma, *ātis*, n. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *νόσος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute disease. Fr. anal. *oxinosème*, m. Germ. syn. *die acute Krankheit.*

Oxyŏcau'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *καῦσις*, a burning.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a higher degree of burning. Germ. syn. *eine höherer Grad der Verbrennung.*

Oxyoöphŏrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *oöphorītis*, inflammation of the ovary: oxyoöphori'tis. Fr. anal. *oxioöphorite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige Entzündung des Eierstocks.*

Oxyophthalmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *ophthalmītis*, inflammation of the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *ophthalmitis:* oxyophthalmi'tis. Fr. anal. *oxiophthalmite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige allgemeine Augen-entzündung.*

Oxyophthal'morrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *ophthalmorrhœa*, a discharge from the eyes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *ophthalmorrhœa:* oxyophthal'morrhœ'a, by which is intended, though it does not express acute gonorrhœal affection of the eyes. See *Baptorrhœa, Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *oxiophthalmorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der hitzige Augenschleimfluss.*

Oxyōpia, *æ*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *ὤψ*, the eye.) *Physiol.* A term for unusual acuteness of vision. Fr. anal. *oxyopie*, f. Germ. syn. *das scharfe Gesicht.*

Oxyorchītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *orchītis*, inflammation of the testicle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *orchitis:* oxyorchi'tis. Fr. anal. *oxiorchite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige Hodenentzündung.*

Oxyosphrāsia, *æ*, f. } (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *ὀσφρασία, ὄσφρήσις*, a smell or smelling.) *Med.* Term for an acute sense of smell. Fr. anal. *oxiosphrasie*, f. Germ. syn. *der scharfe Geruch.*
Oxyosphrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. }

Oxyosteītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *osteītis*, inflammation of a bone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *osteītis:* oxyostei'tis. Fr. anal. *oxiostéite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine sehr heftige Knochenentzündung.*

Oxyōtītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *otītis*, inflammation of the ear.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute inflammation of the ear: oxyoti'tis. Fr. anal. *oxiotite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftig Ohrenentzündung.*

Ox'yōtorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *otorrhœa*, a discharge from the ear.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute (mucous or mucopurulent) discharge from the ear: oxyotorrhœ'a. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *oxiotorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der hitzige Ohr(schleim)fluss.*

Oxyōtus, *a, um.* (*Ὀξύς*, sharp; *οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear.) *Bot.* Having sharp ears or auricles. The *Lepidium oxyotum* has caulinary leaves at the base of two very acute auricles: oxyo'tous. Fr. anal. *oxyote*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharfohrig*, adj.

Ox'ypărōtītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *părōtītis*, inflammation of the parotid gland.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *parotitis:* oxyparoti'tis. Fr. anal. *oxiparotite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige Ohrdrüsenentzündung.*

Ox'ypĕrītŏnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *pĕrītōnītis*, inflammation of the peritoneum.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *peritonitis:* oxyperitoni'tis. Fr. anal. *oxipéritonite*, f. Germ. syn. *die acute Bauchfelentzündung.*

Oxypĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (*Ὀξύς*, sharp; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having linear or acuminated petals, as the *Cereus oxypetalus; Unona oxypetala:* oxype'talous. Fr. anal. *oxypétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharfblumenblattrig*, adj.

Oxyphăryngītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *phăryngītis*, inflammation of the pharynx.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *pharyngitis:* oxypharyngi'tis. Fr. anal. *oxypharyngite*, f. Germ. syn. *die schwere Schlundentzündung.*

Oxyphlĕbītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ὀξύς*, acute; *phlĕbītis*, inflammation of the veins.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *phlebitis:* oxyphlebi'tis.

Fr. anal. *oxiphlébite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige Blutaderentzündung.*

Oxyphlegmāsia, *æ*, f. ('Οξὺς, acute; *phlegmāsia*, inflammation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *phlegmasia*, or inflammation. Fr. anal. *oxiphlegmasie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige Entzündung.*

Oxyphœnix, *īcis*, m. ('Οξὺς, sour; *φοῖνιξ*, a red colour.) *Bot.* Old term for the tamarind, from its sourness and its colour. Fr. syn. *tamarin*, m. Germ. anal. *Tamarinde*, f.

Oxÿphōnia, *æ*, f. ('Οξὺς, acute; *φωνὴ*, the voice.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ὀξυφωνία*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac.* 257, for the abnormal acuteness of the voice attendant on inflammation or spasm of the larynx; the *Paraphonia clangens* of Cullen. Fr. and Germ. anal. *oxyphonie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine helle Stimme.*

Oxyphōnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oxÿphōnia*, abnormal sharpness of the voice; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Oxyphonia:* oxypho'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *oxiphonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Oxyphonie betreffend.*

Oxÿphōnos. } ('Οξὺς, acute or sharp;
Oxÿphōnus, *a, um.* } *φωνὴ*, the voice.) *Med., Pathol.* Having a sharp shrill voice: oxypho'nous. Fr. anal. *oxiphone*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit heller durchdringender Stimme versehen.*

Oxyphrasia. See *Oxyosphrasia.*

Oxyphyl'lus, *a, um.* ('Οξὺς, sharp; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having acuminated leaves, as the *Loranthus oxyphyllus*, *Polonesia oxyphylla;* or folioles, as the *Oxytropis oxyphylla:* oxyphyl'lous. Fr. anal. *oxyphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharfblattrig*, adj.

Oxypneumŏ'nia, *æ*, f. ('Οξὺς, acute; *pneumŏnia*, inflammation of the lungs.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *pneumonia.* Fr. *oxipneumonie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige Lungenentzündung.*

Oxyproctorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. ('Οξὺς, acute; *proctorrhœa*, mucous discharge from the *rectum.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute mucous discharge from the *rectum:* oxiproctorrhœ'a. Fr. anal. *oxyproctorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der hitzige Mastdarmschleimfluss.*

Oxyprostătītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Οξὺς, acute; *prostătītis*, inflammation of the prostate gland. Fr. anal. *oxyprostatite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige Entzündung der Vorsteherdrüse.*

Oxyprotein'. (*Oxÿgĕnium*, oxygen; *prŏteīna*, protein.) *Chem., Physiol.* Name given to protein, after undergoing a certain change according to the theory that iron is in the same state both in venous and arterial blood; that the protein of the blood, when in the capillary vessels of the lungs, combines with oxygen of the air inspired and is converted into oxyprotein, changing the blood corpuscles of venous blood from transparent, convex bodies into semi-opaque, double convex lenses, by which they reflect more light and make the blood look lighter, or render it arterial. *Oxyproteïna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *oxiproteine*, f.

Oxyprus'sic. *Chem.* Another term for *Chlorocyanic*, which see. *Oxyprus'sĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *oxyprussique*, adj.

Oxÿreg'mia, *æ*, f. ('Οξὺς, acid; *ἐρεύγω*, to break wind.) Old term, Gr. anal. *ὀξυρεγμία*, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* vi. etc., for an acid eructation. Fr. anal. *oxyregmie*, f. Germ. syn. *das saure Aufstossen; saure Rülpsen.*

Oxÿregmiōdēs, adj. (*Oxyregmia*, an acid eructation; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of acid eructations: oxyreg'mious. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *oxyregmieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *saures aufstossen verursachend.*

Oxyrrheumarthrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οξὺς, acute; *rheumarthrōsis*, rheumatism of the joints.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute rheumatism of the joints: oxyrrheumarthro'sis. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *oxyrrheumarthrose*, f. Germ. syn. *der hitzige Gelenkrheumatismus.*

Oxyrrhīnītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Οξὺς, acute; *ῥὶς*, the nose; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute inflammation of the nose: oxyrrhini'tis. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *oxyrrhinite*, f. Germ. syn. *die heftige Nasenentzündung.*

Oxyrrhīnocătar'rhus, *i*, m. ('Οξὺς, acute; *rhīnŏcătarrhus*, catarrh of the nostrils.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute catarrh of the nostrils: oxyrrhi'nocatarr'h. See *Note Catarrhus, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *oxyrrhĭnocatarrhe*, m.

Oxyrrhŏ'dĭnon. } ('Οξὺς, sour; *ῥόδινον*,
Oxyrrhŏ'dĭnum, *i*, n. } oil of roses.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a medicine prepared from vinegar and oil of roses: oxyr'rhodin. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *oxyrrhodinum*, m.

Oxyrrhyn'chĭdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Schœnherr to a group of the *Curculionides Orthocerata*, having the *Oxyrrhyncus* for their type. It ought to be *Oxyrrhynchidæ*, patron. m. pl. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii., vi. Fr. anal. *oxyrrhynchides*, m. pl.

Oxyrrhyn'chus, *a, um.* ('Οξὺς, sharp; *ῥύγχος*, a beak.) *Ichthyol.* Having the nose or snout prolonged like a beak, as the *Mormyrus oxyrrhynchus.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *oxyrrhinque*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharfgeschnabelt*, adj.

Oxyr'rŏphon, *ontis*, m. ('Οξὺς, acid; *ῥοφέω*, to sup up greedily.) *Chem.* Term for a sucker up or absorber of oxygen. Fr. anal. *oxyrrhophon*, m. Germ. syn. *Sauerstoff (-gas) sauger*, m.

Oxÿsac'chărum, *i*, n. ('Οξὺς, acid; *σάκχαρον*, sugar.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a compound of acetic acid and sugar. Fr. anal. *oxysaccharum*, m. Germ. syn. *Sauerzucker*, m.

Oxÿsal, *ălis*, m. ('Οξὺς, acid; *sal*, a salt.) *Chem.* An oxysalt. See *Oxysalts.* Fr. *oxisel*, m. Germ. syn. *Sauersalz*, m.

Oxy-salts. *Chem.* A term applied to certain combinations among the common salts, in which oxygen is found both in the acid and in the base. *Oxÿ'sălts*, m. pl. Fr. syn. *oxisels*, m. pl.

Oxysĕlēniūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for a combination of a seleniuret with the oxide of the same metal: an oxysele'niuret. Fr. anal. *oxiséléniure*, m.

Oxÿsep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Οξὺς, acid; σῆψις, putrefaction.) *Chem.* Term for putrefaction or decay with evolution of acid. Fr. anal. *oxysepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Fäulniss mit Entwickelung von Säure.*

Oxÿsītia, *æ*, f. ('Οξὺς, acid; σῖτος, food.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disorder of the stomach in which the food becomes acid. Fr. anal. *oxysitie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Neigung des Magens zur Bildung von Magensäure.*

Oxysper'mus, *a, um.* (Οξὺς, sharp; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having acuminated fruits, as the *Ranunculus oxyspermus:* oxysper'mous. Fr. anal. *oxysperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharffruchtig*, adj.

Oxysplēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Οξὺς, acute; σπλην, the spleen; terminal *ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the spleen: oxyspleni'tis. Fr. anal. *oxysplénite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige Milzentzündung.*

Oxystēthomēnia, *æ*, f. ('Οξὺς, acute; *stēthomēnia*, aberration of the *catamenia* to the chest.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *Stethomenia*, or *metastasis* of the *catamenia* to the *thorax.* Fr. anal. *oxystéthoménie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Versetzung der Menstruation nach den Organen der Brust mit heftigen Leiden des ganzen Organismus.*

Oxystēthūria, *æ*, f. ('Οξὺς, acute; *stēthūria*, aberration of the urine to the chest.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *Stethuria*, or *metastasis* of the urine to the chest. Fr. anal. *oxystéthurie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Versetzung des Harns nach den Organen der Brust mit drohenden Erscheinungen.*

Oxystŏ'mătus, *a, um.* ('Οξὺς, sharp; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Oxystomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Paracephalophora Asinobranchia*, comprehending those which have the borders of the shell very sharp and the *columella* pointed: oxysto'matous. Fr. anal. *oxystome*, adj. Germ. syn. *sharfmäulig*, adj.

Oxystȳlus, *a, um.* ('Οξὺς, sharp; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Conchol.* Applied by Menke to univalve shells of which the *columella* is attenuated and sharp at the base: oxysty'lous. Fr. anal. *oxystyle*; adj. Germ. syn. *sharfgriffelt*, adj.

Oxÿsul'phŏcyănūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for a combination of a sulphocyanuret with the oxide of the same metal: an oxysulphocya'nuret. Fr. anal. *oxisulphocyanure*, m.

Oxÿsul'phŏsal, *sălis*, m. *Chem.* Applied to a combination of an oxisalt and a sulphosalt; thus *oxysulphotungstas potassica* denotes the combination of potassic sulphotungstate with potassic oxytungstate: an oxysul'phosalt. Fr. anal. *oxisulfosel*, m.

Oxysulphūrātus, *a, um. Chem.* The kermes mineral has been termed *Antimonium oxysulphuratum:* oxysul'phurated. Fr. anal. *oxisulfuré*, adj.

Oxÿsulphūrētum, *i*, n. (*Oxydum*, an oxide; *sulphūrētum*, a sulphuret.) *Chem.* Term for the sulphuret of a metallic oxide: an oxysul'phuret. Fr. anal. *oxysulfure*, m.

Oxÿtar'tărus, *i*, m. *Chem.* Old name for the *Acetas potassæ.*

Oxÿ'tătos. } (Superlat. of 'Οξὺς, acute.)
Oxÿ'tătus, *a, um.* } *Med., Pathol.* That which is most acute; applied to diseases.

Oxyte'lides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Mannerheim to a tribe of the *Coleoptera Brachelytra*, having the *Oxytelus* for their type. It ought to be *Oxytelidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *oxytélides*, m.

Ox'ÿtes, *ētis*, f. ('Οξὺς, acid.) *Chem., Med., Pathol.* Term for acidity. Fr. syn. *acidité*, f. Germ. syn. *Säurung*, f.; *Säurezustand*, m.

Oxÿthȳmēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Oxythȳmia*, sudden anger.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for passionateness. Fr. anal. *oxythymèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das schnell in Zorn gerathen.*

Oxÿthÿ'mia, *æ*, f. ('Οξὺς, acid; θυμιάω, to fumigate.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for fumigation with vinegar: oxy'thymy. Fr. anal. *oxythyme*, f. Germ. syn. *Essigräucherung*, f.

Oxÿthȳmia, *æ*, f. ('Οξὺς, sharp; θυμὸς, the soul as the seat of anger.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for sudden anger: oxythy'my. Fr. anal. *oxythymie*, f. Germ. syn. *die heftige Gemüthsart.*

Oxÿtŏ'cium, *ii*, n. ('Οξὺς, sharp or quick; τόκος, childbirth.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for a medicine to procure quick delivery. Fr. anal. *oxytocion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Mittel zur Beschleunigung der Geburt.*

Oxÿ'tŏcus, *a, um.* ('Οξυτόκος, accelerating parturition; from ὀξὺς, sharp or quick; τίκτω, to bring forth.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term applied to the powers or qualities of the *Secale cornutum*, or ergot of rye: oxy'tocous. Fr. anal. *oxytoque*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine schnelle Geburt habend.*

Oxÿ'trĭchĭnus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a tribe (*Oxytrichina*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Infusoria Polygastrica*, having the *Oxytricha* for their type: oxytrichi'nous. Fr. anal. *oxytrichine*, adj.

Oxytrĭphyl'lum, *i*, n. ('Οξὺς, acid; τρίφυλλον, the trefoil; from its acid quality.) *Bot.* A name for the *Oxalis ăcetosella.* Fr. anal. *oxytriphylle*, m. Germ. syn. *weisser Sauerklee.*

Oxyūrethrītis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Οξὺς, acute; *urethrītis*, inflammation of the *urethra.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute *urethritis.* Fr. anal. *oxyurèthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *ein sehr heftiger sog. Tripper mit Chorda und ähnlichen Symptomen.*

Oxyūris, *is*, m. ('Οξὺς, sharp; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Zoöl.* A name applied to the *Ascaris*, an intestinal worm with a tail tapering towards the extremity. See *Ascaris Vermicularis.* Fr. anal. *oxyure*, m. Germ. syn. *Spitzschwänzen*, n.

Oxyūrus, *a, um.* ('Οξὺς, sharp; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier and Latreille to a tribe (*Oxyuri*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenoptera Papivora*, comprehending those that have for the most part a kind of tail, or terminal point, produced by an external *terebella* or piercer. *Ornithol.* Having a

tail ending in a point, as the *Hirundo oxyura*, or the body attenuated and subulated to the posterior extremity: oxyu'rous. Fr. anal. *oxyuré*, adj. Germ. syn. *spitzschwänzig*, adj.

Oy'ster Shells. *M. Med.* The common name for *Testa* (Pharm. U.S.A.), the *Testæ ostrearum*, or shells of the *Ostrea edulis*.

Ozæ'na, *æ*, f. (Ὄζη, a stench.) *Surg.* Term for a foul, stinking ulcer in the inside of the nostrils, discharging a purulent matter, and sometimes accompanied by caries of the bones. Fr. anal. *ozène*, m. Germ. anal. *Ozene*, f.; syn. *das stinkende Nasengeschwür*.

Ozæ'nĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Ozæna*, a disease of the nostrils; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ozæna:* ozæ'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ozénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ozæna betreffend*.

Ozē, *es*, f. (Ὄζη.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bad smell from the mouth, according to Celsus. See *Ozostomia*. Germ. syn. *der übel Geruch aus dem Munde*. *Zoöl.* The smell from the skin of the wild ass, according to Suidas.

Ozōchrōtos. } (Ὄζω, to smell; χρὼς,
Ozōchrōtus, *a*, *um.* } χρωτὸς, the skin.) *Med., Pathol.* Having a rank-smelling skin: ozochro'tous. Fr. anal. *ozochrote*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit übelriechender Haut*.

Ozone. (Ὄζη, a stench.) *Chem.* Term applied by some to a combination of nitrogen and oxygen—by others, to one of oxygen and hydrogen in new proportions, or formed in the air by the decomposition of its water through disturbances of its electrical equilibrium. Again, "the powerfully odorous matter produced when a current of ordinary electricity passes from pointed bodies into the air." Schönbein of Basle regarded it as an independent body and a constituent of the atmosphere; but it was considered by Faraday to be nothing more than an allotropic condition of oxygen, never being manifested except where oxygen was present, and where, at the same time, water in a liquid or vaporous condition was found; and its presence being known, not merely by the strong smell peculiar to it, but by certain well marked chemical properties which the atmosphere containing it possessed.

Ozostŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ὄζη, a fetor; στόμα, a mouth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Oze*.

Ozo'stŏmus, *a*, *um.* (Ὄζη, a fetor; στόμα, a mouth.) *Med., Pathol.* Having a bad-smelling mouth: ozo'stomous. Fr. anal. *oxostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *übel aus dem Munde riechend*.

P.

P. *M. Med., Pharm.* Used in prescriptions for *pugillus*, a handful, or pugil. Fr. syn. *poignée*, f. Germ. syn. *Fäustchen*, n. Also for *pars*, a part, or *partes*, parts. Fr. syn. *partie*, f. Germ. syn. *Theil*, m. or n.

P. Æ. *Med., Pharm.* The initial letters used in prescriptions for *partes æquales*, or equal parts. Fr. syn. *parties égales*. Germ. syn. *gleiche Theile*.

P. P. *Med., Pharm.* These letters occurring in prescriptions, or names of substances, stand for the m., f., or n. of *præparatus*. Fr. syn. *préparé*, adj. Germ. syn. *bereit*, adj.

Pābŭlum, *i*, n. (As if *Pascĭbŭlum*, from *pasco*, to feed.) *Med., Physiol.* Food; aliment; sustenance; applied by Charlton, Willis, etc., to those matters which maintain the vital heat. See *Aliment, Pascuum, Phorbe*. Fr. syn. *aliment*, m. Germ. syn. *Nahrung*, f.; *Speise*, f.

Pacchiōniæ, Glan'dŭlæ. *Anat.* The Pacchionian glands; a term for certain small, oval-shaped fatty eminences under the *dura mater* and along the sides of the longitudinal sinus, first described by Pacchioni. Fr. anal. *glandes de Pacchioni*. Germ. syn. *Pacchionische Drüsen*.

Pacciānum. *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. Πακκιανὸν, for a certain collyrium mentioned by Aëtius, vii., and Galen, *de C. M. sec. L.* iv. 3.

Pachæma. See *Pachyæma*.

Pachæmia. See *Pachyæmia*.

Păchan'drus, *a*, *um.* (Παχὺς, thick; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having thick or large stamens: pachan'drous. Fr. anal. *pachandre*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit dicht beisammensitzenden, oder auch, mit dicken Staubfäden versehen*.

Pă'chĕtos. } (Πάχετος.) *Surg.* Old term,
Pă'chĕtus, *i*, m. } Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *De Morb. Mul. l.* ii. 2, 16, for a cord or band; the same as *Laqueus*.

Păchis'mus, *i*, m. (Παχὺς, thick; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med.* Term for massiveness, thickness, or increase of size, and so the same as *Polypionia*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *pachisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Dichtwerden*, n.; *Dickwerden*, n.

Pach'nē, *ēs*, f. (Πάχνη.) *Med.* Old term for the sabulous contents of the urine. See *Pruina, Usnea*.

Păchŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Πάχὺς, thickness; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument invented by Benoît for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors: a pacho'meter. Fr. anal. *pachomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Dickenmesser*, m.; anal. *Pachometer*, m.

Păchŭlōsis, *is*, f. (Παχυλὸς, thick.) *Med., Pathol.* Term proposed by Er. Wilson for a chronic affection in which the skin is se-

condarily involved, particularly that of the lower extremities, and the epidermis is produced in abnormal quantity. Fr. anal. *pachulose*, f.

Păchyæ'ma, *ătis*, n. (Παχὺς, thick; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for thick or curdled blood. Fr. anal. *pachyéme*, m. Germ. syn. *das dicke Blut; das fest gerinnende, fest geronnene Blut.*

Păchyæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Παχὺς, thick; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for thickening of the blood: pachye'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pachyémie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verdickung des Blutes.*

Păchyæ'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Păchyæmia*, thickening of the blood; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pachyæmia:* pachye'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *pachyémique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pachyemie betreffend.*

Păchyæ'mus, *a, um.* (*Păchyæma*, thick blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Having thick blood: pachye'mous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pachyémé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit dickem Blute.*

Pachyandrus. See *Pachandrus.*

Păchyblĕ'phăron. } (Παχὺς, thick; βλέ-
Păchyblĕ'phărum, *i*, n. } φαρον, the eyelid.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a thickening of the eyelid, particularly towards the border, from obstruction of the Meibomian glands. Fr. anal. *pachyblépharon*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenliederschwiele*, f.; *Verdickung oder Verdichtung der Augenlieder.*

Păchyblĕphărō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Păchyblĕphăron*, thickening of the eyelid.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or progress of *Pachyblepharon.* See *Blepharopachynsis.* Fr. anal. *pachyblépharose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung der Augenliederschwiele.*

Păchycar'pus, *a, um.* (Παχὺς, thick; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having thick fruit, as the legumes of the *Sesbania pachycarpa:* pachycar'pous. Fr. anal. *pachycarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *dickfruchtig*, adj.

Păchychŏ'lia, *æ*, f. (Παχὺς, thick; χολὴ, bile.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease arising from a thickened condition of the bile. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pachycolie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Leiden an verdickter Galle.*

Păchychŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Păchychŏlia*, disease from thickened bile; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pachycholia:* pachyco'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pachycholique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Pachycholie betreffend.*

Păchychȳ'mia, *æ*, f. (Παχὺς, thick; χυμὸς, juice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid thickening of the juices or fluids of the body. Fr. anal. *pachychymie*, f. Germ. syn. *Dicksaftigkeit*, f.

Păchychȳ'mus, *a, um.* (Same as in the preceding.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or seized with thick or dense humours: pachychy'mous. Fr. anal. *pachychyme*, adj. Germ. syn. *dicksaftig*, adj.; *mit dicken Saften versehen.*

Păchycnē'mus, *a, um.* (Παχὺς, thick; κνήμη, a leg.) *Zoöl.* Having thick fore legs: pachycne'mous. Fr. anal. *pachycnéme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit dicken festen Waden versehen.*

Păchydac'tўlus, *a, um.* (Παχὺς, thick; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Med.* Having thick fleshy fingers: pachydac'tylous. Fr. anal. *pachydactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit dicken fleischigen Fingern versehen.*

Păchyder'mătus, *a, um.* (Παχὺς, thick; δέρμα, the skin.) *Zoöl.* Thick-skinned; applied to an Order (*Pachydermata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia:* pachyder'matous. The word *Pachydermus*, pachydermous, has been erroneously used for this. See *Note Echinodermatus.* Fr. anal. *pachyderme*, adj. Germ. syn. *dickhautig*, adj.

Pachydermus. See *Pachydermatus.*

Păchўgas'ter, *a, um.* (Παχὺς, thick; γαστὴρ, the stomach or belly.) *Zoöl.* Having the abdomen large or dilated. Fr. anal. *pachygastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *dickbauchig*, adj.

Păchyglos'sus, *a, um.* (Παχὺς, thick; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Pachyglossi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Psittaces* or *Psittacini*, having the tongue thick and protractile: pachyglos'sous. Fr. anal. *pachyglosse*, adj. Germ. syn. *die dicke Zunge hat.*

Pachyhymenia. See *Pachymenia.*

Păchўmĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Παχὺς, thick; ὑμὴν, a membrane.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a thickening of the skin. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pachyménie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verdickung der Häute.*

Păchўmĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Păchyměnia*, thickening of the skin; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pachymenia:* pachyme'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pachyménique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pachymenie betreffend.*

Păchyn'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παχύνω, to thicken.) *Med.* Term for a thickening or enlargement. Fr. anal. *pachynse*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdickung*, f.; *Verdicken*, n.

Păchyn'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Παχύνω, to thicken; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having the power of incrassating or thickening the fluids; applied formerly to medicines (*Pachyntica medicamenta*) of this character. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pachyntique*, adj. Germ. syn. *verdickend*, part. adj.; *zum Verdicken tauglich.*

Păchy'ŏdon, *ontis*, adj. (Παχὺς, thick; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having thick teeth, as those of the hat of the *Hydnum pachyodon.* Fr. anal. *pachyodonte*, adj. Germ. syn. *dickzähnig*, adj.

Păchyōtis, *is*, *e.* (Παχὺς, thick; οὖς, ὠτὸς, an ear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gloger to the bats which have thick ears. Fr. anal. *pachyote*, adj. Germ. syn. *dickköhrig*, adj.

Păchўphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Παχὺς, thick; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having thick leaves: pachyphyl'lous. Fr. anal. *pachyphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *dickblättrig*, adj.

Păchypleu'rus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Meyer and Bunge to a tribe (*Pachypleuræ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Umbelliferæ*, having the *Pachypleurum* for their type: pachypleu'rous. Fr. anal. *pachypleure*, adj.

Păchў'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Παχὺς, thick; πους, a

foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Pachypoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Conchophora*, corresponding to the *Conchifera Crassipedes* of Lamarck: pachy'podous. Fr. anal. *pachypode*, adj. Germ. syn. *dickfüssig*, adj.

Păchȳpōmus, *a*, *um.* (Παχὺς, thick; πῶμα, an opercule.) *Bot.* Having a thick opercule, as the *Hypnum pachypoma:* pachypo'mous. Fr. anal. *pachypome*, adj. Germ. syn. *dickdeckelig*, adj.

Pă'chȳpus, *a*, *um.* (Παχὺς, thick; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a thick foot, as the *stipes* of the *Polyporus pachypus:* pa'chypous. Fr. anal. *pachypode*, adj. Germ. syn. *dickfüssig*, adj.

Păchȳrhyn'chĭdis, *is*, *e.* (Παχὺς, thick; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Entomol.* Name given by Latreille to groups of the *Charansonites;* by Schœnherr to a group of the *Curculionides Gonatoceres*, comprehending those that have the beak or sucker thick. Fr. anal. *pachyrhynchide*, adj.

Pă'chȳtēs, *ētis*, f. (Παχὺς, thick.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for thickness; applied similarly to *Pachyblepharon;* also obesity or fatness of the body. Fr. anal. *pachyte*, f. Germ. syn. *Dicke*, f.; *Aufschwellung der Augenliedränder; Aufgetriebenheit*, f.

Păchȳ'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Păchȳtes*, thickness; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pachytes:* pachy'tic. Also the same as *Pachynticus.* Fr. anal. *pachytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *von Verdickung herrührend.*

Păchy'trĭchus, *a*, *um.* (Παχὺς, thick; θρὶξ, τριχὸς, the hair.) *Zoöl.* Having thick hair, as the *Myzotrichum pachytrichum:* pachy'trichous. Fr. anal. *pachytrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *dickhaartig*, adj.

Pāci'fĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Ichthyol.* Applied to animals that live in the Pacific Ocean, as the *Platycercus pacificus*, but which is found in the sea of Otaheite: paci'fic. Fr. anal. *pacifique*, adj.

Paci'ni, Corpus'cles of. *Anat.* Term for numerous, small, pedunculated, whitish bodies, originally found in union with the filaments of the cutaneous nerves of the hand, but subsequently discovered on other nerves of the cerebral and spinal systems, and on the great sympathetic or internal ganglionic nerve. They are named after Pacini, an Italian anatomist, who described them more particularly than had previously been done in the writings of Vater, A. G. Andral, Camus and Lacroix. Fr. syn. *corpuscles de Pacini.* Germ. syn. *Pacinische Körperchen.*

Padanoon. *Pharm.* See *Bit Noben.*

Pădus, *i*, f. (Πάδος.) *Bot.* Term for a kind of wild plum-tree. See *Prunus Padus.*

Pœcilopodus. See *Pœcilopodus.*

Pædăgōgia, *æ*, f. (Παῖς, a child; ἀγωγὴ, a leading or carrying from one place to another.) *Med.* Term for the leading, instructing, or educating of young men: pedago'gy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pédagogie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Leiten, Führen, Erziehen eines jungen Menschen.*

Pædăgōgĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Pædagōgia*, education of youth; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Pædagogia:* pedago'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *pédagogique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Pädagogie gehörig.*

Pædan'chŏnē, *es*, f. (Παῖς, a child; ἄγχω, to strangle.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a species of *angina*, common among children, and very fatal. Fr. anal. *pædanchone*, f.

Pædarthrŏ'căce, *es*, f. (Παῖς, a boy; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακὸν, an evil.) *Med., Pathol.* The joint-evil; an old term for the scrofulous diseases of the joints of children; applied by Severinus and Cullen to *Spina ventosa.* Fr. anal. *pedarthrocace*, m. Germ. syn. *Winddorn*, m.

Pædatrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Παῖς, a child; ἀτροφία, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for atrophy of children. Fr. anal. *pédatrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Darrsucht der Kinder.*

Pædatrŏ'phĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Pædatrŏphia*, atrophy of children; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pædatrophia:* pedatro'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *pédatrophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pädatrophie betreffend.*

Pæderas'tia, *æ*, f. (Παῖς, a child; ἐράω, to desire.) *Med.* Term for sodomy: pederas'ty. Fr. anal. *pédérastie*, f. Germ. syn. *Knabenschändung*, f.

Pæděras'tĭcus, *a um.* (*Pæděrastia*, sodomy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Pæderastia:* pederas'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *pédérastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Päderastie betreffend.*

Pædeu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παιδεύω, to bring up a child.) *Med.* Term for the instruction or education of children. Fr. anal. *pédeusie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kindererziechung*, f.

Pædiaph'tha, *æ*, f. (Παιδίον, a little child; ἄφθα, an erysipelatous eruption in the mouth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the *aphtha* of infants: pediaph'tha. Fr. anal. *pédiaphthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Kinderaphthen*, f.

Pæ'dion.
Pæ'dium, *ii*, n. } (Dim. Παῖς, a child.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for the *fœtus.* Fr. anal. *pédion*, m. Germ. syn. *das kleine Kind; auch der Fœtus.*

Pædia'tria, *æ*, f. (Παῖς, a child; ἰατρεία, a healing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the art of treating the diseases of children: pedia'try. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pédiatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Behandlung der Kinderkrankheiten.*

Pædia'trĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Pædiatria*, the treatment of children; terminal *-icus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pediatria:* pedia'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *pédiatrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pädiatrie betreffend.*

Pædic'tĕrus, *i*, m. (Παῖς, a child; ἴκτερος, the jaundice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the jaundice in children. Fr. anal. *pédictère*, m. Germ. syn. *die Gelbsucht der Kinder.*

Pædŏbărŏmacrŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Παῖς, a child; βάρος, weight; μακρὸς, large; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for an instrument for ascertaining the weight and size of infants: a pedobaromacro'meter. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Pædometrum.* Fr. anal. *pédobaromacromètre*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug, die*

Schwere und Länge Neugeborener zu bestimmen.

Pædŏbărŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Παῖς, a child; βάρος, weight; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a balance or pair of scales for ascertaining the weight of children: a pedobaro'meter. The same as *Pædostathmion.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pédobaromètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kinderwage*, f.

Pæd'ŏmĕtrum, *i*, n. (Παῖς, a child; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for an instrument for ascertaining the length and other dimensions of infants: a pedo'meter. The same nearly as *Pædobaromacrometrum.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pédomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kindermaas*, n.

Pædŏnŏsŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Παῖς, a child; νόσος, a disease; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for a description or consideration of the diseases of children: pedonoso'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* v. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pédonosologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kinderkrankheitlehre*, f.

Pædŏ'nŏsos. } (Παῖς, a child; νόσος, a
Pædŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. } disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease of childhood; infantile disease. Fr. syn. *maladie des enfans.* Germ. syn. *Kinderkrankheit*, f.

Pædophlĕbŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Παῖς, a child; φλὲψ, a vein; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Old term for the operation of venesection on a child, as to the propriety of which there was anciently a strong disputation between Galen, etc., who disapproved, and others who advised it: pedophlebo'tomy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pédophlébotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Aderlassen der Kinder.*

Pædophlĕbŏtŏ'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Pædophlĕbŏtŏmia*, the opening of a vein in a child; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Pædophlebotomia:* pedophleboto'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *pédophlébotomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Pædophlebotomie betreffend.*

Pædo'phlysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παῖς, a child; φλύσις, a breaking out.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an appearance of *sudamina*, heat-spots, or sweat-spots, in children. Fr. anal. *pédophlyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erscheinung von Hitzblätterchen bei Kindern.*

Pædo'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παῖς, a child; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *tabes*, or consumption in children: pedo'phthisis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pédophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Schwindsucht der Kinder.*

Pædopœ'ia, *æ*, f. (Παῖς, a child; ποιέω, to make.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the propagation of children. Fr. anal. *pédopœie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kinderzeugen*, n.

Pæ'dŏpus, *ŏdis*, m. (Παῖς, a child; πούς, a foot.) *Anat.* The foot of a child. Fr. syn. *pied d'enfant.* Germ. syn. *Knabenfuss*, m.

Pædŏ'pyra Amĕrĭcāna. (Παῖς, a child; πυρά, a fire burning on an altar.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by Eisenmann for the *cholera* of infants. Fr. anal. *pédopyre*, f.

Pædostath'mion. } (Παῖς, a child; σταθ-
Pædostath'mium, *ii*, n. } μίον, the weight of a balance.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a balance for ascertaining the weight of infants. The same as *Pædobarometrum.* Fr. anal. *pédostathmion*, m. Germ. syn. *Kinderwage*, f.

Pædotrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Παῖς, a child; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term for that branch of medicine which treated of the manner of nursing or bringing up infants, and of educating children: pedo'trophy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pédotrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kinderdiät* f.; *die Ernährung und Erziechung der Kinder.*

Pædotrŏ'phium, *ii*, n. (Παῖς, a child; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med.* Term for an hospital or house for bringing up orphans or foundlings; an orphan or foundling hospital. Fr. anal. *pédotrophion*, m. Germ. syn. *Waisenhaus*, n.

Pæĕōsўnē, *es*, f. (Παιηοσύνη.) *Med.* Term for the healing art. Fr. anal. *pééosyne*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzneikunst*, f.; *Heilkunst*, f.

Pæōn, *ōnis*, m. (Παιών, the physician of the gods; the god of medicine.) *Med.* Term, generally, for a physician. Fr. anal. *péon*, m. Germ. syn. *Gott der Heilkunde; Arzt*, m.

Pæōnia, *æ*, f. (*Pæon*, said to have cured Pluto by its means of a wound inflicted by Hercules.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* The peo'ny. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pivoine*, f. Germ. syn. *Péonienkraut*, m.

Pæōnia Officīnālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common peony; the roots, flowers, and seeds of which have been considered as anodyne and corroborant, and employed as a remedy for epilepsy; also called *Pentorobus.* See *Ephialtia.* Fr. anal. *pivoine officinale.* Germ. syn. *Peonienkraut officinisch.*

Pæōniāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a Family (*Pæoniaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Ranunculaceæ* established by him, having the *Pæonia* for their type: peonia'ceous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pæoniacé*, adj.

Pæōnĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Pæōn*, a physician; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to a physician; healing: peo'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *péonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *heilend*, part. adj.

Pæ'pălē, *es*, f. (Πάλη, a striving; in reference to the process of sifting.) Old term for the finest part of *farina*, or meal. *Bot.* A term for *Pollen.* Gorræus. See *Pale.* Fr. syn. *pollen*, m. Germ. syn. *Blumenstaub*, m.; *Fruchtstaub*, m.; *Samenstaub*, m.

Paganīna. (Ital.) Old term, which had a place in the Spagyric pharmacopœia for the first excrement of infants (*Meconium*) reduced to a fine powder, which was used as a remedy against epilepsy, according to Poterius *in Pharmacop. Spagyric.* Fr. syn. *meconium*, m. Germ. syn. *Kinderkoth*, m.

Pagapoplexia. See *Pagoplexia.*

Pāgĭna, *æ*, f. (*Pango*, to fasten; also, to plant or set; because verses and songs were written or set upon them; or, because they were fastened together to form scrolls or books.) The side of a leaf in a book; a page. Fr. syn. *page*, m. Germ. syn. *Seite*, f.

Păgiorrheumătis'mus, *i*, m. (**Πάγιος**, lasting; *rheumătismus*, rheumatism.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for chronic or lasting rheumatism: pagiorrheu'matism. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pagiorrheumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *der fest haftende Rheumatismus.*

Păgoplex'ia, *æ*, f. (**Πάγος**, frost; **πλῆξις**, a stroke.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for frostbite. Fr. anal. *pagoplexie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erstarrung der Lastthiere vor Kälte.*

Pagūrius, *a, um.* (**Παγουρος**, the *pagurus*, or common crab.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck, Latreille, Goldfuss, Leach, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a tribe or Family (*Pagurii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Crustaceæ Decapoda Macroura*, having the *Pagurus* for their type: pagu'rious. Fr. anal. *pagurien*, adj.

Pagūrus Streblonya. *Zoöl.* A name for the *Cancer Bernhardus*, or hermit crab.

Paigil. *Bot.* A common name for the *Primula veris*, or cowslip. Fr. syn. *primevère*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlüsselblume*, f.

Pain. (*Pœna*, punishment; from **ποινη**, a price or penalty.) A sensation of uneasiness or irritation. *Phrenol.* An affection of the mind arising from the exercise of a faculty when disagreeably excited. *Dŏlor, ōris*, m. See *Algema, Odyne, Periodynia.* Fr. syn. *douleur*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmerz*, m.

Pain, Absence of. *Med.* See *Anodynia.*

Pain de Madagascar. *Bot.* A name for the *Jatropha manihot.*

Pain, Remission from. *Med.* See *Anapausis.*

Painless. See *Aponos.*

Pains. *Obstet.* The technical and popular term for the throes of child-birth. Fr. syn. *douleurs*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *die Kindeswehen einer gebährenden Frau.*

Painter's Colic. *Pathol.* See *Colica Pictonum.*

Pakfong. *Chem.* Name for the white copper of the Chinese, said to be an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.

Pālāceus, *a, um.* (*Pāla*, a shovel.) *Bot.* Applied to organs, particularly leaves which adhere to their support by their margin: pala'ceous. Fr. anal. *palacé*, adj.

Palæochæ'rus, *a, um.* (**Πάλαι**, long ago.) *Zoöl.* The *Sus palæochærus* is known only in the fossil state: paleoche'rous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *palæochère*, adj.

Palæŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (**Πάλαι**, long ago; **λόγος**, a discourse.) Term for a discourse on antiquities: paleo'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *paléologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Alterthümern.*

Palæontogrăphia, *æ*, f. (**Πάλαι**, long ago; **ὄντα**, beings; **γράφω**, to write.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Term for a history of ancient beings. It is employed in speaking of the history of organized bodies which no longer exist alive on the surface of the globe, and of which only the remains are found buried in *strata* which form the crust: paleonto'graphy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *palæontographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der fossilen Ueberreste der Vorwelt.*

Palæontogrăphĭcus, *a, um.* (*Palæontogrăphia*, the history of ancient beings; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol. Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Palæontographia:* paleontogra'phical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *palæontographique*, adj. Germ. anal. *paläontographisch*, adj.; syn. *zur Paläontographie gehörig.*

Palæontŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (**Πάλαι**, long ago; **ὄντα**, beings; **λόγος**, a discourse.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Term for a discourse or dissertation on ancient organized beings, and so the same nearly as *Palæontographia:* paleonto'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. *palæontologie*, f.

Palæontŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Palæontŏlŏgia*, a dissertation on ancient organized beings; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Palæontologia:* paleontolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *palæontologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paläontologie betreffend.*

Palæŏphўtŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (**Πάλαι**, long ago; **φύτον**, a plant; **λόγος**, a discourse.) *Bot., Geol., Nat. Hist.* Term for a dissertation on fossil remains of plants: paleo'phyto'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *paleophytologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den fossilen Ueberresten der Pflanzen der Vorvelt.*

Palæosau'rus, *i*, m. (**Πάλαι**, long ago; **σαῦρος**, a lizard.) *Geol., Nat. Hist., Zoöl.* Term for a lizard of the ancient world; a fossil lizard. Fr. anal. *palæosaurien*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorweltseidechse*, f.

Palæothēriānus, *a, um.* (*Palæothērium*, a fossil beast.) *Geol., Nat. Hist., Zoöl.* Applied to a rock which contains the remains of the *Palæotherium*, as the *Gypsum palæotherianum.* Brongniart gives the epithet to a group of sedimentous thalassic soils: paleothe'rian. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *palæothérien*, adj.

Palæŏthērium, *ii*, n. (**Πάλαι**, long ago; **θηρίον**, a beast.) *Zoöl.* Name given by Cuvier to the fossil relics of a group of pachydermatous animals found in the gypsum quarries near Paris, and in various parts of France. Ten or eleven species are recognised, varying from the size of a rhinoceros to that of a hog. Fr. anal. *palæotherion*, m.

Palæozōĭcus, *a, um.* (**Πάλαι**, long ago; **ζῷον**, an animal; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Geol.* Of or belonging to fossil animals; applied to the fossiliferous *strata* of earlier classical date than the carboniferous system and the mountain limestone: paleozo'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *palæozoïque*, adj.

Palæozōŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (**Πάλαι**, long ago; *zōŏlŏgia*, the doctrine of animals.) *Nat. Hist.* Term applied by Blainville to that branch which has for its object animals found in the fossil state in the bosom of the earth: paleozoölogy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *palæozoölogie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den fossilen Thieren.*

Pă'lăma, *æ*, f. (**Παλάμη**, the palm of the hand.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger to the membrane stretched between the toes of the mammifers with palmated or demi-palmated feet. *Ornithol.* Applied to the membrane uniting two or three, or all the

toes of certain birds, either only at their base, or even to the summit of the claw when the anterior border is entire. Fr. anal. *palame*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwimmhaut*, f.; *Zehenhaut*, f.

Pă'lămŏsy'phĭlō'lĕpis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παλάμη, the palm of the hands; *syphĭlŏlĕpis*, syphilitic scaly eruption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for syphilitic scaliness on the palm of the hand. Fr. anal. *palamosyphilolepis*, f. Germ. syn. *der venerische Schuppenausschlag in der Handfläche.*

Pă'lămŏthēca, *æ*, f. (Παλάμη, the palm of the hand; θήκη, a sheath.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the *epidermis* which invests the *palama*. Fr. anal. *palamothèque*, f. Germ. syn. *Zehenhautdecke*, f.

Pālāris, *is, e.* (*Pālus*, a stake or prop.) *Bot.* Applied sometimes to a part that is joined to another so as to appear to be a continuation, as the stem to the root, the ovary to the peduncle: pa'lar. Fr. anal. *palaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Pfropf gehörig.*

Pa'late. *Anat.* The roof of the mouth. See *Palatum*. Fr. anal. *palais*, m. Germ. syn. *Gaumen*, m.

Pălātĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pālātum*, the palate; *forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the tongue of insects when it forms the inferior surface of the lip without being separated, as in many of the *Coleoptera:* pala'tiform. Fr. anal. *palatiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *gaumenförmig*, adj.

Pălātīnæ Glan'dŭlæ. *Anat.* Old term for the conglomerate glands close by the tonsils; pa'latine glands. Fr. anal. *glandes palatines.* Germ. syn. *Gaumendrüsen*, f.

Pa'latine. (*Pălātum* dūrum, the hard palate) *Comp. Anat.* Relating to the palate bone; applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the palate bone itself. *Pălātīnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *palatin*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Gaumen betreffend.*

Pălāto-. (*Pălātum*, the palate.) *Anat.* This word in compound names of muscles denotes that they arise from, or are connected with the palate. Fr. anal. *palato-.*

Palato'raphy. (*Pălātum*, the palate; ῥαφή, a suture.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the operation of uniting by suture the cleft palate; synonymous with staphyloraphy. *Pălātŏrā'phia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *palatoraphie*, f.

Pălātum, *i*, n. (*Palo*, to set with pales; in reference to the teeth, which are set round it.) *Anat.* The roof of the mouth or palate. See *Hyperoa, Uraniscus.* Fr. anal. *palais*, m. Germ. syn. *Gaumen*, m.

Pălātum Dūrum. *Anat.* The hard palate; the fore part of the roof of the mouth, formed by the *Ossa palati.* Fr. anal. *palais dur.* Germ. syn. *der hart Gaumen.*

Pălātum Mol'le. *Anat.* The soft palate, lying behind the hard or bony palate. Fr. anal. *palais mol.* Germ. syn. *der saft Gaumen.*

Pălē, *es*, f. (Πάλη, a striving or contending.) Old term the same as *Pæpale*, which see.

Pă'lea, *æ*, f. (*Pāles*, the goddess of food, or pasturage.) *Bot.* Chaff or corn; applied to short, linear, obtuse, dry scales. See *Carphos, Cerabia.* Fr. anal. *paillette*, f. Germ. syn. *Spreu*, f.; *Spreublättchen*, n.

Pălеăceus, *a, um.* (*Pălea*, chaff.) *Bot.* Covered with chaff; of the nature or appearance of chaff: chaf'fy. Applied sometimes to an organ of which the nature and consistence approach to that of chaff, as the paleaceous *bracteæ, i. e.* membranous and dry, of the *Pultenæa paleacea;* sometimes to a part formed of small straight scales, as the paleaceous down of the *Bidens tripartita:* palea'ceous. Fr. anal. *paléace*, adj. Germ. syn. *spreuartig*, adj.; *spreuigt*, adj.; *spreutragend*, part. adj.

Pălеĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pălea*, chaff; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of chaff, as the little scales composing the down of several *Synantherеæ*, viz., the *Bidens*, etc.: pale'iform. Fr. anal. *paléiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *spreuförmig*, adj.

Păle'ŏla, *æ*, f. (*Pălea*, chaff.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to the small scales that surround the ovary of certain *Gramineæ*, as the *Avena elatior*, and the union of which forms what is called the *glumella*, or *lodicula* of Palisot-Beauvois and Trinius; applied by H. Cassini to the appendices of the *clinanthium* of the *Synantherеæ*, forming projections slightly thickened, elongated, not joined together, situated on the inner side of the flowers and presenting also their concavities turned outwards: a pa'leole. Fr. anal. *paléole*, f.

Pălеŏlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pălеŏla*, a paleole; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *clinanthium* of the *Synantherеæ*, when it bears paleoles: paleoli'ferous. Fr. anal. *paléolifère*, adj.

Palestine Buck-thorn. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rhamnus paliurus.*

Pălim'bŏlus, *a, um.* (Πάλιν, backwards; βάλλω, to throw at.) *Med., Pathol.* Changing backwards and forwards; applied to diseases: palim'bolous. Fr. anal. *palimbole*, adj. Germ. syn. *sich hin und her werfend.*

Pălimpis'sa, *æ*, f. (Πάλιν, again; πίσσα, pitch; because prepared by being twice boiled.) Old term for arid or dry pitch. Fr. syn. *palimpisse*, f. Germ. syn. *doppelt gekochtes Pech.*

Pălin'cŏtēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παλιγκότησις.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a return or relapse of sickness, or the breaking out again of a wound. See *Palinodia.* Fr. anal. *palincotèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das erneuerte Ausbrechen eines Grolls, eines Kriegs.*

Pălin'cŏtos. } (Πάλιν, again; κότος, old
Pălin'cŏtus, *a, um.* } anger.) Having renewed soreness, or waxing worse. *Med., Pathol.* Old epithet of a disease which waxes worse again and again; it is a sign of its malignity, because the morbific cause having apparently subsided, it is excited anew. Fr. anal. *palincote*, adj. Germ. syn. *sich wieder Schlimmernd.*

Pălindrō'mia, *æ*, f. (Πάλιν, again; δρόμος, a course.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal πάλινδρομία, used by Hippocrates, *Prædict.* ii., xiii. 1, for a regurgitation of peccant humours to the interior or more important parts; also applied to the return of a distemper. See *Palirrhœa.* Fr. anal. *palin-*

dromie, f. Germ. syn. *Rückfall*, m.; *Rückkehr*, f.; *das Zurücktreten nach Innen.*

Pălingĕnĕ'sia, *æ*, f. (Πάλιν, again; γένεσις, generation.) *Med.* Term for regeneration: palinge'nesy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *palingénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiedergeburt*, f.

Pălinŏ'dia, *æ*, f. (Πάλιν, again; ὁδὸς, a way.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a return or relapse, or breaking out again of disease. See *Palincotesis.* Fr. anal. *palinodie*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückweg*, m.; *Zurückgehen*, n.

Pălinōdia, *æ*, f. (Πάλλιν, again; ᾠδὴ, a song.) Term for a singing over again; recantation or retraction: a pa'linode. Fr. anal. *palinodie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiedruff*, m.

Palinūrīnus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Eichwald to a section (*Palinurini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Crustaceæ Decapoda Macroura*, having the *Palinurus* for their type: palinuri'nous. Fr. anal. *palinurin*, adj.

Pălirrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Πάλιν, again; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* Old term for a retrograde flow of the humours, according to Aretæus, stated by Foësius, as in *Cholera morbus;* almost the same as *Palindromia.* Fr. anal. *palirrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückfall*, m.; *Rückkehr*, f.; *das Zurücktreten nach Innen.*

Pălĭūrus, *i*, m. (Πάλλω, to move; οὖρον, the urine; or πάλιν, again; οὖρον; from its diuretic powers.) *Bot.* Palestine buckthorn. See *Rhamnus Paliurus.* Fr. syn. *nerprun de Palestine.*

Pal'ladate. (*Pălădĭcum* acĭdum, Palladic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of palladic acid with a salifiable base. *Pal'lădas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *palladate*, m.

Pallă'dĭco-ammōnĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a palladic with an ammonic salt, as the *Chloruretum palladico-ammonicum*, or hydrochlorate of *palladium* and ammonia: palla'dico-ammo'nic. Fr. anal. *palladico-ammonique.*

Pallă'dĭco-potas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a palladic with a potassic salt, as the *Chloruretum palladico-potassicum*, or hydrochlorate of *palladium* and potash: palladi'co-potas'sic. Fr. anal. *palladico potassique*, adj.

Pallă'dĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Berzelius termed the second degree of oxidation of *palladium—oxydum palladicum* and the combinations of *palladium* with halogenous bodies—*sales palladici:* palla'dic. Fr. anal. *palladique*, adj.

Palladiides, m. pl. *Mineral.* Applied by Beudan to a Family, comprehending *palladium* and its combinations. Fr. anal. *palladiides*, m. pl.

Pallă'dium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Name of a metal discovered by Dr. Wollaston, associated with *platina*, among the ores of which he supposes its ores to exist, or an alloy of it with *iridium* and *osmium;* it is hardly distinguishable from the crude *platina*, but harder and heavier. Fr. anal. *palladium*, m. Germ. syn. *Neusilber*, n.

Pallădōso-ammōnĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a palladous with an ammonic salt, as the *Chloruretum palladoso-ammonicum:* pallado'so-ammo'nic. Fr. anal. *palladoso-ammonique*, adj.

Pallădōso-bărȳtĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by a palladous combined with a barytic salt, as the *Chloruretum palladoso-baryticum:* pal'ladous. Fr. anal. *palladoso-barytique*, adj.

Pallădōso-cad'mĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from a combination of a palladous with a cadmic salt, as the *Chloruretum palladoso-cadmicum:* pallado'so-cad'mic. Fr. anal. *palladoso-cadmique*, adj.

Pallădōso-cal'cĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts formed by combination of a palladous with a calcic salt, as the *Chloruretum palladoso-calcicum:* pallado'so-cal'cic. Fr. anal. *palladoso-calcique*, adj.

Pallădōso-magnēsĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts from combination of a palladous with a magnesic salt, as the *Chloruretum palladoso-magnesicum:* pallado'so-magne'sic. Fr. anal. *palladoso-magnésique*, adj.

Pallădōso-mangă'nĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from combination of a palladous with a manganic or manganesic salt, as the *Chloruretum palladoso-manganicum:* pallado'so-manga'nic. Fr. anal. *palladoso-manganique*, adj.

Pallădōso-nicco'lĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by combination of a palladous with a niccolic salt, as the *Chloruretum palladoso-niccolicum:* pallado'so-nicco'lic. Fr. anal. *palladoso-niccolique*, adj.

Pallădōso-potas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts formed by combination of a palladous with a potassic salt, as the *Chloruretum palladoso-potassicum:* pallado'so-potas'sic. Fr. anal. *palladoso-potassique*, adj.

Pallădōso-sōdĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Appled by Berzelius to double salts the result of combination of a palladous with a sodic salt, as the *Chloruretum palladoso sodicum:* pallado'so-so'dic. Fr. anal. *palladoso-sodique*, adj.

Pallădōso-zin'cĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by combination of a palladous with a zincic salt, as the *Chloruretum palladoso-zincicum:* pallado'so-zin'cic. Fr. anal. *palladoso-zincique*, adj.

Pallădōsus, *a, um.* (*Pallădium;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the first degree of oxidation of *palladium*, or *oxydum palladosum;* to the only sulphuret known of that metal, or *sulphuretum palladosum;* to the combinations of palladous oxide with the oxides, and of *palladium* with heterogeneous bodies or *sales palladosi:* pal'ladous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *palladeux*, adj.

Pallădūrētum, *i*, n. (*Pallădium;* terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for an alloy of *Palladium* in definite proportions: a palla'duret. Fr. anal. *palladure*, m.

Pal'las, *ădis*, f. (Παλλὰς, a name of Minerva.) *Astron.* Name given to a planet discovered in 1802 by Olbers, which is one of the four asteroids between Mars and Jupiter, nearly at the same mean distance of the Sun from Ceres.

Palleālis, *is, e.* (*Pallium*, a mantle.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the cavity (*cavitas pallealis*) of the mantle, closed into a tube, open only in one point of its extent: pal'leal. Fr. anal. *palléal*, adj.

Pal'liative. (*Pallio*, to hide or cover.) *Med.* Relieving, but not radically curative; assuaging; mitigating. *Palliātīvus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *palliatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *bemäntelnd*, adj.; *umhüllend*, part. adj.

Palliātus, *a, um.* (*Pallium*, a cloak or mantle.) *Med., Pathol., Pharm.* Covered with a cloak; veiled; mantled; applied to pains subdued or lulled by the use of opiates: pal'liated. Fr. anal. *pallié*, adj. Germ. syn. *bemäntelt*, adj.; *umhüllt*, adj.

Pal'lĭdiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Pallĭdus*, pale; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers of a pale tint, as the *Maxillaria pallidiflora:* pal'lidiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *pallidiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *bleichblumig*, adj.

Pal'lĭdĭpal'pis, *is, e.* (*Pallĭdus*, pale; *palpus*, an antennule.) *Entomol.* Having *palpi* of a pale colour, as the *Lydella pallidipalpis:* pallidipal'pate. Fr. anal. *pallidipalpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *bleichfressspitzig*, adj.

Pal'lĭditar'sis, *is, e.* (*Pallĭdus*, pale; *tarsus.*) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having the *tarsi* of a pale colour, as the *Platydœma platytarsis:* palliditar'sate. Fr. anal. *palliditarse*, f. Germ. *bleichfusswurzelicht*, adj.

Pal'lĭdĭven'tris, *is, e.* (*Pallĭdus*, pale; *venter*, the belly.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having the abdomen of a pale colour, as the *Tetanura pallidiventris:* pal'lidiven'trate. Fr. anal. *pallidiventre*, adj. Germ. syn. *bleichbauchig*, adj.

Pal'liobranchiātus, *a, um.* (*Pallium*, a mantle; *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Palliobranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acephalophora*, comprehending those which have the *branchiæ* applied to the internal surface of the lobes of the mantle: palliobran'chiate. Fr. anal. *palliobranche*, adj.

Pal'lĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Pallĭdus*, pale; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having the feet or paws of a pale colour, as the *Bibio pallipes:* pal'lipede, adj. Fr. anal. *pallipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *bleichfussig*, adj.

Pal'lium, *ii*, n. (As if *Pelleum*, from *pellis*, a skin or covering.) A mantle or cloak. *Ornithol.* Term for the superior part of the body. *Zoöl.* The cutaneous and fleshy covering which invests the interior of bivalve shells and is reflected on the back of the animal like a mantle. It is also applied to the same part, though much modified, in certain of the *Mollusca;* also applied to a thick or membranous mass which appears to be the resting place of the animal, swells up with age and protects the internal parts. Fr. syn. *manteau*, m. Germ. syn. *Mantel*, m.

Pal'lor, *ōris*, m. (*Palleo*, to be pale.) Paleness; wanness; destitute of the colour which the blood gives in a state of health: pal'lor. See *Achroi.* Fr. anal. *pâleur*, f. Germ. syn. *Blässe*, f.; *Bleichheit*, f.

Palm. *Anat., Bot.* See *Palma.*

Palm Oil. Term for an orange coloured substance, of the consistence of ointment, obtained from the kernels of the fruit of the plant *Cocos butyracea.* Fr. syn. *huile de palmier.*

Pal'ma, *æ*, f. (Παλάμη.) *Anat.* The palm of the hand; also, the hand itself. See *Hir, Thenar.* Fr. syn. *paume de la main.* Germ. syn. *Handfläche*, f.; *Handteller*, m. (Πάλλομαι, to be shaken.) *Bot.* A palm-tree; applied to a Juss. Order (*Palmæ*, nom. pl.) of the *Monoperigyniæ.* Fr. anal. *palmier*, m. Germ. anal. *Palme*, f.

Palma Ady. *Bot.* Name of the tree otherwise simply called *Ady*, which see.

Pal'ma Christi. *M. Med.* A name for the plant *Ricinus communis.* See *Alkerva.* Fr. syn. *ricin ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *Christuspalme*, f.; *Kreuzbaum*, m.; *Wunderbaum*, m.

Palmāceus, *a, um.* (*Palma*, the palm-tree. Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Palma;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Palmaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: palma'ceous. Fr. anal. *palmacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Palme gehörig.*

Palmar. See *Palmaris.*

Pal'mar Arch. *Anat.* Applied to two arches formed by the natural distribution of the blood-vessels in the palm of the hand; the *deep*, formed by the radial artery; and the *superficial*, by the ulnar artery. See *Palmaris.* Fr. syn. *arcade palmaire.* Germ. syn. *Hohlhandbogen*, m.

Palmāris, *is, e.* (*Palma*, the palm of the hand.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the palm of the hand: pal'mar; applied to two muscles of the hand, and to two arches formed by the blood-vessels, called the superficial and the deep palmar arches. See *Palmar Arch. Bot.* Applied to a stem which has three or four inches of height. *Zoöl.* Applied by G. C. C. Storr to a group (*Palmaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia*, which have hands only to the anterior limbs. See *Palmo-plantaris.* Fr. anal. *palmaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *hohlhandig*, adj.

Pal'mate. (*Palmĭcum* acĭdum, Palmic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of palmic acid with a salifiable base. *Pal'mas, -ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *palmate*, m.

Palmātĭ'fĭdus, *a, um.* (*Palmātus*, palmate; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to leaves which, having palmated nerves, have, besides, their lobes divided even to the half of their limb, as the *Amoreuxia palmatifida:* palmati'fid. Fr. anal. *palmatifide*, adj. Germ. syn. *handförmig-gespalten*, adj.

Palmātiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Palmātus*, palmate; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to *calathidia* which are composed of flowers with palmated corols: palma'tiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *palmatiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *handblumig*, adj.

Palmātifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Palmātus*, palmate; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having palmated

leaves, as the *Oxalis flava;* applied by De Candolle to a section (*Palmatifoliæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the genus *Oxalis*, comprehending those that have palmated leaves: palma'tifo'lious. See *Palmifolius*. Fr. anal. *palmatifoliė*, adj. Germ. syn. *handblättrig*, adj.

Palmātĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Palmātus*, palmated; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the indeterminate corols of the *Synantherea* which approach the palmate form without really possessing it: palma'tiform. See *Palmiformis*. Fr. anal. *palmatiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *handförmig*, adj.

Palmātīlŏbātus, *a, um.* (*Palmātus*, palmated; *lŏbātus*, having lobes.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to leaves which, having palmated nervures, have the lobes incised to a depth not determinable, as the *Dolichos palmatilobatus:* palmatilo'bate. Fr. anal. *palmatilobé*, adj.

Palmātīpartītus, *a, um.* (*Palmātus*, palmated; *partītus*, divided.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a leaf which, having nerves, has the lobes divided beyond the middle, unless the *parenchyma* be interrupted and disposed in diverging rays: palmatipar'tite. Fr. anal. *palmatipartite*, adj. Germ. syn. *handförmig-getheilt*, adj.

Palmātīsec'tus, *a, um.* (*Palmātus*, palmated; *sectus*, cut.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to leaves which, having palmated nerves, have the lobes divided even beyond the middle and interrupted *parenchyma:* palmatisec'ted. Fr. anal. *palmatisèque*, adj. Germ. syn. *handschnittig*, adj.

Palmātus, *a, um.* (*Palma*, the hand.) *Bot.* Shaped like a hand: pal'mate; applied to leaves having this form. Fr. anal. *palmé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefingert*, adj.; *handförmig*, adj.

Palmĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Palma*, the palm-tree; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* That which lives or grows on the palm-tree, as the *Sphæria palmicola* upon the fruit of the *Cocos nucifera:* palmi'colous. Fr. anal. *palmicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *palmbewohnend*, part. adj.

Palmĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Palma*, the hand; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* The *Blennia palmicornis* bears above the eye a tentacule divided into small filaments: palmicor'nate. Fr. anal. *palmicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *handgehörnet*, adj.

Pal'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Palma*, a palm-tree; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied by F. Boudet to an acid produced by the saponification of *Palmina:* pal'mic. Fr. anal. *palmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Palmine betreffend.*

Pal'mus, *i*, m. (*Palmus*, palpitation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to palpitation: pal'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *palmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Pulsiren betreffend.*

Palmĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Palma*, a palm; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing palms, as the *Euryale palmiferum*, the disc of which bears six rays like palms at their summit: palmi'ferous. Fr. anal. *palmifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *palmeträgend*, part. adj.

Palmĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Palma*, the hand; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having palmated leaves, as the *Dendrobium palmifolium:* palmifo'lious. See *Palmatifolius*. Fr. anal. *palmifoliė*, adj. Germ. syn. *handblättrig*, adj.

Palmĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Palma*, the hand; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied, according to De Candolle, to leaves that are disposed so as to imitate the palmated leaves: pal'miform. See *Palmatiformis*. Fr. anal. *palmiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *handförmig*, adj.

Palmīna, *æ*, f. (*Palma*, a palm-tree.) *Chem.* Name given by F. Boudet to a solid substance produced by agitating hyponitric acid with castor oil: palmin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *palmine*, f.

Palmĭner'vis, *is, e.* (*Palma*, the hand; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to leaves from the base of the limb of which proceed at once many diverging nerves, seven to nine in the *Malvaceæ*, more frequently five, as in the *Vitis;* four in the *Oxalis tetraphylla;* three in the *Zizyphus;* two in the *Bauhinia:* palminer'vate. Fr. anal. *palminerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *handnervig*, adj.

Pal'mĭpes, *ĕdis*, adj. (*Palma*, the hand when wide open; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having palmated feet; web-footed; applied to an Order (*Palmipedes*, nom. pl. f.) of birds, which have their feet formed for swimming. Fr. anal. *palmipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwimmfüssig*, adj.

Palmītes, *is*, or *æ*, f. (*Palma*, the palm-tree, or *Palmula*, the date.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for wine in which palms or dates have been steeped. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *palmite*, f. Germ. syn. *Palmenwein*, f.

Palmŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (Παλμὸς, palpitation; μαντεία, divination.) *Med.* Term the same as *Palmoscopia.*

Pal'mos. } (Παλμὸς, palpitation, from
Pal'mus, *i*, m. } πάλλω, to vibrate.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Palpitatio;* also for *Subsultus;* a preternatural local motion, consisting in the solid parts being involuntarily exerted and then becoming at rest. Fr. syn. *palpitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Klopfen*, n.

Palmoscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Παλμὸς, palpitation; σκοπέω, to see.) *Med.* Term for divination or prognostication from palpitation, as of the heart, arteries, bowels, or muscles: palmo'scopy. See *Palmomantia.* Fr. anal. *palmoscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus dem Zappeln (organischer Theile).*

Pal'mo-plantāris, *is, e.* (*Palma*, the hand; *planta*, the sole of the foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by G. C. C. Storr to a group (*Palmoplantaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those that have hands to the four limbs: pal'mo-plan'tar. See *Palmaris.* Fr. anal. *palmoplantaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *handfusssolig*, adj.

Pal'mŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Palma*, the hand, or a palm.) *Anat.* Term applied to the flat broad end of a rib, like the leaf of a palm; a little hand: a pal'mule. Fr. anal. *palmule*, f. Germ. syn. *der breitere Theil der Rippen; Händchen, n. Bot.* Name for the *Dactylus*, or date. Fr. syn. *datte*, f.

Germ. syn. *Dattel*, f. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to a small accessory joint situated between the nails of the anterior feet of hexapodous insects, which correspond to the *platula* of others. *Zoöl.* Applied to two particular organs of variable form, composed of a calcareous piece set in the middle of a membranous part which is enlarged to its free extremity. Fr. anal. *palmule*, f.

Palmŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Palmŭla*, a palmule.) *Bot.* Having many palmules, or rather, long palmules, as the *Teredo palmulatus:* pal'mulated. Fr. anal. *palmulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit viele Händchen.*

Palo di Vaca. *Bot.* A name for the *Galactodendron utile*, or cow-tree.

Păl̆ōmȳdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Family of the *Myodaria*, comprehending the *Diptera* which live in the humid prairies and marshes. Fr. anal. *palomydes*, m. pl.

Palpālis, *is*, *e.* } (*Palpus.*) *Entomol.* Ap-
Palpātus, *a*, *um.* } plied to an insect having *palpi* remarkable for their colouring, as *Phyto palpalis*, *Terellia palpata*, their length, as the *Mastigus palpalis*, their form as the *Ptilocera palpalis*, or their mode of insertion and their number as the *Phorophylla palpata:* pal'pal: pal'pate. Fr. anal. *palpal*, adj. Germ. syn. *fressspitzig*, adj.

Palpa'tion. (*Palpo*, to handle gently.) *Med.* A term for examination by the hand, or by the sense of touch. *Palpātio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Exploratio.* Fr. anal. *palpation*, f. Germ. syn. *sanfte Berührung mit der Hand.*

Palpātōris, *is*, *e.* (*Palpus.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Palpatores*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera Clavicornes*, comprehending those that have the maxillary *palpi* very long and projecting. Fr. anal. *palpeur*, adj.

Pal'pebra, *æ*, f. (*Palpĭto*, to throb; from their continued motion.) *Anat.* The eyelid, upper or lower. Fr. syn. *paupière*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenlied*, n.

Pal'pebral. *Med.* Of or belonging to the *Palpebra*, or eyelid. Fr. anal. *palpébral*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Augenliedern gehörig.*

Palpebrātus, *a*, *um.* (*Palpebra*, the eyelid.) *Ichthyol.* Having an eyelid as the *Bodianus palpebratus*, under each eye of which is a kind of valvule. *Zoöl.* Applied by Harvorth to those apodous saurophidians, or ophidians, which have eyelids, as the *Anguis:* pal'pebrate. Fr. anal. *palpébré*, adj. Germ. syn. *augenliedert*, adj.

Palpebrōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Palpebra*, the eyelid; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Crocodilus palpebrosus*, because it has its eyebrows converted into a single osseous scutcheon which represents a sort of eyelid: pal'pebrous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *palpébreux*, adj.

Palpĭcornis, *is*, *e.* (*Palpus*, an organ of the *Crustaceæ*, etc.; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Palpi-horned; applied to a Family (*Palpicornes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coleoptera;* in which the *antennæ* are inserted under the lateral and projecting edges of the head, and are frequently shorter than the maxillary *palpi.* Fr. anal. *palpicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *fressspitzhornig*, adj.

Palpĭfĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Palpus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Applied by Straus to a large plate which occupies the superior surface of the jaw, contiguous to the mandible, and bears the maxillary *palpus* at each of its angles: palpi'ferous. Fr. anal. *palpifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *fressspitzträgend*, part. adj.

Palpĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Palpus; forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a *palpus*, as the *Appendix palpiformis:* pal'piform. Fr. anal. *palpiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fressspitzförmig*, adj.

Palpĭ'gĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Palpus; gĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* The same as *Palpiferus.*

Palpĭtātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Palpĭto*, to throb.) Term for convulsive motion of a part; panting: palpita'tion, or throbbing of the heart; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Cardiopalmus*, *Cardiotromus*, *Palmos.* Fr. anal. *palpitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzklopfen*, n.

Pal'pus, *i*, m. (*Palpo*, to touch gently.) *Zoöl.* The *palpi* are articulated filaments attached to the jaws, or to the lower lip of certain of the *Crustaceæ*, *Arachnides*, and *Insecta*, apparently employed by the animal in recognizing its food. Fr. anal. *palpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Fressspitze*, f.

Palsy. *Med., Pathol.* The common name for the disease *Paralysis.* Fr. syn. *paralysie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lähmung*, f.

Păl̆ūdă'pium, *ii*, n. (*Păl̆us*, a lake; *apium*, smallage; because growing near waters.) *Bot.* Name for a species of smallage.

Păl̆ūdĭ'cŏlus, *a*, *um.* (*Păl̆us*, a marsh or fen; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot., Ornithol.* That which grows, as the *Panicum paludicolum*, or lives, as the *Scolopax paludicola*, on the margins of ponds in marshy grounds: paludi'culous. Fr. anal. *paludicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *sumpfbewohnend*, part. adj.

Păl̆ūdōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Păl̆us*, a fen or marsh; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Marshy or fenny. *Bot.* That which grows, as the *Ranunculus paladosus*, or lives, as the *Mus paludosus*, in or about marshes: palu'dous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *paludeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *sumpficht*, adj.

Păl̆us Sanc'tus. *Bot.* A name for the wood of the *Guaiacum officinale.*

Păl̆us'ter, *tris*, *tre.* } (*Palus*, a marsh.) *Bot.* Of
Păl̆us'tris, *is*, *e.* } or belonging to a marsh or fen; marshy; fenny. See *Acorus Palustris.* Fr. syn. *marécageux*, adj. Germ. syn. *morastig*, adj.; *sumpficht*, adj.

Pambiōma, *ătis*, n. (Πᾶς, all; *βιόω*, to live.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the general principle of life. Fr. anal. *pambiôme*, m. Germ. syn. *das allgemeine Lebensprincip.*

Pam'păthes. *Med., Pharm.* Old epithet of a compound plaster of cinnabar for calcareous and other scirrhous tumours, Gr. anal. *παμπαθὲς*, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 569.

Pamphĭ'lium, *ii*, n. (Πᾶς, all; *φίλος*, dear; as if grateful to all.) *Med., Pharm.* Old

name of a white plaster, Gr. anal. *παμφίλιον*, described by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* i. 17, iii. 14.

Pampi'niform. (*Pampĭnus*, a tendril ; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the appearance of a tendril; tendril-like. *Pampĭnĭformis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *pampiniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *rankenförmig*, adj.

Pam'pĭnus, *i*, m. (*Pando*, to stretch out.) *Bot.* Term for the tendril of the vine. Fr. syn. *tendron*, m. Germ. syn. *Weinrebensweig*, m.

Pamplēgia, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; *πλήσσω*, to strike.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for general paralysis : pample'gy. Fr. anal. *pamplégie*, f. Germ. syn. *die allgemeine Schlag ; die allgemeine Lähmung.*

Pănăcēa, *æ*, f. (Πανάκεια, from *πᾶς*, all ; *ἀκέομαι*, to cure.) *Med.* A term for certain reputed remedies that in old times were believed capable of curing every disease ; now, unhappily, none such are known. See *Perla, Stichos.* Fr. anal. *panacée*, f. Germ. syn. *die allgemeine Heilmitter ;* anal. *Panacee*, n.

Pănăcēa An'glĭca. *Pharm.* The English panacea ; a term for magnesia. Fr. syn. *magnésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bittersalzerde*, f. *Talkerde*, f.

Pănăcēa Dulcis Holsātiæ.
Pănăcēa Duplĭcāta.
Pănăcēa Glaubēri.
Pănăcēa Holsātĭca.
Chem. Old terms for the sulphate of potash. See *Arcanum Duplicatum.*

Pănăcēa Lapsōrum. *Bot.* A term for the *Arnica montana*, or leopard's-bane. Fr. syn. *arnique des montagnes.* Germ. syn. *Wolverlei*, n.

Pănăcēa Mercŭriālis. *Chem.* A term for calomel. Fr. syn. *calomelas*, m. Germ. syn. *Kalomel*, n.

Pănăcēa Mĭnĕrālis Specĭ'fĭcum Virgĭ'neum. *Med., Pharm.* A name for the *Pulvis Viennensis albus virgineus.*

Pănăcēa Sōlūtīva. *Chem., M. Med.* A name for magnesia. Fr. syn. *magnésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bittersalzerde*, f.; *Talkerde*, f.

Pănăcēa Vĕgĕtābĭlis. *Bot.* A term for saffron. Fr. and Germ. syn. *safran*, n. Germ. syn. *Safranpflanze.*

Pana'do. (Spanish; from *Pānis*, bread.) *Med.* Term for bread boiled in water to a pulpy consistence. Fr. anal. *panade*, f. Germ. syn. *Brodtbrey*, m.; *Brodtmuss*, n.

Pănălēthēs, adj. (Πᾶς, all; *ἀληθής*, true.) *Med., Pharm.* Old epithet of a black cephalic plaster mentioned by Aëtius, xv.

Pānāris, *is, e.* (*Pānis*, bread.) *Chem.* Applied to that fermentation which takes place during the preparation of bread, and which is composed of an alcoholic fermentation soon following upon an acid fermentation, of which the result is to produce the gases which give origin to the eyes or minute cellular cavities of bread : pa'nary. Fr. anal. *panaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Brod gehörig.*

Pānāris, *is*, f. (Corr. *Pānāritium*, a whitlow.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Another term for the disease *Paronychia*, or whitlow. Fr. anal. *panaris*, m. Germ. syn. *Nagelgeschwür*, n.

Pānāritium, *ii*, n. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* A term formerly used for *Paronychia* or whitlow. Fr. syn. *panaris*, m. Germ. syn. *Nagelgeschwür*, n.

Pă'nax, *ācis*, f. (Πάναξ, from *πᾶς*, all; *ἄκος*, a remedy; the plant *τὸ πανακὲς*, of the ancient Greeks, its reputed virtues being without limit.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia ;* Ord. *Diœcia.* A name for the *Saserpitium Chironium*, or Hercules' all-heal, or woundwort. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Panax quinquefolium*, or *ginseng.*

Pă'nax Quinquĕfō'lium. *Bot.* The systematic name of the plant from which the Chinese ginseng root is obtained. See *Ginseng.*

Panbioma. See *Pambioma.*

Panchres'tos.
Panchres'tus, *a, um.* (Πᾶς, all; *χρηστὸς*, useful.) *Med., Pharm.* Useful for all; universally useful; formerly applied as an epithet, Gr. anal. *πάγχρηστος*, according to Galen *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv. 7, and Paulus Ægineta, iii. 22, Adams's Transl. *vol.* i. *p.* 413, of certain *collyria.* Fr. anal. *panchreste*, adj.

Panchrȳsos.
Panchrȳsus, *a, um.* (Πᾶν, all ; *χρυσὸς*, gold.) *Med., Pharm.* Old epithet applied to a certain liquid *collyrium*, according to Paulus Ægineta; altogether golden. The same as *Panchrestus.* Fr. anal. *panchryse*, adj.

Panchȳmăgōgus, *a, um.* (Πᾶς, all; *χυμὸς*, humour ; *ἄγω*, to drive out.) *Med., Pharm.* Driving out all humours ; formerly applied to medicines supposed to act thus, as the *Extractum panchymagogum* of Crollius, etc. Fr. anal. *panchymagogue*, adj.

Pancœnŏ'nŏsos.
Pancœnŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. (Πᾶς, all; *κοινὸς*, all; *νόσος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Epidemia.*

Pancœ'nus, *a, um.* (Πᾶς, all; *κοινὸς*, common.) *Med.* Old term the same as Epidemic. Gorræus.

Pancrătĭcus, *a, um.* (Πᾶς, all; *κράτος*, power; terminal *ικὸς.*) All-powerful ; very potent: pancra'tic. *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Kitchener to an apparatus of his invention which he considered very efficacious in augmenting highly the magnifying power of the telescope. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pancratique*, adj. Germ. syn. *allmächtig*, adj.

Pancră'tium, *ii*, n. (Πᾶς, all; *κράτος*, strength.) An old term for a kind of athletic exercise among the Greeks. *Bot.* A name for the *Scilla maritima*, or squill.

Pancră'tium Cĭchŏ'rium. *Bot.* A name for the *Cichorium intybus*, or wild succory or cichory. Fr. syn. *chicorie sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Wegwurt*, f.

Pan'creas, *ătis*, n. (Πᾶς, all ; *κρέας*, flesh ; from its flesh-like substance.) *Anat.* Name of a long, flat, glandular viscus in the epigastric region and below the stomach, somewhat resembling a dog's tongue in appearance, which secretes an alkaline juice that is mixed with the chyle in the *duodenum*, and is the true agent by which fatty matters are digested in the system ; commonly called the *Sweet-bread* in the lower animals. See *Pancrene.* Fr. anal. *pancréas*, m. Germ. anal. *Pankreas*, n. ; syn. *Bauchspeicheldrüse*, f.; *Gekrösdrüse*, f.

Pan'creătal'gia, *æ*, f. (Πάγκρεας, the sweetbread; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the *pancreas;* pancreatal'gy. Fr. anal. *pancréatalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gekrösdrüsenkrankheit*, f.; *Gekrösdrüsenschmerz*, f.

Pan'creătemphra'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πάγκρεας, the sweetbread; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for engorgement and obstruction of the *pancreas*, or sweetbread. Fr. anal. *pancréatemphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ueberfüllung und Verstopfung der Bauchspeicheldrüse.*

Pan'creăthelcō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πάγκρεας, the sweetbread; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ulceration of the *pancreas.* Fr. anal. *pancréathelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verschwürung der Bauchspeicheldrüse.*

Pancreă'tĭcŏduŏdēnā'lis, *is*, *e.* (*Pancreătĭcus*, pertaining to the *pancreas;* *duŏdēnālis*, pertaining to the *duodenum.*) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to the *pancreas* and *duodenum:* pancrea'ticoduode'nal. See *Pancreatododecadactyliæus.* Fr. anal. *pancréaticoduodénal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Gekrösdrüse und Zwolffingerdarm gehörig.*

Pancreă'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Pancreas;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the *pancreas:* pancrea'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pancréatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pankreas betreffend.*

Pancreă'tītĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Pancreătītis*, inflammation of the *pancreas;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pancreatitis:* pancreati'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pancréatitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Pankreatitis gehörig.*

Pancreă'tītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pancreas*, the sweetbread; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the *pancreas.* Fr. anal. *pancréatite*, f. Germ. syn. *Gekrösdrüsenentzündung*, f.

Pancre'ătŏdōdēcădac'tўliæ'us, *a*, *um.* (Πάγκρεας, the sweetbread; δωδεκά, twelve; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Anat., Med.* A very unwieldy epithet, the same as, but considered by Kraus more correct than *Pancreaticoduodenalis.*

Pan'creăton'cus, *i*, m. (Πάγκρεας, the sweetbread; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a hard tumour of the *pancreas.* Fr. syn. *pancréatoncie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gekrösdrüsengeschwullst*, f.

Pancre'ătorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Πάγκρεας, the sweetbread; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sudden discharge (as of blood) from the *pancreas:* pancreator'rhagy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pancréatorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Blutfluss aus dem Pankreas.*

Pancre'ătorrhă'gĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Pancreātorrhāgia*, a sudden discharge from the *pancreas;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pancreatorrhagia:* pancre'atorrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pancréatorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pankreatorrhagie betreffend.*

Pancrēne, *es*, f. (Πᾶν, all; κρήνη, a fountain.) *Anat.* A name given to the *pancreas* by D. Bernhardo Swalbe, indicating that it is, as it were, a common or universal fountain. Fr. anal. *pancrène*, f. Germ. syn. *der allgemeine Quell.*

Panda'leum. *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a solid internal medicine soothing to the chest and lungs, made by putting the medicinal substance into dissolved sugar, and pouring it into a proper receptacle that it may become hard; it is then broken off in small pieces with a knife or spoon.

Panda'lĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. *Zoöl.* Term applied to a Family of the *Crustaceæ Decapoda Macroura*, established by Harvorth, having the *Pandalus* for their type. Fr. anal. *pandalides*, m. pl.

Pandălī'tium, *ii*, n. *Med., Pathol.* A corruption of *Panaritium* or *paronychia*, a whitlow. Fr. syn. *panaris*, m.; *paronychie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nagelgeschwür*, n.

Panda'neus, *a*, *um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Pandaneæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by R. Brown, having the *Pandanus* for their type: panda'neous. Fr. anal. *pandané*, adj.

Pandēmia, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; δῆμος, the people.) *Med, Pathol.* Term for a disease which affects the people of a country or district generally: pande'my. Fr. anal. *pandémie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine allgemeine Volkskrankheit.*

Pandēmĭcus, *a*, *um.* } (Πᾶς, all; δῆμος, the
Pandēmius, *a*, *um.* } people; terminal *-ικὸς.*)
Pandēmus, *a*, *um.* } *Med., Pathol.* Terms applied to a disease which attacks all in the same place and at the same time, or is very general; the same as *Epidemic:* pande'mic: pande'mious: pande'mous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pandémique*, adj. Germ. syn. *allgemeine Volkskrankheit betreffend.*

Pandĭ'cŭlātio, *onis*, f. (*Pandeo*, to stretch asunder.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for the act of yawning or gaping: pandicula'tion. See *Chasme, Scordinema.* Fr. anal. *pandiculation*, f. Germ. syn. *das Dehnen und Recken des Körpers; Gähnen*, n.

Pandōreus, *a*, *um. Bot.* Applied to the *Tacoma pandorea*, because when its leaves begin to shoot the plant is covered with a species of *aphis*, which spreads over the whole and causes considerable destruction: pando'reous. Fr. anal. *pandoré*, adj.

Pandōrīneus, *a. um. Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a Family (*Pandorineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Microscopia Gymnodea*, having the *Pandorina* for their type: pandori'neous. Fr. anal. *pandorine*, adj.

Pandūrātus, *a*, *um.* (*Pandūra*, a violin.) *Bot.* The same as *Panduriformis.*

Pandūræfō'lius, *a*, *um.* (*Pandūra*, a violin; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having panduriform leaves, as the *Jatropha pandurælolia:* pandurefo'liated. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pandurifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *geigenblattrig*, adj.

Pandūræfor'mis, *is*, *e.* } (*Pandūra*, a violin;
Pandūrĭfor'mis, *is*, *e* } *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a violin; fiddle-shaped: pandu'riform; applied to a leaf that is contracted in the middle and broad at each

end, as those of the *Hibiscus panduriformis*, *Melanthera panduriformis*. Fr. anal. *panduriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *geigenförmig*, adj.; *panduraförmig*, adj.

Pandūrōdēs, adj. (*Pandūra*, a violin; terminal *-ōdēs*.) *Bot.* This epithet has been applied to leaves which resemble a fiddle in shape, but its strict meaning—having or full of, etc.—so closely borders on the ridiculous, that it is plain in this, as in the multitude of similar instances, the word is confounded with *Panduroides*: pandu'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pandureux*, adj. Germ. syn. *geigenartig*, adj.

Pandūroīdēs, adj. (*Pandūra*, a violin; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling a violin; fiddle-shaped: pandu'roid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *panduroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *geigenähnlich*, adj.

Panhidrosis. See *Panidrosis.*

Panhydrŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Πᾶς, all; *ὕδωρ*, water; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* Name given by Mester to an instrument for measuring the specific heaviness of liquids: a panhydro'meter. See *Litrametrum.* Fr. anal. *panhydromètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Ganzwassermesser*, m.

Panhygros. See *Panygros.*

Pa'nic. *Bot.* Common name of the genus *Panicum.*

Pānī'ceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Link, Kunth, R. Brown and Nees von Esenbeck, to a tribe (*Paniceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Panicum* for their type: pani'ceous. Fr. anal. *panicé*, adj.

Pānī'cŭla, *æ*, f. (*Pānĭca*, the beard of an ear of corn.) *Bot.* A loose spike of grass much and irregularly divided: a pa'nicle. Fr. anal. *panicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Rispe*, f.

Pānĭcŭlātus, *a*, *um.* (*Pānĭcŭla*, a panicle.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a panicle: pani'culate. Fr. anal. *panicule*, adj. Germ. syn. *rispenartig*, adj.

Pānī'cŭlĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Pānĭcŭla*, a panicle; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a panicle; applied by De Candolle to *thyrsi* of which the lateral *cacumina*, or ridges, being dichotomous or trichotomous, occupy the upper part of the branches only where the leaves are slightly developed, the *internodia* nearly approaching each other, and the chief branch little disposed to lengthen itself, so that the uniting of the *cacumina* forms a kind of terminal panicle: pani'culiform. Fr. anal. *paniculiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *rispförmig*, adj.

Pānĭcum, *i*, n. (*Pānis*, bread; because used for food.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Digynia.* See *Elymagrostis*, *Elymus.*

Pānĭcum Itălĭcum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant which yields the Indian millet-seed, which is esteemed in Italy, and used in soups.

Pānĭcum Miliăceum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant which yields the millet-seed, used as an article of diet.

Panidrōsis, *is*, f. (Πᾶς, all; *ἱδρὼς*, sweat.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for universal or general perspiration. Fr. anal. *panidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *ein anhaltender allgemeiner Schweiss.*

Pānis, *is*, m. (Πᾶς, all; because the food of all.) Bread, which from its universal use is significantly termed the staff of life. Fr. anal. *pain*, m. Germ. syn. *Brod*, n.

Pānis Mar'tius Laxātīvus Senner'ti. Name of a paste made of almonds, white mechoacan, melon seeds, white sugar, tragacanth mucilage and rose-water, used as laxative, and particularly recommended in dysentery.

Pānis Sanc'ti Mar'ci. St. Mark's bread; a name for small cakes made of decorticated almonds, sugar and rose-water; also called *Martius panis* and *Pasta Regia.*

Panne'crŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; *νεκρὸς*, a dead body; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for dissection of the whole body: pan'necro'tomy. Fr. anal. *pannécrotomie*, f. Germ. anal. *Pannekrotomie*, f.

Pannexter'na, *æ*, f. (*Pannus*, a cloth; *externus*, outward.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the external part or bark of the pericarp (the epicarp of Richard), and the exterior membrane of the urn of mosses. Fr. anal. *pannexterne*, f.

Panni'cŭla, *æ*, f. (*Pannus*, a cloth.) *Zoöl.* Name given by Illiger to the skin which covers the caducous horns of certain ruminating mammifers when they begin to be developed, and which is detached soon afterwards: the pan'nicule. Fr. anal. *pannicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Zuchen*, n.

Panni'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Pannus*, cloth.) A small cloth, or piece of cloth. Fr. anal. *pannicule*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleines Fell.*

Panni'cŭlus Adĭpōsus. *Anat.* A term for the adipose membrane. Fr. anal. *pannicule adipeux.* Germ. syn. *Fetthaut*, f.

Panni'cŭlus Carnōsus. *Comp. Anat., Ornithol., Zoöl.* A term for the subcutaneous muscle of birds and quadrupeds; also *Cutis carnosa.* Fr. anal. *pannicule carneux.* Germ. syn. *eine fleischige* (*musculose*) *Haut.*

Pannĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Pannus*, a cloth; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied, according to Desvaux, to parts formed of a spongy thick substance, as certain lichens. Fr. anal. *panniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *tuchförmig*, adj.

Panninter'na, *æ*, f. (*Pannus*, a cloth; *internus*, inward.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the internal part of the pericarp (sarcocarp or endocarp of Richard), and to the internal membrane of the urn of mosses. Fr. anal. *panninterne*, f.

Pannōnĭca, *æ*, f. (*Pannōnia*, the ancient name of Hungary.) *Bot.* A name for the *Hypochæris maculata*, or broad-leaved Hungarian hawkweed.

Pan'num, *i*, n. } (Πῆνος, a web of cloth.) A rag.
Pan'nus, *i*, m. } *Med., Pathol.* Term for an irregular mark upon the skin; also, a thick membranous excrescence, various in colour, and stretching over the *cornea*, being composed of two or three *pterygia* occurring together. Fr. anal. *panne*, f. Germ. syn. *das Tuch auf dem Auge. Surg.* A tent for a wound, or pledget of lint or soft rag for covering a wound, as an open vessel after venesection. See *Alofel, Penicillus.* Fr.

anal. *panne*, f.; syn. *tente*, f. Germ. syn. *Messel*, f.; *Wieke*, f.

Pānochia. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Old term for a bubo of the groin, used by Fallopius, *de Morb. Gall.* i. 90, *p.* 758. Fr. anal. *panochie*, f. Germ. syn. *Drüsenbeule*, f. *Leistenbeule*, f.

Pano'dic. (Πᾶς, all; ὁδός, a way.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Pollodic*, which see.

Panorpātus, *a*, *um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family or tribe (*Panorpatæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Neuroptera*, having the *Panorpa* for their type: panorpa'tous. Fr. anal. *panorpaté*, adj.

Panophobia. See *Pantophobia.*

Panplegia. See *Pamplegia.*

Pansper'mia, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot., Nat. Hist., Physiol.* Term for a system according to which germs are disseminated in all parts of the earth and of space which surrounds it, developing themselves when they encounter bodies fitted to retain and make them grow, and increasing only when they contain all organic resemblance to that into which they are introduced: pansper'my. Fr. and Germ. anal. *panspermie*, f.

Pansper'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Panspermia*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot., Nat. Hist., Nat. Philos., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Panspermia:* pansper'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *panspermique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Panspermie betreffend.*

Pansper'mium, *ii*, n. (Πᾶς, all; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Nat. Hist., Physiol.* Term for the chief or elementary principle of matter. Fr. anal. *pansperme*, m. Germ. syn. *der allgemeine Grundstoff.*

Pan'sy. (Fr. *Pensée.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Viola tricolor*, or heart's-ease. Fr. syn. *pensée sauvage.* Germ. syn. *das dreifarbige Veilchen.*

Pansymmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; συμμετρία, due proportion.) *Nat. Hist., Nat. Philos.* Term for universal symmetry. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pansymmétrie*, f.; syn. *das allgemeine Ebenmaass.*

Pantăgōgus, *a*, *um.* (Πᾶς, all; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Med., Pharm.* Driving out all morbid or vicious humours; formerly applied to medicines supposed to act thus. Fr. anal. *pantagogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *alles wegführend.*

Pantămor'phia, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; ἀμορφία, shapelessness.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for perfect or complete deformity. Fr. anal. *pantamorphie*, f. Germ. syn. *gänzliche Gestaltlosigkeit.*

Pantămor'phĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Pantămorphia*, complete deformity; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pantamorphia:* pantamor'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pantamorphique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pantamorphie betreffend.*

Pantan'cўloblĕ'phăron. } (Πᾶς, all; *ancўloblĕphăron*, adhesion of the eyelids.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Entancyloblepharon*, or total adhesion of the eyelids to each other and to the eyeball. Fr. anal. *pantancyloblépharon*, m. Germ. anal. *Pantancyloblepharon*, n.

Pantanencĕphă'lia, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; *anencĕphălia*, a deficiency of brain.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for the total absence of brain in a monster fetus. Fr. anal. *pantanencéphalie*, f. Germ. syn. *die vollkomne Anencephalie; der gänzliche Gehirnmangel.*

Pantăphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; ἀφοβία, fearlessness.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for perfect fearlessness: pantapho'by. Germ. syn. *gänzliche Furchtlosigkeit.*

Panta'scia, *æ*; f. (Πᾶς, all; ἄσκιος, without shade.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for complete shadelessness. Fr. anal. *pantascie*, f. Germ. syn. *gänzliche Schattenlosigkeit.*

Pantatrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; ἀτροφία, want of nourishment.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for complete innutrition: panta'trophy. Fr. anal. *pantatrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *gänzliche Nahrungslosigkeit.*

Panta'trŏphus, *a*, *um.* (Πᾶς, all; ἄτροφος, without nourishment.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Totally without nutrition or nourishment: panta'trophous. Fr. anal. *pantatrophe*, adj. Germ. syn. *ganz ohne Nahrung.*

Pantencephalia. See *Pantanencephalia.*

Panthērīnus, *a*, *um.* (*Panthēra*, a panther.) *Zoöl.* Having large spots disposed nearly as those seen on the fur of the panther, as *Coluber pantherinus:* pan'therine. Fr. anal. *panthérin*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Panther gehörig.*

Pan'tĭces. *Anat.* Old term for the intestines.

Pantŏ'dăpos. } (Πᾶς, all; δαπὸς, a lengthening of ἄπο, from, the δ being inserted for euphony.) *Med.* Of every kind; various; an old term, Gr. anal. πανταδαπὸς, applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb.* ii. *de Nat. Hum. t.* 4, to diseases.

Pantœ'ŏpĕrittōma, *ătis*, n. (Παντοῖος, manifold; περίττωμα, a residue.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for general exuberance or hypertrophy. Fr. anal. *pantœopérittome*, m. Germ. syn. *die allgemeine Wucherung.*

Pantœ'ŏpĕrĭttōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παντοῖος, manifold; περίττωσις, a residue.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for the formation or progress of *Pantœoperittoma:* also used synonymously with it. Fr. anal. *pantœopérittose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Bildungs Process des Pantöoperittoms.*

Pantogangliītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Πᾶς, all; *gangliītis*, inflammation of a ganglion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *ganglia*, central and peripherical; also for oriental cholera. See *Hologangliitis.* Fr. anal. *pantogangliite*, f. Germ. syn. *die allgemeine Ganglienentzündung.*

Pantŏ'gĕnus, *a*, *um.* (Πᾶς, all; γεννάω, to produce.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to crystals in which each edge and each solid angle has undergone a decrease, as the *Baryta sulphata pantogena:* panto'genous. Fr. anal. *pantogène*, adj. Germ. syn. *allherrorbringend*, part. adj.

Pantol'mius, *ii*, m. (Πᾶς, all; τολμάω, to dare; from its powers.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a troch which destroyed or subdued fleshy excrescences without any

gnawing pain; mentioned by Paulus Æginetа, vii. 12, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 434.

Pantŏmor'phia, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; μορφή, form.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for general ability, or shapeliness. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pantomorphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Allgestaltigkeit; Fähigkeit alle Gestalten anzunehmen.*

Pantŏpĕlă'gĭānus, *a, um.* (Πᾶς, all; πέλαγος, the sea.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Fleurien to birds that dart into the stormy sea, as the petrel and albatross: pantopela'gian. Fr. anal. *pantopélagien*, adj.

Pantŏphă'gia, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the capability of enjoying all eatables without distinction: panto'phagy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pantophagie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Genuss aller essbaren Dinge ohne Unterschied.*

Pantŏphă'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pantŏphăgia*, enjoyment of all eatables; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Pantophagia:* pantopha'gic. See *Omnivorus, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pantophagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pantophagie betreffend.*

Pantŏ'phăgus, *a, um.* (Πᾶς, all; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Med., Physiol.* Eating all things; the same as *Omnivorus.* Fr. anal. *pantophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *Allesfressend*, part. adj.

Pantŏphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; φόβος, fear.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a species of melancholy, characterised by causeless fears: pantopho'by. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pantophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *sehr grosse Furcht ohne äusseren Grund.*

Pantŏphŏ'bĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pantŏphŏbia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pantophobia:* pantopho'bic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pantophobique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pantophobie betreffend.*

Pantŏ'phŏbus, *a, um.* (Πᾶς, all; φόβος, fear.) *Med., Pathol.* Fearing all things; all-fearing. Fr. anal. *pantophobe*, adj. Germ. syn. *Alles furchtend.*

Pantoplēthō'ra, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; πληθώρη, fulness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for universal or general *plethora*, or fulness of the blood-vessels. Fr. anal. *pantoplethore*, f. Germ. syn. *allgemeine Vollblütigkeit.*

Pantoplēthōrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pantoplēthōra*, general fulness of the blood vessels; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pantoplethora:* pantopletho'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pantoplethorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *allgemeine Vollblütigkeit gehörig.*

Pantop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Πᾶς, all; πτέρον, a fin.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Pantoptera*, nom. pl. n.) of holobranchious apodous fishes, comprehending those that with exception of the ventral have all the other fins: panto'pterous. Fr. anal. *pantoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *allflossfedert*, adj.

Pantozoötia. See *Panzoötia.*

Pānus, *i*, m. (A weaver's roll, on which the web of cloth is wound.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for an unripe tubercle; an inflammatory, or rather erysipelatous tubercle, without suppuration, usually arising in the subcutaneous glands; also applied to a bubo by Barbette; the same as *Phygethlon.* See *Perla, Phypella.*

Pany'gros, **Pany'grus,** *a, um.* (Πᾶς, all; ὑγρὸς, moist.) *Med., Pathol.* Completely moist or wet, as from sweating, the effect of medicine, or nourishment: pany'grous. Fr. anal. *panygre*, adj. Germ. syn. *ganz nass; ganz flussig.*

Panzōō'tia, *æ*, f. (Πᾶς, all; ζῶον, an animal.) *Med., Anim. Pathol.* Term for a disease which affects the cattle and other animals of a country or district generally; similar to *Pandemia* as applied to human beings: panzöoty. See *Epizooty.* Fr. anal. *panzöotie*, f. Germ. syn. *Thierseuche*, f.

Papas Amĕ'rĭcānus. **Pap'pus Amĕ'rĭcānus.** *Bot.* Name for the *Solanum tuberosum*, or potatoe plant. Fr. syn. *pomme de terre.* Germ. syn. *Erdapfel*, m.

Păpāver, *ĕris*, n. (Probably allied to πεπαίνω, to allay pain; the substitution of ă for ε being merely a dialectic change.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Papaveraceæ.* The poppy. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S. A.) for the matured fruit or capsules of the *Papaver somniferum*, (D.) *Papaver Album, Capsulæ*, or poppyheads. Fr. syn. *pavot*, m. Germ. syn. *Mohn*, m.

Păpāver Al'bum. *Bot., M. Med.* White poppy; a name for the *Papaver somniferum.*

Păpāver Errātĭcum. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the *Papaver rhœas.* Fr. syn. *coquelicot*, m. Germ. syn. *Feldmohn*, m.; *wilder rother Mohn; Kornrose*, f.

Păpāver Ni'grum. *Bot.* The black poppy; a variety of the *P. album* or *somniferum*, which has black seeds. See *Opium, Papaver Somniferum.*

Păpāver Rhœ'as. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the red corn poppy; also called *P. erraticum;* a syrup made from the flowers is used as anodyne and pectoral in coughs, etc. Fr. syn. *coquelicot*, m. Germ. syn. *Feldmohn*, m.; *wilder rother Mohn; Kornrose*, f.

Păpāver Somnĭ'fĕrum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the white poppy, from which opium is obtained; also called *P. album.* See *Lethea, Mecon, Mecones.* Fr. syn. *pavot des jardins.* Germ. syn. *Gartenmohn*, m.

Păpāvĕrāceus, *a, um.* (*Păpāver*, the poppy.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Papaver;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Papaveraceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: papavera'ceous. Fr. anal. *papavéracé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Mohn gehörig.*

Papa'verate. (*Papāvĕrĭcum* acĭdum, Papaveric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of papaveric acid with a salifiable base. The same as *Meconate.* *Păpāvĕras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *papavérate*, m. Germ. syn. *mekonsauer, mohnsauer*, or *opiumsauer Salz.*

Păpāvĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Păpāver*, the poppy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *Papaver*, or poppy; applied by some chemists to meconic acid: papa'veric. See

Diss. div. ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *papavérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *meconsauer, mohn sauer*, or *opiumsauer*, adj.

Papaverin'. (*Păpāver*, the poppy.) *Chem.* Name given to a new base discovered in opium. *Păpāvĕrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *papavérine*, f. Germ. syn. *Opiumstoff*, m.

Papaw. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Carica papaya*.

Papaw-tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Carica papaya*.

Papa'ya. *Bot.* The specific name of the papaw-tree. See *Carica Papaya*.

Papayāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Agardh, Lindley, Kunth and Martius to a Family (*Papayaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Papaya* for their type: papaya'ceous. Fr. anal. *papayacé*, adj.

Păpĭ'lionāceus, *a, um.* (*Păpĭlio*, a butterfly.) *Bot.* Resembling a butterfly: papi'liona'ceous; applied to a section (*Papilionaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the Juss. Order *Leguminosæ*. Fr. anal. *papilionacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmetterlingsartig*, adj.

Papi'liōnĭdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Name given by Latreille, Lamarck, Goldfuss, Swainson, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family, having the *Papilio* for their type. Better *Papilionidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *papilionides*, m. pl.

Păpil'la, *æ*, f. (*Papŭla*, a wheal, from its resemblance.) *Anat.* The nipple of the breast. Fr. syn. *mamélon*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustwurze*, f. Applied to the minute termination of a nerve, as the *papillæ* of the tongue. See *Thele*. Fr. anal. *papille*, f. Germ. syn. *Zungenwarzchen*, n. *Bot.* Applied to the soft protuberances which bear the spores in the *Telephora;* according to H. Cassini, to the very short, thick, fleshy and cylindraceous appendages of the *clinanthium* of certain *Synantherecæ;* according to Guillemin, to the conical and elongated eminences which the microscope makes apparent on the grains of pollen of various plants. Germ. syn. *Warze*, f.; *Weichwarze*, f.; *Fleischwarze*, f. *Pathol.* Formerly used as dim. *Papula*. See *Rhox*.

Păpil'læ Mĕdullāres. *Anat.* Term for small eminences on the *Medulla oblongata*. Fr. anal. *papilles médullaires*.

Păpil'læ Rēnis. *Anat.* The nipples of the kidney; applied to the apices of the *Tubuli uriniferi*, arranged into eight or ten conical fasciculi; called also papillary caruncles. Fr. syn. *caroncles papillaires*. Germ. syn. *Carunkeln warzenförmigen*.

Păpillāris, *is, e.* (*Păpilla*, the nipple.) *Med.* Of or belonging to the nipple: papil'lary. Fr. anal. *papillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *warzenförmig*, adj.

Păpillāris Her'ba. *Bot.* A name for the *Lapsana communis*, dock-cress, or nipple-wort. Fr. syn. *lapsane*, f. Germ. syn. *gemeiner brauner Senf*.

Papillary. See *Papillaris*.

Papil'lary Carun'cles. *Anat.* A name for the *papillæ renis*, or protuberances in which the *tubuli uriniferi* terminate, within the pelvis of the kidney. Fr. anal. *caroncules papillaires*. Germ. syn. *Carunkeln warzenförmigen*.

Papillātus, *a, um.* (*Papilla.*) *Bot.* Having *papillæ*, as the *stigmata* of the *Lactuceæ*, the hat of the *Agaricus papillatus*. *Entomol.* Applied to the *elytra* of the *Dynastes Herculis:* papil'late. Fr. anal. *papillé*, adj. Germ. syn. *warzig*, adj.; *weichwarzig*, adj.; *fleischwarzig*, adj.

Păpilli'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Păpilla; fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing *papillæ*, or large, thick and cylindraceous eminences, as the *clinanthium* of certain *Synantherecæ*. *Entomol.* Kirby says *cauda papillifera*, when from the last segment issue two soft and fleshy organs which secrete a lactescent liquid, as in the *Staphylinus:* papilli'ferous. Fr. anal. *papillifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *warzentragend*, part. adj.

Păpillĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Păpilla; forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the form of a *papilla*, as the *haustoria*, or suckers of certain *Entozoa:* papil'liform. Fr. anal. *papilliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *warzenförmig*, adj.

Păpillōsus, *a, um.* (*Păpilla*, a nipple; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having many small clots or points like minute nipples: papil'lose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *papilleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *warzig*, adj.; *mit Warzchen besetzt*.

Pappĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pappus*, down; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing down, wool, or hair, like a tuft or small feather: pappi'ferous. Fr. anal. *pappifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *federchentragend*, part. adj.

Păppĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pappus*, down; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a tuft of wool or small feather. Applied by Mirbel to the funicule when it is formed of soft filaments united in the manner of a small feather, as in the *Asclepias Syriaca:* pap'piform, adj. Germ. syn. *federchenförmig*, adj.

Pappŏphŏ'reus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Kunth to a tribe (*Pappophoreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Pappophorum* for their type: pappopho'reous. Fr. anal. *pappophore*, adj.

Pappŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Πάππος, down or wool; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing tufts of wool or down like small feathers, as the *Panicum pappophorum*, of which the *stigma* has the form of a sprinkler: pappo'phorous. Fr. anal. *pappophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *federchentragend*, part. adj.

Pappōsus, *a, um.* (*Pappus*, seed-down; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of *pappus* or seed-down: pap'pose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *aigrette*, adj. Germ. syn. *saamenkronig*, adj.

Pap'pus, *i*, m. (Πάππος, down of thistles, etc.) *Anat.* Term for the first downy beard of the chin, but particularly the hair on the middle of the chin. See *Capillus*. *Bot.* A term for the little hairs in which the calyx of most compound flowers terminates, which remain and are elongated after the *corolla* has fallen, serving for wings that enable the seed to fly away from the receptacles; seed-down. Fr. syn. *aigrette*, f. Germ. syn. *Samenkrone*, f.

Păpŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Păpa*, a dug or teat.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to round protuberances, soft and full of an aqueous fluid formed by a little pocket of the *epidermis* of certain plants, as in the *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a small acuminated, inflamed elevation of the skin; a wheal; a pimple. Fr. anal. *papule*, f. Germ. syn. *Blatter*, f.; *Blätterchen*, n.

Păpŭlæ. (Nom. pl. of *Păpŭla*, a pimple.) Pimples; applied as a name of an Order of Willan's arrangement of skin-diseases. Fr. anal. *papules*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Blätterchen*, n. pl.

Păpŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Păpŭla; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing *papulæ*, as the branches, leaves and *calyces* of the *Mesembryanthemum papuliferum:* papuli'ferous. Fr. anal. *papulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattertragend*, part. adj.

Păpŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Păpŭla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of *papulæ*, as the leaves of the *Hypericum balearicum:* pa'pulous. *Med., Pathol.* Having, or covered with wheals or pimples. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *papuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Auschlag.*

Păpўrăceus, *a, um.* (*Păpўrus*, paper.) *Bot.* Applied to a body that is thin, dry, pliant, and has some analogy to paper from its thickness and consistence, as the hat of the *Hydnum papyraceum*, the leaves of the *Morinda papyracea. Conchol.* Applied to many shells, in allusion to the thinness of their walls or partitions, as the *Lutraria papyracea, Cardium papyraceum, Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Papyraceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Acalepha Pæcilomorpha*, comprehending those which have an internal papyraceous cartilage: papyra'ceous. Fr. anal. *papyracé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Papier gehörig.*

Păpўrĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Păpўrus*, paper; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing paper. The bark of the *Betula papyrifera* is separated in leaves of great size, which serve very well for paper to write upon. The *Broussonetia papyrifera* furnishes material for paper in China and Japan. The *Amyris papyrifera* has cortical layers which resemble leaves of paper. The *Papyrus domesticus* formerly afforded, in Egypt especially, the thin *laminæ* of which paper was made: papyri'ferous. Fr. anal. *papyrifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *papiertragend*, part. adj.

Păpўrĭnus, *a, um.* (*Păpўrus*, paper.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having the appearance of paper. The *Oscillaria papyrina* forms upon bodies a thin membrane which resembles a sheet of vellum of a brilliant green colour: papy'rine. Fr. anal. *papyrin*, adj. Germ. syn. *papierartig*, adj.

Par, *păris*, n. (Παρὰ, one by another.) A pair. Fr. anal. *paire*, f. Germ. anal. *Paar*, n.

Par Vă'gum. *Anat.* The wandering pair; a term for the eighth pair of nerves. See *Pneumogastric.* Fr. syn. *nerfs vagues.*

Para'banate. (*Părăbănĭcum* acidum, Parabanic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of parabanic acid with a salifiable base. *Pără'bănas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *parabanate*, m.

Paraba'nic A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to a new substance in form of colourless, transparent, columnar crystals, obtained from uric acid or alloxan, with moderately concentrated nitric acid. *Părăbă'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *acide parabanique.*

Paraben'zoyle. *Chem.* Name proposed for a new substance obtained by heating in a retort the benzoate of copper.

Parablas'ta, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, from the side of; βλάστη, an offshoot.) *Bot.* Term for a sucker or offshoot. *Med., Pathol., Pathol. Anat.* Term used by Eisenmann for disease with anatomical conversion or alteration: a pa'rablast. Fr. and Germ. anal. *parablaste*, f.

Parablep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παράβλεψις, a looking askance.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for false vision; side vision: parablep'sy. Fr. anal. *parablepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Falschsehen*, n.; *Gesichtstäuschung*, f.

Părablep'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părablepsis*, false vision; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Parablepsis:* parablep'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Germ. syn. *Parablepsie betreffend.*

Pără'bŏla, *æ*, f. (Παραβάλλω, to throw out or project.) *Geom.* Term for one of three sections produced from a cone being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides: a pa'rabole. Fr. anal. *parabole*, f. Germ. syn. *Regelschnitt*, m.

Părăbŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părăbŏla;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geom.* Of or belonging to a parabole; applied to leaves oblong and rounded at their two extremities, which are straitened from the base to the summit: parabo'lical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parabolique*, adj. Germ. syn. *parabolisch*, adj. Germ. syn. *Parabola betreffend.*

Para'boloid. (*Părăbŏla;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Geom.* Resembling a parabole. *Părăbŏloĭdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *paraboloïde*, adj.

Părăbŭlia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beside; βουλὴ, will or purpose.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disordered mind or purpose; a diseased mind. Fr. anal. *parabulie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein ungeordneter Wille, bes. als Gemüthskrankheit.*

Părăbys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Παραβύω, to force in intrusively.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for turgescence of a part. See *Parabystia.* Fr. anal. *parabysme*, m. Germ. syn. *Vollpfropfen*, n.

Părăbys'tia, *æ*, f. (Same as preceding word.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a stuffing in or insertion; also the same as *Parabysma.* Fr. anal. *parabystie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nebenstopfen*, n.; *Ueberstopfen*, n.

Părăbys'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părăbystia*, a stuffing in; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Parabystia:* parabys'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parabystique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Ueberstopfen betreffend.*

Părăcar'pium, *ii*, n. (Παρὰ, beyond; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to an ovary imperfect from a natural cause, or that which in male flowers, by abortion, occupies

the place of an ovary. Applied equally to the accessory parts of fruit which are produced by the persistence either of a pistil, as the *orbiculus* of the *Lavatera trimestris;* or of the stigma, as the crown of the *Papaver:* a pa'racarp. Fr. anal. *paracarpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Afterfrucht*, f.

Paracel'sian. Of or belonging to Paracelsus, the chief of those who professed the doctrines of *Spagyric* medicine; he was otherwise named *Philippus Aurelius* (or *Aureolus*) *Theophrastus Paracelsus Bombastes ab Hohenheim;* an account of his life may be seen in Melchior Adam's *Lives of Physicians.* His real name was *Philip von Hohenheim*, and he flourished in the latter portion of the fifteenth century. His followers were called Paracelsists, and were a numerous sect till towards the close of the seventeenth century. *Paracel'sĭcus* or *Paracel'sius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *paracelsié*, adj.

Părăcentētērion. } (*Părăcentēsis*, the
Părăcentētērium, *ii*, n. } operation of tapping.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a trochar or instrument for performing *paracentesis.* Fr. anal. *paracentérion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug zur Verrichtung der Paracentese.*

Părăcentēsis, *is*, f. (Παρακεντέω, to pierce at the side.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the operation of tapping, or making an opening into the thorax, or chest, the abdomen, etc. for the discharge of fluid, in *Hydrothorax, Ascites, Empyema*, etc. See *Compunctio, Nygma.* Fr. anal. *paracentèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Durchstich*, m.

Părăcentētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părăcentēsis*, the operation of tapping; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Paracentesis:* paracente'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paracentétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Parakentese betreffend.*

Părăcentrostŏ'mătus, *a, um.* (Παρά, near; κέντρον, the centre; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Paracentrostomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Echinidæ*, comprehending those that have the mouth almost central, rather anterior than median: paracentrosto'matous. Fr. anal. *paracentrostome*, adj.

Părăcĕphălŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Παρά, almost; κεφαλή, a head; φέρω, to carry.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (*Paracephalophora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Malacozoaria*, comprehending those of which the head is slightly distinguishable from the body, but always provided with some organs of sense: paracephalo'phorous. Fr. anal. *paracéphalophore*, adj.

Paracephalus. See *Paracephalophorus.*

Părăcer'cus, *i*, m. (Παρά, almost; κέρκος, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the elongated feathers of the *hypochondria*, of the back and of the rump, which seem to form a tail by their length, and which hide the true tail. Fr. anal. *paracerque*, m. Germ. syn. *Schweif*, m.

Părachrōma, *ătis*, n. (Παρά, beyond or amiss; χρῶμα, colour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for false colour; applied to a morbid colouring, as of the sight. See *Parachromatoblepsia.* Fr. anal. *parachróme*, f. Germ. syn. *Farbentäuschung*, f.

Părachrōmătoblep'sia, *æ*, f. (*Părachrōma*, false colour; βλέπω, to see.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid false colour of vision. Fr. anal. *parachromatoblepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Sehen falscher Farben.*

Părachrŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Παρά, beyond or wrong; χρόνος, time; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* That which is untimely or unseasonable: parachro'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parachronique*, adj. Germ. syn. *unzeitig*, adj.

Parachrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρά, beyond or amiss; χρώω, to colour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or progress of *Parachroma;* decoloration. Fr. anal. *parachrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Parachroma; Missfarbung*, f.; *Verfarbung*, f.

Părа'chrōus, *a, um.* (Παράχροος.) *Med.* Of a false or altered colour; deprived of colour: para'chroous. Fr. anal. *parachroé*, adj. Germ. syn *missfarbig*, adj.

Părăcīnēma, *ătis*, n. (Παρακίνημα.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a dislocation. Fr. anal. *paracinème*, m. Germ. syn. *Verrenkte*, n.

Părăcīnēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρακίνησις.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the progress or formation of *Paracenema*, displacement or dislocation; a distorting or dislodging; also excitement. Fr. anal. *paracinèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Verrenkung*, m.; *Verrückung*, n.

Părăcīnētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părăcīnēsis*, a dislocating; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Paracinesis:* paracine'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paracinétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *nur Verrenkung gehörig; wahnsinnig*, adj.

Paracmasis. The same as *Paracme.*

Păracmas'tĭcos. } (*Păracmāsis*, the point
Păracmas'tĭcus, *a, um.* } at which the prime is past; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Paracme* or *Paracmasis:* paracmas'tic. Nearly the same as *Acmasticos.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paracmastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *parakmastisch*, adj.

Părac'me, *es*, f. (Παρά, beyond; ἀκμή, height.) *Med.* Old term for *Declinatio.* Fr. anal. *declin*, m. Germ. syn. *Abbeugung*, f. Also applied to a remission of vigour; the point at which the prime is past; applied to the period of fevers when the crisis is past; the beginning of old age. See *Acme.* Fr. anal. *paracmé*, m. Germ. syn. *die Abnahme nach der grössten Stärcke oder hochsten Blüthe.*

Părăcŏe, *es*, f. (Παρά, beyond or amiss; ἀκούω, to hear.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for dulness of hearing. See *Obauditio, Paracusis, Paralirema.* Fr. anal. *paracée*, f. Germ. syn. *Unrechthören*, n.; *Verhören*, n.

Părăcollētĭcos. } (Παρακολλάω, to ag-
Părăcollētĭcus, *a, um.* } glutinate; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Old term the same as *Agglutinans.* Fr. anal. *paracollétique*, adj.

Părа'cōpe, *es*, f. (Παρακόπτω, to be delirious.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a slight delirium occurring in fever, Gr. anal. παρακοπή, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. prænot.* 47, *Aphor.*

vi. 26. Fr. anal. *paracope*, f. Germ. syn. *Wahrung*, n.; *das Delirium Fieberkranker.*

Părăcŏ'pĭcus, Părăcop'ticus, *a, um.* (*Părăcŏpe*, slight delirium; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paracope:* paraco'pic: paracop'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paracopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Parakope betreffend*; syn. *wahnsinnig*, adj.; *mit Wahnsinn verbunden.*

Părăcŏrol'la, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beside; *cŏrolla.*) *Bot.* A term given by Link to a little second *corolla* found within the *perigonium* of the narcissus. Fr. anal. *paracorolle*, f. Germ. syn. *Nabenblumenkrone*, f.

Părăcrūsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρακρούομαι, to be deceived.) *Med.* Another term for a slight delirium. See *Paracope.* Also self-deceit. Fr. anal. *paracruse*, f. Germ. syn. *das Delirium Fieberkranker.*

Părăcrus'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părăcrūsis*, slight delirium; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paracrusis:* paracrus'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paracrustique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paracrusis betreffend.*

Părăcūsis, *is*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; ἀκούω, to hear; as if something were taken from the faculty of hearing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for depraved or defective hearing; wrong hearing; a genus of the Order *Dysæsthesiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Obauditio, Paracoe, Paralerema.* Fr. anal. *paracuse*, f.; *paracousie*, f. Germ. syn. *Falschhören*, n.

Părăcūsis Imāgĭnāria. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the hearing of imaginary sounds, not existing without, but excited within the ear. Fr. anal. *paracousie imaginaire.*

Părăcūsis Imperfec'ta. *Med., Pathol.* A term for deafness, or inability to hear sounds as usual. Fr. anal. *paracousie imparfaite.*

Paracy'anate. (*Părăcyănĭcum* ăcĭdum, Paracyanic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to a *fulminate.* *Părăcy'ănas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *paracyanate*, f.

Părăcyă'nĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to *fulminic* acid, because, though having the same composition as cyanic acid, it widely differs in relation to its properties: paracya'nic. Fr. anal. *paracyanique*, adj.

Părăcyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss, or badly; κύησις, pregnancy.) *Med., Obstet.* A term for extra-uterine pregnancy. Fr. anal. *paracyésie*, f. Germ. anal. *Parakyesie*, f.; syn. *die Schwangerschaft ausserhalb der Gebärmutter.*

Părăcynan'che, *es*, f. (Παρὰ, badly; κύων, a dog; ἄγχω, to suffocate.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Cynanche* or *Angina.* Fr. anal. *paracynanchie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein gelinder Grad von Angina.*

Paracystis. See *Parurocystis.*

Părădac'tўlum, *i*, n. (Παρὰ, near; δάκτυλος, a toe.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the lateral portions of the toes of birds, to distinguish it in some manner from the inferior surface: the paradac'tyle. Fr. anal. *paradactyle*, m. Germ. syn. *Zehenseite*, f.

Pa'radise Apple. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Citrus Paradisi.*

Paradise, Grains of. *Bot.* See *Grains of Paradise.*

Părădīseānus, *a, um.* *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a tribe (*Paradiseana*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Corvidæ*, having the *Paradisea* for their type: paradisea'nous. Fr. anal. *paradiséané*, adj.

Părădīseus, *a, um.* (Παράδεισος, a fruitful garden, Paradise.) Belonging to Paradise: paradi'sean. *Ornithol.* Applied to a certain bird with beautiful plumage. Fr. syn. *de paradis.* Germ. syn. *paradiesisch*, adj.

Părădox'us, *a, um.* (Παρὰ, beyond; δόξα, expectation.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal, the structure of which presents results unexpected and which seem paradoxical, as the *Calx carbonata paradoxa.* *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Rana paradoxa*, because the tadpole has a tail enormous and larger than that of the perfect animal, inducing the ancient belief, that the reptile passed from the state of a frog to that of a tadpole, then to that of a fish: paradox'ous. Fr. anal. *paradoxal*, adj. Germ. syn. *unglaublich*, adj.

Păræsthēsia, *æ*, f. **Păræsthēsis,** *is*, or *eos.* (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; αἴσθησις, sensation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbid, abalienated, or altered sensation: paresthe'sis. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Anæsthesia.* Fr. anal. *paræsthésie*, f. Germ. syn. *das krankhaft veränderte Gefühl.*

Păræsthētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Păræsthēsia*, altered sensation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paræsthesia:* paresthe'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *paræsthétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paræsthesis betreffend.*

Paraffin'. (*Părum*, little; *affĭnis*, accessory or partaker of, because it resists the action of acids, alkalis and other chemical agents.) *Chem.* A term for a white, hard, crystalline substance, without taste or smell, obtained by distillation of the tar from beech-wood; at a temperature of 111° Fahr. it is a transparent colourless liquid of oleaginous consistence, and at a higher temperature it distils unchanged, being volatilized in the form of white vapour. *Paraffĭna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4, *Petrolin.* Fr. anal. *paraffine*, f.

Părăgeu'sia, *æ*, f. **Părăgeu'sis,** *is*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; γεύω, to cause to have a taste.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for morbid taste. Fr. anal. *parageusie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verstimmung des Geschmacks oder des Schmackvermögens.*

Parageustia. See *Parageusia.*

Părăglos'sa, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for swelled tongue; also *prolapsus*, or displacement of the tongue. Fr. anal. *paraglosse*, f. Germ. syn. *Zungenvorfall*, m.

Părăgōge, *es*, f. (Παράγω, to bring or put forth.) *Anat., Surg.* Old term for adaptation in the form of bones; those which were thus easier of reduction when dislocated were termed παραγωγότερα by Hippo-

crates, *de Artic. t.* 64. Fr. anal. *paragoge*, Germ. syn. *Ablenkung*, f.

Părăgomphōsis, *is*, or *eos*. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; γομφόω, to wedge or fix with nails.) *Med.*, *Obstet.*, *Surg.* Term for the impaction of the child's head in the pelvis. Fr. anal. *paragomphose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Einkeilung des Kindskopfs im Becken.*

Paraguay. (Name of a province in South America.) *Bot.* Name of the *Cassine paragua*, a plant of South America and Ethiopia, which affords a tincture used against rheumatic odontalgy.

Paraidrosis. See *Paridrosis.*

Părălă'lia, *æ*, f. (Παραλαλέω, to talk at random.) *Med.* Term for heavy or incorrect speaking. Fr. anal. *paralalie*, f. Germ. syn. *das erschwerte oder oft unrichtige Sprechen; Versprechen*, n.

Părălam'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παραλάμπω, to shine a little.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Old term for a *cicatrix* in the transparent portion of the *cornea* of the eye. Fr. anal. *paralampsis*, f. Germ. syn. *ein weisser Fleck auf der Hornhaut.*

Părălērēma, *ătis*, n. } (Παρὰ, beyond; λῆρημα,
Părălērēsis, *is*, or *eos*. } dotage.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for a state of slight delirium, as from fever; also similar to *Lerema.* See *Obauditio*, *Paracoe*, *Paracusis.* Fr. anal. *paralérème*, m. Germ. syn. *Irrereden*, n.; *das thorichte Geschwätz.*

Părălēros. } (Παράληρος.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*
Părălērus, *a*, *um.* } Talking foolishly; delirious. Fr. anal. *délirant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *irreredend*, part. adj.

Părălimno'drŏmus, *a*, *um.* (Παρὰ, near; λίμνη, a pond; δρομὸς, a scout.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Paralimnodromi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Paralimnopteni*, comprehending those that run along the borders of ponds: paralimno'dromous. Fr. anal. *paralimnodrome*, adj.

Părălimnoptēnus, *a*, *um.* (Παρὰ, near; λίμνη, a pond; πτηνὸς, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to an Order (*Paralimnopteni*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mydalornithes*, comprehending those that live on the borders of ponds: paralimnopte'nous. Fr. anal. *paralimnoptène*, adj.

Pără'lius, *a*, *um.* (Παρὰ, by; ἅλς, the sea.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to, or adjacent to the sea. See *Euphorbia Paralias.*

Parallac'tical. (*Părallaxis*, a parallax; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Astron.* Of or belonging to a parallax. *Părallac'tĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parallactique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Parallaxe betreffend.*

Parallage. See *Parallax.*

Părallag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Παραλλάττω, to change.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Old term for a change in the situation of bones, or parts of bones, as when one portion of a fractured bone rests upon another; also termed *Parallaxis* or parallax. Fr. syn. *parallaxe*, f. Germ. syn. *die Abwechselung zwischen zwei oder mehren Dingen.*

Paral'lax. (Παράλλαξις, a difference.) *Astron.* Term for the difference between the true and the apparent place of a planet. *Med.*, *Surg.* The same as *Parallagma.* *Părallax'is*, *is*, or *eos*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *parallaxe*, f.

Părallēla, *æ*, f. (Παρα, beside; ἀλλήλων, one another) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Old term for a malignant, cutaneous affection, attacking the palms of the hands, and inner part of the feet only, similar to *pityriasis* but the scales are larger and adherent to the skin; it is a symptom of *Syphilis.* Fr. anal. *parallèle*, f.

Părallēlĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Parallēlus*, parallel; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to that which is parallel: paralle'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. *Bot.* The placentarian single partitions which are enlarged parallel to the plane of the valves of a bivalve pericarp, and seem to join by their borders the two opposing sutures, as in the *Cruciferæ.* Fr. anal. *parallélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Parallel betreffend. Crystal.*, *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal of which a great part of the facets that terminate it, although produced by different laws of decrease, are remarkable for the parallelism of their intersections, as the *Baryta sulphata parallelica.*

Părallēlĭner'vis, *is*, *e.* } (*Părallēlus*, parallel;
Părallēlĭner'vius, *a*, *um.* } *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to leaves of which the nerves maintain a distance between them nearly equal, as in the *Eclopes parallelinerves:* paralleliner'vate: paralleliner'vious. Fr. anal. *parallélinervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichweitenspannaderlich*, adj.

Părallēlĭpi'pĕdon. } (Παράλληλος, equally
Părallēlĭpi'pĕdum, i, n. } distant; πίπτω, to fall.) *Crystall.* A solid contained under six parallelograms, the opposite sides of which are equal and parallel; also, a prism, the base of which is a parallelogram: a paralle'lipi'pedon. Fr. anal. *parallélipipédon*, m.

Părallēlĭpĭ'pĕdus, *a*, *um.* (The same as in the preceding.) *Crystal.* Of the form of a parallelipipedon: parallelipi'pedous. *Geom.* Applied indifferently to the base of such solid surface as is visible. *Zoöl.* Applied to some animals in allusion to the form of the totality of the parts constituting their body, as the *Lucanus parallelipipedus*, *Tænia parallelipipeda.* Fr. anal. *parallélipipède*, adj.

Părallēlĭvēnōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Părallēlus*, parallel; *vēna*, a vein; terminal *-ōsus*). *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to leaves preserving between them a distance nearly equal, as in *Musa sapientium:* paralle'live'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *parallélivéiné*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichweitenadericht*, adj.

Paralle'logram. (Παράλληλος, equally distant; γραμμὴ, a line.) *Geom.* Term for any quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides are parallel. *Părallēlogram'ma*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *parallélogramme*, f. Germ. syn. *etwas viereckigtes mit gleichweiten Linien.*

Părallēlus, *a*, *um.* (Παράλληλος, from παρὰ, beside; ἀλλήλων, each other.) Applied to two parts which have the same direction, and which in all their extent are at equal distance the one from the other: pa'rallel. *Bot.* Applied to the lobes of anthers when

remarkably prolonged without approaching or receding from each other, as in the *Begonia dichotoma;* to the partitions of a fruit when they correspond to the valves of a bivalve and bilocular pericarp, as in the *Alyssum*. *Geog.* A parallel sphere is that in which the equator coincides with the horizon. The circles of the earth which have the same direction as the equator, are termed parallels. Fr. anal. *parallèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleich*, adj.

Părălō'gia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; λόγος, a speech.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight degree of madness or of delirium. Fr. anal. *paralogie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein leichtes Delirium; ein leichter Wahnsinn.*

Părălō'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părălŏgia*, slight delirium; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paralogia:* paralo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paralogique*, adj. Germ. syn. *paralogisch*, adj.

Părălō'phia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, near; λοφιὰ, the first lumbar *vertebra.*) *Anat.* Term for the lower and lateral part of the neck, according to Keil, etc. Fr. anal. *paralophie*, f.

Părălych'nion. } (Παρὰ, from; λυχνίον,
Părălych'nium, *ii*, n. } dim. λυχνὸς, a light or lamp.) *Med.* Term for a thick defence or protection from the light. Fr. syn. *paralychnion*, m. Germ. syn. *Lichtschirm*, m.

Părălÿ'siorrheumătis'mus, *i*, m. (*Părălўsis; rheumatismus*, rheumatism.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for paralytic rheumatism: paraly'siorrheu'matism. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *paralysiorrheumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Lähmungsrheumatismus*, m.

Părălÿ'sis, *is*, f. (Παραλύω, to disable.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease characterized by a loss or diminution of the power of voluntary motion affecting any part of the body; a genus of the Ord. *Comata;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. Paralysis may be an affection either of the *cerebrum*, the spinal marrow, or the nerves. See *Cataptosis, Paresis, Resolutio, Resolutio Nervorum.* Fr. anal. *paralysie*, f. Germ. anal. *Paralyse*, f.; syn. *Lähmung*, f.

Părălÿ'sis A'gĭtans. *Med., Pathol.* The shaking palsy; a name for the *Synclonus ballismus* of Dr. Good; the *Scelotyrbe festinans* of Sauvages. Fr. syn. *paralysie agitée.*

Părălÿ'sis Hēmiplēgĭca. *Med., Pathol.* Term for palsy of one-half of the body from side to side. See *Hemiplēgia.* Fr. anal. *paralysie hémiplégique.*

Părălÿ'sis Her'ba. *Bot.* A name applied to the *Primula veris*, and also the *Primula vulgare*, from their having been used in paralytic affections. Fr. syn. *primevère*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlüsselblume*, f.

Părălÿ'sis Părăplēgĭca. *Med., Pathol.* Term for palsy of one-half of the body from head to foot, as the lower half, or legs and thighs. See *Paraplegia.* Fr. anal. *paralysie paraplégique.*

Părălÿ'sis Partiālis. *Med., Pathol.* Term for palsy of some particular muscle or nerve; partial palsy or paralysis. Fr. anal. *paralysie partiale.* Germ. syn. *Paralyse partheyishe.*

Părălÿ'sis Vēnēnāta. *Med., Pathol.* Term for palsy from the effects of some poison. Fr. syn. *paralysie vénimeux.* Germ. syn. *Paralyse giftige.*

Părălÿ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părălўsis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paralysis:* paraly'tic. Fr. anal. *paralytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelähmt*, adj.; *lähmend*, part. adj.; anal. *paralytisch*, adj.

Părămēcēs, adj. (Παραμήκης.) *Med.* Of a longish shape; oblong; longitudinal. Fr. syn. *longitudinal*, adj. Germ. syn. *längegehend*, part. adj.

Părămēnia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; μῆνες, the menses.) *Pathol.* A term for disordered menstruation. Fr. anal. *paraménie*, f. Germ. syn. *der unordentlich Monatfluss.*

Părămērĭ'deus, *a, um.* (*Părămērium*, the inner part of the thigh.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Parameríum*, or upper part of the thigh: parameri'deous. Fr. anal. *paraméridé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Oberschenkel gehörig.*

Părămērion. } (Παρὰ, near; μηρὸς, the
Părămērium, *ii*, n. } thigh.) *Anat.* Old term for the inner part of the thigh, according to Gorræus; also called *Femen*, according to Lindenus, *Med., Physiol.* ii. 14, § 19. Fr. anal. *paramérion*, m. Germ. syn. *die innere Seite der Schenkel.*

Părămēsos. } (Παρὰ, near; μέσος, the
Părămēsus, *a, um.* } middle.) *Anat.* Old term applied (nom. sing. m.) as an epithet of the finger between the middle and the little fingers; the annular or ring finger. Gorræus. Fr. syn. *paramèse*, adj. Germ. syn. *Goldfinger*, m.; *Ringfinger*, m.

Părămor'phia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; μορφὴ, form.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for morbid structure; applied to organic diseases. Fr. anal. *paramorphie*, f.

Paramorphin'. *Chem.* Name given by Pelletier to a new substance isomerous with morphin, which he discovered in opium. *Părămorphīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *paramorphine*, f.

Părănephrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Părănephros*, the suprarenal capsule; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the suprarenal capsules. Fr. anal. *paranéphrite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung einer Nebenniere.*

Părănephrītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părănephrītis*, inflammation of the suprarenal capsules; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paranephritis:* paranephri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paranéphritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paranephritis betreffend.*

Părăne'phros. } (Παρὰ, near; νεφρὸς, the
Părăne'phrus, *i*, m. } kidney.) *Anat.* Term for the suprarenal capsule. Fr. syn. *capsule surrénale.* Germ. syn. *Nebenniere*, f.

Părăneuris'mus, *i*, m. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; νεῦρον, a nerve; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* A term for a nervous affection. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *paranéurisme*, m.

Părănœ'a, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; *νοέω*, to understand.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Dementia;* also for *delirium.* Fr. anal. *paranée*, f.

Părănœ'icus, *a, um.* (*Părănœa, dementia* or delirium; terminal *-icus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to *Paranœa:* paranœ'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paranœ'ique*, adj. Germ. syn. *aberwitzig*, adj.; *wahnsinnig*, adj.

Părănym'phium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* Applied by G. Allmann to parts other than the tegument of the flower, which, from the extremity of the stamens, or at the same time with them, tend towards the point of the ovary or towards the bottom of the flower. Fr. anal. *paranymphion*, m.

Părănym'phius, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by G. Allmann to plants which have a *paranymphium:* paranym'phious. Fr. anal. *paranymphié*, adj.

Părăpēchyon.
Părăpēchyum, *i*, n. } (Παρὰ, near; *πῆχυς*, the *ulna*, or cubit.) *Anat.* Old term for a part of the arm; also, for the *radius.* Gorræus. Fr. anal. *parapéchyon*, m. Germ. syn. *Speiche*, f.

Părăpĕ'tăloīdēs, adj. (*Părăpĕtălum*, a parapetal; terminal, *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a parapetal; applied by Mœnch to corols provided with parapetals: parape'taloid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *parapétaloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *nebenblumenblattähnlich*, adj.

Părăpĕ'tălostēmōnis, *is, e.* (Παρὰ, almost; *πέταλον*, a petal; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Mœnch to a Class (*Parapetalostemones*, nom. pl. f.) of plants comprehending those of which the stamens are borne upon petaliform plates which are found in the interior of the corol. Fr. anal. *parapétalostémone*, adj.

Părăpĕ'tălum, *i*, n. (Παρὰ, almost; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Name given by Mœnch to every appendage of petals or of the corol, as the threads of the corol of the *Menyanthes;* by Link to parts resembling petals, but situated upon a row more interior, as those seen in the *Ranunculaceæ.* Linnæus refers them to the nectaries. Fr. anal. *parapétale*, m. Germ. syn. *Afterkronenblatt*, n.; *Nebenblumenblatt*, n.

Pără'phia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, from; *ἁφή*, a touching.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid change or alteration of the sense of touch: para'phy. Fr. anal. *paraphie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine (krankhafte) Veränderung des äussern Gefühls.*

Părăphīmōsis, *is*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond; *φιμόω*, to bridle.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a disorder in which the prepuce is constricted behind the *glans penis* and cannot be drawn forward. See *Scapellatum.* Fr. anal. *paraphimosis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zusammenschnürung der (zurückgezogenen) Vorhaut hinter der Eichel.*

Părăphīmōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părăphīmōsis;* terminal *-icus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Paraphimosis:* paraphimo'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paraphimotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paraphimosis betreffend.*

Părăphōnia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; *φωνή*, the voice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for change or alteration of the voice; bad voice; a genus of the Ord. *Dyscinesiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Cacophonia.* Fr. anal. *paraphonie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Fehler der Stimme.*

Părăphōnia Clan'gens. *Med., Pathol.* Term for an acute, shrill, weak-toned voice. See *Oxyphonia.* Fr. anal. *paraphonie aigrie.*

Părăphōnia Cōmătōsa. *Pathol.* Term for the noise or sound emitted at inspiration by persons in a state of *coma*, produced by the relaxed condition of the *Velum palati* and *glottis.* Fr. anal. *paraphonie comateuse.*

Părăphōnia Pălātīna. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the altered voice caused by the absence of the *uvula*, or its being divided, and usually attended with hare-lip. Fr. anal. *paraphonie palatine.*

Părăphōnia Pūbĕrum. *Med., Physiol.* Term for the change of voice which takes place about the age of puberty in males. Fr. anal. *paraphonie des jeunes garçons.*

Părăphōnia Rau'ca. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the hoarseness of the voice produced by dryness of, or flaccid tumour of, the *fauces.* Fr. anal. *paraphonie rauque.*

Părăphōnia Rĕ'sŏnans. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a roughness of the voice caused by obstruction of the nostrils, with hissing sound in the nose. Fr. anal. *paraphonie résonnant.*

Pără'phŏra, *æ*, f. (Παραφέρω, to carry beyond.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for slight delirium, Gr. anal. *παράφορον*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. prænot. t.* 300, also generally by others for *Delirium*, and particularly by Aretæus, *de Cur. Acut. Morb.* i. 1, for that of *Phrenitis.* Fr. anal. *paraphore*, f. Germ. syn. *ein geringer Grad von Wahnsinn.*

Părăphŏ'rĭcus, *a um.* (*Părăphŏra*, slight delirium; terminal *-icus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paraphora:* parapho'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paraphorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paraphora betreffend.*

Paraphos'phate. (*Părăphosphŏrĭcum* acĭdum, Paraphosphoric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a kind of salt resulting from a combination of paraphosphoric acid with a salifiable base. *Părăphos'phas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *paraphosphate*, m.

Părăphosphŏ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Παρὰ, near; *phosphŏrĭcus*, phosphoric.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to reddened phosphoric acid, which differs in many properties from that which has undergone the action of fire: paraphospho'ric. Fr. anal. *paraphosphorique*, adj.

Părăphrēnēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; *φρήν*, the mind.) *Med.* A term for *Amentia*, also for *delirium;* likewise used for *Paraphrenitis.* See *Paraphroncsis.* Fr. anal. *paraphrénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein fieberhaftes Delirium.*

Părăphrĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; *φρήν*, the mind.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Paraphrenitis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *paraphrénie*, f.

Părăphrēnĭtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părăphrĕnia* or

Păraphrēnītis, inflammation of the brain; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paraphrenia* or *paraphrenitis:* paraphreni'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paraphrénitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paraphrenia* or *Paraphrenitis betreffend.*

Păraphrēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Παρὰ, near, *φρενῖτις*, inflammation of the brain.) *Med., Pathol.* Another term for the disease *Diaphragmatitis;* because in some of its symptoms it resembles *phrenitis*, though this disease be not at all present. See *Paraphrenesis.* Fr. anal. *paraphrénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein fieberhaftes Delirium, welches in Entzündung entfernterer Theyle.*

Păraphrŏnēsis. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Paraphrosyne.*

Păraphrŏnētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Păraphrŏnēsis*, mindlessness or delirium; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paraphronesis*, or rather *Paraphrosyne:* paraphrone'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paraphronétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paraphronesis* or *Paraphrosyne betreffend; wahnsinnig*, adj.; *wahnwitzig*, adj.

Păraphrŏ'nia. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Paraphrosyne.*

Păraphrŏ'sÿne, *es*, f. (Παράφρων, delirious.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Amentia*, also for *Delirium.* See *Paraphrenesis, Paraphronesis, Paraphronia.* Fr. anal. *paraphrosyne*, f.

Părăphÿ'sus, *ădis*, f. (Παραφυὰς.) *Bot.* A sucker or offshoot; also like *Paraphysis.*

Părăphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Παρὰ, near; *φύλλον*, leaf.) *Bot.* Applied by Mœnch to the bosses, expansions, or appendages seen under the calyx as in the *Scutellaria*, or under the perigon as in the *Salsola*, of certain plants. Link terms *paraphyllia* the foliaceous parts, resembling leaves in their structure, situated in their vicinity and developed before them, as the stipules, the *amphigastria* of the *Hepaticæ:* a pa'raphyl. Fr. anal. *paraphylle*, m.

Părăphÿsi'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Părăphÿsis*, a paraphyse; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing paraphyses, as the *Catharinea paraphysiphora:* paraphysi'phorous. Fr. anal. *paraphysiphore*, adj.

Părăphÿsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παράφυσις, of *παρὰ*, from; *φύω*, to grow.) *Anat.* Term applied to the lateral process of a *vertebra.* *Bot.* Applied the same as *Paraphyas* to a sucker or offshoot: a pa'raphyse. Applied by Hedwig to the fistulous and partitioned filaments that are mingled with the seminules of mosses. Fr. anal. *paraphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Nebenwuchs*, m.; *Schössling*, m.

Părăphÿtum, *i*, n. (Παραφύω, to grow beside.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied by Eisenmann to diseases (*Paraphyta*, nom. pl.) with increased growths, as hydatids, polypus, etc.: a pa'raphyte, m. Fr. anal. *paraphyte*, m. Germ. anal. *Paraphyte*, f.

Paraplec'tĭcus, *a, um.* } (Παραπληκτικὸς, παρα-
Paraplec'tus, *a, um.* } πληκτὸς.) *Med., Pathol.* Stricken on one side; paralysed; frenzy stricken: paraplec'tic. *Zoöl.* That which causes *paralysis.* The *Lixus paraplecticus* has been thus named because it is believed in Sweden that the *larva*, which lives in the *Phellandrium*, paralyses the limbs of horses that eat this plant. Fr. anal. *paraplectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paraplegie leidend; verruckt*, adj.

Păraplēgia, *æ*, f. (Παραπλήγια, a benumbing of parts, as when one loses the use of his limbs, from Παραπλήσσω, to strike badly.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *paralysis*, or palsy affecting one half of the body, the upper or lower; also termed *Paralysis paraplegica.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *paraplégie*, f.

Păraplēgĭcus, *a, um.* (*Păraplēgia*, paralysis of the upper or lower half of the body; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Belonging to the disease *Paraplegia:* paraple'gic; applied to a variety of paralysis termed *Paralysis paraplegica.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paraplégique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Paraplegie leidend.*

Parapleu'ra, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, near; *πλευρὸν*, the side.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to two pieces situated on each side of the *postpectus*, which are comprised between the scapulars, the *mesæstethium* and *pleuræ.* Fr. anal. *parapleure*, f.

Părapleurītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părapleurītis*, slight pleuritis; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Entomol.* Epithet given by Kirby to two spiracles situated one on each side in the *parapleuræ* of the *Telyra:* parapleuri'tic. *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Parapleuritis:* parapleuri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parapleuritique*, adj.

Părapleurītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Παρὰ, near; *pleurītis.* inflammation of the *pleura.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight degree of *pleuritis.* Fr. anal. *parapleurite*, f. Germ. syn. *ein geringer Grad von Pleuritis.*

Pă'raplex, adj. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Paraplegicus.*

Păraplex'ia, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Paraplegia*, according to some, or as *Parapoplexia*, according to others.

Părăpoiēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; *ποίησις*, a making.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term employed by Eisenmann for a disturbance of physiological action, as sanguification, nutrition, and secretion. Fr. anal. *parapoièse*, f. Germ. syn. *Parapoese*, f.

Para'pophy'sial. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Of or belonging to a parapophysis. *Părăpŏphysĭālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *parapophysial*, adj.

Părăpŏ'phÿsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρὰ, against; *ἀποφύω*, to be arisen from.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the homologues of the lower transverse process of a *vertebra.* Fr. anal. *parapophyse*, f.

Părăpoplex'ia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, near; *apoplexia*, apoplexy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight attack of apoplexy. Fr. anal. *parapoplexie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein geringer Grad von Apoplexie.*

Părap'sis, *is*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond or amiss; *ἅπτομαι*, to touch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid sense of touch. Fr. anal. *parapsis*, f. Germ. syn. *falsches Gefühl; krankhaft verändertes Gefühlsvermögen.*

Părap'tĕrum, *i*, n. (Παρὰ, near; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to a piece which exists in the lateral parts of each segment of the thorax of hexapodous insects, and which has relation with the *episternum* and wing: parap'terous. *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the long feathers directed backwards, which are inserted in the arm near the *axilla*, and which cover more or less of the wings. Fr. anal. *paraptère*, adj.

Părarrhyth'mos.
Părarrhyth'mus, *a, um.* (Παρὰ, beyond; ῥυθμὸς, number.) *Med.* Wanting in number; an old epithet applied to a pulse which was not suited to the age of the individual. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pararrhythme*, adj.

Părarthrēma, *ătis*, n.
Părarthrōma, *ătis*, n. (Παρὰ, beyond; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Med., Surg.* Old term for a slight dislocation or displacement of a bone from its articulation; a subluxation. Fr. anal. *pararthrème*, m. Germ. syn. *die unvollkommene Ausrenkung.*

Părarthrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Părarthrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the formation or progress of *Pararthrema* or *Pararthroma.* Fr. anal. *pararthrèse*, f.; *pararthrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Pararthroma.*

Părascĕpas'tra, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond; σκεπάζω, to cover.) *Surg.* Old name for a cap or bandage to go round the entire head, Gr. anal. παρασκεπάστρα, mentioned by Galen, *de Fasc.* n. 5. Fr. anal. *parascépastre*, f.

Părasceuē, *es*, f. (Παρὰ, near; σκευὴ, apparatus.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a preparatory action; also for apparatus. Germ. syn. *Zubereitung*, f.; *Vorrichtung*, f.

Părа'schĭdes, *ium*, m. pl. (Παρασχίζω, to cleave in sunder.) *Surg.* Old term for fragments of bones or splinters which are separated from a broken bone. Fr. anal. *paraschides*, m. pl.

Părăseis'ma, *ătis*, n. (Παράσεισμα.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a dangling or swinging of the arms for exercising and strengthening them; a kind of gymnastics: parase'ism. Fr. anal. *paraséisme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Schlenkern des Arme.*

Parasĕlēnia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beside; σελήνη, the moon.) *Astron., Nat. Philos.* Term for a luminous phenomenon, which consists in the appearance of one or more images of the moon. It is a phenomenon in Optics analogous to that of the *Parhelia*, the theory of which pertains to that of the *mirage.* Fr. anal. *parasélène*, f.

Părăsīta, *æ*, f. (Παράσιτος, one who lives at another's expense.) A she-flatterer; a parasite. *Bot., Zoöl.* Term for a vegetable or an animal that draws its sustenance from others; the one living in the bodies of other animals, as *polypi*, worms, etc., the other fixing its roots into other plants: a pa'rasite. Applied to an Order (*Parasitæ*, nom. pl.) of plants in Linn. Fragments of a Natural Method. Fr. anal. *parasite*, m. Germ. syn. *Schmarotzer*, m.

Parasi'tical. (*Părăsīta*, a parasite; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Of or belonging to a parasite: parasi'tic. *Părăsītĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parasitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmarotzerisch*, adj.; *schmarotzend*, part. adj.

Părăsītis'mus, *i*, m. (*Părăsītus*, a parasite; terminal *-ismus.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Term for the state or condition of an organised being which lives upon another living body, whether it draws its nourishment from it or not. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parasitisme*, m.

Părăsītus, *a, um.* (Παράσιτος, one who lives at another's expense.) *Entomol.* Applied to an Order (*Parasita*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Insecta*, from their parasitical habits. See *Parasitical.*

NOTE.—This term is unclassical and superfluous. The Order should either be *Parasitæ* or *Parasitica*, but it is employed, by Strauss, Latreille, Cuvier, Duméril, etc., and therefore is inserted here.

Părаspă'dia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, from beside; σπάω, to draw.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an opening of the *urethra* upon one side of the penis. Fr. anal. *paraspadie*, f. Germ. anal. *Paraspadia*, f.

Părаspă'dĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părаspădia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paraspadia:* paraspa'dic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paraspadique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paraspadia betreffend*

Păra'sphăgis, *ĭdis*, f. (Παρὰ, near; σφαγὴ, the throat.) *Anat.* Old term for that part of the neck next to the throat, situated at the clavicles between the neck and chest. Fr. anal. *parasphage*, f.

Păra'stădus, *i*, m. (Παραστὰς, a gallery or series of pillars.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to the sterile filaments situated between the petals and stamens, as in the *Passiflora.* Fr. anal. *parastade*, m.

Părastan'nĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the calcined stannic oxide, which, though having the same composition as the ordinary stannic oxide, differs from it in a special manner with respect to its properties; he therefore termed the former *para*stannic acid: parastan'nic. Fr. anal. *parastannique*, adj.

Părа'stăta, *æ*, m. (Παρίστημι, to stand near.) *Anat.* Old term for the several *meatus* or openings (*Parastatæ*, nom. pl.) of the ducts which convey the *semen* into the *urethra;* it was also applied to the *Epididymis* and to the prostate gland. Fr. anal. *parastate*, f.

Păras'tătă'dĕnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Părastăta*, the prostate; ἀδὴν, a gland; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an inflammation of the prostate gland. Fr. anal. *parastatadénite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Vorsteherdrüse.*

Părastătēs, *i*, m. (Παραστάτης, from παρίστημι, to stand near.) *Anat.* Old term nearly the same as *Parastata.*

Părastătītis, *ĭdis*, f. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Prostatitis.*

Părastēmōn, *ŏnis*, m. (Παρὰ, near; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to parts of flowers which resemble the threads of stamens but do not fulfil their functions, and which have been ranged among the nectaries: a parasta'men. Fr. anal. *parastème*, m.

Parastramma, *ătis*, m. The same as *Parastremma.*

Părastrem'ma, *ătis*, n. (Παραστρέφω, to distort.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a convulsive distortion of the mouth, as in the cynical spasm; or when the parts of the face, the nose, eyes, or lips are contracted or distorted. Fr. anal. *parastremme*, m. Germ. syn. *Verdrehung*, f.

Părastrep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παραστρέφω, to distort.) *Med., Surg.* Term by Swediaur for *Subluxatio* or a slight or incomplete dislocation. Fr. syn. *subluxation*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Verdrehung, theilweise Verrenkung.*

Părastўlus, *i*, m. (Παρὰ, almost; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to parts of the flower which resemble pistils but not fulfilling their functions: a pa'rastyle. Fr. anal. *parastyle*, m. Germ. syn. *Aftergriffel*, m.

Parasynanche. The same as *Paracynanche.*

Părăsys'tŏle, *es*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond; συστολὴ, a contracting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an occasional marked interval between the pulsations, or between the *systole* and *diastole* of the heart and arteries. Fr. anal. *parasystole*, f. Germ. syn. *Ubersystole*, f.

Părătar'sia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beside; τάρσος, the *tarsus.*) The same as *Tarsoectopia.*

Părătar'sium, *ii*, n. (Παρὰ, near; τάρσος, the *tarsus.*) *Ornithol.* Term applied to the lateral part of the *tarsus* of birds between the articulation of the knee and that of the foot, when it is distinguished in some manner from the *acrotarsium* and the sole. Fr. anal. *paratarse*, m. Germ. syn. *Laufseite*, f.

Părătartă'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Παρὰ, near; *tartărĭcus*, tartaric.) *Chem.* Of the nature of, approaching, or belonging to tartaric acid: paratarta'ric. See *Paratartricus.* Fr. anal. *paratartarique*, adj. Germ. syn. *nebenweinsteinsauer*, adj.; *traubensauer*, adj.

Paratar'trate. (*Părătartărĭcum* acĭdum, Paratartaric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of paratartaric or paratartric acid with a salifiable base. *Părătar'tras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *paratartrate*, m. Germ. syn. *traubensauer Salz.*

Părătar'trĭcus, *a, um.* (Παρὰ, almost; *tartrĭcus*, tartric.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to tartric acid, which by a particular disposition of the molecules presents properties different from those which it ordinarily exhibits: paratar'tric. It has been also called Racemic acid. The same as *Paratartaricus.* Fr. anal. *paratartrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *nebenweinsteinsauer*, adj.

Părătērēsiŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Παρατήρησις, an observing near or close; μανία, madness.) *Med.* Term for a rage for observing; the *furor observandi.* Fr. anal. *paratérésiomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beobachlungswuth*, f.

Pără'thĕnar, *ăris*, n. (Παρὰ, near; θέναρ, the hollow of the foot.) *Anat.* Name given by Winslow to a portion of the abductor muscle of the little toe, *P. major*, and to the short flexor of the same, *P. minor.* Fr. anal. *parathénar*, m. Germ. syn. *Nebenklopfer*, m.

Părăthўmia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond; θυμὸς, the mind.) *Med.* Term for an overstraining of the mind. Fr. and Germ. anal. *parathymie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ueberspannung der Gemüthsthätigkeit*, f.

Părăthўmĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părăthўmia*, an overstraining of the mind; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Parathymia:* parathy'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parathymique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Parathymie betreffend.*

Părătŏ'mium, *ii*, n. *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the lateral part of the upper jaw of birds, that which contains the edge or border. Fr. anal. *paratome*, m. Germ. syn. *Kieferseite*, f.

Para'tomous. (Παρὰ, beside; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Applied to cleavage when its planes are parallel with those of the fundamental figure, or are inclined to the axis. *Pără'tŏmus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *paratome*, adj. Germ. syn. *kieferseitig*, adj.

Părătŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond; τόνος, a stretching.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an abnormal stretching; an overstraining. Fr. and Germ. anal. *paratonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die abnorme Spannung; Ueberspannung*, f.

Părătŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părătŏnia*, an overstraining; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paratonia:* parato'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paratonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paratonie betreffend.*

Părătŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond; τόπος, a place.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease from or with displacement of the organs from their place. Fr. and Germ. anal. *paratopie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Krankheit von oder doch mit Verrückung eines Organs von seiner Stelle.*

Părătŏ'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părătŏpia*, disease from displacement of organs; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paratopia:* parato'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paratopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paratopie betreffend.*

Păratrem'ma, *ătis*, n. } (Παρατρίβω, to rub be-
Păratrim'ma, *ătis*, n. } side.) *Med.* Term for inflammation from friction, as of the breech from riding on horseback. Fr. anal. *paratremme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Wundsein am After; Afterfratt*, m.

Păratrip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παράτριψις.) *Med., Surg.* Term for friction, or rubbing against one another. Fr. anal. *paratripsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Aneinanderreiben*, n.

Păratrip'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părătripsis*, friction; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Paratripsis:* paratrip'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paratriptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paratripsis betreffend.*

Pără'trŏpē, *es*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond; τροπὴ, a turn.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a turning away; an alteration or distortion, as of the limbs. Fr. anal. *paratrope*, f. Germ. syn. *Abseitwenden*, n.; *Verdrehen eines Gliedes.*

Părătrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond; τροφὴ, nourishment.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for abnormal nutrition; applied (nom. pl.) by Eisenmann to diseases of nutrition. Fr.

and Germ. anal. *paratrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine von der Regel abweichende Ernährung und zwar*

Părătrŏ'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Paratrŏphia*, abnormal or diseased nutrition; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paratrophia:* paratro'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paratrophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paratrophie betreffend.*

Părătrŏ'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părătrŏpe*, an alteration or distortion; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Paratrope:* paratro'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paratropique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paratrope betreffend.*

Părauchĕ'nium, *ii*, n. (Παρὰ, near; αὐχὴν, the neck.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the lateral region of the neck, between the gorge and the cervical region. Fr. anal. *parauchène*, m.

Părăzŏe, *es*, f. (Παρὰ, beside; ζῷον, an animal.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Eisenmann for a disease by which perfectly developed animals appear. Fr. and Germ. anal. *parazoe*, f. Germ. syn. *Krankheit, bei welcher volkommen entwickelte Thiere erscheinen.*

Părăzŏon. } (Παρὰ, beside; ζῷον, an
Părăzŏum, *i*, n. } animal.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Parasitus.*

Pardac'tўlus, *a, um.* *Ornithol.* Applied to a bird that has the toes even or equal. Fr. anal. *pardactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichfingert*, adj.

Pardălian'ches, *eos*, n. (Παρδαλιαγχὲς.) *Bot., M. Med.* A Greek name for the *Arnica montana*, or leopard's bane. Fr. syn. *arnique des montagnes.* Germ. syn. *Wolverlei*, n.

Părecccœlōma, *ătis*, n. (Παρὰ, near; ἐκ, out of; κοιλόω, to hollow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid *sinus* or opening at or near another. Fr. anal. *pareccœlôme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine (krankhafte) Nebenhöhle an oder neben einer andern.*

Părecccœlōsis, *is*, f. (Παρὰ, near; ἐκ, out of; κοιλόω, to hollow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or progress of *Parecccœloma.* Fr. anal. *pareccœlose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Bildungsprocess eines Parecccœloma.*

Părec'crīsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρὰ, badly; ἐκκρίνω, to secrete.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for disordered secretion. Fr. anal. *pareccrise*, f.

Părec'tăma, *ătis*, n. (Παρεκτείνω, to stretch out beside or along.) *Med.* Term for excessive extension. See *Parectasis.* Fr. anal. *parectâme*, f. Germ. syn. *eine übermässige Ausdehnung.*

Părectă'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părectăma*, excessive extension; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Parectama:* parecta'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parectamique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Parectama betreffend.*

Parec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρεκτείνω, to stretch out beside or along.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a stretching out beside; extension. See *Parectama.* Fr. anal. *parectase*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Ausdehnung.*

Părectēnia, *æ*, f. (Παρεκτείνω, to stretch out beside.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an abnormal stretching or extending of some part. Fr. anal. *parecténie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine abnorme Streckung oder Dehnung solcher Theile.*

Parego'ric. (Παρηγορέω, to assuage; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Assuaging; anodyne; applied to a medicine that mitigates or assuages pain. *Părĕgŏ'rĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Germ. syn. *unfrischend*, part. adj.; *beruhigend*, part. adj.; *besänftigend*, part. adj.; *schmerzstillend*, part. adj.

Parego'ric Eli'xir. *M. Med.* Name for the *Tinctura opii camphorata*, or English paregoric elixir, to distinguish it from the *Tinctura opii ammoniata*, which was formerly also called paregoric elixir. Fr. anal. *elixir parégorique.* Germ. syn. *das schmerzstillend Elixir.*

Pare'ia, *æ*, f. (Παρειὰ.) *Anat.* Old term for that part of the face between the eyes and chin; the cheek. Fr. syn. *joue*, f. Germ. syn. *Bakke*, m.

Parei'ra. (Span.) The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the root of the *Cissampelos pareira* or *Pareira brava*, or wild vine. Fr. anal. *pareira*, f.

Parei'ra Bra'va. *M. Med.* The Spanish name for the root of the *Cissampelos pareira*, or American wild vine. Fr. anal. *pareira brava.*

Parelia. See *Parhelium.*

Paremptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond; ἔμπτωσις, a falling upon.) *Med.* Term for an intervening or intruding into an unusual place; also applied by Erasistratus to the *Error loci.* Fr. anal. *paremptose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Zwischenkommen oder Eindrängen in ungehörige Stellen und Räume; das Eintreten des Bluts in Theile.*

Părencĕ'phălis, *ĭdis*, f. (Παρὰ, near; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Cerebellum*, or little brain. Fr. syn. *cervelet*, m. Germ. syn. *Hirnlein*, n.; *das kleine Hirn.*

Părencĕ'phălītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Părĕncĕphălis*, the *cĕrĕbellum;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *cerebellum:* parence'phali'tis. Fr. anal. *parencéphalite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des kleinen Hirn.*

Păren'chўma, *ătis*, n. (Παρεγχέω, to pour in beside.) *Anat.* Term for the connecting medium of the substance of the viscera. *Bot.* The green juicy bark under the epidermis of trees. Fr. anal. *parenchyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Drüsenfleisch*, n.; anal. *Parenchyma*, n.

Părenchўmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părenchўma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Bot.* Of or belonging to *Parenchyma:* parenchyma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parenchymatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Parenchyma betreffend.*

Păren'chўmătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Părenchўma;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *parenchyma:* paren'chymati'tis. Fr. anal. *parenchymatite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung des Parenchyma.*

Păren'chўmătōsus, *a, um.* (*Părenchўma;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat., Bot.* Applied to parts or organs that are formed of *parenchyma.*

Zoöl. Applied, like *Parenchymatus*, by Cuvier and Schweigger to an Order (*Parenchymatosa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa*, comprehending those of which the body contains in its *parenchyma*, the viscera indistinct and sometimes very little apparent: parenchy'matose or parenchy'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *parenchymateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *reich an Parenchyma.*

Părenchў'mătus, *a, um.* (*Părenchўma*, the connecting substance of a viscus.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the *parenchyma;* applied to an Order (*Parenchymata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa*, in which the body is filled with a continuous *parenchyma:* parenchy'matous. Fr. anal. *parenchymate*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Parenchyma gehörig.*

Păren'chўmēpătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Părenchўma; hēpătītis*, inflammation of the liver.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for parenchymatous inflammation of the liver: paren'chyme'pati'tis, Fr. anal. *parenchymépatite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Leberentzündung mit Nebenergiessung oder mit Substanzwucherung.*

Păren'chўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρέγχυσις.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a falling in beside; an infiltration; applied to the formation of *parenchyma.* Fr. anal. *parenchyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Nebenherfüllen*, f.; *die Bildung des Parenchyma.*

Părencrānis, *ĭdis*, f. (Παρὰ, near; κρανίον, the skull.) *Anat.* An incorrect term for *Parencephalis*, or the *cerebellum.*

Părentālis, *is, e.* (*Părens*, a parent.) *Med.* Of or belonging to the parents: paren'tal; formerly used the same as *Hærēdĭtārius.* Fr. syn. *de parens.* Germ. syn. *Elterlich*, adj.

Păren'tŏmozōon. Păren'tŏmozōum, *i*, n. (Παρὰ, near; ἔντομον, an insect; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a sub-type (*Parentomozoa*, non. pl.) of articulated animals, which he also named *Subannelidaria.* Fr. anal. *parentomozoaire*, m.

Părĕ'pĭthўmia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, badly; ἐπιθυμία, a longing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbidly changed or depraved desires; abnormal desires or longings. Fr. and Germ. anal. *parépithymie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine krankhaft veränderte Begierde; ein abnormes Begehren.*

Părĕpĭthўmĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părĕpĭthўmia*, depraved desires; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Parepithymia:* parepithy'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* iv. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parépithymique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Parepithymie betreffend.*

Părĕrĕ'thĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρὰ, beyond; ἐρεθίζω, to rouse to anger.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for abnormal excitement; an unusual irritated condition of an external part. Fr. anal. *paréréthèsis*, f. Germ. syn. *die abnorme Ueberreizung; ein ungewöhnlich gereizter Zustand äusserer Theile.*

Parerethismus. See *Parerethisis.*

Părer'gon. Părer'gum, *i*, n. (Πάρεργον.) *Med.* Term for a bye-work, or secondary business; an appendage or appendix. Germ. syn. *Nebenwerk*, n.

Pă'rĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρίημι, to omit.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Paralysis*, or, rather, a slight degree of palsy. Fr. anal. *parésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die unvolkommene Lähmung.*

Părĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Πάρετος, relaxed or palsied; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paresis;* yielding; relaxed; palsied: pare'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *nachgebend*, part. adj.; *schlaff*, adj.; *die Paresis betreffend.*

Parhelia. See *Parhelium.*

Parhēlium, *ii*, n. (Παρὰ, near or against; ἥλιος, the sun.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the simultaneous appearance of many representations (*Parhelia*, nom. pl.) of the true sun. A phenomenon of Optics, of which the theory consists in that of the mirage. See *Paraselenia.* Fr. anal. *parélie*, m. Germ. syn. *Nebensonne*, f.

Părĭ'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a tribe (*Parideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Asparagineæ*, having the *Paris* for their type: pari'deous. Fr. anal. *paridé*, adj.

Părĭdrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρὰ, near; ἱδρὼς, sweat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Ritgen for the time or period of sweating. Fr. anal. *paridrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zeit des Schwitzens; Schweissfrist*, f.

Pă'ries, *ĭĕtis*, m. (*Par*, a pair; because they are in pairs.) The walls of a house. *Anat.* Applied to the walls or sides of any cavity, which are termed its *pari'etes.* Fr. syn. *muraille*, f. Germ. syn. *Wand*, f.

Pari'etal. (*Păries*, a wall.) Resembling or belonging to a wall. *Părĭĕtālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *pariétal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu einer Wand gehörig.*

Pari'etal Bones. (Because they protect the brain, like walls.) *Anat.* The two quadrangular bones, one on each side, forming the transverse arch of the cranium. *Os'sa Părĭĕtālia.* See *Nervalia Ossa.* Fr. syn. *os pariétales.* Germ. syn. *Scheitelwandbeine*, n. pl.

Părĭĕtāria, *æ*, f. (*Păries*, a wall; because it grows on old walls.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia;* Ord. *Monœcia.* The wall pellitory. Fr. anal. *pariétaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Glaskraut*, n.

Părĭĕtāria Officīnālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the wall pellitory, formerly esteemed as diuretic; also called *Helxine, Perdicium, Urceola*, and *Vitraria.* Fr. syn. *pariétaire commun.* Germ. syn. *officinelles Glaskraut.*

Părĭĕtārie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a group (*Parietarieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Urticeæ*, having the *Parietaria* for their type: parietarie'ous. Fr. anal. *pariétarié*, adj.

Pariglīna, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name given to an organic alkali discovered by Pallotta in the root of the *Smilax sarsaparilla:* pariglin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *parigline*, f. Germ. syn. *Parigline*, f.

Parillin'. *Chem.* Name given by Pelleton to an alkali discovered in the root of the sarsaparilla plant. *Parillīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *parilline*, f.

Părĭnervātus, *a, um.* (*Par*, equal; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by Raspail to the

superior *palea* of the *Gramineæ*, which is marked by two equal nerves placed nearer the edge than the centre: pariner'vate. Fr. anal. *parinervié*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichspannadericht*, adj.

Părĭpennātus, *a*, *um*. (*Par*, equal; *penna*, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied to a pennate leaf the folioles of which are attached by pairs on the common petiole, to the end of which there is perceived neither *cirrus* nor solitary foliole, as in the *Cicer arietinum*; paripen'nate. Fr. anal. *paripenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichgeflugelt*, adj.

Pă'ris, *ĭdis*, m. (*Paris*, the son of Priamus and Hecuba.) A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Octandria*; Ord. *Tetragynia*. The herb Paris. Fr. syn. *pariselle*, f. Germ. syn. *Pariskraut*, n.

Pă'ris Quadrĭfō'lia. *Bot.* Systematic name of the herb Paris, the leaves and berries of which act like opium, and are used in hooping-cough; the root has emetic qualities, and, in popular opinion, is aphrodisiac. Fr. syn. *parisette*, f. Germ. syn. *Pariskraut*, n.

Parĭsac'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Παρείσακτος, introduced privily.) *Med.* That which is slipped in secretly and unnoticed. Fr. anal. *parisactique*, adj. Germ. syn. *heimlich oder unvermerkt hineingeschlüpft*. (*Parĭsăgōge*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Parisagoge*: parisac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parisactique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Parisagoge betreffend*.

Parĭsăgōge, *es*, f. (Παρεισάγω, to bring in secretly.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a secret or unnoticed introduction, as in intussusception of the bowels. Fr. syn. *pareigoge*, f. Germ. syn. *Ineinanderschlüpfen*, n.; *das heimliche oder unvermerkte Hineinschlüpfen*.

Păris'thmia, *ōrum*, n. pl. (Παρὰ, near; *ἰσθμὸς*, the *fauces*.) *Anat.* Old term used by Bertholin, ii. 11, for the glands of the fauces, that is, the tonsils; and also for *Tonsillitis*, or inflammation of these glands, according to Hippocrates, Gr. anal. *παρίσθμια*, *Aph.* iii. 26. Fr. syn. *tonsilles*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *die Mandeln im Halse*.

Păris'thmĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Păristhmia*, the tonsils; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Paristhmia* or tonsils: paris'thmic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paristhmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Paristhmia gehörig*.

Păris'thmion. } (Παρὰ, near; *ἰσθμὸς*, the
Păris'thmium, *ii*, n. } fauces.) *Anat.* A tonsil, or gland of the fauces. See *Paristhmia*. Fr. syn. *tonsille*, f. Germ. syn. *Mandel*, f.

Păristhmiŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. (Παρίσθμια, the tonsils; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Name for an old instrument with which the tonsils were cut or scarified: a paris'thmiotome. Fr. anal. *paristhmiotôme*, m.

Păristhmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Păristhmia*, the tonsils; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the tonsils; the same as *Tonsillitis*. Fr. anal. *paristhmite*, f. Germ. syn. *Mandelbraune*, f.

Park Leaves. *Bot.* A common name for the *Hypericum androsæmum*, All-heal, or St. Peter's-wort.

Parkeriāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Hooker and Kunth to a tribe (*Parkeriaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Filices*, having the *Parkeria* for their type: parkeria'ceous. Fr. anal. *parkériace*, adj.

Parmēlia (**Islan'dĭca**). *Bot.*, *M. Med.* A name for the *Cetraria Islandica*.

Parmēliāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Fries, Eschweiler, Reichenbach and Fee to a tribe (*Parmeliaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes*, having the *Parmelia* for their type: parmelia'ceous. Fr. anal. *parmeliacé*, adj.

Parmē'lius, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Zenker to a tribe (*Parmeliæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes*, having the *Parmelia* for their type: parme'lious. Fr. anal. *parmelié*, adj.

Parnīdeus, *a*, *um*. *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family (*Parnidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, having the *Parnus* for their type: parni'deous. Fr. anal. *parnidé*, adj.

Parocci'pital. (Παρὰ, beyond or beside; *occĭpĭtālis os*, the occipital bone.) *Anat.*, *Comp. Anat.* A term proposed by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, for the elements of the occipital segment of the cranium below the supraoccipital. *Părocci'pĭtālis*, *is*, *e*. Fr. anal. *paroccipital*, adj.

Părŏchēteu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παροχετεύω, to derive, or lead through other canals.) *Med.* Old term for Derivation. Fr. syn. *dérivation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ableitung*, f.

Părŏchēteu'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Părŏchēteusis*, derivative; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Parocheteusis*: parocheteu'tical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parochéteutique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Parocheteusis betreffend*.

Părŏdon'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Παρὰ, near; *ὀδοὺς*, a tooth.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Old term for a painful tubercle on the gums. The same as *Parulis*. Fr. anal. *parodonte*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnfleischgeshwür*, n.

Părœ'nia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, from; *οἶνος*, wine.) *Med. Jur.* Term for an act committed under the influence of wine. Fr. anal. *parœnie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine in der Trunkenheit begangene übel Handlung*.

Părŏmocrĭ'cius, *a*, *um*. (Παρόμοιος, nearly like; *κρίκος*, a ring.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Paromocricii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Chetopoda*, comprehending those of which the difference of the rings and of their appendages admits of dividing the body into thoracic and abdominal regions, although the separation be but slightly evident: paromocri'cious. Fr. anal. *paromocricien*, adj.

Părom'phălŏcēlē, *es*, f. (Παρὰ, near; *ὀμφαλὸς*, the navel; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a *hernia* near the navel: parom'phalocele. Fr. anal. *paromphalocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Nebennabelbruch*, m.; *ein Bruch neben dem Nabel*.

Păromphălŏcēlĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Păromphălŏcēlē*, *hernia* near the navel; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paromphalocele*: paromphaloce'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paromphalocélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paromphalocele betreffend*.

Părŏnīria, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, near; ὄνειρος, a dream.) *Med.* A term for disturbance of the sleep by disagreeable dreams. Fr. anal. *paronirie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Träumen.*

Paronœa. See *Paranœa.*

Părŏnÿ'chia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, about; ὄνυξ, the nail.) *Bot.* Applied as a name for a genus of plants. See *Paronychieus. Med., Surg.* Term for a collection of pus, or an abscess in the fingers; the disease whitlow or whitloe. See *Felon, Onychia, Panaris, Panaritium, Pandalitium, Reduvia.* Fr. anal. *paronychie*, f.; syn. *panaris*, m. Germ. syn. *Nagelgeschwür*, n.

Părŏnÿ'chĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părŏnÿchia*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Paronychia:* parony'chic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6 Fr. anal. *paronychique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paronychia betreffend.*

Parŏnÿchie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by A. Saint-Hilaire to a Family (*Paronychieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by him, having for their type a genus named *Paronychia:* paronychie'ous. Fr. anal. *paronychié*, adj.

Paronychis.
Paronychitis. } The same as *Paronychia.*

Parophobia. An inexpressive term for *Hydrophobia;* probably a corruption of *Panophobia.*

Părophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, near; ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eyes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation around the eye: parophthal'my. Fr. anal. *parophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung um das Auge.*

Părophthalmon'cus, *i*, m. (Παρὰ, near; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a tumour near the eye. Fr. anal. *parophthalmoncie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Geschwulst neben dem Auge.*

Părōpiæ, f. pl. (Παρὰ, near; ὤψ, the eye.) *Anat.* Old term for the external angles of the eyes. See *Canthus.* Fr. syn. *paropies*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *die äussern Augenwinkel.*

Părōpion.
Părōpium, *ii*, n. } (Παρώπιον.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a blinder, as applied to the horse; a shade for the eyes. Fr. anal. *paropion*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenschirm*, m.

Păropsie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Term for a tribe (*Paropsieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Passifloreæ*, established by De Candolle, having the *Paropsia* for their type: paropsie'ous. Fr. anal. *paropsié*, adj.

Părop'sis, *is*, f. (Παρὰ, badly; ὄψις, vision.) *Med., Pathol.* The generic term used by Dr. Good for disorders of the sense of vision; false seeing. Fr. anal. *paropsis*, f. Germ. syn. *falsche Sehen; die krankhafte Sehen.*

Părŏptēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παροπτάω, to roast.) *Med.* Old term for a provocation of sweat by placing the patient in a dry bath, or within the influence of a large fire. Fr. anal. *paroptèse*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Schwitzbad in heisser Asche, heissem Sande, oder über glühenden Kohlen.*

Părop'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Παρὰ, about; ὄπτομαι, to see; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Applied by Goethe to the colours produced by the light after it has undergone what is termed *diffraction:* parop'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *paroptique*, adj.

Părŏrāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρὰ, badly; ὁράω, to see.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for weak or depraved vision, according to Galen, *de Sympt. Caus.* i. 5; also for hallucination, when the *cornea* becomes infected so that all objects appear of different colours, according to Fernelius, *Pathol.*, v. 5. Fr. anal. *parorase*, f. Germ. syn. *Falschsehen*, n.

Părorchĭ'dĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părorchĭdium*, malposition of a testicle; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Parorchidium:* parorchi'dic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parorchidique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Parorchidium betreffend.*

Părorchi'dium, *ii*, n. (Παρὰ, badly; ὀρχίδιον, a testicle.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for malposition of the testicle, being either detained in the abdomen, at the groin, or retracted into the groin. Fr. anal. *parorchide*, f. Germ. syn. *Leistenhoden*, m.

Părŏr'gănum, *i*, n. (Παρὰ, near; ὄργανον, the material of a work.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for accidental tissue resembling organic structure. Fr. anal. *parorgane*, m.; syn. *le tissu accidentel.* Germ. syn. *ein einem andern Organe ähnliches organisches Gebilde.*

Părŏs'mia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, from; ὀσμὴ, a smell.) The same as *Parosphresis.*

Părosphrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρὰ, from; ὄσφρησις, a smelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid perverted sense of smell. Fr. anal. *parosphrèse*, f. Germ. syn. *der krankhaft veränderte Geruch.*

Părŏs'tia, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ, badly, or dim.; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term used by Good for defective ossification. Fr. anal. *parostie*, f.

Parotiæ. See *Paropiæ.*

Paro'tid. (Παρὰ, about; οὖς, the ear.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to near to the ear; applied to a gland situated under the ear. *Părōtĭ'deus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *parotidien*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Ohrdrüse betreffend.*

Paro'tid Duct. *Anat.* Term for a small tube proceeding from the parotid gland to the mouth, otherwise called Steno's duct. Fr. syn. *conduit parotide*, f. Germ. syn. *der Stenonische Speichelgang.*

Paro'tid Gland. *Anat.* The large, conglomerate, salivary gland, situated under the ear; also termed *Parotis.* See *Dioscuri.* Fr. anal. *glande accessoire de la parotide.* Germ. syn. *Ohrspeicheldrüse*, f.

Parotidean Plexus. *Anat.* See *Pes Anserinus.*

Părōtĭ'deus, *a, um.* (Παρὰ, about; οὖς, the ear.) Of or belonging to the ear; applied to a gland near the ear, etc.: paro'tid: parotĭ'dean. Fr. anal. *parotidien*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Ohrdrüse betreffend.*

Părōtĭdon'cus, *i, m.* (Παρωτὶς, the parotid gland; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for tumour or swelling of the parotid gland, commonly termed the mumps. Fr. anal. *parotidoncie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohr-Drüsengeschwulst*, f.; *Bauerwetzel*, m.

Părōtĭdoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (Παρωτὶς, the parotid gland; σκίῤῥος, an induration.) *Med., Pa-*

thol. Term for *scirrhus*, or a scirrhous hardening of one or both parotid glands. Fr. anal. *parotidoscirrhe* or *-squirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *der Skirrhus, oder skirrhose Verhärtung einer oder beider Ohrdrüsen.*

Părōtĭcus, *a, um.* (Παρὰ, near; οὖς, the ear; terminal *-ικὸς.*) That which borders upon the ears. *Ichthyol.* A fish (*Labrus paroticus*) is thus called because of the colour of its opercules, which differs from that of the rest of the body. *Ornithol.* The parotic region in birds is the turn of the ear. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parotique*, adj.

Părōtis, *ĭdis*, f. (Παρὰ, about; οὖς, the ear.) *Anat.* Term for a gland situated under the ear; the parotid gland. Fr. anal. *parotide*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrspeicheldrüse*, f.

Părōtītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Părōtītis*, inflammation of the parotid gland; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Parotitis:* paroti'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parotitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Parotitis betreffend.*

Părōtītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Părōtis*, the parotid gland; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the parotid gland, popularly termed the mumps; also called *Cynanche parotidea* and *Angina externa.* See *Catarrhus Bellinsulanus, Parotidoncus.* Fr. anal. *parotidien*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohrenspeicheldrüsenentzündung*, f.

Pa'roxysm. (Παροξύνω, to aggravate.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an evident increase of the symptoms of a disease, which after a certain time declines; a periodical fit or attack of a disease. *Păroxys'mus, i*, m. See *Epiparoxysmus.* Fr. anal. *paroxysme*, m. Germ. anal. *Paroxysmus*, m.

Par'rot's Corn. *Bot.* Common name for the seeds of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, or bastard saffron. Fr. syn. *carthame des teinturiers.* Germ. syn. *Saflor*, m.; *wilder Safran.*

Parsley. (Corr. *Petroselinum.*) *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Apium petroselinum.* See *Grielum.* Fr. syn. *persil cultivé.* Germ. syn. *die gemeine Petersilie.*

Parsley, Black Mountain. *Bot.* Common name for the *Athamanta oreoselinum.*

Parsley Break-stone. *Bot.* Common name for the *Polygonum selenoides.*

Parsley, Macedo'nian. *Bot.* The common name for the *Bubon Macedonicum.* Fr. syn. *bubon de Macédoine.*

Parsley, Stone. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Sison.*

Par'snip. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pastinaca sativa.* Fr. syn. *panais cultivé.* Germ. syn. *Pastinake* f.

Parsnip, Creeping Wat'er. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sium nodiflorum.*

Parthĕ'nias'trum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Parthĕnium*, tansy.) *Bot.* A name for the *Matricaria parthenium.* Fr. syn. *pyréthre*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterkraut*, n.

Parthĕnie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a section (*Partheniea*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Senecionideæ Ambrosieæ*, having the *Parthenium* for their type: parthenie'ous. Fr. anal. *parthénie*, adj.

Parthĕ'nios. } (Παρθένος, a girl.) *Med.,*
Parthĕ'nius, *a, um.* } *Pathol.* Of or belonging to a girl, maiden, or virgin; applied to the disease *Chlorosis* or *Morbus virgineus:* parthe'nious. Fr. anal. *parthénie*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Jungfrau gehörig.*

Parthenis. *Bot.* The same as *Parthenium.*

Parthĕ'nium, *ii*, n. (Παρθένος, a virgin; because used in diseases of young women.) *Bot.* The specific name of the *Matricaria parthenium*, or fever-few. See *Matricaria Parthenium.* Fr. syn. *pyréthre*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterkraut*, n.

Parthĕ'nium Mas. *Bot.* A name for the *Tanacetum vulgare*, or common tansy. Fr. syn. *tanaisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurmkraut*, n.

Par'thĕnochlōrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παρθένος, a girl or maiden; χλωρὸς, pale green.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Chlorosis* or *Morbus virgineus.* Fr. anal. *parthénochlorosis*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleisucht*, f.; *Jungfrauenkrankheit*, f.

Par'thĕnŏgălac'tozēmia, *æ*, f. (Παρθένος, a girl or maiden; γάλα, milk; ζημία, loss.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the escape of milk from the breasts of young girls or maidens. Fr. anal. *parthénogalactozémie*, f. Germ. syn. *Verschüttung von Milch aus den Brusten junger Mädchen.*

Par'thĕnŏge'nĕsis, *is*, f. (Παρθένος, a virgin; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* A term adopted by Owen for the successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum: parthenoge'nesis. Fr. anal. *parthénogénésie*, f.

Parthĕnŏ'nŏsos. } (Παρθένος, a young girl
Parthĕnŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. } or maiden; νόσος, a disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Another term for *Chlorosis* or *Morbus virgineus.* Fr. syn. *chlorosis*, f. Germ. syn. *Mädchenkrankheit*, f.

Partiālis, *is, e.* (*Pars*, a part.) *Astron.* An *eclipsis partialis*, or partial eclipse, occurs when the moon enters but in part into the shade of the earth, or when it covers a part of the disc of the sun. *Bot.* Applied to partitions which border upon only one side of the inner wall of the pericarpial cavity, and which on the other side border upon a *placentarium*, or on some other partition of a kind that each, taken singly, does not divide the pericarp into two compartments, as in the *Syringa vulgaris.* *Entomol.* Applied to the metamorphoses of insects which, during the course of their existence, do not undergo any, or almost any, change in their general form, but only acquire new parts on their exterior, as the *Hemiptera, Orthoptera*, and many of the *Neuroptera.* *Mineral.* Applied to a variety which forms an exception to the law of symmetry, or that when the laws of decrease which determine it do not affect the identical parts of the primitive form: par'tial. Fr. anal. *partiel*, adj. Germ. syn. *theilweis*, adj.

Partĭ'bĭlis, *is, e.* (*Pars*, a part.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to designate the parts of vegetables which are not really compound, but which are thought, however, to separate without sensible division: par'tible. Applied also to a part which is capable of dividing spontaneously at the

point of maturity. Fr. anal. *partible*, adj.; syn. *partageable*, adj. Germ. syn. *theilbar*, adj.

Partĭbĭ'lĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Pars*, a part.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to the property possessed by certain pericarps of dividing spontaneously into many closed monospermous parts: partibi'lity. Fr. anal. *partibilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Theilbarkeit*, f.

Partĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pars*, a part.) *Chem.* Applied to integrant or perfect atoms of simple or compound bodies, because they are always of the same nature as the body of which they formed part: a par'ticle. Fr. anal. *particule*, f. Germ. syn. *Theilchen*, n.

Partītio, *ōnis*, f. (*Pars*, a part.) *Bot.* Applied to each of the divisions of a leaf when they are united only at the base: a parti'tion. Fr. anal. *partition*, f. Also the *septum*, *dissepimentum*, or vertical plates, more or less thick, which divide the interior of fruit into many distinct cavities, or which are prolonged to a greater or less depth without dividing it entirely, and which are formed either by the union, more or less intimate, of the introflexed surfaces of the two contiguous carpels, or by the endocarp only, or by a slight expansion of the mesocarp. Applied by H. Cassini to the appendages of the *clinanthium* of the *Synantherea*, which are produced by the sides of the meshes of the network, when these make a notably raised projection, uninterrupted and slightly thickened: a parti'tion. Fr. syn. *cloison*, f. Germ. syn. *Scheidewand*, f.

Partītus, *a*, *um*. (*Partio*, to divide.) Divided into different portions: par'tite. Fr. anal. *parti* or *partité*, adj.; *partagé*, adj. Germ. syn. *getheilt*, adj.

Par'tridge. *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Perdix*. Fr. syn. *perdrix*, f. Germ. syn. *Rebhuhn*, n.

Partŭ'riens, *entis*, part. (*Partŭrio*, to bring forth.) *Med.*, *Obstet.* Bringing forth; child-bearing: partu'rient. Fr. anal. *qui est prête à mettre bas*. Germ. syn. *kreissend*, part. adj.

Parturi'tion. (*Partŭrio*, to bring forth.) *Obstet.* Term for the expulsion of the fetus from the *uterus*, which, in a full-timed labour, happens at the expiration of forty weeks, or nine calendar months and one week, or ten lunar months from the date of conception. *Partŭrītio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Apocyesis*, Fr. anal. *part*, m. Germ. syn. *Gebärgeschäft*, n.; *Geburt*, f.

Par'tus, *ūs*, m. (*Pārio*, to bring forth.) *Med.*, *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* Term for the act of bringing forth young, otherwise called labour; also the young or fruit of the womb when brought forth; the birth. See *Tocos*. Fr. anal. *part*, m. Germ. syn. *Geburt*, f.

Părūlĭdŏdontītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Părūlis*, gum-boil; *odontītis*, inflammation of a tooth.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for an inflammation of a tooth with *parulis*. Fr. anal. *parulidontite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Zahnentzündung mit Leiden des Zahnfleisches oder mit gleichzeitiger Parulis*.

Părūlis, *ĭdis*, f. (Παρά, about; *οὖλον*, the gum.) *Surg.* Term for inflammation, boil, or abscess occurring in the gums; gum-boil. Fr. anal. *paroulie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnfleischgeschwür*, n.

Părūria, *æ*, f. (Παρά, badly; *οὐρέω*, to pass urine.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for mismicturition, or difficulty in passing urine. Fr. anal. *parurie*, f. Germ. syn. *das krankhafte Harnen*.

Părūrĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Parūria*, difficulty in passing urine; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Paruria*: paru'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *parurique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Paruria betreffend*.

Părūrŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Παρά, beyond; *ūrŏcystis*, the urinary bladder.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for an adventitious urinary bladder. Fr. anal. *parurocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *Nebenblase*, f.; *Blasenanhängsel*, m.; *eine Harnblase mit Nabenkammern*.

Parviflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Parvus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having small flowers, as the *Thymus parviflorus*, *Othonona parviflora*: parviflo'rus. See *Micranthus*. Fr. anal. *parviflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinblumig*, adj.

Parvifō'lius, *a*, *um*. (*Parvus*, small; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having small leaves, as the *Adenocarpus parvifolius*, *Mimusops parvifolia*, *Desmodium parvifolium*: parvifo'lious. Fr. anal. *parvifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinblättrig*, adj.

Parvĭros'tris, *is*, *e*. (*Parvus*, small; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a slender beak, as the *Tinamus parvirostris*: parviros'trate. Fr. anal. *parvirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinschnabelt*, adj.; *magergeschnabelt*, adj.

Păry'gron. } (Πάρυγρος, moist.) *Med.*,
Păry'grum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. *πάρυγρον*, used by Galen, *C. M. sec. Loc.* i. 8; *C. M. per Gen.* vii. 2, for a certain light or moist medicine which could allay slight inflammation of a part.

Pă'rỹphŏdac'tỹlus, *a*, *um*. (Πάρυφος, fringed; δάκτυλος, a finger or toe.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Paryphodactyli*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Limoptenes*, comprehending those which have the feet lobed or festooned: pa'ryphodac'tylous. Fr. anal. *paryphodactylé*, adj. Germ. syn. *frangezehig*, adj.

Pas'cuum, *i*, n. (*Pasco*, to feed.) Old name for *Pabulum*, or food, as applied to man; Fr. syn. *aliment*, m. Germ. syn. *Nahrung*, f.; *Speise*, f. Also for pasture, in reference to brutes. Fr. syn. *páture*, f. Germ. syn. *Weide*, f.

Păsĭ'phĭlus, *i*, m. (Πᾶς, all; *φίλος*, grateful.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Old name of a dry plaster inducing the formation of a crust or scab; it consisted of vitriol, sandarach, misy, and chalcitis, according to Aëtius. Gorræus.

Pas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πάσσω, to sprinkle over.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* The same as *Catapasma*.

Paspălāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Link to a tribe (*Paspalaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Paspalum* for their type: paspala'ceous. Fr. anal. *paspalacé*, adj.

Paspă'lum, *i*, n. (Πασπάλη, the finest meal.) *Bot.* Term for a genus of grasses which forms one of the small grains cultivated in foreign countries as food for the poorer classes of the community. The *P. scrobiculatum* is cultivated by the natives over almost all parts of India.

Pas'sa. (Nom. sing. f. of *Passus*, dried in the sunshine.) *M. Med.* An epithet applied to *Uva*, a grape, to signify a dried grape or raisin. See *Passus*. *Med.*, *Pathol.* Used by Paracelsus for *Paronychia*, or whitlow. Fr. syn. *panaris*, m.; *paronychie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nagelgeschwür*, n.

Pas'sa Cŏrinthi'ăca. *Bot.* Name for the raisin or dried fruit of the *Vitis Corinthiaca*.

Pas'sălus, *i*, m. (Πάσσαλος.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to the calyx when it is entire or undivided. Fr. anal. *passale*, m.

Passăvan'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Πᾶς, all; *ἀναίνω*, to dry up.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Drying up; applied formerly as an epithet of a certain purging powder described by Schröderus, *Pharm.* ii. 77: passavan'tic. Fr. anal. *passavantique*, adj.

Pas'ser, *ĕris*, d. g. (A sparrow.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Order (*Passeres*, nom. pl.) of birds of the sparrow kind; otherwise termed the *Passerinæ*. Fr. syn. *moineau*, m.; *passereau*, m. Germ. syn. *Sperling*, m.

Pas'sĕrĭgal'lus, *a*, *um.* (*Passer*, a sparrow; *gallus*, a cock.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to an Order (*Passerigalli*, nom. pl. m.) of the class of birds, of which C. Bonaparte made a family of the *Passeres*, and Lesson a sub-Order, and which comprehends those having the massive form of the *Gallinaceæ*, with the three articulated thumb on a level with the three anterior toes, as in the *Passeres*. Fr. anal. *passerigalle*, adj.

Passĕrīnus, *a*, *um.* (*Passer*, a sparrow.) *Ornithol.* Of or belonging to the sparrow; applied to an Order (*Passerinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of birds; otherwise termed the *Passeres*: pas'serine. Fr. anal. *passerin*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Sperling gehörig*.

Passiflōra, *æ*, f. (Changed by Linn. from *Flos passionis* of preceding botanists; because the instruments of the Saviour's passion or suffering were thought to be represented in the parts of fructification of this beautiful genus.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Gynandria*; Ord. *Pentandria*. Fr. anal. *passiflore*, f. Germ. syn. *Passionsblume*, f.

Passiflōra Laurĭfō'lia. *Bot.* Name of the bay-leaved passion flower, a native of Surinam, the fruit of which grows to the size of a small lemon, which it pretty closely resembles.

Passiflōra Mālĭfor'mis. *Bot.* Name of the apple-shaped *granadilla*, used as a delicacy in the West Indies, being served as part of the dessert at table.

Passiflōreus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Jussieu to a Family (*Passifloreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by him, having the *Passiflora* for their type: passiflo'reous. Fr. anal. *passiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Passionsblume gehörig*.

Passiflorin'. *Chem.* Term for an alkali little known, which Ricord-Madiana has obtained from the roots of the *Passiflora*. *Passiflōrīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *passiflorine*, f.

Passio Cardiaca. *Med.*, *Pathol.* See *Cardiac Passion*.

Pas'sio Cœlĭăca. *Med.*, *Pathol.* See *Cœliac Passion*.

Pas'sio Hystĕ'rĭca. *Med.*, *Pathol.* Hysterical passion; a term for *Hysteria*, or hysterics. Fr. and Germ. syn. *hystérie*, f.

Passio Iliăca. *Med.*, *Pathol.* See *Ileac Passion*.

Passion. (*Patior*, to suffer.) See *Pathema*.

Pas'sion Flower. *Bot.* The common name of the plant *Clematis Passiflora*. Fr. anal. *passiflore*, f.; syn. *grénadille*, f. Germ. syn. *Pasionsblume*, f.

Passion Flower, Bay-leaved. See *Passiflora Laurifolia*.

Pas'sive Mo'tion. *Med.*, *Surg.* Term for motion exerted not by the patient himself but gently by another person. Fr. anal. *motion passive*.

Pas'sŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Passa ūva*, a dried grape; cont. *passa ūvŭla*.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* A little dried grape; a raisin. Fr. syn. *raisin sec*. Germ. syn. *Rosine*, f.

Pas'sŭla Ma'jor. *Bot.* Name of the dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*; a raisin. Fr. syn. *raisin sec*. Germ. syn. *Rosine*, f.

Passŭlātus, *a*, *um.* (*Passŭla*, a raisin.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Applied to certain medicines of which raisins formed the chief ingredient: pas'sulate.

Pas'sum, *i*, n. (*Passa*, a grape.) A name for raisin wine.

Pas'sus, *a*, *um.* (*Pătior*, to bear, or suffer.) *M. Med.* Made sweet, and dried by being exposed to the influence of the sun; also full of wrinkles; applied to the *Uva* or grape. Fr. syn. *desséché*, adj. Germ. syn. *getrocknet*, adj.

Pas'ta, *æ*, f. (Παστή, the fem. of *παστός*, besprinkled as with salt; because this name was originally applied to a confection supposed to remove the cause of leanness.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* A cake; a lozenge. Fr. syn. *gateau*, m.; *losange*, f. Germ. syn. *Kuchen*, m.

Pas'ta Rĕ'gia. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Term for the *Panis Sancti Medici*.

Pastæ'tum, *i*, n. (Same as in *Pasta*.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Name given to a food prepared from all kinds of aliment by boiling or seething, inclosed and covered all round with a peculiar farinaceous paste; a kind of pasty. The same as *Artocreas*. Fr. anal. *pastète*, m. Germ. syn. *Fleischbrod*, n.; *Fleischpastete*, f.

Pas'tē, *es*, f. (Same as in *Pasta*.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Term for a mess of food. The same as *Artocreas* and *Pastætum*. Fr. syn. *pâte*, f. Germ. syn. *Teig*, m.

Pastil'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Pasta*, a cake or lozenge.) A little lump like a lozenge; a troch: a pas'til. See *Collix*. Fr. anal. *pastille*, m. Germ. syn. *Kuchlein*, n.

Pastĭnāca, *æ*, f. (*Pastus*, food.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Di-*

gynia. Juss. *Umbelliferæ.* The parsnip. Fr. anal. *panais*, m. Germ. anal. *Pastinake*, f.

Pastĭnāca Opŏ'pŏnax. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant formerly supposed to afford the gum-resin *Opoponax*, but which is now referred to the *Opoponax chironium.* Fr. anal. *panais opoponax.* Germ. syn. *Opoponax-Pastinake*, f.

Pastĭnāca Sătīva. *Bot.* Systematic name of the parsnip; given in calculous complaints for their diuretic and sheathing qualities. Fr. syn. *panais cultivé.* Germ. syn. *Pastinake*, f.

Pasture. See *Pascuum.*

Pas'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Pascor*, to take food.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for food or nourishment; pasture, in reference to the brutes. Fr. syn. *aliment*, m. Germ. syn. *Nahrung*, f.; *Fütterung*, f.

Pătăgĭum, *ii*, n. (Παταγεῖον, a hood attached to an upper garment.) *Entomol.* Applied by Illiger to the membrane which performs the function of a wing in the *Cheiroptera;* by Kirby to two horny scales which, in the *Lepidoptera*, are fixed to each side of the trunk, exactly behind the head, and covered by a long tuft of hair. Fr. anal. *patagion*, m. Germ. syn. *Flughaut*, f.

Pâte Arsénicale. *Med., Pharm.* Name of a paste consisting of cinnabar, dragon's blood, and white arsenic, made into a paste with saliva at the time of its application; used in France against cancerous tumours: arsenical paste.

Pătel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pătĭna*, a pan; from its shape.) A little pan, dish, or platter. *Anat.* Term for the knee-pan or knee-cap; also termed *Mola* and *Rotula.* See *Caucaloides, Epigonatis, Epimylis, Mylacris, Myle, Oclax, Oculus Genu, Supergenualis.* Fr. syn. *rotule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kniescheibe*, f. *Bot.* Term for a plain receptacle having a distinct border of the *thallus*, as is seen in the *Lecidea.* Fr. anal. *patelle*, f. *Zoöl.* Term for a genus of the *Gasteropoda Mollusca*, inhabiting a univalve shell; a limpet. Fr. anal. *patelle*, f.; syn. *moule*, f. Germ. syn. *Tellermuschel*, f.

Pătellāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (*Patellacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda Cyclobranchiata*, having the *Patella* for their type: patella'ceous. Fr. anal. *patellacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Tellermuschel gehörig.*

Patellæformis, *is, e.* See *Patelliformis.*

Pătellārie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Patellarieï*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Pyrenomycetes Phacidiaceæ*, having the *Patellaria* for their type: patellarie'ous. Fr. anal. *patellarié*, adj.

Pătellārius, *a, um.* (*Pătella*, a little dish.) *Conchol.* Having the form of a *patella* or little dish, as the shell of the *Tellina patellaris*, the polypus called *Fungia patellaris:* patella'rious. Fr. anal. *patellaire*, adj.

Pătellātus, *a, um.* (*Pătella*, a little dish or platter.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Tubulipora patellata*, a polypus which forms an expansion almost orbicular: patel'late. *Conchol.* The *Solarium patellatum* is an orbicular and discoid shell, of which the internal aspect has the appearance of a small plate. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the hands or two anterior tarsi of insects when they present certain joints dilated in the form of orbicular plates, as in the male of the *Dytiscus.* Fr. anal. *patellé*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pfannchen gehörig.*

Pătellifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pătella*, a little dish; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a *patella* or little dish: patel'liform. Fr. anal. *patelliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schüsselförmig*, adj.

Pătellĭ'mănus, *a, um.* (*Pătella*, a little dish; *mănus*, the hand.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier and Latreille to a section (*Patellimani*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Carabici*, comprehending those of which the males have the joints of the two anterior *tarsi* in the form of an orbicular porringer, or of an oblong square: patelli'manous. Fr. anal. *patellimane*, adj. Germ. syn. *schüsselhandig*, adj.

Pătelloīdĕus, *a, um.* (*Pătella*, a little dish; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Having the form of a *patella* or little dish. The *Notrema patelloidea* has its shell composed of three valves, of which one is patelliform: patelloï'dean. Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Patelloidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Paracephalophora Monopleurobranchiata*, comprehending those which have a shell, large and in form of a dish; by Menke to a Family (same word) of the *Gasteropoda Aspidobranchiata*, by which it is related to those of which the shells resemble *patellæ.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *patelloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schüsselähnlich*, adj.

Pătel'lŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pătella*, a little dish.) *Bot.* Applied by Acharius to sessile receptacles, orbicular and surrounded by a proper border, not produced by the *thallus*, as in the *Lecidea:* a patel'lule. See *Patella.* Fr. anal. *patellule*, f. Germ. syn. *Schüsselchen*, n.

Pătens, *tis*, part. (*Păteo*, to be open.) *Bot.* Expanding; spreading; opening: pa'tent; applied to leaves. Fr. anal. *patent*, adj. Germ. syn. *offen*, adj.; *öffentlich*, adj.

Păthēma, *ătis*, n. (Πάθος, a suffering or passion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suffering or affliction; disease of body or of mind. Fr. anal. *pathème*, m. Germ. syn. *Anleiden*, n.; *Leiden*, n.; *Leidenschaft*, f. *Physiol.* Term for passion or an instinctive feeling become extreme and exclusive; the passions are designed for the same end as instinct, inclining animals to act according to the general laws of animated nature; the passions of the mind are either *exciting*, violently, as *rage, intense enthusiasm*, or more moderately, as *joy, emulation, desire, hope, benevolence, love;* or *depressing*, violently, as *terror, grief*, or more moderately, as *fear, envy, jealousy, resentment;* or they are *calming*, as *veneration, admiration, contemplation.* Fr. syn. *passion*, f. Germ. syn. *Zuneigung*, f.

Păthēmă'tĭcus, *a, um. Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pathemicus*, but more correctly constructed.

Păthēmătŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Păthēma*, affection of body or mind; λόγος, a discourse. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of passion or affection of the mind: pathe'mato'logy. Also the same as *Pathologia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *pathématologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Leidenschaften.*

Păthēmătŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Păthēmătŏlŏgia*, the doctrine of passion or affection of the mind; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pathematologia:* pathe'matolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pathématologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pathematologie betreffend.*

Pathe'mic. (*Pathēma*, suffering; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pathema*, or suffering, etc. *Păthēmĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pathémique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Leidenschaften betreffend.*

NOTE.—This word ought properly to be *Pathematic* and *Pathematicus.*

Pathe'tic Nerves. (Πάθος, an affection; because it is fancifully said that by their influence the eyes express the affections or passions of the mind.) *Anat.* Term for the fourth pair of nerves, otherwise called *Trochleatores. Ner'vi Păthētĭci.* Fr. anal. *nerfs pathétiques.* Germ. syn. *Augenrollmuskelnerven*, f.; *obereren Augenmuskelnerven.*

Păthētĭcus, *a, um.* (Πάθος, an affection; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Applied to the superior oblique muscle of the eye, because it is exerted in expressing certain passions; also to the fourth pair of nerves. See *Pathetic Nerves. Physiol.* Of or belonging to passion or to the passions: pathe'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pathétique*, adj. Germ. anal. *pathetisch*, adj.; syn. *das Leiden betreffend.*

Pă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (Παθικὸς.) Remaining passive: pa'thic. Fr. anal. *pathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *etwas erduldend.*

Pathisotherapia. See, as better, *Isopathotherapia.*

Păthŏ'crătĭa, *æ*, f. } (Πάθος, passion or affec-
Păthŏ'crătŏ'ria, *æ*, f. } tion; κράτεω, to be strong.) *Med., Physiol.* Terms for the government of the passions; self-restraint. Fr. anal. *pathocratie*, f.; *pathocratorie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beherrschung der Leidenschaften.*

Păthoc'tŏnus, *a, um.* (Πάθος, passion or affection; κτείνω, to kill.) *Med., Pathol.* Killing or restraining passions: pathoc'tonous. Fr. anal. *pathoctone*, adj. Germ. syn. *Leidenschaften zügelnd oder gleichsam ertödtend.*

Păthŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πάθος, an affection; γένεσις, generation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the origin, production, or generation of disease. Fr. anal. *pathogénèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erzeugung der Krankheit.*

Păthŏgĕnĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Păthŏgĕnĕsis*, the production of disease; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pathogenesis:* pathogenc'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. The same nearly as *Pathogenicus.* Fr. anal. *pathogénétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pathogenesis betreffend.*

Păthŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Πάθος, disease; γεννάω, to produce.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the consideration and study of the causes and development of diseases: patho'geny. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pathogénie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erzeugung und Ausbildung der Krankheit.*

Pathoge'nic. } (Πάθος, disease; γεννάω, to
Pathoge'nical. } generate; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pathogenia;* applied to substances, *effluvia, miasmata*, etc., which produce disease; giving rise to, or generating disease. *Păthŏgĕnĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pathogénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Pathogenie überhaupt betreffend.*

Pathognomo'nic. (Πάθος, disease; γινώσκω, to know; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* A term applied to the peculiar characteristic symptoms of a disease. *Păthognōmŏ'nĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pathognomonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Erkenntniss der Krankheiten gehörig.*

Păthognos'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Πάθος, disease; γινώσκω, to know; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pathognomonicus.*

Păthogră'phia, *æ*, f. (Πάθος, disease; γράφω, to write.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a description or history of the form of diseases: patho'graphy. Fr. anal. *pathographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Krankheitsformen.*

Păthogră'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Păthogrăphia*, a description of diseases; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pathophia:* pathogra'phical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pathographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung einer oder mehren Krankheiten betreffend.*

Păthŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Păthŏlŏgia*, the doctrine of diseases; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pathologia:* patholo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pathologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Pathologie betreffend.*

Patho'logy. (Πάθος, disease; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine or consideration of diseases, their nature, and effects; a branch of medicine embracing everything connected with diseases and distinguished into *medical* and *surgical. Păthŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pathologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Krankheitslehre*, f.

Păthŏpa'trĭdal'gia, *æ*, f. (Πάθος, disease; πατρὶς, one's native land; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Nostalgia*, or home-sickness: pathopa'tridal'gy. Fr. anal. *pathopatridalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Heimweh*, n.

Păthŏpœ'ia, *æ*, f. (Πάθος, disease; ποιέω, to make.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the induction, production, or formation of affections or diseases. Fr. anal. *pathopœié*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erweckung der Leidenschaften; die Bildung der Krankheit.*

Păthŏpœ'us, *a, um.* (Same as in preceding.) *Med., Pathol.* Inducing or creating affections or diseases: pathope'ous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pathopœé*, adj. Germ. syn. *Leidenschaften erweckend.*

Pătien'tia, *æ*, f. (*Pătior*, to bear or suffer.)

Bot. Applied as the specific name of the herb monk's rhubarb. See *Rumex Patientia*. Fr. anal. *patience*, f. Germ. syn. *Mönchsrhabarber*, m.

Pător Nārium. (*Pāteo*, to be open.) *Anat.* A term for the cavity or opening of the nostrils.

Pā'tos. } (Πάτος.) *Med.* Old term for
Pā'tus, *i*, m. } *Sordes* of the body, that is, sweat mingled with dust, as of the wrestlers and *athletæ* in the gymnasium; this was considered by Oribasius to be the best remedy for inflammations of the breasts or nipples.

Patrĭmōnium, *ii*, n. (*Păter*, a father.) Patrimony. *Anat.* An old term fancifully used by D. Ludovicus, *Pharm. Dissert.* i. p. 517, for the *genitals* and *testicles*. Fr. anal. *patrimoine*, m.

Patrisie'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a tribe (*Patrisieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Flacourtianeæ*, established by him, having the *Patrisia* for their type: patrisie'ous. Fr. anal. *patrisié*, adj.

Pa'trum Cor'tex. *Bot., M. Med.* The bark of the Fathers; a term for *Cinchona*, because made known in Europe by the Jesuits. Fr. syn. *quinquina*, m. Germ. syn. *Chinabaum*, m.

Pat'tălus, m. *Zoöl.* Term applied by Illiger to the solid horn of the young ruminants, not yet branched, which afterwards becomes so. It is named by the French *Dague*. Fr. anal. *pattale*, m. Germ. syn. *Spiess*, m.

Pă'tŭlĭpal'lis, *is*, *e*. (*Pătŭlus*, open; *pallium*, a mantle.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to an Order (*Patulipallia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Conchifera*, in which he places those which have the mantle open, that is, which do not present any special opening for dejections and respiration: pa'tulipal'late. Fr. anal. *patulipalle*, adj.

Pă'tŭlus, *a*, *um*. (*Pāteo*, to be open.) *Bot.* Open; broad; wide: pa'tulous. Fr. syn. *ouvert*, adj. Germ. syn. *offen*, adj.

Pătur'sa. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for venereal disease. Fr. syn. *maladie vénérien*. Germ. syn. *venerische Krankheit*.

Pau'ciartĭ'cŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Paucus*, few; *artĭcŭlus*, a joint.) *Entomol.* Applied to *antennæ* when composed of a small number of joints: pauciarti'culated. Fr. anal. *pauciarticulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *armgelenckt*, part. adj.

Paucĭdentātus, *a*, *um*. (*Paucus*, few; *dens*, a tooth.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves slightly dentated, as those of the *Serjania paucidentata*, which have but one or two teeth at their summit: pauciden'tate. Fr. anal. *paucidenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *armzahnig*, adj.

Paucĭflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Paucus*, few; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having few flowers, as the *Ceanothus pauciflorus*, *Triticum pauciflorum*; or which contains few, as the *calathidium* of the *Knautia*: pauciflo'rous. Fr. anal. *pauciflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenigblühend*, part. adj.; *wenigblumig*, adj.

Paucĭfō'lius, *a*, *um*. (*Paucus*, few; *folium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Provided with a small number of leaves or folioles, as the *Indigofera paucifolia*, *Bunium paucifolium*: paucifo'lious. Fr. anal. *paucifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *armblättrig*, adj.

Paucĭjŭgātus, *a*, *um*. } (*Paucus*, few; *jŭgum*, a
Pauci'jŭgus, *a*, *um*. } yoke.) *Bot.* Applied to a compound leaf which is formed of but four or five pairs of folioles, as in the *Æschinomene paucijuga*. Koch gave this epithet to *Umbelliferæ*, of which each carpel of the fruit bears only five prominent lines, as in the *Ferula paucijuga*: pauci'jugate: pauci'jugous. Fr. anal. *paucijugué*, adj. Germ. syn. *armgejochet*, part. adj.

Paucĭnervātus, *a*, *um*. } (*Paucus*, few; *nervus*,
Paucĭner'vius, *a*, *um*. } a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant of which the leaves are slightly veined, as the *Desmodium paucinervium*, and according to Raspail, to the *paleæ* of the *Gramineæ*, when the number of the nerves does not exceed five for the inferior and four for the superior: pauciner'vate: pauciner'vious. Fr. anal. *paucinervié*, adj. Germ. syn. *armadericht*, adj.

Paucĭrădiātus, *a*, *um*. (*Paucus*, few; *rădius*, a ray.) *Bot.* Applied to the *umbella* when it contains but a small number of rays, as in the *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. The *Nymphæa pauciradiata* is so called because its *stigma* contains but eight or nine rays: paucira'diated. Fr. anal. *pauciradié*, adj. Germ. syn. *armstrahlig*, adj.

Păucĭrūgus, *a*, *um*. (*Paucus*, few; *rūga*, a wrinkle.) *Bot.* Presenting wrinkles or plaits, as the *hymenium* of the *Hylomyzoa paucirugum*: pauciru'gous. Fr. anal. *paucirugueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenniggerunzelt*, part. adj.

Paucĭsĕriātus, *a. um*. (*Paucus*, few; *sĕries*, a row, or order.) *Bot.* Divided into a small number of series; applied to the *squamæ* or scales of the *periclinium* of the *Synantheræ* when they are disposed about the *calathidium* in many concentric rows: paucise'riate. Fr. anal. *paucisérié*, adj. Germ. syn. *armreihig*, adj.

Păucispīrātus, *a*, *um*. (*Paucus*, few; *spīra*, a spire.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *operculum* of the *Mollusca* when it is formed of only one or two turns of a spire, increasing rapidly in breadth, and of which the summit is nearly central, as in the *Sabots*: paucispi'rated. Fr. anal. *paucispiré*, adj. Germ. syn. *armgewunden*, adj.

Pau'la, *æ*, f. *Med., Pharm.* Old name of a plaster efficacious against buboes and glandular swellings in the neck, etc., according to Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 560.

Paulădāda, *æ*, f. } Term for a species of
Paulădādum, *i*, n. } *Terra sigillata* found in Italy, formerly sold by the mountebanks who, boasting themselves to be descended of the family of Saint Paul, named it *Terra sigillata Melitea*, or *Sancti Pauli*.

Pau'li Bĕtŏ'nia. *Bot.* A name for the *Veronica officinalis*.

Paulīna, Confec'tio. *Med., Pharm.* A name for the *Aristarchi antidotus Paulina*.

Paullinie'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Paullinieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Sapindaceæ*,

established by Kunth, having the *Paullinia* for their type: paullinie'ous. Fr. anal. *paullinié*, adj.

Pau'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παύω, to make to cease or end.) *Med.* Term for ceasing from a work; a giving over: a pause. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pause*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufhören*, n.

Paussi'lius, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Paussilii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera Hylophaga*, having the *Paussus* for their type: paussi'lious. Fr. anal. *paussile*, adj.

Pāvāna, *æ*, f. *Med., Pharm.* A name for the wood (*Lignum pavanæ*) of the *Croton tiglium.*

Pavate. *Bot.* A name for the Malabar shrub *Malleamothe.*

Pavement Epithelium. *Physiol.* See *Epithelium, Pavement.*

Pavette. *Bot.* The same as *Pavate.*

Pavet'teus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a tribe (*Pavetteæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rubiaceæ*, having the *Pavetta* for their type: pavet'teous. Fr. anal. *pavetté*, adj.

Păvīmentōsus, *a, um.* (*Pāvīmentum*, a pavement; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Geol.* Having or full of, *i. e.* that which serves to form pavements, as the *Tephrina pavimentosa*, or the lava of volvic, of which the footpaths of Paris are made: pavimen'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pavimenteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gepflastert*, adj.

Păvĭtātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Pāvor*, fear.) *Med.* Term for fright or terror, with trembling: pavita'tion. Fr. anal. *pavitation*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erschrecken mit Beben.*

Pāvo, *ōnis*, m. and f. (Παὼς.) *Ornithol.* Name of a genus of the Order *Gallinæ.* The peacock. Fr. syn. *paon*, m. Germ. syn. *Pfau*, m.

Pāvo Cristātus. *Ornithol.* Systematic name of the pea-fowl; it was formerly used both in medicine and as food, and was called *Avis Medica*, as described by Aldrovand.

Pāvōnīnus, *a, um.* (*Pāvo*, the peacock.) *Bot.* Having eye-like spots resembling those seen on the peacock's tail, as the *Acherus pavoninus:* pavo'nine. Fr. anal. *pavonien*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Pfau gehörig.*

Pă'vor, *ōris*, m. (*Pāveo*, to fear or dread.) *Med., Pathol.* An old term for *Scabies*, or itch. Fr. syn. *gale*, f. Germ. syn. *Kratze*, f. *Physiol.* Fear or dread. See *Pathema.*

Paxillĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.*) (*Paxillus*, a stake; *fĕro*, to carry.) *Microsc., Zoöl.* Having the body furnished with appendices, as the *Vibrio paxilliferus:* paxilli'ferous. Fr. anal. *paxillifère*, adj.

Pea. *Bot.* Common name for the seed of the *Pisum sativum.* Fr. syn. *pois*, m. Germ. syn. *Erbse*, f.

Pea-Fowl. *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Pavo cristatus.* Fr. syn. *paon criste.* Germ. syn. *Pfau*, m.; *Pfauhenne*, f.

Peach. (Fr. *Pêche.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Malum Persicum*, or fruit of the *Amygdalus Persica.* Fr. anal. *pêche*, m. Germ. syn. *Pfersche*, f.

Peach Tree. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Amygdalus Persica.* Fr. syn. *pêcher*, m. Germ. syn. *Pferschenbaum*, m.

Pea'gle. *Bot.* A common name for the *Primula veris*, cowslip or paigil. Fr. syn. *primevère*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlüsselblume*, f.

Pear. (Sax. *Pere.*) *Bot.* Common name of the fruit of the *Pyrus communis.* Fr. anal. *poire*, f. Germ. syn. *Birne*, f.

Pear'l. *Nat. Hist.* Common name of the concretion termed *margarita. Per'la, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *perle*, f.

Pear'l-ash. (From its white pearly colour.) *Chem.* A purer carbonate of *potassa* prepared by dissolving potashes and allowing the impurities to subside.

Pear'l-white. *Chem.* Common name for the sub-nitrate of bismuth. See *Bismuthum Album.*

Pear'l Barley. *Bot.* Common name for the seed of the *Hordeum vulgare*, and *Distichon* or *Hordeum Gallicum* vel *mundatum*, prepared in Holland by being rubbed into small round grains, like pearls.

Pec'cant. (*Pecco*, to do evil.) *Med., Pathol.* Bad; vitiated; corrupt. *Pec'cans, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *peccant*, part. adj.; syn. *vicieux*, adj. Ger. syn. *verdorben*, part. adj.; *schlecht*, adj.

Pechblende. *Mineral.* Name for the oxide of *Uranium.*

Pechu'rim Bean. *Bot.* Common name for the bean produced by the *Laurus pechurim.*

Pechu'rim Cor'tex. *Bot.* Name given to a highly aromatic bark obtained from a species of *Laurus*, much esteemed in Lisbon in the cure of dysentery, and for allaying obstinate vomiting.

Pēchy'ăgra, *æ*, f. (Πῆχυς, the cubit; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for gout in the cubit. Fr. anal. *pêchyagre*, f.

Pēchys, *yos*, m. (Πῆχυς.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Cubitus*, or cubit. Fr. syn. *cubit*, m. Germ. syn. *Ellenbogen*, m.

Pechytyrbe. *Med., Pathol.* Old name for *Scorbutus*, or scurvy, according to Forest. Fr. and Germ. syn. *scorbut*, m. Germ. syn. *Scharbock*, m.

Pecquett's Duct. *Anat.* A name for the thoracic duct. *Ductus Pecquettii.* Fr. syn. *canal thoracique.*

Pec'tate. (*Pectĭcum* acĭdum, Pectic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of pectic acid with a salifiable base. *Pec'tas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *pectate*, m. Germ. syn. *gallertsauer Salz.*

Pec'ten, *ĭnis*, m. (*Pecto*, to comb or trim hair; from its supposed resemblance to an ancient comb.) *Anat.* A term for the *Os pubis*, which is a distinct bone in the fetal pelvis. Fr. anal. *peigne*, m. Germ. syn. *Kamm*, m.

Pec'tic. (Πηκτὶς, a coagulum; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a coagulum; applied in 1824 by Braconnot to an acid, recognised in 1790 by Vauquelin, analogous to or identical with jelly; said to be diffused through all kinds of vegetables. *Pec'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pectique*, adj. Germ. anal. *pectisch*, adj.

Pec'tides. (Πηκτὸς, congealed or thickened.) *Chem.* A word, according to Kraus, for the congealed parts of a fluid; jelly; gelatine. Germ. syn. *die geronnenen Theile einer Flüssigkeit; Gallert*, f.

Pec'tĭdeus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a section (*Pectideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Tagetineæ;* by Lessing to a sub-tribe (same case) of the *Vernoniaceæ*, having the *Pectis* for their type: pecti'deous. Fr. anal. *pectidé*, adj.

Pectĭna, *æ*, f. (Πηκτὸς, congealed or thickened.) *Chem.* Applied by Braconnot to the principle which gives the gelatinous consistence to the juice of the gooseberry, and many other fruits, and of which one of its more marked properties is to transform itself into pectic acid under influence of the slighter trace of a fixed alcali, or of an alcalino-terrous base. It is this which Guibourt already termed *grossalin:* pectin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *pectine*, f.

Pectĭnæ'us, *a, um.* } (*Pecten*, the *os pubis.*)
Pectĭnālis, *is, e.* } *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *pecten*, or *Os pubis;* applied to a certain small, flat muscle which arises from the *Os pubis;* also applied to the region of the *pecten* or *Os pubis:* pectine'al. Fr. anal. *pectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu einem Kamm gehörig.*

Pectĭnāto-pinnātus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a linear leaf which, on each side, has small incisions, slightly deep and regular, as the *Lavandula dentata:* pectina'topin'nate. Fr. anal. *pectinatopenné*, adj.

Pectĭnātus, *a, um.* (*Pecten*, a comb.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a comb; comb-shaped: pec'tinate; applied to leaves. Fr. anal. *pectine*, adj. Germ. syn. *kammförmig*, adj.

Pectĭ'neus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (*Pectineæ*, nom. pl.) of the *Elatobranchia ostracea*, having the *Pecten* for their type: pecti'neous. Fr. anal. *pectiné*, adj.

Pectĭnibranchiātus, *a, um.* (*Pecten*, a comb; *branchiātus*, having *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Having comb-like *branchiæ;* applied to an Order (*Pectinibranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda*, in which the *branchiæ* are composed of strips laid parallel with each other like the teeth of a comb. Fr. anal. *pectinibranche*, adj.

Pectĭnicor'nis, *is, e.* (*Pecten*, a comb; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied to an insect having pectinated *antennæ*, as the *Eulophus pectinicornis:* pectinicor'nate. Fr. anal. *pectinicorné*, adj. Germ. syn. *kammhornig*, adj.

Pectinida. *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck and Latreille to a Family of the *Conchifera*, having the *Pecten* for their type; should be *Pectinidæ*, patron. m. pl. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *pectinides*, m. pl.

Pectĭnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pecten*, a comb; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having combs. The *Cellaria pectinifera* is a ramous polypus, with pectinated branches on one side: pectini'ferous. Fr. anal. *pectinifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kammtragend*, part. adj.

Pectĭnĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Pecten*, a comb; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pectinated leaves, as the *Pelargonium pectinifolium.* Fr. anal. *pectinifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *kammblättrig*, adj.

Pecti'niform. (*Pecten*, a comb; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a comb: comb-like. *Pectiniformis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *pectiniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kammförmig*, adj.

Pectĭnĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Pecten*, a comb; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ichthyol.* Having the beak or snout in form of a comb. The *Gobius pectinirostris* has the teeth of its inferior jaw lying horizontally, and the snout somewhat like to a semicircular comb: pectiniros'trate. Fr. anal. *pectinirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *kammschnabelt*, adj.

Pectĭnoīdēs, adj. (*Pecten*, a comb; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling one of the shells termed *Pecten:* pec'tinoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *pectinoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *kammähnlich*, adj.

Pec'toral. (*Pectus*, the breast.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the breast or chest. *Ichthyol.* Applied to those fins which correspond to the anterior extremities of quadruped animals, and are termed *pectorals. Pectŏrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *pectoral*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Brust gehörig.*

Pec'toral Moss. *Bot., Pharm.* A common name for the *Lichen pulmonarius.* Fr. syn. *lichen pulmonaire.*

Pectŏrāles Pĕdīcŭlāti. *Ichthyol.* Having pediculated pectorals; applied to a Family of the *Acanthopterygii*, because the carpal bones form a kind of arm to support the *pectorals.*

Pectŏrĭlŏ'quia, *æ*, f. The same as *Pectoriloquium.*

Pectori'loquism. (*Pectus*, the breast; *lŏquor*, to speak; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term employed in the same manner as *Pectoriloquia* and *Pectoriloquius. Pectŏrĭlŏquis'mus, i,* m. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *pectoriloquisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Bruststimme*, f.

Pectŏrilŏ'quium, *ii,* n. (*Pectus*, the breast; *lŏquor*, to speak.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the morbid phenomenon of the direct issue of the voice of the patient from the breast through the stethoscope, denoting the existence of ulcerous cavities in the substance of the lung; also termed *Pectoriloquia* and *Pectoriloquismus.* Fr. anal. *pectoriloquie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bruststimme*, f.

Pec'tus, *ŏris,* n. (Πηκτὸς, compact; from the compact structure of the ribs and *sternum.*) *Anat.* Term for that part of the body between the neck and the abdomen; the breast. *Entomol.* The inferior surface of the trunk or thorax, which is divided according to its segments into the *antepectus, mediopectus* and *postpectus.* Fr. syn. *poitrine*, f. Germ. syn. *Brust*, f.

Pectus'culum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Pectus*, the breast; from its likeness in shape.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Metatarsus.* Fr. anal. *métatarse*, m. Germ. syn. *Mittelfuss*, m.

Pĕ'cus, *ŏris,* n. (Apparently allied to πέκος, wool, and πέκω, to comb or shear, and so *pecus* was probably at first applied to sheep.) Cattle. *Zoöl.* The *Pecora* (nom. pl.) include all animals which graze or feed on the herbage of the earth; applied by Linnæus to an Order of the *Mammi-*

fera, corresponding to the *Ruminantia* of modern writers. Fr. syn. *troupeau*, m. Germ. syn. *Vieh*, n.

Pedagra. *Chem.* Old term for *Tartarus* or tartar. Fr. syn. *tartre*, m. Germ. syn. *Weinstein*, m.

Pĕdālĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Pes*, a foot; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to leaves of which the nervures have no vessels, and in which the cellular tissue that forms them presents a disposition analogous to the nervures of pedalinervate leaves, as in many *Fuci*: peda'liform. Fr. anal. *pédaliforme*, ad. Germ. syn. *fussförmig*, adj.

Pĕdālĭner'vis, *is*, *e*. (*Pes*, a foot; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to leaves of which the longitudinal nervure remains quite short, sometimes even reduced almost to nothing, but where on each side of that nervure there grow two strong lateral ones, which diverge upon the same level and which in place of ramifying equally on both sides, present little or no lateral nervure on the external side, whilst on the internal, that is, on the upper surface of the leaf, they give origin to secondary nervures sufficiently strong and almost parallel between them: peda'liner'vate. Fr. anal. *pédalinerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussnervig*, adj.

Pĕdālīneus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Pedalineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by R. Brown, having the *Pedalium* for their type: pedali'neous. Fr. anal. *pédaliné*, adj.

Pĕdālium, *ii*, n. *Ichthyol.* Term applied by Illiger to a horizontal appendix of the skin having the form of a fin, which adorns the extremity of the tail of the *Cetacea*. Fr. anal. *pédalion*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwanzfinne*, f.

Pĕdāti'fĭdus, *a*, *um*. (*Pes*, a foot; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to leaves which, with pedate nervures, have their lobes divided nearly to the half of their length, as the *Ranunculus pedatifidus*, *Saxifraga pedatifida*: pedati'fid. Fr. anal. *pédatifide*, adj. Germ. syn. *fusszerspaltend*, part. adj.

Pĕdātĭlŏbātus, *a*, *um*. (*Pes*, a foot; *lŏbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to leaves with pedate nervures which have their lobes incised to a depth not determinable: peda'tilo'bate. Fr. anal. *pédatilobé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fusslappig*, adj.

Pĕdātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Term employed by Fabricius to denote the manner in which the feet of insects are developed, the number of articulated pieces which enter into their composition, the form of the different parts which constitute them, and the uses to which they are destined: peda'tion. Fr. anal. *pédation*, f.

Pĕdātĭpartītus, *a*, *um*. (*Pes*, a foot; *pars*, a part.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to a leaf which, having pedate nervures, has the lobes divided beyond the middle and the *parenchyma* uninterrupted: peda'tipar'tite. Fr. anal. *pédatipartite*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussgetheilt*, adj.

Pĕdātisec'tus, *a*, *um*. (*Pes*, a foot; *sĕco*, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to leaves with pedate nervures, which have their lobes divided almost to the nervure of the middle and the *parenchyma* interrupted, as the *Anguria pedatisecta*: peda'tisec'ted. Fr. anal. *pédatiséqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussgeschnitten*, part. adj.

Pĕdātus, *a*, *um*. (*Pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Shaped like a bird's foot; bird-footed: pe'date. See *Bird-footed*. Fr. anal. *pédaté*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefusst*, part. adj.

Pēdēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πηδάω, to leap.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for a bounding or leaping; a beating or throbbing of the heart; pulsation. Fr. anal. *pédèse*, f.; syn. *pulsation*, f. Germ. syn. *Pulsiren*, n.; *Schlagen*, m.

Pĕdes'tris, *is*, *e*. (*Pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied by Scopoli (*Pedestres*, nom. pl. m.) to the *Diptera*; by Gravenhorst to a tribe of the *Ichneumonidæ*, corresponding to the apterous *Ichneumonidæ* of Fabricius. Fr. anal. *pédestre*, adj.

Pēdeth'mos. } (Πηδάω, to leap.) *Med.*
Pēdeth'mus, *i*, m. } Old term for the leap, beat, or pulse of the arteries. Fr. syn. *pouls*, m. Germ. syn. *Puls*, m.

Pĕdial'gia, *æ*, f. (Πεδίον, the sole of the foot; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med.*, *Surg.*, *Pathol.* Term for neuralgic affection in the sole of the foot: pedial'gy. Fr. anal. *pédialgie*, f. Germ. syn. *der nervose Fusssohlenschmerz*.

Pĕdiālis, *is*, *e*. (*Pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the feathers which grow on the feet of certain birds: pe'dial. Fr. anal. *pédial*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussig*, adj.

Pĕdiāris, *is*, *e*. The same as *Pedatus*.

Pĕdĭcellātus, *a*, *um*. (*Pĕdĭcellus*, a footstalk.) *Bot.* Having a pedicel or small and partial footstalk, as the *Ticorea pedicellata*; applied to the glands situated at the extremity of a very slender support, as in the *Croton penicillatum*; to the *alabastra* which are placed on a small excrescence in form of a foot: pedicel'late. *Zoöl.* Applied by Cuvier to an Order (*Pedicellata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Radiata Echinodermata*, which have hundreds of little cylindrical and membranous *tentacula*, or organs of progression. Fr. anal. *pédicellé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gestielt*, adj.

Pĕdĭcel'lŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Pĕdĭcellus*, a pedicel.) *Bot.* Term given by H. Cassini to a filiform support which serves as a *pedicel* to the ovary of certain *Synantheræ*: a pedicel'lule. Fr. anal. *pédicellule*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Blüthenstielchen*.

Pĕdĭcel'lus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Pĕdĭcŭlus*, a flowerstalk.) *Bot.* A little footstalk of a flower; a pedicle or pedicel; that is a partial flowerstalk, or the ultimate division of a general one which immediately bears the flower or flowers; applied equally to the capillary supports of the urn of mosses: a pe'dicel. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the second joint of the *antennæ*. Fr. anal. *pédicelle*. Germ. syn. *Blüthenstielchen*, n.

Pedicle. *Bot.* See *Pedicellus* and *Pediculus*.

Pĕdĭcŭlārie'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied the same as *Rhinanthaceus*.

Pĕdĭcŭlāris, *is*, *e*, (*Pĕdĭcŭlus*, a louse.) *Entomol.* Of or belonging to the *Pediculus*:

pedi'cular. Fr. anal. *pédiculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *Läuse betreffend.*

Pĕdĭcŭlātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Pĕdĭcŭlus,* a louse.) *Pathol.* Term for a state of disease in which lice are constantly breeding on the skin: pedi'culation: otherwise called *Morbus pedicularis* and *Phthiriasis.* Fr. anal. *pédiculation,* f.

Pĕdĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Pĕdĭcŭlus,* a footstalk.) *Bot.* Having footstalks: pedi'culate. Fr. anal. *pédiculé,* adj. Germ. syn. *gestielt,* adj.

Pĕdĭcŭlĭ'deus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family (*Pediculidea,* nom. pl. n.) of apterous insects, having the *Pediculus* for their type, and which corresponds to the *Parasita* of Latreille: pediculi'deous. Fr. anal. *pédiculidé,* adj.

Pĕdĭcŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Pes,* foot; from the numerous small feet of the louse; and because the flower or leaf is sustained on the stem by the stalk.) *Bot.* The footstalk of a flower or leaf; also of fruits. See *Pelma.* Fr. syn. *pédicule,* m. Germ. syn. *Stiel,* m. *Entomol.* The name of a genus of the *Parasita;* the louse, of which two species are found on the human body, the *Pediculus humanus,* or common louse; and the *Pediculus pubis,* or crab-louse. See *Conis, Morpio, Parasitus, Piattones.* Fr. anal. *pou,* m. Germ. syn. *Lause,* f.

Pĕdĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pes,* a foot; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Provided with feet, as the ovary of certain *Synantherеæ,* as the *Echinopsideæ,* etc. *Zoöl.* Applied to an animal that has feet or analogous appendages: pedi'ferous. Applied to a Family (*Pedifera,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca,* established by Rafinesque, which comprehends those of which the foot is large, compressed, tendinous and not byssiferous. Fr. anal. *pédifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *fusstragend,* part. adj.

Pĕdĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pes,* a foot; *forma,* likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied to a part, for example, of a *palpus* of the spider, the form of which bears some analogy to that of a foot: pe'diform. Fr. anal. *pédiforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *fussförmig,* adj.

Pĕdĭlātus, *a, um.* (*Pes,* a foot.) *Bot.* Applied to the *pappus* of the *Synantherеæ* when it surmounts an ovary which shrinks and lengthens into a pedile, as the *Leontodon:* pe'dilated. Fr. anal. *pédilé,* adj.

Pĕdĭlis, *is,* f. (*Pes,* a foot.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a sort of slender support which, in the *Synantherеæ,* is formed by the shrinking of the limb of the *calyx* to the bottom of the *pappus,* as in the *Tragopogon:* the pe'dile. Fr. anal. *pédile,* m.

Pĕdĭlŭ'vium, *ii,* n. (*Pes,* a foot; *lăvo,* to wash.) *Med.* Term for a bath for the feet; a foot-bath. See *Lavipedium, Podoniptron.* Fr. anal. *pédiluve,* m. Germ. syn. *Fussbad,* n.

Pĕdĭ'mănus, *a, um.* (*Pes,* a foot; *mănus,* a hand.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Vicq d'Azyr and Blainville to a Family (*Pedimani,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera,* comprehending those of which the feet, having the thumb opposible, are thus converted into a kind of hand: pedi'manous. Fr. anal. *pédimane,* adj. Germ. syn. *fusshandig,* adj.

Pedimetrum. See *Podometrum.*

Pĕdĭnor'nis, *ĭthis,* m. (Πεδινὸς, pertaining to the plain; ὄρνις, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Name given by J. A. Ritgen to an Order (*Pedinornithes,* nom. pl.) of the *Mydalornithes,* comprehending those which live on the plains. Fr. anal. *pédinornithe,* m.

Pĕ'dion, **Pĕ'dium,** *ii,* m. (Πεδίον, from πέδον, the earth or ground.) *Anat.* Old term for the superior part of the foot to which the toes are subjoined; also, the plane, sole, or flat of the foot between the *tarsus* and the toes, according to Galen, *de Us. Part.* iii. 5; the *Tarsus,* according to Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 21, *p.* 763; the *Metatarsium,* as used by Casp. Hofmannus, *c.* 1, *in Comm. ad Gal. de Us. Part.* 109. See *Polyosteon.* Fr. syn. *métatarse,* m. Germ. syn. *Mittelfuss,* m.

Pedionalgia.
Pedioneuralgia. See *Pedialgia.*

Pĕdĭŏ'nŏmos.
Pĕdĭŏ'nŏmus, *a, um.* (Πεδίον, a plain country; νέμομαι, to possess.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot to a Family (*Pedionomi,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores,* containing those that live in the plain: pedio'nomous. Fr. anal. *pédionome,* adj.

Pĕdipal'pus, *i,* m. (*Pes,* a foot; *palpus.*) *Entomol.* Name given by Cuvier, Latreille and Lamarck to a Family (*Pedipalpi,* nom. pl.) of the *Arachnides,* comprehending those which have *palpi* in the form of a claw or arm. *Zoöl.* Term employed by Leach for that part of the mouth in the *Crustaceæ* which has been called exterior *palpus* by Fabricius, and exterior foot-jaw by Latreille. Fr. anal. *pédipalpe,* m. Germ. syn. *Fussfressspitze,* f.

Pedisymptomaticus. See *Podosymptomaticus.*

Pedora. *Med.* Old term for sordes of the eyes, ears and feet. Fr. syn. *ordure,* f. Germ. syn. *Unreinigkeit,* f.

Pĕdun'cŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Pĕduncŭlus,* a footstalk.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to *cirri* when they give origin to abortive peduncles, as in the *Vitis.* That which has long peduncles, as the *Odina pedunculariis:* pedun'cular. Fr. anal. *pédonculaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *blumenstielständig,* adj.

Pĕduncŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Pĕduncŭlus,* a peduncle.) *Bot.* Growing on flower or fruit-stalks: pedun'culate. Fr. anal. *pédonculé,* adj. Germ. syn. *gestielt,* adj.

Pĕdun'cŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Pes,* a foot.) *Bot.* The footstalk of flowers or fruit, but not of leaves; a fruitstalk: a pedun'cle. See *Petiolus.* Fr. anal. *pédonculé,* m. Germ. syn. *Blümenstiel,* m.; *Blüthenstiel,* m.

Pĕgănĕlæ'um, *i,* n. (Πήγανον, rue; ἔλαιον, oil.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for oil of rue. Fr. syn. *huile de rue.* Germ. syn. *Rautenöl,* n.

Pĕgănērum, *i,* n. (Πήγανον, rue.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a plaster in which rue was used, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 569, and Aëtius, *b.* xv. according to Gorræus.

Pĕgănum, *i,* n. (Πήγανον, rue; from πήγνυμι, to compress; because the seed is compressed by the dryness of the plant.) A

Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dodecandria;* Ord. *Monogenia.* Fr. syn. *rue*, f. Germ. syn. *Raute*, f.

Pēgănum Har'mala. *Bot.* Name of the Assyrian wild rue, similar in virtues to the common rue.

Pēge, *es*, f. (Πηγή, a fountain.) *Anat.* Old name for the internal angle of the eye, as if the tears flowed from it. See *Canthus.* Fr. syn. *canthus interne.* Germ. syn. *innere Augenwinkel.*

Pegelogia. See *Pegologia.*

Peg'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πήγνυμι, to compress.) *Chem., Med., Pathol.* Term for a concretion, as a gall-stone, or a urinary calculus. Fr. syn. *concrétion*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammensetzung*, f.

Peg'min. (Πῆγμα, a coagulum.) *Chem., Physiol.* Name given to a distinct body found in the buffy coat of the blood.

Pēgŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Πηγή, a fountain; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine of fountains with reference to hygienic application: pego'logy. Fr. anal. *pégologie*, f. Germ. syn. (*Heil*) *Quellenlehre*, f.

Pēgŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (Πηγή, a fountain; μαντεία, a divination.) *Med.* Term for divination from the condition of fountains. Fr. anal. *pégomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus Quellen.*

Pēgŏ'mўdus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Robineau Desvoidy to a tribe (*Pegomydæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ Mysomydæ*, having for their type the *Pegomya:* pego'mydous. Fr. anal. *pégomyde*, adj.

Peina, *æ*, f. (Πεινάω, to hunger.) *Med.* Old term for *Fames*, or hunger.

Peinā'leos.
Peinā'leus, *a, um.*
Peinā'tĭcus, *a, um.*
(Πεῖνα, hunger; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to hunger: peina'leous: peina'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *péinatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *hungerig*, adj.; *Hunger leidend.*

Peinŏthĕrā'pia, *æ*, f. (Πεῖνα, hunger; θεραπεία, medical treatment.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Limotherapia*, or hunger-cure.

Pei'ra, *æ*, f. (Πεῖρα, skill, or experience.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Empiricism;* experience. Fr. anal. *empirisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Erfahrungstunde*, f.

Peirāma, *ătis*, n. (Πείραμα, a temptation.) *Med.* Term for the result of a trying or attempting, *i. e.* of experience. Fr. anal. *peirame*, m. Germ. syn. *Erfahrungssatze*, m.

Peirāmŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Πείραμα, temptation; λόγος, a speech.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine of experience: peiramo'logy. Fr. anal. *peiramologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von dem Erfahrungen, von der Aufstellung und Bewegung der Erfahrungssatze.*

Peirāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πείρασις.) *Med.* Term for a trying or attempt; an experiment. Fr. anal. *peirase*, f. Germ. syn. *Probiren*, n.; *Versuch*, m.

Peirasma. See *Peirama.*

Peirasmologia. See *Paramologia.*

Peirasmos. See *Parasis.*

Pelada. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a species of baldness, or a shedding of the hair as an effect of venereal disease.

Pĕlăgiānus, *a, um.* (Πέλαγος, the deep sea.) *Conchol.* Applied to shells which are met with at a depth more or less considerable in the open sea: pela'gian. *Ornithol.* Applied to birds which frequent the deep sea to seek their food. Fr. anal. *pélagien*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur tiefer See gehörig.*

Pĕlă'gĭcus, *a, um.* (Πέλαγος, the deep sea; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to an Order of soils, comprehending those of a sedimentous kind, either from the deep sea, from the chalk even to the lias or hard freestone, or calcareous from the gryphite exclusively: pela'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pélagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die See betreffend.*

Pĕlă'gius, *a, um.* (Πέλαγος, the deep sea.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot, Ranzani and Lesson to a Family (*Pelagii*, nom. pl. m.) of swimming birds, comprehending those that frequent the sea, where they find their food: pela'gious. Fr. anal. *pélagien*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Meer gehörig.*

Pelagra, *æ*, f. See *Pellagra.*

Pelamides, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a tribe of the apodous *Ophidii*, having the *Pelamis* for their type. It ought to be *Pelamidæ*, patron. m. pl. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *pélamides*, m. pl.

Pēlārium, *ii*, n. (Πηλάριον, from πηλὸς, lute or clay; from its consistence.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a certain collyrium described by Aëtius, according to Gorræus, and Paulus Ægineta, vii. 16, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 550; also, a plaster made of the dross of silver, Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 561. See *Trygodes.*

Pĕlĕcānĭdes, m. pl. *Ornithol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Vigors, Lesson and Herminier to a Family of the *Palmipedes*, having the *Pelecanus* for their type. It should be *Pelecanidæ*, patron. m. pl. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *pélécanides*, m. pl.

Pĕlĕcānus, *i*, m. (Πελεκάω, to hew with an axe; from its striking with its beak.) *Ornithol.* The pelican. Fr. anal. *pélican*, m. Germ. anal. *Pelican*, m. *Surg.* Old name of an instrument for extracting teeth, having a curved extremity like a pelican's beak, described by Paré, *Chirurg.* xvi. 27. Fr. anal. *pélican*, m.

Pĕlĕcīnum, *i*, n. (Πέλεκυς, a hatchet; from the resemblance of its seeds.) *Bot.* The hatchet-vetch.

Pĕlĕcў'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Πέλεκυς, a hatchet; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to an Order (*Pelecypoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca*, comprehending those that have a foot in form of a club or of a tongue: pelecy'podous. Fr. anal. *pélécypode*, adj.

Pelicochirometresis. See *Pelycochirometresis.*

Pĕlĭcoīdĕus, *a, um.* (Πελίκη, a wooden bowl, basin, or cup; terminal *-ίδεος.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to an Order (*Pelicoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Elatobranchia:* pelicoi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *pélicoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schuppähnlich*, adj.

Pelidnoma. The same as *Pelioma.*

Pelidnophidrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πελιδνὸς, livid; *ἐφίδρωσις*, an after-sweating.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a copious livid sweating. Fr. anal. *pélidnophidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schweissjieber mit bleigrauem Schweiss.*

Pĕlid'nos. } (Πελιδνὸς.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* That which is discoloured by extravasation of the blood; black and blue; livid. Fr. syn. *livide*, adj. Germ. syn. *bleifarbig*, adj.; *bläulich*, adj.; *braunlich*, adj.

Pĕlidnosy'phĭlopsy'drax, *ācis*, f. (Πελιδνὸς, livid; *σῦφῐλοψύδραξ.*) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for livid *Syphilopsydrax;* a small, livid venereal pustule. Germ. syn. *das bläuliche venerische Wasserbläschen.*

Pelĭōma, *ătis*, n. (Πελίωμα.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a livid spot from extravasation of blood. The same as *Pelidnoma.* Fr. anal. *péliôme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine bleifarbige, auch grüne und gelbe, gequetschte Hautstelle.*

Pĕlios. } (Πελιὸς.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* The same as *Pelidnos.*

Pĕlius, *a, um.* }

Pĕlĭōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πελίωσις.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation and progress of *Pelioma;* also applied the same as it and *Pelidnoma.* Fr. anal. *péliose*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutfleckenheit*, f.

Pelitnus. See *Pelidnus.*

Pellācia, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Pica.* Fr. syn. *allotriophagie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Begierde.*

Pel'lagra, *æ*, f. (*Pellis*, a skin or hide; *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Name for a curious disease common in certain parts of Italy, beginning by a shining red spot on some part of the head or of the body; the skin, somewhat elevated and producing numerous variously coloured tubercles, gradually becomes dry and cracks, till at length the epidermis falls off in white furfuraceous scales, leaving the same shining redness as before, which goes on in a similar course; termed also *Elephantiasis Italica.* Fr. anal. *pellagre*, f. Germ. anal. *Pellagra*, m.

Pel'lens, *tis*, part. (*Pello*, to drive away or expel.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to certain remedies (*Pellentia remedia*, nom. pl. n.) which favour the *catamenia*, the hemorrhoidal discharge, or the expulsion of the fetus: pel'lent. Fr. syn. *expulsif*, adj. Germ. syn. *treibend*, part. adj.

Pellĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pellis*, a hide.) *Anat., Bot.* A very thin skin: a pel'licle. *Chem., Med.* Applied to such an appearance on the surface of fluids, to slender membranous productions, etc. Fr. anal. *pellicule*, f. Germ. syn. *die dünne Haut; Häutchen*, n.

Pellĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Pellĭcŭla*, a pellicle.) Relating to or of the nature or appearance of a pellicle: pelli'cular. See *Angina Pellicularis.* Fr. anal. *pelliculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Häutchen gehörig.*

Pel'lis, *is*, f. (Πέλλα, a hide.) *Anat.* Another term for the *Cutis*, or skin. See *Cutis.* Fr. syn. *peau*, f. Germ. syn. *Haut*, f.

Pel'litory, Bast'ard. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Achillea ptarmica*, or sneezewort. Fr. syn. *herbe ptarmique.* f. Germ. syn. *Nieswurz*, f.

Pel'litory of Spain. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Anthemis pyrethrum.* Fr. syn. *pariétaire d'Espagne.*

Pel'litory, Wall. *Bot.* Common name for the *Parietaria officinaria.* Fr. syn. *pariétaire commune.* Germ. syn. *Mauerkraut*, n.

Pellūcĭdus, *a, um.* (*Per*, through; *lūceo*, to shine.) *Bot.* Transparent or semitransparent, as the leaves of the *Tetraphis pellucida:* pellu'cid. Fr. anal. *pellucide*, adj. Germ. syn. *durchscheinend*, part. adj.

Pel'lus, *a, um.* (Πελὸς or *πέλλος.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Dark-coloured; dusky; applied to the skin: pel'lous. Fr. anal. *pelle*, adj. Germ. syn. *dunkelgefarbt*, adj.; *schwärzlich*, adj.

Pel'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πέλμα, the sole of the foot of camels.) *Anat.* Old name for the sole of the foot, and so the same as *Pedion.* See *Ichnos, Petina, Planta.* Fr. syn. *plante du pied.* Germ. syn. *Fusssohle*, f. *Bot.* Anciently used for the stalk of an apple, the *pediculus pomi. Med.* Applied by Hippocrates to an artificial sole made of leather, or any other material, placed under the sole of the foot.

Pelmătōdes, m. pl. (Πέλμα, the sole of the foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot and Ranzani to a Family of the *Sylvicolæ* or *Passeres*, comprehending those that neither walk nor hop, but only perch on the branches of trees or on stones. Fr. anal. *pelmatodes*, m. pl.

Pĕlōr, *ōris*, n. (Πέλωρ.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a prodigious monstrosity, or monster with excessive bulkiness of parts. Fr. syn. *monstre*, m.; *prodige*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Monstrosität mit übermässig grossem Umfange der Theile.*

Pĕlōria, *æ*, f. (Πέλωρ, a monster.) *Bot.* Term employed by Linn. for a particular condition of certain flowers, as the *Antirrhinum peloria*, which, habitually irregular, becomes regular. He saw a monstrosity in the phenomenon, which De Candolle, on the contrary, considered as a return to the primitive type. Fr. anal. *pélorie*, f.

Pĕlōrĭ'ădes, f. pl. (Πελωριὰς, the giant-mussel.) *Zoöl.* Term for very large oysters. Fr. syn. *huîtres monstreuses.* Germ. syn. *sehr grosse Austern.*

Pĕlōrĭcus, *a, um.* (Πέλωρ, a monster; terminal *-ικὸς.*) That which is of unnatural size; monstrous: pelo'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pélorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *monstros*, adj. Germ. syn. *unnatürlich*, adj.

Pĕlōrion.
Pĕlōrium, *ii*, n.
Pĕlōron.
Pĕlōrum, *i*, n. } The same as *Pelor.*

Pel'ta, *æ*, f. (Πέλτη, a shield or buckler.) *Bot.* Name given to a variety of the *calyculus*, called the shield, which is the fruit, oblong, flat, and obtuse in shape, found in the lichens. Fr. anal. *pelte*, f. Germ. syn. *schild*, m.

Peltālis, *is, e.* (*Pelta*, a shield, buckler, or target.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to a shield or buckler; formerly used the same as *Scutiform* and *Thyroid* but not with strict correctness, and so applied to the thyroid cartilage. Fr. anal. *pelté*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Schild gehörig.*

Peltātus, *a, um.* (*Pelta*, a shield or target.) *Bot.* Shield or target-shaped, having the stalk inserted into the disk of the leaf, not into its base: pel'tate. See *Clypeatus Peltoides, Scutiform* and *Thyroid.* Fr. anal. *pelté*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildförmig*, adj.; *mit einer Pelta versehen.*

Peltĭ'deus, *a, um.* (*Pelta*, a shield; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom with an orbicular hat, as the *Agaricus peltideus:* pelti'deous. Fr. anal. *peltidé*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildförmig*, adj.

Peltĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Pelta*, a shield; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having peltate leaves: peltifo'lious. Fr. anal. *peltifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildblättrig*, adj.

Peltĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pelta*, a shield; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to *apothecia* in form of a shield, as in the *Peltigera*, and, according to De Candolle, to leaves of the *Fucus*, of which the nervures are formed of simple cellular tissue lengthened, and have the same disposition as those of pellinervate leaves: pel'tiform. *Mineral.* Applied to *couches* or beds which are convex, and inclined on the slope of a mountain. Fr. anal. *peltiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildförmig*, adj.

Pel'tĭger, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Applied by Fée to
Peltĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* } a tribe (*Peltigeræ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes*, having the *Peltigera* for their type: pelti'gerous. Fr. anal. *peltigéré*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildtragend*, part. adj.

Peltiner'vis, *is, e.* (*Pelta*, a shield; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to leaves of which the nervures are peltate, as of the *Tropæolum.* Fr. anal. *peltinerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildnervig*, adj.

Peltŏcoch'lĭdis, *is, e.* (Πέλτη, a shield; κοχλὶς, a shell.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a a Class (*Pelticochlides*, nom. pl. m.) of molluscous animals, comprehending those which have a shell in the form of a shield. Fr. anal. *peltocochlide*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildschalig*, adj.

Peltoīdēs, adj. (Πέλτη, a shield; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a shield: pel'toid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *peltoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildähnlich*, adj.

Peltoīdēus, *a, um*, adj. (Πέλτη, a shield; terminal *-īdeus.*) *Bot.* Resembling a shield, as the leaves of the *Peperonia peltoidea*, which are slightly peltate: peltoi'dean. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Peltoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera Clavicornis*, having the *Peltis* for their type. In both instances *Peltoides* would be more correct. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *peltoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildähnlich*, adj.

Pelvap'tĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pelvis*, a basin; *a*, priv.; *πτέρον*, a fin.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Pelvaptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gnathodontes Heterodermata*, comprehending those that have no pelvic fins. Fr. anal. *pelvaptère*, adj.

Pel'vic. (*Pelvis*, the pelvis; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the pelvis. *Pel'vĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pelvien*, adj. Germ. syn. *Becken betreffend.*

Pelvĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pelvis*, a basin.) Term for a little pelvis: a pel'vicle. Fr. anal. *pelvicule*, f. Germ. syn. *ein kleines Becken.*

Pelvĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pelvis*, a basin; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a basin, cup, or porringer: pel'viform. Fr. anal. *pelviforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *beckenförmig*, adj.

Pelvimensuratio. } The same as *Pelycome-*
Pelvimetatio. } *tresis.*

Pelvi'meter. (*Pelvis*, the pelvis; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Obstet.* Name given to an instrument for measuring the capacity of the pelvis. *Pelvi'mĕtrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *pelvimètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Beckenmesser*, m.

Pelvio'tomy. (*Pelvis*, the pelvis; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an operation consisting in section of the bones of the pelvis at three points where there is moderate narrowness; viz. the *rami* and *symphisis pubis;* and at five points, where there is greater diminution of its capacity, viz., the former, and in addition, the *rami ischiorum. Pelviŏtŏ'mia, æ*, f. See *Sigaultian Operation.* Fr. anal. *pelviotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beckenschnitt*, m.

Pelvĭ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (*Pelvis*, a basin; *πούς*, a foot.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Pelvipoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Dermodontes*, comprehending those the pelvic fins of which surround the *anus:* pelvi'podous. Fr. anal. *pelvipode*, adj. Germ. syn. *beckenfussig*, adj.

Pel'vis, *is*, f. (Πελλὶς or *πέλλα*, a wooden bowl; from its shape.) *Anat.* Term for the cavity forming the lowest part of the trunk, composed of the two *Ossa innominata*, the *Os sacrum*, and *Os coccygis*, lined and covered by muscles, integuments, etc. Fr. syn. *bassin*, m. Germ. syn. *Becken*, n.

Pel'vis Au'ris. *Anat.* A name for the *Cochlea* of the internal ear. Fr. syn. *limaçon*, m. Germ. syn. *Schnecke*, f.

Pel'vis Cĕ'rĕbri. *Anat.* A name for the *Infundibulum*, or canal leading from the third ventricle of the brain to the pituitary gland. Fr. syn. *entonnoir*, m. Germ. syn. *Trichter*, m.

Pelvitomia. See *Pelviotomy.*

Pĕlўcŏmetrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πελλὶς, or *πέλλα*, a wooden basin, and so the *pelvis; μετρέω*, to measure.) *Obstet., Surg.* Term for a measuring of the *pelvis.* Fr. anal. *pelycométrèse*, m. Germ. syn. *Beckenmessung*, f.

Pelycometrum. See *Pelvimeter.*

Pelycotomia. See *Pelviotomy.*

Pelymetrum. See *Pelvimeter.*

Pĕlyochĭrŏmĕtrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πέλλα, a wooden basin; *χεὶρ*, the hand; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Term for a measuring of the *pelvis* with the hand. Fr. anal. *pèlyochirométrèse*, m. Germ syn. *die Ausmessung des Beckens mit der Hand.*

Pelyometresis. See *Pelycometresis.*

Pelyotomia. See *Pelviotomy.*

Pem'ma, *ătis,* n. (Πέμμα.) Term for any kind of dressed food, but mostly used in the plural for pastry, cakes, or sweetmeats. (Germ. syn. *eine feine gekochte Speise.*

Pem'mican. (Probably Πέμμα, any kind of dressed food.) Name for a substance containing a large proportion of nutriment in a small compass, made by drying thin slices of meat over the smoke of wood fires, pounding it, then mixing it with nearly an equal weight of its own fat.

Pem'pĕlos. } (Πέμπελος, from *πέμπω,* to
Pem'pĕlus, *a, um.* } carry to burial.) *Med.* An obscure epithet applied to very old men who have arrived at the third period of old age, viz. become decrepid and, from infirmity, useless in all things. Germ. syn. *ein sehr schwacher Greis.*

Pemphīgŏdēs, adj. (*Pemphīgus,* an eruptive disease; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of *Pemphigus:* pemphi'gous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pemphigode,* adj. Germ. syn. *pemphigusartig.* adj.

Pemphīgoīdēs, adj. (*Pemphīgus,* an eruptive disease; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling the disease *Pemphigus;* applied to a fever accompanied by an eruption of vesicles: pem'phigoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *pemphigoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *blasenausschlagähnlich,* adj.

Pemphīgus, *i,* m. (Πέμφιξ, a blister or pustule.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an eruption of vesicles from the size of a pea to a walnut, generally accompanied by fever; vesicular fever; also termed *Febris bullosa;* a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Asef, Crystalli, Morta.* Fr. anal. *pemphigus,* m. Germ. syn. *Blasenausschlag,* m.

Pem'phix, *īgis,* f. (Πέμφιξ.) *Med., Pathol.* A vesicle or bubble. The same as *Pemphigus.*

Pemptæ'os. } (Πεμπταῖος, on the fifth.)
Pemptæ'us, *a, um.* } *Med.* Of or belonging to the fifth; applied formerly as an epithet of an intermittent fever, the paroxysm of which returns every fifth day.

Penæ'a, *æ,* f. (In honour of *P. Pena,* a French botanist.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Name of a species of *Polygala.*

Penæ'a Mucrōnata. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant which is said to afford the *Sarcocolla,* brought from Arabia and Persia, in small, pale yellow and some deep red grains; formerly used externally, and thought to agglutinate wounds.

Penæāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Sweet to a Family (*Penæaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) established by him, which has the *Penæa* for its type: penea'ceous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *péneacé,* adj.

Pen'dŭlĭflōrus, *a, um.* (*Pendŭlus,* pendant; *flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having pendant flowers, from incurvation of the peduncles: pen'duliflo'rous. Fr. anal. *penduliflore,* adj. Germ. syn. *hängendblümig,* adj.

Pen'dŭlĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Pendŭlus,* pendant; *folium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pendant leaves, as the *Miconia pendulifolia:* pen'dulifo'lious. Fr. anal. *pendulifolié,* adj. Germ. syn. *hängendblättrig,* adj.

Pen'dŭlus, *a, um.* (*Pendo,* to hang on.) *Bot.* Hanging; pendant: pen'dulous. Applied to flowers, leaves, roots, seeds, etc. Fr. syn. *pendant,* part. adj. Germ. syn. *hängend,* part. adj.

Pĕneānus, *a, um.* (Πένης, poor.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart and Omalius to a group of soils, comprehending those which are generally poor in metalliferous beds and in the *débris* of organised bodies: penea'nous. Fr. anal. *pénéen,* adj.

Pĕnĕ'lăcus, *i,* m. (*Pēne,* almost; *lăcus,* a lake or pool.) *Geog.* Term proposed by Huot for lakes which pour their waters into a sea by a canal which cannot be termed a river. Fr. anal. *pénélac,* m.

Pĕ'netrans, *tis,* part. (*Pĕnetro,* to enter into.) *Med.* Entering into; penetrating: pe'netrant. Fr. anal. *pénétrant,* part. adj. Germ. syn. *durchdringend,* part. adj.

Pēnĭcillāris, *is, e.* (*Pēnĭcillus,* a pencil or brush.) *Zoöl.* Bearing pencils or brushes, as the *Asterias penicillaris,* of which the inferior surface presents a series of thick pencils: penicil'lar. Fr. anal. *pénicillaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *pinseltragend,* part. adj.

Pēnĭcillātus, *a, um.* (*Pēnĭcillus,* a pencil.) *Bot.* Applied to a body which presents an assemblage of hairs in form of a pencil, as the *calyx* of the *Pelargonium penicillatum,* the margin of the leaves of the *Croton penicillatum,* and the hat of the *Peziza penicillata.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Penicillata,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Myriapoda chilognatha,* comprehending those of which the body is furnished with scales, forming a pencil at the posterior extremity. *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Dasyurus penicillatus,* the tip of the tail of which is provided with a pencil; to the *Palinurus penicillatus,* which has the feet so supplied: penicil'late. Fr. anal. *pénicillé,* adj. Germ. syn. *pinselförmig,* adj.

Pēnĭcillĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pēnĭcillus,* a painter's pencil; *forma,* likeness.) *Anat., Bot.* Resembling a hair-pencil; pencil-shaped: penicil'liform. Fr. anal. *pénicilliforme,* adj.

Pēnĭcil'lĭger, *a, um.* (*Pēnĭcillus,* a pencil; *gĕro,* to bear.) *Entomol.* Having hairs disposed in the manner of a pencil, as in the *Grapsus penicilliger:* penicilli'gerous. Fr. anal. *penicilligère,* adj. Germ. syn. *pinseltragend,* part. adj.

Pēnĭcillōsus, *a, um.* (*Pēnĭcillus,* a pencil; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* That which is rough or hirsute with prolongations, forming a species of pencil, as the *Spongia penicillosa:* penicil'lous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *pénicilleux,* adj. Germ. syn. *pinselartig,* adj.

Pēnĭcil'lum, *i,* n. } (Dim. *Pēnĭcŭlum,* a brush.)
Pēnĭcil'lus, *i,* m. } A hair pencil. *Anat.* Applied to the arrangement of minute ramifications (*Penicilli,* nom. pl. of latter term) of the *Vena portæ,* composing the small glands which form the substance of the liver, because resembling a hair-pencil. (Dim. *Pēnis,* the *membrum virile.*) *Surg.*

A tent or pledget of sharpie, or soft sponge, etc., because shaped like a *penis*. See *Pannus*. Fr. syn. *pinceau*, m. Germ. syn. *Pinsel*, m.

Pēnĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Pēnis*.) The same nearly as *Penicillus*.

Pēni'dius, *a, um*. (*Pēnis*.) Old term applied to a kind of clarified sugar (*Saccharum penidium*), and made into small rolls; its mode of preparation is described by Schröderus, *l*. iv. *cl*. 4, *n*. 400.

Pēnin'sŭla, *æ*, f. (*Pēne*, almost; *insŭla*, an island.) *Geog*. Term for a portion of land which advances into the sea, without being surrounded by it. Fr. anal. *péninsule*, f. Germ. syn. *Halbinsel*, f.

Pēnis, *is*, m. (*Πέος*.) *Anat*. The *Membrum virile*, or cylindrical member that hangs down from under the arch of the *pubes* in man, permeated by the urethra. See *Coles*, *Menta*, *Mentula*, *Priapus*, *Prosthion*, *Sannion*, *Sathe*, *Stema*, *Veretrum*. Fr. syn. *verge*, f. Germ. syn. *das männliche Glied; Ruthe*, f.

Pēnis Cĕ'rĕbri. *Anat*. Old name for the pineal gland. Fr. syn. *glande pinéale*. Germ. syn. *Zirbeldrüse*, f.

Pēnis Mŭlĭĕ'bris. *Anat*. Old epithet of the *clitoris*. Fr. syn. *clitoris*, m. Germ. syn. *Klitoris*, f.; *Kitzler*, m.; *Schamzungelchen*, n.

Pen'na, *æ*, f. A pen, feather, or wing. Fr. anal. *penne*, f.; syn. *plume*, f.; *aile*, f. Germ. syn. *Schreibefeder*, f.; *Flügelfeder*, f.; *Flügel*, m.

Pennāceus, *a, um*. (*Penna*, a feather.) *Bot*. Having the surface marked with lengthened stains, which are compared to feathers, as the *Conus pennaceus:* penna'ceous. Fr. anal. *pennacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefiedert*, adj.

Pen'nage. (*Penna*, a feather.) *Ornithol*. A term the same as plumage. Fr. anal. *pennage*, m. Germ. syn. *die Federn eines Vogels*.

Pennārius, *a, um*. (*Penna*, a feather.) *Zoöl*. Having plaits or folds displayed like the barbs of a feather, as the *Ostrea pennaria:* penna'rious. Fr. anal. *pennaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *federförmig*, adj.

Pennate. See *Pinnatus*.

Pennātĭcīsus, *a, um*. (*Pennātus*, winged or feathered; *cædo*, to cut.) *Bot*. Applied by Mirbel to leaves that are cut into small teeth, notches, lobes, or parts disposed laterally, as the barbs of a feather: penna'ticised. Fr. anal. *pennaticisé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiedergeschnittig*, adj.

Pennāti'fĕrus, *a, um*. (*Penna*, a feather; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl*. Having feathers, or appendages like feathers. The *Teredo pennatifera* has very long palmules composed of a great number of articulations furnished laterally with long hairs or *cilia*, which give resemblance to feathers: pennati'ferous. Fr. anal. *pennatifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *federtragend*, part. adj.

Pennāti'fĭdus, *a, um*. (*Pennātus*, winged or feathered; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot*. Applied to leaves, as in the *Serratula pinnatifida;* to *stipules*, as in the *Viola tricolor;* and to *bracteæ*, as in the *Melampyrum pratense*, which, having pennated nervures, have the lobes divided almost to the half of their length; applied to spines which have *aculei* disposed on the two opposite sides, as in the *Centaurea benedicta;* also to cotyledons lengthened and divided into many lobes upon their sides, as in the *Geranium moschatum:* pennati'fid. Fr. anal. *pennatifide*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiederschnittig*, adj.

Pennātĭfō'lius, *a, um*. (*Pennātus*, winged or feathered; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot*. Having pennatifid leaves, as the *Jungermannia pennatifolia:* pennatifo'lious. Fr. anal. *pennatifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiederblättrig*, adj.

Pennātĭ'lŏbus, *a, um*. (*Pennātus*, winged or feathered; *lŏbus*, a lobe.) *Bot*. Applied by De Candolle to leaves which, having pennated nervures, have the lobes incised to an indeterminate depth: pennati'lobous. Fr. anal. *pennatilobé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiederlappig*, adj.

Pennātĭpartītus, *a, um*. (*Pennātus*, winged or feathered; *partio*, to divide.) *Bot*. Applied by De Candolle to leaves cut laterally into parts almost to the middle nerve, as in the *Valeria sibirica:* penna'tipar'tite. Fr. anal. *pennatiparté*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiederartig-getheilt*, adj.; *fiedertheilig*, adj.

Pennātisec'tus, *a, um*. (*Pennātus*, winged or feathered; *sĕco*, to cut.) *Bot*. Applied by De Candolle to leaves with pennated nervures, which have their lobes divided almost to the middle nerve and the interrupted *parenchyma*, as in the *Ranunculus pennatus:* penna'tisect'ed. Fr. anal. *pennatiséque*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiederschnittig*, adj.

Pennātistĭpŭlātus, *a, um*. *Bot*. Applied to a plant that has pinnatifid stipules, as the *Tæsonia pennatistipulata*. Fr. anal. *pennatistipulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiederafterblättrig*, adj.; *fiedernebenblättrig*, adj.

Pennātŭlārius, *a, um*. *Zoöl*. Applied by Goldfuss, Blainville, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Pennatularia*, nom. pl. n.) of Zoöphytes, having the *Pennatula* for their type: pennatula'rious. Fr. anal. *pennatulaire*, adj.

Pennĭcor'nis, *is, e*. (*Penna*, a feather; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol*. Having pennate or plumose *antennæ*, as the *Mantis pennicornis:* pennicor'nate. Fr. anal. *pennicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiederhornig*, adj.

Pennĭ'fĕrus, *a, um*. (*Penna*, a feather; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Ornithol*. Applied by Blainville to birds, because of their bodies being covered with feathers: penni'ferous. Fr. anal. *pennifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiedertragend*, part. adj.

Pennĭfō'lius, *a, um*. (*Penna*, a feather; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot*. Having pennatipartite leaves, as the *Pelargonium pennifolium:* pennifo'lious. Fr. anal. *pennifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiederblättrig*, adj.

Pennĭfor'mis, *is, e*. (*Penna*, a feather; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot*. Having the form of a feather. Applied by Martius to the branches from alternate leaves commonly

regarded as petioles, because they have the form and appearance of winged leaves, as in the *Phyllanthus Cochinchinensis*. Applied by De Candolle, similarly, to leaves that are disposed as pennate leaves, as in *Hypopterium penniforme:* pen'niform. Fr. anal. *penniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiederförmig*, adj.

Penniglūmis, *is, e.* (*Penna*, a feather; *glūma*, a glume.) *Bot.* Having feathery glumes, as the *Stipa penniglumis:* penniglu'mate. Fr. anal. *penniglume*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiederspelzig*, adj.

Pennĭner'vis, *is, e.* (*Penna*, a feather; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to leaves of which the *petiole* is prolonged into a longitudinal nervure, which on each side proceeds on a single plane of the lateral nervures, as the *Acacia penninervis*, of which the *phyllodia* are penninervate. Synonymous with *Laterinervis:* penniner'vate. Fr. anal. *penninerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiedernervicht*, adj.

Pen'nipes, *ĕdis*, adj. (*Penna*, a feather; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied to an insect which has hind legs ciliated and as if pennate, as the *Anthrax pennipes:* pen'nipede. Fr. anal. *pennipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiederfussig*, adj.

Pennĭvēnius, *a, um.* (*Penna*, a feather; *vēna*, a vein.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf of which the median nerve is prominent, and of which the lateral nerves are pennate, as the *Viscum pennivenium:* pennive'nious. Fr. anal. *penniveiné*, adj. Germ syn. *fiederadericht*, adj.

Pen'nŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Penna*, a feather.) *Ornithol.* Term for a small feather with short stem, of which the barbs reach almost to the base: a pennule. Fr. anal. *pennule*, f. Germ. syn. *Federchen*, n.; *Flaumfeder*, f.

Pennyroy'al. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Mentha pulegium.* Fr. syn. *pouliot*, m. Germ. syn. *Poleimunze*, f.

Pennyroyal, Hart's. *Bot.* See *Hart's Pennyroyal.*

Pennywort, Marsh. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.*

Pen'sĭlis, *is, e.* (*Pendeo*, to hang.) Hanging down. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to certain *verrucæ*, or warts, which hang by a small root: pen'sile. Fr. syn. *suspendu*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *aufgehängt*, part. adj.

Penstēmon, *ŏnis*, adj. (Πέντε, five; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having five stamens, as the *Chelone penstemon.* Fr. anal. *penstémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfstaubfadig*, adj.

Pentăcă'mărus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; καμάρα, a vault.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to *etairia* formed of five *camaræ*, as in the *Pæonia:* pentaca'marous. Fr. anal. *pentacamare*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfgewölbig*, adj.

Pentăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a fish with five spinous rays to one of its fins, the dorsal, as in the *Chætodon pentacanthus;* or anal, as in the *Labrus pentacanthus:* pentacan'thous. Fr. anal. *pentacanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfdornig*, adj.

Pentăcar'pus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit composed of five carpels, as the *Malvaviscus pentacarpus:* pentacar'pous. Fr. anal. *pentacarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünffruchtbar*, adj.

Pantăchaï'nium, *ii*, n. (Πέντε, five; ἀ, priv.; χαίνω, to open.) *Bot.* Term for a simple fruit formed by an ovary adherent with the calyx, which at maturity separates into five lobes, as that of the *Araliaceæ.* Fr. anal. *pentachaine*, m.

Pentăchēlis, *is, e.* (Πέντε, five; χηλὴ, a claw.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Klein to a Family (*Pentacheles*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which have five claws or hoofs: pentache'late. Fr. syn. *pentachéle*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfklauig*, adj.

Pentăchŏ'tŏmus, *a, um.* (Πενταχὴ, of five manners; τέμνω, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to cymes where each terminal flower has under it five *bracteæ*, and gives origin to as many branches, as in the *Euphorbia:* pentacho'tomous. Fr. anal. *pentachotome*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfschnittig*, adj.

Pentăcoc'cus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; κόκκος, the shell of an egg or of a nut.) *Bot.* Composed of five *cocca*, as the *diereselis* of the *Geranium*, the *regma* of the *Dictamnus albus:* pentacoc'cous. Fr. anal. *pentacoque*, adj.

Pentăcontăhe'drĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pentăcontăhedrum*, a crystal having fifty facets; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Crystall., Mineral.* Of or belonging to a pentacontahedron: pentacontahe'dric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pentacontahédrique*, adj.

Pentăcontăhe'drum, *i*, n. (Πεντήκοντα, fifty; ἕδρα, a base.) *Crystall., Mineral.* Term for a crystal of which the surface is composed of fifty facets, as the *Plumbum sulphuratum pentacontahedricum:* a pentacon'tahe'dron. Fr. anal. *pentacontaëdre*, m.

Pentăcy'clus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; κύκλος, a circle.) *Bot.* Having five turns, as the the cochleiform legumes of the *Medicago pentacycla:* pentacy'clous. Fr. anal. *pentacycle*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfzirkelt*, adj.

Pentădac'tŭlon.
Pentădac'tŭlum, *i*, m. } (Πέντε, five; δάκτυλος, a finger; from there being five leaves on each stalk, like a hand.) *Bot.* Name for the herb *Potentilla reptans*, or cinquefoil; also for the *Ricinus communis*, or castor-oil plant, the leaf of which is like a hand. Fr. syn. *quintefeuille*, f. Germ. syn. *fünffingerkraut*, n.

Pentădac'tŭlus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Having five divisions, as the leaves of the *Saxifraga pentadactyla. Ichthyol.* Having five free rays on each pectoral fin, as the *Polynemus quinquarius. Ornithol.* Having five divisions in each wing, two superior and three inferior, as the *Pterophorus pentadactylus. Zoöl.* Having five fingers to the hand, as the *Ateles pentadactylus.* Applied by Klein to a Family (*Pentadactyla*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which have five toes to the fore feet; by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (same case) of the *Pachyderma*, having five toes to all the

feet: pentadac'tylous. Fr. anal. *pentadactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünffingert*, adj.

Pentadel'phus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; ἀδελφὸς, a brother.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when a flower presents five *androphora*, each charged with many anthers, as in the *Melaleuca hypericifolia:* pentadel'phous. Fr. anal. *pentadelphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfbrüderig*, adj.

Pentădȳ'nămus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; δύναμις, power.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which has ten stamens, with five of them longer than the others, as the *Jatropha:* pentady'namous. Fr. anal. *pentadyname*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfmächtig*, adj.

Pentæsthēseion. (Πέντε, five; αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive by the senses.) *Med., Physiol.* Name for a book or work on the five senses published by Jul. Casserius in 1609. Fr. anal. *pentæsthéseion*, m. Germ. syn. *Fünfsinnenwerk*, n.

Pentaglot'tis, *is, e.* (Πέντε, five; γλῶττις, the tongue.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Astragalus pentaglottis*, each pedicle of which bears five legumes, which have been compared to the *epiglottis*. Fr. anal. *pentaglotte*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfzüngig*, adj.

Pen'tagon. (Πέντε, five; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom., Mineral.* A solid figure consisting of five angles and sides. *Pentăgōnum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *pentagone*, m. Germ. syn. *eine fünfeckichte Figur.*

Penta'gonal. (*Pentăgōnum*, a pentagon.) *Geom., Mineral.* Of or belonging to a pentagon; five-cornered; quinque-angular. *Pentăgōnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *pentagonal*, adj.; *pentagone*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfeckig*, adj.; *fünfseitig*, adj.

Pentăgōnŏdōdĕcăhe'dron. } (*Pentăgōnum*,
Pentăgōnŏdōdĕcăhe'drum, *i*, n. } a figure of five sides and angles; *dōdĕcăhedron*, a twelve-sided body.) *Geom.* Term for a twelve-sided body, each side of which has five corners or angles.

Pentăgōnŭlus, *a, um.* (*Pentăgōnus*, five cornered.) *Zoöl.* Presenting five slightly prominent angles, as the *Asterias pentagonula:* pentago'nulous. Fr. anal. *pentagonule*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfeckig*, adj.

Pentagynia. See *Pentagynius.*

Pentăgy'nĭcus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* The same as
Pentă'gynus, *a, um.* } *Pentagynius.*

Pentăgȳ'nius, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; γυνὴ, a woman, the symbol of the pistil, or female organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having five pistils; five-pistilled; applied to a Linn. Order (*Pentagynia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with five pistils: pentagy'nious. See *Note Cryptogamius.* Fr. anal. *pentagyne*, adj. Germ. syn. *funftfrauig*, adj.

Pentahexahe'dral. (*Pentăhexăhedrum*, a pentahexahedron.) *Geom., Mineral.* Of or belonging to a pentahexahedron. *Pentăhexăhe'drus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *pentahexaèdre*, adj. Germ. syn. *funfseittig*, adj.

Pentahexahe'dron. (Πέντε, five; ἕξ, six; ἕδρα, a base.) *Geom., Mineral.* A figure having five ranges of six bases or facets, situated the one above the other. *Pentăhexăhe'drum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *pentahexaëdre*, m.

Pentăhy'drĭcus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; *hydrĭcus*, pertaining to water.) *Chem.* Berzelius termed *phosphoretum pentahydricum*, the fourth degree of hydrogenation of *phosphorus*, which contains five times as much of hydrogen as the first, and which has been discovered by Rose: pentahy'dric. Fr. anal. *pentahydrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfwasserig*, adj.

Pentălĕ'pĭdus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; λεπὶς, a scale.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a part that bears five scales: pentale'pidous. Fr. anal. *pentalépide*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfschüppig*, adj.

Pentă'mĕrus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five: μέρος, a part or portion.) *Entomol.* Having five portions; applied to a section (*Pentamera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, which have five joints in the *tarsi:* penta'merous. Fr. anal. *pentaméré*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünftheilig*, adj.

Pentă'mȳron. } (Πέντε, five; μύρον, an oint-
Pentă'mȳrum. } ment.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name applied to an ointment described by Aëtius, containing five ingredients. Neuter of *Pentă'mȳrus, a, um, unguentum* being understood. Fr. anal. *pentamuron*, m. Germ. syn. *Fünftsalbe*, f.

Pentandria. See *Pentandrius.*

Pentan'drĭcus, *a, um.* *Bot.* The same as *Pentandrius.*

Pentan'drius, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; ἀνὴρ, a man, the symbol of the stamen or male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having five stamens; five-stamened; applied to a Linn. Class (*Pentandria*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with five stamens: pentan'drious, or pentan'drous. See *Note Cryptogamius.* Fr. anal. *pentandre*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfmännig*, adj.

Pentăneu'ron. } (Πέντε, five; νεῦρον, a
Pentăneu'rum, *i*, n. } nerve; from the ribs or lines on its leaves.) *Bot.* Name for a species of *Plantago* or *Plantain*, the *Plantago lanceolata.* Fr. syn. *plantain lancéolé.* Germ. syn. *spitzige Wegerich.*

Pentangŭlāris, *is, e.* (Πέντε, five; *angŭlus*, an angle.) *Crystall., Geom., Mineral.* Having five angles: pentan'gular. Fr. anal. *pentangulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfwinckelicht*, adj.

Pentanthērus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; ἀνθηρὸς, an anther.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant, among the stamens of which only five bear anthers: pentanthe'rous. Fr. anal. *pentanthère*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfstaubbeutelig*, adj.

Pentan'thus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant whose peduncles bear five flowers: pentan'thous. Fr. anal. *pentanthé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfblümig*, adj.

Pentăpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to a corol composed of five petals, as the *Loranthus pentapetalus:* pentape'talous. Fr. anal. *pentapétalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *Blumenblatt*, n.; *Kronenblatt*, n.

Pentăphar'măcon. } (Πέντε, five; φάρμακον, a
Pentăphar'măcum. } medicine.) *Med., Pharm.* The neuter of *Pentapharmacus, a, um*, an-

ciently applied to any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

Pentăphylloīdēs, adj. (*Pentăphyllum*, the cinquefoil; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the cinquefoil: pentaphyl'loid; applied to the *Fragaria sterilis*, or barren strawberry. Fr. anal. *pentaphylloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünffingerkrautähnlich*, adj.

Pentăphyl'lous. (Πέντε, five; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having five leaves; five-leaved. *Pentăphyl'lus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *pentaphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfblättrig*, adj.

Pentăphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Πέντε, five; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* A name for the *Potentilla reptans*, or common cinquefoil. Fr. syn. *quintfeuille*, f. Germ. syn. *Fünffingerkraut*, n.

Pentăpleu'rum, *i*, n. (Πέντε, five; πλευρὸν, a rib.) *Bot.* A name for the *Plantago lanceolata.* Fr. syn. *plantain lancéolé.* Germ. syn. *spitzige Wegerich.*

Pentaplostēmōnis, *is, e.* (Πενταπλόος, quintuple; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants of which the stamens are quintuple in number of the divisions of the corol. Fr. anal. *pentaplostémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *funfstaubfadig*, adj.

Penta'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; πτέρον, a wing.) *Bot.* Having five expansions in form of wings, as the capsule of the *Evonymus latifolius*, the carcerule of the *Combretum secundum:* pentap'terous. Fr. anal. *pentaptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfgeflügelt*, adj.

Pentăquĕ'trus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; *quadratus*, squared or having equal sides.) *Bot.* Having five sides, as the *placentarium* of the *Swietania Mahagoni:* pentaque'trous. Fr. anal. *pentaquètre*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfseitig*, adj.

Pentarhom'bĭcus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; ῥόμβος, a rhomb; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of *Macle*, in which four dark lines, which separate the angles of the interior rhomb, seem to terminate at the free angle of four other small rhombs situated at the angles of the prism: pentarhom'bic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pentarhombique*, adj.

Pentar'rhĕnus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; ἄρρην, male.) *Bot.* The same as *Pentandrius*, employed by Necker.

Pentăsĕ'pălus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; *sĕpălum*, a sepal.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx composed of five folioles, as in the *Adonis;* pentase'palous. Fr. anal. *pentasépale*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfkelchblättrig*, adj.

Pentasper'mus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having five seeds; five-seeded: pentasper'mous. Fr. anal. *pentasperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfsaamig*, adj.

NOTE.—This, like many other similarly derived terms, ought to be *Pentaspermatus*, and pentasper'matous.

Penta'stĭchus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; στίχη, a row.) *Bot.* Disposed in five rows, as the leaves of the *Isothecium pentastichum:* penta'stichous. Fr. anal. *pentastiche*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfreihig*, adj.

Penta'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; στόμα, a mouth.) Having five mouths or openings: penta'stomous. Fr. anal. *pentastome*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfmaulicht*, adj.

Pentastўlus, *a, um.* (Πέντε, five; στῦλος, a pillar or style.) *Bot.* Applied to an ovary which bears five styles, as the *Statice Armeria:* pentasty'lous. Fr. anal. *pentastyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfgriffelig*, adj.

Pentă'thĕton. } *Med., Pharm.* Old name
Pentă'thĕtum, *i*, n. } of a certain plaster mentioned by Aëtius, xv. 35. Gorræus.

Pentă'tŏmum, *i*, n. (Πέντε, five; τέμνω, to cut.) *Bot.* A name for the *Potentilla reptans;* or cinquefoil, because its leaves are cut into five segments. Fr. syn. *quintefeuille*, f. Germ. syn. *Fünffingerkraut*, n.

Penthŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Πένθος, sadness; φέρω, to bear.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Empes penthophora*, because it is altogether black: pentho'phorous. Fr. anal. *penthophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *herzleidtragend*, part. adj.

Pentŏ'rŏbus, *i*, m. (Πέντε, five; ὄροβος, the wood-pea, because having five seeds, like it.) *Bot.* A name for the *Pæonia officinalis*, or peony. Fr. syn. *pivoine*, f. Germ. syn. *Peonienkraut*, n.

Pēnum'bra. (*Pēne*, almost; *umbra*, a shade.) *Astron.* Term for a faint shadow or the extreme edge of a perfect shadow, as happens in an eclipse. *Nat. Philos.* Term for a false shadow which surrounds the true, a gradual transition from light to pure shade, a kind of degradation which the light experiences and by means of which its intensity goes on always diminishing from the more luminous points even to the space occupied by shade properly so called. Fr. anal. *pénombre*, f. Germ. syn. *Halbschatten*, m.

Pĕpan'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Πεπαίνω, to concoct
Pĕpas'mus, *i*, m. } or mature) *Med.* Old term for maturation or concoction; applied to the humours of the body. Fr. syn. *maturation*, f. Germ. syn. *Zeitigung*, f.

Pĕpan'tĭcus, *a, um.* The same as *Pepasticus.*

Pĕpas'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Πεπαίνω, to concoct; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Concocting or maturing. *Med., Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines (*Pepastica medicamina*, nom. pl. n.) believed to favour *pepasmus*, or concoction. Fr. anal. *pépastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zeitigend*, part. adj.

Peperin. See *Piperin.*

Pepita Nux. *Bot.* A name for St. Ignatius's bean, or that obtained from the *Ignatia amara.* Fr. syn. *fève de Sainte-Ignace.*

Pep'lis, *ĭdis*, f. (Πεπλὶς.) *Bot.* The specific name of the *Euphorbia peplis* or *peplus;* also the same as *Peplus.*

Pe'plium, *ii*, n. } (Πέπλιον, πέπλον, or πέπλος.)
Pe'plum, *i*, n. } *Bot.* Varied spelling of the
Pe'plus, *i*, m. } specific name for a species of *Euphorbia.* See *Euphorbia Peplus. Peplum* and *Peplus* are likewise terms for a large full robe or shawl, a sheet, veil or curtain, also a man's cloak or robe, and so were applied to the *peritonæum.* Fr. syn. *péritoine*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauchfell*, n.

Peploīdēs, adj. (*Peplus*, the large jelly spurge; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Peplus:* pe'ploid. See *Arenaria Peploides, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.

Pĕpo, *ōnis*, m. } (Πέπων, *ονὸς*, a pumpion;
Pĕpŏnīda, *æ*, f. } from *πέπτω*, to ripen; *εἶδος*, resemblance.) A pumpion, or kind of melon. *Bot.* Terms for a fleshy succulent pericarp, having its seeds inserted into the sides of the fruit. Fr. anal. *péponide*, f. Germ. syn. *Gürkenfrucht*, f.; *Kürbisfrucht*, f.

Pĕpŏnārius, *a, um.* (*Pĕpo*, a pompion.) *Geol., Mineral.* Applied to the grains of a granulated rock when their volume equals those of a pompion: pepona'rious. Fr. anal. *péponaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Kurbisfrucht gehörig.*

Pĕpŏnĭfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pĕpo*, a pompion; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a Class (*Peponiferæ*, nom. pl. f.) of phanerocotyledonous, complete, perigynous plants, comprehending those which have for fruit a *peponida*, as the *Datisceæ*, the *Cucurbitaceæ*, the *Passifloreæ*, the *Loaseæ*, and the *Homalineæ:* peponi'ferous. Fr. anal. *péponifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kurbisfrucht-tragend*, part. adj.

Pep'per. (*Piper.*) *Bot.* A common name for the *Sedum acre*, or stone crop. See *Piper.* Fr. syn. *grémil*, m. Germ. syn. *Steinsame*, m.

Pepper, Cayenne. }
Pepper, Guinea. } See *Capsicum Annuum.*

Pep'per, Dulce. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fucus pinnatifidus.*

Pepper, Jamaica. See *Myrtus Pimenta.*

Pep'per, Poor Man's. *Bot.* A common name for the *Polygonum hydropiper.* Fr. syn. *poivre d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Wasserpfeffer*, m.

Pep'per, Water. *Bot.* A common name for the *Polygonum hydropiper.* Fr. syn. *poivre d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Wasserpfeffer*, m.

Pepper-agaric. }
Pepper-mushroom. } *Bot.* See *Agaricus Piperatus.*

Pep'peridge Bush. *Bot.* A name for the *Berberis vulgaris*, or barberry. Fr. syn. *vinettier*, f. Germ. syn. *Berberitze*, f.

Pep'permint. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Mentha piperita.* Fr. syn. *menthe poivrée.* Germ. syn. *Pfeffermunze*, f.

Pep'perwort. *Bot.* A common name for the *Lepidium iberis.* Fr. syn. *poivrée*, f. Germ. syn. *Frauenkraut*, n.; *Pfefferkraut*, n.

Pep'sĭcus. The same as *Pepticus.* See *Peptic.*

Pepsin'. (*Πέπτω*, to digest.) *Chem., Physiol.* Name given to a supposed substance concerned in the process of digestion, but found (by Liebig) to be only a portion of the *epithelium* or mucous membrane lining the stomach, or gluten passed into a state of decomposition; also termed *Gasterase.*

Pepsīna, æ, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *pepsine*, f.

Pep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Πέψις.*) *Med., Physiol.* Term for digestion or assimilation. Fr. anal. *pepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kochen*, n.

Pep'tic. (*Πέπτω*, to ripen, or to digest; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Digestive; promoting digestion. *Pep'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *peptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *verdauend*, part. adj.

Per-. (*Πέρα*, beyond.) By or through. *Chem.* A prefix which denotes an oxide containing the largest quantity of oxygen that can exist in any oxide formed by the same materials; it is also used where acids contain still more oxygen than those ending with the terminal *-ic*, as *per-chloric* acid. *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Used as a prefix signifying increase, as *per-acute*, etc.

Per Infortūnium. *Med. Jur.* By misadventure; a term applied to a species of *excusable* homicide, or death as the consequence of a lawful act done without any intention of hurt.

Pēra, *æ*, f. (*Πήρα*, a leathern pouch for victuals.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Applied to the stomach. Fr. syn. *estomac*, m.; *gaster*, m. Germ. syn. *Magen*, m.

Per'acute. (*Per-*, a prefix of increase; *acūtus*, acute.) *Med., Pathol.* Extremely severe; very acute. *Perăcūtus, a, um.* See *Per-.* Fr. syn. *fort aigu.* Germ. syn. *sehr scharf.*

Pĕrartĭcŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (Prefix, *per-*; *artĭcŭlus*, a joint.) *Anat., Med.* Term for a perfect movable joint, and so the same as *Diarthrosis:* a perarticula'tion. Fr. anal. *perarticulation*, f. Germ. syn. *ein vollkommen bewegliches Gelenk.*

Pērātōdў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Pēra*, the stomach; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the stomach; cardialgy: perato'dyny. Fr. anal. *peratodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Magenschmerz, m.*

Per'ca, *æ*, f. (*Πέρκη.*) *Ichthyol.* Name of a genus of the Order *Acanthopterygii.* The perch. Fr. anal. *perche*, f. Germ. syn. *Barsch*, m.

Per'ca Flŭvĭātĭlis. *Ichthyol.* The systematic name of a species common in the rivers of Europe, the flesh of which is wholesome and agreeable. Fr. syn. *perche de rivière.* Germ. syn. *Flussbarsch*, m.

Percarbūrētum, *i*, n. (Prefix *per-*; *carbūrētum*, a carburet.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of carbon with another simple body into which there enters a greater proportion of carbon, as the *Percarburetum ferri:* a percar'buret. Fr. anal. *percarbure*, m.

Percarbūrētus, *a, um.* (*Percarbūrētum*, a percarburet.) *Chem.* That which is combined with the greatest proportion possible of carbon, as *Hydrogenium percarburetum:* percar'bureted. Fr. anal. *percarburé*, adj.

Percep'tion. (*Percīpio*, to take up wholly.) The having a clear and distinct apprehension of objects. *Phrenol.* Term for that act by which the knowing and reflecting faculties when excited by the presentment of external objects, perceive such objects; constituting the lowest degree of activity of these faculties. *Percep'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *perception*, f. Germ. syn. *Wahrnehmung*, f.

Percep'tive Fa'culties. *Phrenol.* Term for those faculties which take cognizance of the existence and physical qualities of external objects, viz., Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Colouring, Locality, Number, Order, Eventuality, Time, Tune, and Language; also termed the Knowing Faculties. Fr. anal. *facultés perceptives.*

Perch. *Ichthyol.* See *Perca.*

Perchidæ. See *Percidæ.*

Perchlo'rate. (*Perchlōrĭcum* acĭdum; Perchloric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Applied sometimes to the oxichlorates. *Perchlōras, ātis,* f.

Perchlōrātus, *a, um. Chem.* Perchlorated ether has been employed to designate a body obtained either by combining directly chlorine with olefiant gas, or by making certain chlorides to react upon that gas, and bears improperly the name of ether, since it is procured without the help of alcohol: perchlo'rated. Fr. anal. *perchloré,* adj.

Perchlo'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to an acid discovered by Count Stadion, and obtained by distilling the perchlorate of potash with an equal weight of sulphuric acid diluted with a fourth part of water; also called oxychloric acid. Fr. anal. *acide perchlorique.* Germ. syn. *oxydirte Chlorsäure.*

Perchlo'ride of For'myle. *Chem.* Another name for *Chloroform,* which see.

Perchlōrūrētum, *i,* n. (Prefix *per-; chlōrum,* chlorine; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination with another simple body, into which enters the largest proportion of chlorine, as the *Perchloruretum Carbonis:* a perchlo'ruret. Fr. anal. *perchlorure,* m.

Per'cĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. (*Perca,* a perch; terminal *-idæ.*) *Ichthyol.* Belonging to or resembling the perch; applied to a Family (*Perchidæ* of Risso, Ficinus and Carus) of the *Acanthopterygii,* having the *Perca* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *perchides,* m. pl. Germ. syn. *Barsch,* m.

Percĭpi'ŏlum, *i,* n. (*Percĭpio,* to understand, comprehend, or perceive.) *Med., Pathol.* Paracelsian term for an approved remedy. Fr. anal. *percipiole,* m. Germ. syn. *ein bewährtes, erprobtes Mittel.*

Percno'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Περκνὸς, black; πτέρον, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Having black wings, or spotted with black, as the *Cathartes percnopterus:* percno'pterous. Fr. anal. *percnoptère,* adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzgeflügelt,* adj.

Percoïdēs, adj. (*Perca,* the perch fish; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Ichthyol.* Resembling the *Perca;* applied by Cuvier, Blainville and Eichwald to a Family or tribe (nom. pl. m.) having the *Perca* for their type: per'coid. Fr. anal. *percoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *barschähnlich,* adj.

Percola'tion. (*Per,* through; *cōlo,* to strain.) *Med., Physiol.* A term applied to animal secretion; because the glands resemble a strainer, in regard to the liquors secreted through them. *Percōlātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *percolation,* f. Germ. syn. *Durchseihung,* f.

Percus'sion. (*Percŭtio,* to strike.) *Med.* Term for the act of striking any part of the body with the fingers, or an instrument, to ascertain its healthy or diseased condition. *Percus'sio, ōnis,* f. See *Exploration, Tymma.* Fr. anal. *percussion,* f. Germ. syn. *Erschütterung,* f.

Percuteur. (Fr.) *Med., Surg.* Name of a curved instrument, having two branches, for seizing any calculus in the bladder and reducing it to fragments by means of repeated blows of a hammer.

Perdētum, *i,* n. *Bot.* Old name for the root of the *Sium sisarum,* sisser or skirret. Fr. syn. *cherves,* m. Germ. syn. *Zuckerwurzel,* f.

Perdīceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by D. Don to a tribe (*Perdiceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Labiatiflores,* having the *Perdicium* for their type: perdi'ceous. Fr. anal. *perdicé,* adj.

Perdīcium, *ii,* n. (Πέρδιξ, a partridge, because partridges were said to feed upon it.) *Bot.* A name for the *Parietaria officinalis.* Fr. syn. *pariétaire commune.* Germ. syn. *officinelles Glaskraut.*

Perdī'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Perdo,* to lose or cast away.) *Obstet.* Old term for *Abortus,* or an abortion. Fr. syn. *avortement,* m. Germ. syn. *Missgebären,* n.

Perdix, *īcis,* m. and f. (Πέρδιξ.) *Ornithol.* The partridge, which was formerly, according to Aldrovand, *Ornith.* xiii. 17, used in medicine, and is still as food. Fr. syn. *perdrix,* f. Germ. syn. *Rebhun,* n.

Perdo'nium, *ii,* n. *Med., Pharm.* Old term for wine medicated with herbs, by Paracelsus.

Perem'bryum, *i,* n. *Bot.* Name given by Link in the monocotyledons to the portion of the embryo which contains in its interior the plumule and radicles not apparent outwardly: the perem'bryo. Fr. anal. *perembryon,* m.

Peren'chўma, *ātis,* n. (Περὶ, around; ἔγχυμα, an infusion.) *Bot.* Term employed by Hagel for the cellular tissue of perfect plants. Fr. anal. *perenchyme,* m. Germ. syn. *das umzellige Gewebe der vollkommneren Pflanzen.*

Peren'nial. (*Per,* through; *annus,* a year.) *Bot.* Lasting through years, or more than two years; bearing leaves, flowers, and fruit through many succeeding years; generally applied to those plants the roots of which produce herbaceous stems annually which die down to the neck, or life-knot, each season. *Pĕren'nis, is, e.* Fr. *perpétuel,* adj.; *vivace,* adj. Germ. syn. *beständig,* adj.

Pĕren'nibranchiātus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrennis,* lasting; *branchiæ,* the gills.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a group (*Perennibranchiata,* nom. pl. n.) of reptiles or *Amphibia,* comprehending those of which the *branchiæ* persist during life: perennibran'chiate. Fr. anal. *perennibranche,* adj.

Pĕrētērion.
Pĕrētērium, *ii,* n. } (Περάω, to pierce or bore; *Med., Surg.* Term for the trepan; a piercer or borer. Fr. anal. *pérétérion,* m.; *trépan,* m. Germ. syn. *Kopfbohrer,* m.; *Trepan,* m.

Perfec'tus, *a, um.* (*Perfĭcio,* to finish.) *Bot.* Applied to a flower which has calyx, corols, and one or more stamens and pistils; complete: per'fect. Fr. syn. *parfait,* adj. Germ. syn. *vollkommen,* part. adj.

Perflātus, *ūs,* m. (*Perflo,* to blow vehemently.) A blowing through. *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Perspiratio.* Fr. syn. *perspiration,* f. Germ. syn. *Ausdünstung,* f.

Perfŏliāta, *æ,* f. *Bot.* A name for the *Bupleurum rotundifolium.*

Perfo'liate. (*Per*, through; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to plants whose leaves have the stem running through them; also to opposite leaves of which the bases are united as in the *Chlora perfoliata*, and to alternate leaves of which the two inferior lobes outrun the stem and are united on the other side, as in the *Bupleurum perfoliatum*. *Entomol.* The *Antennæ perfoliatæ* are those of which the joints, flattened from base to summit, appear as if strung through the middle, as in the *Ips taxicornis*. *Perfŏliātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *perfolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *durchblättert*, part. adj.; *durchwachsen*, part. adj.

Perfŏlĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Perfŏliātus*, perfoliate; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having perfoliate *antennæ*, as the *Anthribus perfolicornis:* perfolicor'nate. Fr. anal. *perfolicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *durchblätterthörnig*, adj.

Per'fŏrans, *tis*, part. (*Perfŏro*, to bore through.) *Anat.* Going through; perforating; applied to certain muscles whose tendons perforate those of others, Fr. anal. *perforant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *durchbohrend*, part. adj.

Perfŏrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Perfŏro*, to bore through.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the application of the trepan or trephine, the *paracenteterion, pereterion*, or *perforatorium;* a boring through: perfora'tion. Fr. anal. *perforation*, f. Germ. syn. *Durchbohrung*, f.

Perfŏrātōrium, *ii*, n. (*Perfŏro*, to bore through.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an instrument for boring or making a hole into the *cranium*, and so the same as *Paracenteterion* and *Pereterion*. Fr. anal. *perforatoire*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug zum Durchboren.*

Perfŏrātus, *a, um.* (*Perfŏro*, to bore through.) *Anat.* Pierced through: per'forated; applied to certain muscles whose tendons are perforated by those of others. *Bot.* Applied to leaves that are pierced through by the stem, or which have small dots or perforations. Fr. anal. *perforé*, adj. Germ. syn. *durchbohrt*, part. adj.; *durchlöchert*, part. adj.

Perfossus, *a, um.* (*Perfŏdio*, to dig through.) *Bot.* Applied sometimes in the same sense as *Perfoliatus*, as the *Crassula perfossa.* Bored or pierced through; perfos'sate. Fr. syn. *percé*, adj. Germ. syn. *durchstossen*, part. adj.

Perfrica'tion. (*Per*, through; *frĭco*, to rub with oil.) *Med.* Term for the inunction, or rubbing in through the pores of the skin, any unctuous or oily substance. *Perfrĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *perfrication*, f.; syn. *frottement*, m. Germ. syn. *Ueberreibung*, f.

Perfrīgĕ'rium, *ii*, n. (*Per*, through; *frīgus*, cold.) *Med.* Term for a chilling, shivering, or stiffening from cold. Fr. anal. *perfrigérion*, m. Germ. syn. *Durchfrieren*, n.; *Erstarren durch Frost.*

Perfume. (*Per*, through; *fūmus*, smoke.) See *Suffimentum* and *Suffitus.*

Perfūsio, *ōnis*, f. (*Per*, through; *fundo*, to pour out.) *Med.* Term for a pouring over or welling through; applied to bathings of the body or of a part. Fr. anal. *perfusion*, f. Germ. syn. *Durchströmung*, f.; *Uebergiessung*, f.

Perfūsus, *a, um.* (*Per*, through; *fundo*, to pour out.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to seeds that are sprinkled over all the surface of the valves, as in the *Butomus;* or of the *septum*, as in the *Papaver:* perfu'sed. Fr. anal. *perfus*, adj. Germ. syn. *durchströmend*, part. adj.

Pergămentāceus, *a, um.* (*Pergămēna*, parchment.) *Bot.* Having the appearance or consistence of parchment, as the leaves of the *Hedera pergamentacea:* pergamenta'ceous. Fr. anal. *pergamentacé*, adj.

Perhydriōdūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for the greatest combination of ioduret of hydrogen with a simple body, as the *Perhydrioduretum Carbonis:* a perhydrio'duret. Fr. anal. *perhydriodure*, m.

Pĕrial'gēs, adj. (Περί, very; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Very painful, sad, or melancholy. Fr. anal. *périalge*, adj. Germ. syn. *sehr schmerzhaft; viel Schmerzleidend.*

Pĕrial'gia, *æ*, f. (Same as in preceding word.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive or vehement pain: perial'gy. Fr. anal. *périalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein sehr heftiger Schmerz.*

Pĕrial'gĭcus. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Perialges.*

Pĕriam'ma, *ătis*, n. (Περιάπτω, to hang round.) Old term for an amulet. Fr. anal. *périamme*, m. Germ. syn. *Umhängsel*, n.

Pĕrian'drĭcus, *a, um.* (Περί, around; ἀνήρ, a man; terminal *-ικος.*) *Bot.* Applied to a *nectarium* when it is situated around the stamen, as in the *Xylophylla montana:* perian'dric. See *Diss. div.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *périandrique*, adj.

Pĕrian'theus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a flower provided with a simple or double perianth: perian'theous. Fr. anal. *périanthé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blütherdeckig*, adj.

Pĕrianthiānus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to *indusia* which proceed from a simple perianth, as in the *Salsola tragus:* perian'thian. Fr. anal. *périanthien*, adj. Germ. syn. *blüthendeckig*, adj.

Pĕrian'thĭnus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrianthium*, a perianth.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a perianth: perian'thine. Fr. anal. *périanthin*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenhüllig*, adj.

Pĕrian'thium, *ii*, n. (Περί, about; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Name given to the floral envelope, whether it consist of one whorl or of two; when of one, it is called simple, when of two, double: a pe'rianth; also termed *Perigonium.* Link applies this word to designate the superior portion of the calyx, to distinguish it in some manner from the inferior, which he terms *Hypanthium.* According to Ehrhart, synonymous with *Periclinium* and *Periphoranthium.* Fr. anal. *perianthe*, m. Germ. syn. *Blüthendecke*, m.

Pĕriă'tŏmus, *i*, m. (Περί, around; ἄτομος, an atom.) *Chem.* Applied by Barcells to the invisible and very numerous pores which are the immediate effect of porosity, proper to each body, and which give place

to all chemical actions; he also termed them *pori primarii* or *chemici:* a peria'tom. Fr. anal. *périatome*, m.

Pĕriautŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Περί, about; αὐτὸς, himself; λόγος, a speech.) Term for a speaking, bragging, or boasting about oneself: periauto'logy. Fr. anal. *périautologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Selbstlob*, n.

Pĕribă'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Περί, very; βαρὺς, heavy; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* That which is very heavy: periba'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *péribarique*, adj. Germ. syn. *überschwer*, adj.

Pĕriblastētĭcus, *a, um.* (Περί, around; βλαστάνω, to shoot; terminal *-ικὸς*) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth to that portion of the first of the four couches, which he admits into the *thallus* or *blastema* of lichens: periblaste'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *périblastétique*, adj.

Pĕriblēma, *ătis*, n. (Περιβάλλω, to throw about.) *Surg.* Old term for the most external bandage, which secures others in their proper places; the same as *Catablema.* Fr. anal. *périblème*, m.

Pĕriblĕphă'reus, *a, um.* (Περί, around; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a section *Periblepharei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Urceolaria*, comprehending those of which the vibratile *cirri* appear in the whole turn of the limb: periblepha'reous. Fr. anal. *périblépharе*, adj.

Pĕriblep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περιβλέπω, to stare around.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for the wildness in the look of those who are delirious. Fr. anal. *périblepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Umhersehen*, n.

Pĕriblep'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕriblepsis*, a staring around; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Periblepsis:* periblep'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *péribleptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Periblepsis betreffend.*

Pĕrĭ'bŏle, *es*, f. (Περιβάλλω, to surround.) *Anat., Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. περιβολὴ, used by Hippocrates, *de Dec. Orn.* ii. 9, for the external dress of the body; also for the *pericardium;* also for the morbific matters excreted through the surface of the body, either by *exanthemata, papulæ*, or other cutaneous disease of the body. Fr. anal. *péribole*, f. Germ. syn. *Mantel*, m.; *das weite Kleid; Hülle*, f.

Pĕrĭbŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrĭbŏle;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to *Peribole:* peribo'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *péribolique*, adj. Germ. syn. *umfassend*, part. adj.; *umgehend*, part. adj.; *umhüllend*, part. adj.

Pĕribrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περιβιβρώσκω, to gnaw all round.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an ulceration or erosion at the corners or junctions of the eyelids, arising from the acrimony of the tears or from *ægilops.* Fr. anal. *péribrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenleiderzerfressung*, f.

Pĕribrōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕribrōsis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Peribrosis:* peribro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *péribrotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Peribrosis betreffend.*

Pĕrĭcaēs, adj. (Περικαὴς, from περικαίω, to burn.) *Med., Pathol.* Having a great heat over the whole body, as in ardent fevers; used by Hippocrates; also applied to the uterus when abnormally hot and dry. Germ. syn. *um und um brennend, heftig fieberheiss.*

Pĕrĭcalÿ'cia, *æ*, f. (Περί, around; κάλυξ, a calyx.) *Bot.* Term given by Desvaux to the Class of the Jussieuan system, *Peristaminia.* Fr. anal. *péricalicie*, f.

NOTE.—This word ought to be the nom. pl. n. of an adjective, as its synonyme *Peristaminia* ought also to be. See *Note Cryptogamius, Diss. div.* i. *s.* v.

Pĕrical'lus, *a, um.* (Περικαλλὴς, very beautiful.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot to a Family (*Pericalli*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Sylvicolæ*, comprehending those distinguished for the beauty of their plumage: perical'lous. Fr. anal. *péricalle*, adj.

Pĕrĭcardi'ăcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrĭcardium.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *pericardium:* pericardi'acal. Fr. anal. *péricardiaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *Perikardium betreffend.*

Pĕrĭcardiopneu'mătōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Pĕrĭcardium; pneumātōsis*, air in a part.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for air in the *pericardium.* The same as *Pneumopericardia.* Fr. anal. *péricardiopneumatose*, f.

Pĕrĭcardītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrĭcardītis*, inflammation of the *pericardium;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pericarditis:* pericardi'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *péricarditique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pericarditis betreffend.*

Pĕrĭcardītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pĕrĭcardium*, the bag containing the heart; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *pericardium.* Fr. anal. *péricardite*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzbeutelentzündung*, f.

Pĕrĭcar'dium, *ii*, n. (Περί, about; καρδία, the heart.) *Anat.* Term for the membranous bag which contains the heart: the pericar'dium. See *Peribole, Sacculus Cordis.* Fr. anal. *péricarde*, m. Germ. syn. *Herzbeutel*, m.

Pĕricar'pial. (*Pĕrĭcarpium*, a pericarp.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a pericarp. *Pĕricarpiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *péricarpial*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Samenkapsel gehörig.*

Pĕrĭcar'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrĭcarpium*, a pericarp; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a pericarp; applied by C. Richard to seeds the direction of which is the same as that of their pericarp: pericar'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *péricarpique*, adj.

Pĕrĭcar'pium, *ii*, n. (Περί, about; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* The seed-vessel or covering of the seeds of plants: the pe'ricarp. See *Perispermium, Perisporium.* Fr. anal. *péricarpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Fruchthülle*, f.; *Samenkapsel*, f.

Pĕrĭcen'trĭcus, *a, um.* (Περί, around; κέντρον, the centre.) *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to the *insertion* of stamens when the undivided part of the calyx being plane or only concave, the stamens appear to be disposed around the centre, as in the *Polygoneæ:* pericen'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *péricentrique*, adj.

Pĕrĭcĕpas'trum, *i*, n. *Surg.* Old term for a bandage for the head.

Pĕrĭchætiā'lis, *is*, *e*. (*Perichætium.*) *Bot.* Pertaining to the *Perichætium.* Applied to the bracteoles which constitute the *perichætium* of mosses. Some of these plants have received the name of *perichætiales*, because their perichetial leaves are very long, as the *Leiotheca perichætialis;* or sheathed, as the *Olomitrium perichætiale:* periche'tial. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *périchétial*, adj.

Pĕrĭchæ'tium, *ii*, n. (Περί, about; χαίτη, a hair.) *Bot.* Term for a scaly sheath investing the fertile flower and base of the foot-stalk of some mosses. See *Pericola.* Fr. anal. *périchèse*, m. Germ. syn. *Mooskelch*, m.

Pĕrĭchă'racter, *ēris*, m. (Περί, around; χαράσσω, to cut in furrows.) *Med., Surg.* Name for an instrument for loosening or separating the gum from a tooth, probably similar to what in modern dentistry is called a scarificator. Fr. anal. *péricharactère*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Instrument zum Losmachen des Zahnfleisches.*

Pĕrĭchărac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrĭchăracter;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to the *Pericharacter:* pericharac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *péricharactérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Einkerben gehörig.*

Pĕrĭchărei'a, *æ*, f. (Περιχαρής, glad in excess.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. περιχάρεια, for sudden and vehement joy, as opposed to *Ecplexia*, according to Galen, *Meth. Med.* xii. 5. Germ. syn. *eine sehr grosse Freude.*

Pĕrĭ'chōlos. } (Περί, incret.; χολή, bile.)
Pĕrĭ'chōlus, *a, um.* } *Med.* Having much bile; very bilious: peri'cholous. Fr. syn. *bilieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *sehr gallicht; voll Galle.*

Pĕrĭchon'drĭŏdy'nia, *æ*, f. (*Pĕrichondrium;* ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the *perichondrium.* Fr. anal. *périchondriodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schmerz in der Knorpelhaut.*

Pĕrĭchondrī'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrĭchondrītis*, inflammation of the *perichondrium;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.*) Of or belonging to *Perichondritis:* perichondri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *périchondritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Perichondritis betreffend.*

Pĕrĭchondrī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Περί, about; χόνδρος, a cartilage; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the perichondrium: perichondri'tis. Fr. anal. *périchondrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Knorpelhautentzündung*, f.

Pĕrĭchon'drium, *ii*, n. (Περί, about; χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Anat.* Term for a membrane forming the immediate covering of cartilages. Fr. anal. *périchondre*, m. Germ. syn. *Knorpelhaut*, f.

Pĕrĭchrīsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περιχρίω, to anoint.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a liquid medicament to be rubbed on the part affected; an inunction; a liniment. Fr. anal. *périchrisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Umsalben*, n.; *Umschmieren*, n.

Pĕrĭ'chўsis, *is*, f. (Περιχέω, to pour around.) A sprinkling or pouring about; a circumfusion. *Med., Physiol.* Old term, Gr. anal. περίχυσις, applied by Galen, *de Fract.* ii. 9, to the transpiration of the body; noted by Stephanus. Fr. anal. *périchyse*, f.

Pĕriclă'dium, *ii*, n. (Περί, around; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Term applied by Link to the widening of the base of the petiole observed in certain plants, chiefly in the *Caperaceæ*, and which often embraces the stem or the branches. Fr. anal. *périclade*, m.

Pĕrĭ'clăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περικλάω, to break in pieces.) *Med., Surg.* Old term for a fracture when the bone is entirely broken, as when the leg is shattered, with the *tibia*, and an extensive wound of the soft parts through which the bones protrude or are made visible. Fr. anal. *periclase*, f. Germ. syn. *das ganzliche Zerbrecken.*

Pĕriclīnĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Pĕriclīnium; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a *periclinium:* pericli'niform. Fr. anal. *péricliniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *hüllkelchförmig*, adj.

Pĕriclīnium, *ii*, n. (Περί, around; κλίνη, a bed.) *Bot.* Term by H. Cassini for the collection of *bracteæ* which surround the assemblage of flowers in the *Synantherea*, the *periphoranthium* of Richard, the *calyx communis* of Linnæus. Fr. anal. *péricline*, m. Germ. syn. *Hüllkelch*, m.; *Kelchhülle*, f.

Pĕriclīnoī'dēs, adj. (*Pĕriclīnium;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *squamellæ* of the *periclinium* of the *Synantherea*, when, being imbricated about an axiform *clinanthium* of which the inappendiculated summit bears the disc, they hide the flowers of the *corona* to which they pertain, and present thus the appearance of a *periclinium*, as in the *Filago:* pericli'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *périclinoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *hüllkelchähnlich*, adj.

Pĕriclў'mĕnum, *i*, n. (Περικλύμενον, a creeping kind of shrub.) *Bot.* A name for the common honeysuckle. See *Lonicera Periclymenum.*

Pericnemia. See *Pericnemius.*

Pĕricnē'mius, *a, um.* (Περί, about; κνήμη, the *tibia*, or leg.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the parts (*Pericnemia*, nom. pl. n.) about the leg; also applied to the *tibia* (*Pericnemia*, nom. sing. f.) or principal bone of the leg: pericne'mious. Fr. anal. *pericnéme*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Waden umschliessend.*

Pĕrĭcoch'lion. } (Περί, around; κοχλίας,
Pĕrĭcoch'lium, *ii*, } a spiral shell or object.) *Med., Surg.* Name, according to Oribasius, *de Machinam*, iv. *in princip.*, for a machine or instrument, otherwise called *Cochlea feminea.*

Pĕrĭ'cŏla, *æ*, f. (Περί, about; κολεόν, a sheath.) *Bot.* Applied by Pallot-Beauvois to the organ which most others call the *perichætium* in the mosses: a pe'ricole. Fr. anal. *péricole*, m.

Pĕrĭconchē, *es*, f. (Περί, around; κόγχη, the socket of the eye.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the lining membrane of the orbit or

socket of the eye. The same as *Periorbita*. Fr. anal. *périconque*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenhohlenhaut*, f.

Pĕrĭconchītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pĕrĭconchē*, the lining membrane of the orbit; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *periconche* or *periorbita*: periconchi'tis. The same as *Periorbītītis*. Fr. anal. *périconchite*, f.; syn. *periorbitite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzundung der Knockenhaut der Augenhöhle*.

Pĕrĭcŏrollātus, *a, um. Bot.* The same as *Pericorolleus*.

Pĕrĭcŏrol'leus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, about; *cŏrolla*, a corol.) *Bot.* A term applied to a Juss. division (*Pericorolleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Monopetaleæ*, including dicotyledonous plants with perigynous corols: pericorol'leous. Fr. anal. *péricorollé*, adj.

Pĕrĭcŏrol'lia, *æ*, f. (Same as in *Pericorolleus*.) *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux to a Juss. Class, comprehending dicotyledonous plants with a perigynous corol. The same as *Pericolleæ*, and therefore superfluous and incorrect, as being so slightly varied, and put forth as a substantive. See *Pericorolleus*. Fr. anal. *pericorollie*, f.

Pericrania. See *Pericranium*.

Pĕricrānicœdēma, *ătis*, n. (*Pĕricrānium; œdēma*, a swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *œdema*, or swelling of the *pericranium*. Fr. anal. *péricraniœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *ein ödematose Anschwellung des Kopfes*.

Pĕricrānium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ, about; *κρανίον*, the cranium.) *Anat.* Name for the membrane forming the immediate covering of the bones of the cranium or skull: the pericra'nium. Fr. anal. *péricrane*, m. Germ. syn. *Schädelknochenhaut*, f.

Pĕrīcŭlum, *i*, n. (*Pĕrio*, to try.) *Med.* Term for trial, risk, or danger. Synonymous with *Cindynos*.

Pĕrĭdĕcăhe'drus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, about; *δέκα*, ten; *ἕδρα*, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety in which the primitive form, which is a tetrahedral prism, has undergone decreases which have changed it into a prism with six panes, as the *Cuprum sulphatum peridecahedrum*: peridecahe'dral. Fr. anal. *péridécaëdre*, adj.

Perideræa.
Perideræon.
Periderænm. } See *Periderœos*.

Pĕrĭdĕræ'os.
Pĕrĭdĕræ'us, *a, um.* } (Περὶ, around; *δέρη*, the neck.) *Med., Obstet.* That which is placed around the neck; applied (*Periderœa*, nom. sing. f.) to the winding of the umbilical cord round the neck of the fetus; also (*Periderœum*, nom. sing. n.) a neckband: peridere'ous. Fr. anal. *peridéré*, adj. Germ. syn. *um den Hals sitzend*.

Pĕrĭder'ma, *ătis*, n. (Περὶ, around; *δέρμα*, the skin.) *Med., Obstet.* Applied the same as *Periderœa*.

Pĕrĭder'mion. (Same as *Periderma*.) *Med., Obstet.* The same as *Periderœa* and *Periderœon*.

Pĕrĭdesmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pĕrĭdesmium*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *peridesmium*, or membrane covering the ligaments: peridesmi'tis. Fr. anal. *péridesmite*, f. Germ. syn. *Bänderhautentzündung*, f.

Pĕrĭdes'mium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ, around; *δέσμιον*, a band.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the membrane which covers the ligaments. Fr. anal. *péridesmion*, m. Germ. syn. *Bänderhaut*, f.

Pĕrĭdĭdў'mion,
Pĕrĭdĭdў'mium, *ii*, m.
Pĕrĭdĭ'dўmus, *ĭdis*, f. } (Περὶ, around; *δίδυμος*, double; applied in the pl. to the testicles.) *Anat., Physiol.* Terms for the *tunica vaginalis propria testis*; a surrounding of the testicles. Fr. anal. *péridídymion*, m.: *peridídyme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Scheidenhaut des Hoden; die Umgebung des Hoden*.

Pĕrĭdinăceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a tribe (*Peridinacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Infusoria Polygastrica*, having the *Peridinium* for their type: peridina'ceous. Fr. anal. *péridinacé*, adj.

Pĕrĭ'dĭodў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Πηρίδιον*; dim. *πήρα*, a leathern pouch; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Perodynia*.

Pĕrĭdi'ŏlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Pĕrĭdium*.) *Bot.* Term for the internal *peridium* when there are two, the one upon the other, as in many of the *Lycoperdaceæ*: a peri'diole. Fr. anal. *péridiole*, m. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Umschlag*.

Pĕrĭdiscālis, *is, e.* (Περὶ, around; *δίσκος*, a disc.) *Bot.* Applied by A. C. Richard to the *insertion* of stamens when it occurs immediately at the circumference of the disc, so that the base or point of origin of the stamens, or of the staminiferous corol is simply in contact with that of the disc, and when the petals, if there are any, touch equally that, or are closely contiguous to the stamens which correspond to them, as in the *Viniferæ*: peridis'cal. Fr. anal. *péridiscal*, adj.

Pĕrĭ'dĭum, *ii*, n. (*Πηρίδιον*, dim. *πήρα*, a leathern pouch.) *Bot.* Name given by Persoon to the round, membranous, dry case of the seeds of some of the angiospermatous mushrooms, as the *Lycoperdon*. Applied by Link to the envelope of fruit which is either simple or composed of many valves. Fr. anal. *péridion*, m. Germ. syn. *Umschlag*, f.

Pĕrĭdōdĕcahe'drus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, about; *δώδεκα*, twelve; *ἕδρα*, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety in which the primitive form, being a hexahedral prism, changes, by the effect of a decrease, into a dodecahedral: perido'decahe'dral. Fr. anal. *péridodécaëdre*, adj.

Pĕrĭ'drŏma, *æ*, f. (Same as *Peridromos*.) *Bot.* Name given by Necker to the petiole of ferns which bear at once leaves and reproductive organs: a pe'ridrome. Fr. anal. *péridrôme*, m.

Pĕrĭ'drŏmos.
Pĕrĭ'drŏmus, *i*, m. } (*Περίδρομος*, a place of a circular figure; from Περὶ, about; *δρόμος*, a course.) Old term for the extreme circumference of the hairs of the head, according to Gorræus.

Pĕrĭēgēs, adj. (*Περιηγὴς*, from *περιάγω*, to lead around.) Round. *Anat.* Term ap-

plied by Hippocrates, *de Dissect.* 4, to the cartilaginous rings of the *arteria aspera*, or *trachea*.

Perien'chŷma, *ătis*, n. (Περὶ, around; ἔγχυμα, an infusion.) *Bot.* Applied by Hayne to a Class of vegetable cellular tissue, to which he refers that which composes the cellules disposed without order, and which are observed especially in spherical organs, as glands, perisperms, cotyledons. Fr. anal. *périenchyme*, m.

Pe'rigee. (Περὶ, about; γῆ, the earth.) *Astron.* Term for that point in the heavens where the sun or any planet is at its least distance from the centre of the earth. **Pĕrĭgæ'um**, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *périgée*, m. Germ. syn. *Erdnahe*, f.

Pĕriglis'chros. } (Περὶ, around; γλίσ-
Pĕriglis'chrus, *a, um.* } χρος, gluey or sticky.) *Med., Pathol.* That which is clammy, viscid, or impure; periglis'chrous. Applied, Gr. anal. περίγλισχρος, by Hippocrates, *Aph.* iv. 53, to foulness of the teeth in fever, Germ. syn. *mit viel Schleim und zähen Unreinigkeiten umgeben.*

Pĕriglot'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Περὶ, about; γλῶττα, the tongue.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the villous membrane covering the tongue. Fr. syn. *périglosse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Oberhaut Zunge.*

Pĕrĭgōniārius, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to flowers that become double by multiplication or transformation either of a simple perigon or of the calyx and corol at once: perigonia'rious. Fr. anal. *périgoniaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Umschlag gehörig.*

Pĕrĭgŏ'nium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ, about; γονὴ, a fetus.) *Bot.* Used synonymously with *Perianthium:* a pe'rigon. Fr. anal. *périgone*, m. Germ. syn. *Blümenhülle*, f.; *Blüthenhülle*, f.; *Samenhülle*, f.

Pĕrĭ'grăphē, *es*, f. (Περιγράφω, to circumscribe.) A circumscription or delineation. *Anat.* Term, Gr. anal. περιγραφὴ, applied by Vesalius, *de Hum. Corp. Fab.* ii. 3, to the *Lineæ transversæ* of the *rectus abdominis* muscle. Fr. anal. *périgraphe*, m. Germ. syn. *Umschreiben*, n.

Pĕrĭgўnan'drum, *i*, n. (Περὶ, around; γυνὴ, a woman; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to floral envelopes. He terms the calyx *perigynandrum externum*, the corol, *perigynandrum internum*, and the involucre of the *Synantherea* he names *perigynandrum commune:* a perigynan'der. Fr. anal. *périgynandre*, m.

Pĕrĭgў'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, about; γυνὴ, a woman; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to the *insertion* of stamens when the ovary, simple or compound, is completely free or simply parietal, *i. e.* fixed or supported by the internal wall-tube of the calyx, so that the stamens are inserted upon the calyx at a distance more or less remarkable from the centre of its bottom: perigy'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *périgynique*, adj.

Pĕrĭgў'nium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ, about; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to a small membranous or cartilaginous vessel which, in the *Carex*, surrounds the ovary, and presents an opening at its summit for the passage of the style. Fr. anal. *périgynion*, m.

Peri'gynous. (Περὶ, about; γυνὴ, a woman, the symbol of the pistil or female organ of plants.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when situated around the ovary, or lower part of the pistil, or that are inserted into the calyx. **Pĕrĭ'gўnus**, *a, um.* Fr. anal. *périgyne*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Weib umgebend; um das Weibstehend.*

Perĭhēlion. (Περὶ, about; ἥλιος, the sun.) *Astron.* Term for that point in a planet's orbit when it is nearest the sun. Fr. anal. *périhélie*, m. Germ. syn. *Sonnennähe*, f.

Pĕrĭhexăhĕ'drus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, about; ἓξ, six; ἕδρα, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of which the primitive form, being a quadrangular prism, changes into a hexahedral by the effect of decreases: perihexahe'dral. Fr. anal. *perihexaëdre*, adj.

Pĕrĭ'lītha, *æ*, f. (Περὶ, about; λίθος, a stone.) Applied by Lamarck to the kind of sea wool, or false epidermis, of many shells: the pe'rilith. Fr. anal. *périlithe*, f.

Pĕrĭmă'dăros. } (Περὶ, about; μαδαρὸς,
Pĕrĭmă'darus, *a, um.* } melting away.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to ulceration or eating away of the skin: perima'darous. Fr. anal. *périmadare*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine Verderbniss der Haut verbreitend; in der Haut um sich fressend.*

Pĕrĭmēningī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pĕrĭmēninx;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *Perimeninx*. Fr. anal. *périméningite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung einer umgebenden (harten) Haut.*

Pĕrĭmēninx, *gis*, f. (Περὶ, about; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the *dura mater*, or its continuation the *theca* of the *medulla spinalis*, the investing hard membrane of the brain and of the spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *périméninge*, f. Germ. syn. *eine umgebende (feste oder harte) Haut.*

Pĕrĭmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. (Περὶ, about; μετρέω, to measure.) *Geom.* Term for the measuring the circumference or compass of all the sides of any figure: peri'metry. Fr. anal. *périmétrie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Messung des Umfangs.*

Pĕrĭ'mĕtron, } (Περὶ, around; μέτρον, a
Pĕrĭ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. } measure.) *Geom.* Term for the circumference of, or the compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure: peri'meter. Fr. anal. *périmètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Umfang*, m.

Pĕrĭmorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περὶ, almost; μορφὴ, form.) *Entomol.* Term for the transformation of the caterpillar into the chrysalis, *i. e.*, into a body undivided, presenting distinct marks which denote some parts of the perfect insect. Fr. anal. *périmorphose*, f.

Pĕrĭmўsī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pĕrĭmўsium;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *perimisium*. Fr. anal. *périmysite*, f. Germ. syn. *Muskelhautentzündung*, f.

Pĕrĭmў'sium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ, around; μὺς, a muscle.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the

delicate membrane which immediately covers the muscles. Germ. syn. *Muskelhaut*, f.

Pĕrin, *inis*, m. (Πηρὶν.) *Anat.* Old name applied by some to the testicle. Fr. syn. *testicule*, m. Germ. syn. *Hoden*, f. Also to the *scrotum*. Fr. syn. *scrotum*, m. Germ. syn. *Hodensack*, m. By others to the *perineum*. Fr. syn. *périnée*, f. Germ. syn. *Damm*, m. By others, to the seat, or *anus*. Fr. syn. *anus*, m. Germ. syn. *Aftere*, m.; *Hintere*, m.

Pĕrĭnæ'alis, *is, e.* (*Pĕrĭnæum*, the perineum.) *Anat., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the perineum: perine'al; the same as *Perinæus*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *périnéal*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Perinäum betreffend*.

Pĕrĭnæŏcēlē, *ēs*, f. (Περίναιον, the perineum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a *hernia*, or rupture in the perineum: a perine'ocele. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *périnéocèle*, m.; syn. *hernie périnéelle*. Germ. syn. *Dammbruch*, m.

Pĕrĭnæ'um, *i*, n. (Περινέω, to flow around; because it is generally bedewed with moisture.) *Anat.* The space extending from the *Os coccygis* to the arch of the pubis. *Obstet.* The space, about an inch a half in length between the *anus* and the *fourchette*, or inferior commissure of the *Labia pudendi:* the perine'um. See *Amphiplex, Gressura, Interfœmineum, Mesomeria, Orrhos, Pechedeon, Perin, Plichas*. Fr. anal. *périnée*, f. Germ. anal. *Perinäum*, n.; syn. *Damm*, m.

Perinæus, *a, um.* See *Perinæalis*.

Pĕrĭne'phrium, *ii*, n. } (Περὶ, around; νεφρὸς,
Pĕrĭne'phros. } the kidney.) *Anat.,*
Pĕrĭne'phrus, *i*, m. } *Physiol.* Terms for the membrane immediately enveloping the kidney. Fr. syn. *périnephros*, m. Germ. syn. *Nierenhaut*, f.; *die Umgebung der Nieren*.

Pĕrĭneu'rion. } (Περὶ, around; νεῦρον, a
Pĕrĭneu'rium, *ii*, n. } nerve.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the *theca* or membranous covering of a nerve; the neurileme or neuryleme. Fr. syn. *névrilemme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nervenhaut*, f.; *Nervenhülle*, f.; *Nervenscheide*, f.

Pĕrĭnyc'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Περὶ, about; νὺξ, night.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Epinyctis*.

Pĕrĭoctăhe'drus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, around; ὀκτὼ, eight; ἕδρα, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of which the primitive form, being a quadrangular prism, changes into an octagon prism by the effect of decreases: perioctahe'dral. Fr. anal. *périoctaëdre*, adj.

Pe'riod. (Περὶ, about; ὁδὸς, a way.) A stated time. *Med., Pathol.* The space of time for which a disease exists from its access to its declension; also those marked changes which characterise the progress of a disease, of which there are said to be five,—the *invasion*, the *augment*, the *state*, or full development, the *decline*, and the *termination*. *Physiol.* Formerly applied to the circulation of the blood, the *periodus sanguinis*. *Pĕrĭ'ŏdus,* *i*, m. Fr. and Germ. anal. *période*, f.

Pĕrĭŏdeu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περιοδεύω, to make a circuit; metaphorically, to cure by a systematic regimen.) *Med.* Term for a going round; a circuit or course; applied to the business or occupation of a quack or mountebank. Germ. syn. *Marktschreierei*, f.; *das Geschäft der umherziehenden Aerzte*.

Pĕrĭŏdeu'ta, *æ*, m. (Same as preceding) *Med.* Term for a quack or mountebank who perambulates the country; a quacksalver. See *Circumforaneus*. Fr. syn. *charlatan*, m. Germ. syn. *Marktschreier*, m.; *der umherziehende Arzt*.

Pĕrĭŏdeu'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrĭŏdeuta*, a quack; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to a quack: periodeu'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *périodeutique*, adj. Germ. syn. *marktschreierisch*, adj.

Periodical Month. *Astron.* See *Siderial*.

Periodi'city. (*Periŏdus*, a course or period.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for that tendency of certain phenomena of living bodies to recur at stated times, as the recurrence of the *catamenia*, the budding of plants, etc. Fr. anal. *périodicité*, f.

Pĕrĭŏ'dĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrĭŏdus*, a period; terminal *-ĭcus.*) That which succeeds almost always in the same order: perio'dical. *Astron.* The *periodical month* of the moon is the space of time which it takes to return to the same star; its duration is 27 days 7 hours 43′ 5″. The term *periodical irregularities* is applied to the variations to which all the elements of the system of the world are subjected, and which return after an interval brief enough to enable us frequently to observe their return and determine their laws. *Bot.* Applied to flowers which open and close many days in succession at fixed periods, as the *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. Fr. anal. *périodique*, adj. Germ. anal. *periodisch*, adj.

Pĕrĭŏdontī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Περὶ, around; ὀδοὺς, a tooth; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the outer parts of a tooth, or of the lining membrane of the socket. Fr. anal. *périodontite*, f. Germ. syn. *äussere Zahnentzündung; die Entzündung der äussern, die Zahnhöhle bekleidenden Haut*.

Perio'doscope. (Περίοδος, a period or course; σκοπέω, to see or observe.) *Obstet.* Name given to an instrument for determining the date of labour and for other calculations. *Periŏdo'scŏpus,* *i*, m. Fr. anal. *périodoscope*, m.

Pe'riods of Life. *Med., Physiol.* Those stages or spaces of time through which the living organism rapidly passes, by gradual development, on to perfection, and then, with no less rapidity, down towards dissolution; the principal of these, after birth, are *Infancy, Dentition, Puberty*, the *Climacteric*, and *Decay*.

Pĕrĭŏdy'nia, *æ*, f. (Περὶ, around; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for vehement pain through or upon the whole body: perio'dyny. A term of the same orthography but different derivation (Πήρα, a leathern bag, or scrip; ὀδύνη) has been absurdly put forth for *Cardialgia*. Fr. anal. *périodynie*,

f. Germ. syn. *ein starker Schmerz durch oder über den ganzen Körper.*

Periodus, *i*, m. See *Period.*

Pĕrĭ'ŏdus Lūnāris. *Physiol.* The lunar period; a term for the catamenial or menstrual period. Fr. syn. *période menstruelle.* Germ. syn. *Periode monatliche.*

Pĕrĭ'ŏdus San'guĭnis. *Med., Physiol.* Old term for the circulation of the blood. Fr. syn. *mouvement circulatoire du sang.*

Pĕrĭōdūrētum, *i*, n. (Prefix *per-*; *iōdūrētum*, an ioduret.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of iodine with another simple body into which that substance enters in as great proportion as possible: a perio'duret. Fr. anal. *périodure*, m.

Pĕriomphăcōdēs, adj. (Περί, around; ὄμφαξ, unripe; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of unripeness; unripe all round or through; applied to abscesses, etc.: periom'phacous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *périomphaceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *durch und durch noch sehr unreif.*

Pĕriōna, *æ*, f. (Περί, around; ᾠόν, an egg.) *Physiol.* Applied by Breschet to the caducous membrane which forms in the *matrix* after fecundation. Fr. anal. *périone*, m.

Pĕrior'bĭta, *æ*, f. (Περί, around; *orbĭta*, the orbit.) *Anat., Physiol.* A hybrid term for the lining membrane of the orbit or socket of the eye; the *periosteum* of the orbit. See *Periconche*, as more correct.

Pĕriorbītis. *Med., Pathol.* An awkward and incorrect term for *Periconchitis.* It ought to be *Periorbititis.*

Pĕriorthŏgōnus, *a, um.* (Περί, about; ὀρθός, straight; γώνια, an angle.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of which the primitive form, which is a rhomboidal prism, changes into a rectangular prism by the effect of decreases: perior'thogo'nous. Fr. anal. *périorthogone*, adj.

Periosteitis. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Periostitis.*

Pĕrios'teœdēma, *ătis*, f. (*Pĕriosteum; œdēma*, a swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *œdema* of the *periosteum.* Fr. anal. *périostœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *die ödematose Auftreibung der Knochenhaut.*

Pĕriosteŏphȳma, *ătis*, n. (*Pĕriosteum; φῦμα*, an inflamed swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a swelling or intumescence of the *periosteum.* Fr. anal. *périostéophyme*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinhautgeschwulst*, f.

Pĕriosteŏ'phyton. } (*Pĕriosteum; φυτόν*,
Pĕriosteŏ'phytum, *i*, n. } a plant.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fungous growth in the *periosteum*, with cartilaginous and osseous granulations: perio'steophyte. Fr. anal. *périostéophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *Knochenhautgewachs*, n.

Pĕriosteōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Pĕriosteum*, the investing membrane of bones.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of a tumour or exuberant growth on the *periosteum:* perioste'osis. See *Periostosis.* Fr. anal. *périostéose*, f. Germ. syn. *Knochengeschwulst*, f.

Pĕrio'steum, *i*, n. (Περί, about; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Anat.* Term for the thin, delicate membrane forming the immediate covering of bones: the perios'teum. See *Circumossalis Membrana.* Fr. anal. *périoste*, m. Germ. syn. *Beinhaut*, f.; *Knochenhaut*, f.

Pĕriostītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pĕriosteum;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *periosteum:* periosti'tis. Fr. anal. *périostite*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinhautentzündung*, f.

Pĕriostōma, *ătis*, n. (Περί, around; *ostōma*, an osseous tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a morbid osseous formation surrounding a bone; the opposite of *Endostoma:* a pe'riostome. See *Endostoma.* Fr. anal. *périostôme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein einen Knochen umgebendes krankhaftes Knochengebilde.*

Periostōsis, *is*, f. (Περί, around; *ostōsis*, the growth of *ostoma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of *Periostoma;* also used the same as *Periosteosis.*

Pĕrĭpătēma, *ătis*, n. } (Περιπατέω, to walk
Pĕrĭpătēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } about.) Term for a walking about; a striding; also a continuance in walking; learned or philosophical perseverance in general. Fr. anal. *péripatème*, m.; *péripatèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Spazierengehen*, n.; *Umhergehen*, n.; *die gelehrte oder philosophische Unterhaltung überhaupt.*

Pĕrĭpătētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrĭpătēma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Peripatema:* peripate'tic. Walking about; philosophising; acknowledging or approving the Aristotelian, or peripatetic philosophy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *péripatétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *peripatetisch*, adj.

Pĕrĭpă'tius, *a, um.* (Περιπατέω, to walk about.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Andouin and Milne Edwards to a Family (*Peripatii*, nom. pl. m.) of the wandering *Annelides:* peripa'tious. Fr. anal. *péripatien*, adj.

Pĕrĭpĕtă'leus, *a, um.* (Περί, about; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied in the Juss. system to dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants (*Peripetaleæ*, nom. pl. f.) in which the stamens are perigynous, or inserted around the ovary: peripeta'leous or peripe'talous. Fr. anal. *péripétalé*, adj.

Pĕrĭpĕtă'lia, *æ*, f. (Περί, about; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Term given by Desvaux to the Jussieuan Class *Peripetaleæ* or *Peripetalæ.* Fr. anal. *péripétalie*, f.

Note.—This term is improperly characterised, and like all others similarly employed, must be the nom. pl. n. of an adj., *Peripetalius.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v.

Pĕrĭpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Περί, about; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to nectaries which surround the corol or the petals, as in the *Chironia frutescens:* peripe'talous. Fr. anal. *péripétale*, f.

Pĕrĭpĕtas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Περί, about; πετάννυμι, to spread out.) *Med.* Term for anything spread out as a cloak or covering; applied to the bed and bedding of the sick. Similar to *Peristroma.* Fr. anal. *péripétasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Krankenlager*, n.

Pĕrĭphăcītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pĕrĭphăcus*, the capsule of the lens of the eye; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the capsule of the eye; circumfused in-

flammation of the lens: periphaci'tis. Fr. anal. *périphacite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Umgebungen der Linsenkapsel.*

Pĕrĭ'phăcos. } (Περὶ, around; φακὸς, a
Pĕrĭ'phăcus, *i*, m. } lentil.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the capsule of the lens of the eye. Fr. syn. *capsule du crystallin.* Germ. syn. *Linsenkapsel*, f.

Peri'pherad. *Anat.* A term of Dr. Barclay's, the same as *Peripheral*, used as an adverb.

Peri'pheral. (*Pĕrĭphĕria*, the periphery.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to the periphery or external surface of any roundish substance; applied by Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, when treating of the aspect common to the body and organs generally, as meaning—towards the circumference. Fr. anal. *périphéral*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Peripherie gehörig.*

Pĕrĭphĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (Περὶ, about; φέρω, to carry.) *Geom.* Term for the circumference of a circle, ellipsis, or other similar figure; the superficial part of any roundish body: the peri'phery. Fr. anal. *périphérie*, f. Germ. syn. *Umfang*, m.

Pĕrĭphĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrĭphĕria*, the periphery; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geom.* Of or belonging to the *Peripheria:* periphe'rical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *périphérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Umgebung oder den Umfang betreffend.*

Pĕrĭphĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pĕrĭphĕria*, the periphery; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Applied the same as *Ophthalmoperipheritis.*

Pĕrĭ'phĕrosyphĭlŏ'lĕpis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pĕrĭphĕrĭcus*, pertaining to the periphery; *syphilŏlĕpis*, a venereal scaly eruption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for peripheral *syphilolepis*, or venereal scaly eruption. Germ. syn. *die peripherische vénérische Schuppenkrankheit.*

Pĕrĭphĭmōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περὶ, about; φίμωσις, a constriction.) *Surg.* The same as *Paraphimosis.*

Pĕrĭphŏran'thium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ, around; φέρω, to bear; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to the cluster of *bracteæ* which surround the assemblage of flowers in the *Synantherеæ.* It is the *Calyx communis* of Linnæus, the *Perigynander communis* of Necker, the *Periclinium* of H. Cassini: a peri'phoranth. See *Perianthium.* Fr. anal. *périphoranthe*, m.

Pĕrĭphŏ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrĭphŏrium;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a *Periphorium:* peripho'ric. Applied by A. Richard to the insertion of stamens when it occurs on the surface of a periphore. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *périphorique*, adj.

Pĕrĭphŏ'rium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ, around; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to a fleshy body of a nature quite distinct from that of the ovary, raised from the bottom of the calyx and which bears the petals and stamens attached longitudinally by their base to the internal surface: a pe'riphore. Fr. anal. *périphore*, m.

Pĕriphrac'tĕrythēma, *ătis*, n. (Περίφρακτος, fenced round; ἐρύθημα, redness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for circumscribed *erythema.* Fr. anal. *périphractérythème*, m. Germ. syn. *das umschriebene Erythem.*

Pĕriphrac'tolichen, *ēnis*, m. *Med., Pathol.* Term for circumscribed *lichen*, or *herpes.* Fr. anal. *périphractolichen*, m. Germ. syn. *die umgränzte Flechte.*

Pĕriphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Περὶ, around; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Name given by Link to the scales which surround the ovary of the *Gramineæ:* a pe'riphyl. Fr. anal. *périphylle*, m.

Pĕriphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, around; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Carybdæa periphylla*, because its umbel is cut into sixteen folioles: periphyl'lous. Fr. anal. *périphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *umblättrig*, adj.

Peripleumonia. See *Peripneumonia.*

Pĕriplo'ceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by R. Brown to a section (*Periplocеæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Asclepiadeæ*, having the *Periploca* for their type: periplo'ceous. Fr. anal. *périplocé*, adj.

Pĕrĭ'plўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περιπλέω, to be loosened, or relaxed with too much humour.) *Med.* Old term for a discharge of excrement from the belly when very thin and liquid; diarrhœa. Fr. anal. *périphlyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Auswachsung*, f.

Pĕripneumŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Περὶ, about, or concerning; πνεύμων, the lung.) *Med., Pathol.* Term employed for inflammation of the lung: peripneu'mony; also termed *Peripneumonia vera.* See *Pneumonia, Pneumonitis, Pulmonia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *péripneumonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenentzündung*, f.

NOTE.—This term and its analogue, *Pneumonia*, although universally adopted, do not really or etymologically convey the meaning intended. Their reputed synonymes therefore, *Peripneumonitis* and *Pneumonitis*, are preferable, as being correct and self-indicating.

Pĕripneumŏ'nia Nŏ'tha. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a spurious or bastard peripneumony, being a variety of acute bronchitis, to which old people are particularly subject; bastard pleurisy.

Pĕripneumŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Peripneumŏnia*, inflammation of the lungs; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Peripneumonia:* peripneumo'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *péripneumonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Lungenentzündung betreffend.*

Pĕripneumŏnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pĕripneumŏnia;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term employed synonymously with *peripneumonia, pneumonia* and *pneumonitis.* It is certainly intended to express, however, a more general, extensive, or excessive inflammation of the lung, while *pneumonia* and *pneumonitis* denote any, or a more partial, or milder degree of the affection; Kraus evidently takes the same view: peripneumoni'tis. Fr. anal. *péripneumonite*, f. Germ. syn. *die ächte heftige Lungenentzündung.*

Pĕrĭpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ, around; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Term employed by Hedwig for the *perichætium* of mosses: a pe'ripode. Fr. anal. *péripode*, m.

Pĕripsyx'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περὶ, about; ψῦξις, a cooling or chilling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sense of cold over the whole body; a

general feeling of chill. Fr. anal. *péripsyxis*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Gefühl von Kälte über den ganzen Körper.*

Periptĕrātus, *a*, *um.* (Περὶ, around; πτέρον, a wing.) *Bot.* Surrounded by a membranous expansion in form of a wing, as the *carcerula* of the *Ulmus*, the *cupula* of the *strobilus* of the *Thuya occidentalis*, the seed of the *Dioscorea sativa:* perip'terate. Fr. anal. *périptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *umflugelicht*, adj.

Pĕriptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περὶ, about; πτῶσις, a falling.) *Med.* Term for a falling into danger. Fr. anal. *périptose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Hineingerathen in ein Gefahr, u. s. w.*

Pĕrĭpyēma, *ătis*, n. (Περὶ, about; πύον, pus.)
Pĕrĭpyēsis, *is*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a collection of matter round any part, as a tooth. Fr. anal. *péripyème*, m. Germ. syn. *die Erzeugung oder Ansammlung von eiter um einen Theile.*

Pĕrirrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περὶ, about; ῥῆξις, sea breakers on the shore.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for a general breaking up or failing, as of the bones, muscles, etc. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *périrrhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *das gänzliche Abreissen oder Abbrechen.*

Pĕrirrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Περὶ, about; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a reflux of the humours from the whole compass or circuit of the body into any of the larger emunctories for its excretion, as in dropsy, of water to the bowels, or kidneys, whence it passes by stool or urine. Fr. anal. *périrrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Ueberallumherfliessen*, n.

Pĕris, *is*, f. (Πήρα, a bag or scrip.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the *vagina.* Fr. syn. *vagin*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterscheide*, f. Also the female *perinæum.* Fr. syn. *périnée*, f. Germ. syn. *Damm*, m. Also used the same as *Perin.*

Peri'scĕlis, *ĭdis*, f. (Περὶ, around; σκέλις, a leg of bacon.) Name for a kind of breeches or drawers worn by women.

Pĕriscythis'mus, *i*, m. (Περισκυθίζω, to scalp, as the Scythians did their enemies.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an old operation consisting in making transverse incisions on the forehead, and triangular ones above the temples, described, Gr. anal. περισκυθισμὸς, by Paulus Ægineta, vi. 7, Adams's Transl. *vol.* ii. *p.* 258, and Aëtius, vii. 3. Castellus gives *Periscyphismos* with the same meaning and references. Fr. anal. *périscythisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Scalpiren*, n.

Pĕrisper'mătus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to an almond or seed provided with a perisperm: perisper'mate. Fr. anal. *périsperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *umsaamig*, adj.

Pĕrisper'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to the embryo which has no *perisperm* and is produced immediately from its envelope; by Jussieu, on the contrary, to that which is supplied with a *perisperm.* This difference constitutes that of the sense attached by these two botanists to the word *perisperm.* R. Brown calls it the perisperm when reduced to the condition of a simple *lamina* or plate, *membrana perispermica:* perisper'mic. Fr. anal. *périspermique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kernmasse gehörig.*

Pĕrisper'mium, *ii*, n. **Pĕrisper'mum**, *i*, n. (Περὶ, about; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* A term synonymous with *Endosperm;* the *Episperm* of Richard; applied by Jussieu to a mass of cellular tissue (*albumen* of Grew, *medulla seminis* of Junge, *placenta seminalis* of Gleichen, *secundiniæ externæ* of Malpighi) which accompanies the vegetable embryo, having no continuity of vessels or tissue with it, and during germination furnishes to the cotyledons for the nourishment of the young plant the organized substance with which the cellules are filled. Also called *Pericarpium.* Fr. anal. *périsperme*, m. Germ. syn. *Kernmasse*, f.; *Kernsubstanz*, f.; *Samenkern*, m.

Pĕrisphal'sis, *is*, f. (Περὶ, about; σφάλλω, to evert.) *Anat.* Old term for circumduction. *Med., Surg.* Anciently used for a gentle mode of replacing a dislocated joint by circumduction, or by rotating the bone until it glided into its natural position, as the head of the *humerus* into the glenoid cavity, and that of the *femur* into the *acetabulum;* used by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* ii. 1. Fr. syn. *rotation*, f. Germ. syn. *Drehgelenk*, n.

Pĕrisphin'xis, *ios*, f. (Περὶ, about; σφίγγω, to bind tight.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a circumligation, circumstriction, or binding around. Fr. anal. *perisphinxis*, f. Germ. syn. *Einschnürung*, f.; *Unterbindung*, f.

Pĕrispŏ'rium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ, around; σπόρα, a seed.) *Bot.* Term applied by L. C. Richard and Persoon to the threads which surround the seed of the *Cyperaceæ.* Hedwig and some other botanists have substituted this term for that of *pericarp* in cryptogamious plants: a pe'rispore. Fr. anal. *perispore*, m.

Pĕrispŏ'rius, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Perisporii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gasteromycetes*, having the *Perisporium* for their type: perispo'rious. Fr. anal. *périsporié*, adj.

Perissarteria. See *Arterioperissia.*

Pĕris'sia, *æ*, f. (Περίσσευω, to abound in.) Term for an overflow or overquantity. Fr. anal. *perissie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ueberfluss*, m.; *Ueberzahligsein*, n.

Perissoma. See *Perittoma.*

Pĕrissoprac'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Περισσὸς, over much or excessive; πρακτικὸς, busy.) *Med.* Excessively active or busy; applied to a physician too much engaged in practice; also to one who gives too much medicine, or in too large doses: perissoprac'tical. See *Pharmacomania.* Fr. anal. *perissopractique*, adj.

Perissotes. See *Perittotes.*

Pĕristă'chyon. **Pĕristă'chyum**, *ii*, n. (Περὶ, around; σταχὺς, a spike or ear.) *Bot.* Applied by G. G. Panzer to the exterior envelope (*gluma*) of flowers in the *Gramineæ.* Fr. anal. *péristachyon*, m. Germ. syn. *Kelchbalg*, m.

Peristal'tic. (Περιστέλλω, to contract; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Applied to the peculiar movement of the intestines like that of a worm in its progress, hence also

named *vermicular motion*, by which they gradually propel their contents; also to a similar movement of the Fallopian tubes, after conception, by which the *ovum* is conveyed from the ovary into the *uterus;* applied by Dr. M. Hall to all the movements of the interior organs, as the heart, stomach, intestines, *uterus*, etc., which movements are independent of the spinal marrow. **Pĕristal'tĭcus**, *a, um.* See *Diastaltic, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *péristaltique*, adj. Germ. syn. *umherschickend*, part. adj.; *umhersendend*, part. adj.

Pĕristămĭ'neus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, about; *stămen*, the male organ of a flower.) *Bot.* Applied, in the Juss. system, to dicotyledonous, apetalous plants (*Peristamineæ*, nom. pl. f.) in which the stamens are perigynous: peristami'neous. Fr. anal. *péristaminé*, adj. Germ. syn. *Staubfade betreffend.*

Pĕristămĭ'nia, *æ*, f. *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux to a Juss. Class containing dicotyledonous, apetalous plants with perigynous stamens. Fr. anal. *péristaminie*, f.

NOTE.—The word thus characterised by Jourdan can only be the n. pl. of an adjective, *Peristaminius*, in all respects the same as *Peristamineus*. See *Note Cryptogamius, Diss. div.* i. *s.* v.

Pĕristăphylīnus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, about; στα-φυλὴ, the *uvula.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to, or connected with the *uvula;* applied to two muscles, the *Circumflexus palati* and the *Levator palati.* Fr. anal. *péristaphylin*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Zapfchen gehörig.*

Pĕristel'leus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, about; στέλλω, to clothe or dress.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Orbigny and Eichwald to a Family (*Peristelleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cephalopoda Siphonifera*, comprehending those of which the shell is composed of a nucleus divided into lodges and of an envelope formed of a kind of network. Fr. anal. *péristellé*, adj.

Pĕristēmŏnis, *is, e.* (Περὶ, about; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* The same as *Peristamineus.*

Pĕris'tĕra, *æ*, f. (Περιστερὰ, a pigeon.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Peristeræ*, nom. pl.) of the *Gallinaceæ*, composed of the genus *Columba.* Fr. anal. *péristère*, m.; syn. *pigeon*, m. Germ. syn. *Taube*, f.

Pĕristĕ'rium, *ii*, n. (Περιστερὰ, a pigeon; because pigeons are fond of it.) *Bot.* A name for the *Verbena officinalis.* Fr. anal. *péristérion*, m.

Pĕristēthion. } (Περὶ, around; στῆθος,
Pĕristēthium, *ii*, n. } the breast.) *Entomol.* Term used by Kirby for the anterior piece of the *medipectus*, that placed between the arm and middle feet. *Ichthyol.* Applied to a species of the *Dactylati* of Duméril, having a kind of mailed appearance of the *pectus.* Fr. anal. *péristéthion*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustpanzerfisch*, m. · *Med., Surg.* Term for a bandage or binder for the chest. Fr. anal. *péristéthion*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustharnisch*, f.; *Brustbinde*, f.

Pĕristōlātus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, about; στολὴ, apparel.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (*Peristolata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda*, exactly corresponding to the *Peristelleæ* of Orbigny: peri'stolate. Fr. anal. *peristolé*, adj.

Pĕri'stŏle, *es*, f. (Περὶ, about; στολὴ, apparel.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the peristaltic motion of the bowels. Fr. anal. *péristole*, f. Germ. syn. *die peristaltische Bewegung der Därme.*

Pĕri'stŏma, *ătis*, n. (Περὶ, about; στόμα, a mouth.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the margin of the mouth, or of a mouthlike opening: the pe'ristome. Fr. anal. *péristome*, f. Germ. syn. *Mundrand*, m. Applied by Pecquet to the rugous and soft spongy substance with which the orifices of vessels in the cavity of the bowels are covered. See *Peristroma.*

Pĕristŏ'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕristŏma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a *Peristoma:* peristo'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Applied by A. Richard to the *insertion* of stamens when it occurs at the orifice of the tube of the calyx as in the *Sanguisorbeæ;* by Mirbel to the nectary when it spreads upon the receptacle even to the line of insertion of the stamens, as in the *Rosaceæ:* peristo'mic. Fr. anal. *péristomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Peristome betreffend.*

Pĕristŏ'mĭdus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, around; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Peristomida*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Trachelipoda;* by Latreille to a Family (same case) of the *Gasteropoda Pectinibranchiata*, comprehending those which have the borders of the opening of their shell entirely continuous: peristo'midous. Fr. anal. *péristomide*, adj.

Pĕristŏ'mium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ, about; στόμα, the mouth.) *Bot.* Term for the fringe-like, membranous margin around the mouth of the *theca* or capsule of certain mosses. Fr. anal. *péristome*, m. Germ. syn. *die Mündung, der Moosbüchse.*

Pĕri'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, around; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot.* Applied by Bridel to four Orders in his classification of the mosses: peri'stomous. Fr. anal. *péristomé*, adj.

Pĕristrōma, *ătis*, n. (Περιστρωννύω, to cover round about.) *Anat.* Old term for the mucous or villous lining of the stomach and intestines which is called *Muscus villosus* by Bilsius, *Crusta membranacea* by Bartholin, *Crusta vermicularis*, by De Graaf, and *Crusta villosa* by Willis. Fr. anal. *péristrome*, m. Germ. syn. *Umhang*, m.

Pĕristȳlĭcus, *a, um.* (Περὶ, about; στῦλος, a pillar; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Applied to the *insertion* of stamens when the ovary being completely inferior, they are inserted between it and the calyx and more or less adherent to its summit. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *péristylique*, adj.

Pĕrisyphē, *es*, f. (Περὶ, about; συσφαιρόω, to round off.) *Bot.* Name used by Desvaux for the *perichætium* of mosses: a pe'risyph. Fr. anal. *périsyphe*, m.

Perisysphe. See *Perisyphe.*

Pĕrĭsys'tŏle, *es*, f. (Περισυστέλλω, to contract.) *Physiol.* Term for the pause or instant of time between the contraction and dilatation of the heart. Fr. anal. *périsystole*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zeit zwischen der Systole und Diastole.*

Pĕrĭ'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περίτασις.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for extension on all sides; a swelling all round. Fr. anal. *péritase*, f. Germ. syn. *die rundum gehende Spannung.*

Pĕrĭtērion. } (Περιτήριον.) *Surg.* An
Pĕrĭtērium, *ii*, n. } old name for the *Terebella*, or trepan. Fr. and Germ. syn. *trépan*, m.; *trephine*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopfbohrer*, m.

Pĕrĭtes'tis, *is*, c. g. (Περί, around; *testis*, a testicle.) *Anat., Physiol.* The same as *Peridídymion*, or the *tunica vaginalis testis.*

Pĕrĭtex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περίτηξις.) *Med.* Old term for *Eliquation.*

Pĕrĭthēcion. } (Περί, around; θήκη, a
Pĕrĭthēcium, *ii*, n. } box.) *Bot.* Applied by Persoon to the envelope of the reproductive corpuscles in the *Pyrenomycetes;* by Eschweiler to the envelope of the kernel or nucleus of the fructification of the lichens. Fr. anal. *périthécion*, m.

Perĭ'tŏmē, *es*, f. (Περί, around; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for *circumcision;* a cutting around. Fr. anal. *péritome*, f. Germ. syn. *Beschneidung*, f.

Peri'tomous. (Περί, about; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Applied to cleavage when it takes place parallel to the axis and equally distinct in more than one direction. Fr. anal. *péritomé*, adj.

Pĕrĭtŏnæal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Pĕrĭtŏnæum;* ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for (nervous) pain of the peritoneum: peritoneal'gy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *péritonéalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *der (nervose) Bauchfellschmerz.*

Pĕrĭtŏnæ'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrĭtŏnæum;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the peritoneum: peritone'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *péritonéique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Bauchfell betreffend.*

Pĕrĭtŏnæorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Pĕrĭtŏnæum;* ῥῆξις, a breaking or bursting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rupture or laceration of the peritoneum. Fr. anal. *péritonéorrhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *zerreissung des Bauchfells.*

Pĕrĭtŏnæ'um, *i*, n. (Περιτείνω, to stretch all over.) *Anat.* Name for a strong serous membrane which invests the entire parietes and viscera of the abdomen in the form of a shut sac: the peritone'um. See *Dertron, Siphac.* Fr. anal. *péritoine*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauchfell*, n.

Peritoneicus. See *Peritonæicus.*

Peritoneiticus. See *Peritoniticus.*

Peritoneitis. See *Peritonitis.*

Peritoneorrhexis. See *Peritonæorrhexis.*

Peritoneum. See *Peritonæum.*

Pĕrĭtonītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Περιτόναιον, the peritoneum: terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the peritoneum on the parietes of the abdomen; when inflammation attacks the peritoneum investing any of the viscera, the disease takes the name of the viscus so affected, as *Enteritis, Gastritis, Hepatitis, Nephritis*, etc. Fr. anal. *péritonite*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchfellentzündung*, f.

Pĕrĭtŏny'drocys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pĕrĭtŏnæum; hydrocystis*, a hydrocyst or hydatid.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a peritoneal hydrocyst or hydatid: a peritony'drocyst. Fr. anal. *péritonydrocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Ansammlung von Wasser innerhalb des Bauchfells in Hydatidenform.*

Pĕrĭtrēma, *ătis*, n. (Περί, around; τρῆμα, a hole.) *Entomol.* Term for a small piece, often horny, which surrounds the stigmatic opening discovered along the anterior border of the *episternum*, sometimes of the *sternum*, and even at the upper part of the body of the *Hexapoda:* the peri'treme. Fr. anal. *péritrème*, m.

Pĕri'trŏpē, *es*, f. (Περί, about; τροπή, a turning round.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a turning round or whirling. Fr. anal. *péritrope*, f. Germ. syn. *Umlauf*, m.

Peri'trŏpus, *a, um.* (Περί, about; τρέπω, to turn.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to seeds directed from the axis of the fruit towards the sides of the pericarp: peri'tropous. Fr. anal. *péritrope*, adj.

Perittarteria. See *Arterioperisia.*

Pĕrittŏma, *ătis*, n. (Περισσός, abounding.) *Med.* Old term for excrement, also for the feces of the urine. Fr. syn. *excrément*, m. Germ. syn. *Auswurf*, m.; *Erübrigte*, n.; *Uberschuss*, m.

Pĕrĭt'tŏtēs, *ētis*, f. (Περιττός, more than the usual number.) The same as *Perissia.*

Pĕrĭtyphlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Περί, around; τυφλόν, the *cæcum;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the cellular structure around the *cæcum.* Fr. anal. *perityphlite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Theile (des Zellgewebes) um den Blinddarm.*

Pe'riwinkle. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Chamædaphne.*

Pe'riwinkle, Lesser. *Bot.* Common name for the *Vinca pervinca.*

Pĕrizōma, *ătis*, m. (Περιζώννυμι, to bind around.) A girdle. *Anat.* Anciently used as a term for the diaphragm, as stated by Gorræus. Fr. syn. *diaphragme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwerchfell*, m.; *Zwerchmuskel*, m. *Surg.* Old term for the instrument now called a *bracherium*, or truss, according to Hildanus. Fr. syn. *bandage herniaire; brayer*, m. Germ. syn. *Bruchband*, m.

Pĕrizōmă'tion. } (Dim. *Pĕrizoma*, a
Pĕrizōmă'tium, *ii*, n. } girdle.) A little girdle. Fr. anal. *périzomation*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Gurt.*

Pĕrizōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Περιζώννυμι, to bind around.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a girding or bending around. Fr. anal. *périzose*, f. Germ. syn. *Umgürtung*, f.

Pĕrizos'tra, *æ*, f. (Περιζώστρα.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a girdle, bandage, or belt. Fr. anal. *périzostre*, f. Germ. syn. *Binde*, f.

Perkins' Metallic Tractors. *Med.* See *Metallic Tractors.*

Perla. (Ital. and Span.) *Entomol.* Name of a genus of the *Neuroptera.* *Med., Pharm.* A name for the *Margarita* or pearl, regarded anciently as a *panacea.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *perle*, f. *Pathol.* Formerly used the same as *Panus;* also a spot on the centre of the cornea of the eye. Fr. anal. *perle*, f. Ger. syn. *der perlfarbige Flecken der Hornhaut.*

Perlārius, *a, um.* (*Perla*, a pearl.) That which has a nacreous lustre: perla'rious. Fr. anal. *perlaire*, adj. *Conchol.* Applied

to bivalve shells in the interior of which pearls are found. Fr. anal. *perlier*, adj. *Entomol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Perlariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Neuroptera*, having the *Perla* for their type. Fr. anal. *perlaire*, adj.

Perlāta Mātĕ'ria. *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a preparation against *Hypochondriasis*, according to Dan. Ludovicus, *Diss.* i. *Pharm. p.* 121, in which the *Perla* or pearl was included.

Per'late A'cid. *Chem.* Name given by Bergman to the acidulous phosphate of soda. *Perlātum acĭdum.*

Perlātum Mĕdĭcāmen'tum. *Med., Pharm.* Old Term for a medicine in which the *Perla* or pearl was an ingredient.

Perlātus, *a, um.* (Ital. and Span. *Perla, a* pearl.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves which are raised from small, round, firm eminences, as in the *Aloë margaritifera ;* to expansions of lichens of which the edges are provided with round and farinous tubercles which have been compared to an embroidery of small pearls ; and to plants of which the white flowers are disposed in small oblong bunches, as in the *Dartus perlarius. Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to the *Perla Margarita*, or pearl : per'late. The same as *Margaritarius, Margaritaceus, Margaritatus. Mineral.* Applied to *lustre* when it acquires the bright argentine appearance of the pearl, as the *Spectrum perlatum*, or *Ferrum carbonatum crystallesatum et perlatum. Zoöl.* Applied to bodies which are grey like pearl, as the *Campæa Margaritaria, Tænia perlata;* marked with white shining spots, as the *Coluber Margaritaceus ;* or sprinkled with round granulations more or less resembling pearls, as the *Echinus Margaritaceus.* Fr. anal. *perlé*, adj. The same orthography but differently derived (*Per*, through ; *fĕro*, to bring or carry), signifies bringing or carrying through. Germ. syn. *durchgelassen*, adj.; *durchgetragen*, adj.

Perlides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe of the *Neuroptera*, having the *Perla* for their type. Fr. anal. *perlides*, m. pl. The proper term would be *Perlidæ*, patron. m. pl. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v.

Permanent. See *Persistens.*

Permanga'nic A'cid. *Chem.* Name proposed by Mitscherlich for the compound previously called *Manganesic acid.* Fr. anal. *acide permanganique. Permangá'nĭcum acĭdum.*

Permeābĭlis, *is, e.* (*Per*, through ; *meo*, to pass.) *Nat. Philos., Physiol.* That which possesses permeability : per'meable. Fr. anal. *perméable*, adj. Germ. syn. *durchdringbar*, adj.

Permeābĭ'lĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Per*, through ; *meo*, to pass.) *Nat. Philos., Physiol.* Term for that property which certain bodies possess of permitting others to pass through the pores with which they are supplied : permeabi'lity. Fr. anal. *perméabilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Durchdringlichkeit*, f.

Permis'tio, *ōnis*, f. } (*Per*, through ; *misceo*, to
Permix'tio, *ōnis*, f. } mix.) *Chem.* Term for a complete mingling or mixture. Fr. syn. *mixture*, f. Germ. syn. *Vermischung*, f. *Physiol.* The same as *Coïtus.* Fr. syn. *coït*, m. Germ. syn. *Beischlaf*, m.; *die geschlechtliche Verbindung oder Vermischung.*

Permūtātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Permūto*, to make exchange.) Term for a changing of one thing or place for another ; an exchange. Fr. anal. *permutation*, f. Germ. syn. *die Veränderung (des Orts) ; die gegenseitige Ortsveränderung.* Also the same as *Mutatio*, or a change of form. Fr. syn. *mutation*, f. Germ. syn. *Formveränderung*, f.

Permūtātus, *a, um.* (*Permūto*, to exchange.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to flowers in which the abortion of the sexual organs determines a remarkable change in the form or dimensions of the floral teguments : permu'tate. Fr. anal. *permuté*, adj. Germ. syn. *verwechselt*, adj.

Per'nio, *ōnis*, f. (Πέρνα, from πτέρνα, the heel.) *Med., Pathol.* A kibe or chilblain. See *Chilblain, Chamethlon.* Fr. syn. *engelure*, f. Germ. syn. *Frostbeule*, f.

Pernitrōsus, *a, um. Chem.* The *acidum pernitrosum* is regarded by Berzelius as only a simple mixture : perni'trous. Fr. anal. *pernitreux*, adj.

Pernoctātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Per*, through ; *nox*, the night.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Pervigilium*, or night watchfulness. Fr. anal. *pérnoctation*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachtwachen*, n. ; *das Durchwachen der Nacht.*

Pērŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Πηρὸς, maimed ; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Gurlt for a division of monster-fetuses with defective formation of the head. Fr. anal. *pérocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *mangelhafter Kopfbildung.*

Perocĭ'dium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* Name given by Necker to the involucre which surrounds the base of the fruit of mosses. Fr. anal. *pérocidion*, m.

Pērŏcor'mus, *i*, m. (Πηρὸς, maimed ; κορμὸς, the trunk of a tree.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Gurlt for defective formation of the trunk or body. Fr. anal. *pérocorme*, m. Germ. syn. *mangelhafte Bildung des Rumpfes.*

Perodactylius. See *Peronodactylius.*

Pērōma, *ătis*, n. (Πήρωμα.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a maimed or lame object. Fr. anal. *perôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Lähmung*, f.

Pērŏ'mĕlus, *i*, m. (Πηρὸς, maimed ; μέλος, a limb.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for defective formation of the limbs. Fr. anal. *peromèle*, m. Germ. syn. *mangelhafte Bildung der Gliedmassen.*

Pĕrŏnātus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrŏnē*, the *fibula.*) *Bot.* Applied by Willdenow to the stem or stalk of the mushroom. Fr. anal. *péroné*, adj. Germ. syn. *gestiefelt*, adj.

Pe'rŏnē, *es*, f. (Περόνη, from περάω, to run through ; because it passes through the leg.) *Anat.* A name for the *Fibula*, or external bone of the leg : the pe'ron. Fr. anal. *péroné*, m. Germ. syn. *Wadenbein*, n.

Peronedactylius. See *Peronodactylius.*

Pĕrŏnēo-. (*Pĕrŏnē*, the *fibula.*) *Anat.* A prefix which, in compound terms, signifies relation to, or connection with, the *fibula.*

Pĕrŏnēo-malleŏlāris, *is, e. Anat.* Of or belonging to the *fibula* and *malleolus;* applied by Chaussier to the *saphena* vein: perone'o-malle'olar. Fr. anal. *péronéomalléolaire*, adj.

Pĕrŏnēo-phălanginiānus, *a, um. Anat.* Of or belonging to the *fibula* and a *phalanx* of a toe; applied by Dumas to the *Flexor longus pollicis* muscle: perone'ophalangi'nian. Fr. anal. *péronéophalanginien*, adj.

Pĕrŏnēo-infra-phălangettiānus, *a, um.* (Fr. *Phalangette*, an extreme phalanx of a toe.) *Anat.* Applied by Chaussier the same as *Peroneophalanginianus* by Dumas: perone'o-infra-phalanget'tian. Fr. syn. *péronéo-sous-phalangettien*, adj.

Pĕrŏnēo-infra-tarsiānus, *a, um. Anat.* Applied (nom. sing. m.) by Chaussier to the *Peroneus longus* muscle which extends from the *fibula* to the base of the first metatarsal bone: perone'o-infra-tar'sian. Fr. syn. *péronéo-sous-tarsien*, adj.

Pĕrŏnēo-supra-metatarsiānus, *a, um. Anat.* Applied (nom. sing. m.) by Chaussier (*Peron.-sup.-met. major* and *minor*) to the *Peroneus brevis* and *tertius* respectively, as attached to the *fibula* and to the base of the fifth metatarsal bone: perone'o-supra-metatar'sian. Fr. anal. *péronéo-sus-métatarsien*, adj.

Pĕrŏnēo-supra-phălangettiānus, *a, um.* (Fr. *Phalangette*, an extreme phalanx of a toe.) *Anat.* Applied (nom. sing. m.) by Chaussier (*Peron.-sup.-phal. communis*) to the *Extensor longus digitorum pedis* muscle: perone'o-supra phalanget'tian. Fr. syn. *péronéo-sus-phalangettien*, adj. Also applied by him (*Peron.-sup.-phal.-pollicis pedis*) to the *Extensor proprius pollicis pedis.* Fr. anal. *péronéo-sus-phalangettien*, adj.

Pĕrŏnēo-supra-phălanginiānus, *a, um. Anat.* Applied (nom. sing. m.) by Dumas to the *Extensor proprius pollicis pedis*, the same as *Peroneo-supra-phalangettianus* by Chaussier. Fr. anal. *péronéo-sus-phalangettien*, adj.

Pĕrŏnēo-tibi-supra-phălangettiānus, *a, um. Anat.* Applied (nom. sing. m.) by Dumas to the *Extensor longus digitorum pedis* muscle. The same as *Peroneo-supra-phalangettianus* by Chaussier. Fr. anal. *péronéo-tibi-sus-phalangettien*, adj.

Pĕrŏnēo-tibiālis, *is, e. Anat.* Applied (nom. sing. m.) to the articulations which exist between the *fibula* and *tibia* at their extremities: perone'o-ti'bial. Fr. anal. *péronéo-tibial*, adj.

Pĕrŏnēus, *a, um.* (**Περόνη**, the peron, or *fibula.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the peron or *fibula;* applied to certain muscles of the leg: perone'al. Fr. anal. *peronier*, adj. Germ. syn. *Wandenbein gehörig.*

Pĕ'rŏnŏdactў'lius, *a, um.* (**Περόνη**, the *fibula;* **δάκτυλος**, a finger.) *Anat.* Applied (nom. sing. m.) to the *Flexor digitorum pedis longus:* pe'ronodacty'lious. Fr. anal. *péronodactylieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich der Fibula und den Zehen angehört.*

Pĕrop'tĕris, *is, e.* (**Πηρὸς**, maimed; **πτέρον**, a wing.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Peropteres*, nom. pl. m.) of osseous *Holobranchii*, comprehending those which, being without ventral fins, want the others in whole or in part: perop'terate. Fr. anal. *péroptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *lahmflossfedert*, adj.

Pĕrop'tĕrus, *a, um.* The same as *Peropteris.*

Pĕroptĕrў'gius, *a, um.* (**Πηρὸς**, maimed; **πτέρυξ**, a wing.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to an Order (*Peropterygii*, nom. pl. m.) of fishes, comprehending those that have no *catopi*, or ventral fins: peroptery'gian. Fr. anal. *péropterygien*, adj. Germ. syn. *lahmflossfedert*, adj.

Pĕrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (**Πηρὸς**, maimed.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Old term for *Læsio;* applied to a deficiency in the number of members, and so almost the same as *Mutilatio;* also, applied to other organic lesions of the limbs and joints, according to Foësius. Fr. syn. *lésion*, f. Germ. syn. *Verletzung*, f.

Pĕrōsōmus, *a, um.* (**Πηρὸς**, maimed; **σῶμα**, a body.) *Med., Physiol.* Having a faulty or imperfect formation of the body: peroso'mous. Fr. anal. *pérosome*, adj. Germ. syn. *mangelhafte Bildung des Körpers.*

Peroxўdātus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to a metal, or to any other simple body in the state of a peroxide: perox'idated. Fr. anal. *peroxidé*, adj.

Perox'ўdum, *i*, n. (Prefix *per-; oxўdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* Term for the combination of a simple body with the largest proportion of oxygen it can absorb: a perox'ide. Fr. anal. *peroxide*, m.

Perpendĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Perpendĭcŭlum*, a plumb-line.) *Bot.* Straight down; downright; perpendi'cular; applied to certain roots of plants, etc. Fr. anal. *perpendiculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *senkrecht*, adj.; *wagerecht*, adj.

Perpendĭcŭlārĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Perpendĭcŭlum*, a plumb-line.) *Geom.* Term for the property of describing a line more or less vertical, *i. e.* crossing at right angles the plane of the horizon: perpendicula'rity. Fr. anal. *perpendicularité*, f.

Perry. (Fr. *Poire.*) Name of a vinous liquor made from pears in the same way as cyder is from apples. *Apyītes, is*, or *æ*, m. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *poire*, m. Germ. syn. *Birnwein*, m.

Per'sea, *æ*, f. (**Περσέα.**) *Bot.* Name of an Egyptian tree with the fruit growing from the stem; applied to the genus *Laurus*, according to Kraus, as the *Persea camphora*, etc.

Per'sĭca, *æ*, f. (*Persia*, its native soil.) *Bot.* The peach-tree. See *Amygdalus Persica.* Fr. syn. *pecher*, m. Germ. syn. *Pferschenbaum*, m.

Persĭcāria, *æ*, f. (*Persĭca*, the peach-tree; because its blossoms are like those of the peach-tree.) *Bot.* The specific name of the *Plumbago*, or leadwort. See *Polygonum Persicaria.* Fr. anal. *persicaire*, f.

Persĭcaria Mītis. *Bot.* A name for the *Polygonum Persicaria.*

Per'sĭcus, *a, um. Bot.* Of or belonging to

Persia; applied to the fruit of the *Amygdalus Persica*, which is called *Malum Persicum*, or the peach. *Med., Pathol.* Formerly added to *Ignis*, and applied to a burning disease, either *Anthrax* or *Carbunculus*, or very like to it; also to the fire or heat in *Angina*, or sore-throat, by Paracelsus. Fr. anal. *persique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Parsisch* or *Persisch*, adj.

Persimmon. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the *Diospyros Virginiana.*

Persis'tens, *tis*, part. (*Persisto*, to constitute.) *Bot.* Constituted; permanent; evergreen; persis'tent; applied particularly to leaves which remain on the plant one winter or longer. Fr. anal. *persistant*, adj. Germ. syn. *bleibend*, part. adj.; *dauernd*, part. adj.

Persōnāta, *æ*, f. (*Persōna*, a mask; because, anciently, the actors used its leaves as a mask.) *Bot.* A name for the *Arctium lappa*, or burdock. Fr. syn. *burdane*, f. Germ. syn. *Klettendistel*, n.; *Klettenkraut*, n.

Persōnātus, *a, um.* (*Persōno*, to personate.) *Bot.* Masked; disguised: per'sonate; applied to a monopetalous irregular corol, when the tube is expanded and the two lips unequal and approximated so as to contract the orifice. Fr. anal. *personé*, adj. Germ. syn. *maskirt*, adj.; *verlarvt*, adj.

Perspĕcillātus, *a, um.* (*Perspĕcillum*, an eyeglass; in the pl. spectacles.) *Zoöl.* Applied to some animals of which the eyes are surrounded by a naked space, as the *Pelecanus conspecillatus;* or coloured differently from the rest of the head, as the *Turdus perspecillatus*, *Anas perspecillata*, which has been compared to a pair of eyeglasses or spectacles. The *Naia vulgaris* bears upon the neck a black trace, of which the form imitates exactly that of an eyeglass: perspecil'lated. The same as *Conspecillatus.* Fr. syn. *lunetté*, adj.

Perspĕcil'lum, *i*, n. (*Per*, through; *spĕcio*, to behold.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an eyeglass; in the plural spectacles. Fr. syn. *lunette;* pl. *les lunettes.* Germ. syn. *Augenglas*, n.

Perspira'tion. (*Perspīro*, to breathe through.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the vapour naturally secreted in a state of perfect health by the extremities of the cutaneous arteries on the surface of the body. *Perspīrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Diaphoresis, Diaphnoe, Ephidrosis, Perflatus, Sudatio.* Fr. anal. *perspiration*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausdünstung*, f.

Perspiration, Diminished. *Med., Pathol.* See *Adiaphoresis, Adiapneustia, Anidrosis.*

Perspira'tion, Insen'sible. *Med., Physiol.* Term for that which is separated from the lungs and from the skin in the form of an invisible vapour; termed also *Transpiration.* Fr. anal. *perspiration insensible.*

Perspiration, Morbid. *Med., Pathol.* See *Ephidrosis, Idrosis, Chromidrosis, Hæmidrosis, Osmidrosis.*

Perspiration, Obstructed. *Med., Pathol.* See *Adiaphoresis, Adiapneustia, Anidrosis.*

Perspira'tion, Sen'sible. *Med., Physiol.* Term for that which is visible on the surface of the skin in little drops; sweat. Fr. anal. *perspiration sensible.*

Perspiration, Want of. *Med., Pathol.* See *Adiaphoresis, Adiapneustia, Anidrosis.*

Persulphūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for a combination of a simple body with a larger proportion of sulphur than it is able to absorb: a persul'phuret. Fr. anal. *persulfure*, m.

Per'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Pertingo*, to reach to.) A long pole to beat down fruit with. Fr. anal. *pertique*, f. Germ. syn. *die lange Stange. Med., Pathol.* Term for *Priapismus.* Fr. anal. *pertique*, f. Germ. anal. *Priapismus*, m.

Pertĭcālis, *is, e.* (*Pertĭca*, a pole.) Of or belonging to *Pertica*, or a pole: per'tical. *Med., Pathol.* Also used as in reference to *Priapismus.* Fr. anal. *pertical*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Pertica gehörig.*

Perturbātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Perturbo*, to disturb.) *Astron.* Applied to irregularities in the motion of the rotation of the planets, not in its quickness, but in the direction of the axis around which it is exercised, which are the result of the irregular form of the planets and of their want of homogeneity, circumstances by reason of which the attraction exercised upon them by the sun does not always pass through the centre of gravity in all the different positions which they take relatively to that star: perturba'tion. *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive restlessness or disquiet, as of the mind. Fr. anal. *perturbation*, f. Germ. syn. *die (grosse) Unruhe; Verwirrung*, f.

Perturbātio Crĭ'tĭca. *Med., Pathol.* Critical perturbation; a term for a critical disturbance or excitement of the organism, forming the crisis of a disease.

Pertus'sin'. (*Pertussis*, the hooping-cough.) *Med., Pathol.* Term proposed to be adopted as expressing the zymotic principle of hooping-cough. *Pertussīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *pertussine*, f.

Pertus'sis, *is*, f. (*Per*, incretive; *tussis*, a cough.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a contagious disease commonly affecting children, characterised by a convulsive strangulating cough with hooping, returning by fits which are usually terminated by vomiting; hooping-cough; chin-cough or kin-cough; also termed *Tussis convulsiva* and *Tussis ferina.* A genus of the Ord. *Spasmi;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. syn. *coqueluche*, m. Germ. syn. *Keichkusten*, m.; *Kinderkusten*, m.

Pertussōrium, *ii*, n. (*Pertundo*, to pierce.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an instrument for opening a hydrocyst of long standing by gradually draining it off.

Pertūsus, *a, um.* (*Pertundo*, to pierce.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves that are pierced with large holes and distributed irregularly, as in the *Dracontium pertusum:* pertu'sed. Fr. anal. *pertus*, adj. Germ. syn. *durchstossen*, adj.

Pĕruĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pĕru; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing that which is Peruvian, or which comes from Peru; applied to a tree which yields a certain balsam. See *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* Fr. anal. *péruifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Perubalsamtragend*, part. adj.

Pĕrŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pēra*, a shepherd's pouch or bag.) *Bot.* Term given by L. C. Richard to a kind of sac formed by the prolonged and adherent bases of two of the lobes of the perigon of certain *Orchideæ;* by Mirbel and J. G. Zuccharini to the envelopes of the buds of the trees of our climate which arise from aborted leaves, as in the *Daphne*, from the bases of petioles, as in the *Juglans*, or from stipules, as in the *Carpinus:* a pe'rule. *Med., Pathol.* Applied, according to Paracelsus, *de Pustul. Gallic. Ulcer.* etc. vii. 6, to an effect of *Icterus*, or jaundice, and it is said to be the chief indication of *Icterus Gallicus.* Fr. anal. *pérule*, f.

Pĕrŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Pĕrŭla.*) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the *alabastrum* which is provided with a perule, as in the *Syringa vulgaris:* pe'rulate. Fr. anal. *pérulé*, adj.

Pĕrunc'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Pĕrungo*, to anoint much.) *Med.* An anointing all about: a perunc'tion. Fr. anal. *peronction*, f.

Peruvian Bark. *M. Med.* See *Cinchona.*

Peru'vian Bal'sam. See *Balsamum Peruvianum.*

Pĕrūviānus, *a, um.* Of or belonging to Peru: Peru'vian. Fr. syn. *de Peru.* Germ. syn. *Peruvianisch*, adj.

Perver'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Perverto*, to mar.) *Med., Surg.* Term used the same as *Diastremma*, or distortion of a part: a perver'sion. Fr. anal. *perversion*, f. Germ. syn. *Verkehrtheit*, f.

Pervĭgĭ'lium, *ii*, n. (*Per*, incretive; *vĭgĭlo*, to watch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disinclination to sleep; watching; vigilance. See *Sahara.* Fr. syn. *vigilance*, f. Germ. syn. *die (krankhafte) Schlaflosigkeit.*

Pervin'ca, *æ*, f. (*Per*, by; *vincio*, to bind.) *Bot.* The specific name of the lesser periwinkle. See *Vinca Pervinca.* Fr. anal. *pervenche*, f.; syn. *violette des sorciers.* Germ. syn. *das kleine Sinngrun.*

Pes, *pĕdis*, m. (Ποὺς, a foot.) *Anat.* The foot, consisting of the *tarsus, metatarsus*, toes, blood-vessels, nerves, tendons, and their proper sheaths and coverings. See *Oros, Polyosteon.* Fr. syn. *pied*, m. Germ. syn. *Fuss*, m.

Pes Anserīnus. *Anat.* The goose-foot; a term applied to the distribution of the facial nerve, which is supposed to bear resemblance to this object; it is also termed the parotidean plexus. Fr. syn. *pied anserine.* Germ. syn. *Gänsefuss*, m.

Pes Ca'præ. *Bot.* Goat's-foot; a name for a species of *Convolvulus;* also, for a species of *Oxalis.*

Pes Cati. Cat's foot, a name for the *Gnaphalium dioicum*, or cotton-weed.

Pes Columbīnus. *Bot.* Dove's foot, a name for the *Geranium rotundifolium.*

Pes Equīnus. *Med., Surg.* The horse-foot. See *Talipes Equinus.* Germ. syn. *Pferdefuss*, m.

Pes Hippŏcam'pi. *Anat.* The foot of the hippocampus; a term applied to a tuberculated expansion of the white substance (*Hippocampus major*) extending along the floor of the inferior *cornu* of the lateral ventricles of the brain. Fr. syn. *le grand hippocampe.* Germ. syn. *Ammonshorn*, n.

Pes Tĭ'grĭdis. *Bot.* Tiger's-foot, a name for a species of *Ipomœa.* Fr. syn. *ipomée*, f. Germ. syn. *Trichterwinde*, f.

Pes'sary. (Πεσσὸς, an oval-shaped stone for playing a game like draughts.) *Med., Surg.* An instrument in the form of a ring, or ball, for introduction into the *vagina* to prevent or remedy the prolapse of the uterus. Anciently, this term was applied to a topical medicine introduced into the *vagina*, of an oblong, round shape, about the length and thickness of the finger, made either of a small bag of linen, wool, or cotton, containing uterine medicinal substances, or of an incorporation of honey, laudanum, galbanum, wax, etc., and moulded into the same form, according to Weker, Morellus, Schröder; Hippocrates alludes to a pessary for inducing abortion. *Pessārium, ii*, n. See *Elytroides, Nascale.* Fr. anal. *pessaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterkranz*, m.; *Mutterzäpfchen*, n.

Pes'sŭla, *æ*, f. The same as *Pessarium.* See *Pessary.*

Pestĭ'chia, *æ*, f. } (*Pestis*, a plague; because
Pestĭ'cia, *æ*, f. } symptomatic of the plague.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Petechia* and sometimes applied to all *exanthemata.*

Pes'tĭfer, *ĕra, ĕrum.* (*Pestis*, the plague; *fĕro*, to bring.) *Med., Pathol.* Bringing or inducing pestilence: pesti'ferous. Fr. anal. *pestifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *ansteckend*, part. adj.

Pestilence. See *Pestilentia, Pestis.*

Pes'tilent. } (*Pestis*, the plague.) *Med.,*
Pestilen'tial. } *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the plague; producing the plague, or pestilence. *Pestĭlentiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *pestilentiel*, adj. Germ. syn. *pestilentialisch*, adj.; *pestartig*, adj.

Pes'tilent-wort. *Bot.* A common name for the *Tussilago petasites*, or butter-bur. Fr. syn. *tussilage vulgaire.* Germ. anal. *Pestilenzwurz*, f.

Pestĭlŏchĭa, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A name for the *Aristolochia serpentaria*, or Virginian snake-root. Fr. anal. *pestilochie*, f.

Pes'tis, *is*, f. (As if *Pĕrestis*, from *pĕrĕdo, peres, perest*, to devour all, to waste and consume all.) A pestilence or infection. *Med., Pathol.* The plague, a disease characterised by typhus fever, great prostration of strength, buboes, carbuncles, *petechiæ*, hemorrhage and colliquative diarrhœa; a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology; also called *Febris pestilens.* See *Chaosda.* Fr. anal. *peste*, f. Germ. syn. *Pestilenz*, f.

Pes'tis Ni'gra. *Med., Pathol.* Name given to a destructive pestilence which occurred in the fourteenth century and was fatal to about one fourth of the human race; it was so called from the black *petechiæ* on the skin; the black plague or pestilence; the black death, from its fatality. Fr. syn. *peste noire.* Germ. syn. *die schwarze Pestilenz.*

Pes'tle. *Med., Pharm.* Common name for an instrument to pound with in a mortar. *Pistil'lum, i*, n. See *Cercis.* Fr. syn. *pilon*, m. Germ. syn. *Stössel*, m.

Pe'tal. (Πέταλον, an expanded leaf.) *Bot.* Term for the coloured leaflet of the *corolla* of a flower. *Pe'tălum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *pétale*, m. Germ. syn. *Blumenblatt*, n.; *Kronenblatt*, n.

Pĕtălan'thus, *a, um.* (Πέταλον, a petal; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers with petals: petalan'thous. Fr. anal. *pétalanthé*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kronenblättrig*, adj. *Kronenblätterblumig*, adj.

Pĕ'tălĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pĕtălum*, a petal; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling or shaped like a petal; petaloid: pe'taliform. Fr. anal. *pétaliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenblattförmig*, adj.; *kronenblattförmig*, adj.

Pĕtălīnus, *a, um.* (*Pĕtălum*, a petal.) *Bot.* That which relates to a petal. Desvaux terms *Nectarium petalinum* that which is situated on the petals: pe'taline. Fr. anal. *pétalin*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Kronenblatt gehörig.*

Pĕ'tălŏcĕ'rătus, *a, um.* (Πέταλον, a petal; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Petalocerata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those that have their *antennæ* foliated into a mass at the extremity: pe'taloce'ratous. Fr. syn. *pétalocère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kronenblatthörnig*, adj.

Pĕtălōdēs, adj. (Πέταλον, a petal; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of leaves or petals; applied by Hippocrates as an epithet of urine, which has floating substances in it like the scales of fishes, leaves, or flakes: pe'talous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pétaleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll des Kronenblattes.*

Pĕtălōdeus, *a, um.* (Πέταλον, a petal; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot.* Having or full of petals. Applied by G. Allmann to plants that are provided with petals; by De Candolle to flowers which double by simple development into petals of all or of some one of the floral organs, for example, of the *bracteæ* as in the *Hortensia*, of the calyx as in the *Primula*, of stamens of which the filament dilates and the anther aborts, as of the *Clematideæ*, of stamens of which the filament remains intact and the antheric *bursa* developes itself into a petal as in the *Ranunculaceæ*, of stamens altered in both of these ways as in the *Aquilegia vulgaris*, of carpels as in the *Anemone nemorosa:* petalo'deous. The same as *Petalodes*, which is more correctly constructed. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pétalodé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenblattrig*, adj.; *voll des Kronenblattes.*

Pe'taloid. (Πέταλον, a petal; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a petal, or corol, in regard to the structure, the tissue, or the colour, as the calyx of the *Thalictrum petaloideum*, the perianth of the *Hemerocallis fulva*, the *spatha* of the *Calla Æthiopica:* pe'taloid. *Pĕtălŏīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *petaloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenblattähnlich*, adj.; *kronenblattähnlich*, adj.

Pĕtălŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Πέταλον, a petal; μανία, madness.) *Bot.* Term employed by some botanists to designate the tendency of some parts of the flower to assume the aspect and consistence of a corol. Fr. anal. *pétalomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kronenblatttollheit*, f.

Pĕtălŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Πέταλον, a petal; πούς, a foot.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied by Schweigger and Eichwald to a Family (*Petalopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of *Zoöphyta*, comprehending those of which the homogeneous body gives out parallel tubes, membranous and fleshy: petalo'podous. Fr. anal. *pétalopode*, adj.

Pĕtălosōmătus, *a, um.* / **Pĕtălŏsōmus,** *a, um.* (Πέταλον, a leaf; σῶμα, a body.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Petalosomata*, nom. pl. n., by others, *Petalosomi*, nom. pl. m.) of osseous holobranchious fishes, having the body thin and lengthened in form of a *lamina* or leaf: petaloso'mous. Fr. anal. *pétalosome*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenblattkörperig*, adj.

Pĕtălostēmōn, *ŏnis*, adj. / **Pĕtălostēmŏnis,** *is, e.* (Πέταλον, a petal; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Mœnch and Gleditsch to a Class (*Petalostemones*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the stamens inserted upon the corol. Employed by G. Allman in the same sense: petaloste'monate. Fr. anal. *pétalostémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *kronenblattstaubfadig*, adj.

Pĕtăsītes, *is*, f. (Πέτασος, a hat; its leaves being expanded like a hat.) *Bot.* The specific name of the pestilent-wort. See *Tussilago Petasites.* Fr. syn. *tussilage vulgaire.* Germ. syn. *Pestilenzwurz*, f.

Pĕtăsŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Πέτασος, a hat; φέρω, to carry.) *Ornithol.* Having the form of a hat; also bearing a hat consisting either of a large tuft of feathers on each side of the neck, as the *Trochilus petasophorus*, or of spots which extend behind the eyes, as the *Ornismya petasophora:* petaso'phorous. Fr. anal. *pétasophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *huttragend*, part. adj.

Pĕtĕ'chia, *æ*, f. (*Pĕtĕchio*, a flea-bite; which they bear a resemblance to.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a small red or purplish spot, like a flea-bite. See *Pesticia, Peticula.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *pétéchie*, f. Germ. syn. *Rehfleck*, m.

Pĕtĕchiālis, *is, e.* (*Pĕtĕchia*, a red or purplish spot.) *Bot., Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *petechiæ*, as the *Cytherea petechialis*, which is sprinkled with red punctiform spots, or the *Gorgonia petechizans*, of which the oscules are red: pete'chial. Fr. anal. *pétéchial*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Petechien gehörig.*

Pĕtĕchiānōsis, *is*, f. (*Pĕtĕchia*, a morbid red or purplish spot; νόσος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for petechial fever. Fr. anal. *pétéchianose*, f. Germ. syn. *Petechialfieber*, n.

Pĕtĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Petechia.*

Pĕtīgo, *ĭnis*, f. *Pathol.* The same as *Impetigo.*

Pĕtīna, *æ*, f. (*Pes*, a foot.) *Anat.* Term for the sole of the foot. See *Pelma.* Fr. syn. *plante du pied.* Germ. syn. *Fusssohle*, f.

Pĕtiŏlāceus, *a, um.* (*Pĕtiŏlus*, a petiole.) *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle to buds when the bases of the petioles, dilated into shells, form the investiture of the young shoot, as in the *Juglans regia:* petiola'ceous. Fr.

anal. *pétiolacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blatstielartig*, adj.

Petiʹolar. (*Pĕtiŏlus*, a leaf-stalk.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or proceeding from the petiole, or leaf-stalk. Applied to parts which grow upon the petiole, as the spines of the *Chamærops humilis*, the flowers of the *Hibiscus moschatus*, the glands of the *Viburnum opulus;* or near it, as the stipules of the *Rosa*, which adhere at once to the petiole and to the stem. Applied to *cirri* which consist in prolonged petioles, as in the *Pisum;* to plants having petiolated leaves, as the *Solidago petiolaris*, or very long petioles, either caulinary, as in the *Persea petiolaris*, or radical, as in the *Ranunculus petiolaris*. *Pĕtiŏlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *pétiolaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattstielständig*, adj.

Pĕtiŏlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Pĕtiŏlus*, a petiole.) *Bot.* Term for the state of leaves provided with a petiole: petiolaʹtion. Fr. anal. *pétiolation*, f.

Pĕtiŏlātus, *a, um.* (*Pĕtiŏlus*, a leaf-stalk.) *Bot.* Provided with a leaf-stalk or petiole: petiʹolate. Fr. anal. *pétiolé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gestielt*, adj.

Pĕtiŏleānus, *a, um.* (*Pĕtiŏlus*, a petiole.) *Bot.* Applied to organs which are due to the degeneration of the petiole, to spines accruing from the metamorphosis of a petiole, as in the *Mimosa verticillata*, to leaves in the same condition, as in the *Mimosa suaveolens*, to perules from enlarged and aborted petioles, as in the *Juglans*, to *cirri* produced by the petioles, as in the *Fumaria vesicaria:* petiolea'nous. Fr. anal. *pétiolée*, adj.

Pĕtiŏʹlŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Pĕtiŏlŭlus*, a petiolule.) *Bot.* Applied to stipules which pertain to compound leaves, and which grow at the base of folioles upon the base of the petiolules, as in the *Dolichos:* petioʹlular. Fr. anal. *pétiolulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattstielchenartig*, adj.

Pĕtiŏʹlŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Pĕtiŏlŭlus*, a petiolule.) *Bot.* Applied to a foliole which is borne upon a petiolule: petiolulaʹtous. Fr. anal. *pétiolulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Blattstielchen gehörig.*

Pĕtiŏʹlŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Pĕtiŏlŭlus*, a petiolule; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of petiolules; applied to a plant with very long petiolules: petioʹlulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pétioluleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattstielchenvollig*, adj.

Pĕtiŏʹlŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Pĕtiŏlus*, a petiole.) *Bot.* Term for the particular petiole of each foliole in a compound leaf: a petioʹlule. Fr. anal. *pétiolule*, m. Germ. syn. *Blattstielchen*, n.

Pĕtiʹŏlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Term for the foot-stalk of leaves; a leaf-stalk: a peʹtiole. Fr. anal. *pétiole*, m. Germ. syn. *Blattstiel*, m.

Petit, Canal of. *Anat.* A term for a small triangular canal, between the two layers of the hyaloid membrane that enclose the crystalline lens, the base of which canal is formed by the lens; discovered by John Lewis Petit. *Canalis Petitiānus.*

Petit Mal. *Med., Pathol.* A French term for the slighter form of epilepsy, or that in which only the first symptoms occur. See *Epilepsy, Cerebral.*

Petiveʹreus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (*Petiverea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Phytolaceæ*, having the *Petiveria* for their type: petiveʹreous. Fr. anal. *pétivéré*, adj.

Petiveʹria Alliācea. *Bot.* Name of the Guinea-hen weed.

Petiveʹriāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Agardh, Link and Kunth to a Family (*Petiveriaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, having the *Petiveria* for their type: petiveriaʹceous. Fr. anal. *pétivériacé*, adj.

Peʹtra, *æ*, f. (Πέτρα.) *Geol.* A great stone or rock. Fr. syn. *pierre*, f. Germ. syn. *Stein*, m.

Peʹtra Sanguĭnāria. *Mineral.* A term for the *Hæmatites*, or blood-stone. Fr. syn. *hématite*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutstein*, m.; *Hämatit*, m.

Petraʹlogy. (Πέτρα, a rock; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* Term for the doctrine, or consideration and description of the nature, of rocks. *Petrălōʹgia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pétralogie*, f.

Petrăʹpium, *ii*, n. (*Petra*, a rock; *apium*, parsley; because it grows in stony places.) *Bot.* A name for the *Bubon Macedonicum.* Fr. syn. *bubon de Macedoine.*

Petrefaction. The same as *Petrification.*

Petrĕlæʹum, *i*, n. (Πέτρα, a rock; ἔλαιον, oil.) *Chem.* Term for the liquid bitumen which distils from rocks. See *Petroleum.*

Petrĭʹcŏlus, *a, um.* (*Petra*, a rock; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied to shells that are constantly found in more or less hard rocks which their animals pierce: petriʹcolous. Fr. anal. *pétricole*, adj. Germ. syn. *felsbewohnen*, adj.

Peʹtrifica'tion. (*Petra*, a rock or stone; *făcio*, to make.) *Geol.* Term for a body which has been changed into stone, which no longer presents the same substance of the parts of which it was composed; in place of which there is observable a matter different from that in which it is found engaged, faithfully representing its structure. *Petrĭfĭcātio, onis*, f. Fr. anal. *pétrification*, f. Germ. syn. *Versteinerung*, f. *Med., Pathol.* See *Ancubitus.* Fr. anal. *pétrification*, f.

Petrŏdosʹteon. } (Πετρώδης, rocky; ὀστέον,
Petrŏdosʹteum, *i*, n. } a bone.) *Anat.* Term for the *Os petrosum*, or petrous portion of the temporal bone. Fr. syn. *os pétreux.* Germ. syn. *Felsentheil*, n.

Petrognōsia, *æ*, f. (Πέτρα, a rock; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Nat. Hist.* The same as *Oryctognosia.*

Petrogrăʹphia, *æ*, f. (Πέτρα, a rock; γράφω, to write.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Term for a history or description of rocks: petroʹgraphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *petrographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung des Gesteins.*

Petrogrăʹphĭcus, *a, um.* (*Petrogrăphia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to *Petrographia:* petrograʹphical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pétrographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Petrographie betreffend.*

Petrŏ'leum, *i*, n. (*Pĕtra*, a rock; *ŏleum*, oil.) Term for a black, bituminous, liquid substance that flows between rocks, or issues from the earth; rock-oil. The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the *Petreolum Barbadense*. See *Allicolla*, *Bitumen Liquidum*, *Oleum Terræ*. Fr. anal. *pétrole* or *petréole*, m. Germ. syn. *Bergöl*, n.; *Steinöl*, n.

Petrŏ'leum Al'bum. *Chem.* White petroleum, colourless, fluid and limpid like water, formerly called *Napta alba*, according to Castellus.

Petrŏ'leum Barbaden'se. *M. Med.* Barbadoes tar, a kind of tar found in some parts of England and Scotland; mineral tar; termed also *Bitumen Barbadense*. See *Kidria Terrestris*. Fr. syn. *pétrole des Barbados*. Germ. syn. *Hartz von Barbados*.

Petrŏ'leum Ru'brum. *Chem.* Red *petroleum;* a name for a species of rock-oil which abounds about the village of Gabian in Languedoc; also called *Oleum Gabianum*.

Petrolin'. (*Petrŏleum*, the mineral tar, or rock-oil.) *Chem.* Another name for the substance obtained by distillation from *Petroleum*. *Petrŏlīna*, *æ*, f. See *Paraffin*, *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *pétroline*, f.

Petromas'toid. (Πέτρα, a rock; *mastoīdēs*, mastoid.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen in his Homologies to the homologues of the mastoid process in certain *mammalia*. Fr. anal. *pétromastoïde*, adj.

Petrŏ'mătognōsia, *æ*, f. (Πέτρα, a rock; *μάτος*, a search or inquiry; *γνῶσις*, knowledge.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* A term the same as *Oryctognosia*, employed by E. Fisher, in 1828. Fr. anal. *pétromatognosie*, f.

Petrŏmȳzides, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Name given by Risso to a Family of the *Chondropterygii*, having the *Petromyzon* for their type. Fr. anal. *pétromyzides*, m. pl.

Petrŏmȳzōn, *ontis*, m. (Πέτρα, a stone; *μυζάω*, to suck; because it adheres to stones by suction.) *Ichthyol.* Name of a genus of the Order *Chondropterygii*. The lamprey. Fr. anal. *pétromyzon*, m. Germ. syn. *Lamprete*, f.

Petrŏmȳzōn Branchiālis. *Ichthyol.* The lampern, a species that is of easy digestion. See *P. Fluviatilis*. Fr. syn. *lamprillon*, m. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Lamprete*.

Petrŏmȳzōn Flŭviātĭlis. *Ichthyol.* Name of the lesser lamprey, which with the *P. branchialis*, or lampern, are equally well flavoured with the true lamprey, but are seldom eaten. Fr. syn. *lamproie de rivière*. Germ. syn. *Flusslamprete*, f.; *Neunauge*, n.

Petrŏmȳzōn Mărīnus. *Ichthyol.* Name of the true lamprey. Fr. syn. *la grande lamprie*. Germ. syn. *Lamprete*, f.

Petrŏ'phĭlus, *a*, *um.* (Πέτρα, a rock; *φιλέω*, to love.) *Bot.* That which loves rocky or stony places, as the *Valeriana petrophila:* petro'philous. Fr. anal. *pétrophile*, adj.

Petro'sal. (Πέτρα, a rock; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone, which is hard like a rock. *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Prof. Owen in his Homologies to the petrous portion of the temporal bone, or the *Rocher* of Cuvier. *Petrōsus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *pétré*, adj.; *pétreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *felsicht*, adj.

Petro'sal Si'nus. *Anat.* Applied to two sinuses, the Superior and Inferior, leading from the cavernous sinus backwards, the former, along the upper edge of the *Os petrosum* to the lateral sinus opposite to the inferior angle of the parietal bone; the latter, downwards and backwards over the suture between the petrous and occipital bones, to the lateral sinus near its termination. Fr. anal. *sinus pétreux*. Germ. syn. *Felsenblutleiter*, m.

Petrŏsalpin'gostă'phȳlīnus, *a*, *um.* (Πέτρα, a rock; *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet; *σταφυλή*, the *uvula*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone, the Eustachian tube and the *uvula;* applied to a muscle so connected, the *Lavator palati mollis:* petrosalpin'gosta'phyline. Fr. anal. *pétrosalpingostaphylin*, adj.

Petrŏsĕlīnītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. *Med., Pharm.* Term for wine impregnated with the qualities of the *Petroselinum*. See *Note Aërolites*. Fr. anal. *pétrosélinite*, f.

Petrŏsĕlīnum, *i*, n. (Πέτρα, a rock; *σέλινον*, parsley; because it grows among rocks and stoney places.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Apiaceæ*. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of the *Petroselinum sativum*, used as diuretic and slightly aperient; parsley. See *Apium Petroselinum*. Fr. syn. *persil*, m. Germ. syn. *die gemeine Petersilie*.

Petrŏsĕlīnum Măcĕdŏ'nĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Bubon Macedonicum*. Fr. syn. *bubon de Macédoine*.

Petrŏsĕlīnum Vulgāre. *Bot.* A name for the *Apium petroselinum*, or common parsley. Fr. syn. *persil cultivé*. Germ. syn. *die gemeine Petersilie*.

Petrŏsilĭ'ciōsus, *a*, *um.* *Geognos.* Applied to a rock of which the substance presents some one of the characters of petrosilex, as the *Mimophyrus petrosiliciosus;* or to an agglomeration of rocks joined by a petrosilicious cement, as the *Anagenita petrosiliciosa:* petrosili'cious. Fr. anal. *pétrosilicieux*, adj.

Petrōsus, *a*, *um.* (Πέτρα, a rock; terminal *-ώδης*.) Of or belonging to or like a rock: pe'trous. See *Lithoides*. *Anat.* Applied to a portion of the temporal bone, because of its extreme hardness; it is also termed *Os petrosum*. See *Petrosal*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *pétré*, adj.; *pétreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *felsicht*, adj.

Petum. (Ind.) *Bot.* Name for the *Nicotiana tabacum*, or Virginian tobacco plant. Fr. syn. *tabac commun*, or *de Virginie*. Germ. syn. *Nicotkraut*, n.; *Tabak*, m.

Petya. See *Pyetia*.

Peuce, *es*, f. (Πεύκη.) *Bot.* Term for the pine or fir-tree. See *Pinus*. Fr. syn. *sapin*, m. Germ. syn. *Fichte*, f.

Peucēdă'neus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Peucedaneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Umbelliferæ*, established by De Candolle,

having the *Peucedanum* for their type: peuceda'neous. Fr. anal. *peucédané*, adj.

Peucēdănum, *i*, n. (Πεύκη, the pine-tree; its leaves like those of the pine tree.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Hog's fennel. Fr. anal. *peucédane*, f. Germ. syn. *Pestfenchel*, m.; *Saufenchel*, m.

Peucēdănum Officīnāle. *Bot.* Systematic name of the hog's fennel; also called sulphurwort; *Fœniculum porcinum, Marathrophyllum,* and *Marathrum sylvestre;* the fresh root, on being wounded in spring or autumn, yields a yellow juice which dries into a solid gummy resin, which retains the taste and smell of the root; both resin and root are recommended as nervine and anti-hysteric. Fr. syn. *peucédane*, f. Germ. syn. *Pestfenchel*, m.; *Saufenchel*, m.

Peucēdănum Silaus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the English meadow saxifrage, the root, leaves, and seeds of which have been formerly used as aperient, carminative, and diuretic; also called *Agrion, Agriophyllon, Fœniculum erraticum, Hippomarathrum, Saxifraga Anglica, Saxifraga vulgaris,* and *Pinastellum.*

Peucīnē, *es*, f. (Πεύκη, the pine-tree.) Old epithet of resin or pitch.

Peu'cĭnus, *a, um.* (Πεύκη, the fir-tree.) *Bot., M. Med.* Of or belonging to the fir-tree; resinous like the fir: peu'cinous. Fr. syn. *résineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *harzig*, adj.; *pechartig*, adj.

Peucўlē, *es*, f. (Πεύκη, the fir-tree; ὕλη, the material of which anything is made.) *Chem.* Name given by Schuzugger-Seidel to a substance obtained from the black pine. Fr. anal. *peucyle*, f. Germ. anal. *Peucyl* or *Peukyl*, n.; syn. *Kienstoff*, m.

Pew'ter. (Belg. *Peauter.*) *Chem.* Common name for a compound metal of which tin is the basis. Fr. syn. *étain*, m. Germ. syn. *Zinn*, n.

Pex'is, *is* or *eos*, f. (Πηγνύω, to concrete.) *Med.* Old term the same as coagulation or concretion. Fr. syn. *concrétion*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdickung*, f.; *Zusammenwachsen*, n.

Peyer's Glands. } *Anat.* Terms for the *Glan-*
Peyer's Patches. } *dulæ aggregatæ*, or assemblages of minute glands observed on some parts of the internal surface of the intestines, first noticed by Peyer; also called *Glandulæ congregatæ.* Fr. syn. *glandes de Peyer.*

Pĕ'za, *æ*, f. (Πέζα.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Malleolus.* Fr. syn. *malléole*, m. Germ. syn. *Knöhel*, m. Also, the sole of the foot, according to Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* ii. liv. 16. Fr. syn. *plante du pied.* Germ. syn. *Fusssohle*, f. Lindenus has rendered it the extremity of the foot. See Foësius, *p.* 409.

Pĕzīza, *æ*, f. (Πέζα, the sole, or flat of the foot; applied by Pliny to such *fungi* as grow without stalk or apparent root.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Fungi.*

Pĕzīza Auri'cŭla. *Bot.* Name of the membranaceous fungus Jews' ears, which is astringent, but used only in decoction as a gargle for relaxed sore throat; also called *Auricula Judæ, Agaricus auriculæforma,* and *Fungus sambucinus.*

Pĕzīzeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a section (*Pezizeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Helvellaceæ* established by Brongniart, having the *Peziza* for their type: pezi'zeous. Fr. anal. *pézizé*, adj.

Pĕzīzoīdeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Persoon to a section (*Pezizoideæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Peziza* for their type: pezizoi'deous. Fr. anal. *pézizoïde*, adj.

Phăcecphlŏgis'con. } (Φακὸς, the lentil;
Phăcecphlŏgis'cum, *i*, n. } *ecphlogiscon, varicella,* or chicken-pock.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for lenticular or lentiform *varicella.* Fr. anal. *phacecphlogiscon*, m. Germ. syn. *die linsenförmigen Varicellen.*

Phă'cĕlus, *i*, m. (Φάκελος.) *Anat., Bot.* The same as *Fasciculus*, a bundle.

Phăcentŏcēle, *es*, f. (Φακὸς, the lentil; *entŏcēle*, internal *hernia.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a moving of the crystalline lens into the anterior chamber of the eye: phacen'tocele. See *Phacometachoresis.* Fr. anal. *phacentocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *das Hinübertreten der Krystalllinse in die vordere Augenkammer.*

Phachydrops. }
Phachydropsia. } See *Phacydrops.*

Phachymenitis. See *Phacymenitis.*

Phă'cia, *æ*, f. (Φακὸς, a lentil.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a spot or blemish of the skin, the same as *Lenticula* and *Lentigo.* Fr. anal. *phacie*, f.

Phă'cĭcus, *a, um.* (Φακὸς, the lentil; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the crystalline lens, being shaped like the lentil seed: pha'cicous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phacique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Kristalllinse im Auge betreffend.*

Phăcidiāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to an Order (*Phacidiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Pyrenomycetes;* by Brongniart to a tribe (same word) of the *Hypoxyleæ*, having the *Phacidium* for their type: phacidia'ceous. Fr. anal. *phacidéace*, adj.

Phăcidie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Phacidici*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Pyrenomycetes Phacidiacei*, having the *Phacidium* for their type: phacidie'ous. Fr. anal. *phacidié*, adj.

Phă'cion. }
Phă'cium, *ii, n.* } The same as *Phacoptisana.*

Phăcītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Φακὸς, the lentil, and so applied to the lens of the eye, from its likeness to the seed in shape; terminal *-ῖτις.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the crystalline lens: phaci'tis. Fr. anal. *phacite*, f. Germ. syn. *Linsenentzündung*, f.; *eine Entzündung der Krystalllinse.*

Phăcŏcătăpi'ĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φακὸς, see under *Phacitis;* καταπίεσις, a pressing or keeping down.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for depression of the crystalline lens. Germ. syn. *die Niederdrücken der Krystalllinse.*

Phăcŏcătă'thĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φακὸς, see under *Phacitis;* κατάθεσις, a putting down.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* The same as *Phacocatapiesis.*

Phăcŏ'cŏpis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Φακὸς*, see under *Phacitis*; *κοπὶς*, a broad curved knife.) *Anat., Surg.* Term for a lenticular or lentiform scalpel. Germ. syn. *das linsenförmige Messerchen.*

Phăcŏcys'ta, *æ*, f. } (*Φακὸς*, the lens, see under
Phăcŏcys'tē, *es*, f. } *Phacitis*; *κύστη* or *κύστις*, a bag or pouch.) *Anat.* Term for the capsule of the crystalline lens: the pha'cocyst. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phacocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *Linsenkapsel*, f.

Phăcŏcystec'tŏmē, *es*, f. (*Phăcŏcysta*, the capsule of the lens; *ἐκτομὴ*, a cutting out, or segment.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for Rognetta's (in Paris) operation for cataract by cutting out a part of the capsule: phacocystec'tomy. Fr. anal. *phacocystectome*, f. Germ. syn. *neue Operations methode der Katarakte mittelst Ausstechens eines Theils der Staarkapsel.*

Phăcŏcystec'tŏmus, *i*, m. (*Phăcŏcysta*, the capsule of the lens; *ἐκτέμνω*, to cut out.) *Med., Surg.* Name given to the instrument used in the operation of phacocystectomy: a phacocystec'tome. See, as a more convenient synonyme, *Cystectomus.* Fr. syn. *kystotome emporte-pièce.*

Phăcŏcystĭpă'chўtes, *is*, f. (*Phăcŏcysta*, the capsule of the lens; *παχύτης*, thickness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a thickening of the capsule of the crystalline lens. Fr. anal. *phacocystopachyte*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verdickung der Linsenkapsel.*

Phăcŏcys'tis, *eos* or *ios*, f. The same as *Phacocysta.*

Phăcŏcystītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Phăcŏcystis*, the capsule of the lens: terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens. Fr. anal. *phacocystite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Linsenkapsel.*

Phăcōdēs, adj. (*Φακὸς*, a lentil; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or full of lentils. *Med., Pathol.* This term was formerly applied to those who were of the colour of lentils, from existing disease. Fr. anal. *phaceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *linsenfarbig*, adj.

Phăcoglaucōma, *ătis*, n. (*Φακὸς*, see under *Phacitis*; *glaucōma*, a disease of the vitreous humour and *retina.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term employed by Mackenzie, *Lond. Med. Gaz. Apr.* 1838, for *glaucoma* of the crystalline lens. Fr. anal. *phacoglaucome*, f. Germ. syn. *Linsenglaukom*, n.

Phacohymenitis. See *Phacymenitis.*

Phăcoīdēs, adj. (*Φακὸς*, a lentil; terminal *-ῑδης.*) Resembling a lentil in shape: pha'coid. *Anat.* Formerly applied by Vesalius, *de Hum. Corp. Fab.* vii. 14, as an epithet of the crystalline humour in the eye. Fr. anal. *phacoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *linsenähnlich*, adj.

Phăcŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (*Φακὸς*, see under *Phacitis*; *μαλακία*, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softening of the crystalline lens. Fr. anal. *phacomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Erweichung der Krystalllinse, der weiche Linsenstaar.*

Phăcŏmĕtachōrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φακὸς*, see under *Phacitis*; *μεταχώρησις*, a going from one place to another.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for dislocation of the crystalline lens. See *Phacentocele, Phacometæcesis.* Fr. anal. *phacométachorèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Linsenverschiebung*, f.

Phăcŏmĕtœcēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φακὸς*; *μετοίκησις*, a removal.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Phacometachoresis.*

Phăcŏpălingĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φακὸς*, see under *Phacitis*; *παλιγγενεσία*, a new birth.) *Med., Physiol., Surg.* Term for the reproduction or regenerating of the crystalline lens. Fr. anal. *phacopalingénésie*, f. Germ. anal. *phakopalingenese*, f.; syn. *Wiederzeugung der Linse im Auge.*

Phacopis. See *Phacocopis.*

Phăcoplānēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φακὸς*, see under *Phacitis*; *πλάνησις*, a making to wander.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a wandering or displacement of the crystalline lens. Fr. anal. *phacoplanèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wandern der Krystalllinse.*

Phăcoplas'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Φακὸς*, the lentil; *πλάσμα*, anything moulded.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a cataplasm or poultice of linseed meal. Fr. anal. *phacoplasme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein warmer Umschlag von Linsenmehl.*

Phăcop'sis, *is*, or *eos*, m. and f. (*Φακὸς*, see under *Phacitis*; *ὄψις*, appearance.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for one with freckles on the face. Germ. syn. *Linsenfleckiger*, m.

Phăcoptĭ'sănа, *æ*, f. (*Φακὸς*, a lentil; *πτισάνη*, a ptisan.) Old term for a kind of food composed of lentils and ptisan; Gr. anal. *φακοπτισσάνη*, used by Galen, *de Alim. Fac.* i. 18. Fr. anal. *phacoptisane*, f. Germ. syn. *Linsentrank*, m.

Phăcosclērōma, *ătis*, n. (*Φακὸς*, see under *Phacitis*; *σκληρώμα*, an induration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *scleroma*, exsiccation or induration of the crystalline lens. Fr. anal. *phacosclérome*, m. Germ. syn. *das Eintrocknen der Krystalllinse.*

Phăcoscŏtas'mus, *i*, m. (*Φακὸς*, see under *Phacitis*; *σκοτασμὸς*, a making dark.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a darkening or dullness of the crystalline lens. See *Phacoscotoma.* Fr. anal. *phacoscotasme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Dunkelwerden der Krystalllinse im Auge.*

Phăcoscŏtisis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The same as *Phacoscotasmus.*

Phăcoscŏtōma, *ătis*, n. (*Φακὸς*, see under *Phacitis*; *σκοτώμα*, a darkening, a dizziness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for darkness or dullness of the crystalline lens. See *Phacoscotasmus.* Fr. anal. *phacoscotôme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Verdunkeltsein der Krystalllinse.*

Phăcoscŏtōmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* } (*Phăcoscŏtōma*,
Phăcoscŏtōmătōsus, *a, um.* } darkness of the crystalline lens; terminals *-ĭcus, -ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phacoscotoma*: phacoscotoma'tic: phacoscoto'matous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6; *div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phacoscotomatique*, adj.; *phacoscotomateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phacoscotoma betreffend.*

Phăcōsis, *is*, f. (*Φακὸς*, a lentil.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for an affection of the eye; also called *Nigra oculi macula*, the black spot of the eye. Fr. anal. *phacose*, f. Germ. syn. *ein dunklig Fleck auf dem Auge.*

Phăcōsy'phĭlion'thus, *i*, m. (*Φακὸς*, the lentil; *syphĭlionthus*, the venereal scaly eruption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for lenticular *syphilionthus*. Fr. anal. *phacosyphilionthé*, m. Germ. syn. *die linsenförmige venerische Finne.*

Phăcōtos. } (*Φακὸς*, a lentil.) Of or be-
Phăcōtus, *a, um.* } longing to a lentil, as to its form or shape. *Med., Surg.* Formerly applied to an instrument (*scalpellum lenticulare*) used in fractures of the bones of the *cranium* for scraping or making smooth their edges. The same as *Phacoides*. Fr. syn. *lenticulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *linsenförmig*, adj.

Phacy'drops, *ōpis*, m. } (*Φακὸς*, see under *Pha-*
Phacydrop'sia, *æ*, f. } *citis*; *ὕδρωψ*, the dropsy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropsy of the crystalline lens: phacydrop'sy. Fr. anal. *phacydropisie*, f. Germ. anal. *Phakydrops*, m.; syn. *die Wassersucht der Krystalllinse.*

Phăcȳmēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Φακὸς*, see under *Phacitis*; *ὑμὴν*, a membrane; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the capsule of the lens: phacymeni'tis. Fr. anal. *phacyménite*, f. Germ. anal. *Phakymenitis*, f.; syn. *die Entzündung der Linsenkapsel.*

Phădărōdēs. } *Med., Pathol.* Terms for a mul-
Phădărōsis. } berry tumour situated on the inner surface of the eyelid, but considered by Kraus as probably a mistake for *Psadarosis* or *Psathyrosis*.

Phænakisticopium. See *Phenakisticopium.*

Phænerobiotus. See *Phanerobius.*

Phænŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Φαίνω*, to show; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits which are very apparent, because they have no adherence to the neighbouring parts: phenocar'pous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Phanerocarpus*. Fr. anal. *phénocarpe*, adj.

Phænŏgă'mius, *a, um.* (*Φαίνω*, to give forth; *γάμος*, marriage.) *Bot.* Yielding flowers; flowering; phenogamic; applied to a grand division (*Phænogamia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants comprising such as produce flowers, sexual organs, and a seed with an embryo: phenoga'mious; otherwise termed *Cotyledones*, *Embryonatæ*, and *Vasculares*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Note Cryptogamius*. Fr. syn. *phénogame*, adj.

Phænŏ'gămus, *a, um.* (*Φαίνω*, to shew; *γάμος*, a marriage.) *Bot.* The same as *Phanerogamus*; applied to plants in which fructification is evidently the result of concourse of the two sexes. The *Leibnitzia phœnogama*, very rarely has its *calathidia* blown: pheno'gamous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Phanerogamus*. Fr. anal. *phénogame*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbarehelig*, adj.

Phænoleu'cus, *a, um.* (*Φαιὸς*, dark-coloured or brown, according to Jourdan; *λευκὸς*, white.) *Ornithol.* That which is brown and white; applied to the plumage of the *Muscicapa phœnoleuca*: phenoleu'cous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phénoleuque*, adj. Germ. syn. *braungeweisset*, adj.

Phænŏ'mĕnŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. } (*Φαίνομαι*, to appear;
Phænŏ'mĕnŏgŏ'nia, *æ*, f. } *γεννάω*, to generate.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the generating, or occurring, of *phenomena* or appearances, as in disease: phenomeno'geny. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phénomenogénie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erzeugung oder Entstehung der Erscheinungen* (*der Krankheit, u.s.w.*).

Phænŏ'mĕnŏgŏnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Phænŏmĕnŏgŏnia*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the occurrence of morbid *phenomena*: pheno'menogono'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phénoménogonologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Entstehung der* (*Krankheits-*) *Erscheinungen.*

Phænŏ'mĕnogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Phænŏmĕnon*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a history of morbid *phenomena*: phenomeno'graphy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phénoménographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der* (*Krankheits-*) *Erscheinungen.*

Phænŏ'mĕnogră'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phænŏmĕnogrăphia*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phænomenographia*: pheno'menogra'phical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *phénoménographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phenomenographie betreffend.*

Phænŏ'mĕnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Phænŏmĕnon*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine of *phenomena* (of a morbid state): pheno'meno'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phénoménologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Erscheinungen* (*des gesunden oder des kranken Zustandes, u.s.w.*).

Phænŏ'mĕnŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phænŏmĕnŏlŏgia*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Phænomenologia*: pheno'menolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *phénomenologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phœnomenologie betreffend.*

Phænŏ'mĕnon. } (*Φαίνω*, to make to ap-
Phænŏ'mĕnum, *i*, n. } pear.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for an appearance: a pheno'menon. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phénomène*, m. Germ. syn. *Erscheinung*, f.; anal. *Phenomen*, n.

Phænŏ'mĕnŏscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Phænŏmĕnon*; *σκοπέω*, to look.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the observation and examination of (morbid) *phenomena*: pheno'meno'scopy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phénoménoscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beobachtung und Untersuchung der* (*Krankheits-*) *Erscheinungen.*

Phænŏ'mĕnoscŏ'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phænŏmĕnoscŏpia*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phænomenoscopia*: pheno'menosco'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *phénoménoscopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phœnomenoskopic betreffend.*

Phænŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (*Φαίνω*, to show; *πούς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Mayer to a Family (*Phænopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Ophidii*, comprehending those in which the rudiments of feet are visible: pheno'podous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phénopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbarfüssig*, adj.

Phænostēmōnis, *is*, *e*. (*Φαίνω*, to show; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* The same as *Phanerostemonis*. Applied by Gleditsch

to plants having distinct stamens. The *Raphiolepis phenostemon* has the stamens longer than the calyx. Fr. anal. *phénonostémoné*, adj. Germ syn. *offenbarstaubfadig*, adj.

Phæŏ'lĕpis, *ĭdis*, adj. (*Φαιὸς*, brown or dark-coloured; *λεπὶς*, a scale.) *Bot.* Having scales of a brownish chesnut colour, as the *Agaricus phæolepis*. Fr. anal. *phéolépide*, adj. Germ. syn. *braunschuppig*, adj.

Phæophthal'mus, *a, um.* (*Φαιὸς*, brown or dark-coloured; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye.) Having a brown or dark eye. *Bot.* The *Agaricus phæophthalmus* has the hat white, with a deep and brown or dark *umbilicus*, somewhat like an eye: phe'ophthal'mous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phéophthalmé*, adj. Germ. syn. *braunaugig*, adj.

Phæophÿ'llĭna, *æ*, f. (*Φαιὸς*, dusky or dun; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot., Chem.* See *Phyllophæina*.

Phæo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Φαιὸς*, brown or dark-coloured; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having brown wings, as the *Dexia phæoptera*, etc.: pheo'pterous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phéoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *braungeflugelt*, adj.

Phæ'os. } (*Φαιὸς*, blackish.) *Chem.*
Phæ'us, *a, um.* } Brown, dusky, or dun-coloured. The same as *Fuscus*. *Med., Pharm.* Old epithet applied to a certain collyrium from its colour. Fr. syn. *brun*, adj. Germ. syn. *braun*, adj.

Phăgæ'na, *æ*, f. (*Φάγειν*, to eat away.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ravenous hunger; applied the same as *Phagedæna*.

Phăgĕdæ'na, *æ*, f. (*Φάγειν*, to eat away.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a malignant ulcer which spreads very rapidly. Fr. syn. *ulcère rongeant*. Germ. syn. *ein um sich fressendes Geschwür*.

Phăgĕdæ'na Gangrēnōsa. *Med., Pathol.* A term for hospital gangrene. Fr. syn. *pourriture d'hôpital*. Germ. syn. *Hospitalbrand*, m.

Phăgĕdæ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phăgĕdæna*, a malignant, fast-spreading ulcer; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Belonging to, or of the nature of *Phagedæna;* applied to any corroding ulcer rapid in its progress: phagede'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *phagédénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ätzend*, part. adj.; *fressend*, part. adj.

Phăgĕdæ'nŏcĕ'rătōdeītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Phăgĕdæna*, a corroding ulcer; *cĕrātōdeītis*, inflammation of the *cornea.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for phagedenic inflammation of the *cornea* or of its cellulose tunic. Fr. anal. *phagédénocératodéite*, f. Germ. syn. (*die fressende, verschwärende*) *Entzündung des Hornhautzellgewebes*.

Phăgosyphĭloch'thus, *i*, m. (*Φάγειν*, to eat; cont. *syphĭlĭdochthus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for corroding *syphilidochthus*, or syphilitic tubercle. Germ. syn. *das fressende venerische Knotengeschwür*.

Phajŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*Φαιὸς*, brown or dark-coloured; *κεφαλὴ*, the head.) *Bot.* Having a brown head or hat, as the *Agaricus phajocephalus:* phajoce'phalous. Fr. anal. *phéocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *braunkopfig*, adj.

Phajŏpŏ'dius, *a, um.* (*Φαιὸς*, brown or dark-coloured; *ποὺς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* brown or dark-coloured, as the *Agaricus phajopodius:* phajopo'dious. Fr. anal. *phéopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *braunfussig*, adj.

Phă'lăcra, *æ*, f. (*Φαλάκρα*, bald.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for baldness of the head. See *Alopecia, Calvities, Phalacroma*. Fr. anal. *phalacre*, f. Germ. syn. *Kahlheit*, f.; *Kahlkopf*, m.

Phălacrōdēs, adj. (*Φάλακρὸς*, bald; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of baldness; very bald: pha'lacrous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phalacreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *kahlkopfig*, adj.

Phălacrōma, *ătis*, n. (*Φαλάκρωμα*, that which is made bald.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bald head; also applied to a man that is become bald. See *Phalacra*. Fr. anal. *phalacrôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Kahlkopf*, m.; *Kahlgemachte*, n.

Phălacrōmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phălacrōma*, what is made bald; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phalacroma:* phalacroma'tic. The same as *Phalacroticus*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phalacromatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Kahlkopf betreffend*.

Phălacrōmătōsus, *a, um.* (*Phălacrōma*, what is made bald; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of *Phalacroma:* phalacro'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phalacromateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *kahlkopfig*, adj.

Phălacrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φαλακρὸς*, bald.) *Med.* Old term for the progress of *Phalacroma; Calvities*, or baldness. Fr. syn. *calvitié*, f. Germ. syn. *Kahlheit*, f.

Phălă'crōtēs, *ētis*, f. (*Φαλακρὸς*, bald.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for baldness. See *Alopecia, Calvities, Phalacra, Phalacroma*. Fr. syn. *calvitie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kahlheit*, f.

Phălacrōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Φαλακρόομαι*, to become bald; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phalacra* or baldness: phalacro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. See *Phalacromaticus*. Fr. anal. *phalacrotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Kahlheit betreffend*.

Phă'lăcrum, *i*, n. (*Φαλακρὸς*, bald.) *Med., Surg.* Old name for an instrument having a blunt smooth top; a probe, according to Turton.

Phălænāceus, *a, um.* (*Φάλαινα*, a moth.) *Conchol.* Applied to a shell (*Avicula phalanacea*) because its form resembles that of the wing of a small moth: phalena'ceous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phalénacé*, adj.

Phălæ'nides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family of the *Lepidoptera Nocturna*, having the *Phalæna* for their type. It ought to be *Phalænidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *phalénides*, m. pl.

Phălænītes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family of the *Lepidoptera*, having the *Phalæna* for their type. It should be *Phalænidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *phalénites*, m. pl.

Phălænoīdēs, adj. (*Φάλαινα*, a moth; termi-

nal *-ĭdēs.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Macquart to a group (nom. f. pl.) of the *Tipularia*, comprehending such as resemble more or less the *Phalenæ;* applied to insects having some resemblance to the *Phalæna*, as the *Hemerobus phalænoides*, *Psychoda phalænoides*. *Ornithol.* Applied to some birds, as the *Helias phalænoides*, *Strix phalænoides*, because brown, red, yellow and grey are intermingled zig-zag in their plumage so as to form a whole which calls to mind in some degree the colour of the wings of the *Phalæna:* phale'noid. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5; *div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *phalénoide*, adj.

Phălai'a. (Probably Φαλὸς, splendid.) *Med., Pharm.* A barbarous term, by Basilius Valentinus Spagyricus, for a universal medicine or *panacea*, which was nothing else than the *Mercurius Philosophicus;* also by Rolfinkius, *de Purgant. s.* ii. *art.* 3. *c.* 15, for the *Tinctura jalapæ.*

Phălan'găgra, *æ*, f. (Φαλάγξ, a battalion, applied to the small bones of the fingers and toes; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for gout of the finger or toe. The same as *Phalangarthritis.* Fr. anal. *phalangagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Fingergicht*, f.

Phălangarthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Phălanx*, a small bone of the finger or toe; *arthritis*, gout, or inflammation of a joint.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for gout of the finger. Also termed *Phalangagra.* Fr. anal. *phalangarthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Fingergicht*, f.

Phălan'ges. (Pl. of *Phălanx, gis*, f., a phalange, or a battalion of foot.) *Anat.* Applied to the small bones of the fingers and toes; the first, metacarpal or metatarsal, the second, middle, which are wanting in the thumb and first or great toe, and the third or unguiferous. Fr. anal. *phalange*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Gliederreihen*, f. pl.

Phălangi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The same as *Phalangosis.*

Phălan'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phălanx*, the small bones of the fingers or toes; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to the *phalanges:* phalan'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phalangique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Phalangen betreffend.*

Phălan'gĭdus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck and Leach to a Family (*Phalangidæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Arachnides*, having the *Phalangium* for their type: phalan'gidous. Fr. anal. *phalangide*, adj.

Phălangĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Phălanx*, a battalion; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to vegetable hairs which are provided with transverse *septa* with a contraction at the outside of the *septa*, as in the *Tradescantia Virginica:* phalan'giform. Fr. anal. *phalangiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *reiheförmig*, adj.

Phalangis'ta, *æ*, f. *Zoöl.* Name of a certain animal; applied by Blainville to a Family (nom. pl.) of the *Mammifera Didelphi*, having it for their type; and by Goldfuss to a Family (same case) of the *Mammifera Marsupialia.* Fr. anal. *phalangier*, m.; *phalangiste*, m.

Phălan'gītus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Cuvier, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Phalangita*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Arachnides*, having the *Phalangiana* for their type: phalan'gitous. Fr. anal. *phalangien*, adj.

Phălangōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φάλαγξ, a row of soldiers.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for an affection of the eyelids when there are two or more rows of hairs on them; also for a prolapse of the upper eyelid, or *ptosis.* See *Hispiditas.* Fr. anal. *phalangose*, f.

Phălanx, *gis*, f. (Φάλαγξ, a battalion.) *Anat.* Applied to the small bones of the fingers and toes. See *Phalanges.* Fr. anal. *phalange*, f. Germ. syn. *Reihe*, f.

Phălārī'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Link and Kunth to a tribe (*Phalarideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Phalaris* for their type: phalari'deous. Fr. anal. *phalaridé*, adj.

Phălāris, *ĭdis*, f. (Φαλὸς, white or splendid; from its white shining seed, supposed to be the Φαλαρὸς of Dioscorides.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* The plant canary-grass. Germ. syn. *canariengras*, n.

Phălāris Cănārien'sis. *Bot.* Canary-grass, the seed of which is the common food of the canary-bird; it is ground into meal and made into a coarse kind of bread in the Canary islands. Germ. syn. *Canariengras*, n.

Phălāros. } (Φαλαρὸς.) White or shin-
Phălārus, *a, um.* } ing: phala'rous. Fr. syn. *blanc*, adj. Germ. syn. *glanzend*, part. adj.; *weiss*, adj.

Phălarsiphўtum, *i*, n. (Φάλαγξ, a battalion; ἄῤῥην, a male; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to plants of which the stamens are united by the fillets into many packets: a phalar'siphyte. Fr. anal. *phalarsiphyte*, m.

Phă'lĕra, *æ*, f. (Φάλος, the shade or forepiece of a helmet.) Term for an ornament, the projecting part in front of a helmet, being part of the headdress, worn by gentlemen and men at arms in Rome; and in the pl. *Phaleræ*, a term for the cheek-pieces, or equestrian ornaments for both horses and riders. *Surg.* Gr. anal. Φάλαραι, used by Galen, *de Fasc. n.* 52, metaphorically for a kind of bandage for the nose.

Phallal'gia, *æ*, f. (Φαλλὸς, the *membrum virile;* ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the *membrum virile:* phallal'gy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phallalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Schmerz im mannlichen Gliede.*

Phallal'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phallalgia*, pain in the *penis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phallalgia:* phallal'gic. Fr. anal. *phallalgique*, adj. Germ syn. *Phallalgie betreffend.*

Phallana'strŏphē, *es*, f. } (Φαλλὸς, the *mem-*
Phallanastrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. } *brum virile;* ἀναστροφὴ, a turning back, or wheeling round.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for distortion of the *penis.* Germ. syn. *eine Verdrehung des männlichen Gliedes; Ruthenverdrehung*, f.

Phallanastrŏ'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phallanastrŏphē*, distortion of the *penis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to

Phallanastrophe or *Phallanastrophia:* phallanastro'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phallanastrophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phallanastrophe betreffend.*

Phallancȳ'lōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φαλλὸς, the *membrum virile;* ἀγκύλωσις, a stiffening of the joints.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a crooking, curving, or bending of the *penis*, as in *chordee.* The same as *Phallocampsis.* Fr. anal. *phallancylose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Krummung der männlichen Ruthe.*

Phallancȳlōtĭ'cus, *a, um.* (*Phallancȳ'lōsis*, a crooking of the *penis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phallancylosis:* phallancylo'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phallancylotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phallankylose betreffend.*

Phallaneurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Φαλλὸς, the *membrum virile;* ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for an aneurism of the *penis:* a phallan'eurism. Fr. anal. *phallaneurisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Pulsadergeschwulst am männlichen Gliede.*

Phallaneurysmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phallaneurysma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phallaneurysma:* phallaneurysma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phallaneurysmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phallaneurisma betreffend.*

Phal'lĭcus, *a, um.* (Φαλλὸς, the *membrum virile;* terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *penis:* phal'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phallique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum männlichen Gliede gehörig.*

Phal'loblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Φαλλὸς, the *membrum virile;* βλέννα, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for chronic *blennorrhœa*, or gleet. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *phalloblennorrhée*, f.

Phallŏcamp'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φαλλὸς, the *membrum virile;* κάμψις, a bending.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a crooking, curving, or bending of the *penis*, as in *chordee.* See *Phallancylosis.* Germ. syn. *die Krümmung des männlichen Gliedes; Ruthenkrümmung*, f.

Phallŏcamp'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phallŏcampsis*, a bending of the *penis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phallocampsis:* phallocamp'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phallocamptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phallokampsis betreffend.*

Phallŏcar'cĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (Φαλλὸς, the *membrum virile;* καρκίνωμα, a cancer.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for cancer of the *penis.* Fr. anal. *phallocarcinome*, m. Germ. syn. *der Krebs des männlichen Gliedes; Ruthenkrebs*, m.

Phallŏcar'cĭnōmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phallŏcarcĭnōma*, cancer of the *penis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phallocarcinoma:* phallocar'cinoma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phallocarcinomatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phallokarkinoma betreffend.*

Phallŏcar'cĭnōmătōsus, *a, um.* (*Phallŏcarcĭnōma*, cancer of the *penis;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of *Phallocarcinoma:* phallocarcino'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phallocarcinomateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Phallokarkinoma behaftet.*

Phallocryp'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φαλλὸς, the *membrum virile;* κρύψις, a hiding or concealment.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a shrinking or retraction of the *penis.* Fr. anal. *phallocrypsis*, f. Germ. anal. *Phallokrypsis*, f.; syn. *Ruthenschwinden*, n.

Phallocryp'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phallocrypsis*, shrinking of the *penis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phallocrypsis:* phallocryp'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phallocryptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phallokrypsis betreffend.*

Phallocyloticus. See *Phallancyloticus.*

Phalloïdēs, adj. (Φαλλὸς, the *membrum virile;* terminal *-ῑdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a *penis*, as the mushroom called *Dictyophora phalloidea*, or the polypus *Veretillum phalloides:* phal'loid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *phalloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phallus ähnlich; penisförmig*, adj.

Phalloïdeus, *a, um.* (*Phallus*, a genus of *Fungi;* terminal *-ῑdeus.*) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Phalloidei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gasteromycetes Angiogasteres*, having the *Phallus* for their type. Applied by A. Brongniart to a section (*Phalloideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Clathraceæ*, having the *Phallus* for their type: phalloi'deous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *phalloïde*, adj.; *phalloïdéen*, adj.

Phalloncōsus, *a, um.* (*Phalloncus*, a morbid swelling of the *penis;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of, or belonging to *Phalloncus:* phallon'cous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phalloncéux*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Phalloncus gehörig.*

Phallon'cus, *i*, m. (Φαλλὸς, the *membrum virile;* ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a morbid swelling of the *penis.* Germ. syn. *eine krankhafte Anschwellung des männlichen Gliedes.*

Phallopsŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Φαλλὸς, the *membrum virile;* ψόφος, a noise or sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the escape of air through the *penis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *phallopsophie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Abgang von Luft durch das männliche Glied.*

Phallopsŏ'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phallopsŏphia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phallopsophia:* phallopso'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phallopsophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Phallopsophie gehörig.*

Phallorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Φαλλὸς, the *membrum virile;* ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bursting forth from the *penis* (of blood, as is usually intended by this form of word): phallor'rhagy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phallorrhagie*, f.

Phallorrhă'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phallorrhăgia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phallorrhagia:* phallorrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phallorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phalorrhagie betreffend.*

Phallorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Φαλλὸς, the *membrum virile;* ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term

simply meaning a flow or gradual discharge from the *penis* (or *urethra*), but employed to denote *urethritis* with a discharge, or *gonorrhœa* in men. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *phallorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Phallorrhöe betreffend.*

Phallorrhoïs'chĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Phallorrhœa, urethritis* with discharge; ἴσχω, to hold or check.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a stopping of the gonorrhœal discharge. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Germ. syn. *die Stopfung des Trippers.*

Phallorrhoïschĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phallorrhoïschĕsis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phallorrhoischesis:* phallorrhoïsche'tic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phallorrhoïschétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Stopfung des Trippers betreffend.*

Phal'lus, *i*, m. (Φαλλὸς, Priapus, or the *membrum virile*, which this fungus resembled.) *Anat.* The Greek name for the *membrum virile* or *penis.* Fr. syn. *verge*, f. Germ. syn. *Ruthe*, f.; *das männliche Glied. Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Fungi.*

Phal'lus Escŭlen'tus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the morel fungus, growing on moist banks and wet pastures; used the same as the truffle.

Phal'lus Impudĭcus. *Bot.* The stinkhorn, a fungus which is, even at a distance, intolerably fetid; when near, it has the smell of volatile alkali; it is applied to allay pain of the limbs; also called *Fungus phalloides.*

Phă'nĕranthērus, *a, um.* (Φανερὸς, evident; ἀνθηρὸς, an anther.) *Bot.* Having anthers on the outside, as in the *Nonea phanerantheca:* pha'neranthe'rous. Fr. anal. *phanéranthère*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbarstaubbeutelig*, adj.

Phă'nĕran'thus, *a, um.* (Φανερὸς, evident; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants of which the flowers are manifest: pha'neran'thous. Fr. anal. *phanéranthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbarblumig*, adj.

Phă'nĕrŏbiōtĭcus, *a, um.* (Φανερὸς, evident or visible; βιωτικὸς, fit for life.) *Med., Physiol.* That which exhibits distinct manifestations of life, as in plants and animals: pha'nerobio'tic. Fr. anal. *phanérobiotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbare Lebensäusserungen zeigend.*

Phă'nĕrŏbiōtus, *a, um.* } (Φανερὸς, evident or
Phănĕrŏ'bius, *a, um.* } visible; βίος, life.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Phanerozöus.*

Phă'nĕrobran'choïdeus, *a, um.* (Φανερὸς, evident; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Fitzinger to a Family (*Phanerobranchoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of reptiles: pha'nerobranchoi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *phanérobranchioïde*, adj.

Phă'nĕrŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Φανερὸς, evident; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Eschenholtz to a section (*Phanerocarpa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acalepha Discophora*, comprehending those across the body of which are perceived the reproductive corpuscles: pha'nerocar'pous. See *Phænocarpus.* Fr. anal. *phanérocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbarfruchtig*, adj.

Phă'nĕrocŏtylĕdŏ'neus, *a. um.* (Φανερὸς, visible; κοτυληδὼν, a cotyledon.) *Bot.* Applied to a section (*Phanerocotyledoneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the vegetable kingdom established by Agardh, under which he ranges those plants, the cotyledons of which are easily perceived: pha'nerocotyledo'neous. Fr. anal. *phanérocotylédone*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbarsamenlappig*, adj.

Phanerogamia. See *Phanerogamius.*

Phă'nĕrŏgă'mius, *a, um.* (Φανερὸς, evident; γάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* Applied to a grand division (*Phanerogamia*, nom. pl. n.) of the vegetable kingdom, to which belong all plants provided with the sexes well developed: pha'neroga'mious. See *Note Cryptogamius.* Fr. anal. *phanérogame*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbarehelig*, adj.

Phănĕrŏ'gămus, *a, um.* (Φανερὸς, visible; γάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* Applied by Linnæus to vegetables which have the sexual organs well developed: phanero'gamous. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a branch (*Phanerogama*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca*, comprehending those among which copulation is necessary. See *Phænogamus.* Fr. anal. *phanérogame*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbarehelig*, adj.

Phă'nĕrŏ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Φανερὸς, evident; γένος, origin.) *Geol., Mineral.* Applied by Haüy, Brongniart and C. Prevost, to an Order (*Phenerogena*, nom. pl. n.) of homogeneous rocks, comprehending those of which the composition is apparent, and allows of their being certainly referred to the mineral species already known, denominated and rigorously determined: pha'nero'genous. Fr. anal. *phanérogène*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbarursprunglich*, adj.

Phă'nĕroglos'sus, *a, um.* (Φανερὸς, evident; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Wagler to a Family (*Phaneroglossa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Ranadea*, among reptiles, comprehending those which have a tongue well developed, in distinction from the Family of the *Pipa*, which he designated under the term *Aglossa:* pha'neroglos'sous. Fr. anal. *phanéroglosse*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbarzungig*, adj.

Phă'nĕrŏneu'rus, *a, um.* (Φανερὸς, evident; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Rudolphi to a series (*Phaneroneura*, nom. pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, comprehending animals having free and distinct nerves: pha'neroner'vous. Fr. anal. *phanéroneure*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbarädericht*, adj.

Phănĕrŏ'phytum, *i*, n. (Φανερὸς, evident; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to the more evident or distinct plants (*Phanerophyta*, nom. pl. n.) as distinguished from the *Cryptophyta*, or more imperfect: a pha'nerophyte. Fr. anal. *phanérophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *die deutliche Pflanze.*

Phă'nĕropneu'mŏnus, *a, um.* (Φανερὸς, evident; πνεύμων, the lung.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Phanéropneumona*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropodophora*, which corresponds to a part of the *Pectinibran-*

chiata of Cuvier, and to the *Pulmonea Operculata* of Férussac: pha'neropneu'monous. Fr. anal. *phanéropneumone*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbarlungig*, adj.

Phă'nĕrostēmŏnis, *is, e.* (*Φανερός*, evident; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to plants having distinct stamens. See *Phœnostemonis.* Fr. anal. *phanérostémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *offenbarstaubfadig*, adj.

Phănĕrŏzōïs, *a, um.* (*Φανερός*, evident; *ξωή*, life.) *Med., Physiol.* That which is distinctly alive, as opposed to *Cryptozoüs*, seemingly dead or imperceptibly living: pha'nerozo'ous. Fr. anal. *phanérozoé*, adj. Germ. syn. *deutlich lebend.*

Phantă'sia, *æ*, f. (*Φαντασία*, a making visible, or showing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an imaginary or false representing; imagination: phan'tasy. Fr. anal. *phantasie*, f. Germ. syn. *die falsche, leere Vorstellung.*

Phantasiodes. See *Phantasioides.*

Phăntasioīdēs, adj. (*Phantăsia*, imaginary representation; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling *Phantasia:* phanta'sioid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *phantasioïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *einer Phantasie ähnlich.*

Phantas'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Φαντάζω*, to make appear.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an imaginary representation of objects that are not really present, the effect of disease of the eye or of the brain; phantasy: phan'tasm. See *Mirmidones.* Fr. anal. *phantasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Luftgebild*, m.; *Trugbild*, m.

Phantasmăgōria, *æ*, f. (*Φάντασμα*, an image or phantom; *ἄγω*, to lead along or bring in.) Term for the raising or recalling ghosts or spirits of the dead, as formerly pretended to be practised. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phantasmagorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Geistercitiren*, n.

Phantasmă'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Phantasma*, an image or phantom.) *Med.* Term for an exposition of the cause of appearances or phantoms: phantasma'tics. Fr. anal. *phantasmatique*, f. Germ. syn. *Phantasmatik*, f.

Phantasmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phantasma*, an image or phantom; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phantasma:* phantasma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phantasmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *vorgebliche oder vermeintliche Erscheinungen betreffend.*

Phantasmă'tion. } (Dim. *Phantasma*, an
Phantasmă'tium, *ii*, n. } image or phantom.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a little image or phantom. Fr. anal. *phantasmation*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleines unbedeutlich Phantasma.*

Phantasmatographia. See *Phantasmographia.*

Phantas'măt̆ōmōria, *æ*, f. (*Φάντασμα*, an image or phantom; *μωρία*, folly.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for silliness or childishness with false fancies. Fr. anal. *phantasmatomorie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Albernheit mit falschen Vorstellungen.*

Phantas'mogrăphia, *æ*, f. (*Φάντασμα*, an image or phantom; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Zenneck for a history of sensible external appearances: phantasmog'raphy. Fr. anal. *phantasmographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beschreibung der sinnlichen äusseren Erscheinungen.*

Phantas'mōphrĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φάντασμα*, an image or phantom; *φρένωσις*, instruction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by C. H. Schultz for dreamy fancies in a waking state. Fr. anal. *phantasmophrénose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Traumgesichte im wachenden Zustande; Bildirren*, f.; *Wachirren*, f.

Phantas'moscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Φάντασμα*, an image or phantom; *σκοπέω*, to see.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a seeing of ghosts, spectres, or spirits: phantas'moscopy. Fr. anal. *phantasmoscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gespenstersehen*, n.

Phantas'tĭcon. } *Med., Physiol.* The same
Phantas'tĭcum, *i*, n. } as *Phantasma*, also as *Phantasia.*

Phantas'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Φαντασία*, a making visible; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Physiol.* Able to represent or make visible; creating or conceiving visions or appearances: phantas'tic. Fr. anal. *phantastique*, adj. Germ. anal. *phantastisch*, adj.

Phantas'ton. } (*Φανταστὸς*, conceiving vi-
Phantas'tum, *i*, n. } sions.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a mental conception or idea. Fr. and Germ. syn. *idée*, f.

Phantas'tus, *a, um.* (*Φανταστὸς.*) The same as *Phantasticus.*

Phantōma, *ătis*, n. (*Φαντάζω*, to make visible.) The same as *Phantasma. Obstet.* Name given to the small effigy or figure of a child, employed to illustrate the progress of labour: a phan'tom. Fr. anal. *phantôme*, m.; syn. *phantasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Traumbild*, n.; *Trugbild*, n.

Pharcidōdēs, adj. (*Φαρκὶς*, a wrinkle; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Having or full of wrinkles: phar'cidous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pharcideux*, adj. Germ. syn. *runzlicht*, adj.

Phărĭcon. } (*Φαρικὸν*, some kind of poi-
Phărĭcum, *i*, n. } son.) *Med., Pharm.* Name for a simple but powerful poison employed by the ancient physicians, but it is still unknown to what kind of poison it was specially applied.

Pharmăcei'a, *æ*, f. (*Φαρμακεία.*) *Med.* A term used by Hippocrates for purgation. Foës, *p.* 650. *Pharm.* Anciently sometimes employed the same as *φαρμακευτικὴ*, in which signification it was used by Jac. le Mort, *Pharmac. Med. Phys. c.* i. Fr. syn. *pharmacie*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzeneibereitung*, f.

Pharmăceu'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Φαρμάκευμα.*) *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Pharmacon.*

Pharmă'ceus, *i*, m. } (*Φαρμακεὺς.*) *Med.* Term
Pharmaceu'ta, *æ*, m. } the same as *Pharmacopœus.*

Pharmaceu'tic. (*Φαρμακεύω*, to use purging medicines; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to pharmacy. *Pharmăceu'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharmaceutique*, adj. Germ. syn. *pharmaceutisch*, adj.

Pharmăceu'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Φαρμακευτικὸς*, of or belonging to pharmacy.) *Med.* Term for

the art or system of administering medicines: pharmaceu'tics. Fr. anal. *pharmaceutique*, f. Germ. anal. *Pharmakeutik*, f.

Pharmă'cĭcus, *a, um.* (*Φάρμακον*, a medicine; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to medicines or remedies: pharma'cic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharmacique*, adj. Germ. syn. *arzneilich*, adj.

Pharmacien. (Fr. An apothecary.) The *pharmacien*, or apothecary of France, is a different functionary from him, so called, of England; he is educated as a druggist, passes an examination, and, if successful, is qualified to dispense, but not to prescribe medicines. Hence it is that pharmacy is there conducted by well-informed, in many instances highly scientific, men; while here, the druggist is, in too many instances, an ignorant, unscrupulous, money-grasping quack. See *Apothecary.* Fr. syn. *apothécaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Apotheker*, m.

Pharmăcītes, adj. (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to wine that is drugged or medicated. Fr. syn. *mixtionné*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Arzneisachen vermischt.*

Phar'măcŏbă'sănus, *i*, m. (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; *βάσανος*, a touchstone.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a trier, prover, or test of medicines, which formed the title of a work by Matthiolus. Fr. anal. *pharmacobasane*, m. Germ. syn. *Arzneiprüfstein*, m.

Phar'măcŏcăta'grăphŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; *καταγράφω*, to write down; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* An unwieldy term, used by J. J. Plenk, for the doctrine or art of writing prescriptions: phar'macoca'tagrapho'logy. Fr. anal. *pharmacocatagraphologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Receptschreibekunst*, f.

Phar'măcŏchȳmia, *æ*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a medicine; *χυμία*, chemistry.) *Chem., Med.* Old term for that part of chemistry which treats of the preparation of chemical medicines; pharmaceutic chemistry. Fr. anal. *pharmacochymie*, f. Germ. syn. *die pharmaceutische Chemie.*

Phar'măcŏcollŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; *collocystis*, a gelatinous capsule.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a gelatinous capsule containing medicine: a phar'macocol'locyst. Fr. anal. *pharmacocollocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *ein aus Gallert bereitetes Arzneikäpselchen.*

Pharmacōdēs, adj. (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; a poisonous drug; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having or full of medicine; phar'macous. Also poisonous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pharmaceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *arzneilich*, adj.; *giftartig*, adj.

Phar'măcŏdȳnă'mĭca, *æ*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; *δύναμις*, strength.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for the doctrine of the specific powers and properties of drugs or medicines: phar'macodyna'mics. Fr. anal. *pharmacodynamique*, f. Germ. anal. *Pharmacodynamik*, f.

Phar'măcŏdȳnă'miŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; *δύναμις*, power; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a dissertation on the specific powers and properties of drugs or medicines: phar'macody'namio'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pharmacodynamiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Kraft und Wirkung der Arzneien.*

Phar'măcŏdȳnă'miŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pharmăcŏdynămiŏlŏgia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to *Pharmacodynamiologia:* phar'macodyna'miolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharmacodynamiologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pharmakodynamiologie betreffend.*

Phar'măcognōsia, *æ*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; *γνῶσις*, knowledge.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a knowledge of drugs or medicines, their properties and operation. Fr. anal. *pharmacognosie*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzneimittelkunde*, f.

Phar'măcognos'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; *γνωστικὸς*, good at knowing.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for the doctrine, or the faculty, or power of knowing medicines, their qualities and action: pharmacognos'tics. Fr. anal. *pharmacognostique*, f. Germ. syn. *Pharmakognostik*, f.

Phar'măcŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a medicine; *λογὸς*, a discourse.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a treatise on the art of preparing medicines; the study of pharmacy: phar'maco'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pharmacologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzneimittellehre*, f.

Phar'măcŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pharmăcŏlŏgia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem., Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to *Pharmacologia;* phar'macolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharmacologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pharmakologie betreffend.*

Phar'măcŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; *μανία*, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applicable to many patients who have a morbid craving or hunger for medicines; medicine-madness. Also applicable to certain practitioners who prescribe them. Fr. anal. *pharmacomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzneiwuth*, f.

Phar'măcŏmăni'ăcus, *a, um.* (*Pharmăcŏmănia*, a morbid craving for medicines.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharmacomania:* phar'macomani'acal. Fr. anal. *pharmacomaniaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *übermässige Arzneihungrige.*

Phar'măcŏmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for the weighing or measuring medicinal substances: pharmaco'metry. Fr. anal. *pharmacometrie*, f. Germ. anal. *Pharmakometrie*, f.

Pharmăcŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; *μετρὸν*, a measure.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a medicine-measure: a pharmaco'meter. Fr. anal. *pharmacomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Arzneimaass*, n.; *Pharmakometer*, n.

Phar'măcŏmor'phĭcus, *a, um.* (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; *μορφὴ*, form or appearance; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to the appearance of drugs or medicines; applied to the ability (*Pharmacomorphica ars*) to distinguish drugs or medicines by their form or appearance: phar'macomor'phic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi.

t. 6. Fr. anal. *pharmacomorphique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Arzneiformen gehörig.*

Phar'măcon. } (*Φάρμακον.*) *Med., Pharm.*
Phar'măcum, *i*, n. } Term for a drug or medicine; also a poisonous drug, dye, or paint; a philtre, or love-potion and a spice or seasoning. Fr. anal. *pharmacon*, m.; *poison*, m.; *teinture*, f.; *philtre*, m.; *épice*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzneimittel*, n.; *Gift*, n.; *Farbe*, f.; *Zaubertrank*, m.; *Gewurz*, n.

Pharmăcōn, *ōnis*, m. (*Φαρμακὼν.*) *Chem.* Term for a dye-house. Fr. syn. *teinturerie*, f. Germ. syn. *Farberei*, f.

Phar'măcŏpœ'ia, *æ*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a medicine; *ποιέω*, to make.) *Med.* Term for a book, or improved system of directions for compounding medicines; a dispensatory; also, the art of rightly preparing medicines, as the word literally signifies: a phar'macopœ'ia. Fr. anal. *pharmacopée*, f. Germ. syn. *Pharmakopöie*, f.

Phar'macopœ'ial. *Med.* Of or belonging to a pharmacopœia. *Pharmăcŏpœiālis, is, e.*

Phar'măcŏpœ'us, *i*, m. (*Φάρμακον*, a medicine; *ποιέω*, to make.) *Med.* The same as *Apothecarius.* See *Pharmacopola.*

Phar'măcŏpōla, *æ*, m. (*Φαρμακοπωλέω*, to vend medicines.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Apothecarius*, or apothecary, not, however, according to the English acceptation of this word, but according to its ancient meaning, which agrees with our druggist, not only in his proper calling of a mere vendor of medicines, but also in that which many of the least respectable of them shamefully practise: a phar'macopole, quack, or mountebank. Fr. anal. *pharmacopole*, m.; syn. *apothécaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Arzneihändler*, m.; *Apotheker*, m.

Phar'măcŏpōlium, *ii*, n. (*Φαρμακοπωλέω*, to vend medicines.) *Med.* Old term for an apothecary's or druggist's shop. See *Pharmacopœus.* Fr. syn. *apothicairerie*, f. Germ. syn. *Apotheke*, f.

Phar'măcŏpŏ'sia, *æ*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a medicine; *πόσις*, a potion.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for any liquid medicine; also used specially for a purging medicine, by Hippocrates, Galen, Foësius, etc. Fr. anal. *pharmacoposie*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzneitrinken*, n.; *Gifttrinken*, n.

Phar'măcōthēca, *æ*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a medicine; *θήκη*, a covering, sheath, or little cell.) *Med.* Old term for a medicine-chest. Fr. anal. *pharmacothèque*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzneikiste*, f.; *Hausapotheke*, f.

Phar'măcōthĕ'răpeu'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pharmăcōthĕrăpia*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharmacotherapia:* phar'macothe'rapeu'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharmacothérapeutique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pharmakotherapie betreffend.*

Phar'măcōthĕră'pĭa, *æ*, f. (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the curing or healing of diseases by the use of medicines: phar'macothe'rapy. Fr. anal. *pharmacothérapie*, f. Germ. anal. *Pharmakotherapie*, f.; syn. *die Krankheits Heilung durch Arzneimittel.*

Pharmac'tēr, *ēris*, m. (*Φαρμακτὴρ.*) The same as *Pharmacopœus.*

Pharmacum. See *Pharmacon.*

Phar'măcur'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Φάρμακον*, a drug or medicine; *ἔργον*, a work; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Epithet applied by Harder, *in Apiario Obs.* 75, according to Castellus, to remedies selected from pharmacy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharmacurgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *pharmakurgisch*, adj.

Phar'măcur'gus, *i*, m. (*Φαρμακουργὸς.*) *Med.* The same as *Pharmacopœus.*

Phar'macy. (*Φάρμακον*, a medicine.) *Med.* The art of preparing medicines to be used in the treatment of diseases. *Pharmă'cia, æ*, f. See *Medicamentaria.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *pharmacie*, f. Germ. syn. *Apothekerkunst*, f.; *Arzeneibereitung*, f.

Pharmax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φάρμαξις.*) *Med.* The same as *Pharmacia*, or treatment by medicines. Fr. and Germ. syn. *pharmacie*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzneibereitung*, f.

Pharmiānum, *i*, n. (*Φαρμιανὸν.*) *Med., Pharm.* Old name of a *Malagma;* used by Galen.

Pharygathrum. }
Pharygetrum. } See *Pharyngethrum.*

Phăryngal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φάρυγξ*, the throat or pharynx; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the pharynx: pharyngal'gy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pharyngalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlundkopfschmerz*, m.

Phăryngal'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phăryngalgia*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharyngalgia:* pharyngal'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharyngalgique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pharyngalgie betreffend.*

Pharyngeal. See *Pharyngeus.*

Phăryn'gemphrac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phăryngemphraxis:* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharyngemphraxis:* pharyn'gemphrac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharyngemphractique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schlundverstopfung betreffend.*

Phăryn'gemphrax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φάρυγξ*, the throat or pharynx; *ἔμφραξις*, a stoppage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a stoppage or obstruction in the pharynx. Fr. anal. *pharyngemphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlundverstopfung*, f.

Phăryngĕ'thron. } (*Φάρυγξ*, the pharynx.)
Phăryngĕ'thrum, *i*, n. } *Anat.* The same as *Pharynx.*

Phăryn'geurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Φάρυγξ*, the throat or pharynx; *ἐυρύνω*, to make wide.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid widening or enlargement of the pharynx: a pharyn'geurism. Fr. anal. *pharyngeurysme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine (krankhafte) Schlunderweiterung.*

Phăryn'geurysmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phăryngeurysma*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharyngeurysma:* pharyn'geurysma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharyngeurysmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pharyngeurysma betreffend.*

Phăryn'geus, *a, um.* (*Φάρυγξ*, the pharynx.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the pharynx: pharyn'geal. Fr. anal. *pharyngien*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Schlund gehörig.*

Phăryngītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phăryngītis*, inflam-

mation of the pharynx; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharyngitis:* pharyngi'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pharyngitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pharyngitis betreffend.*

Phărynglʹtis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Phărynx*, the pharynx; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the membrane forming the pharynx; also termed *Cynanche pharyngea.* Fr. anal. *pharyngite*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlundentzündung*, f.

Phărygisʹmus, *i*, m. (*Phărynx*, the pharynx; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for spasm of the muscles of the pharynx: pharyn'gism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* v. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *pharyngisme*, m.

Phăryn'go-. (*Φάρυγξ*, the pharynx.) *Anat., Med., Surg.* Used as a prefix in compound terms denoting connection with or relation to the pharynx. Fr. & Ger. anal. *pharyngo-.*

Pharyn'gobran'chial. (*Phărynx* and *branchiālis.*) *Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the *Os pharyngien supérieur* of Cuvier. *Phăryngobranchiālis, is, e.*

Pharyngocace. See *Cacopharyngia.*

Phărynggŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Φάρυγξ*, the pharynx; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *hernia*, or rather prolapse from excessive dilatation, of the pharynx: pharyn'gocele. Fr. anal. *pharyngocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlundkopfbruch*, m.

Phăryn'gocēlĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phăryngŏcēlē, hernia* of the pharynx; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharyngocele:* pharyn'goce'lic, Fr. anal. *pharyngocélique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Pharyngocele gehörig.*

Phăryn'gŏcentērium, *ii*, n. (Prefix, *Phăryngo-; κεντέω*, to prick.) *Med., Surg.* Name for an instrument for puncturing the pharynx. Fr. anal. *pharyngocentèrion*, m. Germ. syn. *an Schlund Troisquart.*

Phăryn'gŏcĕ'phăle, *es*, f. (Prefix, *Phăryngo-; κεφαλή*, the head.) *Anat.* Term for the upper part or head of the pharynx. Fr. anal. *pharyngocéphale*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlundkopf*, m.

Phăryn'gŏcĕphălĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phăryngŏcĕphăle;* terminal *ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Pharyngocephale*, or head of the pharynx: pharyn'gocepha'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharyngocéphalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Schlundkopf gehörig.*

Phăryn'gŏcўnan'che, *es*, f. (Prefix *Phăryngo-; κυνάγχη*, a kind of sore throat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pharyngeal *angina.* Fr. anal. *pharyngocynanche*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhrenkopfsbräune*, f.

Phăryn'gŏcўnan'chĭcus, *a, um*, (*Phăryngŏcўnanche;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharyngocynanche:* pharyn'gocynan'chic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharyngocynanchique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pharyngocynanche betreffend.*

Phăryn'gŏdўnia, *æ*, f. (Prefix *Phăryngo-; ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for (chronic spasmodic) pain of the pharynx. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pharyngodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *der (chronische krampfhafte) Schlundkopfschmerz.*

Phăryngŏdў'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phăryngŏdўnia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharyngodynia*, or pain of the pharynx: pharyngody'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharyngodynique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pharyngodynie betreffend.*

Phăryngŏ'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Prefix *Phăryngo-; λύσις*, a loosing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a maiming of the muscles of the pharynx. Also the same as *Pharyngoparalysis.* Fr. anal. *pharyngolysie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlundlähmung*, f.

Phăryngŏlў'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phăryngŏlўsis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharyngolysis:* pharyngoly'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Pharyngoparalyticus.* Fr. anal. *pharyngolytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *de Schlundlähmung betreffend.*

Phăryn'gŏpălātīnus, *a, um.* (Prefix *Phăryngo-; pălātum*, the palate.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the pharynx and soft palate. Fr. anal. *pharyngopalatin*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich den Schlund und den Gaumen betrifft.*

Phăryn'gŏpară'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Prefix *Phăryngo-; παράλυσις*, palsy.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pharyngolysis.*

Phăryn'gŏpărălў'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phăryngŏparălўsis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pharyngolyticus.*

Phăryn'gŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Prefix *Phăryngo-; πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the pharynx or fauces: pharyngo'pathy. Fr. anal. *pharyngopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Rachenkrankheit*, f.

Phăryn'gŏpĕri'stolē, *es*, f. (Prefix *Phăryngo-; περιστολή*, a dressing out.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for contraction of the pharynx. See *Pharyngostenia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *pharyngoperistole*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlunderengerung*, f.

Phăryn'gŏpĕristŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phăryngŏpĕristŏle;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharyngoperistole:* pharyngoperisto'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharyngopéristolique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pharingoperistole betreffend.*

Phăryn'goplēgia, *æ*, f. (Prefix *Phăryngo-; πληγή*, a stroke.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Pharyngolysis* and *Pharyngoparalysis*, or a paralysing of the muscles of the pharynx: pharyn'goplegy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pharyngoplégie*, f.

Phăryn'goplēgĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phăryngoplēgia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharyngoplegia:* pharyngople'gic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharyngoplégique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pharyngoplegie betreffend.*

Phăryn'goplēthōra, *æ*, f. (Prefix *Phăryngo-; πληθώρη*, fulness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *plethora* of the pharynx or fauces. Fr. anal. *pharyngoplèthore*, f. Germ. syn. *der Blutüberfluss in den Organen des Rachens.*

Phăryn'gorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Prefix *Phăryngo-; ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bursting forth or sudden discharge from the pharynx, and intended to mean a discharge of blood: pharyngor'rhagy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.*

vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pharyngorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlundblutfluss*, m.

Phăryn'gorrhăgĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Phăryngorrhăgia*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharyngorrhagia*: pharyn'gorrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharyngorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pharyngorrhagie betreffend.*

Phăryn'gospasmōdĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Phăryngospasmus*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharyngospasmus*: pharyn'gospasmo'dic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pharyngospasmodique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schlundkrampf betreffend.*

Phăryn'gospas'mus, *i*, m. (Prefix *Phăryngo-*; *σπασμὸς*, a convulsion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm of the pharynx: pharyn'gospasm. Fr. anal. *pharyngospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlundkrampf*, m.

Phăryn'gostă'phylīnus, *a*, *um*. (*Φάρυγξ*, the pharynx; *σταφυλὴ*, the *uvula*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the pharynx and uvula; applied to a muscle, otherwise called the *Palato-pharyngeus*. Fr. anal. *pharyngostaphylin*, adj.

Phăryn'gostĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Prefix *Phăryngo-*; *στένος*, a strait or difficulty.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a contraction of the pharynx, and so like *Pharyngoperistole*: pharyngo'steny. Fr. anal. *pharyngostènie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlundverengerung*, f.

Phăryngostĕnus, *a*, *um*. (*Phăryngostĕnia*, contraction of the pharynx.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pharyngostenia*: pharyngo'stenous. Fr. anal. *pharyngostène*, Germ. syn. *die Schlundverengerung betreffend.*

Phăryngostŏ'mătus, *a*, *um*. (Prefix *Phăryngo-*; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a type of articulated animals (*Pharyngostomata*, nom. pl. n.), comprehending those of which the borders of the *œsophagus* form two lips which constitute the mouth, as in the *Serpulæ*: pharyn'gosto'matous. Fr. anal. *pharyngostóme*, adj.

Pharyn'gotome. (*Φάρυγξ*, the pharynx; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Name of an instrument like a lancet inclosed in a sheath for safety to the neighbouring parts in operating, which may be darted out by a spring, used in performing pharyngotomy. *Phăryngŏ'tŏmus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *pharyngotome*, m. Germ. syn. *Pharyngotom*, n.

Pharyngo'tomy. (*Φάρυγξ*, the pharynx; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting into the pharynx. *Phăryngŏtŏ'mia*, *æ*, m. Fr. anal. *pharyngotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlundschnitt*, m.

Phă'rynx, *gis*, f. (*Φάρυγξ*, a chasm or cleft, from *φάρω*, to cleave, cut, or sever.) *Anat.* Name for the musculo-membranous bag at the back of the mouth and upper part of the *œsophagus*: the pha'rynx. See *Pharyngethron.* Fr. anal. *pharynx*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlund*, m.

Phascoïdeus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Arnott and Furnrohr to a tribe (*Phascoideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the mosses, having the *Phascum* for their type: phascoi'deous. Fr. anal. *phascoidé*, adj.

Phascolomydes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss to a Family of the *Mammifera Marsupialia*, having the *Phascolomys* for their type. Fr. anal. *phascolomydes*, m. pl. Should be *Phascolomydæ*, patron. m. pl.

Phase. (*Φάσις*, an appearance or sight.) An appearance, or the manner in which a thing shews itself to us. *Astron.* The appearance which some of the planets present, viz., gibbous, horned, halved, and round or full. *Phă'sis*, *eos*, f. Fr. anal. *phase*, f. Germ. syn. *Ansehen*, n.

Phăseŏ'leus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by De Candolle and Ebermaier to a section (*Phaseoleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Leguminosæ*, having the *Phaseolus* for their type: phaseo'leous. Fr. anal. *phaséolé*, adj.

Phăseŏ'lĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* The name *Phaseolic* acid has been given to phaseolin, because it combines with salifiable bases: phaseo'lic. Fr. anal. *phaséolique*, adj.

Phase'olin'. (*Phăseŏlus*, the haricot, or kidney-bean.) *Chem.* Applied by Vauquelin to a crystalline substance extruded from a species of black poisonous haricot of the Isle of France. *Phăsēŏlīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *phaséoline*, f.

Phăseŏlīnus, *a*, *um*. (*Phăseŏlus*, the haricot or kidney-bean.) *Conchol.* Applied to certain shells which in their form resemble the *Phaseolus*, or kidney-bean, as the *Pecten phaseolinus*, *Amphidesma phaseolina*: phaseoli'nous. Fr. anal. *phaséolin*, adj.

Phăse'ŏlus, *i*, m. (*Φάσηλος*, or *φασίολος*, a little ship; from the resemblance of its pods.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*. Fr. syn. *haricot*, m. Germ. syn. *Phaseole*, f.

Phăse'ŏlus Crētĭcus. *Bot.* Name of a plant, a decoction of the leaves of which, called by the Americans *Cajan* or *Cayan*, is said to restrain the bleeding from piles.

Phăse'ŏlus Vulgāris. *Bot.* The systematic name of the kidney-bean, or French bean plant. Fr. syn. *l'haricot commun.* Germ. syn. *die gemeine Bohne oder Phaseole.*

Phasgă'nium, *ii*, n. (*Φάσγανον*, a sword; from the shape of its leaves.) *Bot.* Name for the herb sword-grass. Fr. syn. *glaïeul*, m. Germ. syn. *Veilwurz*, f.

Phăsiăneus, *a*, *um*. *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a section (*Phasianeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ Calyptereæ*, having the *Phasia* for their type: phasia'neous. Fr. anal. *phasiané*, adj.

Phăsiănidæ, patron. m. pl. *Ornithol.* Name given by Vigors to a Family of the *Gallinaceæ*, having the *Phasianus* for their type. Fr. anal. *phasianides*, m. pl.

Phăsiăno'ptĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Φασιανὸς*, a pheasant; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Conchol.* Applied to a flat shell (*Crenatula phasianoptera*), the form of which is like that of the wing of a pheasant: phasiano'pterous. Fr. anal. *phasianoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *fasangeflugelt*, adj.

Phăsiănus, *i*, m. (*Φᾶσις*, the river *Phasis* in Colchis or Pontus, from the borders of which they were brought.) *Ornithol.* The pheasant. A genus of the Order *Gallinaceæ*. Fr. anal. *faisan*, m. Germ. syn. *Fasan*, m.

Phāsiānus Col'chĭcus. *Ornithol.* Systematic name of the common pheasant, the flesh of which is delicate and easy of digestion. Fr. syn. *faisan vulgaire.* Germ. syn. *der gemeine Fasan.*

Phāsiānus Gallus. The systematic name of the common domestic fowl; also called *Gallus domesticus.* Fr. syn. *coq*, m. Germ. syn. *Haushahn*, m.

Phas'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Φάσμα.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Phantoma;* an apparition, spectre, or phantom. Fr. anal. *phasme*, m.; syn. *fantôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Erscheinung*, f.; *Traumbild*, n.; *Trugbild*, n.

Phat'ne, *es*, f. } (*Φάτνη*, a manger or feed-
Phat'nion. } ing-trough for horses.)

Phat'nium, *ii*, n. } *Anat., Physiol.* Terms for *alveolus*, or the socket of a tooth. Fr. syn. *alvéole*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnhöhle*, f.

Phatnŏrrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φάτνη*, the socket of a tooth; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst through.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sudden discharge (as of blood) from an *alveolus*, or tooth-socket: phatnor'rhagy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phatnorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnhöhlenblutfluss*, m.

Phatnorrhă'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phatnorrhăgia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phatnorrhagia:* phatnorrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phatnorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phatnorrhagie betreffend.*

Phausinx, *ingis*, f. (*Φάω*, to burn.) *Med.* Old term for red circles (*phausinges*, nom. pl.) arising on the legs from fire; also spots excited by fire. See *Phoides.*

Phaustiānos. } (*Φάω*, to burn.) *Med.,*
Phaustiānus, *i.* m. } *Pharm., Surg.* Old name of a pastil exceedingly sharp and gnawing; used against large fleshy excrescences, described by Aëtius, ix. 49.

Phea'sant. *Ornithol.* The common name of the *Phasianus Colchicus.* Fr. syn. *faisan vulgaire.* Germ. syn. *der gemeine Fasan.*

Phea'sant's Eye. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Adonis.*

Phēgo'ptĕris, *is, e.* (*Φηγός*, a kind of oak; *πτερίς*, a fern.) *Bot.* A fern (*Polypodium phegopteris*) is thus named because it grows principally at the foot of the tree indicated: phego'pterate. Fr. anal. *phégoptère*, adj.

NOTE.—The etymon *φηγός*, which probably denotes the *quercus esculentus*, is often incorrectly taken for the *Fagus* or beech tree, and appears to be so here.

Phellan'drium, *ii*, n. (*Φέλλος*, the cork tree; *ἀνδρίον*, a little male.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Fr. anal. *phellandre*, m. Germ. syn. *Pferdefenchel*, f.; *Wasserschierling*, m.

Phellan'drium Aquātĭcum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the water-fennel, or fine-leaved water hemlock, which is narcotic and poisonous in its quality; the seeds have been recommended with Peruvian bark in *phthisis;* also called *Cicutaria aquatica* and *Fœniculum aquaticum.* Fr. syn. *fenouil d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Wasserfenchel*, m.

Phēmos. (*Φῆμος.*) *Med.* Old term for a medicine against dysentery, invented by Martianus, according to Aëtius, l. 9. Gorræus.

Phenakistascopium. See *Phænomenocistoscopium.*

Phengŏphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (*Φέγγος*, light; *φοβέω*, to strike with fear.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fear or intolerance of light: phengopho'by. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phengophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *Glanzscheu*, f.

Phengŏphŏ'bĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phengŏphŏbia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phengophobia:* phengopho'bic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phengophobique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phengophobie betreffend.*

Phenicin'. *Chem.* Name given by Crum to the substance otherwise named *Indigo carmina*, which he discovered. *Phœnīcīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *phénicine*, f. Germ. syn. *Phoinikin*, n.

Phērea, *orum*, n. pl. (*Φήρεα.*) *Med., Pathol.* An obscure term used by Hippocrates for oblong eminences of glandular bodies which are around the ears; swelling of the parotid glands. Germ. syn. *starke Anschwellungen der Ohrdrüsen.*

Pherŏpŏ'reus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied Chevallier to a tribe (*Pheroporeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of lichens, corresponding to the false *Hypoxyla* of Fee, or the *Hypoxyleæ Lichenoideæ* of De Candolle: pheropo'reous. Fr. anal. *phéroporé*, adj.

Pheugy'dros. } (*Φεύγυδρος*, from *φεύγω*,
Pheugy'drus, *a, um.* } to flee; *ὕδωρ*, water.) *Med., Pathol.* Flying from or shunning water; applied in the neuter as a synonyme of *Hydrophobia:* pheugy'drous. Fr. anal. *pheugydre*, adj. Germ. syn. *wasserscheu*, adj.

Phi'ăla, *æ*, f. (*Φιάλη*, a shallow cup or bowl.) *Chem.* Term for an alembic or still: a phi'al or vi'al. By this last translation, or the analogue of the term, is usually understood a small glass bottle. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phiole*, f. Germ. syn. *Destillirkolben*, m.

Phĭlac'ter. (*Φιλέω*, to love; *ἄγω*, to compel.) A term employed to signify a talisman; also a philtre.

Phĭlădel'phus, *a, um.* (*Φιλέω*, to love; *ἀδελφός*, a brother; because it attaches itself to whatever is near, by its roughness.) *Bot.* Applied (nom. sing. m.) as a name for the *Galium aparine*, or goose-grass. Fr. syn. *gaillet accrochant.* Germ. syn. *Klebekraut*, n. *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to an Order (*Philadelphæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Ichnozoa*, comprehending *polypi* joined into a mass where the life of each agrees with the degree of vitality of the whole: philadel'phous. Fr. anal. *philadelphe*, adj.

Phĭlădel'pheus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Philadelpheæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by D. Don, having the *Philadelphus* for their type: philadel'pheous. Fr. anal. *philadelphé*, adj.

Phĭlădў'năмos. } (*Φιλέω*, to love; *ἀδύνα-*
Phĭlădў'năмus, *a, um.* } *μος*, wanting strength.) *Med., Pharm.* That which soon weakens; Gr. anal. *Φιλαδύναμος*, used by Hippocrates,

de Rat. Vict. in Acut. iii. 40, as an epithet of water: philady'namous. Fr. anal. *philadynamie*, adj.

Philagriānon. } (*Philagrius*, its inventor.)
Philagriānum, *i*, n. } *Med., Pharm.* Name of a malagma described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 18, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 577.

Philanthrōpus, *i*, m. (Φιλέω, to love; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Bot.* A name for the *Galium aparine*, or goose-grass. Fr. syn. *gaillet accrochant.* Germ. syn. *Klebekraut*, n. *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a compound medicine against nephritic affections.

Philan'thŏris, *is*, *e.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Philanthores*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenoptera*, having the *Philanthus* for their type. Fr. anal. *philantheur*, adj.

Philan'thus, *a*, *um.* (Φιλέω, to love; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Entomol.* That which loves flowers, as the *Hoplia philantha*, which lives on them: philan'thous. Fr. anal. *philanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenliebend*, part. adj.

Philau'tia, *æ*, f. (Φιλέω, to love; αὐτὸς, himself.) See *Autophilia.*

Philiātēr, *ēris*, m. (Φιλέω, to love; ἰατὴρ, a physician.) *Med.* Applied to one that is a lover of physicians, or of their profession; also studious of medicine. Fr. anal. *philiatre*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Freund* (*Liebhaber*) *der Aerzte.*

Philia'trĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Philiāter;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to a *Philiater:* philia'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *philiatrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Heilkunde* (*oder die Aertze*) *liebend.*

Philip'pi Trŏchis'cus. *Med., Pharm.* A term for a troch against dysentery, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 12, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 581.

Phillÿ'rea, *æ*, f. (Φιλλυρέα; supposed from *Philyra*, mother of Chiron, who first used it.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The herb mock privet.

Philobiōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φιλέω, to love; βίος, life.) *Med.* Term for the love of life. Fr. anal. *philobiose*, f.

Philŏbōlīta, *æ*, f. } (Φιλέω, to love; *bōlus*, a
Philŏbōlītes, *is*, f. } kind of fungus.) *Med.* Term for a lover of *fungi.* Fr. anal. *philobolite*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwammfreund*, m.

Philŏchēmĭcus, *i*, m. (Φιλέω, to love; *chēmia*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Term for a lover of chemistry. Fr. anal. *philochémique*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Freund der Chemie.*

Philochirur'gicus, *i*, m. (Φιλέω, to love; *chirurgus*, a surgeon.) *Med.* Term for a lover of surgeons, or of the art of surgery: philochirur'gical. Fr. anal. *philochirurgique*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Freund der Chirurgie.*

Philochymicus. See *Philochemicus.*

Philŏcŏ'tyle, *es*, f. *Med., Pharm.* Name of a plaster, according to Gorræus, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, where, however, it is written in the text, *p.* 130, *a. line* 18, φιλοκοτύχη; Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 563, gives *phycotyche.*

Philo'crătis, Emplas'trum. *Med., Pharm.* Name of a plaster described by Celsus, v. *c.* 19, *n.* 14.

Philodĭnus, *a*, *um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a tribe (*Philodinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Infusoria Rotifera*, having the *Philodina* for their type: philodi'nous. Fr. anal. *philodine*, adj.

Philœ'nia, *æ.* f. (Φιλέω, to love; οἶνος, wine.) *Med.* Term for the love of, or addiction to, wine. Fr. anal. *philœnie*, f. Germ. syn. *Trinksucht*, f.; *Weinliebe*, f.

Philŏgĕnĭtūra, f. (Φιλέω, to love; *gĕnĭtūra*, generation.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the love of generating or begetting progeny: philoge'niture. See *Storge. Phrenol.* The faculty *Philoprogenitiveness*, which see. Fr. anal. *philogéniture*, f.

Philŏgÿ'nia, *æ*, f. (Φιλέω, to love; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Med.* Term for the love of women; also termed *Gynophilia.* Fr. anal. *philogynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Weiberliebe*, f.

Philŏmă'thia, *æ*, f. (Φιλέω, to love; μάθησις, learning.) *Med.* Term for the love of learning: philo'mathy. Fr. anal. *philomathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lernbegierde*, f.; *Wissbegierde*, f.

Philŏmă'thĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Philomathia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Philomathia:* philoma'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *philomathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *lernbegierig*, adj.; *wissbegierig*, adj.

Philŏmīmēsia, *æ*, f. (Φιλέω, to love; μίμησις, imitation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by F. B. Osseander for an affection of the mind, consisting in a propensity to imitate. Fr. anal. *philomimésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachahmungssucht*, f.

Philŏmimētĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Philomimēsia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Philomimesia:* philomime'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *philomimétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gern nachahmend*, part. adj.; *nachäffend*, part. adj.

Philōnis, Colly'rium. (*Philo*, a physician.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a collyrium described by Celsus, vi. *c.* 6, *n.* 3.

Philōnium, *ii*, n. (*Philo*, who invented it.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a narcotic antidote, described in the dispensatories of Bavaria, etc.; two others were described by Jac. le Mort, *Pharm. Med. Phys. c.* 23, *p.* 174, one called the warm, the other the cold.

Philōnium Londīnen'se. *Med., Pharm.* Old term for the confection of opium.

Philŏpatrĭdŏma'nia, *æ*, f. (Φιλέω, to love; πατρὶς, one's country; μανία, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Nostalgia.*

Philŏphÿ'sĭcus, *i*, m. (Φιλέω, to love; φύσις, nature.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a lover of or an inquirer into the mysteries of nature. Fr. anal. *philophysique*, m. Germ. syn. *Naturforscher*, m.

Philŏpŏ'sia, *æ*, f. (Φιλέω, to love; πόσις, a drinking, or drink.) *Med.* Term the same as *Philœnia.*

Philoproge'nitiveness. (Φίλος, a lover; *progĕnies*, progeny.) *Phrenol.* Term for a Faculty common to man and the lower animals (its organ immediately above the

middle part of the *cerebellum*, corresponding to the occipital tuberosity) whose chief function is to produce the instinctive love of young.

Phĭlŏris'tia, *æ*, f. (Φιλέω, to love; ὁρίζω, to mark out or define.) *Med., Pathol.* Term, Gr. anal. *φιλοριστία*, used by Galen, *de Diff. Puls. l.* i. *c.* i. 17, *in fin.*, for too much study of bringing out definitions. Fr. anal. *philoristie*, f. Germ. syn. *Definirsucht*, f.; *Wortklauberei*, f.

Phĭlŏsaprŏ'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Φιλέω, to love; σαπρότης, rottenness or decay.) Loving or disposed to rottenness or decay; applied to substances of this nature: philosapro'tic. Fr. anal. *philosaprotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Ranzichte liebend.*

Phĭlŏ'sŏphēma, *ătis*, n. (Φιλοσοφέω, to love knowledge.) Term for a subject of scientific inquiry; a demonstration; demonstrative argument or conclusion: a philo'sophem. Fr. anal. *philosophème*, m. Germ. anal. *Philosophem*, m.

Philo'sopher's Stone. An alchemical and universal substance by which metals were to be transmuted and all diseases cured. It was believed to be possessed of the greatest virtues, but was not of the nature of *stone*, this word having been applied by the alchemists to every fixed thing which did not evaporate. As to the modes of its preparation, they are for the most part altogether hyperbolical; and the recorded examples of seeming transmutation of metals effected by its power, wear an aspect of imposture and absurdity too great for rational belief. See *Basiliscus, Boritis, Folium, Fumus Duplex, Gelbum, Gryphus, Hyle.* Fr. syn. *la pierre philosophale.* Germ. syn. *der Stein der Weisen.*

Phĭlŏsŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Φιλέω, to love; σοφία, wisdom or knowledge.) Term for the knowledge of things, natural and moral, founded upon reason and experience: philo'sophy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *philosophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Weltweisheit*, f.

Philosophia Naturalis. See *Natural Philosophy.*

Phĭlŏsŏ'phĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Phĭlŏsŏphia*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Philosophia:* philoso'phical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *philosophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Philosophie betreffend.*

Phĭlozōïa, *æ*, f. (Φιλέω, to love; ζωή, life.) Term for the love of life. Fr. anal. *philozoïe*, f. Germ. syn. *Lebensliebe*, f.

Phil'trum, *i*, n. (Φιλέω, to love.) *Anat.* Old term for the groove or channel from the *column* of the nose to the upper lip. Fr. anal. *philtre*, m. *Med.* Ancient term for a medicine given for the purpose of conciliating, or winning the love of another; such being held in high credit. Fr. anal. *philtre*, m. Germ. syn. *Liebesbecker*, m.; *Liebestrank*, m.

Phĭly'dros. } (Φιλέω, to love; ὕδωρ,
Phĭly'drus, *a*, *um.* } water.) Loving water. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to plants (*Philydræ plantæ*) and animals that grow in, inhabit, or frequent water: phily'drous. Fr. anal. *philydre*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Wasser liebend.*

Phĭlypo'strŏphus, *a*, *um.* (Φιλέω, to love; ὑποστροφή, a recurrence or relapse.) *Med., Pathol.* Loving to return; also a recurring: philypo'strophous. Fr. anal. *philypostrophe*, adj. Germ. syn. *gern wiederkehrend.*

Phīmōsien'tŏme, *es*, f. (Φίμωσις, a muzzling; ἐντομή, an incision.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting or dividing the prepuce in *phimosis:* phimosien'tomy. Fr. anal. *phimosientomie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Einschneiden der zu engen Vorhaut.*

Phīmōsiŏ'tŏme, *es*, f. } The same as *Phimo-*
Phīmōsiŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. } *sientome.*

Phīmōsis, *is*, f. (Φιμόω, to constrict.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a constriction of the extremity of the prepuce, because of which it cannot be drawn back to uncover the glans. See *Capistratio, Scapillatum.* Fr. anal. *phimosis*, m. Germ. syn. *die Verengerung der Vorhaut um die Eichel.*

Phīmōtĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Phīmōsis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Phimosis:* phimo'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phimotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phimosis betreffend.*

Phlas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Φλάω, for θλάω, to contuse.) *Med., Surg.* Old term for a contusion. See *Thlasis, Thlasma.* Fr. syn. *contusion*, f. Germ. syn. *Quetschung*, f.; *Zerstossung*, f.

Phlĕbartēriŏdiă lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; ἀρτηρία, an artery; διάλυσις, a loosing or separating.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a venoso-arterial or varicose aneurism. Fr. anal. *phlébarteriodialyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die venose Schlagadergeschwulst.*

Phlĕbartēriŏdiălў'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Phlĕbarteriŏdiălysis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlebarteriodialysis:* phlebarte'riodialy'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlébartériodialytique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phlebarteriodialysis betreffend.*

Phlĕbectă'sia, *æ*, f. } (Φλὲψ, a vein; ἐκτείνω,
Phlĕbec'tăsis, *is*, f. } to extend, or draw out.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Terms for *Varix*, which comprises in its characteristic peculiarities a manifest extension of the knotted veins: phlebec'tasy. Fr. anal. *phlebectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutaderausdehnung*, f.

Phlĕbectă'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Phlĕbectăsis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlebectasis:* phlebecta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlébectatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phlebectasis betreffend.*

Phlĕbectŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; ἔκτοπος, away from a place.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for an abnormal situation of a vein, from original malformation or the pressure of a tumour: phlebec'topy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phlébectopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die abnorme Lage einer Vene.*

Phlĕbectŏ'pĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Phlĕbectŏpia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlebectopia:* phlebecto'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlébectopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phlebectopie betreffend.*

Phlĕbemphrac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phlĕbemphraxis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlebemphraxis:* phlebemphrac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlébemphractique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Phlebemphraxis betreffend.*

Phlĕbemphrax'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a stoppage or obstruction of the veins. Fr. anal. *phlébemphraxie,* f. Germ. syn. *eine Verstopfung der Blutadern.*

Phlĕbĕpātītis, *ĭdis,* f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *hēpatītis,* inflammation of the liver.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for venous *hepatitis,* or inflammation of the veins of the liver. Fr. anal. *phlébépatite,* f. Germ. syn. *eine Venenentzündung in der Leber.*

Phlebes Aëtioi. *Anat.* See *Aëtioi Phlebes.*

Phlĕbeurys'ma, *ătis,* n. (Φλὲψ, a vein; εὐρὺς, wide.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a widening or expansion of a vein; therefore synonymous with *Varix.* Fr. anal. *phlébeurysme,* m. Germ. syn. *Blutadernausdehnung,* f.

Phlĕbeurysmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phlĕbeurysma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlebeurysma:* phlebeurysma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlébeurysmatique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Phlebeurysma betreffend.*

Phlĕ'bion. } (Dim. Φλὲψ, a vein.) *Anat.*
Phlĕ'bium, *ii,* n. } Term for a little vein. See *Venula.* Fr. anal. *phlébion,* m. Germ. syn. *Aederchen,* n.; *ein kleine Blutader.*

Phlĕbis'mus, *i,* m. (Φλὲψ, a vein; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term used by Dr. M. Hall for the compression of the veins of the neck by nervous contraction of the muscles in the class of cases termed by him *Trachelismus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *phlébisme,* m.

Phlĕbītis, *ĭdis,* f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a vein: phlebi'tis. Fr. anal. *phlébite,* f. Germ. syn. *Blutaderentzündung,* f.

Phlebi'tis, U'terine. *Med., Pathol.* A term for puerperal fever. Fr. syn. *fièvre puerpérale.* Germ. syn. *Kindbetterinfieber,* n.

Phlĕbŏcarcĭnōma, *ătis,* n. (Φλὲψ, a vein; καρκίνωμα, a cancer.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for cancer of the veins. Fr. anal. *phlébocarcinôme,* m. Germ. syn. *die krebsartige Verschwäring der Venen.*

Phlĕbŏchōlōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; χώλωσις, a lameness.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a lameness or morbid condition of the veins. Fr. anal. *phlébocholose,* f. Germ. syn. *die Lähmung der Venen.*

Phlĕbochōlōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Plĕbŏchōlōsis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlebocholosis:* phlebocholo'tic. Fr. anal. *phlébocholotique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Phlebocholosis betreffend.*

Phlĕbŏder'meus, *a, um.* (Φλὲψ, a vein; δέρμα, the skin.) *Bot.* Applied by Persoon to a Family (*Phlebodermei,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Exosporii Pilomyci,* having the *Merula* for their type: phleboder'meous. Fr. anal. *phlébodermé,* adj.

Phlĕbŏdēs, adj. (Φλὲψ, a vein; terminal *ώδης.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Having or full of veins: phle'bose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phlébeux,* adj. Germ. syn. *voll Adern.*

Phlĕbŏdia'stăsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; διάστασις, a separation.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the standing apart from one another of the ends of a divided vein. Fr. anal. *phlébodiastase,* f. Germ. syn. *das Auseinanderstehen der Enden einer durchtrennten Vene.*

Phlĕbŏdiastă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phlĕbŏdiastăsis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Phlebodiastasis:* phlebodiasta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlébodiastatique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Phlebodiastasis betreffend.*

Phlĕbŏdŏnōdēs, adj. (Φλὲψ, a vein; δονέω, to excite or agitate; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of agitated veins. Gr. anal. φλεβοδονώδης, used by Hippocrates, *Prædict.* i. iii. 9, and *Coac. t.* 20, and rendered by Galen, *Comm. ad loc. prim.,* by blood vessels being agitated and distended because of the great heat and febrile effervescence of the blood. But it is considered by good authorities that φλεβονώδης is intended, which see. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phlebodonodeux,* adj. Germ. syn. *ein Krankheitszufall mit fieberhafter Turgescenz der Gefässe.*

Phlĕbogră'phia, *æ,* f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Med.* Term for a description or history of the veins: phlebo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phlébographie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Venen.*

Phlĕboïdēs, adj. (Φλὲψ, a vein; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat., Med.* Resembling a vein: phle'boid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *phleboïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *aderähnlich,* adj.

Phlĕbŏ'lītes, *is,* or *æ,* f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; λίθος, a stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the small fibrous, oval, or round bodies found in the veins, so dense that the filaments composing them cannot be separated by needles, at least in the indurated portions: a phle'bolite. Fr. anal. *phlébolithe,* f. Germ. syn. *Aderstein,* m.

Phlĕbŏlīthi'ăsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; λιθίασις, the disease of the stone.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for the tendency to the formation of stone in the veins. Fr. anal. *phlébolithiase,* f. Germ. syn. *die Neigung zu Steinbildung in den Venen.*

Phlĕbŏ'lĭthus, *a, um.* } (*Phlĕbŏlītes,* or *Phlĕbŏ-*
Phlĕbŏlĭ'tĭcus, *a, um.* } *lĭthus;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlebolites* or *Phlebolithus:* phleboli'thic: phleboli'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlébolithique* or *phlébolitique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Phlebolithus betreffend.*

Phlĕbŏ'lĭthus, *i,* m. The same as *Phlebolites.*

Phlĕbŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Med.* Term for a dissertation or treatise on the veins: phlebo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phébologie,* f. Germ. syn. *Venenkunde,* f.

Phlĕbŏmētrītis, *ĭdis,* f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *mētrītis,* inflammation of the womb.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for venous *metritis,* or inflammation of the veins of the womb. Fr. anal. *phlébométrite,* f. Germ. syn. *die venöse Gebärmutterentzündung.*

Phlĕbŏpă'lia, *æ*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *πάλλω*, to beat.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a beating of the pulse; pulsation; the vein-pulse. Fr. anal. *phlébopalie*, f. Germ. syn. *Aderschlag*, m.

NOTE.—The most ancient physicians did not distinguish between the veins and arteries, the word *φλὲψ* being employed by them for all.

Phlĕbŏphlŏgōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *φλόγωσις*, inflammation.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for venous inflammation. Fr. anal. *phlébophlogose*, f. Germ. syn. *venose Entzündung.*

Phlĕbŏ'phŏrus, *a*, *um.* (Φλὲψ, a vein; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing veins. The hat of the *Agaricus phlebophorus* is marked with rugous veins: phlebo'phorous. Fr. anal. *phlébophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *venentragend*, part. adj.

Phlĕbophthal'mŏtŏ'mia. See, as preferable, *Ophthalmophlebotomia.*

Phlĕbopneumŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *πνευμονία*, a disease of the lungs.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for venous *pneumonia.* Fr. anal. *phlébopneumonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die venose Pneumonie.*

Phlĕbo'ptĕrus, *a*, *um.* (Φλὲψ, a vein; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Clairville to a section (*Phleboptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hymenoptera*, comprehending such as have veined wings: phlebo'pterous. Fr. anal. *phléboptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *venengeflugelt*, adj.

Phlĕborrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Surg.* Term for sudden discharge of blood from the rupture of a vein: phlebor'rhagy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *phléborrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Blutfluss aus den Venen.*

Phlĕborrhă'gĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Phlĕborrhăgia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Phleborrhagia:* phleborrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phléborrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phleborrhagie betreffend.*

Phlĕborrhec'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Phlĕborrhexis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phleborrhexis:* phleborrhec'tic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phléborrhectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phleborrhexis betreffend.*

Phlĕborrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *ῥῆξις*, a breaking or bursting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the bursting or rupture of a vein. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *phléborrhexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Aderriss*, m.; *das Zerplatzen einer Vene.*

Phlĕbŏscēnŏgră'phia, *æ*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *σκηνὴ*, a scene; *γράφω*, to write.) *Anat., Med., Surg.* Term for an illustrated description of the veins; phlebosceno'graphy. See *Phlebographia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *phléboscénographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Venenbeschreibung*, f.

Phlĕboscēnŏgră'phĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Phlĕboscēnogrăphia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Phleboscenographia:* phleboscenogra'phical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phléboscénographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Venenbeschreibung betreffend.*

Phlĕbostem'ma, *ătis*, n. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *στέμμα*, a chaplet.) *Anat.* Term for the venous circle. See *Thelophlebostemma.*

Phlĕbostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *στένωσις*, a being straitened.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a contraction of the veins. Fr. anal. *phlébosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verengerung der Blutadern.*

Phlĕbostrep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *στρέψις*, a turning round.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for torsion or distortion of the veins. Fr. syn. *torsion des veines.* Germ syn. *das Umdrehen der Venen.*

Phlĕbŏsynizēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *συνίζησις*, a falling in or collapse.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for collapse of the veins. Fr. anal. *phlébosynizésie*, f. Germ. *die innere Venenverwachsung.*

Phlebotomania. See *Phlebotomomania.*

Phlĕbŏ'tŏmia, *æ*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the operation of opening a vein; venesection; bloodletting: phlebo'tomy. Fr. anal. *phlébotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Aderlass*, m.

Phlĕbŏtŏ'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Phlĕbŏtŏmia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to *Phlebotomia:* phleboto'mical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlébotomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phlebotomie betreffend.*

Phlĕbŏtŏmŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Phlĕbŏtŏmia;* phlebotomy; *μανία*, madness.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an excessive rage for phlebotomy. Fr. anal. *phlébotomomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Aderlasswuth*, f.

Phlĕbŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Old name for an instrument with which section of a vein was performed; a lancet: a phle'botome. Fr. anal. *phlébotome*, m. Germ. syn. *Aderlasseissen*, n. More particularly the spring lancet. Fr. syn. *flammette à ressort.* Germ. syn. *Aderlassschnapper*, m.

Phlebs, *bis*, f. (Φλὲψ.) *Anat.* The Greek word for *Vena;* a vein. Fr. syn. *veine*, f. Germ. syn. *Ader*, f.; *Vene*, f.

Phlĕbypectă'sia, *æ*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *hypectăsia*, moderate or slight extension.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for slight morbid extension of a vein: phlebypec'tasy. Fr. anal. *phlébypectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine massige (krankhafte) Venenausdehnung.*

Phlĕbypĕrectă'sia, *æ*, f. (Φλὲψ, a vein; *ὑπὲρ*, beyond; *ἔκτασις*, extension.) The same as *Hyperphleboëctasia.*

Phlĕdōnĭa, *æ*, f. } (Φλεδονεία or *φλεδωνεία*, idle
Phlĕdōnĭa, *æ*, f. } talk.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *delirium.* Fr. syn. *délire*, m. Germ. syn. *Wahnsinn*, m.

Phlĕdŏnōdēs, adj. (Φλέδων, a babbler; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of babbling; talkative; delirious; silly: phle'donous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv., *Phlebodonodes.* Fr. anal. *phlédoneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *delirirend*, part. adj.; *irreredend*, part. adj.

Phleghymen. See *Phlegmymen.*

Phlegm. (Φλέγω, to burn.) *Chem.* Name given to water that is formed by distillation. *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation or heat; also, for a cold, slimy humour in the

human body, regarded as the cause of many diseases; also for the thick viscid mucus secreted by the lungs. *Physiol.* Old name for the crude, aqueous, excrementitious humour generated and collected in the body; to which pertains the mucus of the nose, the saliva, the mucus of the stomach and intestines, according to Charlton, *Ex. Physiol.* vii. § 6. *Phleg'ma, ătis*, n. Fr. anal. *phlegme*, f. Germ. anal. *Phlegma*, n.; syn. *Schleim*, m.

Phlegmăgōgus, *a, um.* (*Φλέγμα*, phlegm; *ἄγω*, to drive out.) *Med., Pharm.* Removing or curing of phlegm; formerly applied to medicines which so acted: phleg'magogue. See *Note Cholagogus.* Fr. anal. *phlegmagogue*, adj.

Phlegmapyra. See *Phlegmatopyra.*

Phlegmă'sia, *æ*, f. (*Φλέγω*, to burn.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation accompanied by fever; feverishness; heat: phleg'masy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phlegmasie*, f.

Phlegmă'siæ. (Nom. pl. of *Phlegmăsia*, inflammation with fever.) Inflammations with fever; an Order of the Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *phlegmasies*, nom. pl.

Phlegmăsĭ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phlegmăsia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlegmasia*, or inflammation; inflammatory: phlegmasi'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlegmasitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *entzündisch*, adj.; *inflammatorisch*, adj.

Phlegmathymen. See *Phlegmymen.*

Phlegmă'tia Dŏlens. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease generally occurring to women soon after delivery, characterised by a sense of pain, weight and stiffness in the lumbar, hypogastric, or inguinal region on one side, or in the hip, the top of the thigh and corresponding *labium pudendi;* accompanied, and often preceded, by fever; the pain increases to an excruciating degree, extending along the thigh and down to the knee, then down the leg to the foot, each part when the pain has lasted for some time gradually becoming much swelled till throughout its whole extent the limb appears uniform, and feels very tense; the disease white-leg. See *Bucnemia Sparganosis.* Fr. syn. *phlegmatie*, f. Germ. syn. *die weisse Schenkelgeschwulst der Wöchnerinnen.*

Phlegmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phlegma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Phlegma:* phlegma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlegmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *phlegmatisch*, adj.

Phlegmătōdēs, adj. (*Φλέγμα*, inflammation; also mucus or phlegm; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of inflammation; much inflamed: phleg'matous. See *Diss. div.* i, *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phlegmateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *entzündungsartig*, adj.; *entzündet*, adj. Also applied similarly to mucus or phlegm. Germ. syn. *schleimartig*, adj.

Phlegmătoïdēs, adj. (*Φλέγμα*, inflammation, also mucus or phlegm; terminal *-ίδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling inflammation, or mucus: phleg'matoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *phlegmatoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *entzündungsähnlich*, adj.; *schleimähnlich*, adj.

Phlegmătŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (*Φλέγμα*, mucus; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mucous or pituitous fever. Fr. anal. *phlegmatopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimfieber*, n.

Phlegmătorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φλέγμα*, mucus; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for an affection of the nostrils similar to hæmorrhage, when they distil for some days a thin mucus: phlegmator'rhagy. The same as *Catarrh.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *phlegmatorrhagie.* Germ. syn. *Schleimausfluss*, m.

Phlegmătorrhă'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phlegmătorrhăgia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlegmatorrhagia:* phleg'matorrha'gic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlegmatorrhagique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phlegmatorrhagie betreffend.*

Phlegmătorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Φλέγμα*, mucus; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a milder degree of *Phlegmatorrhagia.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *phlegmatorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Phlegmatorrhöe betreffend.*

Phlegmătorrhoïcus, *a, um.* (*Phlegmătorrhœa;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlegmatorrhœa:* phlegmatorrho'ic. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlegmatorrhoïque*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phlegmatorrhöe betreffend.*

Phlegmŏnăpostēma, *ătis*, n. (*Φλεγμονή*, inflammation; *ἀπόστημα*, a deep-seated abscess.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for an aposteme occurring after inflammation; a blood abscess: a phleg'monapo'steme. Fr. anal. *phlegmonapostème*, m. Germ. syn. *Blutabscess*, m.; *Blutschwär*, n. (*nach einer Entzündung*).

Phleg'mŏnē, *es*, f. (*Φλέγω*, to burn.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a bright red inflammation; a suppuration; also, a throbbing, pointed tumour, tending to suppuration: a phleg'mon. Fr. anal. *phlegmon*, m. Germ. syn. *die algemeine Entzündung.*

Phleg'mŏnōdēs, adj. (*Φλεγμονή*, a suppuration, tumour, or inflammation; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of the inflammation termed phlegmon: phleg'monous. See *Erysipelas Phlegmonodes*, and *Tonsillitis Phlegmonodes, Note Myodes.* Fr. anal. *phlegmonode*, adj. Germ. syn. *entzündlich*, adj.; *entzündsartig*, adj.

Phleg'mŏnoïdēs, adj. (*Φλεγμονή*, phlegmon; terminal *-ίδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling phlegmon: phleg'monoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *phlegmonoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *entzündungähnlich*, adj.

Phlegmŏnosphæ'ria, *æ*, f. (*Φλεγμονή*, inflammation; *σφαιρίον*, a molecule.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for a globule, the product of inflammation. Fr. anal. *phlegmonosphérie*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündungskügelchen*, n.

Phlegmŏnōsus, *a, um.* The same as *Phlegmonodes.*

Phlegmȳmen, *ĕnis,* m. (Φλέγμα, mucus; ὑμὴν, a membrane.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a mucous membrane. Fr. syn. *membrane muqueuse,* f. Germ. syn. *Schleimhaut,* f.

Phlegmȳmĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phlegmȳmen;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Phlegmymen:* phlegmyme'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlegmyménique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Phlegmymen betreffend.*

Phlegmȳmĕnītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phlegmȳmĕnītis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlegmymenitis:* phlegmyme'niti'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlegmyménitique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Phlegmymenitis betreffend.*

Phlegmȳmĕnītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Phlegmȳmen,* a mucous membrane; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a mucous membrane: phlegmymeni'tis. Fr. anal. *phlegmyménite,* f. Germ. syn. *Schleimhautentzündung,* f.

Phleo'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Phleodeæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ* established by Link, having the *Phleum* for their type: phleo'deous. Fr. anal. *phléodé,* adj.

Phlīa, *æ,* f. (Φλιὰ, a post at the side of a door.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a surgical instrument resembling a door-post, mentioned by Galen, *de Artic.* iv. 51, and by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* iii. 49, and iv. 55.

Phlœœ'cius, *a, um.* (Φλοιὸς, bark; οἶκος, a house.) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth to lichens which grow upon the bark of trees: phlëe'cious. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phléœcien,* adj.

Phlœŏgŏnĭ'mĭcus, *a, um.* (Φλοιὸς, bark; γονὴ, generation; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth to lichens that grow upon organised bodies: phle'ogoni'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *phléogonímique,* adj.

Phlœorrhizīna, *æ,* f. } (Φλοιὸς, bark; ῥίζα, a
Phlœorrhizīnum, *i,* n. } root.) *Chem.* Term for a crystallized substance which *De Koninck* discovered in the bark of the roots of many species of the *Pyrus:* phleorrhizin'. Also termed *Rhizophlœina.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4, 5. See *Rosophleum.* Fr. anal. *phléorrhizine,* f. Germ. syn. *Wurzelrindenstoff,* m.

Phlœos'teosclērōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Φλοιὸς, bark; *osteosclērōsis,* a thickening and hardening of the substance of bone.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Lemmosteosclerosis.*

Phlŏgecphlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (Φλὸξ, a flame or blaze; ἐκφλέγω, to set on fire.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Variola synochalis,* or inflammatory smallpox. Fr. anal. *phlogecphlogie,* f. Germ. syn. *die entzündlichen Blattern.*

Phlŏgĕrўsĭ'pĕlas, *ătis,* n. (Φλὸξ, a flame or blaze; *erўsĭpĕlas.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Erysipelas synochale,* or inflammatory erysipelas. Fr. anal. *phlogérysipèle,* m. Germ. syn. *das ächt entzündliche Erysipelas.*

Phlŏgĕrythrŏ'pўra, *æ,* f. (Φλὸξ, a flame or blaze; *erythrŏpўra,* fever with inflammation of the blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Erythropyra synochalis,* or inflammatory scarlet fever. Fr. anal. *phlogérythropyre,* Germ. syn. *das entzündliche Scharlach.*

Phlŏ'gĭnos. } (Φλὸξ, a flame.) Burn-
Phlŏ'gĭnus, *a, um.* } ing; flaming. *Med., Pharm.* Formerly applied as an epithet (*Phloginon,* n. sing.) of a liquid collyrium or ointment.

Phlŏgistĕrĕ'thĭsis, *is,* f. (Φλὸξ, a flame or blaze; ἐρεθίζω, to excite or provoke.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied (*Phlogisterethises,* nom. pl.) by C. H. Schultz to inflammations affecting the muscular and nervous systems. Germ. syn. *Entzündungen, vereinte Blutgefass-und Nervenregung.*

Phlogis'tic. (Φλογίζω, to burn; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to the supposed principle named *Phlogiston;* also, synonymous with *Inflammatory. Phlŏgis'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlogistique,* adj. Germ. syn. *entzündlich,* adj.; *phlogistisch,* adj.

Phlogisticated Air. *Chem.* A term for nitrogen.

Phlogis'ticated Al'kali. *Chem.* Term for a fixed alkali; when ignited with bullock's blood, or other animal substances, and lixiviated, it is then found to be saturated with prussic acid, and from former theories of this combination it was so termed; also called *Prussian alkali.*

Phlogis'ticated Gas. *Chem.* A term for *Nitrogen.* Fr. syn. *nitrogène,* m.

Phlogistocausus. See *Phlogmocausus.*

Phlŏgistŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (Φλογιστὸς, set on fire; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.* Term for a treatise or history of combustible bodies: phlogisto'logy. J. Lippert published a work under this title. Fr. anal. *phlogistologie,* f.

Phlogis'ton. (Φλογίζω, to burn.) *Chem.* Term for the inflammable principle, which was supposed to be pure fire, or the matter of fire resident in combustible bodies, in distinction from fire in action, or at liberty. Fr. anal. *phlogiston,* m. Germ. syn. *Brennstoff,* m.; *Feuerstoff,* m.

Phlog'mŏcau'sus, *i,* m. (*Phlogmus,* a flame or heat; *causus,* an ardent fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammatory ardent fever. Germ. syn. *das entzündliche Brennfieber.*

Phlog'mus, *i,* m. (Φλέγω, to burn.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ardour, heat, flame, or burning. Fr. syn. *ardeur,* f. Germ. syn. *Hitze,* f.; *Flamme,* f.; *Brand,* m.

Phlogochemia. See *Phlogochymia.*

Phlŏgochrōma, *ătis,* n. (Φλὸξ, a flame or blaze; χρῶμα, colour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an inflammatory colour. Fr. anal. *phlogochrome,* m. Germ. syn. *die entzündliche Farbe.*

Phlŏgochrōmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phlŏgochrōma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlogochroma:* phlogochroma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlogochromatique,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit entzündlicher Farbung.*

Phlŏgōdēs, adj. (Φλὸξ, a flame; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med.* Having or full of flames

or inflammation, Gr. anal. *φλογώδης*, used by Hippocrates, *Coac.* vii. *p.* 624, for an intensely red colour of the face. Fr. anal. *phlogode*, adj. Germ. syn. *entzündet*, adj.; *flammig*, adj.

Phlŏgŏgŏnorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Φλὸξ*, a flame or blaze; *γονόῤῥοια*, gonorrhœa.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive inflammatory *gonorrhœa* or *urethritis*. The same as *Phlogurethritis*. Fr. *phlogogonorrhée*, f.

Phlŏgoïdēs, adj. (*Φλὸξ*, a flame; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Med.* Resembling a flame, or representing the colour of a flame, or rather the redness caused by a flame, according to Hippocrates, *de Morb. l.* iii. 14: phlo'goid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *phlogoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *flammähnlich*, adj.

Phlŏgŏpap'pus, *a*, *um*. (*Φλὸξ*, a flame or blaze; *πάππος*, down.) *Bot.* Having down the colour of fire: phlogopap'pous. Fr. anal. *phlogopappe*, adj.

Phlŏgopŏr'phyrŏtyphus, *i*, m. (*Φλὸξ*, a flame or blaze; *porphyrotyphus*, scarlatinous typhus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammatory *porphyrotyphus*. Fr. anal. *phlogoporphyrotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *der synochische Scharlachtyphus*.

Phlŏgŏ'pyra, *æ*, f. (*Φλὸξ*, a flame or blaze; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammatory fever. Fr. anal. *phlogopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündungsfieber*, n.

Phlŏgōsiætiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φλόγωσις*, inflammation; *αἰτιολογία*, a giving the cause of a thing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the causes of inflammation: phlogo'sie'tio'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phlogosiétiologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Phlogosiätiologie*, f.; syn. *die Lehre von der Ursach der Entzündung*.

Phlŏgōsĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Phlŏgōsis*, inflammation; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to an Order of pyrogenous earths, comprehending the pseudo-volcanic, that is, those formed by inflammation without ejection or swelling: phlogo'sic. *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlogosis*: phlogo'sic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlogosique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phlogosis betreffend*.

Phlŏgōsiogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Φλόγωσις*, inflammation; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a description of inflammation: phlogo'sio'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phlogosiographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Entzündung*.

Phlŏgōsiontŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φλόγωσις*, inflammation; *ὀντολογία*, the history of beings or principles.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the nature of inflammation: phlogo'siontolo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phlogosiontologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Wesen der Entzündung*.

Phlŏgōsiŏphy'siŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φλόγωσις*, inflammation; *φυσιολογία*, physiology.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the nature of, and disposition to, inflammation: phlogo'siophysio'logy. Similar to *Phlogosiontologia*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phlogosiophysiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Natur der Entzündung*.

Phlŏgōsis, *is*, f. (*Φλογόω*, to inflame.) Term for inflammation; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *phlogose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heftige Entzündung*.

Phlogo'tic. (*Phlŏgōsis*, inflammation; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlogosis*, or inflammation without swelling; inflammatory; in a general sense, including every immoderate and short-enduring heat, without swelling, such as is frequent in scorbutic diseases. *Phlŏgŏtĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phlogotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine heftige Entzündung betreffend*.

Phlŏgōzēlŏtis'mus, *i*, m. (*Φλόγωσις*, inflammation; *ζῆλος*, any vehement passion; terminal *-ισμὸς*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive zeal or ardent passion, especially of an inflammatory, morbid character: phlogoze'lotism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *phlogozélotisme*, m. Germ. syn. *der übermässige Eifer, überall einen entzündliche Krankheits-charakter*.

Phlŏgūrethrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Φλὸξ*, a flame or blaze; *urethrītis*, inflammation of the *urethra*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Phlogogonorrhœa*.

Phlŏgur'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φλὸξ*, fire; *ἔργον*, a work.) *Chem.* The same as *Phlogochymia*.

Phloiorrrhizinum. See *Phlœorrhizina*.

Phlŏmĭ'deus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Gaillon to an Order (*Phlomideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Thalassiophytæ Diaphysisteæ*, comprehending those of which the endochromes are formed entirely or partially from a continuous tissue, cellulous or parenchymatous: phlomi'deous. Fr. anal. *phlomidé*, adj.

Phloridzina. See *Phlœorrhizina*.

Phlyctæ'na, *æ*, f. (*Φλύω*, to bubble up.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a pellucid vesicle containing a serous fluid. See *Olophlyctis*, *Phlyctis*, *Phlyzacium*. Fr. anal. *phlyctène*, f. Germ. syn. *Frieselbläschen*, n.

Phlyctæ'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Phlyctæna*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlyctæna*: phlycte'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *phlycténique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phlyktäna betreffend*.

Phlyctænĭ'dion. } (Dim. *Phlyctænis*.)
Phlyctænĭ'dium, *ii*, n. } *Med., Pathol.* Term for a minute pimple, pustule, or vesicle; applied (*Phlyctænidia*, nom. pl.) the same as *Phlytænæ*. Fr. anal. *phlycténidion*, m.

Phlyctæ'nis, *ĭdis*, f. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Phlyctæna*.

Phlyc'tænōdēs, adj. (*Phlyctæna*; terminal *-ōdēs*.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of *phlyctænæ*: phlycte'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phlycténeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *frieselartig*, adj.; *mit Bläschen besetzt*.

Phlyctænoïdēs, adj. (*Phlyctæna*, a vesicle; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling a *phlyctæna* or vesicle containing a serous fluid: phlycte'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phlycténoïde*, adj. Germ syn. *frieselahnlich*, adj.

Phlyctænophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Phlyctæna*; *ophthalmia*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for phlyctenous *ophthalmia*: phlycte'nophthal'my.

See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Phlyctænodes.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *phlycténophthalmie*, f.

Phlyctænōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φλυκταίνωσις.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an eruption of pustules. Fr. anal. *phlycténose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entstehung von Phlyktänen.*

Phlyctæ'nŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Phlyctæna*, a vesicle.) *Med., Pathol.* A little vesicle; applied to such occurring in scrofulous inflammation of the *conjunctiva*, filled with a thin colourless fluid. Fr. anal. *phlyctenule*, f. Germ. syn. *ein kleine Frieselbläschen.*

Phlyc'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Φλύζω*, to boil.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a small tumour or vesicle attended with very considerable heat. The same as *Phlyctæna.*

Phlygethlon. See *Phygethlon.*

Phlÿ'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φλύζω*, to run over.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for an eruption of the skin from an abundance of some excrementitious humour; the same as *Phlyctæna.* Fr. syn. *phlyctene*, f. Germ. syn. *Frieselbläschen*, n.

Phlyza'cious. (*Phlyzăcium*, a small pustule.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature of a *Phlyzacium. Phlyzā'cius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *phlyzacié*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Frieselbläschen gehörig.*

Phlyzăcium, *ii*, n. (*Φλύζω*, to inflame.) *Med., Pathol.* Name of a small pustule containing pus, raised on a round, hard, inflamed base, and terminating in a dark-coloured scab. The same as *Phlyctæna.* Fr. anal. *phlyzacium*, m. Germ. syn. *Frieselbläschen*, n.

Phŏbĭ fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Φόβη*, a horse-mane; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Having a horse-mane, as the *Œstrus phobifer*, of which the back of the thorax is hairy: phobi'ferous. Fr. anal. *phobifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mänetragend*, part. adj.

Phŏbŏdip'sia, *æ*, f. (*Φόβος*, fear; *δίψα*, thirst.) *Med., Pathol.* An ill-constructed term intended to mean, not fear of thirst, as it really expresses, but fear to allay thirst, which attends certain diseases of the throat and stomach; it has been used, also, for *Hydrophobia.* Fr. anal. *phebodipsie*, f,

Phōca, *æ*, f. (*Φώκη.*) *Med., Zoöl.* Name of a genus of *Mammalia carnaria;* the seal, an amphibious animal, formerly used as food and in medicine, according to Aldrovandus, *de Cetis*, i. 10. Fr. anal. *phoque*, m. Germ. syn. *Robbe*, f.; *Seehund*, m.

Phōcāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Péron to a Family (*Phocaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Mammifera*, having the *Phoca* for their type: phoca'ceous. Fr. anal. *phocacé*, adj.

Phōcæ'na, *æ*, f. (*Φώκη*, a seal.) *Med., Zoöl.* Name of a species of the tribe *Delphinus*, the porpoise, formerly used as food and in medicine, as described by Aldrovandus, *de Cetis*, i. 8; also called *Porcus marinus.* Fr. anal. *phocène*, f.

Phōcænĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phōcæna*, the porpoise, or dolphin; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid which exists in the grease of the dolphin and which has also been found in the oil of the whale, as also in the ripe berries of the *Viburnum opulus:* phoce'nic. Fr. anal. *phocénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *delphinsauer*, adj.

Pho'cenate. (*Phōcēnĭcum* acĭdum, Phocenic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of phocenic acid with a salifiable base. *Phōcænas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *phocénate*, m. Germ. syn. *delphinsauer Salz.*

Phocenin'. (*Phōcæna*, a porpoise.) *Chem.* Name given by M. Chevreuil to a peculiar fatty substance mixed with elain found in the oil of the *Phocæna*, or porpoise. *Phōcænīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *phocénine*, f. Germ. syn. *Delphin*, n.

Phōcĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Phōca*, the seal; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling the seal or *Phoca;* applied to a Family of animals having the *Phoca* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *phocides*, m. pl.

Phocimos. *Chem.* Old epithet of *Alumen*, according to Gorræus.

Phōcinus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Vicq d'Azyr to a Family (*Phocini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, in which he ranges the *Phocæ.* Fr. anal. *phocin*, adj.

Phœnīceus, *a, um.* (*Φοῖνιξ*, a purple red.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a red or crimson colour. Fr. anal. *phœnicié*, adj. Germ. syn. *roth*, adj. Germ. syn. *purpurroth*, adj.

Phœnīcīna, *æ*, f. (*Φοῖνιξ*, a Phœnician, also a purple-red, purple or crimson, because the discovery and earliest use of this colour were ascribed to the Phœnicians.) *Chem.* The substance phenicin, or *Indigo-carmina* discovered by Crum. Fr. anal. *phénicine*, f. Germ. syn. *Indig-purpur*, f.

Phœnīcīnum Emplas'trum. *Med., Pharm.* Old name of the plaster otherwise called *Diachalcitis.*

Phœnicinus, *a, um.* The same as *Phœnicius.*

Phœnīcis'mus, *i*, m. (*Φοῖνιξ*, red; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Name given by Plouquet to *Rubeola*, or measles. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *rugeole*, f. Germ. syn. *Masern*, f.; *Rothelen*, f.

Phœnīcis'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phœnīcismus;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phœnicismus:* phe'nicis'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *phénicistique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phœnicismus betreffend.*

Phœnīcītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (*Φοῖνιξ*, a palm-tree.) *Mineral.* A name for a stone, from its figure, which resembles the fruit of the palm. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *phœnicite*, f.

Phœnīcius, *a, um.* Of or belonging to the country called *Phœnicia:* phœni'cian. Fr. anal. *phœnicien*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phoenicisch*, adj.; *punisch*, adj.

Phœnīcius Mor'bus. *Med., Pathol.* An old term for tubercular *Elephantiasis*, because it occurs in Phœnicia and other oriental countries.

Phœnīco'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Φοῖνιξ*, a purple red; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having red wings as the *Bombycilla phœnicoptera:* phenico'pterous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phœnicoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothflügelt*, adj.

Phœnīcŏ'pўrus, *a, um.* (*Φοῖνιξ*, a purple-red; *pўrum*, a pear.) *Bot.* Having pyriform and red fruit, as the *Mespilus phœnicopyrus:* phenico'pyrous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phénicopyré*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothbirnförmig*, adj.

Phœnĭcūrus, *a, um.* (*Φοῖνιξ*, red; *οὐρὰ*, a tail.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having a red tail, as the *Sylvia phœnicurus*, or the extremity of the abdomen of a reddish hue, as the *Sarcophaga phœnicurus:* phenicu'rous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* v. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phœnicure*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothschwanzig*, adj.

Phœnig'mus, *i*, m. (*Φοινίσσω*, to make red.) *Med.* Old term for rubefaction, or an excitation of redness on the skin by the application of medicinal substances, as the *Dropacismus* and *Sinapismus;* also applied to the medicines themselves (*Phœnigmi*, nom. pl.) *φοινιγμοὶ*, or rubefacient applications. See *Phœnixis*, f. Fr. syn. *rubefaction*, f. Germ. syn. *Rothmachen*, n.

Phœ'nix, *ĭcis*, f. (*Φοῖνιξ.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dioecia;* Ord. *Triandria.* The date palm-tree. Fr. syn. *dattier*, m. Germ. syn. *Dattelbaum*, m.

Phœ'nix Dactўlĭ'fĕra. *Bot.* The systematic name of the date palm-tree which bears the *Dactylus*, or date. Fr. syn. *dattier*, m. Germ. syn. *Dattelbaum*, m.

Phœnix'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φοίνιξις.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a reddening or making red, as of the skin by mechanical, chemical, organic, or other means. See *Phœnigmus.*

Phœnōdēs, adj. (*Φοῖνιξ*, a purple red; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Having or full of a purple-red colour; of a blood-red colour: phe'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv., *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Phœniceus.* Fr. anal. *phœncux*, adj. Germ. syn. *roth*, adj.; *purpurroth*, adj.

Phœnōdīna, *æ*, f. } (*Phœnōdēs*, of a blood-co-
Phœnōdīne, *es*, f. } lour.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Hünefeld for the *cruor sanguinis*, or blood-clot; also used for *Hæmatina* by others: phenodin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4, 5. Fr. anal. *phœnodine*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutkuchen*, m.; *Blutroth*, m.

Phœnōdīnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phœnōdīna;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *phœnodina:* phenodi'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *phénodinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Phoenodine betreffend.*

Phœnomen. See *Phœnomenon.*

Phōïdes. (*Φωΐδες.*) *Med., Pathol.* Old term used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 318, the same as *Phausinges.* See *Phausinx, Phois.*

Phōis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Φωΐς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a blister or weal on the skin, caused by a burn; a burn-blister; used only in the pl. *Phoïdes*, which see. Germ. syn. *Brandblase*, f.

Phōlādāceus, *a, um.* *Conchol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Pholadacea*, nom. pl. n.) of bivalve shells, comprehending those which, as the *Pholas*, are enveloped in an external tube: pholada'ceous. Fr. anal. *pholadacé*, f.

Phōlādārius, *a, um.* *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck and Latreille to a Family (*Pholadariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Conchifera*, having the *Pholas* for their type: pholada'rious. Fr. anal. *pholadaire*, adj.

Phōlādeus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Mencke to a Family (*Pholadeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Elatobranchia Inclusa*, having the *Pholas* for their type: phola'deous. Fr. anal. *pholadé*, adj.

Phōleŏsan'theus, *a, um.* (*Φωλεὸς*, a den or cave; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Blume to a section (*Pholeosantheæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Urticeæ*, comprehending those which, as the *Ficus*, have the common receptacle almost closed: pholeosan'theous. Fr. anal. *pholéosanthé*, adj. Germ. syn. *hohlblumig*, adj.

Phŏ'lĭdŏbæ'nus, *a, um.* (*Φολὶς*, a scale; *βαίνω*, to walk.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Pholidobœnæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Reptilia Campsichrotes*, comprehending those that have scaly feet: pholidobe'nous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pholidobène*, adj. Germ. syn. *schuppenfussig*, adj.

Phŏlĭdo'phĭdes, m. pl. (*Φολὶς*, a scale; *ὄφις*, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a section of the *Reptilia Strepsichrotes*, comprehending those of which the bodies are covered with scales. Fr. anal. *pholidophides*, m. pl.

Phŏlĭdōtus, *a, um.* (*Φολιδωτὸς*, scaly.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Harvorth and Merrem to a section (*Pholidota*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Reptilia*, comprehending those having their bodies covered with scales: pholido'tous. Fr. anal. *pholidote*, adj. Germ. syn. *schuppicht*, adj.

Phŏlis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Φολὶς.*) *Comp. Anat.* Old term for *Squama*, or a scale, as of a serpent, fish, etc. Fr syn. *écaille*, f. Germ. syn. *Schuppe*, f.

Phŏnaspĭstes, m. pl. (*Φόνος*, murder; *ἄσπις*, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a group of the *Ophidii Aspistes*, including those which have all the teeth in the superior jaw venomous. Fr. anal. *phonaspistes*, m. pl.

Phōnātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Φωνὴ*, the voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the formation of the voice: phona'tion. Also termed *Phonesis, Phonosis.* Fr. anal. *phonation*, f. Germ. syn. *Stimmbildung*, f.

Phōnē, *es*, f. (*Φωνὴ.*) *Med., Physiol.* The Greek synonyme for *Sonus*, sound, and *Vox*, the voice. Fr. syn. *son*, m.; *voix*, f. Germ. syn. *Laut*, m.; *Schall*, m.; *Stimme*, f.

Phonesis. See *Phonatio.*

Phōnē'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Φωνὴ*, sound, the voice; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to sound, or the voice: phone'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phonétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Laut oder die Stimme betreffend.*

Pho'nic. (*Φωνὴ*, sound, or the voice; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to sound or to the voice. Applied in Physics to the place where sound is produced. The point where is found either the person who speaks, or the body which emits the sound is called the *phonic centre. Phōnĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Stimme gehörig.*

Phōnŏcamp'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φωνὴ*, the voice, or sound; *κάμψις*, a bending or curving.) *Med., Physiol.* Term in Physics for a throwing back or reflecting of sound; echo. Germ. syn. *Echo*, n.; *Schallbeugung*, f.; *Zurückwerfung des Schalles.*

Phōnŏcamp'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Phōnŏcampsis.*) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a branch of Physics which treats of the *phænomena* of the reflection of sound: phonocamp'tics. Fr. anal. *phonocamptique*, f. Germ. syn. *Phonokamptik*, f.

Phōnŏcamp'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phōnŏcampsis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Phonocampsis:* phonoca'mptic. The *phonocamptic centre* is the situation where is placed the ear destined to receive reflected sounds. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phonocamptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Zurückwerfung des Schalles betreffend.*

Phōnŏchor'dæ, f. pl. (*Φωνὴ*, the voice; *chordæ*, chords.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the *Chordæ vocales.* Fr. syn. *cordes vocales.* Germ. syn. *Stimmritzenbänder*, f.

Phōnognōmŏ'nĭca, *æ*, f. (*Φωνὴ*, the voice; *γνωμονικὸς*, experienced or skilled.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a knowledge of the characters of the voice: phonognomo'nics. Fr. anal. *phonognomonique*, f. Germ. anal. *Phonognomonik*, f.

Phono'graphy. (*Φωνὴ*, the voice, or sound; *γράφω*, to write.) Term for the art of writing according to the sound of the voice in the pronunciation of words. Also, a description of the voice or of sound. *Phōnogrā'phia*, f. Fr. anal. *phonographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Stimme.*

Phōnōlī'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Φωνὴ*, sound, or the voice; *λίθος*, a stone; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety of felspar, which, after being reduced into thin plates, emits an appreciable sound when struck with a hard body: phonoli'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phonolithique*, adj. Germ. syn. *stimmsteinig*, adj.

Phōnŏ'nōsus, *i*, m. (*Φωνὴ*, the voice; *νόσος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the voice, or of its organ. Fr. anal. *phononose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Krankheit der Stimme.*

Phōnŏpăthēs, adj. The same as *Phonopathicus.*

Phōnŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Φωνὴ*, the voice; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbid affection of the voice: phono'pathy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phonopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Leiden der Stimme.*

Phōnŏpă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phōnŏpăthia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phonopathia:* phonopa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phonopathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phonopathie betreffend.*

Phōnor'gănon. } (*Φωνὴ*, the voice; *ὄργα-*
Phōnor'gănum, *i*, n. } *νον*, an instrument.) Name for an instrument formed to imitate vocal sounds or speech; a speaking machine. Fr. anal. *phonorgane*, m. Germ. syn. *Sprachmachine*, f.

Phonosis. See *Phonatio.*

Phōnospas'mia, *æ*, f. (*Φωνὴ*, the voice; *σπασμὸς*, a convulsion or spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm of the voice, or of the organ which produces it: pho'nospasm. Fr. anal. *phonospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Stimmkrampf*, m.

Phōnosўnactēr, *ēris*, m. (*Φωνὴ*, the voice, or sound; *συνακτὴρ*, a collector.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for an ear trumpet or hearing tube. Fr. anal. *phonosynactère*, m. Germ. syn. *Hörrohr*, n.

Phŏran'thium, *ii*, n. (*Φέρω*, to bear; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Term given by L. C. Richard to the widening of the peduncle which bears the flowers in the *Synantheræ*, and which is more generally named the receptacle, or *clinanthium.* Fr. anal. *phoranthe*, m. Germ. syn. *Blumenboden*, m.

Phor'be, *es*, f. (*Φορβὴ.*) Old term for *Pabulum*, or food or aliment. Fr. syn. *aliment*, Germ. syn. *Nahrung*, f.; *Speise*, f.

Phŏrīnē, *es*, f. (*Φορίνη.*) *Anat.* Old term for the *Cutis*, or skin. *Comp. Anat.* Formerly used for *Corium*, or leather; also, Gr. anal. *φορίνη*, applied to the hide of swine, according to Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut.* iv. 2. Fr. syn. *peau*, f. Germ. syn. *Haut*, f.

Phŏrŏmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. (*Φορὸς*, bearing or carrying; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a measuring of motion. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phorométrie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Messung der Bewegung.*

Phŏrŏmĕ'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phŏrŏmĕtria;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to *Phorometria:* phorome'trical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phorométrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Phorometrie gehörig.*

Phŏrŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Φορὸς*, bearing or carrying; *νόμος*, a law.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the doctrine of the laws of motion: phoro'nomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phoronomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die reine Bewegungslehre.*

Phŏrŏnŏ'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phŏrŏnŏmia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to *Phoronomia:* phorono'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phoronomique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phoronomie betreffend.*

Phortæōra, *æ*, f. (*Φόρτος*, a load or burthen; *αἰώρα*, a hammock.) Term for a portable hammock. Fr. anal. *phortéore*, f. Germ. syn. *eine tragbare Hangematte.*

Phortocrĕma'thra, *æ*, f. (*Φόρτος*, a load or burthen; *κρεμάθρα*, a net to hang things up in.) The same as *Phortæora.*

Phos'gene Gas. *Chem.* An incorrect term for chlorocarbonic acid. See *Phosgenus, Photogene Gas.*

Phos'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Φῶς*, light; *γεννάω*, to produce.) *Chem.* Applied by J. Davy to carbonic oxichloride gas, because it results from the action of the solar rays upon a mixture of equal parts of chlorine gas and carbonic oxide gas: phos'gene. Fr. anal. *phosgène*, adj. Germ. syn. *lichthervorbringend*, part. adj.

Phosphaina, *æ*, f. (*Φῶς*, light; *φαίνομαι*, to shine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an appearance of light in the eye. Fr. anal. *phosphène*, f.

Phos'phate. (*Phosphŏrĭcum* acĭdum, Phosphoric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for phosphoric acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Phosphas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal.

phosphate, m. Germ. syn. *phosphorsauer Salz*.

Phospha'tic. (*Phosphas*, a phosphate; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to phosphorus or phosphoric acid; applied to an acid liquor of an oily nature produced by the slow oxidation of phosphorus in atmospheric air and believed to be simply a mixture of phosphoric and phosphorous acids. *Phosphātĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phosphatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *phosphorsauer*, adj.

Phosphātus, *a, um.* (*Phosphas*, a phosphate.) *Mineral.* Applied to a base which is converted into a phosphate by combination with phosphoric acid. Omalius designated by this epithet an Order (*Phosphata*, nom. pl. n.) of petrous rocks: phos'phated. Fr. anal. *phosphaté*, adj.

Phos'phite. (*Phosphōrōsum* acĭdum, Phosphorous acid; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base. *Phosphis, ītis*, f. Fr. anal. *phosphite*, m. Germ. syn. *phosphorigsauer Salz*.

Phosphŏcarbūrētus, *a, um. Chem.* The term *phosphocarbureted hydrogen gas* is applied to a gas which, according to Grotthuss, was obtained in digesting phosphorus and caustic potash with rectified alcohol: phosphocar'bureted. Fr. anal. *phosphocarburé*, adj.

Phosphŏleŭleus, *a, um.* (*Phosphŏrus; oleŭleus*, pertaining to simple etherial oil.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Of or belonging to *phosphorus* and etherial oil. Applied by Béral to a combination of these used for dressings (*Phospholeulea*, nom. pl. n.): phospho'leu'leous. Fr. anal. *phospholéulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Verbindungen ätherischer Oele mit Phosphor betreffend.*

Phosphŏrāna, *æ*, f. (*Phosphŏrus.*) *Chem.* Term applied by Davy to a combination of one part phosphorus with two of chlorine. Fr. anal. *phosphorane*, f.

Phos'phorated. (*Phosphŏrus.*) *Chem.* Having, or imbued with phosphorus; applied to a combination of phosphorus with another body, as *phosphorated hydrogen. Phosphŏrātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *phosphoré*, adj.

Phosphorelæ'us, *a, um.* (*Phosphŏrus; ἔλαιον*, oil.) The same as *Phospholeuleus.*

Phosphŏre'scens, part. (*Phosphŏrus.*) *Chem.* Applied generally to a body having the property of shining in the dark. Many organized beings possess this, as the *Byssus phosphorea* among plants. But it is especially in the animal kingdom that it is observed, as the *Elater noctilucus, Lampyris noctiluca, Scarabæus phosphoreus*, etc.: phosphores'cent. Fr. anal. *phosphorescent*, adj. Germ. syn. *phosphoreszirend*, part. adj.

Phosphŏrescen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Phosphŏrus.*) *Chem.* Term for the quality of becoming luminous at the ordinary temperature in the dark, as in certain animals and plants, therefore termed *phosphorescent;* or, when subjected to peculiar agencies, that is, by friction, as in certain varieties of the sulphuret of zinc; by percussion, as with sugar; by compression, as with water or air; by application of heat, as with the fluate of lime; or even only by solar light in consequence of a chemical action, as in a combination of quicklime with water; by decomposition of most organic substances, and, in certain circumstances, by the exercise of the functions of life: phosphores'cence. Fr. anal. *phosphorescence*, f. Germ. anal. *Phosphorescenz*, f.

Phospho'ric. (*Phosphŏrus*, phosphorus; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to phosphorus; applied to an acid which abounds in the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms. *Phosphŏ'rĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *phosphorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *knochensauer*, adj.

Phosphŏ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phosphŏrus;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to phosphorus; applied to an acid of the third degree of oxidation of phosphorus; also to the chloride, bromide, iodide, and fluoruret, its combinations with chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, which are equivalent to phosphoric acid in their composition: phospho'ric. Fr. anal. *phosphorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *phosphorsauer*, adj.; *knochensauer*, adj.

Phosphŏrides, m. pl. *Mineral.* Applied by Beudant to a Family of minerals, comprehending those that have phosphorus in their composition. Fr. anal. *phosphorides*, m. pl.

Phosphŏrītĭcus, *a, um. Geol., Mineral.* Applied by Omalius to a genus of petrous rocks, comprehending that which he has named *Phosphorite:* phosphori'tic. Fr. anal. *phosphoritique*, adj.

Phosphŏrōsus, *a, um.* (*Phosphŏrus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid of the second degree of oxidation of phosphorus; also to the chloride, bromide, and iodide; its combinations with chlorine, bromine, and iodine, which are equivalent to phosphorous acid in respect to their composition: phos'phorous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phosphoreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *phosphorigsauer*, adj.

Phosphŏrūria, *æ*, f. (*Phosphŏrus; οὖρον*, the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the presence of phosphorus in the urine. Fr. anal. *phosphorurie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Phosphorhaltigkeit das Harnes.*

Phos'phŏrus, *i*, m. (*Φωσφόρος*, the day star, or light-bringing; from *φῶς*, light; *φέρω*, to bring.) *Chem.* Name of a simple substance which is always found in combination with oxygen, that is, in the state of phosphoric acid: phos'phorus. See *Autophosphorus.* Fr. anal. *phosphore*, m. Germ. syn. *Lichtbringer*, m.; *Lichttrager*, m.

Phosphovi'nate. (*Phosphŏvīnōsum* acĭdum, Phosphovinous acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* That which results from a combination of phosphovinous acid with the salifiable bases. *Phosphŏvīnas, ātis*, f. Germ. syn. *phosphorweinsauer Salz.*

Phosphŏvīnōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Lassaigne to an acid composed of phosphoric acid and the elements of alcohol, consequently analogous to sulphovinic

acid: phosphovi'nous. Fr. anal. *phosphovineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *phosphorweinsauer*, adj.

Phos'phuret. (*Phosphŏrus*, phosphorus; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of phosphorus with a combustible body, or with a metallic oxide. *Phosphūrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *phosphure*, m.

Phosphureted. *Chem.* The same as *Phosphorated.*

Phosphuria. See *Phosphoruria.*

Phōtal'gia, *æ*, f. (Φῶς, light; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain arising from too much light: photal'gy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *photalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lichtschmerz*, f.

Phōtĭca, *æ*, f. (Φῶς, light.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the doctrine of the nature and appearance of light: pho'tics. Fr. anal. *photique*, f. Germ. anal. *Photik*, f.; syn. *die Lehre von Lichterscheinungen.*

Phōtĭcus, *a, um.* (Φῶς, light; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to light: pho'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *photique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Licht betreffend.*

Phōtŏcamp'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φῶς, light; κάμψις, a bending or curving.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for refraction of the rays of light. Fr. anal. *photocampsis*, f. Germ syn. *die Biegung der Lichtstrahlen.*

Phōtŏdysphŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (Φῶς, light; *dysphŏria*, anxiety or restlessness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for intolerance of light. Fr. and Germ. anal. *photodysphorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unertraglichkeit des Lichts.*

Phōtŏdysphŏ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phōtŏdysphŏria:* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Photodysphoria:* photodyspho'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *photodysphorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Photodysphorie betreffend.*

Pho'togene Gas. (Φῶς, light; γεννάω, to produce or generate; because produced solely by the action of light.) *Chem.* A term for chlorocarbonic acid; this is usually incorrectly spelled *Phosgene gas.*

Photoge'nic. (Φῶς, light; γείνομαι, to be produced; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Nat. Philos.* Produced, or created by the light; applied to the production of landscapes, or other objects, on paper chemically prepared and placed in a *camera obscura*, by the action of light; improperly termed drawing; this word is synonymous with *Photographical. Phōtŏgĕ'nĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *photogénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *lichttragend*, part. adj.

Phōtŏgĕ'nium, *ii*, n. (Φῶς, light; γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* Term by Hermostädt for a supposed product of a combination with the warmth of the principle of light: pho'togen. See *Photogene Gas, Phosgenus.* Fr. anal. *photogène*, m. Germ. syn. *Lichtzeugende*, n.

Photogra'phical. (*Phōtogrăphia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to photography; photogenic: photogra'phic. *Phōtogrăphĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *photographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Photographie betreffend.*

Photo'graphy. (Φῶς, light; γράφω, to delineate.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the action of sunlight upon different substances, as metal, glass, or paper, prepared by being covered or saturated with a solution chiefly of nitrate of silver and rock salt; it is then dried, and with the flower, leaf, or engraving to be copied, is inclosed in a glass frame, the light being carefully excluded from the back of the frame; being then exposed to the sun or light for some time, a vivid delineation of the object is produced. It has also been termed photogenic drawing. *Phōtogrăphia, æ*, f. See *Daguerreotype.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *photographie*, f.

Phōtōlĭmos. } (Φῶς, light; λιμὸς, hunger.)
Phōtōlĭmus, *i*, m. } *Med., Pathol.* Term for an intense desire of light; light-hunger. See *Photorexis.* Germ. syn. *Lichthunger*, m.

Phōtōlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Φῶς, light; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a dissertation or treatise on light: photo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *photologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lichtlehre*, f.

Phōtōlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phōtōlŏgia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to *Photologia:* photolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *photologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Photologie betreffend.*

Phōtŏmagnētĭcus, *a, um.* (Φῶς, light; μάγνης, the magnet.) *Nat. Philos.* The photomagnetic *phænomena*, discovered by Morichini, having the property enjoyed by certain of the rays of the solar spectrum, green, blue, or violet, of communicating the magnetic influence to steel needles. This property, observed since by Mrs. Somerville, by Baumgærtner, and Zantedeschi, has been denied by Riess, Moser, and Seebeck, who have shown that it depended upon a simple error of observation: photomagne'tic. Fr. anal. *photomagnétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *lichtmagnetisch*, adj.

Phōtŏmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. (Φῶς, light; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a branch of Physics which treats of the means of measuring the intensity of light: photo'metry. Fr. and Germ. anal. *photométrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lichtmessung*, f.

Phōtŏmĕ'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phōtŏmĕtria;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to *Photometria:* photome'trical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *photométrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Photometrie betreffend.*

Phōtŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Φῶς, light; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument by which to ascertain the comparative intensity of light: a photo'meter. Rumford and Ritchie have made known instruments of this kind; Wollaston and Herschel have also used photometers for measuring the light of the moon and stars. Fr. anal. *photomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Lichtmesser*, f.

Phōtŏ'nŏsos. } (Φῶς, light; νόσος, dis-
Phōtŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. } ease.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied (*Photonosi*, nom. pl.) to diseases

arising from exposure to a glare of light, as snow-blindness, sun-stroke, etc. Fr. anal. *photonosos*, m. Germ. syn. *Lichtkrankheit*, f.

Phōtŏphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (*Φῶς*, light; *φοβέω*, to dread.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dread, fear, or intolerance of light: pho'tophoby. Fr. and Germ. anal. *photophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lichtscheu*, f.

Phōtŏphŏ'bĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phōtŏphŏbia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Photophobia:* photopho'bic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *photophobique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Photophobie betreffend.*

Phōtŏphŏbophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Phōtŏphŏbia; ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eyes with discharge of humours.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ophthalmy, with excessive intolerance of the light: pho'tophobophthal'my. Fr. and Germ. anal. *photophobophthalmie*, f.

Phōtŏ'phygus, *a, um.* (*Φῶς*, light; *φυγάς*, a fugitive.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Phytophyga*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those which go out only at night in search of food: photo'phygous. Fr. anal. *photophyge*, adj.

Phōto'psia, *æ*, f. (*Φῶς*, light; *ὄψις*, sight.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid appearance or sense of light from internal causes · photo'psy. Fr. anal. *photopsie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Lichtsehen.*

Phōtorex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φῶς*, light; *ὄρεξις*, a desire or longing for.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a desire for light. See *Photolimos.* Fr. anal. *photorexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lichtbegierde*, f.

Phōtorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φῶς*, light; *ῥῆξις*, a breaking.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for refraction of the rays of light. The same as *Photocampsis.* Fr. anal. *photorrhexie*, f.

Photo-Shootur. (Ind.) *Med., Pathol.* Native term for a malady to which the camel milkers in the province of Lus are subject; it is a pustular disease affecting the hands and arms, which is derived from a similar affection on the udder of the camel, closely resembling that on the udder of the cow, termed *Vaccinia;* no one is ever known to die from this disease, and it is remarked by the natives that those who have been subject to this camel-pock are invariably free from small-pox, which occasionally prevails as an endemic in that district; the literal meaning of the term is small-pox of the camel, the word *Photo* signifying small-pox.

Phōtŏsphæ'ra, *æ*, f. (*Φῶς*, light; *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.) *Astron.* Term employed by Bode for the luminous atmosphere of the sun: the pho'tosphere. Fr. anal. *photosphère*, Germ. syn. *Lichtsphäre*, f.

Phōtūria, *æ*, f. (*Φῶς*, light; *οὐρόν*, the urine.) *Med., Physiol.* A term for urine, which, in some rare cases, has a luminous appearance as it passes from the urethra, though undistinguishable by any other peculiarity on examination; luminous urine. Fr. anal. *photurie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lichtharn*, m.

Phoxŏchīlus, *a, um.* (*Φοξός*, pointed; *χεῖλος*, a lip.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Having pointed lips or mouth: phoxochei'lous. Fr. anal. *phoxochilé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit zugespitzen Lippen; Spitzmaul*, n.

Phrag'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Φράσσω*, to inclose or defend.) A partition. *Bot.* A term for a false and spurious dissepiment formed by an enlargement of the placenta, or an irregular projection from the back or sides of the pericarp. Applied by Link to the transversal partitions of fruit. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the wall which divides the posterior orifice from the *prothorax* in the *Gryllotalpa.* Fr. anal. *phragme*, m.

Phragmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Φράγμα*, a fence; terminal *-ικός.*) Of or belonging to a fence; inclosed; surrounded; applied to cattle, etc., which suffer from colic, or obstruction of the bowels: phragma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phragmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Welche an Darmkolik oder an Verstopfung leiden.*

Phragmĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Phragma*, a fence; *gĕro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Applied to legumes which are divided into two or more cavities by transverse *septa*, or partitions, as in the *Cassia fistula;* to *pili*, in the interior of which are perceived transverse *septa*, as in certain of the genus *Carduus:* phragmi'gerous. Fr. anal. *phragmigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *walltragend*, part. adj.

Phragmītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (*Φραγμός*, a hedge or fence; from its use.) *Bot.* Specific name of a species of reed. See *Arundo Phragmites. Note Aërolites.*

Phrag'mos. } (*Φραγμός*, a fence, from
Phrag'mus, *i*, m. } *φράσσω*, to inclose.) *Anat.* Old term for the whole order or rows of the teeth and their points, which inclose the mouth as with a fence. Fr. anal. *phragme*, Germ. syn. *Wall*, m.

Phrasium Vĭ'rĭde. *Chem.* Old term for the *Flos æris.*

Phrĕnes, nom. pl. (*Φρήν*, the mind.) *Anat., Physiol.* Ancient term for the *Præcordia*, which was supposed to be the seat of the mind. Fr. syn. *præcordie*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzgrabe*, f. Also for the *Diaphragm*, or, according to some, the two heads of the diaphragm descending into the loins, likewise supposed to be the seat of the mind. Fr. syn. *diaphragme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwerchfell*, n.

Phrĕnēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Φρήν*, the mind.)
Phrĕnīti'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *Med., Pathol.* Old terms for *Phrenitis.* Fr. anal. *phrénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnentzündung*, f.

Phre'nic. (*Φρήν*, the diaphragm, or the mind, which the ancients believed to exist in that part; terminal *-ικός.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the diaphragm. *Phrĕ'nĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phrénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Zwerchfell betreffend.*

Phrĕnĭcŭla, *æ*, f. (*Φρήν*, the mind.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Rust for brain-fever; also hydropic *encephalitis*, or acute hydrocephalus; also termed *Phreniticula.* Fr. anal. *phrénicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnfieber*, m.; *die entzündliche Hirnwassersucht.*

Phrĕnītĭcŭla, *æ*, f. (*Phrĕnītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Phrenicula.*

Phrĕnītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phrĕnītis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phrenitis:* phreni'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phrénitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *tobsüchtig*, adj.; *wahnsinnig*, adj.

Phrĕnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Φρὴν*, the mind; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* A term improperly used for inflammation of the brain and its membranes; for, strictly it does not express this, but even if allowed, the brain being the seat or organ of the mind, it certainly has no connection with the membranes; phrenzy; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Encephalitis, Karabitus, Phrenesis, Phrenitiasis, Sibare.* Fr. anal. *phrénïte*, f. Germ. syn. *Hirnentzündung.*

Phrĕno'blăbēs, adj. (*Φρὴν*, the mind; *βλάπτω*, to wound or damage.) *Med., Pathol.* Damaged or impaired in the understanding. Fr. anal. *phrénoblabe*, adj. Germ. syn. *am Verstande beschädigt.*

Phrĕnoblă'bia, *æ*, f. (*Φρὴν*, the mind; *βλάπτω*, to wound or damage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a lesion or damaging of the mind or intellect. Fr. anal. *phrenoblabie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschädigung am Verstande.*

Phrĕnŏgas'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Φρένες*, the diaphragm; *γαστὴρ*, the stomach; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to the diaphragm or stomach; applied to a ligament, etc.: phrenogas'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phrénogastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was Zugleich das Zwergfell und den Magen angeht.*

Phrĕnŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phrĕnŏlŏgia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Phrenologia;* phrenolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phrénologique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phrenologie betreffend.*

Phreno'lo'gy. (*Φρὴν*, the mind; *λόγος*, a discourse.) Term for a treatise on the faculties of the human mind and the organs by which they manifest themselves. *Phrĕnŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phrénologie*, f.

Phreno-Mag'netism. } (*Φρὴν*, the mind.)
Phreno-Mes'merism. } Terms for a combination of two assumed branches of science embracing the rationalities of Phrenology and more questionable pretensions of Mesmerism. See *Mesmero-Phrenology.*

Phrĕnŏnarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φρὴν*, the mind; *νάρκωσις*, a benumbing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by C. H. Schultz for a benumbing of the intellect; a dulling of the senses. Fr. anal. *phrénonarcose*, f. Germ. anal. *Phrenonarkose*, f.; syn. *Hirntäubung*, f.

Phrĕnŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Φρὴν*, the mind; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the mind; mental disease: phreno'pathy. Fr. anal. *phrénopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gemüthskrankheit*, f.; *Geistesstörung*, f.

Phrĕnoplēgia, *æ*, f. (*Φρὴν*, the mind; *πλήσσω*, to strike.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by C. H. Schultz for a failing or upsetting of the mind; fatuity: phre'noplegy. Fr. anal. *phrénoplégie*, f. Germ. syn. *Seelenlähmung*, f.

Phrĕnorthōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The same as *Orthophrenia.*

Phrĕnorthōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phrĕnorthosis:* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phrenorthosis, Orthophrenia*, or right-mindedness; applied to the cure (*Cura phrenorthotica*) of a diseased or disordered mind: phrenortho'tic. See *Orthophrenicus, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phrénorthotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phrenorthose betreffend.*

Phrĕnosplēnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Φρένες*, the diaphragm; *σπλὴν*, the spleen.) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to the diaphragm and spleen; applied to a ligament, etc.: phre'nosple'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phrénosplénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich das Zwerchfell und die Milz angeht.*

Phren'sy. *Pathol.* Common term for *Phrenitis.*

Phrīcas'mus, *i*, m. } (*Φρικάζω*, to shudder
Phrīci'ăsis, *is*, or *eos.* } or shiver.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Phrice*, or horror.

Phrīce, *es*, f. (*Φρίκη.*) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Horror*, or a shuddering or shivering. Fr. syn. *frisson*, m. Germ. syn. *Hautschauder*, m. Also *Torpor.* Fr. syn. *engourdissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Enstarrung*, f.

Phrīcōdēs, adj. (*Φρὶξ*, a shivering; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to, having or full of, shivering: phri'cous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phriceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Schauder verbunden.*

Phrīcŏgĕ'nium, *ii*, n. (*Φρίκη*, cold; *γεννάω*, to produce.) *Chem.* Term for the principle of cold, or frigorific material: phri'cogen. See *Phricule.* Fr. anal. *phricogène*, m. Germ. syn. *Kältestoff*, m.

Phrīcoīdēs, adj. (*Φρὶξ*, a shivering; terminal *-ἰδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling the effect of cold or shivering: phri'coid. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *phricoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schauderähnlich*, adj.

Phrīcūlē, *es*, f. (*Φρίκη*, cold; *ὕλη*, the material of which a thing is made.) *Chem.* The same as *Phricogenium.*

Phrŏnēma, *ătis*, n. (*Φρόνημα.* *Med., Physiol.* Term for thought or cogitation. Fr. anal. *phronème*, m. Germ. syn. *Denken*, n.

Phronēmŏphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (*Φρόνημα*, cogitation; *φοβέω*, to dread.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dread or hatred of thought: phrone'mopho'by. Fr. anal. *phronémophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *Denkscheu*, f.

Phron'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Φρονέω*, to think or reflect.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for thought or reflection; anxiety. Fr. syn. *adémonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Sorge*, f.

Phrygăni'tes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Goldfuss to a Family of neuropterous insects, having the *Phrygana* for their type. Fr. anal. *phryganites*, m. pl.

Phrygănŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (*Φρύγανον*, a faggot or bundle; *φιλέω*, to love.) *Ornithol.* That which enjoys itself among the twigs: phrygano'philous. Fr. anal. *phryganóphile*, adj.

Phrygăno'phytum, *i*, n. (*Φρύγανον*, a faggot or bundle; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Ap-

plied by Necker to plants which have surcules, shoots, or suckers, *i. e.* to mosses: a phryga'nophyte. Fr. anal. *phryganophyte*, m.

Phrȳnos. } (*Φρῦνος*, a toad.) *Zoöl.* Old
Phrȳnus, *i*, m. } name for the *Rubeta*.

Phthar'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φθαρτὸς*, corruptible.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for corruption. Fr. syn. *corruption*, f. Germ. syn. *Verderbniss*, *f.* or *n.*

Phthar'tĭcos. } (*Φθείρω*, to kill; ter-
Phthar'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* } minal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Deadly; deleterious; lethal: phthar'tic; formerly applied to poisons and their powers. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Phthoropœus.* Fr. anal. *phthartique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Verderblich*, adj.

Phtheiriasis. See *Phthiriasis.*

Phtheirium, *ii*, n. } (*Φθείρ*, a louse; *κτείνω*,
Phtheiroc'tănum, *i*, n. } to kill.) *Bot.* Names for the *Delphinium staphisagria.*

Phthĭ'nas, *ădis*, f. (*Φθίνω*, to waste or decay.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a wasting or decreasing, and so the same as *Phthisis.*

Phthĭnobran'chius, *a*, *um.* (*Φθίνω*, to waste or decay; *βράγχια*, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to amphibious animals (*Phthinobranchia*, nom. pl. n.) with decayed gill-apparatus: phthi'nobran'chious. Fr. anal. *phthinobranchié*, adj.

Phthĭnōdēs, adj. (*Φθίνω*, to consume or waste away; terminal *ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Consuming; wasting; decaying. Having or full of decay; used, according to Foësius, *n.* 654, as to the sick, and those having *Tabes* conjoined with other diseases. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phthineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hektisch*, adj.; *schwindend*, part. adj.

Phthĭnopōrĭnus, *a*, *um.* (*Φθινόπωρον*, the fall of the year.) *Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to the autumn; autumnal: phthinopo'rinous. Fr. anal. *phthinoporine*, adj. Germ. syn. *herbstlich*, adj.; *dem Herbste angehörig.*

Phthiōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φθίω*, to pine or waste away.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or progress of *phthisis*, or consumption. Fr. anal. *phthiose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Bildungsprocess der Schwindsucht.*

Phthīri'ăcus, *a*, *um.* (*Phthīriăsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phthiriasis:* phthi'riac. Fr. anal. *phthiriaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Phiriasis gehörig.*

Phthīri'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φθείρ*, a louse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease in which lice are bred on several parts of the body, which often puncture the skin and produce little sordid ulcers; also termed *Pediculatio.* Fr. anal. *phthiriasis*, f. Germ. syn. *Lausesucht*, f.

Phthīriŏmy'ius, *a*, *um.* (*Φθείρ*, a louse; *μυῖα*, a fly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a Family (*Phthiriomyiæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Diptera Pupiparæ*, comprehending the apterous species which live as parasites on other animals: phthiriomy'ious. Fr. anal. *phthiriomyie*, adj.

Phthīriŏ'phăgus, *a*, *um.* (*Φείρ*, a louse; *φάγω*, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Eating lice: phthirio'phagous. Fr. anal. *phthiriophage*, adj.

Phthīrium, *ii*, n. (*Φθείρ*, a louse.) *Entomol.* Term for *Acarus.*

Phthisicophthalmia. See *Phthisiophthalmia.*

Phthĭ'sĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Phthīsis*, pulmonary consumption; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Phthisis;* consumptive: phthi'sical. Fr. anal. *phthisique*, adj. Germ. anal. *phthisisch*, adj.

Phthĭ'siŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φθίσις*, consumption; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dissertation or treatise on *phthisis*, or consumption: phthisio'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phthisiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Schwindsucht.*

Phthĭ'siophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Φθίσις*, consumption; *ὀφθαλμία*, disease of the eyes, with discharge of humours.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for phthisical ophthalmy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phthisiophthalmie*, f.

Phthisiopneumonia. See *Pneumonophthisis.*

Phthĭ'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φθίω*, to consume.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pulmonary consumption, or *phthisis pulmonalis*, a disease characterized by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration; also the same as *Tabes.* See *Phthoe*, *Tabes Pulmonalis.* Fr. anal. *phthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwinden*, n.; *Schwindsucht*, f.

Phthisiuria. } See *Urophthisis.*
Phthisuria. }

Phthoē, *es*, f. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Phthisis.*

Phthoïs, *ĭdis*, f. (*Φθοΐς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a pastil, or cake.

Phthon'godysphō'rĭa, *æ*, f. (*Φθόγγος*, the voice; *δυσφορία*, excessive pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an excessive sensibility to the impressions of sound. Fr. anal. *phthongodysphorie*, f.

Phthŏ'ra, *æ*, f. (*Φθείρω*, to corrupt.) *Chem.* A name given by some to fluorin, from the corroding quality of the acid it generates with hydrogen. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for corruption. Fr. anal. *phthore*, m. Germ. anal. *Phthor*, n. Also used by Hippocrates. The same as *Apophthora*, or abortion. Fr. syn. *avortement*, m. Germ. syn. *Missgebären*, m.

Phthŏrĭna, *æ*, f. } (*Φθορὰ*, destruction.) *Chem.*
Phthŏrīnē, *es*, f. } Term for the presumed base of fluoric acid; so named because it destroys the vessels in which it has been attempted to confine it: phtho'rine. Otherwise named *Fluor*, *Fluorina*, *Phthora*, *Phthore*, *Phthoron.* Fr. anal. *phthore*, m. Germ. syn. *die Grundlage der Flusssäure.*

Phthŏre. (*Φθείρω*, to corrupt.) The same as *Phthorina.*

Phthŏrec'tonum, *i*, n. (*Φθορὰ*, destruction; *κτείνω*, to kill.) *Med., Obstet.* A redundant term for a means for killing and expelling a fetus.

Phthŏ'rĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Phthŏra;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Phthora. Chem.* Applied by Guibourt to an Order (*Phthorici*, nom. pl. m.) of binary compounds, in which *phthora*, *pthorina*, *fluor*, or fluorine, performs the part of a negative element: phtho'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phthorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Phthore betreffend.*

Phthŏ'rĭdēs, m. pl. (*Φθορὰ*, destruction.) *Mineral.* Applied by Beudant to a Family of minerals, comprehending those which, when subjected in a tube to phosphoric acid, give forth a white vapour, the action of which corrodes the glass. Fr. anal. *phthorides*, m. pl.

Phthŏ'rius, *a, um.* (*Φθορὰ*, destruction, but used by Hippocrates for abortion.) Having the power of corrupting. *Obstet., Pharm.* Applied formerly to medicines for promoting abortion. The same as *Ecbolicus.* Fr. anal. *phthorie*, adj.

Phthorobranchius. See *Phthinobranchius.*

Phthoron.
Phthorum, *i*, n. } See *Phthorina.*

Phthŏrŏpœ'os
Phthŏrŏpœ'us, *a, um.* } (*Φθορὰ*, corruption; *ποιέω*, to make.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Phtharticos.*

Phu, n. indecl. (Arab. *Phua.*) *Bot.* The specific name of a plant. See *Valeriana Phu.*

Phȳceus, *a, um.* (*Φῦκος*, the fucus.) *Bot.* Applied by Acharius and Fries to a section (*Phyceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Algæ*, comprehending those that are aquatic: phy'ceous. Fr. anal. *phycé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Schminck gehörig.*

Phȳcoīdātus, *a, um.* (*Φῦκος*, the fucus; *εἶδος*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Applied by Lingbye to a section (*Phycoidata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hydrophyta*, comprehending those that have a solid leaf; and by Sprengel to a section of the same family, having the *Fucus* for their type: phycoi'date. Fr. anal. *phycoidé*, adj. Germ. syn. *schminckahnlich*, adj.

Phȳcolīchen, *ĕnis*, m. (*Φῦκος*, the fucus; *λειχὴν*, a lichen.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a section (nom. pl.) of the *Lichenes*, comprehending those which in their organization approach to the *Fucus:* a phycoli'chen. Fr. anal. *phycolichen*, m.

Phȳcŏmāter, *tris*, f. (*Φῦκος*, sea-weed; *μάτηρ*, for *μήτηρ*, a mother, or, she that begetteth.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for a single cell resting on semi-liquid substance, possessing the power of producing other cells similar to itself in form and composition out of the organic substances in which it grows, as in the *Protococcus nivalis*, which is the lowest vegetable that exists. Fr. anal. *phycomatère*, m. Germ. syn. *Schminckmutter*, f.

Phȳcostēmōn, *ŏnis*, m. (*Φῦκος*, the fucus; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Turpin to (the *discus* of Adanson, the *nectarium* of Linnæus, the *glandes ovariennes* of Desvaux) an organ of all kinds of form, situated most frequently between the stamen and the ovary, sometimes between the stamens and the corol, or between the corol and the calyx, which is regarded as produced by feigned or disguised stamens, and which sometimes, casting off its mask, then bears the stamens. The *paracorolla, parapetalum, parastadus, paraphyllum, parastemon, sarcoma* and *urceolus* of Link; the *parapetalum* of Mœnch; the *lepisma* of de Candolle, etc., appearing to him as shadows of the phycostamen: a phyco'steme or phyco'stamen. Fr. anal. *phycostème*, m. Germ. syn. *Schminckstaubfade*, m.

Phȳcŏ'tȳche. (*Φυκοτύχη.*) *Med., Pharm.* Old name of a plaster for every kind of ulcer, but especially of the *anus*, or seat, according to Aëtius. Gorræus.

Phȳganthrōpia, *æ*, f. (*Φυγὴ*, flight; *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Misanthropia.*

Phȳgeth'lon.
Phȳgeth'lum, *i*, n. } (*Φύω*, to grow.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for an inflamed subcutaneous gland; the same as *Panus.* Fr. anal. *phygethlon*, m. Germ. syn. *die entzündliche Hautgeschwulst.*

Phȳgœdēma, *ătis*, n. (*Φυγὴ*, flight; *œdēma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for flying, erratic, shifting, or hysteric *œdema.* Fr. anal. *phygœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *das schnell vorübergehende oder hysterische Oedem.*

Phȳlactērium, *i*, n. (*Φυλακτὴρ*, a keeper or watcher.) *Med.* Old term for an amulet, or magic remedy. Fr. anal. *phylactérion*, m. Germ. syn. *Obhut*, f.; *Wacht*, f.

Phȳlītes, m. pl. (*Φυλὴ*, a tribe.) *Bot.* Applied by Dugès to particular beings or principles the association of which produces compound vegetables. Fr. anal. *phylites*, m. pl.

Phyllam'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Φύλλον*, a leaf; *ἀμφορεὺς*, a jar for wine.) *Bot.* Having an *amphora*, or cup, applied to leaves, as of the *Nepenthes phyllamphora:* phyllam'phorous. Fr. anal. *phyllamphore*, adj.

Phyllan'theus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by A. Jussieu to a tribe (*Phyllantheæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, having the *Phyllanthus* for their type: phyllan'theous. Fr. anal. *phyllanthé*, adj.

Phyllan'thum, *i*, n. (*Φύλλον*, a leaf; *ἄνθος*, a flower; from the flowers of one species, now called *Hylophylla*, growing out of the leaves.) A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Monadelphia.* Fr. anal. *phyllanthe*, f.

Phyllan'thus, *a, um.* (*Φύλλον*, a leaf; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having its flowers upon the leaves, as the *Witheringia phyllantha*, the peduncles of which are adherent to the principal nervure of the leaves even to the middle: phyllan'thous. Fr. anal. *phyllanthé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattblumig*, adj.

Phyllan'thus Em'blĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Indian tree which produces the *Emblic myrobalan.*

Phyllastrŏ'phȳtum, *i*, n. (*Φύλλον*, a leaf; *ἄστρον*, a star; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to plants which have the leaves verticillated in manner of a star upon the stem: a phyllas'trophyte. Fr. anal. *phyllastrophyte*, m.

Phylleriăceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to an Order (*Phylleriaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hyphomycetes*, having the *Phyllerium* for their type: phylleria'ceous. Fr. anal. *phyllériacé*, adj.

Phyllerie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by A. Brongniart to a tribe (*Phylleriеæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Mucedineæ*, having the *Phyllerium* for their type: phyllerie'ous. Fr. anal. *phyllérié*, adj.

Phyl'lerin'. *Chem., Med.* Name given to an alkaloid substance obtained from the well-known evergreen shrub *Phylleria latifolia*, used as astringent and febrifuge. *Phyllĕrīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *phyllérine*, f.

Phyllĕ'rythrīna, *æ*, f. (Φύλλον, a leaf; ἐρυθρὸς, red.) *Chem.* Term for the red colouring matter of leaves in autumn. Also termed *Erythrophyllina* and *Phyterythrina:* phyllerythrin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *phyllérythrine*, f. Germ. anal. *Phyllerythrin*, n.; syn. *Blätterroth*, n.

Phyllīdiāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (*Phyllidiacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda Hyperbranchia*, having the *Phyllidia* for their type: phyllidia'ceous. Fr. anal. *phyllidiacé*, adj.

Phyllī'dius, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Phyllidii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda*, having the *Phyllidia* for their type: phylli'dious. Fr. anal. *phyllidien*, adj.

Phyllirrhœ'us, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (*Phyllirrhœa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pteropoda*, having the *Phyllirrhoe* for their type: phyllirrhe'ous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *phyllirrhé*, adj.

Phyllītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Φύλλον, a leaf; because the leaves only appear.) *Bot.* A name for the *Scolopendrium vulgare*, or hart's-tongue. Fr. anal. *phyllite*, f.; syn. *langue de cerf.* Germ. syn. *Hirschzunge*, m.

Phyllobides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Schœnherr to a group of the *Curculionides*, having the *Phyllobius* for their type. Fr. anal. *phyllobides*, m. pl.

Phyllobran'chius, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Phyllobranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda Nudibranchia*, comprehending those which have the *branchiæ* in form of *laminæ* or leaves: phyllobran'chious. Fr. anal. *phyllobranche*, adj.

Phyllŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Bot.* Having flowers or capitules supplied with leaves: phyllocĕ'phalous. Fr. anal. *phyllocephalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattkopfig*, adj.

Phyllochlora, *æ*, f.
Phyllochloron.
Phyllochlorum, *i*, n.
} See *Chlorophyllum.*

Phylloclă'dium, *ii*, n. (Φύλλον, a leaf; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* A term proposed by Bischoff for the *Phyllodium*, produced by a branch enlarged and flattened in the form of a leaf. Fr. anal. *phylloclade*, m. Germ. syn. *Blattast*, n.

Phyllŏder'meus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; δέρμα, the skin.) *Bot.* Applied by Persoon to a Family (*Phyllodermei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Agarici*, because their fructiferous membrane is plaited in the manner of leaflets: phylloder'meous. Fr. anal. *phyllodermé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blatthautig*, adj.

Phyllōdēs, adj. (Φύλλον, a leaf; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot.* Having or full of leaves: phyl'lous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phylleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Blattern.*

Phyllōdēus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) Having likeness to a leaf, as the body of the *Mormolyce phyllodes*. *Phylloides* would be a more correct term. *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman, as a synonyme of *Foliaceus*, to plants which are provided with leaves: phyllo'deous. Fr. anal. *phyllodé*, adj.; syn. *phylloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattähnlich*, adj.; *blattförmig*, adj.; *blattrig*, adj.

Phyllōdiālis, *is, e. Bot.* Applied to the cup of an ascidiated leaf (*Ascidium phyllodiale*) when it is formed by the *phyllodium*, or the petiole enlarged in the form of a leaf, as in the *Saracenia purpurea:* phyllo'dial. Fr. anal. *phyllodial*, adj.

Phyllōdīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to plants which have *phyllodia* in place of leaves: phyllodi'neous. Fr. anal. *phyllodiné*, adj.

Phyllōdium, *ii*, n. (Φύλλον, a leaf; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Bot.* Term by de Candolle for the petioles of certain leaves, which extend so much that they resemble true leaves, and their folioles have their limb aborted. Fr. anal. *phyllode*, m. Germ. syn. *Blattstielblatt*, n.

Phyllŏ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; γεννάω, to grow.) *Bot.* That which grows upon leaves, as the *Agaricus phyllogenus:* phyllo'genous. Fr. anal. *phyllogène*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattwachsend*, part. adj.

Phyllŏgŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Φύλλον, a leaf; γονὴ, generation.) *Bot.* Term by Schimper for the theory of the production of leaves: phyllo'gony. Fr. anal. *phyllogonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blatthervorbringung*, f.

Phylloïdēs, adj. (Φύλλον, a leaf; terminal *-ῐ̄dēs.*) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to parts which have the form of leaves, that is which are flattened and herbaceous, as the stem of the *Cactus phyllanthus:* phyl'loid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *phylloïde*, adj. Ger. syn. *blattähnlich*, adj.; *blattförmig*, adj.

Phylloïdēus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; terminal *-ῐ̄deus.*) *Bot.* Applied by Schultz to an Order (*Phylloideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes*, comprehending those that take the form of foliaceous expansion: phylloi'dean. *Phylloides* is the more correct term. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *phylloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattähnlich*, adj.; *blattförmig*, adj.

Phyllŏlīchēnes, m. pl. (Φύλλον, a leaf; λειχὴν, a lichen.) *Bot.* Applied by Zenker to an Order of the *Lichenes*, comprehending those that take the form of foliaceous expansions. Fr. anal. *phyllolichenes*, m. pl.

Phyllŏlō'beus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; λόβος, a lobe.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a section (*Phyllolobeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the leguminous *Papilionaceæ*, comprehending those that have foliaceous cotyledons: phyllolo'beous. Fr. anal. *phyllolobé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattlappig*, adj.

Phyllōma, *ătis*, n. *Bot.* Herschel terms thus, or *Phyllodium*, the whole of the germs destined to produce the leaves which come from the bud of plants when it is developed: a phyl'lome. Fr. anal. *phyllome*, m.

Phyllŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Φύλλον, a leaf; μανία, madness.) *Bot.* Term for an exaggeration of developement of the foliaceous parts of plants. Fr. anal. *phyllomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blättertollheit*, f.

Phyl'lon, Phyl'lum, *i*, n. (Φύλλον.) *Bot.* A leaf; the same as *Folium;* applied by Link to the pieces of which the calyx is composed. Synonymous with *Sepalum.* Fr. anal. *phylle*, m. Germ. syn. *Blatt*, n.

Phyllophæ'ina, *æ*, f. (Φύλλον, a leaf; φαιὸς, dusky.) *Chem.* Term for the dusky or brown colouring matter of the leaves of plants: phyllophein'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4, 5. Fr. anal. *phyllophéin*, f. Germ. syn. *der Braunstoff der Pflanzenblätter.*

Phyllŏ'phăgus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; φάγω, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Phyllophagi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammalia Marsupialia;* by Cuvier and Latreille to a tribe of the *Scarabæides*, comprehending those that live on vegetable substances, or the tender parts of vegetables: phyllo'phagous. Fr. anal. *phyllophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattfressend*, part. adj.

Phyllo'phĭlus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Loving or growing among leaves: phyllo'philous. Fr. anal. *phyllophile*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattliebend*, part. adj.

Phyllŏ'pŏdŏba'trăchus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; πούς, a foot; βατράχος, a frog.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Phyllopodobatrachi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Reptilia Campsichrotes Pygomolgæi*, comprising the *Batracii*, with palmated feet: phyllo'podoba'trachous. Fr. anal. *phyllopodobatracien*, adj.

Phyllŏ'pŏdochēlō'nis, *is, e.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; πούς, a foot; χελώνη, a tortoise.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Phyllopodochelones*, nom. pl. m.) of chelonian reptiles with palmated feet, or the tortoise of fresh waters.

Phyllŏ'pŏdŏsau'rus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; πούς, a foot; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Phyllopodosaurœ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Reptilia Campsichrotes Uromolgæi*, with palmated feet: phyllo'podosau'rous. Fr. anal. *phyllopodosaurien*, adj.

Phyllŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Phyllopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Branchiopoda;* by Latreille to an Order of the *Crustacea*, comprehending those with feet flattened in the form of a *lamina*, or plate; by Gray to an Order of the *Mollusca Conchophora*, corresponding to the *Conchifera Dimyaria Lamellipedes* of Lamarck: phyllo'podous. Fr. anal. *phyllopode*, adj.

Phyllo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; πτέρον, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Having wings, or wing-like membranous expansions, as the *Murex phyllopterus:* phyllo'pterous. Fr. anal. *phylloptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattflugelt*, adj.

Phyllŏpus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Cuvier and Latreille to a Family (*Phyllopa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea;* by Leach to a Family of the *Entomostraca*, comprehending those which have their feet flattened in the form of *laminæ* or leaves: phyl'lopous. Fr. anal. *phyllopé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattfussig*, adj.

Phyllorrhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a Family (*Phyllorhynchi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Pisces Sturionii*, having the snout very long, enlarged at its borders, and like to a leaf: phyllorrhyn'cous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *phyllorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattschnabelt*, adj.

Phyllorrhīnus, *i*, m. (Φύλλον, a leaf; ῥὶν, the nose.) See *Rhinolophus.*

Phyllŏsōma, *ătis*, n. (Φύλλον, a leaf; σῶμα, a body.) *Zoöl.* Name of a crustaceous animal with phylloid or bladder-like sacs attached to the hinder part of the body: a phyl'losome. Fr. anal. *phyllosome*, m. Germ. syn. *Blattbauch*, m.; *Blattkörper*, m.

Phyllosōmădus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Harvorth to a Family (*Phyllosomadæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Crustacea Decapoda*, having the *Phyllosoma* for their type: phylloso'madous. Fr. anal. *phyllosomadé*, adj.

Phyllo'spŏrus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; σπορὰ, seed.) *Bot.* Applied by K. H. Schultz to plants (*Phyllospora*, nom. pl. n.) which have the seed in or under the leaf: phyllo'sporous. Fr. anal. *phyllospore*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattkeimkornig*, adj.

Phyllosteŏ'phyton, Phyllosteŏ'phytum, *i*, n. (Φύλλον, a leaf; ὀστέον, an osseous tumour.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Term for a lamellated osteophyte: a phyllos'teophyte. Fr. anal. *phyllostéophyte*, m. Germ. anal. *Phyllosteophyt*, n.; syn. *das blättrige oder lamellenförmige Knochengewächs.*

Phyllostŏ'mătus, Phyllo'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; στόμα, a mouth.) *Entomol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Gray, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Phyllostomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cheiroptera*, having the nose or mouth encumbered with a simple leaf: phyllosto'matous: phyllo'stomous. Fr. anal. *phyllostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattmundig*, adj.

Phyllŏtax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φύλλον, a leaf; τάξις, arrangement.) *Bot.* Term by Schimper for the arrangement or disposition of leaves around the stem. Fr. anal. *phyllotaxis*, f. Germ. syn. *Blattordnung*, f.

Phylloxanthīna, *æ*, f. (Φύλλον, a leaf; ξανθὸς, yellow.) *Chem.* Term for the yellow colouring matter of the leaf of a plant: phylloxanthin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *phylloxanthine*, f. Germ. syn. *Blattgelb*, n.; *Blättergelb*, n.; *der gelbe Farbestoff der Pflanzenblätter.*

Phyl'lŭla, *æ*, f. (Φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Term by Zuccarini for the cicatrix which, after its fall, each leaf leaves upon the bark at the place of its insertion: the phyl'lule. Fr. anal. *phyllule*, f.

Phyllypsŏ'pŏdis, *is, e.* (Φύλλον, a leaf; ὕψος, height; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Phyllypsopodes*, nom. pl. m.) of aquatic birds, having long legs, and the toes provided with membranes. Fr. anal. *phyllypsopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *blatthöhefussig*, adj.

Phȳma, *ătis*, n. (Φύω, to produce. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a tubercle on any external part of the body; also, a genus of

Willan's arrangement of cutaneous diseases. Fr. anal. *phyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Geschwulst*, f.

Phymăt'icus, *a, um.* (*Phȳma*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phyma:* phyma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phymatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Geschwülste betreffend.*

Phymă'tion. } (Dim. *Phȳma.*) *Med.* Term
Phymă'tium, *ii*, n. } for a little tumour or boil.) Fr. anal. *phymation*, m. Germ. syn. *die kleine Beule.*

Phymătōdēs, adj. (*Phȳma*, a tumour or boil; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of *phymata:* phy'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phymateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Geschwülste; voll Beule*, n.

Phymătōdeus, *a, um.* (*Phȳmătōdēs.*) *Bot.* Applied by Acharius to a Class (*Phymatodei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Lichenes Cœnothalami*, comprehending those of which the conceptacles are contained in a sort of wart formed by the *thallus:* phymato'dean. The etymon is the correct term, this derivative being superfluous. Fr. anal. *phymatode*, adj.

Phymătoïdēs, adj. (*Phȳma;* a tumour or boil; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling a *phyma:* phy'matoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *phymatoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *einer Geschwülste ähnlich.*

Phymătōsis, *is*, f. (*Φῦμα*, a tumour or boil.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for tubercular disease, as scrofula. Fr. anal. *phymatose*, f. Germ. syn. *Tuberkelnkrankheit*, f.

Phymocnidōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φῦμα*, a tumour or boil; *κνίδωσις*, an itching by a nettle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Urticaria*, accompanied by tumours or elevations of the skin. Fr. anal. *phymocnidose*, f. Germ. syn. *das knotige Nesselfieber.*

Phymŏle'pra, *æ*, f. (*Φῦμα*, a tumour or boil; *λέπρα*, the leprosy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for tuberculous leprosy. Fr. anal. *phymolépre*, f. Germ. syn. *der knotige Aussatz.*

Phynon. *Med., Pharm.* Old name of a collyrium, according to Celsus, vi. 6, 20.

Phÿpel'la. *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Panus;* inflammatory swelling of glands, as stated by Hartmannus, *Prac. Chymist. Op.* p. 89.

Phȳsa, *æ*, f. (*Φυσάω*, to inflate.) *Med.* Old term for *Flatus.* Fr. anal. *physe*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmwind*, m. Also a term for *Bulla* and *Pustula.* Fr. anal. *bulle*, f.; *pustule*, f. Germ. syn. *Blase*, f.; *Bläschen*, n.

Phȳsăgōgus, *a, um.* (*Φῦσα, flatus; ἄγω*, to carry off.) *Med., Pharm.* Carrying off *flatus* or flatulence: phy'sagogue. See *Note Cholagogue.* Fr. anal. *physagogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *Blähung treibend.*

Phȳsălecphlŏgioïs, *ĭdis*, f. (*Phȳsălis*, a blister or bleb; *ecphlogioïs*, modified or slight *variola.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for vesicular *varioloïs*, or modified *variola.* Fr. anal. *physalecphlogioïde*, f. Germ. syn. *die blasige (oder Blasen-) Varioloïde.*

Phȳsă'lĭdērȳsī'pĕlas, *ătis*, n. (*Phȳsălis*, a blister or bleb; *ĕrĭsĭpĕlas.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for bullous erysipelas. Fr. anal. *physalidérysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Blatterrose*, f.

Phȳsă'lĭdocnĭdōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Phȳsălis*, a a blister or bleb; *κνίδωσις*, an itching by a a nettle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for vesicular *Urticaria*, or nettle-rash. Fr. anal. *physalidocnidose*, f. Germ. syn. *die blasige Nesselsucht.*

Phȳsălis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Φύσα*, a bladder, because the seed is inclosed in a bladder.) A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia;* Juss. *Solaneæ.* Fr. syn. *coqueret*, m. Germ. syn. *Judenkirsche*, f.

Phȳsălis Alkeken'gi. *Bot.* Systematic name of the winter-cherry, the berries of which are recommended as diuretic, in dropsical cases, and as sedative; also called *Halicacabum solanum vesicarium.* Fr. syn. *coqueret*, m. Germ. syn. *Judenkirsche*, f.

Phȳsălŏpædo'phlȳsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Phȳsălis*, a blister or bleb; *pædophlȳsis*, heat-spots, or *sudamina*, on children.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for bullous *pædophlysis*, or *sudamina* on children. Fr. anal. *physalopédophlyse*, f. Germ. syn. *der Blasenausschlag der Kinder.*

Physapius, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Eichwald to a tribe (*Physapii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hemiptera Hymenelytra*, having the *Thrips physapus* for their type: physa'pious. Fr. anal. *physapien*, adj.

Phȳsă'pŏdis, *is, e.* (*Φῦσα*, wind; *πούς*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Physapodes*, nom. pl, m.) of the *Hemiptera*, having their *tarsi* provided with bladders, serving the purpose of air-holes or vents. Fr. anal. *physapode*, adj. Germ. syn. *blasefussig*, adj.

Phȳsă'reus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a group (*Physarei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gasteromycetes Trichospermi*, having the *Physarum* for their type: physa'reous. Fr. anal. *physaré*, adj.

Phȳsas'thma, *ătis*, n. (*Φῦσα*, wind; *asthma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for emphysematous asthma or *dyspnœa.* Fr. anal. *physasthme*, m. Germ. syn. *das emphysematische Schwerathmen.*

Physcōnia, *æ*, f. (*Φύσκων*, a big-bellied man.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for enlargement of the abdomen, marked by a tumour occupying one part of it, of slow growth and neither sonorous nor fluctuating. The different species are characterized by the name of the viscus the diseased condition of which produces the enlargement, as *Physconia hepatica*, etc.; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Hyposarca.* Fr. anal. *physconie*, f. Germ. anal. *Physkonie*, f.

Physcōnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Physcōnia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Physconia:* physco'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *physconique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Physkonie betreffend.*

Physcōnŏcōlĭca, *æ*, f. (*Physcōnia; cōlĭca.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for physconic colic from hardening in the lower part of the belly: physco'noco'lic. Fr. anal. *physconocolique*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Kolik von Verhärtungen in Unterleibsorganen.*

Phȳsechēma, *ătis*, n. (*Φῦσα*, wind; *ἦχημα*, a sounding.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the

bruit de soufflet. Fr. anal. *physéchème*, m. Germ. syn. *Blasebalggeräusch*, n.

Phȳsēchos. } (Φῦσα, wind; ἦχος, a
Phȳsēchus, *i, um.* } sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the vesicular sound heard in the chest by means of the stethoscope. Fr. syn. *le râle bullaire.* Germ. syn. *Blasengeräusch*, n.

Phȳsēma, *ătis*, f. (*Φυσάω*, to inflate or distend.) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth to the body of aquatic *algæ*, or *algæ* properly so called, that part of the plant which it is the custom to term the *caulis*, *frons*, or *folium*. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a windy tumour. Fr. anal. *physème*, m. Germ. syn. *Aufblähang*, f.; *Auftreibung*, f.

Phȳsēmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phȳsēma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Physema:* physema'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *physématique*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufgebläht*, adj.

Phȳsēmătōdēs, adj. } (*Phȳsēma;* terminal
Phȳsēmătōsus, *a, um.* } *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of *Physema;* physe'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *physémateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *sehr geneigt zum Ausblähen.*

Physēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The same as *Physema.*

Phȳsēter, *ēris*, m. (*Φυσάω*, to blow; from their manner of expelling the water they take into their mouths with their prey.) *Zoöl.* A blower; the spermaceti whale, also called by its Biscayan name of *Cachelot;* a genus of the *Mammalia Cetacea Ordinaria.* Fr. anal. *physétère*, m. Germ. syn. *Pottfisch*, m.

Phȳsēter Macrŏcĕ'phălus. *Zoöl.* The systematic name, by Linnæus, for the species of whale referred to as principally affording the substance spermaceti; and, also, ambergris. See *Balæna Macrocephalus.*

Phȳsētērĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Physēter*, a whale, or large fish; terminal *-ĭdæ.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling the whale; applied to a Family of animals, having the *Physeter*, or whale, for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. syn. *physéterides*, f. pl.

Phȳsia'treusiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φύσις*, nature; *iatreusiŏlŏgia*, the doctrine of the powers of medicine.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Physiatrica.*

Phȳsia'trĭca, *æ*, f. (*Φύσις*, nature; *ἰατρεία*, medical treatment.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine of the healing powers of nature: physia'trics. Fr. anal. *physiatrique*, f. Germ. anal. *Physiatrik*, f.; syn. *Naturheilkunde*, f.

Phȳsia'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Physiatrĭca, Physiatros;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Physiatrica* or *Physiatros:* physia'trical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *physiatrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Physiatrik, oder den Physiatros betreffend.*

Phȳsia'tros. } (*Φύσις*, nature; *ἰατρὸς*, a
Phȳsia'trus, *i*, m. } physician.) *Med.* Term for a physician who prescribes strictly according to nature's laws and principles. Fr. anal. *physiatre*, m. Germ. syn. *Naturarzt*, m.

Phȳsiau'tocrătĭa, *æ*, f. (*Φυσιαυτοκράτεια.*) *Med.* Term for the absolute power of nature: phy'siauto'cracy. Fr. anal. *physiautocratie*, f. Germ. anal. *Physiautokratie*, f.; syn. *die Selbstherrschaft der Natur.*

Phȳsiau'tothĕră'pīa, *æ*, f. (*Φύσις*, nature; *αὐτὸς*, itself; *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.) *Med.* Term for the healing power of nature: phy'siautothe'rapy. Fr. anal. *physiautothérapie*, f. Germ. syn. *Naturheilung*, f.; *die durch Wirkung der Natur selbst erfolgte Genesung.*

Phy'sic. (*Φυσικὸς*, an investigator of nature, or natural things.) *Med.* Applied to the science of medicine, and to medicines employed in the cure of diseases. Fr. syn. *médecine*, m.; *médicament*, m. Germ. syn. *Arzneikunst*, f.; *Arznei*, f.; *Arzneimittel*, n.

Phy'sic Nut. *Bot.* A common name for the seeds of the *Jatropha multifida.*

Physi'cian. (*Φυσικὸς*, an investigator of nature or natural things.) *Med., Nat. Philos.* This term is strictly applicable to him who teaches that science which explains the nature, essence, causes and qualities of natural bodies—in shorter phrase—a natural philosopher. It is also, however, distinctive of the doctor of medicine or *physic*, which, in a limited sense, means the science of medicine, the art of curing diseases, or the medicines prepared for that purpose. See *Pure.* Fr. syn. *Iatre*, m. Germ. syn. *Arzt*, m.

Physician, Authority of the. } *Med.* See *An-*
Physician, Gravity of the. } *acyriosis.*

Physiciatricus. See *Physiatricus.*

Physiciatros. See *Physiatros.*

Phy'sics. (*Φυσικὸς*, belonging to nature, or that which is natural.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for that science which treats of the nature of the qualities which beings derive from birth, in contradistinction to those acquired from art—of the whole mass of beings comprising the universe—and of the laws which govern those beings; natural philosophy. *Phȳ'sĭca*, *æ*, f. pl. Fr. anal. *physique*, f. Germ. syn. *Naturlehre*, f.

Phy'sics, Ge'neral. *Nat. Philos.* Term for that branch of science which regards separately those moveable and extended beings called bodies. Fr. anal. *physique générale.*

Phy'sics, Parti'cular. *Nat. Philos.* This term especially applies to the laws recognized by the various branches of general physics in reference to the numerous beings in nature, thereby to explain the phenomena of each. Fr. anal. *physique particulière.*

Phȳ'sĭcus, *a, um.* (*Φύσις*, nature; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Synonymous with *natural;* of or belonging to nature: phy'sical. The *physical sciences* are those which study nature and the properties of bodies, and observe the different phenomena which result from their reciprocal action. The *physical law* of a phenomenon is the exact determination of its mode of accomplishment, which allows of the prediction of all its details by any one of its facts, and of the developement of all its analogies. The *physical properties* of a body are those which we recognize by the aid of our senses, either immediately or by means of instruments, by which we discover relations indetermin-

able without them, or observe properties which escaped our notice. Fr. anal. *physique*, adj. Germ. anal. *physisch*, adj.

Phȳsinx, *ingis*, f. (*Φύσα*, a bladder.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *φύσιγξ*, for a *fistula*, or hollow canal or stem, according to Hippocrates, *de Fistul.* ii. 1, 2, 7, 8. Fr. syn. *fistule*, f. Germ. syn. *Fistel*, f.; *Rohr oder Kohlgeschwür*, n.

Physiocratia. } See *Physiautocratia.*
Physiocraticus. }

Phȳsiŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Φύσις*, nature; *γεννάω*, to produce.) Term for the operations of nature, according to Rumpf, of the formation of bodies from original elements: physio'geny. Fr. anal. *physiogénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Naturerzeugung*, f.

Phȳsiognōmŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Φύσις*, nature; *γνώμων*, one that knows or examines.) The proper orthography of the term commonly given as *Physiognomia;* the analogue should, of course, be physio'gnomony. See *Physiognomia* for the meaning.

Phȳsiognōmŏ'nĭca, *æ*, f. (Same as the preceding.) Term for the doctrine of judging by the looks or features of the countenance: physiognomo'nics. Fr. anal. *physiognomonique*, f. Germ. anal. *Physiognomonik*, f.

Phȳsiognōmŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phȳsiognōmŏnia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Physiognomonia:* physiognomo'nical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *physiognomonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Physiognomonie betreffend.*

Physio'gnomy. (*Φύσις*, nature; *γνώμη*, opinion.) Term for the art of judging of the moral and intellectual character by examining the features of the countenance, etc. *Phȳsiognōmia, æ*, f.

Phȳsiogrăphia, *æ*, f. (*Φύσις*, nature; *γράφω*, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a description of objects which together constitute nature: physio'graphy. Fr. anal. *physiographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Naturbeschreibung*, f.

Phȳsiŏlŏ'gĭcus, *a, um.* (*Phȳsiŏlŏgia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to *Physiologia:* physiolo'gical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *physiologique*, adj. Germ. anal. *physiologisch*, adj.

Physio'logy. (*Φύσις*, nature; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The doctrine or science of the nature and constitution of living bodies. *Phȳsiŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. See *Metaposcopy.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *physiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Natur lebender Körper.*

Physio'logy, Ge'neral. That which has regard to the general laws of life. Fr. anal. *physiologie générale.* Germ. syn. *allgemeine Physiologie.*

Physio'logy, Spe'cial. Applied to the nature and functions of particular organs. Fr. anal. *physiologie spéciale.* Germ. syn. *sonderliche Physiologie.*

Phȳsiŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Φύσις*, nature; *νόμος*, a law.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the doctrine of the laws of nature; natural philosophy; physio'nomy. Fr. anal. *physionomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Naturgesetzen.*

Phȳsiophĭlŏsŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Φύσις*, nature; *φιλοσοφία*, love of knowledge.) Term for natural philosophy. Fr. anal. *physiophilosophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Naturphilosophie*, f.

Phȳsioplas'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Φύσις*, nature; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the doctrine of natural formation: phy'sioplastics. Fr. anal. *physioplastique*, f. Germ. anal. *Physioplastik*, f.

Physiotherapia. See *Physiautotherapia.*

Phȳsiothĕ'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Φύσις*, nature; *θετικὸς*, positive.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the special or positive interpretation of nature: physiothe'tics. Fr. anal. *physiothétique*, f. Germ. syn. *die thetische Naturerklärung.*

Phȳsis, *is*, or *eos.* (*Φύω*, to beget.) *Nat. Philos.* Old term of various signification, but applied to the *nature*, generally, of every body, and especially of man. Fr. syn. *nature*, f. Germ. syn. *Natur*, f.

Physŏcalym'nia Flōrĭbun'da. *Bot.* Name given by Don, to the tree which produces the *Rhodium lignum*, or rosewood.

Phȳsŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Φῦσα*, wind; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having swollen fruit, as the legumes of the *Oxytropis physocarpa:* physocar'pous. Fr. anal. *physocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *windfruchtig*, adj.

Phȳsŏcēle, *es*, f. (*Φῦσα*, wind, or *flatus; κήλη*, a tumour.) *Pathol., Surg.* Old term the same as *Pneumatocele.*

Phȳsŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (*Φῦσα*, wind, or *flatus; κεφαλή*, the head.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Emphysema* of the head. Fr. anal. *physocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Kopfwindgeschwulst*, f.

Phȳsocœ'lia, *æ*, f. (*Φῦσα*, wind; *κοιλία*, the bowels.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tympanites*, or drum-belly. Fr. anal. *physocœlie*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftbauch*, m.

Phȳsŏcōlĭca, *æ*, f. (*Φῦσα*, wind; *cōlĭca*, the colic.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for flatulent colic. Fr. anal. *physocolique*, f. Germ. syn. *Blähungskolik*, f.

Phȳsōdēs, adj. (*Φῦσα*, wind; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of wind; flatulent: phy'sous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *physeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Luft.*

Phȳsŏdyspnœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Φῦσα*, wind; *dyspnœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Emphysemodyspnœa.*

Phȳso'grădus, *a, um.* (*Φῦσα*, wind; *grădior*, to march.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to animals, of which he forms a class, as the type of the *Malacozoaria*, which he had before ranged among the *Actinizoaria*, characterized by their body being provided with an aëriferous dilatation of the intestinal canal, serving for a swimming organ: physo'gradous. Fr. anal. *physograde*, adj. Germ. syn. *luftschreitend*, part. adj.

Phȳsoīdēs, adj. (*Φῦσα*, wind; terminal *-ῑδης.*) *Conchol.* Having likeness to a bladder, as the *Amphidesma physoides*, a globulous and hyaline shell: phy'soid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *physoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *einer Luftgeschwulst ähnlich.*

Phȳsŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φῦσα*, wind; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of *flatus*, or wind in the bowels: physo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *physologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmwindlehre*, f.

Phȳsŏme'tra, *æ*, f. (*Φυσάω*, to inflate; *μήτρα*, the womb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for tympany or windy swelling of the womb; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Hysterophysa.* Fr. anal. *physomètre*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterwindsucht*, f.

Phȳson'cus, *i*, m. (*Φῦσα*, wind; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a wind-tumour; also for *Emphysema.* Fr. anal. *physoncose*, f. Germ. syn. *Windgeschwulst*, f.

Phȳso'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Φῦσα*, wind; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing bladders. The *calices* of the *Schoberia physophora* and of the *Suæda physophora* swell into globes upon the fruits when these develope themselves: physo'phorous. Fr. anal. *physophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *lufttragend*, part. adj.

Phȳsopsŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Φῦσα*, wind; *ψόφος*, a noise or sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the escape of air from a part with a hissing noise: physo'psophy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *physopsophie*, f.

Phȳsoscheŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Φῦσα*, wind; *oscheocēlē, Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for flatulent oscheocele. Fr. anal. *physoschéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Windbruch*, m.

Phȳsospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Φῦσα*, wind; *σπασμὸς*, a convulsion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cramp caused by wind: a phy'sospasm. Fr. anal. *physospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Windkolik*, f.

Physothorax. See *Pneumatothorax.*

Physsŏphŏ'reus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss to a Family (*Physsophoreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Medusariæ;* by Ficinus and Carus to a Family of the *Acalephæ*, having the *Physsophora* for their type: physsopho'reous. Fr. anal. *physsophoré*, adj.

Physsŏphŏrĭ'deus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Eschenholtz to a Family (*Physsophorideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Acalephæ*, having the *Physsophora* for their type: physsophori'deous. Fr. anal. *physsophoridé*, adj.

Phȳtădel'gus, *a, um.* (*Φυτὸν*; *ἀδέλγω*, to suck.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Phytadelgi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hemiptera* which suck the juices of vegetables. Fr. anal. *phytadelge*, adj.

Phȳtanătŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *anătŏmia*, anatomy.) *Bot.* Term for the anatomy of vegetables: phytana'tomy. Fr. anal. *phytanatomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenanatomie*, f.

Phȳtan'thrax, *ăcis*, m. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *ἄνθραξ*, carbon.) *Mineral.* Name given by Tondi to mineral carbon, because it derives its origin from vegetables. Fr. anal. *phytanthrace*, m.

Phȳtaux'ia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *αὐξίς*, increase.) *Bot.* Applied by Dupetit-Thouars to the increase of plants, because it is the principal result of the development of the bud. Fr. anal. *phytauxie*, f.

Phȳtĕ'lĕphas, *antis*, m. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *ἐλέφας*, an elephant; from its size, and because it affords a milk which hardens into a substance like ivory.) Name of a genus of plants growing in America; also the Iagua plant, the albumen of the fruit of which becomes so hard as to be made into buttons; also called *Caleza de Negro.* Fr. anal. *phytéléphant*, m.

Phȳtērythrīna, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *ἐρυθρὸς*, red.) *Chem.* Term for the red colouring matter in plants, or rather in autumnal leaves: phyterythrin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *phyterythrine*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenroth*, n.

Phyteu'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Φυτεύω*, to plant or sow; from its great increase and growth.) A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Fr. anal. *phyteume*, m. Germ. syn. *Gepflanzte*, m.

Phyteu'ma Orbĭcŭlāre. *Bot.* Name of the horned rampion; supposed by some to be efficacious in the cure of syphilis.

Phyteumacolla. } See *Phytocolla.*
Phyteumatocolla. }

Phȳteu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φυτεύω*, to plant trees.) *Bot.* Term for a planting or producing. Fr. anal. *phyteusie*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzen*, n.

Phyteutērion. } (*Φυτεύω*, to plant trees.)
Phyteutērium, *ii*, n. } *Bot.* Term for a *plantarium* or nursery for trees. Fr. anal. *phyteutérion*, m. Germ. syn. *Baumschule*, f.

Phȳthæ'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for the vital sap or juice of plants. Fr. anal. *phythème*, m. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenlebensaft*, m.

Phȳtia'trĭca, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *ἰατρεία*, a healing.) *Bot.* Term for the doctrine of healing the diseases of plants: phytia'trics. Fr. anal. *phytiatrique*, f. Germ. anal. *Phytiatrik*, f.; syn. *Pflanzenheilkunde*, f.

Phȳtibran'chius, *a, um.* (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *βράγχια*, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a division (*Phytibranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Isopoda*, having dendroid or tree-like *branchiæ:* phytibran'chious. Fr. anal. *phytibranche*, adj.

Phȳ'tĭce, *es*, f. (*Φυτικὴ*.) *Physiol.* Old term for vegetative life.

Phȳti'phăgus, *a, um.* (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *φάγω*, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Living upon vegetables, and so the same as *Herbivorus.* Applied by Lamarck to a section (*Phytiphaga*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Trachelipoda*, comprehending the *Mollusca*, of which the greater part live on vegetables: phyti'phagous. Fr. anal. *phytiphage*, adj. Germ. syn. *pflanzenfressend*, part. adj.

Phyti'vorous. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Plant devouring; applied to animals that subsist on plants; synonymous with *Phytophagous. Phytīvŏrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *phytivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *pflanzfressig*, adj.

Phȳtŏbiotis'mus, *i*, m. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *βιος*, life; terminal *-ισμὸς*.) *Bot.* Term for vegetable life. Fr. anal. *phytobiotisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenleben*, n.

Phȳtŏcătăle'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *cătălepsis.*) *Bot.* Term for the condition of plants by which the leaves and other parts maintain the same position and inclination or bending which they acquire, as by the wind: phy'toca'talepsy. Fr. anal.

phytocatalepsie, f. Germ. anal. *die Katalepsis der Pflanzen.*

Phȳtŏcērōsium, *ii*, n. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *κήρωσις*, the formation of wax.) *Chem.* Term for vegetable wax. Fr. anal. *phytocérosion*, m. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenwachs*, n.

Phȳtŏchēmia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *chēmia*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Term for the chemistry of plants; vegetable chemistry. Fr. anal. *phytochimie*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenchemie*, f.

Phȳtŏchēmĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Phȳtŏchēmia*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Phytochemia:* phytoche'mical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phytochémique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phytochemie betreffend.*

Phȳtŏchlōræ'num, *i*, n. } (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *χλωρὸς*, green.) *Chem.*
Phȳtŏchlōrainon. }
Phȳtŏchlōrīna, *æ*, f. } Synonymous terms by Giese for *Chlorophyllum.*

Phȳtŏcol'la, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *κόλλα*, glue.) *Chem.* Name given to vegeto-animal substances, *i. e.*, to those which being by their origin vegetable, contain much azote, in such portion, however, that they are not endowed with particular properties; also called *Phyteumacolla*, *Phyteumatocolla.* Fr. anal. *phytocolle*, f. Germ. anal. *Phytokoll*, f.

Phȳtŏcrēnē, *es*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *κρήνη*, a well.) *Bot.* Name given to a plant (*Phytocrene gigantea*) which on incisions being made in the trunk yields abundance of clear water fit for drinking: a phy'tocrene. Fr. anal. *phytocrène*, f. Germ. syn. *Baumquell*, m.; *Pflanzenquell*, m.

Phȳtōdēs, adj. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot.* Having, full of, or pertaining to plants: phy'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *phyteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *phlanzig*, adj.

Phȳtōdozōus, *a*, *um*. (*Φυτώδης*, pertaining to plants; *ζῶον*, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a branch (*Phytodozoa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acephala Gastrica*, comprehending those that have the aspect of a vegetable: phyto'dozöous. Fr. anal. *phytodozoé*, adj. Germ. syn. *pflanzenthierig*, adj.

Phȳtŏgæ'a, *æ*, f. } (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *γαῖα*, *γῆ*, the earth.) *Geol.* Term for vegetable earth. Fr. anal. *phytogé*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenerde*, f.
Phȳtŏgē, *es*, f. }

Phȳtŏgă'mia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *γάμος*, marriage.) *Bot.* Name given by Dupetit-Thouars to the marriage of plants, *i. e.*, the developement or blowing of the flower: phyto'gamy. Fr. anal. *phytogamie*, f.

Phȳtŏgĕnĕ'sia, *æ*, f. } (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *γένεσις*, a generation.) *Bot.* Term by Dupetit-Thouars for germination, which is the commencement of vegetation, the moment when the plant issuing from its envelope, blows: phytoge'nesy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytogénésie*, f.
Phȳtŏgĕ'nesis, *is*, or *eos*, f. }

Phȳtŏge'nium, *ii*, n. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *γένναω*, to generate.) *Chem.* Term for the principle of the generation or production of plants: phy'togen. Fr. anal. *phytogène*, m. Germ. anal. *Phytogen*, n.

Phȳtŏ'gĕnus, *a*, *um*. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *γένναω*, to generate.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to a group of earths in which he ranges those produced by the accumulation of solid matter resulting from the destruction of vegetables or of their *débris*. *Mineral.* Applied by Tondi to a kind of coal which he named *Carbon phytogenium*, *i. e.*, generated by the vegetable kingdom: phyto'genous. Under the name of *phytogenous substances*, Haüy has formed an Appendix to the *Combustibilia*, comprehending those of which the origin is evidently vegetable. Fr. anal. *phytogène*, m. Germ. syn. *pflanzenbildend*, part. adj.

Phȳtŏgeogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *γῆ*, the earth; *γράφω*, to write.) *Bot.* According to Schouw, the indication of the differences which vegetables present in different parts of the globe. According to de Candolle, the art of describing plants in the manner most useful to the progress of science, comprehending the description of all the species of which the vegetable kingdom is composed, and the synonomy or knowledge of the different names under which the plants are designated: phytogeo'graphy. Fr. anal. *phytogéographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzengeographie*, f.

Phȳtognōmia, *æ*, f. } (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *γνώμων*, a judge.) *Bot.* Applied (the first term, which is incorrect) by Dupetit-Thouars to the exterior of plants, the relation which all their parts have among themselves, the consideration of the exterior of vegetables supposed at rest, the determination of the different parts which compose them, and the means of distinguishing one from another by particular names: phyto'gnomo'ny, not phyto'gnomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytognomonie*, f.
Phȳtognōmŏ'nĭca, *æ*, f. }

Phȳtognōmŏ'nĭca, *æ*, f. (Same as in preceding.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for the characteristics of plants, their *habitat*, etc.: phytognomo'nics. Fr. anal. *phytognomonique*, f. Germ. syn. *Phytognomonik*, f.

Phȳtogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *γράφω*, to write.) *Bot.* Term for a description of plants: phyto'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Pflanzen.*

Phȳtogră'phĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Phȳtogrăphia*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to *Phytographia:* phytogra'phical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *phytographique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Phytographie betreffend.*

Phȳtoīdēs, adj. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; terminal *-ἰδης.*) *Bot.* Resembling a plant: phy'toid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *phytoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *pflanzenähnlich*, adj.

Phȳtŏï'smus, *i*, m. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Bot.* Term for the process of vegetable life: phy'toïsm. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *phytoïsme*, m. Germ. syn. *der pflanzliche Lebensprocess; Process des Pflanzenlebens.*

Phȳtŏlac'ca, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *λάκκα*, gum-lac; because like it in colour.) A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Decagynia*, Juss. *Phytolaccaceæ.*

Phytŏlac'ca Dĕcan'dra. *Bot.* Systematic name of the pork-physic of Virginia and other parts of America; the leaves are said to be anodyne, and the juice of the root violently cathartic; it was formerly used as a cure for cancer; also called poke-weed, red weed of Virginia, root nightshade, and American nightshade, *Solanum racemosum Americanum, Solanum magnum Virginianum rubrum.*

Phytŏlaccăceus, *a, um.* (*Phytŏlacca,* the poke-plant.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Phytolacca;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Phytolaccaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: phytolacca'ceous. The same as *Phytolacceus.* Fr. anal. *phytolaccacé,* adj.

Phytŏlac'cæ Bac'cæ. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the berries of *Phytolacca decandra:* poke-berries.

Phytŏlac'cæ Rădix. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of the *Phytolacca decandra,* or poke root.

Phytŏlac'ceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by R. Brown to a Family (*Phytolaccæ,* nom. pl. f.) established by him, having the *Phytolacca* for their type. The Family of the *Atripliceæ,* is sometimes designated under this name: phytolac'ceous. The same as *Phytolaccaceus.* Fr. anal. *phytolaccé,* adj.

Phytŏlac'cĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to a very problematic acid of which Braconnot has announced the existence in the stems of the *Phytolacca decandra:* phytolac'cic. Fr. anal. *phytolaccique,* adj. Germ. syn. *kernesbeersauer,* adj.

Phytŏ'lites, *is,* or *æ,* m. (*Φυτὸν,* a plant; *λίθος,* a stone.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for a petrified or fossil plant: a phy'tolite. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *phytolithe,* m. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenversteinerung,* f.

Phyto'logy. (*Φυτὸν,* an herb; *λόγος,* a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine or consideration of the nature, structure, and habits of plants forming that branch of natural history called Botany. *Phytŏlŏ'gia, æ,* f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytologie,* f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenkunde,* f.

Phytŏmĕphītis, *is,* f. (*Φυτὸν,* a plant; *mĕphītis,* a noxious exhalation.) *Med.* Term for vegetable *mephitis,* or mephitic miasm. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytoméphite,* m.

Phytŏmy'dus, *a, um.* (*Φυτὸν,* a plant; *μυῖα,* a fly.) *Bot.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Family (*Phytomydæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ,* which perforate the epiderm of plants to deposit their eggs: phytomy'dous. Fr. anal. *phytomyde,* adj.

Phytŏmyzides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Fallen to a Family of the *Diptera,* having the *Phytomyza* for their type. Fr. anal. *phytomyzides,* m. pl.

Phytŏnec'tar, *ăris,* n. (*Φυτὸν,* a plant; *νέκταρ,* the drink or food of the gods.) *Bot., Chem.* Term by Braconnot for the pure honey from the flowers of plants. *Anthonectar* is a more correct term. Fr. anal. *phytonectar,* m. Germ. syn. *Blumenhonigseim,* m.

Phytŏnŏ'mătŏtech'nia, *æ,* f. (*Φύτον,* a plant; *ὄνομα,* a name; *τέχνη,* an art.) *Bot.* Applied by Bergerot to the branch which treats of the giving names to plants: phytono'matotech'ny. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytonomatotechnie,* f.

Phytŏnŏ'mia, *æ,* f. (*Φυτὸν,* a plant; *νόμος,* a a law.) *Bot.* Term for the doctrine of the life of plants and their arrangement; the laws of vegetation in general. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytonomie,* f.

Phytŏnōsēma, *ătis,* n. (*Φυτὸν,* a plant; *νόσημα,* a disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for vegetative disease. Fr. anal. *phytonosème,* m. Germ. syn. *pflanzliche Krankheit.*

Phytŏ'nŏsŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (*Φυτὸν,* a plant; *nŏsŏlŏgia,* nosology.) *Bot.* Term for the doctrine of the sickening or the disease of plants: phyto'noso'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytonosologie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von dem Erkranken der Pflanzen.*

Phytŏnŷ'mia, *æ,* f. (*φυτὸν,* a plant; *ὄνυμα,* a name.) *Bot.* Term by Fee as synonymous with vegetable nomenclature: phyto'nymy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytonymie,* f.

Phytŏnym'phia, *æ,* f. (*φυτὸν,* a plant; *νυμφίος,* marriageable.) *Bot.* Applied by Dupetit-Thouars to the inflorescence, or the first appearance of the flower. Fr. anal. *phytonymphie,* f.

Phytŏpăthŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (*φυτὸν,* a plant; *păthŏlŏgia.*) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Phytonosologia.*

Phyto'phagous. (*φυτὸν,* a plant; *φάγω,* to eat.) *Zoöl.* Applied to animals which subsist on the leaves of trees and young plants; synonymous with *Phytivorous. Phytŏ'phăgus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *phytophage,* adj. Germ. syn. *pflanzenfressend,* part. adj.

Phytŏphylă'cium, *ii,* n. (*φυτὸν,* a plant; *φύλαξ,* a watcher or guard.) *Bot.* Term for a plant-house. See *Phytotheca.* Germ. syn. *Gewächshaus,* n.

Phytŏphy'siognōmŏ'nĭca, *æ,* f. (*φυτὸν,* a plant; *phÿsiognōmŏnica,* physiognomonics.) *Bot.* Term for the characteristics of the nature of plants: phytophy'siognomo'nics. Fr. anal. *phytophysiognomonique,* f. Germ. syn. *die eigenthümliche Charakteristik der Pflanzennatur.*

Phytŏphÿsiŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (*φυτὸν,* a plant; *phÿsiŏlŏgia.*) *Bot.* Term for the doctrine of the internal economy of plants: phytophysio'logy. Fr. anal. *phytophysiologie,* f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenphysiologie,* f.

Phytŏpŏlyembryŏ'nia, *æ,* f. (*φυτὸν,* a plant; *pŏlyembryŏnius,* having seed-kernels.) *Bot.* Term for the condition of plants with many seed-kernels: phytopolyem'bryony. Fr. anal. *phytopolyembryonie,* f. Germ. syn. *Vielsamigkeit,* f.; *der Zustand der Pflanzen mit viel Samenkernen.*

Phytŏpŏlītus, *a, um.* (*φυτὸν,* a plant; *πολίτης,* a citizen.) *Bot.* Term given by Palisot-Beauvois to every vegetable which grows upon another vegetable, whether it lives at its expense or not: phyto'polite. Fr. anal. *phytopolite,* adj. Germ. syn. *blattbürgerlich,* adj.

Phytoprōteīnēma, *ătis,* n. (*φυτὸν,* a plant; *prōteīna,* protein.) *Bot., Chem.* Term for a vegetable combination of protein. Fr. anal. *phytoproteinème,* m. Germ. syn. *eine pflanzliche Proteinverbindung.*

Phȳtor'gănogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *orgănogrăphia.*) *Bot.* Term for a description of the (internal) organism of plants: phytorgano'graphy. Fr. anal. *phytorganographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung des (innern) Pflanzenorganismus.*

Phȳtoschĕ'sia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *σχίζα*, a splinter of wood.) *Bot.* Term by Dupetit-Thouars for that branch which examines into what becomes of the redeemed parts of vegetables, the cuttings, grafts, and twigs, when placed under favourable circumstances: phyto'schesy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytoschésie*, f.

Phȳtoscōria, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *σκωρία*, the dross of metal.) *Mineral.* Term for the dross, refuse, or remains of plants; coal. Fr. anal. *phytoscorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenschlacke*, f.; *Kohle*, f.

Phȳtosep'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *septĭcus*, putrid.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to putrid vegetables; vegeto-putrescent. Fr. anal. *phytoseptique*, adj. Germ syn. *Pflanzenfaulniss betreffend.*

Phȳtōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for the progress or formation of plants. Fr. anal. *phytose*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenbildung*, f.; *Pflanzenerzeugung*, f.

Phȳtōtech'nia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *τέχνη*, art.) *Bot.* Term by Desvaux for that branch which treats of the principles in relation to the distinction, classification, and the nomenclature of vegetables; by H. Cassini to the art of studying vegetables and of making them known to others: phytotech'ny. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytotechnie*, f.

Phȳtōtĕro'psia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *τερέω*, to preserve.) *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux to the study of the disorders which sometimes supervene in the functions of plants; vegetable pathology. See *Phytopathologia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytotéropsie*, f.

Phȳtŏthēca, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *θήκη*, a case or box.) *Bot.* Term for a box for plants. Fr. anal. *phytothèque*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenbüchse*, f. Also the same as *Phytophylacium.*

Phȳtŏtherā'pia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *θεραπεία*, cultivation.) *Bot.* Term for the cultivation of plants. Fr. anal. *phytothérapie*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenheilkunde*, f.

Phȳtŏthērion. } (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *θηρίον*,
Phȳtŏtothērium, *ii*, n. } a beast.) *Bot.* Term equivalent to *Zoöphyton;* also applied to the *Polypodium barometz*, or Scythian lamb. See *Agnus Scythicus.* Fr. anal. *phytothérion*, m. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenthier*, n.; *Scythische Lamm.*

Phȳtŏtō'cia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *τόκος*, a birth.) *Bot.* Applied by Dupetit-Thouars to the modifications which the pistil undergoes from becoming a fruit containing seeds, even to the moment when these, arrived at their perfect state, escape from their envelope to be carried more or less distant from the germ that contains them. Fr. anal. *phytotocie*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzengeburt*, f.

Phyto'tomist. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Bot. Physiol.* Term for a dissector of plants. *Phytŏtō'mĭcus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *phytotomiste*, m. Germ. syn. *pflanzenzergliederer*, m.

Phyto'tomy. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for the cutting up, or dissection of vegetable organized bodies, in order to ascertain their structure, uses, etc. *Phȳtŏtō'mia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *phytotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenzergliederung*, f.

Phȳtŏ'tŏpŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *tŏpŏlŏgia*, a treatise on place or situation.) *Bot.* Term for the doctrine of the natural situation of plants: phytotopo'logy. Fr. anal. *phytotopologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom natürlichen Standorte der Pflanzen.*

Phȳtotraumă'tia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *τραῦμα*, a wound.) *Bot.* Term by Dupetit-Thouars for the study of all the injuries supposed to be caused to the vitality of plants, especially in removing some of their parts, so as to call into action an interior force reserved for exercise when required. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytotraumatie*, f.

Phȳtotrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *τροφὴ*, nourishment.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term, by Dupetit-Thouars, for the nutrition of plants and examination of the means to be used for favouring it: phyto'trophy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytotrophie*, f.

Phȳto'trŏphon. } (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *τροφὴ*,
Phȳto'trŏphum, *i*. n. } nourishment.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for the nourishment of plants. Fr. anal. *phytotrophon*, m. Germ. syn. *Pflanzennährende*, n.; *Pflanzennährungstoff*, m.

Phȳtotrŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *τρέπω*, to turn.) *Bot.* Term by Link for the art of changing plants, *i. e.* of procuring either from an entire vegetable, or only from one of its parts, the form, or the different qualities of those pertaining to it, in a state of nature: phyto'tropy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *phytotropie*, f.

Phȳtozōon. } (*Φυτὸν*, a plant; *ζῶον*, an
Phȳtozōum, *i*, n. } animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Eichwald to a type of the animal kingdom comprehending animals in which (*Polypi, Hydræ, Corallia*) the inorganic texture gives place to that of vegetables, the exterior only presenting the character of animality in the homogeneous mass which constitutes it. Ficinus and Carus apply it to a class (*Phytozoa*, nom. pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, comprehending *polypi* with a fibrous, horny, or osseous base; and Goldfuss gives it to an Order of the *Protozoa;* Treveranus, Lichenstein and others, to a fourth kingdom, composed of mushrooms; lastly, Bory, to a Class of the psychodiarian kingdom. Fr. anal. *phytozoaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenthier*, n.

Pia Māter. (The *kind mother;* because it distributes the vessels to the substance of the brain, and was anciently supposed to be its origin.) *Anat.* The fanciful name for the most internal of the three membranes of the brain. See *Eilamides, Localis Membrana.* Fr. anal. *pie-mère*, f. Germ. syn. *das dünne Hirnhäutchen.*

Piantērium, *ii*, n. (*Πιαίνω*, to make fat.) *Med.* Old term for a substance that makes fat or obese; applied to food, etc.

Piar. (Πῖαρ, fatness.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term the same as *Pinguedo.*

Piarhæ'mia, *æ,* f. (Πῖαρ, fat; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the presence of fat in the blood. Fr. anal. *piarhémie,* f. Germ. syn. *Fettblut,* n.

Piattones. *Med., Pathol.* Old name, translated from the Italian idiom into Latin, for *pediculi* of the groin, or *pubes,* and sometimes found under the axillæ, etc.

Pīca, *æ,* f. (The magpie; either from its varied colour, or because it was supposed to subsist on earth and clay.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for depraved appetite, and desire for varied and unnatural food, common in chlorosis, pregnancy, etc.; a genus of the Ord. *Dysorexiæ;* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Allotriophagia, Cissa, Hapsicoria, Malacia, Pellacia, Picatio.* Fr. anal. *pica,* m. Germ. syn. *Elster,* f.

Pĭcăcis'mus, *i,* m. (*Pix,* pitch; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Dropacismus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7.

Pĭcamārum, *i,* n. (*Pix,* pitch; *amārus,* bitter.) *Chem.* Name given by Reichenbach to a peculiar bitter organic substance obtained from tar. Fr. anal. *picamare,* m.

Pĭcamur. *Chem.* Name given to a thick, oily, colourless liquid, having a peculiar but not disagreeable odour.

Pīcātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Pīca,* depraved appetite.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Pica. Med., Pharm.* An old name for a certain remedy, a species of *Dropax.* See *Picacismus.*

Pĭcĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Pix,* pitch; *cornu,* a horn.) *Entomol.* Having brown *antennæ,* or of the colour of pitch, as the *Mycetophagus picicornis.* Fr. anal. *picicorne,* adj. Germ. syn. *pechhornig,* adj.

Pĭ'cea, *æ,* f. (Πεύκη, the pitch-tree.) *Bot.* A name for the *Pinus abies,* the common red fir, or pitch-tree. Fr. syn. *sapin,* m.

Picelt. *M. Med.* A name for the *Nicotiana tabacum.* Fr. anal. *tabac,* m. Germ. syn. *Nicotkraut,* n.; *Taback,* m.

Picĕ'rion. } (Πικέριον.) Old term for
Picĕ'rium, *ii,* n. } *Butyrum,* or butter.

Pĭ'ceus, *a, um.* (*Pix,* pitch.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Pix,* pitch or tar: pi'ceous. Fr. syn. *de poix; poissé,* adj. Germ. syn. *gepicht,* adj.

Pichurim Bean. *Bot.* See *Pechurim Bean.*

Pĭcĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Ornithol.* Name given by Vigors to a Family having the *Picus* or woodpecker for its type. Fr. anal. *picides,* m. pl.

Pĭcĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Pix,* pitch; *rostrum,* a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having the beak of the colour of pitch, as the *Sibinia picirostris:* piciros'trate. Fr. anal. *picirostre,* adj. Germ. syn. *pechschnabelt,* adj.

Pĭcĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Pix,* pitch; *vŏro,* to devour.) *Entomol.* Applied to insects that live on the pine or fir, as the *Liparus picivorus:* pici'vorous. Fr. anal. *picivore,* adj. Germ. syn. *pechfressend,* part adj.

Picota. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for an affection consisting in small pustules of a red colour; also called *Sarrampio.*

Picræ'na, *æ,* f. (Πικραίνω, to make bitter.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria:* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Simarubaceæ.* Fr. anal. *picrene,* m.

Picræ'na Excel'sa. *M. Med.* The systematic name, according to the pharmacopœias (L. and E.) of the tree from which chiefly the quassia wood is obtained.

Picrĭ'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Picrideæ,* nom. pl. f.) having the *Picris* for their type: picri'deous. Fr. anal. *picridé,* adj.

Pi'cris, *ĭdis,* f. (Πικρὸς, bitter.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æquales.* Fr. syn. *buglose,* f. Germ. syn. *Ochsenzunge,* f.

Pi'cris Echoīdēs. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common ox-tongue, the leaves of which are used as a pot-herb by the country people. Fr. syn. *la buglose commune.* Germ. syn. *die officinelle oder gewöhnliche Ochsenzunge.*

Picrŏchŏ'lia, *æ,* f. (Πικρὸς, bitter; χολὴ, bile.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for (excessive) bilious disease. Fr. anal. *picrocholie,* f. Germ. syn. *die (heftigere) Gallsucht.*

Picrŏ'chŏlos. } (Πικρὸς, bitter; χολὴ,
Picrŏ'chŏlus, *a, um.* } bile.) *Med.* Abounding in bitter bile, and so applied to those who were naturally of a hasty temper. Fr. anal. *picrochole,* adj. Germ. syn. *eine sehr bittere Galle habend; von heftiger, zorniger, Gemüthsart.*

Picrōdēs, adj. (Πικρὸς, bitter; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Chem., Med.* Having or full of bitterness. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *picreux,* adj. Germ. syn. *bitterlich,* adj.

Picroglў'cion. } (Πικρὸς, bitter; γλύκιος,
Picroglў'cium, *ii,* n. } sweet.) *Chem.* Name by Pfaff for a particular substance first obtained by him from the *Solanum dulcamara.* Fr. anal. *picroglycion,* m. Germ. syn. *Bittersüss,* n.

Pi'crŏmel, *ellis,* n. (Πικρὸς, bitter; μέλι, honey; from its taste.) *Chem., Med.* Term for the characteristic principle of bile. Fr. anal. *picromel,* m. Germ. syn. *Bitter oder Gallenstoff.*

Picrosie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a section (*Picrosieæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Chicoraceæ hieracieæ,* having the *Picrosia* for their type: picrosie'ous. Fr. anal. *picrosié,* adj.

Picrŏto'xĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts, of which picrotoxin forms the base: picrotox'ic. Fr. anal. *picrotoxique,* adj.

Picrŏtoxīna, *æ,* f. (Πικρὸς, bitter; τόξον, an arrow, the point of which was always imbued with poison.) *Chem.* Term for the poisonous principle of the *Cocculus Indicus,* obtained by boiling the berries in a sufficient quantity of water, filtering, adding acetate of lead so long as a precipitate falls, then filtering and evaporating to an extract. This to be dissolved in alcohol, and the solution to be evaporated to dryness. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *picrotoxine,* f. Germ. anal. *Picrotoxin,* n.; syn. *Bittergift,* n.

Pictipen'nis, *is, e.* (*Pictus,* paint; *penna,* a wing.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having wings tinged with mingled colours: pictipen'nate. Fr. anal. *pictipenne,* adj. Germ. syn. *schminckflugeligt,* adj.

Pic'tŏnes, *um*, m. pl. The *Pictavi*, a people of Gaul, in the modern country of Poictou. See *Colica Pictonum.*

Piedmont Truffle. *Bot.* A name for the *Lycoperdon tuber.*

Piesiometrum. See *Piezometrum.*

Piĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πιέζω, to compress.) Term for a pressing or compression. Fr. syn. *compression*, f. Germ. syn. *Drücken*, n.; *Pressen*, n.

Pies'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πιέζω, to compress.) Term for the thing compressed or squeezed. Fr. anal. *piesme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gedruckte*, n.; *Gepresste*, n.

Piesmometrum. See *Piezometrum.*

Piesmus, *i*, m. } See *Piesis.*
Piexis, *is*, or *eos*, f. }

Pies'trum, *i*, n. (Πιέζω, to compress.) *Obstet., Surg.* Old name of an instrument for compressing the head of a dead *fetus*, to facilitate its extraction from the womb. Fr. anal. *piestron*, m.

Piezātus, *a, um.* (Πιέζω, to compress.) *Entomol.* Applied by Fabricius to a Class (*Piezata*, nom. pl. n.) having horny, compressed jaws, and corresponding to the *Hymenoptera.* Fr. anal. *piézate*, adj.

Piezo'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Πιέζω, to compress; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for apparatus invented by Œrsted, by which he observed and measured the compressibility of liquids. Fr. anal. *piézomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Druckmesser*, m.

Pig Nut. *Bot.* Common name for the root of the *Bunium bulbocastanum*, because pigs furrow up the earth in search of it.

Pigmentārius, *ii*, m. (*Pigmentum*, a paint or pigment.) Properly a seller of paints. *Med., Pharm.* Anciently used the same as *Myropoles*, or a seller of ointments; also as *Unguentarius.*

Pigmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Pingo*, to paint.) A paint, or pigment. Fr. anal. *pigment*, m. Germ. syn. *Faberstoff*, m.

Pigmen'tum Ni'grum. *Anat.* The black pigment; a name for that which covers the internal surface of the choroid membrane of the eye. Fr. anal. *pigment noir.* Germ. syn. *das schwarze Pigment im Auge.*

Pigrēdo, *inis*, f. } (*Piger*, slothful.) *Med., Pa-*
Pigrĭ'tia, *æ*, f. } *thol.* Terms for slothful-
Pigrĭ'ties, *es*, f. } ness, as of the abdominal functions, etc. Fr. syn. *fainéantise*, f. Germ. syn. *Faulheit*, f.; *Trägheit*, f.

Pike. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Esox lucius.*

Pĭla, *æ*, f. (Πῖλος.) A ball or globe.

Pĭla Hys'trĭcis. *Med.* Name for the *Bezoar hystricis.*

Pĭla Mărīna. *Bot.* Term for a globular mass of the fibres of marine plants, chiefly of the *Zostera marina;* it abounds on the Mediterranean shores, and was formerly esteemed as anthelmintic, and as a remedy in *scrofula.*

Pĭlacrinus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a group (*Pilacrini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gasteromycetes Trichlodermacei*, having the *peridium* almost globulous, and containing round seeds: pilacri'nous. Fr. anal. *pilacrin*, adj.

Pĭlāris, *is, e.* (*Pĭlus*, hair.) *Zoöl.* Pertaining to hair; hairy: pi'lar. Fr. anal. *pilaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *Haare betreffend.*

Pĭlāris Mor'bus. *Med., Pathol.* The hair disease; a name for *Trichiasis.* Fr. syn. *maladie pilaire.*

Pil'chard. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Clupea pilchardus.* Fr. syn. *pélamide*, f. Germ. syn. *Strömling*, m.

Pĭleāris, *is, e.* (*Pĭleus*, a hat.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a *Medusa* (*Foveola pilearis*) because the umbrel bears a kind of bonnet: pi'lear. Fr. anal. *piléaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Huth.*

Pĭleātus, *a, um.* (*Pĭleus*, a hat.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to an Order (*Pileati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenomycetes* that are provided with a veritable hat: pi'leate. Fr. anal. *piléate*, adj. Germ. syn. *huthig*, adj.

Pĭleĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pĭleus*, a hat; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a hat, as the receptacle of the *Moschella:* pile'iform. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Pileiformes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Peltocochlides Scutibranchia*, having the shell in form of a bonnet or hood. Fr. anal. *piléiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *hutförmig*, adj.

Pĭle'ŏla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pĭleus*, a hat.) *Bot.* Name given by Mirbel to a perfectly close primordial leaf, having the form of a funnel, and which covers and hides the other leaves of the gemmule, as in the *Scirpus:* a pi'leole. Fr. anal. *piléole*, f. Germ. syn. *Hütlein*, n.; *ein kleiner Hüt.*

Pĭleŏlāris, *is, e.* (*Pĭleŏlus*, a little hat.) *Bot.* Applied by Dutrochet to leaves originating from pileoles which envelope primitively the point of the bud: pile'olar. Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Pileolares*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenomycetes Tremelli*, having a pileiform receptacle. Fr. anal. *piléolaire*, Germ. syn. *zum Hütlein gehörig.*

Pĭleŏlātus, *a, um.* (*Pĭleŏlus*, a little hat.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the gemmule when surmounted by a pileole; by Fries to a tribe (*Pileolati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenomycetes Claviformes*, having the *stipes* slightly dilated at the extremity: pile'olate. Fr. anal. *piléolé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Hutlein gehörig.*

Pĭle'ŏlus, *i*, m. The same as *Pileola.*

Piles. (Fr. *Pile.*) A heap of things laid one upon another. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for a disease of the veins at the extremity of the *rectum*, around the *anus*, or fundament, and which assume a knotted or clustered condition; hemorrhoids. See *Hæmorrhois.*

Pĭleus, *i*, m. (Πῖλος, a cover or shade, a hat or bonnet.) *Bot.* Term for the orbicular expansion of a mushroom covering the fructification. Fr. syn. *chapeau*, m. Germ. syn. *Huth*, m.

Pilewort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ranunculus ficaria.* Fr. syn. *l'herbe aux hemorrhoïdes.* Germ. syn. *Feigwarzenkraut*, n.

Pĭli Congĕ'nĭti. *Anat.* Congenital hairs; a term for the hair of the head, eyebrows, and eyelids, because it exists at birth.

Pĭli Postgĕ'nĭti. *Anat.* Postgenital hair, or that which grows on certain parts after birth, as at puberty.

Pĭlĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Pĭlus,* hair; *cornu,* a horn.) *Entomol.* Having hairy *antennæ,* as the *Loricera pilicornis:* pilicor'nate. Fr. anal. *pilicorne,* adj. Germ. anal. *haarhornig,* adj.

Pĭlĭ'dion.
Pĭlĭ'dium, *ii,* n. } The same as *Pileola,* etc.

Pĭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pĭlus,* hair; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing hair, as the tubercles on the stem of the *Stapelia pilifera,* the articulations of the *Corallina pilifera.* Some restrict the epithet to a part terminated by a single hair, as the leaves of the *Encalypta pilifera* and *Phascum piliferum,* or the linear segments of the pinnatisected leaves of the *Sphenogyne pilifera. Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to *Mammifera* (*Piliferi,* nom. pl. m.), because their body is generally covered with hair: pili'ferous. Fr. anal. *pilifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *haartragend,* part. adj.

Pĭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pĭlus,* hair; *forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of hairs, as the *collectores* in the *Lactuceæ:* pi'liform. Fr. anal. *piliforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *haarförmig,* adj.

Pĭlĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Pĭlus,* hair; *gĕno,* to beget.) *Zoöl.* The *Onygena piligena* grows upon the hairs of quadrupeds thrown into moist places: pili'genous. Fr. anal. *piligène,* adj. Germ. syn. *haarzeugend,* part. adj.

Pĭlĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pĭlus,* hair; *gĕro,* to bear.) The same as *Piliferus.*

Pĭlĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Pĭlus,* hair; *penna,* a wing.) *Entomol.* Having hairy wings, as the *Actia pilipennis,* of which the longitudinal nervure in the middle of the wing has many hairs: pilipen'nate. Fr. anal. *pilipenne,* adj. Germ. syn. *haarflugelt,* adj.

Pĭlĭpes, *pĕdis,* adj. (*Pĭlus,* hair; *pes,* a foot.) *Entomol.* Having hair on the feet, as the intermediary feet of the *Apis pilipes:* pi'lipede. Fr. anal. *pilipède,* adj. Germ. syn. *haarfussig,* adj.

Pill. See *Pilula.*

Pillico'shy. *Med.* The vulgar pronunciation of the name of the substance *Pilliocausia.*

Pilliocau'sia, *æ,* f. *Med.* A more modern name (derivation not very evident) for the old composition called *Hiera picra,* or holy bitter; vulgarly rendered Pillicoshy. Fr. anal. *pilliocausie,* f.

Pĭlŏcar'peus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (*Pilocarpea,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Diosmeæ,* having the *Pilocarpus* for their type: pilicar'pous. Fr. anal. *pilocarpé,* adj. Germ. syn. *haarfruchtig,* adj.

Pĭlŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Pĭlus,* hair; *καρπὸς,* fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit covered with hair, as the *Genista pilocarpa:* pilocar'pous. Fr. anal. *pilocarpe,* adj. Germ. syn. *haarfruchtig,* adj.

Pĭlŏ'mўcus, *i,* m. (*Πῖλος,* a hat; *μύκης,* a mushroom.) *Bot.* Name given by Persoon to an Order (*Pilomyci,* nom. pl.) of the *Fungi Exosporii* that are provided with a hat: pilo'mycous. Fr. anal. *pilomyce,* m. Germ. syn. *hutschwammig,* adj.

Pĭlōsel'la, *æ,* f. (*Pĭlōsus,* hairy; because it has hairy leaves.) *Bot.* The herb mouse-ear. See *Hieracium Pilosella.* Fr. anal. *piloselle,* f.

Pĭlōsel'la Mājor. *Bot.* A name for the *Hypochæris maculata,* or broad-leaved Hungarian hawkweed.

Pĭlōsel'leus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a section (*Piloselleæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the genus *Hieracium,* having the *Hieracium pilosella* for their type: pilosel'leous. Fr. anal. *pilosellé,* adj.

Pĭlōsĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*Pĭlus,* hair.) *Bot.* Term by Necker the same as *Pubescentia,* to denote the condition of a surface covered with hairs: pilo'sity. Fr. anal. *pilosité,* f. Germ. syn. *Behaartsein,* n.

Pĭlōsius'cŭlus, *a, um.* (*Pĭlus,* hair; dim. *ulus.*) *Bot.* Applied to a part that is slightly hairy, as the stem of the *Mimulus pilosiusculus* and of the *Desmodium pilosiusculum:* pilosius'culous. Fr. anal. *pilosiuscule,* adj.

Pĭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Pĭlus,* the hair; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having hair; hairy: pi'lous or pi'lose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pileux,* adj. Germ. syn. *voll Haar.*

Pĭ'lŭla, *æ,* f. (*Pĭla,* a ball.) *Med., Pharm.* A small round form of dry medicine, of the size of a pea, which can be swallowed whole: a pill. Fr. anal. *pilule,* f. Germ. syn. *Pille,* f.

Pĭ'lŭlæ Alephan'gĭnæ. *Med., Pharm.* An Arabic epithet for pills composed of aloes and aromatic substances, the adjective signifying *odorous,* according to Lemery.

Pĭ'lŭlæ de Caccionde. *Med., Pharm.* A term for certain astringent pills containing *Catechu.*

Pĭlŭlā'ris, *is, e.* (*Pĭlŭla,* a pill.) *Med., Pharm.* Pertaining to a pill: pi'lular. Fr. anal. *pilulaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *zum Pille gehörig.*

Pĭlŭlārie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by some to a Family (*Pilularieæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Rhizospermeæ;* by others to a section of that Family having the *Pilularia* for their type, and which Mirbel erected into a Family: pilularie'ous. Fr. anal. *pilularié,* adj.

Pĭlŭlā'rius, *a, um.* (*Pĭlŭla.*) *Zoöl.* The *Ateuchus pilularius* is so named because it joins its eggs into a ball, which it draws along with it: pilula'rious. Fr. anal. *pilulaire,* adj.

Pĭlŭlārīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by some to a section (*Pilularineæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Filices,* having the *Pilularina* for their type: pilulari'neous. Fr. anal. *pilularinė,* adj.

Pĭlŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pĭlŭla; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* The *Urtica pilulifera* is so named because of its fruits, which, by their union, form a globulous mass: piluli'ferous. Fr. anal. *pilulifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *pillchentragend,* part. adj.

Pĭlŭliflōrus, *a, um.* (*Pĭlŭla; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers united into capitules of a round form, as the *Cephalanthus piluliflorus:* piluliflo'rous. Fr. anal. *piluliflore,* adj.

Pĭlus, *i,* m. (*Πῖλος,* carded wool.) *Anat.* The short hair all over the body; the hair

of the head, the eyebrows and eyelashes are termed *Pili congeniti*, because they are grown before birth; that which grows from certain parts of the body after birth is termed *Pili postgeniti*. See *Capillus*, *Thrix*. Fr. syn. *crin*, m. Germ. syn. *Haar*, n.

Pīmĕlădēn, *ĕnis*, m. (Πιμελή, fat; ἄδην, a gland.) *Anat.* Term for a sebaceous gland. Fr. syn. *glande sebacée*. Germ. syn. *Fettdrüse*, f.

Pīmĕlē, *es*, f. (Πιμελή.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Old name for *Adeps*, or fat; also *Pinguedo*, or fatness. Fr. syn. *gras*, m. Germ. syn. *Fett*, n.

Pīmĕ'liārius, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Pimeliariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coleoptera Melasomata;* by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a tribe of the *Heterolytra*, having the *Pimelia* for their type: pimelia'rious. Fr. anal. *piméliaire*, adj.

Pīmĕlec'chўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πιμελή, fat; ἔκχυσις, a pouring out.) The same as *Pimelorrhœa*.

Pīmĕ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pīmĕlē;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to fat: pime'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *piméliqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Fett betreffend*.

Pīmĕlioīdēs, adj. (*Pīmĕlē;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot., Entomol.* Resembling a *pimelia*, as the *Cetonia pimelioides:* pi'meloid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *piméliοïde*, adj.

Pīmĕlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pīmĕlē*, fat; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the adipose tissue. Fr. anal. *piméliteé*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettentzündung*, f.; *Zellgewebsentzündung*, f.

Pīmĕlōdēs, adj. (*Pīmĕlē*, fat; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Of or full of fat: pi'melous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *piméleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *fettartig*, adj.; *fettig*, adj.

Pīmĕloptĕrў'gium, *ii*, n. (*Pīmĕlē*, fat; *ptĕrўgium*, a disease of the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for Petrequin's *pterygium adiposum*. Fr. anal. *piméloptérygion*, m. Germ. syn. *die Fetthaut auf dem Auge*.

Pīmĕlorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Πιμελή, fat; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid discharge of fat. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *piméloorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein krankhafter Abgang von Fett*.

Pīmĕlorthopnœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Pīmĕlē*, fat; *orthopnœa*, breathing in the upright posture only.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *orthopnœa* from obesity. Fr. anal. *piméloorthopnée*, f. Germ. syn. *die Orthopnöe von Fettliebigkeit*.

Pīmĕlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πιμελή, fat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for fatness or obesity. Fr. anal. *piméloseé*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettsucht*, f.

Pīmen'ta, *æ*, f. (*Pimienta*, the Spanish fir.) The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the unripe berries of the *Eugenia pimenta;* (U.S.A.) of the *Myrtus pimenta:* pimen'to. See *Myrtus Pimenta*.

Pimen'to. *Bot.* Name for *Pimenta*, or allspice.

Pim'pernel, Scar'let. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Anagallis Arvensis*.

Pim'pernel Wa'ter. *Bot.* Common name for the *Veronica beccabunga*, or brooklime. Fr. syn. *beccabunga aquatique*. Germ. syn. *Bachbungen*, f.

Pimpinel, Italian. *Bot.* See *Italian Pimpinel*.

Pimpĭnel'la, *æ*, f. (As if *Bipinella;* the arrangement of its leaves being doubly pinnate.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferæ*. See *Sorbastrella*. Fr. syn. *boucage*, m. Germ. syn. *Bibernelle*, f.; *Pimpernelle*, f.

Pimpĭnel'la Al'ba. *Bot.* Name for a variety of the *P. magna*, the root of which is used the same as that of it; also a name for the *P. saxifraga*. Fr. syn. *boucage blanc*. Germ. syn. *weisse Bibernelle*.

Pimpĭnel'la Anīsum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant *Anise;* called also *Anisum* and *A. vulgare;* it yields an essential oil, used against flatulency, griping, etc. Fr. syn. *anis*, m. Germ. syn. *gemeiner Anis*.

Pimpĭnel'la Ităl'ĭca. *Bot.* Italian pimpinel; a name for the *Sanguisorba officinalis*.

Pimpĭnel'la Mag'na. *Bot.* Systematic name of the great pimpinel, the root of which has been used against erysipelatous ulcerations, *Tinea capitis*, rheumatism, etc.; also called *P. nigra*. Fr. syn. *boucage majeur*.

Pimpĭnella Ni'gra. *Bot.* A name for the *P. magna*. Fr. syn. *boucage majeur*.

Pimpĭnel'la Saxi'frăga. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Burnet saxifrage, the root of which is recommended as stomachic, and is used in the preparation of a gargle. See *Tragoselinum*. Fr. syn. *boucage*, m. Germ. syn. *Bibernelle*, f.; *Pimpernelle*, f.

Pimpĭnel'leus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by K. Sprengel and A. Richard to a tribe (*Pimpinelleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Umbelliferæ*, having the *Pimpinella* for their type: pimpinel'lious. Fr. anal. *pimpinellé*, adj.

Pin and Web. *Med., Pathol.* An old popular name for an opacity of the cornea. See *Albugo* and *Leucoma*.

Pīnastel'lum, *i*, n. (*Pīnus*, the pine-tree; from the likeness of its leaves to those of the pine-tree.) *Bot.* A name for the *Peucedanum silaus*.

Pine. See *Pinus*.

Pine-apple. *Bot., Med.* See *Ananassa Sativa*.

Pine-thistle. *Bot.* A name for the *Atractylis gummifera*.

Pīnea, *æ*, f. (*Pīnus*, the pine-tree.) *Bot.* The specific name of the stone pine-tree. See *Pinus Pinea*.

Pi'neal. (*Pīnea*, a pine-tree.) Belonging to, or like the fruit of a pine-tree. *Pīnēălis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *pinéal*, adj. Germ. syn. *Fichten oder Tannenzapfen ähnlich*.

Pi'neal Gland. *Anat.* Name of a small substance, about the size of a pea, situated above the *tubercula quadrigemina* and shaped like a heart, the base anteriorly; Descartes supposed it to be the seat of the soul. *Cōnārium, ii*, n. See *Penis Cerebri, Turbinatum*. Fr. anal. *glande pinéale*. Germ. syn. *Zirbel*, f.; *Zirbeldrüse*, f.

Pīnĕātum. (N. of *Pīnĕātus*, pertaining to the

pine-tree.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a powerful medicine which was prepared from the kernels of the pine.

Pīneus Pur'gans. *Bot.* A name for the *Jatropha curcas.* Fr. syn. *pignon de l'Inde.* Germ. syn. *Brechnuss*, f.

Pinguēdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Pinguis*, fat.) Fat; fatness; grossness. See *Adeps*, *Piar.* Fr. syn. *graisse*, f.

Pinguĕ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (*Pinguis*, fat.) *Med., Pathol.* Name for a tumour on the eye near the edge of the cornea, apparently, but not really, adipose: a pingue'cule. Fr. anal. *pinguécule*, f. Germ. syn. *die kleine Fettgeschwulst auf dem Auge.*

Pingue'dinous. (*Pinguis*, fat; terminal *-ōsus.*) Fatty; greasy; unctuous. *Pinguĕdĭnōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. s. iv. Fr. anal. *pinguédineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Fett.*

Pinguĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Pinguis*, fat; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* That which lives in fat or grease, as the *Linguatula pinguicola* in that of the human ovary: pingui'colous. Fr. anal. *pinguicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *fettbewöhnend*, part. adj.

Pinguĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (*Pinguis*, fat.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Monogynia. Med., Pathol.* Name for a form of *Pterygium.*

Pinguĭ'cŭla Vulgāris. *Bot.* Name of the butterwort, or Yorkshire sanicle, which, from the unctuous nature of the plant, is applied to chaps and as a pomatum; the leaves are used in broths by the common people in Wales as cathartic. Fr. syn. *sanicle commune.* Germ. syn. *gemein Sanickel.*

Pinguĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Pinguis*, fat; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having thick and fleshy leaves, as the *Pelargonium pinguifolium:* pinguifo'lious. Fr. anal. *pinguifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *fettblattrig*, adj.

Pinguĭnālis, *is, e.* (*Pinguis*, fat.) Of or belonging to fat; applied to the larve of the *Aglossa pinguinalis*, which lives in lard or grease. Fr. anal. *pinguinal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Fett gehörig.*

Pinhones In'dĭci. *Bot.* A name for the *Jatropha curcas.* Fr. syn. *pignon de l'Inde.* Germ. syn. *Brechnuss*, f.

Pi'nic. (*Pīnus*, the fir-tree; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the fir-tree; applied to an acid. *Pīnĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *pinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *pininsauer*, adj.

Pīnĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Pīnus*, the pine-tree; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot., Zoöl.* That which lives or grows on the pine, or fir-tree, as the *Polyporus pinicola, Phacidium pini, Sphæria sapinea:* pini'colous. Fr. anal. *pinicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *fichtbewöhnend*, part. adj.

Pinĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Pīnus*, the pine-tree; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear or coriaceous leaves, like those of the fir: pinifo'lious. Fr. anal. *pinifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *fichtblattrig*, adj.

Pīnima, *æ*, f. (*Pīnus*, the pine-tree.) *Bot., M. Med.* Term by Guibourt for the resin of the *Pinus.* Fr. anal. *pinime*, f.

Pīnĭ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (*Pīnus*, the pine or fir; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot., Entomol.* That which lives or grows on the pine or fir-tree, as the *Antennaria piniphila, Rhynchænus piniphilus:* pini'philous. See *Pinicolus.* Fr. anal. *piniphile*, adj. Germ. syn. *fichliebend*, part. adj.

Pinitĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* *Mineral.* Applied to a rock containing the *Pinite*, as the *Granita pinitifera:* piniti'ferous. Fr. anal. *pinitifère*, adj.

Pink. See *Indian Pink.*

Pink, Pale. *Nat. Philos.* See *Roseus Pallide.*

Pink, Red. *Nat. Philos.* See *Roseus.*

Pin'na, *æ*, f. (Πίννα, a wing.) *Anat.* Another term for the *ala*, or lower cartilage of either side of the nose. Fr. syn. *aile du nez.* Germ. syn. *Nasenflugel*, f. Also, the broad portion of the external ear. Fr. syn. *lobe d'oreille.* Germ. syn. *das äussere Ohr. Bot.* The leaflet of a pinnate leaf. Fr. syn. *foliole*, f. Germ. syn. *Blättchen*, n. *Ichthyol.* A fin. Fr. syn. *nageoire*, f. Germ. syn. *Flosse*, f.; *Flossfeder*, f.

Pinnācŭlum, *i*, n. (*Pinnum*, an ancient word for anything sharp or pointed.) In architecture, the top of an arch; a pinnacle. *Anat.* Old term applied to the *uvula* by Wedelius, and its use stated to be the moderating of the tremulation of the voice. Fr. syn. *luette*, f. Germ. syn. *Zäpfchen*, n.

Pinnati'fid. (*Pinna*, a leaflet; *findo*, to slit.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves that are cut transversely into oblong parallel segments. *Pinnāti'fĭdus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *pennatifide*, adj. Germ. syn. *fiederspaltig*, adj.

Pinnatifidus. See *Pennatifidus.*

Pinnātĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Pinnātus*, feathered, or feather-like; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a bird the toes of which are furnished on the edges with an incised membrane, as those of the moorhen. Applied by Schæffer and Temminck to an Order (*Pinnatipedes*, nom. pl. m.); by C. Bonaparte to a Family (same) which have the toes bordered by membranes: pinna'tipede. Fr. anal. *pinnatipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *federförmfussig*, adj.

Pinnatisectus. See *Pennatisectus.*

Pinnātus, *a, um.* (*Pinna*, a leaflet.) *Bot.* Having leaflets proceeding laterally from one stalk; winged: pin'nate. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Division (*Pinnata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Echinodermata Asteroida*, having the body supplied with rays not furrowed. Fr. anal. *pinné*, adj. Germ. syn. *federförmig*, adj.; *flossenförmig*, adj.

Pinnĭcau'dus, *a, um.* (*Pinna*, a fin; *cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Division (*Pinnicauda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Decapoda Macroura*, having the *post-abdomen* terminated by a fin like a fan: pinnicau'dous. Fr. anal. *pinnicaudé*, adj. Germ. syn. *flossfederschwanzig*, adj.

Pinnĭdac'tўlus, *a, um.* (*Pinna*, a fin; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Pinnidactyli*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores*, having palmated toes: pinnidac'tylous. See *Pinnodactylus.* Fr. anal. *pinnidactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *flossfederfingert*, adj.

Pinnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pinna*, a fin; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Ichthyol.* Having or bearing fins: pinni'ferous. Fr. anal. *pinnifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *flossfedertragend*, part. adj.

Pinnifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pinna,* a fin; *forma,* likeness.) *Ornithol.* Applied to wings in the form of fins that are covered by thickly laid up feathers, like scales, and which serve only as organs of natation: pin'niform. Fr. anal. *pinniforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *flossenförmig,* adj.

Pinni'grădus, *a, um.* (*Pinna,* a fin; *grădior,* to walk.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Pinnigradia,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera Carnivora,* having a fish-like body supplied with four short members like fins and with palmated toes: pinni'gradous. Fr. anal. *pinnigrade,* adj. Germ. syn. *flossfedergehend,* part. adj.

Pĭn'nipes, *pĕdis,* adj. (*Pinna,* a fin; *pes,* a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to an Order (*Pinnipedia,* nom. pl. n.) of *Mammifera;* by Duméril to a Family of the same; by Latreille to an Order of the *Monotremata,* having palmated feet proper for natation; by Cuvier and Latreille to a section of the *Crustacea Decapoda Brachyura,* having the hind feet at least terminated by a joint flattened like a fin: pin'nipede. Fr. anal. *pinnipède,* adj. Germ. syn. *flossfussig,* adj.

Pinnodac'tylus, *a, um.* (*Pinna,* a fin; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Pinnodactyli,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Caligidæ,* having at least the hind feet terminated by pinnules or digitations serving for oars or fins: pinnodac'tylous. See *Pinnidactylus.* Fr. anal. *pinnodactyle,* adj. Germ. syn. *flossenfingert,* adj.

Pin'nŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Pinna,* a leaflet.) *Bot., Ichthyol.* Term for the leaflet of bipinnate and tripinnate leaves; a little leaflet; a little fin. Fr. anal. *pinnule,* f. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Feder, oder Flosse; Flossefederchen,* n.

Pinnŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Pinnŭla,* a little leaflet.) *Bot.* Applied to the leaflet of winged leaves when it is again subdivided: pin'nulate. Fr. anal. *pinnulé,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit kleinen Federn. Ichthyol.* Having small fins. Fr. *pinnulé,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit kleinen Flossfedern.*

Pinōdēs, adj. (Πίνος, *sordes;* terminal *-ōdēs.*) Having or full of *sordes;* sordid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pinodeux,* adj. Germ. syn. *voll Unreinigkeit.*

Pint. (Sax. *Pynt.*) *Med., Pharm.* A liquid measure containing twenty fluid ounces, and forming the eighth part of a gallon. *Octārius, ii,* m. Fr. anal. *pinte,* f.; *chopine,* f. Germ. syn. *Nössel,* n.

Pīnus, *i,* and *ūs,* m. et f. (Πίνυς, a pine-tree.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Monadelphia.* Juss. *Coniferæ.* Fr. anal. *pin,* m. Germ. syn. *Fichte,* f.

Pīnus A'bies. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the spruce fir-tree which yields the *Thus,* or *Abietis resina,* or common frankincense, the Burgundy pitch, or *Pix abietina,* or *Pix arida;* also called *Picea,* or pitch-tree. See *Libanotus, Libanus.*

Pīnus Balsă'mea. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which affords the Canadian balsam.

Pīnus Ce'drus. *Bot.* Name of a species the wood of which is very odorous, possessing similar virtues to the fir, but more fragrant, and called cedar wood. See *Libanus.*

Pīnus Cem'bra. *Bot.* Name of a species which yields the Carpathian balsam and Briançon turpentine; the shoots afford, by distillation, the Riga balsam.

Pīnus Lă'rix. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the larch-tree, from which is obtained the Venice turpentine; it also affords the Orenburgh gum and Briançon manna. Fr. syn. *mélèze,* m. Germ. syn. *Lerchenbaum,* m.

Pinus Pălus'tris. *M. Med.* A name given (*Pharm. L.* 1851) as that of one of the plants from which the *Terebinthina (Americana)* is obtained.

Pīnus Pīcea. *Bot.* Systematic name of the silver, or common fir, from which the Strasburg turpentine is obtained by puncturing the small vesicles of the bark in which it is contained, and common turpentine by larger incisions.

Pīnus Pīnea. *Bot.* Systematic name of the stone pine-tree, the young fresh fruit of which is eaten where it grows, as are almonds, either alone or with sugar, and are aperient and diuretic. Fr. syn. *pin pignon.* Germ. syn. *Pignolenbaum,* m.

Pīnus Pūmĭ'lio. *Bot.* Systematic name of the mountain, or Mugho pine, which yields by exudation the turpentine called Hungarian balsam, and, by pressure of the fresh cones, the terebinthinate oil called *Oleum templinum.*

Pīnus Sylves'tris. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the Scotch fir-tree, which yields, on being wounded in hot weather, the common turpentine, white and yellow resin, tar, or the *Pix liquida,* and *Pix nigra,* or common pitch. See *Barras* and *Galipot.* It also affords by distillation, an oil of which the residuum is common resin, or colophony. See *Colophonia.* Fr. syn. *pin sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Kiefer,* f.

Pīnus Tæ'da. A name given (*Pharm. L.* 1851) as that of one of the plants which affords the *Terebinthina (Americana)* and *Thus.*

Piŏnorrhœ'a. (Πίων, fat or plump; ῥέω, to flow.) See *Pimelorrhœa.*

Piorthopnœa. (Πίων, fat or plump; *orthopnœa.*) See *Pimelorthopnœa.*

Pipe. (Sax.) See *Syrinx.*

Pĭper, *ĕris,* n. (Πέπερι, from πέπτω, to concoct; because it promotes digestion by its stimulating properties.) Pepper. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Piperaceæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the berries of *Piper nigrum,* black pepper. Fr. syn. *poivre,* m. Germ. syn. *Pfeffer,* m.

Pĭper Al'bum. *Bot.* White pepper, obtained from the same tree as the black pepper; also called *Leucopiper.* See *Piper Nigrum.*

Pĭper Arōmă'tĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Piper nigrum.*

Piper Betel. *Bot.* See *Betel.*

Pĭper Brăsiliānum. } *Bot., M. Med.* Names for
Pĭper Călĭcūtĭcum. } the produce of the *Capsicum annuum,* or Cayenne pepper-plant. Fr. syn. *poivre de Guinée.* Germ. syn. *Indianische Pfeffer.*

Pĭper Căryŏphyllātum. *Bot., Med.* Name for the *Phyllus pimenta*, or allspice-tree. Fr. syn. *piment*, m.

Pĭper Caudātum. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the *P. cubeba* plant. Fr. syn. *poivre pédicellé*. Germ. syn. *Schwanzpfeffer*, n.

Pĭper Cŭbēba. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant, the dried fruit or berries of which are termed cubebs. See *Cumamus*. Fr. syn. *poivre pédicellé*. Germ. syn. *Schwanzpfeffer*, m.

Pĭper Decortĭcātum. *Bot.* Name for the *P. Album*, or white pepper. Fr. syn. *poivre blanc*. Germ. syn. *der weisse Pfeffer*.

Pĭper Favasci. *Bot.* A name for the *Myrtus caryophyllata*, or cloveberry-tree.

Pĭper Guineen'se. **Pĭper Hispānĭcum.** **Pĭper In'dĭcum.** *Bot., M. Med.* Names for the produce of the *Capsicum annuum*, or plant which bears the Cayenne pepper. Fr. syn. *poivre de Guinée*. Germ. syn. *Indianische Pfeffer*.

Pĭper Jamaicen'se. *Bot.* Jamaica pepper; a name for the *Myrtus pimenta*, or allspice. Fr. syn. *piment*, m.

Pĭper Lon'gum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the immature fruit, or dried spikes of long pepper; also called *Acapatli*, *Catu tripali*, *Macao piper*, and *Pimpilim;* the berries or grains have the same qualities as Cayenne pepper, but weaker. Fr. syn. *poivre long*. Germ. syn. *der lang Pfeffer*.

Pĭper Lusĭtānĭcum. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the pepper obtained from the *Capsicum annuum* plant, and called Cayenne pepper. Fr. syn. *poivre de Guinée*. Germ. syn. *Indianische Pfeffer*.

Pĭper Mūrāle. *Bot.* A name for the *Sedum acre*, or wall-pepper. Fr. syn. *joubarbe*, f. Germ. syn. *Mauerpfeffer*, m.

Pĭper Ni'grum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the dried unripe berries of black pepper, obtained from the same tree as the white pepper; also called *P. aromaticum*. See *Melanopiper*, *Molagocodi*, *Lada*. Fr. syn. *le poivre commun*, or *aromatique*. Germ. syn. *der gemeine Pfeffer*.

Pĭpĕrāceus, *a, um.* (*Pĭper*, pepper.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Piper;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Piperaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: pipera'ceous. Fr. anal. *pipérace*, adj.

Pĭpĕrātus, *a, um.* (*Pĭper*, pepper.) Of or belonging to pepper. *Bot.* See *Agaricus Piperatus*. Fr. anal. *piperé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gepfeffert*, adj.

Piperin'. (*Pĭper*, pepper.) *Chem.* Name given to a fatty resinous matter, the active principle of black pepper. *Pĭpĕrīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *pipérine*, f.

Piperīnĕus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Family (*Piperineæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Piper* for their type: piperi'neous. Fr. anal. *pipériné*, adj.

Pipĕrīteus, *a, um.* The same as *Piperitus*.

Pĭpĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pĭper*, pepper; from the pungent taste of its leaves and roots.) *Bot.* A name formerly applied to the herb dittany, also to a species of *Lepidium* and to peppermint.

Pĭpĕrītus, *a, um.* (*Pĭper*, pepper.) Of or belonging to pepper; applied to an Order (*Piperitæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants in Linnæus's Fragments of a Natural Method; having the *Piper* for its type. See *Mentha Piperita*. Fr. anal. *piperité*, adj. Germ. syn. *gepfeffert*, adj.

Pĭpĕrĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Pĭper*, pepper; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Living on pepper, as the *Rhamphastos piperivorus:* piperi'vorous. Fr. anal. *pipérivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfefferfressend*, part. adj.

Pipin'na, *æ*, f. *Anat.* Term for a little *penis*. Fr. anal. *pipinne*, f. Germ. syn. *ein kleines mannliche Glied*.

Pipoīdēs, adj. *Zoöl.* Applied by Fitzinger to a Family (*Pipoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Reptilia*, having the *Pipa* for their type: pi'poid. It should be *Pipoideus*, or better, *Pipoidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *pipoïde*, adj.

Pipradus, *a, um.* *Ornithol.* Applied by Lesson to a Family (*Pipradæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Passeres Grallatores*, having the *Pipra* for their type: pipradous. Should be *Pipradæ*, patron. nom. pl. m. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *piprade*, adj.

Pipridus, *a, um.* *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a tribe (*Pipridæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Dentirostres*, having the *Pipra* for their type: pipridous. Should be *Pipridæ*, patron. nom. pl. m. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *piprídé*, adj.

Pipsissewa. *M. Med.* A name for the *Chimaphila umbellata*.

Piptony'chia, *æ*, f. (Πίπτω, to fall; ὄνυξ, a nail.) See *Onychoptosis*.

Pirum. See *Pyrum*.

Pirus. See *Pyrus*.

Pīsārius, *a, um.* (*Pīsum*, a pea.) *Geol., Mineral.* Applied to the grains of a granulated rock when they are of the size of peas: pisa'rious. Fr. anal. *pisaire*, adj.

Piscī'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Piscis*, a fish.) *Anat., Ichthyol.* A little fish; applied as a name for the *Musculus coracoradialis*, or *Caput breve bicipitis*. Germ. syn. *der kleine Fisch; der Rabenschnabelfortsatz-Speichel-Muskel*.

Pis'cis, *is*, m. (Πίσκω, to drink often.) *Ichthyol.* A fish. Fr. syn. *poisson*, m. Germ. syn. *Fisch*, m.

Pisci'vorous. (*Piscis*, a fish; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Fish-devouring; a term applied to animals that subsist on fish; synonymous with *Ichthyophagous*. *Pīscī'vŏrus*, *a, um.* Fr. anal. *piscivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *fischfressend*, part. adj.

Pīsĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pīsum*, a pea; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat.* Resembling a pea: pi'siform; applied to a small bone of the *Carpus* (*Os pisiforme*); also termed the Sesamoid bone. Fr. anal. *pisiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *erbsförmig*, adj.

Pis'mire. *Entomol.* Common name for the *Formica rufa*. Fr. syn. *fourmi*, f. Germ. syn. *Ameise*, f.

Piso. *Med., Pharm.* Old name for *Mortarium*.

Pisŏlĭ'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pīsum*, a pea; λίθος, a stone; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Mineral.* Applied to a rock the substance of which contains round grains of the size of a pea: pisoli'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pisolithique*, adj. Germ. syn. *erbsesteinig*, adj.

Pis'sa, *æ*, f. (Πίσσα.) *M. Med.* The Greek word for *Pix*, pitch. Fr. syn. *poix*, f. Germ. syn. *Pech*, n.

Piss-a-bed. (From its repute as a diuretic medicine.) *M. Med.* A common name for the plant *Leontodon taraxacum.* Fr. syn. *dent de lion.* Germ. syn. *Löwenzahn*, m.

Pissăkal'los. } (Πίσσα, pitch; κάλλος,
Pissăkal'lus, *i*, m. } beauty.) *Chem.* Term by Reichenbach the same as *Pissasphaltus.*

Pissasphal'tus, *i*, m. (Πίσσα, pitch; ἄσφαλτος, bitumen.) Old term for a thicker kind of rock-oil, either natural pitch mixed with bitumen, or a factitious mixture of the same substances.

Pissĕlæ'on. } (Πίσσα, pitch; ἔλαιον, oil.)
Pissĕlæ'um, *i*, n. } *Med., Pharm.* Old name of a compound medicine made of pitch mixed with oil; also the same as *Pix liquida.* Fr. anal. *pissélæon*, m.

Pissemetina. See *Pittemetina.*

Pissītes. (Πισσίτης.) *Med., Pharm.* Term (*vinum* being understood) for wine that is flavoured with pitch. Fr. anal. *pissite*, m. Germ. syn. *Pechwein*, m.; *der gepechte Wein.*

Pissocēron. } (Πίσσα, pitch; κηρός, wax.)
Pissocērum, *i*, n. } *Med., Pharm.* Term for a mixture of pitch and wax. Fr. anal. *pissocéron*, m. Germ. syn. *Pechwachs*, n.; *eine Verbindung von Pech und Wachs.*

Pissŏcŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Πίσσα, pitch; κόπτω, to cut off.) *Med., Surg.* Term for removing hair by means of pitch plasters: pisso'copy. Fr. anal. *pissocopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Abhären*, n.; *Ausreissen der Haare mittelst Pechpflaster.*

Pissŏ'phănum, *i*, n. (Πίσσα, pitch; φαίνομαι, to shine.) *Chem.* Term by Prof. Breithaupt for a resinous kind of rock oil. Fr. anal. *pissophanum*, m. Germ. anal. *Pissophan*, n.

Pistă'cia, *æ*, f. (Πιστάκια.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dicæcia;* Ord. *Pentandria.* Juss. *Terebinthaceæ.* Fr. syn. *pistachier*, m. Germ. syn. *Pistazienbaum*, m.

Pistă'cia Lentis'cus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the shrub which yields the resin mastick, or mastic, by exudation from transverse incisions in the bark. See *Mastiche.* Fr. syn. *pistachier lentisque.* Germ. syn. *Mastixbaum*, m.

Pistă'cia Nux. *Bot.* The pistachio nut produced by the *Pistacia vera*, which resembles the sweet almond in taste, and may be made into an emulsion; it also affords an oil. Fr. anal. *pistache*, f. Germ. syn. *Pistazie*, f.

Pistă'cia Tĕrĕbin'thus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which yields the Chian or Cyprus turpentine. Fr. syn. *pistachier térébinthe.* Germ. syn. *Terebinthinbaum*, m.

Pistă'cia Vēra. *Bot.* The systematic name of the tree which yields the pistachio nut. Fr. syn. *pistachier*, m. Germ. syn. *Pistazienbaum*, m.

Pistachio Nut. See *Pistacia Nux.*

Pistiāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Pistiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Aroideæ*, having the *Pistia* for their type, and which is constituted into a Family by Lindley and Kunth: pistia'ceous. Fr. anal. *pistiacé*, adj.

Pistil. *Bot.* See *Pistillum.*

Pistillārīnus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Pistillarini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenomycetes Claviformes*, having the *Pistillaria* for their type: pistillari'nous. Fr. anal. *pistillarien*, adj.

Pistillāris, *is, e.* (*Pistillum*, a pistil.) *Bot.* Pertaining to a pistil; applied to the *Spongiolum pistillare*, a spongy body which terminates the pistil; also applied by Nees von Esenbeck to a Family (*Pistillares*, nom. pl. m.) of uterine mushrooms, having the form of a pestle or club: pistil'lary. Fr. anal. *pistillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *stempelig*, adj.

Pistillĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Pistillum*, a pistil.) *Bot., Physiol.* Name given to certain bodies (*Pistilidia*, nom. pl.) discovered in the primary frond of the fern, each containing a germ-cell lying naked at the bottom, and thus exposed to immediate contact with the spermatozoon which finds its way down the chimney-like passage of the *pistillidium.* Fr. anal. *pistillidion*, m.

Pistilli'ferous. (*Pistillum*, a pistil; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or having pistils; as certain flowers, or florets with pistils, one or more, but no stamens. *Pistillĭ'fĕrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *pistillifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *stämpeltragend*, part. adj.

Pistillĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pistillum*, a pestle; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a pestle, as the *Spongia pistilliforma.* Fr. anal. *pistilliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *stämpelförmig*, adj.

Pistil'lum, *i*, n. (*Pinso*, or *Piso*, to bray, stamp, or bruise; from its use in pharmacy.) *Bot.* A pistil, or pointal; a term for the female organ of generation of a flower. Fr. anal. *pistil*, m. Germ. syn. *Staubweg*, m. *Pharm.* A pestle. Fr. syn. *pilon*, m. Germ. syn. *Stämpel*, m.; *Stössel*, m.

Pistŏlŏ'chĭa, *æ*, f. (Πιστὸς, faithful; λοχεία, parturition, because it was believed to promote parturition.) *Bot.* A name for the *Aristolochia serpentaria.* Fr. syn. *serpentaire de Virginie.* Germ. syn. *die virginische Schlangen- oder Viperwurzel.*

Pīsum, *i*, n. (Πίσον, all kinds of pulse.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* A pea. Fr. syn. *pois*, m. *Erbse*, f.

Pīsum Satīvum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common pea. Fr. syn. *pois cultivé.* Germ. syn. *gemeine Erbse.*

Pit. (Sax. *Pytt.*) A hole in the ground. *Surg.* Applied to the depression made by the pressure of the finger on any part of the body in an œdematous state. Fr. syn. *fossette*, f. Germ. syn. *Grübchen*, n.

Pit of the Sto'mach. *Anat.* Term for the hollow part of the body, apparent, when not obliterated by obesity, over the region of the stomach and between the cartilages of the false ribs; otherwise termed the *Scrobi-*

culus cordis, and, formerly, *Anticardium*. Fr. syn. *scrobicule du cœur*. Germ. syn. *Herzgrube*, f.

Pitch. See *Pix*.

Pitch, Jew's. *Chem.* A common name for *Asphaltum*, or *Bitumen Judaicum*. Fr. syn. *asphalte*, m. Germ. syn. *Judenpech*, n.

Pitch-tree. *Bot., M. Med.* A common name for the *Pinus*. Fr. syn. *pin*, m. Germ. syn. *Fichtenbaum*, m.

Pitcher-shaped. *Bot.* See *Ascidiatus*, and *Urceolatus*.

Pith. (Sax. *Pitha.*) *Bot.* Term for the internal part or marrow of a tree. See *Medulla, Encardion, Encardium Premnoa*. Fr. syn. *moëlle d'arbre*. Germ. syn. *das Mark Baumes*.

Pĭthēcus, *i*, m. } (**Πίθηκος**; *πίθηξ*.) *Nat. Hist.*
Pĭthex, *ēcis*, m. } Term for an ape or monkey. Fr. anal. *pithèque*, m. Germ. syn. *Affe*, m.

Pithy. *Bot.* Full of pith. See *Inanis*. Fr. syn. *moelleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Mark*.

Pitta. See *Pissa*.

Pittacal. (**Πίττα**, pitch; *κάλλος*, ornament.) *Chem.* Name for a solid substance of a fine blue colour obtained from the oil of tar.

Pittācium, *i*, n. (**Πίττα** or **Πίσσα**, pitch.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a pitch plaster.

Pittĕmētīna, *æ*, f. (**Πίττα**, pitch; *ἐμέω*, to vomit.) *Chem., Med., Pharm.* Term for the vomitory principle of *Pix liquida*: pittemetin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pittémétine*, f. Germ. syn. *Thierbrechstoff*, m.

Pittospŏ'reus, *a, um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Pittosporeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by R. Brown, having the *Pittosporum* for their type: pittospo'reous. Fr. anal. *pittosporé*, adj.

Pittōta. (**Πιττωτὰ**, from *πίττα*, pitch.) *Med., Pharm.* Old epithet of medicines prepared from pitch.

Pituīta, *æ*, f. (**Πήττω**, or *πήσσω*, to congeal; from its thickish and adhesive consistence.) Snot; phlegm; viscid and glutinous mucus. Fr. anal. *pituite*, f.; *phlegme*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleim*, m.

Pitu'itary. (*Pituīta*, phlegm.) Of or belonging to phlegm. *Pituītārius, a, um*. Fr. anal. *pituitaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleimig*, adj.

Pitu'itary Gland. *Anat.* The small glandular body which rests on the *Sella Turcica*. Fr. anal. *glande pituitaire*. Germ. syn. *Hirnanhang*, m.

Pitu'itary Mem'brane. *Anat.* The soft, muscular, mucous membrane which lines the nose and its sinuses, and on which the olfactory nerves and branches from other nerves are distributed; the Schneiderian membrane. Fr. anal. *membrane pituitaire*. Germ. syn. *die schleimige Haut*.

Pĭtўri'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (**Πίτυρα**, scurf or dandriff; from its resemblance.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a skin disease in which irregular patches of small thin scales repeatedly form and separate, unattended with inflammation and never collecting into crusts; branny or bran-like exfoliations; a genus of the Ord. *Squamæ*, of Willan's classification. See *Farreus*. Fr. anal. *pityriase*, m. Germ. syn. *Kleiengrind*, m.

Pĭtўrōdēs, adj. (**Πίτυρα**, scurf or dandriff; terminal-*ώδης*.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of scurf; scurfy: pity'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pityreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Kleien*.

Pix, *ĭcis*, f. (**Πίσσα**.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) for a dry bitumen prepared from liquid pitch; black pitch: pitch. See *Burina, Peucine, Spana, Zefr, Zopissa*. Fr. syn. *poix*, f. Germ. syn. *Pech*, n.

Pix A'rĭda. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for pitch from various species of *Pinus abies*.

Pix Brutia. See *Brutia Pix*.

Pix Burgun'dĭca. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for a concrete resinous exudation, probably from *Abies excelsa*. Fr. syn. *poix de Burgogne*. Germ. syn. *Burgundisches Pech*.

Pix Canăden'sis. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the prepared concrete juice of *Abies Canadensis;* Canada or hemlock pitch. Fr. syn. *baume de Canada*.

Pix Lĭ'quĭda. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for the substance tar, obtained from the *Pinus sylvestris* and from various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*, by subjecting pieces of the wood to a strong heat in an oven constructed for the purpose. See *Alkitram, Pisselæum*. Fr. anal. *poix liquide*. Germ. syn. *das fliessige Pech*.

Pix Ni'gra. *M. Med.* Black, or common pitch; inspissated tar. See *Pix*. Fr. syn. *poix navale* or *noire*. Germ. syn. *Schiffspech*, n.; *schwarzes Pech*.

Plăcēbo. (1st pers. sing. fut. tense of *Plăceo*, to please.) *Med.* I will please; a term for a medicine given rather to please than with any purpose or hope of benefiting a patient.

Plăcen'ta, *æ*, f. (**Πλακοῦς**, a cake; from its likeness in form.) *Bot.* Sometimes applied to the *Receptaculum;* also, to the *Trophosperma*, or body which bears the ovules. Fr. anal. *placenta*, m. Germ. syn. *Samenhalter*, m. Applied, according to Gærtner, to that portion of the ovary which gives attachment to the ovules, either immediately or by the intervention of a funicle; to that part of the carpellary leaf where the seeds grow, all along from the suture which unites the borders, to its base or to its summit alone, and which ordinarily forms a kind of thick pad composed of cellular, spongy tissue, traversed by two sets of vessels, the one of which coming from the pedicle conducts the nutritious juices, the other, coming from the style, carries the fecundating liquor to the ovules, and usually disappears as soon as the fruit is formed. It is the *spermaphorum* of Link, the *trophospermium* of L. C. Richard, the *receptaculum seminum* of Necker. *Obstet.* A circular, flat, vascular, flesh-like substance in the impregnated uterus, forming the principal medium by which the communication is preserved between the parent and child;

and which being expelled, shortly after the child is born, along with the cord and membranes, is popularly termed the afterbirth; also called the *Secundines*. See *Hysteron, Jecur Uterinum*. Fr. anal. *placenta*, m. Germ. syn. *Kuchen*, m.; *Mutterkuchen*, m.

Plăcen'ta Febrĭlis. *Med., Pathol.* The ague cake, which see.

Plăcen'ta Præ'via. *Obstet.* A term applied to those cases of parturition in which the *placenta* is situated internally over the mouth of the womb, often proving a cause of excessive hemorrhage. The propriety of first detaching it in order to effect delivery, has lately much engaged the attention of the profession, but remains undecided on.

Placentæformis. See *Placentiformis*.

Plăcentālis, *is, e.* (*Plăcenta.*) *Anat., Obstet.* Of or belonging to the *placenta:* placen'tal. Fr. anal. *placental*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Kuchen oder Mutterkuchen gehörig*.

Plăcentārĭānus, *a, um.* (*Plăcentārium.*) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to *septa* or partitions which consist of but a simple extension of the substance of the *placentarium* or of its lobes, which seems to be applied near the wall or the sutures of the pericarp, and is detached at maturity when the fruit is dehiscent, as in the *Cruciferæ:* placenta'rian. Fr. anal. *placentarien*, adj.

Plăcentārium, *ii*, n. (*Plăcenta.*) *Bot.* Employed by de Candolle as a synonyme of *Placenta*. Mirbel reserves it for the part of the fruit which is formed by the uniting of many *placentæ*, and which, in consequence, bears the seed. Fr. anal. *placentaire*, m.

Plăcentātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Plăcenta.*) *Bot.* Term for the manner in which the seeds are attached to the pericarp. Applied by L. C. Richard to the disposition of the cotyledons before and during germination: placenta'tion. Fr. anal. *placentation*, f.

Plăcentifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Plăcenta*, a cake; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a cake, *i. e.* that which is round, thick, and flattened, as the whole plant in the *Melocactus placentiformis*, the root of the *Cyclamen*, the receptacle of the *Dorstenia:* placen'tiform. Fr. anal. *placentiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kuchenförmig*, adj.

Plăcentītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Plăcenta*, the afterbirth; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *placenta:* placenti'tis. Fr. anal. *placentite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung des Mutterkuchens*.

Plăcen'tŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Plăcenta.*) A little *placenta:* a placen'tule. Fr. anal. *placentule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kuchenchen*, n.

Plăcītis. *Chem.* Old name of a species of factitious *Cadmia*.

Plăcostȳlus, *a, um.* (Πλὰξ, a plate; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Conchol.* Applied by Menke to a univalve shell of which the *columella* bears an oblique plait or fold, as the *Bulimus zebra:* placosty'lous. Fr. anal. *placostyle*, adj.

Plăcuntēchos. } (Πλακοῦς, -οῦντος, a flat
Plăcuntēchus, *i*, m. } cake; ἦχος, a sound.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for the *bruit de matrice* (*gravide*), or placental sound, heard by means of the stethoscope in the gravid womb. Germ. syn. *Placentargerausch*, n.

Placuntitis. See *Placentitis*.

Pladaroma. } See *Pladarotes*.
Pladarosis. }

Plăda'rōtes. (Πλαδαρὸς, soft.) *Med., Surg.* A soft discoloured tumour arising on the internal part of the eyelid.

Plāga, *æ*, f. (Πλήττω, to wound or strike.) A wound or stroke. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for every kind of disease, and strictly for external disease and that which is caused by violence. Fr. syn. *mal*, m. Germ. syn. *Uebel*, n.

Plăgie'drus, *a, um.* (Πλάγιος, oblique; ἕδρα, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal which has facets situated aslant; plagie'dral. Fr. anal. *plagiédre*, adj.

Plăgimyōnus, *a, um.* (Πλάγιος, oblique; μυῶν, a muscle.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a section (*Plagimyona*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Conchifera Patulipallia*, having two muscular impressions, and corresponding to the *Dimyaria* of Lamarck: plagimyo'nous. Fr. anal. *plagimyone*, adj. Germ. syn. *queermuskelartig*, adj.

Plăgiŏbă'sĭcus, *a, um.* (Πλάγιος, oblique; βάσις, a base; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Crystall., Mineral.* Applied by C. Naumann to the co-ordinate oblique systems of crystallisation, as the hemiprismatic and tetartoprisma'tic: plagioba'sic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *plagiobasique*, adj.

Plăgiŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Πλάγιος, oblique; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or pedicel oblique or crooked, as that which bears the urn in the *Grimmia plagiopoda:* plagio'podous. Fr. anal. *plagiopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *queerfüssig*, adj.

Plăgiorhomb'ĭfĕrus, *a, um. Mineral.* Applied to a variety of quartz which combines the faces of the plagiedral with those of the rhomboidal: plagiorhombi'ferous. Fr. anal. *plagiorhombifère*, adj.

Plăgio'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Πλάγιος, oblique; στόμα, a mouth.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril and Goldfuss to a Family (*Plagiostoma*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Chondropterygii*, having the mouth situated across the snout. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a section (same case) of the *Echinoida irregularia*, which contain those in which the mouth and *anus* are excentric: plagio'stomous. Fr. anal. *plagiostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *queermundig*, adj.

Plăgiotmēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Πλάγιος, oblique;
Plăgiŏ'tŏme, *es*, f. } τμῆσις, a cutting off; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Terms the same as *Loxotomia*, or an oblique section or cutting.

Plăgiūrus, *a, um.* (Πλάγιος, transversal; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Applied by Gronovius to the *Cetacea* (*Plagiuri*, nom. pl. m.), which he ranges among fishes, having the tail horizontal or depressed: plagiu'rous. Fr. anal. *plagiure*, adj. Germ. syn. *querüberschwanzig*, adj.

Plague. (*Plaga.*) See *Plaga* and *Pestis*.

Plague, Black. *Med., Pathol.* See *Pestis Nigra*.

Plāgŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Plaga*, a wound or

stripe.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Old term for a plaster spread with some cerate; used in fractures and dislocations for keeping the bone when set, or the reduced luxation, in a firm and proper situation, and for preventing inflammation.

Plaice. (*Platessa.*) *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Pleuronectes platessa.* Fr. syn. *plie*, f. Germ. syn. *Scholle*, f.

Plaited. Placed in folds or plaits. See *Plĭcātus.* Fr. syn. *plié*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefaltet*, adj.

Plānārius, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a section (*Planaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Microzoaria Apoda*, because he regards the most of the animals there ranged as young *Planariæ*, or perhaps even as young *Hirudines:* plana'rian. Also applied by him to a Family (*Planariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Subannelidaria Aporocephala*, having the body very flat, and having the *Planaria* for their type. Fr. anal. *planaire*, adj.

Plānar'thrăgra, *æ*, f. (Πλανάομαι, to wander; ἄρθρον, a joint; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Arthragra* or *Arthritis vaga*, or wandering gout. Fr. anal. *planarthragre*, f. Germ. syn. *die umherschweifende Gicht.*

Plane. (*Plānus*, smooth.) *Geom.* A plain surface, all the points of which lie even between its extremities, or bounding lines.

Plānēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πλάνησις.) *Med., Pathol.* A making to wander; a misleading. The same as *Alysmus.* Fr. anal. *planèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das unruhige Umherwerfen der Kranken im Bette.*

Pla'net. (Πλανήτης, wandering.) *Astron.* An opaque body moving in a regular order round the sun from west by south to east, receiving its light from him, and shining by reflecting his light. *Plānēta, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *planète*, f. Germ. syn. *Wandelstern*, m.

Plānētārius, *a, um.* (*Plānēta*, a planet.) *Astron.* The *planetary space* is that occupied by the plane of the orbits described by the planets which turn about the sun. The *planetary system* is the number or series of the planets themselves: pla'netary. Fr. anal. *planétaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Wandelstern gehörig.*

Plānētĭcus, *a, um.* (*Plānēta*, a planet; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to a planet; wandering; erratic: plane'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *planétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Wandelstern betreffend.*

Plānicaudātus, *a, um.* (*Plānus*, plain; *cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Planicaudati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Reptilia Saurœ*, having a flattened tail: planicau'date. Applied by Vicq d'Azyr to a Family (same case) of the *Mammifera*, including the *Castor*, etc., having a flat tail. Fr. anal. *planicaude*, adj.; *planiqueue*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattschwanzig*, adjs.

Plānĭceps, *ĭpĭtis*, adj. (*Plānus*, flat; *căput*, the head.) *Zoöl.* Having a flat head, as the *Damalis planiceps.* Fr. anal. *planiceps*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattkopfig*, adj.

Plānĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Plānus*, flat; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Ontophagus planicornis*, because it has a very short horn, or rather, acute tubercle upon the head: planicor'nate. Fr. anal. *planicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *platthörnig*, adj.

Plānĭcostālis, *is, e.* } (*Plānus*, flat; *costa*, a
Plānĭcostātus, *a, um.* } rib.) *Conchol.* Applied to a shell, the surface of which is marked with flat ribs, as the *Pectunculus planicostalis, Venericardia planicostata:* planicos'tal: planicos'tate. Fr. anal. *planicosté*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattribbig*, adj.

Plă'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Πλανάομαι, to wander.) The same as *Erraticus.*

Plānĭdens, *tis*, adj. (*Plānus*, flat; *dens*, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Having flat teeth, as those seen upon the large pad formed by the right border of the *Helix planidens:* planiden'tate. Fr. anal. *planidenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattzahnig*, adj.

Plāniflōrus, *a, um.* (*Plānus*, flat; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flat flowers, as the long flowers on the whorl of the *Gonolobus planiflorus:* planiflo'rate. Fr. anal. *planiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattblumig*, adj.

Plānĭfŏliātus, *a, um.* (*Plānus*, flat; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having flat leaves, as the *Haworthia planifolia, Anœctangium planifolium:* planifo'liate. Fr. anal. *planifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *flachblättrig*, adj.

Plānĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Plānus*, flat; *forma*, shape.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Planiformes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those that have the body much depressed; flat-shaped: pla'niform. Fr. anal. *planiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattförmig*, adj.

Plānipen'nis, *is, e.* (*Plānus*, flat; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having flat wings, as are the *elytra* of the *Calathus planipennis.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a Family (same case) of the *Neuroptera*, having flat wings: planipen'nate. Fr. anal. *planipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *flachflugelt*, adj.

Plānĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Plānus*, flat; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having flat feet, as the *Matuta planipes:* pla'nipede. Fr. anal. *planipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattfussig*, adj.

Plānĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Plānus*, flat; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having the beak or the snout flat: planiros'trate. Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Planirostres*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Passeres*, having the beak flat and large at the base. See *Omaloramphus.* Fr. anal. *planirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattschnabelt*, adj.

Plānĭsĭ'lĭquus, *a, um.* (*Plānus*, flat; *sĭlĭqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having flat *siliquæ*, as the *Erythrina planisiliqua:* plani'siliquous. Fr. anal. *planisiliqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *platthulsig*, adj.

Plānĭ'ties, *ei*, f. (*Plānus*, level.) A plain or level ground. *Anat.* Formerly applied to the sole of the foot; the same as *Planta.* Fr. syn. *plante du pied.* Germ. syn. *Fusssohle*, f.

Plānius'cŭlus, *a, um.* (*Plānus*, flat; dim. *-ulus.*) That which is almost, without being completely flat: planius'culous. Fr. anal. *planiuscule*, adj.

Plānĭven'ter, *tris*, adj. } (*Plānus*, flat; *venter*,
Plānĭven'tris, *is, e.* } the belly.) *Entomol.*

Ornithol.,Zoöl. Having the belly or abdomen flat, as the *Natrix planiventer*, *Raphiorhynchus planiventris:* planiven'trate. Fr. anal. *planiventre*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattbauchig*, adj.

Plănŏ'dia, *æ*, f. (Πλανάομαι, to wander; *ὁδός*, a way.) *Med., Surg., Pathol.* Term for a false passage, as may be made in stricture of the *urethra* in treating by a bougie, sound, or catheter. Fr. anal. *planodie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein falscher Weg.*

Plănor'bĭcus, *a, um. Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied to a shell which has some relation with that of the *planorbes* from its shape, as the *Cyclostoma planorbuloïdes:* planor'bic. Fr. anal. *planorbique*, adj.

Plănorheumătis'mus, *i*, m. (Πλανάομαι, to wander; *rheumătismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for wandering rheumatism. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *planorhumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *der umherwandelnde Rheumatismus.*

Plănospīrus, *a, um.* (*Plănus*, flat; *spīra*, a spire.) *Conchol.* Applied to a shell that is flat from above downwards, and, in consequence, has the spire smooth, as the *Helix planospira:* planospi'ral. Fr. anal. *planospire*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattgewunden*, adj.

Plan'ta, *æ*, f. (*Plănus*, smooth, flat.) *Anat.* The inferior surface, or sole of the foot. See *Ichnos, Pedion, Pelma, Planities, Volta.* Fr. syn. *plante*, f. Germ. syn. *Sohle*, f. *Bot.* A plant or vegetable. Fr. anal. *plante*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanze*, f.

Plantāgĭ'neus, *a, um.* (*Plantāgo*, the plantain.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Plantago;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Plantagineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: plantagi'neous. Fr. anal. *plantaginé*, adj.

Plantāgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Planta*, the sole of the foot, because its leaves lie flat on the ground like the sole.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* The plantain. Fr syn. *plantain*, m. Germ. syn. *Wegerich*, m.

Plantāgo Cŏrōnōpus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the buck's horn plantain; used the same as the other species; also called *Cornu cervinum, Herba stella*, and *Stella terræ.*

Plantāgo Lanceŏlāta. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species otherwise called *Pentaneuron* and *Pentapleurum*, or five-ribbed wort. Fr. syn. *le plantain lancéolé.* Germ. syn. *der spitzige Wegerich.*

Plantāgo Lātĭfŏ'lia. *Bot.* A name for the *Plantago major.* Fr. syn. *le plantain commun.* Germ. syn. *der grosse Wegerich.*

Plantāgo Mājor. *Bot.* Systematic name of the broad-leaved plantain, the leaves of which are said to be astringent, attenuant, diuretic, and refrigerant. Also called *Centinervia, Heptapleurum, Plantago latifolia*, and *Polyneuron.* Fr. syn. *le plantain commun.* Germ. syn. *der grosse Wegerich.*

Plantāgo Mĕ'dia. *Bot.* Name for the hare's foot trefoil, according to Linnæus, formerly used in medicine; also called *Lagopodium*, and *Trifolium arvense.*

Plantāgo Psyl'lium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the branding plantain, or fleawort; a decoction of its seeds was formerly used against hoarseness and roughness of the fauces; also called *Crystallion Cynomoia* of Oribasius, *Pulicaria, Pulicaris herba.* Fr. syn. *le plantain moyen.* Germ. syn. *Mittelwegerich*, m.

Plan'tain. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Plantago.* Fr. syn. *plantain*, m. Germ. syn. *Wegerich*, m.

Plan'tain-tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Musa Paradisiaca.* Fr. syn. *plantain*, m. Germ. syn. *Wegerich*, m.

Plan'tain, Water. *Bot.* Common name for the *Alisma plantago.* Fr. syn. *plantain d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Froschlöffel*, m.

Plă'tănus Trăga. *Bot.* Another name for the *Acer pseudo-platanus*, or maple-tree.

Plantar. See *Plantaris.*

Plantāris, *is, e.* (*Planta*, the sole of the foot.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the sole of the foot; applied to a muscle of the leg, inserted into the inside of the posterior part of the *Os calcis:* plan'tar. Fr. anal. *plantaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Fussohle betreffend.*

Plantārium, *ii*, n. (*Planta*, a plant.) *Bot.* The same as *Phyteuterion.*

Planti'grădus, *a, um.* (*Planta*, the sole of the foot; *grădus*, a step.) *Zoöl.* A term applied to man, and to certain other mammiferous animals (*Plantigrada*, nom. pl. n.) that walk on the sole of the foot: planti'grade. Fr. anal. *plantigrade*, adj. Germ. syn. *sohlenschreitend*, part. adj.

Plantĭsūgus, *a, um.* (*Planta*, a plant; *sūgo*, to suck.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Plantisuga*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hemiptera*, which suck the juices of vegetables, by which they are nourished: plantisu'gous. Fr. anal. *plantisuge*, adj. Germ. syn. *pflanzensaugend*, part. adj.

Plantĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Planta*, a plant; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* The same as *Herbivorus.* Fr. anal. *plantivore*, adj.

Plan'tŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Planta*, a plant.) *Bot.* A little plant. Applied by L. C. Richard to the embryo when it begins to develope itself by germination: a plan'tule. Fr. anal. *plantule*, f. Germ. syn. *die kleine Pflanze.*

Plantŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Plantŭla*, a little plant.) *Bot.* Term by L. C. Richard for the developement of the embryo during germination: plantula'tion. Fr. anal. *plantulation*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzleinbildung*, f.

Plănŭlāceus, *a, um.* (*Plănus*, flat.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville and Eichwald to a Family (*Planulacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalophora* or *Cephalopoda*, having their shell much flattened: planula'ceous. Fr. anal. *planulacé*, adj.

Plănŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Plănus*, flat.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a section (*Planulares*, nom. pl. m.) of soft worms having flat bodies: pla'nular. Fr. anal. *planulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattig*, adj.

Plănŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Plănus*, flat.) *Zoöl.* Flat or depressed, as the *Mytilus planulatus:* pla'nulate. Applied by Deboch to

a tribe (*Planulatæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Ammoneæ*, having the back and sides rounded. Fr. anal. *planulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattig*, adj.

Plānum, *i*, n. (*Plānus.*) *Anat.* Term for flatness; the plane or flat of anything, as the sole of the foot; also the *superficies* or surface, as of the tongue, etc. Fr. anal. *plan*, m. Germ. syn. *Fläche*, f.

Plănūria, *æ*, f. (Πλανάομαι, to wander; οὖρον, the urine.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the passing or discharge of urine through an unnatural opening or channel: planu'ry. See *Uroplania.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *planurie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Abgang des Harns durch ungewöhnliche Wege.*

Plānus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad.) Flat; level; smooth; plain. *Anat.* Applied to the orbital portion (*Os planum*) of the ethmoid bone. *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Family (*Plani*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Malacopterygii Subrachiati*, comprising the flat fishes. Fr. anal. *plan*, adj. Germ. syn. *platt*, adj.

Plă'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πλάσσω, to form.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a forming or making. Fr. anal. *plasis*, f. Germ. syn. *Bildung*, f.

Plas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πλάσσω, to form.) *Physiol.* A term for what is described as a tenacious, plastic liquid with an internal organization, forming the coagulating portion of the blood and that in which the corpuscles float; the *Liquor sanguinis.* Fr. anal. *plasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gebilde*, n.; *Geformte*, n.

Plaster. (Teut. *Pelaster.*) See *Emplastrum.*

Plas'ter of Paris. *Chem.* A common name for *Gypsum*, or the sulphate of lime. Fr. anal. *gypse*, m. Germ. anal. *Gyps*, m.

Plas'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Plastĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the art or power of forming or making: plas'tics. Fr. anal. *plastique*, f. Germ. anal. *Plastik*, f.; *Bilderei*, f.; *die bildende Künst.*

Plastĭcis'mus, *i*, m. (*Plastĭcus*; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the plastic force or power: plas'ticism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *plasticisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Bildungstrieb*, f.

Plastĭ'cĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Plastĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the quality of forming or making: plasti'city. Fr. anal. *plasticité*, f. Germ. syn. *Plasticität*, f.

Plas'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Πλάσσω, to form; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Forming; formative; generative: plas'tic. *Med., Physiol.* Anciently applied to the faculty or formative power—*δύναμις πλαστικὴ*—inherent in animal and vegetable organization, by which growth proceeds, injury is repaired, or disease extinguished, and propagation is effected. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *plastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *bildend*, part. adj.; *formend*, part. adj.; *die Formenbildung betreffend.*

Plas'tinx, *ingis*, f. (Πλάστιγξ, a scale of a balance; from its shape.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a certain splint for fractured bones. Germ. syn. *ein chirurgische Werkzeug zur Einrichtung von Verrenkungen.*

Plastŏcōlўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πλαστὸς, formed; κώλυσις, a hindering.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a hinderance of plasticity. See *Colysiergia.* Fr. anal. *plasticolyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Bildungshemmung*, f.

Plastoprŏlep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πλαστὸς, formed; *prŏlepsis*, anticipation.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for hasty plasticity or premature increase of a part. Fr. anal. *plastoprolepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *die zu schnelle Ausbildung* (*eines Theils*).

Plastosphæ'ria, *æ*, f. (Πλαστὸς, formed; *σφαῖρα*, a ball, globe, or sphere.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Baumgärtner for the formation of globules. Fr. anal. *plastosphérie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildungs Kügelchen.*

Plastyrgŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Πλαστουργέω, to imitate; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to didynamous plants, the regular flower of which presents a kind of mouth: a plastyr'gophyte. Fr. anal. *plastyrgophyte*, m.

Plătă'neus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Plataneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by Lestiboudois, adopted by Martius and Kunth, having the *Platanus* for their type: plata'neous. Fr. anal. *platané*, adj.

Plă'tănus, *i*, m. (Πλάτανος.) *Bot.* Name of a kind of maple tree. Fr. anal. *platane*, m. Germ. syn. *Platanenbaum*, m.

Plătēa, *æ*, f. (Πλατὺς, broad.) *Zoöl.* Term for the *Tænia lata.* Fr. syn. *botrycéphale large.* Germ. syn. *der breite Bandwurm.*

Plateau, m. *Geognos.* A French name for a space of smooth or level earth which overlooks a portion less elevated; for the top or pinnacle of a mountain that is flat; for the whole large plain and horizontal surface met with at an elevation, more or less considerable, upon the very height of a lofty chain of mountains.

Plathelmins. See *Platyelmins.*

Plătīas'mos. } (Πλατειάζω, to dilate.)
Plătīas'mus, *i*, m. } *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a faulty formation or condition of the mouth which affected the speech, according to Gorræus. Fr. anal. *platiasme*, m. Germ. syn. *die breite Aussprache wegen Zungenfehlers, u.s.w.*

Plătīna, *æ*, f. } (Span. Dim. *Plata*, silver;
Plătīnum, *i*, n. } or, the river of that name near which it is found in small grains.) *Chem.* Name for a metal existing in nature only in a metallic state; pure *platinum* or *platina* is the heaviest body in nature, its colour not distinguishable from that of silver; it is not acted on by the air, nor by the most concentrated simple acids even when boiling, or distilled from it: plati'na. Fr. anal. *platine*, m. Germ. anal. *Platin*, n.; syn. *Weissgold*, n.

Plati'nate. *Chem.* Term for a combination in which platinic oxide plays the part of an acid, as the *Platinas ammonica*, or fulminating *platina. Plătīnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *platinate*, m.

Plătīnĭco-. (*Plătīnĭcus.*) *Chem.* A prefix employed by Berzelius to form many compound terms or epithets of double salts, which result from a combination of a platinic salt with another metallic salt, as *Platinico-argenticus, Platinico-magnesicus*, etc. Fr. anal. *platinico-.*

Plătīnĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Berzelius terms *Oxydum platinicum,* the second degree of oxidation of *Platina,* which is acid or oxide according to circumstances; *Sulphur platinicum,* the second degree of oxidation of that metal which plays the part one while of a sulphite, another of a sulphobase; *Sales platinici,* the combinations of platinic oxide with the oxides, of sulphur with the sulphites, and of the metal with a certain proportion of halogenous bodies: plati'nic. Fr. anal. *platinique,* adj. Germ. syn. *platinsauer,* adj.

Plătīnōso-. (*Platīnōsus.*) *Chem.* A prefix employed by Berzelius in compound terms or epithets of double salts which result from the combination of a platinous salt with another metallic salt, as *Platinoso-ammonicus,* etc. Fr. anal. *platinoso-.*

Platīnōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Berzelius terms *Oxydum platinosum* the first degree of oxidation of *platina; Sulphur platinosum* the first degree of sulphuration; *Sales platinosi* the combinations of platinous oxide with the oxacids, and of *platina* with a certain proportion of halogenous bodies: plati'nous. Fr. anal. *platineux,* adj. Germ. syn. *platinigsauer,* adj.

Plătūrus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a broad tail, as the *Derostoma platurus,* in which the tail seems to dilate in form of a disc or *spatula:* platu'rous. Fr. anal. *plature,* adj. Germ. syn. *plattschwanzig,* adj.; *breitschwanzig,* adj.

Plătÿcar'pus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having large fruit, as the *Orlaya platycarpus:* platycar'pous. Fr. anal. *platycarpe,* adj. Germ. syn. *flachfrüchtig,* adj.

Plătÿcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; κεφάλη, the head.) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom having a flat head, as the *Agaricus platycephalus;* and to one of the *Synantherеæ* which has the *calathidia* very broad, as the *Helianthus platycephalus, Kalimeris platycephala. Ichthyol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Platycephala,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Gastropterygii,* having a broad head: platyce'phalous. *Zoöl.* Having a broad flat head, as the *Tænia platycephala.* Fr. anal. *platycéphale,* adj. Germ. syn. *plattkopfig,* adj.

Plătÿcer'cus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; κέρκος, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Platycerci,* nom. pl. m.) having a flat tail: platycer'cous. Fr. anal. *platycerque,* adj. Germ. syn. *flachschwanzig,* adj.

Plătÿchēlus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; 1. χήλη, a claw; 2. χεῖλος, a lip.) *Zoöl.* 1. Having broad claws, as the *Porcellana platychelus.* 2. Having broad lips, as the *Helix platychela:* platyche'lous. Fr. anal. *platychèle,* adj. Germ. syn. *breitgekratzet,* adj.; *breitlippig,* adj.

Plătÿcŏ'ria, *æ,* f. (Πλατὺς, broad; κόρη, the pupil of the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for an enlarged pupil. The same as *Mydriasis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *platycorie,* f.

Plătÿcŏri'ăsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Plătÿcŏria,* enlarged pupil.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the existence of the disease *Platycoria.* Fr. anal. *platycoriase,* f. Germ. syn. *der Zustand der Platycoria.*

Plătÿdac'tÿlus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; δάκτυλος, a finger or toe.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Platydactyla,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Hydrocorisæ,* having the hind feet expanded in form of oars: platydac'tylous. Fr. anal. *platydactyle,* adj. Germ. syn. *plattfingert,* adj.

Plătyel'mins, *inthos,* f. (Πλατὺς, broad; ἕλμινς, a worm.) *Zoöl.* The same as *Platea.*

Plătÿglossātus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a section (*Platyglossata,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Hymenoptera,* having a broad tongue: platyglos'sate. Fr. anal. *platyglossate,* adj. Germ. syn. *flachzungig,* adj.

Plătyglos'sus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) Having a broad tongue. *Bot.* The *Heliopsis platyglossa* has the corols of its *corona* prolonged into a very broad tongue: platyglos'sous. Fr. anal. *platyglosse,* adj. Germ. syn. *flachzungig,* adj.

Platÿ'lōbus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; λόβος, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having broad lobes or segments, as the fronds of the *Laminaria platyloba,* the pinnatifid leaves of the *Echinophora pinnatiloba:* platy'lobate. Fr. anal. *platylobé,* adj. Germ. syn. *flachlappig,* adj.

Plătÿlōmus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; λῶμα, a frame or edge.) *Bot.* Having broadly margined leaves, as the *Bryum platyloma.* Fr. anal. *platylome,* adj. Germ. syn. *flachrandet,* adj.

Plătÿmĕtaphrĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; *mĕtaphrēnum,* the back.) *Anat.* Having broad shoulders. Fr. anal. *platymétaphrénique,* adj. Germ. syn. *breitschultrig,* adj.

Plătÿneu'rus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having broad nervures, as the leaves of the *Porostichum platyneurum.* Fr. anal. *platyneure,* adj. Germ. syn. *plattnervig,* adj.

Plătÿnōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Πλατὺς, broad.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an abnormal or morbid amplification or amplitude. Fr. anal. *platynose,* f. Germ. syn. *das (krankhafte oder abnorme) Breitsein.*

Plătÿnōtus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; νῶτος, the back.) *Zoöl.* Having a broad back, as the *Ammonites platynotus.* Fr. anal. *platynote,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit breit Rucken.*

Plătyophthal'mum, *i,* n. (Πλατὺς, broad; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye; because used by eastern women to enlarge and improve the appearance of the eyes.) *Chem.* Old name for *Antimonium.* Fr. syn. *antimoine,* m. Germ. anal. *Antimon,* n.; syn. *Spiessglanz,* n.; *Spiessglanzmetal,* n.

Plătÿpes, *pĕdis,* adj. (Πλατὺς, broad; *pes,* a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* dilated at its base, as the *Agaricus platypes:* pla'typede. Fr. anal. *platypède,* adj. Germ. syn. *flachfussig,* adj.

Plătÿpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having broad petals, as the *Silene platypetala.* Fr. anal. *platypé-*

tale, adj. Germ. syn. *plattblumenblattrig*, adj.

Plătȳpezīnus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Fallen and Macquart to a Family (*Platipezinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Diptera*, having the *Platipeza* for their type. Fr. anal. *platipézine*, adj.

Plătyphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having broad leaves, as the *Tilia platyphyllus*, or broad leaflets under the hat, as the *Agaricus platyphyllus*. Fr. anal. *platyphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *flachblattrig*, adj.

Plătў'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having broad feet or peduncles, as the *Guettarda platypoda*. *Ornithol.* Applied by Lacépède to a tribe (*Platypoda*, nom. pl. n.), having their external toes united almost their whole length; by J. A. Ritgen to an Order (same case) of the *Hydrornithes*, having very broad feet: platy'podous. Fr. anal. *platypodé*, adj. Germ. syn. *flachfussig*, adj.

Plătўrham'phus, *i*, m. (Πλατὺς, broad; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a broad beak. Fr. anal. *platyrhamphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *breitschnabelig*, adj.

Plătўrhīnus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; ῥὶν, the nose.) *Zoöl.* Having a broad nose or snout. Applied by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Desmarest and Latreille to a tribe (*Platyrhini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Simiæ*, having the nostrils separated from each other by a broad *septum:* platyrhi'nous. Fr. anal. *platyrhinin*, adj. Germ. syn. *flachnasenig*, adj.

Plătўrhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a beak flat and broad: platyrhyn'chous. Fr. anal. *platyrhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *flachschnabelig*, adj.

Plătўros'tris, *is, e.* (Πλατὺς, broad; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ichthyol.* Having a broad beak or snout, as the *Gobius platyrostris:* platyros'trate. *Ornithol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Platyrostres*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Passeres*, having the beak cleft and flat. Fr. anal. *platyrostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattschnabelig*, adj.

Plătўsĭ'lĭquus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; *sĭlĭqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having flat, broad *siliquæ*, as the *Heliophila platysiliqua:* platysi'liquous. Fr. anal. *platysilique*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattschotig*, adj.

Platys'ma, ătis, n. (Πλάτυσμα, a broad sheet, linen cloth, or anything similar, whatever is extended in breadth; from πλατύνω, to render full and spacious, or to dilate.) An expansion, or dilatation; anything that is extended breadthwise. Fr. anal. *platysme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine breite Fläche.*

Plătys'ma Myōdēs. *Anat.* The muscular or fleshy expansion; a term applied to the broad, thin, subcutaneous muscle on the side of the neck; also called *Cutaneus musculus, Detrahens quadratus, Membrana carnosa* and *Panniculus carnosus, Stomomanicon.* Fr. anal. *platysme myeux.* Germ. syn. *der breite Halsmuskel.*

Plătysōmătus, *a, um.* } (Πλατὺς, broad; σῶμα,
Plătysōmus, *a, um.* } the body.) *Entomol.* Broad-bodied; applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a Family (*Platysomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, in which the body is depressed and elongated: platyso'matous: platyso'mous. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (same case) having the body flat and discoid. Fr. anal. *platysomé*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattkörperlich*, adj.

Plătyster'nus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; *sternum*, the breastbone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having a large *sternum:* platyster'nal. Fr. anal. *platysterne*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit breiten Brustbein.*

Plăty'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς, broad; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having a large mouth or opening, as the *Ammonites platystomus:* platy'stomous. Fr. anal. *platystome*, adj. Germ. syn. *flachmundig*, adj.

Plătyūrus, *a, um.* *Ornithol.* The same as *Platurus.* *Zoöl.* Having a broad flat tail, as the *Gecko platyurus:* platyu'rous. Fr. anal. *platyure*, adj. Germ. syn. *breitschwanzig*, adj.

Plea'sure. (Fr. *Plaisir*, delight.) Delight arising in the mind from contemplation or enjoyment of something agreeable; also sensual gratification or venereal indulgence. *Phrenol.* An affection of the mind arising from the exercise of a faculty, when indulged in its natural action. *Delectātio, ōnis*, f.; *Vŏlup'tas, ātis*, f. Fr. syn. *délectation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ergösslichkeit*, f.; *Wollust*, f.

Plechas. See *Plichas.*

Plĕcŏlĕ'pĭdus, *a, um.* (Πλέκω, to twine or weave; λεπὶς, a scale.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *periclinium* of the *Synantheræ* when the scales are intergrafted or grown together at the base: plecole'pidous. Fr. anal. *plécolépide*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit vereinigten Schüppen.*

Plĕcŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Πλέκω, to twine or weave; πούς, a foot.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Plecopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pisces, Ossei Holobranchii*, which have the pectoral fins joined together: pleco'podous. Fr. anal. *plécopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit verflochtenen Füssen.*

Plĕco'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Πλέκω, to twine or weave; πτέρον, a wing.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Plecoptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pisces Cartilaginosi Telobranchia*, having the *Catopi* united under the pectoral fins: pleco'pterous. Fr. anal. *plécoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit verflochtenen Flügeln oder Bauchflossen.*

Plecopus. The same as *Plecopodus.*

Plec'tăna, *æ*, f. (Πλέκω, to fold.) *Anat.* Old term for *Plexus;* also applied in the plural (*Plectanæ*) to the horns of the *uterus.* *Med., Pathol.* Formerly applied to the *Plica Polonica.* Also the surgeon's or surgical knot. See *Plegma.*

Plecto'gnăthus, *a, um.* (Πλέκω, to knit, or fold; γνάθος, the cheek.) *Ichthyol.* Knitted, or connected cheeks; applied by Latreille and Eichwald to an Order (*Plectognatha*, nom. pl. n.) from a pecular arrangement of the jaw and the palatine arch: plecto'gnathous. Fr. anal. *plectognathe*, adj.

Plectopus. See *Plecopus.*

Plec'trum, *i*, n. (Πλήσσω, to strike.) A quill or bow, or the like, with which to strike the strings of a harp or dulcimer. *Anat.* Old term applied to the styloid process of the temporal bone from some fancied resemblance. Fr. syn. *apophyse styloïde.* Germ. syn. *Griffelforsatz*, m. Also to the *uvula.* Fr. syn. *luette*, f. Germ. syn. *Zapfchen*, n.

Plegma, *ătis*, n. (Πλήσσω, to strike.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Plectana.*

Pleiŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Πλείος, full; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to bulbs which produce many stems, one succeeding another, as the *Hyacinthus orientalis:* pleiocar'pous. Fr. anal. *pleiocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *vollfruchtig*, adj.

Pleiŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Πλείος, full; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which bears a great number of leaves without a branch at the *axilla*, as the *Linum*, *Abies*, and *Taxus:* pleiophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *pleiophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *vollblattrig*, adj.

Plemmȳra, *æ*, f. (Πλημμυρέω, to overflow.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for every abundance of the humours, and Gr. anal. used by Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut.* iii. 40, and Galen *in Comm. t.* 42, for excess. Fr. anal. *plemmyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Fluth*, f.; *Ueberfliessen*, n.

Plēnicor'nis, *is, e.* (*Plēnus*, full; *cornu*, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Plenicornia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Ruminantia*, having horns entirely full, or without a horny case: plenicor'nate. Fr. anal. *plénicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *vollhornig*, adj.

Plēniros'tris, *is, e.* (*Plēnus*, full; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Plenirostres*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Passeres*, having the beak not emarginate: pleniros'trate. Fr. anal. *plénirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *vollschnabelig*, adj.

Plēnĭtūdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Plēnus*, full.) Fulness; grossness: ple'nitude. *Med.* Formerly used for *Plethora.* Fr. syn. *pléthore*, f. Germ. syn. *Anfullung*, f.

Plenna. The same as *Blenna.*

Plēnus, *a, um.* (Πλέος, full.) *Astron.* The moon is said to be *full* when found in opposition to the sun. In every other case the word *full* means that which does not permit of an empty space in its interior. *Bot.* A *full stem* or trunk is that which does not contain any cavity, as of the *Zea Mays.* A *full flower* is that in which the corol or the petals are multiplied by the total disappearance of the stamens, and which florists term a *double flower.* In the *Synanthereæ*, the flowers double not by multiplication, but by simply changing their form, *i. e.* by transformation of the *flosculi* into *demi-flosculi*, or *demi-flosculi* into *flosculi. Mineral.* A *full geode* is that the interior of which is found filled by a substance which adheres there, and which may be distinguished by the eye from its own. Fr. anal. *plein*, adj. Germ. syn. *angefüllt*, adj.; *voll*, adj.

Pleŏnas'mus, *i*, m. (Πλεονασμὸς, a magnifying or exaggeration.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for a faulty formation, with a stronger growth, or an over-number or over-quantity of parts: a ple'onasm. Fr. anal. *pléonasme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Bildungsfehler mit zu starker Ausbildung oder mit Ueberzähligsein eines Theils.*

Pleŏnec'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pleŏnexia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Pleonexia;* applied to a species of *Athymia:* pleonec'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Germ. syn. *geizig*, adj.; *habsüchtig*, adj.

Pleŏne'xia, *æ*, f. (Πλεονεξία.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for greediness, grasping selfishness, overbearing temper or arrogance, regarded as mental disease. Fr. anal. *pléonexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mehrhaben*, n.; *Mehrhabenwollen*, n.; *Geiz*, m.; *Habsucht*, f.

Pleorrhamphus. See *Plereorhamphus.*

Pleostēmŏnis, *is, e.* (Πλέος, full; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants having numerous stamens. Fr. anal. *pléostémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *vollstaubfadig*, adj.

Plērĕorham'phus, *a, um.* (Πλήρης, full; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Ranzoni to a Family (*Plereorhamphi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Passeres*, having the beak hard and strong. Fr. anal. *plérëorhamphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *vollschnabelig*, adj.

Plēres Archon'tĭcon. (Πλήρες ἀρχοντικὸν, full of power or efficacy.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a cephalic powder mentioned by Lemery.

Plērōma, *ătis*, n. (Πλήρωμα.) Term for a filling up or completing. Fr. anal. *plérôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Anfüllung*, f.; *Angefüllte*, n.

Plērōmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Plērōma*, terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Philos.* The *pleromatic kingdom* was the name given by Stockenstrand to the whole powers which animate the world and the stars which fill the celestial space; of or belonging to *Pleroma:* pleroma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pléromatique*, adj.

Plērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πληρόω, to fill.) *Med.* Old term for repletion and refection, from πληροῦσθαι, which admits of both significations, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* ii. 11, vi. 30. See *Plethora.* Fr. anal. *plérose*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausfullung*, f.

Plērōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Plērōsis*, repletion; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Applied to medicines; more particularly, however, it means the filling up or restoration of the animal body when reduced by disease or abstinence. Of or belonging to *Plerosis:* plero'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *plérotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Ausfullung betreffend.*

Plēsiomor'phous. (Πλησίος, near; μορφὴ, form.) *Chem.* Nearly of the same form; applied to bodies that are nearly of the same form, though not entirely coinciding. *Plēsiŏmor'phus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *plésiomorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *fastförmig*, adj.

Plēsiŏsau'rius, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Family (*Plesiosaurii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Reptilia Emydosaurii*, having the *Plesiosaurus* for their type: ple'siosau'rian. Fr. anal. *plésiosaurien*, adj.

Plēsiŏsau'rus, *i*, m. (Πλησίος, near; σαῦρος,

a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Name of an extinct genus of an extinct Family, the *Enallosaurii*, or lizards of the sea, animals of gigantic size and carnivorous appetite. Fr. anal. *plesiosaure*, m.

Ples'mŏne, *es*, f. (Πλήθω, to fill.) *Med.* Old term for *Repletion;* also fulness or satiety; intemperance in food. See *Plerosis, Plethora.*

Ples'ser. (Πλήσσω, to strike, or knock at.) *Med.* Name given to an instrument like a hammer, the head formed of solid steel, having one end broad to admit a cylinder of sole leather which projects about half an inch and is slightly conical at its point, used for gently striking on the plessimeter in percussion. Fr. anal. *plesser*, m. Germ. syn. *Schläger*, m.

Plessi'meter. (Πλήσσω, to strike, or knock at; *μέτρον*, a measure; because it gives, or measures out when struck, the degree of sound indicative of the state of the part percussed.) *Med.* Name of an instrument about eight inches in length, consisting of a circular piece of sole leather 1¼ inch in diameter, fixed in a steel stirrup (by means of screws fixed at the ends of the cheeks into the circular edge of the leather, admitting of free motion on its axis) used to receive the strokes of the *plesser* in percussion. See *Plexímeter.* Fr. anal. *plessimètre*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug der Percussion.*

Plēthŏmĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (Πλῆθος, a great number; *μέρος*, a part.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for an excess of parts, as three *testes*, six fingers or toes. Fr. anal. *plèthomérie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ueberzahl der Theile.*

Plēthōra, *æ*, f. (Πλήθω, to be full.) *Med.* Term for excessive fulness of the vessels; repletion; a superfluity of blood; also, a a fulness or plumpness of body: pletho'ra. See *Hyperglobulia, Plenitudo, Plerosis, Plesmone, Polycæmia.* Fr. anal. *plèthore*, f. Germ. syn. *Anfullung*, f.

Plēthōrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Plēthōra;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Plethora:* pletho'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pléthorique*, adj. Germ. *vollblütig*, adj.; *vollsaftig*, adj.

Plēthōrŏdyspnœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Plēthōra; dyspnœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *dyspnœa*, or difficult breathing from a plethoric condition of the system. Fr. anal. *pléthorodyspnée*, f. Germ. syn. *das plethorische Schwerathmen.*

Plēthōror'thopnœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Plēthōra; orthopnœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for plethoric *Orthopnœa* or difficulty of breathing except in the upright posture. Fr. anal. *pléthororthopnée*, f. Germ. syn. *Orthopnöe wegen Vollblütigkeit.*

Pleumōdēs, adj. (Πλευμάω, to have disease of the lungs; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* An indistinct epithet, intended to mean having or full of disease of the lungs. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pleumeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *lungensuchtig*, adj.

Pleumon. The same as *Pneumon.*

Pleumŏ'nia. } The same as *Pneumonia.*
Pleu'mŏnis. }

Pleumonochysis. See *Pneumonochysis.*

Pleumŏnōdēs, adj. (Πλεύμων, the lung; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat., Bot.* Having or full of lung; applied to the substance of sponges: pleu'monous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pleumoneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll den Lungen.*

Pleumŏnoīdēs, adj. (Πλεύμων, the lung; terminal *-ῑdēs.*) *Anat., Med.* Resembling the lung in substance, form, or function: pleu'monoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *pleumonoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *lungenähnlich*, adj.

Pleumonorrhagia. } The same as *Pneumonor-*
Pleumorrhagia. } *rhagia.*

Pleu'ra, *æ*, f. (Πλευρά, the side.) *Anat.* Term for a serous membrane which is divided into two portions (the *pleuræ*) by the *mediastinum*, that form the right and left cavities of the thorax and invest its viscera, like a shut sac. See *Hypopleurion.* Fr. anal. *pleure*, or *plèvre*, f. Germ. syn. *Brustfell*, n. Also, the side. Fr. syn. *côte*, m. Germ. syn. *Seite*, f. Also, the rib. Fr. syn. *côte*, f. Germ. syn. *Rippe*, f.

Pleu'ra Costālis. }
Pleu'ra Pariētālis. } *Anat.* Terms for that portion of the *pleura* which lines the ribs, or *parietes* of the thorax. Fr. anal. *plèvre pariétale*, or *costale.* Germ. syn. *Rippenfell*, n.

Pleu'ra Pulmōnālis. *Anat.* That portion of the *pleura* which invests the lungs. Fr. anal. *plèvre pulmonaire.* Germ. syn. *Lungenfell*, n.

Pleural'gia, *æ*, f. (Πλευρά, the side; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain occurring in the *pleura*, or side: pleural'gy; also termed *Pleurodynia.* Fr. anal. *pleuralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Seitenschmerz*, m.; *Schmerz unter der Rippen.*

Pleurapophy'sial. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Of or belonging to *Pleurapophysis. Pleurăpŏphÿsiālis, is, e.*

Pleurăpŏ'phўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πλευρά, a rib; *ἀποφύω*, to be born from.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the homologues of the costal process, or to the lateral part on each side of a *vertebra*, the rib, or vertebral or bony part of a rib. Fr. anal. *pleurapophyse*, f.

Pleurapostēma, *ătis*, n. (Πλευρά, the *pleura; ἀπόστημα*, an aposteme.) *Med., Surg., Pathol.* Term for an aposteme, or abscess in the *pleura.* Fr. anal. *pleurapostème*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustfellabscess*, m.

Pleurarthrŏ'căce, *es*, f. (*Pleurarthron*, a rib-joint; *κακός*, evil.) *Med., Surg., Pathol.* Term for corruption or *caries* of a rib-joint. Fr. anal. *pleurarthrocace*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verderbniss der Rippengelenke.*

Pleurar'thron. }
Pleurar'thrum, *i*, n. } (Πλευρόν, a rib; *ἄρθρον*, a joint.) *Anat.* Term for the articulation of a rib. Fr. anal. *pleurarthron*, m. Germ. syn. *Rippengelenk*, m.

Pleurĕ'sia, *æ*, f. }
Pleurĕ'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } The same as *Pleuritis.*

Pleurētĭcus, *a, um.* (Πλευρά, the side.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pleuriticus. Zoöl.* Applied by some to designate animals the sides of which are otherwise coloured than

the rest of the body, as the *Laphria pleuretica*. Fr. anal. *pleurétique*, adj.

Pleu'rĭcus, *a, um*. (Πλευρὰ, *pleura*, the side, or a rib; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the *pleura*, etc. pleu'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pleurique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Pleura betreffend*.

Pleu'risy. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the disease *Pleuritis*, or inflammation of the *pleura*.

Pleurisy, Bastard. *Med., Pathol.* See *Peripneumonia Notha*.

Pleurītĭcencĕ'phălōtŷphus, *i*, m. (*Pleurītĭcus; encĕphălōtŷphus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pleuritic *encephalotyphus*, or typhous inflammation of the brain with *pleuritis*. Fr. anal. *pleuriticencéphalotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *die pleuritisch typhose Hirnentzündung*.

Pleurītĭcus, *a, um*. (*Pleurītis*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *pleuritis* or pleurisy: pleuri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pleuritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pleuritis betreffend*; anal. *pleuritisch*, adj.

Pleurītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pleura*, the serous membrane of the side: terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *pleura*; pleu'risy. See *Lateralis Morbus, Pleurorthopnœa*. Fr. anal. *pleurite*, f. Germ. syn. *Seitenstich*, m.; *Brustfellentzündung*, f.

Pleu'ro-. (Πλευρὰ or *πλευρὸν*, the *pleura*, the side, or a rib.) *Anat., Med., Nat. Hist., Pathol., Surg.* A prefix in many compound terms, denoting relation to, or connection with, one or other of the words which its etymon signifies. Fr. anal. *pleuro-*.

Pleurobran'cheus, *a, um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (*Pleurobranchea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda Hypobranchia*, having the *Pleurobranchæa* for their type. Fr. anal. *pleurobranche*, adj.

Pleurŏcar'peus, *a, um*. } (Πλευρὰ, the side;
Pleurŏcar'pus, *a, um*. } *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Bridel to a Class (*Pleurocarpei* or *-carpi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Musci Calyptratæ*, in which the fruit is lateral upon the stem or branches: pleurocar'peous. Fr. anal. *pleurocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *achselständig*, adj.

Pleu'rŏchŏlŏcystī'tis, *ĭdis*, adj. (Pref. *Pleuro-; chŏlŏcystis*, the gall-bladder; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *pleura* and of the gall-bladder. Fr. anal. *pleurocolocystite*, f. Germ. syn. *Brustfell-Gallenblasenentzündung*, f.

Pleurŏcollē'sis, *is*, f. (Πλευρὰ, the serous membrane of the side; *κολλάω*, to adhere.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for adhesion of the *pleura*, as that of the lungs to the *parietes* of the chest, etc. Fr. anal. *pleurocollèse*, f. Germ. syn. *seitenanhängend*, part. adj.

Pleurŏdiplōsŷ'rinx, *gis*, f. (Pref. *Pleuro-; diplōsŷrinx*, a double syringe.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a double syringe for the *pleura*. Fr. anal. *pleurodiplosséringue*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Doppelspritze für die Pleura*.

Pleurŏdiscā'lis, *is*, *e*. (Pref. *Pleuro-; δίσκος*, a disc.) *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to the *insertion* of stamens when these are fixed without decurrence to the external or lateral surface of the substance of the disc itself: pleurodis'cal. Fr. anal. *pleurodiscal*, adj.

Pleurŏdy'nia, *æ*, f. (Πλευρὰ, the side; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for external (rheumatic) pain occurring in the side: pleuro'dyne. See *Pleuralgia*. Fr. anal. *pleurodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Aussere (rheumatisch) Brustschmerz*.

Pleurŏgў'nĭcus, *a, um*. (Pref. *Pleuro-; γυνὴ*, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to the *insertion* of stamens when it takes place on the circumference of the ovary itself, as the *Parnassia palustris*. Fr. anal. *pleurogynique*, adj. Germ. syn. *seitweibig*, adj.

Pleurŏ'gўnus, *a, um*. (Pref. *Pleuro-; γυνὴ*, a woman.) *Bot.* Applid by L. C. Richard to one or several tubercles which arise from the very point of the ovary, and grow straight upon one of its lateral parts, as the *Vinca major*: pleuro'gynous. Fr. anal. *pleurogyné*, adj. Germ. syn. *seitweibig*, adj.

Pleurŏgўrā'tus, *a, um*. (Pref. *Pleuro-; γῦρος*, a circle.) *Bot.* Applied by Bernhardi to a Family (*Pleurogyratæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Filices* which corresponds to that of the *Gleicheneæ*. Fr. anal. *pleurogyraté*, adj.

Pleurōma, *ătis*, n. (Πλεύρωμα.) *Anat.* The same as *Pleuron*, a rib, and in the plural (*pleuromata*) the sides. Fr. anal. *pleuróme*, m.

Pleurŏmĕlŏ'phŏrus, *a, um*. (Pref. *Pleuro-; μέλος*, a limb or member; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to fishes *Pleuromelophori*, nom. pl. m.) which have the head-fins on the side of the superior portion of the body. Fr. anal. *pleuromélophore*, adj.

Pleu'ron. } (Πλευρὸν.) *Anat.* A rib; in
Pleu'rum, *i*, n. } the pl. (*Pleura*, nom.) the sides; also the same as *Pleura*, the membrane lining the chest. Also incorrectly used for a membrane simply. See *Pleuroma*.

Pleurŏnec'tēs, adj. (Πλευρὰ, the side; *νήκτης*, a swimmer.) *Conchol., Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Swimming on the side. Applied to an infusory animalcule (*Cercaria pleuronectes*), and to a shell (*Pecten pleuronectes*), their flatness and general form being compared to soles. Fr. anal. *pleuronecte*, adj. Germ. syn. *seitenschwimmend*, part. adj.

Pleurŏnec'tes, *i*, m. (Πλευρὰ, the side; *νήκτης*, a swimmer.) *Ichthyol.* Name of a genus of thoracic fishes. Fr. anal. *pleuronecte*, m. Germ. syn. *Plattfisch*, m.; *Seitenschwimmer*, m.

Pleurŏnec'tes Hippoglos'sus. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the holibut, or holybut, which has been caught of the weight of 300 or 400 pounds.

Pleurŏnec'tes Liman'da. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the dab; it resembles the sole but is not so fine flavoured.

Pleurŏnec'tes Max'ĭmus. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the turbot, esteemed by many the best of fishes; it is found in the European and Mediterranean seas. Fr. anal. *turbot*, m.

Pleurŏnec'tes Plătes'sa. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the plaice, a large flat fish found on the British and Dutch coasts. Fr. syn. *plie*, f.

Pleurŏnec'tes Ples'sus. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the flounder, found generally about our coasts, and in rivers considerably distant from salt water. Fr. syn. *carrélet*, m.

Pleurŏnec'tes Rŏ'seus. *Ichthyol.* The rose-coloured flounder, frequently found in the Thames, and the most esteemed of the flounders. Fr. syn. *carrélet rouge.*

Pleurŏnec'tes Sŏ'lea. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the sole, equal in delicacy to, and more frequently eaten than any of the flat fish. Fr. syn. *sole*, f. Germ. syn. *Scholle*, f.

Pleurŏnec'tes Ze'bra. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of an elegant species larger than the *P. solea*, found in the Indian seas, and much esteemed.

Pleurŏnec'tĭdes, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Risso to a Family of the *Pisces jugulares*, having the *Pleuronectes* for their type. Should be *Pleuronectidæ*, patron. m. pl. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *pleuronectides*, m. pl.

Pleurŏnectoïdeus, *a*, *um.* *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville and Eichwald to a Family (*Pleuronectoidei*, nom. pl. m.), having the *Pleuronectes* for their type. Fr. anal. *pleuronectoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *seitenschwimmerähnlich*, adj.

Pleurŏner'vius, *a*, *um.* (Pref. *Pleuro-*; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the leaves or folioles of which are supplied with a lateral nervure, as the *Æschynomene pleuronervia.* Fr. anal. *pleuronervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *seitennervig*, adj.

Pleurŏnōtus, *a*, *um.* (Pref. *Pleuro-*; *νῶτος*, the back.) *Zoöl.* Having the back provided with a membrane, as the *Æquorea pleuronota.* Fr. anal. *pleuronote*, adj.

Pleurŏpărŏnÿ'chia, *æ*, f. (*Pleuro-*; *părönychia.*) *Med., Surg., Pathol.* Term for lateral *paronychia*, or whitlow. Fr. anal. *pleuroparonychie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Nagelschwur an der Seite.*

Pleurŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Pleuro-*; *πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ailment in the *pleura*, or respiratory passages: pleuro'pathy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pleuropathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Brustfellkrankheit*, f.

Pleurŏpĕ'rĭpneumŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Pleuro-*; *perĭpneumönia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pleuritic *peripneumonia*, or a combination of pleuritis and pneumonia, or rather pneumonitis. The same as *Pleuropneumonia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *pleuroperipneumonie*, f.

Pleurŏ'phŏrus, *a*, *um.* (Pref. *Pleuro-*; *φέρω*, to bear.) Bearing or having the appearance of a membrane: pleuro'phorous. Fr. anal. *pleurophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *felltragend*, part. adj.

Pleuropneumŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Pleura*, the serous membrane of the side; *pneumönia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the lung and *pleura:* pleu'ropneumony. See *Pleuroperipneumonia.*

Pleuro'ptĕrus, *a*, *um.* (Pref. *Pleuro-*; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Pleuroptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cheiroptera*, which have lateral membranes serving as a parachute: pleuro'pterous. Fr. anal. *pleuroptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *seitflugelicht*, adj.

Pleurŏpyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Pref. *Pleuro-*; *pyēsis*, suppuration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppuration of or within the *pleura.* Fr. anal. *pleuropyèse*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Vereiterung des Brustfelle, oder im Brustfelle.*

Pleurorhi'zeus, *a*, *um.* (Pref. *Pleuro-*; *ῥίζα*, a root.) *Bot.* Applied by R. Brown and de Candolle to an Order (*Pleurorhizeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cruciferæ*, in which the radicle corresponds to the chink which divides the two cotyledons: pleurorhi'zeous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pleurorhizé*, adj. Germ. syn. *seitenkrautig*, adj.

Pleurorhi'zus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* The same as *Pleurorhizeus;* applied to the embryo when it takes the same direction as the seed, *i. e.* when the radicle answers to the *hilum:* pleurorhi'zous. Fr. anal. *pleurorhize*, adj. Germ. syn. *seitenkrautig*, adj.

Pleurorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Pleuro-*; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an exudation from, or collection of fluid within the *pleura.* Fr. anal. *pleurorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Brustfellausfluss*, m.

Pleuror'thopnœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Πλευρὰ*, the serous membrane of the side; *ὀρθὸς*, upright; *πνέω*, to breathe.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Pleuritis*, in which the patient can only breath when sitting erect. Fr. anal. *pleurorthopnée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Schwerathmen wegen Pluritis, oder eines Brustfellübel.*

Pleurospas'mus, *i*, m. (Pref. *Pleuro-*; *σπασμὸς*, a spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a cramp in the side: pleu'rospasm. Fr. anal. *pleurospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Seitenbrustkrampf*, m.; *Seitenkrampf*, m.

Pleuro'stŏmus, *a*, *um.* (Pref. *Pleuro-*; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* The *Melicerta pleurostoma* has the mouth in the centre of a demi-ovular umbrel: pleuro'stomous. Fr. anal. *pleurostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *seitenmundig*, adj.

Pleurostōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Pref. *Pleuro*; *ostōsis*, ossification.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a forming of bone in or on the *pleura.* Fr. anal. *pleurostose*, f. Germ. syn. *Verknöcherung in oder an der Pleura.*

Pleurŏtĕ'tănus, *i*, m. (Pref. *Pleuro-*; *tĕtănus*, a spasmodic affection.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pleurothotonos.*

Pleurothal'leus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a section (*Pleurothalleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Orchideæ Malaxideæ*, having the *Pleurothallis* for their type: pleurothal'leous. Fr. anal. *pleurothallé*, adj.

Pleurŏthŏ'tŏnos, adj. (*Πλευρόθεν*, from one side; *τείνω*, to bend or stretch.) *Med., Pathol.* Bent or stretched from one side; applied to a variety of the disease *Tetanus.* See *Note Opisthotonos, Tetanus Pleurothotonos.* Fr. anal. *pleurothotonos*, m. Germ. syn. *Seitenstarrkrampf*, m.

Ple'xeoblas'tus, *a*, *um.* (*Πλέξις*, a plaiting; *βλαστὸς*, a sucker.) *Bot.* Applied by Willdenow to an embryo the cotyledons of which issue from the earth in two lobes and change into leaves of a dimension different from that of the ordinary leaves. Fr. anal. *plexeoblaste*, adj. Ger. syn. *faltsaugerig*, adj.

Plexi'meter. (Πλῆξις, a stroke or blow; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Med.* Term for a flat piece of ivory by means of which *mediate percussion* is performed. *Plexĭ'mĕtrum, i,* n. See *Plessimeter.* Fr. anal. *pleximètre,* m. Germ. syn. *Percussionsmesser,* m.

Plexime'tric. *Med.* Of or belonging to the pleximeter. *Plexĭmĕ'trĭcus, a, um.*

Plexiometrum. See *Pleximetrum.*

Ple'xĭpes, *pĕdis,* adj. (*Plecto,* to entangle; *pes,* a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* formed of a well defined interlacement of fibres, as the *Agaricus plexipes:* ple'xipede. Fr. anal. *plexipede,* adj. Germ. syn. *faltfussig,* adj.

Ple'xus, *ûs,* m. (*Plecto,* to twist, or knit.) A network. *Anat.* Applied to the intertwining and intercrossing, generally, of the vessels of the system, but chiefly of the nerves. See *Plectana, Plegma.* Fr. anal. *plexus,* m. Germ. syn. *Geflecht,* n.

Ple'xus Cardi'ăcus. *Anat.* The cardiac plexus, or that supplying the heart, formed by the union of the eighth pair of nerves and great sympathetic. Fr. syn. *plexus cardiaque.*

Plexus Choroides. *Anat.* See *Choroid Plexus.*

Ple'xus Pampĭnĭfor'mis. *Anat.* Term for the plexus of blood-vessels about the spermatic cord: the pampi'niform plexus. Fr. anal. *plexus pampiniforme.*

Ple'xus Pulmŏnĭcus. *Anat.* The pulmonic plexus of nerves, formed by the union of the eighth pair with the great sympathetic. Fr. anal. *plexus pulmonique.*

Ple'xus Rētĭcŭlāris. *Anat.* Term for the network of vessels situated below the *Fornix* of the brain. Fr. anal. *plexus reticulaire.* Germ. syn. *das netzförmig Adergeflecht in den Seitenhöhlen des Hirns.*

Plī'ca, *æ,* f. (*Plĭco,* to plait, or knit.) *Bot.* Applied to the prominent lines, straight or sinuous, perceived under the hat of certain mushrooms. Fr. anal. *pli,* m. Germ. syn. *Falte,* f. *Med., Pathol.* Name given to a disease (*Plica Polonica*) peculiar to Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary, in which the hair becomes inextricably knitted and glued together; knitted or plaited hair; also termed *Trichoma, Trichia, Trichiasis, Helotis, Kolto,* and *Rhopalosis.* See *Malum Pilare, Plectana, Sarmatica Lues.* Fr. anal. *plique,* f. Germ. syn. *Judenzopf,* m.; *Polonische Zopf; Weichselzopf,* m.; *Wichtelzopf,* m. *Zoöl.* Applied to the segments, or transverse portions (*Plicæ,* nom. pl.) into which the bodies of the *Annulata* are divided. Fr. anal. *plique,* f. Germ. syn. *Falte,* f.

Plĭca Pŏlōnĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A name for the disease *Plica,* because peculiar to Poland. Fr. anal. *plique,* f. Germ. syn. *Polonische Zopf.*

Plĭcāceus, *a, um.* (*Plĭca,* a plait or fold.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family *Plicacea,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda Pectinibranchia,* the shell of which has the *columella* plaited or dentelated: plica'ceous. Fr. anal. *plicacé,* adj. Germ. syn. *gefaltet,* adj.

Plĭcāria, *æ,* f. (*Plĭco,* to plait, or entangle; because its leaves are entangled together.) *Bot.* A name for the *Lycopodium clavatum,* or club moss. Fr. syn. *lycopode,* m. Germ. syn. *Kolbenmoos,* n.

Plĭcātĭlis, *is, e.* (*Plĭca,* a plait or fold.) *Bot.* That which is susceptible of being plaited or folded, or has a natural tendency to become so, as the corol of the *Convolvulus,* which towards evening folds itself and does not open till next morning. *Entomol.* Applied to the wings of the wasp, which, in a state of rest, are reduced into one or two longitudinal folds. *Zoöl.* Applied to the body of the *Brachionus plicatilis* when it is excited: plica'tile. Fr. anal. *plicatile,* adj.

Plĭcātĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Plĭcātus,* plaited; *penna,* a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to insects whose *elytra* present large transversal folds, as the *Nyctelia plicatipennis.* Fr. anal. *plicatipenne,* adj. Germ. syn. *faltflugelig,* adj.

Plĭcātūra, *æ,* f. (*Plĭca,* a plait or fold.) Term for a folding. Fr. anal. *plicature,* f. Germ. syn. *Faltung,* f.

Plĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Plĭcor,* to be knitted together.) *Bot.* Folded; plaited; knitted: pli'cate. Fr. anal. *plié,* adj.; *plissé,* adj. Germ. syn. *gefaltet,* adj.

Plīchas, *ădis,* f. (Πλιχὰς.) *Anat.* Old term for the *space* between the groin and the the thighs, otherwise stated to be the space between the thighs and the *scrotum* in men, the *interfeminium* or intermediate part of the thighs in women; the skin under the *pudenda* and between the thighs; the perineum. Fr. syn. *perinée,* m. Germ. syn. *Damm,* m.; *Perinäum,* m.

Plĭcĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Plĭca,* a fold; *collum,* the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet plaited across, as the *Cerambyx plicicollis.* Fr. anal. *plicicolle,* adj. Germ. syn. *falthalsig,* adj.

Plĭcĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Plĭca,* a fold or plait; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or having folds, as the fibrous skeleton of the *Spongia plicifera,* the tubes of the *Vermilia plicifera:* plici'ferous. Fr. anal. *plicifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *falttragend,* part. adj.

Plĭcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Plĭca,* a plait or fold; *forma,* resemblance.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the sharp or molar teeth in the *Chetopoda,* resembling folds or plaits: pli'ciform. Fr. anal. *pliciforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *faltförmig,* adj.

Plĭcĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Plĭca,* a plait or fold; *penna,* a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings or *elytra* folded along the borders, as the *Colaspis plicipennis;* applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a Family (*Plicipennes,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Neuroptera,* having wings folded longitudinally. Fr. anal. *plicipenne,* adj. Germ. syn. *faltflugelig,* adj.

Plĭ'cŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Plĭca,* a plait or fold.) A little fold. Fr. anal. *plicule,* f. Germ. syn. *Fältchen,* n.; *die kleine Falte.*

Plīnii, Alys'sum. *Bot.* A name for the plant *Galium album,* or *G. mollugo;* because mentioned by Pliny.

Plīnii, Calīna Sătīva. *Bot.* A name for the *Saturcia hortensis.*

Plin'thion. } (Πλινθίον.) *Surg.* Old
Plin'thium, *ii*, n. } name for a kind of machine like a windlass invented by Nileus.

Plinthītis. *Chem.* Old name for a species of *Alumen*, according to Aëtius. Gorræus.

Plin'thius Lă'queus. *Surg.* Old term for a kind of fourfold bandage.

Plinthŏpȳgus, *a, um.* (Πλίνθος, a brick; πυγή, the rump.) *Entomol.* Having the extremity of the abdomen of a brick colour, as the *Asilus plinthopygus*. Fr. anal. *plinthopygé*, adj.

Plŏcārie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Eschweiler to a tribe (*Plocarieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes*, having the *Plocaria* for their type. Fr. anal. *plocarié*, adj.

Plŏcŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Πλοκή, a knot; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Term by Desvaux for a fruit composed of many separate *loculamenta* coming from many distinct ovaries, polysperm, dehiscent, united around an axis real or supposed: a plo'cocarp. Fr. anal. *plococarpe*, m.

Plŏcoptēnus, *a, um.* (Πλωτίζω, to sail or float; πτηνὸς, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Plocopteni*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Halipteni* (nom. pl. m.), able both to fly and to swim or float: plocopte'nous. Fr. anal. *plocoptène*, adj.

Plōrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Plōro*, to weep.) *Med.* The same as *Lacrymatio*, or weeping; the shedding of tears: plora'tion. Fr. anal. *ploration*, f. Germ. syn. *das heftige Weinen*.

Plōtēr, *ēris*, m. (Πλωτὴρ.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Applied by Eichwald to a tribe of the *Geocorisæ*, having the faculty of diving; by J. A. Ritgen to an Order (nom. pl.) of the *Hygrornithes*, comprehending the divers. Fr. anal. *plotère*, m.

Plucheïneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a section (*Plucheineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Vernonieæ*, having the *Pluchea* for their type. Fr. anal. *plucheiné*, adj.

Plug'ging. (Belg. *Plugghe*, a wooden peg to stop the bottom of a cask, pipe, or cistern, etc.) *Obstet.* Term for the act or operation of stuffing pieces of rag, or of sponge, or the like, into the *vagina* in cases of severe hemorrhage, to act as a plug for preventing the farther escape of blood, so that the *coagula* then formed will mechanically and effectually stop the mouths of the bleeding vessels. See *Tampon*. Also applied to an analogous operation on the nostrils, in *epistaxis*, or bleeding at the nose. Fr. syn. *bouchant*, adj. Germ. syn. *zustopffend*, part. adj.

Plum. (Sax. *Plume*.) *Bot.* The fruit of the tree *Prunus domestica;* when dried and preserved it is called a *Prune*, or French plum. *Prūnum, i*, n. Fr. syn. *prune*, m. Germ. syn. *Pflaume*, f.

Plum, Malabar. *Bot.* See *Malabar Plum*.

Plūma, *æ*, f. (As if *Pilūma*, from *pilus*, hair, which covers quadrupeds as feathers do birds.) A small or soft feather; also a plume of feathers. *Bot.* A term formerly used for that part of the seed which in its growth becomes the trunk; it is inclosed in two small cavities formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its loose end into divers pieces, all closely bound together like a bunch or plume of feathers. Fr. anal. *plume*, f. Germ. syn. *Feder*, f.; *Federbusch*, m.

Plūmāce'ŏlum, *i*, n. (*Plūmāceus*, feathery; feathers placed between two folds of linen, having been used by the ancients for the purpose.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a pledget, pad, or compress of lint, *charpie*, or the like; also named *Linteolum*. Fr. anal. *plumasseau* or *plumaceau*, m. Germ. syn. *Charpiebäuschen*, n.; *Federmeisser*, m.

Plūmāceus, *a, um.* (*Plūma*, a feather.) That which is light and soft like a feather; pertaining to a feather; feathery: pluma'ceous. Fr. anal. *plumacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *federartig*, adj.

Plūmāris, *is, e.* } The same as *Plumaceus*.
Plūmātus, *a, um.* } The latter has been sometimes used the same as *Pennatus*.

Plumbagin'. *Chem.* Name given to a principle discovered by Dulong in the root of the *Plumbago Europæa*. *Plumbāgīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *plumbagine*, f.

Plumbāgĭ'neus, *a, um.* (*Plumbāgo*, the plant lead-wort.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Plumbago;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Plumbagineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: plumbagi'neous. Fr. anal. *plombaginé*, adj.

Plumbāgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Plumbum*, lead.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria:* Ord. *Monogynia;* so named because covered with lead-coloured spots. Leadwort. Fr. syn. *dentelaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleiwurz*, f. Also a name for the *Polygonum Persicaria*. *Chem.* Name for black lead, a mineral consisting of carbon with a small per centage of iron, of a shining blue-black colour, greasy to the touch, and tuberculated when fractured; also called *Graphite;* it is prepared likewise artificially, by exposing iron, with an excess of charcoal, to intense and long continued heat. Fr. syn. *graphite*, m. Germ. syn. *Graphit*, m.; *Russblei*, m.

Plumbāgo Eurōpæ'a. *Bot.* Systematic name of the toothwort, the root of which (variously prepared) was formerly esteemed as a cure for toothache from *caries;* also called *Dentaria* (a name applied, besides, to the *Anthemis pyrethrum*, or pellitory of Spain) and *Dentillaria*. Fr. syn. *dentélaire commune*. Germ. syn. *gemeine Bleiwurz*.

Plum'bate. *Chem.* A combination of plumbic oxide with another oxide, with regard to which it plays the part of an acid. *Plum'bas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *plumbate*, m.

Plum'beus, *a, um.* (*Plumbum*, lead.) *Chem., Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to the colour or appearance of lead; leaden: plum'beous. The same as *Molybdæus, Saturninus*. Fr. anal. *plombé*, adj. Germ. syn. *bleiern*, adj.; *bleifarbig*, adj.

Plum'bĭco-. (*Plumbĭcus.*) *Chem.* A prefix used by Berzelius in several compound epithets for double salts denoting a combination of a plumbic salt with another salt indicated by the rest of the epithet, as *Plumbico-ammonicus, -cupricus, -potassicus*, etc. Fr. anal. *plombico-*.

Plum'bĭcus, *a, um.* (*Plumbum*, lead; ter-

minal *-icus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to lead. Berzelius terms the second degree of oxidation of lead which plays the part of an acid *Oxydum plumbicum;* the fourth, *Superoxydum plumbicum;* the second degree of sulphuration of lead *Subsulphuretum plumbicum;* and the fourth, *Sulphuretum plumbicum;* the combinations of plumbic oxide with acids, and of plumbic sulphurets with the sulphides; also that of lead with halogenous bodies, *Sales plumbici:* plum'bic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *plombique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Blei gehörig.*

Plumbides, m. pl. (*Plumbum*, lead.) *Mineral.* Term by Beudant to a Family containing lead and its combinations. Fr. anal. *plumbides*, m. pl.

Plumbo-argentĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* *Mineral.* Applied to a substance which accidentally contains lead and silver, as the *Bismuthum sulphuretum plumbo-argentiferum.* Fr. anal. *plombo-argentifère*, adj.

Plumbo-cuprĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* *Mineral.* Applied to a substance which accidentally contains lead and copper, as the *Antimonium sulphuretum plombo-cupriferum.* Fr. anal. *plombo-cuprifère*, adj.

Plumbōsus, *a, um.* (*Plumbum*, lead; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having or full of lead. Berzelius terms the third degree of oxidation of lead *Superoxydum plumbosum;* and its first degree of sulphuration *Subsulphuretum plumbosum.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *plombeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Blei.*

Plum'bum, *i*, n. (Unascertained.) *Chem.* The well-known metal lead. See *Lead, Aabam, Abartamen, Accib, Ajazarath, Alabari, Alahabar, Alastrob, Alarari, Alarinoch, Allabar, Alomba, Alooc, Alrachas, Botamum, Capricornus, Elesmatis, Molybdos, Quanli, Seulo. Med., Pathol.* Applied to a disease of the eyes, by Pliny, from its resemblance in colour. Fr. anal. *plomb*, m. Germ. syn. *Blei*, n.

Plum'bum Can'dĭdum. *Chem.* An old epithet of *Stannum*, or tin. Fr. syn. *plomb blanc.*

Plum'bum Cĭnĕ'reum. *Chem.* Old epithet of bismuth. Fr. and Germ. syn. *bismuth*, m.

Plum'bum Ni'grum. *Chem.* Black lead. See *Plumbago.*

Plum'bum Philŏsŏphōrum. *Chem.* Philosopher's lead. See *Kuhul.*

Plum'bum Rū'beum. *Chem.* Old term for the philosopher's stone; also the native chromate of lead. Fr. syn. *plomb rouge.*

Plum'bum Us'tum. *Chem.* Burnt lead. See *Mellisodium.*

Plūmĭcol'lis, *is, e*, f. (*Plūma*, a plume; *collum*, a neck.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Plumicolles*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Rapaces*, having the skin of the neck furnished with plumes. Fr. anal. *plumicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *federhalsig*, adj.

Plu'miform. (*Plūma*, a feather; *forma*, likeness.) Like, or resembling a plume or feather. *Plūmĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *plumiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *federförmig*, adj.

Plūmĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Plūma*, a plume; *gĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Bearing or having plumes or plumose hair, as the *antennæ* of the *Tachina plumigera:* plumi'gerous. Fr. anal. *plumigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *federtragend*, adj.

Plūmĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Plūma*, a feather; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having hairy feet, as if covered with feathers, as the *Apis plumipes:* plu'mipede. *Ornithol.* Applied by Schæffer to a Family (*Plumipedes*, nom. pl. m.) of birds; by Vieillot to a Family of the *Gallinaceæ*, which have the legs covered with feathers almost to the knees. Fr. anal. *plumipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *federfüssig*, adj.

Plūmĭtar'sus, *a, um.* (*Plūma*, a feather; *tarsus.*) *Ornithol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Plumitarsi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gallinaceæ Tetradactylæ*, having the greater part of the *tarsus* covered with feathers. Fr. anal. *plumitarse*, adj. Germ. syn. *federfusswurzelig*, adj.

Plummēri Pĭ'lŭlæ. The celebrated Plummer's pills, for which the *Pilulæ hydrargyri chloridi* (or *submuriatis*) *compositæ*, are intended as a substitute.

Plūmōsus, *a, um.* (*Plūma*, a feather; terminal *-osus.*) *Bot., Nat. Hist.* Feathered; full of feathers; feathery: plu'mous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *plumeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *federig*, adj.

Plu'mule. (Dim. *Plūma*, a feather.) *Bot.* Name for the scaly part ascending from the heart of the seed, resembling a little feather. *Plūmŭla, æ*, f. See *Gemmule.* Fr. anal. *plumule*, f. Germ. syn. *Blattfederchen*, n.

Plūmŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Plūmŭla*, a small feather; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a small feather: plu'muliform. Fr. anal. *plumuliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *federförmig*, adj.

Plūmŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Plūma*, a feather; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of plumes: plu'mulose. *Entomol.* Having the form of a small plume, as the hair of the *antennæ* of the *Phyllis plumulosa* and of the *Detia plumulosa.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *plumuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Federchen.*

Plunket's Can'cer Re'medy. *Pharm.* Term for a preparation of crow's-foot, dog's-fennel, crude brimstone in powder, and white arsenic, which was formerly in repute for cancer.

Plūriartĭ'cŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Plūres*, many; *artĭcŭlum*, a joint.) *Entomol.* Having many joints, as the *antennæ* of the *Cimothoa pluriarticulata.* Fr. anal. *pluriarticulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielfugen*, adj.

Plūrĭdentātus, *a, um.* (*Plūres*, many; *dens*, a tooth.) Having many teeth. *Entomol.* Employed especially in speaking of the mandibles of insects, as of the *Sapyga punctata.* Fr. anal. *pluridenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielzähnig*, adj.

Plūrifĭ'orus, *a, um.* (*Plūres*, many; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having many flowers, as the *calathidium* of the *Eugenia pluriflora.* Fr. anal. *pluriflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielblumig*, adj.

Plūrĭ'lŏbus, *a, um.* (*Plūres*, many; *lŏbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Formed of many lobes, as the *Spongia pluriloba.* Fr. anal. *plurilobé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielappig*, adj.

Plūrĭlŏ'cŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Plūres*, many; *löcŭlus*,

a little place.) *Bot.* Applied to an ovary which contains cavities in pretty considerable number, as the *Lilium candidum*. Fr. anal. *pluriloculaire*, adj.

Plūripartītus, *a, um.* (*Plūres*, many; *partio*, to divide.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a calyx when it presents many incisions extended almost to its base, and of which one does not see, or is unable to determine the number: pluripar'tite. Fr. anal. *pluripartite*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieltheilig*, adj.

Plūrīpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (*Plūres*, many; *pĕtălus*, a petal.) *Bot.* The same as *Polypetalus*.

Plūrĭsĕriātus, *a, um.* (*Plūres*, many; *sĕries*.) *Bot.* That which is disposed in many rows; applied to the *squamæ* of the *periclinium* in the *Synantherea*, as in the *Centaurea;* to the *corona*, as in the *Gnaphalium*, and to the *squamellulæ* of the *pappus* of plants. Fr. anal. *plurisérié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielreihig*, adj.

Plūrĭval'vis, *is, e.* (*Plūres*, many; *valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Applied to a capsule composed of many valves. Fr. anal. *plurivalve*, adj.

Plūsi'ăcus, *a, um.* (Πλουσιακὸς, opulent.) *Geol., Mineral.* Applied by Brongniart to a group of clysmian earths, from which is extracted all the matters considered as the mark, and sometimes even as the source, of riches, such as diamonds, precious stones, gold. Fr. anal. *plusiaque*, adj.

Plŭ'tea, *æ*, f. Old term by Avicenna, i. *fen.* i. *doct.* 5, *c.* 3, for a reduplication which makes a membrane thicker, as the falciform sinus of the *dura mater*.

Plūtōniānus, *a, um.* (*Plūto*, the god of hell.) *Geol.* Applied by Omalius to a Class of earths containing those produced by fire: pluto'nian. Fr. anal. *plutonien*, adj.

Plūtōnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Plūto*, the god of hell; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to a Class of earths which, brought from the bowels of the earth by the action of internal fires, are spread on the surface of the globe: pluto'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *plutonique*, adj.

Plūtōnis'mus, *i*, m. (*Plūto*, the god of hell; terminal *-ismus*.) *Geol.* Term for a hypothesis which attributes to subterranean fires the action of volcanoes, the constitution of the principal beds, at least, of the crust of the globe, from those which form the base. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *plutonisme*, m.

Plūtōnium, *ii*, n. (*Plūto.*) *Chem.* Name given by Clarke to *Barium*.

Plŭviālis, *is, e.* (*Plŭvia*, rain.) Pertaining to rain: plu'vial. *Bot.* Applied to plants whose flowers expand when it threatens to rain, as the *Calendula pluvialis*. A singular tree, the *Cæsalpinia pluviosa*, distils, it is said, drops as if of rain. *Entomol.* The *Musca pluvialis* is very importunate at the approach of rain: plu'vial. Fr. anal. *pluvial*, adj. Germ. syn. *regenicht*, adj.

Plyn'triopsōra, *æ*, f. (Πλύντρια, a washerwoman; ψώρα, the itch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Bateman for the species of *Psoriasis* to which washerwomen are liable from their employment. Fr. anal. *plyntriopsore*, f. Germ. syn. *die Krätze Wäscherinnen*.

Plyrontŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Πλευρὰ, the side; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Term by Necker for plants of which the stamens, of inconsiderable number, grow from the internal wall of the calyx: a plyron'tophyte. Fr. anal. *plyrontophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *Seitpflanze*, f.

Pneŏbiŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (Πνέω, to breathe; *biŏmantīa*, a prophesying of life.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by C. F. L. Wildberg the same as *Pneusiobiognosis*.

Pneŏbiŏman'tĭca, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of *Pneobiomantia*, or rather *Pneusiobiognosis:* pneobioman'tics. Fr. anal. *pnéobiomantique*, f. Germ. syn. *Pneobiomantik*, f.

Pneŏbiŏman'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pneŏbiŏmantĭca;* terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Pneobiomantica:* pneobioman'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pneobiomantique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pneobiomantik betreffend*.

Pneumapostema. } See *Pneumona-*.
Pneumarteriacus. }

Pneumătĕlec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πνεῦμα, air or respiration; *atĕlectăsis*, imperfect extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the imperfect extension of the smaller vessels of the lungs. Fr. anal. *pneumatélectase*, f. Germ. anal. *Pneumatelectase*, f.; syn. *die unvollkommene Ausdehnung der feineren Gefässe in den Lungen*.

Pneuma'tic. (Πνεῦμα, air; terminal *-ικὸς*.) Of or belonging to air or gas. *Pneumă'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pneumatique*, adj. Germ. anal. *pneumatisch*, adj.; syn. *zum Athmen gehörig*.

Pneuma'tic Trough. *Chem.* Term for a trough of a particuliar construction for collecting gases under water or quicksilver, so as to exclude atmospheric air; also called Hydropneumatic trough.

Pneumătī'cĭtas, *ātis*, f. (Πνεῦμα, air.) *Comp. Anat., Ornithol.* Term for that condition of the skeleton of birds into most of the bones of which the external air has the faculty of entering: pneumati'city. Fr. anal. *pneumaticité*, f.

Pneuma'tics. (Πνεῦμα, air.) *Nat. Hist.* A term for that branch of science which treats of the nature and properties of the air. *Pneumă'tĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *pneumatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pneumatik*, f.

Pneu'măto-. (Πνεῦμα, air, breathing, or respiration.) *Chem., Med., Physiol.* A prefix employed in many compound epithets signifying relation to or connection with air or breath. Fr. anal. *pneumato-*.

Pneumătŏcăthartērĭon. } (Πνεῦμα, air or
Pneumătŏcăthartērium, *ii*, n. } breath; καθαρτήριος, purifying.) *Med.* Term for a medicine for purifying or improving the breath. Fr. anal. *pneumatocathartérion*, m. Germ. syn. *Athemverbesserungsmittel*, n.

Pneu'mătŏcēle, *es*, f. (Πνεῦμα, air, or wind; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for any kind of *hernia* filled with flatus; also called *Hernia flatulenta, H. ventosa:* pneu'mato-

cele. See *Physocele.* Fr. anal. *pneumatocèle,* f. Germ. syn. *Windbruch,* m.

Pneumătŏchēmia, *æ,* f. (Pref. *Pneumăto-; chēmia,* chemistry.) *Chem.* Term for pneumatic chemistry. Fr. anal. *pneumatochémie,* f. Germ. syn. *die pneumatische Chemie; die chemische Bearbeitung der Gasarten.*

Pneumătŏchēmĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pneumătŏchēmia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* The *pneumatochemical apparatus,* invented by Priestley, is a tub full of water arranged so that it will permit of gases being easily collected. Of or belonging to *Pneumatochemia:* pneumatoche'mical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pneumatochémique,* adj. Germ. syn. *die pneumatische Chemie betreffend.*

Pneu'mătŏchȳmĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pneumăto-; chȳmĭfĕrus,* bearing chyme.) *Bot.* Under the name *pneumatochymiferous* vessels, Hedwig designed the *tracheæ* of vegetables when composed of two tubes, the one straight and full of air, the other rolled into a spiral form and full of liquid: pneu'matochymi'ferous. Fr. anal. *pneumatochymifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *zugleich Luft und Nahrungssaft führend.*

Pneu'mătŏchȳmŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pneumăto-; χυμός,* chyme; *φέρω,* to bear.) *Bot.* The same as *Pneumatochymiferus.*

Pneumătōdēs, adj. (*Πνεῦμα,* air; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med.* Having or full of air; distended with *flatus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pneumatode,* adj. Germ. syn. *voll Luft.*

Pneu'mătŏdyspnœ'a, *æ,* f. (Pref. *Pneumăto-; dyspnœa,* difficult breathing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for emphysematous *dyspnœa.* Fr. anal. *pneumatodyspnée,* f. Germ. syn. *das Schwerathmen wegen Brust-Emphysem.*

Pneu'mătŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (Pref. *Pneumăto-; λόγος,* a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of air or breath: pneumato'logy. Fr. anal. *pneumatologie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Luft.*

Pneumato'meter. (*Πνεῦμα,* air; *μέτρον,* a measure.) *Med., Physiol.* Name of an instrument for measuring the quantity of inspired air. *Pneumătō'mĕtrum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *pneumatomètre,* m. Germ. syn. *Luftsmesser,* m.

Pneumătom'phălŏcēle, *es,* f. (*Πνεῦμα,* air; *ὀμφαλός,* the navel; *κήλη,* a tumour.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a *hernia* at the *umbilicus* in which flatus is collected: a pneumatom'phalocele. See *Hernia Umbilicalis.* Fr. anal. *pneumatomphalocèle,* f. Germ. syn. *Nabelwindbruch,* m.

Pneumătom'phălus, *i,* m. (Pref. *Pneumăto-; omphălus,* the navel.) The same as *Pneumatomphalocele.*

Pneumătŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pneumăto-; φέρω,* to bear.) *Bot.* Hedwig termed *pneumatophorous vessels,* the tubes straight and full of air which is conducted to the centre of the spiral tube of the *tracheæ. Ichthyol.* The *Scomber pneumatophorus* receives this epithet because it possesses a natatory bladder. Fr. anal. *pneumatophore,* adj. Germ. syn. *lufttragend,* part. adj.

Pneu'mătŏ'răchis, *ios,* or *eos,* f. (Pref. *Pneumăto-; ῥάχις,* the spine of the back.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for air, or aëriform fluid in the vertebral canal. Fr. anal. *pneumatorachis,* m.

Pneumătōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Πνευματόω,* to distend with wind.) Windy swelling; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ;* Cl. *Cachexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Emphysema.* See *Inflatio.* Fr. anal. *pneumatose,* f. Germ. syn. *Aufblähung,* f.

Pneumătŏthermantēr, *ēris,* m. (Pref. *Pneumăto-; θερμαντήρ,* a warmer.) *Chem.* Term for a warmer of inspired air. Fr. anal. *pneumatothermantère,* m. Germ. syn. *Athemwärmer,* m.

Pneumătothōrax, *ācis,* f. (Pref. *Pneumăto-; θώραξ,* the chest.) *Med., Pathol.* Air in the chest, or thorax; a term for the escape of air or gaseous effusion into the *pleura* through a laceration of the lung, or a *fistula* running into the *bronchia* and cavity of the *pleura,* the consequence of disease or a wound. See *Note Pneumothorax.* Fr. anal. *pneumatothorax,* m. Germ. syn. *Luftbrust,* f.

Pneumătūrŏmolgæ'us, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pneumăto-; οὐρά,* a tail; *μολγός,* a salamander.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a tribe (*Pneumaturomolgæi,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Reptilia Batracii,* which have a tail and respire the air. Fr. anal. *pneumaturomolge,* adj.

Pneumectasia.
Pneumemphraxis. } See *Pneumon-.*

Pneumo. See *Pneumon.*

Pneumo-arc'tia, *æ,* f. (*Πνεύμων,* the lung; *arcto,* to bend or strain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Piorry, the same as *Pneumonostenosis.*

Pneumoblennozemia. See *Pneumonoblennozemia.*

Pneumobran'chia, *æ,* f. (*Πνεῦμα,* air; *βράγχια, branchiæ.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to the aërial sacs of the *Arachnides pulmonarii,* but incorrectly, as the word *branchiæ* implies the idea of respiration through the medium of water. *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to the aërial *branchiæ* of certain *Mollusca.* Fr. anal. *pneumobranchie,* f.

Pneumobranchiālis, *is, e.* (*Πνεῦμα,* air; *βράγχια,* the *branchiæ.*) *Entomol.* Applied to the respiratory sac of the *Araneides,* and to respiration performed by means of *pneumobranchiæ.* Fr. anal. *pneumobranchial,* adj.

Pneumobran'chius, *a, um.* (*Πνεῦμα,* air; *βράγχια,* the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a section (*Pneumobranchia,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda;* by Gray to a sub-Class of the *Gasteropoda,* which respire naturally: pneumobran'chious. Fr. anal. *pneumobranche,* adj.

Pneumocace. See *Pneumonocace.*

Pneumocatharterion. See *Pneumatocatharterion.*

Pneumŏchŏlōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Πνεῦμα,* air; *chŏlōsis,* biliary disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Eisenmann for bilious *pneumonia.* Fr. anal. *pneumocholose,* f.

Pneumŏdermites, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family of the *Pteropoda Micropterygia,* having the *Pneumoderma* for their type. Fr. anal. *pneumodermites,* m. pl.

Pneumōdēs, adj. (Πνεύμων, the lung; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat., Med., Nat. Hist.* Having lungs: pulmonary. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pneumeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Lungen gehörig.*

Pneumo-ectasia. *Med., Pathol.* Piorry's rendering of *Pneumonectasia.*

Pneumogas'tric. (Πνεύμων, the lung; γαστήρ, the belly; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the lung and belly; applied to a nerve on each side, which arises by many filaments from the lateral part of the *Medulla oblongata*, immediately below the glossopharyngeal nerve, passes out of the cranium, descends in the neck into the chest, gives filaments to the lungs, enters the abdomen, and is distributed on the stomach, etc.; also called *Nervus vagus* and *Par vagum.* It ought to be *Pneumonogastric* and *Pneumonogastricus. Pneumŏgas'trĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pneumogastrique*, adj. Germ. anal. *pneumogastrisch*, adj.

Pneumohæmia. See *Pneumonæmia.*

Pneumohæmorrhă'gia. *Med., Pathol.* A faultily constructed term for extravasation of blood in the lungs. See *Apoplexy Pulmonary.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *pneumohemorrhagie*, f.

Pneumolithiasis. See *Pneumonolithiasis.*

Pneumometrum. See *Pneumatometer.*

Pneumomphalon. See *Pneumatomphalus.*

Pneumōn, *ŏnis*, m. (Πνεύμων.) *Anat., Med.* The lung. Fr. anal. *pneumon*, m. Germ. syn. *Lunge*, f.

Pneumŏnæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for congestion of blood in the lungs. Fr. anal. *pneumonémie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenschlagfluss*, m.

Pneumŏnal'gia, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumonalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenschmerz*, f.

Pneumŏnan'thus, *a, um.* (Πνεῦμα, air; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers that resemble a bladder filled with air, as the *Gentiana pneumonantha:* pneumonan'thous. Fr. anal. *pneumonanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *luftblumig*, adj.

Pneu'mŏnăpople'xia, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *apoplexia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for apoplexy, or congestive paralysis of the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumonapoplexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenschlagfluss*, m.

Pneu'mŏnapostēma, *ătis*, n. (Πνεύμων, the lung; ἀπόστημα, an aposteme.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for abscess of the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumonapostème*, m. Germ. syn. *Lungenabscess*, m.

Pneumŏnartēri'ăcus, *a, um.* (Πνεύμων, the lung; *artēriăcus*, belonging to the arteries.) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to the arteries of the lungs. Fr. anal. *pneumonartériaque*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Lungenschlagadern betreffend.*

Pneumonatelectasis. See *Pneumatelectasis.*

Pneumŏnēchēma, *ătis*, n. (Πνεύμων, the lung; ἦχημα, a sound.) *Med.* Term for a sound in the lungs. Fr. anal. *pneumonéchème*, m. Germ. syn. *Lungenlaut*, m.

Pneumŏnectă'sia, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for dilatation of the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumonectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenausdehnung*, f.

Pneumŏnemphra'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a stoppage or obstruction in the lungs, as with mucus. Fr. anal. *pneumonemphraxis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verstopfung oder doch Anstopfung der Lungen mit Schleim.*

Pneumŏnemphўsēma, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *emphўsēma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pulmonary *emphysema.* Fr. anal. *pneumonemphysème*, m. Germ. syn. *Lungenemphysem*, n.

Pneumŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Πνεμονία, a disease of the lung.) *Med., Pathol.* A term used incorrectly for inflammation of the lung; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Pneumonitis, Note Peripneumonia.* Fr. anal. *pneumonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenentzündung*, f.

Pneumo'nic. (Πνεύμων, the lung; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to the lung; pulmonary. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. *Pneumŏ'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *pneumonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Pneumonie betreffend.*

Pneumŏnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Πνεύμων, a lung; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the lung; also, but incorrectly, termed *Pneumonia*, and *Peripneumonia*, which do not really denote inflammation. Fr. anal. *pneumonite*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenentzündung*, f.

Pneu'mŏnoblennŏzēmia, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *blennozēmia*, excessive discharge of mucus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for too great excretion of mucus from the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumonoblennozémie*, f. Germ. syn. *übermässige Ergiessung des Lungenschleims.*

Pneumŏnŏ'căce, *es*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; κακὸς, evil.) *Med., Pathol.* See *Pneumonosaprosis.*

Pneu'mŏnŏcarcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *carcĭnōma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *carcinoma* of the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumonocarcinŏme*, m. Germ. syn. *Lungenkrebs*, m.

Pneu'mŏnŏcătar'rhus, *i*, m. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *cătarrhus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Catarrh of the lungs. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pneumonocatarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Lungenkatarrh*, m.

Pneu'mŏnŏcēlē, *es*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *hernia* of the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumonocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenbruch*, m.

Pneumonocholosis. See *Pneumocholosis.*

Pneumŏnŏ'chўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; χύσις, a pouring out.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for effusion of water in the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumonochyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wassergiessung in die Lungen.*

Pneu'mŏnocirrhōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *cirrhōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *cirrhosis*, or a morbid, yellowish, granulated condition of the lung. See *Note*

Catarrh, Diss. div. i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pneumonocirrhose*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenkirrhose*, f.

Pneu'mŏnŏdȳ'nia, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; ὀδύνη, pain. *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the lung. See *Pneumonalgia.* Fr. anal. *pneumodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenschmerz*, m.

Pneumŏnœdēma, *ătis*, n. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *œdēma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *œdema*, or dropsical condition of the substance of the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumonœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *die ödematose Austreibung der Lungensubstanz.*

Pneu'mŏnŏgas'trĭcus, *a*, *um.* The same as *Pneumogastricus.* See *Pneumogastric.*

Pneu'mŏnŏlĭthĭ'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *lithiāsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *lithiasis*, or the formation of stone in the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumonolithiase*, f. Germ. syn. *die Steinbildung in den Lungen übrigen Luftwegen.*

Pneumŏnŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Πνεύμων, the lung; λίθος, a stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a *calculus* of the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumonolithe*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenstein*, m.

Pneu'mŏnŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; μαλακία, a softening.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softening of the texture of the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumonomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lungen (-massen) Erweichung.*

Pneu'mŏnŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; μαντεία, a prophesying.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for diagnosis from an examination, proving, or sounding of the lungs. Fr. anal. *pneumonomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenprobe*, f.; *das Wahrsagen aus den Lungen.*

Pneu'mŏnŏmēlānōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *mēlānōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *melanosis*, or blackening of the mass of the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumonomélanose*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenmelanose*, f.; *die Schwärzung der Lungenmasse.*

Pneumŏnŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Πνεύμων, the lung; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining the strength and capacity of the lungs: a pneumono'meter. See *Pneumatometer.* Fr. anal. *pneumonomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Lungenmesser*, m.

Pneu'mŏnŏpără'lȳsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *părālȳsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *paralysis* or apoplexy of the lungs. See *Pneumonapoplexia.* Fr. anal. *pneumonoparalysie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenlähmung*, f.

Pneu'mŏnŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; πάθος, an affection.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an affection of the lungs. Fr. anal. *pneumonopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenleiden*, n.

Pneu'mŏnophlĕbītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *phlĕbītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pulmonary *phlebitis*, or inflammation of the veins of the lungs. Fr. anal. *pneumonophlébite*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenblutadernentzündung*, f.

Pneumŏno'phthīsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; φθίσις, a wasting away.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pulmonary consumption. Fr. anal. *pneumonophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenschwindsucht*, f.

Pneumŏno'phthŏē, *es*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; φθόη, a wasting away.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pneumonophthisis.*

Pneumonopleuritis. See *Pneumopleuritis.*

Pneumŏno'ptoë, *es*, f. } (Πνεύμων, the
Pneumŏno'ptўsis, *is*, or *eos.* } lung; πτύω, to spit.) *Med., Pathol.* An imperfect term for spitting of blood, or a bloody *sputum;* the *sputum cruentum.* See *Hæmoptysis.* Fr. anal. *pneumonoptoë*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutspeien*, n.

Pneumophўsēter, *ēris*, m. (Πνεύμων, the lung; φυσητήρ, a pair of bellows.) *Anat., Surg.* The same as *Pneumonosyrinx.*

Pneu'mŏnorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* An incomplete term signifying a sudden discharge of any kind, but intended to mean of blood, from the lungs. See *Pneumohæmorrhagia, Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pneumonorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenblutfluss*, m.

Pneu'mŏnorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* An incomplete term for a chronic, gentle excretion of blood from the lungs, but simply meaning excretion of any kind. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pneumonorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Bluthusten*, m.; *ein mässiger oder habitueller Blutabgang aus dem Lungen.*

Pneu'mŏnor'rhoïs, *ĭdis*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hemorrhoïdal disease of the lungs. Fr. anal. *pneumonorrhoïde*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Hämorrhoïdal-Krankheit der Lungen.*

Pneu'mŏnŏsaprōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; σαπρός, rotten.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for putrescence or decay of the lungs. See *Cacopneumonia.* Fr. anal. *pneumonosaprose*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenfaule*, f.

Pneu'mŏnŏscirrhōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Pneumŏnoscirrhus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Corrigan of Dublin for a hardening of the substance of the lung; the formation or progress of *Pneumonoscirrhus.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pneumonoscirrhose* or *-squirrhose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine grosse Verdichtung der Lungensubstanz erfolgt.*

Pneu'mŏnoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (Πνεύμων, the lung; σκιῤῥός, a hardened tumour or swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *scirrhus*, or a hardened tumour or swelling of the lung. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pneumonoscirrhe* or *-squirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Lungenverhartung*, f.

Pneu'mŏnŏsep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; σῆψις, decay.) The same as *Pneumonosaprosis.*

Pneu'mŏnospas'mus, *i*, m. (Πνεύμων, the lung; σπασμός, a convulsion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm or cramp of the lungs. Fr. anal. *pneumonospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Lungenkrampf*, m.

Pneu'mŏnostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; στένωσις, a being straitened.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for coarctation or straitening of the lungs. See *Pneumonarctia.* Fr. anal. *pneumonosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenverrengerung*, f.

Pneu'mŏnosȳrinx, *ingis*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; σῦριγξ, a syringe.) *Anat., Surg.* Term for a pair of bellows for inflating, or a syringe for injecting, the vessels of the lungs. Fr. anal. *pneumonosyrinx*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenspritze*, f.; *Lungenblasebalg*, m.

Pneu'mŏnŏtĕlec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; τέλος, completion; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for complete or perfect distension of the lungs. See *Pneumatelectasis.* Fr. anal. *pneumonotélectasis*, f. Germ. syn. *die vollkomme Ausdehnung der Lungen.*

Pneumonotoxicus. See *Pneumotoxicus.*

Pneu'mŏnŏtȳphus, *i*, m. (Πνεύμων, the lung; τῦφος, stupor from fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for lung affection from typhus. Fr. anal. *pneumonotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *ein von Lungenleiden ausgehender Typhus.*

Pneumŏnūrus, *a, um.* (Πνεύμων, the lung; οὐρά, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a division (*Pneumonura*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustaceæ*, having the respiratory organs behind the body. Fr. anal. *pneumonure*, adj. Germ. syn. *lungenschwanzig*, adj.

Pneumŏny'perpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *hyperpăthia*, excessive affection or disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Piorry for excessive morbid affection of the lungs. Fr. anal. *pneumonyperpathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein sehr heftiges Lungenleiden.*

Pneumŏnypo'stăsis, *ie*, or *eos*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *hypostăsis*, a standing under.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hypostatic *pneumonia*, or a subsidence (as of phlegm, pus, blood, or the like) to the lower part of the lungs. Fr. anal. *pneumonypostase*, f. Germ. syn. *die hypostatische Lungenentzündung.*

Pneumoparalysis. See *Pneumonoparalysis.*

Pneumopericardia. See *Pericardiopneumatosis.*

Pneumophthoë. See *Pneumonophthoë.*

Pneumopleurītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; πλευρά, the *pleura;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term (should be *Pneumonopleurītis*) for inflammation of the lung, and *pleura* of one or both sides. See *Pleuroperipneumonia.* Fr. anal. *pneumopleurite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Lungen und des Brustfells.*

Pneumŏpōmătus, *a, um.* (Πνεῦμα, air; πῶμα, an opercule.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to an Order (*Pneumapomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda* which respire by lungs, and are provided with an opercule to their shell. Fr. anal. *pneumopome*, adj. Germ. syn. *luftdeckelt*, adj.

Pneumoptoë.
Pneumoptysis. } See *Pneumono-.*

Pneumŏpȳra, *æ*, f. (Πνεύμων, the lung; πῦρ, fever-heat.) *Med., Pathol.* A term by Eisenmann for *Bronchitis maligna.* Fr. anal. *pneumopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenentzündung*, f.

Pneumorrhagia.
Pneumorrhœa.
Pneumorrho'ïs.
Pneumoscir'rhus. } See *Pneumono-.*

Pneumo'stŏma, *ătis*, n. (Πνεῦμα, air; στόμα, a mouth.) *Entomol.* Term by Latreille for the *stigmata* of insects. Fr. anal. *pneumostome*, m.

Pneumŏthōrax, *ăcis*, f. (Πνεῦμα, air; θώραξ, the chest.) *Med., Pathol.* Air in the chest; a term (properly *Pneumatothorax*) for the escape of air into the *pleura* through a perforation of the lung, the consequence of disease, or a wound. Fr. anal. *pneumothorax*, m. Germ. syn. *Luftbrust*, f.

NOTE.—Such is the term put forth by Laennec; faulty and inexpressive of the meaning intended, indicating, in fact, merely *lungs in the chest*, as if derived from πνεύμων, the lung. See *Pneumatothorax.*

Pneumŏtŏ'xĭcus, *a, um.* (Πνεύμων, the lung; τοξικόν, a poison; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* That which poisons the lungs. Applied by C. H. Schultz to disease arising from suffocation, as by the inhalation of noxious gases, by drowning, etc. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pneumotoxique*, adj. Germ. syn. *lungengiftig*, adj.

Pneumŏtŭber'cŭlum, *i*, m. (Πνεύμων, the lung; *tubercŭlum*, a tubercle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a tubercle of the lung. Fr. anal. *pneumotubercule*, m. Germ. syn. *Lungentuberkel*, m.

Pneumotyphus. See *Pneumonotyphus.*

Pneusiŏbiognōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Pneusiŏbio'scŏpe, *es*, f. } (Πνεῦσις, a breathing; *biognōsis*, an investigation of life; *bioscŏpe*, an examination of life.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Pneobiomantia.*

Pnīgă'lium, *ii*, n. (Πνίγω, to suffocate.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Ephialtes*, or nightmare, because of the sense of suffocation while labouring under that affection. Fr. syn. *éphialte*, m. Germ. syn. *Alp*, m.; *Alpdrücken*, n.

Pnīgītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Πνίγω, to stifle.) *Mineral.* Term for black lead, from its constitution of lead and carbon. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *pnigite*, m.

Pnigma, *ătis*, n.
Pnigmos.
Pnigmus, *i*, m. } (Πνίγω, to suffocate or strangle.) *Med., Pathol.* Old terms for a sense of suffocation or strangulation.

Pnīgŏcătar'rhus, *i*, m. (Πνίγω, to stifle; *cătarrhus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suffocative catarrh. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pnigocatarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Stickfluss*, m.

Pnīgŏphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (Πνίγω, to stifle; φόβος, fear.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cramp or spasm of the lungs, with a sense of threatened suffocation. Fr. anal. *pnigophobie*, f.

Pnīgos, *i*, n.
Pnix, *ĭgis*, f.
Pni'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } The same as *Pnigma*, etc.

Pnoëcōlȳ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Πνοή, the breath; κώλυτικὸς, a hindering.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Asthmaticus.* Fr. anal. *pnoécolytique*, adj.

Pnöosceu'os, *eos*, n. (Πνέω, to breathe; σκεῦος, a vessel or implement.) *Med.* Term for a kind of respiratory instrument constructed by Dalziel (Scotland).

Pnys'tēga, *æ*, f. (Πνέω, to breathe; στέγη, a covering.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to a small horny piece which sometimes surrounds the thoracic *stigmata* of the *Hexapoda* in the first two portions of the

thorax, the *prothorax*, and *mesothorax*, for he names the same piece *metapnystega*, or *metathorax*. These pieces answer perhaps to the *peritremata* of Audouin. Fr. anal. *pnystège*, m.

Poăceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a section (*Poaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, established by R. Brown, having the *Poa* for their type. Fr. anal. *poacé*, adj.

Pocgerebæ Cor'tex. *M. Med.*, *Pharm.* Name of an American remedy against bowel complaint.

Pōcilmŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Ποικιλείμων, arranged in various colours; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Term by Necker for a plant the fructification of which presents variety or inconstancy: a pocil'mophyte. It should be *Pœcileimophytum*. Fr. anal. *pocilmophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *vielfarbpflanzig*, adj.

Pock. (Sax. *Pocc*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Common name for a pustule; applied especially to *varicella*, or chicken-pock. Fr. syn. *pustule*, Germ. anal. *Pocke*, f.; syn. *Blatter*, f.

Pōcŭlāris, *is*, *e*. (*Pōcŭlum*, a cup.) Belonging to, or resembling a cup: po'cular. See *Sinus Poculares*. Fr. anal. *poculaire*, adj.

Pōcŭlifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Pōcŭlum*, a cup; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a cup; *i. e.* hollow, cylindrical, with hemispherical base and straight borders; proposed by Salisbury as a synonyme of *Hypocrateriformis:* po'culiform. Fr. anal. *poculiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *becherförmig*, adj.

Pōcŭlum, *i*, n. (As if *Pōtăcŭlum*, from *pōtus*, a drink.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Old term for a drinking-cup. Fr. syn. *coupe*, f. Germ. syn. *Schale*, f. Also a draught or potion. Fr. syn. *potion*, m. Germ. syn. *Arzneitranck*, m.

Pod. (Sax. *pád*, a covering.) See *Siliqua*.

Pŏ'dăgra, *æ*, f. (Ποὺς, the foot; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* A term for gout in the joints of the foot. Gout; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Arthritis*. Fr. anal. *podagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Fussgicht*, f.

Pŏdăgrāria, *æ*, f. (*Pŏdāgra*, gout.) *Bot.* The specific name of the *Ægopodium Podagraria*, or goutweed. Fr. anal. *podagraire*, f.

Pŏdăgrĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Pŏdāgra*, gout; terminal *-icus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease *Podagra*, or gout. See *Calculus Podagricus*, *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *podagrique*, adj. Germ. anal. *podagrisch*, adj.; syn. *Podagra betreffend*.

Pŏdal'gia, *æ*, f. (Ποὺς, a foot; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for pain in the foot, as from gout, rheumatism, or the like: *podalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fussschmerz*, m.

Pŏdănencĕphă'lia, *æ*, f. (Ποὺς, a foot; *anencĕphălia*.) *Med.*, *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* Term for the condition of a monster-fetus without a brain, what exists for a head being borne on a peduncle. Fr. anal. *podanencéphalie*, f. Germ. syn. *Stielanenkephalie*, f.

Pŏdārium, *ii*, n. (Ποὺς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger to the foot of the hind paws in the *Mammifera*. Fr. anal. *podarion*, m. Germ. syn. *Hinterfuss*, m.

Pŏdarthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ποὺς, a foot; *arthrītis*, inflammation of a joint.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the joints of the foot. Fr. anal. *podarthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Fussgelenkentzündung*, f.

Pŏdarthrŏ'căce, *es*, f. (Ποὺς, a foot; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακὸς, evil.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for corruption or malignant disease of the joints of the foot. Fr. anal. *podarthrocace*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verderbniss des Fussgelenks*.

Pŏdar'thrum, *i*, n. (Ποὺς, a foot; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.*, *Med.* Term for a joint of the foot; a foot-joint. Fr. anal. *podarthre*, m. Germ. syn. *Fussgelenk*, n.

Pŏdencĕphă'lia, *æ*, f. (*Pŏdencĕphălus*.) *Anat.*, *Obstet.* Term for the condition of a *Podencephalus*. Fr. anal. *podencéphalie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Zustand des Podencephalus*.

Pŏdencĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Ποὺς, a foot; ἐν, in; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Anat.*, *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* Term by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire for a monster-fetus, the brain of which, without a cranium, hangs by a pedicle. Fr. anal. *podencéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *fusskopfig*, adj.

Pŏdĕ'tium, *ii*, n. (Dim. Ποὺς, a foot.) *Bot.* Name given by Acharius to the peculiar footstalk of the tubercles in the cup lichens. Fr. anal. *podétion*, m. Germ. syn. *Fruchtstiel*, m.; *Laubmoose*, m.

Pōdex, *ĭcis*, m. *Anat.* The same as *Anus*.

Pŏdĭcillum, *i*, n. *Bot.* Term for a very small or very short *Podetium*. Fr. anal. *podicille*, m.

Pŏdĭ'cīpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Pŏdex*, the hind part or backside; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Viellot to birds in which the feet are placed near the *anus:* podi'cipede. Fr. anal. *podicipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *hinterfussig*, adj.

Pŏ'dion. } (Dim. Ποὺς, a foot.) *Comp.*
Pŏ'dium, *ii*, n. } *Anat.*, *Ornithol.*, *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger to the junction of the toes at the extremity of the *tarsus*, upon which the leg rests in birds; to the inferior part of the limb, comprehending, before, the *carpus*, *metacarpus*, and toes; behind, the *tarsus*, *metatarsus*, and toes in the *Mammifera*. Fr. anal. *podion*, m. Germ. syn. *Füsschen*, n.; *Füsslein*, n.

Pŏdis'mus, *i*, m. (Ποὺς, a foot; terminal *-ισμὸς*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* A term for spasm of the foot, or of the toes, as a symptom of convulsive affection: po'dism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *podisme*, m.

Pŏdobran'chius, *a*, *um*. (Ποὺς, a foot; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to an Order (*Podobranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Annelides*, having *branchiæ* to the feet, and corresponding to the *Nereideæ* of Savigny. Fr. anal. *podobranche*, adj. Germ. syn. *fusskiemig*, adj.

Podocace. See *Podarthrocace*.

Pŏdŏcar'peus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Podocarpeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coniferæ*, established by Kunth, having the *Podocarpus* for their type: podocar'peous. Fr. anal. *podocarpé*, adj.

Pŏdŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Ποὺς, a foot; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the ovary of which is borne upon a pedicel, as the

Ptelea podocarpa. Fr. anal. *podocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussfruchtig*, adj.

Pŏdŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Ποδς, a foot; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have flowers united into heads borne upon long peduncles, as the *Borreria podocephala:* podoce'phalous. Fr. anal. *podocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *fusskopfig*, adj.

Pŏdŏce'rides, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family of the *Crustaceæ Amphipodæ*, having the *Podocerus* for their type. Should be *Podoceridæ*, patron. nom. pl. m. Fr. anal. *podocérides*, n. pl.

Pŏdŏchēlōne, *es*, f. (Ποδς, a foot; χελώνη, a tortoise.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Clairville to a Family (nom. pl.) of the *Reptilia Chelonii*, having feet adapted for walking. Fr. anal. *podochélone*, f.

Pŏdŏdac'tȳlus, *a, um.* (Ποδς, a foot; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Zoöl.* Applied to animals (*Pododactyla*, nom. pl. n.) that have distinct toes on each foot: pododac'tylous. Fr. anal. *pododactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussfingert*, adj.; *fusszehenig*, adj.

Pŏdŏdūnēris, *is, e.* (Ποδς, a foot; δυνηρός, powerful.) *Entomol.* Applied by Clairville to a section (*Pododuneres*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Insecta Aptera*, having feet well adapted for running. Fr. anal. *pododunère*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussmächtig*, adj.

Pŏdŏdysmol'gus, *a, um.* (Ποδς, a foot; δύς, scarcely; μολγός, a salamander.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Pododysmolgæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Reptilia Batracii*, which approach the salamander, and have feet. Fr. anal. *pododysmolge*, adj.

Pŏdœdēma, *ătis*, n. (Ποδς, a foot; *œdēma*, a swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *œdema* of the feet. Fr. anal. *podœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *das Oedem der Fusse.*

Pŏdŏgȳ'nium, *ii*, m. (Ποδς, a foot; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Term by L. C. Richard for a fleshy and solid projection which, distinct from the substance of the peduncle and of the calyx, serves to support the ovary with which it is continuous, and from which it is distinguished only by its colour or its tissue, because its contour or circumference forms a ring, or presents angles, sinuosities, or an excavation, as in the *Rutaceæ:* a po'dogyne. Fr. anal. *pódogyne*, m.

Pŏdŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Ποδς, a foot; μέτρον, a measure.) Term for an instrument for measuring the foot: a podo'meter. Fr. anal. *podomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Fussmesser*, m.

Pŏdŏnip'tron. } (Ποδς, a foot; νίπτω, to
Pŏdŏnip'trum, *i*, n. } wash.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Pediluvium*, or a foot-bath. Fr. syn. *pédiluve*, m. Germ. syn. *Fussbad*, n.

Pŏdŏphă'nĕrus, *a, um.* (Ποδς, a foot; φανερός, evident.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to the *metamorphosis* of insects when the *nympha* is manifestly provided with feet: podopha'nerous. Fr. anal. *podophanère*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussoffenbar*, adj.

Pŏdophthal'mus, *a, um.* (Ποδς, a foot; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Desmarest and Leach to a vast number (*Podophthalmi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Crustaceæ*, having the eyes placed at the extremity of a mobile peduncle: podophthal'mous. Fr. anal. *podophthalme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussaugig*, adj.

Pŏdo'phthŏra, *æ*, f. } (Ποδς, a foot; φθορά, cor-
Pŏdo'phtŏra, *æ*, f. } ruption.) *Anat., Pathol.* Term for corruption or morbid destruction of the foot. Fr. anal. *podophthore*, f. Germ. syn. *Fussverderbung*, f.

Pŏdophyllāceus, *a, um.* (Ποδς, a foot; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Podophyllaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by de Candolle, having the *Podophyllum* for their type: podophylla'ceous. Fr. anal. *podophyllacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussblattrig*, adj.

Pŏdŏphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Ποδς, a foot; φύλλον, a leaf, from the shape of its leaf.) *Bot.* Name of a genus of North American plants, Cl. *Polyandria:* Ord. *Monogynia. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root or rhizome of the *Podophyllum peltatum.* Fr. anal. *podophylle*, m. Germ. syn. *Fussblatt*, n.

Pŏdŏphyl'lum Peltātum. *Bot.* Name of the May-apple plant, the fruit of which is eatable; the root is cathartic, and the leaves are said to be poisonous. Fr. anal. *podophylle*, m. Germ. syn. *Fussblat*, n.

Pŏdŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ποδς, a foot; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Having feet or locomotive organs compressed into the form of a leaf, as the *Nereis podophylla:* podophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *podophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussblattrig*, adj.

Pŏdo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Ποδς, a foot; πτέρον, a wing.) *Bot.* Having feet or peduncles with expansions in form of wings, as in the *Loranthus podopterus:* podop'terous. *Zoöl.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Podoptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera Monotrema*, having the feet palmated and adapted for swimming. Fr. anal. *podoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussgeflugelt*, adj.

Pŏdornīthes, m. pl. (Ποδς, a foot; ὄρνις, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Term by J. A. Ritgen for an Order of birds having feet that only serve to support the animal. Fr. anal. *podornithes*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Fussvogels*, m. pl.

Pŏdorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ποδς, a foot; ῥεῦμα, a humour; terminal -ικός.) *Med., Pathol.* An imperfect term for rheumatism in the foot; a slighter degree of *Podagra:* podorheu'matism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *podorrheumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *der Rheumatismus im Fuss, der gelindere Grad von Podagra.*

Pŏdŏsau'rus, *a, um.* (Ποδς, a foot; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Section (*Podosaurœ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Reptilia Saurœ*, having feet proper for walking. Fr. anal. *podosaurien*, adj.

Pŏdŏsōmātus, *a, um.* (Ποδς, a foot; σῶμα, a body.) *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to an Order (*Podosomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Arachnides Cephalostomata*, corresponding to the *Pycnogonides* of Latreille. Fr. anal. *podosomate*, adj. Ger. syn. *fusskörperig*, adj.

Pŏdosper'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ποδς, the sail-rope of a ship; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Term for the *funiculus*, or filament by which the ovule

adheres to the *placenta*, or trophosperm: a po'dosperm. Fr. anal. *podosperme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nabelschnur*, f.; *Nabelstrung*, m.; *Samenfuss*, m.

Pŏdoste'meus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to a Family (*Podostemeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having the *Podostemum* for their type. Fr. anal. *podostémé*, adj.

Pŏdōsymptōmă'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Πούς, a foot; *symptōmătĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to a species of *Epilepsia*, in which the *aura epileptica* is first perceived in the foot: po'dosymptoma'tic. Fr. anal. *podosymptomatique*, adj. Germ. anal. *podosymptomatisch*, adj.

Pŏdōthēca, *æ*, f. (Πούς, a foot; θήκη, a covering or sheath.) A shoe or stocking. *Anat.* Applied to a preparation of the scarf-skin of the foot and toes entire, with the nails adhering, taken from a dead body. Fr. anal. *podothèque*, f.

Pŏdozōon. } (Πούς, a foot; ζῷον, an ani-
Pŏdozōum, *i*, n. } mal.) *Zoöl.* Term by Eichwald for a type of the animal kingdom, comprehending those among whom the formation of feet predominates, and which have many, as the *Crustaceæ*, *Insecta*, *Arachnides*, and *Cephalopoda*. Fr. anal. *podozoaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Fussthier*, n.

Pŏdūrel'lus, *a*, *um*. (Πούς, a foot; οὐρά, a tail.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Podurellæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Thysanoura*, in which the abdomen is terminated by a forked tail used for leaping. Fr. anal. *podurelle*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussschwanzig*, adj.

Pŏdūrus, *a*, *um*. (Πούς, a foot; οὐρά, a tail.) Having a tail serving for a foot, or organ of progression, as the *Furcocerca podura*. Fr. anal. *podure*, adj. Germ. syn. *fussschwanzig*, adj.

Pŏdy'pĕridrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πούς, a foot; *hypĕridrōsis*, excessive sweating.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive sweating of the feet. Fr. anal. *podypéridrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Fusschweis*.

Pœcileimophytum. See *Poëlmophytum*.

Pœcĭ'lia, *æ*, f. (Ποικίλος, variegated.) *Anat.* Term for the piebald skin found among negroes, in which there are numerous white spots, or black and white patches alternating. Fr. anal. *pœcilie*, f.

Pœcĭlĭānus, *a*, *um*. (Ποικίλος, varied.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to a group of abyssic earths, comprehending rocks which have for their chief character their varied or chequered coloration. Fr. anal. *pœcilien*, adj. Germ. syn. *verändert*, adj.

Pœ'cĭlŏmĕlas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ποικίλος, varied; μέλας, black.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for variegated senile gangrene of the feet. Fr. anal. *pœcilomélasme*, m. Germ. anal. *Poikilomelasma*, n.

Pœcĭlŏmor'phus, *a*, *um*. (Ποικίλος, varied; μορφή, form.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to an Order (*Pœcilomorpha*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acalephæ*, the bodies of which are not cycloid, but sometimes ovular or lengthened, sometimes transversal and corresponding in great part to the soft anomalous *Radiaria* of Lamarck: pœcilomor'phous. Fr. anal. *pœcilomorphé*, adj. Germ. syn. *veränderförmig*, adj.

Pœcĭlŏnōtus, *a*, *um*. (Ποικίλος, varied; νῶτος, the back.) *Ornithol.* Having the back speckled or of different colours. Fr. anal. *pœcilonote*, adj.

Pœ'cĭlŏperissōma, *ătis*, n. } (Ποικίλος, varied;
Pœ'cĭlŏperittōma, *ătis*, *n.* } περίσσωμα, dregs or excrement.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mixed or varied exuberance; also the product of *Pœciloperittosis*. Fr. anal. *pœcilopéritt6me*, m. Germ. syn. *Misch-Wucherung*, f.

Pœ'cĭlŏperissōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Ποικίλος, va-
Pœ'cĭlŏperittōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } ried; περίσσωσις, an overflowing or superfluity.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mixed or varied hypertrophy; also for the formation and progress of, and used the same as, *Pœciloperittoma*. Fr. anal. *pœcilopérittose*, f. Germ. syn. *Misch-Wucherung*, f.; *der Bildungs-Process des Poikiloperittoms*.

Pœcĭlŏ'pŏdus, *a*, *um*. (Ποικίλος, varied; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille and Cuvier to an Order (*Pœcilopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustaceæ*; by Desmarest to an Order, and by Eichwald to a Family (same case) of the *Entomostraca*, having dissimilar feet, the anterior being ambulatory or prehensile, and the posterior branchial and natatory. Fr. anal. *pœcilopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *veränderfussig*, adj.

Pœcĭlo'ptĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Ποικίλος, varied; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings of different colours, or variegated. Fr. anal. *pœciloptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *verändergeflügelt*, adj.

Pœcĭlorhyn'chus, *a*, *um*. (Ποικίλος, varied; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a spotted beak, as the *Anas pœcilorhynchus*: pœcilorhyn'chous. Fr. anal. *pœcilorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleckgeschnabelt*, adj.

Pœŏtētŏphan'ta, *æ*, f. (Ποιότης, quality; φαίνω, to make appear.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument for ascertaining the mean quality of a thing. Fr. anal. *pœotétophante*, f. Germ. syn. *Beschaffenheitsmesser*, m.

Poet's Cas'sia.
Poet's Gardrobe.
Poet's Rosemary.
} *Bot.* Common names for the *Osyris alba*.

Pōgōn, *ōnis*, m. (Πώγων.) *Anat., Physiol.* Greek term for *Barba*, the beard. Fr. syn. *barbe*, f. Germ. syn. *Bart*, m.

Pōgōni'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πώγων, the beard.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for excessive beardedness or appearance of beard; applied to this condition in women. Fr. anal. *pogoniase*, f. Germ. syn. *Starkbärtigkeit*, f.; *Ueberbärtigkeit*, f.; *Weiberbart*, n.

Pōgōnĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Pōgōn*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Anat., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the beard: pogo'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pogonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Bart betreffend*.

Pōgōnium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Pōgōn*, a beard.) A little beard. Fr. anal. *pogonion*, m. Germ. syn. *Bärtchen*, n.; *der kleine* (*schwache*) *Bart*. *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to all the barbs of one of the two sides of a feather. Germ. syn. *Fahnenbart*, m.

Pōgōnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Πώγων, the beard; λόγος.

a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a treatise on the beard: pogono'logy. Fr. anal. *pogonologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von Barte.*

Pōgŏnŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Πώγων, the beard; φέρω, to bear.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Ranzani to a Family (*Pogonophori*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Scansores*, having hairs or bristles around the base of the beak: pogono'phorous. Fr. anal. *pogonophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *barttragend*, part. adj.

Pōgŏnŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Πώγων, the beard; πούς, the foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Pogonopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Conchophora*, comprehending part of the *Dimyaria Lamellipedia* of Lamarck: pogono'podous. Fr. anal. *pogonopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *bartfussig*, adj.

Pōgōnorhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Πώγων, the beard; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Pogonorhynchi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Scansores*, having the base of the beak ciliated or garnished with bristles: pogonorhyn'chous. Fr. anal. *pogonorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *bartschnabelig*, adj.

Pointal. *Bot.* See *Pistillum.*

Pointed. (Fr. *Point*, the sharp extremity of anything.) See *Acuminatus.*

Poin'ting. *Med., Surg.* Term for the conical softish projection, of a light yellow colour, observable in an abscess when nearly ripe, being the appearance produced by the absorption of the textures between the cuticle and the cavity of the abscess, and near approach of the matter to the cuticle.

Poi'son. (Fr. *Poison.*) *Med., Surg.* An animal, mineral, or vegetable substance which, applied externally, or taken into the body, operates such a change in the animal economy as to produce disease and death. *To'xĭcum, i*, n. and *Vĕnēnum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *poison*, m. Germ. syn. *Gift*, n.

Poi'son-laurel. *M. Med.* Common name of the tree *Prunus-lauro-cerasus.*

Poison-oak. *M. Med.* Common name of the plant *Rhus toxicodendron*, or the sumach. Fr. syn. *toxicodendron*, m. Germ. syn. *Giftbaum*, m.

Poke-berries. } *M. Med.* Common names for
Poke-root. } the parts indicated of the *Phytolacca decandra.*

Poke-weed. *Bot.* A common name for the *Phytolacca decandra*, or pork-physic of Virginia.

Pŏlachai'na, *æ*, f. } (Πολύς, many; α, priv.;
Pŏlachai'nium, *ii*, n. } χαίνω, to open.) *Bot.* Applied by Richard to fruit composed of many *achainæ* or *achainia*, *i. e.* of many *loculamenta* adhering together, contained in the calyx, and separable longitudinally at maturity, as in the *Umbelliferæ.* It is the *Eremocarpium* of Mirbel, the *Carpachelium* of Desvaux. Fr. anal. *polachaine*, m.

Po'lar. (*Pōlus*, the pole.) *Astron.* Of or belonging to the pole. *Pōlāris, is*, f. Fr. anal. *polaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu dem Pol gehörig.*

Po'lar Cir'cles. *Astron.* Term for those which circumscribe the poles at the distance of 23½ degrees; the northern being called the Arctic and the southern the Antarctic circle. Fr. anal. *cercles polaires.*

Pŏlārīsans, *antis*, adj. (*Pōlāris.*) *Nat. Philos.* That which determines the manifestation of two opposite poles in a body: polari'sant. Fr. anal. *polarisant*, adj.

Polarisa'tion. (*Pōlāris.*) *Nat. Philos.* The *polarisation of light* is applied to a modification, discovered by Malus in 1810, which light presents in traversing a crystal endowed with double refraction, or in falling on a surface with which it forms an angle of 35° 25', consisting in that all the molecules of the same ray are there disposed parallel with each other, so that their homologous faces may be turned towards the same sides of the space. *Pōlārīsātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *polarisation*, f.

Pola'rity. (*Pōlus*, the pole.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the property of the magnet in pointing to the poles. That property which disposes the particles of all kinds of matter to move in a regular and determinate manner when affected by other agents. *Pōlārĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *polarité*, f. Germ. syn. *Bestreben*, n.; *neigung nach oder gegen den Pol.*

Pŏlĕmŏcăcophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Πόλεμος, war; *cacophthalmia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for malignant ophthalmy, or inflammation of the eyes of soldiers. Fr. anal. *polémocacophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die bösartige Augenentzündung der Soldaten.*

Polemonaceus. See *Polemoniaceus.*

Pŏlĕmŏniāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Polemoniaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by Jussieu, having the *Polemonium* for their type: polemonia'ceous. Fr. anal. *polémoniacé*, adj.

Polemoni'deus. } The same as *Polemoniaceus.*
Polemonie'us. }

Pŏlĕmŏ'nium, *ii*, n. (Πόλεμος, war; because kings contended for the honour of its discovery, says Pliny.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Name for the *Teucrium scorodonia*, or wild sage of Linnæus. Fr. anal. *sauge sauvage.*

Pŏlĕmŏ'nium Cærŭ'leum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Greek valerian, or Jacob's ladder, the root of which is esteemed by some as good against diarrhœa and dysentery.

Pŏlĕ'mophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Πόλεμος, war; *ophthalmia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ophthalmy, or inflammation of the eyes of soldiers. Fr. anal. *polémophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Augenentzündung der Soldaten.*

Pŏlen'ta, *æ*, f. (*Pollen*, fine flour of wheat.) Old term for a preparation of barley-flour; also the meal of roasted barley or meal of any kind. See *Alphiton.*

Pŏleoprophўla'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πόλις, a city; *prŏphўlaxis*, a securing or saving from.) *Med.* Term for the guarding or protecting of a town or city against threatened misfortune, as general disease. Fr. anal. *poleoprophylaxie*, f. Germ. syn. *Staatssicherung*, f.

Poles. *Astron.* Term for the extremities of

the axis of a sphere; specially applied to those of the earth, termed the North and South poles. Pl. of *Pōlus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *pôles*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Pols*, m. pl.

Pŏle'xostўlus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; ἔξω, without; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the kind of fruit which de Candolle terms *Microbasis:* pole'xosty'lous. Fr. anal. *polexostyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielgriffelig*, adj.

Poley-Mountain, Golden. *Bot.* Common name for the *Teucrium polium.*

Poley-Mountain of Candy. *Bot.* Common name for the *Teucrium Creticum.*

Poley-Mountain of Montpelier. *Bot.* Common name for the *Teucrium capitatum.*

Pŏliāter, *tris*, m. (Πόλις, a city; ἰατρὸς, a physician.) *Med.* Term for a city or town-physician; a town-doctor or surgeon. Fr. anal. *poliâtre*, m. Germ. syn. *Stadtarzt*, m.; *Stadtphysicus*, m.

Pŏliŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Πολιὸς, gray; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Ornithol.* Having a gray or ash-coloured head, as the *Turdus poliocephalus:* polioce'phalous. Fr. anal. *poliocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *graukopfig*, adj.; *aschkopfig*, adj.

Pŏliclīnice, *es*, f. (Πόλις, a town or city; κλινικὴ, f. of κλινικὸς, belonging to a bed.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a city or town clinical institution, or hospital for the sick. Fr. anal. *policlinice*, f. Germ. anal. *Poliklinik*, f.; syn. *Stadtklinik*, f.

Pŏliogas'ter, *tra, trum.* (Πολιὸς, gray; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Ornithol.* Having the belly gray, as the *Falco poliogaster.* Fr. anal. *poliogastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *graubauchig*, adj.

Pŏliōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πολιόομαι, to become gray.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for a becoming gray; whiteness or hoariness of the hairs; the same as *Canities.* Fr. anal. *poliose*, f. Germ. syn. *Grauwerden*, n.

Pŏliōsōmus, *a, um.* (Πολιὸς, gray; σῶμα, a body.) *Ornithol.* Having the body of an ash-gray, as the *Buteo poliosoma:* polioso'mous. Fr. anal. *poliosome*, adj. Germ. syn. *aschkörperlich*, adj.

Poliōtēs, *ētis*, f. (Πολιὸς, gray.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for grayness, as of the hair. Fr. syn. *Aschfarbe*, f. Germ. syn. *Grausein*, n.; *das greise Haar.*

Pŏlītīa, *æ*, f. (Πολιτεία, the governance, civil polity, or condition of a State.) *Med., Med. Jur.* Term for the polity by which a city or town is governed. Fr. syn. *police*, f. Germ. syn. *Policei*, f.; *Politik*, f.

Pŏlītīa Mĕ'dĭca. *Med., Med. Jur.* Term for the medical police of a town or city. Fr. anal. *police médicale.* Germ. syn. *die medicinische Policei.*

Pŏlītōbiŏthĕrăpīa, *æ*, f. (Πολίτης, a citizen; βιὸς, life; θεραπεία, medical treatment.) *Med.* Term by Mayer for the medical care or treatment of the citizens or inhabitants of a city or town. Fr. anal. *politobiothérapie*, f. Germ. syn. *die offentlich Sorge für die Staatsbürger.*

Polītus, *a, um.* (Πόλις, a city.) *Ornithol.* Resembling polished metal, as the plumage of the *Cennyris politus.* *Zoöl.* That which is compact and without asperities, as the *clypeus* of the *Thya polita.* Fr. anal. *poli*, adj. Germ. syn. *poliret*, adj.

Pŏ'lium, *ii*, n. (Πολιὸς, white.) *Bot.* Poley; the *Teucrium* of Linnæus. Fr. syn. *pouliot*, m. Germ. anal. *Poley*, m.

Pŏ'lium Crētĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium Creticum*, or Poley-mountain, of Candy.

Pŏ'lium Montānum. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium montanum*, or common Poley-mountain.

Pollachĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Πολλάκις, many times; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* A synonyme of *Polycarpicus*, which Desvaux has proposed to designate vegetables which bear fruit many times during the course of their existence: pollachi'genous. Fr. anal. *pollachigène*, adj.

Pollack, Whiting. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Gadus pollacius.*

Pollaplostēmŏnŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Πολλαπλόος, multiplied; στήμων, a stamen; πέταλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants having stamens multiplied by the number of divisions of the corol. Fr. anal. *pollaplostémonopétale*, adj.

Pollen, *ĭnis*, n. (Fine flour or dust.) *Bot.* The *farina* of flowers contained in the anther and thrown out in warm, dry weather, by its coat contracting and bursting, to which, however, much of it adheres. See *Pæpale.* Fr. anal. *pollen*, m. Germ. syn. *Befruchtungstaub*, m.; *Blumenstaub*, m.

Pollenin'. (*Pollen*, the *farina* of flowers.) *Bot.* Term for a peculiar and highly combustible substance obtained from the pollen of tulips. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *pollénine*, f.

Pol'lex, *ĭcis*, m. (*Polleo*, to be able, or to be very strong; because superior in power and strength to the rest of the fingers or toes.) *Anat.* The thumb, also the great toe. See *Hallus, Promanus.* Fr. syn. *pouce*, m. Germ. syn. *Daumen*, m.; *der grosse Zehen.*

Pollichie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Pollichieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Paronychieæ* established by de Candolle, having the *Pollichia* for their type. Fr. anal. *pollichié*, adj.

Polli'cĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (*Pollicipedia*, nom. pl. n.) having the *Pollicipes* for their type. Fr. anal. *pollicipède*, adj.

Pollĭcĭ'pĕdīdæ, patron. m. pl. Term by Leach and Gray to a Family of the *Cirripedes*, having the *Pollicipes* for their type. Fr. anal. *Pollicipédides*, m. pl.

Pol'lĭger, *ĕra, ĕrum.* (*Pollen; gĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* The *elytra* of the *Naupactus polliger* are farinous at the summit and base. Fr. anal. *polligère*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenstaubtragend*, part. adj.

Pollĭnāris, *is, e.* (*Pollen.*) Applied to a surface which is covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen: pol'linar. Fr. anal. *pollinaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenstaubig*, adj.

Pollinctūra, *æ*, f. (*Pollingo*, to dress a corpse.) *Med.* Old term for *Balsamatio*, or the embalming of the dead. See *Conditura.*

Pollĭ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pollen;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* L. C. Richard terms *pollinic masses* the heap of compact pollen that fills each partial cavity of the anther in the *Orchideæ* and *Asclepiadeæ*. By *pollinic organs* Raspail means the cellules of an organization, sufficiently complicated, which isolate themselves generally, and conceal the substance destined to determine the development of a new individual under the form either of a seed or of a bud, *i. e.* to fecundate a female organ. He divides them into internal pollinic organs, or pollen of the anthers; and external, or pollen of the foliaceous organs. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pollinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenstaubig*, adj.

Pollĭnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pollen; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing pollen, as the feet of certain *Apiariæ:* pollini'ferous. Fr. anal. *pollinifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenstaubtragend*, part. adj.

Pollĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Pollen;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Covered with a yellow powder like pollen. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pollineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *vollblumenstaub*, adj.

Pollo'dic. (Πολὺς, many; ὁδὸς, a way; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Physiol.* A term proposed by Dr. M. Hall to express the fact of the action of the *Vis nervosa* from each *one* point of the diastaltic system, in *many*, or even *all* directions, to *every* other; also termed *Panodic.* **Pollŏ'dĭcus,** *a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pollodique*, adj.

Pollūtio, *ōnis*, f. (*Polluo*, to defile.) *Med.* Pollution; formerly applied to nocturnal pollution; the same as *Exonecrosis, Oneirogmos, Oneirogonos, Oneirosis*, and as *Gonorrhœa*, in its proper sense, or *Gonorrhœa dormientium.* Fr. anal. *pollution*, f. Germ. syn. *Befleckung*, f.

Pŏlyăcan'thŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; ἄκανθα, a thorn or spine; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Zoöl.* Having the head armed with a great number of spines. Fr. anal. *polyacanthocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieldornkopfig*, adj.

Pŏlyăcan'thus, *a um.* (Πολὺς, many; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having many spines or thorns, as the *Melocactus polyacanthus:* polyacan'thous. Fr. anal. *polyacanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieldornig*, adj.

Pŏlyachy'reus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Polyachyreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Labiatiflorœ* established by D. Don, having the *Polyachyrus* for their type. Fr. anal. *polyachyré*, adj.

Polyadelphia. See *Polyadelphius.*

Pŏlyădel'phius, *a, um.* } (Πολὺς, many; ἀδελ-
Pŏlyădel'phus, *a, um.* } φὸς, a brother.) *Bot.* Having, or consisting of many brotherhoods; applied to a Linn. Class (*Polyadelphia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising such as have hermaphodite flowers with several stamens united into three or more distinct bundles: polyadel'phious, or polyadel'phous. See *Note Cryptogamius.* Fr anal. *polyadelphié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielbrüdrig*, adj.

Pŏlyă'dĕnus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; ἀδὴν, a gland.) *Bot.* Bearing many glands, as the folioles and peduncles of the *Cassia polyadena:* polya'denous. Fr. anal. *polyadène*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieldrüsenig*, adj.

Pŏlyæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* Abundance of blood; an old term for true *Plethora.* Fr. anal. *polyæmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vollblütigkeit*, f.

Pŏlyanæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; ἀναιμία, deficiency of blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive loss, or deficiency of blood. Fr. anal. *polyanémie*, adj. Germ. syn. *Uberblutmangel*, m.

Polyandria. See *Polyandrius.*

Pŏlyan'drĭcus. The same as *Polyandrius.*

Pŏlyan'drius, *a, um.* } (Πολὺς, many; ἀνὴρ, a
Pŏlyan'drus, *a, um.* } man, the symbol of the stamen, or male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having many stamens; many-stamened; applied to a Linn. Class (*Polyandria*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with several stamens inserted into the *receptaculum* of the flower, and so, distinguished from *Icosandria*, in which the stamens are situated on the calyx or petals: polyan'drious, or polyan'drous. See *Note Crytogamius.* Fr. anal. *polyandre*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielmännig*, adj.; *vielmännrig*, adj.

Pŏlyan'thĕmus, *a, um.* } (Πολὺς, many; ἄνθος,
Pŏlyanthēs, adj. } a flower.) Having many flowers, as the stem of the *Ranunculus polyanthemus*, or more than one flower, as the peduncles of the *Convallaria polyanthema;* applied also sometimes to a plant the flowers of which are agglomerated, as of the *Carduus polyanthemus:* polyan'themous. Fr. anal. *polyanthème*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielbluthig*, adj.

Pŏlyanthērus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; *anthēra*, an anther.) *Bot.* Applied by Royen to plants with many stamens, which form a Class in his system. Fr. anal. *polyanthère*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielmännig*, adj.

Pŏlyan'thus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which bears many flowers, as the *Litsea polyantha;* or a *spathum* which contains many flowers, as in the *Narcissus polyanthus.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants the flowers of which are compound or aggregate: polyan'thous. Fr. anal. *polyanthé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielbluthig*, adj.

Polyar'chion. }
Polyar'chium, *ii*, n. } (*Polyarchus*, its inventor.) *Med., Pharm.* Name of a malagma, Gr. anal. πολυάρχιον, described by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* viii. 5; also, of a cataplasm, according to Aëtius, ix. 34. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *polyarchion*, m.

Pŏlyaspis'tes, m. pl. (Πολὺς, many; ἀσπὶς, a plate, or the shell of a sword.) *Zoöl.* Name by J. A. Ritgen for a section of the Ophidian reptiles, which have the body covered with membranous plates. Fr. anal. *polyaspistes*, m. pl.

Pŏlybă'phia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; βαφὴ, colour.) Term for the condition of a body which presents many colours. Fr. anal. *polybaphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vielfarbenkeit*, f.

Pŏlyblen'nia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; βλέννα, mucus.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the presence of much mucus. Fr. anal. *polyblennie*, f. Germ. syn. *Verschleimung*, f.

Pŏlybră'chia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; βραχίων, an arm.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a kind of monstrosity having one or more supernumerary arms. Fr. anal. *polybrachie*, f. Germ. syn. *mit viel Armes.*

Pŏlybranchiātus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Polybranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Paracephalophora;* by Gray to an Order, by Ficinus and Carus to a Family of the *Gasteropoda*, having *branchiæ* in the form of numerous external arbuscules upon the sides of the body; by Latreille to an Order of the *Cirripedes*, having many *branchiæ:* polybran'chiate. Fr. anal. *polybranche*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielkiemig*, adj.

Polybrĕ'phia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; βρέφος, a fetus, or a new-born child.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the state or condition of having many children. Fr. anal. *polybréphie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Zustand mit viel Kindern. Zoöl.* Applied similarly to the produce of the lower animals, as of the sheep. Germ. syn. *mit viel Lammern.*

Pŏlycălăthĭ'deus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a stem of the *Synantherea* which bears many *calathidia.* Fr. anal. *polycalathidé*, adj.

Pŏlycă'mărus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; κάμαρα, a vault.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to fruits formed by the union of a great number of *camaræ*, as of the *Ranunculus:* polyca'marous. Fr. anal. *polycamare*, adj.

Pŏlycarpel'leus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; *carpella*, a carpel.) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a Class (*Polycarpelleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of phanerocotyledonous, complete, hypogynous, polypetalous plants, the fruit of which results from many carpels grown together, as the *Menispermeæ, Magnoliaceæ, Ranunculaceæ*, etc. Fr. anal. *polycarpellé*, adj.

Pŏlycar'peus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Polycarpeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Paronychieæ* established by de Candolle, having the *Polycarpæa* for their type. Fr. anal. *polycarpé*, adj.

Pŏlycarpiānus, *a, um. Bot.* The same as *Polycarpeus, Polycarpicus, Polycarpus.*

Pŏlycar'pĭcus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; καρπὸς, fruit; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to plants that bear fruit many times during their existence. Applied by Bartling to a Class (*Polycarpica*, nom. pl. n.) comprehending the *Magnoliaceæ, Dilleniaceæ, Pæoniaceæ*, and *Ranunculaceæ*, in which the ovaries are often in indefinite number: polycar'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *polycarpique*, adj. Germ. syn. *wiederfruchtig*, adj.

Pŏlycar'pus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having or bearing much fruit, as the *Gnavella polycarpus.* The *Oncophorus polycarpus* has this name from the multitude of urns which cover it. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to a Family (*Polycarpæ*, nom. pl. f.) of diseases, as *Herpes, Lichen, Impetigo, Psoriasis*, from their multiform eruptions or excrescences: polycar'pous. Fr. anal. *polycarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielfruchtig*, adj.

Pŏlycĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Bot.* Having many heads. Applied to plants with a great number of capitules, as the *Trifolium polycephalum*, or of *calathidia*, as the *Helianthus polycephalus;* to mosses the peduncles of which have a number of pulverulent capitules, as the *Mnium polycephalum;* to fruits coming from ovaries which have many organic tops, as of the *Sida abutilon;* to mushrooms the ramous *stipes* of which bear many hats, as in the *Agaricus polycephalus;* to the ramous hairs the branches of which terminate each by a small head, as in the *Croton penicillatum:* polyce'phalous. Fr. anal. *polycéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielkopfig*, adj.

Pŏlycĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Same as preceding.) *Zoöl.* Term for a parasitic hydatid, or bladderworm with many heads. Fr. anal. *polycéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Vielkopf*, m.

Pŏlycĕrātus, *a, um.* (Πολύς, many; κέρας, a horn.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant of which the fruits, elongated, numerous and aggregate, resemble a bundle of small horns, as the *Trigonella polycerata. Zoöl.* Having many horns, as the *Ovis polycerata*, individuals of which have been seen bearing three, four, and even as many as eight horns: polycera'tous. Fr. anal. *polycérate*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielhornig*, adj.

Pŏlў'cĕrŏdermārius, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; κέρας, horn; δέρμα, the skin.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (*Polycerodermaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Actinozoaria*, the body of which is provided with tentaculiform suckers, thick, or arranged in longitudinal series. The same as *Echinodermus.* Fr. anal. *polycérodermaire*, adj.

Pŏlў'cĕrus, *i*, m. (Πολὺς, many; κέρας, a horn.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for an abortion with prominences like horns on the forehead. Fr. anal. *polycère*, m.

Pŏlychezia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; χέζω, to ease oneself.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a chronic looseness or bowel complaint. Fr. anal. *polychézie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein chronischer Durchfall.*

Pŏlychŏ'lia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; χολὴ, bile.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an overflow or excessive secretion of bile. Fr. anal. *polycholie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallsucht*, f.; *Ueberfluss von Galle.*

Pŏlychoptĕrus, *a, um.* (Πολύχοος, manifold; πτέρον, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Having wings adorned with numerous longitudinal spots. Fr. anal. *polychoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielfaltgeflugelt*, adj.

Pŏlychōrion.
Pŏlychōrium, *ii*, n. (Πολὺς, many; χωρίον, a place.) *Bot.* Term by Mirbel for a compound fruit resulting from many capsules or carpels joined together, as in the *Ranunculaceæ*. Fr. anal. *polychorion*, m.

Pŏlychōriŏnides, *is*, f. *Bot.* Term by Mirbel

for fruit composed of many *achenia* or *cariopses* united upon a common receptacle, as in the *Fragaria*. Fr. anal. *polychorionide*, m.

Pŏlychŏ'tŏmus, *a*, *um*. (Πολύχοος, abundant; τέμνω, to cut.) Applied to a body that is divided into numerous articulations, as the *Corallina polychotoma*: polycho'tomous. Fr. anal. *polychotome*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielschnittig*, adj.

Pŏlychres'tos. } (Πολὺς, much; χρηστὸς,
Pŏlychres'tus, *a*, *um*. } useful.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Very useful; having many uses or virtues; polychrest; formerly applied to medicines which were efficient in curing many affections. See *Polypharmacos*. Fr. anal. *polychreste*, adj.

Pŏlychrois'mus, *i*, m. (Πολὺς, many; χρόα, colour; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a phenomenon consisting in that when certain crystallized transparent bodies, regarded by refraction or placed between the eye and the light, manifest different colours according to the direction in which the latter penetrates them: poly'chroism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *polychroisme*, m.

Poly'chroite. (Πολὺς, many; χρόα, colour; because its colour varies according to the agent employed for its solution.) *Chem.* Term for the colouring matter of the *stigmata* of the *Crocus sativus*, or saffron. *Pŏlychroīta*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *polychroïte*, f. Germ. anal. *Polychroit*, n.; syn. *Safrangelb*, adj.

Pŏlychrōma, *ătis*, n. (Πολὺς, many; χρῶμα, colour.) *Chem.* A name given to *Bicolorin*, which see.

Polychroma'tic. (Πολὺς, many; χρῶμα, colour; terminal -ικὸς.) *Nat. Philos.* Of various colours; many-coloured. *Pŏlychrōmā'tĭcus*, *a*, *um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *polychromatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielfarbig*, adj.

Pŏlychrōmia, *æ*, f. (Same as preceding.) Term to express the state or character of certain bodies, vegetables for example, the coloured tissues of which present various shades. Fr. anal. *polychromie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vielfarbigkeit*, f.

Polychrŏ'nios. } (Πολὺς, much; χρόνος,
Pŏlychrŏ'nius, *a*, *um*. } time.) Lasting a long time; the same as *Chronic*. Fr. anal. *polychronique*, adj. Germ. syn. *chronisch*, adj.; *langwierig*, adj.

Pŏlychўlia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; χῦλος, juice.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for an excess or overflow of chyle. Fr. anal. *polychylie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vollsaftigkeit*, f.; *Ueberfluss von Chylus*.

Pŏlychўmia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; χῦμος, chyme.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for excess or overflow of chyme. Fr. anal. *polychymie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vollsaftigkeit*, f.

Pŏlyclă'dia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Term by Link for the state of a plant which shoots forth more leaves and branches than it ordinarily bears. Fr. anal. *polycladie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vielästigkeit*, f.

Polyclīneus, *a*, *um*. (Πολὺς, many; κλίνη, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied by Lamaroux to a Family (*Polyclineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Polyparia sarcoides*, that are joined so as to exercise a common life independently of that which each separately enjoys. They are the *Tethya composita* of Savigny; the *Tunicata Bothryllaria* of Lamarck. Fr. anal. *polyclinė*, adj.

Polyclinica. See *Policlinice*.

Pŏlyclīnītes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family of the *Tethydes*, comprehending the *Tunicata*, which are united by a common envelope and correspond to the preceding Family. Fr. anal. *polyclinites*, m. pl.

Pŏlyclōnos. } (Πολὺς, much; κλὼν, a
Pŏlyclōnus, *a*, *um*. } branch.) *Bot.* Having many branches, as the *Salsola polyclonos*; the same as *Ramosus*; formerly applied as an epithet of *Artemisia*. Fr. anal. *polyclone*, adj.; syn. *rameux*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielästig*, adj.

Pŏlycoc'cus, *a*, *um*. (Πολὺς, much; κόκκος, a kernel.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to fruits composed of many kernels or seeds, as the *dieresilis* of the *Alisma plantago*, the *regma* of the *Hura crepitans*. Fr. anal. *polycoque*, adj.

Polycometrum. See *Pelvimeter*.

Pŏlў'cŏmus, *a*, *um*. (Πολὺς, much; κόμη, the the hair.) *Zoöl.* Having much hair. The *Colobus polycomus* has the head, neck, the upper part of the face, the shoulders and breast garnished with long tufted hairs, disposed in form of a domino. Fr. anal. *polycome*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielhaarig*, adj.

Pŏlўconchæ'us, *a*, *um*. (Πολὺς, many; κόγχη, a shell.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Klein to a part of the *Testacea multivalvia*, the *Anatifa*, and it serves also to designate the animals which Blainville afterwards termed *Polyplaxiphora*. Fr. anal. *polyconque*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielschalig*, adj.

Pŏlўco'pria, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; κόπρος, dung.) *Med.* Term for an excessive evacuation of dung or excrement. Fr. anal. *polycoprie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Abgang einer grossen Menge Koth*.

Pŏlўcŏtўlāris, *is*, *e*. (Πολὺς, many; κοτύλη, a cavity.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Polycotylaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa Myzocephala*, which have many pairs of air-holes or suckers bordering the posterior part of the body. Fr. anal. *polycotylaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielhöhlig*, adj.

Pŏlўcŏtўlēdō'neus, *a*, *um*. (Πολὺς, many; κοτυληδὼν, a cotyledon.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to embryoes the cotyledons of which are verticillated, *i. e.* present more than two, situated on the same horizontal plane, as in the *Taxidium distichum*. Mirbel established a Division (*Polycotyledoneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the vegetable kingdom, to which he referred the plants with more than two cotyledons: polycotyledo'neous. Fr. anal. *polycotylédoné*, adj.

Pŏlўcŏtўlēdŏnus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to vegetables having more than two cotyledons; used by Turpin in a more general sense, however, to plants having more than one cotyledon: polycotyle'donous. Fr. anal. *polycotylédon*, adj.

Pŏlÿcŏ'tÿlus, *a*, *um*. (Πολὺς, many; κοτύλη, a cavity.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Polycotyla*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acalepha cyclomorpha*, having four to eight lateral and open cavities for their ovaries. Fr. anal. *polycotyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *viel-höhlig*, adj.

Pŏlÿcy'clĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Πολὺς, many; κύκλος, a circle; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Polycyclica*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda polythalama*, having a discoid or turriculated shell, each turn of the spire of which is divided interiorly into a row of spacious cavities. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *polycyclique*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielzirkelig*, adj.

Pŏlycyēsia, *æ*, f. } (Πολὺς, many; κύησις, **Pŏlycyēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. } conception or gestation.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for an excessive or unusually large presence of fetuses. See *Polybrephia*. Fr. anal. *polycyésie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine mehrfache Schwangenschaft; das ungewöhnliche Dasein mehrer Leibesfrüchte.*

Pŏlÿda'cria, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; δάκρυ, a tear.) *Med.* Term for an abundant shedding of tears. Fr. anal. *polydacrie*, f. Germ. syn. *die zu häufige Absonderung der Thränen.*

Pŏlÿdactÿ'lia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a kind of monstrosity consisting in the multiplication of the fingers. Fr. anal. *polydactylie*, f. Germ. syn. *vielfingerkeit*, f.

Pŏlydac'tÿlos. } (Πολὺς, many; δάκτυλος, **Pŏlydac'tÿlus**, *a*, *um*. } a finger or toe.) *Anat., Med.* Having many fingers, or more than the natural number: polydac'tylous. Fr. anal. *polydactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *wer zu viel Finger hat.*

Pŏlydesmides, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Leach for a Family of the *Myriapoda chilognatha*, having the *Polydesmus* for their type. Should be *Polydesmidæ*, patron. m. pl. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *polydesmides*, m. pl.

Pŏlydi'psia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; διψὴ, thirst.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive thirst; a genus of the Ord. *Dysorexiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Dipsosis*. Fr. anal. *polydipsie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein krankhafte vielstärkter Durst.*

Pŏlydÿnă'mia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; δύναμις, strength.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for great power or strength: polydy'namy. Fr. anal. *polydynamie*, f. Germ. syn. *die grosse-Kraft; viel Starke.*

Pŏlyeidæ Sphrăgis. *Med., Pharm.* Old name of a *Trochiscus*, formerly celebrated as a remedy against sluggish and obstinate ulcers, Gr. anal. Πολυείδου σφραγὶς, described by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* v. ii.

Pŏlyembryŏ'nia. (Πολὺς, many; ἔμβρυον, an embryo.) *Bot.* Name by Meyen for a Family of plants with many seed kernels. Fr. anal. *polyembryonie*, f.

Polyes'chia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; ἐσχατιὰ, the extremity.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Malacarne for a Class of monster-fetuses characterized by excessive deformity of some member. Fr. anal. *polyeschie*, f.

Pŏlÿ'găla, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; γάλα, milk; from its abundant milky juice.) The herb milk-wort; a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Octandria*. Juss. *Polygaleæ*. See *Penæa*. Fr. anal. *polygala*, m. Germ. syn. *Kreuzblume*, f.

Pŏlÿ'găla Amāra. *Bot.* Systematic name of a very bitter plant which has been given freely in phthisis, etc., and as a palliative medicine deserves attention; its qualities are balsamic, corroborant, and demulcent. Fr. anal. *polygala amer*. Germ. syn. *die bittere Kreuzblume.*

Pŏlÿ'găla Chămæbu'xus. *Bot.* Linnæus's name for the dwarf box-tree.

Pŏlÿ'găla Rubel'la. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root and herb of *Polygala rubella*, or bitter *polygala*. Fr. anal. *polygala*, m. Germ. syn. *Kreuzblume*, f.

Pŏlÿ'găla Sĕ'nĕga. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant rattlesnake milk-wort, or *Seneka*, formerly esteemed as specific against the poison of the rattlesnake, and as antiphlogistic in *pleuritis*, *pneumonia*, Fr. syn. *polygala de Virginie*. Germ. syn. *Klapperschlangenwurz*, n.

Pŏlÿ'găla Vulgāris. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common milkwort, the root of which resembles in taste that of the *P. senega*, but is weaker, the leaves are very bitter, and are said to purge gently when infused in wine; also called *Amarella*. Fr. anal. *polygala vulgaire.*

Pŏlÿgălac'tia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; γάλα, milk.) *Med.* Term for excessive secretion or an overflow of milk. Fr. anal. *polygalactie*, f. Germ. syn. *Milchüberfluss*, m.

Pŏlÿgă'leus, *a*, *um*. (*Pŏlÿgăla*, the herb milk-wort.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Polygala*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Polygaleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: polyga'leous. Fr. anal. *polygalé*, adj.

Polyga'lic. (*Pŏlÿgăla*, milkwort; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *Polygala senega*, and other species; applied to an acid discovered in them by Peschier. *Pŏlÿgă'lĭcus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *polygalique*, adj.

Polygalin'. (*Pŏlÿgăla*, a genus of plants.) *Chem.* Name given to a bitter alkaline principle discovered in several species of *Polygala*. *Pŏlÿgălina*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *polygalie*, f.

Polygamia. See *Polygamius*.

Pŏlÿgă'mius, *a*, *um*. } (Πολὺς, many; γάμος, a **Pŏlÿ'gămus**, *a*, *um*. } marriage.) *Bot.* Having male and female flowers; applied to a Linn. Class (*Polygamia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers, and also male and female flowers: polyga'mious, or poly'gamous. See *Note Cryptogamius*. Fr. anal. *polygame*, adj. Germ. syn. *vermischtzeugend*, part. adj.

Pŏlÿgas'ter, *tra*, *trum*. (Πολὺς, many; γαστὴρ, the belly or stomach.) *Zoöl.* The *Derostoma polygastrum* has an alimentary sac full of branches or communicating portions. Fr. anal. *polygastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit viel Magens.*

Pŏlÿgăs'trĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Zoöl.* Ap-

plied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a Class (*Polygastrica*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Phytozoa*, having but one mouth and many stomachs: polygas'tric. Fr. anal. *polygastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit viel Magens.*

Pŏlygĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; γεννάω, to produce.) *Mineral.* Applied to a rock which owes its origin to fragments of different rocks united by calcareous cement, as the *Gompholites polygenicus;* or to divers fragments of homogeneous rocks being united by a variable cement: polyge'nic. Fr. anal. *polygénique*, adj.

Pŏlyglot'tus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; γλῶττα, the tongue.) *Ornithol.* Applied to birds having many warblings or a much-varied song, as the *Thryothorus polyglottus.* Fr. anal. *polyglotte*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielzungig*, adj.

Pŏlygnā'thus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; γνάθος, the jaw.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Polygnathi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Insecta aptera*, having many jaws. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a type of articulated animals the head of which bears, under manducatory appendages, the jaws, as the *Crustaceæ* and *Insecta:* poly'gnathous. Fr. anal. *polygnathe*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielkinnladig*, adj.

Pŏlygom'phius, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; γομφίος, a grinder tooth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to the *Infusoria Rotifera*, each jaw of which presents many teeth attached only by the base, as the *Stephanoceros Eichhornii.* Fr. anal. *polygomphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielzähnig*, adj.

Po'lygon. (Πολὺς, many; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* Term for a figure having many, or more than four angles or corners and faces. *Pŏlygōnum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *polygone*, m. Germ. syn. *Vieleck*, f.

Polygo'nal. (*Pŏlygōnum*, a polygon.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to a polygon. *Pŏlygōnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *polygone*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieleckig*, adj.

Pŏlygŏnātum, *i,* n. (Πολὺς, many; γόνυ, a joint; from its numerous joints.) *Bot.* Name for Solomon's seal. See *Convallaria Polygonatum.*

Pŏlygōnātus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; γόνυ, the joint of grasses.) *Bot.* Applied to one of the *Gramineæ*, the haum of which has a great many joints, as the *Panicum polygonatum. Entomol.* Applied by Fabricius to a Class (*Polygonata*, nom. pl. n.) having many jaws within the lip, and corresponding in part to the *Crustaceæ Isopoda* of Latreille. Fr. anal. *polygonate*, adj.

Pŏlygŏ'neus, *a, um.* (*Pŏlygōnum*, the plant knot-grass.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Polygonum;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Polygoneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: polygo'neous. Fr. anal. *polygoné*, adj.

Pŏlygŏ'nia, *æ,* f. (*Pŏlygōnus*, fruitful.) *Bot., Med., Physiol.* Term for excessive or great fruitfulness, especially in human beings. Fr. anal. *polygonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die grosse Fruchtbarkeit.*

Pŏlygōnia, *æ,* f. (*Pŏlygōnus*, many-cornered.) *Geom.* Term for multangularity. Fr. anal. *polygonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vielwinkelichtsein*, n.

Pŏlygŏnum, *i,* n. (Πολὺς, many; γόνυ, a joint; from its numerous knots or joints.) The plant knot-grass; a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Octandria;* Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Polygoneæ.* See *Calligonum.* Fr. syn. *renouée*, f. Germ. syn. *Natterwurz*, f.

Pŏlygŏnum Avĭcŭlāre. *Bot.* Systematic name of the knot-grass, said to be useful in stopping diarrhœa, hemorrhage, etc.; also called *Centumnodia, Corrigiola, Polygonum latifolium, P. mas,* and *Sanguinaria.* See *Sanguinalis.* Fr. syn. *renouée vulgaire* or *centinode.* Germ. syn. *Vogelnöterich*, m.; *Vogelwegetritt*, m.; *Wegetritt, m.*

Pŏlygŏnum Bacci'fĕrum. *Bot.* Name for a species of *Equisetum*, or horsetail.

Pŏlygŏnum Bistor'ta. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant bistort; the root of which is used as astringent in alvine fluxes, etc. Fr. syn. *bistorte*, f. Germ. syn. *Viperwurz*, f.

Pŏlygŏnum Dĭvārĭcātum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Eastern buck-wheat plant, the roots of which reduced to meal are used as food in Siberia. Fr. syn. *blé noir de Tartarie.* Germ. syn. *der Liberische Buchwaizen.*

Pŏlygŏnum Fagŏpўrum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the buck-wheat plant, the grain of which is made into bread in Germany, Russia, and Switzerland. Fr. syn. *sarrasin*, m. Germ. syn. *Buchwaizen*, m.

Pŏlygŏnum Hydrŏ'pĭper. *Bot.* Systematic name of the poor man's pepper, biting arsmart, lake-weed, or water-pepper; formerly recommended as aperient, astringent, and diuretic. Fr. syn. *poivre d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Wasserpfeffer*, m.

Pŏlygŏnum Lātĭfŏ'lium. *Bot.* A name for the *P. aviculare.*

Pŏlygŏnum Mas. *Bot.* Another name for the *P. aviculare.*

Pŏlygŏnum Mĭ'nus. *Bot.* A name for the *Herniaria glabra*, or rupture-wort. Fr. syn. *herniaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Bruchkraut*, n.

Pŏlygŏnum Persĭcāria. *Bot.* Systematic name of the *Persicaria*, or arsmart of old writers, used as antiseptic and vulnerary; also called *Persicaria mitis* and *Plumbago.* Fr. syn. *persicaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Wasserpfeffer*, m.

Pŏlygŏnum Sĕlĕnŏĭdes. *Bot.* Systematic name for the parsley break-stone.

Pŏlygŏnus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, much; γονὴ, offspring.) *Med., Physiol.* Having numerous offspring. Fr. anal. *polygone*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit vielen Nachkomlinge.*

Pŏlygram'mus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; γραμμὴ, a line.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of *Hemitropus*, in which, besides the disposition presented by the pentarhombic variety, there are observed dark lines situated diagonally which ramify in parallel lines to the sides of the base. Fr. anal. *polygramme*, adj.

Pŏlygra'os,
Pŏlygrä'us, *a, um.* } (Πολὺς, much, or many; γράω, to devour.) *Med.* Old terms signifying multivorous; voracious. Fr. syn. *vorace*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefrässig*, adj.

Pŏly'gria, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; *ὑγρὸς*, moist.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for an abundance or excess of the humours. Fr. anal. *polygrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Safteüberfluss*, f.

Pŏlygrōma, *ătis*, n. (Πολὺς, much; *hygrōma*, a watery tumour or swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Ritgen for a large watery tumour; the same as *Staphylygroma*. Fr. anal. *polygrôme*, m.

Pŏlygūria, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; *οὖρον*, the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term used by Seidelius *in Dissert.* under this title for *Diabetes*. Fr. anal. *polygurie*, f. Germ. syn. *die häufige Ab-* or *Aussonderung des Harns*.

Pŏlygў'nius, *a, um.* } (Πολὺς, many; *γυνὴ*, a
Pŏlygўnus, *a, um.* } woman, the symbol of the pistil, or female organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having many pistils; many-pistilled; applied to an Order (*Polygynia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, which in addition to their Classic character have a great number of pistils: polygy'nious. Fr. anal. *polygyné*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielweibig*, adj.

Polyhe'dron. (Πολὺς, many; *ἕδρα*, a base.) *Geom.* Term for a solid figure consisting of many bases or sides. *Pŏlyhē'drum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *polyédre*, m. Germ. syn. *viel seitiger Körper; Vieleck*, n.

Polyhe'dral. } *Geom.* Of or belonging to a
Polyhe'dric. } polyhedron. *Pŏlyhē'drus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *polyédrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielseitig*, adj.

Polyhidria. See *Polyïdria.*

Polyhygria. See *Polygria.*

Polyhygroma. See *Polygroma.*

Polyhyperhemia. See *Polyperæmia.*

Pŏlyï'dria, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; *ἱδρὼς*, sweat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive perspiration. Fr. anal. *polyïdrie*, f. Germ. syn. *übermassiger Schweiss.* (Πολὺς; *ἴδρις*, skilful.) *Med.* Term for great skill, experience, or knowledge. Germ. syn. *grosse Wissenschaft; viel Erfuhrung; Klugheit*, f.

Pŏlyïdrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πολὺς, much; *ἱδρὼς*, sweat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Ritgen for the sweating disease; an excessive sweating. Fr. anal. *polyïdrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Schweisssucht*, f.; *das übermässige Schwitzen.*

Pŏlylă'lia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; *λαλέω*, to speak.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the imitation or mimicking of many speakers; the art or business of a mimic. Fr. and Germ. anal. *polylalie*, f.

Pŏlylĕ'pĭdus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; *λέπις*, a scale.) Having many scales. Fr. anal. *polylépide*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielschuppig*, adj.

Pŏlymĕ'lius, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; *μέλος*, a member.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Malacarne to a Class (*Polymelia*, nom. pl. n.) of monsters characterized by a multiplicity of members upon one body. Fr. anal. *polymélié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielgliederig*, adj.

Pŏlymĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Same as in *Polymerus;* terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the same elements in similar relation, but yet not combined in the same quantities: polyme'ric. See *Isomeric, Polymerus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *polymérique*, adj. Germ. anal. *polymerisch*, adj.; syn. *vieltheilig*, adj.

Pŏlymĕris'mus, *i*, m. (Πολὺς, many; *μέρος*, a part; terminal *-ισμὸς*.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the kind of monstrosity consisting in the presence of a multiplicity of parts. Fr. anal. *polymérisme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein mit vielen Gliedern versehenes Wesen.*

Pŏlymĕ'rius, *a, um.* (Same as in *Polymerus.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Bredsdorff to minerals into the composition of which there enter more than two binary bodies. *Zoöl.* Applied by Ficinus and Carus to a Class (*Polymeria*, nom. pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, having the body divided exteriorly into numerous articulations: polyme'rious. Fr. anal. *polymérié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieltheilig*, adj.

Pŏlymĕrŏsōmătus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; *μέρος*, a part; *σῶμα*, a body.) *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to an Order (*Polymerosomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Arachnides Cephalotomata*, having the body formed of a long series of rings: polymeroso'matous. Fr. anal. *polymérosomate*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieltheilenkörperig*, adj.

Pŏlў'mĕrus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; *μέρος*, a part.) *Zoöl.* Having the body composed of many parts; applied by Blainville to the *Chetopoda*, which have numerous articulations: poly'merous. Fr. anal. *polymére*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieltheilig*, adj.

Pŏlymor'phos. } (Πολὺς, many; *μορφὴ*,
Pŏlymor'phus, *a, um.* } shape.) Having many shapes, or forms; multiform. *Anat.* Formerly applied by some to the sphenoid bone, and Gr. anal. *πολύμορφον*, according to Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 21, *p.* 753, to the *Os cuboides* or *Os cubiforme:* polymor'phous. Fr. anal. *polymorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielgestaltet*, adj.

Pŏlymyārius, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; *μῦς*, a muscle.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to bivalve shells having more than three muscular impressions upon each valve, as the *Lingula.* Fr. anal. *polymyaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielmuskelig*, adj.

Polymyoplasis. See *Myopolyplasis.*

Polynemides, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Name given by Lamarck to a tribe of squamipennate fishes, having the *Polynema* for their type. It ought to be *Polynemidæ*, patron. m. pl. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *polynémides*, m. pl.

Pŏlўneu'rus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the lateral nervures of which are in very great number, as in the *Psychotria polyneura*, where each of the leaves has twenty pairs: polyneu'rous. Fr. anal. *polyneure*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielnervig*, adj.

Pŏly'ŏdon, *ōntis*, adj. (Πολὺς, many; *ὀδοὺς*, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Having many teeth, as the *Pupa polyodon*, the opening of which is furnished with from fifteen to eighteen *lamellæ*, which encroach upon it much. Fr. anal. *polyodonte*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielzähnig*, adj.

Pŏlyŏdon'tia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; *ὀδοὺς*, a

tooth.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for too great a number of teeth. Fr. anal. *polyodontie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnüberzahl*, f.

Pŏlyŏdon'tus, *a*, *um.* (Πολὺς, many; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Polyodonta*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acephalophora Lamellibranchiata*, the shell of which has its hinges formed upon each valve by a series of small teeth. Fr. anal. *polyodonte*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielzähnig*, adj.

Pŏlyomma'tĭdus, *a*, *um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Swainson to a Family (*Polyommatidæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lepidoptera Diurna*, having the *Polyommatus* for their type. Fr. anal. *polyommatide*, adj.

Pŏlyŏny'chia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; ὄνυξ, a nail.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The state of having too many nails. Fr. anal. *polyonychie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nägelüberzahl*, f.

Pŏlyophthal'mus, *a*, *um.* (Πολὺς, many; ὀφθαλμὸς, an eye.) *Entomol.* Applied to the argus butterflies because they have often a great many spots or eyes upon their wings: polyophthal'mous. Fr. anal. *polyophthalme*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielaugig*, adj.

Pŏlyŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; ὄπτομαι, to see.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for an affection of the organs of sight in which the objects are multiplied; multiple vision: polyo'py. Fr. anal. *polyopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vielsehen*, n.

Pŏ'lyops, *ŏpis*, f. (Πολὺς, many; ὄψ, the eye.) *Med.*, *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* Term by Geoffroy Sainte-Hilaire for a monster, from the union of two individuals by the body, and the head of which bears four eyes. Fr. anal. *polyops*, m.

Polyopsis. The same as *Polyopia.*

Pŏlyor'chis, *ĭdis*, f. (Πολὺς, many; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for one having more than two testicles. The same as *Multitestis.* Fr. anal. *polyorchis*, m. Germ. syn. *Polyorchiden*, m.

Pŏlyore'xia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; ὄρεξις, appetite.) *Med.* Term by Albert for excessive appetite or hunger. Fr. anal. *polyorexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vielhunger*, m.

Pŏlyos'teon.
Pŏlyos'teum, *i*, n. (Πολὺς, many; ὀστεόν, a bone.) *Anat.* Old term for the *tarsus*, which consists of many bones, and is also called *Pedion.* Fr. syn. *tarse*, m. Germ. syn. *Fusswurzel*, f.

Pŏlyovŭlātus, *a*, *um.* (Πολὺς, many; *ovum*, an egg.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* A faulty term sometimes used to designate a lodge or portion of the internal space of the ovary containing a great number of ovules. Fr. anal. *polyovulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit viel Eichen.*

Pŏlypæ'dia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; παῖς, an infant.) *Med.*, *Obstet.*, *Physiol.* Term by Breschet for a kind of organic deviations characterised by an anomaly in the number of fetuses at the same gestation: polype'dious. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *polypédie*, f.

Pŏlypārium, *ii*, n. (*Pŏlypus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Reaumur to the habitation of those *polypi* that live in numbers of individuals more or less considerable. Fr. anal. *polypier*, m. Germ. syn. *Polypengehäuse*, f.

Pŏlypathēs, adj.
Pŏlypă'thĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Πολὺς, many; πάθος, disease; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Having many diseases mental and bodily: polypa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *polypathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Polypathie betreffend.*

Pŏlypă'thia, *æ*, f. (Same as preceding.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* The state of one having many diseases mental and bodily: poly'pathy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *polypathie*, f.

Pŏly'pĕræ'mia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; *hyperæmia.*) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for excessive or general *hyperæmia*, equivalent to *Polyplethora*, *Plethora universalis*, or *Pantoplethora.* Fr. anal. *polyperémie*, f. Germ. syn. *allgemeine Vollblutigkeit.*

Pŏlypĕtă'leus, *a*, *um.*
Pŏlypĕ'tălus, *a*, *um.* (Πολὺς, many; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having many petals; applied to a Juss. Order (*Polypetaleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: polypeta'leous. Fr. anal. *polypétalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit viel Blumenblattern.*

Pŏlypĕtă'lia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Term for the state of a polypetalous corol, or of a plant with polypetalous flowers. Fr. and Germ. anal. *polypétalie*, f.

Pŏlypĕ'tălus, *a*, *um.* (Πολὺς, many; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having many petals; applied to a corol composed of many free and distinct pieces which fall separately from each other: polype'talous. Fr. anal. *polypétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielblumenblattrig*, adj.

Pŏlyphă'gia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; φάγω, to eat.) *Med.* Term for excessive eating or gluttony. Fr. anal. *polyphagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefrässigkeit*, f.

Pŏlyphăgus, *a*, *um.* (Πολὺς, much; φάγω, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Eating much, as the *Palinurus polyphagus*: poly'phagous. Fr. anal. *polyphage*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielfressend*, part. adj.

Pŏlyphar'măcos.
Pŏlyphar'măcus, *a*, *um.* (Πολὺς, many; φάρμακον, a medicine.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Anciently applied to the qualities or powers of medicines applicable to many diseases, and so the same as *Polychrestus*; or rather, to compound medicines consisting of many substances, according to Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* i. 1. Fr. anal. *polypharmaque*, adj.

Pŏlyphel'mins, *inthis*, f. (*Pŏlypus*; ἕλμινς, a worm.) *Med.*, *Pathol.*, *Zoöl.* Term for a polypal intestinal worm. Fr. anal. *polyphelminthe*, f. Germ. syn. *polypenartig Eingeweidthier.*

Pŏlyphŏrum, *i*, n. (Πολὺς, many; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Term by Richard for a protuberance situated under the ovary and of which the superior part becomes the common receptacle of many ovaries, as in the *Ranunculus.* Applied by some authors to the round and fleshy axis of the strawberry plant: the po'lyphore. Fr. anal. *polyphore*, m. Germ. syn. *Vielträger*, m.

Pŏlyphŏrus, *a*, *um.* (Πολὺς, much; φέρω, to bear.) Bearing or yielding much; fruit-

ful: poly'phorous. Fr. anal. *polyphore*, adj. *vieltragend*, part. adj.

Pŏlyphrag'mus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; φράγμα, a hedge.) *Zoöl.* Having many divisions, as the calcareous tubes of the *Serpulorbis polyphragma*, which are interrupted by many diaphragms towards the base. Fr. anal. *polyphragme*, adj.

Pŏlyphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having many leaves. Applied to a calyx, as in the *Cheiranthus;* to an involucre as in the *Cynara scolymus;* to a *spatha*, formed of many pieces, as in the *Corypha;* to a pennate leaf having many pairs of folioles, as in the *Nissolia polyphyllus;* to a mushroom, the hat of which has inferiorly numerous *laminæ*, as the *Agaricus polyphyllus:* polyphyl'lous. Fr. anal. *polyphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielblattrig*, adj.

Pŏlyphy'pŏdes'meus, *i*, m. (*Pŏlŭpus; hypŏdesmeus*, a *subligator* or underbinder.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an instrument for tying a cord round the neck of a *polypus* to destroy its vitality and so effect its decay. Fr. anal. *polyphypodesme*, m. Germ. syn. *Polypenunterbinder*, m.

Pŏlў'phўtus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; φύτον, a plant.) *Bot.* Containing many plants; applied to *genera* having numerous species: poly'phytous. Fr. anal. *polyphyte*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielpflanzig*, adj.

Pŏlўpiārius, *a, um.* (*Pŏlŭpus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (*Polypiaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Actinozoaria*, very slender and provided with filiform *tentacula* in a single row and in small number. Fr. anal. *polypiaire*, adj.

Pŏlўpĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pŏlŭpus; fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing *polypi:* polypi'ferous. Fr. anal. *polypifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *polypentragend*, part. adj.

Poly'piform. (*Pŏlŭpus*, a certain kind of tumour; *forma*, likeness.) *Med., Surg.* Like, or of the appearance of a *polypus. Pŏlŭpĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *polypiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *polypenförmig*, adj.

Pŏlўpīŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; πῖον, fat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excess of fat. See *Polysarcosis.* Fr. anal. *polypionie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fettüberfluss*, m.

Pŏlypīŏtēs, *es*, f. Same as preceding.

Pŏlўpīria, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; πεῖρα, an attempt or trial.) *Med.* Term for great experience, or for skill or wisdom founded upon it. Fr. anal. *polypirie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vielerfahrenheit*, f.; *praktische Klugheit.*

Pŏlyplăcŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; πλὰξ, a plain; φέρω, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Polyplacophora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda;* by Menke to a sub-Order of the *Gasteropoda Cyclobranchiata*, the body of which is covered by a longitudinal series of calcareous pieces, imbricated or not: polyplaco'phorous. Fr. anal. *polyplacophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielebentragend*, part. adj.

Polypla'xius, *a, um.* } The same as the
Pŏlyplaxĭ'phŏrus, *a, um.* } preceding term; the former of these two is an abridgement of the latter.

Pŏlyplēthōra, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; πληθώρη, fulness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive *plethora.* Fr. anal. *polyplέthore*, f. Germ. syn. *eine starke Plethora.*

Pŏlўpŏ'dia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; πούς, a foot.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a genus of monstrosities having supernumerary feet. Fr. anal. *polypodie*, f. Germ. syn. *vielfussigkeit*, f.

Pŏlўpŏdiāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Kaulfuss, Bosc, R. Brown, Kunth, etc. to a tribe (*Polypodiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Filices*, having the *Polypodium* for their type: polypodia'ceous. Fr. anal. *polypodiacé*, adj.

Pŏlypŏdītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Πολυποδίτης.) *Med., Pharm.* Old epithet of wine made from the *Polypodium*, described by Aëtius, iii. 60, 61. See *Note Aërolites.*

Pŏlўpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (Πολὺς, many; πούς, a foot; from its numerous roots.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Filices.* Juss. *Filicoideæ.* Fr. anal. *polypode*, m. Germ. syn. *Farnkraut*, n.

Pŏlўpŏ'dium Acŭleātum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the spear-pointed fern, formerly in use; also called *Filix aculeata.*

Pŏlўpŏ'dium Ba'rometz. (Russ. *Baran'*, a sheep.) *Bot.* Name of a singular plant, commonly called the Tartarian, or Scythian lamb, from its resemblance to a lamb; it is now referred to the genus *Aspidium.* See *Phytotherion.* Fr. syn. *phytothérion*, m. Germ. syn. *Pflanzentotrie*, n.; *Scythische Lamm.*

Pŏlўpŏ'dium Calăguāla. *Bot.* Name of a plant, the root of which, called *Radix calagualæ*, is said to be efficacious in curing abscesses, contusions, dropsy, and pleurisy.

Pŏlўpŏ'dium Fĭlix Mas. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant male fern, or polypody; termed also *Aspidium filix mas.* Fr. syn. *fougère male.* Germ. syn. *Harnskraut mannlich.*

Pŏlўpŏ'dium Quercīnum. *Bot.* A name for the *Polypodium vulgare.*

Pŏlўpŏ'dium Vulgāre. *Bot.* Polypody of the oak, the root of which was formerly used in decoction as purgative. Fr. anal. *polypode vulgaire.* Germ. syn. *Engelsüss*, n.

Pŏlў'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; πούς, a foot.) Having many feet. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to a sub-Order (*Polypoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Insecta Aptera*, having more than eight feet, but less than fifty. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to an Order of the *Holothurides*, the body of which is supplied with *tentacula* that serve for feet. The *Lepisma polypoda* has each ring of the abdomen provided laterally with a spine like a small foot. Independently of its six feet, the *Machilis polypoda* has the abdomen terminated by articulated appendages like bristles: poly'podous. Fr. anal. *polypode*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielfussig*, adj.

Polypody. *Bot.* Common name for *Polypodium.*

Pŏlўpœ'cus, *i*, m. (*Pŏlŭpus; οἶκος*, a house.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for *Corallium*, or coral; the house or dwelling of *polypi.* Fr. anal. *polypœce*, m. Germ. syn. *Polypenwohnung*, f.

Polypohelmins. See *Polyphelmins.*

Pŏlўpŏ'reus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Polyporei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenomycetes* with the hat, having the *Polyporus* for their type: polypo'reous. Fr. anal. *polyporé*, adj.

Pŏlў'pŏrus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; πόρος, a pore or opening.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Polypora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Elminthaprocta Hirudiformia*, having at least two air-vents or suckers: poly'porous. Fr. anal. *polypore*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielöffnungig*, adj.

Pŏlў'pŏrus Officīnālis. *Bot.* Term for the *Boletus laricis.* Germ. syn. *der wohlriechende Lärchenschwamm.*

Pŏlўpŏ'sia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; πόσις, a drinking.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the drinking disease. Fr. anal. *polyposie*, f. Germ. syn. *Trinksucht*, f.

Pŏlўpōsus, *a, um.* (*Pŏlўpus*, a certain tumour; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having *polypi*, or a tumour like a *polypus:* po'lypous, or po'lypal. See *Angina Polyposa.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *polypeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *polypenartig*, adj.

Pŏlypragmŏ'sўne, *es*, f. (Πολὺς, much; πράσσω, to do.) *Med.* Term formerly applied to officiousness or meddlesomeness in practice. Fr. anal. *polypragmosyne*, f. Germ. syn. *Vielbeschäftigtsein*, n.

Pŏly'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; πτέρον, a wing or a feather.) *Entomol.* Having many or more than two wings. *Ornithol.* Applied similarly as to feathers: poly'pterous. Fr. anal. *polyptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit vielen Flügeln; mit vielen Federn.*

Pŏ'lўpus, *i*, m. (Πολὺς, many; πούς, a foot.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a tumour originating in the nose, *uterus*, or *vagina;* so named from its having numerous ramifications like legs or feet. See *Cercosis. Zoöl.* Applied by Cuvier, Lamarck, Latreille and Goldfuss to a Class (*Polypi*, nom. pl.) of the animal kingdom, comprehending the radiated animals, the mouth of which is surrounded by numerous *cilia*, *tentacula*, or mobile lobes; by Reaumur and B. Jussieu, because the *tentacula* with which they are supplied are extended analogous to the arms of the marine animal which the ancients termed πολύπους. See *Multipes.* Fr. anal. *polype*, m. Germ. anal. *Polyp*, m.

Pŏlўpўrēnus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; πυρὴν, the stone of fruit.) *Bot.* Having many stones: polypyre'nous. Fr. anal. *polypyrène*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit vielen Kernen.*

Pŏlyrhi'zus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having many roots, as the *Lemna polyrhiza*, which shoots numerous roots upwards; applied by de Candolle to the parasite plants which adhere by their base or their pivot to the root, at the expense of which they are nourished, and shoot out, besides, above the pivot, a number of free roots, not parasites, as the *Monotropa:* polyrhi'zous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *polyrhize*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielwurzelig*, adj.

Pŏlyrhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Polyrhyncha*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Subannelidaria Bothrocephala*, the cephalic enlargement of which is provided with from two to four tentaculiform appendages: polyrhyn'chous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *polyrhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielschnabelig*, adj.

Pŏlyrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* Term for an excessive discharge or flow. The same as *Profluvium.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *polyrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein verstärkter Flussigkeit.*

Pŏlўsar'cia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; σὰρξ, flesh.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an increased bulk of body beyond what is healthy; arising from an over-accumulation of fat in the adipose membranes; unwieldy corpulency; fatness; obesity; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Adeliparia, Polysomatia.* Fr. anal. *polysarcie*, f. Germ. anal. *Polysarkie*, f.

Pŏlўsarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πολὺς, much; *sarcōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an excessive *sarcosis*, or growth of flesh; obesity. See *Adiposis, Polypionia.* Fr. anal. *polysarcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die zu grosse Fleischwucherung.*

Pŏlўsar'cus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, much; σὰρξ, flesh.) *Med.* Having much flesh; obese, or fleshy. Fr. anal. *polysarque*, adj. Germ. syn. *viel befleischt.*

Pŏlyscĕ'lia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; σκέλος, the leg and foot.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a genus of monstrosities characterized by a greater number of feet than there ought to be. Fr. anal. *polyscélie*, f. Germ. syn. *vielschenkelkeit*, f.

Pŏlyschĭ'dia, *æ*, f. (Πολυσχιδία.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a splitting into many parts; diversity; applied to diseases, etc. Fr. anal. *polyschidie*, f. Germ. syn. *Eintheilungssucht*, f.

Pŏlyschis'tus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, much; σχίζω, to split.) Much or many times split, cloven, separated or divided. Fr. anal. *polyschiste*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielgetheilt*, adj.; *viel gespalten.*

Polyscopium. See *Stethopolyscopium.*

Pŏlўsēcus, *i*, m. (Πολὺς, many; σηκὸς, a pen or fold.) *Bot.* Term by Desvaux for a fruit of which the separate *loculamenta* proceed from many ovaries, but are monosperm, indehiscent, and borne by a receptacle distinct from the disc and in the form of a column, as in the *Fragaria.* Fr. anal. *polysèque*, m.

Pŏlўsĕ'pălus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; *sĕpălum*, a sepal.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx, or to a simple perianth when composed of many distinct segments which fall separately, as in the *Lilium;* or seem isolated the one from the other, as in the *Cheiranthus:* polyse'palous. Fr. anal. *polysepalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielkelchblattrig*, adj.

Pŏlўsētus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; *sēta*, a bristle.) *Bot.* Having long hairs like bristles, as the leaves of the *Diodia polyseta:* polyse'tous. Fr. anal. *polysète*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielsauborstig*, adj.

Pŏlўsiā'lia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; σίαλον,

spittle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an excessive flow of the saliva or spittle. The same as *Ptyalismus.* Fr. anal. *polysialie*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelüberfluss*, m.

Pŏlÿsōmă'tia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; σῶμα, flesh.) *Med.* Old term for corpulency; the same as *Polysarcia.* Fr. syn. *polysarcie*, f. Germ. syn. *Polysarkie*, f.

Pŏlÿsōmia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, many; σῶμα, a body.) *Med., Physiol.* Name by Malacarne for a Class of monsters characterized by the multiplication of the body. Fr. anal. *polysomie*, f. Germ. syn. *vielkörperig*, adj.

Pŏlyspas'tum, *i*, n. (Πολὺς, many; σπάω, to draw.) *Surg.* Old term for a kind of windlass with many pulleys, used for reducing dislocations; it is referred to Archimedes, as its inventor.

Polysper'matous. } (Πολὺς, many; σπέρμα, a
Polysper'mous. } seed.) *Bot.* Having many seeds; many-seeded. *Pŏlysper'mătus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *polysperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielsaamig*, adj.

NOTE.—The first of these terms only is correct, though both are in use.

Pŏlysper'mĭcus, *a, um.* The same as *Polyspermatus.*

Pŏly'spŏrus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; σπόρα, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied to a conceptacle, a *theca*, a *sporidium* of a cryptogamious plant, which contains many spores, as the *Botrytis polyspora:* poly'sporous. Fr. anal. *polysporé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielkelmkornig*, adj.

Pŏlystă'chyus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; στάχυς, an ear.) *Bot.* Having many ears, as the *Andropogon polystachyus:* polysta'chyous. Fr. anal. *polystachyé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielöhrig*, adj.

Pŏlystĕmŏnis, *is, e.* (Πολὺς, many; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Haller to a Class of plants in the system established by him, in which the stamens are superior in number to the petals. Fr. anal. *polystémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielstaubfadig*, adj.

Pŏlystĕthoscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. } (Πολὺς, many; *stĕ-*
Pŏlystĕtho'scŏpum, *i*, n. } *thoscŏpium.*) *Med.* Term for an instrument for various uses as a stethoscope. See *Stethopolyscopium.* Fr. anal. *polystéthoscope*, m. Germ. anal. *Polystethoskop*, m.

Pŏlystig'mus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; στίγμα, a *stigma.*) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to plants having many pistillary organs in each flower. Fr. anal. *polystigmé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielnarbig*, adj.

Pŏly'stŏma, *ătis*, n. (Πολὺς, many; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of worms in Rudolphi's arrangement. Fr. anal. *polystome*, m. Germ. syn. *Vielmaul*, n.

Pŏly'stŏma Pinguĭ'cŭlum. *Zoöl.* Name given to a species discovered by Treutler in a fatty tumour covering the ovary of a woman who died in labour. Fr. anal. *polystome pinguicule.* Germ. syn. *das fett Vielmaul.*

Pŏly'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to parasitic plants, the base of the trunk of which adheres to the root they have grown upon, and which send out a multitude of ramous fibrils, each ramification of which terminates by a sucker implanted upon that of the same root, as in the *Lathræa squamaria:* poly'stomous. Fr. anal. *polystome*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielmundig*, adj.

Pŏlystўlus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; στῦλος, a pillar or style.) *Bot.* Having many styles, as the ovary of the *Phytolacca:* polysty'lous. Fr. anal. *polystyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielgriffelig*, adj.

Pŏlÿsulphŭrētum, *i*, n. (Πολὺς, many; *sulphŭrētum.*) *Chem.* Name for a sulphurous sulphuret, *i. e.* for a combination of a sulphuret with sulphur, which takes place in many varied proportions: a polysul'phuret. Fr. anal. *polysulfure*, m.

Pŏlÿsymme'tria, *æ*, f. (Πυλὺς, many; *symmetria.*) Excessive symmetry, or multiplied symmetry. Fr. and Germ. anal. *polysymmetrie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein vielseitiges Ebenmaass.*

Polytech'nic. (Πολὺς, many; τέχνη, art; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to many, or several of the arts and sciences. *Pŏlÿtech'nĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *polytechnique*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielkunstlich*, adj.

Pŏlythălămāceus, *a, um.* (*Pŏlythălămus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Polythalamacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda*, having the body inclosed, in greater or less part, in the first *loculamentum* of a polythalamous shell: polythalama'ceous. Fr. anal. *polythalamacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielkammerig*, adj.

Pŏlythălă'meus, *a, um.* (Same as *Polythalamus.*) *Bot.* Applied by Palissot-Beauvois to a Section (*Polythalameæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having dissimilar *locustæ* upon the same axis, or upon separate axes, some neuter, male or female, the others polygamous or hermaphrodite. Fr. anal. *polythalamé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielkammerig*, adj.

Pŏlythă'lămus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; θάλαμος, a chamber.) *Conchol.* Applied to a univalve shell which has its cavity separated into many *loculamenta* by as many partitions: polytha'lamous. *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck, Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Section or Family (*Polythalami*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Cephalopoda*, the interior of the shell of which is divided into many *loculamenta.* Fr. anal. *polythalame*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielkammerig*, adj.

Pŏlythēleus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; θηλὴ, a nipple.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to plants with many ovaries in each flower. Fr. anal. *polythélé*, adj. Germ. syn. *brustwurzig*, adj.

Polythrix, *trichos*, adj. See *Polytrichus.*

Pŏlÿ'tŏmus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, much; τέμνω, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to leaves the median nervure of which, not the foliaceous part, is combined with the common petiole, but without articulation, which distinguishes them from compound leaves: poly'tomous. Fr. anal. *polytome*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielgeschnitten*, adj.

Pŏlÿ'tŏmus, *i*, m. (Same as preceding.) *Med.*,

Surg. Name of an instrument described by Osborne (Dub. Journ., July 1833): a polytome. Fr. anal. *polytome*, m. Germ. anal. *Polytom*, n.; syn. *Vielschneider*, m.

Pŏlytrĭ'chia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; θρὶξ, hair.) *Med.* Term for too much hair. Fr. anal. *polytrichie*, f. Germ. syn. *Haarüberfluss*, m.

Pŏly'trĭchoīdeus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Farnrohr, Arnott and Bridel to a tribe (*Polytrichoideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Musci*, having the *Polytrichum* for their type. Fr. anal. *polytrichoïdé*, adj.

Pŏly'trĭchum, *i*, n. (Πολὺς, much; θρὶξ, hair.) *Bot.* A name for the *Adiantum capillus Veneris.*

Pŏly'trĭchus, *a*, *um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Having long and abundant hair, as the legumes and peduncles of the *Cytisus polytrichus.* *Entomol.* The synonyme *Polythrix* is similarly applied, as the face of the *Vespertilio polythrix.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a Family (*Polytrichi*, nom. pl.) of the microscopic *Gymnodea*, having the body surrounded or covered with hairs: poly'trichous. Fr. anal. *polytrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielhaarig*, adj.

Pŏly'trŏchus, *a*, *um.* (Πολὺς, many; τροχὴ, a wheel.) *Zoöl.* Applied by G. C. Ehrenberg to two Families (*Polytrocha*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Infusoria Rotifera*, having many crowns of hairs: poly'trochous. Fr. anal. *polytroche*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielradig*, adj.

Pŏlytrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive nutrition: poly'trophy. Fr. anal. *polytrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *die stärke Ernährung.*

Pŏlytrŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Πολὺς, much; τρέπω, to turn.) *Crystall.* Name by Brewster to indicate the *phœnomena* presented by certain crystals of the topaz of Brazil, in which the successive *laminæ*, which by their superposition form the prism of that stone, have their principal sections inclined one above another under the different angles. Fr. anal. *polytropie*, f.

Pŏlytŷ'pius, *a*, *um.* (Same as *Polytypus.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck to a tribe (*Polytypia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Trachelides*, because it seems to embrace several small Families: polyty'pious. Fr. anal. *polytypien*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielvorbildig*, adj.

Pŏly'tўpus, *a*, *um.* (Πολὺς, many; τύπος, a type.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to the *genera* of plants which contain many species; by Mirbel to species attached the one to the other like the links of a chain, following each other without marked interruption, and passing into each other by insensible gradations: poly'typous. Fr. anal. *polytype*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielvorbildig*, adj.

Pŏlyūrēsia, *æ*, f.
Pŏlyūrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Πολὺς, much; οὕρησις, a making or passing water.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an excessive passing of urine; the same as *Diabetes.* Fr. anal. *polyurésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die haufige Ab- und Aussonderung des Harns.*

Pŏlyzōnus, *a*, *um.* (Πολὺς, many; ζώνη, a a girdle.) *Ornithol.* Having or marked by many zones, as the *Picus polyzonus.* Fr. anal. *polyzone*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielgurtelig*, adj.

Pŏlyzōus, *a*, *um.* (Πολὺς, many; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. Thompson to animals which their solid envelope has caused to be classed among the *Zoophyta*, but which from their organization appertain, according to him, to the *Mollusca acephala*; so called because they at once resemble the *genera* of different Classes. Such are the *Ascidieæ* and *Actiniæ.* Fr. anal. *polyzoaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielthierisch*, adj.

Pōma, *ătis*, n. (Πῶμα.) *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Potio*; a drink. Fr. syn. *potion*, f.; *boisson*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzeneitrank*, m.; *Trank*, m. *Ichthyol.* The *operculum* or covering of the gills. Fr. syn. *opercule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kiemendeckel*, m.

Pōma, *æ*, f. See *Pome.*

Pōmāceum, *i*, n. (*Pōmum*, an apple.) The fermented juice of apples; cider. Fr. syn. *cidre*, m. Germ. syn. *Apfelwein*, m.

Pōmāceus, *a*, *um.* (*Pōmum*, an apple.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to an apple; applied to a Juss. Order (*Pomaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants. Applied to a tribe (*Pomaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rosaceæ* by Ventenat and de Candolle, erected into a Family by Lindley and Kunth: poma'ceous. Fr. anal. *pomacé*, adj.

Pōmam'bra, *æ*, f. (As if *Pōmum ambræ*, an apple of ambergris.) *Med., Pharm.* Name for an oderiferous ball made of ambergris, civet, musk, aromatic substances, etc. Fr. anal. *pomambre*, f, Germ. syn. *Ambraapfel*, m.

Pōma'stŏmus, *a*, *um.* (Πῶμα, a lid; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Ferussac and Menke to a sub-Order of the *Gasteropoda Ctenobranchia*, corresponding to the *Trachelipoda phytiphaga* of Lamarck. Fr. anal. *pomastome*, adj.

Pōmătobran'chius, *a*, *um.* (Πῶμα, a lid; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Schweigger, Fischer and Eichwald to a Family (*Pomatobranchia*, nom. pl. n.), by Menke to an Order, of the *Gasteropoda*, in which the lamellous *branchiæ* are more or less hidden by the mantle, and corresponding to the *Tectibranchia* of Cuvier, the *Monopleurobranchiata* of Blainville. Fr. anal. *pomatobranche*, adj.

Pōmă'tōmus, *a*, *um.* (Πῶμα, a lid; τομὴ, a cut.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a genus (*Pomatomi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Atractosomata*, having scales on the opercules of the gills. *pomatome*, adj.

Pōmātum, *i*, n. (*Pōmum*, an apple.) *Pharm.* Formerly applied to an ointment made of lard and apples; but now, only to greasy preparations for dressing the hair, etc. Fr. anal. *pommade*, f. Germ. syn. *Apfelsalbe*, f.

Pome. (*Pomum*, an apple, or fruit.) *Bot.* Name given to a fleshy indehiscent pericarp, formed of a semi-inferior ovary consisting of from two to five carpels, or of the calyx and ovary united, as in the *Pomaceæ*; also termed *Melonida.* *Pōma*, *æ*, f.

Pomegra'nate. (*Pōmum*, an apple; *grānātus*, having grains or seeds.) *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Punica granatum*. Fr. syn. *pomme de grénade*. Germ. syn. *Granat-apfel*, m.

Pomĕrīdiānus, *a*, *um*. (*Post*, after; *mĕrīdiānus*, pertaining to noon.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the flowers of which open in the afternoon, as the *Mesembryanthemum pomeridianum*. Fr. anal. *poméridien*, adj.

Pōmĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Pōmum*, an apple; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing apples: pomi'ferous. Fr. anal. *pomifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *apfeltragend*, part. adj.

Pōmĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Pōmum*, an apple; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.*, *Entomol.* Having the round form of an apple, as the urns of the *Grimmia pomiformis*, and the abdomen of the *Vespa pomiformis*: po'miform. Fr. anal. *pomiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *apfelförmig*, adj.

Pōmŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. (*Pōmum*, fruit; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise on fruits: pomo'logy. Fr. anal. *pomologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fruchtlehre*, f.

Pompholix. See *Pompholyx*.

Pomphŏlygēron. } (N. of Πομφολυγηρὸς, swell-
Pomphŏlygērum, } ing into vesicles.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Old term for a plaster, πομφολυγηρὸν ἔμπλάστρον, of a vesicatory kind, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 563.

Pomphŏlygŏdermītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pomphŏlyx*, a *bulla* or vesicle; *dermātītis*, inflammation of the skin.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for bullous *dermatitis*. Should be *Pompholygodermatitis*. Fr. anal. *pompholygodermite*, f. Germ. syn. *ein (gleichsam brand-) blasiger Hautausschlag auch wol Pompholyx genannt*.

Pomphŏlygōdēs, adj. (*Pomphŏlyx*, a small vesicle or *bulla*; terminal -ώδης.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Having or full of *Pompholyx*: pompho'lygous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pompholygeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *blasig*, adj.

Pomphŏlygōtus, *a*, *um*. (Πομφολυγόω, to make to bubble or boil.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Having one or more *bullæ* or vesicles. Fr. anal. *pompholygote*, adj. Germ. syn. *wie eine Blase gemacht; mit einer oder mehren Blasen versehen*.

Pom'phŏlyx, *ŭgis*, f. (Πομφὸς, a bladder.) *Chem.* An ancient name for the protoxide of zinc. Fr. anal. *pompholix*, m. Germ. syn. *unreines Zinkoxyd*. *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a small vesicle or bladder especially containing water; also, a skin disease in which there is an eruption of *bullæ* without inflammation round them, and unattended by fever. Fr. anal. *pompholyx*, f.

Pom'phos. } (Πέμφιξ, a *bulla* or vesicle.)
Pom'phus, *i*, m. } *Med.*, *Pathol.* Old term for a tumid eminence of the skin, red, and containing humour; similar to a reddish *papula*. Fr. syn. *bulle*, f. Germ. syn. *Blase*, f.

Pompĭ'lius, *a*, *um*. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille, Goldfuss and Eichwald to a tribe (*Pompilii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenoptera fodicentia*, having the *Pompilus* for their type. Fr. anal. *pompilien*, adj.

Pōmum, *i*, n. (Probably allied to πῶμα, a drink; from their juicy nature, whereby they serve to satisfy thirst.) *Bot.* An apple; a fleshy pericarp, or seed-vessel, inclosing a tough capsule with several seeds. Fr. anal. *pomme*, f. Germ. syn. *Apfel*, m.

Pōmum Adāmi. (From the fanciful idea of a part of the forbidden fruit which Adam ate, having stuck in his throat.) *Anat.* Adam's apple; a term for the prominence of the anterior part of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx forming an angular projection on the fore part of the neck. Fr. anal. *pomme d'Adam*. Germ. syn. *der Adam's Apfel*.

Pōmum Amōris. *Bot.* The apple of love, or Love-apple; a name for the fruit of the *Solanum lycopersicum*. Fr. anal. *pomme d'amour*. Germ. syn. *Liebesapfel*, m.

Ponderābĭ'lĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Pondĕro*, to weigh.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the quality of that which is supposed to have weight; a property devolving upon all matter, in the system of philosophers who do not admit the corporeity of light, caloric, and electricity: ponderabi'lity. Fr. anal. *ponderabilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Wägbarkeit*, f.

Ponderōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Pondĕro*, to weigh; terminal *-ōsus*.) Heavy; weighty; pon'derous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *pesant*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwer*, adj.

Pon'dus, *ĕris*, n. (*Pendo*, to poise, balance, or weigh.) The determinate quantity of anything, fixed by its weight. *Pharm.* Formerly applied the same as *Libra*, a pound weight, or twelve ounces. Fr. syn. *poids*, m. Germ. syn. *Gewicht*, f.; *das Gewichte eines Pfundes*.

Pons, *tis*, m. (*Pendeo*, to hang: because it seems to hang in the air.) A bridge. Fr. anal. *pont*, m. Germ. syn. *Brücke*, f.

Pons Varolii. *Anat.* See *Varolii, Pons*.

Pon'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Pontus*, the Euxine sea; terminal *-ĭcus*.) Of or belonging to the Euxine sea, or its borders. See *Artemisia Pontica*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pontique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Pons betreffend*.

Pon'tĭcum Mel. Name for a species of honey of a poisonous quality found in Heraclea, which was said to produce effects similar to those of aconite.

Pontedereus. The same as .

Pontederiāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Pontederiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by Kunth, having the *Pontederia* for their type. Fr. anal. *pontédériacé*, adj.

Pontŏgal'lus, *a*, *um*. (Πόντος, the sea; *gallus*, a cock.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Lesson to a Family (*Pontogalli*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gallinaceæ*, which advance into the sea when compelled by the wind. Fr. anal. *pontogalle*, adj.

Poor Man's Pepper. *Bot.* A common name for the *Polygonum hydropiper*. Fr. syn. *poivre d'eau*. Germ. syn. *Wasserpfeffer*, m.

Po'plar. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Populus*. Fr. syn. *peuplier*, m. Germ. syn. *Pappel*, f.

Po'ples, *ĭtis,* m. (*Post,* behind; *plĭco,* to fold; because it is behind where the leg folds or bends upon the thigh.) *Anat.* The ham; the back part of the knee-joint. See *Ignye,* Fr. syn. *jarret,* m. Germ. syn. *Kniekehle,* f.; *Kniebeuge,* f.

Poplĭtæ'us, *a, um.* (*Poples,* the ham.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the ham: poplite'al; applied to a muscle situated at the back of the *poples,* or ham. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *poplité,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu Kniebeuge gehörig.*

Poplite'ad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay, the same as Popliteal, used adverbially.

Poplite'al. (*Poples,* the ham, or back part of the knee-joint.) *Anat.* Belonging to the ham; relating to the back of the knee-joint; applied by Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, when treating of the aspect of the sacral or lower extremities, as meaning towards the *Poples,* or ham. *Poplĭtæ'us, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *poplité,* adj. Germ. syn. *zur Kniebeuge gehörig.*

Poplite'al Space. *Anat.* Term for a somewhat oval space, of considerable depth, behind the knee-joint, formed between the lower portion of the inner hamstring and internal head of the *Gastrocnemius* muscles internally, and the *Biceps flexor cruris* and external head of the *Gastrocnemius* and *Plantaris* muscles externally. Fr. anal. *espace poplité.*

Poppy. (Sax. *Papig.*) *Bot.* The common name of the genus *Papaver.* See *Carcax.* Fr. anal. *pavot,* m. Germ. syn. *Mohn,* m.

Poppy Head. *Bot.* See *Codia.*

Poppy, Red Corn. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Papaver rhœas.* Fr. syn. *coquélicot,* m. Germ. syn. *rother Feldmohn.*

Poppy, White. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Papaver somniferum.* Fr. syn. *pavot des jardins.* Germ. syn. *Gartenmohn,* m.

Poppy, Wild. *Bot.* Common name for the plant called *Calocatanus.*

Pōpŭlāgo, *ĭnis,* f. (*Pōpŭlus,* the poplar; because its leaves are like those of the poplar.) *Bot.* A name for the *Caltra palustris.* Fr. syn. *souci d'eau.* Germ. syn. *Dotterblume,* f.

Pōpŭ'leon. } (*Pōpŭlus,* the poplar-tree.)
Pōpŭ'leum, *i,* n. } *Pharm.* Old term for an ointment made from the buds of the white poplar. Paracelsus stated that this ointment, mixed with an equal portion of any purging electuary and rubbed in on the soles of the feet, acted as a purgative medicine. Fr. syn. *l'onguent populeum.* Germ. syn. *Pappelsalbe,* f.

Pōpŭlĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Pōpŭlus,* the poplar; *cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* That which lives upon poplars: populi'colous. Fr. anal. *populicole,* adj. Germ. syn. *pappelbewöhnig,* adj.

Populin'. *Chem.* Name given by Braconnot to an alkali found by him in the bark of the *Populus tremula,* or aspen-tree. *Pōpŭlīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *populine,* f.

Pōpŭlus, *i,* m. (Unascertained.) A Linn. genus of plants; Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Octandria.* The black poplar. Fr. syn. *peuplier,* m. Germ. syn. *Pappel,* f.

Pōpŭlus Balsămĭ'fĕra. *Bot.* Name of a tree supposed to produce the substance *Tacamahaca* in the lump. Fr. syn. *le peuplier baumier.* Germ. syn. *Balsampappel,* f.

Pōpŭlus Nĭ'gra. *Bot.* Systematic name of the black poplar, the young buds of which have been recommended in chronic pulmonary affections, because of their balsamic juice; also called *Ægeiros.* Fr. syn. *le peuplier noir.* Germ. syn. *die schwarze Pappel.*

Pōpŭlus Trĕ'mŭla. *Bot.* Systematic name of the aspen, having similar qualities to those of the *P. nigra.* Fr. syn. *tremble,* m. Germ. syn. *weissem Pappelbaum.*

Porcellānidæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family of the *Crustaceæ Decapoda Macroura,* established by Harworth, having the *Porcellana* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *porcellanides,* m. pl.

Porcellāneus, *a, um.* } (*Porcellāna,* a porce-
Porcellānus, *a, um.* } lain or fine variegated earthen vessel.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to porcelain; applied to a certain fever, from the appearance of the skin. Fr. anal. *porcélaine,* adj. Germ. syn. *bunt,* adj. *Zoöl.* Name for a genus of the *Crustaceæ Decapoda.*

Porcel'lio, *ōnis,* f. *Entomol.* Name of a genus of the *Apteræ.*

Porcel'lio Scăber. *Entomol.* Systematic name of a species called in Scotland *Sclater* or *Slater.* See *Millipes.* Fr. syn. *millepied,* m.

Porcīnus, *a, um.* (*Porcus,* a hog.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to a hog, or swine; applied by Vicq d'Azyr to a Family (*Porcini,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera,* having the *Porcus* for their type: por'cine. Fr. anal. *porcin,* adj. Germ. syn. *vom Schweine kommend.*

Por'cus, *i,* m. *Zoöl.* The hog. See *Sus scrofæ.* Fr. anal. *pourceau,* m. Germ. syn. *Schwein,* n.

Por'cus Mărīnus. *Zoöl.* The sea-hog; a name for the *Phocæna,* or porpoise. Fr. syn. *marsouin,* m. Germ. syn. *Meerschwein,* m.

Pordē, *es,* f. (**Πορδή**.) *Med.* Term for *crepitus ventris,* or escape of wind from the bowels. Fr. syn. *pet,* m. Germ. syn. *Bauchwind,* m.

Pore. *Anat., Physiol.* See *Porus.*

Pŏren'chўma, *ătis,* n. (**Πόρος**, a pore; **χύμα**, a liquid.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term by Hayne for a Class of vegetable cellular tissues composed of cellules disposed obliquely and having pores formed of the rays; the porenchyme; not found in the *Coniferæ.* Fr. anal. *porenchyme,* m.

Pŏri Biliārii. *Anat.* See *Biliary Pores.*

Pŏ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (**Πόρος**, a pore; terminal **-ικὸς**.) *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* Of or belonging to a pore or opening: po'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *porique,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Aufgang gehörig.*

Pŏrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pŏrus*, a pore; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of simple pores, as the cellules of certain *polypi*, as in the *Polytrema miniacea:* po'riform. Fr. anal. *poriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausgangförmig*, adj.; *lochförmig*, adj.

Pŏrīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fee and Reichenbach to a group (*Porineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes*, having the *Porina* for their type. Fr. anal. *porîné*, adj.

Porīnus, *a, um.* (*Pŏrus*, a pore.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss to a Family (*Porinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lithozoa*, having their surface penetrated with a number of pores. Fr. anal. *porîné*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Ausgang gehörig.*

Pŏristotrŏ'pia, *æ*, f. } (Πορισ**τ**ης, one who sup-
Pŏrizotrŏ'pia, *æ*, f. } plies or provides; *πορίζω*, to supply or provide; *τρέπω*, to turn.) *Chem.* Terms, the latter by Ritgen, for the first or introductory action when the principal substance, under a qualitative change, leads to a completely new substance. Fr. anal. *poristotropie*, f.; *porizotropie*, f. Germ. syn. *Einleitungswandel*, m.; *Einleitungsstoffwandel*, m.

Pork. Common name for the flesh of the *Sus scrofa, Porcus*, or hog. Fr. syn. *porc*, m. Germ. syn. *Schweinfleisch*, n.

Pork-Physic. } *Bot.* Common names for the
Pork-Wild. } *Phytolacca decandra*, or pokeweed.

Pornēum, *i*, n. (Πορνε**ῖ**ον.) Term for a brothel. Fr. syn. *bordel*, m. Germ. syn. *Hurenhaus*, n.

Pornogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Πόρνη, a prostitute; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med.* Term for a dissertation on, or history of, prostitution: porno'graphy. Fr. anal. *pornographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Huren und ihrer Lebensweise.*

Pŏrŏcēle, *es*, f. (Πῶρος, a *callus*; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med.,Surg.* Term for a hard tumour of the *scrotum:* a po'rocele. Fr. anal. *porocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinbruch*, m.

Pŏrŏcĕphălus, *a, um.* (Πόρος, a pore; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Porocephala*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Subannelidaria*, having a mouth in form of a pore at the bottom of the anterior vent. Fr. anal. *porocéphalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *locherkopfig*, adj.

Pŏroder'meus, *a, um.* (Πόρος, a pore; *δέρμα*, the skin.) *Bot.* Applied by Persoon to a Family (*Porodermei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Exosporii Pilomyci*, having their fructiferous membrane pierced with pores: poroder'meous. Fr. anal. *porodermé*, adj. Germ. syn. *locherhautig*, adj.

Pōrōma, *ătis*, n. (Πώρωμα.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for *Callus*, or a hardened part. Fr. anal. *porôme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein verhärteter schwielichter Theil.*

Pōrom'phălon. } (Πῶρος, a callus; *ὀμφαλός*,
Pōrom'phălum, *i*, n. } the navel.) *Surg.* Old name for a hard tumour of the navel. Fr. anal. *poromphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Nabelsteinbruch*, m.

Poromphalus. See *Poromphalon.*

Pŏrŏpœ'ia, *æ*, f. (Πόρος, a pore; *ποιέω*, to make.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. *πορο**π**οιΐα*, used by Galen and the *Methodici, Meth. Med.* iv. 4, for the opening of little apertures or pores, as by the use of medicines. Fr. anal. *poropée*, f. Germ. syn. *die* (*durch Heilmittel bewirkte*) *Eröffnung der Poen.*

Pŏrŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Πόρος, a pore; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves sprinkled with transparent points like pores, as the *Bœbera porophylla:* porophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *porophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *locherblattrig*, adj.

Pŏroptĕ'rides, f. pl. (Πόρος, a pore; *πτέρις*, a fern.) *Bot.* Applied by Swarz to the tribe of *Filices Marattiaceæ*, because their *sporangia* open at the summit by a pore. Fr. anal. *poroptérides*, f. pl.

Pōrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πώρωσις.) *Med. Physiol.* Term for the progress or formation of *Poroma*, or the process by which the extremities of fractured bones are reunited by a *callus*. Fr. anal. *porose*, f. Germ. syn. *ein lochere Auftreibung; die Bildung eines Tophus.*

Poro'sity. (*Pŏrus*, a pore, or duct.) *Nat. Philos.* A property of all matter, consisting in the existence of spaces between the particles which compose the matter, that are filled with air, water, or other substances. *Pŏrōsĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *porosité*, f. Germ. syn. *Locherheit*, f.

Pŏrōsus, *a, um.* (*Pŏrus*, a pore; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a cellular tissue, the partitions of which present opaque points, which he supposed to be small holes. *Mineral.* Applied to a substance sprinkled with extremely small and very numerous cellules, so that on examining the least part of the mineral a great number is perceived. *Zoöl.* Applied by Schweigger to a Family (*Porosa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Zoophyta*, the *polyparia* of which are covered with pores on the surface: po'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *poreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *locherig*, adj.

Por'phўra, *æ*, f. (Πορφύρα, purple; from the livid or purplish spots on the skin in this disease.) *Med., Pathol.* A name for the disease scurvy. See *Scorbutus.* Fr. and Germ. syn. *scorbut*, m. Germ. syn. *Scharbock*, m.

Porphў'reus, *a, um.* (Πορφύρα, purple.) *Zoöl.* That which is shaded or marked with red or purple spots upon a ground of another colour, as the *Gecko porphyreus:* porphy'reous. Fr. anal. *porphyré*, adj.

Porphў'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Πορφύρα, purple; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Geol.* Applied to the structure of rocks which, in the midst of a principal mass, contain isolated minerals, more or less imperfectly crystallized, that are disseminated and, as it were, kneaded into that mass at the same time at which (*i. e.* before their complete consolidation) they are themselves formed: porphyri'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *porphyrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Purpur betreffend.*

Porphўris'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πορφύρα, purple.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Scarlatina.* Fr. syn. *scarlatine*, f. Germ. syn. *Scharlach*, n.; *Scharlachfieber*, n.

Por′phyrŏcĕ′phălus, *a, um.* (*Πορφύρα*, purple; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Ornithol.* Having a red head, as the *Psittacus porphyrocephalus:* porphyroce′phalous. Fr. anal. *porphyrocephale*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothkopfig*, adj.

Por′phyroīdēs, adj. (*Πορφύρα*, purple; terminal *-īdēs.*) Having a purple or red appearance: por′phyroid. *Geol.* Applied to rocks formed of well-defined grains with crystals of felspar, as the *Diorites porphyroïdes.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *porphyroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothähnlich*, adj.

Por′phyrŏtȳphus, *i*, m. (*Porphyra*, purple; *typhus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for typhous *scarlatina.* Fr. anal. *porphyrotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *Scharlachtyphus*, m.

Porphyrūrus, *a, um.* (*Πορφύρα*, purple; *οὐρά*, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Having a red tail, as the *Psittacus porphyrurus:* porphyru′rous. Fr. anal. *porphyrure*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothschwanzig*, adj.

Porpita, *æ*, f. *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family nom. pl.) of the *Acalepha*, having the *Porpita* for their type. Fr. anal. *porpite*, m.

Por′poise. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Phocæna.* Fr. syn. *mersouin*, m. Germ. syn. *Meerschwein*, n.

Por′ret. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Allium porrum.* Fr. syn. *poireau*, m. Germ. syn. *Porrelauch*, m.

Porrāceus, *a, um.* (*Porrum*, a leek.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to, or of the colour of the leek. *Med.* Formerly applied to anything having the green colour of the *Porrum*, or leek, as the bile, excrements, or *egesta* by vomiting. See *Prasinus.* Fr. anal. *porracé*, adj. Germ. syn. *bauchgrün*, adj.

Porrifigi. *Med., Pathol.* An Italian term the same as *Ficus*, or tumour, in which the neglected edges degenerate; used by Alex. Messarius, *P. M.* iii. 24.

Porrīgĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Porrīgo*, a skin disease; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of *Porrigo:* porri′ginous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *porrigineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Porrigo leidend.*

Porrīgo, *ĭnis*, m. and f. (*Porrum*, a leek; which is involved in many coverings; and so in this disease the cuticle is detached in a repeated succession of scales; terminal *-īgo*; as if produced by excessive or improper feeding.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a genus in Willan's arrangement of cutaneous diseases; ring-worm of the scalp; scald-head: also termed *Favus* and *Tinea.* See *Depetigo, Farreus.* Fr. anal. *porrigo*, m. and f. Germ. syn. *Erbgrind*, m.

Porrīgo Dēcal′vans. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a singular variety presenting no appearance but patches of simple baldness, more or less circular in form, on which not a single hair appears, though that surrounding the patches is as thick as usual, the surface of the scalp of these patches being smooth, shining, and white.

Porrīgo Favōsa. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a species consisting in an eruption of large, soft, straw-coloured pustules, flattened, with irregular edges, called *favi;* they occur on all parts of the body, or on the scalp alone, or on the face, or on the trunk and extremities, but generally they spread from the scalp and behind the ears to the face, or from the lips and chin to the scalp. Fr. syn. *teigne faveuse.*

Porrīgo Fur′fŭrans. *Med., Pathol.* A species beginning with small *achores*, the discharge from the pustules scanty, and the excoriation slight; the humour soon dries, therefore, and separates in innumerable thin laminated scabs, or scaly exfoliations. Fr. syn. *teigne furfuracée.*

Porrīgo Larvālis. *Med., Pathol.* The *Crusta lactea* of authors; milk-blotch, or milk-scab; a disease of infancy, appearing first on the forehead and cheeks in numerous minute, whitish, achorous pustules, crowded together on a red surface; they soon break and give out a viscid fluid which hardens into thin yellowish scabs; these gradually spread till the forehead, cheeks and whole face become covered as with a mask, hence the epithet *larvalis*, the nose and eyelids alone being exempt from the incrustation. Fr. syn. *croût de lait*, or *croûte laiteuse.* Germ. syn. *Milchschore*, m.

Porrīgo Lŭpĭnōsa. *Med., Pathol.* A species shewing itself in dry, circular, yellowish-white scabs, deep in the skin, with raised edges, and depressed in the centre, sometimes containing a white scaly powder, and resembling, on the whole, lupin seeds. Fr. syn. *teigne lupineux.*

Porrīgo Scūtŭlāta. *Med., Pathol.* A species which is popularly called *Ringworm of the scalp*, consisting in distinct patches of irregular circular figure on the scalp, forehead and neck, beginning with clusters of small, light yellow pustules, which soon break and dry into thin scabs over each patch, which if neglected, become thick and hard by accumulation.

Porri′gophyte. (*Porrīgo*, and *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot., Pathol.* Term given by M. Gruby of Vienna to *Favus. Porrīgŏ′phȳtum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *porrigophyte*, m.

Por′rum, *i*, n. and *us, i*, m. (Supposed *Porrĭgo*, to stretch; from being long and slender.) *M. Med.* See *Allium Porrum.* Fr. anal. *poireau*, m. Germ. syn. *Porrélauch*, m.

Port-cau′stic. } (1. *Porto*, to carry; *caus-*
Porte-caustique. } *tĭcum* mĕdĭcāmentum, a caustic substance or medicament. 2. Fr. A caustic bearer.) *Med., Surg.* Name for a small cylindrical instrument made of silver, with some caustic substance, as the nitrate of silver, at its point, and fitted to a sheath, for being carried in the pocket.

Por′ta, *æ*, f. (*Porto*, to carry; because all things are carried in and out through the way where it is erected.) A door or gate. *Anat.* Term for that part of the liver where its vessels enter. Fr. anal. *porte*, f. Germ. syn. *Pforte*, f.

Portæ, Vena. *Anat.* See *Vena Portæ.*

Porte Aiguille. (Fr. A needle bearer.) See *Acutenaculum.*

Por′tio, *ōnis*, f. (As if *Partio*, from *pars*, a part.) *Anat.* A portion, or branch. Fr. anal. *portion*, f. Germ. syn. *Abtheilung*, f.

Por'tio Dūra. *Anat.* The hard portion (being of firmer consistence than the other, or *portio mollis*) or branch of the seventh pair of nerves; the facial nerve. Fr. syn. *nerf facial.* Germ. syn. *Antlitznerv*, m.

Por'tio Mol'lis. *Anat.* The soft portion or branch, of the seventh pair of nerves; the auditory, or acoustic nerve. Fr. syn. *nerf auditif.* Germ. syn. *Hörnerv*, m.

Port'land Powder. *Pharm.* A name of a formerly celebrated gout remedy, consisting of equal parts of birthwort, gentian, germander tops and leaves, ground pine and lesser centuary, dried, powdered, and sifted.

Portŏnārium, *ii*, n. (*Porta*, a door; because the entrance to the intestines.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Pylorus*, but by some it was applied to the *Duodenum.* Fr. syn. *pylore*, m.; *duodénum*, m. Germ. syn. *Pfortner*, m.; *Zwolffingerdarm*, m.

Portŭlāca, *æ*, f. (*Portŭla;* dim. *porta*, a gate, a little gate; because its leaves resemble little doors or gates.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dodecandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* The purslane. Fr. syn. *pourpier*, m. Germ. anal. *Portulak*, n.; syn. *Burzelkraut*, n.

Portŭlāca Olĕrācea. *Bot.* Systematic name of the edible purslane, which abounds with a watery and somewhat acrid juice; it is said to be antiseptic and aperient. See *Andrachne.* Fr. syn. *pourpier commun.* Germ. syn. *das gemeine oder Gemüse-Portulak.*

Portŭlāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Portulaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by Jussieu, having the *Portulaca* for their type: portula'ceous. Fr. anal. *portulacé*, adj.

Portŭlācoīdēs, adj. (*Portŭlāca*, the plant purslane; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the plant purslane. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. *Atriplex Portulacoides.* Fr. anal. *portulacoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *portulakähnlich*, adj.

Pŏrŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Pŏrus*, a pore; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of pores; applied to plants the leaves of which are marked by little transparent points like pores, as of the *Forestiera porulosa. Conchol.* Applied to the *Cardium porulosum*, the *laminæ* with which its shell is furnished having small holes: po'rulous. See *Porosus, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *poruleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *locherig*, adj.

Pŏ'rus, *i*, m. (Πόρος, a means of passing.) *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* A duct; a pore, as the pores of the skin, etc. See *Spiraculum.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *pore*, m. Germ. syn. *Löchelchen*, n.

Pōrus, *i*, m. (Πῶρος.) *Med., Surg.* The thick hard skin, or brawn; callus. See *Scyros.* Fr. anal. *pore*, m. Germ. syn. *Callus*, m.; *Tophus*, m.

Pŏ'rus Op'tĭcus. *Anat.* Term for a small dark point, or pore, in the centre of the optic nerve, through which the central artery of the *retina* passes, and over the internal layer of which it spreads its branches. Fr. anal. *pore optique.*

Pos'ca, *æ*, f. *Med.* Old name for a mixture of vinegar and water as a potion or drink. See *Oxycratum.*

Pose. *Med., Pathol.* Old English term for common catarrh, or a cold in the head. This word, used as a verb, is understood as meaning to stupefy; hence the familiar word "posie" really means a nosegay of a narcotic influence, the odour of which may soothe or induce repose. Fr. syn. *catarrhe*, m. Germ. anal. *Katarrh*, n.

Po'sitive Elements. *Nat. Philos.* Term for the plates of zinc in the galvanic pile. Fr. anal. *éléments positifs.*

Po'sitive Pole. *Nat. Philos.* Term applied to the copper plate of the last pair of the galvanic battery. Fr. anal. *pole positif.*

Positi'vity. *Nat. Philos.* Term for the state of a body which manifests the *phænomena* of positive electricity. *Posĭtīvĭtas*, f. Fr. anal. *positivité*, f. Germ. syn. *Werklichkeit*, f.

Posĭtīvus, *a. um.* *Nat. Philos.* In the hypothesis of Franklin, who regarded the electric fluid as a simple being, it was said that a body passed into the *positive state* when it received from without a certain quantity of the electric fluid, which was joined to that which it already contained, as it approached glass, and many other bodies, by the effect of friction. In Symmer's hypothesis, who supposed the natural fluid to be composed of two others, he called one of the two *positive* or vitreous: po'sitive. Fr. anal. *positif*, adj. Germ. syn. *ganzlich*, adj.

Posset. (Sax. *Beost, colostrum.*) A preparation peculiar to the English; being milk heated to boiling and then curdled with wine, treacle, or an acid. *Possētum, i*, n. See *Zythogala.*

Post Par'tum. (*Post*, after; *partus*, the time of travail.) *Med., Obstet.* After or subsequent to child-birth; applied to hemorrhage or any other occurrence ensuing upon parturition. Fr. syn. *après enfantement.* Germ. syn. *nach Gebürt.*

Postabdōmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Post*, after; *abdōmen*, the belly.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to the five posterior segments of the abdomen of hexapodous insects, and to the tail of the *Crustaceæ;* also to the posterior part of the body of the *Trilobites.* Fr. anal. *postabdomen*, m.

Postapĭcālis, *is, e.* (*Post*, after; *apex*, the summit.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the hinge of bivalve shells when, being on the back of the valve, it is posterior to the summit: postapi'cial. Fr. anal. *postapiciel*, adj.

Postbrāchiālē. *Anat.* Old term for the *Metacarpus.* See *Postbrachialis.* Fr. syn. *métacarpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Mittelhand*, f.

Postbrāchiālis, *is, e.* (*Post*, after; *brāchium.*) *Anat.* After or following the arm. Fr. anal. *postbrachial*, adj. Germ. syn. *hinter dem Arme; auf den Arm folgend.*

Postcar'pius, *a, um.* (*Post*, after; *carpus.*) *Anat.* After or following the *carpus:* postcar'pial. Fr. anal. *postcarpien*, adj. Germ. syn. *nach den Handwurzel folgend.*

Postcostālis, *is, e.* (*Post*, after; *costa*, a rib.) *Entomol.* Applied to the second principal nervure of the wing of insects: postcos'tal. Fr. anal. *postcostal*, adj.

Postdĭlŭviānus, *a, um.* (*Post*, after; *dĭlŭvium*, the deluge.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to the earths of transport and of *alluvies* of the actual or *jovian* period, which are posterior to the great catastrophe called the deluge: postdilu'vian. Fr. anal. *post diluvien*, adj.

Postdorsālis, *is, e.* (*Post*, after; *dorsum*, the back.) *Conchol.* Applied to the hook of the valve of a bivalve shell when it is more behind than before in the length of the superior border of the shell: postdor'sal. Fr. anal. *postdorsal*, adj.

Postdor'sŏlum, *i*, m. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the middle part of the corslet of insects situated between the *mesophragma* and *postscutellum*. In the *Coleoptera* it consists of a tense elastic membrane, which is entirely covered by the *mesothorax*. Fr. anal. *postdorsolum*, m.

Postĕ'rior, *or, us.* (Compar. *Postĕrus*, that which followeth after.) *Anat.* Applied to any object that is situated behind in relation to others. Fr. anal. *postérieur*, adj. Germ. syn. *nachkommend*, part. adj.

Postfræ'num, *i*, n. (*Post*, after; *frænum*, a bridle.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby, in the *Coleoptera*, to the part of the *mesothorax* to which the *postscutellum* is fixed, and which is meant to define in general, according to him, the part situated between the *post scutellum* and abdomen, which, in certain cases, is united to the lower posterior edge of the inferior wings, which it hinders from being brought too much forward. Fr. anal. *postfrænum*, m.

Postfron'tal. (*Post*, after or behind; *frontāle* os, the frontal bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen in his *Homologies* to the *Frontal posterieur* of Cuvier, or the external orbitary apophysis. *Postfrontālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *postfrontal*, adj.

Postfur'ca, *æ*, f. (*Post*, after; *furca*, a fork.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to a projection of the *endosternum* which terminates in three horizontal branches, figuring the letter Y, and forming a sharp angle with the *endosternum*, to which the motor muscles of the hind feet are fixed. Fr. syn. *postfourche*, f.

Pos'the, *es*, f. (Πόσθη.) *Anat.* Old term for the *prepuce;* also the *penis*. Fr. syn. *prépuce*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorhaut*, m.

Pos'thia, *æ*, f. (Ποσθια.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a kind of *Hordeolum*, some say the *H. siro*, or an inflammatory scirrhous tumour on the edge of the eyelid; others, the *H. grando* of Sauvages.

Pos'thion. | **Pos'thium,** *ii*, n. (Dim. Πόσθη, the *penis*, or the foreskin.) *Anat., Physiol.* A little *penis*, or prepuce; the same as *Mentula*. Fr. anal. *posthion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Penis*.

Posthītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Πόσθη, the skin covering the *glans penis;* terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the membrane of the *glans penis;* applied to *Blennorrhagia* of the *glans*, or of the semi-mucous membrane lining the prepuce; synonymous with *Balanitis*. See *Blennorrhœa*. Fr. anal. *posthite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung am männliche Gliede oder an der Vorhaut*.

Posthōn, *ōnis*, m. (Augm. Πόσθη, the *penis*.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for one with a large *penis;* also that member itself. Fr. anal. *posthon*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Mensch mit einem solchen Gliede; ein grosses männliche Glied*.

Posthon'cus, *i*, m. (Πόσθη, the *penis*, or prepuce; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a tumour or swelling of the *penis*, or of the prepuce. Fr. syn. *tumeur de la verge*. Germ. syn. *eine Geschwulst des männliches Gliedes oder der Vorhaut*.

Posthoplas'tĭca, *æ*, f. (Πόσθη, the *penis* or the foreskin; πλάσσω, to form.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the art or operation of forming a prepuce: posthoplas'tics. Fr. anal. *posthoplastique*, f. Germ. anal. *Posthoplastik*, f.; syn. *die künstliche Vorhautbildung*.

Postĭcus, *a, um.* (*Post*, after.) *Anat.* Situated at the back of; behind. Fr. anal. *postique*, adj. Germ. syn. *nachkommend*, part. adj.

Postpectŏrālis, *is, e.* (*Post*, after; *pectus*, the breast.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the posterior feet of insects, because they are inserted behind the breast: postpec'toral. Fr. anal. *postpectoral*, adj. Germ. syn. *nachbrustig*, adj.

Postpec'tus, *ŏris*, n. (*Post*, behind; *pectus*, the breast.) *Entomol.* Term for the posterior area, or segment of the *pectus*, or inferior surface of the trunk or thorax. Fr. anal. *postpectus*, m.

Postscūtel'lum, *i*, n. (*Post*, behind; *scūtellum*, the scutel.) *Entomol.* Term for a small space behind the *scutellum* and on the metathorax in certain of the *Hymenoptera*. Fr. anal. *postscutellum*, m.

Postster'num, *i*, n. (*Post*, behind; *sternum*, as here used, the median line of the *pectus*, corresponding to the breast-bone, which it properly signifies.) *Entomol.* Applied to the third, or posterior part of the *sternum*. Fr. anal. *poststernum*, m.

Potable Gold. *Chem., Pharm.* See *Aurum Potabile*.

Potaliāceus, *a, um.* | **Potalie'us,** *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family of plants (*Potalieæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by Martius, having the *Potalia* for their type. Fr. anal. *potaliacé* and *potalié*, adj.

Pŏtă'meus, *a, um.* (Ποταμὸς, a river.) *Zoöl.* Applied by some to the Family (*Potameæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Naiadea*. Fr. anal. *potamé*, adj.

Pŏ'tămŏgei'ton. | **Pŏ'tămŏgei'tum,** *i*, n. (Ποταμὸς, a river; γείτων, nigh to, because it grows by rivers.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetandria;* Ord. *Tetragynia*. Fr. anal. *potamogeiton*, m. Germ. syn. *Samkraut*, m.; *Seeholder*, m.

Potamogetum. See *Potamogeitum*.

Pŏ'tămŏlu'tron. | **Pŏ'tămŏlu'trum,** *i*, n. (Ποταμὸς, a river; λουτρὸν, a ransom.) *Med.* Term for ablution (which was often enjoined as an expiation) in a river. Fr. anal. *potamolutron*, m. Germ. syn. *Flussbad*, n.

Pŏ'tămŏ'pŷra, *æ*, f. (Ποταμὸς, a river; πῦρ,

fever.) *Méd., Pathol.* Term for marsh-fever. Fr. anal. *potamopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Fluss- oder Sumpffieber*, n.

Pŏ'tămŏsau'rus, *a, um.* (Ποταμὸς, a river; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Potamosaurœ*, nom. pl. f.) of the saurian reptiles which, as the crocodiles, live in rivers: potamosau'rous. Fr. anal. *potamosaurien*, adj.

Potar'go. Name of a certain West Indian pickle.

Pot'ash. *Chem.* Common name of the vegetable alkali; being obtained, in an impure state, originally in pots or vessels of a suitable kind, by the incineration of vegetables; also termed *Kali;* it is properly an hydrated protoxide of potassium. *Pŏtas'sa, æ*, f. See *Alkin, Arcanum Duplicatum* and *Arcanum Tartari, Catinum Alumen.* Fr. anal. *potasse*, f. Germ. anal. *Pottasche*, f.; syn. *Kali*, n.

Pŏtas'sa, *æ*, f. A Latinized form of the word Potash. See *Potash.*

Pŏtas'sa Fūsa. *Chem.* Fused potash; the hydrate of potash; also called *Lapis infernalis*, or the infernal stone; *Kali purum.*

Pŏtas'sĭco-. (*Potassĭcus*, pertaining to potassium.) *Chem.* A prefix entering into the composition of several compound epithets used by Berzelius, denoting relation to, or connection with, *potassium*, and applied to double salts produced by a combination of a potassic with another salt indicated by the remaining portion of the compound term, as *potassico-ammonicus, potassico-argenticus*, etc. Fr. anal. *potassico-.*

Pŏtas'sĭcus, *a, um.* (*Potassium*, the metallic basis of potash; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Berzelius termed the first degree of oxidation of *potassium*, or of potash *Oxydum potassicum;* its first degree of sulphuration, the only one of the seven which plays the part of a sulphobase, *Sulphuretum potassicum;* the combinations of the oxide with acids, of the sulphuret with sulphides, and of the metal with halogenous bodies, *Sales potassici:* potas'sic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *potassique*, adj.

Pŏtas'sidæ, patron. m. pl. *Nat. Philos.* Name by C. Pauquy to a Family of ponderable bodies, having *potassium* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *potassides*, m. pl.

Pŏtas'sium, *ii.* n. (*Pŏtassa*, potash.) *Chem.* Term for the metallic basis of potash, discovered by Davy in 1807. Fr. anal. *potassium*, m. Germ. syn. *Kalimetall*, n.

Potas'sureted Hy'drogen. *Chem.* Term for a combination of *potassium* with hydrogen, forming a spontaneously inflammable gas.

Pota'to. (Span. *Batáta.*) *Bot.* Common name for the wellknown root of the *Solanum tuberosum;* also applied to the root of the *Convolvulus batatas.* See *Indica Camotes.* Fr. anal. *patate*, f. Germ. syn. *eine art grosser Erdapfel.*

Pota'to, Cathar'tic. *Bot.* Common name for the root of the *Batatas perigrina*, or *Ipomœa quamoclit.*

Pota'to Fly. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Cantharis Vittata*, in the pharmacopœia (U.S.A.)

Poten'tial Cautery. *Med., Surg.* Term for the *Potassa fusa*, or the *Nitras argenti*, in distinction from the Actual Cautery, or red-hot iron; also called *Ignis potentialis. Cautĕrium Pŏtentiăle.* Fr. anal. *cautère potentiel.*

Pŏtentil'la, *æ*, f. (*Pŏtens*, powerful; from its effects.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Polygynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.* The wild tansy. Fr. syn. *tanaisie sauvage.*

Pŏtentil'la Anserīna. *Bot.* Systematic name of the silverweed, or wild tansy, which is mildly astringent and corroborant; also called *Argentina.* Fr. syn. *tanaisie sauvage.*

Pŏtentil'la Rep'tans. *Bot.* Systematic name of the cinquefoil, or five-leaved grass, the roots of which were anciently used in intermittent fevers and to check hæmorrhage: and latterly, as astringent in diarrhœa, etc. See *Pentadactylon quinquefolium.* Fr. syn. *quinte-feuille*, f. Germ. syn. *Fünffingerkraut*, n.

Pŏtentil'la Tormentil'la. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tormentil plant. Fr. syn. *tormentille*, f. Germ. syn. *Rothwurz*, f.; *Blutwurz*, f.

Pŏtentil'leus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lindley and Kunth to a tribe (*Potentilleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rosaceæ*, having the *Potentilla* for their type. Fr. anal. *potentillé*, adj.

Pote'rii Antĭhec'tĭcum. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a medicine invented by Poterius, made by fusing antimony and tin together in a crucible, reducing them to powder when cool, and then detonating them with nitre: also called *Diaphoreticum Joviale.*

Pŏtērium, *ii*, n. (Ποτήριον, a cup, from the form of its flowers.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Polyandria. Pharm.* An old term for a certain *malagma* for absorbing the humours of dropsical patients, according to Galen.

Pŏtērium Sanguĭsor'ba. Systematic name of the herb Burnet, the leaves of which have astringent qualities. Fr. syn. *boucage*, m. Germ. syn. *Bibernelle* or *Pimpinelle*, f.

Pothoïneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (*Pothoinea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Callaceæ*, having the *Pothos* for their type. Fr. anal. *pothoiné*, adj.

Pŏthŏpatrĭdal'gia, *æ*, f. (Πόθος, a longing or yearning; πατρὶς, one's country; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Nostalgia*, or home-sickness. Fr. anal. *pothopatridalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Heimweh*, n.

Pōtio, *ōnis*, f. (Ποτὸς, for drinking.) The act of drinking; a drink. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a medicinal mixture to be taken as a drink: a po'tion. See *Draught, Poculum.* Fr. anal. *potion*, f. Germ. syn. *Arzneitrank*, m.

Pōtio Cardi'ăca. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a cordial medicine, or one which invigorates, stimulates, or revives the spirits. Fr. anal. *potion cardiaque.*

Pŏtŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ποτὸς, drink; λόγος, a speech.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of drink: poto'logy. Fr. anal. *potologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Getränken.*

Pŏtŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Πὸτος, drink; *μανία*, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for drink-madness; the same as *Œnomania, Pototromoparanœa, Vinolentia.* Fr. anal. *potomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Trinksucht*, f.

Potoparanœa. **Pototromania.** } See *Pototromoparanœa.*

Pŏto'trŏmŏpărănœ'a, *æ*, f. (Πότης, a drinker; *τρόμος*, trembling; *παράνοια*, madness or folly.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for *delirium tremens*, or the trembling madness of drunkards. Fr. anal. *pototromoparanée*, f. Germ. syn. *Zitterwahnsinn der Trinker.*

Potter's Ore. *Chem.* See *Alquifou.*

P.P. *Med., Pharm.* These letters, used in prescriptions, stand for *præparatus*, prepared, or some other case of that adjective.

Pouch. (Sax. *Pocca*, a bag or purse.) See *Sacculus* and *Saccus.*

Pounce. Common name for the powder of the concrete resin of the *Juniper communis*, or of pumice stone. See *Juniper Gum.* Fr. anal. *ponce*, f. Germ. syn. *Bimssteinpulver*, n.; *Sandarakpulver*, n.

Poupart's Li'gament. *Anat.* Name given to that portion of the inferior thickened edge of the tendon of the *Obliquus externus abdominis* muscle, stretching from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the spine of the *os pubis*, and the commencement of the *Linea-ileo-pectinea*, having been first particularized by *Poupart;* the crural arch. Also called *Fallopius'* ligament, because by some its discovery is ascribed to him; the inguinal ligament. Fr. syn. *ligament de Poupart*, or *arcade crurale.* Germ. syn. *das Poupartsche Band.*

Pourouʻmeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a group (*Pouroumeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Urticeæ*, having the *Pourouma* for their type. Fr. anal. *pouroumé*, adj.

Powder of Faynard. *Pharm.* Name for a styptic powder, said to be composed of the charcoal of beechwood.

Prac'tice. (Πρακτική.) *Med.* A general term for the extent of business as well as the performance of the duties of a medical practitioner, whether physician, surgeon, or apothecary. See *Praxis.*

Præabdōmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Præ*, before; *abdōmen.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to all the first five segments of the abdomen of the *Crustaceæ.* Fr. anal. *préabdomen*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorschmeerbauch*, m.

Præapĭcĭālis, *is, e.* (*Præ*, before; *apex*, the summit.) *Conchol.* Applied to the hinge of a bivalve shell, when, being on the back of the valve, it is before the summit: preapi'cial. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *préapitial*, adj. Germ. syn. *vorspitzig*, adj.

Præbăsĭlāris, *is, e.* (*Præ*, before; *bāsĭlāris*, one of the six pieces of the *cranium* of insects.) *Entomol.* Applied by Straus to one of the six pieces of the cranium of insects, placed before the *basilaris*, of which it forms the continuation: preba'silar. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *prébasilaire*, adj.

Præbuccālis, *is, e.* (*Præ*, before; *bucca*, the cheek.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a kind of funnel which precedes the mouth, and at the bottom of which that is found in the *Holothuriæ*, termed the *prebuccal cavity.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *prébuccal*, adj. Germ. syn. *vormundig*, adj.

Præcaudālis, *is, e.* (*Præ*, before; *cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to certain rings or segments, in small number, which sometimes exist at the extremity of the abdomen in the *Chetopoda*, and which, from the diameter being less than the others, are almost deprived of appendages, as in the *Pectinaria:* precau'dal. Fr. anal. *précaudal*, adj. Germ. syn. *vorschwanzig*, adj.

Præces'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Præcēdo*, to precede.) *Astron.* The *precession of the equinoxes* is a slow displacement to which they are subject from year to year in a direction contrary to the motion of the sun. The amount of this displacement is small, being a little less than one minute of a degree. In consequence of the removal of the equinoctial point backwards, the sun, after making a revolution, arrives at it sooner than it would have done, if it had not been displaced; *i. e.*, the time of each successive equinox *precedes* the time at which it would have taken place if the equinoctial point had been stationary. It is this movement which renders the tropical or equinoctial year shorter than the sidereal year, and occasions the variations of the stars in right ascension and in declension: preces'sion. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *précession*, f.

Præcĭ'pĭtans Mag'num. *Zoöl.* A name for the *Sepia Officinalis*, or cuttle-fish.

Præcipitatio. See *Precipitation.*

Præcipitatum. See *Precipitate.*

Præcognĭ'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Præcognosco*, to know before.) *Med.* The same as *Prognosis.*

Præcor'dia, *ōrum*, n. pl. (*Præ*, before; *cor*, the heart.) *Anat.* The parts before the heart; a term for the fore part of the thoracic region. See *Phrenes.* Fr. anal. *précordie*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *die Eingeweide der Brust.*

Præcox, *ōcis*, adj. (*Præ*, before; *cŏquo*, to make ready.) *Bot.* That which shoots at an early period. Applied particularly to flowers which appear rather early in the year, as compared with those of other plants, as of the *Cornus mascula:* preco'cious. Fr. anal. *précoce*, adj. Germ. syn. *frühzeitig*, adj.

Præcŭbātus, *a, um.* (*Præ*, before; *cŭbo*, to be in childbed.) *Physiol.* Moquin-Tandon terms *ovum præcubatum* that of which the germ has already received a sensible beginning of developement. Fr. syn. *précouvé*, adj.

Præflōrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Præflōreo*, to blossom before the time.) *Bot.* See *Prefloration.*

Præfŏlĭātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Præ*, before; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Term for the manner in which the leaves are disposed in the bud before evolution: prefolia'tion. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *préfoliation*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorplattschlagen*, n.

Præhal'ter, *ēris*, m. (*Præ*, before; *halter*, an

object above each wing of the *Diptera.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to two bodies inserted before the wings and upon the sides of the *prothorax* in the *Rhipiptera*, and which the animal moves with great rapidity when it flies. Fr. syn. *prebalancier*, n. Germ. syn. *Vorschwingkolbe*, f.

Præmor'sus, *a, um.* (*Præmordeo*, to bite off.) Bitten off: premor'sous. *Bot.* Applied to a root that ends abruptly, as if bitten off. Fr. anal. *premorse*, adj.

Prænōtio, *ōnis*, f. (*Præ*, before; *nosco*, to know.) *Med.* The same as *Præcognitio* and *Prognosis.*

Præocŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Præ*, before; *ocŭlus*, an eye.) *Entomol.* Applied to *antennæ* when inserted before the eyes, as in the *Chrysis:* preo'cular. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *préoculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *voraugig*, adj.

Præpăran'tia Vāsa. *Anat.* Old term for the spermatic vessels of the testicles; preparing vessels.

Præputium. See *Prepuce.*

Præscūtum, *i*, n. (*Præ*, before; *scūtum* or *scūtellum.*) *Entomol.* Name by Andouin for the more anterior piece of the *scutellum.* Fr. anal. *prescutum*, m.

Præsēpe, *is*, n. } (*Præsēpio*, to hedge or en-
Præsēpium, *ii*, n. } viron.) *Anat.* Terms applied the same as *Alveolus.*

Præ'vius, *a, um.* (*Præ*, before; *via*, a way, or passage.) Going before, or that leadeth the way: pre'vial. See *Placenta Prævia.*

Pran'dium, *ii*, n. (Πρό, before; ἔνδιος, at midday; dinner having been usually taken before that time.) *Med.* Old term for dinner; also a repast, and breakfast. See *Ariston.* Fr. syn. *diné*, m.; *déjeuné*, m.; *réfection*, f. Germ. syn. *Mittage Mahl*, n.; *Mahlkeit*, f.; *Fruhstück*, n.

Prasie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bentham to a tribe (*Prasieæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Prasium* for their type. Fr. anal. *prasié*, adj.

Prăsĭno'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Πράσινος, green; πτέρον, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Having green wings as the *Certhia prasinoptera.* Fr. anal. *prasinoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *grüngeflugelt*, adj.

Prăsĭnus, *a, um.* (Πράσον, a leek.) *Nat. Philos.* Of a green colour, like the *porrum* or leek; grass-green; porraceous. Fr. syn. *porracé*, adj. Germ. syn. *lauchgrün*, adj.

Prā'sium, *ii*, n. (Πράσιον.) *M. Med.* A name for the *Marrubium album* or *vulgare.*

Prăsoīdēs, adj. (Πράσον, a leek; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a leek; the same as *Porraceus* and *Prasinus:* pra'soid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *prasoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *lauchgrün*, adj.

Prā'son. } (Πράσον.) *Bot.* The same as
Prā'sum, *i*, n. } *Porrum.*

Prāten'sis, *is, e.* (*Prātum*, a meadow.) Of or belonging to a meadow. *Bot.* See *Agaricus Pratensis.* Fr. anal. *pratense*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Wiese gehörig.*

Prātĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Prātum*, a meadow; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) That which lives in meadows: prati'colous. Fr. anal. *praticole*, adj. Germ. syn. *sumpflebend*, part. adj.

Prawn. Common name for the *Cancer squilla.* Fr. syn. *langouste*, f.

Prax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πράσσω, to perform.) Term for the exercise or practice of anything, as of medicine. Fr. syn. *pratique*, f. Germ. anal. *Praxis*, f.; syn. *Ausübung einer Kunst.*

Preci'pitant. (*Præcĭpĭto*, to cast down.) Casting or throwing down. *Chem.* Applied to the substance by the addition of which a precipitate is formed. *Præcĭ'pĭtans, tis*, part. See *Precipitation.* Fr. anal. *précipitant*, adj. Germ. syn. *niederschlagend*, part. adj.

Preci'pitate. (*Præcĭpĭto*, to throw down.) *Chem.* Term for the substance which sinks to the bottom in the process of precipitation. *Præcĭpĭtātum, i*, n. See *Precipitation.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *précipité*, m. Germ. syn. *Niederschlag*, m.

Preci'pitate, Red. *Chem.* Common name for the *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.* Fr. anal. *précipité rouge.*

Preci'pitate, White. *Chem.* Common name for the *Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum.* Fr. syn. *précipité blanc.*

Precipita'tion. (*Præcĭpĭto*, to cast down.) *Chem.* If an acid and oxide be united and an alkali be added which has a greater affinity to the acid than the oxide has, the alkali combines with the acid, and the oxide sinks to the bottom. This process of decomposition is what is termed precipitation; the oxide is named the *precipitate*, and the alkali, the *precipitant. Præcĭpĭtātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *précipitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Niederschlagung*, f.

Predispo'sing. (*Prædispōno*, to dress, or trim beforehand.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to the peculiar condition, habit of body, idiosyncrasy, age, temperament, sex, or structure of a part, which renders the system susceptible of disease; proëguminal. *Prædispōnens, tis*, part. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *prédisposant*, adj. Germ. syn. *vorher einrichtend; vorbereitend*, part. adj.

Predisposi'tion. (*Prædispōno*, to dress, or trim before hand; to predispose.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for any state of the system which disposes to the action of disease. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. *Prædispōsĭtio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *prédisposition*, f. Germ. syn. *Anlage*, f.

Preflora'tion. (*Præflōreo*, to blossom before the time.) *Bot.* A term synonymous with *Æstivation. Præflōrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *préfloraison*, f. Germ. syn. *Blüthendeckenlage*, f.

Prefron'tal. (*Præ*, before; *frontāle* os, the frontal bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the *Frontal postérieur* of Cuvier, or middle part of the ethmoid bone. *Præfrontālis, is, e.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *préfrontal*, adj.

Preg'nancy. (*Prægno*, to be great with young.) The state of being with child; termed *Gestatio uterina*, or uterine gestation. *Grăvĭdĭtas, ātis*, f. See *Cyophoria.* Fr. syn. *grossesse*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwangerschaft*, f.

Preg'nancy, Extra-u'terine. *Obstet.* See *Paracyesis.*

Prehen'sile. (*Prehendo*, to lay hold on.) Capable of prehension, or laying hold on a thing. *Prehensĭlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *préhensile*, adj. Germ. syn. *umwickelnd*, part. adj.

Prehen'sion. (*Prehendo*, to lay hold on a thing.) A laying hold on a thing. *Prehen'sio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *préhension*, f.

Prehen'sĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Prehendo*, to take hold of; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having the faculty of catching and climbing with the feet: prehen'sipede. Fr. anal. *préhensipède*, adj.

Prehen'sor, *ōris*, adj. (*Prehendo*, to take hold of.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the feet of insects when the thighs converge and the *tibia* diverge so as to form an angle armed with spines, as in the *Gonyleptes.* *Ornithol.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Prehensores*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Aves*, which carry their food to their mouth by means of their feet. *Zoöl.* Applied by Merrem to a tribe of the *Amphibia Pholidota*, which seize objects with their paws. Fr. anal. *préhenseur*, adj.

Premature La'bour. *Obstet.* Term for that which takes place during the last three months of the natural term, but before its completion. Fr. syn. *travail prématurée.* Germ. syn. *die zu frühe Geburt.*

Premaxil'lary. (*Præ*, before; *maxillāre* os, the maxillary bone.) *Comp. Anat.* A term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the *Intermaxillaire* of Cuvier, or the *pars incisiva* of the superior *maxilla. Præmaxillāris, is, e.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *prémaxillaire*, adj.

Prem'non. } (Πρέμνον.) *Anat.* Term for
Prem'num, *i*, n. } the extremity of the white of the eye, according to Gorræus, *in Def.*

Pre-oper'cular. (*Præ*, before; *opercŭlāris.*) *Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the first or proximal segment of the radiated appendage of the tympano-mandibular arch. *Præopercŭlāris, is, e.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *préoperculaire*, adj.

Pre-oper'cule. (*Præ*, before; *opercŭlum*, a lid.) *Ichthyol.* Term for a bony formation on which the *operculum*, or lid of the gills plays: the preoper'cule. *Præoper'culum, i*, n. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pré-opercule*, m. Germ. syn. *Vordeckel*, m.

Pre'puce. (*Præ*, before; *pŭtus*, the virile member.) *Anat.* The membranous or cutaneous fold which covers the *Glans penis;* also applied to a similar covering for the *Glans clitoridis;* the foreskin. *Præpŭ'tium, ii*, n. See *Acrobystia, Acroposthia, Cynodesmion, Epagogion, Posthe, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *prépuce*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorhaut*, m.

Prepuce, Absence of the. See *Apella.*

Presbyŏdŏ'chium, *ii*, n. (Πρέσβυς, an old man; δέχομαι, to entertain.) Term for an hospital or institution for the maintenance of aged men. Fr. anal. *presbyodochium*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Verpflegungsanstalt für Alte.*

Presbyŏ'nŏsos. } (Πρέσβυς, an old man;
Presbyŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. } *νόσος*, a disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the diseases of otherwise stout or hale old men. Germ. syn. *eine Krankheit des Kräftigen Alters.*

Presbyōpia, *æ*, f. (Πρέσβυς, an old man; ὤψ, the eye; because the aged are subject to it.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a defect of vision by which objects are seen imperfectly when near, but clearly when a little removed; depending on too slow contraction of the iris. Fr. anal. *presbyopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fernsichtigkeit*, f.

Presbyospha'cēlus, *i*, m. (Πρέσβυς, an old man; *σφάκελος*, gangrene.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for senile gangrene, or that to which the aged are subject. Fr. anal. *presbysphacèle*, m. Germ. syn. *der Brand der Alten.*

Presbytodochium. See *Presbyodochium.*

Prescrip'tion. (*Præscrībo*, to write before, or to instruct.) *Med.* A *formula*, or writing of the medicines to be exhibited; a recipe. *Præscriptio, ōnis*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *préscription*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorschrift*, f.

Presenta'tion. (*Præsento*, to present, or set in readiness.) *Obstet.* Applied to express the particular position of the child in the passages at birth, as arm-presentation, breech-presentation, etc. *Præsentātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *présentation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ueberreichung*, f.; *Vorstellung*, f.

Prēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Πρήθω, to burn.) *Med.,*
Pres'ma, *ătis*, n. } *Pathol.* Formerly used for *Inflammatio.*

Presmuchum. } *Chem.* Alchemical terms for
Presmukis. } *Cerussa*, or white lead. Fr. syn. *céruse*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleiweise*, n.

Presphe'noid. (*Præ*, before; *sphēnoīdes* os, the sphenoid bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the anterior part of the base of the sphenoid bone. *Præsphēnoīdēs*, adj. Fr. anal. *présphénoïde*, adj.

Pressiros'tris, *is, e.* (*Presso*, to press hard; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Cuvier, Duméril, C. Bonaparte, Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Pressirostres*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Grallatoriæ*, in which the beak is strong enough to penetrate the earth in search of worms: pressiros'trate. Fr. anal. *pressirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *bruckschnabelig*, adj.

Pres'ter, *ēris*, m. (Πρηστὴρ.) *Med., Pathol.* Formerly used for the white of the eye when inflamed; also (in the pl.) for the veins, when swollen under excitement.

Preterna'tural Combus'tion. *Med. Jur.* Term for a remarkable phenomenon of the destruction of the human body by combustion, which was held to be *spontaneous*, but as this is denied by many, the present term is now preferred. Some have attributed it *to an alcoholic impregnation* of the body; some to the agency of the electric fluid; while others refer it to an internal decomposition and the formation of new products which are highly inflammable; it is further held by some of these last that sulphureted hydrogen may be generated in the system.

Fr. syn. *combustion spontanée*. Germ. syn. *Selbstverbrennung*, f.

Pretympa'nic. (*Præ*, before; *tympănĭcus*, tympanic.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the anterior subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Prætympă'nĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *prétympanique*, adj.

Priāpei'a, æ, f. (Πρίαπος, the god of gardens.) *Bot.* A name for the *Nicotiana rustica*.

Prĭāpis'cus, i, m. (Dim. Πρίαπος, the *penis*.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a tent formed like a *penis*. Fr. anal. *priapisque*, m. Also for a small piece of wood in the *Scamnus Hippocraticus;* and the same as *Bougie*.

Priāpis'mus, i. m. (Πρίαπος, the virile member; terminal *-ισμὸς*.) *Med.* Term for continual erection of the *penis:* pri'apism, See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *priapisme*, m. Germ. anal. *Priapismus*, m.

Priāpŏ'lĭthus, i, m. (Πρίαπος, the virile member; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Geol.* Name given by Peter Borelli to a whitish, round, oblong stone having the form of a *penis*, and occasionally of the *vulva;* sometimes even, but rarely, having delineated testicles and the *glans*. Fr. anal. *priapolithe*, f. Germ. syn. *Phallusstein*, m.

Prickle. (Sax. *Pricele.*) See *Aculeus*.

Prickly. See *Aculeatus*.

Prickly Heat. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the *Lichen tropicus*.

Prīmæ Viæ. *Anat.* The first or principal passages; a term for the stomach and intestines, in reference to their importance.

Pri'maries. *Ornithol.* Term applied to the ten elastic quills that are attached to the *hand* or third portion of the wing; because they are first or primary in importance and in size. See *Primarius*.

Prīmārius, a, um. (*Prīmus*, first.) First in order: pri'mary. *Astron.* Applied to those planets (*Planetæ primariæ*) that have the sun for the centre of their movement, in distinction from the satellites or secondary planets. *Bot.* Applied to the principal support (*Pedunculus primarius*) of the divisions of a compound peduncle; to a petiole (*Petiolus primarius*) that is common to many folioles, or to many secondary petioles. *Geol.* Applied to the primitive earths. *Ornithol.* See *Primaries*. Fr. anal. *primaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu dem Ersten gehörig*.

Prīmātes. (*Prīmus*, first.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Linnæus, Storr and Gray to an Order of the *Mammifera*, containing those which by their entire organization seem deserving to be placed at the head of the Class, and of the animal kingdom. Nom. pl. of *Prīmas, ātis*, m. Fr. anal. *primates*, m. pl.

Prīmi'gĕnus, a, um. (*Primus*, first; *gĕno*, to beget.) That which cometh naturally of itself. *Bot.* Applied the same as *Primitivus*. Fr. anal. *primigène*, adj. Germ. syn. *zuerst geboren*.

Prīmĭna, æ, f. (*Prīmus*, first.) *Bot.* Name given by Mirbel to the more exterior of the two membranes which envelope the *nucleus* of the ovule when the latter has assumed a certain degree of increase: the pri'mine. Fr. anal. *primine*, f.

Prīmĭ'părа, æ, f. (*Prīmus*, first; *părĭo*, to bring forth.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a woman who has brought forth her first child. Fr. anal. *primipare*, f. Germ. syn. *Erstgebärerin*, f.

Prīmĭ'părus, a, um. (Same as preceding.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Of or belonging to a first birth: primi'parous. Fr. anal. *primipare*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Erstgebart gehorig*.

Primisternālis, is, e. (*Prīmus*, first; *sternum.*) *Anat.* Applied by Béilard to the first piece of the *sternum*, or breast-bone: primister'nal. Fr. anal. *primisternal*, adj. Germ. syn. *erstebrustbeinig*, adj.

Prīmĭ'tiæ, ārum, f. pl. (*Prīmus*, first.) The first fruits of the field, which were offered to God. *Med., Obstet.* Applied to the waters, which are usually poured forth before exclusion of the child or fetus. Fr. syn. *eau de l'amnion; les eaux*. Germ. syn. *Wässer*, f. pl.

Pri'mitive Earths. *Chem., Geol.* These are nine in number, Barytes, Strontia, Lime, Magnesia, Alumina or Clay, Silica, Glucina, Zirconia, Yttria; to which a tenth, Florina, has lately been added. See *Primitivus*.

Prīmĭtīvus, a, um. (*Prīmus*, first.) That which is first or original: pri'mitive. *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to plants which he also terms *primigenous*, that are original, do not proceed from the increasing of neighbouring species, and preserve the type of their race. *Crystall.* Applied to that form which presents naturally the figure of a *nucleus*, by mechanical division. *Entomol.* Applied to two large nervures in the wings, parallel and approaching each other, which take their origin from the thorax, and are divided into internal or cubital, and external or radial. *Geol.* Applied by Werner to those earths which do not contain any vestige of organic bodies, to the existence of which they are consequently supposed to be anterior; to the inferior part of the deposits constituting our continents, because they are in relation to us, as the first members of creation and the witnesses of all the catastrophes which have followed it; in a word, to the more ancient formations of rocks submitted to observation. Fr. anal. *primitif*, adj. Germ. syn. *Ursprunglichen gehörig*.

Prīmor, ōris, m. def. (*Prīmus*, first.) The chief. *Anat.* Applied (*Primores*, nom. pl.) by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 13, *p.* 731, to the *Incisores* teeth. Fr. syn. *dent incisive*. Germ. syn. *Einschneider*, m.

Prīmordiālis, is, e. (*Prīmus*, first; *ordo*, a beginning.) *Bot.* Applied to small leaves, which, besides the cotyledons, are already visible in the seed, where they constitute part of the plumule. Sometimes applied to the branches and principal roots: primor'dial. Fr. anal. *primordial*, adj.

Prīmor'dium, ii, n. (*Prīmus*, first; *ordium*, a beginning.) *Physiol.* Name given to the germ of the future bird in the egg. Fr. syn. *origine*, f. Germ. syn. *Anfang*, m.

Prīmŭla, æ, f. (*Prīmŭlus*, very early; from

its flowering in the beginning of spring.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Primulaceæ*.

Prīmŭla Vēris. *Bot., Med., Pharm.* The systematic name of the cowslip, paigil or peagle. The flowers having a moderately strong and pleasant smell, and somewhat rough bitter taste, are used in infusions, supposed to be mildly corroborant, antispasmodic and anodyne. Fr. syn. *primevère*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlüsselblume*, f.

Prīmŭla Vulgāris. *Bot., Med., Pharm.* The systematic name of the primrose, the leaves and root of which are sternutatory. Fr. syn. *primevère*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlüsselblume*, f.

Prīmŭlāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Ventenat to a Family (*Primulaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants termed *Lysimachieæ* by Jussieu, having the *Primula* for their type: primula'ceous. Fr. anal. *primulacé*, adj.

Prin'ceps Ale'xipharmăcōrum. *Bot., M. Med.* Formerly applied to the *Angelica* from its high repute; the chief of antidotes.

Prin'ciples. *Chem.* Term applied to substances composed of two or more elementary bodies, as fibrine, gelatine, water, etc. Nom. pl. of *Princi'pium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *principes*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Urstoffe*, m. pl.

Priŏcĕrātus, *a, um.* (Πρίων, a saw; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Priocerata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, having the *antennæ* dentelated within: priocera'tous. Fr. anal. *priocère*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägenhornig*, adj.

Priŏnan'thus, *a, um.* (Πρίων, a saw; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* The *Trifolium prionanthum* has its standards obscurely denticulated: prionan'thous. Fr. anal. *prionanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägenblumig*, adj.

Priŏ'nius, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Prionii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera Longicornia*, having the *Prionus* for their type: prio'nious. Fr. anal. *prionien*, adj.

Priŏnoīdēs, adj. (Πρίων, a saw; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat., Med.* Resembling a saw; applied in old writings to the sutures of bones; serrated: pri'onoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *prionoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägenähnlich*, adj.; *sägenförmig*, adj.

Priŏnōnōtus, *i*, m. (Πρίων, a saw; νῶτος, the back.) *Ichthyol.* Name of a species of the *Dactylati*, having prickles in the double dorsal fins. Fr. anal. *priononote*, m. Germ. syn. *Sägerucken*, m.

Priŏnoram'phus, *a, um.* (Πρίων, a saw; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Prionoramphi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Palmipedes*, having the beak dentelated: prionoram'phous. Fr. anal. *prionoramphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägenschnabelig*, adj.

Prionorrhamphus. See *Prionoramphus.*

Priŏnōtus, *a, um.* *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot to a Family (*Prionoti*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Sylvicolæ*, having the *Prionotes* for their type. Fr. anal. *prionote*, adj.

Pri'or, *or, us.* (Comp. of *Præ*, before.) The first; the better, or more excellent. *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles from the order of their arrangement, as the *P. annularis, P. indicis, P. medii.* Fr. syn. *antérieur*, adj.

Prīsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρῖσις.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a grinding of the teeth, the *Stridor dentium.* Fr. anal. *prise*, f. Germ. syn. *Zähneskirchen*, n. *Surg.* Term for a sawing or trepanning. Fr. syn. *trépanation*, f. Germ. syn. *Durchbohrung*, f. *Geom., Nat. Philos.* The same as *Prisma.*

Pris'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πρίζω, to cut with a saw.) *Geom.* Term for a solid figure consisting of several planes with polygonal bases, equal, parallel and similarly situated. *Nat. Philos.* A solid, glass, triangular-shaped body, through which the sun's rays are refracted so as to exhibit the colours of the rainbow. Fr. anal. *prisme*, m. Germ. anal. *Prisma*, n.

Prismatic. See *Prismaticus.*

Prisma'tic Spec'trum. *Nat. Philos.* Term for the coloured band produced by passing light through a glass prism, whereby its decomposition is effected. *Spec'trum Prismă'tĭcum.* Fr. anal. *spectre prismatique.* Germ. anal. *prismatische Gestalt.*

Prisma'tic Sys'tem. *Mineral.* That derived from the great number and variety of the prisms it contains. *Systēma Prismă'tĭcum.* Fr. anal. *système prismatique.* Germ. syn. *prismatisch Systeme.*

Prismă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Prisma*, a prism; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Belonging to or shaped like a prism: prisma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. *Bot.* A prismatic calyx, as in the *Datura Stramonium*, or tube of a monopetalous corol, as in the *Hamelia*, is that which presents longitudinal angles separated by so many facets. *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal presenting the form of a prism, straight or oblique, the panes of which make angles of 120°, as the *Calx carbonata prismatica. Zoöl.* Applied to *antennæ* that, being angulous, resemble a geometrical prism. Fr. anal. *prismatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *prismatisch*, adj.

Pris'mătŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Πρίσμα, a prism; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit of a prismatic form, as the capsules of the *Campanula prismatocarpus*: prismatocar'pous. Fr. anal. *prismatocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *prismafruchtig*, adj.

Prismătoīdēs, adj. (Πρίσμα, a prism; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Mineral.* Resembling a prism; applied to a single cleavage face that is parallel to the axis: pris'matoid; also erroneously translated, prismatoidal. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *prismatoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *prismähnlich*, adj.

Pris'mătoīdeus, *a, um.* (*Prismătoīdes.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal derived from a prism, the base of which has undergone a convexity which renders it imperfect in that part, as the *Calx sulphata prismatoidea.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *prismatoïde*, adj.

Pris'mătus, *a, um.* (*Prisma*, a prism.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal presenting a prism between two pyramids, which at first were opposed base to base,

or having the faces parallel to the axis situated between the summits of the form from which it is derived, as *prismate felspar:* pris'mate. Fr. anal. *prismé*, adj.

Pris'mus, *i*, m. The same as *Prisis*.

Pristipōmides, patron. m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe of the *Sparoides*, having the *Pristipomus* for their type. Fr. anal. *pristipomides*, m. pl.

Pri'vities. (*Privus*, that which is proper to a man.) *Anat.* See *Naturalia*.

Pro Re Nāta. *Med.* A term used in prescriptions, signifying *for the occasion*, or, *as occasion may require*.

Proagŏreu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Προαγόρευσις.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for prognosis, or prediction, and so the same as *Prodiagoreusis, Prorrhesis*.

Probang. (Supposed *Prŏbo*, to persuade or try.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a slender piece of whalebone with a small piece of ivory or sponge fixed to its extremity, wherewith to endeavour to push down into the stomach any lump of food, or foreign body, that may have got lodged in the *œsophagus*. Fr. syn. *sonde œsophagienne*. Germ. syn. *Schlundsonde*, f.

Prŏbar'bium, *ii*, n. (*Pro*, for; *barba*, a beard.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the soft woolly hair which precedes the beard. Fr. anal. *probarbium*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorbart*, m.

Prŏbască'nium, *ii*, n. (Προβασκάνιον.) *Med.* Old term for an amulet. Fr. syn. *amulette*, f.

Prŏ'bāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρόβασις, the spur of a mountain.) *Anat., Med., Surg.* Term for a projection or prominence of a part or organ, as in *hernia*, or *prolapsus*. Fr. anal. *probase*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verlagerung eines Organs*.

Prŏ'băton. } (Πρόβατον, an animal that
Prŏ bătum, *i*, n. } walks forward.) *Zoöl.* Term for (in the pl.) small cattle, as sheep. Fr. syn. *brebis*, f. Germ. syn. *Schaf*, n.

Probe. (*Prŏbo*, to try.) *Med., Surg.* An instrument for trying the depth and extent of wounds, etc. *Spĕcil'lus*, *i*, m; *Stȳlus*, *i*, m. Fr. syn. *sonde*, f. Germ. syn. *Sonde*, f.

Problēma, *ătis*, n. (Προβάλλω, to lay before.) A difficulty or proposition to be discussed; a pro'blem. Fr. anal. *problème*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorwurf*, m.

Prŏ'bŏlē, *es*, f. (Προβολή, a putting forth.) *Anat.* A projection, the same as *Apophysis* and *Process*. Fr. syn. *procès*, m. Germ. syn. *Ansatz*, m.

Prŏboscĕ'phălus, *a*, *um.* (Προβοσκὶς, a trunk; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Proboscephala*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa*, having a long retractile trunk: prososce'phalous. Fr. anal. *proboscéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *rüsselkopfig*, adj.

Prŏboscĭ'diānus, *a*, *um.* (*Prŏboscis*, a trunk.) *Zoöl.* Having a proboscis; applied to a Family (*Proboscidiana*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia Pachydermata:* probosci'dian. Fr. anal. *proboscidien*, adj.

Prŏboscĭ'deus, *a*, *um.* (*Prŏboscis*, a trunk.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a trunk, as the horn which terminates the capsule of the *Martynia proboscidea*, the superior lip of the *Pedicularis proboscidea*, the *spatha* of the *Arum proboscideum*, the *cupulæ* of the *Lichen proboscideus*, the head of the *Bothryocephalus proboscideus*, the peduncle of the umbel of the *Dianæa proboscidea*. *Entomol.* Applied by Scopoli to the *Hemiptera*, and by D. Degeer to those of the *Diptera* which have a trunk; by Blainville to a tribe of the *Arachnoderma Palmogradia*, having the umbrel prolonged inferiorly in a proboscidiform appendix. *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a tribe of the *Vorticellaria*, the animalcule of which seems to issue from the capsule: probosci'deous. Fr. anal. *proboscidé*, adj. Germ. syn. *langschnabelig*, adj.

Prŏboscĭdĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Prŏboscis*, a trunk; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing or having a proboscis or trunk. The *Fusus proboscidiferus* is thus called because the upper part of the spire resembles a trunk: proboscidi'ferous. Fr. anal. *proboscidifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *rüsseltragend*, adj.

Prŏboscĭ'dius, *a*, *um.* (Same as *Proboscideus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Cuvier, Desmarest, Illiger, and Blainville to a Family (*Proboscidii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, having the nose prolonged in form of a trunk: probosci'dious. Fr. anal. *proboscidien*, adj.

Prŏboscĭros'trum, *i*, n. (*Prŏboscis*, a trunk; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a projection like a trunk, and having the mouth at its extremity, which, in certain of the *Coleoptera* and *Neuroptera*, forms the forepart of the head. Fr. anal. *proboscirostre*, m. Germ. syn. *Rüsselschnabel*, m.

Prŏboscis, *ĭdis*, f. (Πρὸ, before; βόσκω, to feed.) *Entomol.* Applied to the fleshy or membranous organ constituting a sort of sucker in certain of the *Suctoria*, etc. *Zoöl.* The trunk or snout, as that of the elephant. Fr. syn. *trompe*, f. Germ. syn. *Rüssel*, m.

Prŏcălym'ma, *ătis*, n. (Προκάλυμμα.) *Anat.* Term for a veil or curtain which hangs before. Fr. syn. *voile*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorhang*, m.

Prŏcar'dium, *ii*, n. (Πρὸ, before; καρδία, the heart, also the stomach.) *Anat.* Term for the *Scrobiculum cordis*, or pit of the stomach. Fr. syn. *scrobicule du cœur*. Germ. syn. *Herzgrube*, f.

Prŏcătarc'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Πρὸ, before; καταρκτικὸς, fitted for beginning.) *Med., Pathol.* That is pre-existent or predisposing; applied to causes external and remote, including not only the *res non-naturales*, but all others contingent, violent, or fortuitous, which give occasion to health or to the generation of disease: procatarc'tic. Fr. anal. *procatarctique*, adj. Germ. syn. *vorheranfangend*, part. adj.

Prŏcătar'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρὸ, before; κατάρχω, to make beginning of.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a first beginning; the same as *Prædispositio*. Fr. anal. *procatarxis*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorbereitung*, f.

Prŏcellārius, *a*, *um.* *Ornithol.* Applied by Lesson to a Family (*Procellariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Longipennes*, having the *Procellaria* for their type. Fr. anal. *procellaire*, adj.

Prŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um,* (Πρὸ, before; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Procephala*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pteropoda Megapterygia*, having the head very distinct; proce'phalous. Fr. anal. *procéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *vorherkopfig*, adj.

Prŏces'siŏneus, *a, um.* (*Prŏcessio*, a proceeding or passing forward.) *Zoöl.* Applied to caterpillars, as the *Bombyx processionea*, which live in society, and which, when they issue from their retreat for food, form a long procession in two or three parallel lines. Fr. anal. *processionnaire*, adj.

Proces'sus, *ûs,* m. (*Prŏcēdo*, to go forth.) *Anat.* Term for a projecting point or eminence of a bone; also applied to similar objects in the soft parts; a protuberance; a process. Also termed *Apophysis, Probole.* Fr. anal. *procès*, m. Germ. syn. *Fortsatz*, m. *Chem., Pharm.* Applied to the procedure or series of operations necessary for the production of a certain result. Fr. anal. *procédé*, m. Germ. anal. *Process*, m.; syn. *Vorgang*, m.

Procheili'dium, *ii,* n. (Dim. *Procheilum.*) *Anat.* Term for the projecting part of the lip. Fr. anal. *procheilidion*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorlippe*, f.

Prŏchei'lum, *i,* n. (Πρὸ, before; χεῖλος, the lip.) The same as *Procheilidium* and *Prolabium.*

Procheu'ma, *ătis,* f. } (Προχέω, to pour forth.)
Prochey'ma, *ătis,* f. } That which is poured
Prŏ'chўma, *ătis,* n. } forth; a deposit. Term for wine that flows from the grape without pressing. *Anat.* The same as *Parenchyma.* Fr. anal. *prochyme*, m.

Prŏcĭden'tia, *æ,* f. (*Prŏcĭdo*, to fall down.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the falling down of some organ or part, as the *anus, eye, uterus*, etc. See *Prolapsus.* Fr. anal. *procidence*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorfall*, m.

Prŏcĭden'tia U'tĕri. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a falling down of the womb, which descends into the *vagina*, owing to the relaxation of its connexions; when it protrudes through the external parts the term *Prolapsus uteri* is then applied. See *Hysteroptosis.*

Prockie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to the Family (*Prockieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rosaceæ* established by de Candolle, having the *Prockia* for their type. Fr. anal. *prockié*, adj.

Proclīvis, *is, e.* } (*Pro*, before; *clīno*, to in-
Proclīvus, *a, um.* } cline.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied to teeth that are inclined nearly in the line of the axis of the jaw, as the inferior canine teeth of the *hippopotamus.* Fr. anal. *proclivé*, adj. Germ. syn. *abschüssig*, adj.

Proclīvĭtas, *ătis,* f. (*Pro*, before; *clīno*, to incline.) *Med.* Inclination or disposition; predisposition: procli'vity. Fr. anal. *proclivité*, f. Germ. syn. *Abschüssigkeit*, f.

Procnēmium, *ii,* n. (Πρὸ, before; κνήμη, the leg.) *Anat.* Term for the *tibia*, or shinbone. Fr. anal. *procnémion*, m. Germ. syn. *Schienbein*, n.

Prŏcœ'lius, *a, um.* (Πρὸ, before; κοιλία, the belly or its contents.) *Anat.* Having a swoln, prominent paunch, or belly. Fr. anal. *procœlien*, adj. Germ. syn. *einen Hängenbauch habend.*

Prŏcon'dўlus, *i,* m. (Πρὸ, before; κόνδυλος, a knuckle.) *Anat.* Term for the first joint of each finger: the procon'dyle. Fr. anal. *procondyle*, m. Germ. syn. *der unterste Gelenkkopf an der vordersten Phalanx der Finger.*

Procrisis. See *Proëccrisis.*

Proc'tăgra, *æ,* f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the *anus.* Fr. anal. *proctagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Afterschmerz*, m.

Proctal'gia, *æ,* f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for nervous pain of the *anus:* proctal'gy. Fr. anal. *proctalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *der nervose Afterschmerz.*

Proctatrēsia, *æ,* f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; ἄτρητος, without aperture.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Term for imperforate *anus:* proctatre'sy. Fr. anal. *proctatrésie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Mangel an Oeffnung im Mastdarm.*

Proctau'xe, *es,* f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; αὔξη, growth or increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for enlargement of the hind-parts, or dilatation of the *anus.* Germ. syn. *die Vergrösserung des Hintern, oder Erweiterung der Afteröffnung.*

Proctectă'sia, *æ,* f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Med., Surg.* Term for extension of the *anus.* Fr. anal. *proctectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Afterausdehnung*, f.

Proctenclīsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; ἐγκλείω, to shut up.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a morbid contraction or closing up of the *rectum.* Fr. anal. *proctenclisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Verengerung des Mastdarms.*

Procteuryn'ter, *ēris,* m. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; εὐρύνω, to make wide.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an instrument wherewith to widen or dilate the *anus;* a *dilator ani.* Fr. anal. *procteuryntère*, m. Germ. syn. *Afterausdehner*, m.

Procthæmorrhă'gia, *æ,* f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; αἱμορραγία, hemorrhage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hemorrhage from the *anus:* proctohe'morrhagy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *proctohémorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Afterblutung*, f.

Procthypŏdes'mus, *i,* m. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; ὑποδεσμὸς, that which is bound under.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a support for the *anus;* a *subligaculum ani.* Fr. anal. *procthypodesme*, m. Germ. syn. *Afterstütze*, f.; *Afterunterstützungsapparat*, m.

Proctītis, *ĭdis,* f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *anus* or of the great gut, or of the *rectum.* Fr. anal. *proctite*, f. Germ. syn. *Afterentzündung*, f.; *Mastdarmentzündung*, f.

Proctoblen'nozēmia, *æ,* f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; *blennozēmia*, excessive flow of mucus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an excessive mucous discharge from the *anus:* proctoblen'noze'my. Fr. anal. *proctoblenno-*

zèmie, f. Germ. syn. *übermässiger Schleimabgang aus dem Mastdarme.*

Proctŏ'căce, *es*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; κακὸς, bad.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Cacoproctia*, or putrid disease of the *rectum.* Fr. anal. *proctocace*, f. Germ. syn. *Mastdarmfaule*, f.

Proctŏcēlē, *es*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *hernia*, or *prolapsus* of the *anus.* Fr. anal. *proctocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Afterbruch*, m.; *Aftervorfall*, m.

Proctŏcystŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; *cystŏtŏmia*, a section or cutting into the bladder.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the recto-vaginal section: proctocysto'tomy. Fr. anal. *proctocystotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mastdarmblasen-(Stein-)schnitt.*

Proctŏcystŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. (Same as in preceding.) *Med., Surg.* Name for an instrument for performing the operation of proctocystotomy: a proctocys'totome. Fr. anal. *proctocystotome*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug zur Verrichtung des Mastdarmblasensteinschnitts.*

Proctŏdÿ'nia, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasmodic pain of the *anus.* Fr. anal. *proctodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mastdarmschmerz*, m.

Proctŏleucorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; *leucorrhœa*, a flow of white mucus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a purging of white mucus. Fr. anal. *proctoleucorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der weisse Fluss des Mastdarms.*

Proctŏleu'cus, *a, um.* (Πρωκτὸς, the breech; λευκὸς, white.) *Entomol.* Having the tips of the *elytra* white, as the *Platyrope proctoleuca.* Fr. anal. *proctoleuque*, adj.

Proctŏmēnia, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; *μῆνες*, the menses.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for aberration of the *menses* to the *anus.* Fr. anal. *proctoménie*, f. Germ. syn. *Versetzung der Menstruation zum After.*

Procton'cus, *i*, m. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for tumour or swelling of the *anus.* Fr. anal. *proctoncie*, f. Germ. syn. *Aftergeschwulst*, f.

Proctŏpŏ'lўpus, *i*, m. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; *pŏlўpus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *polypus* of the *anus.* Fr. anal. *proctopolype*, m. Germ. syn. *Afterpolyp*, m.

Proctoptōma, *ătis*, n. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; πτῶμα, a fall.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a fall or prolapse of the *anus.* Fr. anal. *proctôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Aftervorfall*, m.

Proctoptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; πτῶσις, a falling.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of *Proctoptoma.* Fr. anal. *proctoptose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Proctoptoma.*

Proctorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A defective term, intended to mean the same as *Procthæmorrhagia.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Proctorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; ῥεῦμα, a flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic pain of the *anus.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *proctorrheume*, m. Germ. syn. *ein rheumatischer Afterschmerz.*

Proctorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow (but intended to mean a discharge of mucus) from the *anus* or the *rectum.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *proctorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schleimfluss des Mastdarms.*

Proctorrhoï's, *ĭdis*, f. (Same as preceding.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for true hemorrhoidal disease. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *proctorrhoïde*, f. Germ. syn. *die gewöhnliche Hämorrhoidal-Krankheit.*

Proctoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; σκιῤῥὸς, hard.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *scirrhus* of the *anus.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *proctoschirrhe* or *-squirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Mastdarmscirrhus*, m.; *Mastdarmkrebs*, m.

Proctospas'mus, *i*, m. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; σπασμὸς, a convulsion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm of the *anus.* The same as *Tenesmus.* Fr. anal. *proctospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Mastdarmkrampf*, m.

Proctostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; στένωσις, a being straitened.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a morbid contraction of the *rectum.* See *Proctenclisis.* Fr. anal. *proctosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *Mastdarmverengerung*, f.

Proctŏtŏ'cia, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; τόκος, a birth.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for delivery taking place through the *anus*, such a case being described by J. Andrews, *Philad. Med. Exam., March* 1839, *vol.* ii. Fr. anal. *proctotocie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entbindung durch den After.*

Proctŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the cutting of the *anus* or *rectum*, as in imperforate *anus;* the operation for *fistula in ano*, etc.: procto'tomy. Fr. anal. *proctotomie*, Germ. syn. *Mastdarmschnitt*, m.

Proctŏtŏreu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus* or seat; τόρευσις, a carving in relief.) *Med., Surg.* Term for perforation of an imperforate *anus.* Fr. anal. *proctotoreusie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Aufbohrung des verschlossenen Afters.*

Proctotru'pius, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Proctotrupii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenoptera*, having the *Proctotrupes* for their type. Fr. anal. *proctotrupien*, adj.

Prŏcum'bens, *tis*, part. (*Prŏcumbo*, to lie along.) *Bot.* Lying on the ground; trailing; applied to the stem of plants when it rests stretched on the ground, from weakness, and does not throw out roots, as the *Trifolium procumbens:* procum'bent. Fr. anal. *procombant*, adj. Germ. syn. *liegend*, part. adj.

Prodiagoreusis. See *Proagoreusis.*

Pro'drome. (Πρόδρομος, running before.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied as a noun to some affections which indicate the supervention of another disease, as *vertigo* is sometimes

said to be a prodrome or precursor of apoplexy. Neuter of *Prōdrōmus, a, um.*

Prōduc'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Prōdūco,* to prolong.) *Anat.* A prolongation: a produc'tion. Employed the same as *Apophysis, Processus,* etc. Fr. anal. *production,* f. Germ. syn. *Fortsatz,* m.

Prōduc'tum, *i,* n. (*Prōdūco,* to prolong.) *Bot.* Term applied by Necker to the spur of flowers: the product. Fr. anal. *producte* or *produit,* m. Germ. syn. *Product,* n.

Proëc'crĭsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Πρὸ, before; *eccrĭsis,* a parting with or separation from.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an early crisis, characterized by some profuse evacuation or eruption, as of sweat, feces, etc. Fr. anal. *proëccrise,* f. Germ. syn. *die Vorzeitige Krise; zu früh erfolgende kritische Ausscheidung.*

Proëgūmĕnus, *a, um.* (Προηγέομαι, to lead the way.) *Med., Pathol.* That which precedes or is antecedent; predisposing: proegu'menal: proegu'menous. Fr. anal. *proéguménal,* adj. Germ. syn. *voranführend,* part. adj.

Proëm'bryon. } (*Pro,* before; *embryon,* the
Proëm'bryum, *i,* n. } child before it has attained its perfect shape in the womb.) *Bot.* Applied by some to an appendage of a foliaceous nature which developes itself at the period of the germination of the spores or reproductive corpuscles of mosses and ferns. Fr. anal. *proëmbryon,* m.

Proëmĭnens, *entis,* adj. (*Pro,* before; *emĭnens,* appearing higher.) *Bot.* Applied to a part which raises itself above another; to the filament of stamens when it is lengthened sensibly above the anther, as in the *Ternstrœmia elliptica;* to the receptacle when it forms a prominence upon which the ovaries are fixed, as in the *Cleome:* proëminent. Fr. anal. *proéminent,* adj.

Prœŏ'tia, *æ,* f. (Πρωϊότης, precocious maturity.) *Med., Physiol.* A term for genital precocity. Fr. syn. *précocité génitale.*

Proflŭ'via. (Pl. of *proflŭvium,* a flux.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *fluxes* with fever; an Order of the Cl. *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's Nosology.

Proflu'vii, Cor'tex. *Bot.* A name for the bark of the *Nerium antidysenterium,* or the *Codaga pala* bark.

Proflŭ'vium, *ii,* n. (*Profluo,* to flow forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flux or flowing forth; applied to certain discharges, healthy or morbid, as *Profl. alvi,* or *diarrhœa: Profl. genitale mulierum,* or menstruation; *Profl. sanguinis ex ano,* or the hemorrhoidal flux; *Profl. seminis,* or *pollution.* Fr. syn. *flux,* m. Germ. syn. *Ausfluss,* m.

Profun'dus, *a, um.* (*Prŏcul a fundo,* far from the surface.) Deep; high: profound. *Anat.* That which is deep; applied to vessels, nerves, muscles, etc., from their relative situation as to others. Fr. anal. *profond,* adj. Germ. syn. *tief,* adj.

Profūsio, *ōnis,* f. (*Profundo,* to pour out.) *Med., Pathol.* A flowing: a profu'sion; a flow of blood; a genus of the Order *Apocenoses;* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *profusion,* f. Germ. syn. *Ergiessung,* f.

Prŏgas'trĭcus, *a, um.* (Πρὸ, before; γαστὴρ, the belly; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a sub-class of gnathodontous fishes, having the pelvic fins articulated under the abdomen: progas'tric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *progastrique,* adj. Germ. syn. *vorbauchig,* adj.

Proglos'sis, *ĭdis,* f. (Πρὸ, before; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* Old term for the anterior pointed part or tip of the tongue. Fr. anal. *proglossis,* f. Germ. syn. *Zungenspitze,* f.

Proglos'sus, *a, um.* (Πρὸ, before; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Proglossi,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Scansores,* having the tongue very long and vermiform. Fr. anal. *proglosse,* adj. Germ. syn. *vorzungig,* adj.

Prognōsis, *is,* f. (Πρὸ, before; γιγνώσκω, to know.) *Med., Pathol.* The knowledge of a disease, drawn from a consideration of its signs and symptoms. See *Proagoreusis.* Fr. anal. *prognostic,* m. Germ. anal. *Prognose,* f.; syn. *Vorhersagung,* f.

Prognos'tic. (Προγιγνώσκω, to foreknow.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to the symptoms from a consideration of which a prognosis of any particular disease is formed. Fr. anal. *prognostique,* adj. Germ. syn. *zur Prognose gehörig.*

Progressīvus, *a, um.* (*Pro,* before; *grădior,* to walk.) *Bot.* Applied to the perennial root which lengthens itself before and decays behind, so that the plant which bears it advances slowly, as the *Polygonum bistorta.*

Prōhal'tēr, *ēris,* m. (*Pro,* before; *haltēr,* a small body above the wing of certain insects.) *Entomol.* Applied in the plural to the *halteres* of certain of the *Diptera,* in which they are situated at the anterior part of the thorax.

Projectūra, *æ,* f. (*Projicio,* to project.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Apophysis.* *Bot.* Applied by Simson to the small prominent ribs which, proceeding from the beginning of a leaf, are prolonged from above downwards upon the stem: a projec'ture. Fr. anal. *projecture,* f. Germ. syn. *Hervorragung,* f.

Prŏlăb'ium, *ii,* m. (*Pro,* before; *lăbium,* a lip.) *Anat.* Term for the extreme prominent part of the lip; the same as *Procheilum.* Fr. anal. *prolabium,* m. Germ. syn. *der vordere rothe Band der Lippe.*

Prōlap'sus, *i,* m. (*Prōlābor,* to glide down.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a protrusion, as well as falling down, of a part of some viscus, so as to be partly external, or uncovered, thus differing from the term *Procidentia,* or, simply, a falling down; applied to the *anus, uterus,* etc.; uncovered protrusions; a genus of the Order *Ectopiæ;* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Delapsio, Ecptosis, Proptoma, Proptosis.* Fr. anal. *prolapsus,* m. Germ. syn. *Vorfall,* m.

Prōlap'sus Ani. } *Surg.* Terms for a falling
Prōlap'sus Rec'ti. } down of the extremity of the rectum intestine, occurring in infancy,

and at any period of life, the internal membrane of the bowel being protruded through the sphincter to a greater extent than is natural. See *Arthoptoma*, *Proctoptoma*. Germ. syn. *Aftervorfall*, m.; *Mastdarmvorfall*, m.

Prōlap'sus U'tĕri. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the protrusion of the womb beyond or at the *vulva*. Fr. syn. *prolapse de matrice*. Germ. syn. *Muttervorfall*, m.

Prōlep'sis, *is*, f. (Προλαμβάνω, to anticipate, or presume.) *Med.* Anticipation; presumption; divination; a foretelling of events; prediction. Fr. syn. *anticipation*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorwegnehmen*, n.

Prolep'tic. } (*Prōlepsis*, a foretelling of events;
Prolep'tical. } terminal *-ĭcus.*) Pertaining to *Prolepsis*. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to the science by which social and individual suffering is foretold. *Prōlep'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *proleptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *anticipirend*, part. adj.; *vorwegnehmend*, part. adj.

Prōlĭfer, *a, um.* The same as *Proliferus*.

Prōlĭfĕrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Prōles*, offspring; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to the appearance either of a bud or of a flower upon a part of the plant which has not been accustomed to bear such: prolifera'tion. Fr. anal. *prolifération*, f. Germ. syn. *Sprossen*, f.

Prōlĭ'fĕrĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Prōlĭfĕrus*, producing or giving origin to; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having proliferous *antennæ*, as the *Parnus prolifericornis:* proli'fericor'nate. Fr. anal. *prolifĕricorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *sprossendhornig*, adj.

Prōlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Prōles*, offspring; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to every organ which gives origin to another organ that it has not been accustomed to bear, or which produces a likeness to itself; to a leaf from which other leaves are produced, as in the *Lemna;* to a flower from the centre of which there arises either a new flower or a flower with leaves; to fronds, umbels, plants, stems, etc. *Entomol.* Applied to *antennæ* when they are in a short club, one of the joints at the base of which presents a large dilatation, and forms a species of auricle which advances beyond the others: proli'ferous. Fr. anal. *prolifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *sprossend*, adj.

Prōlĭfĭcātio, *ōnis*, f. *Bot.* Term for the state of a part that is proliferous: prolifica'tion. Fr. anal. *prolification*, f. Germ. syn. *Sprossen*, f.

Prōlĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Prōles*, offspring; *gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Acharius to a coloured pellicle (*lamina proligera*) which forms the disc of the conceptacles of certain lichens, and to a nucleus (*nucleus proligerus*) covered by that pellicle, in the substance of which are found the reproductive corpuscles: proli'gerous. Fr. anal. *prolifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *sprossentragend*, part. adj.

Prōlimneānus, *a, um.* (Πρό, before; λίμνη, a pond.) *Geol.* Applied by Réboul to tertiary *strata*, or basins which have been occupied by fresh waters in the early time of the tertiary period, before the principal marine formation: prolim'nean. Fr. anal. *prolimnéen*, adj. Germ. syn. *vorteichig*, adj.

Prōlongātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Prōlongo*, to lengthen.) *Anat.* A lengthening; applied to any extended object, as the medullary prolongation of the nerves: a prolonga'tion. Fr. anal. *prolongation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verlängerung*, f.

Prŏ'mănus, *ûs*, m. (*Pro*, before; *mănus*, a hand.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Pollex*. Fr. syn. *pouce*, m. Germ. syn. *Daumen*, m.; *der grosse Zehen*.

Promeropĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a tribe of the *Tenuirostres*, having the *Promerops* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *promeropides*, m. pl.

Prŏmĕtōpia, *æ*, f. } (Πρό, before; μέτωπον,
Prŏmĕtōpĭ'dium, *ii*, n. } the forehead.) *Anat.*
Prŏmĕtōpis, *ĭdis*, f. } Old term for the integument of the forehead in which wrinkles are marked. Fr. anal. *prométopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Stern*, f.; *Sternhaut*, f.

Pro'minent. (*Prōmĭneo*, to stand out farther than another.) *Bot.* Applied to parts of a seed-vessel when they project beyond the valves. *Prōmĭnens, tis*, part. Fr. syn. *saillant*, adj. Germ. syn. *hervorragend*, part. adj.

Prōmĭnen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Prōmĭneo*, to stand out further than another.) *Anat.* Applied to various objects that are elevated above the surface, or stand out from the parts to which they are attached; the same as *Protuberantia:* a pro'minence. Fr. syn. *projecture*, f. Germ. syn. *Hervorragung*, f.

Prōmĭ'nŭlus, *a, um.* (*Prōmĭneo*, to stand out further than another; terminal *-ŭlus.*) *Geol.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal having ridges upon its surface, which form a very slight prominence: promi'nulous. Fr. anal. *prominule*, adj.

Prōmontōrium, *ii*, n. (*Pro*, for; *mons*, a mountain.) *Geol.* Term for a great prominence of the shore of the sea formed by the low land; a headland: a pro'montory. Fr. anal. *promontoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorberg*, m.; *Vorgebirge*, n.

Pro'montory of the Sa'crum. *Anat.* Applied to the superior or projecting portion of the *sacrum* when *in situ* in the *pelvis*. *Prōmontōrium ossis sacri.* Fr. syn. *promontoire de l'os sacral.* Germ. syn. *der Vorberg des heiligen Beins.*

Promus'cis, *ĭdis*, f. (The same as *Proboscis.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby and Latreille to the proboscis of the *Hymenoptera*, a sucker produced by the union of the two jaws with the inferior lip which embraces them. Fr. anal. *promuscide*, f.; syn. *trompe*, f. Germ. syn. *Rüssel*, m.

Prŏnæ'us, *i*, m. (Προνάϊος, adj., before a temple, but used substantively in the m. sing. for the hall or first room of a temple.) *Anat.* Term for the vestibule or other portion of the *vagina*. Fr. anal. *pronæus*, m. Germ. syn. *der Vorhof der Scheide in der weibliche Scham.*

Prona'tion. (*Prōnus*, prone, or having the face downward.) *Med.* Term for the act

of turning the palm of the hand downwards. *Prōnātio, onis*, f. Fr. anal. *pronation*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorbeugung*, f.; *Vorwärtsdrehen*, n.

Prōnātor, *ōris*, m. (*Prōnus*, prone, or having the face downward.) *Anat.* Name given to certain muscles used in the act of pronation. Fr. anal. *pronateur*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorwärtsdreher*, m.

Prŏnervātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Pro*, before; *nervus*, a nerve, but formerly used to signify a tendon.) *Anat.* Old term for *Aponeurosis;* also for *Tendo:* a pronerva'tion. Fr. anal. *pronervation*, f. Germ. syn. *die sehnige Ausdehnung.*

Prōnus, *a, um.* (Πρών, anything that juts forward.) Having the upper surface downwards: prone. Fr. syn. *précipité*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Gesicht zur Erde gekehrt.*

Proof Spirit. *Chem.* A common term for the *Spiritus vini tenuior*, or weaker spirit of wine. See *Spiritus Tenuior.*

Prop. (Sax. *Proppe.*) *Bot.* See *Fulcrum.*

Prŏpācŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Prŏpāgo.*) *Bot.* Term by Link for a species of slip terminating in a bud, with leaves capable of taking root when separated from the parent plant: a propa'cule. Fr. anal. *propacule*, m.

Prŏpāgo, *ĭnis*, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) An old vine-stock cut down and set deep in the earth that many shoots may spring from it; a cutting or slip. *Anat.* The smaller branches of vessels and nerves have been called *propagines* by some authors. Fr. anal. *propage*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbreitung*, f.

Prŏpāgŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Prŏpāgo*, race or stock.) *Bot.* Applied by Willdenow to the round corpuscles which are solitary or agglomerated upon the surface of the *thallus* of the *Lichenes:* a propa'gule. Fr. anal. *propagule*, m.

Prŏpărātērēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρό, before; παρατήρησις, an observing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a prophylactic cure. Fr. anal. *proparatérèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die vorbauende Cur; Vorcur*, f.

Prŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Πρό, before; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the presentment or first symptoms of a disease: pro'pathy. Fr. anal. *propathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorempfindung*, f.; *eine früher überstandne Krankheit.*

Propenden'tia, *æ*, f. (*Propendeo*, to bend downwards.) *Med., Surg.* Old term the same as *Procidentia*, according to Ruyschius, *in Cent. Obs. An. Chir. Obs.* vii.

Propen'sities. (*Prōpendeo*, to incline.) *Phrenol.* A genus of faculties common to man and the lower animals, comprising those which do not form ideas, but whose function is to produce a tendency of a particular kind. The faculties usually classed as propensities are Amativeness, Philoprogenitiveness, Concentrativeness, Adhesiveness, Combativeness, Destructiveness, Alimentiveness, Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness and Constructiveness. Pl. of *Prōpen'sĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *propensions*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Neigungen*, f. pl.

Prōpes, *pĕdis*, m. (*Pro*, for; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby (*Propedes*, nom. pl.) to the pediform organs, fleshy, nonarticulated, often retractile, that are observable among certain larves, but disappear in the perfect insect. Fr. anal. *propied*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorfuss*, m.

Prŏ'phăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρόφημι, to predict.) *Med.* Old term for the remote, or *procatarctic* cause of disease; but Lindenus seems to have taken it for the antecedent, or proximate cause, and the predisposition of the body to disease. Fr. anal. *prophase*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorlererscheinung*, f.

Prophrag'ma, *ătis*, m. (Πρό, before; φράγμα, a partition.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to an elastic portion united posteriorly with the *dorsolum*, which, in the *Insecta*, separates the one from the other, the cavity of the *Alitruncus* and that of the *Manitruncus.* Fr. anal. *prophragme*, m.

Prophthal'mus, *i*, m. (Πρό, before; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a projecting or too prominent eye, caused by the pressure of a tumour in the orbit, or the like. Fr. anal. *prophthalme*, m. Germ. syn. *das vorstehende Auge.*

Prophў'lăce, *es*, f. The same as *Prophylaxis.*

Prophylac'tic. (Πρό, before; φυλάσσω, to guard; terminal *-ικός.*) *Med.* Applied to any means used for the preservation of health, or prevention of disease; the same as *Diaphylacticus. Prophўlac'ticus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *prophylactique*, adj. Germ. syn. *vorbeugend*, part. adj.

Prophyla'xis, *is*, f. (Προφύλαξις, caution, providence.) *Med.* That which induces, or constitutes wariness in observing the rules necessary to the preservation of health, or prevention of disease.

Prŏ'pŏlis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρό, before; πόλις, a city.) *Entomol.* Term for a resinous substance, reddish and odorous, which bees produce, and which they employ to close up their cells. Fr. anal. *propolis*, f. Germ. syn. *Bienenharz*, n.; *Stopfwachs*, n.; *Vorwachs*, n.

Prŏpōma, *ătis*, n. (Πρό, before; πῶμα, a potion; because it was drank before food.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a potion of wine mingled with honey; it was also applied to other drinks and medicated wines which were taken before food. See *Propotismus.* Fr. anal. *propôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Trank*, m.

Prŏpōtis'mos. } (Προπίνω, to drink be-
Prŏpŏtis'mus, *i*, m. } fore.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term properly signifying a preparing medicine, swallowed before a purging, but, generally, it coincides with *Propoma.*

Propres'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Pro*, before; *presso*, to press hard.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term used by Stahlius in his familiar writings for the motion of the blood in the veins.

Propri'ĕtas, *ātis*, f. (*Proprius*, proper.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for that which properly pertains to a body, or which permits it to act in a determinate manner upon us and upon other bodies: a pro'perty. Fr. anal. *propriété*, f. Germ. syn. *Eigenschaft*, f.

Pro'prius, *a, um.* (*Prŏpe*, nigh, or near to.)

Belonging to some particular thing; proper to. Fr. anal. *propre*, adj. Germ. syn. *eigentlich*, adj.

Proptōma, *ătis*, n. (Πρό, before; πτῶμα, a fall.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Prolapsus.*

Proptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Προπίπτω, to fall down.) *Surg.* Term for a protruding, or falling down of a part, as the eyeball, *anus*, *uterus*, etc., and so nearly the same as *Prolapsus* and *Procidentia;* also applied to the normal relaxation of certain parts, as the breasts, the *scrotum*, etc. Fr. anal. *proptose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Act des Vorfallens.*

Pro'ptўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρό, before; πτύσις, a spitting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for expectoration. Fr. anal. *prophyse*, f. Germ. syn. *das Aushusten nach oben.*

Propugnācŭlum, *i*, n. (*Propugno*, to fight violently). A bulwark. *Zoöl.* Term by Illiger for the anterior branch of a ramous horn of the *Mammifera*, that which grows at the base of the principal stem. Fr. anal. *propugnacule*, m. Germ. syn. *Augensprosse*, m.

Prŏpyēma. (Πρό, before; πῦον, pus.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a premature collection of pus. Fr. anal. *propyème*, m.

Prōra, *æ*, f. (Πρῶρα, a prow, or the forepart of a ship.) *Anat.* Applied (*Prorœ os*) to the *Os basilare.* Fr. anal. *proue*, f. Germ. syn. *der Vordertheil des Schiffes.*

Prorup'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Prorumpo*, to break forth.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a bursting or breaking forth, as of the blood: prorup'tion. Fr. anal. *proruption*, f. Germ. syn. *Hervorbrechen*, n.

Prŏsăgōge, *es*, f. (Προσάγω, to lead to.) *Anat.* Old term for adduction. Fr. syn. *adduction*, f. Germ. syn. *Anziehung*, f.

Prŏsar'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πρόσαρμα.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for food or victuals. Fr. anal. *prosarme*, m. Germ. syn. *Genossen*, n.; *Speise*, f.

Prŏsarthrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Προσαρθρόω, to annex by joints.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Diarthrosis.* Fr. anal. *prosarthrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Diarthrose*, f.

Proscĕphălæ'on. } (Πρός, for, or against;
Proscĕphălæ'um, *i*, n. } κεφαλή, the head.) *Med., Surg.* Term, Gr. anal. προσκεφάλαιον, used by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* ii. 53, for a pillow which supports the head or a broken limb.

Prosclys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Προσκλύζω, to wash away by watering.) *Med.* Old term for *Aspersio*, or a sprinkling of water, according to Gorræus. Fr. syn. *aspersion*, f. Germ. syn. *Besprengung*, f.

Proscol'la, *æ*, f. (Πρός, to; κόλλα, glue.) *Bot.* Applied by Richard to a granular tubercle situated at the summit or in the middle of the *rostellum* in the *Orchideæ*, and which secretes the mucous humour by means of which the pollinic masses are collected after the dehiscence of the anther. Fr. anal. *proscolle*, m.

Prŏsĕchēs, adj. (Προσέχω, to attend.) *Med.* Attending, or accompanying; an epithet of the proximate cause, which is always present with the disease; according to Gorræus.

Prōsec'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Prōsĕco*, to cut asunder.) *Anat.* The same as *Dissectio.*

Prōsec'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Prōsĕco*, to cut asunder.) *Anat.* Term for an anatomist; applied to one who prepares the subject for the lecturer on anatomy; the same as *Dissector.* See *Protomeus.* Fr. anal. *prosecteur*, m. Germ. syn. *Zergliederer*, m.

Prosem'bryon. } (Πρός, near; ἐμβρύον, an
Prosem'bryum, *i*, n. } embryo.) *Bot.* Proposed (or *Perembryon*) by Link as a substitute for the organ called *Perispermum* by Jussieu: the prosem'bryo. Fr. anal. *prosembryon*, m.

Prŏsencepha'lic. (Πρό, before; ἐγκέφαλος, that which is in the head; terminal -ικός.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Situated before the brain, etc., applied the same as *Neurofrontal.* *Prŏsencĕphă'lĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *prosencéphalique*, adj.

Prŏsen'chўma, *ătis*, n. (Πρός, near; ἔγχυμα, an infusion.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term applied by Hayne to a Class of vegetable cellular tissue disposed obliquely in a direction between the horizontal and the vertical, and found in the stems of dicotyledonous plants: the pro'senchyme. Fr. anal. *prosenchyme*, m.

Prŏsenneæ'drus, *a, um.* (Πρός, near; ἐννέα, nine; ἕδρα, a base) *Mineral.* Having nine faces upon two adjacent parts. Applied by Haüy to a variety of tourmaline in which the prism and one of the summits have each nine faces: prosenneëdrous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *prosenneædre*, adj.

Prŏsīmius, *a, um.* (Πρός, near; *sīmia*, an ape.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger and Goldfuss to a Family (*Prosimii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, comprehending those which, under different relations, approach the *Simiæ:* prosi'mious. Fr. anal. *prosimien*, adj.

Pros'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρός, near; λύσις, a loosing.) *Chem.* Term for the dissolving or decomposition of bodies or compound substances by the simple presence of ether in their vicinity; nearly the same as *Catalysis.* Fr. anal. *proslyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Auslösung oder Zersetzung eines Körpers oder eines zusammengesetzten Stoffes durch die blosse Gegenwart eines Andern benachbarten.*

Prospeg'ma, *ătis*, n. (Προσπηγνύω, to fasten.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. προσπήγμα, for a *Concretion*, as mucous matter above the *anus*, causing *procidentia ani*, according to Hippocrates, *Prorrhet.* xxxii. 8.

Prospheromenon. The same as *Prosphorema.*

Prosphŏrēma, *ătis*, n. (Προσφορέω, to offer, or carry to.) *Med., Surg.* Old term for the *Non-naturals* which are taken into the body; it was often used not only for aliments, but also for all external helps and appliances for the sick, coming under the name τῶν προσφερομένων, as medicaments, bandages, lint for wounds, cataplasms, etc.; according to Hippocrates, *de Medico*, iii. 9. Fr. anal. *prosphorème*, m.

Pros'phÿsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρὸς, to; *φύω*, to grow.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for adhesion, as one eyelid or finger with another. Fr. anal. *prosphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Verwachsung*, f.

Pros'phÿsus, *i*, m. (Πρὸς, near; *φύω*, to grow.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to the very delicate filaments which are intermingled with the reproductive bodies in the urns of mosses and capsules of the *Hepaticæ*. Fr. anal. *prosphyse*, m.

Prŏ'sŏdos. } (Πρόσοδος.) Advent, or ac-
Prŏ'sŏdus, *i*, m. } cess. *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Hippocrates to *Congressus*, or *Concubitus*; coïtus. Fr. anal. *prosode*, m.

Prosopal'gia. The same as *Prosoposalgia*.

Prŏsōpantrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Prŏsōpantrum*, the frontal *sinus*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the frontal sinuses. Fr. anal. *prosopantrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Stirnhöhlenentzündung*, f.

Prŏsōpan'tron. } (Πρόσωπον, the face;
Prŏsōpan'trum, *i*, n. } ἄντρον, a cave.) *Anat.* Term for the frontal sinus. Fr. syn. *sinus frontal*. Germ. syn. *Stirnhöhle*, f.

Prŏsōpĕrÿsi'pĕlas, *ătis*, n. (Πρόσωπον, the face; *erÿsīpĕlas*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for erysipelas of the face. Fr. anal. *prosopérysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Gesichtsrose*, f.

Prosōpŏcarcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (Πρόσωπον, the face; *carcĭnoma*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *carcinoma* of the face. Fr. anal. *prosopocarcinome*, m. Germ. syn. *der offene Gesichtskrebs*.

Prŏsōpŏcarcĭnōmătŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Prŏsōpŏcarcĭnōma*; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for carcinomatous pain of the face. Fr. anal. *prosopocarcinomatodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gesichtskrebsgeshwurschmerz*, m.

Prŏsōpŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Πρόσωπον, the face; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Med.* Term for a dissertation on the countenance: prosopo'logy. Fr. anal. *prosopologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Antlitz bes. die Physionomik aus den Gesichtszügen*.

Prŏsōpŏmantia, *æ*, f. (Πρόσωπον, the face; *μαντεία*, prophesying.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for prognosis from examination of the countenance. Fr. anal. *prosopomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vorhersage aus den Gesichtszügen*.

Prŏsōpon. } (Πρόσωπον.) *Anat.* Old
Prŏsōpum, *i*, m. } term for the face, or countenance. Fr. syn. *visage*, m. Germ. syn. *Gesicht*, n.

Prŏsōpŏneural'gia, *æ*, f. (Πρόσωπον, the face; *neuralgia*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *neuralgia*, or pain of the nerves of the face: prosoponeural'gy. Fr. anal. *prosoponeuralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gesichtsnervenschmerz*, m.

Prŏsōporrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πρόσωπον, the face; *ῥεῦμα*, a flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatism of the face. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *prosoporhume*, m. Germ. syn. *Gesichtsrheumatismus*, m.

Prŏsopŏsal'gia, *æ*, f. (Πρόσωπον, the face or countenance; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a severe pain in the side of the face: prosopal'gy. Fr. anal. *prosoposalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gesichtsschmerz*, m.

Prŏsōpŏtŏ'cia, *æ*, f. (Πρόσωπον, the face; τόκος, child-birth.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for face-presentation. Fr. anal. *prosopotocie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gesichtsgeburt*, f.

Prŏsōpŏtŏpŏlŏ'gĭa, *æ*, f. (Πρόσωπον, the face; *tŏpŏlŏgia*.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a dissertation on the marks or lineaments of the face and their physiognomonical indication: prosopotopo'logy. Fr. anal. *prosopotopologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den einzelnen Stellen im Antlitz und deren physiognomischer Bedeutung*.

Prŏsōpŏ'tўpus, *i*, m. (Πρόσωπον, the face; τύπος, an impression, or mark of a blow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for decay or emaciation of the face. Fr. anal. *prosopotype*, m. Germ. syn. *Gesichtsabnehme*, f.

Pro'stăsis, *is* or *eos*, f. (Προΐστημι, to place before, or oppose,) *Med.* Term used by Hippocrates for an abundance, or predominance, as of the excrementitious humours; it was also applied to difficulty of breathing. Fr. anal. *prostase*, f.

Prostătal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Prostăta* glandŭla; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the prostate gland. Fr. anal. *prostatalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schmerz der Vorsteherdrüse*.

Prostătau'xe, *es*, f. (*Prostăta* glandŭla; αὔξη, increase.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for enlargement of the prostate gland. Germ. syn. *die Vergrosserung der Prostata*.

Pros'tate. (Πρὸ, before; ἵστημι, to stand; because situated before the urinary bladder.) *Anat.* Standing before; applied to the large heart-shaped gland (*Glandula prostata*) below the neck of the urinary bladder, and behind the bulb of the urethra. *Prostătus, a, um.* See *Adenoides, Assistentes Glandulæ, Astites, Corpus Glandulosum, Parastata*. Fr. anal. *prostate*, adj. Germ. syn. *Vorsteher*, m.; *Vorsteherdrüse*, f.

Prostăthelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Prostăta* glandŭla; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for ulceration of the prostate gland. Fr. anal. *prostathelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verschwärung der Vorsteherdrüse*.

Prostat'ic. (*Prostăta* glandŭla, the prostate gland; terminal *-ĭcus*.) Of or belonging to the prostate gland. *Prostătĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *prostatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Prostata betreffend*.

Prostat'ic Ves'icle. *Anat.* See *Vesicula Prostatica*.

Prostătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Prostăta* glandŭla, the prostate gland; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for inflammation in the prostate gland. See *Parastatitis*. Fr. anal. *prostatite*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Prostata*.

Prostătŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Prostăta* glandŭla; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *hernia*, or tumour of the prostate gland. Fr. anal. *prostatocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *der Bruch der Vorsteherdrüse*.

Prostăto'lĭthus, *i*, m. (*Prostăta* glandŭla; λίθος, a stone.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *calculus* or stone in the prostate gland. Fr. anal. *prostatolithe*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorsteherdrüsensteinchen*, n.

Pro'stătŏmēle, *cs.* f. (*Prostăta* glandŭla; *μήλη*, a probe.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a probe for exploring the prostate gland. Fr. anal. *prostatomèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorsteherdrüsensonde*, f.

Prostăton'cus, *i*, m. (*Prostăta* glandŭla; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Prostatocele.* Fr. anal. *prostatoncie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorsteherdrüsengeschwulst*, f.

Pro'stătŏpărec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Prostăta* glandŭla; *părectăsis*, excessive extension.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for extension with hardening of the prostate gland. See *Prostatoscirrhus.* Fr. anal. *prostatoparectase*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ausdehnung der Prostata mit Verhärtung.*

Pro'stătorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Prostăta* glandŭla; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a morbid discharge from the prostate gland. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *prostatorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein andauernder krankhafter Ausfluss aus der Prostata.*

Pro'stătoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (*Prostăta* glandŭla; *scirrhus*, incipient cancer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for scirrhous hardening of the prostate gland. See *Prostatoparectasis, Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *prostatoscirrhe* or *-squirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *die scirrhose Verhärtung der Prostata.*

prosternidium. See *Prosternidius.*

Prosterni'dius, *a, um* (*Pro*, for; *sternum.*) *Med., Pharm.* That which is for the *sternum* or breast; applied to a plaster (*Prosternidium* emplastrum) of this kind. Fr. anal. *prosternidion*, m.

Prostethidion. See *Prostethidius.*

Prostēthĭ'dius, *a, um.* (*Πρό*, before; *στῆθος*, the breast.) *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Prosternidius;* also applied the same as *Prosternidium.*

Prostēthis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Πρό*, before; *στῆθος*, the breast; as if the breast of the hand or foot.) *Anat.* Old term for the fleshy eminence in the cavity of the hand and foot; the former was also called *στῆθος χειρὸς*, the latter, *στῆθος ποδὸς.* Fr. anal. *prostéthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorbrust*, f.

Prosthēca, *æ*, f. (*Πρός*, near; *θήκη*, a box, or covering.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to a portion of the mandibles of insects, a subcartilaginous piece attached to the inner side of the mandibles near the base in some *Staphylinides*, as the *Ocypus similis.* Fr. anal. *prosthèque*, f.

Pros'thĕma, *ătis*, n. (*Πρός*, near; *θέμα*, a deposit.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger to *appendices* of various forms, seen upon the nose of certain *Mammifera.* Fr. anal. *prosthème*, m. Germ. syn. *Nasenansatz*, m.

Pros'thĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Προστίθημι*, to add, or apply.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an *appendix.* Fr. anal. *prosthèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Ansatz*, m.; *Ersatz*, m.

Pros'thĕtos.
Pros'thĕtus, *a, um.* (*Προστίθημι*, to add, or apply.) *Med., Pharm.* Formerly applied to all kinds of topical, or external medicines; but it was especially used for those medicaments which are either introduced into, or applied to the *uterus.* Fr. anal. *prosthète*, adj. Germ. syn. *angesetzt*, part. adj.

Prosthŏsўnĕ'chia, *æ*, f. (*Πρόσθε*, before; *σύνεχια*, adhesion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for anterior *synechia*, or adhesion of the *iris* to the *cornea.* Fr. anal. *prosthésynéchie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verfliessung der Pupille nach vorn.*

Prostŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Πρὸ*, before; *στόμα*, the mouth.) *Anat.* Term for the commissure of the lips. Fr. anal. *prostomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbindung der Lippenränder.*

Prostŏ'mĭdis, *is, e.* (*Πρὸ*, before; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille to a Family of the *Lophobranchia*, having the mouth at the extremity of the snout. Fr. anal. *prostomide*, adj.

Prostra'tion. (*Prosterno*, to fall flat.) *Med.* Term for extreme feebleness, or exhaustion the effect of disease; dejection. *Prostrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Errhipsis.* Fr. anal. *prostration*, f. Germ. syn. *Hindfalligkeit*, f.

Prostrātus, *a, um*, part. (*Prosterno*, to fall flat.) *Bot.* Lying flat, or spreading horizontally over the ground; depressed: pro'strate. Fr. syn. *prosterné*, adj. Germ. syn. *demüthig*, adj.

Pros'tўpus, *i*, m. (*Πρόστυπος*, impressed upon.) *Bot.* Term by Mirbel to a prolongation of the vessels or funicle in the interior of the seminal vessels. Fr. anal. *prostype*, m.

Protænothionicus. See *Protœnothionicus.*

Prŏ'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Προτείνω*, to stretch out.) Term for protension, or a stretching out, or lengthening. *Med.* Applied by Galen to lengthened breathing. Fr. anal. *protase*, f. Germ. syn. *Vordehnung*, f.

Prōteăceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Proteaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by Jussieu, having the *Protea* for their type. Fr. anal. *protéacé*, adj.

Prōte'ĭcus, *a, um. Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to a group of earths which are produced by the sea, but which it is not always easy to recognise: prote'ic. Fr. anal. *protéique*, adj.

Prōteĭ'deus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Muller to a Family (*Proteidea*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Reptilia*, having the *Proteus* for their type. Fr. syn. *protéides*, m. pl.

Prōteĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Prōteus; forma*, shape.) *Med., Pathol.* Changing its form; applied to diseases, etc.: prote'iform. Fr. anal. *protéiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielerleigestaltig*, adj.

Protein'. (*Πρωτεύω*, to be first.) *Chem.* Term for a definite compound of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen, forming the basis of the most important constituents of animal fibrin, albumen, casein, gluten and legumen. *Prōteīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *proteine*, f. Germ. anal. *Protein*, n.

Prōteïneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Class (*Proteineæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Protea* for their type, and which contains the *Laurineæ, Santalaceæ, Eleagneæ, Thymeleæ*, and *Proteaceæ:* protei'neous. Fr. anal. *proteiné*, adj.

Prōteocĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*Prōteus; κεφαλή*, a head.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a

Family (*Proteocephala*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa Proboscidia*, the soft head of which often changes its form. Fr. anal. *protocéphale*, adj.

Prŏtĕran'thus, *a, um.* (Πρότερος, before others; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Viviani, and adopted by de Candolle, to plants, the flowers of which appear before the leaves. Fr. anal. *protéranthe*, adj.

Prōteus, *i*, n. (Πρωτεύς.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name of a collyrium, efficacious in the beginning of suffusions, in all weakness of sight, in callus and cicatrices; mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 16, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 554.

Prōthōrax, *ācis*, f. (*Pro*, before; *thōrax*, the chest.) *Entomol.* Name given by Andouin to the anterior segment of the thorax. Fr. anal. *prothorax*, m.

Prōthȳle, *es*, f. (Πρῶτος, first; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made.) Term for primary or original matter. Fr. anal. *prothyle*, f. Germ. syn. *Grundmaterie*, f.

Prōtiāsiōlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Prōtiāsis*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine of ancient medicine or healing. Fr. anal. *protiasiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Grundheilungslehre*, f.

Prōtiāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρῶτος, first; ἴασις, a healing or cure.) *Med.* Term for the earliest or most ancient method of healing or curing. Fr. anal. *protiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Urheilung*, f.; *Urhygiène*, f.

Prōtiāter, *ēris*, m. } (Πρῶτος, first; ἰατήρ and
Prōtiātrus, *i*, m. } ἰατρός.) *Med.* The same as *Archiater* and *Archiatros*.

Protid. (*Prōteīna*, protein.) *Chem.* Term applied to the extractive matter that remains in solution after removal of erythroprotid and leucin. It is of a bright yellow colour, easily pulverizable and soluble in water and alcohol without colouring them.

Prōtiōdĭcus, *a, um.* (Πρῶτος, first; *iōdĭcus.*) *Chem.* Pertaining to the first degree of iodic acid: protio'dic. Fr. anal. *protiodique*, adj. Germ. syn. *im ersten Grade iodsauer.*

Prōtiōdūrētum, *i*, n. (Πρῶτος, first; *iōdūrētum.*) *Chem.* Term for the first degree of combination of a simple body with iodine: a protio'duret. Fr. anal. *protiodure*, m.

Protmēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρό, before; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Old term applied by some to the *umbilicus*, which is at first cut off in infants. Fr. anal. *protmèse*, f.; syn. *ombilic*, m. Germ. syn. *Nabel*, m.

Prōto-. (Πρῶτος, first.) *Chem.* A prefix placed before the name of a salt, to express that it is composed of one atom of acid and one of base, the latter being composed of one atom of metal and one of oxygen if it be an oxidated metal. Fr. anal. *proto-*.

Prōtobrōmūrētum, *i*, m. (Pref. *Prōto-; brōmūrētum.*) *Chem.* Term for the first degree of combination of a simple body with bromine: a protobro'muret. Fr. anal. *protobromure*, m.

Prōtŏcarbōnātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Prōto-; carbōnātus.*) *Chem.* Applied to hydrogen gas when it is combined with the first of the two proportions of carbon which it can absorb: protocar'bonated. Fr. anal. *protocarboné*, adj.

Prōtŏcarbūrētum, *i*, n. (Pref. *Prōto-; carbūrētum.*) *Chem.* Term for the first degree of combination of a simple body with carbon: a protocar'buret. Fr. anal. *protocarbure*, m.

Prōtŏcarbūrētus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Proto-; carbūrētus.*) *Chem.* Applied to hydrogen gas containing the first of the two proportions of carbon with which it can combine: protocar'bureted. Fr. anal. *protocarburé*, adj.

Prōtochlōrūrētum, *i*, n. (Pref. *Prōto-; chlōrūrētum.*) *Chem.* Term for the first degree of combination of a simple body with chlorine: a protochlo'ruret. Fr. anal. *protochlorure*, m.

Prōtŏcyănūrētum, *i*, n. (Pref. *Prōto-; cyănūrētum.*) *Chem.* Term for the first degree of combination of a simple body with cyanogen: a protocya'nuret. Fr. anal. *protocyanure*, m.

Protœnothiŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Prōto-*; οἶνος, wine; θεῖον, sulphur; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied by Sertuerner to the first of three acids which, according to him, sulphuric acid produces in acting upon alcohol to form ether and which does not differ from sulphovinic acid. Fr. anal. *protœnothionique*, adj.

Prōtofluōrūrētum, *i*, n. (Pref. *Prōto-*; *fluōrūrētum.*) *Chem.* Term for the first degree of combination of a simple body with fluorine: a protofluo'ruret. Fr. anal. *protofluorure*, m.

Prōtŏgæ'a, *æ*, f. (Πρῶτος, first; γαῖα, the earth.) *Geog., Geol., Nat. Hist.* Term by Leibnitz for the first form of the earth. Germ. syn. *die erste Form der Erde.*

Prōtŏ'gălа, *æ*, f. (Πρῶτος, first; γάλα, milk.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Old term for *Colostrum*, or the milk first secreted after delivery. See *Pyriastes, Pyriephthos.* Fr. anal. *protogale*, m. Germ. syn. *Kolostrum*, n.; *die erste Muttermilch.*

Prōtŏ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Πρῶτος, first; γεννάω, to produce.) *Geol.* Applied by Jurine to granite in which the *talcous* matter penetrates the felspar and gives to the whole a greenish aspect; primæval. *Zoöl.* Applied by Ficinus and Carus to a Class (*Protogena*, nom. pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, comprehending the *Infusoria* and soft *Polypi*: proto'genous. Fr. anal. *protogène*, adj.

Prōtŏhydriōdūrētum, *i*, n. (Pref. *Prōto-; hydriōdūrētum.*) *Chem.* Term for the first degree of combination of the ioduret of hydrogen with a simple body: a protohydrio'duret. Fr. anal. *protohydriodure*, m.

Prŏ'tŏmē, *es*, f. (Πρό, before; τομή, a cutting off.) *Zoöl.* The upper part of anything; the face of the lower animals, as *Prosopon* signifies that of man; also applied to the profile of the latter. Fr. anal. *protome*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vorderriss* (*vordere Abriss*) *bei den Thieren.*

Prōtŏmē'dĭcus, *i*, m. (Πρῶτος, first; *mĕdĭcus*, a physician.) *Med.* The same as *Archiater.*

Prŏ'tŏmeus, *i*, m. } (Πρό, before; τέμνω, to cut.)
Prŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. } *Anat.* The same as *Prosector.*

Prōtŏ'mўcus, *i*, m. (*Πρῶτος*, first; *μύκης*, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Term applied by Nees to a Class (*Protomyci*, nom. pl. m.) of mycetoid vegetables, comprehending those which he designates *primitive mushrooms*. Fr. anal. *protomyce*, m.

Prōtŏnĕ'phrium, *ii*, n. (*Πρῶτος*, first; *nephrium*, dim. *νέφρὸς*, the kidney.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term applied to the primordial kidneys (*Protonephria*, nom. pl.), or minute bodies in the early embryo first described by Oken, and called Oken's small bodies. Fr. anal. *protonéphrion*, m. Germ. syn. *Primordialnieren*, f.; *die Oken'schen Körper*.

Prōtŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Πρῶτος*, first; *πάθος*, an affection.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a first or original suffering, opposed to sympathy: proto'pathy. Fr. anal. *protopathie*, Germ. syn. *die erste* (*ursprüngliche*) *Leiden*.

Prōtŏpă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Πρῶτος*, first; *πάθος*, an affection, or disease; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Med.* Term applied the same as *Primary*, to the symptoms of disease; pertaining to *Protopathia:* protopa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *protopathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zuerst leidend*.

Prōtŏphosphŏrātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Prōto-*; *phosphŏrātus*.) *Chem.* Applied to hydrogen gas containing the first of the different proportions of phosphorus with which it combines: protophos'phorated. Fr. anal. *protophosphoré*, adj.

Prōtŏphosphūrētum, *i*, n. (Pref. *Prōto-*; *phosphūrētum*.) *Chem.* Term for the first degree of combination of a simple body with *phosphorus:* a protophos'phuret. Fr. anal. *protophosphure*, m.

Prōtŏphyl'lum, *i*, n.) (*Πρῶτος*, first; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied by Dupetit-Thouars to the seminal leaves: a pro'tophyl. Fr. anal. *protophylle*, f. Germ. syn. *Erstblatt*, n.

Prōtŏ'phўtum *i*, n. (*Πρῶτος*, first; *φύτον*, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied (*Protophyta*, nom. pl. n.) by Fries to the *Algæ*, which he regarded as the first productions of the vegetable kingdom, because they are developed without earth. Mackay established under this name a division containing the *Mucores* and *Lichenes:* a pro'tophyte. Fr. anal. *protophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *Erstpflanze*, f.

Prōto'plăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Πρῶτος*, first; *πλάσις*, a moulding.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the primary formation of a thing. Fr. anal. *protoplase*, f. Germ. syn. *die erste* (*Form-*) *Bildung*.

Prōtoplas'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Πρῶτος*, first; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the nitrogenous substance from which the cell-nucleus is formed. Fr. anal. *protoplasme*, m.

Protoplast. (*Πρῶτος*, first; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Physiol.* A primary formation.

Prōtoplastosphæ'ria, *æ*, f. (*Πρῶτος*, first; *πλάσσω*, to form; *σφαιρίον*, a molecule.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the first formation of blood-globules. Fr. anal. *protoplastosphérie*, f. Germ. syn. *die ersten Blutbildungskügelchen*.

Prōtoplas'tus, *i*, m. (*Πρῶτος*, first; *πλάσσω*, to form.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Paracelsus for the first man. See *Protosma*.

Prōtorgă'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Πρῶτος*, first; *organĭcus*.) *Geognos., Geol.* Applied to *strata* which contain little of the *débris* of organized bodies: protorga'nic. Fr. anal. *protorganique*, adj.

Prōtŏselēniūrētum, *i*, n. (Pref. *Prōto-*; *selēniūrētum*.) *Chem.* Term for the first degree of combination of a simple body with *selenium:* a protosele'niuret. Fr. anal. *protosélénure*, m.

Prōtos'ma, *æ*, f. *Med., Physiol.* Term by Paracelsus for the first woman. See *Protoplastus*.

Prōtŏsulphūrētum, *i*, n. (Pref. *Prōto-*; *sulphūrētum*.) *Chem.* Term for the first degree of combination of a simple body with *sulphur:* a protosul'phuret. Fr. anal. *protosulphure*, m.

Prōtŏthal'lus, *i*, m. (*Πρῶτος*, first; *thallus*.) *Bot.* Applied by Meyer to the first vestige of organization of the *Lichenes;* that which Fries calls *hypothallus*, and Wallroth *hypothema*. Fr. anal. *protothalle*, m.

Prōtŏthĕrăpīa, *æ*, f. (*Πρῶτος*, first; *θεραπεία*, attendance.) The same as *Protiasis*.

Proto'xide. (Pref. *Prōto-*; *oxўdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* Term by Dr. Thompson for the first stage of oxidizement, when there are several oxides of the same substance. *Prōto'xўdum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *protoxide*, m. Germ. anal. *Protoxyd*, n.

Prōtoxўdātus, *a, um.* (*Πρῶτος*, first; *oxўdātus*.) *Chem.* That which is converted into the state of a protoxide, as *Ferrum protoxydatum:* proto'xidated. Fr. anal. *protoxidé*, adj.

Prōtozōon. } (*Πρῶτος*, first; *ζῶον*, an ani-
Prōtozōum, *i*, n. } mal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Class or Division of the animal kingdom, comprehending those animals which the simplicity of their organization makes to be considered as the first rough beginning of animality. Fr. anal. *protozoaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *Anfangsthier*, n.

Protruding. *Bot.* See *Exsertus* and *Protrusus*.

Protrūsor, *ōris*, m. (*Protrūdo*, to thrust forward.) *Anat.* Term for a thruster forward. Fr. anal. *protruseur*, m. Germ. syn. *Hervortrieber*, m.

Protuberant. *Bot.* See *Torosus*.

Prōtūbĕran'tia, *æ*, f. (*Pro*, before; *tūber*, a swelling.) A swelling, or protuberance. *Anat.* An apophysis; a process. Fr. anal. *protubérance*, f. Germ. syn. *Hervorragung*, f.

Proud Flesh. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* A popular term for the diseased growth called *Fungus;* but commonly misapplied to any redundant growth of healthy granulation. Fr. anal. *fongus*, m. Germ. syn. *schwammigte Gewächs oder wild Fleisch*.

Prŏver'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Pro*, before; *verto*, to turn.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Term for a turning forwards; applied to the *uterus*, the same as *Anteversio:* prover'sion. Fr. anal. *proversion*, f. Germ. syn. *Vorwärtskehrung*, f.

Provŏcātōrii, Dies. *Med.* Another term for the Intercalary days.

Pro'ximad. *Anat.* Term applied by Dr. Barclay, same as *Proximal*, used adverbially.

Pro'ximal. (*Proxĭmus*, the nearest.) That which is nearest. *Anat.* A term applied

by Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh, in his proposed nomenclature, as meaning—towards the end nearest the trunk, when treating of the aspects of the four extremities.

Pro'ximate. The nearest; next and immediate to the very next. *Pro'xĭmus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *la plus proche.* Germ. syn. *der nächste.*

Pro'ximate Cause. *Med., Pathol.* Term for that which occurs next to, or immediately after the exciting cause of any disease, being in fact the disease itself. See *Prophasis, Proseches.* Fr. syn. *la plus proche cause.* Germ. syn. *die nächste Ursache.*

Pro'ximate Prin'ciples. *Chem.* Applied to compounds when any of them are associated together, the elements of such compounds being termed Ultimate Principles. Fr. syn. *les plus proches principes.* Germ. syn. *die nächste Ursprunge.*

Prozōĭcus, *a, um.* (Πρὸ, before; ζωὴ, life; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Geol.* Applied by Huet to rocks which, never containing organic remains, ought to be regarded as anterior to the appearance of beings endued with life: prozo'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *prozoique,* adj.

Pruīna, *æ,* f. (Πρωΐνος, belonging to the morning.) Hoar-frost. *Bot.* Applied to the flowery, or powdery substance observed on ripe fruit, especially on plums: pruin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. *Chem.* Term formerly applied to the first species of tartar; also, to a *Sublimate.* See *Pachne.* Fr. anal. *pruine,* f. Germ. syn. *Reife,* f.

Pruīnātus, *a, um.* } (*Pruīna;* terminal *-ōsus.*)
Pruīnōsus, *a, um.* } *Bot., Chem.* Having or full of pruin: prui'nate: prui'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pruiné,* adj.; *pruineux,* adj. Germ. syn. *bereift,* adj.

Prūna, *æ,* f. (As if *Prusna,* from Sanscr. *prush,* to burn.) A live coal. See *Carbo. Med., Pathol.* Old term for carbuncle. Fr. syn. *escarboncle,* f. Germ. syn. *Kohlenbeule,* f.

Prune. *M. Med.* The dried fruit of the tree *Prunus domesticus. Prūnum, i,* n. See *Diaccoccymelon.* Fr. syn. *pruneau,* m. Germ. syn. *eine an der Sonne gedörtete Pflaume.*

Prūnel'la, *æ,* f. (*Prūna,* a burning coal; because it heals the effects of a burn.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* The self-heal. Fr. syn. *sanicle,* f. Germ. syn. *Prunelle,* f.

Prūnel'la Vulgāris. *Bot.* Systematic name of the self heal, or bugle; used as astringent in fluxes and hemorrhages, also in gargles for *aphthæ* and inflammation of the fauces; also called *Consolida minor,* and *Symphytum minus.* Fr. syn. *sanicle,* f. Germ. syn. *Prunelle,* f.

Prunello. *Bot.* A name for the Brignole plum, a variety of the common plum.

Prūnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Prūnum,* a prune; *forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a prune, as the globulous and succulent expansions of the *Ulva pruniformis:* pru'niform. Fr. anal. *pruniforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *pflaumförmig,* adj.

Prunin'. (*Prūnus cĕrăsus,* the common cherry tree; because this substance is found in the pure gum which exudes from it.) *M. Med.* A term the same with *Cerasin.* See *Adraganthin, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. *Prūnīna, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *prunine,* f.

Prūnum, *i,* n. (*Prūnus,* a plum tree.) *Bot.* A plum or prune. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. & U.S.A.) for the prepared fruit of the *Prunus domestica.* Fr. anal. *pruneau,* m. Germ. syn. *eine an der Sonne gedörtete Pflaume.*

Prūnum Gal'lĭcum. *Bot.* The French plum; a term given to the prune, or dried fruit of the *Prunus domestica.* See Fr. anal. and Germ. syn. in preceding.

Prūnum Sylves'tre. *Bot.* The wild plum, or sloe, the fruit of the *Prunus spinosa.* Fr. syn. *prunelle,* f. Germ. syn. *Schlehe,* f.

Prūnus, *i,* m. (Προύνη, the plum tree.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Amygdaleæ.* See *Mahaleb.* Fr. syn. *prunier,* m. Germ. syn. *Pflaumenbaum,* m.

Prūnus Armēni'ăca. *Bot.* A name for the *Armeniaca vulgaris,* or apricot. Fr. anal. *abricotier,* m. Germ. syn. *Aprikosenbaum,* m.

Prūnus A'vium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the *Prunus padus,* black, or bird cherry-tree; it yields a gum similar in properties to gum Arabic. Fr. syn. *prunellier,* m. Germ. syn. *Schwarzdorn,* m.

Prūnus Cĕ'răsus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the red cherry-tree; the fruit is called *Cerasa rubra, Anglica,* or *sativa.* Fr. anal. *cérasier,* f. Germ. syn. *Kirschbaum,* m.

Prūnus Dŏmes'tĭca. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plum, or damson tree, the dried fruit constituting the prune. Fr. syn. *prunier qui porte des prunes de damas.* Germ. syn. *Zwetschgenbaum,* m.

Prūnus, Lauro-Cĕ'răsus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the cherry-tree laurel, or poison-laurel; also called *Alexandria, Alexandrian laurel.* See *Coracobotane.*

Prūnus Pădus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the wild cluster, or bird-cherry tree, the bark of which is used in decoction in intermittent fevers and in several forms of syphilis, and the fruit is said to cure dysentery, both being subastringent and slightly tonic. Fr. syn. *prunellier,* m. Germ. syn. *Schwarzdorn,* m.

Prūnus Spīnōsa. *Bot.* Systematic name of the sloe-tree; used in gargles for swelling of the tonsils and inflamed *uvula;* also, as astringent; also called *Prunum sylvestre. Prunus sylvestris.* See *Hemorrhage; Agriococcymela.* Fr. syn. *prunellier,* m. Germ. syn. *Schlehenbaum,* m.; *Schlehendorn,* m.

Prūnus Sylves'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Prunus spinosa,* or sloe-tree. Fr. syn. *prunellier,* m. Germ. syn. *Schlehenbaum,* m.; *Schlehendorn,* m.

Prūnus Virgĭnĭāna. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of *Cerasus serotina,* or *Cerasus Virginiana;* wild cherry bark, being that of both roots and branches, used as tonic.

Prūriens, *tis,* part. (*Prūrio,* to itch.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant furnished with hairs,

because they break or are detached easily, insinuate themselves into the skin and cause a smart itching, as those of the pods of *Dolichos pruriens:* pru'rient. Fr. syn. *prurieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *jückend*, part. adj.

Prūrīgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Prūrio*, to itch; terminal *-īgo*, as if the effect of gross feeding, or repletion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a papular eruption affecting the whole surface of the skin, or confined to some particular part, or organ, accompanied with a sense of constant itching; there are several varieties distinguished by the names of the parts they affect, as *Prurigo ani, præputii, pubis*, etc.; also termed *Pruritus*. Fr. anal. *prurigo*, m. Germ. syn. *Jucken*, n.

Prūrītus, *ûs*, m. (*Prūrio*, to itch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an intense degree of itching. The same as *Prurigo*. See *Cnesis, Cnesma, Cnesmos, Cnidosis, Gargale, Gargalismos, Gargalos.*

Prus'sian Al'kali. *Chem.* Another term for *Phlogisticated Alkali*, which see.

Prus'sian Blue. *Chem.* The common name of a well-known pigment of a rich blue colour; its colouring matter is ferrocyanate of peroxide of iron, together with the subsulphates of one or both of those bases.

Prus'siate. (*Prussīcum* acĭdum; Prussic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of prussic acid with a salifiable base. *Prus'sias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *prussiate*, m.

Prus'sic. (*Prussian* blue; from which the prussic acid was first obtained; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to Prussian blue; applied to an acid obtained from that substance; from the leaves of the *Prunus lauro-cerasus*, and from the bitter kernels of fruits, as the almond, peach, etc.; termed *Cyanic* and *Hydrocyanic. Prus'sĭcus, a, um.* See *Chyazic.* Fr. anal. *prussique*, adj.

Prus'sin'. (*Prussian* blue.) *Chem.* Another name for *Cyanogen. Prussīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *prussine*, f.

Prussiūrētum, *i*, m. (*Prussīna*, prussin; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* The same as *Cyanuretum.*

Prym'na, *æ*, f. (Πρύμνα, the stern or poop.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger to the most remote region of the back, almost at that of the tail. Fr. anal. *prymne*, m. Germ. syn. *Kreuz*, n.

Psag'das. (Ψακάζω, to distil.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name of a certain species of ointment.

Psălī'dium, *ii*, n. (Dim. Ψαλίς, an arched work.) *Anat.* Term for the *Corpus psaloides*, or *Fornix cerebri.* Fr. anal. *psalidion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleines Gewölbe.*

Psălīdōma, *ătis*, n. (Ψαλιδόω, to vault or arch.) An arch. *Anat.* Applied to the internal surface of the *cranium.* Fr. anal. *psalidôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gewölbe*, n.

Psălis, *ĭdis*, f. The same as *Psalidium.*

Psalloīdēs, adj. (Ψάλλω, to play a stringed instrument with the fingers; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a psalter, harp, or *cithara:* psal'loid. Fr. anal. *psalloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *citherähnlich* or *-förmig*, adj.; *psalterähnlich* or *-förmig*, adj.

Psăloīdēs, adj. (As if *Psălīdoeides*, which, correctly, it ought to be, from ψαλίς, an arched work; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling an arch; arch-like; arched: psa'loid. See *Corpus Psaloides* and *Lyra.* Fr. anal. *psaloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewölbförmig*, adj.

NOTE.—This word has hitherto been spelled with double l, and stated to be derived from an imaginary noun, ψάλλος, a stringed instrument, in reference to an appearance as of cords on the under surface, posteriorly, of the *fornix* termed *Lyra;* also, from the same circumstance, synonymously called *Corpus psalloides;* this spelling, derivation, and use of the term as a synonyme of *Lyra* are erroneous. The *Corpus psaloides* is another term for the *Fornix*, simply meaning the arched body.

Psaltērium, *ii*, n. (Ψάλλω, to beat.) *Anat.* Another name for the *Lyra*, but not applicable to the *Corpus psaloides*, which see, and *Lyra.* Fr. syn. *lyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Leier*, f.

Psălūrus, *a, um.* (Ψαλίς, a vault; οὐρά, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a bird, the tail of which is much forked, because of the great length of the two external *rectrices*, as the *Caprimulgus psalurus, Muscicapa psalura:* psalu'rous. Fr. anal. *psalure*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewölbschwanzig*, adj.

Psammis'mos. **Psammis'mus,** *i*, m. (Ψάμμος, sand; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med.* Old term for a kind of treatment consisting in the application of hot sand; mentioned (under ἄμμος) by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 3, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 38, in the cure of dropsy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *psammisme*, m.

Psammītĭcus, *a, um. Geol.* That which is composed of psammite, as *Depositum psammiticum*, which contains psammite, or is formed of quartzous *nuclei* in a paste of psammite: psammi'tic. Fr. anal. *psammitique*, adj.

Psammōdēs, adj. (Ψάμμος, sand; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or full of sand. *Med.* Formerly applied to urine in which the sandy sediment is found. See *Sabulous, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *psammeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *grandig*, adj.; *sandig*, adj.

Psammō'dўtes, adj. (Ψάμμος, sand; δύσις, a retreat.) The same as *Ammodytes.*

Psă'phăros. **Psă'phărus,** *a, um.* (Ψαφαρός.) *Chem.* That which is friable, powdery, or crumbling; pulverulent: psa'pharous. Fr. anal. *psaphare*, f. Germ. syn. *mürbe*, adj.; *zerreiblich*, adj.

Psăphărōsis, *is*, adj. (Same as preceding.) *Chem.* Term for the progress of friability. Fr. anal. *psapharose*, f. Germ. syn. *Mürbemachen*, n.; *Zerreiben*, n.

Psāron. (Ψαρόν.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name of a dry, sharp and biting medicine for destroying excrescences on fleshy ulcers, mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, iv. 43, Adams's Transl., *vol.* ii, *p.* 108, and described by Aëtius, xiv. 36.

Psārus, *i*, m. (Ψάρ, a starling.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. Ritgen to a Family (nom. pl.) of the *Aves Hyloptenes*, comprehending the starlings. Fr. anal. *psare*, m. Germ. syn. *Stahr*, m.

Psathu'reus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe

(*Psathureæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rubiaceæ*, established by A. Richard, having the *Psathura* for their type: psathu'reous. Fr. anal. *psathuré*, adj.

Psathyros.
Psathyrosis. } See *Psapharos*, *Psapharosis*.

Psăthÿ'rŏtes, *ētis*, f. (Ψαθυρὸς, friable.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for friability, as of the bones. Fr. anal. *psatharote*, f. Germ. syn. *Mürbigkeit*, f.; *Zerreiblichkeit*, f.

Pseg'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ψήχω, to rasp.) *Chem.* Old term for the *Flos æris*.

Psēlăphēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Psēlă'phia, *æ*, f. } (Ψηλαφάω, to feel or grope in the dark.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a feeling or searching with the fingers, as in abscesses, or as the patient in *delirium*, etc. Fr. anal. *pséla phèse*, f; *psélaphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Untersuchung mit den Fingern; Touchiren*, n.

Psēlă'phius, *a, um. Entomol.* Belonging to, or resembling the genus *Pselaphus;* applied to a Family (*Pselaphii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*. Fr. anal. *psélaphien*, adj.

Psēlăphōdēs, adj. (Same as in *Pselaphia;* terminal *-ώδης*.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to one groping or feeling in the dark, as a delirious person moves about his hands in this way. Fr. anal. *psélapheux*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein Kranker, der beständig an den Decken umhertastet, als suche er etwas Feines.*

Psellis'mus, *i*, m. (Ψελλίζω, to stammer; terminal *-ismus*.) *Med.* Term for hesitation of speech; stammering; bad utterance; a genus of the Order *Dyscinesiæ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Battarismus, Blæsitas, Pselotes.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *psellisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Stammeln*, n.

Psel'lŏtes, *ētis*, f. (Ψελλὸς, stammering.) *Med.* The same as *Psellismus*.

Psestīna, *æ*, f. (Ψάω, to rub.) *Chem.* Term for the principle which causes itching; itching extractive matter: psestin.' See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *psestine*, f. Germ. syn. *Kratzstoff*, m.; *krätzende Extractivestoff;* anal. *Psestin*, n.

Pseudăcōē, *es*, f. (Ψευδὴς, false; ἀκοὴ, hearing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for false or deceptive hearing. Germ. syn. *Gehörtäuschung*, f.

Pseudă'cŏrus, *i*, m. (Ψευδὴς, false; ἄκορον, the *acorus*, because resembling it. *Bot.* The yellow flower de luce. See *Iris Pseudacorus.* Fr. syn. *jaune fleur de lis.* Germ. syn. *unächte Kalmus.*

Pseudacūsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ψευδὴς, false; ἀκούω, to hear.) The same as *Pseudacoë*.

Pseudă'dēnŏgĕ'nēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ψευδὴς, false; ἀδὴν, a gland; γένεσις, production.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Ritgen for a false (or morbid) glandular formation. Fr. anal. *pseudadénogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die After-* (*oder krankhafte*) *Drüsenbildung.*

Pseudădēnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ψευδὴς, false; *adēnōsis*, the formation of a gland.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pseudadenogenesis*.

Pseudæmor'rhŏis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ψευδὴς, false; *hæmorrhŏis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spurious hemorrhoids. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pseudemorrhoïde*, f. Germ. syn. *die falsche Hämorrhoïde.*

Pseudæsthēsia, *æ*, f.
Pseudæsthēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Ψευδὴς, false; αἰσθάνομαι, to feel.) Term for false, or imaginary feeling, or sensation; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed, as experienced by those who have suffered amputation, in regard to the separated limb. Fr. anal. *pseudæsthésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefühlstäuschung*, f.

Pseudal'cănīna, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name given by John to the red colouring matter extracted from the roots of the *Anchusa tinctoria:* pseudal'canin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *pseudalcanine*, f.

Pseudalcyŏ'nium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Pseudalcyonia*, nom. pl.) of the *Spongiaria*, the substance of which is nearly calcareous. Fr. anal. *pseudalcyon*, m.

Pseudallan'toïs, *ĭdis*, f. (Ψευδὴς, false; *allantoïs.*) *Comp. Anat.* Term for a false allantoid membrane. Fr. anal. *pseudallantoïde*, f. Germ. syn. *das unächte Harnhäutchen.*

Pseudangi'dium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Pseudangium.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a little false vessel. Fr. anal. *pseudangidion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleines Aftergefass.*

Pseudan'gion.
Pseudan'gium, *ii*, n. } (Ψευδὴς, false; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a false vessel. Fr. anal. *pseudangion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein falsches Gefäss.*

Pseudangiōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Pseudangium*, a false vessel.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the formation or growth of a false vessel. Fr. anal. *pseudangiose*, f. Germ. syn. *Aftergefassbildung*, f.

Pseu'daphe, *es*, f.
Pseuda'phia, *æ*, f. } (Ψευδὴς, false; ἁφὴ, the sense of touch.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pseudæsthesia*. Fr. anal. *pseudaphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefühlstäuschung*, f.

Pseudapostēma, *ătis*, n. (Ψευδὴς, false; *apostēma.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a spurious apostem, or abscess. Fr. anal. *pseudapostème*, m. Germ. syn. *ein unächter Abscess.*

Pseudargŏmorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ψευδὴς, false; ἀργὸς, white; μόρφωσις, shaping or moulding.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for tubular diarrhœa, or membranaceous *enteritis*, in which whitish skin-like substances of a tubular form are passed from the bowel. Fr. anal. *pseudargomorphose*, f.

Pseudarthrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ψευδὴς, false; *arthrōsis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the formation of a false joint. Fr. anal. *pseudarthrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung eines falschen Gelenks.*

Pseudartĭcŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. The same as *Pseudarthrosis*.

Pseudas'thma, *æ*, f. (Ψευδὴς, false; ἄσθμα, asthma.) *Med., Pathol.* Old name for asthma arising from abscess, caruncles, or other solid causes, according to Alex. Benedictus. Fr. anal. *pseudasthme*, m. Germ. syn. *die unächte Engbrustigkeit.*

Pseudecœa.
Pseudecoëia.
Pseudecoia. } See *Pseudacöe*.

Pseudĕ'mĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ψευδής, false; *emĕsis*, a vomiting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for false or useless vomiting; retching. Fr. anal. *pseudémèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das falsche (vorgebliche) Erbrechen.*

Pseudermaphrŏdītus, *i*, m. (Ψευδής, false; *hermaphrŏdītus.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a false or pretended hermaphrodite. Fr. anal. *pseudermaphrodite*, m. Germ. syn. *Falschzwitter*, m.

Pseudĕrўsi'pĕlas, *ătis*, n. (Ψευδής, false; *erўsīpĕlas.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spurious *erysipelas.* Fr. anal. *pseudérysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *die falsche Rose.*

Pseudĕrўsi'pĕlŏdermītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pseudĕrўsīpĕlas; dermītis*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spurious *erysipelas*, simulating *dermatitis.* Fr. anal. *pseudérysipélodermite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine dem falschen Erysipelas ähnliche Hautentzündung.*

Pseudia'tros. } (Ψευδής, false; ἰατρὸς, a
Pseudia'trus, *i*, m. } physician.) *Med.* Term for a false or pretended physician; a quack. Fr. anal. *pseudiatre*, m. Germ. syn. *Afterartz*, m.

Pseudīnŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ψευδής, false; *ĭs*, fibre; γένεσις, production.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Ritgen for false or morbid formation of fibres. Fr. anal. *pseudinogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die After- oder falsche oder krankhafte Faserbildung.*

Pseudīnōma, *ătis*, n. (Ψευδής, false; *ĭs*, fibre.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for false or morbid fibrous tumour, fibrous or hard cancer. Fr. anal. *pseudinôme*, m. Germ. syn. *das falsche oder krankhafte Fasergewächs.*

Pseudīnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The same as *Pseudinogenesis.*

Pseu'do-. (Ψευδής, false.) *Bot., Med., Pathol., Zoöl.* A word prefixed to the names of some diseases, because only resembling others in slight degree; false; spurious; also, applied to animals, flowers and substances under similar circumstances. Fr. anal. *pseudo-.* Germ. syn. *falsch*, adj.

Pseudoabscessus. See *Pseudapostema.*

Pseudoadenogenesis. See *Pseudadenogenesis.*

Pseudo-arēnāceus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; arēnāceus.*) *Geol.* Resembling an arenaceous rock though not really so, as the *Anthracites pseudo-arenaceus.* Fr. anal. *pseudoarénacé*, adj.

Pseudo-asthma. See *Pseudasthma.*

Pseudoblennĕ'mĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Prefix *Pseudo-; blennĕmĕsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a false or seeming vomiting of mucus. Fr. anal. *pseudoblennemèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das falsche (scheinbare) Schleimerbrechen.*

Pseudoblep'sia, *æ*, f. } (Ψευδής, false; βλέψις, a
Pseudoblep'sis, *is*, f. } beholding.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for depraved sight in which objects are imagined, or seen different from what they are; false vision; a genus of the Order *Dysæsthesiæ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *pseudoblepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Falschsehen*, n.; *Gesichtstäuschung*, f.

Pseudŏboīna, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-; boīna*, a name for cowpox.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Vaccina spuria*, or spurious cowpox. Fr. anal. *pseudoboïne*, f. Germ. syn. *die falsche Kuhblatter.*

Pseudocadmia. The same as *Anticadmia.*

Pseudŏcarcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (Pref. *Pseudo-; carcĭnōma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for false or spurious *carcinoma.* Fr. anal. *pseudocarcinôme*, m. Germ. syn. *der unächte Krebsschaden.*

Pseudŏcardiog'mus, *i*, m. (Pref. *Pseudo-; cardiogmus*, pain of the heart, or of the stomach.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for false or fancied pain of the heart, or of the stomach. Fr. anal. *pseudocardiogme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein falscher (oder scheinbarer) Herz- oder Magenschmerz.*

Pseudŏcar'pius, *a, um.* (Same as in the succeeding.) *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux to fruits which are hidden by other parts, so that these seem to constitute them, as in the *Coniferæ:* pseudocar'pious. Fr. anal. *pseudocarpien*, adj. Germ. syn. *falschefruchtig*, adj.

Pseudŏcar'pus, *i*, m. (Pref. *Pseudo-;* καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the kind of fruits which Desvaux named *Arcesthida.* Fr. anal. *pseudocarpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Falschefrucht*, f.

Pseudŏcătărac'ta, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-; cătăracta.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for false or spurious cataract. Fr. anal. *pseudocataracte*, f. Germ. syn. *die falsche Kataracte.*

Pseudŏcĕrātogĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-;* κέρας, horn; γένεσις, production.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for false or morbid formation of horn. Fr. anal. *pseudocératogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die After- oder krankhafte Hornbildung.*

Pseudŏcĕrātōma, *ătis*, n. (Pref. *Pseudo-; cĕrātōma*, a horny tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a false, spurious, or morbid horny formation. Fr. anal. *pseudoceratôme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein After-, oder falsches oder krankhaftes Horngebilde.*

Pseudŏcĕrātōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-; cĕrātōsis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of *Pseudoceratoma*, and so like *Pseudoceratogenesis.* Fr. anal. *pseudocératose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Pseudoceratoma.*

Pseudŏcŏtўlēdŏ'neus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; cŏtўlēdŏneus.*) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh and McLeay to a Division (*Pseudocotyledonea*, nom. pl. n.) of the vegetable kingdom, comprehending the *Musci, Lycopoda, Filices*, and *Equisetaccæ*, which appear to have cotyledons, or, at least, analogous organs. Applied to the embryo of the *Triticum sativum*, the cotyledon of which presents an inferior prolongation. Fr. anal. *pseudocotyledoné*, adj.

Pseudŏcrystal'lus, *i*, m. (Pref. *Pseudo-; crystallus*, a crystal.) *Crystall., Mineral.* The crystalline form pertaining to a mineral other than that which it presents, and of which all the principles have disappeared to make way for new elements; that which is produced for the most part by the effect of time: a pseudocrys'tal. Fr. anal. *pseudocrystal*, m. Germ. syn. *Falschkrystall*, m.

Pseudŏcyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-; κύησις*, pregnancy.) *Obstet.* Term for a mole or false conception. Fr. anal. *pseudocyése*, f. Germ. syn. *die falsche Schwangerschaft.*

Pseudŏhe'drĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; ἕδρα*, a base; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of magnesiferous carbonated lime, which is an assemblage of irregular polyhedral bodies densely serrated, and the faces of which appear to be the effect of the pressure which they have exercised one upon the other during their formation: pseudohe'dric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pseudoëdrique*, adj.

Pseudo-erythrin'. *Chem.* Name given by Heeren to a body produced by the action of boiling alcohol upon erythrin, because it has the property of producing the red of lichen. *Pseudo-erythrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *pseudo-érythrine*, f.

Pseudo-fragmentārius, *a, um.* That which presents itself under the appearance only of fragments: pseudo-fragmen'tary. Fr. anal. *pseudo-fragmentaire*, adj.

Pseudo'gnăthus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; γνάθος*, the jaw.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a type (*Pseudognatha*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Articulata*, the head of which does not bear manducatory appendages at its inferior part, the pharynx, and often the pieces representing the middle *antennæ*, as well as the last two or four foot-jaws, sometimes also the radical joint of the foot properly so called, serving for manducation, as the *Arachnides* and *Annelides:* pseudo'gnathous. Fr. anal. *pseudognathe*, adj. Germ. syn. *falschekinnladig*, adj.

Pseudohēmi'trŏpus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; hēmitrŏpus.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety, only one of the summits of which presents that species of inversion which characterizes *hemitropy*, whilst the opposite summit resembles that of ordinary crystals: pseudohemi'tropous. Fr. anal. *pseudohémitrope*, adj.

Pseudohypo'xinon'tus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; ὑποξίζω*, to be sourish. *Chem.* Applied by Pauquy to ponderable bodies which are susceptible of producing what he terms false oxides. Fr. anal. *pseudohypoxinonte* adj.

Pseudŏmalpighiāceus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; malpighiāceus.*) *Bot.* Applied to the leaves of vegetables which are placed horizontally and attached by their centre but which do not rest upon a glandulous base, as in the *Astragulus asper.* Fr. anal. *pseudomalpighiacé*, adj.

Pseudŏmēlan'thium, *ii*, n. (Pref. *Pseudo-; μελάνθιον*, the herb gith.) *Bot.* A name for the *Agrostemma githago.*

Pseudo-mem'brane. (Prefix *Pseudo-; membrāna*, a membrane.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an organized layer of effused lymph, the effect of inflammation: false membrane. *Pseudŏmembrāna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *pseudomembrane*, m. Germ. syn. *die falsche Haut.*

Pseudŏmēninx, *gis*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-; μῆνιγξ*, a membrane.) The same as *Pseudomembrana.*

Pseudŏmōla, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-; mōla*, a false conception.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for a false or seeming mole. Fr. anal. *pseudomole*, f. Germ. syn. *eine unächte oder Scheinmola.*

Pseudŏmō'nŏcŏtylēdŏ'neus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo ; mŏnŏcŏtylēdŏneus.*) *Bot.* Applied by Gærtner to the embryo the cotyledons of which are glued together by their internal surface so as to form but one mass, as in the *Tropæolum.* Fr. anal. *pseudomonocotylédoné*, adj.

Pseudŏmor'phĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; morphĭcus*, pertaining to form.) *Mineral.* Applied to a body moulded into a cavity produced by the destruction of a substance which previously occupied the space, and of which this has taken the form, sometimes by a progressive substitution of its molecules to those of this body: pseudomor'phic. Fr. anal. *pseudomorphique*, adj.

Pseudŏmorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-; μόρφωσις*, a shaping.) *Crystall., Mineral.* Term for a crystalliform mass produced by the conversion or decomposition, partial or total, of another mass, with preservation of the form which this affected before being changed; a body presenting a strange form which it has in some sort derived from other bodies, that have received it from nature. Fr. anal. *pseudomorphose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entstehung oder Bildung des Pseudomorphoms.*

Pseudŏpĕristŏ'mium, *ii*, n. (Pref. *Pseudo-; pĕristŏma.*) *Bot.* Applied by Bridel to the external peristome of mosses when it is fugacious and disappears very early, as in the *Diphyscium* and *Buxbaumia.* Fr. anal. *pseudopéristome*, m.

Pseudophĭ'dius, *a, um.* (*Ψευδής*, false; *ὄφις*, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Pseudophidii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Amphibia*, having, as the *Cœcilia*, a serpentiform body without limbs. Fr. anal. *pseudophidien*, adj.

Pseudo'phthĭ'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ψευδής*, false; *φθίσις*, consumption.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for false or apparent *Tabes.* Fr. anal. *pseudophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die falsche oder Scheinschwindsucht.*

Pseudŏ'pŏdis, *is*, *e.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; πούς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to two Families (*Pseudopodia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Polygastrica*, having the body proteiform and producing pediform prolongations. Fr. anal. *pseudopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *falschfussig*, adj.

Pseudŏpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (Pref. *Pseudo-; πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied by Bridel, in certain mosses stripped of peduncles, as the *Sphagnum*, to the fructiferous branches deprived of leaves at their upper part, dilated into an orbicular receptacle, apophysiform, of the same colour as the urn. Fr. anal. *pseudopode*, m. Germ. syn. *Falschfuss*, m.

Pseudŏpŏ'lypus, *i*, m. (Prefix *Pseudo-; pŏlypus.*) *Med., Surg.* Old term for the membranous and fungous excrescences found

in the brain, and the heart and *uterus*, without redness, according to Bonettus, *Med. Septentr.* i. *s.* 6, *c.* 5, § 3. Fr. anal. *pseudopolype*, m. Germ. syn. *die falsche oder Scheinpolyp.*

Pseudŏporphўr'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; porphўrĭcus*, pertaining to porphyry.) *Mineral.* Applied to a mass, in the substance of which are contained grains or crystals of a different nature than felspar: pseudoporphy'ric. Fr. anal. *pseudoporphyrique*, adj.

Pseudoprismă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; prismătĭcus*, pertaining to a prism.) *Mineral.* Applied to a body the form of which, badly defined and analogous to that of a prism, is the effect of what the matter which constitutes it has undergone in drying, as the *Magnesium oxydatum pseudoprismaticum:* pseudoprisma'tic. Fr. anal. *pseudoprismatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *falsch-prismatisch*, adj.

Pseudŏpўrĕ'thrum, *i*, n. (Pref. *Pseudo-; πύρεθρον*, the plant pyrethrum; because its flowers taste like the *pyrethrum* root.) *Bot.* A name for the *Achillæa ptarmica.*

Pseudoquadrĭcŏtўlēdŏ'neus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; quadrĭcŏtўlēdŏneus.*) *Bot.* Applied to an embryo which seems to be provided with four cotyledons, as that of the *Ceratophyllum demersum.* Fr. anal. *pseudoquadricotylédoné*, adj.

Pseudorēgŭlāris, *is, e.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; rēgŭlāris*, regular.) *Geol.* Applied to the structure which rocks present, that are divided by rents into rhomboidal or prismatic masses. Fr. anal. *pseudorégulier*, adj.

Pseudŏsau'rĭus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; σαῦρος*, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Pseudosaurii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Amphibia*, comprehending the salamanders, which resemble the lizards in the form of their body: pseudosau'rious. Fr. anal. *pseudosaurien*, adj.

Pseudo'scĕlus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; σκέλος*, a leg.) *Anat., Med.* Having imperfect, or, as it were, false legs. Fr. anal. *pseudoscèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit unvollkommen, gleichsam falschen Schenkeln.*

Pseudos'cheŏcēlē, *es*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-; oscheŏcēle.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for spurious oscheocele, or scrotal *hernia.* Fr. anal. *pseudoschéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *ein sogenannter falscher Hodensacksbruch.*

Pseudoscor'pio, *ōnis*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-; scorpio.*) *Zoöl.* Term by Eichwald for a Family (*Pseudoscorpiones*, nom. pl.) of the *Arachnides*, corresponding to the false scorpions *(faux scorpions)* of Latreille. Fr. anal. *pseudo-scorpion*, m.

Pseudos'mia, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-; ὀσμή*, odour.) *Med.* Term for a false or exaggerated smell or odour. Fr. anal. *pseudosmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Geruchstäuschung*, f.

Pseudosper'mus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to fruits containing but a single seed or a very small number of seeds, which do not open spontaneously at maturity, and the pericarp of which is so adherent to the seeds, that these seem to have but one envelope, as in the *Labiatæ.* That which Linnæus called *granum nudum*, from its appearance: pseudosper'mous. Should be *Pseudospermatus.* Fr. anal. *pseudospermé*, adj. Germ. syn. *falschsaamig*, adj.

Pseudosphinctēr, *ēris*, m. (Pref. *Pseudo-; σφιγκτὴρ*, a muscle closing an aperture.) *Anat.* Term for a false or imperfect sphincter. Fr. anal. *pseudosphinctère*, m. Germ. syn. *der falsche Schliessmuskel.*

Pseudosphrēsia, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-; ὄσφρησις*, a smell, or smelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for false or imperfect smell, or paralyzed faculty of smelling. See *Pseudosphrésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Geruchstäuschung*, f.

Pseudosplen, *ēnis*, m. (Pref. *Pseudo-; splen*, the spleen.) *Anat., Med.* Term for a false spleen. Fr. syn. *fausse rate.* Germ. syn. *die falsche Milz; Scheinmilz*, f.

Pseudos'teŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-; osteŏgĕnĕsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a false or abnormal growth of bone. Fr. anal. *pseudostéogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die abnorme Erzeugung von Knochen.*

Pseudos'teon. } (Pref. *Pseudo-; ὀστέον*, a
Pseudos'teum, *i*, n. } bone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a false or morbidly constituted bone. Fr. anal. *pseudostéon*, m. Germ. syn. *ein falsch oder krankhaft erzeugter Knochen.*

Pseudostĭ'pŭlāris, *is, e.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; stĭpŭlāris*, belonging to stipules.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Moschoxylum pseudostipulare*, because of its unequal pennate leaves, the inferior folioles of which being very small resemble stipules: pseudosti'pular. Fr. anal. *pseudostipulaire*, adj.

Pseudostōma, *ătis*, n. (Pref. *Pseudo-; ὀστέον*, a bone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a false or morbid bony formation. Fr. anal. *pseudostôme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein falsches oder krankhaft erzeugtes Knochengebilde.*

Pseudostōsis, *is*, f. (Same as preceding.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress of *Pseudostoma.* Fr. anal. *pseudostose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine krankhaft entstandne Knochengebildung.*

Pseudŏsў'phĭlis, *is*, f. (Pref. *Pseudo-; sўphĭlis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for false or spurious *Syphilis.* Fr. anal. *pseudosyphilis*, f. Germ. syn. *falsche Syphilis.*

Pseudŏthă'nătos, } (Pref. *Pseudo-; θάνα-*
Pseudŏthă'nătus, *i*, m. } *τος*, death.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for false or apparent death. Fr. syn. *pseudomort*, f. Germ. syn. *Scheintod*, m.

Pseudo'trĭchŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Pref.
Pseudo'trĭchōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *Pseudo-; θρίξ*, hair; *γένεσις*, origin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the appearance of hair in an improper place. Fr. anal. *pseudotrichogénésie*, f.; *pseudotrichose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erzeugung von Haaren an unrechten Stellen.*

Pseudŏvolcānĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pseudo-; volcānĭcus.*) *Geol.* Applied by Werner to rocks that have been more or less altered by the burning of beds of coal: pseudovolca'nic. Fr. anal. *pseudovolcanique*, adj.

Pseudozōon. } (Pref. *Pseudo-; ζῶον*, an
Pseudozōum, *i*, n. } animal.) *Bot.* A term by Blainville for organized beings (*Pseudozoa*, nom. pl.) which do not belong to the ani-

mal but to the vegetable kingdom, and which he places among the *Zoophyta*, dividing them into two classes, the *Calciphyta* and *Nematophytæ*. Fr. anal. *pseudozoaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Falschthier*, n.

Pseudydrōpīsis, *is*, f. } (Pref. *Pseudo-*; ὑδρὠψ,
Pseudydrōps, *ōpis*, m. } dropsy.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for false or seeming dropsy. Fr. anal. *pseudydropisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die falsche Wassersucht.*

Pseudȳmen, *ĕnis*, m. (Pref. *Pseudo-*; ὑμὴν, a membrane.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pseudomembrana;* a false membrane. Fr. anal. *pseudymen*, m. Germ. syn. *die falsche Membran.*

Psiadie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Psiadieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Astereæ Solidagineæ*, having the *Psidia* for their type. Fr. anal. *psiadié*, adj.

Psida. *Bot.* Old term for the pomegranate bark; used by Euchar. Rhodius, *de Partu*, *c.* 12, according to Castellus.

Psĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (Ψίδιας, of the ancient Greeks.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Also, but incorrectly, the rind of the pomegranate. See *Sidium.*

Psĭ'dium Pōmĭ'fĕrum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Apple-guava plant; the fruit of which is like the apple and much cultivated in India from the pulp having a fine acid flavour; the leaves in decoction used as a bath are said to cure *Scabies*, and other cutaneous affections.

Psĭ'dium Pўrĭ'fĕrum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Pear-guava plant; the fruit is like the pear, sweet, and therefore not so much cultivated as the *P. pomiferum.*

Psīlōgas'ter, *tra, trum.* (Ψιλὸς, naked; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Entomol.* Having the abdomen smooth or without hairs, as the *Asilus psilogaster.* Fr. anal. *psilogastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *nacktbauchig*, adj.

Psīloglot'tis, *is*, *e.* (Ψιλὸς, naked; γλῶττα, the tongue.) *Bot.* Having fruits long and smooth, as the *Astragalus psiloglottis.* Fr. anal. *psiloglotte*, adj. Germ. syn. *nacktzungig*, adj.

Psīlōma, *ătis*, n. (Ψίλωμα.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a place stripped bare, as a bone laid bare of flesh. Fr. anal. *psilome*, m. Germ. syn. *Kahlheit*, f.; *Kahlsein*, n.

Psīlŏnōtus, *a, um.* (Ψιλὸς, naked; νῶτος, the back.) Having the back or upper part of the body naked. Fr. anal. *psilonote*, adj.

Psīlŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* } (Ψιλὸς, naked; πούς, a
Psīlŏpus, *a, um.* } foot.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having naked feet, or without feathers. The first is the more correct word. Fr. anal. *psilopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *nacktfüssig*, adj.

Psīlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ψίλωσις.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the progress of *Psiloma;* a stripping bare, as of hair or of flesh. Fr. anal. *psilose*, f. Germ. syn. *Nacktmachen*, n.; *Nacktwerden*, n.

Psīlōsōmātus, *a, um.* (Ψιλὸς, thin; σῶμα, a body.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Psilosomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Paracephalophora Aporobranchiata*, having the body much compressed in form of a *lamina* or plate. Fr. anal. *psilosôme*, adj. Germ. syn. *dünnkörperig*, adj.

Psīlostă'chyus, *a, um.* (Ψιλὸς, thin; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having very small ears, as the *Carex psilostachya.* Fr. anal. *psylostachyé*, adj.

Psīlōthron. } (Ψιλόω, to take off the
Psīlōthrum, *i*, n. } hair.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a depilatory application. *Bot.* A name for the *Bryonia dioica*, or white bryony.

Psimmy'thium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Old term for *Cerussa.* Fr. syn. *céruse*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleiweisse*, n.

Psin'cus. } *Chem.* Old term for *Cerussa;*
Psin'kus. } stated by Ruland. Fr. syn. *céruse*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleiweisse*, n.

Psittă'cion. } (Dim. Ψίττακος, a parrot.)
Psittă'cium, *ii*, n. } *Med., Pharm.* Old name of an emollient and discutient plaster described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 562; also, of a collyrium, so called from the variety of its colour.

Psit'tăcis, *is*, *e.* } (Ψίττακος, a parrot.) *Or-*
Psittăcīnus, *a, um.* } *nithol.* Applied by Vieillot, Illiger, Latreille, C. Bonaparte, Ficinus, Carus and Ritgen to a Family (*Psittaces, Psittacini*, nom. pl. m.), by Goldfuss and Scopoli to an Order, having the *Psittacus* for their type. Fr. anal. *psittacin*, adj.

Psix, *psīchis*, f. (Ψίξ.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for crumb of bread. Fr. syn. *médulle*, f. Germ. syn. *geriebenes Brod; Brodkrume*, f.

Psoă'dĭcus, *a, um.* (*Psoa*, the loin, or *Psoas*, the muscles of the loin; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the loin, or to the *psoæ* muscles: psoa'dic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *psoadique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Psoas-Muskel betreffend.*

Psoădŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Psoas*, the muscles of the loin; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for cutting into the *psoas* muscles. Fr. anal. *psoadotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schnitt des Psoasmuskels.*

Pso'æ. (Ψόαι, the loins; pl. of ψόα.) *Anat.* The loins; also applied to two pairs of muscles of the loins. Nom. pl. of *Psoa, æ*, f. See *Alopeces, Neurometeres.*

Pso'as. (Ψόα, the loin.) *Anat.* Of the loin; applied to two muscles of each loin, the *psoas magnus* and *parvus.* Fr. anal. *psoas*, m. and adj.

NOTE.—This faulty term is awkwardly employed as if it were an adjective. It appears to be simply the genitive of the Greek noun, enlisted into anatomical service, as a Latin word.

Pso'as Abscess. *Anat.* That is, abscess of the loin. See *Note* to preceding term, and *Lumbar Abscess.*

Psoītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Psoæ*, muscles of the loins; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the sheath of the *Psoas* muscles. Fr. anal. *psoite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des Psoas muskels.*

Psōlon'cus, *i*, m. (Ψωλὴ, the *membrum virile, præputio retracto;* ὄγκος, a tumour or swelling.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for swelling of the uncovered *glans penis*, and so the same as *Paraphimosis.* Germ. syn. *eine Geschwulst der entblossten Eichel.*

Psŏlo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Ψόλος, smoke; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having smoky or dusky wings, as the *Tabanus psolopterus.* Fr. anal. *psoloptère*, adj.

Psoquil'lus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Psoquillæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Pneuroptera Planipennes*, having the *Psocus* for their type. Fr. anal. *psoquille*, adj.

Psōra, *æ*, f. (Ψώρα.) *Med., Pathol.* The itch; a genus of the Order *Dialyses;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Scabies.* Fr. anal. *psora*, m. Germ. syn. *Kratze*, f.

Psōrălea, *æ*, f. (Ψωραλέος, scabby, from the rough scurfy appearance of the calyx and other parts.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.*

Psōrălea Pentaphyl'la. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Mexican *Contrayerva*, as much esteemed by many as the *Dorstenia;* also called *Contrayerva nova.*

Psōrelcōma, *ătis*, n. (Ψώρα, the itch; ἕλκωμα, an ulcer, or sore.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a scabious ulcer. Fr. anal. *psorelcóme*, m. Germ. syn. *Krätzgeschwür*, n.

Psōrelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ψώρα, the itch; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress of *psorelcoma;* scabious ulceration. Fr. anal. *psorelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung das Psorhelcoma.*

Psōri'ăsis, *is*, f. (Ψώρα, the itch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a cutaneous disease having several varieties, characterized by a rough, scaly cuticle, continuous, or in separate, irregular patches; generally with fissures of the skin; tetter. See *Depetigo, Ignis Sacer.* Fr. anal. *psoriasis*, f. Germ. syn. *Krätzigwerden*, n.

Psōri'ăsis Diffūsa. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a variety of *Psoriasis*, attacking persons pursuing different trades and variously denominated baker's, bricklayer's, grocer's itch, etc.

Psōri'ăsis Guttāta. *Med., Pathol.* This appears in small distinct but irregular patches of laminated scales, with little or no inflammation round them, the patches rarely extending to the size of a sixpence, and having neither the raised edges, nor the oval or circular form by which all the varieties of *lepra* are characterized, but sometimes an angular circumference, or going into small serpentine processes.

Psōri'ăsis Gyrāta. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a species distributed in narrow patches, or stripes, variously figured or gyrated.

Psōri'ăsis Infantīlis. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the dry tetter affecting infants between two months and two years of age; irregular, scaly patches, of various size, appearing on the cheeks, breast, back, nates and thighs.

Psōri'ăsis Invĕtĕrāta. *Med., Pathol.* It is characterized by an almost universal scaliness, with a harsh, dry, and thickened state of the skin, beginning with a few irregular paches on the extremities, then on other parts, and becoming confluent, they spread over the entire surface of the body, except a part of the face, or sometimes the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

Pso'ric. (Ψώρα, the itch; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease *Psora*, or itch. *Psōrĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *psorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Krätze betreffend.*

Psōrōdēs, adj. (Ψώρα, the itch; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of itch: pso'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *psoreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *krätzig*, adj.; *schäbig*, adj.

Psōroīdēs, adj. (Ψώρα, the itch; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling *psora* or itch: pso'roid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *psoroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *krätzähnlich*, adj.

Psōrōneurīlȳmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ψώρα, the itch; *neurīlȳmītis*, inflammation of the neurilyme.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by F. W. Sieber, for the scabious virus or poison producing inflammation of the neurilyme, or sheath of a nerve. Fr. anal. *psoroneurilymite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine durch Krätzgift verursachte Entzündung des Neurymen.*

Psōrōneurȳmēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ψώρα, the itch; *neurȳmēnītis*, inflammation of the sheath or covering of a nerve.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Psoroneurilymitis.*

Psōrorrheumătis'mus, *i*, m. (Ψώρα, the itch; *rheumătismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for psoric, or scabious rheumatism. Fr. anal. *psororrhumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Kratzrheumatismus*, m.

Psōrophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Ψώρα, the itch; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the eye attended with itchy ulcerations: psorophthal'my. Fr. anal. *psorophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenliderkratze*, f.

Psorophthal'mic. (*Psōrophthalmia*, a disease of the eyes; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to psorophthalmy. *Psōrophthal'mĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *psorophthalmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Psorophthalmie betreffend.*

Psōrōtheōria, *æ*, f. (Ψώρα, the itch; θεωρία, a viewing or beholding.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine or theory of *Psora, Scabies*, or itch. Fr. and Germ. anal. *psorothéorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Krätztheorie*, f.

Psȳchăgōgia, *æ*, f. (Ψυχὴ, the mind; ἄγω, to move.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Grohmann for excitement of the mind caused by certain impressions. Fr. and Germ. anal. *psychagogie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Reizung der Seele durch gewisse äussere Eindrücke.*

Psȳchăgōgĭcus, *a, um.* (Ψυχὴ, the mind; ἄγω, to move; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to restore the mind or consciousness; applied to medicines (*Psychagogica*, nom. pl. n.) of this character, as volatile stimuli. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *psychagogique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Psychagoge betreffend.*

Psyche'ism. (Ψυχὴ, the mind or intellect; terminal *-ismus.*) Another term for the somnolent state induced by the manipulations, etc., called *Animal Magnetism*, or *Mesmerism*, by its professors. *Psȳcheis'mus, i*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *psychéisme*, m.

Psȳchentŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ψυχὴ, the mind; ἐντονία, tension.) *Med.* Term for excessive strain-

ing, or over-exertion of the mind. Fr. anal. *psychentonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Geistesanstrengung.*

Psȳchia'tria, *æ*, f. (Ψυχή, the mind; ἰατρεία, a healing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the medical treatment of disorder of the mind. Fr. anal. *psychiatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Seelenheilkunde*, f.

Psy'chical. (Ψυχή, the mind, soul, or intellect; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the mind or intellect. *Psȳchĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *psychique*, adj. Germ. anal. *psychisch*, adj.

Psȳchīnius, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Psychineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cruciferæ*, established by de Candolle, having the *Psychine* for their type. Fr. anal. *psychiné*, adj.

Psȳchŏdiārius, *a, um.* (Ψυχή, life.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied by Bory to a kingdom comprehending beings where each insensible individual develops itself and grows in the manner of minerals and vegetables until the instant when the incited propagules, or living reproductive fragments, shed the species to perpetuate it in the chosen situations: psycho'diary. Fr. anal. *psychodiaire*, adj.

Psȳchŏ'dius, *ii*, m. (Ψυχή, life.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for a being which forms part of the psychodiary kingdom. Fr. anal. *psychodié*, m.

Psycho'logy. (Ψυχή, the soul; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* The doctrine of the soul, or of mind. *Psȳchŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f.

Psȳchŏnōsēma, *ătis*, n. (Ψυχή, the mind; νόσημα, a sickness or disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the mind. Fr. anal. *psychonosème*, m. Germ. syn. *Seelenkrankheit*, f.

Psȳchŏnōsŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ψυχή, the mind; *nōsŏlŏgia*, the doctrine of diseases.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of mental diseases: psychonoso'logy. Fr. anal. *psychonosologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Seelenkrankheiten.*

Psȳchŏpanny'chia, *æ*, f. (Ψυχή, the soul; παννύχιος, all night long.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the sleep or repose of the soul on the death of the body. Fr. anal. *psychopannychie*, f. Germ. syn. *Seelenschlaf*, m.

Psȳchŏpa'thia, *æ*, f. (Ψυχή, the mind, or intellect; πάθος, a disease.) *Med., M. Jur., Pathol.* Term for mental disease or affection: psycho'pathy. Fr. anal. *psycopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Seelenkrankheit*, f.

Psychopa'thic. (*Psȳchŏpăthia;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *M. Jur., Pathol.* Of or belonging to psychopathy, or mental disease. *Psȳchŏpă'thĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *psychopathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Psychopathie betreffend.*

Psȳchōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ψυχή, the mind, or intellect.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a mental affection; applied to a class (*Psychoses*, nom. pl.) of such affections: psycho'sis. Fr. anal. *psychose*, f. Germ. syn. *Beseelung*, f.

Psȳchōsōmătia'tria, *æ*, f. (Ψυχή, the mind; σῶμα, a body; ἰατρεία, a healing.) *Med.* Term for medicine of the mind and body. Fr. anal. *psychosomatiatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Seelen und Körperheilkunde.*

Psȳcho'tria Emĕ'tĭca. *Bot., Pharm.* Term for the *Ipecacuanha striata*, or Peruvian ipecacuan.

Psȳchotrie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Psychotrieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rubiaceæ* established by A. Richard, having the *Psychotria* for their type: psychotrie'ous. Fr. anal. *psychotrié*, f.

Psychræ'mus, *a, um.* (Ψυχρὸς, cold; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Physiol.* Having cold blood; cold-blooded: psychre'mous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *psychrème*, adj. Germ. syn. *kaltblutig*, adj.

Psychrăpostēma, *ătis*, n. (Ψυχρὸς, cold; ἀπόστημα.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a cold abscess or apostem. Fr. anal. *psychrapostème*, m. Germ. syn. *der kalte Abscess.*

Psychrŏcĕ'phăle, *es*, f. (Ψυχρὸς, cold; κεφαλή, the head.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a means of applying cold to the head, formerly employed with benefit in the *Hôpital de la Pitié;* a head-cooler. Fr. anal. *psychrocéphale*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopfkälter*, m.

Psychrōlūsia, *æ*, f. } (Ψυχρὸς, cold; λούω, to
Psychrōlu'trum, *i*, n. } wash.) *Med.* Old terms for a cold bath. Fr. syn. *bain froid.* Germ. syn. *Bad kaltes.*

Psychrŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Ψυχρὸς, cold; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name by August for an apparatus which, by the aqueous precipitate formed on its surface, serves to determine the quantity of vapour present in the atmosphere: a psychro'meter. Fr. anal. *psychromètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kaltemesser*, m.

Psychrŏphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (Ψυχρὸς, cold; φοβέω, to fear.) *Med.* Term for the fear or dread of (or excessive sensibility to) cold, especially cold water: psy'chrophoby. Fr. anal. *psychrophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Furcht vor (grosse Empfindlichkeit gegen) Kälte, bes. vor kaltem Wasser.*

Psychrŏpŏ'sia, *æ*, f. (Ψυχρὸς, cold; πόσις, a drink.) *Med.* Old term for a cold drink. Fr. anal. *psychroposie*, f.

Psyctērium, *ii*, n. (Dim. Ψυκτὴρ, a wine-cooler.) *Med.* Term for a cooling vessel; a refrigerator. Fr. anal. *psyctérion*, m. Germ. syn. *Abkuhlüngsgefäss*, f.

Psyctērius, *a, um.* (Ψύχω, to make cold.) *Med.* Applied the same as *Refrigerant* and *Psycticus.*

Psyc'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ψύχω, to make cool; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Having a refrigerating or cooling power. *Med., Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines of this character; refrigerant. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *psyctique*, adj.

Psydŏmor'phŷtum, *i*, n. (Ψευδὴς, false; μορφὴ, form; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to a plant, the flowers of which are collected into a head so as to resemble a *Synanthereæ:* a psydomor'phyte. Fr. anal. *psydomorphyte*, m.

Psydra'cious. (*Psydrăcium*, a small pustule.) *Med., Pathol.* Having *psydracia;* of the

nature or appearance of a *psydracium*. *Psydrā'cius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *psydracé*, adj.

Psydrā'cium, *ii*, n. (Dim. Ψύδραξ, a small blister.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a minute species of pustule causing a slight elevation of the cuticle, irregularly circumscribed, and terminating in a laminated scab. Fr. anal. *psydracion*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasserbläschen*, n.

Psy'drax, *ăcis*, m. (Ψύδραξ.) *Med., Pathol.* A blister or pimple. Same as *Psydracium*.

Psyg'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ψύχω, to make cold.) *Med., Pharm.* Term, Gr. anal. *ψύγμα*, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb.* ii. xvi. 15, 18, for a refrigerant medicine.

Psyl'la, *æ*, f. (Ψύλλα.) *Entomol.* The same as *Pulex*, or a flea. Fr. syn. *puce*, f. Germ. syn. *Floh*, m.

Psyl'lĭdis, *is, e. Entomol.* Applied by Latreille, Goldfuss and Eichwald to a tribe (*Psyllides*, nom. pl.) of hemipterous insects, having the *Psylla* for their type. Fr. anal. *psyllide*, adj.

Psyl'lium, *ii*, n. (Ψύλλος, a flea; because believed to destroy them.) *Bot.* The fleawort. See *Plantago Psyllium*.

Psymithion. See *Psimmythium*.

Ptar'mĭca, *æ*, f. (Πταίρω, to sneeze; from its irritating effects on the nostrils.) *Bot.* The sneezewort. See *Achillea Ptarmica*. Fr. syn. *ptarmique*, f. Germ. syn. *Niesswurz*, n.

Ptar'mĭcus, *a, um.* (Πταίρω, to sneeze; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Causing to sneeze; sternutatory: ptar'mic. *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines of this kind. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ptarmique*, adj. Germ. anal. *niesend*, part. adj.; syn. *Niesen erregend*.

Ptar'migan. *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Lagopus Alpina*. Germ. syn. *die hasenfüssige Waldhuhn*.

Pteleāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Pteleaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Terebinthaceæ* established by de Candolle, having the *Ptelea* for their type. Fr. anal. *ptéléacé*, adj.

Ptēnium, *ii*, n. (Πτηνὸς, volatile.) *Chem.* Applied to *osmium*, from its volatility. Fr. anal. *pténium*, m.

Ptenum. *Chem.* The same as *Ptenium*.

Ptĕreālis, *is, e.* (Πτέρον, a wing.) *Anat.* The same as *Pterygoides*.

Ptĕrĭcoc'cus, *a, um.* (Πτέρον, a wing; κόκκος, an eggshell.) *Bot.* Having winged shells or capsules, as the *Euphorbia ptericocca*: pterico'cous. Fr. anal. *ptericoque*, adj.

Ptĕrĭ'deus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Tribe (*Pterideæ*, nom. pl.) of the *Filices*, having the *Pteris* for their type: pteri'deous. Fr. anal. *ptéridé*, adj.

Ptĕrĭ'dies, *ei*, f. (Πτέρον, a wing.) *Bot.* Name by Mirbel for the fruit generally known by the name *Samara*. Fr. anal. *ptéridie*, f. Germ. syn. *Flügelfrucht*, f.

Ptĕrĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Πτερὶς, the fern; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* That which grows upon the ferns, as the *Agaricus pterigenus*: pteri'genous. Fr. anal. *ptérigène*, adj.

Ptĕrĭgophylloïdeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Bridel to a Family (*Pterigophylloidei*, nom. pl. m.) of mosses, having the *Pterigophyllum* for their type: pte'rigophylloi'dean. Fr. anal. *ptérigophylloïde*, adj.

Ptĕrigrā'phia, *æ*, f. (Πτερὶς, the fern; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* Term for a description of, or treatise upon, ferns: pteri'graphy. Fr. anal. *ptérigraphie*, f.

Ptĕrĭ'gўna, *æ*, f. (Πτέρον, a wing; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* Term applied to the membranous appendix of the seeds of vegetables: a pte'rigyne. Fr. anal. *ptérigyne*, f.

Ptĕris, *ĭdis*, f. (Πτέρον, a wing; from the resemblance of its leaves.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia*; Ord. *Filices*. Fr. anal. *ptéride*, f.

Ptĕris Aquĭlīna. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common brake, or female fern, the root of which is esteemed as anthelmintic, and supposed to be as efficacious in destroying the tapeworm as the root of the male fern; also called *Filix fœmina*. Fr. syn. *ptérise*, f. Germ. syn. *Flügelfarren*, m.; *Saumfarren*, m.

Pter'na, *æ*, f. (Πτέρνη.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Calcaneum*, or *Os calcis*. Fr. syn. *calcaneum*, m. Germ. syn. *Fersenbein*, n.

Ptĕro-. (Πτέρον, a wing.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* A prefix in many compound adjective terms signifying relation or likeness to a wing in the object indicated by the remaining portion of the term. Fr. anal. *ptéro-*.

Ptĕrobran'chius, *a, um.* (Pref. *Ptĕro-*; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Pterobranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Stomatopterophora* or *Pteropoda*, having the *branchiæ* in form of wings or fins: pte'robran'chious. Fr. anal. *ptérobranche*, adj.

Ptĕrŏcar'pus, *i*, m. (Πτέρον, a wing; καρπὸς, fruit.) The generic name of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, or red sanders, or sandalwood. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the *Pterocarpi lignum* (D.), or wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*. Fr. anal. *ptérocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *Flugelfrucht*, f.

Ptĕrŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Having winged fruits, as the *Enarthrocarpus pterocarpus, Semonvillea pterocarpa*: pte'rocar'pous. Fr. anal. *ptérocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *flügelfruchtig*, adj.

Ptĕrŏcar'pus Drăco. *Bot.* The systematic name of one of the trees which yields the substance called Dragon's blood, which see. Fr. anal. *ptérocarpe dragon*. Germ. syn. *Drachenbaum*, m.

Ptĕrŏcar'pus Erĭnāceus. The systematic name of a tree of Africa supposed to afford the *kino* of that country. Fr. anal. *ptérocarpe érinace*. Germ. syn. *der Afrikanische Kinobaum*.

Ptĕrŏcar'pus Santălīnus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree the wood of which is called red saunders, sanders, or sandal; termed also *Santalum rubrum*. See *Lignum Santali Rubri*. Fr. syn. *santalin rouge*.

Ptĕrŏcau'lis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Ptĕro-*; καυλὸς, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a winged stem, as that of the *Crotalaria pterocaulis*, by the decurrence of the stipules: pterocau'late. Fr. anal. *ptérocaule*, adj. Germ. syn. *flügelstammig*, adj.

Ptĕrŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Ptĕro-; κεφαλή*, the head.) *Bot.* The *Scabiosa pterocephala* is so termed from its pappous or doughy seeds: pte'roce'phalous. Fr. anal. *ptérocéphalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *flügelkopfig*, adj.

Ptĕrŏdac'tўlus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Ptĕro-; δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Pterodactyli*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores*, having the toes lobed or united almost to the end by a membrane: pte'rodac'tylous. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (same case) of the *Squamifera*, including the *Pterodactylus*, in which the second finger of the hand, excessively elongated, fulfils the functions of a wing. Fr. anal. *ptérodactyle*, adj.; *ptérodactylien*, adj. Germ. syn. *flügelfingert*, adj.

Ptĕrŏ'dia, *æ*, f. (*Πτέρον*, a wing.) *Bot.* Term applied by Desvaux, the same as *Samara* of Gærtner, or *Pteridies* of Mirbel.

Ptĕrŏdibranchiātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Ptĕro-; δὶς*, two; *βράγχια*, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to the *Pteropoda* (*Pterobranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) when he still believes the organs of respiration to be placed upon the natatory appendages. Fr. anal. *ptérodibranche*, adj.

Ptĕ'rŏdi'cĕrus, *a, um.* (*Πτέρον*, a wing; *δὶς*, two; *κέρας*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to insects that have wings and two *antennæ:* pterodi'cerous. Fr. anal. *ptérodicère*, adj.

Ptĕrŏdiplis, *is, e*, adj. (*Πτέρον*, a wing; *διπλοὸς*, double.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Pterodiples*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenoptera*, the superior wings of which form a longitudinal plait during repose. Fr. anal. *ptérodiple*, adj. Germ. syn. *flugeldoppelt*, adj.

Ptĕ'roglos'sus, *a, um.* (*Πτέρον*, a wing; *γλῶσσα*, a tongue.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot to a Family (*Pteroglossi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Sylvicolæ*, having the tongue like a feather. Fr. anal. *ptéroglosse*, adj. Germ. syn. *flugelzungig*, adj.

Ptĕrŏgŏnus, *a, um.* (*Πτέρον*, a wing; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Bot.* Applied to a part that has angles provided with wings or membranes, as the stem or fruit: pterogo'nous. Fr. anal. *ptérogone*, adj. Germ. syn. *flügeleckigt*, adj.

Ptĕroīdēs, adj. (*Πτέρον*, a wing; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a wing; applied to sutures when placed on the crest of a projection which extends like a wing: pte'roid. See *Pterygoides, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *ptéroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *flugelähnlich*, adj.

Ptĕroīdĕus, *a, um.* (*Ptĕris*, the fern; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Bot.* Applied to a section (*Pteroideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Polypodiaceæ*, having the *Pteris* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *ptéroïdé*, adj. Germ. syn. *flügelähnlich*, adj.

Ptĕrōma, *ătis*, n. (*Πτέρωμα*, plumage.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the internal *tectrices* of the wings, which are generally longer than the others: a ptero'me. Fr. anal. *ptérome*, m.

Ptĕrŏma'lius, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Dalman to a Family (*Pteromalii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenoptera*, having the *Pteromalus* for their type, and corresponding to the *Chalcidites* of Latreille. Fr. anal. *ptéromalien*, adj.

Ptĕrŏmolgæ'us, *a, um.* (*Πτέρον*, a wing; *μολγὸς*, a salamander.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a sub-Order or Order (*Pteromolgæi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Reptilia Campsichrotes*, having lateral membranes that perform the office of wings, as the dragons. Fr. anal. *ptéromolge*, adj.

Ptĕrŏpēga, *æ*, f. (*Πτέρον*, a wing; *πηγή*, origin.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the portion of the *mesothorax* and *metathorax* to which the superior and inferior wings are attached: pterope'gous. Fr. anal. *ptéropège*, f.

Ptĕrophă'nĕrus, *a, um.* (*Πτέρον*, a wing; *φανερὸς*, evident.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to that metamorphosis which permits wings to be perceived in the *nymphæ:* pteropha'nerous. Fr. anal. *pterophanère*, adj.

Ptĕrophŏrītus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille, Lamarck and Eichwald to a tribe (*Pterophorita*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Lepidoptera nocturna*, having the *Pterophorus* for their type. Fr. anal. *pterophorien*, adj.; *ptérophorite*, adj.

Ptĕrŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Πτέρον*, a wing; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Having wings; applied by Clairville to a section (*Pterophora*, nom. pl. n.) of insects so provided: ptero'phorous. Fr. anal. *ptérophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *flügeltragend*, part. adj.

Ptĕrŏpīnus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Gray to a tribe (*Pteropina*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Vespertilionidæ Anistiophori*, having the *Pteropus* for their type. Fr. anal. *ptéropin*, adj.

Ptĕrŏpŏ'deus, *a, um.* (*Πτέρον*, a wing; *ποὺς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a section (*Pteropodeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Oxalis* genus, having the petiole dilated or winged: pteropo'deous. Fr. anal. *ptéropodé*, adj. Germ. syn. *flugelfüssig*, adj.

Ptĕrŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (*Πτέρον*, a wing; *ποὺς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having winged petioles, as the *Paullinia pteropoda:* ptero'podous. *Zoöl.* Applied by Cuvier, Lamarck, Schweigger, Goldfuss, Latreille, Ficinus, Carus, Eichwald and Menke to an Order (*Pteropoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca*, having on each side of the body an aliform appendage serving for natation. Fr. anal. *ptéropode*, adj. Germ. syn. *flugelfüssig*, adj.

Ptĕrosper'mus, *a, um.* (*Πτέρον*, a wing; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having winged seed or fruit, as the *Psida pterosperma.* Should be *Pterospermatus.* Fr. anal. *pterosperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *flugelsaamig*, adj.

Ptĕrostўlus, *a, um.* (*Πτέρον*, a wing; *στῦλος*, a pillar or style.) *Bot.* Having the style compressed and large in form of a wing, as in the *Astragalus pterostylus:* pterosty'lous. Fr. anal. *ptérostyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *flugelgriffelig*, adj.

Ptĕrŏthēca, *æ*, f. (*Πτέρον*, a wing; *θηκη*, a sheath or covering.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to that part of the *chrysalis* which

protects the wings of the insect. Fr. anal. *ptérothèque*, f. Germ. syn. *Flugeldecke*, f.

Ptĕrotrāchēa, *æ*, f. (Πτέρον, a wing; *trāchēa*.) *Zoöl.* Name for a species of the *Pteropoda*, from the fins atttched to the mobile, pervious, and tracheal body. Fr. anal. *ptérotrachée*, f.

Ptĕrōtus, *a*, *um*. (Πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings; applied by Latreille to distinguish winged insects from those that are without wings. Fr. anal. *ptérote*, adj. Germ. syn. *geflügelt*, adj.

Ptĕrÿgibran'chius, *a*, *um*. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck, Latreille, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a section or Family (*Pterygibranchii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Crustaceæ Isopoda*, having winged *branchiæ:* pterygibran'chious. Fr. anal. *ptérygibranche*, adj.

Ptĕry'gium, *ii*, n. (Πτέρυξ, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied to petals, appendages of seeds, and other objects bearing likeness to a wing. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a membranous excrescence chiefly appearing on the internal *canthus* of the eye, expanding on the *albuginea* and *cornea* towards the pupil. See *Altheben*, *Pinguicula*. Fr. anal. *ptérygion*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenfell*, m.; *Flügelfell*, n.

Ptĕrÿ'gius, *a*, *um*. (Πτέρυξ, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a division (*Pterygia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Phanerogamia*, having two fins situated near the neck. See *Apogastrus*. Fr. anal. *ptérygien*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu einem Flügel oder Flügelfortsatz gehörig*.

Ptĕ'rÿgo-. (Πτέρυξ, a wing.) *Anat.* In compound names, this word denotes attachment to, or connection with the pterygoid, or wing-like process of the sphenoid bone. Fr. anal. *ptérygo-*.

Ptĕrÿgŏcol'pos. } (Pref. *Ptĕrÿgo-*; κόλπος,
Ptĕrÿgŏcol'pus, *i*, m. } a sinus.) *Anat.* A term for Meyer's *Sinus pterygodes*. Fr. anal. *ptérygocolpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Keinbeilflügelhohle*, f.

Ptĕrÿgōdēs, adj. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having or full of wings: pte'rygous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ptérygeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *geflügelt*, adj.

Pte'rÿgōdium, *ii*, n. } (Πτερυγώδης, having or
Ptĕ'rÿgōdum, *i*, n. } bearing a species of wings.) *Entomol.* Applied in the plural (*Pterygoda*, nom.) to two kinds of epaulettes before the superior wings of certain insects, which extend posteriorly along a portion of the back, on which they are laid. Fr. anal. *pterygode*, m.

Ptĕrÿgoīdēs, adj. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; terminal *-ῑδης*.) Resembling a wing: pte'rygoid. *Anat.* Applied to the wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *ptérygoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *flügelähnlich*, adj.

Ptĕrÿgoīdĕus, *a*, *um*. (*Ptĕrygoīdēs* processus, the pterygoid process; terminal *-ῑdeus*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone; applied to two muscles arising from, or connected with that process, the *Pterygoideus* (*musculus*) *internus* and *externus:* pterygoi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *ptérygoïdien*, adj.

Ptĕrÿgōma, *ătis*, n. (Πτερύγωμα.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term by M. A. Severin for a great swelling of the *labia pudendi:* a pte'rygome. Fr. anal. *ptérygome*, m. Germ. syn. *eine starke Anschwellung der Schaamlefzen*.

Ptĕrÿgopălātīnus, *a*, *um*. (Pref. *Ptĕrÿgo-*; *pălātīnus*, pertaining to the palate.) *Anat.* Of or belong to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone: pte'rygopa'latine. Fr. anal. *ptérygopalatin*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Flügelfortsatz des Keilbeins und zum Gaumen gehörig*.

Ptĕ'rÿgopharyn'geus, *a*, *um*. (Pref. *Ptĕrÿgo-*; *pharyngeus*, pertaining to the pharynx.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and the pharynx: pte'rygopharyn'gean. Fr. anal. *ptérygopharyngé*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zum Flügelfortsatz und zum Pharynx gehört*.

Ptĕrÿgosper'mus, *a*, *um*. (Pref. *Ptĕrÿgo-*; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having winged fruits or seeds, as the *Molinga pterygosperma:* pte'rygosper'mous. Should be *Pterygospermatus*. Fr. anal. *ptérygosperme*, adj.

Ptĕ'rÿgostăphÿlīnus, *a*, *um*. (Pref. *Ptĕrÿgo-*; *stăphÿlīnus*, pertaining to the *uvula*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and *uvula:* pte'rygosta'phyline. Fr. anal. *ptérygostaphylin*, adj.

Ptĭlinum, *i*, n. (Πτίλον, a feather.) *Entomol.* Term by Robineau-Desvoidy for a very soft membrane, which, in the young *Myodariæ*, especially in some tribes, lies between the *antennæ* and the frontal angle, and is susceptible of quick movements, issuing out and retreating under the pieces of the forehead. Fr. anal. *ptiline*, m.

Ptĭlŏcĕrātus, *a*, *um*. (Πτίλον, a feather; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a section (*Ptiloceratæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ Calypteræ*, having a tomentous and hairy *chetum* or bristle: ptilocera'tous. Fr. anal. *ptilocéré*, adj.

Ptĭlŏcŏ'leos. The same as *Coleoptilon*.

Ptĭlŏ'dĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Πτίλος, a disease of the eyelids in which the lashes fall off; δέρη, the neck.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having a bare neck; applied to birds (*Ptiloderæ aves*) and other animals (*Ptilodera animalia*) in this state: ptilo'derous. Fr. anal. *ptilodère*, adj. Germ. syn. *nackthalsig*, adj.

Ptĭlŏ'dĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Πτίλον, a feather; δέρη, the neck.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Ptiloderi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Rapaces*, having the neck provided with plumes. The same as *Plumicollis*.

Ptĭlŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πτίλον, a feather; γένεσις, generation or production.) *Ornithol.* Term for the growth of feathers or quills. Fr. anal. *ptilogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Federnwachsen*, n.; *Kielewachsen*, n.

Ptĭlōma, *ătis*, n. (Πτίλος, one who has lost the eyelashes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the spot or part remaining bare in consequence of *ptilosis*. Fr. anal. *ptilôme*, adj. Germ.

syn. *der in Folge der Ptilosis entstandene Hautfleck.*

Ptĭlon. } (Πτίλον, a feather.) *Entomol.*
Ptĭlum, *i*, n. } Applied by Illiger to the external *tectrices* (*Ptila*, nom. pl. n.) of the wings of insects; also the same as *Plumula.* Fr. anal. *ptile*, m. Germ. syn. *Fiederdecke*, f.; *Daune*, f.; *Flaum*, m.

Ptĭlo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Πτίλος, a disease in which the eyelashes fall off; πτέρον, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot to a Family (*Ptilopteri*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Natatores*, having wings in form of fins, and without feathers: ptilo'pterous. Fr. anal. *ptiloptère*, adj.

Ptĭlorhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Πτίλον, down; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having the beak provided with membranous filaments at its base: ptilorhyn'chous. Fr. anal. *ptilorhynque*, adj.

Ptĭlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πτίλον, a feather.) *Ornithol.* Term by Illiger to the assemblage of feathers or to the plumage of birds. Fr. anal. *ptilose*, f.; syn. *plumage*, m. Germ. syn. *Gefieder*, n.

Ptĭlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πτίλος, one who has lost the eyelashes.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for the *Defluvium palpebrarum*, or falling off of the eyelashes. See *Madarosis.* Fr. anal. *ptilose*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenwimpernausfallen*, n.

Ptĭlōtus, *a, um.* (Πτίλον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to insects' wings when opposed to those of birds, to indicate that they are not supplied with feathers as those of the latter are. Fr. anal. *ptilote*, adj.

Ptīniōris, *is, e. Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, Lamarck, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a tribe (*Ptiniores*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, having the *Ptinus* for their type. Fr. anal. *ptinien*, adj.

Ptīnus, *i*, m. *Entomol.* Name of a genus of the *Coleoptera Pentamera*, comprehending many species, some of which, as the *Ptinus fur*, are very destructive of anatomical and zoological specimens. Fr. anal. *ptin*, m. Germ. syn. *Bohrkäfer*, m.; *Hummelkäfer*, m.

Ptĭ'sănа, *æ*, f. (Πτίσσω, to bruise, or pound.) *Med., Pharm.* Barley pounded and made into balls; also, a drink made of farinaceous substances boiled in water and sweetened: a pti'san, ti'sane, or more correctly, perhaps, ptis'san. Fr. anal. *ptisane*, f. Germ. anal. *Ptisane*, m.; syn. *Gerstentrank*, m.

Ptōchia'tria, *æ*, f. (Πτωχὸς, poor; ἰατρεία, a healing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the medical treatment of the poor. Fr. anal. *ptochiatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Armenheilung*, f.; *Armenpraxis*, f.

Ptōchŏcŏ'mion. } (Πτωχὸς, poor; κομέω,
Ptōchŏcŏ'mium, *ii*, n. } to tend.) *Med.* Term for an institution for the maintenance of the poor. Fr. anal. *ptochocome*, m. Germ. syn. *Armenverpflegungsanstalt*, f.

Ptōchŏdŏ'chium, *ii*, m. (Πτωχὸς, poor; δέχομαι, to receive.) *Med.* Term for a house or hospital for the poor. Fr. anal. *ptochodochium*, m. Germ. syn. *Armenhaus*, n.

Ptōma, *ătis*, n. (Πτῶμα.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a fall or sinking of a part or organ from its normal situation. Fr. anal. *ptôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Fall*, m.

Ptōsis, *is*, f. (Πτόω, to fall.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term applied to a falling of, or inability to raise the upper eyelid. See *Phalangosis.* Fr. anal. *ptosis*, f. Germ. syn. *Fallen*, n.

Pty'lagogue. (Πτύαλον, spittle; ἄγω, to act.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines which promote or increase the flow of saliva; termed also *Sialagogue. Ptyălāgōgus, a, um.* See *Salivans, Sialagogus, Note Cholagogue.* Fr. anal. *ptyalagogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *Speichel aüsleerend.*

Pty'alin'. (Πτύαλον, spittle.) *Chem.* Term for a constituent principle peculiar to saliva, and on which its faint, sickly, or salivary odour depends. *Ptyălīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *ptyaline*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelstoff*, m.

Ptyălis'mus, *i*, m. (Πτυαλίζω, to spit abundantly.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for increased and involuntary flow of saliva; salivation: pty'alism; flux of saliva; a genus of the Order *Apocenoses;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *ptyalisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Speichelfluss*, n.

Ptyălo'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πτύαλον, spittle; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *tabes salivalis*, or a wasting away from excessive salivation. Fr. anal. *ptyalophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Auszehnung von übermassigem Speichelverlust.*

Pty'ălum, *i*, n. (Πτύαλον.) *Med., Physiol.* The secretion called saliva; mucus from the *bronchia;* spittle. Fr. syn. *salive*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichel*, m.

Ptyălūria, *æ*, f. (Πτύαλον, spittle; οὖρον, the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the presence of urine in the saliva or spittle. Fr. anal. *ptyalurie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Abgang des Harns durch die Speichelgänge.*

Ptygmātūrus, *a, um.* (Πτύγμα, a plait; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Bot.* Having the tail or peduncles plaited or striated across, as the *Œnanthe ptygmatura.* Fr. anal. *ptygmature*, adj.

Ptygopleu'rus, *a, um.* (Πτύγμα, a plait or fold; πλευρὰ, the side.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Wiegmann to a Family (*Ptygopleuræ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Reptilia Sauræ*, having a longitudinal fold on each side of the body: ptygopleu'rous. Fr. anal. *ptygopleure*, adj. Germ. syn. *faltseitig*, adj.

Ptysmăgōgia, *æ*, f. (Πτύσμα, the spittle; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the method of treating syphilis by mercurial salivation. Fr. anal. *ptysmagogie*, f. Germ. syn. *die speichelausberende Heilmethode gegen Syphilis.*

Ptysmăgōgus, *a, um.* (Πτύσμα, the spittle; ἄγω, to drive out.) Giving out *sputum*, or spittle; expectorant: ptys'magogue. See *Note Cholagogue.* Fr. anal. *ptysmagogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *speichelausberend*, part. adj.

Ptysmătis'chēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πτύσμα, the spittle; σχέσις, a checking or retention.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a want of expectoration. Fr. anal. *ptysmatischesis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verhaltung des Lungenauswurfs.*

Pu'berty. (*Pūbeo*, to wax ripe.) *Med. Jur., Physiol.* Term for that period of life when the individual acquires the power of propagating his species; in England fixed by law at 14 in boys, and 12 in girls. The voice of boys becomes cracked and discordant, then settles into a graver tone: there is a slight appearance of the beard, and an increase of strength and stature; a gradual growth of hair on the *pubes* and in the armpits of both sexes. In girls, the breasts and genital organs are properly developed, and the *catamenia* are established. *Pū-ber'tas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *puberté*, f. Germ. syn. *die geschlechtsreife Mannbarkeit.*

Pūbes, *is*, f. (*Pūbeo*, to have a beard; to wax ripe.) *Anat.* Name for the external part of the region where the generative organs are situated, which is more or less covered with hair after puberty: the pu'bes. See *Aqualiculus, Ephebæum, Episeion. Bot.* Applied as a term for the kind of down on the leaves, stems, seeds, etc., of certain plants: pubes'cence. Fr. anal. *pubis*, m. Germ. syn. *Schaam*, f.

Pubes'cence. (*Pūbesco*, to grow mossy.) *Bot.* Term for all kinds of hair, down, and bristle-like bodies on the surface of leaves, pods, stems, etc. *Pūbescen'tia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *pubescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Haarbekleidung*, f.

Pubes'cent. (*Pūbesco*, to grow mossy.) *Bot.* Having, or covered with soft wool, or hair; applied to stems, leaves, etc. *Pūbes'cens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *pubescent*, adj. Germ. syn. *feinhaarig*, adj.; *weichhaarig*, adj.

Pūbicor'nis, *is, e.* (*Pūbes*, down; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Having pubescent or downy horns: pubicor'nate. Fr. anal. *pubicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *pflaumfedern-hornig*, adj.

Pūbiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Pūbes*, down; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have the calyx, as in the *Banisteria pubiflora*, or the corol, as in the *Astragalus pubiflorus*, covered with light or tufted down: pubiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *pubiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *pflaumfedernblumig*, adj.

Pūbĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pūbes*, down; *gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing down, as the folioles of the *Cassia pubigera.* Fr. anal. *pubigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *pflaumfederntragend*, part. adj.

Pūbis, Os. *Anat.* Name of a bone entering into the formation of the *Os innominatum*, but forming a separate bone in the fetal pelvis. See *Cteis, Epischium.* Fr. anal. *os pubis.* Germ. syn. *Schaambein*, m.

Pŭden'dăgra, *æ*, f. (*Pŭdenda*, the private parts; *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the *pudenda.* Fr. anal. *pudendagre*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schmerz in der Schaam.*

Pŭden'dum, *i*, n. (*Pŭdor*, modesty; from the innate sense of shame, or modesty, which prompts to hide, or conceal these parts.) *Anat.* A term for the genital organs, or parts of generation of either sex, taken as a whole; but also used in the plural (*pudenda*, nom.) with more correctness. See *Hebe, Trema.* Fr. anal. *pudendum*, m. Germ. syn. *Schaamtheile*, f.

Pŭden'dum Mŭlie'bre. *Anat.* Term for the female parts of generation, collectively. See *Byssum, Cunnus, Delphys, Delta.*

Pu'dic. } (*Pŭdeo*, to be ashamed, in refer-
Pu'dical. } ence to the *pudenda*, or parts of generation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *pudenda*, or genital organs. *Pū'dĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pudique*, adj.

Puer'pĕra, *æ*, f. (*Puer*, a child; *părio*, to bring forth children, or young.) *Obstet.* Term for a woman that lieth in childbed, or who has been lately delivered. See *Enixa, Lecho.* Fr. anal. *puerpère*, f. Germ. syn. *Kindbetterin*, f.

Puer'peral. (*Puerpĕra*, a woman lately delivered of a child, from *puer*, a child; *părio*, to bring forth.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Of or belonging to, or consequent on childbearing. *Puerpĕrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *puerpéral*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Kindbetterin betreffend.*

Puer'peral Fe'ver. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a severe febrile disease which takes place generally about the third day after childbirth, originating in an inflamed condition of the *peritoneum.* See *Puerperopyra.* Fr. anal. *fièvre* (or *péritonite*) *puerpérale.* Germ. syn. *Wochenbettfieber*, n.

Puer'peral Ma'nia. *Med., Pathol.* The state of delirious excitement which occurs, often to an extreme degree, in puerperal fever. See *Æschromythesis.* Fr. anal. *manie puerpérale.* Germ. syn. *Wochenbetttollheit*, f.

Puerpĕ'rium, *ii*, n. (*Puerpĕra*, a woman in child-bed.) *Obstet.* A term for the period of a woman's confinement, and her condition during the same, after delivery. Fr. anal. *puerpérium*, m.

Puerpĕrŏ'pyra, *æ*, f. (*Puerpĕrium*, confinement to childbed; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Eisenmann for puerperal fever. Fr. anal. *puerpéropyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Wochenbettfieber*, n,

Puer'pĕrŏtyphus, *i*, m. (*Puerpĕra*, a woman in childbed; *typhus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for puerperal typhus. Fr. anal. *puerpérotyphus*, m.

Puerile Respira'tion. *Med.* See *Respiration Puerile.*

Puĕrĭlis Mor'bus. *Med., Pathol.* Old name for *Epilepsia*, because especially affecting children. Fr. and Germ. syn. *épilepsie*, f.

Puff-Ball. } *Bot.* Common name for the *Ly-*
Puff-Fist. } *coperdon bovista*, or *giganteum.* Fr. syn. *vessie de loup.* Germ. syn. *Bubenfist*, m.; *Wolfsfiste*, m.

Pug. *Med. Pharm.* An abbreviation, used in prescriptions, of *pugillus*, a little handful.

Pŭgillāris, *is, e.* (*Pūgillus*, a little fist.) *Mineral.* Applied to the grains of a granulated rock when they are of the size of a fist. *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied to a shell, the volume of which almost equals that of the fist, as the *Turbinella pugillaris.* Fr. anal. *pugillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *faustig*, adj.

Pŭgil'lus, *i*, m, or *um, i*, n. (Dim. *Pugnus*, the fist.) *Med., Pharm.* A little handful; held to be about the eighth part of a handful: a pu'gil. See *Manipulus.* Fr. syn. *poignée pétite.*

Pūgiōnifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pūgio,* a poignard; *forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the shape of a poignard, as the leaves of the *Mesembryanthemum pugioniforme:* pugio'niform. Fr. anal. *pugioniforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *dolchförmig,* adj.

Pulbion. *Med.* Old term, the same as *Pulvinar.*

Pūlĕgioīdēs, adj. (*Pūlĕgium,* pennyroyal; terminal *-īdēs.*) *M. Med.* Resembling the herb pennyroyal: pule'gioid. See *Hedeoma Pulegioides, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *pulégioïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *flohkrautähnlich,* adj.

Pūlĕ'gium, *ii,* n. (*Pūlex,* a flea; because its smell when burnt destroys fleas.) *Bot.* The herb Pennyroyal. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) of the dried herb *Mentha pulegium.* See *Mentha Pulegium.* Fr. syn. *pouliot,* m, Germ. syn. *Flohkraut,* n.

Pūlĕ'gium Cervīnum. *Bot.* Name for the *Mentha cervina* of Linn., or hart's pennywort. Fr. syn. *bolet,* m. Germ. syn. *Kugelschwamm,* m.

Pūlĭcāria, *æ,* f. } (*Pūlex,* a flea; because
Pūlĭcāris Her'ba. } thought to destroy fleas.) *Bot.* Names for the *Plantago psyllium.* Fr. syn. *le plantain moyen.*

Pūlĭcāris, *is, e.* } (*Pūlex,* a flea.) *Bot.* Ap-
Pūlĭcārius, *a, um.* } plied to a mushroom (*Hysterium pulicare*) because it has resemblance to the spots upon linens by the dejections of the *Pulex,* or flea; to the *Conus pulicarius,* because marked with spots compared to the puncture by fleas. Fr. anal. *pulicaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *flohig,* adj.

Pūlĭcŭlāris Mor'bus. *Med., Pathol.* A name for *Typhus gravior,* from the *petechiæ,* like numerous fleabites.

Pullī'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pullus,* a young shoot of a tree; *gĕro,* to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Nerita pulligera,* because it is often covered with prominent pustules: pulli'gerous: Fr. anal. *pulligère,* adj.

Pulmentum, *i,* n. The same as *Puls.*

Pul'mo, *ōnis,* m. (Πλεύμων, for πνεύμων, the lung.) *Anat.* The lung on either side of the chest. Fr. syn. *poumon,* m. Germ. syn. *Lunge,* f.

Pulmobran'chiātus, *a, um.* (*Pulmo,* the lung; *βράγχια,* the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Pulmobranchiata,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Paracephalophora;* by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (same case) of the *Gasteropoda,* comprehending those that respire the air naturally. Fr. anal. *pulmobranche,* adj.

Pulmo'grădus, *a, um.* (*Pulmo,* the lung; *grădior,* to walk.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Pulmograda,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Arachnodermaria,* having the body gelatinous, and the locomotion of which is executed by movements of expansion and contraction like those of the lungs. Fr. anal. *pulmograde,* adj.

Pulmo'metry. (*Pulmo,* the lung; *μετρέω,* to measure.) *Med.* Term for the means of measuring the size or capacity of the lungs in reference to the quantity of air employed in respiration. *Pulmōmĕ'tria,* *æ,* f. See *Spirometry.* Fr. anal. *pulmométrie,* f. Germ. syn. *Lungenmesserung,* f.

Pulmōnāria, *æ,* f. (*Pulmo,* the lung; because of its alleged powers in lung affections.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The lungwort. Fr. anal. *pulmonaire,* f. Germ. syn. *Lungenkraut,* n.

Pulmōnāria Arbŏ'rea. *Bot.* A name for the *Lichen pulmonarius.* Fr. syn. *lichen pulmonaire.*

Pulmōnāria Lūtea. *Bot.* A name for the *Hypochæris maculata.*

Pulmōnāria Măcŭlāta. *Bot.* A name for the *Pulmonaria officinalis.* Fr. syn. *pulmonaire officinelle,* or *Sauge de Jérusalem.* Germ. syn. *das officinelle Lungenkraut.*

Pulmōnāria Offĭcīnālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the spotted lungwort, Jerusalem cowslips, or Jerusalem sage; the leaves have been supposed demulcent and pectoral, and recommended in hemoptysis, tickling coughs, and catarrhal defluxions; also called *Pulmonaria maculata* and *Symphytum maculosum.* Fr. syn. *pulmonaire officinelle* or *Sauge de Jérusalem.* Germ. syn. *das officinelle Lungenkraut.*

Pulmōnārie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a section (*Pulmonarieæ,* nom. pl. f.) which he established of the *Hieracium.* Fr. anal. *pulmonarié,* adj.

Pulmōnārius, *a, um.* (*Pulmo,* the lung.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *tracheæ,* which form a train or series to those properly so called, without, however, always existing, the origin of which is not precisely known, but which are recognized by their large diameter and by their being less divided; they seem to serve as reservoirs for air. Applied to an Order (*Pulmonariæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Arachnides,* which have pulmonary sacs placed under the abdomen. Fr. anal. *pulmonaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Lungen gehörig.*

Pul'monary. (*Pulmo,* a lung.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the lungs; pulmonic. *Pulmōnālis, is, e.; Pulmōnāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *pulmonaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *den Lungen betreffend.*

Pulmonary Apoplexy. See *Apoplexy, Pulmonary.*

Pul'monary Consump'tion. *Med., Pathol.* The disease *Phthisis pulmonalis.* See *Phthisis.* Fr. syn. *phthisie,* f. Germ. syn. *Schwinden,* n.; *Schwindsucht,* f.

Pul'monary Ple'xus. *Anat.* Term for the *bronchial plexus* of nerves, or that formed at the back of the *bronchia* by the *par vagum* and great sympathetic nerves.

Pulmōneus, *a, um.* (*Pulmo,* a lung.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Pulmoneæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Gasteropoda,* which respire air through an opening in the margin of the mantle.

Pulmōnia, *æ,* f. (*Pulmo,* the lung.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Peripneumonia.* Fr. anal. *pulmonie,* f. Germ. syn. *Lungenleiden,* n.

Pulmo'nic. (*Pulmo,* the lung; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Synonymous with pulmonary. *Pulmōnĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pulmonique,* adj. Germ. syn. *den Lungen betreffend.*

Pulmōnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pulmo*, the lung; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied at first by Blainville to those animals (*Pulmonifera*, nom. pl. n.) which he afterwards called *Pulmobranchiata*. Fr. anal. *pulmonifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *lungentragend*, part. adj.

Pulmōnī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pulmo*, a lung; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the lung. See *Pneumonitis.* Fr. anal. *pulmonite*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenentzündung*, f.

Pul'pa, *æ*, f. (Not ascertained.) *Bot.* Term for the soft matter in the interior of the cells of certain fruits, or surrounding certain seeds, as of the *Cassia officinalis.* Sometimes applied to the sarcocarp when it it is of a soft consistence. Fr. anal. *pulpe*, f. Germ. syn. *Mark*, n.

Pulpe'zia, n. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Apoplexy*, according to Dornæus. Ruland and Johnson.

Pulpōsus, *a, um.* (*Pulpa*, a fine morsel of flesh; terminal *-ōsus.*) Soft; of the consistence of pulp; having or full of pulp; pulpy: pul'pose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pulpeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *markig*, adj.; *breiartig*, adj.

Pulque. Name of an alcoholic liquor prepared by the Americans from the sap of the *Agave Americana*, or American aloe.

Puls, *tis*, f. (*Pullus*, a chicken; because they are fed with it; or *pulvis*, dust; because corn is ground into meal, or flour.) A kind of food made of meal, water, honey, etc. *Bot.* Term for all kinds of grain contained in husks, or shells: pulse. Fr. anal. *pouls*, m. Germ. syn. *Puls*, m.

Pulsātĭlis, *is, e.* (*Pulsus*, the pulse.) *Med., Physiol.* Beating; pulsating: pul'satile. Fr. anal. *pulsatile*, adj. Germ. syn. *klopfend*, part. adj.; *pulsirend*, part. adj.

Pulsātilla Nĭ'grĭcans (*Pulsātilla*, from *pulso*, to beat, because shaken by the air.) *Bot.* A name for the *Anemone pratensis.* Fr syn. *anémone pulsatile.* Germ. syn. *schwarze Küchenschelle.*

Pulsa'tion. (*Pulso*, to strike, or knock.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for any throbbing sensation, or movement resembling the beating of the pulse; also, the beating of the pulse itself, or the heart's action felt in the arteries, in any situation of the body. *Pulsātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *pulsation*, f. Germ. syn. *Pulsiren*, n.; *Schlagen*, n.

Pulsātōrius, *a, um.* (*Pulsus*, the pulse.) *Entomol.* Applied to an insect, because it is regarded as the cause of pulsations which are heard in old wood and have obtained for it the common name of *death-clock.* Latreille attributes this noise to a species of *Vrillette.* Fr. anal. *pulsatoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *klopfend*, part. adj.

Pulsātivus, *a, um.* (*Pello*, to strike or beat.) Capable of beating or throbbing: pul'sative. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to a throbbing pain. Fr. anal. *pulsatif*, adj.

Pulse. *Bot.* See *Puls. Med., Pathol., Physiol.* See *Empirion, Pedethmos, Pulmentum, Pulsus.*

Pulse, Bounding. *Med.* See *Caprizans Pulsus.*

Pulse, Irregularity of the. See *Cacosphyxia, Ecrhythmos.*

Pulsĭlŏ'gium, *ii*, n. (*Pulsus*, the pulse; *lĕgo*, to read, or gather.) *Med.* Old name of an instrument by which the movement and rest of the arteries was explored, and by means of which its inventor Sanctorius boasted that he had been able to distinguish exactly one hundred and thirty-three differences of equal movements, commencing his observation at the slightest and proceeding to the most frequent. The same as *Pulsometrum* and *Sphygmometrum.* Fr. anal. *pulsiloge*, f.; syn. *pulsimètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Pulsmesser*, m.

Pulsĭ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Pulsus*, the pulse; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Nat.Philos.* Term for an apparatus for shewing with what facility evaporation takes place in a space from which atmospheric pressure is withdrawn, and which is thus called because a greater vigour of the pulse is accompanied by a more considerable heat of the hand, which renders its action more sensible: a pulsi'meter. Fr. anal. *pulsimètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Pulsmesser*, m.

Pulsŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Pulsus*, the pulse; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for an instrument for measuring or calculating the variations of the pulse: a pulso'meter, The same as *Pulsilogium* and *Sphygmometrum.* Fr. anal. *pulsomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Pulsmesser*, m.

Pul'sus, *ûs*, m. (*Pello*, to strike, or drive; because it seems to strike upon the finger, and is the effect of the heart's action *driving* the blood through the system.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* The beating, or contractile action of the heart impelling the blood, felt along the arteries, but it is commonly understood as that felt in the radial artery at the wrist: the pulse. See *Pararrhythmos, Sphygmos.* Fr. anal. *pouls*, m. Germ. syn. *Puls*, m.

Pultāceus, *a, um.* (*Puls*, pulse.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to pulse: pulta'ceous. Fr. anal. *pultacé*, adj.

Pulv. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation used in prescriptions of *pulvis*, a powder, or of some other use of the same word.

Pulvĕrāceus, *a, um.* (*Pulvis*, a powder.) *Bot.* That which is covered with powder, as the *Parmelia pulveracea.* Fr. anal. *pulvéracé*, adj. Germ. syn. *pulverig*, adj.

Pulvĕrārius, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a Family of the *Lichenes*, having the *Pulveraria* for their type. Fr. anal. *pulverarié*, adj.

Pulvĕrescen'tia, *æ*; f. (*Pulvis*, a powder.) *Bot.* Applied by Dupetit-Thouars to the state of a vegetable surface when covered with a kind of *farina*, which appears to be an exudation of the plant, and which sometimes has an agreeable colour, as in the *Chenopodium purpureum:* pulveres'cence. Fr. anal. *pulverescence*, f.

Pulvĕrĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pulvis*, a powder; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of quartz agate, in the hollow of which the cavity is filled, in whole or in part, with a powder of carbonated lime: pulveri'ferous. Fr. anal. *pulvérifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *pulvertragend*, part. adj.

Pulve'rulent. (*Pulvis*, powder, or dust.) Full of dust; of the quality of dust. *Pulvĕrŭlen'tus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *pulvérulent*, adj. Germ. syn. *staubartig*, adj.

Pulvĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pulvis.*) *Astron.* Term by Deluc for the arid, incoherent parts, of which he supposes the globes of the solar system primitively formed in the places which they occupy: a pul'vicule. Fr. anal. *pulvicule*, f.

Pulvĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pulvis*, a powder; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied to a *geode* which contains a pulverulent matter. Similar to *Pulveriferus.* Fr. anal. *pulvifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *pulvertragend*, part. adj.

Pulvīnar, *āris*, n. } (Not ascertained.) A
Pulvīnārium, *ii*, n. } pillow or cushion. See *Hypocephalæon*, *Proscephalæon.* Germ. syn. *Kopfkissen*, n.

Pulvīnāris, *is, e.* } (*Pulvis*, a powder.) Per-
Pulvīnārius, *a, um.* } taining to powder. Fr. anal. *pulvinaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *pulverig*, adj.

Pulvīnātus, *a, um.* (*Pulvīnus*, a cushion.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a cushion, as the *Cidaris pulvinata.* Applied to plants the parts of which, as the fibres of the *Helicosporium pulvinatum*, or the individuals, as the *Enaphalium pulvinatum*, are joined so as to form a kind of cushion. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the *prothorax* when, being depressed at one point, it appears swoln out at another, as the *Aleochara canaliculata:* pul'vinated. Fr. anal. *pulviné*, adj. Germ. syn. *polsterig*, adj.

Pulvīnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pulvīnus*, a cushion; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a cushion, *i. e.* more or less hemispherical and somewhat stuffed out: pulvi'niform. Fr. anal. *pulviniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *küssenförmig*, adj.; *polsterförmig*, adj.

Pulvīnŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pulvīnus*, a cushion.) *Bot.* Term by Acharius for filaments, simple or ramous, often imitating small bushes or cushions, which are raised from the superior surface of the *thallus* of certain lichens, as the *Parmelia glomulifera:* a pulvi'nule. Fr. anal. *pulvinule*, f.

Pul'vis, *ĕris*, m. (Perhaps from *Pello*, to drive; because it is driven by the wind.) Dust, or powder. *Med., Pharm.* A powder formed of any medicinal substances, one, or more. Fr. syn. *poudre*, f. Germ. syn. *Pulver*, n.

Pul'vis Băsĭ'lĭcus. *Med., Pharm.* Royal or basilic powder; a name for a preparation of *diagrydium*, cream of tartar and calomel, used as vermifuge for children.

Pul'vis Comĭtis Warwĭcensis. } *Pharm.* Names
Pul'vis De Trĭbus. } for the *Cor-*
Pul'vis Trium Diă'bŏlōrum. } *nachinus pulvis*, or Earl of Warwick's powder.

Pul'vis ad Guttetam. *Med., Pharm.* Old name for powder against epilepsy, made from the roots of cassumuniar, dittany of Crete, wild valerian, and peony, human skull, elk's hoof, castor, red coral, and oil of rye.

Pul'vis Mercŭriālis Cĭnĕ'reus. *Chem.* A term for the *Hydrargyri oxydum.*

Pul'vis Styp'ticus Helve'tii. *Pharm.* See *Helvetii, Pulvis Stypticus.*

Pul'vis Viennen'sis Al'bus Virgĭ'neus. *Pharm.* Old name of a powder made by calcining *Glacies mariæ* (fibrous *amianthus*) and *Lapis specularis*, rubbing them together and separating the finer parts by washing; also called *Arcanum album, Bezoardicum lunare, Nives mariæ*, and *Panacea mineralis specificum virgineum.*

Pulvis'cŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Pulvis*, dust.) *Bot.* Applied by Gaillon to the coloured mass (*matière pulvisculaire*), dilatable and contractile, which results from the assemblage of pulviscules: pulvis'cular. Fr. anal. *pulvisculaire*, adj.

Pulvis'cŭlus, *i*, m. (*Pulvis*, dust; terminal *-ŭlus.*) *Bot.* Term given by Necker to the powder contained in the capsules of the *Lycopoda;* by Gaillon to the granules of the pulverulent coloured matter which fills the endochromes, or *internodia* of articulated sea *algæ:* a pulvis'cule. Fr. anal. *pulviscule*, m.

Pūmex, *ĭcis*, m. and sometimes f. (Anciently *Spumex*, from *spūmo*, to foam, as if it were a concretion of foam.) *Geol.* Pumice-stone. See *Kaysir.* Fr. syn. *pierre-ponce*, f. Germ. syn. *Bimstein*, m.

Pūmĭcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pūmex*, pumice-stone; *forma*, likeness.) *Geol.* Resembling pumice stone in appearance, as the *Lava pumiciformis:* pumi'ciform. Fr. anal. *pumiciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *bimsteinförmig*, adj.

Pūmĭcōsus, *a, um.* (*Pūmex*, pumice-stone; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of pumice-stone, as the *Cellepora pumicosa.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pumiqueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *bimsteinig*, adj.

Pumĭ'lio, *ōnis*, m. (*Pūmĭlus*, little, or low.) *Med., Physiol.* Of short stature; a dwarf. Fr. syn. *nain*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwerg*, m.

Pum'pion. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cucurbita pepo.* Fr. syn. *potiron*, f. Germ. syn. *der runde Kurbiss.*

Punc'ta Lachrўmālia. *Anat.* Name for the two small orifices situated at the edges of the eyelids and inner side of the eye. Fr. syn. *points lachrymales.* Ger. syn. *Thränenpuncte*, f.; *Thränensauger*, f. pl.

Punctātus, *a, um.* (*Pungo*, to prick.) *Bot.* Dotted; pricked; punctured; applied to parts of plants, etc.: punc'tate. Fr. anal. *pointillé*, adj.; *ponctué*, adj. Germ. syn. *getüpfelt*, adj.

Punctĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Punctĭcŭlum*, a little point.) *Med., Pathol.* Having small points; applied to fevers, etc.: puncti'cular. Fr. anal. *puncticulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit kleinen Flecken oder Puncten erscheinend.*

Punctĭ'cŭlum, *i*, n. } (Dim. *Punctum*, a point.)
Punctil'lum, *i*, n. } A little point. Fr. anal. *ponctícule*, m. Germ. syn. *Pünctchen*, n.

Punc'tum, *i*, n. (*Pungo*, to dot, or prick.) A prick, dot, point, or puncture. Fr. syn. *point*, m. Germ. syn. *Punct*, m.

Punc'tum Au'reum. *Anat.* The golden point; a term for a small orange-coloured, or yellow spot on the internal surface of the *retina* and in the direction of the axis of the eye; termed also, the Spot of Soemmering. Fr. syn. *point d'or.* Germ. syn. *der göldene Punct.*

Punc'tum Să'liens. *Physiol.* The leaping puncture, or dot; applied to the heart of the future chick, which first appears in the process of hatching as a slight projection below and near to the head; also called *Punctura saliens.* Fr. syn. *point sailliant.*

Punctūra, *æ*, f. (*Pungo*, to prick, or pierce.) A point: a punc'ture. Fr. syn. *piqure*, f. Germ. anal. *Punktur*, f.; syn. *Stoss*, m.

Punctura Saliens. *Physiol.* See *Punctum Saliens.*

Pūnĭca, *æ*, f. (*Pūnĭcus*, belonging to Africa, or to Carthage; also, red, or scarlet; because originally brought from thence, or from the colour of its flowers.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Pomaceæ.* Fr. syn. *grénadier*, m. Germ. syn. *Granatbaum*, m.

Pūnĭca Grānātum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the pomegranate tree, the flowers of which are termed balaustine flowers. See *Malo-Granatum.* Fr. syn. *grénadier*, m. Germ. syn. *Granatbaum*, m.

Pūnĭ'ceus, *a, um. Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a fine bright red colour like the flowers of the pomegranate; carmine. Fr. anal. *ponceau*, adj. Germ. syn. *hochroth*, adj.

Pūpa, *æ*, f. (*Pūpus*, a little young child, or puppet.) *Entomol.* Term for the second condition of the metamorphosis of insects; the *nympha*, or *chrysalis.* Fr. anal. *pupe*, f.; syn. *nymphe*, f. Germ. syn. *die Puppe der Insekten.*

Pu'pil. (*Pūpa*, a babe; from the miniature reflection which it presents of the person who looks closely on it.) *Anat.* The round black or dark opening in the centre of the iris. *Pūpil'la, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *pupille*, f. Germ. syn. *Sehloch*, n.; *Stern*, m.

Pu'pil, Closed. *Med., Surg.* Common name for the affection *Synizesis.*

Pu'pil, Operation for Artificial. *Surg.* See *Corectomia, Coredialysis, Coremorphosis, Corencleisis, Coreplastica, Coretomedialysis, Iriankistrium, Iridectomedialysis, Iridectomy, Iridodialysis, Iridotomia.*

Pūpillāris, *is, e.* (*Pūpilla*, the pupil of the eye.) Of or belonging to the pupil: pupil'lary. Fr. anal. *pupillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Pupille betreffend.*

Pūpillātus, *a, um.* (*Pūpilla*, the pupil.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Applied to the wings of birds and of butterflies when they present circular spots of divers colours, representing more or less perfectly an eye, and in the centre of which exists a black spot resembling a pupil: pupil'late. See *Ocellatus.* Fr. anal. *pupillé*, adj. Germ. syn. *augenfleckig*, adj.

Pūpī'părus, *a, um.* (*Pūpa*, a nymph, or *chrysalis; părio*, to bring forth.) *Entomol.* Bringing forth in the *pupa* state; applied to a Family (*Pupipara*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Diptera:* pupi'parous. Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to an Order (*Pupiparæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Diptera*, in the abdomen of which lives the larve in the state of a *pupa*, or nymph. Fr. anal. *pupipare*, adj. Germ. syn. *puppegebehren*, adj.

Pūpī'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Pūpa*, a nymph, or chrysalis; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Pupa-devouring; applied to a Family (*Pupivora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hymenoptera:* pupi'vorous. Fr. anal. *pupivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *puppefressend*, part. adj.

Pūpo'phăgus, *a, um.* (*Pūpa*, a nymph; *φάγω*, to eat.) *Entomol.* Applied to insects the larve of which devours the larves and *chrysalides* of other insects, as the *Ichneumon:* pupo'phagous. Fr. anal. *pupophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *puppchenfressend*, part. adj.

Pup'pis, *is*, f. (The stern of a ship.) *Anat.* Old term for the forehead, or *sinciput.*

Pura-Au. *Bot.* The Tahitian name for the *Cratæva religiosa.*

Pure. (Allied to Πῦρ, the element fire.) Simple, plain, without mixture. See *Aceratos. Med.* Applied to certain physicians and surgeons, in England, where the profession is ostensibly divided into three distinct branches, viz. *pure* physicians, or those who profess to act only in *medical* cases; *pure* surgeons, or those who practise surgery alone; and surgeon-apothecaries, or general practitioners, who act in every case proper to the purest of the other two, adding to their combined duties the practice of midwifery, which the former two abjure as incompatible with their dignity. This tripartite division (which does not exist in Scotland) is merely conventional, medical education being essentially the same for all. *Pūrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *pur*, adj.; *simple*, adj. Germ. syn. *rein*, adj.

Purgāmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Purgo*, to cleanse, or put away.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a cathartic dose; a purge. *Obstet.* Applied in the plural (*purgamenta*) to the excretions of the uterus after parturition. See *Lochia.* Fr. anal. *purgamentum*, m. Germ. syn. *Abführungsmittel*, n.; *Reinigungsmittel*, m.

Purgātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Purgo*, to cleanse.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a purging or evacuating of the bowels by the use of medicinal substances, the application of *enemata*, etc.: a purga'tion. Fr. anal. *purgation*, f. Germ. syn. *Abführung*, f.; *Reinigung*, f.

Pur'gative. (*Purgo*, to cleanse, or put away.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines that increase the alvine excretions, either by exciting the peristaltic motion of the bowels, or increasing the flow of their mucous secretion. *Purgātivus, a, um.* See *Alviducus, Hypacticos, Hypelatus, Lapacticus.* Fr. anal. *purgatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *reinigend*, part. adj.

Pur'ging. (*Purgo*, to cleanse.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines (*Purgantia medicamenta*) having the power of evacuating the bowels, etc. *Pur'gans, tis*, part. See *Copragogus, Coprocriticus, Coprophoria, Eccoproticus, Hypercatharsis, Hyperinesis.* Fr. syn. *qui purge.* Germ. syn. *purgirend*, part. adj.; *reinigend*, part. adj.

Pur'ging Flax. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Linum catharticum.* Fr. syn. *lin cathartique.*

Pur'ging-Nut. *Bot.* Name of the seed of the *Jatropha multifida.*

Pūrĭ'fĭcans, *antis*, part. (*Pūrus*, pure; *făcio*,

to make.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied the same as *Purgans.*

Pūrĭfĭcā'tio, *ōnis,* f. (Same as preceding.) Term for a purifying. *Anat.* Applied to the cleaning of the bones of the skeleton: a purification. Fr. anal. *purification,* f. Germ. syn. *Reinigung,* f.

Pu'riform. (*Pus,* matter; *forma,* likeness.) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling, or of the nature and consistence of pus. *Pūrĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *puriforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *eiterförmig,* adj.

Purl. Name given to a liquor made by infusing common wormwood in ale.

Pur'ple. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* A rich, well-known colour. See *Purpureus.* Fr. syn. *pourpré,* adj. Germ. syn. *purpurroth,* adj.; *purpurfarben,* adj.

Purple, Dark Reddish. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* See *Atropurpureus.*

Purple, Deep Bluish. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* See *Violaceus.*

Purple Powder of Cassius. See *Cassius's Precipitate.*

Pur'pŭra, *æ,* f. (Πορφύρα, a shell of a purple colour.) *Med., Pathol.* A purple colour. Term for a disease having several varieties, in which there are small distinct purple specks and patches, attended with general debility, but not always with fever. See *Hæmatospilia, Hemorrhœa Petechialis.* Fr. anal. *pourpre,* m. Germ. syn. *Purpurfieber,* n.; *Fleckfieber,* n.

Pur'pŭra Al'ba. *Med., Pathol.* Term applied by some writers to the miliary fever when the pustules are white. Fr syn. *pourpre blanc.*

Pur'pŭra Hæmorrhă'gĭca. *Med., Pathol.* Term for malignant petechial fever; also called *Hæmorrhœa petechialis,* from the eruption of sanguineous spots on the skin; hemorrhagic miliary fever. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pourdre hémorrhagique.*

Pur'pŭra Ru'bra. *Med., Pathol.* Term applied by certain authors to the miliary fever when the pustules are red. Fr. syn. *pourpre rouge.*

Pur'pŭra Scorbūtĭca. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the dark-coloured blotches appearing on the skin in *Scorbutus,* or scurvy. Fr. syn. *pourpre scorbutique.*

Purpŭrā'ceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (*Purpuracea,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda Ctenobranchia,* having the *Purpura* for their type: purpura'ceous. Fr. anal. *purpuracé,* adj.

Pur'purate. (*Purpŭrĭcum* acĭdum, Purpuric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of purpuric acid with a salifiable base. *Purpŭras, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *purpurate,* m. Germ. syn. *purpursauer Salz.*

Purpŭ'reus, *a, um.* (*Purpŭra,* a purple colour.) *Nat. Philos.* Of a purple colour: purple. Fr. anal. *pourpré,* adj. Germ. syn. *purpurroth,* adj.; *purpurfarben,* adj.

Purpu'ric. (*Purpŭra,* a purple colour; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to purple; applied to an acid of a purple colour obtained from the excrement of the *Boa constrictor,* and from urinary calculi; it is otherwise called *murexan. Purpŭ'rĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *purpurique,* adj. Germ. syn. *purpursauer,* adj.

Purpŭrĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Purpŭra,* purple; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Purpurifera,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Trachelipoda,* which contain, in a particular reservoir, the colouring matter of which the Romans made the fine purple colour fallen into disuse after the discovery of cochineal: purpuri'ferous. Fr. anal. *purpurifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *purpurtragend,* part. adj.

Purpurin'. (*Purpŭra,* purple; from its colour.) *Chem.* A name by Robiquet and Collin for a substance prepared by boiling madder root acted on by sulphuric acid with water and alum, and collecting the precipitate which is deposited by cooling the filtered liquor. *Med., Pathol.* Name given to a substance whose presence in the urine is indicative of serious functional or organic mischief in some of the organs connected with the portal circulation. *Purpŭrīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *purpurine,* f.

Purpŭ'rŏpus, *pŏdis,* adj. (*Purpŭreus,* purple; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a purple *stipes* or foot, as the *Agaricus purpuropus.* Fr. anal. *purpurope,* adj. Germ. syn. *purpurfussig,* adj.

Pur'ring Tre'mor. *Med., Pathol.* The *Bruissement* of Corvisart, or *Frémissement cataire* of Lænnec. See *Frémissement Cataire.*

Pu'rulent. (*Pus,* matter.) *Med., Pathol.* Having the quality, consistence, or appearance of pus. *Pūrŭlen'tus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *purulent,* adj. Germ. syn. *eiterig,* adj.

Pūrŭlen'tia, *æ,* f. (*Pus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Suppuration.*

Purs'lane. *Bot.* Common name for the *Portulaca oleracea.* Fr. syn. *pourpier commun.* Germ. syn. *das gemeine oder Gemuse-Portulak.*

Pus, *pūris,* n. (Πύος, putrified blood.) *Med., Pathol.* A bland, cream-like fluid found in abscesses, or on the surface of sores, believed to be separated from the blood by a peculiar action of the capillary arteries which assume a power similar to that of glandular secretion; matter. Fr. anal. *pus,* m. Germ. syn. *Eiter,* m.

Pūsil'liflōrus, *a, um.* (*Pūsillus,* small; *flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having small flowers, as the *Cremanium pusilliflorum:* pusilliflo'rous. Fr. anal. *pusilliflore,* adj. Germ. syn. *kleinblumig,* adj.

Pustŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Pustŭla,* a pustule.) *Bot.* Provided with pustules, *i. e.* round elevations, as the *Gyrophora pustulata,* or with white round spots upon a dark ground, as the *Armadilla pustulatus.* Fr. anal. *pustulé,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit Pusteln bedeckt.*

Pus'tule. (Dim. *Pus,* matter.) *Med., Pathol.* A small globate, or conoidal elevation of the cuticle containing pus, or lymph. Sometimes spelt *Pusula. Pus'tŭla, æ,* f. See *Ecregma, Epanastasis.* Fr. anal. *pustule,* f. Germ. syn. *Bläschen,* n.; *Blätterchen,* n.

Pŭtāmen, *ĭnis,* n. (*Pŭto,* to cut away superfluous things; because it is removed and thrown away.) A shell, or paring. *Bot.* Term for the bark, or shell; also, syno-

nymous with *Endocarpus*. Fr. syn. *test*, m. Germ. syn. *Schale*, f.

Pŭtāmĭ'neus, *a, um.* (*Pŭtāmen*, a shell.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a shell; applied as the name of an Order (*Putamineæ*, nom. pl. f.) in Linnæus's Fragments of a natural method, including such as have a *putamen*, or an outer shell, over a hard fruit, as the *Capparis*, etc.: putami'neous. Fr. anal. *putaminé*, adj.

Putrefac'tion. (*Putrĕfăcio*, to make rotten.) *Chem.* The spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable matters which exhale a fetid smell; putrid fermentation. *Putrĕfac'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *putréfaction*, f. Germ. syn. *Faulniss*, f.

Putrellīnus, *a, um.* (*Putris*, putrid.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a tribe (*Putrellinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Nyodariæ Napelleæ*, which live upon animal and vegetable matter in a state of decomposition. Fr. anal. *putrelliné*, adj.

Putrescen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Putresco*, to be rotten.) *Chem., Med., Pathol.* Term for a state of rottenness or putridity: putres'cence. Applied to the teeth, the gravid womb, etc. The same as *Putrefaction*. Fr. anal. *putrescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Faulniss*, f.

Pu'trid Fever. *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Typhus*, which see.

Putrila'ginous. (*Putrĭlāgo*, a putrifying disease; terminal *-ōsus.*) Rotten; putrid; corrupt; full of rottenness. *Putrĭlāgĭnōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *putrilagineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll der Faulniss.*

Putrĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Putris*, putrid; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Section (*Putrivoræ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ Malacosomæ*, the larves of which live in the putrified wreck of animal and vegetable matter: putri'vorous. Fr. anal. *putrivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *faulfressend*, part. adj.

Pyæmia, *æ*, f. The same as *Pyohæmia*.

Pyapo'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πύον, pus; *ἀπόστασις*, a standing away from.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a collection of matter, or pus, in an abnormal situation. Fr. anal. *pyapostase*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterversetzung*, f.

Pyarthrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πύον, pus; *arthrōsis*, articulation.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Arthropyosis.*

Pyaulăcŏmēlē, *es*, f. (Πύον, pus; *aulăcŏmēlē*, a grooved probe.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a grooved probe for searching for matter or pus. See *Pyocœlomele, Pyomele.* Fr. anal. *pyaulacomèle, f.* Germ. syn. *Eiterhohlsonde*, f.

Pycnicmă'sia, *æ*, f. } (Πυκνὸς, solid; *ἰκμὰς*,
Pycnic'măsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } moisture.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a thickening of the juices. Fr. anal. *pycnicmasie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verdickung der Säfte.*

Pycnŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Πυκνὸς, thick; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having thick, swoln fruit, as the *Tamariæ pycnocarpa:* pycnocar'pous. Fr. anal. *pycnocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *dichtfruchtig*, adj.

Pycnŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Πυκνὸς, thick; *κεφαλὴ*, the head.) *Bot.* That which is collected together in thick heads, as the flowers of the *Carduus pycnocephalus:* pycnoce'phalous. Fr. anal. *pycnocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *dichtkopfig*, adj.

Pycnōdēs, adj. (Πυκνὸς, thick; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or full of thickness: pyc'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pycneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *dicht*, adj.; *dick*, adj.; *fest*, adj.

Pycnŏgŏ'nīdēs, adj. (*Pycnōgŏnum*, from *πυκνὸς*, thick, *γόνυ*, the pipe, or space between two joints of grasses; a genus of spiders found on marine plants; terminal *-ῑdēs.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling the genus *Pycnogonum;* applied by Lamarck, Cuvier, Leach and Eichwald to a Family of the *Arachnides Trachearіæ*, in which the trunk is terminated at each extremity by a tubular joint. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *pycnogonide*, adj.

Pycnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πυκνὸς, thick.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a thickening, as of the juices. Fr. anal. *pycnose*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdichtung*, f.; *Verdickung*, f.

Pycnostă'chyus, *a, um.* (Πυκνὸς, thick; *σταχὺς*, an ear or spike.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in large spikes, as the *Mariscus pycnostachyus.* Fr. anal. *pycnostachyé*, adj. Germ. syn. *dichtachrig*, adj.

Pycnŏ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Πυκνὸς, thick; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Thickening; making firm or consistent; applied to medicines (*Pycnotica medicamenta*) of this kind: pycno'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pycnotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *verdichtend*, part. adj.; *verdickend*, part. adj.

Pyec'chÿsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πύον, pus; *ecchÿsis*, a pouring out.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an overflowing of pus. Fr. anal. *pyecchyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterergiessung*, f.

Pyema. See *Pyoma.*

Pyĕlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Πύελος, a trough; terminal *-ῑtis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an inflammation of the *pelvis* of the kidney. Fr. anal. *pyélite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung des Nierenbeckens.*

Pyĕlŏlu'tron. } (Πύελος, a trough; *λουτρὸν*,
Pyĕlŏlu'trum, *i*, n. } an expiation; bathing having in Scriptural times been enjoined as such.) *Med.* Term for a water-bath; a wash-bath. Fr. anal. *pyélolutron*, m. Germ. syn. *Wannenbad*, n.

Pyĕ'mĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πύον, pus; *ἔμεσις*, a vomiting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a vomiting of matter or pus. Fr. anal. *pyémèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterbrechen*, n.

Pyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πύησις.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a suppurating, especially as in pulmonary, consumption. See *Pycosis.* Fr. anal. *pyèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterung*, f.

Pyĕ'tia, *æ*, f. (Πυετία.) *Physiol., Zoöl.* Term for the first milk after calving that curdles in the second stomach of the *Ruminantia*, and is used as rennet in making cheese; the *colostrum*, or *coagulum.* Fr. anal. *pyétie*, f. Germ. syn. *die erste Muttermilch; Kolostrum*, n.

Pÿgăgra, *æ*, f. (Πυγὴ, the rump; *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the *anus* or seat. Fr. anal. *pygagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Steisschmerz*, m.

Pygar'gus, *a, um.* (Πυγή, the rump; ἀργός, white.) *Ornithol.* Having a white tail, as the *Falco albicaulis*. *Zoöl.* Having a white spot at the root of the tail, as the *Antilope pygargus*. Fr. anal. *pygargue*, adj. Germ. syn. *weisssteissig*, adj.

Pygar'rhichus, *a, um.* (Πυγή, the rump; ἀρρῖχᾶσθαι, to climb.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Meyer and Illiger to a Family (*Pygarrhichi*, nom. pl. m.) which are aided by their tail in leaping. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pygarrhique*, adj.

Pyg'mē, *es*, f. (Πυγμή, a measure of length from the elbow to the knuckles.) *Anat.* Term for the forearm; also like *pugnus*, the fist. Fr. syn. *avant-bras*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorderarm*, m.

Pygobran'chius, *a, um.* (Πυγή, the rump; βράγχια, the *branchia*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Pygobranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropodophora Gymnobranchia*, comprehending a part of the *Nudibranchia* of Cuvier: pygobran'chious. Fr. anal. *pygobranche*, adj.

Pygodi'dymus, *i*, m. (Πυγή, the rump; δίδυμος, double.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a monster-fetus with double rump. Fr. anal. *pygodidyme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Missgeburt mit doppeltem Steiss.*

Pygolam'pas, *ădis*, f. (Πυγή, the rump; λαμπάς, a torch.) *Zoöl.* Term for the *Lampyris noctiluca*, or glow-worm. Fr. syn. *ver luisant*, f. Germ. syn. *Johanniswürmchen*, n.; *Leuchtwurm*, m.

Pygomolgæ'us, *a, um.* (Πυγή, the rump; μολγός, a salamander.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a sub-Order (*Pygomolgæi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Reptilia Campsichrotes*, comprehending the *Batracii* without a tail. Fr. anal. *pygomolge*, adj.

Pygoplătў'pŏdis, *is, e.* (Πυγή, the rump; πλατύς, broad; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Pygoplatypodes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hygrornithes*, having the feet broadly palmated and situated behind the body. Fr. anal. *pygoplatypode*, adj. Germ. syn. *steissbreitfussig*, adj.

Pygŏ'pŏdis, *is, e.* (Πυγή, the rump; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger, Goldfuss, Eichwald and Ritgen to a Family *Pygopodes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Palmipedes*, having the feet attached almost to the extremity of the abdomen, upon which they seem to walk. Fr. anal. *pygopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *steissfussig*, adj.

Py'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Πύον, pus; terminal *-ικός*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to pus: py'ic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pyique*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiterig*, adj.

Pyin'. (Πύον, pus.) *Chem., Med., Pathol.* Name given to a constituent principle of pus. *Pyīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *pyine*, f.

Pylæ'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πύλη, a gate; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for blood of the *venæ portarum*. Fr. anal. *pylème*, m. Germ. syn. *Pfortaderblut*, n.

Pylē, *es*, f. (Πύλη, a gate.) *Anat.* Applied as a synonyme for the *Vena portæ*. Fr. anal. Germ. syn. *Pfortaden*, m.

Pylemphra'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πύλη, a gate; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for (engorgement and) obstruction of the *venæ portarum*. Fr. anal. *pylemphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine (Ueberfüllung und) Verstopfung der Pfortader.*

Pylephlebitis. See *Pylophlebitis.*

Pў'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pylē*, the *vena portæ*; terminal *-icus*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Vena portæ*: py'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pylique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Pfortader betreffend.*

Pylophlĕbītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Πύλη, a gate; *phlebītis*, inflammation of a vein.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *vena portæ*: pylophlebi'tis. Fr. anal. *pylophlébite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Pfortader.*

Pylo'ric. (*Pylōrus*, the lower aperture of the stomach; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med.* Of or belonging to the *pylorus*. *Pylōrĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pylorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Pylorus betreffend.*

Pylōrĭ'deus, *a, um.* (Πυλωρός, the *pylorus*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Pyloridea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acephalophora Lamellibranchiæ*, having a shell gaping at the two ends. Fr. anal. *pyloridé*, adj.

Pylōroclei'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πυλωρός, the *pylorus*; κλεῖσις, a shutting up or closing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for occlusion of the *pylorus*. Germ. syn. *die Verschleissung des untern Magenmundes.*

Pylōrŏgastroscir'rhus, *i*, m. (Πυλωρός, the *pylorus*; γαστήρ, the stomach; σκῖρος, an induration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cancer of the *pylorus*. Fr. anal. *pylorogastroscirrhe* or *-squirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *der Krebs am untern Magenmund.*

Pylōroscir'rhus. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pylorogastroscirrhus.*

Pylōrostĕnōma, *ătis*, n. (Πυλωρός, the *pylorus*; στένωμα, a narrow pass.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for constriction of the *pylorus*. Fr. anal. *pylorosténome*, m. Germ. syn. *die Verengerung des untern Magenmundes.*

Pylōrostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πυλωρός, the *pylorus*; στένωσις, a being straitened.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress of *Pylorostenoma*. Fr. anal. *pylorosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Process die Bildung des Pylorostenoms.*

Pylōrus, *i*, m. (Πύλη, an entrance; οὖρος, a guard, or keeper; guarding, as it were, the entrance of the bowels.) *Anat.* Term for the inferior aperture of the stomach, at the commencement of the *duodenum*. See *Janitor, Oriens Microcosme, Ostiarius, Portonarium*. Fr. anal. *pylore*, m. Germ. syn. *Pfortner*, m.; *der hintere Magenmund.*

Pylorus, Obstruction of the. *Med., Pathol.* See *Gasterangiemphraxis.*

Pylosella. See *Pilosella.*

Pyoblen'na, *æ*, f. (Πύον, pus; βλέννα, mucus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for purulent mucus or *pituita*. Fr. anal. *pyoblenne*, f. Germ. syn. *der eiterartige Schleim.*

Pyoblennŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Πύον, pus; βλέννα, mucus; κύστις, a bag or pouch.) *Med.,*

Pathol. Term for a *vomica*, or abscess of the lung. Fr. anal. *pyoblennocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungeneiterbeule*, f.

Pyoblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **βλέννα**, mucus; **ῥέω**, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow of purulent mucus. Fr. anal. *pyoblennorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *andauernde Abgang von eiterartigen Schleim.*

Pyŏcătărac'ta, *æ*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; *cătăracta.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for purulent cataract. Fr. anal. *pyocataracte*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterstaar*, m.

Pyŏcēlē, *es*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **κήλη**, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for swelling of the *scrotum* from the presence of pus. Fr. anal. *pyocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterbruch*, m.; *eine Anschwellung des Hodensacks von Eiter.*

Pyŏcĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **κένωσις**, an emptying.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for an emptying or discharging of pus. Fr. anal. *pyocénose*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterausleerung*, f.

Pyŏche'zia, *æ*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **χέζω**, to ease oneself.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a discharge of pus, or purulent diarrhœa. Fr. anal. *pyochézie*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterabgang*, m.; *Eiterdurchgang*, m.

Pyŏcœ'lia, *æ*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **κοιλία**, the hollow of the belly.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an accumulation of pus in the abdomen. Fr. anal. *pyocélie*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterbauch*, m.

Pyŏcœlŏmēlē, *es*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **κοιλία**, the hollow of the belly; **μήλη**, a probe.) See *Pyaulacomele.*

Pyŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **κύστις**, a bag.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a cyst of pus, especially in the lung; a *vomica:* a py'ocyst. Fr. anal. *pyocyste*, m. Germ. syn. *Eitersack*, m.

Pyœdēma, *ătis*, n. (**Πύον**, pus; **οἴδημα**, tumefaction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for purulent *œdema.* Fr. anal. *pyœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *Eitergeschwell*, n.

Pyōdēs, adj. (**Πύον**, pus; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of pus: py'ous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pyeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiterig*, adj.

Pyŏdiă'thĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **διάθεσις**, a disposition, or condition.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a purulent diathesis. Fr. anal. *pyodiathèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Anlage zur Eiterung.*

Pyŏdyspnœ'a, *æ*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **δύσπνοια**, difficulty of breathing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for purulent *dyspnœa.* Fr. anal. *pyodyspnée*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schwerathmen wegen Eiters in den Lungen oder in der Brusthöhle.*

Pyoëmesis. See *Pyemesis.*

Pyŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **γενέσις**, production.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the secretion or formation of pus. Fr. anal. *pyogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterbildung*, f.; *Eitererzeugung*, f.

Pyŏgĕne'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Pyogĕnĕsis*, the formation of pus; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pyogenic;* also pertaining to *Pyogenesis:* pyogene'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pyogénétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Pyogenesis betreffend.*

Pyŏgĕ'nĭcus, *a*, *um.* (**Πύον**, pus; **γεννάω**, to form, or generate; terminal *-ικός.*) *Med.* Having power to generate, form, or secrete pus: pyoge'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pyogénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Pyogenesis betreffend.*

Pyŏhæ'mia, *æ*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **αἷμα**, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for purulent blood, or a state of the blood in which pus globules are found floating among the proper blood discs: pyohe'my. Also spelt *Pyæmia.* Fr. anal. *pyohémie*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterblut*, n.

Pyoïdēs, adj. (**Πύον**, pus; terminal *-ῑδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling, or having the appearance of pus; applied to certain cells, or corpuscles, resembling those of pus: py'oid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *pyoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiterähnlich*, adj.

Pyōma, *ătis*, n. (**Πύον**, pus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a suppurating, and so like *Pyesis.*

Pyōmal'gia, *æ*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; *omalgia*, pain of the shoulder.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for purulent *omalgia.* Fr. anal. *pyomalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schulterschmerz von Eiteransammlung.*

Pyŏmēlē, *es*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **μήλη**, a probe.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Pyaulacomele.*

Pyŏmētra, *æ*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **μήτρα**, the womb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a collection of pus in the *uterus.* Fr. anal. *pyomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Eiteransammlung in der Gebärmutter.*

Pyŏnōma, *ătis*, n. (**Πύον**, pus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a malignant ulcer or sore with suppuration. Also the same as *Pyoma.*

Pyoöphŏrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; *oöphŏrītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for purulent *oöphoritis*, or inflammation of the ovary. Fr. anal. *pyoöphorite*, f. Germ. syn. *die vereiternde Eierstocksentzündung.*

Pyŏpĕrĭcar'dia, *æ*, f. } (**Πύον**, pus; *pĕrĭcardium.*)
Pyŏpĕrĭcar'dium, *ii*, n. } *Med., Pathol.* Term for pus in the *pericardium.* Fr. anal. *pyopéricardie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ansammlung von Eiter im Herzbeutel.*

Pyophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **ὀφθαλμία**, inflammation of the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for purulent ophthalmy. Fr. anal. *pyophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die eiterige Augenentzündung.*

Pyophthal'mus, *i*, m. (**Πύον**, pus; **ὀφθαλμός**, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pus, or a purulent collection within the eye. See *Hypopium.* Fr. anal. *pyophthalme*, m. Germ. syn. *Eiterauge*, n.

Pyo'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **φθίσις**, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for consumption from purulent vitiation. Fr. anal. *pyophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Schwindsucht von Eiterverlust.*

Pyoplă'nia, *æ*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; **πλανάω**, to wander.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an extension of pus into other parts, as its infiltration into the cellular tissue. Fr. anal. *pyoplanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterverbreitung*, f.

Pyopneumŏnypo'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (**Πύον**, pus; *pneumŏnypostăsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for purulent *pneumonypostasis*, or a gravitation of pus to the lower part of the

lung. Fr. anal. *pyopneumonypostase*, f. *Lungeneitersenkung*, f.

Pyŏpoiēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πύον, pus; ποιέω, to make.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pyogenesis.*

Pyŏpoiētĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Πύον, pus; ποιέω, to make; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pathol.* Making or depositing pus; suppurative: pyopoie'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pyopoiétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Eiter machend; Eiterung befördernd.*

Pyo'ptўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πύον, pus; πτύσις, a spitting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for purulent expectoration. Fr. anal. *pyoptysie*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterauswurf*, m.; *Eiterhusten*, m.; *Eiterspeien*, n.

Pyorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Πύον, pus; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for sudden discharge or bursting forth of pus. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *der plötzliche Abgang einer grossen Menge Eiters.*

Pyorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Πύον, pus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* A term for a purulent discharge, especially from the genitals, the *rectum*, the lungs: pyorrhœ'a. Fr. anal. *pyorrhée*, Germ. syn. *eine andauernde Eiterabgang bes. aus den Genitalien, dem After, den Lungen u.s.w.*

Pyorthopnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Πύον, pus; *orthopnœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *orthopnœa*, or difficult breathing except in an upright posture, from an accumulation of pus in the *thorax.* Fr. anal. *pyorthopnée*, f. Germ. syn. *Orthopnöe von Eiteransammlung im Thorax.*

Pyos'cheocēlē, *es*, f. (Πύον, pus; *oscheŏcēlē.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for purulent *oscheocele*, or *hernia* of the *scrotum.* Fr. anal. *pyoschéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterhodensacksbruch*, m.

Pyōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πύωσις, a suppurating.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of pus. The same as *Pyogenesis* and *Pyesis.* Fr. anal. *pyose*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterung*, f.; *Vereiterung*, f.

Pyŏthōrax, *ācis*, f. (Πύον, pus; *thōrax*, the chest.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an accumulation of pus in the *thorax.* Fr. anal. *pyothorax*, m. Germ. syn. *Eiterbruch*, f.; *Eitersämmlung im Thorax.*

Pyōtorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Πύον, pus; *ōtorrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for purulent *otorrhœa*, or discharge of pus from the ear. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyotorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der eitrige Ohrausfluss.*

Pyŏtūria, *æ*, f. (Πύον, pus; οὖρον, the urine. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a purulent condition of the urine; also called *Pyuria.* Fr. anal. *pyoturie*, f. Germ. syn. *das oft nur vermeintliche Eiterharnen.*

Pўrăcan'thus, *a*, *um.* (Πῦρ, fire; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having yellow thorns, as the *Celastrus pyracanthus, Solanum pyracanthos.* Fr. anal. *pyracanthe*, adj.

Pўracī'nĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Πῦρ, fire; *acĭnus*, the stone of grapes.) *Chem.* Applied the same as *Pyruvicus.*

Pyrænus. See *Pyrœnus.*

Py'rălītis, *is*, *e.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latmarck, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Pyralites*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lepidoptera*, having the *Pyralis* for their type. Fr. anal. *pyralite*, adj.

Py'ramid. (Πυραμὶς.) *Crystall., Geom., Mineral.* Term for a solid whose base is a right lined figure, or polygon with triangular sides meeting in a point above the base, called the vertex. *Pўrămis, ĭdis*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pyramide*, f.

Pўrămĭdālis, *is*, *e.* (Πυραμὶς, a pyramid.) Belonging to, or resembling a pyramid in form: pyra'midal. *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles of the abdomen, and to two eminences of the *Medulla oblongata.* See *Corpora Pyramidalia.* Fr. anal. *pyramidal*, adj. Germ. syn. *pyramidalisch*, adj.

Pўrămĭdātus, *a*, *um.* (*Pўrămis*, a pyramid.) *Bot.* Having the form of a pyramid, as the *Macarisia pyramidata, Polygonum pyramidatum. Crystall., Mineral.* Applied to a crystal derived from a prism the bases of which have been converted into pyramids, as the *Mysotypus pyramidatus.* Fr. anal. *pyramidé*, adj. Germ. syn. *pyramidalisch*, adj.

Pўrămĭdoīdēs, adj. (*Pўrămis*, a pyramid; terminal -*ĭdēs.*) Resembling a pyramid: pyra'midoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *pyramidoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *pyramidenähnlich*, adj.; *pyramidenförmig*, adj.

Pўrămis, *ĭdis*, f. (Πυραμὶς, a pyramid; derived by the ancients sometimes from πῦρ, fire, because of its pointed shape, sometimes from πυρὸς, wheat, as if the pyramids had been granaries.) *Chem.* A name for the *Conus fusorius.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *pyramide*, f.

Pyramoides. See, as more correct, *Pyramidoides.*

Pўran'chŏne, *es*, f. } (Πῦρ, a fire; ἀγχόνη. a
Pўran'gŏne, *es*, f. } strangling.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms by Eisenmann the same as *Isthmopyra.*

Pyrar'deus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Pyrardeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Buphthalmeæ*, having the *Pyrarda* for their type. Fr. anal. *pyrardé*, adj.

Pўrec'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Πῦρ, fever; ἔχω, to have; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pathol.* Seized or attacked with fever: pyrec'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pyrectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *fieberhaft*, adj.; *mit Fieber behaftet.*

Pўrĕlaĭna, *æ*, f. (Πῦρ, fire; ἔλαιον, oil.) Term applied by Berzelius to a liquid oil produced by distillation. Fr. anal. *pyrélaine*, f.

Pўrĕ'mĕtīna, *æ*, f. (Πυρὸς, wheat; *ĕmĕtīna.*) *Chem., Med., Pharm.* Term by Reichenbach for an empyreumatic substance believed nearly the same with Buchner's *Fagina* and with *Pittemetina:* pyremetin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pyrémétine*, f. Germ. syn. *Brenzbrennstoff*, m.

Pўrēn, *ēnis*, m. (Πυρὴν, a stone, or nucleus.) *Bot.* Applied by Gaertner as a term for *Nucula. Chem.* Name given to a new solid substance obtained by distillation from pitch, being colourless, crystallizable in

small soft micaceous scales, soluble in boiling alcohol, fusible and volatile: py'ren. *Pyrēna*, æ, f. Germ. syn. *pyrène*, f.

Pyrēnāceus, *a*, *um*. (Πυρήν, a nucleus.) *Bot.* Applied by Ventenat and others to the Family (*Pyrenaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Verbenaceæ*. Fr. anal. *pyrénacé*, adj.

Pyrēnārius, *a*, *um*. (Πυρήν, a nucleus, or stone of fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux to a pulpous multilocular fruit with *loculamenta*, the endocarp of which is woody, as the *Mespilus*. Fr. anal. *pyrénaire*, adj.

Pyrēnōcymă'tius, *a*, *um*. (Πυρήν, a fruit-stone, *cymătium*.) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth to a tribe (*Pyrenocymatii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Lichenes* provided with a nucleus, and corresponding to the *Myelocarpi* of Meyer. Fr. anal. *pyrénocymatien*, adj.

Pyrēnōdēs, adj. (Πυρήν, a fruit-stone; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Bot.* Having or full of fruit-stones: pyre'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pyreneux*. adj. Germ. syn. *die Kerne betreffend*.

Pyrēnoīdēs, adj. (Πυρήν, a kernel; terminal *-ῑdēs*.) Resembling a kernel; kernel-shaped: pyre'noid. *Anat.* Applied to the odontoid process of the second *vertebra*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *pyrénoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *kernähnlich*, adj.

Pyrēnŏ'mўces, *ētis*, m. (Πυρήν, a fruit-stone; *μύκης*, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a portion (*Pyrenomycetes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Fungi*, the *perithecium* of which contains the *thecæ*, or, rarely, the naked sporules, which escape by an orifice. Fr. anal. *pyrénomycète*, m.

Pyrĕtæ'tiŏlŏ'gia, æ, f. (Πυρετός, a fever; *ætiŏlŏgia*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the causes of fevers: pyretætio'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pyrétiologie*, f.

Pyrĕtērium, *ii*, n. (Πῦρ, fire.) *Chem.* Old name for that part of the furnace which contains the fire. Fr. anal. *pyrétérien*, m. Germ. syn. *Feuerheerd*, m.

Pyre'thrum, *i*, n. (Πῦρ, fire; from the hot, acrid taste of its root.) *Bot.* The herb bastard pellitory. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (D.) for the root of the plant *Anthemis pyrethrum*, or (E. and U.S.A) *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, or pellitory of Spain. Fr. anal. *pyrèthre*, m. Germ. syn. *Bertram*, m.; *Brennkraut*, m.; *Speichelwurz*, f.

Pyre'thrum Sylves'tre. *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea ptarmica*. Fr. syn. *ptarmique*, f. Germ. syn. *Nieswurz*, n.

Pyrĕ'tĭcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Pyrĕ'tĭcus*, pertaining to fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for feverishness. Fr. anal. *pyréticose*, f. Germ. syn. *Fieberhaftigkeit*, f.

Pyrĕ'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Πυρετός, fever; terminal *-ικός*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to fever: pyre'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pyrétique*, adj.

Pyretin'. (Πῦρ, fire.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to a numerous class of combinations, having an analogy with the resins, and which are formed during the dry distillation of organic substances. *Pyrĕtīna*, æ, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *pyrétine*, f.

Pyrĕ'tion. } (Dim. Πυρετός, a fever.)
Pyrĕ'tium, *ii*, n. } *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight fever. Fr. anal. *pyrétion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleines*, or *leichtes Fieber*.

Pў'rĕtŏgĕnĕ'sia, æ, f. } (Πυρετός, a fe-
Pў'rĕtŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } ver; *γένεσις*, generation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the origin and formation of fever. Fr. anal. *pyrétogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entstehung und Ausbildung der Fieber*.

Pў'rĕtŏgĕ'nia, æ, f. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pyretogenesia*.

Pў'rĕtogră'phia, æ, f. (Πυρετός, a fever; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a history or description of fever; synonymous with *Pyretosymptomatographia*: pyreto'graphy. Fr. anal. *pyrétographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Fieber*.

Pўrĕtŏ'lŏgia, æ, f. (Πυρετός, fever; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine, or consideration of fevers, their nature, causes, and distinctive characters: pyreto'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pyrétologie*, f.

Pўrĕtontŏlŏ'gia, æ, f. (Πυρετός, a fever; *ontŏlŏgia*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the nature of fever. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pyrétontologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Wesen des Fiebers*.

Pўrĕtophthal'mia, æ, f. (Πυρετός, a fever; *ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eyes.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for fever with inflammation of the eyes: pyretophthal'my. Fr. anal. *pyrétophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fieber mit Augenentzündung*.

Pў'rĕtophўsiŏlŏ'gia, æ, f. (Πυρετός, a fever; *phўsiŏlŏgia*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the nature or the physiology of fever: py'retophysio'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pyrétophysiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Natur des Fiebers*.

Pўrĕtorthopnœ'a, æ, f. (Πυρετός, a fever; *orthopnœa*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for febrile *orthopnœa*, or difficult breathing except in the upright posture. Fr. anal. *pyrétorthopnée*, f. Germ. syn. *die fieberhafte Orthopnöe*.

Pў'rĕtŏsymptōmătogră'phia, æ, f. (Πυρετός, a fever; *symptōmătogrăphia*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a history or description of the symptoms of fever. See *Pyretographia*. Fr. and Ger. anal. *pyrétosymptomatographie*, f. Ger. syn. *die Beschreibung der Fieberzufälle*.

Pў'rĕtŏsymptōmătŏlŏ'gia, æ, f. (Πυρετός, a fever; *symptōmătŏlŏgia*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the symptoms of fever: py'retosymptomato'logy. See *Pyretologia*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pyrétosymptomatologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Fieberzufällen*.

Pyretrum. See *Pyrethrum*

Pyre'xia, æ, f. (Πῦρ, fire; ἔχω, to hold; from heat being a principal characteristic of fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the state of disease familiarly understood by the word fever; consisting in frequency of the pulse ensuing upon a sense of cold and shivering, increased heat, great thirst, restlessness, loss of strength, etc. See *Fever*. Fr. anal. *fièvre*, f. Germ. syn. *Fieber*, n.

Pyre'xiæ. (Nom. pl. of *Pyrexia*, fever.) *Med.* Fevers, or febrile diseases; a class of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. syn. *fièvres*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Fiebern*, n. pl.

Pyre'xial. (*Pyrexia*, fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to fever; febrile. *Pyre'xiālis, is, e.* Fr. syn. *fébrile*, adj.; *pyrexique*, adj. Germ. syn. *fieberisch*, adj.

Pyrgomāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (*Pyrgomacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cirripedes*, having the *Pyrgoma* for their type. Fr. anal. *pyrgomacé*, adj.

Pyrgomātidæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Family of the *Cirripedes*, having the *Pyrgoma* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *pyrgomatides*, m. pl.

Pÿ'ria, *æ*, f. (Πῦρ, fire.) *Med.* Old name for sweating produced by the application of dry heat; also the same as *Tomentum.* Fr. anal. *pyrie*, f. Germ. syn. *trochnes Schwitzbad; heisses Sand- oder Aschenbad.*

Pyriastes. (Πυρίαστης.) *Physiol.* Old term the same as *Protogala.*

Pÿriātērion, **Pÿriātērium,** *ii*, n. } (Πυριάω, to keep warm.) *Med.* Old term for *Sudatorium*, or a sweating bath; a vapour bath. Fr. syn. *sudatoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwitzbad*, n.

Pÿrĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Pÿrus*, the pear-tree.) *Bot.* Term by Mirbel for the fruit which Linnæus called *Pomum* and Richard named *Melonida.* Fr. anal. *pyridion*, m.

Pyrieph'thos. **Pyrieph'thus,** *a, um.* } (Πυρίεφθος, scorched at the fire.) *Physiol.* Anciently applied in the neuter (*πυρίεφθον*) to the *Colostrum*, or first milk after childbirth. See *Protogala.*

Pÿrĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pÿrum*, a pear; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fruits in form of the pear, as the *Psidium pyriferum.* The *Fucus pyriferus* has the extremity of its frond swoln out like a pear: pyri'ferous. Fr. anal. *pyrifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *birntragend*, part. adj.

Pÿ'rĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pyrum*, a pear; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a pear in shape; pear-shape: py'riform. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the *pelvis* presenting somewhat of this appearance. *Pyrĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *pyriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *birnförmig*, adj.

Pyrĭ'gĕnæ'us, *a, um.* **Pyrĭ'gĕnēs,** adj. **Pyrĭgĕ'neus,** *a, um.* } The same as *Pyrogeneus.*

Pyrĭ'măchos. **Pyrĭ'măchus,** *a, um.* } (Πῦρ, fire; *μάχομαι*, to fight hot in battle.) *Chem.* Formerly applied to *Stibium*, or antimony, digested and converted into stony hardness, when it resists ordinary heat and flows only when exposed in the hottest furnaces; also called *Pyromachus lapis;* more recently the term has been restricted to copper fused with sulphur and concreted into stone-like hardness.

Pyrĭmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Πῦρ, fire; *μαίνομαι*, to rage.) *Med., Physiol.* The faculty of being easily set on fire, inflamed, or incensed. Fr. anal. *pyrimanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leichtentzündbarkeit*, f.

Pyrĭne, *es*, f. (Πυρίνη.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for an organic substance composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, discovered by Wilh. Zimmerman in the aqueous, atmospherical descent, as dew, rain, snow, or hail. *Med., Pharm.* Old name of a plaster for *scirrhus* and hardness, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 560.

Pyrītes, *æ*, m. (Πῦρ, fire; because it strikes fire when brought suddenly into collision with steel.) *Chem.* Name for native compounds of metals with sulphur, as iron pyrites, etc. Fr. anal. *pyrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuerstein*, m.

Pyrītĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pÿrites; fĕro*, to bear.) *Geol.* That which contains *pyrites.* Fr. anal. *pyritifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuersteintragend*, part. adj.

Pyrītŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Πυρίτης, *pyrites;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* Term for a treatise upon *pyrites.* Henkel published a work under this title: pyrito'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pyritologie*, f.

Pyrītōsus, *a, um.* (*Pÿrites;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having or full of *pyrites.* That which is converted into pyrites, as the *Ferrum pyritosum;* or which contains pyritous iron disseminated through it: pyri'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pyriteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuersteinig*, adj.

Pÿ'ro-. (Πῦρ.) *Chem.* This word used as a prefix in compound terms applied to objects, means that these are obtained through the application of fire, or heat, as pyroacetic spirit. It also is used generally as meaning relation to or connection with fire or heat. Fr. anal. *pyro-.*

Pyro-ace'tic. (Pref. *Pÿro-; acētĭcus*, acetic; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to acetic acid obtained by the help of fire. *Pÿro-acētĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pyro-acétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *brenzessigsauer*, adj.

Pyro-ace'tic Ether. **Pyro-ace'tic Spirit.** } *Chem.* Names for a substance obtained along with acetic acid by the destructive distillation of the acetates (first observed by Derosne), being formed by the action of fire on acetic acid. Fr. anal. *ether pyro-acétique; esprit pyro-acétique.* Germ. syn. *brenzlicher Essigäther.*

Pÿ'ro-acētĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* A liquid discovered by Chenevix, which is obtained by submitting the acetates to dry distillation, is named *Spiritus pyro-aceticus:* pyroace'tic. Fr. anal. *pyro-acétique*, adj.

Pyrŏce'tus, *a, um. Chem., Geol.* Employed by Haüy to designate the *Ferrum volcanicum.* Fr. anal. *pyrocète*, adj.

Pyrŏchēmia, *æ*, f. (Πῦρ, fire; *χημεία*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Term for that part of chemistry which treats of fire. Fr. anal. *pyrochémie*, f.

Pyrochinicus. See *Pyrokinicus.*

Pyrochrōidis, *is, e. Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a tribe (*Pyrochroides*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, having the *Pyrochroa* for their type. Fr. anal. *pyrochroides*, m. pl.

Pyroci'tric A'cid. *Chem.* Name given by M. Lassaigne to an acid obtained by subjecting citric acid to destructive distillation. *A'cĭdum pyro-ci'trĭcum.* Fr. anal. *acide pyrocitrique.* Germ. syn. *brenzlichte Citronensäure.*

Pyrŏci'trĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to an acid discovered by Lassaigne, obtained by submitting crystallised citric acid to dry distillation: pyroci'tric. Fr. anal. *pyrocitrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *brenzlicht-citronensauer*, adj.

Pyroci'trate. (*Pyrŏcitrĭcum* acĭdum, Pyrocitric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of pyrocitric acid with a salifiable base. *Pyrŏcitras, ātis*, f. Germ. syn. *brenzlicht-citronensauer Salz.*

Pyro-elec'trĭcus, *a, um.* *Nat. Philos.* Applied to the *phænomena* of electric polarity developed in a great number of crystallised substances by the effect of a change of temperature. Fr. anal. *pyro-électrique*, adj.

Pyræ'nus, *i*, m. (Πῦρ, fire; οἶνος, wine.) *M. Med., Pharm.* Term for brandy or strong spirit. Fr. syn. *eau de vie.* Germ. syn. *Branntwein*, m.

Pyrogal'lic A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to an acid obtained by the action of heat on gallic acid. *A'cĭdum Pyrogal'lĭcum.* Fr. anal. *acide pyrogallique.* Germ. syn. *Pyrogallussäure*, f.; *brenzlichte Gallapfelsäure.*

Py'rogen. (Πῦρ, fire; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* A term proposed for electricity considered as a material substance possessing weight. *Pyrŏgĕ'nium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *pyrogène*, m. Germ. syn. *Elektricität*, f.

Pyrŏgĕnĕ'sia, *æ*, f. } (Πῦρ, fire; γένεσις,
Pyrŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } generation or production.) *Chem., Med., Physiol.* Term for the generating or producing of fire; false warmth. Fr. anal. *pyrogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entstehung* (*Erzeugung*) *des Feuers.*

Pyrŏgĕnĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pyrŏgĕnĕsis*, the production of heat; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem., Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Pyrogenesia*, fire, heat, or warmth: pyrogene'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pyrogénétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Feuer oder Wärmebildung.*

Pyrŏgĕ'neus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ, fire; γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* Born or produced from fire, or by means of heat: pyroge'neous. *M. Med., Pharm.* Applied by Berzelius to empyreumatic oils and resins, *i. e.*, those produced by distillation of organic substances. Fr. anal. *pyrogéné*, adj. Germ. syn. *Feuer gezeugt oder geboren.*

Pyrŏ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ, fire; γεννάω, to produce.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to a a class of earths comprehending the volcanic and actual igneous *strata.* Fr. anal. *pyrogène*, adj. Germ. syn. *Fuer gezeugt oder geboren.*

Pyrognos'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ, fire; γνῶσις, knowledge; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* Applied to those experiments that are made with the blowpipe to discover the nature of some substance: pyrognos'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pyrognostique*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuergelehrt*, adj.

Pyroïdeus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ, fire; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Geol.* Applied by Omalius to an Order of earths the external characters of which approach those mineral substances that have undergone the action of fire. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *pyroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuerähnlich*, adj.

Pyroki'nate. (*Pyrŏkīnĭcum* acĭdum, Pyrokinic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of pyrokinic acid with a salifiable base. *Pyrŏkīnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *pyrokinate*, m. Germ. syn. *brenzchinasauer Salz.*

Pyroki'nic A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to an acid obtained by the action of heat on kinic acid. *A'cĭdum pyrŏkīnĭcum.* Fr. anal. *acide pyrokinique.* Germ. syn. *Brenzchinasäure*, f.

Pyrŏkĭnĭcus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ, fire; *kĭnĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied to a particular acid discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in distilling kinic acid by heat directly employed: pyroki'nic. Fr. anal. *pyrokinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *brenzchinasauer*, adj.

Py'rŏla, *æ*, f. (*Pyrus*, a pear-tree; from the shape of its leaves.) The pharmacopœial name (E.) of the herb *Chimaphila umbellata*, formerly *Pyrola umbellata*, or American winter-green. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Pyrolaceæ.* Fr. anal. *pyrole*, f. Germ. syn. *Wintergrün*, n.

Py'rŏla Rŏtundĭfŏ'lia. *Bot.* Systematic name of the round-leaved winter-green, which has astringent powers, and was formerly used in medicine. Fr. anal. *pyrole rotundifoliée.* Germ. syn. *das* (*Steine*) *Wintergrün.*

Py'rŏla Umbellāta. *M. Med.* The former systematic name of the plant now called *Chimaphila corymbosa, Chimaphila umbellata*, or the American winter-green, an infusion of the leaves of which acts as diuretic. Fr. syn. *pyrole*, f. Germ. syn. *Wintergrün*, n.

Pyrŏlāceus, *a, um.* (*Pyrŏla*, the herb Winter-green.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Pyrola;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Pyrolaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: pyrola'ceous. Fr. anal. *pyrolacé*, adj.

Pyrŏ'leus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Pyroleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by Lindley, having the *Pyrola* for their type. Fr. anal. *pyrolé*, adj.

Pyrolig'neous. (Pref. *Pyro-; ligneus*, of wood; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. *Pyrŏligneus, a, um.* The same as *Pyroxylosus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pyroligneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *brenzlichtsauer*, adj.; *holzlichtsauer*, adj.

Pyrolig'neous A'cid. *Chem.* A term for acetic acid contaminated with empyreumatic oil and bitumen. *A'cĭdum Pyrolignōsum.* Fr. anal. *acide pyroligneux.* Germ. syn. *Holzsäure*, f.; *Holzessig*, m.

Pyroli'thic A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to an acid obtained from uric acid by the action of heat; also called *Pyro-uric acid. A'cĭdum Pyrolĭ'thĭcum.* Fr. anal. *acide pyrolithique.* Germ. syn. *brenzharnsäure*, f.

Pyrŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Πῦρ, fire; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for the doctrine or theory of fire: pyro'logy. Fr. anal. *pyrologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Feuer; Feuertheorie*, f.

Pyroma'late. (*Pyrŏmālĭcum* acĭdum, Pyromalic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term

for a combination of pyromalic acid with a salifiable base. *Pÿrŏmālas, atis*, f. Germ. syn. *brenzliche-äpfelsauer*, adj.

Pyroma'lic A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to a peculiar acid obtained by distilling malic acid in a retort, when the liquid in the receiver affords this acid in crystals by evaporation; also called *Pyrosorbic acid. A'cĭdum Pÿrŏmālĭcum.* Fr. anal. *acide pyromalique.* Germ. syn. *brenzliche Aepfelsäure.*

Pÿrŏmālĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pÿro-; mālĭcus.*) *Chem.* See *Pyromalic Acid.*

Pÿrŏmā'nia, *æ*, f. (Πῦρ, fire; *μανία*, madness.) *Med. Jur.* Term for a supposed species of moral insanity, believed to actuate incendiaries or fire-raisers in their criminal acts, but the existence of which is by some denied: pyroma'nia. Fr. anal. *pyromanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leichtentzündbarkeit*, f.

Pÿrŏmargă'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pÿro-; margăricus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Bussy to a peculiar crystallisable body, which he obtained by distilling the margarite of barytes. Fr. anal. *pyromargarique*, adj.

Pyromeco'nic A'cid. *Chem.* Name for an acid obtained by the action of heat on meconic acid. *A'cĭdum Pyromēcōnĭcum.* Fr. anal. *acide pyroméconique.* Germ. syn. *brenzliche Mohnsäure.*

Pyro'meter. (Πῦρ, fire; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* Name given to an instrument for ascertaining, or measuring those higher degrees of heat to which the thermometer cannot be applied. *Pyrŏ'mĕtrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *pyromètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Pyrometer*, m.

Pyromu'cate. (*Pÿrŏmūcĭcum* acĭdum; Pyromucic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of pyromucic acid with a salifiable base. *Pÿrŏmūcas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *pyromucate*, m. Germ. syn. *brenzschleimsauer Salz.*

Pyromu'cic A'cid. } *Chem.* Name for an
Pyromu'cous A'cid. } acid obtained by the distillation of mucic acid. *A'cĭdum Pyromūcĭcum* or *Pyromūcōsum.* Fr. anal. *acide pyromucique* or *pyromuqueux.* Germ. syn. *brenz Schleimsäure.*

Pyrŏmūcĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pÿro-; mūcĭcus.*) *Chem.* See *Pyromucic Acid.*

Pÿrŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Πῦρ, fire; *νόμος*, a law or usage.) *Chem.* Term for the doctrine of the nature and use of fire: pyro'nomy. Fr. anal. *pyronomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Natur und Anwendung des Feuers.*

Pÿro-ole'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pÿro-; oleĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Bussy to a peculiar crystallisable body (*Spiritus pyro-oleicus*) which he obtained in distilling the oleate of lime: pyro-ole'ic. Fr. anal. *pyro-oléique*, adj.

Pÿrŏpem'phĭgus, *i*, m. (Πῦρ, a fever; *pemphĭgus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for febrile *pemphigus.* Fr. anal. *pyropemphigus*, m. Germ. syn. *der fieberhafte Blasenausschlag.*

Pÿrŏphānus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ, fire; *φαίνω*, to make to appear.) *Chem.* Applied to silicious stones imbibed with wax; opaque when cold, they become transparent when exposed to the action of fire, which melts the wax. Fr. anal. *pyrophane*, adj.

Pÿrŏ'phŏrus, *i*, m. (Πῦρ, fire; *φορέω*, to bear.) *Chem.* Name for an artificial substance which takes fire or burns on exposure to the air; also applied to an instrument for striking fire, as it may be to any such. See *Homberg's Pyrophorus. M. Med.* A name for *Phosphorus.* Fr. anal. *pyrophore*, m.

Pyrophos'phate. (Pref. *Pÿro-; phosphas.*) *Chem.* Applied by Clarke to the phosphate of soda, which after having been calcined possesses other properties than those it previously had, and crystallises under another form, with another proportion of the water of crystallisation. *Pÿrŏphos'phas, ātis*, f.

Pÿrŏphÿsă'lĭthos. } (Pref. *Pÿro-; φυσα-*
Pÿrŏphÿsă'lĭthus, *i*, m. } *λὶς*, a bladder; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Mineral.* Term for the topaz. Fr. anal. *pyrophysalithe*, f. Germ. syn. *Topas*, m.

Pÿrŏphÿ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pÿro-; phÿtĭcus.*) *Bot.* Unverdorben admits under the name of *pyrophytic acids*, many existing, according to him, in the pyrogeneous, vegetable, unrectified oils, of which he appears not to have studied any one in particular: pyrophy'tic. Fr. anal. *pyrophytique*, adj.

Pÿrŏpiānus, *a, um.* (Πυρωπὸς, fiery.) *Mineral.* Applied to a rock which contains reddish disseminated garnets, forming spots upon a clear ground. Fr. anal. *pyropien*, adj.

Pyro'pin'. (Πυρωπὸς, the ruby; from its colour.) *Chem.* Name given to a beautiful substance, found occasionally in the hollow portions of the tusk of the elephant, of a fine ruby colour and having some resemblance in composition to what is called proteine. *Pÿrŏpīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *pyropine*, f.

Pÿro'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pÿro-; πτέρον*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Having yellow wings, as the *Certhia pyroptera:* pyro'pterous. Fr. anal. *pyroptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuergeflugelt*, adj.

Pÿrŏpus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ, fire; *ὤψ*, the eye.) *Med.* Having fiery eyes; fiery: pyro'pous. Fr. anal. *pyrope*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit feurigen Augen.*

Pÿroscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Πῦρ, fire; *σκοπέω*, to consider.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The same as *Pyrometer.*

Pÿrŏsōma, *ătis*, n. (Πῦρ, fire; *σῶμα*, a body.) *Zoöl.* A name for the *Lampyris noctiluca*, or glow-worm. Fr. anal. *pyrosome*, m. Germ. syn. *Leuchtwurm*, m.

Pÿrŏsŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Πῦρ, fire; *σόφια*, wisdom.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the knowledge of the nature and properties of fire or heat: pyro'sophy. Fr. anal. *pyrosophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuerweisheit*, f.; *Feuerphilosophie*, f.

Pyrosorbic A'cid. *Chem.* The same as *Pyromalic Acid.*

Pÿrōsis, *is*, f. (Πυρόω, to burn.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease characterised by pain in the stomach with copious eructation of a watery, insipid fluid, being a form of *Cardialgia:* black-water; water-brash; watertomes; a genus of the Order *Spasmi;* Cl.

Neuroses, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Cardialgia Sputatoria*. Fr. anal. *pyrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Sodbrennen*, n.

Pyrosphyra, æ, f. (Πῦρ, fire; σφῦρα, a hammer.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for an instrument formed like a hammer, heated by being exposed to fire, or plunged into hot water, and employed as a cautery to produce irritation or vesication: the py'rosphyre. Fr. anal. *pyrosphyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Brennhammer*, m.

Pyrosteă'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ, fire; στέαρ, fat; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Chem.* Applied by Bussy to a peculiar crystallisable body (*Spiritus pyrostearicus*) which he obtained in distilling the stearate of lime: pyrostea'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pyrostéarique*, adj.

Pyroste'arin'. (Πῦρ, fire; στέαρ, fat.) *Chem.* Term by Berzelius for pyrogeneous oils when their consistence is firm as that of grease. *Pyrosteārīna*, æ, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *pyrostéarine*, f.

Pyrotarta'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Name for an acid discovered by Rose, obtained by the action of heat on tartaric acid; also called spirit of tartar. *A'cĭdum Pyrŏtartă'ricum.* Fr. anal. *acide pyrotartrique.* Germ. syn. *brenzweinsäure*, f.

Pyrŏtartă'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pyro-; tartărĭcus*, or *tartrĭcus*.) *Chem.* See *Pyrotartaric Acid.*

Pyrotar'trate. (*Pyrŏtartārĭcum* acĭdum, Pyrotartaric acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of pyrotartaric or pyrotartric acid with a salifiable base. *Pyrŏtar'tras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *pyrotartrate*, m. Germ. syn. *brenzweinsauer Salz.*

Pyrŏtech'nia, æ, f. (Πῦρ, fire; τέχνη, art.) *Chem.* Applied by Barchusen to designate chemistry because fire or heat is frequently employed in its operations; it is now applied to the art of making fireworks: pyrotech'ny. Fr. and Germ. anal. *pyrotechnie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Kunst durch Feuer zu werken.*

Pyrōtĭcos. } (Πυρόω, to burn; terminal
Pyrōtĭcus, *a, um.* } *-ικὸς*.) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to burn; caustic: pyro'tic; formerly applied to caustic substances, or *pyrotica.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *pyrotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ätzend*, part. adj.

Pyro-u'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Term the same as *Pyro-lithic Acid.*

Pÿ'ro-ūrĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pÿro-; ūrĭcus*, pertaining to urine.) *Chem.* See *Pyrouric Acid.*

Pyroxĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Containing disseminated crystals of *pyroxene.* *Geol.* Applied by Omalius to a genus which he established among the rocks. Fr. anal. *pyroxénique*, adj.

Pyroxĕnōsus, *a, um.* *Geol.* Applied to a rock which contains *pyroxene* in very distinct and predominating crystals: pyro'xenous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *pyroxéneux*, adj.

Pyroxÿ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ, fire; ξύλον, wood; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to pyroacetic spirit, because obtained in the distillation of wood; applied to an acid: pyroxy'lic. Fr. anal. *pyroxylique*, adj. Germ. syn. *brenzlichtholzsauer*, adj.

Pyro'xÿlōsus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ, fire; ξύλον, wood; terminal *-ous.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid of less power than the pyroxylic, obtained in the distillation of wood: pyro'xylous. Fr. anal. *pyroxyleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *brenzlicht-holzichtsauer*, adj.

Pyrozo'ate. (*Pyrozōicum* acĭdum, Pyrozoic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of pyrozoic acid with a salifiable base. *Pÿrozōas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *pyrozoate*, m. Germ. syn. *animalischbrandsauer Salz.*

Pyrozōĭcus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ, fire; ζωή, life; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied by Unverdorben to an acid which he obtained from pyrogeneous, unrectified, animal oils: pyrozo'ic. Fr. anal. *pyrozoïque*, adj. Germ. syn. *animalischbrandsauer*, adj.

Pyrphorus. See *Pyrophorus.*

Pyrrha'crus, *a, um.* (Πυῤῥὸς, ruddy; ἄκρος, the end or tip.) *Entomol.* Having the tip (of the abdomen) of a reddish yellow, as the *Laphria pyrrhacra.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyrrhacre*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuerfarben*, adj.

Pyrrhelæum. See *Pyrrholeum.*

Pyrrhin'. (Πυῤῥὸς, ruddy.) *Nat. Philos.* Term by Nees von Esenbeck for a substance which he regards as the chief colourant of red snow; it is produced, according to him, by divers elements, and of a very volatile nature, existing at the organic surface of the earth; pertaining to the generating parts of the inferior atmosphere and united to organic life, it is presented in the form of exhalation and passes into the clouds which restore it to the same surface as a nutritive and protecting principle. *Pyrrhīna*, æ, f. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *pyrrhine*, f. Germ. anal. *Pyrrhin*, n.

Pyrrhŏ'cĕrus, *a, um.* (Πυῤῥὸς, ruddy; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having red or ruddy *antennæ*, as the *Trichina pyrocera:* pyrrho'cerous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyrrhocère*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuerfarbenhornig*, adj.

Pyrrhŏgas'ter, *tra, trum.* (Πυῤῥὸς, ruddy; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Zoöl.* Having a red or ruddy abdomen, as the *Trichopoda pyrogaster.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyrrhogastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuerfarbenbauchig*, adj.

Pyrrhŏleu'cus, *a, um.* (Πυῤῥὸς, ruddy; λευκὸς, white.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Applied to an animal that is red above and white below, as the *Sylvia pyrrholeuca:* pyrrholeu'cous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyrrholeuque*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuerfarbenweissig*, adj.

Pyrrho'leum, ei, n. (Πυῤῥὸς, ruddy; *oleum*, oil.) *Chem.* Term for a reddish, oily substance obtained by distillation of sea-coal. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Germ. anal. *Pyrrhöl*, m.; syn. *Rothöl*, n.

Pyrrhŏnōtus, *a, um.* (Πυῤῥὸς, ruddy; νῶτος, the back.) *Ornithol.* Having the back ruddy coloured, in whole or in part, as the

Hirundo pyrrhonota. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyrrhonote*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuerfarbenrückig*, adj.

Pyrrhophæ'us, *a, um.* (Πυῤῥός, ruddy; φαιός, brown.) *Ornithol.* That which is brown above and red or ruddy below, as the *Cuculus pyrrhophæus:* pyrrhophe'ous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *pyrrhophé*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuerfarbenbräunsicht*, adj.

Pyrrhophanus. A term inserted by Jourdan with the derivation, application, and meaning given under *Pyrrhophæus*, which is the correct rendering of the word.

Pyrrho'phius, *a, um.* (Πυῤῥός, ruddy; φαιός, brown.) *Ornithol.* Having red and brown plumage, as the *Dendrocopus pyrrhophius*, according to Jourdan. Should be *Pyrrhophæus.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyrrhophe*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothbräunlicht*, adj.

Pyrrho'phrys, *yos*, adj. (Πυῤῥός, ruddy; ὀφρύς, the eyebrow.) *Ornithol.* Having red eyebrows, as the *Sylvia pyrrhophrys.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyrrhophre*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothaugenbrauig*, adj.

Pyrrhoproc'tus, *a, um.* (Πυῤῥός, ruddy; πρωκτός, the *anus.*) *Entomol.* Having the *anus* of a reddish colour: pyrrhoproc'tous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyrrhoprocte*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothafterig*, adj.

Pyrrho'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Πυῤῥός, ruddy; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having red or reddish wings: pyrrho'pterous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyrrhoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothflügelt*, adj.

Pyrrhŏpȳgus, *a, um.* (Πυῤῥός, ruddy; πυγή, the rump.) *Entomol.* Having the *anus* of a reddish colour: pyrrhopy'gous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyrrhopyge*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothafterig*, adj.

Pyrrhorhīnus, *a, um.* (Πυῤῥός, ruddy; ῥίν, the nose.) *Zoöl.* Having the nose of a reddish brown, as the *Mus pyrrhorhinus:* pyrrhorhi'nous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyrrhorhine*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuerfarbennasig*, adj.

Pyrrho'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Πυῤῥός, ruddy; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having the mouth or opening of a red colour, as the *Ptelicina pyrrhostoma:* pyrrho'stomous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *pyrrhostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothmuthig*, adj.

Pyr'rhŭla, *æ*, f. *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Pyrrhulæ*, nom. pl.) of the *Choropteni* containing the *Pyrrhula* and birds that approach nearest to it. Fr. anal. *pyrrhule*, f.

Pyruricus. See *Pyro-uricus.*

Pȳ'rus, *i*, m. (Πῦρ, fire; because the fruit, or pear, has a form like that of ascending flames.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.* Fr. syn. *poirier*, m. Germ. syn. *Birnbaum*, m.

Pȳrus Commūnis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the pear-tree; the juice of its fruit when fermented forms perry. Fr. syn. *poirier*, m. Germ. syn. *Birnbaum*, m.

Pȳ'rus Cydōnia. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the quince-tree; also called *Cydonia vulgaris*, the fruit of which is called *Cydonium malum;* the seeds in decoction are used for aphthous affections, etc. Fr. syn. *coignassier*, m. Germ. syn. *Quittenbaum*, m.

Pȳ'rus Mālus. *Bot.* The systematic name of the apple-tree, of all the vast varieties of which the common crab-tree is the parent. Fr. syn. *pommier*, m. Germ. syn. *Apfelbaum*, m.

Pȳrūvīcus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ, fire; *ūva*, a grape; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an acid obtained from the wine-grape: pyru'vic. Fr. anal. *pyruvique*, adj. Germ. syn. *brenztraubensauer*, adj.

Pythōnoīdēus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Fitzinger and Eichwald to a Family (*Pythonoidei*, nom. pl. m., *Pythonoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of ophidian reptiles, having the *Python* for their type. Fr. anal. *pythonoïde*, adj.

Pȳtia, *æ*, f. (Πυτία.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term, the same as *Coagulum*, according to Gorræus, and as *Colostrum*, according to Kraus.

Pyul'cum, *i*, n. (Πύον, pus; ἕλκω, to draw.) *Med., Surg.* Old name, Gr. anal. πυυλκὸν, for an instrument for drawing off pus or sanies from deep sinuses or ulcers; mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* ii. 5; *Meth. Med.* v. 8; it is supposed to have been a kind of syringe.

Pyul'cus, *i*, m. (Πύον, pus; ἕλκω, to draw.) *Surg.* Old term for a certain oblong silver canula, proportioned to the extent of a wound, one extremity which entered into the wound being variously perforated, the other, which remained external being bulged and dilated so that it could not enter the wound, according to Eustachius Rudius, *de Vuln.* i. 17.

Pyūria. The same as *Pyoturia.*

Pyxăcan'tha, *æ*, f. (Πύξος, the box-tree; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Name of the *Berberis vulgaris*, barberry, or thorny box-tree. Fr. anal. *pyxacanthe*, f.

Pyxĭdātus, *a, um.* (Πυξίς, a box.) *Bot.* Having the form of a little box, as the *Scyphorus pyxidatus:* py'xidate. Fr. anal. *pyxidé*, adj. Germ. syn. *becherförmig*, adj.

Pyxĭdĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (Πυξίς, a box; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Trichomanes pyxidiferum*, because the involucres which surround its capsules are in the form of an open horn: pyxidi'ferous. Fr. anal. *pyxidifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *bechertragend*, part. adj.

Pyxĭdĭro'stris, *is, e.* (Πυξίς, a box; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Pyxidirostres*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores*, the upper mandible of which forms a kind of lid fitted or set into the lower: pyxidiros'trate. Fr. anal. *pyxidirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *becherschnabelig*, adj.

Pyxĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (Dim. Πυξίς, a box.) *Bot.*

Pyxĭ'dŭla, *æ*, f. Terms by Erhart and Mirbel for a fruit (*Capsula circumscissa* of

Linnæus) dry, usually globulous, which by a transverse slit opens into two hemispheric valves placed one above the other, the superior of which is called the *operculum*, and the inferior the *amphora*, as in the *Hyoscyamus*. The urn of mosses has been so called. Fr. anal. *pyxide*, m.; *pyxidule*, f.

Pyxĭ'neus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Pyxineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of idiothalamous lichens having the *Pyxine* for their type: pyxi'neous. Fr. anal. *pyxiné*, adj.

Py'xĭnon. } (*Πύξινος*, belonging to the
Py'xĭnum, *i*, n. } box-tree.) *Med., Pharm.* Old terms for a *Collyrium* mentioned by Celsus, vi. 6, 30.

Pyx'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Πύξος*, the box-tree, of which the *pyxis* was made.) *Anat.* Old term applied the same as *Acetabulum*, from its resemblance to the little cup or vessel which *Pyxis* strictly signifies. Fr. syn. *acétabule*, m. Germ. syn. *Essignäpfchen*, n.

Py'xus, *i*, m. (*Πύξος.*) *Bot.* The Greek name for the *Buxus*, or box-tree.

Q.

Q.P. *Med.* These two initial letters are used for *quantum placet*, or, as much as is thought fit.

Q.S. *Med.* These are used as the initial letters of *quantum sufficit*, or, as much as may be sufficient.

Q.V. *Med.* These initial letters are introduced in prescriptions for the words *quantum vis*, or, as much as you will.

Quack. See *Medicaster*, and *Quackery*.

Qua'ckery. (Allied to Saxon, *Cveccan*, to shake, or make a commotion.) The simplest definition of this term is "mean, or bad acts in physic", as it comprehends the absurd impostures of ignorant pretenders, the *medicaster* and even *medicastra*, charlatan, and quacksalver of former times; the universal-remedy, life-pill, and vegetable *panacea* trafficker of the present; as well as the mock assumptions of the "College of Health" nominee, herbalist and prescribing druggist, of the *clairvoyant* and rod-diviner, of the homœopath, hydropath, isopath and mesmerist, and the graver immoralities of the still more unprincipled. It must also be held to include unbecoming acts of professional men themselves, as the proclaiming to the public by circular, paragraph, or otherwise, abilities, attainments, or achievements in practice; the too liberal distribution of testimonials; advertisement of one's name directly or indirectly in connection with a secret remedy, patent medicine, tradesman's address, water-cure establishment, infinitesimal-dose institution, or with any newspaper puff whatever; in short, the adoption of any expedient to serve the purposes of notoriety. Empiricism is commonly, but incorrectly, used synonymously with this term. See *Agyrta*, *Circulator*, *Circumforaneus*. Fr. syn. *charlatanère*, f. Germ. syn. *Quacksalberei*, f.

Quadrangŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Quadra*, a square; *angŭlus*, a corner.) *Geom.* Having four equal sides and corners; four-cornered: quadran'gular. Fr. anal. *quadrangulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *viereckig*, adj.

Qua'drans, *tis*, m. (*Quadro*, to make square.) The fourth part of any number, weight, or measure: a qua'drant. Fr. anal. *quadrant*, m.; *quartier*, m. Germ. syn. *Viertheil*, m.

Qua'drant. *Geom.* The half of a semicircle; the fourth part of a circle, or 90 degrees; applied to an instrument of great use in practical geometry. See *Quadrans*.

Quadrātĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Quadrātus*, square; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety of phosphated lime in which the facets produced by an increase upon the angles of the base of the primitive form, are cut by other facets arising from decrease upon the edges, so that they have the figure of a square. Fr. anal. *quadratifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *viereckragend*, part. adj.

Quadrātūra, *æ*, f. (*Quadrātus*, square.) *Astron.* Applied to the first and last quarters of the moon, *i. e.* to the points of its orbit where it is removed from the sun by a hundred and by three hundred degrees, reckoned in the sense of its proper movement, because in each of those phases the distance from the sun appears one-fourth of the zodiac. Fr. anal. *quadrature*, f. Germ. syn. *Viereck*, n.

Quadrātus, *a, um.* (*Quadra*, a figure of four equal sides.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles from their shape. *Geom.* Squared; of a square figure: qua'drate. Fr. syn. *carré*, adj. Germ. syn. *viereckig*, adj.

Qua'dri-. (*Quadrus*, four-square.) This word, used as a prefix in compound terms, signifies that there are four of the objects expressed by the adjective word to which it is prefixed, as *quadri-lateral*, four-sided, etc.

Qua'dri-alātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; alātus*, winged.) *Bot.* Having four wings, as the branches of the *Cissus quadri-alatus*. Fr. anal. *quadri-ailé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierflügelig*, adj.

Qua'dri-artĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; artĭcŭlātus.*) *Entomol.* Applied to *antennæ* of four articulations. Fr. anal. *quadri-articulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *viergelenkartig*, adj.

Qua'drĭbă'sĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; bă-sĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to haloid salts, containing an atom of salt with four of the oxide of the same radical or base. Fr. anal. *quadribasique*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierbasisch*, adj.

Qua'drĭbīnāris, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; bīnus*, in couples.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy

to a variety produced by four decreases, each of which occurs by two rows. Fr. anal. *quadribinaire*, adj.

Qua'drĭcapsŭlāris, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; capsŭlāris*, pertaining to a capsule.) *Bot.* Applied to a fruit formed by the union of four capsules: quadricap'sular. Fr. anal. *quadricapsulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierkapselig*, adj.

Qua'drĭcarbūrētum, *i*, n. (Pref. *Quadri-; carbūrētum.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of hydrogen with a simple body containing four times as much of hydrogen as another combination of the same bodies, as the quadricarburet of hydrogen, which has been discovered by Faraday. Fr. anal. *quadricarbure*, m.

Quadrĭcărīnātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; cărīnātus.*) *Bot.* Surmounted by four *carinæ*, as the *Torritella quadricarinata.* Fr. anal. *quadricarène*, adj.

Quadrĭ'cŏlor, *ōris*, adj. (Pref. *Quadri-; cŏlor*, colour.) *Ornithol.* Having plumage of four different colours, as the *Trochilus quadricolor.* Fr. anal. *quadricolor*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfarbig*, adj.

Quadrĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; cornu*, a horn.) *Bot.* Having four horns; applied by Mirbel to anthers when their lobes, terminating in a point and diverging, form four species of horns, as in the *Gaulteria procumbens;* to the *Notoceras quadricorne*, because each valve of its silicule is terminated in two points. *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Quadricornia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Aptera*, having four *antennæ*. See *Polygnathus. Zoöl.* Applied to the *Antilope quadricornis*, because it has four horns on its head. Fr. anal. *quadricorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierhornig*, adj.

Qua'drĭcŏtȳlēdŏ'neus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; cŏtȳlēdŏneus.*) *Bot.* Applied to an embryo with four cotyledons, as in the *Pinus Americana.* Fr. anal. *quadricotylédoné*, adj.

Qua'drĭcuspĭdātus, *a, um. Bot.* (*Quadri-; cuspĭdātus*, pointed.) *Zoöl.* Having four points, as the *Naïs quadricuspidata*, the tail of which terminates by four quadrifid *cirri.* Fr. anal. *quadricuspidé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierspitzig*, adj.

Qua'drĭdĕcĭmālis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; dĕcĭmālis*, pertaining to ten.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal which has fourteen faces, as the *Baryta sulphata quadridecimalis.* Fr. anal. *quadridécimal*, adj.

Qua'drĭdĕcioctōnālis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; dĕcem*, ten; *octōni*, eight.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of topaz which has only one summit to fourteen faces, with an octagonal prism. Fr. anal. *quadridécioctonal*, adj.

Qua'drĭdens, *tis*, adj. } (Pref. *Quadri-; den-*
Qua'drĭdentātus, *a, um.* } *tātus.*) *Bot., Entomol.* Having four teeth, points, or divisions, as the calyx of the *Ligustrum vulgare;* applied likewise to *calathidia*, petals, spathellules, *antennæ*, tubercles, etc. Fr. anal. *quadridenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierzähnig*, adj.

Qua'drĭdĭgĭtātŏpinnātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; dĭgĭtātus*, fingered; *pinnātus*, winged.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves the common petiole of which terminates by four secondary petioles, to the sides of which the folioles are attached. Fr. anal. *quadridigitatipinné*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfingergeflügelt*, adj.

Qua'drĭdĭgĭtātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; dĭgĭtātus*, fingered.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf, the petiole of which terminates in four folioles, as in the *Marsilea quadrifolia:* quadridi'gitate. Fr. anal. *quadridigité*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfingert*, adj.

Qua'drĭdōdĕcahe'drus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; dōdĕcahedrus*, pertaining to a dodecahedron.) *Geom., Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety the faces of which present the combination of four dodecahedrons, as the *Calx carbonata quadridodécahedra.*

Qua'drĭduŏdĕcĭmālis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; duŏdĕcĭmālis*, pertaining to twelve.) *Geom., Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of *Magnesia borata*, presenting the form of a rhomboidal dodecahedron, four solid angles of which, fixed among eight compounds of three planes, are each replaced by a facet. Fr. anal. *quadriduodécimal*, adj.

Qua'drierēmātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; erēmus.*) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the *Cenobium* when it is formed by the union of four *eremi*, as in the *Salvia.* Fr. anal. *quadriérémé*, adj.

Qua'drĭfārius, *a, um.* (*Quadrĭfāriam*, in four ways.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the leaves of which are disposed in four rows, as the *Pteryginandum quadriforium.* Fr. anal. *quadriforié*, adj. Germ. syn. *viereckig*, adj.

Quadrĭfasciātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; fasciātus*, having bands.) *Entomol.* Marked with four coloured bands, as the *Musca quadrifasciata.* Fr. anal. *quadrifascié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierbandirt*, adj.

Quadrĭ'fĭdus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Applied to an organ divided, nearly to the middle of its length, into four equal portions, as the calyx of the *Reseda luteola.* Fr. anal. *quadrifide*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierspaltig*, adj.

Quadriflōrĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; flos*, a flower; *gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* The same as *Quadriflorus.* Fr. anal. *quadriflorigère*, adj.

Quadriflōrus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Containing four flowers, as the *calathidium* of certain *Synantheræ;* composed of four flowers, as the *verticilli* of the *Westeringia rosmarinacea;* or bearing four flowers, as the branches of the *Misodendrum quadriflorum.* Fr. anal. *quadriflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierblümig*, adj.

Quadrĭfŏliŏlātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; fŏliŏlātus*, having folioles.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves composed of four folioles. Fr. anal. *quadrifoliolé*, adj.

Quadrĭfŏ'lius, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; fŏliātus*, pertaining to leaves.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the leaves of which are verticillated, four by four, as the *Lericera quadrifolium;* the stem of which bears four leaves, as the *Paris quadrifolia;* the folioles of which are quaternate, as the *Marsilea quadrifolia.* Fr. anal. *quadrifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierblättrig*, adj.

Quadrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal which presents the combination of four distinct forms, such as the cube, regular octahedron, etc., as the *Calx fluata:* quadriform. Fr. anal. *quadriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierförmig*, adj.

Quadrĭ'fŏrus, *a,um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; fŏro*, to pierce.) Pierced with four holes. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Quadrifora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cirripedes Dibranchia*, the opercule of the tube of which has four valves. Fr. anal. *quadrifore*, adj.

Quadrīga, *æ*, f. (As if *Quadrijuga*, from *quatuor*, four; *jugum*, a yoke; from resemblance to its trappings.) A cart drawn with four horses. *Med., Surg.* Term applied to a bandage. Fr. anal. *quadriga*, m. Germ. syn. *Viergespann*, n.

Quadrĭgĕ'mĭnus, *a, um.* (Prefix *Quadri-; gĕmĭnus*, double.) Four-double. See *Tubercula Quadrigemina.* Fr. anal. *quadrigéminé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfach*, adj.

Quadrĭguttātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; gutta*, a drop.) *Entomol.* Bearing spots, as the *Nitidula quadriguttata.* Fr. syn. *quadrimouchetė*, adj.

Quadrĭhexăgōnālis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; hexăgōnālis.*) *Crystall., Mineral.* Applied to crystals that have fourteen faces: quadrihexa'gonal. Fr. anal. *quadrihexagonal*, adj.

Quadrĭ'jŭgus, *a,um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; jŭgum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Applied to pennate leaves the common petiole of which bears four pairs of folioles, as the *Trichilia quadrijuga.* Fr. anal. *quadrijugué*, adj.

Quadrĭlătĕrālis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; lătĕrālis*, pertaining to the side.) *Bot.* Presenting four sides, as the phyllous tetragons of the *Acacia quadrilateralis.* Fr. anal. *quadrilatéral*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierseitig*, adj.

Quadrĭlă'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; lătus*, a side.) *Zoöl.* Having four sides, as the shell of the *Arca quadrilatera*, the body of the *Abyla quadrilatera.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Quadrilatera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Decapoda Brachyura*, having the shell almost square or cordiform. Fr. anal. *quadrilatère*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierseitig*, adj.

Quadrĭlŏ'bātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; lŏbātus*, lobed.) *Bot.* Divided into four lobes, as the *stigmata* of the *Epilobium spicatum*, the utricules of the pollen of the *Azalea viscosa*, etc. Fr. anal. *quadrilobé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierlappig*, adj.

Quadrĭlŏcŭlāris, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; lŏcŭlus*, a cell.) *Bot.* Separated into four compartments, as the anther of the *Liriodendrum tulipifera*, the capsule of the *Epilobium*, etc. Fr. anal. *quadriloculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfächerig*, adj.

Quadrĭlūnŭlātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; lūnŭla*, a crescent.) *Entomol.* Marked with four spots in form of a crescent, as the *Coccinella quadrilunulata.* Fr. anal. *quadrilunulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierhalbmondig*, adj.

Quadrĭmăcŭlātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; măcŭlātus*, spotted.) *Entomol.* Marked with four spots, as the *Scaphidium quadrimaculatum.* Fr. anal. *quadrimaculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfleckig*, adj.

Quadrĭ'mănus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; mănus*, a hand.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier to a Section (*Quadrimani*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Carabœi*, the males of which have the four anterior *tarsi* dilated. Fr. anal. *quadrimane*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierhändig*, adj.

Quadrīnātus, *a, um.* } (*Quadrus*, four square.)
Quadrīnus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Applied to a leaf composed of four folioles, borne at the extremity of a peduncle, as in the *Hedysarum tetraphyllum.* Fr. anal. *quadriné*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierzählig*, adj.

Quadrioctōnālis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; octōni*, eight.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety in an octagon prism with dihedral summits. Fr. anal. *quadrioctonal*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierachtig*, adj.

Quadrĭpartītus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; partītus*, divided.) *Bot.* Divided into four parts, as the calyx of the *Gentiana campestris.* Fr. anal. *quadripartite*, adj. Germ. syn. *viertheilig*, adj.

Quadrĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having four wings, as the *Salarias quadripennis*, on which is observed a palmated appendix near each eye, and two similar upon the *nucha.* Applied by Latreille to a Section (*Quadripennia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Anelytra*, having four wings. Fr. anal. *quadripenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierflügelig*, adj.

Quadrĭpĕ'tălus, *a,um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* The same as *Tetrapetalus.*

Quadrĭphyl'lus, *a,um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* The same as *Tetraphyllus.*

Quadriplum'bĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; plumbĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to a subsalt in which the oxygen of the plumbic oxide is multiplied by four of that of the acid, as the *Nitris plumbica.* Fr. anal. *quadriplombique*, adj.

Quadrĭpunctātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; punctum*, a point.) *Entomol.* Marked with four coloured points, as the *Tabanus quadripunctatus.* Fr. anal. *quadriponctué*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierspitzig*, adj.

Quadrĭpustŭlātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; pustŭla*, a pustule.) *Entomol.* Marked with four red spots, as the *Nitidula quadripustulata;* synonymous with *Quatuorpustulatus.* Fr. anal. *quadripustulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *viereiterblätterig*, adj.

Quadrĭrădiātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; rădius*, a ray.) *Zoöl.* Marked with four lines or rays, as the *Pecten quadriradiatus.* Fr. anal. *quadriradié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierstrahlend*, part. adj.

Quadrirhomboĭdālis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; rhomboĭdālis.*) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety the faces of which present the combination of four rhomboids, as the *Calx carbonatus.* Fr. anal. *quadrirhomboidal*, adj.

Quadrĭsĕlēnis, *ītis*, f. (Pref. *Quadri-; sĕlēnis.*) *Chem.* Term by Berzelius for selenites in which the oxygen of the acid is multiplied by four of that of the base. Fr. anal. *quadrisélénite*, m.

Quadrĭsexdĕcĭmālis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; sexdĕcĭmālis*, pertaining to sixteen.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal with twenty facets, as the *Zircon quadrisexdécimale.* Fr. anal. *quadrisexdécimal*, adj.

Quadristrĭgātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; strĭga*, a ridge.) Marked with four coloured rays. Fr. anal. *quadrirayé*, adj. Germ. syn. *viergipfelig*, adj.

Quadrĭsulcātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; sulcus*, a furrow.) *Zoöl.* Bearing four furrows, as the *Cerithium quadrisulcatum.* Fr. anal. *quadrisilonné*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfürchig*, adj.

Quadrĭsul'cus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; sulcus*, a furrow.) *Zoöl.* Applied to denote the ungulated mammifers (*Quadrisulci*, nom. pl. m.) which have their feet divided into four hoofs. Fr. anal. *quadrisulce*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfürchig*, adj.

Quadrĭsulphūrētum, *i*, n. (Pref. *Quadri-; sulphūrētum.*) *Chem.* Term for a sulphuret which contains four times as much sulphur as another of the same base, as the *Quadrisulphuretum potassicum:* a quadrisul'phuret. Fr. anal. *quadrisulfure*, m.

Quadritrĭgĕsĭmālis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; trĭgĕsĭmālis*, pertaining to thirty.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal having thirty-four facets, as the *Baryta sulphata quadrigesimalis.* Fr. anal. *quadrigésimale*, adj.

Quadrĭtūber'cŭlātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; tūbercŭlum*, a tubercle.) *Entomol.* Bearing four tubercles, as the corselet of the *Macronychus quadrituberculatus.* Fr. anal. *quadrituberculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit vieren Tuberkeln.*

Quadrĭval'vis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Quadri-; valvæ*, folding doors.) *Bot.* Separated into four valves, as the capsule of the *Epilobium.* Fr. anal. *quadrivalve*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierthürig*, adj.

Quadrĭvalvŭlātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Quadri-; valvŭla*, a little valve.) *Bot.* Having four valves, as the anthers of the *Laurus Persea.* Fr. anal. *quadrivalvulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierthürig*, adj.

Quadro-. (*Quătuor*, four.) *Chem.* A prefix signifying four, or four times, that is, that four portions of the substance to the name of which it is prefixed, are used.

Quadro'xalate. (Pref. *Quadro-; oxălas*, an oxalate.) *Chem.* Term for an oxalate which contains four times as much acid as the corresponding neutral salt. *Quadro'xălas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *quadroxalate*, m.

Quadrŭ'mănus, *a, um.* (*Quătuor*, four; *mānus*, the hand.) *Zoöl.* Having four hands; applied to certain animals (*quadrumana animalia*, nom. pl. n.) that are so provided, as the monkey tribe: quadru'manate: quadru'manous. Fr. anal. *quadrumane*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierhändig*, adj.

Qua'drŭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Quătuor*, four; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having four feet; applied generally to such of the *Mammalia* (*quadrupedia animalia*, nom. pl. n.) as have four feet: qua'druped. Fr. anal. *quadrupède*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfüssig*, adj.

Qua'drŭplans, *antis*, adj. (*Quadrŭplum*, quadruple.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety the sign of which is composed of exposants in progression, with this difference, that the one is repeated four times, as the *Calx carbonatus quadruplans.*

Quæ ex Quĭbus. *Med.* A Hippocratic phrase by which was indicated the vicissitude, succession, and transmutation of diseases, of which change and succession four principal species are enumerated, viz. *Epigenesis, Metaptosis, Metastasis*, and *Apostasis*, or abscess.

Quan'dros. *Med., Ornithol.* Name of a stone or gem formerly said to be found in the brain of the vulture, of a white colour, said to fill the breasts with milk and to have power against hurtful accidents, according to Ruland and Johnson, and Aldrovand.

Quanli. *Chem.* Old name for *Plumbum*, or lead. Fr. syn. *plomb*, m. Germ. syn. *Blei*, n.

Qua'rantine. (Ital. *Quaranta*, forty; because it used generally to last forty days.) *Med.* Term for the period during which vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports, are debarred from entering into a healthy one, and from landing their goods, crew, or passengers, unless to be confined in a lazaretto. *Quărantīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *quarantaine*, f. Germ. anal. *Quarantäne*, f.; syn. *die vierzigtägige Gesundheitsprobe.*

Quars. *Med., Pathol.* Old name for a gallstone. Ruland and Johnson.

Quartānus, *a, um.* (*Quartus*, the fourth.) Occurring every fourth day: quar'tan. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to a kind of intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns once in every seventy-two hours, or every fourth day, therefore termed *quartana* (*febris*), or quartan ague, which constitutes a genus of the Order *Febres;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *quarte*, adj. Germ. syn. *viertägig*, adj.

Quartārius, *ii*, m. (*Quartus*, the fourth.) *Med., Pharm.* The fourth part of a gallon; a quart, or measure containing two pints. Fr. syn. *quarte*, f. Germ. syn. *Viertelmass*, f.

Quartātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Quartus*, the fourth.) *Chem.* An operation in assaying, by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of the quantity of another: quarta'tion. See *Depart.* Fr. anal. *quartatio*, f.

Quartīna, *æ*, f. (*Quartus*, the fourth.) *Physiol.* Sometimes the wall of the *nucella* of the ovule hangs from a *lamina* which ends by being detached and held only by its summit. This new envelope, well distinguished from the *tercina* by its inverse situation, and its mode of development being precisely contrary, is that which Mirbel thus terms the quartine. Fr. anal. *quartine*, f.

Quar'zĭcus, *a, um.* (*Quartz:* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to a group of agalysian earths, of which quartz forms the base: quart'zic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *quarzique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Quarz gehörig.*

Quarzĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Quartz; fĕro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Containing quartz in a state of mixture more or less intimate, as the *Calx carbonatus quarziferus:* quartzi'ferous. Fr.

anal. *quarzifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *quarzführend*, part. adj.

Quarzifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Quartz; forma*, likeness.) *Geol.* Presenting the form of one of the varieties of quartz, as the *Steatitis quarziformis:* quart'ziform. Fr. anal. *quarziförmig*, adj.

Quarzō'sus, *a, um.* (*Quartz;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of quartz: quart'zous. *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart and Omalius to a group of earths which abound in siliceous rocks. *Mineral.* Applied to rocks which contain quartz, as quartzous gneiss. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *quarzeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *quarzig*, adj.

Quas'sia, *æ*, f. (*Quassi*, a slave who first used it as a remedy in malignant fevers at Surinam.) The pharmacopœial name (D.) of the wood of the *Quassia excelsa;* or (L. E.) chiefly of *Picræna excelsa*, but sometimes of *Quassia amara;* or (U.S.A.) of *Simaruba excelsa.* Fr. anal. *quassia*, m. Germ. syn. *Quassie*, f.

Quas'sia Amāra. *M. Med.* Systematic name of a tree from which the quassia wood is obtained. Fr. anal. *quassia amère.* Germ. syn. *Bitterholz*, n.

Quas'sia Excel'sa. *Bot.* Systematic name of the mountain damson, from which a great part of the quassia wood of the market is obtained.

Quas'sia Sīmărūba. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the *simarauba* tree; also termed *Simaruba officinalis.* Fr. anal. *simarouba*, m. Germ. syn. *Simaruba*, m.

Quassin'. (*Quassia.*) *Chem.* Term for a peculiar vegetable principle obtained from the *Quassia simaruba. Quassīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *quassine*, f.

Quăsĭrădiātus, *a, um.* (*Quăsi*, as if; *rădiātus*, having rays.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *periclinium* of the *Synantheræ* when it presents but one slightly perceptible radiation; to the *calathidium* when the flowers of the *corona* are longer than those of the disc and directed outwards to the summit, but all in a manner slightly manifest. Fr. anal. *quasiradié*, adj.

Quater'nary. (*Quăterni*, four by four.) Having, or consisting of four; disposed in fours. *Quăternārius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *quaternaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum vier Zahl gehörig.*

Quăternātus, *a, um.* (*Quăterni*, four by four.) *Bot.* Applied to verticillated leaves four by four, as in the *Polycarpum tetraphyllum. Crystall., Mineral.* Applied to a crystal with forty-four faces, as the *Baryta sulphata quaternata:* quater'nate. Fr. anal. *quaterne*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfach*, adj.; *vierzählig*, adj.

Quăter'nĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Quăterni*, four by four; *fŏlium* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having quaternate leaves, as the *Bouvardia quaternifolia:* quaternifo'liate. Fr. anal. *quaternifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfachblättrig*, adj.

Quăter'nōbisūnĭtārius, *a, um.* (*Quăterni*, four by four; *bis*, twice; *unus*, one.) *Crystall., Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety resulting from a decrease by four rows, and two by one row, as the *Calx sulphatus quaternobisunitarius.* Fr. anal. *quaternobisunitaire*, adj.

Qua'trio. (*Quătuor*, four; from its four sides.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Astragalus.*

Quătuorpustŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Quătuor*, four; *pustŭla*, a pustule.) *Entomol.* Marked with four red spots, as the *Coccinella quatuorpustulata.* See *Quadripustulatus.* Fr. anal. *quatuorpustulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *viereiterblätterig*, adj.

Que'brĭcum. *Chem.* Old term for *Arsenic*, according to some; to others, *Sulphur.*

Que'brith. *Chem.* An old name for *Sulphur.* Ruland and Johnson.

Queen of the Meadow. *Bot.* Common name for the *Spiræa ulmaria. Rēgīna Prāti.*

Queen's Root. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Stillingua sylvatica.*

Quer'cera. (Καρκαίρω, to quake.) *Med.* Applied as a name for the fever termed *Epialos;* also called *Querquera.* See *Carcaros, Zerzera.* Fr. anal. *querquère*, adj.

Quercĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Quercus*, the oak; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Living or growing as a parasite on the oak, as the *Loranthus quercicolus:* querci'colous. Fr. anal. *quercicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *eichbewohnen*, adj.

Quercin'. *Chem.* Term for an organic base which Scattergood believed he had discovered in the *Quercus falcata. Quercīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *quercine*, f.

Quercīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to the Family (*Quercineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cupuliferæ*, because it contains the genus *Quercus.* Fr. anal. *querciné*, adj.

Quercitrin'. *Chem.* Term by Chevreul for the colouring matter of the *Quercus tinctoria*, which is not a pure immediate principle. *Quercitrīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *quercitrin*, m.

Quer'cŭla Calamandrina. (Dim. *Quercus*, the oak; from the likeness of its leaves.) A name for the *Teucrium chamædrys*, or common germander. Fr. syn. *chamædrys*, f.

Quer'curon Bark. *Bot.* Name for the bark of the *Quercus tinctoria*, used as a yellow dye.

Quer'cus, *ûs*, m. (Unascertained.) The pharmacopœial name (L.) of the bark of the *Quercus pedunculata;* (E.) the *Quercus cortex*, or oak bark, obtained from the same tree; or (D.) the bark of the *Quercus roboris.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Polyandria.* Juss. *Cupuliferæ.* Fr. syn. *chêne*, m. Germ. syn. *Eiche*, f.

Quer'cus Al'ba. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of the *Quercus alba;* white oak bark, used as astringent and tonic. Fr. syn. *chêne blanc.*

Quer'cus Cer'ris. *M. Med.* The name of the tree which affords the gall-nut; the oak-gall is supposed to be the strongest astringent known; also called *Quercus infectoria.* Fr. syn. *chêne des teinturiers.*

Quer'cus Es'cŭlus. *Bot.* The Italian oak, the acorns of which, in times of scarcity, are said to afford meal, of which bread is made. Fr. anal. *chêne mangeable.*

Quer'cus Infectōria. *Bot.* The name of the tree which produces the excrescences called *Galla, Galla maxima orbiculata*, and *Nux*

galla, or gallnut; also called *Quercus cerris*. Fr. syn. *chêne des teinturiers*.

Quer'cus Mărīna. *Bot.* The sea oak; a term for the *Fucus vesiculosus*, or sea-wrack. Fr. syn. *varech*, m. Germ. syn. *Meerkraut*, n.

Quer'cus Pedunc̆ūlāta. *M.Med.* A name for the *Quercus robur*. Fr. syn. *chêne pédonculé; chêne ordinaire*. Germ. syn. *Loheiche*, f.

Quer'cus Phellos. *Bot.* Systematic name of the willow-leaved oak, the acorns of which afford, by expression, an oil little inferior to oil of almonds.

Quer'cus Rōbur. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the oak tree, a decoction of the acorns of which is reputed efficacious against dysentery and colic; also called *Quercus pedunculata*. Fr. syn. *chêne ordinaire*. Germ. syn. *Loheiche*, f.

Quer'cus Sūber. *Bot.* Systematic name of the cork-tree, the fruit of which is more nutritious than our acorns. Fr. syn. *liége*, m. Germ. syn. *Korkbaum*, m.

Quer'cus Tinctōria. *Bot.* Name of a species, native of North America, which yields the quercitron bark, used as a yellow dye. *M.Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of the *Quercus tinctoria*; black oak bark, used as astringent and tonic.

Queriāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe *Queriaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Paronychieæ* having the *Querca* for their type: queria'ceous. Fr. anal. *quériacé*, adj.

Querquera. See *Quercera*.

Quibrith. See *Quebrith*.

Quicklime. (Sax. *Cvic*, living; lime.) A term for lime that is unslacked, or unquenched. *Calx Vivum*. See *Abesum, Albeston, Annora, Bof, Gir, Git, Gith, Koma, Komartos*. Fr. syn. *chaux vive*. Germ. syn. *gebrannter Kalk*.

Quicksilver. (Sax. *Cvicseolfer*, from *cvic*, living; *seolfer*, silver, because it seems quick, or living; from its extreme mobility.) See *Argentum Vivum, Hydrargyrum*. Fr. syn. *hydrargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber*, n.

Quid pro quo. *Med.* A term signifying, or rather intended to signify the substitution of one thing to supply the want of another: a *succedaneum*.

Quīna, *æ*, f. (Fr. *Quinquīna*, the name for Peruvian bark.) See *Quinine*.

Quīnaquīna. *M. Med.* A name for *Cinchona*.

Quinate. See *Kinate*.

Quīnātus, *a, um.* (*Quīni*, five.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves that are inserted five by five around the stem, as in the *Myriophyllum verticillatum*; that are composed of five folioles proceeding from the same point, as in the *Cissus quinata*, or that are deeply quinquefid, as in the *Pelargonium quinatum*. Fr. anal. *quiné*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfzählig*, adj.

Quince. *M. Med.* Name of the fruit of the tree *Pyrus Cydonia*. *Cydōnium, ii*, n. Fr. syn. *coing*, m. Germ. syn. *Quitte*, f.

Quincunciālis, *is, e.* (*Quincunx*, an arrangement of trees in fives.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves when they are disposed around the stem in a simple spiral formed of five leaves, so that the sixth covers the first, the seventh the second, and so of the rest, as in the *Pyrus*; to *estivation*, according to de Candolle, when the parts of the corol, calyx, or perigon, being five in number, are disposed so that there are two external, one or two entirely internal, and two or one intermediary. Fr. anal. *quinconcial*, adj. Germ. syn. *schrägzelig*, adj.

Quincunx, *cis*, m. (*Quinque unciæ*, five ounces.) *Bot.* Term for a mode of planting trees, so that in whatever way they are viewed they stand directly against each other and equidistant. *Med., Pharm.* A measure of five ounces, or 5-12ths of a pound. Fr. anal. *quinconce*, m. Germ. syn. *fünf ünzen*.

Quinde'cagon. (*Quinque*, five; *δέκα*, ten; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Geom.* Term for a plane figure having fifteen sides and angles. *Quindĕcāgōnum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *quindécagone*, m. Germ. syn. *Fünfzehneck*, n.

Quindeca'gonal. (*Quindĕcāgōnum*, a quindecagon.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to a quindecagon. *Quindĕcāgōnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *quindécagone*, adj.

Quin'dĕcimpunctātus, *a, um.* (*Quindĕcim*, fifteen; *punctātus*, pointed.) *Entomol.* Marked with fifteen coloured spots, as the *elytra* of the *Galeruca quindecimpunctata*. Fr. anal. *quindécimponctué*, adj.

Quindĕcioc'tōnālis, *is, e.* (*Quindĕcim*, fifteen; *octōnus*, eight.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of topaz which presents but a single summit to fifteen faces, with an octagon prism. Fr. anal. *quindécioctonal*, adj.

Quīnīcus, *a, um.* (*Quīnīna*, quinine; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts that have quinine for their base: qui'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6.

Quinidine. *Chem., M. Med.* An alkali of the cinchonas. Fr. syn. *quinidine*, f.

Quīniflōrus, *a, um.* (*Quīni*, five; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Bearing five flowers, as the *Capparis quiniflora*: quiniflo'rous. Fr. anal. *quiniflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfblümig*, adj.

Quinine. *Chem., M. Med.* One of the alkaline proximate principles (the other, *Cinchonine*) in which the medicinal virtues of the Peruvian bark reside; chiefly got from the bark of the *Cinchona cordifolia*. *Quīna, Quīnia*, or *Quīnīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *quinine*, f.

Quinine, Amor'phous. See *Quinoidine*.

Quinine, Disul'phate of. *M. Med.* A term for a combination of two equivalents of *Quina*, with one of sulphuric acid and eight of water, which is the preparation usually employed in medicine, and known in the shops as the sulphate of quinine.

Qui'nine, Sul'phate of. *M. Med.* A neutral sulphate, being a combination of one equivalent of *Quina* and of sulphuric acid, and eight of water. See the preceding term.

Qui'nīnism. (*Quīna*, or *quīnīna*, quinine; terminal *-ismus*.) *Med.* A term proposed for that disturbance of the nervous system caused by continued use, or large doses, of the disulphate of quinine. *Quīnīnis'mus, i*, m. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *quininisme*, m.

Quinoi'dine. (*Quīna*, or *quīnīna*, quinine; *εἶδος*, resemblance; because at first held to be a distinct organic base, similar and equal in all respects to quinine.) *Chem.* Name given to a resinous substance obtained from the mother liquor remaining after all the crystals which can be procured, are separated in the preparation of sulphate, or disulphate of quinine. It possesses the properties of a base, and neutralises acids perfectly, but the salts thereby formed have baffled all attempts at crystallization. It is therefore, and because its efficacy as a remedy depends on the quantity of quinine it contains, also called amorphous quinine. *Quīnoīdīnia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *quinoidinie*, f.

Quīnoquăternārius, *a*, *um.* (*Quīni*, five; *quăternārius*.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety which results from two laws of decrease, the one by four rows, the other by five, as the *Calx carbonatus:* quinoquaterna'rious. Fr. anal. *quinoquaternaire*, adj.

Quinquangŭlāris, *is*, *e.* (*Quinque*, five; *angŭlus*, an angle.) *Bot.* Having five angles, as the stem of the *Cactus pentagonus*, the branches of the *Justitia quinquangularis:* quinquan'gular. Fr. anal. *quinquangulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfwinckelicht*, adj.

Quinquangŭlātus, *a*, *um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Having five proper angles, as the border of the leaves of the *Pelargonium peltatum:* quinquan'gulate. Fr. anal. *quinquangule*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfwinckelicht*, adj.

Quinquangŭlōsus, *a*, *um.* (Same as preceding; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having five angles, as the *Astræa quinquangulosa:* quinquan'gulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *quinquanguleux*, adj.

Quinquĕdentātus, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five; *dentātus*, toothed.) *Bot.* Terminating in five teeth or serratures, as the calyx of the *Stachys*, the leaves of the *Saxifraga ascendens:* quinqueden'tate. Fr. anal. *quinquedenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *funfzähnig*, adj.

Quinquedĭgĭtātus, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five; *dĭgĭtātus*, fingered.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf the petiole of which terminates in five folioles, as the *Cissus quinquefolia:* quinquedi'gitated. Fr. anal. *quinquedigité*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünffingert*, adj.

Quinque-erēmātus, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five; *erēmus*, a recluse.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the *cenobium* when composed of five *eremi*, as the *Gomphia nitida.* Fr. anal. *quinque-éremé*, adj.

Quinquĕfārius, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves disposed in five rows along the stem, as in the *Lycopodium annotinum.* Fr. anal. *quinquefarié*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfreihig*, adj.

Quinquĕ'fĭdus, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Divided into five parts, as the style of the *Hibiscus.* Fr. anal. *quinquefide*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfspältig*, adj.

Quinqueflōrus, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having five flowers, as the *Enkianthus quinqueflorus.* Fr. anal. *quinqueflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfblümig*, adj.

Quinquĕfŏliŏlātus, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five; *fŏlĭŏlum*, a foliole.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf the common petiole of which terminates in five folioles, as in the *Cissus quinquefoliolata.* Fr. anal. *quinquéfoliolé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit fünf Blättchen.*

Quinquĕfŏ'lium, *ii*, n. (*Quinque*, five; *fŏlium*, a leaf; from having five leaves on each footstalk.) *Bot* A name for the *Potentilla reptans;* or cinquefoil. Fr. syn. *quintefeuille.* Germ. syn. *Potentille*, f.; *Fünffingerkraut*, n.

Quinquĕ'fŏrus, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five; *fŏro*, to pierce.) *Bot.* Having five holes: quinque'forous. Fr. anal. *quinquéforé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfœffnungig*, adj.

Quinquĕ'jŭgus, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five; *jŭgum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Applied to a pennate leaf the petiole of which bears five pairs of folioles, as in the *Cassia fistula.* Fr. anal. *quinquéjugué*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfgejochet*, adj.

Quinquĕlŏbātus, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five; *lŏbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* That which is divided to the extent of one-half and even more deeply into five portions or lobes, as the cotyledon of the *Tilia alba*, the leaves of the *Ipomœa quinqueloba*, etc.: quinque'lobate. Fr. anal. *quinquélobé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfläppig*, adj.

Quinquĕlŏcŭlāris, *is*, *e.* (*Quinque*, five; *lŏcŭla*, a cell.) *Bot.* Containing five cells or compartments, as the berry of the *Loricera quinquelocularis:* quinquelo'cular. Fr. anal. *quinquéloculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünffächerig*, adj.

Quinquĕner'vis, *is*, *e.* } (*Quinque*, five; *ner-*
Quinquĕner'vius, *a*, *um.* } *vus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf having five longitudinal nervures separating from its base. Fr. anal. *quinquénervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfnerfig*, adj.

Quinquĕpartītus, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five; *partītus*, divided.) *Bot.* Composed of five parts produced by divisions prolonged almost to the base, as the calyx of the *Digitalis purpurea*, the hat of the *Agaricus quinquepartitus*, etc.: quinquepar'tite. Fr. anal. *quinquepartite*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünftheilig*, adj.

Quinqueplĭcātus, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five; *plĭcātus*, plaited.) *Bot.* Presenting five plaits, as the *columella* of the *Marginella quinqueplicatus:* quinque'plicate. Fr. anal. *qinquéplicé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünffältig*, adj.

Quinquĕpunctātus, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five; *punctātus*, pointed.) *Bot.* Marked with five points, as the *Coccinella quinquepunctata:* quinquepunc'tate. Fr. anal. *quinquéponctué*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfgetüpfelt*, adj.

Quinquĕsĕriātus, *a*, *um.* (*Quinque*, five; *sĕriātus*, pertaining to a series.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to quincuncial leaves because disposed along the stem in five longitudinal rows: quinquese'riate. Fr. anal. *quinquésérié*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfreihig*, adj.

Quinquĕval'vis, *is*, *e.* (*Quinque*, five; *valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Opening in five valves, as the capsule of the *Rhododendron.* Fr. anal.

quinquévalvé, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfthürig*, adj.

Quinquĕvīgēsĭmālis, *is*, *e*. (*Quinque*, five; *vīgēsĭmālis*, the twentieth.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of tourmaline composed of a prism of twelve panes with one summit of seven and the other of six faces: quinquevige'simal. Fr. anal. *quinquévigésimal*, adj.

Quinquīna, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* Another name for *Cinchona*. Fr. anal. *quinquina*, m. Germ. syn. *Chinabaum*, m.

Quinqui'na, Mex'ican. *Bot.* Name for a febrifuge medicine obtained from the *Iva frutescens*.

Quin'sy. (*Cynanche*, sore throat.) *Med., Pathol.* A popular term for the disease *Cynanche tonsillaris*, or *Tonsillitis phlegmonodes*. See *Cynanche*. Fr. syn. *tonsillite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Mandeln*.

Quin'ta Essen'tia. Quintessence; an alchemical term for the active principle of any substance, in which its properties and virtues reside, separated by art from the inert matters with which it was combined. Fr. anal. *quintessence*, f. Germ. syn. *die beste Krafft von etwas*.

Quintānus, *a*, *um*. (*Quintus*, the fifth.) *Med., Pathol.* Pertaining to the fifth; applied to a fever (*Quintana febris*) the exacerbations of which occur every fifth day. Fr. anal. *quintane*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünftägig*, adj.

Quintessence. See *Quinta Essentia*.

Quintī'cŏlor, *ōris*, adj. (*Quintus*, the fifth; *cŏlor*, a colour.) *Ornithol.* Applied to birds having plumage of five colours, as the *Loxia quinticolor*. Fr. anal. *quinticolor*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünffärbig*, adj.

Quintidōdĕcăhe'drus, *a*, *um*. (*Quintus*, the fifth; *dōdĕcăhedrum*.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety the faces of which present the combination of five dodecahedrons, as the *Calx carbonatus*: quintidodecahe'drous, adj. Fr. anal. *quintidodecaëdre*, adj.

Quintĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Quintus*, the fifth; *forma*, a shape.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety the faces of which present the combination of five forms which are not of the same species, as the *Calx carbonatus quintidodecahedrus*: quin'tiform. Fr. anal. *quintiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünfförmig*, adj.

Quintīna, *æ*, f. (*Quintus*, the fifth.) *Bot.* In many plants the ovule presents a fifth envelope which Mirbel names *quintine*; it commences by a kind of thin bowel, organized at the centre of the cellular tissue of the *quartine* when it exists, and which holds by one end to the summit of the *nucella*, by the other to the *chalaza*. The latter adherence usually breaks, the quintine swells into a pendent sac, in which a fine thread descends from the summit of the ovule, and bears at its extremity a globule, which is the newly formed embryo: the quin'tine. Fr. anal. *quintine*, f.

Quintioctăhe'drus, *a*, *um*. (*Quintus*, the fifth; *octăhedrum*.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety the faces of which present the combination of five different octahedrons, as the *Baryta sulphata quintioctahedra*. Fr. anal. *quintioctaëdre*, adj.

Quin'tŭplans, *antis*, adj. (*Quintus*, the fifth.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety in the sign of which one of the exposants is repeated five times in a series which, without that, would be regular. Fr. anal. *quintuplant*, adj.

Quin'tŭplex, *ĭcis*, adj. (*Quintus*, the fifth; *plĭco*, to fold.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to nervures of leaves when a little above their base they produce on each side two other nervures, so that there are reckoned five of them near the base, as the *Melastoma discolor*: quintu'ple. Applied to a *stigma* when it is parted into five divisions, as the *Campanula aurea*: fivefold. Fr. anal. *quintuplé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünffach*, adj.

Quintŭplĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Quintŭplex*, fivefold; *forma*, a shape.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to the nervures of the *frond* of the *Fuci* when they are quintupled: quintu'pliform. Fr. anal. *quintupliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünffachförmig*, adj.

Quintŭplĭner'vius, *a*, *um*. (*Quintŭplex*, fivefold; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf having quintupled nervures, as that of the *Lythrum quintuplinervium*: quintupliner'vious. Fr. anal. *quintuplinervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fünffachnervig*, adj.

Quŏtĭ'diānus, *a*, *um*. (*Quŏtĭdie*, daily.) Happening every day, or day by day; daily: quoti'dian. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to a kind of intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns once in every twenty-four hours, therefore termed *quotidiana* (*febris*), or quotidian ague; a genus of the Order *Febres*; Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Amphemerinus*, *Methemerinus*. Fr. anal. *quotidien*, adj. Germ. syn. *täglich vorkommend*.

R.

R. *Med.* This letter, written (generally with a slight flourish at the end) as the commencement of a prescription, is intended for the initial of the word *Recipe*, signifying *Take*—of the substances and in the proportions afterwards stated. It was originally the sign ℞ of the planet Jupiter.

Rabbit. (Not satisfactorily known.) *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Lepus cuniculus*. Fr. syn. *lapin*, m. Germ. syn. *Kaninchen*, n.

Răbĭdus, *a*, *um*. (*Răbio*, to be mad.) *Med., Pathol.* Mad; furious; outrageous: ra'bid. Fr. syn. *furieux*, adj. Ger. syn. *wüthend*, part. adj.

Rabiel. *M. Med.* Old term for *Sanguis draconis*, or dragon's blood. Ruland and

Johnson. Fr. syn. *sang-dragon*, m. Germ. syn. *Drachenblut*, n.

Rā'bies, *ei*, f. (*Răbio*, to be mad.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for that disease, generally of dogs, but also of other animals, in which their saliva being absorbed into the human system, through any wound, bite, or scratch, produces the disease *Hydrophobia*. Fr. syn. *rage*, f. Germ. syn. *Wuth*, f.

Rā'bies Cănīna. (Because most frequently originating from the bite of a dog in a rabid state.) *Med., Pathol.* Canine madness; another name for the disease *Hydrophobia;* also termed *Lyssa*, and *Dyscatopotia*. See *Cynolyssa*. Fr. syn. *rage canine*. Germ. syn. *Hundswuth*, f.

Rabira. *Chem.* Old name for *Stannum*, or tin. Ruland and Johnson.

Răcēmĭcus, *a, um.* (*Răcēmus*, a bunch of raisins; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied to paratartaric acid, because it is met with in sour grapes: race'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *racémique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Weinbeere betreffend*.

Răcēmĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Răcēmus*, a bunch or cluster; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers in clusters, as the *Loranthus racemiferus*, *Capparis racemifera:* racemi'ferous. Fr. anal. *racémifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *traubtragend*, part. adj.

Răcēmĭflorus, *a, um.* (*Răcēmus*, a bunch or cluster; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having clusters of flowers, as the *Cyrilla racemiflora:* race'miflo'rous. Fr. anal. *racémiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *traubblümig*, adj.

Răcēmōsus, *a, um.* (*Răcēmus*, a bunch; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of bunches or clusters; applied to plants the flowers of which are disposed in a bunch, as the *Restio racemosus*, *Actæa racemosa:* race'mous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *racémeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *traubig*, adj.

Răcēmŭlōsus, *a, um.* (Dim. *Răcēmus*, a bunch or cluster; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having flowers in small clusters, as the *Lechea racemulosa:* race'mulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *racémuleux*, adj.

Răcēmus, *i*, m. (Probably ῥᾶξ, a berry.) *Bot.* A bunch, or cluster of flowers, currants, grapes, or the like: a race'me. Fr. syn. *grappe*, f. Germ. syn. *Traube*, f.

Rachammel'ca. *Physiol.* A term invented by Dolæus, *Encyclop.*, v. i. 813, from the Hebrew, רחם, the *uterus;* מלך, a king, by which he intended to express the active principle of generation, or the uterine *plastic spirit*.

Rachemor'phus, *a, um.* (Ῥάχις, the spine; μορφή, form.) *Bot.* An awkward term by Palisot-Beauvois to indicate the floriferous axis in the *Gramineæ*, the flowers of which are in ear: rachemor'phous. Fr. anal. *rachemorphe*, adj.

Rachi. *Chem.* Old term for *Mercurius*. Fr. syn. *hydrargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Quecksilber*, n.

Racodiāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Racodiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Byssaceæ*, having the *Racodium* for their type: racodia'ceous. Fr. anal. *racodiacé*, adj.

Rachiagra.
Rachialgia.
Rachialgitis.
Rachidianus.
Rachiotomum.
Rachiotomus.
Rachis.
Rachisagra.
Rachitis.
Rachitismus.
Racosis.

See the same words and others, beginning similarly, under the spelling *Rha-*. *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Note.—The adoption or rejection of the aspirate in the first syllable of *such terms* being so arbitrary and uncertain, the simple direction is necessary, that if any be not found under the initial *Ra-* let them be looked for under *Rha-*.

Racri. *Chem.* Old term for *Sal ammoniacum*.

Radesyge. (Danish.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bad, virulent and infectious disease; Scandinavian syphilis, with particular affection of the throat, the skin, and the bones.

Ra'diad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay the same as *Radial*, used adverbially.

Ra'dial. (*Rădius*, a bone of the arm.) *Anat.* Of, or belonging to the *radius*, applied by Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, when treating of the aspects of the atlantal or upper extremities, as meaning—towards the *Radius*. *Entomol.* Jarine termed the *cellula radialis* a membranous interval in the wing of insects, which a nervure arising from the middle of the *carpus* and reaching to the tip of the wing, leaves between it and the external border of the latter. *Rădiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *radial*, adj.

Rădians, *antis*, part. (*Rădio*, to radiate.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *corona* of the *Synantheræ* when the flowers which constitute it exceed in length those of the disc. *Entomol.* Kirby terms *areola radians*, in an insect's wing, that, of a round form, which is a centre from which many other elongated *areolæ* part or diverge, as of the *Stratyomis:* ra'diant. Fr. anal. *radiant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *strahlenartig*, adj.

Rădiārius, *a, um.* (*Rădius*, a ray.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck, Schweigger, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Class (*Radiaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, comprehending *Invertebrata*, all the parts of which, internal and external, present a radiated condition: ra'diary. Fr. anal. *radiaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *strahlig*, adj.

Rădiātiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Rădius*, a ray; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having radiated flowers, as the *Cratæva radiatiflora:* radiatiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *radiatiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *strahlenblümig*, adj.

Rădiātifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rădius*, a ray; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidium* when the flowers are progressively longer as they remove from the centre, and when their superior part is directed outwards, as in the *Lactuca:* radia'tiform. Fr. anal. *radiatiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *strahlenförmig*, adj.

Rădiātus, *a, um.* (*Rădius*, a ray, or spoke of a wheel.) *Bot.* Applied to a species of compound flower in which the florets of the disk are tubular and those of the radius, ligulate, as the daisy: ra'diated. *Mineral.* Disposed in rays departing from a common centre, as the articular crystals of the *Mesotypa radiata*. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Division (*Radiata animalia*, nom. pl. n.) of

the animal kingdom, embracing animals the parts of which are arranged round an axis and on one or several *radii*, or on one or several lines extending from one pole to the other; they are also termed *Zoöphyta*, or zoöphytes. Fr. anal. *rayonnant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *strahlend*, part. adj.

Ra'dical. (*Rādix*, a root, or ground of anything.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves springing from a root, as those of the cowslip. *Chem.* Applied to that which by its union with the acidifying principle, or oxygen, which is common to all acids, distinguishes one from another; as sulphur is the radical of sulphuric acid. *Rādīcālis, is, e.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *radical*, adj. Germ. syn. *bis zur Wurzel gehend.*

Rādīcans, *tis*, part. adj. (*Rādīcor*, to take root.) *Bot.* Applied to a stalk bending to the ground and taking root where it touches the earth, or clinging to any other body for support, and striking root by fibres which do not imbibe nourishment, as the ivy. Fr. anal. *radicant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelnd*, part. adj.

Radica'tion. (*Rādīco*, to take root.) *Bot.* Term for that principle by which plants begin to germinate. *Rādīcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *radication*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurzelung*, f.

Rādīcel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Rādix*, a root.) *Bot.* Term by L. C. Richard for a rudiment of a root constituted by the prolongation of the internal substance of the radicle or of the base of the *tigella* of endorrhizous plants: a ra'dicel. Fr. anal. *radicelle*, f.

Rādīcellāris, *is, e.* (*Rādīcella.*) *Bot.* Relating to the radicel; having the form of a small root: radicel'lar. Fr. anal. *radicellaire*, adj.

Rādīcellātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Radix*, a root.) *Bot.* Term by L. C. Richard for all that which relates to the roots of plants: radicella'tion. Fr. anal. *radicellation*, f.

Rādīcĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Rādix*, a root; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to plants that are parasites, by their base or root, upon the roots of other plants, as the *Cytineæ*, *Monotropeæ*, and *Orobancheæ:* radici'colous. Fr. anal. *radicicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelbewohnend*, part. adj.

Rādīciflōrus, *a, um.* (*Rādix*, a root; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers that grow from the root or from a radiciform stock, as the *Spadactis radiciflora:* radiciflo'rous. Fr. anal. *radiciflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelblümig*, adj.

Rādīcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rādix*, a root; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a root, or packet of roots, as the *Pustulophora radiciforma:* radi'ciform. Fr. anal. *radiciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelförmig*, adj.

Rādīcĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Rādix*, a root; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Applied to an animal that devours the roots of plants, as the larve of the may-bug, etc.: radici'vorous. Fr. anal. *radicivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelfressend*, part. adj.

Rādīcŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Rādix*, a root.) A little root, or rootlet. *Anat.* Applied to the origin of nerves and vessels. *Bot.* Applied to the rudiment of the root which is continuous downwards with the gemmule; also, applied to the small fibres that terminate the root inferiorly, which are always present and alone imbibe the nutritious matter from the soil, the absorbing power residing in the extremity of each radicle, by an expansion of cellular tissue, called a spongiole: a ra'dicule or ra'dicle. Fr. anal. *radicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurzelchen*, n.

Rādīcŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rādīcŭla*, a radicle; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of radicles, as the prolongations by means of which certain *lichenes* and *fuci* fix themselves: radi'culiform. Fr. anal. *radiculiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelchenförmig*, adj.

Rādīcŭlōdium, *ii*, n. (*Rādīcŭla*, a radicule.) *Bot.* Term by L. C. Richard for the inferior extremity of the *blastus*, from which proceed one or several radicellar tubercles: a radi'culode. Fr. anal. *radiculode*, m.

Rādīcŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Rādīcŭla*, a radicle; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of radicles; applied by L. C. Richard to endorhizous embryoes having a long radicle, or the gemmule of which is much elongated from the radicular end: radi'culous. Applied also to procumbent stems which send forth roots, as of the *Pterygophyllum:* radi'culous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *radiculeux*, adj.

Rădiŏ'leus, *a, um.* (*Rādio*, to radiate.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Radiolea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Cephalopoda Polythalama*, the shell of which contains cells radiant from the centre to the circumference: radio'leous. Fr. anal. *radiolé*, adj.

Rădi'ŏlus, *a*, m. (Dim. *Rādius*, a rod or spoke of a wheel.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a probe; also a sound. Fr. syn. *sonde*, f.; Germ. syn. *Sonde*, f.

Rădiōsus, *a, um.* (*Rādio*, to radiate; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to the point (*punctum radiosum*) whence emanate the luminous rays: ra'dious. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *radieux*, adj.

Ra'dish, Dwarf. *Bot.* Common name for the *Chamæraphanus.*

Ra'dish, Garden. *Bot.* Common name for the *Raphanus sativus.* Fr. syn. *raifort cultivé.* Germ. syn. *gemeiner Garten-Rettig.*

Ra'dish, Horse. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Cochlearia armoracia*, or *Raphanus rusticanus.* Fr. syn. *raifort sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Meerrettig*, m.; *Strahl*, m.

Rā'dius, *ii*, m. (Ῥάβδος, a rod, or staff.) The spoke of a wheel. *Anat.* The name of a bone which, with the *Ulna*, or cubits, gives form to the fore-arm, and supports the hand, or from its supposed resemblance to the spoke of a wheel; also called *Arundo brachii minor* and *Cercis.* See *Focile Minus, Manubrium Manus. Astron.* A line drawn from the centre to the circumference of a circle. *Bot.* The ray of a flower. See *Ray.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *radius*, m. Germ. syn. *Ellenbogenspeichel*, f.

Rādix, *īcis*, f. (Ῥάδιξ, a branch; because it branches out in the earth.) *Bot.* The

root, or lower extremity of the plant by which it is fixed to the earth, or the substance whereon it grows, absorbing nutritious matter for its support; it consists of the *caudex*, body, or middle part; the life-knot, or place where the root and stem unite; and the radicles, or inferior terminating fibres of the root. Fr. syn. *racine*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurzel*, f.

Rādix Ben'gāle. *Bot.* Bengal root; a name for *Cassumuniar.*

Rādix Brăsilien'se. *Bot.* Brazilian root; a name for the root of the *Callicocca ipecacuanha.*

Rādix Calalu'alæ. *Bot.* A name for the root of the *Polypodium calaguala.*

Rādix Dul'cis. *Bot.* The sweet root; a name for the root of the *Glycyrrhiza glabra.*

Rādix Indiāna. *Bot.* Indian root; a name for the root of the *Calicocca ipecacuanha.*

Rādix Min'si. *Bot.* Name for the root of the *Sium minsi.*

Rādix Rhŏ'diæ. *Bot.* A name for the root of the *Rhodiola rosea*, or rosewort.

Rādix Ru'bra. *Bot.* The red root; a name for the root of the *Rubia tinctorum.*

Rādix Serpen'tum. *Bot.* A name for the root of the *Ophiorrhiza mungos.*

Rādix Ursi'na. *Bot.* A name for the root of the *Æthusa meum*, or baldmoney.

Rādŭla, æ, f. (*Rādo*, to scrape.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Old term the same as *Scalprum;* it is applicable to any kind of *spatula* or scraper. See *Raspatorium.*

Ragwort. *Bot.* A common name for the *Senecio Jacobæa*, or St. James's-wort.

Ra'ia, æ, f. *Ichthyol.* Name of a genus of the *Chondropterygii*, of which there are several species, all inhabiting the sea. Fr. anal. *raie*, f. Germ. syn. *Roche*, f.

Ra'ia Bătis. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the skate, or ray, which grows to great size, weighing from 50 to 200 pounds; it is esteemed as wholesome and delicate. See *Squatona.* Germ. syn. *Glattroche*, f.

Ra'ia Clāvāta. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the thornback, much inferior to the skate, but eaten where it is abundant. Fr. anal. *raie clavée.*

Ra'ia Oxÿrrhyn'chus. *Ichthyol.* The sharp-nosed ray, abounding in the Mediterranean; it is wholesome and easy of digestion. Fr. anal. *raie oxyrrhynquée.*

Ra'ia Torpe'do. *Ichthyol.* The systematic name of the torpedo, or electrical ray, found in the Mediterranean, but it is also caught about Torbay and Waterford; it is indigestible and rarely eaten. Fr. syn. *torpille*, f. Germ. syn. *der Krampf- Zitter-* or *Taubfisch.*

Raie'da, pl. n. *Ichthyol.* Name by Risso to a Family of the *Chondropterygii*, in which he includes the *Raia.* Fr. anal. *raiedes*, m. pl.

Rainbow Worm. *Med.*, *Pathol.* A common name for *Herpes iris.*

Rai'sin. *M. Med.* The dried grape, or fruit of the plant *Vitis vinifera;* also called *Uva passa*, or *passula.* See *Astaphis.* Fr. anal. *raisin*, f. Germ. syn. *Weinbeere*, f.

Rak. An East Indian name for a spirit distilled from rue, hence *Al Rak*, *Arrak*, or *Arack;* rue-brandy. See *Arack.*

Rakasira. *Med.*, *M. Med.* Term for Kapahu balsam, or the *balsamum copaibæ.*

Râle. (Fr. *Râler*, to rattle in the throat.) *Med.* Term for a rattle; applied to every kind of noise attending the circulation of air in the *bronchia* and vesicles of the lungs, different from the murmur produced by it in health; it is also termed *Rhonchus.*

Râle Crépitant. *Med.*, *Pathol.* The crepitating rattle; a pathognomonic sign of the first degree of *pneumonia*, being a noise like that of butter boiling, or of particles of salt thrown on live coals or on heated iron; caused by the air passing through a fluid in the minute air-cells.

Râle Muqueuse. *Med.*, *Pathol.* The mucous rattle; like the sound produced by blowing through a pipe into soapy water; caused by the air passing through *sputa* accumulated in the *bronchia*, or *trachea*, or through blood, mucus, pus, softened tuberculous matter, or a mixture of these.

Râle Sibilant. *Med.*, *Pathol.* The sibilant, or hissing rattle; like the sound produced by suddenly separating two oiled surfaces; caused by the presence of mucosity not very abundant but thin, viscous, and obstructing more or less completely the small bronchial ramifications which the air must traverse to reach the air-vesicles.

Râle Sonore. *Med.*, *Pathol.* The sonorous rattle; like the sound of the cooing of a dove, or sometimes the snoring of a sleeping man; owing to the contraction of the bronchial tubes by the swelling of their lining membrane, or to some change in the form of these canals.

Ral'lidæ, patron. m. pl. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a Family of the *Grallatores*, having the *Rallus* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *rallides*, m. pl.

Ramag. *Chem.* Old term for *Cinis*, or ashes. Ruland and Johnson.

Rāmālīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fee to a tribe (*Ramalineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes*, having the *Ramalina* for their type: ramali'neous. Fr. anal. *ramaliné*, adj.

Rāmālis Vēna. (*Rāmāle*, a dead bough.) *Anat.* A term applied to the *Vena portæ*, as in its numerous ramifications resembling a bough stripped of its leaves. Fr. syn. *veine-porte*, f. Germ. syn. *Pfortader*, f.

Rāmārius, *a, um.* The same as *Ramealis* and *Rameus.*

Rāmas'trum, *i,* n. (*Rāmus*, a branch.) *Bot.* Term by Jungius for the ramifications of the petiole, or the petioles of a pennate leaf. Fr. anal. *ramastre*, m.

Rāmeālis, *is, e.* (*Rāmus*, a branch.) *Bot.* Placed upon the branches, as the leaves of the *Daphne mezereum:* growing on branches, as the mushroom termed *Agaricus ramealis:* ra'meal. See *Ramaris*, *Rameus.* Fr. anal. *raméal*, adj. Germ. syn. *astständig*, adj.

Rāmeānus, *a, um.* (*Rāmus*, a branch.) *Bot.* Proceeding from a branch, or originating from metamorphosed branches, as the

spines of the *Prunus spinosa*, the leaves of the *Ruscus aculeatus*. Fr. anal. *raméen*, adj. Germ. syn. *astig*, adj.

Rāmeārius, *a*, *um*. (*Rāmus*, a branch.) *Bot.* Applied to the aërial roots that grow on branches: ramea'rious. Fr. anal. *raméaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *astständig*, adj.

Ramed. *M. Med.* Old term for *Rhabarbarum*, or rhubarb.

Rāmel'lus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Rāmus*, a branch.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to the subdivisions of secondary petioles in pennate leaves. Fr. anal. *ramelle*, f. Germ. syn. *astchen*, m.

Rāmentāceus, *a*, *um*. (*Rāmentum*.) *Bot.* Applied to a stem that is covered with small membranous scales, dry and scattered, as the *Erica ramentacea:* ramenta'ceous. Fr. anal. *ramentacé*, adj.

Rāmen'tum. (*Rādo*, to scrape, or rub down.) *Bot.* Applied to a species of pubescence, consisting of hairs, in form of flat, strap-like portions resembling shavings. *Chem.* A term for everything which is reduced, or rubbed down by a file, or any other similar instrument; filings; raspings. See *Xysis*, *Xysma*. *Med., Pathol.* Applied, Gr. syn. ξύσματα, by Hippocrates, *Aph.* vii. 67, to the membraneous particles (*Ramenta*, nom. pl.) on the internal surfaces of the intestines or even of the bladder, which are scraped off or removed by the more acrid and corroding excrementitious matters in dysentery. See *Epithelium*, *Rasura*, *Rhinema*. Fr. syn. *ratissure*, f. Germ. syn. *Schaben*, n.

Rāmeus, *a*, *um*. The same as *Ramealis*.

Rāmex, *ĭcis*, m. (*Rāmus*, a branch.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *hernia*, or rupture. Fr. syn. *hernie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bruch*, m.

Rāmĭcor'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Rāmus*, a branch; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having ramous *antennæ*, as those of the males of the *Eulophus ramicornis*. Fr. anal. *ramicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *asthörnig*, adj.

Rāmĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Rāmus*, a branch; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing branches; applied to buds which produce only leaves and wood: rami'ferous. Fr. anal. *ramifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *asttragend*, part. adj.

Rāmĭfĭcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Rāmus*, a branch; *făcio*, to make.) *Bot.* Term for the division of an organ, especially of a stem, into many branches: ramifica'tion. Fr. anal. *ramification*, f. Germ. syn. *Verzweigung*, f.

Rāmĭfĭcātus, *a*, *um*. (Same as preceding.) Synonymous with *Ramosus*.

Rāmiflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Rāmus*, a branch; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the flowers of which grow upon the branches, as the *Rhamnus ramiflorus:* ramiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *ramiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *astblüthig*, adj.

Rāmĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Rāmus*, a branch; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a twig or branch: ra'miform. Fr. anal. *ramiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *astförmig*, adj.

Ramigri. *Chem.* Old term the same as *Colophonia*.

Rāmĭ'părus, *a*, *um*. (*Rāmus*, a branch; *pārio*, to bring forth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bonnet to *polyparia* the greater part of which produce ramifications: rami'parous. Fr. anal. *ramipare*, adj. Germ. syn. *astgebärend*, part. adj.

Ramollissement. (Fr. *Ramollir*, to soften again.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a softening; appled to disease of the substance of the brain.

Rāmōsis'sĭmus, *a*, *um*. (*Rāmōsus*, much branched.) *Bot.* Very much branched; having branches repeatedly subdivided: ramosis'simal. Fr. anal. *ramosissime*, adj.

Rāmōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Rāmus*, a branch; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Full of branches; much branched: ra'mose, or ra'mous. See *Polyclonos*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *rameux*, adj. Germ. syn. *astig*, adj.

Ramphastidæ, patron. m. pl. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors and Lesson to a tribe of the *Scansores*, having the *Ramphastos* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *ramphastides*, m. pl.

Ram'phides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Schœnherr for a group of the *Curculionides Orthocerata*, having the *Ramphus* for their type. Should be *Ramphidæ*, patron. nom. pl. m. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *ramphides*, m. pl.

Ramphŏ'cŏpis, *is*, *e*. (Ῥάμφος, a beak; κοπίς, a knife.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Ramphocopes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores*, having a long, strong and sharp beak. Fr. anal. *ramphocope*, adj.

Ramphŏlitis, *is*, *e*. (Ῥάμφος, a beak; λιτὸς, mean.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Rampholites*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores*, having the beak slender. Fr. anal. *rampholite*, adj. Germ. syn. *schnabelgeschneidig*, adj.

Rampho'plătis, *is*, *e*. (Ῥάμφος, a beak; πλατὺς, broad.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Ramphoplates*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores*, having the beak very large. Fr. anal. *ramphoplate*, adj. Germ. syn. *breitschnabel*, adj.

Rampho'stĕnis, *is*, *e*. (Ῥάμφος, a beak; στένος, strait.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Ramphostenes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores*, having the beak compressed. Fr. anal. *ramphostène*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichschnabelt*, adj.

Ramphŏthēca, *æ*, f. (Ῥάμφος, a beak; θηκὴ, a sheath.) *Ornithol.* Term by Illiger for the horny or cutaneous covering which envelopes the entire beak. Fr. anal. *ramphothèque*, f. Germ. syn. *schnabelscheide*, f.

Rāmŭliflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Rāmŭlus*, a little branch; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers on the ramules, as the *Crassula ramuliflora:* ramuliflo'rous. Germ. syn. *astchenblümig*, adj.

Rāmŭlōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Rāmŭlus*, a little branch; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Mineral.* That which separates in form of little branches, as the *Jussiæa ramulosa*. *Zoöl.* Applied to ramous *polypāria*, as the *Cellepora ramulosa:* ra'mulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ramuleux*, adj.

Rāmŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Rāmus*, a branch.) *Bot.* A little branch: a ra'mule. Applied by Dupetit-Thouars to a scion loaded with one or two generations of new anticipated

scions; by agriculturists to the buds produced from the last sap, which have ceased to grow in length, and the extremity of which terminates in a well-formed eye. Applied by Tristan, and adopted by Dutrochet, to the caulinary organs of the *Asparagus* and *Ruscus*, commonly regarded as leaves and which in reality are aborted, or metamorphosed branches developed in a peculiar manner. Fr. anal. *ramille*, f.; *ramule*, f. Germ. syn. *Astchen*, n.

Rāmus, *i*, m. (Not satisfactorily ascertained; perhaps from *armus*, an arm, by transposition.) *Bot.* Term for a bough, arm, or branch of a tree; a primary division of a stem into two. *Geog.* Applied to the masses detached from a chain of mountains taking different directions. Fr. anal. *rameau*, m. Germ. syn. *Ast*, m.

Rāmus'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Rāmus*, a branch; terminal *-ŭlus*.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* A little branch, or division: a ramus'cule. Fr. anal. *ramuscule*, m. Germ. syn. *Astchen*, n.

Rāna, *æ*, f. *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of the Cl. *Amphibia*; Ord. *Reptilia*. The frog; formerly used in medicine and as food. Fr. syn. *grénouille*, f. Germ. syn. *Frosch*, m.

Rāna Escŭlen'ta. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the French frog, a species the flesh of which is very nutritious and easily digested, they are very numerous throughout France. Fr. syn. *grénouille verte du commune.* Germ. syn. *der grüne Wasserfrosch.*

Rānāceus, *a*, *um.* (*Rāna*, a frog.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Willbrand (*Ranaceæ*, nom. pl. n.) to the *Batracii*. Fr. anal. *ranacé*, adj.

Rānādeus, *a*, *um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Family (*Ranadeæ*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Amphibia*, having the *Rana* for their type. Fr. anal. *ranade*, adj.

Rānārius, *a*, *um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss to a Family (*Ranaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Reptilia*, having the *Rana* for their type. Fr. anal. *ranaire*, adj.

Rancī'dĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Rancĭdus*, musty and rotten.) *Chem.* Term for the state of fat, or a body containing either oil or grease, which has become rancid; or the change which oily substances undergo when exposed to the air, acquiring a strong offensive smell, and altered taste: rancidness: ranci'dity. Fr. anal. *rancidité*, f. Germ. syn. *Ranzigkeit*, f.

Ran'cĭdus, *a*, *um.* (*Ranceo*, to grow mouldy.) *Chem.* Applied to fat, oil, and in general every greasy body that by the influence of the air from which it absorbs oxygen has acquired a strong odour and disagreeable taste, due to the developement of acid gas, such as the stearic and oleic. The *Agaricus rancidus* is so called for its odour. Fr. anal. *rancide*, adj. Germ. syn. *ranzig*, adj.

Ra'nine. (*Rāna*, a frog; also a swelling in the tongue of beasts.) Of or belonging to the frog. *Anat.* Applied to a branch of the lingual artery. *Rānīnus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *ranine*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Fröschen gehörig.*

Rānĭ'vŏrus, *a*, *um.* (*Rāna*, a frog; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Ornithol.*, *Zoöl.* Living upon frogs, as the *Circus ranivorus*: rani'vorous. Fr. anal. *ranivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *froschfressend*, part. adj.

Rānoīdēus, *a*, *um.* (*Rāna*, a frog; terminal *-īdeus*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Fitzinger to a Family (*Ranoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Reptilia*, having the *Rana* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *ranoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *froschähnlich*, adj.

Rānŭla, *æ*, f. (*Rāna*, a frog; because in this disease the patient's voice is hoarse, or croaking, like a frog's.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a tumour occurring under the tongue from accumulated saliva and mucus in the ducts of the sublingual gland. See *Batrachus*. Fr. anal. *ranule*, f. Germ. syn. *Fröschleingeschwulst*, f.

Rānuncŭlāceus, *a*, *um.* (*Rānuncŭlus*, the herb crowfoot.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Ranunculus*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Ranunculaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: ranuncula'ceous. Fr. anal. *ranunculacé*, adj.

Rānuncŭloīdēs, adj. (*Rānuncŭlus*; terminal *-īdes*.) *Bot.* Resembling the *Ranunculus*; applied to the *Caltha palustris*, or single marsh marigold. Fr. anal. *ranunculoïde*, adj.

Rānun'cŭlus, *i*, m. (*Rāna*, a frog; because growing where frogs abound.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Polygynia*. Juss. *Ranunculaceæ*. The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the cornus and herb of *Ranunculus bulbosus*. See *Batrachium*. Fr. anal. *rénoncule*, f. Germ. syn. *Ranunkel*, f.; *Hahnenfuss*, m.; *Krahenfuss*, m.

Rānun'cŭlus Abortīvus. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species, having acrid and vesicating properties. Fr. anal. *rénoncule abortive.*

Rānun'cŭlus A'cris. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant meadow crow-foot, which with some other species have been employed externally as vesicatory; also called *Ranunculus pratensis*. Fr. anal. *le rénoncule âcre*, or *bouton d'or*. Germ. syn. *der scharfe Hahnenfuss.*

Rānun'cŭlus Al'bus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant *Anemone nemorosa* of Linnæus. Fr. syn. *anémonie némoreuse*. Germ. syn. *Waldanemone*, f.; *die weisse Windblume.*

Rānun'cŭlus Bulbōsus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the bulbous-rooted crowfoot, which possesses vesicating properties. Fr. anal. *rénoncule bulbeuse*. Germ. syn. *der knollige Hahnenfuss.*

Rānun'cŭlus Ficāria. *Bot.* Systematic name of the pilewort, the leaves of which are considered antiscorbutic, and the root, beat into cataplasms, as specific for piles; the lesser celandine; also called *Chelidonium minus*, *Chelidonia rotundifolia minor*, *Carsuma hæmorrhoidalis herba*, *Ranunculus vernus*, and *Scrophularia minor*. Fr. syn. *herbe aux hémorrhoïdes* or *petite éclaire*. Germ. syn. *Feigwurzenkraut*, n.; *kleines Schölkraut*, n.

Rānun'cŭlus Flam'mŭla. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant lesser spearwort,

or water crow-foot, the roots and leaves of which vesicate on being applied to the skin; also called *Surrecta alba*. Fr. syn. *la rénoncule flammette*, or *la petite douve*. Germ. syn. *der kleine Sumpfhahnenfuss; kleines Speerkraut*.

Rānun'culus Pălus'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Ranunculus sceleratus*.

Rānun'cŭlus Prāten'sis. *Bot.* A name for the *Ranunculus acris*.

Rānun'cŭlus Scĕlĕrātus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the marsh crowfoot, the leaves of which are extremely acrid, and, if rubbed on the skin, will produce a fetid and acrimonious ulceration. Fr. anal. *rénoncule scélérate*. Germ. syn. *der giftige Hahnenfuss*.

Rānun'cŭlus Vernus. *Bot.* A name for the *Ranunculus ficaria*.

Rāpa, *æ*, f. (Ῥάπυς.) *Bot.* The turnip plant; also the root. See *Brassica Rapa*. Fr. syn. *navet*, m. Germ. syn. *Rübe*, f.

Rāpāceus, *a, um.* (*Rāpa*, the radish, or turnip.) *Bot.* Having roots like that of the *Rapa, i. e.* tuberous, as the *Mesembryanthemum rapaceum:* rapa'ceous. Fr. anal. *rapacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *rübenartig*, adj.

Răpax, *ācis*, adj. (*Răpio*, to seize, or take by violence.) *Ornithol.* Greedy; ravenous; devouring; rapacious; applied to an Order (*Rapaces*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Aves;* also called *Accipitres* and *Raptores*. Fr. anal. *rapace*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauberisch*, adj.; *raubgierig*, adj.; *raubsüchtig*, adj.

Rape. (*Rāpa*, the turnip.) *Bot.* Common name for the *Brassica napus*, or wild navew. (*Răpio*, to take by violence.) *Med. Jur.* Term for the commission of defloration forcibly and against the will of the female, or against a person of tender age who has, as yet, in the legal sense of the term, no will. *Rap'tus, ús*, m. Fr. syn. *viol*, m. Germ. syn. *Nothzucht*, f.; *Nothzüchtigung*, f.

Rape Oil. *Bot.* Name of an oil expressed from the seeds of the *Brassica napus*, wild navew, or rape.

Rape Seed. *Bot.* Common name for the seeds of the *Brassica napus*, wild navew, or rape.

Răphă'neus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Raphaneæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Raphanus* for their type: rapha'neous. Fr. anal. *raphané*, adj.

Răphă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Răphănus*, the radish; because the seeds of a certain species, when eaten, were said to produce the disease.) The cripple disease; spasms of the joints; a genus of the Order *Spasmi;* Cl. *Neuroses*, See *Convulsio Cerealis, Necrosis Ustilaginea*. Fr. anal. *raphanie*, f.

Ră'phănis'trum, *i*, n. *Bot.* Name for a species of *Raphanus*.

Ră'phănus, *i*, m. (Ῥαφανὶς.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliculosa*. Juss. *Cruciferæ*. The radish. Fr syn. *raifort*, m. Germ. syn. *Rettig*, m.

Ră'phănus Horten'sis. *Bot.* Another name for the *Raphanus sativus*.

Ră'phănus Nī'ger. *Bot.* A name for the *Raphanus sativus*.

Ră'phănus Rustĭcānus. *M. Med.* Another name for the horse-radish plant. See *Cochlearia Armoracia*. Fr. syn. *cran de Bretagne; moutard des Allemands*. Germ. syn. *Meerrettig*, m.

Ră'phănus Sătīvus. *Bot., Med.* Systematic name of the radish plant; said to be used medicinally for the cure of calculous affections, etc.; also called *Raphanus hortensis, R. niger;* and *Radicula*. Fr. syn. *raifort cultivé*. Germ. syn. *gemeiner* or *Garten Rettig*.

Ră'phănus Sylves'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Lepidium sativum*, or dittander. Fr. syn. *cresson alénois*. Germ. syn. *Gartenkresse*, f.

Ra'phe, *es*, f. (Ῥάφη, a seam, or suture; from ῥάπτω, to sew, or stitch.) *Anat.* A term for an apparent ridge, or suture, as if the parts had been stitched together; as in the median line of the *scrotum*, or of the *Corpus callosum* of the brain. *Bot.* When the embryo not being directed towards the *cicatricula*, and the point to which the umbilical cord attaches being very distinct from the *hilum*, the cord is prolonged across the mesosperm, from the *cicatricula* to the *chalaza*, it is named *raphe*, because it usually appears on the exterior under the form of a small nervure. *Physiol.* Applied to a bundle of vessels which, when, as sometimes happens, the point of connection between the nucleus and the sacs is at the apex of the ovule, extend between the base of the ovule and the base of the nucleus to supply the latter with nourishment. Fr. anal. *raphe*, m. Germ. syn. *Nath*, f.

Ră'phĭda. (Ῥάφη, a suture.) *Bot.* Name given by Necker to the bivalve pericarp of the genera *Anthoceros* and *Targionia*, which see. Fr. anal. *raphide*, f.

Ră'phĭdes, f. pl. (Ῥαφὶς, a needle.) *Bot.* Name given by de Candolle to the *acicular* bodies found in the texture of some plants, as in the *Tritoma uvaria;* they are stated by Raspail to be crystals of phosphate of lime. Fr. anal. *raphides*, f. pl.

Raphĭdīnus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Raphidinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Neuroptera Planipennes*, having the *Raphidia* for their type: raphidi'nous. Fr. anal. *raphidien*, adj.; *raphidine*, adj.

Răphioram'phus, *a, um.* (Ῥάφιον, an awl; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril and Ranzani to a Family (*Raphioramphi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Passeres*, having the beak subulate, short, and flexible. Fr. anal. *raphioramphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *rübeschnabelig*, adj.

Raphontĭcoïdes Lutea. *Bot.* A name for the *Centaurea behen*.

Răpicau'dus, *a, um.* (*Rāpa*, the turnip or radish; *cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having the tail in form of a radish, as that of the *Lacerta rapicauda*. Fr. anal. *rapicaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *rübenschwanzig*, adj.

Ră'pĭdus, *a, um.* (*Răpio*, to take by force.) *Geom.* Applied to a fall of water which takes place when a mass of that liquid overleaps a difference of level, not strong enough to constitute a cataract, but suf-

ficient to interrupt navigation or render it dangerous: ra'pid. Fr. anal. *rapide*, adj.

Rāpis'trum, *i*, n. (*Rāpa*, the turnip; from the resemblance of its leaves.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliculosa.* A name for the *Crambe Hispanica*, and *Crambe Orientalis.*

Rap'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Răpio*, to take by violence.) A violent taker away of anything. *Ornithol.* Applied to an Order (*Raptores*, nom. pl.) of birds; also called *Accipitres* and *Rapaces.* Fr. syn. *rapace*, m,

Rap'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Răpio*, to seize suddenly.) A sudden or violent seizure. Fr. syn. *saisie*, f.

Rap'tus Hæmorrhă'gĭcus. *Med.,Pathol.* Term for the outbreaking of a hemorrhage: hemorrhagic seizure.

Rap'tus Nervōrum. *Med., Pathol.* A term for cramp: a seizure of the nerves. Fr. syn. *crampe*, f. Germ. syn. *Krampf*, m.

Rāpum, *i*, n. (Ῥάπυς.) *Bot.* The turnip, or root of the *Brassica rapa.* See *Rapa, Rapus.*

Rāpun'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Rāpa*, the turnip.) *Bot.* Trivial name of a species of *Campanula.*

Rāpun'cŭlus Cornicŭlātus. *Bot.* A name for the *Phyteuma orbiculare*, or horned rampion.

Rāpun'cŭlus Virgĭniānus. *Bot.* A name for the *Lobelia syphilitica*, or blue cardinal flower. Fr. syn. *lobélie syphilitique.* Germ. syn. *Heilsame*, f.

Rāpus, *i*, m. *Bot.* Same as *Rapa* and *Rapum.*

Rāpus Supīnus. *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Tetanus opisthotonus.*

Rarefac'tion. (*Rārus*, thin; *făcio*, to make.) Term for the act or state of any medium being made thin, or expanded, or rarefied by the application of heat. *Rārĕfac'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *rarefaction*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdunnung*, f.

Rārĭcos'tus, *a, um.* (*Rārus*, few; *costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Of which the surface is relieved by a small number of ribs, as the *Scalaria raricosta.* Fr. anal. *raricosté*, adj.

Rāriflam'mus, *a, um.* (*Rārus*, few; *flamma*, a flame.) *Bot.* Marked with distant spots imitating flames, as the *Venus rariflamma.* Fr. anal. *rariflammé*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenigflammigt*, adj.

Rāriflōrus, *a, um.* (*Rārus*, few; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* (*Rārus*, few; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having few and much-scattered flowers, as the *Astragalus rariflorus:* rariflo'rous. Fr. anal. *rariflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenigblümig*, adj.

Rārĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Rārus*, few; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having few leaves: rarifo'lious. Fr. anal. *rarifeuillé*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenigblüthig*, adj.

Rāriplĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Rārus*, few; *plĭca*, a plait or fold.) *Zoöl.* Having few plaits or folds, as the *Unio rariplicata.* Fr. anal. *rariplessé*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenigfältig*, adj.

Rārispīnōsus, *a, um.* (*Rārus*, few; *spīna*, a spine or thorn.) *Zoöl.* Having few spines, as the *Murex rarispinosa:* rarispi'nous. Fr. anal. *rariépineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenigdarnig*, adj.

Rāristellātus, *a, um.* (*Rārus*, few; *stella*, a star.) *Zoöl.* Having few stars, as the *Astræa raristellata.* Fr. anal. *rariétoilé*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenigsternig*, adj.

Rārĭsulcātus, *a, um.* (*Rārus*, few; *sulcus*, a furrow.) *Zoöl.* Having few furrows, as the *Unio rarisulcata.* Fr. syn. *rarisilonné*, adj. Germ. syn. *wenigfürcht*, adj.

Rasa. *Chem.* Term for *Stannum*, or tin. *M. Med.* Old term the same as *Resina.*

Rasaheti. *Chem.* Old term for *Æs ustum*, or burnt brass.

Rascēta, *æ*, f. *Anat.* Old term the same as *Brachiāle*, or *Carpus;* also, as *Tarsus.*

Rasetta. See *Rasceta.*

Rash. *Med., Pathol.* The common name for an irruption on the skin. See *Exanthema.* Fr. syn. *exanthème*, f. Germ. syn. *Exanthem*, n.

Rāsor, *ōris*, m. (*Rādo*, to scrape.) A scraper. *Ornithol.* Applied to an Order (*Rasores*, nom. pl.) of birds which scrape the ground for their food; also called *Gallinaceæ.*

Rāsōrium, *ii*, n. (*Rādo*, to scrape.) *Med., Surg.* Old name the same as *Raspatorium.*

Rasp. (Fr. *Rasper*, to file.) *Med., Surg.* See *Rugine.*

Rasp Sound. *Med.* Common name for the *Bruit de rape.*

Raspātōrium, *ii*, n. (*Rādo*, to scrape.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument for rasping bones: a rasp'atory. See *Radula, Rasorium, Scalprum.* Fr. anal. *raspatoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Raspel*, f.

Raspberry. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Rubus idæus.* Fr. syn. *framboise*, f. Germ. syn. *Himbeere*, f.

Rasteta. The same as *Rasceta*, according to Paracelsus, *de Urin.*, or *Rasetta*, Bartholinus, iv. 20.

Rastul. *Chem.* Old term for *Sal.* Ruland and Johnson.

Rāsūra, *æ*, f. (*Rādo*, to shave, or scrape.) *Med.* A shaving or scraping from any substance. See *Ramentum.* Fr. syn. *ratissure*, f. Germ. syn. *Rasiren*, n.; *Schaben*, n.

Rāsus, *a, um.* (*Rādor*, to be shaven, or scraped.) *Med.* Shaven down; scraped so as to be reduced to minute particles. Fr. syn. *ratissé*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschabet*, adj.

Rătăfi'a, *æ*, f. } (*Răta fiat*, that which is ap-
Rătĭfi'a, *æ*, f. } proved.) Name of a certain strong liquor made by embuing ardent spirits with the flavour of various fruits.

Ratanhia. See *Rhatania.*

Rătio, *onis*, f. (*Reor*, to suppose or imagine.) A rational cause, or ground: a rea'son. *Geom.* The proportion which one magnitude bears to another of the same kind with respect to quantity. *Rătio, ōnis*, f. Fr. syn. *proportion*, f. Germ. syn. *Verhaltniss*, f. *Med., Physiol.* Reason, or the power of judging or thinking; rationality; mind; intellect, or understanding. Fr. anal. *raison*, f. Germ. syn. *Vernunft*, f.; *Verstand*, f.

Rătio Mĕden'di. *Med.* Term for the cause or means of healing. Germ. syn. *Heilmethode*, f.

Rătītus, *a, um.* (*Rătis*, a ship without a keel, a raft.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Merrem and Ranzani to an Order (*Ratitæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Aves*, the *sternum* of which is without a *carina*. Fr. anal. *ratite*, adj.

Ratĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (Barbarous Latin, *ratus*, a rat; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Devouring or eating rats: rati'vorous. Fr. anal. *rativore*, adj.

Rat's Bane. *Chem.* Common name for arsenious acid. *M. Med.* A term applied to the seed of the *Strychnos nux vomica*. Fr. syn. *mort-au-rat*. Germ. syn. *weisse Rattenpulver*.

Rattle. (Sax. *Hrutan*, to make a noise.) *Med., Pathol.* See *Rále*.

Rattle-snake. *Zoöl.* Common name for the genus *Crotalus*, which see. Fr. syn. *crotale*, m. Germ. syn. *Klapperschlange*, f.

Rattle-snake Milkwort. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Polygala senega*. Fr. anal. *polygale de Virginie*. Germ. syn. *Klapperschlangenwurz*, n.

Rattles. *Med., Pathol.* The vulgar term for the rattling sound in the throat of dying persons, arising from the accumulation of mucus, or purulent matter in the *bronchia*, etc.

Rauce'do. (*Raucus*, hoarse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hoarseness, caused by an inflamed state of the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea. Fr. syn. *enrouement*, m. Germ syn. *Heiserkeit*, f.

Rauwolfie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (*Rauwolfieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Apocyneæ*, having the *Rauwolfia* for their type. Fr. anal. *rauwolfié*, adj.

Raved. *M. Med.* Old name for *Rhabarbarum*. Schröderus. Castellus.

Raw, Process of. *Anat.* A term for the *processus gracilis* of the *malleus*, one of the small bones of the ear.

Raxach. *M. Med.* Old term for gum ammoniac. Schröderus. Castellus.

Ray. (Fr. *Rayon*, a beam, or ray of the sun.) *Bot.* Term for the collection of florets in the circumference of certain flowers, external to and inclosing the disc, as the white florets in the daisy. *Ichthyol.* Applied to the bony, or cartilaginous formations, more or less numerous, which support membranous fins and form a rude analogy to fingers and toes; they are of two kinds, consisting either of a single bony piece, generally hard and pointed, sometimes flexible and elastic, divided longitudinally and called spinous rays, or of many small articulations, usually divided into branches at their extremities and termed soft, articulated or branched rays; also, applied to similar objects on each side of the hyoid bone, which support the branchial membrane. Also, common name for the genus *Raia*. *Nat. Philos.* A single radiation from a body which sends out emissions in all directions. *Rā'dius, ii*, m. Fr. anal. *rayon*, m. Germ. syn. *Strahl*, m.

Ray, Sharp-nosed. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Raia oxyrinchus*. Fr. syn. *raie oxyrinque*.

Razor. (*Rādo*, to shave.) *Med., Surg.* A well-known instrument for shaving with. See *Novacula*.

Re-a'gent. (*Re-ăgo*, to act by turn.) *Chem.* That which is used for detecting the presence of other bodies; a test. *Re-agens, entis*, m. Fr. syn. *reactis*, m. Germ. syn. *ein gegenwirkendes Mittel*.

Re-ac'tion. (*Re-ăgo*, to act by turn.) An action arising in opposition to another which has preceded. *Chem.* Term for the state or process of applying a reagent, or test for detecting the presence of certain other bodies. *Med., Physiol.* Applied (but improperly) to the effect produced on glands subjected to an irritant by which their secreting property is increased. *Re-ac'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *réaction*, f. Germ. syn. *Gegenwirkung*, f.; *Rückwirkung*, f.

Reäl'gar. *Chem.* Common name for the protosulphuret of arsenic; also called *Arsenicum rubrum factitium, Auripigmentum rubrum*. See *Andarib, Arlada, Arladar, Sandaracha Græcorum*.

Reaumurie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Reaumurieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having the *Reaumuria* for their type. Fr. anal. *reaumurié*, adj.

Rebis. *Med., Physiol.* A Paracelsian term for the excrements or feces of the belly. Fr. syn. *excréments*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *die Excremente auswurfe*.

Rebisola. *Med., Pharm.* Old term for an *arcanum urinæ ad icteritium*, or nostrum obtained by boiling and straining the urine and then letting it rest for three days, when it deposits certain crystals (*lapillos rebisoleos*); these are also recommended by Dornæus for the diseases of miners. Ruland and Johnson *in Lex. Paracels.* iii. 17.

Rebolea. *Med.* Old term the same as *Mumia*. Ruland.

Rebona. *Med.* Old term for *Stercus adustum*, or dried alvine excrement, or feces; also, for *Mumia*. Ruland, Dornæus and Johnson.

Rebus. Old term for the *ultima rerum materia*. Ruland, Dornæus and Johnson.

Receiver. *Chem.* A vessel fitted to the neck, or beak of a retort, alembic, or the like, for receiving the product of distillation. See *Excipulum*. Fr. and Germ. syn. *récipient*, m.

Recep'ta, *æ*, f. *Med., Pharm.* A barbarous term for a *formula* of a remedy or medicine prescribed by a medical practitioner, or for such as occurs in a dispensatory. Scherbius, *Thes. Med. Disp.* x. § 2, says, that to write long prescriptions (*receptas*), for the most part, does not seem so much to pertain to the safety or well-being of the sick as, perhaps, to vain glory and for purposes of gain; also called *Receptum*. See *Recipe*.

Rĕceptācŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Receptācŭlum*, a receptacle.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the style when, in place of being attached to the ovary, it is inserted upon the plain receptacle, as in the *Borrago;* and, according to Desvaux, to the nectary when situated on the receptacle: recepta'cular. Fr. anal. *récceptaculaire*, adj.

Rĕceptācŭlum, *i*, n. (*Rĕcīpio*, to receive.) A recep'tacle. *Bot.* The common basis on which the parts of fructification are connected. See *Cisterna Chyli*, *Cisterna Lumbaris*. Fr. anal. *receptacle*, m. Germ. syn. *Behälter*, m.; *Fruchtboden*, m.

Rĕceptācŭlum Chȳli. *Anat.* The receptacle of the chyle, or the somewhat expanded lower portion of the thoracic duct; also called *Diversorium*. Fr. syn. *citerne du chyle*. Germ. syn. *Milchsaftsbehälter*, m.

Rĕceptārii. (N. pl. of *Rĕceptārius*, *a*, *um*.) Old term applied by Langius, ii. *ep.* 23, to "*Medici* or physicians, who, without any reasoning of their own, collect and take from pharmacopœias, etc., entire *fasciculi* of *formulæ*" (*receptorum*. See *Recepta*,) "with which they might load a cart."

Receptum. *Med.* See *Recepta*.

Rĕces'sus, *ūs*, m. (*Rĕcēdo*, to retire or give way.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Old term the same as *Apostasis*.

Recha. *Chem.* Old term for *Marmor*, or marble. Ruland and Johnson.

Rĕ'cĭpe. (Imperative mood of *rĕcĭpio*, to take.) *Med.* A word constantly used in abbreviated form, ℞, as the commencement of *formulæ* of remedies; it corresponds with the ancient word *Sume*, which was always written entire, as is seen in very old *formulæ*. See *R*.

Reclination. (*Reclīno*, to lie upon.) *Anat.* A voluntary movement of the muscles. See *Cataclisis*. *Med., Surg.* Term for one of the operations for cataract, in which the lens is thrown backwards into the middle and towards the bottom of the vitreous humour, so that its ascent behind the pupil will not again happen. *Reclīnātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *réclination*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurückbeugung*, f.

Reclīnātus, *a*, *um*. (*Reclīno*, to lie upon.) *Bot.* Bending downwards; reclining: recli'nate. Fr. anal. *récliné*, adj. Germ. syn. *niedergebogen*, adj.

Reclūsor, *ōris*, m. (*Reclūdo*, to open.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Levator palpebræ superioris*, and termed *R. palpebrarum*, the opener of the eyelids.

Reclūsus, *a*, *um*. (*Reclūdo*, to open or reveal.) *Bot.* Applied to the vegetable embryo when it is contained in the perisperms, as in the *Anagallis arvensis*: recluse. Fr. anal. *reclus*, adj.

Rĕconvălescen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Re*, again; *convălesco*, to recover health.) *Med.* The state of recovered or renewed health: reconvales'cence. See *Refectio*. Fr. anal. *réconvalescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiedergenesung*, f.

Recrēmen'tum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Old term for *Scoria*, or dross of metals. Ruland and Johnson. *Physiol.* Formerly used the same as *Excrementum*: re'crement. Fr. *recrément*, m. Germ. syn. *Auswurf*, m.

Recrudes'cence. (*Recrūdesco*, to wax new, worse, or sore.) Growing worse, or sore again. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to the period in certain diseases when the pain extends from the part first affected towards the central portions of the body, as the sense of pain communicated in *hydrophobia*, after the original wound, by which the virus creating the disease was imbibed, has quite healed. Fr. syn. *l'action de se rouvrir*. Germ. syn. *das Wiederaufbrechen einer Wunde; die Rückkehr des Schmerzes*.

Rectal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Rectum*, the straight gut; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Proctalgia*, or pain of the *anus* or of the *rectum*: rectal'gy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Rectalgie*, f.

Rectan'gle. (*Rectus*, right; *angŭlus*, an angle.) *Geom.* A right angle, or corner; applied to a parallelogram whose angles are right, or to a square whose sides as well as angles are all equal. *Rectan'gŭlus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *rectangle*, m. Germ. syn. *Rechtwinkel*, m.

Rectangŭlāris, *is*, *e*. (*Rectus*, straight; *angŭlus*, an angle.) *Crystall.* Applied by Brochart to a prism, the dihedral, lateral angles of which are always equal: rectan'gular. Fr. anal. *rectangulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *rechtwinkelig*, adj.

Rectem'bryus, *a*, *um*. (*Rectus*, straight; *embryon*, an embryo.) *Bot.* Applied to a Section (*Rectembryæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by de Candolle, of the *Leguminosæ*, and which contains those the radicle of the embryo of which is straight. Fr. anal. *rectembryé*, adj.

Rectĭcor'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Rectus*, straight; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Section (*Recticornes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera Rhyncophora*, having straight *antennæ*. Fr. anal. *recticorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *geradhornig*, adj.

Rectĭfĭcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Rectĭfĭco*, to make right.) *Chem.* Term for a second distillation in which substances are purified by their more volatile parts being raised by heat carefully managed: rectifica'tion. Fr. anal. *rectification*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbesserung*, f.

Rectĭfĭcātus, *a*, *um*. (*Rectĭfĭco*, to make right.) *Chem.* Made more pure, or stronger; rectified. Fr. anal. *rectifié*, adj. Germ. syn. *rectificirt*, adj.; *verbessert*, adj.

Rectified Spirit. *M. Med.* See *Spiritus Rectificatus*.

Rectiflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Rectus*, straight; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidium* of the *Synantheræ*, when all the flowers that constitute it are parallel to its axis: rectiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *rectiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *geradblümig*, adj.

Recti'grădus, *a*, *um*. (*Rectus*, straight; *grădior*, to walk.) *Entomol.* Applied to spiders which, in their march, walk always straight before them: rec'tigrade. Fr. anal. *rectigrade*, adj. Germ. syn. *geradschrittig*, adj.

Rectĭlīneus, *a*, *um*. (*Rectus*, straight; *līnea*, a line.) *Bot.* Lengthened in a straight line and presenting neither curves nor sinuosities, as the *aculei* of the *Rosa spinosissima*, the *antheræ* of the *Datura arborea*, etc.: rectili'neous. Fr. anal. *rectiligne*, adj. Germ. syn. *geradlinig*, adj.

Rectĭner'vis, *is*, *e*. (*Rectus*, straight; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves the nervures of which are prolonged in a straight line, as of the *Betula alnus*. Fr. anal. *rectinerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *geradnervig*, adj.

Rectiros'tris, *is, e.* (*Rectus,* straight; *rostrum,* a beak.) *Conchol., Ornithol., Zoöl.* Applied to shells, as the *Rostellaria rectirostris;* to birds, as the *Dendrocopus rectirostris;* to *crustaceæ,* as the *Daphnia rectirostris:* rectiro'strate. Fr. anal. *rectirostre,* adj. Germ. syn. *geradschnabelig,* adj.

Rectītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Rectum,* the straight gut; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *rectum.* See *Proctitis.*

Rectius'cŭlus, *a, um.* (*Rectus,* straight; terminal *-ŭlus.*) That which is almost but not completely straight: rectius'culous. Fr. anal. *rectiuscule,* adj.

Rectostenosis. See, as more correct, *Proctostenosis.*

Rec'trix, *trīcis,* f. (*Rĕgo,* to rule, or guide.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the plumes (nom. pl.) of the tail of birds. Fr. anal. *rectrice,* f. Germ. syn. *Schwanzfeder,* f.; *Steuerfeder,* f.

Rec'tum, *i,* n. (*Rectus,* right, or straight; because it was erroneously supposed to be straight.) *Anat.* A term for the last portion of the large intestine, terminating at the *anus.* See *Apeuthysmenos, Archos, Longanon.* Fr. anal. *rectum,* m. Germ. syn. *Mastdarm,* m.

Rec'tus, *a, um.* (*Rĕgo,* to rule, or govern.) *Anat., Bot.* Right; straight; applied to muscles and to parts of plants from their direction. See *Obelæus.* Fr. syn. *droit,* adj. Germ. syn. *gerade,* adj.

Rĕcur'rens, *entis,* part. (*Rĕcurro,* to run back.) *Anat.* Turning or running back; applied to a nerve and to branches of arteries, nerves, etc., from their course: recur'rent. Fr. anal. *recurrent,* adj. Germ. syn. *zurücklaufend,* part. adj.

Rĕcurvātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Re,* again; *curvo,* to bend.) *Anat., Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a bending backwards; applied to the vertebral column: recurva'tion. Fr. anal. *récurvation,* f. Germ. syn. *Rückwärtsbiegung,* f.

Rĕcurvātus, *a, um.* } (*Rĕcurvo,* to bend back.)
Rĕcur'vus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Bent, or bowed backwards; reflected: recur'vate. Fr. anal. *recourbé,* adj. Germ. syn. *gekrümmt,* adj.; *abwärts gebogen.*

Rĕcurvifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Rĕcurvus,* bent backwards; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves recurved or reflected at their extremity, as the *Saxifraga recurvifolia:* recurvifo'lious. Fr. anal. *récurvifolié,* adj. Germ. syn. *gekrümmtblättrig,* adj.

Rĕcurvĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Rĕcurvus,* bent backwards; *rostrum,* a beak.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Weissia recurvirostris,* because its opercules are prolonged into a somewhat arched beak. *Ornithol.* Having the beak bent downwards, as the *Œdicnemus recurvirostris, Anas recurvirostris:* recurviros'trate. Fr. anal. *récurvirostre,* adj. Germ. syn. *gekrümmtschnabelig,* adj.

Rĕcŭtītio, *ōnis,* f. (*Re,* back; *cŭtis,* the skin.) *Med., Surg.* Old term for an operation or expedient by which a defect of the prepuce, whether circumcised, destroyed by disease, or naturally absent, might be renewed, the instrument for accomplishing which was called *Spathester,* according to D. Ammannus; but Johannes Rhodius well wrote that in *Recutiti* the prepuce never could be restored either spontaneously or by art. Fr. anal. *récutition,* f. Germ. syn. *an der (Vor-)Haut beschnittung.*

Rĕcŭtītus, *a, um.* (*Re,* back again; *cūtis,* the skin.) *Med., Surg.* By *senecdoche,* this term is applied to one in whom the prepuce is cut off; properly, however, it means one in whom the skin is turned backwards from the glans, because the portion of skin left after ablation of the prepuce is retracted; it also means circumcised, or having the skin exulcerated; also, applied formerly to him that was without a prepuce, and in whom it had new-grown again. See *Recutitio.* Fr. anal. *recutite,* adj. Germ. syn. *an der (Vor-)Haut beschnitten.*

Red. (Sax. *Reád.*) A lively colour representing the quality of fire. *Rūber, bra, brum.* See *Phœniceus.* Fr. syn. *rouge,* adj. Germ. syn. *roth,* adj.

Red Behen. *Bot.* A common name for the *Statice limonium,* or sea-thrift.

Red, Blood. *Nat. Philos.* See *Sanguineus.*

Red, Bright. *Nat. Philos.* See *Puniceus.*

Red Cedar. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Juniperus Virginiana* (Pharm. U.S.A.).

Red, Dark. *Nat. Philos.* See *Atrorubeus.*

Red, Dull. *Nat. Philos.* See *Miniatus.*

Red Earth. *Chem.* Common name for the *Terra rubra.* See *Azaa.*

Red, Fiery. *Nat. Philos.* See *Rutilus.*

Red Gown. } *Med., Pathol.* Popular terms for
Red Gum. } the disease *Strophulus intertinctus,* the first, because the skin when covered by the characteristic *papulæ* resembles some printed cotton, or other stuff; the latter, from the general red appearance of the *papulæ,* elevated above the cuticle and distinct from each other.

Red Gum, Rank. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the *Strophulus confertus.*

Red Lead. *Chem.* Common name for *Minium,* or the red oxide of lead. See *Cauda Vulpis, Rubicundi Miltos.* Fr. syn. *plomb rouge.* Germ. syn. *rothes Bleioxyd.*

Red, Light. *Nat. Philos.* See *Cinnabarinus.*

Red Nightshade. *Bot.* Common name for the *Phytolacca decandra.*

Red Preci'pitate. *M. Med.* The common name for the *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum,* or nitric oxide of mercury. See *Corallatum.*

Red Sandal. }
Red Sanders. } *M. Med.* Common names for the wood of the tree *Pterocarpus santalinus.*
Red Saunders. }

Red-Weed of Virgi'nia. *Bot.* A common name for the *Phytolacca decandra.*

Reddle. *Med., Pharm.* Name of a kind of ochre, or argillaceous earth of a dark red colour; used as antacid and tonic.

Redibia. See *Reduvia.*

Rĕdintegrātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Re,* again; *integer,* entire.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a reforming of a part or organ; complete restitution; regeneration: redintegra'tion. See *Refectio.* Fr. anal. *rédintégration,* f. Germ. syn. *Erneuerung,* f.; *Wiederherstellung,* f.

Rĕdintegrātus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Med., Physiol.* Re-formed; renewed; restored; redin'tegrate. Fr. anal. *rédintégré,*

adj. Germ. syn. *erneuert*, adj.; *wiederhergestellt*, adj.

Redivia. See *Reduvia.*

Redness. See *Rubedo, Rubor.*

Redubia. See *Reduvia.*

Reduc. *Chem.* Old term for a flux or powder by which calcined metals or minerals are melted, again reducing them to a metallic *regulus;* also called *Redux.*

Reduc'tion. (*Rĕdūco*, to bring back.) *Chem.* The process by which metals that may have been changed or disguised by a union with other substances, are restored to their metallic state. *Med., Surg.* The returning of a dislocated bone into its natural situation is so termed. *Rĕduc'tio, ōnis*, f. See *Apothesis, Arthrombole, Catartismus, Catastasis, Catatasis, Cathedrysis, Diorthosis, Embole, Mochlia, Perisphalsis.* Fr. anal. *réduction*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiederherstellung*, f.

Rĕduc'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Rĕdūco*, to bring back.) *Anat.* A bringer or leader back; applied to a muscle of the vertebral column. Fr. anal. *réducteur*, m. Germ. syn. *Rückführer*, m.

Rĕdun'dans, *antis*, part. (*Rĕdundo*, to overflow.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Terassac to certain *helices*, the animal of which is too voluminous for its shell, into which it has difficulty in entering: redun'dant. Fr. anal. *rédondant*, adj. Germ. syn. *überflüssig*, adj.

Reduplica'tion. (*Rĕduplĭco*, to double.) A redoubling; applied to a figure in rhetoric where one verse ends with the same word that the following one begins with. *Med.* Applied to the paroxysms of ague of a double type. *Rĕduplĭcātio, ōnis*, f. See *Anadiplosis.* Fr. anal. *réduplication*, f.

Rĕduplĭcātīvus, *a, um.* (*Rĕduplĭco*, to double.) *Bot., Physiol.* Applied by de Candolle to *æstivation* when the parts of a floral tegument, being rigorously verticillated upon a single row, are disposed in a circle, but each having its replicated border and rolled from the outside, as the petals of certain *Umbelliferæ:* reduplica'tive. Fr. anal. *reduplicatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *verdoppelnd*, part. adj.

Rĕdŭ'via, *æ*, f. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Old term for *Paronychia;* also called *Redibia* and *Redubia.* Keuchen.

Rĕdŭvīnus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Division (*Reduvini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hemiptera Cimicidæ*, having the *Reduvius* for their type. Fr. anal. *réduvine*, adj.

Rĕdux, *ūcis*, m. (*Rĕdūco*, to lead back.) *Chem.* See *Reduc.*

Reed. (Sax. *Hreod.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Arundo phragmites.* See *Donax.*

Reed-mace. *Bot.* Common name for a species of *Typha.*

Rĕfec'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Rĕfĭcio*, to repair or amend.) *Med.* Old term used the same as *Analeptus, Reconvalescentia, Redintegratio:* refec'tion. Fr. anal. *refection*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiederherstellung*, f.

Rĕfectīvus, *a, um.* } (*Rĕfĭcio*, to repair.)
Rĕfĭ'ciens, *entis*, part. } *Med., Pharm.* Renewing or repairing; applied to remedies (*Refectiva* or *Reficientia remedia*); restorative: refec'tive: refi'cient. Fr. anal. *réficient*, adj. Germ. syn. *wiederherstellend*, part. adj.

Reflec'tion. (*Reflecto*, to turn, or bend again.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the phenomenon which takes place when a body, of a certain softness, in meeting another that forms an obstacle to it has the power of resuming its course, or following another direction; or for the turning back of a ray of light when it falls on a hard or polished body in an angle equal to that of its incidence. Fr. anal. *reflexion*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurückwerfung*, f. *Physiol.* Applied to meditation, or a series of thoughts or considerations that succeed each other. Germ. syn. *Nachdenken*, n.; *Ueberlegung*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* Term applied to bending back of the *uterus.* See *Retroversio Uteri.* Also, applied to eversion or bending back of the eyelids. See *Ectropium.* *Reflec'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *réflexion*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurückbeugung*, f.

Reflec'tion, Angle of. *Nat. Philos.* Term for the angle made by the line of direction of the reflected body at the point of contact where it flies off. Fr. anal. *angle de reflexion.* Germ. syn. *Reflexions-Winkel*, m.

Reflec'tive Fa'culties. *Phrenol.* Term for those faculties which produce ideas of abstract relation, or which reflect, ministering to the direction of all the other powers and constituting what we call reason or reflection, viz. Comparison and Causality. Fr. anal. *facultés réflectives.*

Re'flex. (*Reflecto*, to turn, or bend back again.) *Med., Physiol.* A term applied to certain actions and functions of living beings; also to certain of the spinal system of nerves. *Refle'xus, a, um.* See *Reflex Action, Reflex Function*, and *Reflex Spinal Nerves.* Fr. anal. *réfléchi*, adj. Germ. syn. *zurückgebeugt*, adj.

Re'flex Ac'tion. *Med., Physiol.* A term applied to those pathological movements caused by irritation of the origin of the incident spinal nerves, by which the impression is conveyed to the true spinal marrow, and from it is brought back by the reflex spinal nerves producing the movements in question. This may be exemplified in a case of *paraplegia*, if cold or heat be applied to the limb; if the skin be pinched, a hair plucked, or the sole of the foot tickled, a movement will be immediately observed. Reflex actions embrace those formerly called sympathetic, as sneezing, coughing, vomiting, etc. Fr. anal. *action réfléchie.*

Re'flex Arc. *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Diastaltic arc.*

Re'flex Func'tion. *Med., Physiol.* A term applied to certain of the functions of living beings, as distinguished from reflex actions, which are pathological, and not embracing any part of the sympathetic actions of former days, as coughing, sneezing, vomiting, etc., which belong to reflex actions. Fr. anal. *fonction réfléchie.*

Re'flex Spi'nal Nerves. *Med., Physiol.* Applied to those of the spinal system of nerves which convey *motor phænomena* from the true spinal marrow, consequent on impressions

upon, or irritation of the surface of the body, or mucous membranes, brought to it by the incident spinal nerves. See *Spinal System of Nerves.*

Reflexi'bilis, *is, e.* (*Reflexus,* bent back.) That which is susceptible of being bent backwards: refle'xible. Fr. syn. *reflexible,* adj. Germ. syn. *Zurückstrahlungfahig,* adj.

Reflexibi'litas, *ātis,* f. (*Reflecto,* to bend back.) The power or faculty of reflecting. *Nat. Philos.* The reflexibility of the ray of the solar *spectrum* is not always the same, and this circumstance explains, to a certain degree, the blue colour of the heavens, the atmosphere reflecting with greater facility, and, in consequence, in greater quantity the violet, indigo, and blue rays, the whole of which produces that tint: reflexibi'lity. Fr. anal. *reflexibilité,* f. Germ. syn. *Zurückstrahlung,* f.

Reflex'iflōrus, *a, um.* (*Reflexus,* bent back; *flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant having the divisions of the calyx reflected outwards, as the *Jacksonia reflexiflora:* reflexiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *réflexiflore,* adj. Germ. syn. *Zurückgeschlagenblümig,* adj.

Reflе'xus, *a, um.* (*Reflecto,* to turn, or bend back again.) *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* Bent back; reflected: re'flex. See *Recurvatus.* Fr. anal. *réfléchi,* adj.; *rébroussé,* adj. Germ. syn. *zurückgebeugt,* adj.

Reflu'xus, *i,* m. (*Refluo,* to flow back.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the movement of the sea when it retires after the *flux* or flow; the ebb; the re'flux. Fr. anal. *réflux,* m. Germ. syn. *Ebbe,* n.; *Zurückflüss,* m. *Med., Physiol.* Applied to the return of the blood from the head, or from the lower half of the body to the heart. Germ. syn. *der Rückfluss des Bluts.*

Refractārius, *a, um.* (*Refrāgor,* to resist.) *Chem.* Applied to a substance which it is difficult or impossible to melt: refracta'rious. Fr. anal. *réfractaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *schwerflüssig,* adj.; *stringflüssig,* adj.

Refrac'tion. (*Refringo,* to break.) *Nat. Philos.* In dioptrics, the variation of a ray of light from that right line in which its motion would have continued were it not for the resistance made by the thickness of the medium through which it passes. *Refractio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *réfraction,* f. Germ. syn. *Strahlenbrechung,* f.

Refractīvus, *a, um.* (*Refringo,* to break.) *Nat. Philos.* Newton terms *refractive power* that which diaphanous bodies exercise upon the luminous rays to divert them from their primitive direction, and which is an accelerating power acting perpendicularly on the surface of those bodies: refrac'tive. Fr. anal. *réfractif,* adj. Germ. syn. *brechend,* part. adj.

Refrac'tus, *a, um.* (*Refringo,* to break.) Bent, as if broken; refrac'ted. Fr. syn. *qui souffre réfraction.* Germ. syn. *gebrochen,* adj.

Refrangi'bilis, *is, e.* (*Refringo,* to break.) *Nat. Philos.* That which is susceptible of refraction. The different rays of the *spectrum* are not refrangible in the same degree; violet possesses the greatest refrangibility, and red the least: refran'gible. Fr. anal. *réfrangible,* adj. Germ. syn. *brechbar,* adj.

Refrangibi'litas, *ātis,* f. (*Refringo,* to break.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a property of the luminous rays of removing or approaching from the perpendicular, raised to the point of immersion, when they fall obliquely from a diaphanous medium into another: refrangibi'lity. Fr. anal. *réfrangibilité,* f. Germ. syn. *Brechbarkeit,* f.

Refri'gerant. (*Refrīgĕro,* to cool.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines which cool the body, or the blood. *Refrīgĕrans, tis,* part. See *Psychticus, Psygma, Psycterius, Psycticus.* Fr. anal. *réfrigerant,* adj. Germ. syn. *kühlend,* part. adj.

Refrīgĕrātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Refrīgĕro,* to cool.) *Med., Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for the lowering of the temperature of a body by parting with its caloric to the less warm bodies that surround it: refrigera'tion. Fr. anal. *réfrigération,* f.; syn. *refroidissement,* m. Germ. syn. *Abkühlung,* f.; *Erkältung,* f.

Refrīgĕrātōrium, *ii,* n. (*Refrīgĕro,* to cool.) *Chem.* Term for a vessel filled with cool water, for condensing vapours, or cooling substances that are made to pass through it. Fr. syn. *réfrigeratoire,* m.

Refrin'gens, *entis,* part. (*Refringo,* to break.) *Mineral.* The term *refringent faces* is applied to the only two *faces* across which most minerals that have double refraction, present two images of the same object; and *refringent angle* to that which forms the two *faces,* one of which receives the luminous ray which is refracted in the interior of the body, and the other presents to it an issue for its return into the air. *Nat. Philos.* The term *refringent medium* is applied to that which changes the route to the luminous rays at the point where they enter to traverse it. Newton termed the *refringent power* of a body the quotient of its refractile power by its density. Fr. anal. *réfringent,* adj. Germ. syn. *brechend,* part. adj.

Rĕgĕnĕrātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Rĕgĕnĕro,* to beget again.) *Med.* Term the same as *Palingenesia:* regenera'tion. Fr. anal. *régénération,* f. Germ. syn. *Wiedererzeugung,* f.

Rĕ'gĭmen, *ĭnis,* n. (*Rĕgo,* to govern.) *Med.* The plan, or regulation of the diet. Fr. anal. *régime,* m. Germ. syn. *Lebensordnung,* f.

Rēgīna, *æ,* f. (A queen.) *Chem.* Old name for the *Luna philosophorum* or *Lapis philosophicus,* transforming the baser metals, copper, tin, iron, into the purest silver. *Pharm.* A former name of a liquid composition for the eyes; also called *Reparatrix* by Galen.

Rēgīna Prāti. *Bot.* The queen of the meadow; a name for the *Spiræa ulmaria,* or meadow-sweet. Fr. syn. *reine de prairie.* Germ. syn. *Mehlkraut,* n.; *Wiesenköniginn,* f.

Re'gion. (*Rĕgo,* to govern; because a region or district was governed by an appointed officer.) *Anat.* Term for a particular portion of the body according to the division of anatomists; also applied to any portion

in reference to a particular organ, or viscus, as the region of the liver, heart, kidney, etc. *Rē'gio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *région*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gegend*, f.

Rēgius, *a, um.* (*Rex*, a king.) *Chem., Med., Pathol., Pharm.* Royal; regal; applied to metals, diseases, medicines, etc., by way of eminence. Fr. syn. *royal*, adj. Germ. syn. *königlich*, adj.; *herrlich*, adj.

Rēgma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥῆγμα, a rupture.) *Bot.* Term by Mirbel for the dieresilious fruits which are usually freed from their *pannex-terna* at the period of maturity, and which divide themselves into many cells, the two valves opening by an elastic movement. Fr. anal. *regmate*, m.

Rēgŭlāriflōrus, *a, um.* (*Rēgŭlāris*, regular; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidium* and the *discus* of the *Synanthereæ*, when composed of flowers with regular corols: regulariflo'rous. Fr. anal. *régulariflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *regularblüthig*, adj.

Rēgŭlārifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rēgŭlāris*, regular; *forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to corols of the *Synanthereæ* which are slightly regular: regula'riform. Fr. anal. *régulariforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *regularförmig*, adj.

Rēgŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Rēgŭla*, a rule.) *Bot.* Applied to cellular tissue the cellules of which present, in every respect, a form sensibly hexagonal; to flowers in which pieces of the same nature, composing each of the organic systems, are absolutely similar among themselves; and corols, in which the petals or lobes are sensibly equal and similar, whatever their form otherwise; to *calyces* in the same circumstances; to corymbs, the peduncles of which are lengthened in such proportion that all the flowers form an equal surface, plain or convex, as in the *Achillea millefolium*. *Entomol.* Applied to *antennæ* when their articulations follow a progressive order in the modifications which they experience. *Mineral.* Applied to a prism the cutting of which, perpendicular to the axis, is a regular hexagon, or of which two lateral adjacent faces are inclined between them to 120 degrees. *Zoöl.* Applied to an inequivalve shell when all the individuals of the same species are absolutely alike. Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Regularia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Echinodermata Echinoida*, having the mouth and *anus* diametrically opposed to each other: re'gular. Fr. anal. *régulier*, adj. Germ. syn. *regelmässig*, adj.

Rēgŭlīnus, *a, um.* (*Rēgŭlum*, old term for pure metal.) *Chem.* Applied synonymously with *Metallicus:* re'guline. The reguline state of a metal is that of its perfect purity. Fr. anal. *régulin*, adj.

Rēgŭlum, *i*, n. (*Rēgŭlus*, a pure metal.) *Chem.* Formerly employed as a synonyme sometimes of a demi-metal, sometimes of the pure. Fr. anal. *régule*, m.

Rēgŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Rex*, a king.) *Chem.* A term applied to a pure metal which has been reduced from its ore. Fr. anal. *régule*, m Germ. syn. *reguliniches Metall.*

Rēgŭlus Joviālis. *Chem.* Old term for an alloy of antimony and tin.

Rēgŭlus Vĕ'nĕris. *Chem.* Old term for an alloy of antimony and copper.

Regurgĭtātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Re*, again; *gurgĭto*, to swallow.) *Med., Physiol.* Term used synonymously with *Eructatio*. Fr. anal. *régurgitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiederauswurgen*, n.

Rĕlātīvus, *a, um.* (*Rĕfĕro*, to refer.) Having relation to; applied to properties when compared among themselves, in many bodies that are subject to one or more determinate conditions: re'lative. Fr. anal. *rélatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *beziehend*, part. adj.

Relaxa'tion. (*Rĕlaxo*, to loosen.) *Med.* Languor; debility. *Rĕlaxātio, ōnis*, f. See *Chalasis*. Fr. anal. *rélaxation*, f. Germ. syn. *Erschlassung*, f.; *Nachlassen*, n.

Relhanie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a sub-tribe (*Relhanieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Senecionideæ*, having the *Relhania* for their type. Fr. anal. *relhanié*, adj.

Rĕlĭ'quiæ, *ārum*, f. pl. (*Rĕlinquo*, to leave.) Things that are left; remains. *Geol.* Applied to the organic remains found in the earth, as the fossil *Zöophyta*, shells, *Crustaceæ*, etc. Fr. anal. *réliques*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Uberbleibsel*, n. pl.; *Uberrest*, m. pl.

Rēma, *ătis*, n. ((*Rēmus*, an oar.) *Zoöl.* Term by Savigny applied to two parts, the one superior, the other inferior to the lateral line, which present appendages at the sides of the rings of certain *Chetopoda*, as the *Nereis*, because they appear effectually to serve the animal in swimming. See *Latirematus*. Fr. anal. *rame*, f.

Remansio. The same as *Emansio*.

Rĕmĕ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Re*, back; *mĕdeor*, to heal or cure.) *Med.* That which is employed in the treatment of diseases, whether palliative, preventive, or curative: a re'medy. See *Rhyona*. Fr. anal. *remède*, m. Germ. syn. *Arzeneimittel*, n.; *Heilmittel*, n.

Rĕmĕ'dium Dīvīnum. *Bot., Med.* A term formerly applied to the *Imperatoria ostruthium*, from its supposed efficacy.

Rēmĭfer, *a, um.** } (*Rēmus*, an oar.) *Zoöl.*
Rēmĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* } Having a *rema;* applied to the *Sorex remifer*, because its tail is flat and like a *rema* at its extremity: remi'ferous. Fr. anal. *rémifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *rudertragend*, part. adj.

Rēmĭges, f. pl. (*Rēmĭgo*, to row.) *Ornithol.* Applied to lengthened, strong, and stiff feathers in the wings, which answer the purpose of oars. Fr. anal. *rémiges*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Ruderfedern*, f. pl.; *Schwingfedern*, f. pl.

Rēmĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Rēmus*, an oar; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having feet like oars, because of the broad hairs which garnish them, as those of the *Culex remipes*. Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Remipedes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera* having *tarsi* proper for natation: re'mipede. See *Nectopodus*. Fr. anal. *rémipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *ruderfüssig*, adj.

Remis'sion of Disease. *Med.* See *Diadosis, Endosis.*

Rēmĭtar'sus, *a, um.* (*Rēmus,* an oar; *tarsus.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Remitarsi,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Hemiptera,* having their hind feet formed so as to enable them to swim. See *Hydrocoreus.* Fr. anal. *rémitarse,* f. Germ. syn. *ruderfuss-wurzelig,* adj.

Remit'tent. (*Rĕmitto,* to abate.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to disorders the symptoms of which abate considerably and then return again and again until the disease is overcome, or proves fatal. *Rĕmit'tens, tis,* part. See *Anetus.* Fr. anal. *rémittent,* adj. Germ. syn. *nachlassend,* adj.; *remitterend,* part. adj.

Remit'tent Fe'ver. *Med., Pathol.* A fever in which the common symptoms of febrile action very perceptibly increase in violence, at least once in every twenty-four hours, and then abate. See *Carcarus, Epanetus.* Fr. anal. *fièvre remittente.* Germ. syn. *nachlassendes,* or *remitterendes Fieber.*

Rĕ'mŏra, *æ,* f. (*Rĕmŏror,* to hinder.) A hindrance or obstruction. *Ichthyol.* The specific name of a certain sea-fish, the *Echenus remora.* *Surg.* Old name of an instrument invented by Hildanus, *Cent.* v. *Obs.* 86, and described by Scultetus, i. *tab.* xxiii. *fig.* 3. Fr. anal. *rémora,* m.

Rĕ'mŏra Ara'tri. *Bot.* A name for the *Ononis spinosa,* or rest-harrow. Fr. syn. *arrête-bœuf,* m. Germ. syn. *Ochsenkraut,* n.; *Stahlkraut,* n.

Rĕmōtĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Rĕmōtus,* distant; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves that are distant from each other, as in the *Borreria remotifolia:* remotifo'lious. Fr. anal. *rémotifolié,* adj. Germ. syn. *entfernt-blättrig,* adj.

Rĕmōtīvus, *a, um.* (*Rĕmŏveo,* to remove.) *Bot.* Applied to germination when the episperm is withdrawn from the sheath of the cotyledon or from its vaginiform prolongation, by a lengthening of the cotyledons of which it envelopes the summit. This is observed in a certain number of monocotyledonous plants. Fr. anal. *rémotif,* adj. Germ. syn. *entfernt,* adj.

Rĕmōtus, *a, um.* (*Rĕmŏveo,* to withdraw.) *Bot.* At a distance from each other; applied to the whorls of flowers, leaves, etc. *Pathol.* Applied to the causes of diseases, as distinct from those termed proximate: remo'te. Fr. syn. *éloigné,* adj. Germ. syn. *entfernt,* adj.

Rĕmŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Rēmus,* an oar.) *Anat.* Term for the narrow posterior portion of a rib. Fr. anal. *rémule,* m. Germ. syn. *das kleine Ruder; der lichtere Theil der Rippen.*

Ren, *ēnis,* m. (Ῥέω, to flow; because the urine flows from them.) *Anat.* The kidney, or organ by which the urine is secreted. Fr. anal. *rein,* m. Germ. syn. *Niere,* f.

Re'nal. (*Ren,* the kidney.) *Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to the kidney. *Rēnālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *rénal,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu den nieren gehörig.*

Re'nal A'poplexy. *Med., Pathol.* Another term for the disease *Ischuria renalis,* which see. Fr. anal. *apoplexie rénale.*

Re'nal Cal'culus. *Med., Pathol.* A concretion of the kidney. See *Nephrolithos.* Fr. anal. *calcul rénal.*

Re'nal Glands. *Anat.* Term for the suprarenal glands or capsules; called also atrabiliary capsules. *Glan'dŭlæ Rēnāles.* See *Atrabiliary, Succenturiatus.* Fr. syn. *capsules surrénales.* Germ. syn. *Nebennieren,* f. pl.

Rēnārius, *a, um.* (*Ren,* the kidney.) *Bot.* Applied to a plane that is round and divided into two large obtuse lobes at its base, as the leaves of the *Asarum Europæum,* the stipules of the *Salix Capræa:* rena'rious. Fr. anal. *rénaire,* adj.

Reneal'mia Cardămōmum. *M. Med.* The systematic name, according to the pharmacopœia (E.), of the plant which yields cardamom seeds.

Rēnĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Ren,* the kidney; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having reniform leaves, as the *Læflingia renifolia:* renifo'lious. Fr. anal. *rénifolié,* adj. Germ. syn. *nierenblättrig,* adj.

Re'niform. (*Ren,* the kidney; *forma,* resemblance.) Kidney-shaped; or formed like the kidney. *Anat.* Applied to parts so formed. *Bot.* Applied to seeds, leaves, etc., of this resemblance. *Rēnĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *réniforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *nierenförmig,* adj.

Rēnĭpustŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Ren,* the kidney; *pustŭla,* a pustule.) *Entomol.* Marked with spots in the form of kidneys, having the appearance of pustules: renipus'tulate. Fr. anal. *rénipustulé,* adj. Germ. syn. *nierenförmig eiterblättrig,* adj.

Rennet, Colt's. See *Hippace.*

Rĕ'nuens, *tis,* part. (*Rĕnuo,* to nod the head backwards.) *Anat.* Old term applied to the *Rectus capitis posticus,* major and minor (*Renuentes*) muscles, from their office: re'nuent. Fr. anal. *rénuent,* adj.

Rĕpan'dĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*Rĕpando,* to bow backwards.) *Med., Surg.* Old term for *Lordosis,* or recurvation. Fr. anal. *repandité,* f.; syn. *penchement,* m.

Rĕpan'dus, *a, um.* (*Re,* again; *pando,* to bow down.) *Bot.* Bending down, or waved; serpentine: re'pand; applied to leaves, etc. Fr. syn. *penchant,* adj. Germ. syn. *bergend,* part. adj.

Repel'lent. (*Rĕpello,* to beat back.) *Med.* Driving back, or causing diseases to recede; applied to medicines of this character. *Rĕpel'lens, tis,* part. See *Stallicus.* Fr. syn. *répercussif,* adj. Germ. syn. *zertreibend,* part. adj.

Rēpens, *tis,* part. (*Rēpo,* to creep, from ἕρπω.) *Bot.* Growing on the earth; creeping; applied to plants, the stems of which grow near to the earth, as if they creeped on its surface; also to roots that send off transverse shoots: re'pent. Fr. syn. *rampant,* adj. Germ. syn. *kriechend,* part. adj.; *schleichend,* part. adj.

Rĕpentīnus, *a, um.* (*Rēpens,* adj., coming unawares.) *Med., Pathol.* Suddenly happening or appearing; applied to diseases. Fr. anal. *repentine,* adj. Germ. syn. *plötzlich erscheinend.*

Repercus'sion. (*Rĕpercŭtio*, to beat back.) *Obstet.* A term proposed to be substituted for the French one, *Ballottement*. *Repercussio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *répercussion*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurückschlagen*, n.; *Zurücktreibung*, f.

Rĕpercū'tiens, *entis*, part. (*Rĕpercŭtio*, to beat back.) *Med., Pharm.* Beating back or repelling; applied to medicines (*Repercutientia medicamenta*) of this quality: repercu'tient. Fr. anal. *répercutient*, adj. Germ. syn. *zurücktreibend*, part. adj.

Reple'tion. (*Repleo*, to fill up.) *Med.* Term for the state, or condition of being full, or gorged. *Replētio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Plenitudo*, *Plerosis*, *Plethora*, *Plexmone*. Fr. anal. *replétion*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiederanfüllung*, f.

Replĭcātīvus, *a*, *um.* (*Replĭco*, to unfold or fold back.) *Bot., Physiol.* Applied by de Candolle to *æstivation* when the floral organs are folded inwards upon themselves, as the stamens of the *Melastoma;* to *prefloration* when the superior part of the leaves contained in the bud is bent back and applied upon the inferior, as in the *Aconitum:* replica'tive. Fr. anal. *replicatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *kriechend*, adj.

Replĭcātus, *a*, *um.* (*Replĭco*, to unfold.) Unfolded so as to form a groove, or channel: re'plicate. Fr. anal. *replié*, adj. Germ. syn. *kriechend*, part. adj.

Rĕpŏsi'tio, *onis*, f. (*Rĕpōno*, to replace.) *Surg.* Old term for the operation by which any member which has been moved from its natural situation by violence or accident is replaced: reposi'tion. See *Restitutio*. Fr. anal. *réposition*, f. Germ. syn. *wiedereinrichtung*, f.; *Zurückschiebung*, f.

Repres'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Reprĭmo*, to press back.) *Med.* Repression, formerly used the same as *Suppressio*. See *Epischeses*. Fr. anal. *répression*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterdrückung*, f.; *Verhinderung*, f.

Reprōduc'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Reprōdūco*, to produce again.) *Nat. Hist., Physiol.* Term for the action by which organized bodies produce others similar, whatever be the manner in which that action is exercised: reproduc'tion. Fr. anal. *reproduction*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiedererersetzung*, f.

Rĕprōductīvus, *a*, *um.* (*Re*, again; *prōdūco*, to produce.) *Nat. Hist., Physiol.* Producing again: reproduc'tive. Fr. anal. *réproductif*, adj. Germ. syn. *wiedererersetzend*, part. adj.; *wiedererersetzung fähig.*

Reptātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Repto*, to creep much.) *Zoöl.* Term for the mode of progression proper to serpents and to certain of the *Invertebrata*, which consists in successively advancing parts of the body to take the place of those that precede them which are borne forwards; creeping: repta'tion. Fr. anal. *reptation*, f. Germ. syn. *Kriechen*, n.

Reptātōrius, *a*, *um.* (*Repto*, to creep much.) *Zoöl.* Having the character of reptation, as the movements of certain *Oscillaria:* rep'tatory. Fr. anal. *reptatoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Kriechen betreffend.*

Rep'tĭlis, *is*, *e.* (*Rēpo*, to creep.) *Zoöl.* Anything that creeps; reptile; applied to a Class (*Reptilia*, nom. pl. n.) of animals which have, either no feet, as the serpents, or feet so short, as the lizards, that they creep with their bodies close to the ground. Fr. anal. *reptile*, adj. Germ. syn. *kriechend*, part. adj.

Reptĭlĭ'vŏrus, *a*, *um.* (*Reptĭlis*, reptile; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Eating or devouring reptiles and all kinds of serpents, as the *Secretarius reptilivorus:* reptili'vorous. Fr. anal. *reptilivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlangefressend*, part. adj.

Repul'sion. (*Rĕpello*, to beat back.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for that power, force, or agency which all matter possesses, and which, when in exercise, causes its particles to separate, and is in constant opposition to attraction. *Rĕpul'sio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *répulsion*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurücktreibung*, f.

Rĕpulsīvus, *a*, *um.* (*Rĕpello*, to repel.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to double refraction when the extraordinary ray is more removed from the axis than the ordinary, and this is situated between it and the axis: repul'sive. Fr. anal. *répulsif*, adj. Germ. syn. *zurückstossend*, part. adj.

Rĕpulsōrius, *a*, *um.* The same as *Repulsivus*.

Rĕpurgātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Rĕpurgo*, to make clean again.) *Med.* Old term applied by Galen, either to the freeing of the cutaneous pores, or to purging by *sputum:* re-purga'tion. See *Anacatharsis*. Fr. anal. *répurgation*, f.

Res, *ei*, f. (Uncertain.) A thing; the matter, cause, case, or suit in law. Fr. syn. *chose*, f. Germ. syn. *Ding*, n.

Res Nātūrāles. *Med., Physiol.* The naturals, or natural things; comprehending, according to Boerhaave, life, its cause and its effects, which remain in some degree notwithstanding all disease. Fr. syn. *choses naturales*.

Res Non-nātūrāles. *Physiol.* The non-naturals, or non-natural things; a term signifying those principal things and substances which though they do not form components of the body, still are necessary to its existence, they are "six in number, viz. air, meat and drink, motion and rest, sleep and wakefulness, and lastly, the *secreta* and *retenta*. They are called non-natural, because any excess in respect to them occasions disorder." *Greenhill*, from *Blancard's Lex. Med.* See *Necessariæ Res*. Fr. syn. *choses non-naturales*.

Rescis'sion. (*Rescindo*, to cut in sunder.) *Surg.* A term for repeated amputation; a cutting off again. *Rescis'sio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *réscission*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufdehnung*, f.; *Umstopffung*, f.

Resec'tion. (*Rĕsĕco*, to pare, or cut off.) *Surg.* Term for a variety of amputation. *Rĕsec'tio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *résection*, f. Germ. syn. *Wegschneiden*, n.

Resedāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Resedaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by de Candolle, having the *Reseda* for their type: reseda'ceous. Fr. anal. *résédacé*, adj.

Resela Luteŏla. *Bot.* A name of Linnæus, for weld, or woad, used as a yellow dye.

Rĕsĭden'tia, æ, f. (*Rĕsĭdĕo*, to sit down.) *Med.* Old term used the same as *Subsidentia*, as in the urine. See *Hypostasis*. Fr. anal. *résidence*, f. Germ. syn. *Bodensatz*, m.

Resin. *M. Med., Pharm.* See *Resina*.

Re'sin, Elas'tic. A name for caoutchouc. Fr. syn. *résine élastique*.

Re'sin of Copper. *Chem.* Name given by Boyle to the protochloride of copper from its appearance. Fr. syn. *résine de cuivre*.

Rēsīna, æ, f. (Ῥητίνη, from ῥέω, to flow; because it is exuded from trees.) *M. Med., Pharm.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for a vegetable, solid, inflammatory substance, soluble in alcohol and in oil but not in water, and yielding a large quantity of soot by combustion; the residuum of the turpentines of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies:* re'sin. See *Peucine*. Fr. anal. *résine*, f. Germ. syn. *Harz*, n.

Rēsīna Al'ba. *M. Med.* White resin; being the inspissated juice obtained by exudation from incisions in the bark of the *Pinus sylvestris*, etc.; also the residuum of the distillation of turpentine in a particular state of purity. Fr. anal. *résine blanche*. Germ. syn. *das weisse gemeine Harz*.

Rēsīna Flāva. *M. Med.* Yellow resin, being the residuum of the distillation of oil of turpentine. Fr. synl *résine jaune*.

Rēsīna Ni'gra. *Chem.* Black resin, a name for the residuum in the retort after distilling oil of turpentine from common turpentine; also called *Colophonia*. See *Pix Nigra*. Fr. syn. *résine noire*.

Rēsīna Nŏvi Bel'gii. *Bot.* Botany Bay gum; a name for a resin found in round tears, from the size of a pea to that of a marble, under the long grassy leaves at the top of the trunk of the *Xanthorrhœa hastilis;* these tears, when softened by the heat of the sun, frequently fall to the ground, adhering to whatever they come in contact with, hence the gum is often found mixed with earth, sand, wood, bark, etc.

Rēsīnāceus, *a, um.*
Rēsīnālis, *is, e.* } The same as *Resinatus*.

Resi'nate. (*Rēsīna*, a resin; terminal *-āte*.) *Chem.* Term by Berzelius for combinations of the resins with bases. *Rēsīnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *résinate*, m.

Rēsīnātus, *a, um.* (*Rēsīna*, resin.) *Bot., Pharm.* Of or belonging to resin; formerly applied as an epithet of certain wines impregnated with odorous resins, as mentioned by Celsus and Pliny. Fr. anal. *résiné*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Harzbestrehen oder überzegen*.

Rēsīnidæ, patron. m. pl. *M. Med.* Name by Guibourt for a Family of ternary organic compounds, including the resins. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *resinides*, f. pl.

Rēsīnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Rēsīna*, resin; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or affording resin, as the *Eucalyptus resiniferus:* resini'ferous. See *Acarois Resinifera*. Fr. anal. *résinifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *harztragend*, part. adj.

Rēsīnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rēsīna*, a resin; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a resin: resi'niform. Fr. anal. *résiniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *harzförmig*, adj.

Rēsīnītēs, adj. (*Rēsīna*, a resin.) *Mineral.* Applied to a body having the aspect of a resin. Fr. anal. *résinite*, adj. Germ. syn. *harzähnlich*, adj.

Rēsīnŏcērum, *i*, n. (*Rēsīna*, resin; *cēra*, wax.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a mixture of resin with wax, mentioned by Galen.

Rēsīnōdeus, *a, um.* (*Rēsīnōdēs*, resinous.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to remedies (*Resinodea remedia*) containing resins. Should be *Resinodes*, or its analogue, *Resinosus*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *resineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *harzartig*, adj.

Rēsīnoīdēs, adj. (*Rēsīna*, a resin; terminal *-īdēs*.) *M. Med., Pharm.* Resembling a resin: re'sinoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *résinoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *harzähnlich*, adj.

Rēsīnoīdēus, *a, um.* (*Rēsīna*, a resin; terminal *-īdeus*.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied by Béral, the same as *Resinodeus*, to a plaster and salve containing resin. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. syn. *résineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *harzartig*, adj.

Rēsīnŏ'leus, *a, um.* (*Rēsīna*, a resin; *oleum*, oil.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied by Béral to solutions (*Resinolea medicamenta*) of resin. Germ. syn. *Harzauflosung*, f.

Rēsīnŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Rēsīna*, a resin.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Applied by Béral to resinous dressings for wounds: resino'licous. Fr. anal. *résinolique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Harzverbindung*, f.

Re'sinous. (*Rēsīna*, resin; terminal *-ōsus*.) Belonging to, or of the nature of resin; full of resin, or having resin. *Rēsīnōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *résineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *harzartzig*, adj.

Rēsīnŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Rēsīna*, a resin.) *M. Med.* Term sometimes used for the body which Boncastre designates a subresin.

Resis'tance. (*Rĕsisto*, to withstand.) *Nat. Philos.* Name given in mechanics to all the force which cannot be balanced or overcome by employing another force for its displacement. *Phrenol. Rĕsistantia*, æ, f. See *Weight*. Fr. anal. *résistance*, f. Germ. syn. *Widerstand*, m.

Resistantia.
Resistentia. } See *Resistance*.

Rĕsōlūtio, *ōnis*, f. *Med.* Formerly used the same as *Dialysis, Institutio, Lysia, Paralysis*. See *Resolution*.

Rĕsōlūtio Nervōrum. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Paralysis*, or palsy.

Resolu'tion. (*Rĕsolvo*, to undo.) *Med., Pathol.* One of the terminations of inflammation, in which it gradually disappears without abscess, mortification, etc. *Rĕsōlūtio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *résolution*, f. Germ. syn. *Auflösung*, f.

Resol'vent. (*Rĕsolvo*, to undo.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Applied to such substances as discuss inflammatory, or other tumours; discu'tient. *Rĕsol'vens, tis*, part. Fr. syn. *résolutif*, adj. Germ. syn. *auflösend*, part. adj.

Re'sonance. (*Rĕsŏno*, to sound with an echo.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a more than naturally sonorous resounding of the voice, existing in a part in which it cannot be perceived in the healthy state. Fr. anal. *résonance*, f. Germ. syn. *Ruck-klang*, m.; *Wiederklang*, n.; *Wiederschall*, m.

Rĕsŏ'nĭtus, *ūs*, m. (*Rĕsŏno*, to resound.) *Surg.* Old term the same as *Contrafissura*. Fr. syn. *contre-coup*, m. Germ. syn. *Gegenspalt*, m.

Rĕsor'bens, *entis*, part. (*Rĕsorbeo*, to swallow or sup up again.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines (*Resorbentia medicamenta*) that are supposed to have an absorbing power, and so the same as *Absorbens*. Fr. syn. *aufsaugend*, part. adj.

Resorp'tion. (*Rĕsorbeo*, to swallow or sup up again.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A term nearly synonymous with absorption; applied to that degeneration of an organ, or part, resulting in atrophy. *Resorp'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *résorption*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiederaufsaugung*, f.

Respīrābĭlis, *is, e.* (*Respīro*, to breathe again.) *Chem.* Applied to a gas fitted for respiration: respi'rable. Fr. anal. *respirable*, adj. Germ. syn. *einathembar*, adj.

Respīrābĭ'lĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Respīro*, to breathe again.) *Chem.* Term for the quality of a gas which is proper for respiration: respi'rabi'lity. Fr. anal. *respirabilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Einathembarkheit*, f.

Respira'tion. (*Respīro*, to breathe again.) *Physiol.* Term for the function of breathing, including both inspiration and expiration, consisting in the reception and discharge of air by the regular expansion and contraction of the lungs. *Respīrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Anapneusis*, *Anapnoe*. Fr. anal. *respiration*, f. Germ. syn. *Athmen*, n.; *Athemholen*, n.

Respira'tion, Bron'chial. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a particular sound of the respiration, caused by the air passing through the bronchial tubes without entering the minute air-cells, these being compressed, condensed, or solidified. Fr. anal. *respiration bronchiale*.

Respira'tion, Ca'vernous. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a particular sound of the respiration caused by the air passing from the *bronchia* into large morbid cavities, instead of the air-cells. Fr. anal. *respiration caverneuse*.

Respira'tion, Pu'erile. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a particular sound of the respiration, like that in infants; applied to the increased intensity of the respiratory murmur, heard in the healthy parts of a lung which is partially diseased, the action being increased to supply the loss of the diseased part. Fr. anal. *respiration puérile*.

Respi'ratory. (*Respīro*, to breathe.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to respiration. *Respīrātōrius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *respiratoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Athmen gehörig oder dienlich*.

Respi'ratory Mur'mur. *Med., Physiol.* Term for the murmuring sound heard from the lungs of a healthy adult, produced by the penetration of the air into the pulmonary tissue and its expulsion from it. Fr. anal. *murmure respiratoire*.

Respurii, Alcahest. See *Alcahest Respurii*.

Rest-harrow. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ononis spinosa*.

Res'ta Bŏvis. *Bot.* A name for the *Ononis spinosa*, or rest-harrow. Fr. syn. *arrête-bœuf*, m. Germ. syn. *Ochsenkraut*, n.; *Stallkraut*, n.

Restiāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Restiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by R. Brown, having the *Restio* for their type: restia'ceous. Fr. anal. *restiacé*, adj.

Restĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Restis*, a cord; *forma*, resemblance.) *Anat.* Having the appearance of a cord, or rope; cord-like; rope-like; applied to two eminences on the *Medulla oblongata:* re'stiform. See *Corpora Restiformia*. Fr. anal. *restiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *strickförmig*, adj.

Restiōneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Restioneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Restiaceæ* containing the *Restio:* restio'neus. Fr. anal. *restioné*, adj.

Restĭtūtio, *ōnis*, f. (*Restĭtuo*, to restore.) *Surg.* Term formerly used the same as *Repositio*, or the restoring of a member which has been dislocated to its original place: restitu'tion. See *Redintegratio*. Fr. anal. *restitution*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiederherstellung*, f.; *Wiederersetzung*, f.

Rest'lessness. *Med.* Term for great uneasiness, or inability to find rest, of the sick. See *Odœmonia*, *Dysphoria*. Fr. syn. *inquiétude*, f.; *insomnie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mangel der Ruhe oder des Schlafes; Schlaflosigkeit*, f.

Rĕsump'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Rĕsūmo*, to take again.) *Med.* Old term for recovery of strength; the same as *Analepsis*, *Refectio:* resump'tion. Fr. anal. *resumption*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiederaufnahme des Verlornen und was dazu behülflich ist*.

Rĕsŭpīnātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Rĕsŭpīno*, to turn upward.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Hyptisasmus*. Fr. anal. *résupination*, f.

Rĕsŭpīnātus, *a, um.* part. (*Rĕsŭpīno*, to turn upward.) *Bot.* Having the lower surface turned upward; reversed: resu'pinate. Fr. anal. *résupiné*, adj. Germ. syn. *umgekehrt*, part. adj.; *umgewandt*, part. adj.

Resuscita'tion. (*Rĕsuscĭto*, to raise up again.) *Med.* Term for the restoring to life those who were apparently dead; revivication; reanimation. *Rĕsuscĭtātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *résuscitation*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiedererweikung*, f.

Rĕtardātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Rĕtardo*, to stop or hinder.) *Obstet.* A stopping or hindering; applied to the slowness or delay of childbirth: retarda'tion. See *Retention*. Fr. anal. *rétardation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verzögerung*, f.

Rĕtardātus, *a, um.* (*Rĕtardo*, to stop or to hinder.) Causing delay or stoppage; hindering: retar'date. Fr. anal. *retardé*, adj. Germ. syn. *verzögerend*, part. adj.

Ret'ching. (Sax. *Hrœcan*, to strain.) *Med.* Term for continued involuntary efforts to vomit, but without effect. *Vŏmĭtūrĭtio, ōnis,*

f. See *Bocken.* Fr. syn. *crachement avec effort.* Germ. syn. *Behnen*, n.

Rēte, *is*, n. } (Not satisfactorily ascer-
Rētis, *is*, m. and f. } tained.) A net. *Anat.* Term for any interlacement of fibres, nerves, or vessels, like net-work. Fr. anal. *rets*, m. Germ. syn. *Netz*, n.

Rete Malpighii. See *Malpighii Rete.*

Rēte Mīrābĭle. *Comp. Anat.* Term for the network of blood vessels at the base of the brain of quadrupeds: the wonderful net-work. Fr. anal. *rets mirabile.* Germ. syn. *Wundernetz*, n.

Rēte Mūcōsum. *Anat.* The mucous net; a term for a mucous substance situated between the *derma* and *epidermis*, which gives the colour to the skin; it is best demonstrated in the negro, in whom it is, of course, black. See *Corpus Mucosum, Corpus Reticulare.* Fr. anal. *rets muqueux.* Germ. syn. *Netzschleimig*, adj.

Rēte Tes'tis. *Anat.* The net-work of the testicle; a term for the tubular structure, or mingling of the *Tubuli recti*, on the back of the *Tunica albuginea testis.* Fr. syn. *rets de testicule.*

Reten'tion. (*Rĕtĭneo*, to retain, or keep back.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to the keeping back, or stoppage, of any of the excretions, but, particularly, the urine. *Rēten'tio, ōnis*, f. See *Anacoche, Apolepsis.* Fr. anal. *rétention*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurückhaltung*, f.

Reten'tion of the Men'ses. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the state otherwise termed *Chlorosis*, and *Emansio mensium.* See *Amenorrhœa.*

Reti'cular. (*Rēte*, a net.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to, or like a net, as the cellules of the *Discopora reticularis.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Reticularia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Polypi Branchiostoma Alveolaria*, the *polyparia* of which, stony, or crustaceous, are in the form of membranes, or of reticulated leaves; net-like. *Rētĭcūlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *réticulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *netzartig*, adj.; *netzförmig*, adj.

Reti'cular Membrane. *Anat.* A term for the cellular membrane which contains only a fine serous exhalation. Fr. anal. *membrane réticulaire.* Germ. syn. *Haut netzförmige.*

Rētĭ'cŭlātovēnōsus, *a, um.* (*Rētĭcŭlum*, a net; *vēnōsus*, having veins.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves the veins of which anastomose in all parts like a network, as the *Salix reticulata.* Fr. anal. *réticuléveiné*, adj. Germ. syn. *netzblutaderig*, adj.

Rētĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Rēte*, a net.) Made of net-work: having meshes like a net: reti'culated. *Bot.* Applied to a surface marked with intercrossed lines like a net, as the leaves of the *Weinmannia reticulata*, the fruits of the *Astragalus reticulatus. Crystall.* Applied to acicular crystals when the needles cross each other, as in the *Titanium oxidatum reticulatum*, or to a body divided into branches which intercross like the lines of a net, as in *Argentum nativum ramulosum reticulatum. Entomol.* Applied to a surface like a net, as the wings of the *Hemerobus*, the *elytra* of the *Hexodon reticulatum. Mineral.* Applied by Lamarck to a section (*Reticulata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Polyparia lapidescentia*, having the cellules generally disposed in a net on the surface of the expansions. Fr. anal. *réticulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *netzig*, adj.

Rētĭ'cŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Rēte*, a net.) A little net, or web: a re'ticule. *Zoöl.* A name for the second stomach of the *Ruminantia.* See *Cecryphalon.* Fr. anal. *réticule*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleines Netz.*

Rētĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Rēte*, a net; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Marked with cross lines like a net, as the *Venus retifera:* reti'ferous. Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Retifera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cervicobranchiata;* by Menke to a sub-Order of the *Gasteropoda cyclobranchiata*, having respiratory organs in form of a net at the roof of the branchial cavity. Fr. anal. *rétifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *netztragend*, part. adj.

Re'tiform. (*Rēte*, a net; *forma*, likeness.) Intertwined like a net; formed as a net. *Rētĭfor'mis, is, e.* See *Amphiblestroides.* Fr. anal. *rétiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *netzförmig*, adj.

Rētĭna, *æ*, f. (*Rēte*, a net, or web.) *Anat.* Name for the most internal of the membranes of the eye, being an expansion of the optic nerve, the *Nervea tunica oculi.* See *Amphiblestroides, Ophthalmoneuroneninx, Ophthalmoneurymen, Optomeninx, Verricularis Tunica.* Fr. anal. *rétine*, f. Germ. syn. *die Markhaut oder Netzhaut im Auge.*

Rētĭnācŭlum, *i*, n. (*Rĕtĭneo*, to hold back.) A stay, or tie. *Anat.* Applied to the *frænum*, or fold of membrane continued from each commissure of the ilio-cæcal and ilio-colic valves (*Retinacula*, nom. pl.) round on the inner side of the *cæcum. Bot.* Term by L. C. Richard for a viscous globular corpuscle to which is attached the small pedicle which sustains the masses of pollen in the *Orchideæ.* Fr. anal. *rétinacle*, m. *Surg.* The name of an instrument for keeping the bowels in their place in certain operations where they may be partially exposed. Fr. anal. *rétinacle*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug zum zurückhalten.*

Rētĭner'vis, *is, e.* (*Rēte*, a web; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves the nervures of which are reticulated, as of the *Pelargonium retinerve:* retiner'vate. Fr. anal. *rétinerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *netzblättrig*, adj.; *netzförmig*, adj.; *netznervig*, adj.

Rētinītĭcus, *a, um. Geol.* Applied to certain porphyry (Germ. *Pechstein porphyr*) of which *retinite*, or pitchstone, forms the base: retini'tic. Fr. anal. *rétinitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *pechsteinig*, adj.

Rētĭnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Rētĭna*, the innermost membrane, or nervous expansion of the eye; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* A term for inflammation of the retina. See *Amphiblestroiditis.* Fr. anal. *rétinite*, f. Germ. syn. *Netzentzündung*, f.

Rētĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Rēte*, a net; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Scopoli to a Family (*Retipedes*, nom. pl. m.) having the skin of the legs divided into small polygonous scales: re'tipede. Fr. anal. *rétipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *netzfüssig*, adj.

Rētĭ'pŏrus, *a, um.* (*Rēte*, a net; *pŏrus*, a pore.) *Bot.* Applied to the lichen *Pyrenothelia retipora*, the *podetia* of which are reticulated or perforated: reti'porous. Fr. anal. *rétipore*, adj. Germ. syn. *netzausgangig*, adj.

Rētĭtēlus, *a, um.* (*Rēte*, a net; *tēla*, a web.) *Entomol.* Applied to *Araneæ* which form irregular webs on many plans, as the *Aranea picta:* retite'lous. Fr. anal. *rétitèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *netzwebig*, adj.

Reto'rt. (*Rĕtorqueo*, to bend back, from the curvature of its neck, or beak.) *Chem.* Name for a vessel made of glass, earthenware, or iron, for the purpose of carrying on distillation. *Rĕtor'ta, æ*, f. See *Batia, Cornesta, Cornumusa, Cornuta.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *retorte*, f. Fr. syn. *cornue*, f.

Reto'rt, Tu'bulated. *Chem.* Term for a retort, having a small hole in the roof. Fr. anal. *rétorte tubulée.*

Retrac'tĭlis, *is, e.* (*Retrăho*, to draw back.) *Nat. Hist., Zoöl.* Applied to nails or claws when the phalanx which bears them is articulated in such a manner that, in repose, they are withdrawn to the superior part of the toe, at the extremity of which they cannot be placed but by an effort of the *flexor* muscles, as in all species of the *Felis:* retrac'tile. Such is the usual explanation; but, in fact, the claws of the cat, etc., are remote when the animal is in an ordinary state of repose, and the muscular effort is required not to withdraw, but to project or advance them. Fr. anal. *rétractile*, adj. Germ. syn. *zurückziehbar*, adj.

Retractĭ'lĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Retrăho*, to draw back.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for the quality of a part that is retractile, or capable of being drawn back: retracti'lity. Fr. anal. *rétractilité*, f. Germ. syn. *zurückziehbarkeit*, f.

Retrac'tion. (*Retrăho*, to draw back.) *Med.* Old term used the same as *Antispasis* and *Revulsio. Nat. Hist.* The state of a part that is retracted. *Surg.* A term applied to the shortening of a broken limb, the contraction of the muscles forcing the broken ends of the bone to glide by each other, as in oblique fractures. *Retrac'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *retraction*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurückziehung*, f.

Retrac'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Retrăho*, to draw back.) *Anat.* Applied as a name of a muscle which draws back, or retracts the part on which it acts. Fr. anal. *rétracteur*, m. Germ. syn. *Zurückzieher*, m.

Retrac'tus, *a, um.* (*Retrăho*, to draw back.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the radicle when it is hidden by the cotyledons which are prolonged below their point of attachment to the *blastema*, so that it appears to be drawn back: retrac'ted. Fr. anal. *rétracté*, adj. Germ. syn. *zurückgezogen*, adj.

Re'trăhens, *tis*, part. (*Retrăho*, to draw back.) *Anat.* Drawing back; applied to a muscle of the ear, supposed to have this power. Fr. syn. *retractile*, adj. Germ. syn. *zurückziehbar*, adj.

Retroce'dent. (*Retrōcēdo*, to go back.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to diseases that shift from one part of the body to another, as gout, rheumatism, etc. *Retrōcēdens, tis*, part. See *Retrogradus.* Fr. anal. *rétrocédent*, adj.; syn. *rétrograde*, adj. Germ. syn. *zurückgehend*, part. adj.

Retrofle'xio, *ōnis*, f. (*Retro*, backwards; *flecto*, to bend, or bow.) A bending, or bowing backwards: retrofle'xion. Fr. anal. *retroflexion*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurückbeugen*, n.

Retrofle'xio U'tĕri. *Obstet.* Retroflexion of the womb; a term for a bending back of the womb at the point where the neck and the body of the organ join, the *fundus* sinking down between the *cervix* and the *rectum*; the womb is thus doubled upon itself, the *cervix* retaining its natural position, but on a level somewhat higher than that of the *fundus.* It has been termed incurvation, and the retort-shaped, or horseshoe-shaped curvature of the womb, and is to be distinguished from *Retroversio Uteri.* Fr. syn. *rétroflexion de matrice.* Germ. syn. *die Rückbeugung der Gebärmutter.*

Retrofle'xus, *a, um.* (*Retro*, backwards; *flecto*, to bend.) *Bot.* Applied to parts that abruptly change their direction as if they had been bent by force, as the branches of the *Loranthus retroflexus*, the hair of the *Sinapis retrorsa:* re'troflex. Fr. anal. *rétrofléchi*, adj. Germ. syn. *rücklingsgebogen*, adj.; *zurückgeschlagen*, adj.

Rĕtro'grădus, *a, um.* (*Retrogrădior*, to go backward.) *Med., Pathol.* That which goes backward: re'trograde; the same as *Retrocedent. Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of carbonated lime, the *expression* of which contains two mixed decreases, which are such that the resulting faces seem to retrograde, throwing themselves back from the line of the axis opposite to that which regards the face on which they are produced. Fr. anal. *rétrograde*, adj. *zurückgehend*, part. adj.

Retrōver'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Retro*, backwards; *verto*, to turn.) *Med.* A turning back: retrover'sion; applied to the bladder, *uterus*, etc. Fr. anal. *rétroversion*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückwendung*, f.

Retrōver'sio U'tĕri. *Obstet.* Term for a displacement of the *uterus* occurring between the third and fourth months of pregnancy, in which the *fundus* is thrown downwards below the promontory of the *sacrum* and presses on the *rectum*, while the *os* and *cervix* are forced upwards and forwards against or over the *Symphysis pubis.* Fr. syn. *hystéroloxie postérieure.* Germ. syn. *die Umbeugung des Uterus nach Hinten.*

Rĕtūsus, *a, um.* (*Rĕtundo*, to make blunt.) *Bot.* Blunted: re'tuse; applied to leaves ending in a broad notch. *Entomol.* Applied to an insect that presents a notch, more or less distinct, either at the upper part of its corselet, as in most of the *Scarabeæ*, or at the extremity of its abdomen, as in the *Musca retusa. Zoöl.* Applied to a shell the hooks of which are blunt, as in the *Unio retusa.* Fr. anal. *rétus*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingedrückt*, part. adj.

Rĕverbĕrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Rĕverbĕro*, to beat back again.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for reflection of light and heat by a body that

does not absorb them: reverbera'tion. Fr. anal. *réverberation*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurückstrahlung*, f.

Rĕverbĕrātōrium, *ii*, n. (*Rĕverbĕro*, to beat back again.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the metallic plate appended to lamps for the purpose of increasing the intensity of their light. Fr. anal. *réverbère*, m. Germ. syn. *Scheinwerfer*, m.

Rever'beratory Fur'nace. (*Rĕverbĕro*, to beat back again; because by its construction the flame is prevented from rising.) *Chem.* Term for a furnace which is adapted to the purposes of distillation. Fr. anal. *fourneau réverbératoire.* Germ. syn. *reverbērir Ofen.*

Rêverie. (Fr. *Rêver*, to dream or muse.) See *Aphelxia.*

Reversed. See *Resuspinatus, Reversus.*

Rĕver'sus, *a, um.* (*Reverto*, to return.) *Entomol.* Applied to the wings of insects when the external border of the inferior is more advanced, slightly curved, and extends beyond that of the superior: rever'sed. Fr. anal. *réversé*, adj. Germ. syn. *augehoben*, adj.

Rĕvīvifīcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Rĕvīvo*, to live again.) *Chem.* Old term for the procuring again of certain metals in their natural state from the mixtures they may have been blended with by some preparation, as quicksilver is revivified from cinnabar, etc.: revivifica'tion. See *Citrinatio.* Fr. anal. *révivification*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiederbelebung*, f.

Rĕvŏlūtĭfŏ'lius, *a, um.* (*Rĕvolvo*, to roll back; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves rolled upon their borders, as the *Sesuvium revolutifolium:* revolutifo'lious. Fr. anal. *révolutifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *zurückgerolltblättrig*, adj.

Rĕvŏlūtio, *ōnis*, f. (*Rĕvolvo*, to roll.) *Astron.* Term for the space of time which a celestial body takes to turn round another, or on its own axis: a revolu'tion. Fr. anal. *révolution*, f. Germ. syn. *ein heftiger Vorgang im organischen Leben.*

Rĕvŏlūtus, *a, um.* (*Rĕvolvo*, to roll back.) *Bot.* Rolled back: re'volute; applied to leaves, their borders, to sepals, *stigmata*, etc. Fr. anal. *révoluté*, adj. Germ. syn. *zurückgerollt*, part. adj.; *zurückgedreht*, part. adj.

Revul'sant. (*Rĕvello*, to draw off.) *Med.* Drawing off; deriving. *Rĕvul'sans, tis*, part. See *Derivative.* Fr. anal. *révulsant*, adj. Germ. syn. *ableitend*, part. adj.

Revul'sion. (*Rĕvello*, to draw off.) *Med.* A term employed by the humoral pathologists, signifying the drawing of humours a contrary way. *Surg.* Term for a pulling or drawing off, as the hair, teeth, etc. *Rĕvu'lsio, ōnis*, f. See *Aversion.* Fr. anal. *révulsion*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausreissen*, n.

Rĕvulsīvus, *a, um.* } (*Rĕvello;* to draw off.)
Rĕvulsōrius, *a, um.* } *Med., Surg.* Drawing off; applied to venesection, etc.: revul'sive. Fr. anal. *révulsif*, adj. Germ. syn. *ableitend*, part. adj.

Rha, n. (Ῥᾶ.) *Bot.* The root of a plant of the species *Rheum*, so named from the river *Rha*, or *Wolga*, in Pontus; hence *Rhabarbarum* and *Rhaponticum.*

Rhābarbărŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Rhābarbărum*, rhubarb; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., M. Med. Pharm.* Term for a treatise on rhubarb. M. Tilling published a work under this title in 1679: rhabarbaro'logy. Fr. anal. *rhabarbarologie*, f.

Rhābar'bărum, *i*, n. (*Rha*, a river in Russia, now called the Wolga, from whose banks it was brought; *barbărus*, wild.) *Bot., M. Med.* The name given by Linnæus to the genus of plants now called *Rheum.* See *Rheum.*

Rhābar'bărum Antiquōrum.
Rhābar'bărum Dioscoʻrīdis. } *Bot.* Names for the *Rheum rhaponticum.*

Rhābar'bărum Al'bum. *Bot.* A name for the *Convolvulus mechoacanna.*

Rhabdoīdēs, adj. (Ῥάβδος, a rod; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a rod: rhab'doid. *Anat.* An old epithet of the sagittal suture. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhabdoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *ruthenförmig*, adj.; *stabförmig*, adj.

Rhabdŏmantia, *æ*, f. (Ῥάβδος, a rod; μαντεία, a prophesying.) *Med.* Term for the supposed manifestations derived from the employment of the *divining-rod;* a prophesying or divining from the bendings of a rod or twig in the hands of those who assume the power of so directing and drawing wisdom from them. The art is akin to that of clairvoyance, mesmerism, etc. Fr. anal. *rhabdomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus Ruthen und Staben.*

Rhă'chĕtæ. *Anat.* A name for the *Musculi rachiæi*, or muscles of the spine.

Rhăchiæ'us, *a, um.* (Ῥάχις, the spine.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the spine: rhachie'ous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *rhachié*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Rückgrat gehorig.*

Rhăchi'ăgra, *æ*, f. (Ῥάχις, the spine of the back; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for gout or severe pain suddenly become fixed in the spine of the back, or spinal region. Also spelt *Rachisagra.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachiagre*, f. Germ. syn. *der gichtisch Rückenschmerz.*

Rhăchial'gia, *æ*, f. (Ῥάχις, the spine of the back; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for pain occurring in the spine, or vertebral column: rhachial'gy. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachialgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückgratschmerz*, m.

Rhăchialgītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Rhachialgia;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammatory *rhachialgia.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachialgite*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Schmerz im Rückgrat mit entzündlichem Zustande des Letztern.*

Rhăchias'mus, *i*, m. (Ῥάχις, the spine of the back.) *Med., Pathol.* A term applied by Dr. M. Hall to the first symptoms of epilepsy, consisting in a spasmodic action of muscles occupying principally the posterior part of the neck, which produces congestion of the brain, arising from compression of the veins chiefly in that situation. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachiasme*, m.

Rhăchiŏcamp'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥάχις, the spine; κάμψις, a bending.) *Med., Surg.*

Pathol. Term for curvature of the spine. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachiocampsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbiegung des Rückgratz.*

Rhăchiŏ'chўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥάχις, the spine; χύσις, a pouring forth.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for *hydrochysis*, or accumulation of water in the vertebral column. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachiochyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wasseryiessung in die Wirbelsäule.*

Rhăchiŏcўphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥάχις, the spine; κυφωσίς, a bowing.) *Med.*, *Surg. Pathol.* Term for *Gibbus*, or hump on the back. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachiocyphose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Rückgratzauskrümmung nach hinten.*

Rhăchiŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (Ῥάχις, the spine; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for pain in the back, spasmodic or hemorrhoidal, but not purely nervous, nor the same as *Rhachialgia.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachiodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Rückenschmerz, krampfige oder auch hämorroïdalische, nicht rein nervose.*

Rhăchiŏmyĕlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ῥάχις, the spine; *myĕlītis.*) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for spinal *myelitis*, or inflammation of the spinal marrow. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rachiomyélite*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückenmarksentzündung*, f.

Rhăchiŏmyĕlo'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Rhăchiŏmyĕlos*, the spinal marrow; *phthĭsis*, a wasting.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for *Tabes dorsalis.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachiomyélophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückenmarksschwindsucht*, f.

Rhăchiŏpară'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥάχις, the spine; *parălўsis.*) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for paralysis of the spinal marrow. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachioparalysie*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückenmarkslähmung*, f.

Rhăchiŏphўma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥάχις, the spine; φῦμα, a tumour.) *Med.*, *Surg. Pathol.* Term for a tumour on the spine. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachiophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Geschwulst am Rückgrat.*

Rhăchioplēgia, *æ*, f. (Ῥάχις, the spine; πληγή, a stroke.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for paralysis of the nerves of the spinal marrow. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachioplégie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Lähmung der Rückenmarksnerven.*

Rhăchiorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥάχις, the spine; ῥεῦμα, a flow.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for dorsal rheumatism. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *rhachiorrhumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Lendenweh*, n.

Rhăchioscŏliōma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥάχις, the spine; σκολίωμα, a bend or curve.) *Med.*, *Surg. Pathol.* Term for lateral curvature of the spine. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rachioscoliome*, m. Germ. syn. *Seitenbuckel*, m.; *das Ausweichen des Rückgrats nach der Seite.*

Rhăchioscŏliōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥάχις, the spine; σκολίωσις, a bending.) *Med.*, *Surg. Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of *Rhachioscolioma.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachioscoliose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Bildung process des Rhachioscolioma.*

Rhăchiŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ῥάχις, the spine; τέμνω, to eat.) *Anat.*, *Surg. Pathol.* Term for the opening and examining of the spine: rhachio'tomy. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhachiotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Eröffnung und Untersuchung des Rückgrats.*

Rhăchiŏ'tŏmum, *i*, n. } (Same as preceding.)
Rhăchiŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. } *Med.*, *Surg.* Term for an instrument for opening the spinal canal: a rachi'otome. Fr. anal. *rhachiotome*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug zur Eröffnung des Rückgrats-Canals.*

Rhachiparalysis.
Rhachiplegia.
Rhachirheuma. } See *Rhachio-*

Rhăchis, *eos*, f. (Ῥάχις, the spine of the back.) *Anat.* The spine, or vertebral column. *Bot.* The rib, or leaf-stalk of ferns; the spike-stalk, or receptacle of the florets in the spikelets of grasses, or of the spikelets themselves. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rachis*, m. Germ. syn. *Rückgrat*, n.

Rhachisagra. See *Rachiagra.*

Rhăchītæ. *Anat.* A term for the *Musculi rhachiæi*, or muscles proper to the spine. Germ. syn. *Rückenmuskeln*, f. pl.

Rhăchītes, m. (Ῥάχις, the spine.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* In or of the spine; applied as a term for the spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *rhachite*, m. Germ. syn. *Rückenmark*, n.

Rhăchītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ῥάχις, the spine of the back; terminal *-ītis*; because supposed to originate in a fault of the spinal marrow.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a disease peculiar to children, usually showing itself between the periods of nine months and two years of age; characterized by great debility, a leucophlegmatic appearance of the whole body, a bloated, or very florid countenance, flaccidity of the muscles, disinclination to motion, enlarged abdomen, head and joints; swelling and softness of the bones; a quick and feeble pulse, etc.; the rickets; a genus of the Order *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Cyrtonosus*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *rhachitis*, m. Germ. syn. *Englische Krankheit.*

Rhachitismus. The same as *Rachitis.*

Rhachitomus. See *Rhachiotomus.*

Rhāchos. } (Ῥαχός.) *Bot.* Term for
Rhāchus, *i*, m. } a thornbush or briarbush; a twig or small branch. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *ronce*, f. Germ. syn. *Brombeersbrauch*, m.; *Dornstrauch*, m.

Rhăcōdēs, adj. (Ῥάκος, a ragged garment, in the pl. ῥάκεα, wrinkles, as if rents in the face; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med.* Having or full of wrinkles: rha'cous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. vi. Fr. anal. *rhaceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *wie eingekerbt; runzlicht*, adj.

Rhăcōma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥακόω, to tear in strips.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Term for a lax or pendulous condition of the *scrotum;* also a rent or chapped portion of the skin. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhacôme*, m. Germ. syn. *der runzlich herabhängende Hodensack; die aufgerissene Stelle.*

Rhăcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same as preceding.)

Med., Surg. Term for the progress or formation of *Rhacoma.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhacose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Process der Bildung des Rhakoma.*

Rhæbauchēn, *ĕnis*, m. **Rhæbocrānia,** *æ*, f. **Rhæbŏdĕrē,** *es*, f. (Παιβός, crooked; αὐχήν, the neck; κρανίον, the skull; δέρη, the neck.) *Zoöl.* Terms for a crooked neck or head. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhebauchen*, f.; *rhébocranie*, f.; *rhébodère*, f. Germ. syn. *Schiefhals*, m.; *Schiefkopf*, m.

Rhæboscĕlēs, adj. (Παιβός, crooked; σκέλος, a leg.) *Anat, Zoöl.* Having crooked legs. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhéboscèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *krummbeinig*, adj.

Rhæboscĕlia, *æ*, f. **Rhæbōsis,** *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same as preceding.) *Anat., Zoöl.* Crookedness of the legs. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhéboscélie*, f.; *rhébose*, f. Germ. syn. *Krummbeinigkeit*, f.

Rhă'găde. (Pl. of *Rhăgos*, a rent or chink.) The same as *Rhagadieæ.*

Rhăgădia. (Ῥαγαδία, according to Celsus, *de Med.* vi. 187.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for clefts, chaps, or excoriations of the skin, especially of the *anus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhagades*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Risse in der Haut besonderung am After.*

Rhăgă'diæ. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for certain *apostemata* of the *pudenda* described by Dornæus. Ruland and Johnson. Also chaps and excoriation of the *scrotum.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhaghades*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Risse*, f. pl.

Rhăgas, *ădis*, f. (Ῥαγάς, from ῥήσσω, to break.) Term for a rent, chink, rupture, or chap; also a dry, deep, cutaneous fissure of a malignant character. See *Rhegma, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhagade*, m. Germ. syn. *Schrunde*, f.; *Hautschrunde*, f.

Rhage. *Anat.* Old term for *Fissura.*

Rhages. (Ῥάξ, a grape; from their round fleshy form.) *Anat.* Old term for the summits or tips of the fingers. Germ. syn. *Weinbeeren*, f. pl.

Rhagionides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Term by Latreille for a tribe of the *Diptera anostoma*, having the *Rhagio* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii., vi. Should be *Rhagionidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *rhagionides*, m. pl.

Rhagoīdēs, adj. (Ῥάξ, a grape; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a grape: rha'goid. *Anat.* Anciently applied as an epithet of the *uvea*, from its colour. See *Rhox, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhagoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *traubenähnlich*, adj.

Rham'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥάπτω, to sew.) *Surg.* Old term for a suture, or the joining together of the lips of a wound by means of stitches. See *Acia.* Fr. syn. *suture*, f. Germ. syn. *Fuge*, f.; *Naht*, f.

Rham'neus, *a, um.* (*Rhamnus*, the plant buckthorn.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Rhamnus;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Rhamneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: rham'neous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhamné*, adj.

Rham'nus, *i*, n. (Ῥάδαμνος, a young branch, or sprout; because divided into many branches.) The pharmacopœial name (L. D.) of the plant *Rhamnus catharticus*, or purging buckthorn. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rhamneæ.* See *Alaternus, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *nerprun*, m. Germ. syn. *Kreuzdorn*, m.

Rham'nus Căthar'tĭcus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant purging buckthorn; also called *Spina cervina, Spina infectoria, Spina purgatrix.* Fr. syn. *nerprun cathartique.* Germ. syn. *Purgirwegedorn*, m.

Rham'nus Fran'gŭla. *Bot.* Systematic name of the black alder; also called *Alnus nigra* and *Frangula alnus;* all parts of the tree are astringent; a decoction of the bark is said to cure ague, and is used to repel inflammatory tumours of the throat as a gargle.

Rham'nus Infectōrius. *Bot.* Name of the plant which yields the grains of Avignon, used as a yellow dye; the berries of several other species are used for the same purpose, and Turkey berries are preferred as being larger; unripe they are used by the dyers; when ripe they are purgative. Fr. syn. *nerprun infectoire.*

Rham'nus Păliūrus. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species otherwise called Christ's thorn, because supposed to be that with which the Saviour was crowned, or Palestine thorn.

Rham'nus Zizyphus. *Bot.* Name of the tree which affords the jujubes, a half-dried fruit of the plum kind, about the size and form of an olive.

Rhantēr, *ēris*, m. (Ῥαίνω, to suffuse or sprinkle.) A sprinkler or suffuser. *Anat.* Anciently applied to the *Canthi interni*, or internal angles (*Rhanteres*) of the eyes, because the tears seemed to flow from these; also called *fons lachrymarum*, or the fountain of tears, according to Gorræus and Lindenus. Fr. anal. *rhantère*, m. Germ. syn. *Besprenger*, m.; *Benetzer*, m.

Rhantērie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Rhanterieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Inuleæ Gnaphalieæ*, having the *Rhanterium* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhantérié*, adj.

Rhantispo'reus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Link to a Section (*Rhantisporeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gasteromycetes:* rhantispo'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhantispore*, adj.

Rhăphăgra, *æ*, f. (Ῥαφή, a suture; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Malfatti for pain in the *suturæ* of the head. Fr. anal. *rhaphagre*, f. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Germ. syn. *der Suturen-Schmerz.*

Rhăphănēdon, adv. (Ῥαφανηδόν.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Radish-like; applied to a fracture, from its direction. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Germ. syn. *rübenartig*, adj.

Rhăphănēlæ'um, *i*, n. (Ῥαφανίς, a radish; ἔλαιον, oil.) *M. Med.* Term for the *Oleum rhaphani*, or oil obtained from the radish. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *huile de raifort.* Germ. syn. *Rettigöl*, n.

Rhăphă'nia, f. (Ῥαφανίς, a radish.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease caused by the impurity of grain from the seeds of the *Raphanus rhaphanistrum.* See *Diss. div.*

i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *raphanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kriebelkrankheit*, f.; *oder Russische Katarrh.*

Rhăphăn'isma, *i*, m. (Ῥαφανίς, a radish; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med. Jur.* Term for a punishment of adulterers by the ancient Romans, consisting in thrusting a radish up the fundament: ra'phanism. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *raphanisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Rettigkeilen*, n.

Rhaphiancis'trum, *i*, n. (Ῥαφίς, a needle; ἄγκιστρον, a fish-hook.) *Med., Surg.* Term for Emden's hooked needle for raising the *iris*. Fr. anal. *raphiancistron*, m. Germ. syn. *Hakennadel zum Hervorziehen der Iris.*

Rhăphĭdagōgus, *i*, m. (Ῥαφίς, a needle; ἀγωγὸς, leading.) *Anat., Med., Surg.* Term for an *acuductor, acutenaculum*, or needle-holder. Fr. anal. *rhaphidagogue*, m. Germ. syn. *Nadelführer*, m; *Nadelhalter*, m.

Rhaphidancistrum. See *Raphiancistrum.*

Rhaphidostixis. See *Raphiostixis.*

Rhăphiorrham'phus, *a, um.* (Ῥάφιον, dim. ῥαφίς, a needle; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to birds (*Rhaphiorrhamphæ*, nom. pl. f.) having a thin, acute, needle-like, or bodkin-like beak. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi, *Note Catarrh.* Fr. anal. *raphiorrhamphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfriemenschnäbelig*, adj.

Rhăphiosti'xis, *is*, f. (Ῥάφιον, a little needle; στίξις, a pricking.) *Med., Surg.* Term the same as *Acupunctura.*

Rhaphŏsym'phўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥαφὶς, a suture; σύμφυσις, a union of bones.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the growing together of the bones of the skull at the sutures. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhaphosymphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verwachsung der Näthe am Schädel.*

Rhaphus, *i*, m. (Ῥάφυς.) See *Rapus.*

Rhāpontĭ'ceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a tribe (*Rhaponticeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Carduineæ*, having the *Rhaponticum* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhaponticé*, adj.

Rhapon'ticin'. *Chem.* Name by Hornemann for a yellow substance which water extracts from the root of the *Rheum. Rhāpontĭcīna*, æ, f. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *rhaponticine*, f.

Rhāpon'tĭcum, *i*, n. (*Rha*, of Pontus, the Rha, a river in Russia, on the banks of which it grew.) *Bot.* See *Rheum Rhaponticum, Elidrion.* Fr. anal. *rhapontique*, f.

Rhapon'tĭcum Vulgāre. *Bot.* A name for the *Centaurea centaurium.* Fr. anal. *rhapontique vulgaire.*

Rhaptŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Ῥαπτὸς, sewn together; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Encalypta rhaptocarpa*, because of its striated urns: rhaptocar'pous. Fr. anal. *rhaptocarpe*, adj.

Rhată'nia, æ, f. (Derivation not known.) *M. Med.* The root of the tree *Crameria triandra* is so named: rha'tany. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhatanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ratanhapflanze*, f.

Rhatany. (*Rheum*, rhubarb.) *Bot.* See *Rhatania.*

Rhazis, Album. *Pharm.* See *Album Rhazis.*

Rhecteuryntēr, *ēris*, f. (Ῥηκτὸς, broken or rent; *eurynter*, a distending instrument, or *speculum.*) *Med., Surg.* Term for a two-lobed or two-valved *speculum* for the *vagina*, etc. Fr. anal. *rhecteuryntère*, m.; syn. *le spéculum brisé.* Germ. syn. *zweiarmiges oder zweilappiges Ausdehnungswerkzeug für die Mutterscheide und ähnliche Organe.*

Rhege. See *Rhage.*

Rheg'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a rent, rupture, or puncture of a part, applied to the eyeball, bones, etc.; also the opening or bursting of an abscess; also termed *Rhexis.* See *Rhagas, Rhogma, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *rhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerreissung*, f.

Rhegmă'tias, æ, m. (Ῥηγματίας.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for one that has an abscess. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Germ. syn. *wer einem Riss hat.*

Rhegmătōdēs, adj. (Ῥῆγμα, a rent or rupture; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having a, or full of rent, tear, or rupture: rheg'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. vi. Fr. anal. *rhegmateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *rissig*, adj.

Rhegmătoīdēs, adj. (Ῥῆγμα, a rent or rupture; terminal *-ῑδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling a *rhegma*, rent or tear: rheg'matoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. vi. Fr. anal. *rhegmatoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *rissähnlich*, adj.; *rissenförmig*, adj.

Rhegmŏchas'mus, *i*, m. (Ῥῆγμα, a rent or tear; χάσμα, a gulf.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a crackling or breaking, and continuing open, of a vessel of the lungs. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhegmochasme*, m.

Rhein'. *Chem.* Name given by M. Vaudin to a substance obtained by treating rhubarb with ether. *Rheīna*, æ, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *rheine*, f.

Rhembas'mus, *i*, m. (Ῥεμβασμὸς.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a wavering or anxious state of mind. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhembasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlafwandeln*, n.; *Umherschweifen*, n.

Rhen'chos.
Rhen'chus, *a, um.* } *Med.* Old term the same as *Rhonchus* and *Stertor.* Germ. syn. *Schnarchen*, n.

Rhenxis. The same as *Rhenchus.*

Rheon. *M. Med.* Old name for *Rheum*, or rhubarb.

Rhētŏran'che, *es*, f. (Ῥήτωρ, a public speaker; ἄγχω, to strangle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease affecting the throat of orators or public speakers; probably the same as the *Vox clericus*, or clergyman's sore throat. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhétoranché*, f. Germ. syn. *Rednerbräune*, f.

Rhēum, *i*, n. (*Rha*, a river in Russia, now called the Wolga, from whose banks it was first brought.) The pharmacopœial name (D. and U.S.A.) of the root of the plants *Rheum palmatum* and *undulatum*; (L. and E.) of the root of an undetermined species of *Rheum.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Enneandria*; Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Polygoniæ.* See *Barbaria, Ramed, Raved, Rheon.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *rhubarbe*, f. Germ. syn. *Rhabarber*, f. or n.

Rhēum Palmātum. *M. Med.* The systematic

name of the officinal rhubarb plant, according to the pharmacopœias (L. D.); also called *Barbaria, Lapathum Chinense, Lapathum Orientale, Rhabarbarum verum, R. Tartaricum, Rheon, Rhœum.* Fr. syn. *rhubarbe palmé.* Germ. syn. *ächte Rhabarber.*

Rhēum Rhābar'bărum. *M. Med.* The name given by Linnæus to the plant now called *Rheum undulatum.*

Rhēum Rhāpon'tĭcum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the rhapontic or true rhubarb of the ancients; it is dusky-coloured on the surface, of a loose spongy texture, and more astringent and less purgative than modern rhubarb; also called *Rhabarbarum Dioscoridis* and *Rhabarbarum antiquorum.* Fr. syn. *rhubarbe rhapontique.* Germ. syn. *die Thracische Rhabarber.*

Rhēum Undŭlātum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the Russian, or Siberian, or undulated rhubarb plant; the *Rheum rhabarbarum* of Linnæus.

Rheu'ma, *ătis,* n. (Ῥεῦμα, from *ῥέω,* to flow.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for the discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by cold: rheum. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhume,* m. Germ. syn. *Fluss,* m.

Rheuman'giŏkĕ'rătōdītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Rheuma; angiokĕrātōdītis,* vascular inflammation of the *cornea.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic-vascular inflammation of the *cornea.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumangiokératodite,* f. Germ. syn. *die rheumatische Hornhautentzündung, mit Gefässentwickelung.*

Rheumarthrītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Rheumătismus,* rheumatism; *arthrītis,* inflammation of a joint.) *Med., Pathol.* A badly constructed term intended to signify rheumatic inflammation of the joints; for which purpose it ought to be *Rheumătismarthritis.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumatismarthrite,* f.

Rheumarthrōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ῥεῦμα, a humour; *ἄρθρον,* a joint.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatism of the joints. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumarthrose,* Germ. syn. *Gelenkrheumatismus,* m.

Rheumătal'gia, *æ,* f. (Ῥεῦμα, a flux or flowing; *ἄλγος,* pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for chronic rheumatic pain. Fr. anal. *rhumatalgie,* f. Germ. syn. *der chronische rheumatische Schmerz.*

Rheumătan'che, *es,* f. (Ῥεῦμα, a flux or flowing; *ἄγχω,* to strangle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic *angina.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumatanche,* f. Germ. syn. *die rheumatische Bräune.*

Rheumă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ῥεῦμα; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to rheumatism: rheuma'tic. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *rhumatique,* adj. Germ. syn. *am Rheumatismus leidend.*

Rheumatis'moid. (*Rheumătismus,* rheumatism; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling rheumatism; of the nature of rheumatism; applied to symptoms of diseases which resemble those of rheumatism, for example, such as are of syphilitic origin. *Rheumătismoīdēs,* adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. Fr. anal. *rhumatismoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *rheumatismähnlich,* adj.

Rheumătis'mus, *i,* m. (Ῥευματισμὸς, from *ῥευματίζω,* to be afflicted with a fluxion; so named because this affection was observed to be accompanied in the outset generally by *Rheuma,* a flux, or flowing; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* A disease in which there are severe pains in the joints, heightened by the action of the muscles in connection, and considerable heat in the part, attended with *pyrexia:* rheumatism; a genus of the Order *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *rhumatisme,* m. Germ. anal. *Rheumatismus,* m.

Rheumătŏcōlĭca, *æ,* f. (Ῥεῦμα, a flux or flowing; *cōlĭca,* the colic.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic colic. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumatocolique,* f. Germ. syn. *Flusskolik,* f.

Rheumătŏdў'nia, *æ,* f. (Ῥεῦμα, a flux or flowing; *ὀδύνη,* pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic pain. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumatodynie,* f. Germ. syn. *der rheumatische Schmerz.*

Rheumăto'phthĭsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ῥεῦμα, a flux or flowing; *φθίσις,* a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for consumption of the lungs ensuing upon rheumatism. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumatophthisie,* f. Germ. syn. *die aus Rheumatismus entstandne Lungenschwindsucht.*

Rheumătopneumŏ'nia, *æ,* f. (Ῥεῦμα, a flux or flowing; *πνευμονία,* a disease of the lungs.) See *Div. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumatopneumonie,* f. Germ. syn. *die rheumatische Brust oder Lungenentzündung.*

Rheumătŏ'pўra, *æ,* f. (Ῥεῦμα, a flux or flowing; *πῦρ,* a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic fever. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumatopyre,* f. Germ. syn. *das Flussfieber; das rheumatische Fieber.*

Rheumătospas'mus, *i,* m. (Ῥεῦμα, a flux or flowing; *σπασμὸς,* a convulsion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic spasm or cramp. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumatospasme,* m. Germ. syn. *der rheumatische Krampfe.*

Rheu'mic. (*Rheum,* rhubarb; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to rhubarb; applied to an acid, etc. *Rheu'mĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *rhumique,* adj.

Rheumin'. (*Rheum,* rhubarb.) The same as *Rhein.*

Rheu'mo-. *Med., Pathol.* An incorrect prefix in several compound terms for *Rheumato-,* from *rheuma,* a flux or flowing, and denoting relation to rheumatism. Fr. anal. *rhumo-.*

Rheumŏdontal'gia, *æ,* f. (Pref. *Rheumo-; odontalgia,* pain of the teeth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic pain of the teeth. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumodontalgie,* f. Germ. syn. *der rheumatische Zahnschmerz.*

Rheumŏlym'phokĕrātōdītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Rheumo-; lympha,* lymph; *kĕrātōdītis,* inflammation of the *cornea.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatolymphatic inflammation of the *cornea.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumolymphokératodite,* f. Germ. syn. *rheumolymphatische Hornhautentzündung.*

Rheumŏparōtītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Pref. *Rheumo-; parōtītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the parotid gland. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *rhumoparotite*, f. Germ. syn. *die rheumatische Ohrdrüsenentzündung.*

Rheumŏpĕrĭtŏnal'gia, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Rheumo-; pĕrĭtŏnalgia*, pain of the peritoneum.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic peritonalgy. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *rhumoperitonalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *die rheumatische Peritonalgia.*

Rheumophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Rheumo-; ophthalmia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic ophthalmy. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die rheumatische Augenentzündung.*

Rheumophthalmorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Rheumo-; ophthalmorrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic *blennorrhœa*, or mucous discharge from the eyes. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumophthalmorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der rheumatische Augenschleimfluss.*

Rheumorchītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Pref. *Rheumo-; orchītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic *orchitis*, or inflammation of the testicle. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumorchite*, f. Germ. syn. *die rheumatische Hodenentzündung.*

Rheumōtorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Rheumo-; ōtorrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatic discharge of mucus from the ear. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi, *Note Catarrh.* Fr. anal. *rhumotorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der rheumatische Ohr(schleim)fluss.*

Rheumŏ'tўlus, *i*, m. (Pref. *Rheumo-;* τύλος, a knob or *callus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a rheumatic *callus* on the skin, cellular tissue, flesh, or *periosteum.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhumotyle*, m. Germ. syn. *die rheumatische Schwiele (in der Haut, im Zellgewebe, im Muskelfleische, in der Knochenhaut, u.s.w.)*

Rheu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥεῦσις, from ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flowing; applied especially to such from the female genitals, as the *Fluor albus*, or whites. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rheusie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Ausfluss besonderung aus den weiblichen Genitalien.*

Rhe'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥῆξις, from ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the rupture of a vein, or the bursting forth of its contents. The same as *Rhegma.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerreissung*, f.

Rhexie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Rhexieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Melastomaceæ* established by de Candolle, having the *Rhexia* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhexié*, adj.

Rhicnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥικνωσις.) *Med., Physiol.* Term the same as *Corrugatio;* a shrivelling or rugosity. See *Rhinosis, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhicnose*, f. Germ. syn. *Runzlichtwerden*, n.

Rhigmatopnun'tus, *a, um.* (Ῥῆγμα, a chink; πνέω, to breathe.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Fischer to a group (*Rhigmatopnunta*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Invertebrata*, comprehending those which, as the *Arachnides*, breathe by pulmonary vesicles. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhigmatopnonte*, adj.

Rhīgos, *eos*, n. (Ῥῖγος.) *Med.* The same as *Rigor* and *Frigus.*

Rhin, *īnis*, f. (Ῥίν, or ῥὶς, the nose.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term the same as *Nasus.* Fr. syn. *nez*, m. Germ. syn. *Nase*, f. In the pl. (*rhines*) the same as *Nares*, or the nostrils. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *nares*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Nüsenlochen*, f. pl.

Rhinæ'us, *a, um.* (Ῥίν, the nose.) Of or belonging to the nose. *Anat.* Applied as an epithet of the *Compressor naris.*

Rhīnal'gia, *æ*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the nose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenschmerz*, m.

Rhīnan'chŏne, *es*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; ἀγχόνη, a strangling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a contraction or (painful) compression of the nose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinanchone*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenverengerung*, f.; *der (schmerzhafte) Nasenzwang.*

Rhīnanthāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by some to the Family of the *Pedicularieæ* (*Rhinanthaceæ*, nom. pl. f.), because of the *Rhinanthus* which it contains. Fr. anal. *rhinanthacé*, adj.

Rhīnan'theus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Rhinantheæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Scrophularieæ* established by A. Richard, having the *Rhinanthus* for their type. Fr. anal. *rhinanthé*, adj.

Rhīnanthoïdeus, *a, um.* (*Rhīnanthus;* terminal *-īdeus.*) *Bot.* The same as *Rhinanthaceus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *rhinanthoïde*, adj.

Rhīnantral'gia, *æ*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; ἄντρον, a cave; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in one of the nostrils. Fr. anal. *rhinantralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Schmerz in einer der Nasenhöhlen.*

Rhīna'pterus, *a, um.* (Ῥίν, the nose; *a*, priv.; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Rhinaptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Aptera*, having a sucker: rhinapterous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinaptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *nasenflügellosig*, adj.

Rhīnārium, *ii*, n. (Ῥινάριον, dim. ῥὶν, the nose.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the space comprised between the anterior border of the nose and the lip. Fr. anal. *rhinarion*, m. Germ. syn. *Näschen*, n. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a certain salve for the nose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinarion*, m. Germ. syn. *eine bestimmte Nasensalbe. Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger, in the *Mammifera*, to the extremity of the nose when it is devoid of hairs, covered with a fine and habitually moist membrane, as in the dog. Fr. and Germ. same as under *Entomol.*

Rhīnel'cos. } (Ῥίν, the nose; ἕλκος, an
Rhīnel'cus, *i*, m. } ulcer.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for an ulcer of the nose or of the *nares.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinelcos*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Geschwür in der Nase.*

Rhīnēma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥινέω, to rasp or rub down.) *Chem.* Old term the same as *Ramentum.*

Rhīnencĕphă'lĭcus, *a, um.* (Ῥίν, the nose; ἐγκέφαλος, that which is within the head; terminal -ικὸς.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Connected with the nose and the brain, etc.; applied the same as *Neuronasal:* rhinencepha'lic. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *rhinencéphalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *nasenkopfig*, adj.

Rhīnencĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Ῥίν, the nose; ἐν, in; κεφαλή, the head.) *Anat., Obstet., Physiol.* Term by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire for a monster-fetus, having the nose prolonged in form of a proboscis. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinencéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Nasenkopf*, m.

Rhīnenchў'sia, *æ*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; ἐγχέω, to pour in.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an injecting of a fluid or liquid into the nostrils. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinenchysie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Einspritzen in die Nase.*

Rhīnen'chўtēs, *i*, m. (Ῥίν, the nose; ἐγχέω, to pour in.) *Med., Surg.* Old name of a syringe for the nose. Fr. anal. *rhinenchyte*, m. Germ. syn. *Nasenspritze*, f.

Rhīnen'chўtus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines (*Rhinenchyta medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.) that are injected up the nose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinenchyte*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mittel, welche in die Nase gespritzt werden.*

Rhīnĭcus, *a, um.* The same as *Rhinæus.*

Rhīnion. (Ῥινίον, a file.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a collyrium, according to Galen, *de C. M., sec. Loc.* iv. 7; also, for another described by Celsus, vi. 6, *t.* 30.

Rhīnītis, *is, e.* (Ῥίν, the nose.) *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Rhinites*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, having the muzzle advanced and antenniferous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinite*, adj.

Rhīnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; terminal -*ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the nose. Fr. anal. *rhinite*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenentzündung*, f.

Rhīnŏ'bătes, *i*, m. } (Ῥίν, the nose; βάτος, a
Rhīnŏ'bătos. } kind of ray fish.) *Ichthyol.* Name of a genus of the *Plagiostoma*, having a rough skin resembling the *Raiæ* and the *Squatina.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinobate*, m.

Rhīnoblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; *blennorrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a discharge or flow of mucus from the nostrils. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinoblennorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenschleimfluss*, m.

Rhīnŏ'byon. } (Ῥίν, the nose; βύω, to
Rhīnŏ'byum, *i*, n. } stuff full.) *Med. Surg. Pathol.* Term for a stuffer or stopper of the nostrils. Fr. anal. *rhinobyon*, m. Germ. syn. *Nasenstopfer*, m.

Rhīnŏcanthec'tŏme, *es*, f. } (Ῥίν, the nose;
Rhīnŏcanthectŏ'mia, *æ*, f. } κανθὸς, the corner of the eye; ἐκτομὴ, a cutting out.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a cutting out, or excision of the inner *canthus* of the eye. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinocanthectomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenwinkelausschnitt*, m.

Rhīnŏcarcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥίν, the nose; *carcĭnōma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *carcinoma*, or cancer of the nose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinocarcinome*, m. Germ. syn. *Nasenkrebs*, m.

Rhīnŏcătar'rhus, *i*, m. (Ῥίν, the nose; *cătarrhus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for catarrh of the nose, or nostrils; common catarrh, or cold in the head. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *Note Catarrh.* Fr. anal. *rhinocatarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *der gewöhnliche Katarrh.*

Rhīnŏcĕrātus, *a, um.* (Ῥίν, the nose; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Rhinocerati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, having their *antennæ* upon a prolongation of the head in form of a beak or snout. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinocère*, adj. Germ. syn. *nasenhornig*, adj.

Rhīnŏ'cĕrōs, *ōtis*, m. (Ῥίν, the nose; κέρας, a horn.) *Med., Pharm., Zoöl.* Name of a quadruped animal of the size of a bull, and resembling the boar, having one pyramidal horn on the proboscis, which was formerly recommended as a remedy against poisons, and epilepsy; a spirit was prepared from this horn, to which was attributed these singular effects. Fr. anal. *rhinocéros*, m. Germ. syn. *Nashorn*, n.

Rhīnoclei'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; κλεῖσις, from κλείω, to close, or shut up.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a closing, or shutting up of the nose or nostrils. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinocleisis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verstopfung* (*Verschliessung*) *der Nase.*

Rhīnocnes'mus, *i*, m. (Ῥίν, the nose; κνησμὸς, an itching.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for itching of the nose, a common symptom of catarrh. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinocnesme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nasenjucken*, n.; *Nasenkribbeln*, n.

Rhīnŏdacryŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Ῥίν, the nose; *dacryŏlīthus*, a lachrymal concretion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a *dacryolith* in the nasal duct. See *Rhinolithus, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinodacryolithe*, m. Germ. anal. *Rhinodakryolith*, m.

Rhīnŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the nose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenschmerz*, m.

Rhīnogram'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥίν, the nose; γραμμὴ, a line.) *Anat.* Term for the nasal tract, commencing at the upper part of the alar portion of the nose, and forming a more or less perfect semicircle to the outer line of the commissure of the lips. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *le trait nasal.* Germ. syn. *Nasenzug*, m.

Rhīnŏlērēma, *ătis*, n. } (Ῥίν, the nose;
Rhīnŏlērēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } ληρέω, to talk foolishly.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms by Weisse for "*delirium nasi*", or depraved or perverted sense of smell. See *Parosphresis, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinolèrème*, m.; *rhinolèrèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Delirium der Nase.*

Rhīnŏ'lēthron. } (Ῥίν, the nose; ὄλεθρον,
Rhīnŏ'lēthrum, *i*, n. } destruction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for destruction of the nose

as from cancer, syphilis, frost, or otherwise. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinolèthron*, m. Germ. syn. *Nasenpest*, f.; *Verderbniss der Nase.*

Rhīnŏ'līthos. | (Ῥίν, the nose; λίθος, a
Rhīnŏ'līthus, *i*, m. | stone.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Rhinodacryolithus.*

Rhīnōlŏ'phĭnus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Gray to a tribe (*Rhinolophina*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Vespertilionides*, having the *Rhinolophus* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinolophine*, adj.

Rhīnŏ'lŏphus, *i*, m. (Ῥίν, the nose; λόφος, the back of the neck.) *Zoöl.* Name of a species of bat, having the nose-disc expanded into a leaf behind. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinolophe*, m.

Rhīnŏmacē'rides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Schœnherr to a group of the *Curculinides Orthoceres*, having the *Rhinomacer* for their type. Should be *Rhinomacerida*, patron. m. pl. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinomacérides*, m. pl.

Rhīnommec'tŏme, *es*, f. | (Ῥίν, the nose; ὄμμα,
Rhīnommectŏ'mia, *æ*, f. | the eye; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the excision of the nasal, or inner *canthus* of the eye. See *Rhinocanthectome, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinommectomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenaugenwinkelausschnitt*, m.

Rhīnŏ'phĭdis, *is, e.* (Ῥίν, the nose; ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Rhinophides*, nom. pl. m.) of ophidian reptiles, having the nose prolonged into a kind of proboscis. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinophide*, adj. Germ. syn. *nasenschlangig*, adj.

Rhīnŏphō'nia, *a, um.* (Ῥίν, the nose; φωνή, the voice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the sound of the voice heard through the nose: rhino'phony. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinophonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Sprechen durch die Nase.*

Rhīnoplas'tĭca, *æ*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; πλάσσω, to fabricate.) *Med., Surg.* Nose-making; a term for the operation of forming a nose from the integuments of the forehead, otherwise termed the Taliacotian operation: rhinoplas'tics: rhi'noplasty. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinoplastique*, f. Germ. anal. *Rhinoplastik*, f.

Rhīnoplas'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Rhinoplastica*, the operation of rhinoplasty; terminal *-icus.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to the operation of rhinoplasty. *Rhinopla'stĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *rhinoplastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Rhinoplastic betreffend.*

Rhīnŏpō'lўpus, *i*, m. (Ῥίν, the nose; *pŏlўpus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for polypus of the nose, or nostrils. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinopolype*, m. Germ. syn. *Nasenpolyp*, m.

Rhīnop'tia, *æ*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; ὄπτομαι, to see.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a kind of squinting over the nose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinoptie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schielen über die Nase; Nasenschen*, n.

Rhinorrha'gia, *æ*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for sudden and excessive bleeding from the nose. See *Epistaxis, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *Note Catarrh.* Fr. anal. *rhinorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *das heftige Nasenbluten.*

Rhīnor'rhăphe, *es*, f. | (Ῥίν, the nose; ῥαφή,
Rhīnorrhă'phia, *æ*, f. | a seam.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the operation of stitching the divided edges after removing a fold of skin from the root of the nose. See *Rhinocanthectome, Rhinommectome, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *Note Catarrh.* Fr. anal. *rhinorraphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenrath*, f.

Rhīnorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight discharge from the nose, generally with reference to blood. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *Note Catarrh.* Fr. anal. *rhinorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenfluss*, m.

Rhīnos. (Ῥινός.) *Anat.* A Greek term for the *Cutis*, or skin; also, a shield; also for *Bursa*, according to Heyschius. Castellus.

Rhīnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥινός, the skin.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Rhicnosis.*

Rhīnostegnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; στέγνωσις, a checking of natural evacuations.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sense of stuffing, or stoppage in the nose, as from cold, etc. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinostegnose*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenverstopfung*, f.; *Nasenverengerung*, f.

Rhīnostŏ'mătus, *a, um.* (Ῥίν, the nose; στόμα, a mouth.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Rhinostomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hemiptera*, having the beak or proboscis as if growing from the forehead. See *Frontirostris. Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (same word) of ophidian reptiles, the nose of which is prolonged in front of the muzzle. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *nasenmundig*, adj.

Rhīnŏthēca, *æ*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; θήκη, a sheath, or covering.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the horny, or membranous pellicle that invests the upper half of the beak. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinothèque*, f. Germ. syn. *Kieferscheide*, f.

Rhīnotrix, *ĭchos*, f. (Ῥίν, the nose; θρίξ, a hair.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term (in the pl.) for the *Vibrissæ*, or hairs of the nose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhinotrix*, f. Germ. syn. *die Haar in der Nase.*

Rhipi'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Ῥιπίς, a fan; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having fan-like wings; applied to an Order (*Rhipiptera*, nom. pl. n.) in which the wings are membranous and divided by longitudinal and radiating nervures, and fold lengthwise like a fan: rhipi'pterous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhipiptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *wedelflügelt*, adj.

Rhipsalī'deus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a tribe (*Rhipsalideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cacteæ*, having the *Rhipsalis* for their type. Fr. anal. *rhipsalidé*, adj.

Rhiptas'mus, *i*, m. (Ῥιπταζω, to throw, or toss about.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Ballismus.*

Rhis. The same as *Rhin.*

Rhi'zăgra, *æ*, f. (Ῥίζα, a root; ἄγρα, seizure.)

Med., Surg. Name for a forceps, or instrument for extracting the roots or stumps of teeth; it is delineated by Scultetus. Fr. anal. *rhizagre*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Instrument zum Ausziehen den Zahnwurzen.*

Rhīzan'theus, *a*, *um.* ('Ρίζα, a root; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Blume to the *Cytineæ*, comprehending parasitic plants that grow on the roots of other plants: rhizan'theous. See *Rhizanthus*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizanthé*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelblümig*, adj.

Rhīzan'thus, *a*, *um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Having flowers that grow from the root, as the *Scabiosa rhizantha:* rhizan'thous. See *Diss. div*, i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelblümig*, adj.

Rhīzīna, *æ*, f. ('Ρίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Applied by Meyer and Link to the inferior appendages of the *thallus* of lichens, which imitate and perform the functions of roots; also, to the radicles with which the stem of mosses is covered under the earth: a rhi'zine. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizine*, f.

Rhīzoblas'tus, *a*, *um.* ('Ρίζα, a root; βλαστὸς, a germ.) *Bot., Physiol.* Applied by Willdenow to embryoes provided with a root: rhizoblas'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizoblaste*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelkeimig*, adj.

Rhīzŏbŏ'leus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Family (*Rhizoboleæ*, nom. pl. f.), having the *Rhizobolus* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizobole*, adj.

Rhīzŏcar'peus, *a*, *um.* ('Ρίζα, a root; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Batsch to the *Marsileaceæ* (*Rhizocarpeæ*, nom. pl. f.) because the fruit grows upon the root; by Bartling to a Class (same word) including the *Marsileaceæ*, *Isoëteæ* and *Salviniaceæ:* rhizocar'peous. Fr. anal. *rhizocarpé*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelfrüchtig*, adj.

Rhīzŏcar'piānus, *a*, *um.* } (Same as preceding.)
Rhīzŏcar'pĭcus, *a*, *um.* } *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to plants the stem of which bears fruit but once, but the root of which produces fructiferous stems: rhizocar'pian: rhizocar'pic. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizocarpien*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelfrüchtig*, adj.

Rhīzŏcar'pus, *a*, *um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Applied by Bridel to a Class (*Rhizocarpi*, nom. pl. m.) of mosses, the fructification of which is developed near the root: rhizocar'pous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelfrüchtig*, adj.

Rhīzōdēs, adj. ('Ρίζα, a root; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of roots; applied by Latreille to a Family of the *Elminthogama Entomoides*, the anterior extremity of which is appendiculated: rhi'zous, See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv., vi. Fr. anal. *rhizoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelig*, adj.

Rhīzoïdēs, adj. ('Ρίζα, a root; terminal *-ῐ̄dēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a root: rhi'zoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i., vi. Fr. anal. *rhizoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelähnlich*, adj.

Rhīzŏ'gĕnum, *i*, n. ('Ρίζα, a root; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Term by Laplace for a peculiar organ of some *Algæ*, the extremity of the stem of which is provided with a small node which increases successively at the sides, and descending on the body to which the vegetable is attached fixes itself there directly by numerous roots with which it covers all its surface: a rhi'zogen. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizogène*, m.

Rhīzŏgēus, *a*, *um.* ('Ρίζα, a root; γῆ, the earth.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Agaricus rhizogeus*, because the base of its *stipes* is beset with fibrils: rhizoge'ous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizogé*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelerdig*, adj.

Rhīzŏgŏ'neus, *a*, *um.* ('Ρίζα, a root; γονὴ, seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Rhizogonei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gasteromyci Sclerotiacei*, which are developed on the roots of plants: rhizogo'neous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizogonéen*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelsämig*, adj.

Rhīzŏgŏ'nium, *ii*, n. ('Ρίζα, a root; γονὴ, seed.) *Bot.* Applied to mosses with fructiferous roots: a rhi'zogon. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizogone*, m. Germ. syn. *Rhizogon*, n.

Rhīzogrăphia, *æ*, f. ('Ρίζα, a root; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* Term for a description of roots; such was the title of a work by B. Preiss, published in 1824: rhizo'graphy. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung von den Wurzeln.*

Rhīzŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. ('Ρίζα, a root; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise on, or the doctrine of, roots: rhizo'logy. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *rhizologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurzelsammeln*, n.; *Wurzellehre*, f.

Rhīzōma, *ătis*, n. ('Ριζόω, to support by roots.) *Bot.* Term for the subterraneous horizontal stem of a perennial plant: a rhi'zome. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizome*, m. Germ. syn. *Wurzelstock*, m.

Rhīzōmătoïdēs, adj. } (*Rhizōma;* terminal
Rhīzōmătoïdeus, *a*, *um.* } *-ῐ̄dēs.*) *Bot.* Applied by Willdenow to roots that have a rhizome, by which he means what is commonly called the pivot of the root: rhizo'matoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. vi. Fr. anal. *rhizomatoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelähnlich*, adj.

Rhīzōmătōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Rhizōma.*) *Bot.* Term by Link for the conversion of a root into a trunk or rhizome, which frequently takes place in biennial plants, and even sometimes in perennial vegetables when the *medulla* penetrates from the stem into the root, the top of which thus takes the character of a root. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizomatose*, f.

Rhīzomor'pheus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Rhizomorpheæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Byssaceæ*, having the *Rhizomorpha* for their type: rhizomor'pheous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizomorphé*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelförmig*, adj.

Rhīzŏmor'phus, *a*, *um.* ('Ρίζα, a root; μορφὴ, form.) *Bot.* Having the form of, or bear-

ing resemblance to a root: rhizomor'phous. Applied to several species of plants which grow in dark moist places, as mines, caverns, pits, etc., where the light of day does not enter; having long pliant stems which branch out and mingle together in a close network, and possessing a peculiar luminous property whereby, extending as they do for several hundred feet along the walls and pillars of some mines (in Bavaria), they afford a considerable degree of light. Applied by Sprengel to a section (*Rhizomorphi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gasteromycites*, the thallus of which is formed by intercrossed filaments. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *rhizomorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelförmig*, adj.

Rhīzŏmyzīdis, *is, e.* ('Ρίζα, a root; μυῖα, a fly. Jourdan.) *Entomol.* Applied by Fallin to a Family (*Rhizomyzides*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Diptera*, the larves of which are rhizophagous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizomyzide*, adj.

Rhīzŏnў'chia, *æ*, f. ('Ρίζα, a root; ὄνυξ, a nail.) *Anat.* Term for the root of the nail of the finger or toe. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizonychie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nagelwurzel*, f.; *die Wurzel der Finger- oder Zehennägel. Med., Surg., Pathol.* A term for disease of the root of a nail. Germ. syn. *Krankheit an der Nagelwurz.*

Rhīzŏnў'chium, *ii*, n. (Same as preceding.) *Comp. Anat.* Term by Illiger for the phalanx that bears the nail. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizonychion*, m. Germ. syn. *Klauenglied*, n.; *Nagelglied*, n.

Rhīzŏ'phăgus, *a, um.* ('Ρίζα, a root; φάγω, to eat.) *Entomol.* Eating roots; applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Section (*Rhizophagæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ Mesomydæ*, the larves of which live in the roots of marsh-plants: rhizo'phagous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelnfressend*, adj.

Rhīzŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* ('Ρίζα, a root; φιλέω, to live.) *Bot.* Living on roots or their fibrils, as the *Racodium rhizophila:* rhizo'philous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizophile*, adj. Germ. syn. *Wurzeln liebend.*

Rhīzophlœ'īna, *æ*, f. ('Ρίζα, a root; φλοιός, bark.) *Chem.* The same as *Phlœorrhizina.*

Rhīzophlœ'um, *i*, n. (Same as preceding.) *Chem.* The former name for *Rhizophlœina*, or *Phlœorrhizina.*

Rhizŏ'phŏra, *æ*, f. ('Ρίζα, a root; φέρω, to bear or carry.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Fr. anal. *rhizophore*, f.

Rhīzŏ'phŏra Gymnorhe'zia. *Bot.* Name of the mangrove-tree, the juice of the root of which is applied in the East to the bites of serpents.

Rhīzŏphŏ'reus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Rhizophoreæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by R. Brown, having the *Rhizophora* for their type: rhizopho'reous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *Wurzeln tragend.*

Rhīzŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Bearing or having roots; applied to the *Peziza rhizophora*, because the inferior surface and the borders of its receptacle are provided with numerous radicles. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzeln tragend.*

Rhīzŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* ('Ρίζα, a root; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves bearing roots, as the *Asplenium rhizophyllum*, the fronds of which end in an appendage which inserts itself into the earth and takes root there: rhizophyl'lous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelblättrig*, adj.

Rhīzŏ'phўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ρίζα, a root; φύω, to throw.) *Bot.* Applied to an appendage observed at the extremity of certain radicles, as in the *Nymphæa.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizophyse*, f.

Rhīzŏ'pŏdis, *is, e.* } ('Ρίζα, a root; πούς, a
Rhīzŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* } foot.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a Section (*Rhizopodes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Agaricus*, having the *stipes* supplied with roots, as the *Agaricus radicatus;* by Bridel to a Family (*Rhizopodi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Musci*, having the fructification near the roots: rhizo'podous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelfüssig*, adj.

Rhīzŏpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Term by C. G. Ehrenberg for the byssoid base or assemblage of tubulous intercrossed filaments which originate from the development of the sporules of mushrooms, and, according to him, form the cryptogamous plant itself, whilst the part named mushroom is but the organ of fructification, the flower or fruit of that byssoid plant, which most frequently remains hidden in the earth: a rhi'zopode. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizopode*, m. Germ. syn. *Wurzelfuss*, m.

Rhīzōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ρίζα, root.) *Bot.* Term for a making to take root. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizose*, f. Germ. syn. *Bewurzelung*, f.

Rhīzosper'meus, *a, um.* ('Ρίζα, a root; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Roth, de Candolle and Marquis to the *Marsileaceæ* (*Rhizospermeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of Robert Brown, the *Salvinieæ* of Jussieu, and *Hydropterides* of Willdenow, because the fructification grows in the *axilla* of the ramifications of the root. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizospermé*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelsämig*, adj.

Rhizospermus. The same as *Rhizospermeus.*

Rhīzo'spŏrus, *a, um.* ('Ρίζα, a root; σπείρω, to sow seed.) *Bot.* Applied K. H. Schultz to plants (*Rhizosporæ plantæ*, nom. pl. f.) that propagate themselves by their roots: rhizo'sporous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizospore*, adj. Germ. syn. *durch die Wurzeln fortpflanzend.*

Rhīzostŏmidæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Eschenholtz to a Family of the *Acalepha*, having the *Rhizostoma* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. vi. Fr. anal. *rhizostomides*, m. pl.

Rhīz'ostŏmus, *a, um.* ('Ρίζα, a root; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Cephea*

rhizostoma, a species of *Medusa*, because it has many mouths on its eight bilobate arms: rhizo'stomous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizostome*, adj.

Rhīzŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. } **Rhīzŏtŏ'mĭce**, *es*, f. } ('Ρίζα, a root; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Bot.*, *Med.*, *Pharm.* Term for a cutting and gathering of roots. Anciently used for *Pharmacia* and *Pharmacopœia*. Fr. anal. *rhizotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurzelschneiden*, n.

Rhīzŏtŏmūmĕna. (*τὰ* 'Ριζοτομούμενα, from *ῥιζοτομέω*, to cut and gather roots.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Term for a collection or series of cut roots, especially for medical purposes. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Germ. syn. *Bücher die von geschittenen Wurzeln, bes. zum Arzneibrauch.*

Rhīzŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. 'Ρίζα, or root.) *Bot.* Term by Link for the very fine roots of mushrooms: a rhi'zule. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhizule*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurzelchen*, n.

Rhodacne. See *Rhodinacne.*

Rho'date. *Chem.* Term for a combination of rhodic oxide with a salifiable base. *Rhodas, ātis*, f. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhodate*, m.

Rhŏdĕlæ'on. } **Rhŏdĕlæ'um**, *i*, n. } ('Ρόδον, a rose; *ἔλαιον*, oil.) Term for rose-oil. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *huile de rose.* Germ. syn. *Rosenöl*, n.

Rhŏ'dia, *æ*, f. ('Ρόδον, a rose.) A name for the *Rhodiola rosea*, or rosewort.

Rhŏdi'ăcon. ('Ρόδον, a rose.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Old name of a compound plaster, according to Asclepiades, Gr. anal. *ῥόδινον*, described by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* ii. 17, *fin.*

Rhŏ'dĭco-. (*Rhodium;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* A prefix in several compound terms, applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a rhodic salt with a salt indicated by the remainder of the compound term, as *Rhodico-ammonĭcus, -potassĭcus, -sodicus.* Fr. anal. *rhodico-.*

Rhŏ'dĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Rhŏdium;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Berzelius terms *rhodic oxide* the second degree of oxidation of *Rhodium*, *rhodic salts*, the combinations of *Rhodium* with halogenous bodies, and of the rhodic oxide with acids: rho'dic. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhodique*, adj.

Rhŏdi'ŏla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Rhŏdia.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Octandria.* Fr. anal. *rhodiole*, f.

Rhŏdi'ŏla Rŏ'sea. *Bot.* The plant rosewort, the root of which, called *Radix rhodiæ*, has a very agreeable smell like that of the damask rose, hence its name. Fr. anal. *rodiole rosé.*

Rho'dion. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Old name of a dry medicine in form of a sharp and corrosive powder, variously described by Paulus Æginetа, vii. 13; Adams's Transl., *vol.* iii. *p.* 5, etc.; Aëtius, xiv. 36. Gorræus.

Rhŏdis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ρόδον, a rose.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Old name for a pastil made from roses, described by Dioscorides.

Rhŏdītēs. ('Ρόδον, a rose.) Old term, *vinum* being understood, for wine impregnated with roses.

Rhŏ'dium, *ii*, n. ('Ρόδον, a rose.) *Chem.* Name given to a metal found in 1803 by Dr. Wollaston among the grains of crude platina, from the rose-colour of some of its compounds. Fr. anal. *rhodium*, m.

Rhŏ'dium Lig'num. *Bot.* Name for the beautiful wood of the *Physocalymnia floribunda*, according to Don; the powder of it has been used as errhine; rosewood. Fr. anal. *rhodium*, m. Germ. anal. *Rhodium*, n.

Rhŏ'dius, *a*, *um.* ('Ρόδον, a rose.) *Chem.*, *Nat. Philos.* Of a rose colour; rose-red; the same as *Rosaceus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *rosacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenfarben*, adj.; *rosenroth*, adj.

Rhŏdi'zĭcus, *a*, *um.* ('Ροδίζω, to tinge of a rose-colour.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a rose colour; applied to a particular acid: rhodi'zic. Fr. anal. *rhodizique*, adj. Germ. syn. *rhodizonsauer*, adj.

Rhŏdŏcan'thus, *a*, *um.* ('Ρόδον, a rose; *ἄκανθα*, a spine.) *Bot.* Having roseous spines, as the *Acacia rhodocantha:* rhodocan'thous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhodocanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenrothdornig*, adj.

Rhŏ'dŏdac'tylus, *a*, *um.* ('Ρόδον, a rose; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Entomol.* Having digitated and roseate wings, as the *Pterophorus rhododactylus:* rhododac'tylous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhododactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenfingert*, adj.

Rhŏdŏda'phne, *es*, f. ('Ρόδον, a rose; *δάφνη*, the laurel.) *Bot.* Term for the rose-laurel, either the oleander or the rhododendron, See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rododaphne.* f. Germ. syn. *Lorbeerrose*, f.

Rhŏdŏden'dreus, *a*, *um.* ('Ρόδον, a rose; *δένδρον*, a tree.) *Bot.* Applied by some to the *Rhodoraceæ:* rhododen'dreus. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhododendré*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenbaumig*, adj.

Rhŏdŏden'dron, *i*, n. ('Ροδόδενδρον, from *ῥόδον*, the rose; *δένδρον*, a tree.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Ericaceæ.* Fr. anal. *rhododendron*, m. Germ. syn. *Rosenbaum*, m.

Rhŏdŏden'dron Chrysan'thum. *M. Med.* The plant dwarf rosebay, or yellow-flowered rhododendron. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.

Rhŏdŏgas'trus, *a*, *um.* ('Ρόδον, a rose; *γαστήρ*, the belly.) *Ornithol.* Having a rose-red belly, as the *Muscicapa rhodogastra:* rhodogas'trous. Fr. anal. *rhodogastre*, adj.

Rhŏdŏgrăphia, *æ*, f. ('Ρόδον, a rose; *γράφω*, to write.) *Bot.* Term for a description of roses; a work was published, in 1606, under this title, by J. Wittich: rhodo'graphy. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *rhodographie*, f.

Rhŏdŏleu'cus, *a*, *um.* ('Ρόδον, a rose; *λευκός*, white.) *Bot.* That which is red and white, as the *Peziza rhodoleuca.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhodoleuque*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothenweissig*, adj.

Rhŏdŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. ('Ρόδον, a rose; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise on roses; a work was published, under this title, in 1620, by J. C. Rosenberg: rhodo'logy. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *rhodologie*, f.

Rhŏdŏ'mĕli. Indecl. ('Ρόδον, a rose; *μέλι*, honey.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Old term for a

preparation of honey and the juice of roses; *Mel rosaceum* or *rosarum*. Fr. anal. *rhodomel*, m.

Rhŏdŏmēlon. } ('Ρόδον, a rose; μῆλον,
Rhŏdŏmēlum, *i*, n. } an apple.) *Bot.* Term for a rose-apple. Fr. anal. *rhodomélon*, m. Germ. syn. *Rosenapfel*, m. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a confection of roses and quinces. Germ. syn. *Rosen -oder Quittenmarmelade.*

Rhŏdŏ'ptĕrus, *a, um.* ('Ρόδον, a rose; πτέρον, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Having rose-coloured wings, as the *Motacilla rhodoptera:* rhodo'pterous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhodoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenflügelig*, adj.

Rhŏ'dŏpus, *a, um.* ('Ρόδον, a rose; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having rose-coloured feet. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhodope*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenfüssig*, adj.

Rhŏdŏrāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Rhodoraceæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by Jussieu, having for their type the *Rhododendron*, and which R. Brown considered as a simple tribe of the *Ericineæ:* rhodora'ceous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhodoracé*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenartig*, adj.

Rhŏdŏsac'chărum, *i*, n. ('Ρόδον, a rose; σάκχαρον, sugar.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name of either the conserve of roses, or of a preparation of the juice of roses, and sugar. Fr. anal. *rhodosaccharon*, m. Germ. syn. *Rosenzucker*, m.

Rhŏdŏsorhŏ'dĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an oxide resulting from the combination of the rhodous oxide with the rhodic oxide, which may occur in many different proportions. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhodosorhodique*, adj.

Rhŏdosper'mus, *a, um.* ('Ρόδον, a rose; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds or *sporidia* of a rose-colour, as the *Actinocladium:* rhodospe'rmous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhodosperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosensämig*, adj.

Rhŏdostac'ton. } ('Ρόδον, a rose; στάζω,
Rhŏdostac'tum, *i*, m. } to drop.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term the same as *Rhodosaccharum*, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii. 15, Adam's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 546.

Rhŏdostag'ma, *ătis*, n. ('Ρόδον, a rose; στάζω, to drop.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for the *Liquor rosarum.*

Rhŏdo'stŏmus, *a, um.* ('Ρόδον, a rose; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having a rose-coloured mouth or opening, as the *Trochus rhodostomus:* rhodo'stomous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhodostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenmundig*, adj.

Rhœă'deus, *a, um.* (*Rhœas*, the red poppy.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the red poppy; applied to an Order (*Rhœadeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of Linnæus's Fragments of a Natural Method, consisting of the poppy, etc., the capsule of which is caducous, and the fruit a capsule. Fr. anal. *rhœadé*, adj.

Rhœadin'. *Chem.* Term by Riffard for the colouring matter of the *Papaver rhœas.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Rhœădĭna, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *rhœadine*, f.

Rhœ'as, *ădos*, m. ('Ρέω, to flow; its juice flowing from incisions made in it.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. D.) for the fresh petals of the *Papaver Rhœas*, (E.) the *Rhœados petala.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *coquelicot*, m. Germ. syn. *wilder rother Mohn.*

Rhœbdēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ροιβδέω, to suck down.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for absorption. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. *Anarrhophesis.* Fr. anal. *rhœbdèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Einschlürfen*, n.

Rhœ'zos. } ('Ροΐζος.) *Med., Pathol.* Old
Rhœ'zus, *i*, m. } term for a snoring or grating sound of the respiration; also the same as *Stridor.*

Rhōgma, *ătis*, n. } *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The
Rhōgme, *ēs*, f. } same as *Rhegma;* also a term for the *Fissura longa cranii.* Fr. anal. *rhogme*, f. Germ. syn. *ein langer Schädelspalt.*

Rhog'mos. } ('Ρέγχω, to snort.) *Med.*
Rhog'mus, *i*, m. } Old term the same as *Stertor*, or a snoring noise in breathing. The same as *Rhegma.*

Rhoïdārion. } ('Ροιδάριον.) *Med., Pharm.*
Rhoïdārium, *ii*, n. } Old name for a certain dry medicine, described by Aëtius, ii. 68. Gorræus.

Rhoïdion. The same as *Rhoidarion.*

Rhoïtēs, f. ('Ροΐα, the pomegranate.) *Med., Pharm.* Term, *vinum* being understood, for wine made from pomegranates. Fr. anal. *rhoïte*, m. Germ. syn. *Guanatapfelwein*, n.

Rhombedron. See *Rhombohedrum.*

Rhom'bĕus, *a, um.* ('Ρόμβος, a rhomb.) *Bot., Geom., Ornithol.* Presenting four parallel sides, two by two, forming two acute angles and two obtuse, as the leaves of the *Peperomia rhombea*, the spots sprinkled on the plumage of the *Falco rhombeus*, etc.: rhom'beous. Fr. anal. *rhombé*, adj. Germ. syn. *rhombenartig*, adj.

Rhombicus, *a, um.* See *Rhomboides.*

Rhombĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* ('Ρόμβος, a figure of four equal sides, with two acute angles and two obtuse; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety having true rhomboid facets, though from the way in which they are cut by neighbouring facets, they do not appear so at first glance from their being of symmetrical figure, as the *Smaragdus rhombiferus. Zoöl.* Applied to the *Crocodilus rhombifer*, because it has a ridge on its head like a lozenge; to the *Crotalus rhombifer*, because the rays marked on its back are regular lozenges: rhombi'ferous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhombifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *rhombtragend*, part. adj.

Rhombĭfō'lius, *a, um.* ('Ρόμβος, see preceding; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rhombeous leaves, as *Hibiscus rhombifolius*, etc.: rhombifo'liate. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhombifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *rhombblättrig*, adj.

Rhombĭfor'mis, *is, e.* ('Ρόμβος, see preceding; *forma*, shape.) *Geom.* Having the form of a rhomb: rhom'biform. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhombiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *rhombenförmig*, adj.

Rhombĭ'pŏrus, *i*, m. (Ῥόμβος, see preceding; *pŏrus*, a pore.) *Zoöl.* Having rhombiform pores, as the *Polyporus rhombiporus:* rhombi'porous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhombipore*, adj. Germ. syn. *rhombenöffnungig*, adj.

Rhomboctahĕ'drum, *i*, n. (Ῥόμβος, see preceding; *octahedrum*, an eight-sided body.) *Crystall., Geom., Mineral.* Term for a crystal or body with eight rhombiform sides: a rhomboctahe'dron. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhomboctaëdre*, m. Germ. anal. *Rhombenoktaëder*, m.

Rhombōdēs, adj. (Ῥόμβος, see preceding; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Geom., Mineral.* Having or full of rhombs: rhom'bous. The same as *Rhombeus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *rhombeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *rautenartig*, adj.

Rhombŏdōdĕcăhĕ'drum, *i*, n. (Ῥόμβος, see preceding; *dōdĕcăhedrum*, a twelve-sided body.) *Geom.* Term for a body with twelve rhombiform sides: a rhombodo'decahe'dron. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv., vi. Fr. anal. *rhombododécaëdre*, m. Germ. syn. *rhombododekaëder*, m.

Rhombohe'dral. } (*Rhombŏhedrum*, a rhom-
Rhombohe'drical. } bohedron.) *Geom., Mineral.* Of or belonging to a rhombohedron; applied to a system derived from the rhombohedron. *Rhombŏhe'drus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhomboëdrique*, adj.

Rhombohe'dron. (Ῥόμβος, an equal-sided, quadrilateral figure, with two opposite angles acute and two obtuse; ἕδρα, a basis.) *Geom., Mineral.* Term for a solid figure which has six rhomboid faces placed similarly in regard to a line between two opposing angles. *Rhombohe'drum, i*, n. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhomboèdre*, n.

Rhomboīdālis, *is, e.* (*Rhomboīdēs*, resembling a rhomb.) *Crystal, Geom., Mineral.* A superfluous form of *Rhomboides*, having the same application; its strict meaning would be pertaining to a rhomboid figure. Fr. anal. *rhomboidal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu einem Rhomboide gehörig.*

Rhomboīdēs, adj. (Ῥόμβος, a geometrical figure, equal sided, but with two opposite angles acute and two obtuse; terminal *ĭdēs.*) *Geom.* Resembling a rhomb figure: rhom'boid; *rhomboidal* is also used, but incorrectly and unnecessarily. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. vi. Fr. anal. *rhomboïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *rautenförmig*, adj.

Rhomboīdĕus, *a, um.* (Ῥόμβος, a geometrical figure, equal-sided, but with two opposite angles acute and two obtuse; terminal *-ĭdēus.*) Belonging to the form of a rhomb; shaped of a rhomboid figure: rhomboi'dean. *Anat.* Applied to two muscles of the back, *major* and *minor*. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, etc., that are nearly diamond-shaped, or of a rhomboid form. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. vi. Fr. anal. *rhomboïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *rautenförmig*, adj.

Rhombo'spŏrus, *a, um.* (*Rhombus;* σπόρα, seed.) *Bot.* Having rhomboid seminules, as the *Mucor rhombospora:* rhombo'sporous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhombospore*, adj. Germ. syn. *rautenkeimkornig*, adj.

Rhomma, *ătis*, n. The same as *Rophema.*

Rhon'chus, *i*, m. (Ῥόγχος.) Term for a rattling sound in the throat, or a very strong wheezing. See *Rále, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *rale*, m.

Rhoödēs, adj. (Ῥοή, a flowing; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of discharges; applied to a fever, as the *Febris cum fluxionibus;* synonymous with *Rhoicus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv., vi. Fr. anal. *rhöeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausflussig*, adj.

Rhŏpălis'mus, *i*, m. The same as *Rhopalosis.*

Rhŏpălōsis, *is*, f. (Ῥόπαλον, a club.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a disorder of the hair, in which it becomes matted together and hangs down in portions like clubs; it seems to coincide with the *Plica Polonica.* See *Plica.* Fr. anal. *rhopalose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Schlagen mit der Reule.*

Rhŏ'pē, *es*, f. (Ῥοπή.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sinking of fluid, or a morbid gravitation of the blood, or other juices, into a part. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhope*, f. Germ. syn. *der Andrang einer Flüssigkeit.*

Rhŏphēma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥοφέω, to drink greedily.) *Med.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ῥόφημα*, for the more moist kinds of food, or rather, what is diluted with much liquid, as if the medium between food and drink, according to Hippocrates, *de Vet. Med.* xi. 6, 7, 8; also called *Rhomma;* also used for *Haustus.* Fr. anal. *rophème*, m. Germ. syn. *Geschlürfte*, n.

Rhŏsaton. (Ῥόδον, a rose.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a confection of roses described by Aëtius, iii, for purging vicious humours. Gorræus.

Rhotăcis'mus, *i*, m. (Ῥωτακίζω, to misuse the letter *ῥ.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a snarling or snoring; applied to a species of *Psellismus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhotacisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Schnarren*, n.

Rhŏx, *ōgos*, m. or f. (Ῥώξ.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Rhagoides* in its application to the *uvea*, according to Gorræus; also, for *Fissura* and *Papilla*, according to Moschion, *de Morb. Mul.* 96.

Rhu'barb. (*Rhābarbărum*, the former name by Linnæus for the genus *Rheum;* from *Rha*, now the Wolga, a river in Russia, from whose banks it was brought; *barbărus*, wild.) *M. Med.* The common name for all species of the genus *Rheum*, which see. Fr. anal. *rhubarbe*, f. Germ. syn. *Rhabarber*, f.

Rhu'barb, Monk's. *Bot.* A common name for the root of the *Rumex Alpinus.*

Rhu'barb, Offici'nal. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Rheum palmatum.*

Rhu'barb, Poor Man's. *Bot.* Common name for the *Thalictrum flavum.*

Rhu'barb, Rhapon'tic. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rheum rhaponticum.*

Rhu'barb, Rus'sian. }
Rhu'barb, Sibe'rian. } *M. Med.* Common
Rhu'barb, Un'dulated. } names for the plant *Rheum Russicum*, or *Rheum undulatum*, the *Rheum rhabarbarum* of Linnæus.

Rhus, *rhois*, m. and f. (Ῥοῦς, the Attic contracted form of *ῥόος*, a stream; from the wide spreading of its roots.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Terebinthinaceæ*. The sumach tree. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *sumac*, m. Germ. syn. *Sumach*, m. *Med., Physiol.* Term for a flow, or discharge, as that of the *catamenia*. Fr. syn. *flux*, m. Germ. syn. *Fluss*, m.

Rhus Bel'gĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Myrica gale*, or Dutch myrtle.

Rhus Cŏrĭāria. *Bot.* Systematic name of the elm-leaved sumach, a small tree, native of the south of Europe, the only species of the genus which is not poisonous; the leaves and berries are used as astringent and tonic. See *Erythrus*. Fr. anal. *sumach coriaire*.

Rhus Gla'brum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the fruit of the sumach.

Rhus Rădīcans. *Bot.* Another name for the *Rhus vernix*. Fr. syn. *sumac vernis*. Germ. syn. *Firnissbaum*, m.

Rhus Sylves'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Myrica gale*, or Dutch myrtle.

Rhus Tiphi'nium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Virginian sumach, the seeds of which are said to check hemorrhage. Fr. syn. *sumac de Virginie*.

Rhus Tōxĭcŏden'dron. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant poison oak, or sumach, a native of South America, the leaves of which are narcotic and stimulant. Fr. syn. *le sumac vénéneux*. Germ. syn. *Giftsumach*, m.

Rhus Ver'nix. *Bot.* Systematic name of a poisonous species, an infusion of the leaves of which has been employed by M. Fresnoy, in paralysis, and in several cases of herpetic affections, with efficacy; also called *Rhus radicans*. Fr. syn. *sumac vernis*. Germ. syn. *Firnissbaum*, m.

Rhy'as, *ădis*, f. (Ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease of the eye consisting in a decrease or defect of the *Caruncula lachrymalis*, congenital, accidental, or the result of excision, which induces an incurable *Epiphora*, or continual flow of tears. Fr. anal. *rhyas*, f. Germ. syn. *Thränenfluss*, m.

Rhÿ'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥέω, to flow, or to loose, or free.) *Med.* Old term used for *Remedium*, according to Gorræus.

Rhym'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥύπτω, to cleanse away sordes.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term, Gr. anal. *ῥύμμα*, for an abstergent medicine, favouring the cleansing of the body. Gorræus *in Def.* Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* viii. § *Sicyos*, terms it an abstergent powder, and attributes it to an esculent cucumber.

Rhymnoplas'tice, *es*, f. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Richerand's form for *Rhinoplastica*.

Rhynchæ'nidus, *a*, *um*. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a group (*Rhynchænida*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Charansonites*, having the *Rhynchænus* as their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhynchénide*, adj.

Rhynchŏbo'tridis, *is*, *e*. (Ῥύγχος, a beak; βότρυς, a hole.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a group (*Rhynchobotrides*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Bothryocephala*, the head having four retractile *proboscides* and as many fossets, or hollows. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhyncobotride*, adj.

Rhynchocĕ'phălus, *a*, *um*. (Ῥύγχος, a beak; κεφαλή, the head.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Rhyncocephala*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropterygii*, having the head prolonged in form of a beak. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhynchocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *schnabelkopfig*, adj.

Rhyncŏ'phŏrus, *a*, *um*. (Ῥύγχος, a snout; φορέω, to bear.) *Entomol.* Having a snout; applied to a Family (*Rhyncophora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, in which there is an entire prolongation of the head, forming a sort of snout or proboscis. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhyncophore*, adj.

Rhyncho'spŏrus, *a*, *um*. (Ῥύγχος, a beak; σπόρα, seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds prolonged in form of a beak, as the *Rondeletia*: rhyncho'sporous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhynchospore*, adj.

Rhynchostŏ'mătus, *a*, *um*. (Ῥύγχος, a beak; στόμα, a mouth.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Rhynchostomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera Stenelytra*, having the head prolonged into a trunk or muzzle. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhynchostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *schnabelmundig*, adj.

Rhynchōtus, *a*, *um*. (Ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Entomol.* Applied to insects with a long trunk or proboscis. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhynchote*, m. Germ. syn. *langschnabelig*, adj.

Rhynenchytus. See *Rhinenchytus*.

Rhynga'ptĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Ῥύγχος, a beak; *a*, priv.; πτερον, a wing.) *Entomol.* The same as *Rhinapterus*.

Rhyngōtus, *a*, *um*. (Ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Entomol.* Applied by Fabricius to an Order (*Rhyngota*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hemiptera*: rhyngo'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. The same as the more correct orthography *Rhynchotus*. Fr. anal. *rhyngote*, adj.

Rhyophthalmūria, *æ*, f. (*Rhyas*, a disease of the eye; *ophthalmūria*, metastisis of urine to the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for urinous discharge from the eye. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhyophthalmurie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenharnfluss*, m.

Rhyostŏmătūria, *æ*, f. (*Rhyas*, a disease of the eye; *stŏmătūria*, a urinous discharge from the mouth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a urinous discharge from the eyes, the salivary glands, and other organs of the mouth. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhyostomaturie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Harnabgang durch die Speicheldrüsen u. a. Organe des Mundes*.

Rhÿpă'ria, *æ*, f. (Ῥυπαρία.) *Med.* Term for filth, dirt, or sordidness, especially of the intestinal canal. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhyparie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmutz*, m.; *Unrath*, m.

Rhÿ'părus, *a*, *um*. (Ῥύπος, sordes.) *Med.* Of or belonging to sordes; filthy; sordid: rhy'parous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal.

rhypare, adj. Germ. syn. *schmutzig*, adj.; *unrein*, adj.

Rhȳpōdēs, adj. (Ῥύπος, sordes; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med.* Having or full of sordes; sordid; applied formerly as an epithet of medicines from their appearance: rhy'pous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. vi. Fr. anal. *rhypeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmutzig*, adj.

Rhȳpos. } (Ῥύπος.) *Med.* Old term
Rhȳpus, *i*, m. } for sordes, or what was called excrement of the third coction, which is collected on the surface of the body when the thicker particles, retained on the skin by the insensible perspiration, adhere and defile it or the inner garments and vestments; sometimes applied even in ulcers to the thin excrement, *ichor*, or *sanies*, when it is become thick, from whence the ulcer is called sordid. Fr. syn. *boue*, f. Germ. syn. *Unreinigkeit*, f.

Rhyp'tĭcos. } (Ῥύπτω, to cleanse away
Rhyp'tĭcus, *a, um.* } sordes; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Cleansing away filth; formerly applied to medicines (*Rhyptica medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.), the same as *Abstergent*, or those which purge and carry off sordes, either from the skin, or surface, or from ulcers: rhyp'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *rhyptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *reinigend*, part. adj.

Rhysēma, *ătis*, n. (Ῥύσημα, a wrinkle.) *Med.* Term for a wrinkle. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhysème*, m. Germ. syn. *Runzel*, f.; *Gerunzelte*, n.

Rhy'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* Old term applied generally to every kind of flux; also, specially to a flux of blood, and so the same as *Hæmorrhagia*; also, to *Gonorrhœa*, *Diarrhœa*, *Epistaxis*, etc. Fr. anal. *rhysie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausfliessen*, n.

Rhȳtel'mins, *this*, f. (Ῥύτις, a wrinkle; ἕλμινς, a worm.) *Zoöl.* Term for the intestinal wrinkle-worm. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhytelminthe*, m. Germ. syn. *die Runzel (Eingeweide-) würmer.*

Rhythm. (Ῥυθμὸς, a measured movement.) *Physiol.* Applied to the order of the contractions of the different portions of the heart, their respective duration, succession, and general relation to each other, as ascertained by means of the stethoscope. *Ryth'mus*, *i*, m. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhythme*, m. Germ. anal. *Rhythmus*, m.

Rhȳtĭdōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ῥυτιδόω, to corrugate.) *Med., Pathol.* Old terms for *tabes*, or atrophy of the eyeball, and corrugation or shrivelling of the diminished pupil. Fr. anal. *rhytidose*, f. Germ. syn. *Runzeln*, n.; *Runzelung*, f.; *das Schwinden des Augapfels.*

Rhȳto'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Ῥυτὶς, a wrinkle; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot.* Having a wrinkled mouth or opening, as are the ostioles of the *Sphæria rhytostoma:* rhyto'stomous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rhytostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *runzelmuthig*, adj.

Rib. (Sax. *Ribbe.*) *Bot.* See *Costa*, *Nervus*, *Palmula.*

Rib-wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Plantago lanceolata.* Fr. syn. *plantain lancéolé.* Germ. syn. *der Spitzige Wegerich.*

Riband-shaped. *Bot.* See *Ligulatus.*

Ribbed. (Sax. *Ribbe*, a bone of the side.) See *Costatus* and *Nervous.*

Rĭbes, *is*, n. (Arabic name properly belonging to an acid-leaved species of *Rheum*; but which, for about 200 years, has been by mistake applied to the currant and gooseberry tribe.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The currant-tree. Fr. syn. *groseillier*, m. Germ. syn. *Johannisbeerstrauch*, m.

Rĭbes Ni'grum. *Bot.* The black currant plant, the berries of which are said to be peculiarly useful in sore-throat, and to be diuretic. Fr. syn. *le groseillier noir*, or *cassis.* Germ. syn. *schwarz Johannisbeerstrauch.*

Rĭbes Ru'brum. *Bot., Med.* The red currant plant, of which the white currant tree is only a variety; the fruit of both is considered to be moderately refrigerant, antiseptic, aperient, and attenuant. Fr. syn. *le groseillier commun.* Germ. syn. *gemeiner Johannisbeerstrauch.*

Rĭbesie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by some botanists to the Family (*Ribesieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Grossularieæ*, because it contains the *Ribes.* The same as *Ribesius.* Fr. anal. *ribésié*, adj.

Rĭbe'sius, *a, am.* (*Rĭbes*, the red gooseberry, or currant tree.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Ribes;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Ribesiæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: ribe'sious. Fr. anal. *ribésie*, adj.

Ribless. *Bot.* See *Enervis* and *Enervius.*

Rice. (Teut. *Reisz.*) *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Oryza sativa.* Fr. syn. *riz*, m. Germ. syn. *Reiss*, m.

Rich-weed. *Bot.* Another common name for the *Actæa racemosa*, or black snake-root plant.

Ri'cinate. (*Rĭcĭnĭcum* acĭdum, Ricinic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of ricinic acid with a salifiable base. *Rĭ'cĭnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *ricinate*, m. Germ. syn. *ricinsauer Salz.*

Rĭcĭ'neus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (*Ricineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, having the *Ricinus* for their type: rici'neous. Fr. anal. *riciné*, adj.

Rĭcĭ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Rĭcĭnus*, the castor-oil plant; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to one of the three acids produced by the saponification of castor oil: rici'nic. Fr. anal. *ricinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ricinsauer*, adj.

Rĭcĭ'nius, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Eichwald to a Family (*Riciniæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Arachnides*, having the *Ricinus* for their type: rici'nious. See etymology of *Ricinus.* Fr. anal. *ricinié*, adj.

Rĭcĭnoīdēs, adj. (*Rĭcĭnus*, the castor-oil plant; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Ricinus*, or castor-oil plant: ri'cinoid; applied as an epithet to the *Jatropha curcas.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *recinoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wunderbaumähnlich*, adj.

Rĭ'cĭnus, *i*, m. (A vermin called a tick, or tyke, that annoys dogs, sheep, etc., which its seed resembles.) A Linn. genus of

plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Monadelphia.* Juss. *Euphorbiaceæ.* See *Eravay.* Fr. anal. *ricin*, m. · Germ. syn. *Wunderbaum*, m.

Rĭ'cĭnus Amĕrĭcānus. *Bot.* A name for the *Cataputia maxima.*

Rĭ'cĭnus Commūnis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the castor oil plant, *major* and *minor*, also termed *Bofareira, Cataputia major, Faba purgatrix, Granum Regium, Kerva, Kik, Kiki, Pentadactylon.* Fr. anal. *ricin*, m. Germ. syn. *Wunderbaum*, m.

Rĭ'cĭnus Mājor. *Bot.* Another name for the *Jatropha curcas.*

Rĭ'cĭnus Mĭ'nor. *Bot.* A name for the *Jatropha manihot.*

Rĭ'cĭnus Vulgāris. *Bot.* Another name for the *Ricinus communis.* Fr. syn. *ricin ordinaire.*

Rickets. *Med., Pathol.* The common name for the disease *Rachitis.* Fr. anal. *rachitis*, m. Germ. syn. *die Ruckgrats- oder Englische Knochenkrankheit.*

Ric'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Ringor*, to grin.) *Bot.* Term for the opening between the lips of ringent, or personate flowers. Fr. syn. *fente*, f.; *ouverture*, f. Germ. syn. *Ritze*, f.; *Spalt*, m.

Rĭ'ga Bal'sam. *Bot.* Name of a balsam obtained, by distillation, from the shoots of the *Pinus cembra.*

Rĭ'gĭdĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Rĭgĭdus*, stiff; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rigid leaves, as the *Berberis rigidifolia:* rigidifo'lious. Fr. anal. *rigidifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *steifblättrig*, adj.

Rĭgĭ'dĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Rĭgĭdus*, stiff.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for stiffness or want of mobility; applied to spurious *anchylosis*, or *rig. articulorum:* rigi'dity. Fr. anal. *rigidité*, f. Germ. syn. *Starrheit*, f.; *Steifheit*, f.

Rĭgĭ'dŭlus, *a, um.* (*Rĭgĭdus*, stiff; terminal *-ŭlus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to an Order (*Rigidula*, nom. pl. n.) of worms which, though soft, have a slight degree of stiffness which renders them almost elastic: rigi'dulous. Fr. anal. *rigidule*, adj.

Rĭ'gĭdus, *a, um.* (*Rĭgeo*, to stand stiff.) Stiff; hard; inflexible: ri'gid. Fr. anal. *rigide*, adj. Germ. syn. *steif*, adj.; *strenge*, adj.

Rīgocĕ'phăle. (Ῥῖγος, cold; κεφαλή, the head.) *Med., Surg.* An incorrect term by Blatin for *Cephalopsycter.*

Rĭ'gor, *ōris*, m. (Ῥιγέω, to become cold.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sudden coldness with shivering: a ri'gor. See *Algor.* Fr. anal. *rigueur*, f. Germ. syn. *Strenge*, f.

Rillus, *i*, m. *Chem.* Name of an instrument in which melted metals were poured into oblong shapes; according to Dornæus. Ruland and Johnson.

Rīma, *æ*, f. (*Rīmor*, to cleave as timber doth in storms.) An opening; a fissure; a chap; cleft, or crack. Fr. syn. *fente*, f.; *fissure*, f.; *ouverture*, m. Germ. syn. *Ritze*, f.; *Spalt*, m.; *Stimmritze*, f.; *mit viel Ritzen geritzt.*

Rīma Glot'tĭdis. *Anat.* The opening of the glottis, or rather of the larynx, as the word *glottis* itself means the superior aperture of the larynx, through which the air passes in respiration. Fr. syn. *glotte*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhrenspalte*, f.

Rīmōsĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Rīmōsus; pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having rimose, or fissured feet, as the *Morchella rimosipes:* rimo'sipede. Fr. anal. *rimosipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *spaltenfüssig*, adj.

Rīmōsus, *a, um.* (*Rīma*, a fissure or opening; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having fissures, openings, or cracks; full of cracks: ri'mose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *fendu*, adj.

Rīmŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Rīma*, a fissure, or opening.) A small fissure, opening, chap, cleft, or crack: a ri'mule. Fr. anal. *rimule*, f. Germ. syn. *Ritzchen*, n.

Rīmŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Rīmŭla*, a little fissure.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Venus rimularis*, because its shell is furrowed longitudinally: ri'mular. Fr. anal. *rimulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *spaltig*, adj.

Rinar. *Chem.* Old term the same as *Limatura.* Ruland and Johnson.

Ring. (Sax. *Hring.*) See *Annulus.*

Rin'gent. (*Ringor*, to grin.) *Bot.* Gaping; grinning; applied to flowers, or their corols, that present this appearance. *Ringens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *ringent*, adj. Germ. syn. *spaltig*, adj.

Ringentiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Ringens*, gaping; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidium* and the disc in the *Synantherea*, when composed of ringent corols: ringentiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *ringentiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *spaltblümig*, adj.

Ringentĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Ringens*, gaping; *forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to corols of the *Synantherea* that are nearly ringent: ringen'tiform. Fr. anal. *ringentiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *spaltförmig*, adj.

Ring-like Cartilage. *Anat.* The *Cartilago annularis*, or *C. cricoides;* a cartilage of the larynx. Fr. syn. *le cartilage cricoïde.* Germ. syn. *Ringknorpel*, m.

Ringworm, Herpe'tic. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the *Herpes circinatus.*

Ringworm of the Scalp. *Med., Pathol.* The common name for the disease *Porrigo scutulata.* Fr. syn. *porrigo*, m. and f.

Rīpārius, *a, um.* (*Rīpa*, a river-bank, or the seashore.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied to plants that grow, as the *Paspalus riparius*, or to animals that live, as the *Elephas riparius*, on the borders of rivers: ripa'rious. See *Rimularis.* Fr. syn. *riverain*, adj. Germ. syn. *flussig*, adj.

Rīpĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Rīpa*, a river-bank, or the seashore; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living by the shore or water-banks, as the *Limosia ripicola:* ripi'colous. Fr. anal. *ripicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *flussbewohnend*, part. adj.

Rip'ples. *Med., Pathol.* A popular term in Scotland for the affection called *Tabes dorsalis.* Fr. syn. *phthisie dorsale.* Germ. syn. *Lendendarre*, f.; *Rückendarre*, f.

Risagon. *Bot.* A name for the root otherwise called *Cassumuniar.*

Risigal'lum. *Chem.* Old term the same as *Auripigmentum*, or orpiment, according to Schröderus. Fr. syn. *orpiment*, m. Germ. syn. *Operment*, n.

Rīsōrius, *a, um.* (*Rīsus*, a smile.) Of or belonging to a smile. *Anat.* Applied to

the fibres of the insertion, at the commissure of the lips, of the *platysma myodes*, constituting a separate *fasciculus* described by some anatomists as a distinct muscle, the *musculus risorius Santorini:* ri'sory.

Rīsus, *ûs*, m. (*Rīdeo*, to laugh, or mock.) Laughter; mocking; a smile, or laugh; a grin. Fr. syn. *rire*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelächter*, n.

Rīsus Cănīnus. *Med.* Another name for the *Spasmus cynicus*. Fr. syn. *rire canin; spasme cynique*. Germ. syn. *das sardonische Lachen*.

Rīsus Sardonicus. *Med.* See *Sardonic Laugh, Convulsio Canina, Sardiasis*.

Ristorum. (Supposed Ital. *Ristoro*, fruit, or restoration.) *Med.* Old name for a nutritious aliment made with the yolks of eggs.

Rīvālis, *is, e.* (*Rīvus*, a river.) Of or belonging to a river or brook. See *Rivularis*. Fr. syn. *riverain*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu kleinen Flüssen gehörig*.

Rivi'nian Ducts. *Anat.* Applied to the excretory ducts of the *Glandulæ sublinguales*, because first pointed out by Rivinus.

Rīvŭlāris, *a, um.* (*Rīvus*, a river or brook.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Growing in rivers, as the *Chantransia rivularis*, or on their borders, as the *Carduus rivularis;* living in or near rivers, as the *Elater rivularis, Omalium rivulare:* ri'vular. Similar to *Riparius* and *Rivalis*. Fr. anal. *rivulaire*, adj.

Rīvŭlīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Rafinesque to a tribe (*Rivulineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Algæ*, having the *Rivularia* for their type: rivuli'neous. Fr. anal. *rivuliné*, adj.

Roasting. (Germ. *Rosten*, to dress meat by turning it before a fire.) *Chem.* Term for the process, usually performed in crucibles, by which mineral substances are divided, some of their principles being volatilized and others changed, to fit them for other operations. Fr. syn. *l'action de rôtir*. Germ. syn. *Braten*, n.

Rob. (Arab.) Term for an inspissated juice; a thicker syrup made from the juice of fruits with sugar and raised to greater consistence by boiling. See *Sapa, Succago*.

Rob Antisyphilitique. *Pharm.* Term for a French medicine, a kind of rob or syrup made of the *Arundo fragmites*, sarsaparilla, aniseed, and corrosive sublimate.

Rob of Nuts. *Bot.* The substance termed *Diacaryon*.

Robert, Herb. *Bot.* Common name for the *Geranium Robertianum*, or stinking crane's bill. Fr. syn. *herbe Robert*.

Robes. *Chem.* Old term for *Acetum*. Ruland and Johnson. Fr. syn. *acide acétique*.

Rōbŏrans, *tis*, part. (*Rōbŏro*, to make strong.) Making strong: strengthening: ro'borant. See *Confirmantia, Corroborant*. Fr. syn. *roboratif*, adj. Germ. syn. *starkend*, part. adj.

Roccel'la Tinctōria. *M. Med.* Another systematic name for the plant *litmus* or dyer's lichen. See *Lichen Roccella*.

Roccel'late. (*Roccellicum* acidum, Roccellic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of roccellic acid with a salifiable base. *Roccel'las, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *roccellate*, m.

Roccel'lĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to a peculiar acid discovered by Heeren in the *Roccella tinctoria*. Fr. anal. *roccellique*, adj.

Roch Alum. *Chem.* Proper name for what is often called *Rock* alum. *Alūmen Rochæ*.

Rochelle Salt. *M. Med.* The *Tartras potassæ et sodæ*, or *Soda tartarizata;* also termed *Rupellensis sal*. Fr. syn. *tartrate potasse et de soude*. Germ. syn. *Natronisirtes weinsteinsaure Kali*.

Rokambole. *Bot.* A name for the *Allium scorodoprasum*, the root of which is used for pickles, etc.

Rock-but'ter. *Mineral.* Common name for the substance anciently termed *Alumen liquidum*.

Rock-milk. *Mineral.* See *Agaricus Mineralis*.

Rock Oil. See *Petroleum*.

Rod-shaped. See *Virgatus*.

Rock-salt. *Chem.* See *Almene, Roch Salt*.

Rock Sam'phire. *Bot.* A common name for the *Crithmum maritimum*. Fr. syn. *fénouil marin*. Germ. syn. *Meerfenchel*, m.

Rocke's Embroca'tion. *Pharm.* Name given to a nostrum for hooping-cough, made of olive-oil with nearly half its proportion of oils of amber and cloves.

Rocket, Garden. } *Bot.* Common names for
Rocket, Gentle. } the *Brassica eruca*, or *B.*
Rocket, Roman. } *erucastrum*.

Rocket, Wild. *Bot.* Common name for the *Eruca sylvestris*.

Rōdens, *tis*, part. (*Rōdo*, to gnaw.) *Zoöl.* Gnawing; applied to an Order (*Rodentia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia*, characterized by the two large incisor teeth in each jaw with which they gnaw their food. Fr. syn. *rongent*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *nagend*, part. adj.

Rola'ndreus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini and Lessing to a Section (*Rolandreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Vernonieæ*, having the *Rolandra* for their type: rola'ndreous. Fr. anal. *rolandré*, adj.

Roller. (Teut. *Rollen*, to make up into a roll.) *Surg.* A long band of linen, calico, or flannel, rolled up into one or two heads, hence the terms one-headed, and double-headed roller, meaning that such band is wound up from one or both ends. Fr. syn. *bandage*, m. Germ. syn. *Bandage*, f.

Roman Alum. See *Alumen Rubrum*.

Roman Rocket. *Bot.* See *Rocket, Roman*.

Roman Wormwood. *Bot.* See *Wormwood, Roman*.

Rondeletie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Section (*Rondeleticæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rubiaceæ*, having the *Rondeletia* for their type. Fr. anal. *rondelétié*, adj.

Root. (Dan. *Roed.*) See *Radix*.

Rŏpălŏcĕrātus, *a, um.* (Ῥόπαλον, a club; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Ropalocerati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Lepidoptera*, having the *antennæ* swoln out at the extremity. The same as *Globulicornis*. Fr. anal. *ropalocère*, adj. Germ. syn. *keulhornig*, adj.

Ropho'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ῥοφάω, to sup up.) *Entomol.* Applied by Clairville to an Order

(*Rophotera*, nom. pl. n.) including the *Aptera* that are provided with a sucker. Fr. anal. *rhophotère*, adj.

Rōrel'la, *æ*, f. (*Ros*, dew.) *Bot.* A name for the *Drosera rotundifolia*, or sun-dew.

Rōrifer, *ĕra*, *ĕrum.* | **Rōrifĕrus**, *a*, *um.* } (*Ros*, dew; *fĕro*, to bear or carry.) Dew-bearing, dew carrying. *Anat.* A term applied formerly to the thoracic duct, by some, from the slow passing of the chyle from it into the blood; also applied by Bilsius, Bartholin, etc., to the lymphatic vessels and others which convey small quantities of fluid: rori'ferous. Fr. anal. *rorifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Thau bringend.*

Ros, *rōris*, m. (Heb.) *Nat. Philos.* Dew. Fr. anal. *rosée*, f. Germ. syn. *Thau*, m.

Ros Calabrīnus. *Bot.* Name for the *Manna Calabrina.*

Ros Sōlis. *Bot.* A name for the *Drosera rotundifolia*, or sun-dew.

Rŏsa, *æ*, f. (*Ῥόδον*, a rose.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Polygamia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *rosier*, m. Germ. syn. *Rosenstrauch*, m. *Med., Pathol.* Formerly, sometimes used as a name for *Erysipelas*, because of its rose-like colour. Fr. syn. *erysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Rose*, f.

Rŏsa Al'ba. *Bot.* The white rose; the flowers of which possess similar virtues to those of the damask rose, but inferior. Fr. syn. *rosier blanc.* Germ. syn. *die weisse Rose.*

Rŏsa Astūrĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A name for the *Mal de la rose*, or Asturian rose.

Rŏsa Cănīna. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) of the dog-rose, or hip-tree, the fruit of which is used as a conserve; the wild-briar. See *Canirubus, Cynocytis, Cynosbalon, Cynospastum, Cynorrhodon, Sentis Caninus.* Fr syn. *l'églantier sauvage.* Germ. syn. *Hundsrose*, f.

Rŏsa Centifō'lia. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. & U.S.A.) of the damask rose, from the petals of which a syrup is prepared, used as laxative for children; also called *Rosa Damascena, Rosa pallida.* Fr. syn. *rosier à cent feuilles.* Germ. syn. *Centifolienrose*, f.

Rŏsa Damascēna. *Bot.* A name for the *Rosa centifolia.*

Rŏsa Gal'lĭca. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. & U.S.A.) of the French, or red rose, the flowers of which are valued for their astringent qualities; also called *Rosa rubra.* Fr. syn. *rosier de Provins.* Germ. syn. *Provenzrose*, f.

Rŏsa Pal'lĭda. *Bot.* A name for the *Rosa centifolia.*

Rŏsa Ru'bra. *Bot.* A name for the *Rosa Gallica.*

Rŏsa Sylves'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Rosa canina*, the wild-briar.

Rŏsāceus, *a*, *um.* (*Rŏsa*, a rose.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Rosa;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Rosaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: rosa'ceous. See *Rosclatus.* Fr. anal. *rosacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenartig*, adj.

Rŏsācĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Prout has designated *rosacic acid* a substance of a brick-like, rose, or red colour, deposited by the urine on the access of intermittent fever: rosa'cic. Fr. anal. *rosacique*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosigsauer*, adj.

Ro'scĭdus, *a*, *um.* (*Ros*, dew.) That which is moistened with dew. See *Mel Roscidum.*

Rŏsāgĭ'neus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by some to the *Rhodoraceæ.* Fr. anal. *rosaginé*, adj.

Rŏsālia, *æ*, f. (*Rŏsa*, a rose, from its colour.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term applied both to *Rubeola*, or measles, and to *Scarlatina*, or scarlet fever. Fr. anal. *rosalie*, f.

Rose. *Bot.* The common name for the several species of flower of the genus *Rosa.* *Med., Pathol.* A popular term for the disease erysipelas, from the resemblance of the inflammation to the hue of the rose. *Rŏsa*, *æ*, f. See *Rosa.*

Rose Bay. *Bot.* Common name for the *Nerium oleander.*

Rose, Christ'mas. *Bot.* A common name for the *Helleborus niger.* Fr. syn. *hellébore noir.* Germ. syn. *schwarze Nieswurz.*

Rose Laurel. | **Rose, South Sea.** } *Bot.* Common names for the *Nerium oleander.*

Rŏ'sea, *æ*, f. (*Rŏsa*, a rose; from the red appearance of the part affected.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Erysipelas.*

Rose-coloured. *Nat. Philos.* See *Roseus.*

Rŏseĭcol'lis, *is*, *e.* (*Rŏseus*, rose-coloured; *collum*, the neck.) *Ornithol.* Having a rose-coloured neck, as the *Psittacus roseicollis.* Fr. anal. *roséicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenhalsig*, adj.

Roseĭgas'ter, *tra*, *trum.* (*Rŏseus*, rose-coloured; *gaster*, the belly.) *Ornithol.* Having a rose-coloured belly. Fr. anal. *roséigastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenbauchig*, adj.

Rŏseĭpen'nis, *is*, *e.* (*Rŏseus*, rose-coloured; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having rose-coloured wings, as at the base of the *elytra* of the *Pockilocerus roseipennis.* Fr. anal. *roséipenné*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenflügelig*, adj.

Rŏselātus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to regular corols, composed of three to five petals, or more divergent, disposed like the petals of the simple rose, attached by short *unguiculi*, and open from their insertion, as in the *Rosa;* to leaves that are alternate, numerous and divergent at their summit, approach at their base, like the petals of the simple blown rose, as in the *Sempervivum tectorum.* The same as *Rosaceus.* Fr. anal. *roselé*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenartig*, adj.

Rŏsel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Rŏsa*, a rose.) *Bot.* Term for a mass of small leaves of various form and colour which terminates the stem of certain mosses: a rosette. See *Stellula.* Fr. anal. *rosette*, f.

Rosemary. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Rosmarinus officinalis.* See *Anthos.* Fr. anal. *romarin*, m. Germ. syn. *Rosmarin*, m.

Rŏse'ŏla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Rŏsa*, a rose; from its colour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a rose-coloured rash having several varieties; not contagious, and without *papulæ*, or wheals, but of various figure, and mostly symptomatic of different febrile diseases. Fr. anal. *roséole*, f. Germ. syn. *Roschen*, n.

Rō'seus, *a, um.* (*Rōsa,* a rose.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a rose-colour: rose-coloured. Fr. anal. *rose,* adj. Germ. syn. *rosenroth,* adj.

Rōs'eus Pallĭde. *Nat. Philos.* Of a pale pink colour. Fr. anal. *rose-pâle.*

Rose-root. } *Bot.* Common name for the
Rosewort. } *Radix rhodiæ,* or root of the *Rhodiola rosea.*

Rosewood. *Bot.* See *Rhodium Lignum.*

Rosil'leus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a Section (*Rosilleæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Senecionideæ Heleniceæ,* having the *Rosilla* for their type: rosil'leous. Fr. anal. *rosillé,* adj.

Rosin. Properly *Resin,* which see.

Rosmărīnus, *i,* m., or *um, i,* n. (*Ros,* dew; *mārīnus,* belonging to, or bordering the sea; because growing on the shore, it was said to appear early in the morning, like dew.) The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the tops of the plant *Rosmarinus officinalis;* (D.) the *Rosmarina herba,* or rosemary. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Labiatæ.* See *Alchachil.* Fr. anal. *rosmarin,* m. Germ. syn. *Rosmarin,* m.

NOTE.—This word is sometimes, and more correctly, declined *rorismarini,* etc.

Rosmărīnus Horten'sis. *Bot.* A name for the *Rosmarinus officinalis.*

Rosmărīnus Offĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant rosemary; also called *Dendrolibanus, Rosmarinus hortensis,* and *Libanotis coronaria,* used as corroborant and stimulant of the nervous system. Fr. anal. *romarin ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *Rosmarin officinelle.*

Rosmărīnus Sylves'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Sedum palustre.*

Rosmă'rius, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Vicq-d'Azyr to a Family (*Rosmarii,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera,* having the *Trichecus Rosmarus* for their type: rosma'rious. Fr. anal. *rosmarien,* adj.

Rossalia. See *Rosalia.*

Rostellātus, *a, um.* (*Rostellum,* a little beak.) *Bot.* That which is prolonged into a small rigid and sometimes crooked point, as the opercule of the *Phascum rostellatum:* rostel'late. Fr. anal. *rostellé,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu das Schnabelchen gehörig.*

Rostellīna, *æ,* f. (*Rostellum,* a little beak.) *Bot.* Term by Agardh for the species of plumules or filiform productions which shoot forth, in germinating, the spores of cryptogamous plants; he thus reserves the word *rostellum* to designate the same prolongations in phanerogamous plants: the rostel'line. Fr. anal. *rostelline,* f.

Rostel'lum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Rostrum,* a beak.) *Bot.* A little beak; applied to the descending pointed part of the *corculum* of a seed. Fr. anal. *rostelle,* m. Germ. syn. *Schnabelchen,* n.

Rostrālis, *is, e.* (*Rostrum,* a beak.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *antennæ* when inserted upon a *rostrum,* as in the *Curculio.* The *Herminia rostralis* is so named from its prominent trunk: ro'stral. Fr. anal. *rostral,* adj. Germ. anal. *schnabelig,* adj.

Rostrātus, *a, um.* (*Rostrum,* a beak.) *Bot.* Having an appearance like a beak; beaked: ros'trate; applied to any part having this resemblance. Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a section (*Rostratæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Muscidæ,* having an *epistoma,* projecting and in form of a beak. Fr. anal. *rostré,* adj. Germ. syn. *schnabelig,* adj.

Rostrĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Rostrum,* a beak; *cornu,* a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Rostricornes,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera,* the *antennæ* of which are borne upon a kind of beak produced by a prolongation of the head: rostricor'nate. Fr. anal. *rostricorne,* adj. Germ. syn. *schnabelhornig,* adj.

Rostrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rostrum,* a beak; *forma,* resemblance.) Resembling a beak: ro'striform. *Anat.* Formerly applied the same as *Coracoides.* Fr. anal. *rostriforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *schnabelförmig,* adj.

Ro'strum, *i,* n. (*Rōdo,* to gnaw; because birds of prey tear their food with it.) *Bot., Ornithol., Surg.* A beak; applied also to parts resembling a beak. See *Beak.* Fr. anal. *rostre,* m. Germ. syn. *Schnabel,* m.

Rōsŭlārius, *a, um.* (*Rōsa,* a rose.) *Bot.* Having the form or disposition of the petals of a rose, as the radical leaves of the *Crassula rosularis,*—the *orbiculi* with which the surface of the expansions of the *Echinophora rosularia* is charged: rosula'rious. Fr. anal. *rosulaire,* adj.

Rosy-drop. *Med., Pathol.* A common name for *Acne.*

Rōtāceus, *a, um.* (*Rōta,* a wheel.) Belonging to, or having the appearance of a wheel; rota'ceous. Fr. anal. *rotacé,* adj.

Rotacis'mus, *i,* m. (Ῥωτακισμός.) Old term for the aspirated or harsh vibration of the letter *r,* which is common in the northern parts of England, called a burr. Fr. anal. *rotacisme,* m. Germ. anal. *Rhotacismus,* m.

Rotang. (The name of an Indian plant.) See *Calamus Rotang.*

Rōtātor, *ōris,* m. (*Rōto,* to turn.) That which turns or wheels round. *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles which are employed in this office. Fr. anal. *rotateur,* m. Germ. syn. *Umdreher,* m.

Rōtātōrius, *a, um.* (*Rōta,* a wheel.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Schweigger, Goldfuss, Ficinus, Carus and Ehrenberg to a Family (*Rotatoria,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Infusoria,* having the mouth surrounded with a *corona* of vibratile hairs, which represent a kind of wheel: ro'tatory. Fr. anal. *rotatoire,* adj. Germ. syn. *im Kreis gehend.*

Rōtātus, *a, um.* (*Rōta,* a wheel.) *Bot.* Having the form of a wheel; wheel-like: ro'tate. Fr. syn. *rotiforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *radformig,* adj.

Rōtĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Rōta,* a wheel; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having, or bearing wheels: roti'ferous; applied to an Order (*Rotifera,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Infusoria,* in which the body bears anteriorly a singular organ, the articulations of which vibrate successively, so as to make it appear like one or more revolving wheels. Fr. anal. *rotifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *radtragend,* part. adj.

Rŏtĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rŏta,* a wheel; *forma,* likeness.) Having the form of a wheel: ro'tiform. Fr. anal. *rotiforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *radähnlich,* adj.

Rottbœlliăceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Kunth to a tribe of the *Gramineæ* (*Rottbœlliaceæ,* nom. pl. f.), having the *Rottbœllia* for their type. Fr. anal. *rottbœlliacé,* adj.

Rŏ'tŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Rŏta,* a wheel.) *Anat.* Another name for the knee-pan. See *Patella. Pharm.* A name for *Morsellus;* also for *Tabella.* Fr. anal. *rotule,* f. Germ. syn. *das kleine Rad.*

Rotulad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay, the same as *Rotular,* used adverbially.

Ro'tular. (*Rŏtŭla,* the *patella.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Rotula;* applied by Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, when treating of the aspects of the sacral or lower extremities, as meaning—towards the *Rotula,* or *patella. Rŏtŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *rotulaire,* adj.

Rŏtŭlātus, *a, am.* (*Rŏtŭla,* a little wheel.) *Conchol.* Applied to shells which by their round and flat form resemble little wheels, as the *Ammonites rotulata.* Fr. anal. *rotulé,* adj. Germ. syn. *die kleine Rolle betreffend.*

Rŏtŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Rŏtŭla,* a small wheel; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of little wheels. The *Astræa rotulosa* is so named because its orbicular and salient stars have been compared to little wheels: ro'tulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *rotuleux,* adj. Germ. syn. *vollrädig,* adj.

Rŏtundĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Rŏtundus,* round; *collum,* the neck.) *Entomol.* Having a round neck or corselet, as the *Helops rotundicollis.* Fr. anal. *rotundicolle,* adj. Germ. syn. *rondhalsig,* adj.

Rŏtundifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Rŏtundus,* round; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having round leaves; round-leaved: rotundifo'liate. Fr. anal. *rotundifolié,* adj. Germ. syn. *rundblättrig,* adj.

Rŏtundĭven'tris, *is, e.* (*Rŏtundus,* round; *venter,* the belly.) *Entomol.* Having the belly or abdomen round. Fr. anal. *rotundiventre,* adj. Germ. syn. *rondbauchig,* adj.

Rŏtun'dus, *a, um.* (*Rŏta,* a wheel.) Round-shaped; circular: ro'tund. Fr. syn. *rond,* adj. Germ. syn. *rund,* adj.

Rouge. *Bot.* A name for the dye prepared from the *Carthamus tinctorius.*

Rough. (Sax. *Hreóh.*) See *Asper, Scaber,* and *Scabrideus.*

Roughness. (Sax. *Hreóh.*) See *Scabrities.*

Round Ligament. *Anat.* See *Ligamentum Teres.*

Round-leaved. *Bot.* See *Rotundifolius,* and *Circinatus.*

Round-leaved Dogwood. *Bot., M. Med.* See *Cornus Circinatus.*

Round-shaped. See *Rotundus.*

Rousseau, Laudănum Ab'bătis. *Pharm.* Name for a liquid preparation of opium made by previous fermentation in honey and water; Rousseau's drops; also called *Vinum opii fermentatione paratum.*

Royal Preven'tive. *Pharm.* Name of a quack lotion, being a solution of the acetate of lead, pretended to be preventive of venereal disease.

Royal Stitch. *Med., Surg.* Old term for an operation for inguinal hernia, which consisted in placing a ligature round the neck of the sac, and thereby exciting adhesive inflammation. Fr. syn. *point royal.* Germ. syn. *der königlich Stich.*

Rŭbēdo, *ĭnis,* f. (*Rŭber,* red.) *Med.* Term for a diffused redness of the skin, as in blushing. See *Rubor.* Fr. syn. *rougeur,* f. Germ. syn. *Rothe,* f.

Rubefa'cient. (*Rŭbĕfăcio,* to make red.) *Med.* Applied to any substance which, applied to the skin, reddens without blistering it. *Rŭbĕfă'ciens, tis,* part. See *Phœnigmus.* Fr. syn. *rubéfiant,* adj. Germ. syn. *rothmachend,* adj.

Rŭbe'ŏla, *æ,* f. (*Rŭbeo,* to blush.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the measles, a disease known by inflammatory fever, hoarseness, dry cough, sneezing and drowsiness; about the third, or fourth day there is eruption of small red points, perceptible by the touch, some discoloration is left on the surface of the body, and occasionally the cuticle separates; a genus of the Order *Exanthemata;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology; also called *Febris morbillosa,* and *Morbilli.* See *Alhasba, Blactiæ, Bovillæ, Fersæ, Phœnicismus, Rosalia.* Fr. syn. *rougéole,* f. Germ. syn. *Rothling,* m.

Rube'oloid. (*Rŭbĕŏla,* the measles; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling the disease *Rubeola,* or measles. *Rŭbe'ŏloīdēs,* adj. Fr. anal. *rubeoloïde,* adj.

Rŭber, *bra, brum.* (Ῥοιὰ, the pomegranate; from the colour of its rind.) Red, or a deep yellow colour. Fr. syn. *rouge,* adj. Germ. syn. *roth,* adj.

Rŭbe'scens, *entis,* part. (*Rŭbesco,* to grow red.) The same as *Rubidus.*

Rŭbēta, *æ,* f. (*Rŭber,* red, from its colour.) *Med., Zoöl.* Name of a poisonous frog, formerly used in medicine. See *Phrynes.*

Rŭ'bia, *æ,* f. (*Rŭber,* red; its root being of this colour.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rubiaceæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Rubia tinctorum;* used formerly as diuretic, but now, as emmenagogue. Fr. syn. *garance,* f. Germ. syn. *Farberrothe,* f.

Rŭbia Ictĕrĭ'tia. *Med., Pathol.* A term by Paracelsus for *Erysipelas.*

Rŭbia Tinctōrum. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the madder plant; the root is called *Radix rubra.* See *Alizari, Alizarin, Erythrodanum, Galium.* Fr. syn. *garance ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *die gemeine Farberrothe.*

Rŭbiāceus, *a, um. Rŭbia,* the madder plant.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Rubia;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Rubiaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: rubia'ceous. Fr. anal. *rubiacé,* adj.

Rŭbiācīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Class (*Rubiacineæ,* nom. pl. f.) having the *Rubia* for their type, and comprehending the *Lygodysodiaceæ,* the *Rubi-*

aceæ, the *Caprifoliaceæ*, and the *Viburneæ:* rubiaci'neous. Fr. anal. *rubiacíné*, adj.

Rŭbĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Rŭbus*, the raspberry plant; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* That which lives or grows on the raspberry plant, as the *Sphæria rubicola* on the leaves of the *Rubus ruber:* rubi'colous. Fr. anal. *rubicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *himbeerwohnend*, part. adj.

Rŭbĭdĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Rŭbĭdus*, reddish; *collum*, the neck.) *Ornithol.* Having a reddish neck or gorge, as the *Picus rubidicollis.* Fr. anal. *rubidicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothlichhalsig*, adj.

Rŭ'bĭdus, *a, um.* (*Rŭber*, red.) That which is reddish, or approaching a red colour: ru'bid. Fr. syn. *rougeâtre*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothlich*, adj.

Rŭbĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rŭbus*, the raspberry plant; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a raspberry, as the *Næmatelia rubiformis:* ru'biform. Fr. anal. *rubiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *himbeerformig*, adj.

Rŭbĭgĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Rŭbĭgo*, rust; as if *rodigo*, from *rōdo*, to gnaw; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of the colour of rust; having, or full of rust: rubi'ginous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *rouillé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vollrostig*, adj.

Rŭbīgo, *ĭnis*, f. (As if *Rōdīgo*, from *rodo*, to gnaw.) *Chem.* Rust. See *Ærugo, Erysibe.*

Rŭbīnus, *i*, m. (*Rŭber*, red.) *Mineral.* The ruby, a precious stone of a deep red colour. Fr. syn. *rubis*, m. Germ. syn. *Rubin*, m.

Rŭbīnus Vĕrus. *Med., Pathol.* A name for *Anthrax*, or carbuncle. Fr. syn. *charbon*, m. Germ. syn. *Pestbeule*, f.

Rŭbor, *ōris*, m. (*Rŭber*, red.) *Physiol.* Redness; blushing; the same as *Rubedo.*

Rubrīca, *æ*, f. (*Rŭber*, red; from its colour.) *Chem.* Old term for *Minium*, or red lead; also red chalk, red stone, or ruddle; also named *Miltos.* See *Sinopis.*

Rubrĭcau'dātus, *a, um.* (*Rŭber*, red; *cauda*, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Having a red tail, as the *Dendrocopus rubricaudatus:* rubricau'date. Fr. anal. *rubricaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothschwanzig*, adj.

Rubrĭcau'lis, *is, e.* (*Rŭber*, red; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a red stem, as the *Aster rubricaulis.* Fr. anal. *rubricaule*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothstammig*, adj.

Rubrĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Rŭber*, red; *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet, as the *Lithosia rubricollis.* Fr. anal. *rubricolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothhalsig*, adj.

Rubrĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Rŭber*, red; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having red *antennæ*, as the *Paykullia rubricornis.* Fr. anal. *rubricorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothhornig*, adj.

Rubriflōrus, *a, um.* (*Rŭber*, red; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having red flowers, as the *Cæsarea rubriflora:* rubriflo'rous. Fr. anal. *rubriflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothblümig*, adj.

Rubrĭgas'ter, *tra, trum.* (*Rŭber*, red; *gaster*, the belly.) *Ornithol.* Having a red belly, as the *Sylvia rubrigastra.* See *Rubriventer.* Fr. anal. *rubrigastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothbauchig*, adj.

Rubrĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Rŭber*, red; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having red feet, as the *Macquartia rubripes:* ru'bripede. Fr. anal. *rubripède*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothfüssig*, adj.

Rubrĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Rŭber*, red; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a red beak, as the *Anas rubrirostris.* Fr. anal. *rubrirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothschnabelig*, adj.

Rubrĭven'ter, *tris, tre.* (*Rŭber*, red; *venter*, the belly.) *Ornithol.* Having a red belly, as the *Fringilla rubriventris.* See *Rubrigaster.* Fr. anal. *rubriventre*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothbauchig*, adj.

Rŭ'bŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Rŭbus*, a blackberry or raspberry.) The specific name for the yaws in Good's Nosology. See *Anthracia Rubula.*

Rŭbus, *i*, m. (*Rŭber*, red; from the colour of its fruit.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Polygynia;* Juss. *Rosaceæ.* Fr. syn. *fraisier*, m. Germ. syn. *Erdbeerpflanze*, f.

Rŭbus Alpīnus Hŭ'mĭlis An'glĭcus. *Bot.* A name for the *Chamæmorus.*

Rŭbus Arc'tĭcus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the shrubby strawberry, the berries of which, called *Baccæ Norlandicæ*, were recommended by Linnæus as antiseptic, antiscorbutic, and refrigerant. Fr. syn. *fraisier arctique.*

Rŭbus Cæ'sius. *Bot.* Systematic name of the dewberry plant, or heath bramble, the fruit of which is similar to the blackberry. Fr. syn. *la ronce bleue.* Germ. syn. *Bocksbeerenstrauch*, m.

Rŭbus Chămæ'mŏrus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the cloudberry-tree, the fruit of which is prepared into a jam, and recommended for allaying thirst in fevers, etc.; also said to be valuable as an antiscorbutic remedy; also called *Chamærubus, Rubus Alpinus humilis Anglicus, Rubus palustris humilis*, and *Vaccinium Lancastrense.* Fr. syn. *sanguinaire*, f.

Rŭbus Frŭtĭcōsus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common bramble which yields blackberries. Fr. syn. *ronce noire ou ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *Brombeerstrauch*, m.

Rŭbus Idæ'us. *Bot.* Systematic name of the raspberry plant, the fruit of which allays heat and thirst and promotes the natural excretions; also called *Batinon* and *Moron.* Fr. syn. *ronce idée.* Germ. syn. *Himbeerstrauch*, f.

Rŭbus Pālus'tris Hŭ'mĭlis. *Bot.* A name for the *Rubus chamæmorus.*

Rŭbus Trĭvĭālis. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant, and pharmacopœial (U.S.A.) name for the roots of the dewberry; used as mildly astringent in relaxed state of bowels, etc. Fr. syn. *ronce triviale.*

Rŭbus Villōsus. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant, and pharmacopœial (U.S.A.) name for the root of the blackberry plant. Fr. syn. *ronce villeuse.*

Ructāmen.
Ructātio. } The same as *Ructus.*

Ructuōsus, *a, um.* (*Ructus*, an eructation; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of eructation or belching: ruc'tuous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ructueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *vollrulpsig*, adj.

Ruc'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Ερεύγομαι*, to belch.) An eructation, belching, or discharge of wind from the stomach. Fr. syn. *éructation*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufstossen*, n.

Rudbeckie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a Section (*Rudbeckieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Heliantheæ;* by Lessing to a Section of the *Senecionideæ Heliantheæ*, having the *Rudbeckia* for their type. Fr. anal. *rudbeckié*, adj.

Ruddle. *Chem.* Common name for a kind of red chalk. See *Rubrica.*

Rūdĕrālis, *is, e.* (*Rūdus*, rubbish.) *Bot.* That which grows in rubbish and by walls, as the *Sternodon ruderalis:* ru'deral. Fr. anal. *rudéral*, adj.

Rūdĭmentārius, *a, um.* (*Rūdis*, unfashioned.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to stamens that are reduced to an origin so imperfect and so small that their nature cannot be recognised without the help of analogy, as in the *Orchideæ. Geol.* Brongniart applied the epithet rudimentary to a group of abyssic earths which are generally, sometimes even entirely, composed of *débris:* rudimen'tary. Fr. anal. *rudimentaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *anfänglich*, adj.

Rūdis'tus, *a, um.* (*Rūdis*, rough.) *Conchol.* Applied to a bivalve shell, which is rough with squamulous ribs, as the *Cardita rudista. Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck, Blainville and Menke to an Order (*Rudista*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acephalophora*, of which Desmoulins has made a Class, the shell of which is thick, rough, and extremely irregular. Fr. anal. *rudiste*, adj.

Rue. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Ruta graveolens.*

Rue, Assy'rian Wild. *Bot.* Common name for the *Peganum harmala.*

Rue, Goat's. *Bot.* Common name for the *Galega officinalis.*

Rue, Wall. *Bot.* Common name for the *Asplenium murale*, or tentwort.

Rūfes'cens, *tis*, part. (*Rūfesco*, to grow reddish.) *Nat. Hist.* That which approaches or borders upon red: rufes'cent. Fr. syn. *roussâtre*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlich*, adj.

Rūfĭbar'bus, *a, um.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *barba*, a beard.) *Bot.* Applied to the mushroom *Peziza rufibarbus*, because it is bristled externally with a ruddy beard. *Zoöl.* Having a ruddy beard, or moustache, as the *Pithecia rufibarba.* Fr. anal. *rufibarbe*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlichbartig*, adj.

Rūfĭcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit of a ruddy colour, as the *Bauhinia ruficarpa:* ruficar'pous. Fr. anal. *ruficarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlichfrüchtig*, adj.

Rūfĭcaudātus, *a, um.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *cauda*, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Having a red tail, as the *Platyrhynchus ruficaudatus:* ruficau'date. Fr. anal. *ruficaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlichschwanzig*, adj.

Rūfĭcau'dis, *is, e.* } The same as *Ruficau-*
Rūfĭcau'dus, *a, um.* } *datus.*

Rūfĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *collum*, the neck.) *Zoöl.* Having a ruddy neck, as the *Kangurus ruficollis.* Fr. anal. *ruficolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlichhalsig*, adj.

Rūfĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having fallow or reddish yellow *antennæ*, as the *Tabanus ruficornis:* ruficor'nate. Fr. anal. *ruficorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlichhornig*, adj.

Rūfĭgas'ter, *tra, trum.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *gaster*, the belly.) *Ornithol.* Having a ruddy-coloured belly, as the *Sylvia rufigastra:* rufigas'trate. Germ. syn. *röthlichbauchig*, adj.

Rūfĭla'bris, *is, e.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *labrum*, a lip.) *Entomol.* Having a ruddy lip, as the *Elater rufilabris:* rufila'brate. Fr. anal. *rufilabre*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlichlippig*, adj.

Rūfĭ'mānus, *a, um.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *mānus*, the hand.) *Entomol.* Having the hands, as the *Mycetes rufimanus*, or the anterior *tarsi*, as the *Bruchus rufimanus*, of a ruddy colour: rufi'manous. Fr. anal. *rufimane*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlichhändig*, adj.

Rūfĭner'vis, *is, e.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having ruddy-coloured nervures, as the *Michelia rufinervis.* Fr. anal. *rufinerve*, adj. Ger. syn. *röthlichnervig*, adj.

Rūfĭnōdus, *a, um.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *nōdus*, a cincture.) *Entomol.* The *Zethus* has the anterior segment of the *thorax* of a ferruginous yellow. Fr. anal. *rufinode*, adj.

Rūfĭpal'pis, *is, e.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *palpus.*) *Entomol.* Having *palpi* of a ruddy colour, as the *Xylophagus rufipalpis.* Fr. anal. *rufipalpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlichfriesspitzig*, adj.

Rūfĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having ruddy wings, as the *elytra* of the *Trichius rufipennis:* rufipen'nate. Fr. anal. *rufipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlichgeflügelt*, adj.

Rūfĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having feet of a ruddy or ferruginous colour, as the *Conops rufipes:* ru'fipede. Fr. anal. *rufipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlichfüssig*, adj.

Rūfĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having the proboscis, as of the *Attelabus rufirostris*, or the beak, as of the *Psittacus rufirostris*, of a ruddy colour. Fr. anal. *rufirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlichschnabelig*, adj.

Rūfĭtar'sis, *is, e.* (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *tarsus.*) *Entomol.* Having the *tarsi* of a ruddy or reddish colour, as the *Megatomia rufitarsis.* Fr. anal. *rufitarse*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlichüberfüssig*, adj.

Rūfĭven'ter, *tris, e.* } (*Rūfus*, ruddy; *venter*,
Rūfĭven'tris, *is, e.* } the belly.) *Entomol., Ornithol., Zoöl.* Applied to an insect, as the *Tabanus rufiventris*, a bird, as the *Sylvia rufiventris*, a *mammifer*, as the *Sciurus rufiventer*, having the belly or abdomen of a red or yellow colour: rufiven'trate. See *Rufigaster.* Fr. anal. *rufiventre*, adj. Germ. syn. *röthlichbauchig*, adj.

Rūfus, *a, um.* (*Rūbeus*, ruddy.) *Nat. Philos.* Of a carrot-colour, or brownish red orange: ruddy. Fr. syn. *roux*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothlich*, adj.

Ru'fus's Pills. *Pharm.* Name of a kind of pills nearly alike to the *Pilulæ aloës cum myrrhâ. Pilulæ Rūfi.*

Rūgĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Rūga*, a wrinkle; *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having a wrinkled

neck or corselet, as the *Apion rugicolle*. Fr. anal. *rugicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *falthalsig*, adj.

Rūgĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. } (*Rūga*, a wrinkle; *fĕro*,
Rūgī'fĕrus, a, um. } to bear.) *Entomol.* Having transversal wrinkles, as the *Hister rugifer*, *Cytherea rugifera*: rugi'ferous. Fr. anal. *rugifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *fälttragend*, part. adj.

Rūgĭfō'lius, a, um. (*Rūga*, a wrinkle; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having wrinkled leaves, as the *Schlottheimia rugifolia*: rugifo'lious. Fr. anal. *rugifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *faltblüthig*, adj.

Rūgĭne. (*Rūgo*, to have wrinkles.) *Surg.* Old name for a surgeon's rasp. Fr. anal. *rugine*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinfeile*, f.

Rūgītus, ūs, m. (*Rūgio*, to roar like a lion.) A roaring of lions. *Med.* Formerly used for *Borborygmus*, or a murmuring in the intestines. Fr. syn. *borborygme*, m. Germ. syn. *Brüllen*, n.

Rūgōsĭtas, ātis, f. (*Rūgōsus*, wrinkled.) The same as *Corrugatio* and *Rhicnosis*: rugo'sity. Fr. anal. *rugosité*, f. Germ. syn. *Faltigkeit*, f.

Rūgōsŭlus, a, um. (*Rūgōsus*, wrinkled; terminal *-ŭlus*.) *Entomol.* That which is slightly rugous, as the corselet of the *Scelio rugosulus*. Fr. anal. *rugosule*, adj.

Rūgōsus, a, um. (*Rūgo*, to have wrinkles.) *Bot.* Rugged; shrivelled; wrinkled: ru'gose; applied to leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *rugueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gerunzelt*, adj.; *runzlich*, adj.

Ruīnĭfor'mis, is, e. (*Ruīna*, a ruin.) *Mineral.* Exhibiting designs representative of ruins, as certain agates: rui'niform. Fr. anal. *ruiniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *altmaurenförmig*, adj.

Rum. A well-known spirituous liquor obtained from the sugar-cane; Jamaica spirit. *Spīrĭtus Jămaicensis*.

Rŭmex, ĭcis, m. (A spear; because its leaves are so shaped.) The pharmacopœial name of the leaves of the plant *Rumex acetosa*. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Polygoneæ*. Fr. syn. *oseille*, f. Germ. syn. *Saueramfer*, m.

Rŭmex Acētōsa. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common sorrel, or sour-dock; also called *Acetosa arvensis*, *A. pratensis*, *A. vulgaris*, *Lapathum acetosum*, and *Oxylapathum*. Fr. syn. *oseille ordinaire*. Germ. syn. *gemeiner Saueramfer*.

Rŭmex Acūtus. *Bot.* Systematic name for the sharp-pointed wild-dock, a decoction of the root of which is used in Germany to cure the itch; it was used in the time of Dioscorides to cure leprous and impetiginous affections, alone, and boiled with vinegar. Fr. syn. *oseille aigue*.

Rŭmex Alpīnus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant which affords the monk's rhubarb. Fr. syn. *oseille des Alpes*. Germ. syn. *Alpenamfer*, m.

Rŭmex Aquātĭcus. *Bot.* A name for the *Rumex hydrolapathum*, or water-dock. Fr. syn. *oseille aquatique*. Germ. syn. *Wasseramfer*, m.

Rŭmex Britan'nĭca. *Bot., M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of the water-dock. Fr. syn. *oseille Britannique*.

Rŭmex Cris'pus. *Bot., M. Med.* A species, the root of which is in common use U.S.A. as alterative, and gently laxative.

Rŭmex Hydrŏlă'păthum. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the water-dock plant, the leaves of which are said to be laxative; the root is strongly astringent; and, powdered, forms an excellent dentifrice; also called *Herba Britannica*, *Lapathum aquaticum*, and *Rumex aquaticus*.

Rŭmex Obtūsĭfō'lius. *Bot., M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of the blunt-leaved dock. Fr. syn. *oseille obtusifolié*.

Rŭmex Pătien'tia. *Bot.* Systematic name of the garden patience, the root of which, like that of the *R. Alpinus*, is supposed to possess the virtues of rhubarb, but is more astringent, and far less purgative; also called *Hippolapathum* and *Lapathum sativum*. Fr. syn. *la patience officinale*. Germ. syn. *Gartenamfer*, m.

Rŭmex Sanguĭ'neus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the bloody dock, the root of which is astringent, and sometimes given by the vulgar for the cure of dysentery. Fr. syn. *oseille sanguiné*.

Rŭmex Scūtātus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Roman, or garden, or French, or round-leaved sorrel; also called *Acetosa Romana*, *Acetosa rotundifolia*; it is common in the gardens, and vulgarly called greensauce. Fr. syn. *oseille Romaine*.

Rūmĭnans, tis, part. (*Rūmĭno*, to chew the cud.) *Zoöl.* Chewing the cud; applied to an Order (*Ruminantia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammalia*, comprising animals which possess the faculty of chewing their food a second time, by bringing it back into their mouth after a first deglutition, which faculty is termed chewing the cud: ru'minating. See *Cud*. Fr. anal. *ruminant*, adj. Germ. syn. *wiederkauend*, part. adj.

Rumina'tion. (*Rūmĭno*, to chew the cud.) *Physiol.* Term for chewing the cud, or bringing up of the food, which has been swallowed, into the mouth again to be properly chewed; an operation common to many of the lower animals, and sometimes, but rarely, occurring in man. *Rūmĭnātio, ōnis*, f. See *Merycismus*. Fr. anal. *rumination*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiederkauen*, n.

Runcĭnātus, a, um. (*Runcīna*, a saw.) *Bot.* Notched, like a saw; toothed: runci'nate; applied to leaves, of this appearance. Fr. anal. *roncine*, adj.

Rundle. *Bot.* A name used by some authors for *Umbella*, or an umbel.

Rundlet. (Dim. *Rundle*.) *Bot.* Term for *Umbellula*, or an umbellule.

Runner. *Bot.* See *Sarmentum*.

Running. *Med., Pathol.* A popular term for the discharge in *gonorrhœa*. See *Baptorrhœa*.

Rūpellārius, a, um. (*Rūpes*, a rock.) *Bot., Zoöl.* That which lives or grows in or among the rocks: rupella'rious. Fr. anal. *rupellaire*, adj.

Rupellen'sis Sal. (*Rupella*, Rochelle; where it was first made.) *M. Med.* Rochelle salt; a term for the preparation *Soda tartarizata*, or *Sodæ potassio-tartras*.

Rūpes. (Nom. pl. of *Rūpes*, a rock.) *Anat.* A term for the *Labia pudendi*. Fr. syn. *rocs*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Felsen*, m. pl.

Rūpes'trālis, *is, e.* } (*Rūpes*, a rock.) *Bot.* Ap-
Rūpes'tris, *is, e.* } plied to plants that grow upon rocks, as the *Myosotus rupestris*. *Chem.* The common fossil salt, or *sal gemmæ*, is sometimes called *Sal rupestre*. Fr. anal. *rupestral*, adj.; *rupestre*, adj.

Rūpia, *æ*, f. (Ῥύπος, sordes; from the bad smell and foul state of the parts affected.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an eruptive disease in which there are broad flat vesicles, not becoming confluent, of slow growth, and their base slightly inflamed; they are succeeded by an ill-conditioned discharge which thickens into superficial scabs, easily detached and immediately replaced by new ones. Fr. anal. *rupie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmutzflechte*, f.

Rūpĭca'pra, *æ*, f. (*Rūpes*, a rock; *capra*, a goat. See *Capra*.) *Zoöl.* A name for the *Capra sylvestris*, or wild-goat, formerly used in medicine. Fr. syn. *rupicapre*, f.

Rūpĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Rūpes*, a rock; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing upon rocks, as the *Barbarea rupicola*. *Ornithol.* Living in or among rocks, as the *Falco rupicolus:* rupi'colous. Fr. anal. *rupicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *felsbewohnend*, part. adj.

Rūpin'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Rūpina*, a craggy ground; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing upon rocks or rocky places, as the *Orthotrichum rupincola:* rupin'colous. Fr. anal. *rupincole*, adj. Germ. syn. *felsbewohnend*, part. adj.

Ruptĭ'bĭlis, *is, e.* (*Rumpo*, to break.) That which may be broken; fragile: rup'tible. Similar to *Ruptilis*.

Ruptĭbĭ'lĭtas, *ātis*, f. The same as *Ruptilitas*.

Rup'tĭlis, *is, e.* (*Rumpo*, to break.) *Bot.* Applied to an organ that rends itself, or opens in an irregular manner by the enlargement of the parts it contains, as the *arilla* of the *Meliaceæ*, the *spatha* of the *Narcissus poeticus*, the pericarp of certain seeds, the sheath of the *Polygoneæ:* rup'tile. Fr. anal. *ruptilé*, adj. Germ. syn. *brechbar*, adj.; *zerreissbar*, adj.; *zerreissend*, part. adj.

Ruptĭ'lĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Ruptĭlis*, fragile.) *Bot.* Term for the state of being ruptile; applied to the force by which the fruits of the *Balsamina* break out, or the stamens of the *Parietaria* loosen themselves; because those *phænomena* are never repeated, like those of elasticity, to which they were attributed of old: rupti'lity. Fr. anal. *ruptilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Brechbarkeit*, f.; *Zerbrechenheit*, f.

Ruptĭner'vis, *is, e.* (*Ruptus*, broken; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to leaves the nervures of which, growing almost parallel, break from space to space so as to form a kind of lash. Fr. anal. *ruptinerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *gerissennervig*, adj.

Rup'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Rumpo*, to break or burst.) *Surg.* Formerly used the same as *Ruptura;* also sometimes specially for *Hernia*.

Ruptōrius, *a, um.* (*Rumpo*, to break.) *Surg.* Breaking or opening; applied to a caustic application (*Ruptorium remedium*) with which abscesses were opened, made from potash and quicklime, the *Potassa cum calce;* its application to sphacelated members was much lauded by Hildanus, *de Gangr. et Sphac.* c. 16. Fr. anal. *ruptoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zerreissend*, part. adj.

Ruptura, *æ*, f. See *Rupture*.

Rup'ture. (*Rumpo*, to break, or burst.) A bursting. *Med., Surg.* Common name for the disease *Hernia;* also formerly used for a solution of continuity of the soft parts by violence or accident without cutting or puncture, or from too great distension. *Ruptūra, æ*, f. See *Ecrexis, Rhegma, Rhogme, Ruptio*. Fr. anal. *rupture*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerreissung*, f.

Rup'ture-wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Herniaria glabra*. Fr. syn. *herniaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Bruchkraut*, n.

Rūrālis, *is, e.* (*Rus*, the country.) *Bot.* That which grows on the thatch of cottages in the country, or in the fields, as the *Syntrichia ruralis:* ru'ral. Fr. anal. *rural*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Felde gehörig*.

Rūrĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Rus*, the country; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Living in the country, or fields: ruri'colous. Fr. anal. *ruricole*, adj. Germ. syn. *landbewohnig*, adj.

Ruscĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Ruscus*, the butchers' broom-plant; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Ornithol.* Having a preference for the *Rusci*, as the *Sylvia ruscicola:* rusci'colous. Fr. anal. *ruscicole*, adj.

Rus'cus, *i*, m. (From *Russo colore*, because of the carnation colour of its berries.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Syngenesia*. Juss. *Smilaceæ*. The broom plant. Fr. syn. *fragon*, m. Germ. syn. *Mausdorn*, m.

Rus'cus Acŭleātus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the butcher's broom, or knee-holly; the Alexandrian laurel, or wild myrtle; the root has been recommended in dropsy, urinary obstruction, and nephritic affections, as aperient and diuretic; also called *Brassicus, Chamæmyrtus, Myacantha, Myrtacantha, Myrtus sylvestris*. See *Myrtidanon, Scopa Regia*. Fr. syn. *le petit houx*. Germ. syn. *der stachlige Mausdorn*.

Rus'cus Hypoglos'sum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the *Uvularia*, which was formerly used against relaxation of the *uvula;* also called *Bislingua, Chamædaphne, Epiglossum*.

Rush-nut. *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Cyperus esculentus*.

Rush, Sweet. *Bot.* Common name for the *Andropogon schœnanthus*, or camel's hay.

Rus'ma. *Med., Pharm.* Name for an ingredient of a composition for taking off hair without shaving, which was made into a fine paste with quicklime and water, and being rubbed on any hairy part, the hair in a minute or two could be rubbed off with the hand; it is a species of earth found in Turkey, otherwise called *Susma;* the paste

was much used among the Turks, French and Italians.

Rus'ma Tartărōrum. *Pharm.* Term for another depilatory preparation, said to be of honey boiled to a high consistence, and used as a plaster. See *Rusma.*

Rusot. *Med., Pharm.* A Hindoo name for the substance *Lycium.*

Ruspi'ni's Styp'tic. *Pharm.* Name for a preparation consisting chiefly of a solution of gallic acid in alcohol, diluted with rose-water.

Ruspi'ni's Tinc'ture. *Pharm.* Name of a preparation consisting of ambergris, cloves, and orris root digested in alcohol, intended to preserve the teeth.

Rus'sia A'shes. *Chem.* Common name for the impure potash as imported from Russia.

Rust. (Sax. *Rost.*) *Chem.* The powder, or crust which grows on iron and other metals when long exposed to the air. *Ærūgo, ĭnis,* f.; *Rūbīgo, ĭnis,* f. Fr. syn. *rouille,* f. Germ. syn. *Rost,* m.

Rust of Iron. *Chem.* See *Ferrugo.*

Rustĭcātus, *a, um. Conchol.* Applied to a bivalve shell when the perpendicular ribs with which its surface is marked, are crossed by *striæ* of increase. Fr. anal. *rustiqué,* adj.

Rustĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Rus,* the country; *cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Ornithol.* Living in fields or meadows, as the *Scoliopax rusticola.* Merrem established a group of birds under this name: rusti'colous. Fr. anal. *rusticole,* adj. Germ. syn. *landbewohnig,* adj.

Ruswut. *Med., Pharm.* A Hindoo name for the substance *Lycium.*

Rūta, *æ,* f. (Ῥύομαι, to protect; because supposed to protect against contagion.) The pharmacopœial name (L. E. & U.S.A.) for the leaves, and (E.) also the unripe fruit of the plant *Ruta graveolens.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rutaceæ.* See *Rutula.* Fr. syn. *rue,* f. Germ. anal. *Raute,* f.

Rūta Grăve'ŏlens. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common rue plant. Fr. syn. *rue des jardins.* Germ. syn. *Gartenraute,* f.

Rūtāceum, *i,* n. (*Rūtāceus,* pertaining to rue.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for an infusion of rue in vinegar.

Rūtāceus, *a, um.* (*Rūta,* the rue plant.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Ruta;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Rutaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: ruta'ceous. Fr. anal. *rutacé,* adj.

Ruteta. *Zoöl.* Old term same as *Tarantula.*

Rūteus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Richard to a tribe (*Ruteæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Rutaceæ,* having the *Ruta* for their type. Fr. anal. *ruté,* adj.

Rŭtĭdōsis, *is,* f. (Ῥυτίς, a wrinkle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a drawing, shrinking, or puckering of the *cornea;* which affords a certain sign of approaching death. Fr. anal. *rutidose,* f. Germ. syn. *Runzeln,* n.; *Runzelung,* f.

Rŭtĭlīna, *æ,* f. (*Rŭtĭlus,* red.) *Chem.* Applied by Braconnot to a red substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon salicin: rutilin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *rutiline,* f.

Rŭtĭlus, *a, um.* (Probably from *rŭber,* red.) *Nat. Philos.* Of a shining red colour, like gold; ruddy, or fiery red. Fr. anal. *rutile,* adj.

Rytĭdŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Ῥυτίς, a wrinkle; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruits with wrinkles, as *Hedysarum rytidocarpum:* rytidocar'pous. Fr. anal. *rytidocarpe,* adj. Germ. syn. *runzelfrüchtig,* adj.

Rytirhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Ῥυτίς, a wrinkle; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a wrinkled beak, as the *Rallus rytirhynchus:* rytirhyn'chous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *rytirhynque,* adj.

Rūtŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Rūta,* rue.) *Bot.* Name for a small species of rue.

Ruysch'ii, Tū'nĭca Cellŭlōsa. *Anat.* A term for the cellular coat of the intestines, described by Ruysch. Fr. syn. *membrane celluleuse de Ruysch.*

Ruys'schiāna, Membrāna. *Anat.* Term applied to the internal layer of the choroid coat of the eye; because first particularized by the anatomist Ruysch; also called *Tunica Ruyschiana.* Fr. anal. *Ruyschienne lame ou membrane.* Germ. syn. *die innere Gefässhautlamelle.*

Rye. (Sax. *Ryge.*) A kind of bread corn of a coarse quality; also a kind of grass. Fr. syn. *seigle,* m. Germ. syn. *Roggen,* m.

Rye, Ergot of. *M. Med.* See *Ergota.*

Rye Plant. *Bot.* Common name for the *Secale cereale.*

Rye, Spurred. *Bot., Med.* Common name for the *Secale cornutum,* or ergot of rye.

Rymer's Car'diac Tinc'ture. *Pharm.* A quack preparation, consisting of aloes, capsicum, camphor, cardamom seeds, castor, and rhubarb, infused in proof spirit with a very little of sulphuric acid.

S.

S. or **SS.** *Med., Pharm.* These letters occurring after any quantity of a substance stated, mean *Semissis,* or half.

S.A. or **S.A.L.** These letters are the initials of *Secundum artem—Secundum artis legis*—or, according to the rules of art.

S. Ac. *Chem.* The initials of *Sine acido,* or without acid.

S. Alk. } *Chem.* The initials of *Sine alkali,*
S. K. } *Sine kali,* or without alkali.

S. N. *Med.* Initials of *Secundum naturam,* or according to nature or the natural course.

S. S. S. *Med., Pharm.* These indicate the words *Stratum super stratum*, or layer upon layer, as, in reference to the placing of sugar and slices of lemon, in the preparation of lemon-syrup, etc.

Sabbā'tia, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Gentianæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the herb *Sabbatia angularis.* Fr. anal. *sabbatie*, f.

Sabbā'tia Angŭla'ris. The systematic name of the plant American centuary, used U.S.A. as a tonic. Fr. anal. *sabbatie angulaire.*

Săbădil'la, *æ*, f. (Span. *Cebeda*, barley.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E. and U.S.A.) for the seeds or fruit of *Veratrum sabadilla*, of *Helonias officinalis*, and probably of other *Melanthaceæ.* Fr. anal. *sabadille*, f. Germ. syn. *die mexicanische Laüsesaamen.*

Sabadillin'. *Chem.* Name given to an excessively acrid white substance obtained from the seeds of the plant *Helonias officinalis* and of the *Veratrum Sabadilla. Sabădillīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *sabadilline*, f.

Sabalīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Martius to a tribe (*Sabalineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Palmæ*, having the *Sabal* for their type: sabali'neous. Fr. anal. *sabaliné*, adj.

Sabau'dĭcus. *Pharm.* Old epithet of a certain powder described by D. Junken.

Sabon. *Chem., Pharm.* Old term for *Lixivium;* also, for *Sapo*, or soap. Ruland and Johnson.

Sabellæ'us, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Sabellæa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Annulata Cephalobranchia*, having the *Sabella* for their type. Fr. anal. *sabelle*, adj.

Săbīna, *æ*, f. (Because employed by the Sabine priests in their ceremonies.) The herb savin; the pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A) for the tops of the *Juniperus sabina.* See *Juniperus Sabina.*

Săbŭlārius, *a, um.* (*Săbŭlum*, sand.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Sabularia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Chetopoda Heterocricii*, which fabricate tubes by agglutinating together grains of sand: sabula'rious. Fr. anal. *sabulaire*, adj.

Săbŭlĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Săbŭlum*, sand; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* That which grows in sand, as the *Festuca sabulicola. Conchol.* Inhabiting sand, as certain bivalve shells: sabuli'colous. Fr. anal. *sabulicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *sandgewohnend*, part. adj.

Săbŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Săbŭlum*, fine gravel; terminal *-ōsus.*) Gritty; sandy; as the calcareous matter deposited by the urine under certain circumstances: sa'bulous. See *Psammodes, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sabuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *sandig*, adj.

Să'bŭlum, *i*, n. (Uncertain.) The same as *Arena.*

Săbur'ra, *æ*, f. (*Săbŭlum*, sand, or gravel.) *Med.* Term for foulness of the stomach; dirt; sordes. Fr. anal. *saburre*, f. Germ. syn. *Unreinigkeit*, f.

Sac. See *Sacculus*, and *Saccus.*

Saccaneurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Saccus*, a bag; *aneurysma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sacciform aneurism. Fr. anal. *saccaneurysme*, m. Germ. syn. *das sackförmige Aneurysma.*

Saccātus, *a, um.* (*Saccus*, a bag.) Encysted, or contained in a membranous bag: sac'cated. Fr. syn. *sacciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *sackförmig*, adj.

Sac'chăras, *ătis*, f. (*Sacchărum*, sugar; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term the same as *Saccholactus* and *Sal saccharogalacticum:* a sac'charate. Fr. anal. *saccharate*, f. Germ. syn. *ein zuckersaures Salz.*

Sacchărātus, *a, um.* (*Sacchărum*, sugar.) *Med.* Having or containing sugar: sac'charate. Fr. anal. *saccharé*, adj. Germ. syn. *bezuckert*, adj.; *gezuckert*, adj.

Sacchărephidrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Sacchărum*, sugar; *ephidrōsis*, a sweating.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a saccharine sweating. Fr. anal. *saccharephidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *der zuckerhaltige Schweiss.*

Sac'chări Fæx. *M. Med.* The concentrated uncrystallizable juice of *Saccharum officinarum*, commonly called treacle, or molasses.

Sacchă'rides, m. pl. (*Sacchărum*, sugar.) *Chem.* Term by Guibourt for a Family of organic ternary compounds, comprehending the various species and varieties of sugar. See *Saccharinites.* Fr. anal. *saccharides*, m. pl.

Saccharĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sacchărum*, sugar; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Yielding sugar; sugar-bearing: sacchari'ferous. Fr. anal. *saccharifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *zuckertragend*, part. adj.

Sacchărĭfĭcātio, *onis*, f. (*Sacchărum*, sugar; *fio*, to become.) *Chem.* Term for the conversion of a substance into sugar, as for example, starch, when treated by sulphuric acid: saccharifica'tion. Fr. anal. *saccharification*, f. Germ. syn. *Zuckermachen*, f.

Sacchărĭfĭcātus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Chem.* Converted into sugar: saccha'rificated. Fr. anal. *saccharifié*, adj. Germ. syn. *zuckerartig*, adj.

Sacchărīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Saccharineæ*, nom. pl. f.) admitted by Kunth and Nees von Esenbeck into the *Gramineæ*, having the *Saccharum* for their type: sacchari'neous. Fr. anal. *sacchariné*, adj.

Sacchărīnites, m. pl. *Chem.* Term by Desvaux for a genus of the immediate principles of vegetables, comprehending the different species of sugar. See *Saccharides, Saccharureus.* Fr. anal. *sacchariniles*, m. pl.

Sacchărīnus, *a, um.* (*Sacchărum*, sugar.) Of or belonging to sugar: sac'charine. Fr. anal. *saccharin*, adj. Germ. syn. *zuckerig*, adj.

Sacchărŏgălac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Σάκχαρον, sugar; γάλα, milk.) *Chem.* The same as *Saccholacticus.*

Sacchărogalac'torrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Sacchărum*, sugar; *galactorrhœa*, a flow of milk.) *Med.* Term for a flow of highly saccharine milk. Fr. anal. *saccharogalactorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Milchzuckerfluss*, m.

Sacchărŏgummīta, *æ*, f. (*Sacchărum*, sugar; *gummi*, gum.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for

the gummy saccharine substance, or sweet principle, of the *glycirrhiza* root. Fr. anal. *saccharogummite*, f. Germ. syn. *der Gummizucker der Süssholzwurzel.*

Sacchăroīdēs, adj. (*Sacchărum*, sugar; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Mineral.* Applied to a body the granular tissue of which imitates that of sugar: sac'charoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *saccharoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *zuckerähnlich*, adj.

Saccharolac'tas. See *Saccholactas.*

Saccharolacticus. See *Saccholacticus.*

Sacchărō'leus, *a, um.* (*Sacchărum*, sugar; *oleum*, oil.) *Med., Pharm., Surg. Pathol.* Term applied by Béral to dressings (*Saccharolea*, nom. pl. n.) of powdered sugar and ethereal oils: saccharo'leous. Fr. anal. *saccharolé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zuckerpulververbindend*, part. adj.

Sacchărō'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Sacchărum*, sugar; *oleum*, oil; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pharm., Surg. Pathol.* Applied by Béral to sugar dressings; similar to *Saccharoleus:* saccharo'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *saccharolique*, adj.

Sacchărōlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Σάκχαρον, sugar; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.* Term for a treatise on sugar. A work under this title was published by A. Sala, in 1637: saccharo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *saccharologie*, f.

Sacchărō'mўces, *ētis*, f. (Σάκχαρον, sugar; μύκης, a fungus.) *Bot.* Term for a species of agaric, the sugar-fungus. Fr. anal. *saccharomyce*, m. Germ. syn. *Gahrungspitz*, m.; *Zuckerspitz*, m.

Sacchărorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Σάκχαρον, sugar; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a separation, or morbid secretion, of a sweet quality, as the sweet urine in *diabetes mellitus*, the *sputa*, etc. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *saccharorrhée*, Germ. syn. *die Ausscheidung süsser Stoffe; ein krankhafter Abgang zuckerhaltiger Stoffe.*

Sac'chărum, *i*, n. (Σάκχαρον; from Arab. *Sacchar.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Gramineæ.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) of the prepared juice of the *Saccharum officinarum:* sugar. Fr. syn. *sucre*, m. Germ. syn. *Zucker*, m.

Sac'chărum Acer'num. Term for sugar obtained from the *Acer saccharinum*, or sugar maple-tree; maple sugar. Fr. syn. *sucre d'érable.*

Sac'chărum Al'bum. White, or refined sugar; loaf-sugar; also called *Saccharum Canadense.* Fr. syn. *sucre blanc.* Germ. syn. *der weisse Zucker.*

Sac'chărum Alūmĭnus. *Chem.* Term for alum mixed with dragon's blood, and dried.

Sac'chărum Canăden'se. *Bot.* Another term for *Saccharum acernum*, or maple-sugar; Canadian sugar. Fr. syn. *sucre d'érable.*

Sac'chărum Can'dĭdum. Term for sugar-candy. See *Candum.* Fr. syn. *sucre candi.*

Sac'chărum Commūne. } *M. Med.* The
Sac'chărum Non-purĭfĭcātum. } systematic terms for moist sugar; otherwise termed Muscovado sugar. Fr. syn. *sucre commun.* Germ. syn. *der gemeine Zucker.*

Sac'chărum Offĭcīnāle. } *M. Med.* The sys-
Sac'chărum Offĭcīnārum. } tematic names of the sugar-cane. See *Calamus Saccharinus.* Fr. syn. *sucre officinal.* Germ. syn. *der officinelle Zucker.*

Sac'chărum Pūrĭfĭcātum. } *M. Med.* Terms
Sac'chărum Pūrum. } for refined sugar; also called *Saccharum album.* Fr. syn. *sucre blanc.* Germ. syn. *der weisse Zucker.*

Sac'chărum Sātur'ni. *M. Med.* The sugar of lead, a term for the *Acetas plumbi*, or acetate of lead, from its sweetness. Fr. syn. *sucre de plomb.* Germ. syn. *Bleizucker*, m.

Sacchăru'reus, *a, um.* (*Sacchărum*, sugar.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.*) Applied by Béral to sugar dressings (*Saccharureæ*, nom. pl. n.) with fluids, as syrup, etc. See *Saccharides, Saccharinites.* Fr. anal. *saccharuré*, adj.

Sacchlactas. See *Saccholactas.*

Sacchlacticus. See *Saccholacticus.*

Sacchogummita. See *Saccharogummita.*

Saccholac'tate.) *Sacchŏlactĭcum* acĭdum, Saccholactic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of saccholactic acid with a salifiable base. *Sacchŏlac'tas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *saccholactate*, m. Germ. syn. *ein milchzuckersaures Salz.*

Saccho-lac'tic A'cid. *Chem.* A term for *Mucic acid. Sacchŏlactĭcum acĭdum.* Fr. anal. Fr. anal. *acide saccholactique.*

Sacchŏlac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Sacchărum*, sugar; *lac*, milk; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied to mucic acid, because it was at first obtained from sugar of milk: saccholac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *saccholactique*, adj. Germ. syn. *milchzuckersauer*, adj.

Saccĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Saccus*, a sack; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing a sack, as the *Manicaria saccifera*, the *spatha* of which has the form of a sack, or conical cap: sacci'ferous. Fr. anal. *saccifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *sacktragend*, part. adj.

Saccĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Saccus*, a sack; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a sack, as the *Solorina saccata*, the *apotheciæ* of which form deep depressions in the *thallus* and are half hidden in a kind of fossets: sac'ciform. Fr. anal. *sacciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *sackförmig*, adj.

Saccŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Saccus*, a sack; *cystis*, a bladder.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Parurocystis.*

Sacōdēs, adj. (*Saccus*, a sack; terminal *-ōdēs.*) Having or full of sacks: sac'cous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sacceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *vollsackig*, adj.

Saccŏgommīta. A faulty edition by Desvaux and some others of *Saccharogummita.*

Saccŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Saccus*, a sack; φέρω, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Class (*Saccophora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Acephala*, corresponding to the *Acephala nuda* of Cuvier, the *Tunicata* of Latreille: sacco'phorous. Fr. anal. *saccophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *sacktragend*, adj.

Sac'culated. (*Saccŭlus*, a little bag.) Bagged, or pursed out in little expansions. *Saccŭlātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sacculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinsackig*, adj.

Sac'cŭli Medĭcīnāles. *Pharm.* Medicinal bags, or bags containing drugs, or other ingredients, which were suspended in liquors to form medicated or diet drinks. Fr. anal. *saccules médicinales.*

Sac'cŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Saccŭlus,* a little sac, or bag; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having many bags; full of little sacs, or bags: sac'culose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sacculeux,* adj. Germ. syn. *vollsäckig,* adj.

Sac'cŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim, *Saccus,* a bag.) A little bag, sac, or pouch. Fr. anal. *saccule,* m. Germ. syn. *Sackchen,* n,

Sac'cŭlus Adĭpōsus. *Anat.* Term for the *bursa mucosa* of a joint. Fr. syn. *saccule adipeux.*

Sac'cŭlus Cor'dis. *Anat.* A name for the *pericardium;* the bag of the heart. Fr. syn. *pericarde,* m. Germ. syn. *Herzbeutel,* n.

Sac'cŭlus Lachrўmālis. *Anat.* A term for the lachrymal sac, or bag. Fr. syn. *sac lacrymal.* Germ. syn. *Thränensack,* m.

Saccurocystis. See *Parurocystis, Saccocystis.*

Sac'cus, *i,* m. (Σάκκος.) A bag; a pouch, or sac. Fr. anal. *sac,* m. Germ. anal. *Sack,* m.

Sacellĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Sacellus; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a little sack; a term by Mirbel for an appendix of the *radicle,* forming a poke or bag containing the embryo, as in the *Alpinia;* and to a nectary when it constitutes a kind of purse, in which the ovary is contained, before its complete developement, as in the *Balanites Ægyptiaca:* sacel'liform. Fr. anal. *sacelliforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *sackchenförmig,* adj.

Sacel'lus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Saccus,* a sack.) *Bot.* Term by Mirbel for a monospermous fruit in which the seed is invested by a membranous envelope, as in the *Salsola.* Fr. anal. *sacelle,* m. Germ. syn. *Sackchen,* n.

Săcer, *ra, rum.* Sacred, holy. *Anat.* Anciently applied to a triangular bone forming the back part of the pelvis; the *os sacrum. Med., Pathol.* Formerly applied to certain diseases which were believed to be immediately inflicted on mankind by the Deity or his ministers, as *Sacer ignis, Sacer morbus,* etc. Fr. anal. *sacré,* adj. Germ. syn. *heilig,* adj.

Săcer Ig'nis. *Med., Pathol.* The sacred fire; an old term for *Erysipelas;* also formerly applied by some to *Herpes exedens.* Fr. syn. *érysipélas,* n. Germ. syn. *Rose,* f.

Săcer Mor'bus. *Med., Pathol.* An old epithet of epilepsy, from the vehemence of its attacks, because the ancient Greeks applied the term ἱερὰ, or holy, to all things that were dreadful and vast, according to Keuchen. Fr. and Germ. syn. *epilepsie,* f.

Sacer'dos Pēnis. *Bot.* Term for an obscene comparison of the budding flower of the *Arum maculatum* with the *glans penis.*

Sack. (Sax. *Sac.*) Name given to a wine formerly much used, said by some to be brought from the Canary islands, and called *Canary;* also applied by others to a wine brought from Malaga in Spain. Fr. syn. *vin des Canaries; vin d'Espagne; vin sec.*

Saclac'tate. An abbreviation of *Saccholactate.*

Saclac'tic. An abbreviation of *Saccholactic.*

Sacōma, *ătis,* n. (Σηκόω, to balance.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a balance or counterpoise; a momentum. Fr. anal. *sacome,* m. Germ. syn. *Gleichgewicht,* n.; *Gegengewicht,* n.

Sacra, Herba. *Bot.* See *Herba Sacra.*

Sa'cra Tinctūra. *Pharm.* Name of a preparation made of aloes, *canella alba,* and mountain wine.

Sacrad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay the same as *Sacral,* used adverbially.

Sa'cral. (*Sacrum,* the triangular bone of the pelvis.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *sacrum;* applied by Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, as meaning towards the *sacrum,* when treating of the aspect of the trunk. *Sacrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *sacré,* adj. Germ. syn. *zum Os Sacrum gehörig.*

Sacro-. (*Sacrum,* the triangular bone of the pelvis.) *Anat.* This prefix entering into the formation of compound terms, denotes connection with the *sacrum.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *sacro-.*

Sa'crum, *i,* n. (*Săcer,* sacred; because it was formerly offered in sacrifices.) Anything sacred to God. *Anat.* The name of the triangular bone that is wedged between the *Ossa innominata* posteriorly, forming a considerable portion of the true pelvis; in the young subject it consists of five or six pieces united by cartilage. See *Alagos, Albagenzi, Albagiari, Orrhos, Orrhopygion, Uræon.* Fr. anal. *sacrum,* m. Germ. syn. *Kreuzbein,* n.

Sactim. *Chem.* Old term for vitriol. Ruland.

Sadir. *Chem.* Old term for *Scoria,* or dross. See *Scoriæ.* Ruland and Johnson.

Sæpæ. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for certain large pustules mentioned by Foësius.

Safety Lamp. *Chem. Nat. Philos.* Name given to a lamp invented by Sir H. Davy, consisting of a common oil-lamp completely surrounded with a cage of fine wire gauze, for the use of miners, to indicate the precise moment of danger from explosion of firedamp. That object is answered by the wire gauze being quite impermeable to flame, so that when the lamp is carried into an atmosphere charged with firedamp, its flame begins to enlarge, and the mixture, if highly explosive, takes fire as soon as it has passed through the gauze, and burns on its inner surface, while the light in the centre of the lamp is extinguished. So long as the texture of the lamp remains entire, all is safe; but the heat of the combustion within is so great, that the wire, if exposed to it for a few minutes, would suffer oxidation and fall to pieces, and instant explosion take place.

Saffron. (Fr.) *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Crocus sativus.* See *Aurum Vegetabile, Panacea Vegetabilis, Zaffran.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *safran,* m. Germ. syn. *Safranpflanze,* f.

Saffron, Bastard. See *Saffron Flower.*

Saffron Flower. *Bot.* The common name of the *Carthamus tinctorius,* or bastard saffron.

Saffron, Meadow. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Colchicum Autumnale.* Tr. syn. *colchique*, m. Germ. syn. *Kolchicum*, n.

Saffron of Steel. *Chem.* Name for a red oxide of iron.

Săga, *æ*, f. (*Săgio*, to perceive quickly.) Old term applied to women (*Sagæ*, nom. pl.) who dealt in charms and enchantments, and towards whose jugglery the fanatical chymistry of old times had a considerable leaning. Helmontius, *tr. Recepta Injecta.; tr. Injectis materialibus*, believed them to be agents of Satan, but, nevertheless, to act by natural powers.

Săgăpēnum, *i*, n. (Σαγάπηνον, the juice of an herb like to the *ferula*, or herb sagapen.) The pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) of the gum-resin of an uncertain plant, said (Pharm. 1836) to be a species of *ferula*, imported from Alexandria. See *Serapinum.* Fr. anal. *sagapenum*, m. Germ. syn. *Sagapengummi*, n.

Sage. (Fr. *Sauge.*) The common name of the plant *Salvia officinalis*, formerly included in the pharmacopœia (E.). Fr. syn. *le sauge officinelle.* Germ. syn. *die officinelle oder gemeine Salbey.*

Sage, Garden. *Bot.* Common name for the *Salvia officinalis.*

Sage, Jerusalem. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pulmonaria officinalis.*

Sage of Virtue. } *Bot.* Common names for
Sage, Small. } the *Salvia hortensis minor.*

Sage, Wild. *Bot.* See *Wild Sage.*

Săgīmen Vitri. *Chem.* Old term for *Sal-alkali*, or alkaline salt; alkali.

Săgittæfō'lius, *a, um.* } (*Sagitta*, an arrow;
Săgittifō'lius, *a, um.* } *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having arrow-shaped leaves, as the *Nuphar sagittæfolia:* sagittifo'lious. Fr. anal. *sagittifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfeilblättrig*, adj.

Sagit'tal. (*Săgitta*, an arrow.) Belonging to, or shaped like an arrow. *Săgittālis, is, e.* See *Obelæus, Rhabdoides.* Fr. anal. *sagittal*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfeilartig*, adj.

Sagit'tal Su'ture. *Anat.* Term for the suture uniting the parietal bones to each other. Fr. anal. *suture sagittale.* Germ. syn. *Pfeilnath*, m.

Săgittāria, *æ*, f. (*Săgitta*, an arrow, from the shape of the leaves in certain species.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Polyandria.* Fr. anal. *sagittaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Pfeilkraut*, m.

Săgittāria Alexĭphar'mĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant otherwise called *Arundo Indica, Canna Indica*, and *Malacca*, the root of which is supposed to be a remedy for wounds caused by poisoned arrows, and is called *Radix Malacca.* Fr. anal. *sagittaire alexipharmique.*

Săgittāria Săgittĭfō'lia. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common arrowhead, the roots of which are esculent. Fr. anal. *sagittaire sagittifoliée.* Germ. syn. *das gemeine Pfeilkraut.*

Săgittātus, *a, um.* (*Săgitta*, an arrow.) *Bot.* Shaped like an arrow: sagit'tate; applied to leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *sagitté*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfeilförmig*, adj.

Săgittĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Săgitta*, an arrow; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot., Conchol.* Applied to a plant one of the petals of which is like an arrow, as the *Pleurothallis sagittifera*, and to a shell having arrow-like spots, as the *Trochus sagittiferus:* sagitti'ferous. Fr. anal. *sagittifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfeiltragend*, part. adj.

Săgittĭlin'guus, *a, um.* (*Săgitta*, an arrow; *lingua*, a tongue.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger, Goldfuss, Savi and C. Bonaparte to a Family (*Sagittilingua*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Passeres*, having a long vermiform and protractile tongue: sagittilin'guous. Fr. anal. *sagittilingue*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfeilzungig*, adj.

Sa'go. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for the *fecula* obtained from the pith, or medullary part of the branches of the plant *Sagus lævis*, and perhaps other species of palm; (E.) of various species of *Palmaceæ*, and *Cycas*; (U.S.A.) of *Sagus Rumphii.* See *Corypha Rotundifolia.* Fr. anal. *sagou*, m. Germ. anal. *Sago*, m.

Sagrides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe of the *Coleoptera Eupoda*, having the *Sagria* for their type. Should be *Sagridæ*, patron. m. pl. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *sagrides*, m. pl.

Sagus Rum'phii. *M. Med.* Name given to the plant which yields sago, according to the pharmacopœia (U.S.A.).

Sagzenea. *Pharm.* Old term for a medicine commended for windiness of the womb.

Sahafatum. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Name given to running ulcers of the head, according to Avicenna and Pliny, which the Greeks termed ἀχώρας, or *achores*, and Hali Abbas *Tinea*, under which he also included *Ficus, Psydracia*, and *Exanthemata.*

Sahara. *Med.* Old term the same as *Pervigilium.*

Saic. *Chem.* Old term for *Hydrargyrum*, or quicksilver.

Saim. (Ital. *Saime*, lard.) *M. Med.* A common name for the *Adeps suillus, Axungia porcina*, or hog's lard. Fr. syn. *graisse*, f. Germ. syn. *Fett*, n.

Saint Anthony's Fire. *Pathol.* See *Anthony's Fire, Saint.*

Saint Barnaby's Thistle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Centaurea solstitialis.*

Saint Ignatius's Bean. *Bot.* See *Faba Sancti Ignatii.*

Saint James's-wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Senecio Jacobæa.*

Saint John's Bread-tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ceratonia siliqua.*

Saint John's Gir'dle. *Bot.* A common name for the *Artemisia vulgaris. Cingŭlum Sancti Johan'nis.*

Saint John's-wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hypericum perfoliatum.*

Saint John's-wort, Bastard. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hypericum coris.*

Saint Paul's Napkin. *Med.* See *Sudarium Sancti Pauli.*

Saint Peter's Wort. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Hypericum androsæmum*, or all-heal. See *Ascyrum Centeria.*

Saint Vi'tus' Dance. *Med., Pathol.* The common name for the disease *Chorea*. Fr. syn. *chorée*, f.

Sakmunium. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Old term for *Scammonium*.

Sal, *sălis*, m. and sometimes n. (ἅλς, salt.) *Chem.* Salt; a term applied to a compound in definite proportions of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide. See *Acalai, Maler, Nora, Rastul.* Fr. anal. *sel*, m. Germ. syn. *Salz*, m.

Sal Ægypti'ăcum. *Chem.* Old term for nitre: Egyptian salt.

Sal Alem'broth. *Chem.* A term for the muriate of ammonia and mercury; or the white precipitate of mercury.

Sal Alkali. } *Chem.* Terms the same as
Sal Alkălīnus. } *Alkali.* See *Calcadis, Calcitari.*

Sal Ammōni'ăcum. *M. Med.* See *Ammoniacum Sal, Alasalet, Alacab, Alcob, Alemzadar, Alemzadat, Alfatide, Alfol, Almisadir, Aquila, Asanon, Hasacium, Misadir, Mixadir.*

Sal Ammōni'ăcum Acētōsum. } *Chem.* Acetous,
Sal Ammōni'ăcum Lĭ'quĭdum. } or liquid sal ammoniac; a term for the liquor of the acetate of ammonia. Fr. syn. *esprit de Mindererus.*

Sal Ammōni'ăcum Martiāle. *Chem.* A term for the ammonio-chloride of iron.

Sal Ammōni'ăcum Secrētum Glaubēri. *Chem.* Name for the sulphate of ammonia found native in the vicinity of some volcanoes; it is used as deobstruent and diuretic in the same diseases in which muriate of ammonia is given. Fr. syn. *sulfate d'ammoniaque.*

Sal Ammōni'ăcus Fi'xus. *Chem.* Fixed sal ammoniac, an old term for the muriate of lime. Fr. syn. *sal ammoniac fixe.*

Sal Antīmōnii. *Chem.* A name for the tartrate of antimony, or tartar emetic. Fr. syn. *tartre émétique.*

Sal Argen'ti. *Chem.* A name for the nitrate of silver. Fr. syn. *nitrate d'argent.*

Sal Benzŏin. *Chem.* Salt of benzoin; a name for benzoic acid.

Sal Căthar'tĭcus Amārus. } *M. Med.* The
Sal Căthar'tĭcus Anglĭcānus. } bitter, or English cathartic salt, terms for the sulphate of magnesia. Fr. anal. *sel cathartique amer; sel Anglais.*

Sal Căthar'tĭcus Glaubēri. *M. Med.* Glauber's cathartic salt; a term for the sulphate of soda. Fr. syn. *sel de Glauber.*

Sal Chălўbis. *Chem.* Salt of steel; a name for the sulphate of iron. Fr. syn. *sulfate de protoxide de fer.*

Sal Commūnis. *Chem.* Common salt; a name for the chloride of *sodium*. Fr. syn. *chlorure de sodium; sel de cuisine; sel marin; sel gemmé; sel ordinaire.*

Sal Cor'nu Cer'vi. *M. Med.* The salt of stag's horn; a term for the subcarbonate of ammonia. Fr. anal. *sel ammoniac.*

Sal de Duobus. *Chem.* A name for the sulphate of potash. Fr. anal. *sel de duobus; sel de Dubois.*

Sal Dīgestīvus. *Chem.* Digestive salt; a name for the muriate of potash. Fr. anal. *sel digestif.*

Sal Dīgestīvus Syl'vii. *Chem.* Sylvius's digestive salt; a name for the acetate of potash.

Sal Diūrētĭcus. *M. Med.* The diuretic salt; a term for the acetate of potash. Fr. anal. *sel diurétique.*

Sal Epsomen'sis. *M. Med.* Epsom salt, or the sulphate of magnesia.

Sal Essentiālis Tar'tări. *Chem.* Essential salt of tartar; a name for tartaric acid. Fr. syn. *sel essentiel de tartre.*

Sal Febrĭ'fŭgus Syl'vii. *Chem.* Sylvius's febrifuge salt; a name for the muriate of potash. Fr. syn. *sel digestif de Sylvius.*

Sal Fon'tium. } *Chem.* Fossil, or rocksalt;
Sal Fos'sĭlis. } terms for the chloride of *so-*
Sal Gem'mæ. } *dium*, or common salt. See *Sal Communis.*

Sal Glauberi. See *Glauber's Salt.*

Sal Herbārum. *Chem.* Salt of herbs; a name for the carbonate of potash. Fr. syn. *carbonate de potasse.*

Sal Mărīnus. *Chem.* Sea salt; a name for the chloride of sodium obtained from seawater. Fr. anal. *sel marin.*

Sal Mar'tis. *Chem.* A name for the sulphate of iron. See *Sal Chalybis.*

Sal Mar'tis Mūriātĭcum Sublīmātum. *Chem.* Term for the ammonio-chloride of iron.

Sal Micrŏcos'mĭcus. *Chem.* Microcosmic salt; a term for the compound saline matter which is obtained by inspissating human urine. Fr. anal. *sel microcosmique.*

Sal Mīrābĭlis Glaubēri. *Chem.* A term for Glauber's salt, or sulphate of soda. Fr. syn. *sel admirable de Glauber.*

Sal Muriātĭcus. *Chem.* Muriatic salt; a term for the chloride of *sodium* from seawater. See *Sal Marinus.*

Sal Perlātum. *Chem.* A term for the phosphate of soda. Fr. anal. *sel perlé.*

Sal Plantārum. *Chem.* Salt of plants; a name for the carbonate of potash. See *Sal Herbarum.*

Sal Pōlychres'tus. } *Chem.* Polychrest
Sal Pōlychres'tus Glase'ri. } salt of Glaserus. Names for the sulphate of potash. Fr. anal. *sel polychreste de Glaser.*

Sal Pōlychres'tus Seignetti. *Chem.* Name for the potassio-tartrate of soda. Fr. syn. *sel polychreste soluble.*

Sal Prunelle. *Chem.* A term for nitre, saltpetre, or the nitrate of potass, when fused and poured into moulds so as to form small balls. See *Anodyne Minerale.* Fr. anal. *sel de prunelle.*

Sal Rupellen'sis. *Chem.* A name for the potassio-tartrate of soda. Fr. syn. *sel de la Rochelle.*

Sal Sātur'ni. *Chem.* A name for the acetate of lead. Fr. syn. *sel de Saturne.*

Sal Sēdātīvus. *Chem.* A name for boracic acid. Fr. anal. *sel sédatif.*

Sal Sedlitzĭcen'sis. *Chem.* Salt of Sedlitz; a name for sulphate of magnesia. Fr. syn. *sel de Sedlitz.*

Sal Suc'cĭni. *Chem.* Salt of amber; a term for succinic acid. Fr. syn. *sel de succin.*

Sal Tabri. *Chem.* Old term for the *Sal alembroth.*

Sal Tar'tări. *Chem.* Salt of tartar; a name

for carbonate of potash, otherwise the *Alembroth desiccatum.*

Sal Vŏlātĭlis. *M. Med.* The volatile salt; a term for the *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus:* also, applied to the subcarbonate of ammonia. Fr. syn. *sel volatil d'Angleterre.*

Sal Vŏlātĭlis Sălis Ammōnĭăci. *Chem.* The volatile salt of *sal ammoniacum;* a term for the subcarbonate of ammonia. Fr. syn. *sel volatil de corne de cerf.*

Salaam Convul'sion. *Med., Pathol.* A name for the *Eclampsia nutans.*

Salab. See *Salep.*

Sala'city. (*Sălax*, lustful, wanton.) Lechery; lust; orgasm. *Sălācĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *salacité*, f. Germ. syn. *Geilheit*, f.

Salamandræ. The same as *Salamandridæ.*

Sălămandrĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Term by Goldfuss and Gray for a Family of reptiles or *amphibia*, having the *Salamandra* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *salamandrides*, m. pl.

Sălămandrīnus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Mullen to a Family (*Salamandrina*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Reptilia Nuda*, having the *Salamandra* for their type. Fr. anal. *salamandrin*, adj.

Sălămandroīdeus, *a, um.* (Σαλαμάνδρα, a salamander; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Fitzinger to a Family (*Salamandroidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Reptilia*, hav the *Salamandra* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *salamandroïde*, adj.

Sălămandrŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Σαλαμάνδρα, a salamander; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* Term for a treatise or description of the salamander. I. C. Wurbain published a treatise under this title in 1683. Fr. and Germ. anal. *salamandrologie*, f.

Salami. Term for a kind of sausage, or agreeable food, common in Italy, of minced swine's flesh, with salt and pepper, mixed with garlic, and stuffed into a skin.

Sălap'pa. *M. Med.* Anciently used for *Jalapa.*

Saldătūra. *Chem.* Old term for *Stannum*, or tin.

Sa'lep. A farinaceous powder made from the root of a species of the orchis plant, called *Orchis morio.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *salep*, m. Germ. syn. *die Wurzelknollen von Orchis morio.*

Sălĭcāria, *æ*, f. (*Sălix*, a willow; from the resemblance between their leaves.) The plant willow-herb. See *Lythrum Salicaria.*

Sălĭcārie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Jussieu (*Salicarieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lythrarieæ;* by de Candolle to a tribe of that Family, having the *Lythrum salicaria* for their type: salicarie'ous. Fr. anal. *salicarié*, adj.

Sălĭcĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Sălix*, the willow; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot., Entomol.* Applied to a plant that grows, as the *Sphæria salicicola*, and to an insect which lives, as the *Chlorophanus salicicola*, on the *Salix;* salici'colous. Fr. anal. *salicicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Weide gewöhnend.*

Salicin'. *Chem.* Name given to an extremely bitter, white substance obtained from the bark of several species of the genus *Salix*, or willow. *Sălĭcīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *salicine*, f.

Sălĭcīneus, *a, um.* (*Sălix*, the willow.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Salix;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Salicineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: salici'neous. Fr. anal. *saliciné*, adj.

Sălĭcĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Sălix*, the willow; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Eating or devouring the willow, as the *Rhynchænus salicivorus* which eats the leaves and flowers: salici'vorous. Fr. anal. *salicivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *weidefressend*, part. adj.

Salĭcor'nia, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Fr. anal. *salicorne*, f. Germ. syn. *Glaskraut*, n.

Sălĭcor'nia Eurōpæ'a. *Bot.* Systematic name of the jointed glasswort, which is gathered by the country people and sold for samphire, to which it is little inferior.

Sălĭcornie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Salicornieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Chenopodeæ* established by C. A. Meyer, having the *Salicornia* for their type: salicornie'ous. Fr. anal. *salicornié*, adj.

Sălĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sal*, a salt; *fĕro*, to carry.) *Chem.* Containing or bearing salt (*Sal communis*), as the *terra salifera:* sali'ferous. Fr. anal. *salifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *salztragend*, part. adj.

Salifi'able. (*Sal*, a salt; *fio*, to be made.) *Chem.* Having the property of forming a salt, by combination with certain other substances. *Sălĭfiabĭlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *salifiable*, adj.

Sali'genin'. (*Sălīcīna*, salacin; *gĕno*, to be begotten.) *Chem.* A new substance which, together with sugar, contains the elements of salacin, from which it is obtained. *Sălĭgĕnīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *Saligénine*, f.

Sa'line. (*Sal*, a salt.) *Chem.* Belonging to, or of the nature of a salt. *Sălīnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *salin*, adj. Germ. syn. *salzig*, adj.

Salisburie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Kunth to a tribe (*Salisburieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Conifera*, having the *Salisburia* for their type. Fr. anal. *salisburié*, adj.

Sălītūra, *æ*, f. (*Sal*, salt.) Term for a kind of sauce or pickle made with salt; brine.

Sălīva, *æ*, f. (*Sal*, salt; because it is found by chemical analysis to contain salts of various kinds; or, *sălio*, to spring out; because it so springs from the salival emunctories.) *Physiol.* The fluid secretion of the salivary glands; spittle: sali'va. Fr. anal. *salive*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichel*, m.

Sali'val. (*Sălīva*, the spittle.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the *saliva*, or spittle. *Sălīvālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *salival*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Speichel gehört.*

Sălīvans, *antis*, adj. (*Sălīva*, the spittle.) *Med., M. Med., Pharm.* Exciting an increased flow of the *saliva;* applied to medicines (*Salivantia medicamenta*) of this character: saliva'ting or sali'vant. Fr. anal. *salivant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *Speichel machend; speichelnd*, part. adj.

Salīvāria, *æ*, f. (*Sălīva*, the spittle, from its exciting quality.) *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the *Anthemis pyrethrum*. Fr. anal. *salivaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelwurz*, f.

Sălīvāris, *is, e.* (*Sălīva*, the spittle.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the *saliva* or spittle; applied to glands, ducts, *calculi*, etc. Fr. anal. *salivaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zum Speichel gehört.*

Saliva'tion. (*Sălīva*, the spittle.) *Med.* Term for an increased flow, or evacuation of the *saliva*, produced by the exhibition of medicines, which are generally preparations of mercury, although it has been found to ensue on the exhibition of certain other medicinal substances. *Sălīvātio, ōnis*, f. See *Ptyalismus*. Fr. anal. *salivation*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelfluss*, m.

Sălix, *ĭcis*, f. (*Sălio*, to spring out; from its rapid growth.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Diandria*. Juss. *Salicineæ*. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of *Salix alba*. Fr. syn. *saule*, m. Germ. syn. *Weidenbaum*, m.

Sălix Ægypti'ăca. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species otherwise called *Ban*, or *Calaf*.

Sălix Al'ba. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant white willow, which possesses similar virtues with those of the *S. fragilis*. Fr. syn. *saule blanc*. Germ. syn. *die weisse Weide*.

Sălix Ca'prea. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the great round-leaved willow, possessing similar virtues to those of the *S. fragilis*.

Sălix Frăg'ĭlis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant common crack willow, the bark of which is recommended as a good substitute for Peruvian bark, and is said to cure intermittent fevers, etc. Fr. syn. *saule fragile*. Germ. syn. *Bruchweide*, f.

Sălix Pentan'dria. *Bot.* A species the bark of the branches of which possesses the same virtues as those of the *S. fragilis*.

Sălix Vītŭlīna. *Bot.* Name of a species the bark of the branches of which is of similar power to that of the *S. fragilis*.

Sallēna, *æ*, f. *Chem.* A Paracelsian name for a kind of saltpetre or nitre.

Sal'mo, *ōnis*, m. (*Sălio*, to leap.) *Ichthyol.* Name of a genus of the Order *Abdominales*. The salmon. Fr. syn. *saumon*, m. Germ. anal. *Salm*, m.; syn. *Lachs*, m.

Sal'mo Alpīnus. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the red charr, found, with the *Salmo carpio*, or gilt charr, in the lakes of Westmoreland, Wales, and Scotland; it is rich, and hard of digestion.

Sal'mo Eperlānus. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the smelt, found in abundance in the Thames and the Dee, and in the European seas; it is a great delicacy, but indigestible to weak stomachs.

Sal'mo Fărio. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the common fresh-water trout; it is very rich and delicate, but indigestible to weak stomachs.

Sal'mo Lăcus'tris. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the lake trout.

Sal'mo Sălar. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the common salmon; it is rich, but hard of digestion to weak stomachs.

Sal'mo Sal'mŭlus. *Ichthyol.* The systematic name of the samlet, which is the least of the British species of the genius *Salmo;* it it is found in the Wye and the Severn.

Sal'mo Thymal'lus. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the grayling salmon, which is somewhat like the trout; it is found in the rivers of Derbyshire, and in some of the north, and near Christchurch in Hampshire; it is much esteemed for the flavour and delicacy of its flesh.

Sal'mo Trut'ta. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the bill trout.

Salmon. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Salmo salar*.

Salmon Grayling. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Salmo thymallus*.

Salmōnĭdēs, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Family of the *Malacopterygii Abdominales*. Should be *Salmonidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *salmonides*, m. pl.

Salmōnoīdeus, *a, um.* (*Salmo*, a salmon; terminal *-īdeus.*) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Eichwald to a Family (*Salmonoidei*, nom. pl. m.) having the *Salmo* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *salmonoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *salmähnlich*, adj.

Salni'trum, *i*, n. *Sal*, a salt; *nitrum*, nitre.) *Chem.* Old term the same as *Nitrum*.

Salpāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Salpacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acephalophora Heterobranchiata*, having the *Salpa* for their type: salpa'ceous. Fr. anal. *salpien*, adj.

Salpe'tra, *æ*, f. (*Sal*, a salt; *petra*, a rock or stone.) *Chem., M. Med.* A name for nitre or saltpetre.

Salpingemphra'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σάλπιγξ, a tube; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a stoppage of the Eustachian tube. Fr. anal. *salpingemphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verstopfung der Eustach'schen Röhre*.

Salpingītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Salpinx*, the Eustachian tube; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the Eustachian tube. Fr. anal. *salpingite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Eustach'schen Röhre*.

Salpingo-. (Σάλπιγξ, a tube.) *Anat.* This word, used as a prefix in compound names of muscles, denotes connexion with, or attachment to a tube, as the Eustachian tube, the Fallopian tube. Fr. anal. *salpingo-*.

Salpingŏcăthĕtēris'mus, *i*, m. (Pref. *Salpingo-; căthĕtērismus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the operation of introducing a catheter into the Eustachian tube. Fr. anal. *salpingocathétérisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Katheterisiren der Eustach'schen Röhre*.

Salpingŏcyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Pref. *Salpingo-; cyēsis*, pregnancy.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for pregnancy or fetation in the Fallopian tube. Fr. anal. *salpingocyèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Muttertrompetenschwangerschaft*, f.

Salpingŏmal'leus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Salpingo-; malleus.*) *Anat.* Applied by some to the *Tensor tympani*, or *Internus mallei* muscle, as extending from the Eustachian tube to the *malleus*. Fr. anal. *salpingomallèen*, adj.

Salpingŏphăryn'geus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Salpingo-; phăryngeus.*) *Anat.* Applied by Douglas and Valsalva to a part of the *Constrictor pharyngis superior* muscle, as extending from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx. Fr. anal. *salpingopharyngien*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrenschlundig*, adj.

Salpingostăphylīnus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Salpingo-; stăphylīnus.*) *Anat.* Applied by Valsalva and Santorinus to the *Levator palati* muscle, as extending from the Eustachian tube to the *uvula.* Fr. anal. *salpingostaphylin*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrenzäphfchenartig*, adj.

Salpingostĕnochōria, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Salpingo-;* στενοχωρία, a confined space.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a contraction of the Eustachian tube. Fr. anal. *salpingosténochorie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verengerung der Eustachischen Röhre.*

Salpingys'tĕrŏcyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Pref. *Salpingo-; hystĕra*, the womb; *cyēsis*, pregnancy.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for pregnancy or fetation partly in the Fallopian tube and *uterus.* Fr. anal. *salpingysterocyèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Trompetenmutterschwangerschaft*, f.

Salpinx, *ingis*, f. (Σάλπιγξ.) *Anat.* Term for the Eustachian tube. Fr. syn. *trompe ou conduite d'Eustache.* Germ. syn. *die Eustachische Röhre.*

Salsafy. *Bot.* An old name for the *Tragopogon pratense.*

Salsămen'tum. Term for anything that is preserved by salt, but properly applied to fish, and especially the flesh of the tunny. See *Salsugo.*

Salsēdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Sal*, salt.) Saltness, properly the salt taste or savour of anything; Paracelsus reckoned it, *Paramir. tr.* iii. s. 10, the cause of the sanguineous disposition, or sanguine temperament.

Salsēdo Mu'crum. *Chem., M. Med.* Old term for *Salpetra*, or nitre.

Salsōla, *æ*, f. (*Sal*, salt; *sōlus*, alone, from its saline qualities.) A Linn genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Fr. syn. *soude*, f. Germ. syn. *Salzkraut*, m.

Salsōla Kali. *Bot.* Systematic name of the snail-seeded glasswort, or saltwort, which affords the mineral alkali; also called *Kali spinosum cochleatum*, and *Tragus*, or *Tragum Mathioli.* See *Engalactum.* Fr. syn. *soude kali.* Germ. syn. *das kalihaltige Salzkraut.*

Salsōla Sătīva. *Bot.* Systematic name of a plant which affords the mineral alkali.

Salsōla Sōda. *Bot.* Systematic name of a plant from which the mineral alkali is obtained.

Salsōleus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by C. A. Meyer to a tribe (*Salsoleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Chenopodeæ*, having the *Salsola* for their type. Fr. anal. *salsolé*, adj.

Salsūgĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Salsūgo;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow in earth impregnated with salt: salsu'ginous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *salsugineux*, adj.

Salsūgo, *ĭnis*, f. An old term for a kind of pickle, or brine, in which flesh, or any other thing is preserved. See *Salsamentum.*

Salt. The common name for the *Chloridum sodii*, or the *Murias sodæ;* common salt. See *Acalai, Maltheorum, Sal* and its numerous associated terms. *Chem.* Term for a compound, in definite proportions, of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide. *Sal, sălis*, m. See *Alosanthi.* Fr. anal. *sel*, m. Germ. anal. *Salz*, m.

Salt, Epsom. *M. Med.* See *Epsom Salts.*

Salt, Neu'tral. *Chem.* A salt obtained from a combination of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide, the constituents of which are so proportioned that the resulting substance is neither acid nor alkaline. Fr. anal. *sel neutre.* Germ. syn. *Neutralsalz*, m.

Salt of Colcothar. *Chem.* A term for the sulphate of iron.

Salt of Le'mons. *Chem.* Common name for a combination of oxalic acid with a small portion of potash, as found in wood-sorrel: also, a term for crystallized citric acid. Fr. syn. *sel essentiel de citron.*

Salt of Tar'tar. *Chem.* Term for a very pure carbonate of potass, prepared from the bitartrate of potass, or cream of tartar. Fr. anal. *sel de tartre.*

Salt of Vitriol. *Chem.* A term for the sulphate of zinc.

Salt of Wisdom. *Chem., M. Med.* Old term for *Sal alembroth.* See *Alembroth.*

Salt, Spirit of. *Chem.* A term for muriatic acid.

Saltātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Salto*, to dance.) *Med.* A dancing or leaping, which was among the exercises of the ancients; synonymous with *Chorea:* salta'tion. Fr. anal. *saltation*, f.

Saltātōrius, *a, um.* (*Salto*, to leap, or dance.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Saltatoria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Orthoptera*, in which the posterior legs have large thighs and spinous tibiæ adapted for saltation. Fr. anal. *saltatoire*, adj.

Salti'grădus, *a, um.* (*Saltus*, a leap; *grădior*, to walk.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Saltigradæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Araneides*, comprehending those that spring upon their prey by leaping: salti'gradous. Fr. anal. *saltigrade*, adj. Germ. syn. *springgangig*, adj.

Saltpe'tre. (Fr. *Salpètre.*) *Chem., M. Med.* The common name for the nitrate of potass, or nitre. Fr. anal. *salpètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Salpeter*, m.; syn. *Steinsalz*, n.

Salts, Pri'mitive. *Chem.* Term for those salts which are thought to be simple, and are sometimes so called; an Order is thus termed which is divided into three *genera*, the saline terrestrial substances, acids, and alkalis. *Sales primitivi.* Fr. anal. *sels primitifs.*

Salts, Se'condary. *Chem.* A term synonymous with that of neutral salts. See *Salt, Neutral.* Fr. anal. *sels secondaires.*

Sal'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Salto*, to spring or leap.) *Med.* Term for a springing or leaping; applied to the tendons the same as *Subsultus tendinum.* Fr. anal. *l'action de sauter.* Germ. syn. *Springen*, n.

Salus, *ūtis*, f. (*Salvus*, safe or sound.) *Med.*

The same as *Sanitas*, or health. Fr. syn. *santé*, f. Germ. syn. *Heil*, n.; *Wohlsein*, f.

Salvātel'la. (*Sălus*, health; because its being opened was considered of singular efficacy in cases of melancholy.) *Anat.* Name for a small vein from the little finger, which joins the basilic vein. See *Sceilen Vena*. Fr. anal. *salvatelle*, f. Germ. anal. *Salvatella*, f.

Salve. (*Salvo*, to save or preserve.) *Pharm.* Common term for *Unguentum*, or ointment. See *Saw*. Fr. syn. *onguent*, m. Germ. syn. *Salbe*, f.

Salver-shaped. *Bot.* See *Hypocrateriformis*.

Sal'via, *æ*, f. (*Salvus*, well, or in good health; because it was esteemed capable of healing various diseases.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria;* Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Labiatæ*. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the leaves of *Salvia officinalis*. See *Elelisphacos*. Fr. syn. *sauge*, f. Germ. syn. *Salbey*, f.

Sal'via Horten'sis Minor. *Bot.* Name of the small sage, or sage of virtue, which is a variety of the *S. officinalis*, having similar virtues.

Sal'via Lyrāta. *Bot., Med.* Systematic name of the cancer-weed, the radical leaves of which have been applied to cancer and to warts. Fr. anal. *sauge lyrée*.

Sal'via Offĭcĭnālis. The systematic name of the garden or common sage plant; it is said to possess antiseptic powers, and is used by the Chinese as tonic. Fr. syn. *le sauge officinale*. Germ. syn. *die officinelle oder gemeiner Salbey*.

Sal'via Sclārea. *Bot.* Systematic name of the garden clary, the leaves and seeds of which are recommended as antispasmodic and corroborant; also called anciently *Bisermas*, *Sclarea Hispanica*, and *Horminum*. See *Orvale*.

Sal'via Vītæ. *Bot.* A name for the *Asplenium murale*, or wall-rue.

Salvie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (*Salvieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Labieæ* established by him, having the *Salvia* for their type: salvie'ous. Fr. anal. *salvié*, adj.

Salviniāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Family (*Salviniaceæ*, nom. pl. f.), having the *Salvinia* for their type: salvinia'ceous. Fr. anal. *salviniacé*, adj.

Salvinie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Jussieu to the *Marsileaceæ*, (*Salvinieæ*, nom. pl. f.) because it includes the *Salvinia;* and by others to a Section of the Family which Mirbel has erected into a Family itself: salvinie'ous. Fr. anal. *salvinié*, adj.

Să'măra, *æ*, f. (The seed of the elder-tree.) *Bot.* Name for a dry, indehiscent pericarp which has one, or two cells, and is dilated at the apex, or sides, into a kind of wing, or membranous appendage; as in the ash, elm, etc. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria;* Ord. *Monogynia*. Fr. anal. *samare*, f. Germ. syn. *Flügefrucht*, f.

Sambūceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle and Kunth to a tribe (*Sambuceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Caprifoliaceæ*, having the *Sambucus* for its type: sambu'ceous. Fr. anal. *sambucé*, adj.

Sambucin'. *Chem.* Term for a vegeto-animal matter, which Eliason found in the flowers of the *Sambucus nigra*. *Sambūcīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *sambucine*, f.

Sambūcīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Batsch and A. Richard to a Section (*Sambucineæ*. nom. pl. f.) of the *Caprifoliaceæ*, having the *Sambucus* for its type: sambuci'neous. Fr. anal. *sambuciné*, adj.

Sambūcus, *i*, m. (*Sambūca*, a musical instrument; also, an engine of war used in sieges; because the former resembled the latter in shape, and it, or both were formed of this tree.) The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) of the *Sambucus nigra*. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Tryginia*. Juss. *Caprifoliaceæ*. The elder-tree. Fr. syn. *sureau*, m. Germ. syn. *Hollunder*, m.

Sambūcus Arbŏ'rea. *Bot.* A name for the *Sambucus nigra*.

Sambūcus E'bŭlus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the dwarf elder, or Danewort, or wall-wort; the inner bark, leaves, flowers, berries, seeds and root of which have been used as deobstruent and resolvent, and in larger doses as hydragogue; it is also used by the poor as purgative, but according to Cullen is a violent remedy; also called *Sambucus herbacea*, *S. humilis*, *Chamæacte*. Fr. syn. *l'hyèble*. Germ. syn. *Attich*, m.; *Niederholder*, m.

Sambūcus Herbācea. } *Bot.* Names for the
Sambūcus Hŭ'mĭlis. } *S. ebulus*.

Sambūcus N'igra. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the elder-tree, called by the Greeks *Actæa* (Ἀκταία); the inner bark is recommended as hydragogue by Boerhaave and Sydenham; the flowers in infusion are gently laxative and aperient, and are used as fomentations, etc.; the berries are aperient and resolvent; also called *Infelix lignum*, *Sambucus arborea*, and *S. vulgaris*. See *Canopum*. Fr. syn. *le sureau commun*. Germ. syn. *der schwarze oder gemeine Hollunder*.

Sambūcus Vulgāris. *Bot.* A name for the *Sambucus nigra*.

Samech. (Arab.) *Chem.* A Paracelsian term the same as *Tartarus* or *Sal tartari*, a remedy for all wounds. Dornæus, Ruland and Johnson.

Samen. *Bot.* Old term for *Hordeum*, or barley. Ruland and Johnson.

Să'mios. } (Σάμος, an isle before Ionia.)
Să'mius, *a, um.* } Of or belonging to *Samos*. *Chem.* Applied formerly as an epithet of argillaceous earth of which there were two species, one called *Terra Samia*, mentioned by Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* ix, and Dioscorides; the other *Lapis Samius*, used for polishing gold; also noticed by Dioscorides.

Sam'let. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Salmo salmulus*.

Sam'phire. *Bot.* Common name for the *Crithmum maritimum*, or sea-fennel.

Sampsūchĭnos. } (Σάμψυχον, marjoram.)
Sampsūchĭnus, *a, um.* } *Bot., Pharm.* Of or belonging to the plant *Sampsuchum*, or, as supposed, marjoram; formerly applied to

an oil and ointment, *σαμψύχινον ἔλαιον*, etc., obtained from that plant, which was also called *Amaracum*.

Sampsūchum, *i*, n. (*Σάμψυχον.*) *Bot.* Old name for the *Origanum majorana*, or sweet marjoram. See *Amaracum*.

Sampsūchus, *i*, n. *Bot.* A name for the *Thymus mastichina*.

Samȳ'deus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Samydeæ*, nom. pl. f.) indicated by Gærtner and established by Ventenat, having the *Samyda* for their type. Fr. anal. *samydé*, adj.

Sānămun'da. *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the *Geum urbanum*.

Sānātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Sāno*, to heal.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a healing, or restoring to health: sana'tion. Fr. anal. *sanation*, f. Germ. syn. *Heilung*, f.

Sa'native. (*Sāno*, to heal.) *Med., Pathol.* Having power to heal, or to cure diseases. *Sānātīvus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *qui guérit.* Germ. syn. *heilend*, part. adj.

Sa'natory. (*Sāno*, to heal.) *Med., Pathol.* Having power to heal, or to cure diseases. *Sānātōrius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sanatoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *heilig*, adj.

Sanc'tum Sēmen. *Bot., M. Med.* Holy seed; a term for the seed of the *Artemisia Santonica*, or wormseed plant.

Sand. (Sax. *Sand.*) See *Arena*.

Sand Bath. *Chem.* The *Balneum arenæ*. See *Balneum*.

Sandal, Red. *M. Med.* See *Red Sandal.*

Săndălĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Săndālium*, a sandal; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a sandal or slipper: sanda'liform. Fr. anal. *sandaliforme*, adj. Germ, syn. *holzsohlförmig*, adj.

Săndālīnus, *a, um.* (*Săndālium*, a sandal.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Pertaining to, or like a sandal, as the shell of the *Calceola sandalina*. Fr. anal. *sandalin*, adj. Germ. syn. *holzsoplig*, adj.

Sandalon.
Sandalum. } See *Santalum*.

San'darach. (*Σανδαράχη.*) *Bot.* Term for a gum-resin obtained by exudation from the *Juniperus communis*, or juniper tree, in white tears; when dissolved in alcohol it forms a white varnish that speedily dries, and if reduced to powder, it constitutes the substance called pounce. *Sandă'răcha, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *sandaraque*, f. Germ. syn. *ein röthliches Gummiharz.*

San'darach Mi'neral. *Chem.* A term for the substance *Realgar*, or protosulphuret of arsenic. Fr. anal. *sandaraque minéral.* Germ. syn. *ein rother Schwefelarsenik.*

Sandă'răcha A'răbum. *Bot.* Arabian sandarach; a term for the gum sandarach. Fr. syn. *sandaraque*, f. Germ. syn. *ein rothliches Gummiharz.*

Sandă'răcha Græcōrum. *Chem.* Grecian sandarach; a term for *Realgar*, or the protosulphuret of arsenic. Fr. syn. *sandaraque minérale.* Germ. syn. *ein rothe Schwefelarsenik.*

Sandaracin'. *Chem.* Term by Giese for a pulverulent resin insoluble in alcohol, which, he states, is contained in sandarach.

Sandărăcīna, æ, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *sandaracine*, f.

Sanders, Red. *M. Med.* See *Red Sanders.*

San'dyx, *ĭcis*, m. (*Σάνδυξ*, from *sani dak*, Arabian terms signifying red.) *Chem.* Old term for *Cerussa usta*, or cerusse burnt till it becomes red. See *Syricon.*

Sandwort. *Bot.* Common name for the herb *Arenaria.*

Sanguĭduc'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Sanguis*, blood; *ductus*, a canal.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a blood-canal, or *sinus*. Fr. syn. *sanguiduc*, m. Germ. syn. *Blutgang*, m.

Sanguĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sanguis*, blood; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Anat., Pathol., Physiol., Surg.* Having, containing, or bearing blood: sangui'ferous. Fr. anal. *sanguifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutführend*, part. adj.

Sanguifica'tion. (*Sanguis*, blood; *fācio*, to make.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the natural function by which the blood is formed from the chyle. *Sanguĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f. See *Hæmatosis.* Fr. anal. *sanguification*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutbereitung*, f.; *Blutbildung*, f.

Sanguĭnālis, *is, e.* (*Sanguis*, blood; because used to stop hæmorrhage.) Of or belonging to blood. *Bot.* Formerly applied as an epithet of the *Polygonum aviculare*, or knot-grass. Fr. anal. *sanguinal*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutig*, adj.

Sanguĭnāria, *æ*, f. (*Sanguis*, blood; because certain species were employed to check hemorrhage.) A name for the *Polygonum aviculum*, or knot-grass. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Papaveraceæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the *rhizoma* of *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, or blood-root; used as an acrid emetic with narcotic and stimulant properties. Fr. anal. *sanguinaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutkraut*, n.

Sanguĭnāria Cănăden'sis. The root of this plant is used, U.S.A., as a tonic, expectorant and stimulant; bloodroot. Fr. anal. *sanguinaire de Canada.*

Sanguĭnārĭcus, *a, um.* (*Sanguĭnārīna*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts having *Sanguinarina* for their base: sanguina'ric. Fr. anal. *sanguinarique*, adj.

Sanguinarin'. *Chem.* Name given by Dana to an alkaline principle discovered in the root of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis. Sanguĭnārīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *sanguinarine*, f.

Sanguĭnārius, *a, um.* (*Sanguis*, blood.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger and Goldfuss to a Family (*Sanguinaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera*, corresponding to the *Carnivora* of Cuvier. Fr. anal. *sanguinaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutig*, adj.

San'guine. (*Sanguis*, blood.) Abounding with blood; warm; ardent; sanguineous. *Sangui'neus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sanguin*, adj. Germ. syn. *sanguinisch*, adj.

San'guine Tem'perament. *Phrenol.* It is denoted by a well defined form, moderate plumpness of person, tolerable firmness of flesh, light hair inclining to chesnut, blue eyes, a fair complexion, with ruddiness of countenance; it is attended by great activity of the blood-vessels and fondness for exer-

cise. The brain partaking of the general vivacity of the system. *Physiol.* Characterized by predominant activity of the blood-vessels, a sharp, regular, and frequent pulse, ruddy complexion, animated countenance, good shape, the form softened, though distinct, tolerable consistence and moderate plumpness of flesh, fair hair inclining to chestnut, a lively nervous susceptibility, quick conception, prompt memory, and lively imagination. See *Salsedo.* Fr. anal. *tempérament sanguin.* Germ. syn. *das blutig Temperament.*

Sanguī'neous. (*Sanguis*, blood.) Of or belonging to the blood; bloody. *Nat. Hist., Nat. Philos.* Of the colour of blood: applied to various objects, from their colour. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to certain diseases, as sanguineous apoplexy, etc. *Physiol.* Applied to particular conditions of the body, as sanguineous, or sanguine temperament. *Sanguī'neus, a, um.* See *Sanguine.* Fr. anal. *sanguin*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutig*, adj.

Sanguĭnĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Sanguis*, blood; *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having a blood-red neck or corselet, as the *Necydalis sanguinicollis.* Fr. anal. *sanguinicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *bluthalsig*, adj.

Sanguĭnī'ŏlum, *i*, n. *Med., Pathol.* Old term by Paracelsus, for a sign in the urine, of approaching ulceration and abscess.

Sanguĭ'nĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Sanguis*, blood; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having blood-red feet: sangui'nipede. Fr. anal. *sanguinipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutfüssig*, adj.

Sanguĭnĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Sanguis*, blood; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a blood-red beak: sanguiniros'trate. Fr. anal. *sanguinirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutfüssig*, adj.

Sanguĭnōlen'tus, *a, am.* (*Sanguis*, blood.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to a body of a blood-red colour, as the border of the edge of the *Chrysomela sanguinolenta*, etc.: sangui'nolent. The same as *Sanguineus* or *Sanguinosus.* Fr. anal. *sanguinolent*, adj. Germ. syn. *sehr blutig.*

Sanguĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Sanguis*, blood; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of blood; sanguine: san'guinous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sanguineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *sehr blutvoll.*

Sanguĭpur'gium, *ii*, n. (*Sanguis*, blood; *purgo*, to purge.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a gentle fever, or one which by its discharges was supposed to purify the blood.

San'guis, *ĭnis*, m. *Med., Physiol.* Blood; the fluid which circulates through every part of the living body supplying it with new materials for the maintenance of life. See *Blood, Dehene, Dem, Spaul.* Fr. anal. *sang*, m. Germ. syn. *Blut*, n.

Sanguis Dracōnis. *M. Med.* See *Dragon's Blood.*

Sanguĭsor'ba, *æ*, f. (*Sanguis*, blood; *sorbeo*, to sup up, from its astringent power in hæmorrhage.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Fr. anal. *sanguisorbe*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutkraut*, n.

Sanguĭsor'ba Offĭcīnālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Italian pimpernel, formerly esteemed as astringent. See *Sorbastrella.*

Sanguĭsor'beus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Sanguisorbeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Rosacea* established by de Candolle. Fr. anal. *sanguisorbé*, adj.

Sanguĭsūga, *æ*, f. (*Sanguis*, blood; *sūgo*, to suck.) *Zoöl.* A blood-sucker; the leech, properly so called; a subdivision of the genus *Hirudo.*

Sanguĭsūga Mēdĭcīnālis. } *M. Med.* Other
Sanguĭsūga Offĭcīnālis. } names for the *Hirudo medicinalis.*

Sanguĭsūgum, *i*, n. *Med., Pathol.* An old barbarous term for an affection of the heart when the blood was too much accumulated in it, according to Bonettus. *Anat. Pract.* ii. i, *Obs.* 91 *Schol.*

Sanguĭsūgus, *a, um.* (*Sanguis*, blood; *sūgo*, to suck.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Sanguisugi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hemiptera*, which suck the humours of animals. *Ichthyol.* That which sucks blood, as the *Petromyzoa sanguisuga*, which sucks that of the shad fish in the manner of a leech: sanguisu'gous. See *Zoadelgus.* Fr. anal. *sanguisuge*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutsaugend*, part. adj.

Sanicle. See *Sanicula.*

Sa'nicle, Yorkshire. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pinguicula vulgaris*, or butterwort.

Sānĭcŭla, *æ*, f. (*Sāno*, to heal, from its supposed virtues.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* The herb sanicle. Fr. anal. *sanicle*, f.

Sānĭcŭla Ebŏrācen'sis. *Bot.* A name for the *Pinguicula vulgaris*, or Yorkshire sanicle.

Sānĭcŭla Eurōpæ'a. *Bot.* Systematic name of the sanicle, formerly recommended as mildly astringent and as vulnerary; also called *Cortusa, Cucullata, Diapensia cortusa, Dodecatheon, Sanicula mas*, and *Symphytum petræum.*

Sānĭcŭla Mas. *Bot.* A name for the *Sanicula Europæa.*

Sānĭcŭla Sec'tum. *Bot.* A name for the *Saxifraga granulata.*

Sānĭcŭ'leus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Saniculeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Umbelliferæ*, established by de Candolle, having the *Sanicula* for their type. Fr. anal. *saniculé*, adj.

Sănĭdōdēs, adj. (Σανιδώδης.) *Anat.* That which is flat like a plank; applied to the chest or breast. Fr. syn. *sanidode*, adj. Germ. syn. *brettartig*, adj.

Să'nies, *ei*, f. (*Sanguis*, blood; because it was supposed to be corrupted blood.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a thin, greenish, serous and fetid discharge from *fistulæ*, ulcers, etc., sometimes tinged with blood. See *Tabum.* Fr. anal. *sanie*, f. Germ. syn. *schlechter fressender Eiter.*

Sănĭōsus, *a, um.* (*Sānies;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of *sanies:* sa'nious. Fr. anal. *sanieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gauchartig*, adj.

Sa'nitary. (*Sānĭtas*, health.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to health; of a wholesome character. *Sānĭtārius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sanitaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *gesund*, adj.; *heilsam*, adj.

Sānĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*Sānus,* sound.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for health or soundness of mind and body; salubrity: sa'nity. Fr. anal. *sanité,* f. Germ. syn. *Gesundheit,* f.

Sankira. *Bot.* A name for the *Smilax China.*

Sannion. *Anat.* Old term for *Cauda* and *Penis.*

Santălāceus, *a, um.* (*Santălum,* the sanders, or saunders tree.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Santalum;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Santalaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: santala'ceous. Fr. anal. *santalacé,* adj.

Santalin'. *Chem.* Term for the colouring principle of the wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus,* or red saunders. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *santaline,* f.

San'tălum, *i,* n. (Arab. *Zandal.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus,* or red saunders. Fr. anal. *santal,* m. Germ. syn. *Sandal- oder Santalholz,* n.

San'tălum Al'bum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the white and yellow saunders, brought from the East Indies in large thick pieces; distilled with water it yields a fragrant essential oil which thickens in the cold to the consistence of a balsam, in smell like ambergris, or a mixture of ambergris and roses; the virtues of the wood are considered by Hoffmann as like those of ambergris, and by others, as corroborant and restorative. Fr. syn. *santal blanc.* Germ. syn. *das weisse Santalholz; Santilbaum,* m.

San'tălum Ru'brum. *M. Med.* A name for the wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus.* Fr. syn. *santal rouge.* Germ. syn. *Sandal- oder Santalholz,* n.

Santŏlīna, *æ,* f. (*Santălum,* saunders, because like it in smell.) *Bot.* A name for the *Artemisia santonica.*

Santŏlīna Chămæcўpăris'sus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the lavender cotton.

Santŏlīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Santolineæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Anthemideæ;* by Lessing to a Section of the *Senecioniderœ Artimisieæ,* having the *Santolina* for their type: santoli'neous. Fr. anal. *santolinė,* adj.

Santŏ'nĭca, *æ,* f. (*Santŏnia,* its native place.) A species of southernwood. See *Artemisia Santonica.*

Santŏ'nĭcum, *i,* n. (*Santŏnia,* the region where it was found.) *Bot.* The specific term of another name for the *Artemisia santonica.* See *Absinthium Santonicum, Secha.*

Santonin'. (*Santŏnĭca,* the wormwood plant.) *Chem.* Name given to a vegetable principle prepared from the *Semen contra vermes,* a substance long kept in the shops on the Continent as a vermifuge. *Santŏnĭna, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *santonine,* f.

Santŏrīni, Vēnæ Emissōriæ. *Anat.* The emissory veins of Santorinus, a term for the different small veins which pass through the *foramina* of the cranium, communicating between the sinuses of the *dura mater* and the external veins of the head, as those which proceed through the *foramina mastoidea* and *foramina parietalia;* also called *Emissoria Santorini.*

Santori'nus, Fis'sures of. *Anat.* Term for certain interruptions, or small fissures in the cartilaginous portions of the *Meatus auditorius externus;* because pointed out by Santorinus.

San'torĭnus, Tubercles of. *Anat.* Term for the small projections on the arytenoid cartilages which support the ligaments of the glottis.

Săpa. Old term applied to all juices inspissated by boiling, and which were otherwise called *Rob.*

Saphada. *Med., Pathol.* Term given by Paracelsus to an affection in which there are red scales adherent among the hairs of the head, the same as in *Tinea,* except that in the latter the scales are white.

Saphatum. } *Med., Pathol.* Terms for the
Saphati. } *yaws.*

Săphēnus, *a, um.* (Σαφής, manifest.) *Anat.* Applied to each (*Saphena vena*) of two large and conspicuous superficial veins of the leg, the internal, and external. Fr. anal. *saphène,* adj. Germ. syn. *sichtbar,* adj.

Saphirinus. }
Saphirus. } See *Sapphir-.*

Sa'pid. (*Săpio,* to smell of.) Having a smell, or taste; savoury; applied to such bodies as produce an impression upon the organ of taste. *Să'pĭdus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sapide,* adj. Germ. syn. *schmacklafte,* adj.

Sapie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Sapieæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Euphorbiaceæ,* established by Jussieu, having the *Sapium* for their type: sapie'ous. Fr. anal. *sapié,* adj.

Săpindāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Sapindaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants established by Jussieu, having the *Sapindus* for their type. Fr. anal. *sapindacé,* adj.

Sapin'deus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Sapindeæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Sapindaceæ,* admitted by de Candolle and Cambessèdes, which contains the genus *Sapindus:* sapin'deous. Fr. anal. *sapindé,* adj.

Săpin'dus, *i,* f. (*Săpo Indus,* Indian soap; because the rind of the fruit is used as soap to cleanse linen.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Octandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* The soap tree. Fr. syn. *savonnier,* m. Germ. syn. *Seifenkraut,* n.

Săpin'dus Săpōnāria. *Bot., Med.* Systematic name of the tree growing in Jamaica which affords the soap-berries or soap-nuts, called *Baccæ Bermudenses;* the rind of the fruit is said to raise a soapy froth with water, and serve for soap in washing; it is also said to be of singular efficacy in *chlorosis.* Fr. syn. *savonnier saponaire.*

Săpo, *ōnis,* f. (Σήπω, to putrify; because of the disagreeable smell produced in the process of soapmaking.) *Chem.* A compound of certain principles in oils, fats, or resin, with a salifiable base, in definite proportions; soap. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. D. and U.S.A.) for soap made with soda and olive oil. See

Asabon, Sabon, Smegma. Fr. syn. *savon*, m. Germ. syn. *Seife*, f.

Săpo Dūrus. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (E.) for Spanish, or Castille soap, made with oil and soda; hard soap. Fr. syn. *savon médicinal.* Germ. syn. *medicinische Seife.*

Săpo Mol'lis. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. D.) for soap made with olive oil and potash; soft soap.

Săpo Tĕrĕbin'thĭnæ. *Med., Pharm.* Name of a preparation consisting of dried and warm subcarbonate of potash and oil of turpentine; formerly applied to indolent swellings; also called *Starkey's soap.*

Săpo Sapien'tiæ. Alchemical term for a preparation of common salt. Ruland.

Săpo Vulgāris. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for soap made with soda and animal oil. Fr. syn. *savon vulgaire.*

Sapona'ceous. (*Săpo*, soap.) Of the nature or appearance of soap; soapy. *Săpōnāceus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *saponacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *seifig*, adj.

Saponaceous Balsam. See *Balsamum Saponaceum.*

Săpōnāria, *æ*, f. (*Săpo*, soap; because its juice, like soap, is used to clean clothes.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* The soapwort. Fr. anal. *saponaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Seifenkraut*, n.

Săpōnāria Nūcŭla. *Bot.* A name for the fruit of the *Sapindus saponaria;* the soapnut. Fr. syn. *nucule de savon.* Germ. syn. *Seifenbeere*, f.

Săpōnāria Offĭcīnālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the soapwort, or bruisewort; a decoction of the root has been recommended in *syphilis*, gout, jaundice, rheumatism, etc. Fr. anal. *saponaire officinale.* Germ. syn. *Seifenkraut*, n.

Saponarin'. *Chem.* Term for a crystallisable substance which Osborne found in the *Saponaria officinalis.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *saponarine*, f.

Săpōnārius, *a, um.* (*Săpo*, soap.) *Bot.* Of the nature of soap. The root and fruit of the *Sapindus saponaria* and the bark of the *Quillaia saponaria* contain a substance which dissolves in water, and is capable of cleaning linens: sapona'rious. Fr. anal. *saponaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *seifig*, adj.

Săpōnea. *Med., Pharm.* Old name of a medicine made of oil of almonds, and sugar dissolved in water of violets, according to Claudinus.

Săpōnĭfĭcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Săpo*, soap; *făcio*, to make.) *Chem.* Term for the conversion of oils into soap by the action of alkalies which acidify them and combine with the acids thus formed: saponifica'tion. Fr. anal. *saponification*, f. Germ. syn. *Seifenmachen*, n.

Săpōnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Săpo*, soap; *forma*, likeness.) *Chem.* Like soap in its unctuosity, as the *Argilla saponiformis:* sapo'niform. Fr. anal. *saponiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *seifenförmig*, adj.

Saponin'. (*Σήπω*, to putrify; from its effects on the system when taken into the stomach.) Term by Bucholz for the frothy extract of the *Saponaria officinalis.* *Chem.* Term for the poisonous principle of the *Nigella arvensis cornuta*, or bishop's wort. *Săpōnīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *saponine*, f.

Sapo'nule. (*Săpo*, soap.) *Chem.* Term for a volatile, or essential oil in combination with different bases. *Săpōnŭlus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *savonule*, m.

Săpōnŭ'lea, *æ*, f. (*Săpo*, soap.) *M. Med.* Term by Béral for soap dissolved in spirit of wine, ethereal oil, etc., as opodeldoc, etc. Fr. anal. *savonulée*, f.

Săpōnūrea, *æ*, f. (*Săpo*, soap; *ūrīna*, urine.) *M. Med.* Term by Béral for a composition of soap with urine. Fr. anal. *savonurée*, f.

Săpōta. (West Indian name of several sorts of fruit of the plum kind.) *Bot.* The specific name of the tree which yields the *Cortex Jamaicensis.* See *Achras Sapota.*

Săpōteus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Sapoteæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by Jussieu, having the *Sapota* for their type: sapo'teous. Fr. anal. *sapoté*, adj.

Sapotilla. See *Sapota.*

Sapotilleus. See *Sapoteus.*

Sap'pan. *Bot.* The specific name of the *Cæsalpinia sappan.*

Sap'pan, Lig'num. *Bot.* Name for the wood of the *Cæsalpinia sappan.*

Sapphīrīnus, *a, um.* (*Sapphīrus*, the sapphire.) *Geol.* Applied to a variety of chalcedony when it is of a blue colour: sap'phirine. Fr. anal. *saphirin*, adj.

Sapphīrus, *i*, m. (*Σάπφειρος.*) *Geol.* Term for a precious stone of a blue colour: a sap'phire. Fr. and Germ. anal. *saphir*, m.

Sapro'phăgus, *a, um.* (*Σαπρὸς*, putrid; *φάγω*, to eat.) *Entomol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Saprophagi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera* that live on animal and vegetable matter in a state of decomposition: sapro'phagous. Fr. anal. *saprophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *faulfressend*, part. adj.

Saprŏporphўrŏtўphus, *i*, m. (*Σαπρὸς*, putrid; *porphўrŏtўphus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for putrid, typhous scarlet-fever. Fr. anal. *saproporphyrotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *der faule Scharlachtyphus.*

Sapro'stŏma, *ătis*, n. (*Σαπρὸς*, putrid; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Med.* Term for a foul or stinking state of the mouth or breath. Fr. anal. *saprostôme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein fauler übelriechender Mund.*

Sapro'stŏmus, *a, um.* *Med.* Having *saprostoma*, or a stinking breath. Should be *Saprostomatus.* Fr. anal. *saprostôme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit stinkendem Munde.*

Saprŏtas, *ātis*, f. } (*Σαπρὸς*, putrid.) *Med.*
Saprŏtēs, *ētis*, f. } Term for rottenness or putridity. Fr. anal. *saprote*, f. Germ. syn. *Faulniss*, f.; *Faulstank*, m.

Saprŏtўphus, *i*, m. (*Σαπρὸς*, putrid; *tўphus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for putrid typhus fever. Fr. anal. *saprotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *Faulfiebertyphus*, m.

Sapygītis, *is, e.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Sapygites*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenoptera Fodientia*, having the *Sapyga* for their type. Fr. anal. *sapygite*, adj.

Saracen's Consound. *Bot.* Common name for the *Solidago virga aurea.*

Sărăcēnĭcus, *a, um.* Of or belonging to the Saracen. See *Consolida Saracenica.*

Să'răpus, *pŏdis,* m. (*Σαράπους,* one that sweeps with his feet.) *Med.* Term for a turned-out or flat foot. The same as *Platypus.* Fr. anal. *sarapus,* m. Germ. syn. *Breitfuss,* m.; *Plattfuss,* m.

Sar'ca. *Chem.* Old term for *Ferrum,* or iron. Ruland and Johnson.

Sarcancўloproc'tia, *æ,* f. } (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; *ancўloprocton.*) *Med.,*
Sarcancўloproc'ton. }
Sarcancўloproc'tum, *i,* n. } *Pathol.* Term for fleshy closure or imperforation of the *anus.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *sarcancyloproctie,* f.

Sarcepiplocele. See *Sarcoëpiplocele.*

Sarcĕpiplom'phălus, *i,* m. (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; *epiplomphălus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a fleshy epiplocele of the navel. Fr. anal. *sarcépiplomphale,* m. Germ. syn. *Fleischnetznabelbruch,* m.

Sarchydrŏcēlē, *es,* f. (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; *hydrŏcēlē*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a fleshy hydrocele. Fr. anal. *sarchydrocèle,* m. Germ. syn. *ein Fleisch- und Wasserbruch.*

Sarcĭ'dium, *ii,* n. (Dim. *Σὰρξ,* flesh.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a caruncle, or small fleshy object. Fr. anal. *sarcidion,* m. Germ. syn. *Fleischwarzchen,* n. Also applied to a fungous growth in an ulcer. Germ. syn. *das wilde Fleisch in Geschwüren.*

Sarcīmĭnālis, *is, e.* (*Sarcīmen,* a seam or patch.) Of or belonging to a patch. *Anat.* Sometimes applied to the allantoid membrane. Fr. anal. *sarciminal,* adj.

Sar'cĭna, *æ,* f. (*Sarcio,* to load.) A pack, packet, or truss. *Physiol.* Name given to a peculiar structure discovered by means of the microscope in the contents of the stomach after death, and also, in form of four-cornered square plates in pus from pulmonary abscess. Fr. anal. *sarcine,* f. Germ. syn. *Last,* f.

Sarcina Ventriculi. *Med., Pathol.* See *Sarcĭna.*

Sarcĭnoïdēs, adj. (*Sarcĭna*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family nom. pl. m.) of the *Zoöphytaria,* which form part of a fleshy mass, without form, but lively. Fr. anal. *sarcinoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *fleischähnlich,* adj.

Sarcītes. (*Σὰρξ,* flesh.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Anasarca.*

Sarcītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for muscular inflammation; also for acute rheumatism. Fr. anal. *sarcite,* f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung des Muskelfleisches.*

Sar'cium, *ii,* n. (*Σὰρξ,* flesh.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Caruncula,* and *Sarcidium.*

Sarcŏ'băsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; *βάσις,* a base.) *Bot.* Term by de Candolle for the *Gynobasis* when it has the form of a well-developed fleshy disc, as in the *Ochnaceæ:* a sar'cobase. Fr. anal. *sarcobase,* m. Germ. syn. *Fruchtbodenfleischwulst,* m.

Sarcŏ'bius, *a, um.* (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; *βιόω,* to live.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to those of the *Diptera Myodaria Calyptera,* the larves of which live in the putrid remains of animals: sarco'bious. Fr. anal. *sarcobie,* f. Germ. syn. *fleischlebend,* part. adj.

Sarcŏcarpiānus, *a, um.* (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; *καρπὸς,* fruit) *Bot.* Applied by Marquis to a Family (*Sarcocarpiani,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Fungi Angiocarpi* that are fleshy constantly, or at least in their first age: sarcocar'pian. Fr. anal. *sarcocarpien,* adj. Germ. syn. *fleischfrüchtig,* adj.

Sarcŏcar'pium, *ii,* n. } (Same as preceding.)
Sarcŏcar'pus, *i,* m. } *Bot.* Term for the fleshy, or pulpy substance lying between the *epicarpus,* or rind, and the *endocarpus,* or membrane lining the seed-cavity of a pericarp; the juicy part of apples, pears, etc.: the sar'cocarp; also termed *Mesocarpus.* Fr. anal. *sarcocarpe,* m. Germ. syn. *Fleischhaut,* f.; *Fruchtfleisch,* m.

Sarcŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Applied by Persoon to a tribe (*Sarcocarpi,* nom. pl. m.) of mushrooms, having the *peridium* membranous or fleshy, neither pulverulent nor filamentous in the interior: sarcocar'pous. Fr. anal. *sarcocarpe,* adj. Germ. syn. *fleischfrüchtig,* adj.

Sarcŏcēlē, *es,* f. (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; *κήλη,* a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a fleshy enlargement of the testicle; also called *Hernia carnosa:* sar'cocele. Fr. anal. *sarcocèle,* f. Germ. syn. *Fleischbruch,* m.

Sarcŏcĕphă'leus, *a, um.* (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; *κεφαλὴ,* a head.) *Bot.* Applied to a sub-tribe (*Sarcocephaleæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Rubiaceæ* established by de Candolle, having the *Sarcocephalus* for their type: sarcocepha'leous. Fr. anal. *sarcocephalé,* adj. Germ. syn. *fleischkopfig,* adj.

Sarcŏcol'la, *æ,* f. (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; *κόλλα,* glue, because believed to agglutinate the lips of wounds.) *Bot., Pharm.* Name of a substance brought from Persia and Arabia in small, pale yellow grains, said to be afforded by the *Penæa mucronata.* Fr. anal. *sarcocolle,* f. Germ. syn. *Fleischleim,* m.

Sarcocollin'. *Chem.* Name given to a peculiar principle obtained from and forming the greater portion of *Sarcocolla. Sarcŏcollīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *sarcocolline,* f.

Sarcŏcop'ta, *æ,* f. (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; *κόπτω,* to pierce or perforate.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the itch-insect.

Sarcŏder'ma, *ătis,* n. (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; *δέρμα,* the skin.) *Bot.* Term by de Candolle for the *parenchyma,* now scarcely visible, by and by very conspicuous, which he found under the husk of the seed, between it and the *endopleura:* the sar'coderm. Fr. anal. *sarcoderme,* m. Germ. anal. *Sarkoderm,* m.

Sarcoder'mis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; *δέρμα,* a seed.) *Bot.* Term for the flesh of kernel and stone fruit. Fr. anal. *sarcoderme,* m. Germ. anal. *Sarkoderm,* n.

Sarcŏdēs, adj. (*Σὰρξ,* flesh; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Physiol.* Having or full of flesh; fleshy: sar'cous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr.

anal. *sarceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *vollfleischig*, adj.

Sarcōdĭ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Σαρκώδης, fleshy; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Term by Necker for a plant, the fruit of which is succulent and fleshy: a sarco'diphyte. Fr. anal. *sarcodiphyte*, m.

Sarcŏëpiplŏcēle, *es*, f. (Σὰρξ, flesh; ἐπίπλοον, the *omentum;* κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for an omental hernia with a fleshy tumour: sarcöepi'plocele. Fr. anal. *sarcoépiplocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Netzfleischbruch*, m.

Sarcōgas'tris, *is*, *e*. (Σὰρξ, flesh; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Bot.* Applied by Sprengel to a tribe (*Sarcogastres*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gastromycetes*, having the *peridium* fleshy. Fr. anal. *sarcogastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischbauchig*, adj.

Sarcoīdēs, adj. (Σὰρξ, flesh; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling flesh, as the *Lichen sarcoides;* applied by Lamouroux to an Order of the *Polypi*, that are more or less irritable, and deprived of the central axis: sar'coid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *sarcoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischähnlich*, adj.

Sarcōlem'ma, *ătis*, n. (Σὰρξ, flesh; λέμμα, a covering.) *Anat.* A name given to an external, investing, tubular membrane of which each fibril of muscle is said to be composed: the sar'coleme; also called *Myolemma.* Fr. anal. *sarcolemme*, m.

Sarcōlĕnus, *a*, *um.* (Σὰρξ, flesh; ὠλένη, an arm.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Ranzini to an Order (*Sarcolena*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Acephala*, having fleshy arms near the mouth: sarco'lenous. Fr. anal. *sarcolène*, Germ. syn. *fleischarmig*, adj.

Sarcōlŏ'beus, *a*, *um.* (Σὰρξ, flesh; λόβος, a lobe.) *Bot.* Applied to a Section (*Sarcolobeæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by de Candollé of the *Leguminosæ*, having thick fleshy cotyledons. Fr. anal. *sarcolobé*, adj.

Sarco'logy. (Σὰρξ, flesh; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* Term for the doctrine, description, or history of the soft and fleshy parts. *Sarcŏlŏ'gia*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sarcologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Fleische.*

Sarcōma, *ătis*, n. (Σὰρξ, flesh.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to a part, fleshy and of variable form, which surrounds the ovary, or is situated upon it, as in the *Cobœa. Pathol., Surg.* Term for a fleshy tumour. A genus of the Order *Tumores;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Sarcosis.* See *Hypersarcoma.* Fr. anal. *sarcôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Fleischgewächs*, n.

Sarcōmătōdēs. The same as *Sarcomatosus.* See *Sarcomatous.*

Sarcōmăto'scheŏcēlē, *es*, f. } (*Sarcōma; oscheo-*
Sarcōmo'scheŏcēlē, *es*, f. } *cēlē.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Terms for sarcomatous enlargement of the *scrotum* simulating *oscheocele.* Fr. anal. *sarcomatoscheocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Fleischgewächsbruch*, m.; *Fleischwuchsbruch*, m.

Sarco'matous. (*Sarcōma*, a fleshy tumour; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Like, or of the nature of *sarcoma;* fleshy. *Sarcōmătōsus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sarcómateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischgewächs*, adj.

Sarcom'phălon. }
Sarcom'phălum, *i*, n. } (Σὰρξ, flesh; ὀμφαλὸς, the navel.) *Surg.* Old
Sarcom'phălus, *i*, m. } term for a fleshy excrescence about the navel, mild or malignant. Fr. anal. *sarcomphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Fleischauswuchs*, m.

Sarcŏ'mўces, *ētis*, m. (Σὰρξ, fleshy; μυκὴς, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Term by Ritgen for a fleshy *fungus*, or mushroom. See *Sarcospongus.* Fr. anal. *sarcomyce*, m. Germ. syn. *Fleischschwamm*, m.

Sarcŏmўcētis, *is*, *e*. (Σὰρξ, flesh; μυκὴς, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Applied by Link and Persoon to an Order (*Sarcomycetes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Fungi*, having the *peridium* fleshy. Fr. anal. *sarcomycète*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischschwammig*, adj.

Sarcŏ'phăgus, *i*, m. (Σὰρξ, flesh; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Geol.* Name of a kind of soft, sandy stone, of which it is said that dead bodies, placed in receptacles made of it, were entirely consumed, bones and all, within forty days. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* This stone was anciently celebrated for its power of consuming fungous excrescences without pain; also called *Assius lapis.* Fr. anal. *sarcophage*, m. Germ. syn. *Fleishfresser*, m.

Sarcŏphy'ia, *æ*, f. (Σὰρξ, flesh; φύω, to grow.) *Surg.* Old term for a fleshy excrescence, Gr. anal. σαρκοφυΐα, used by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* iii. 45; also the same as *proud flesh.* Fr. anal. *sarcophyie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fleischauswuchs*, m.

Sarcŏphўma, *ătis*, n. (Σὰρξ, flesh; φῦμα, a tumour or boil.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a fleshy tumour. Fr. anal. *sarcophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Fleischgeschwulst*, f.

Sarcŏpœ'us, *a*, *um.* (Σὰρξ, flesh; ποιέω, to make.) *Med., Physiol.* Making or inducing the growth of flesh: sarcope'ous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *sarcopé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischmachend*, part. adj.

Sarcoptĕrў'gium, *ii*, n. (Σὰρξ, flesh; *ptĕrўgium.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Petrequin for fleshy or vascular *pterygium.* Fr. anal. *sarcoptérygion*, m. Germ. syn. *das dicke Augenfell.*

Sarcoptes. See *Sarcocopta.*

Sarcŏpyōdēs, adj. (Σὰρξ, flesh; πύον, pus; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of purulent, flesh-like matter; formerly applied to the *sputa*, and symptomatic of ulcer of the lung. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sarcopyeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischeiterig*, adj.

Sarcŏpyoīdēs, adj. (Σὰρξ, fleshy; πύον, pus; terminal *-ῑdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling flesh and pus; applied to the *sputa:* sarcopy'oid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *sarcopyoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischeiterlich*, adj.

Sarcorrham'phus, *i*, m. (Σὰρξ, flesh; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Term for the vulture; a flesh-beak. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *sarcorrhamphe*, m. Germ. syn. *Geier*, m.

Sarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σαρκόω, to incarnate.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* A term for the progress of, and synonymous with, *Sarcoma;* also, preternatural generation of flesh. Fr. anal. *sarcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Fleischbildung*, f.

Sarcosper'mus, *a, um.* (Σὰρξ, flesh; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Marquis to a tribe (*Sarcospermi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Dermatocarpeæ*, having fleshy capsules: sarcosper'mous. Should be *Sarcospermatus*. Fr. anal. *sarcosperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischsamig*, adj.

Sarcospon'gus, *i*, m. (Σὰρξ, flesh; σπόγγος, a fungus.) *Bot.* Term for a fleshy mushroom. See *Sarcomyces*. Fr. anal. *sarcospongus*, m. Germ. syn. *Fleischschwamm*, m.

Sarcosto'mătus, *a, um.* (Σὰρξ, flesh; στόμα, a mouth.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Sarcostomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Diptera*, having a fleshy proboscis, and which he has since divided into two: sarcosto'matous. Fr. anal. *sarcostóme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischmundig*, adj.

Sarco'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Zoöl.* Having the mouth or opening of a flesh-colour, as the *Helix sarcostoma:* sarco'stomous. Fr. anal. *sarcostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischmundig*, adj.

Sarcostōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σὰρξ, flesh; *ostōsis*, formation of bone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ossification of flesh or muscular fibre. The same as *Osteo-sarcoma*. Fr. anal. *sarcostose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Fleisch- oder Muskelverknöcherung*, f.

Sarcostrōma, *ătis*, n. (Σὰρξ, flesh; στρῶμα, a mattress.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid growth of flesh upon a bone or mucous membrane. Fr. anal. *sarcostrome*, m. Germ. syn. *eine krankhafte Fleischschicht über einem Knochen, über der Schleimhaut, u.s.w.*

Sarcothlă'sia, *æ*, f. } (Σὰρξ, flesh; θλάω, to
Sarco'thlăsis, *is*, f. } bruise.) *Surg.* Old
Sarcothlas'ma, *ătis*, n. } terms for a bruise or contusion of the soft parts, *caro contusa*, in which ecchymosis occurs. Fr. anal. *sarcothlasie*, f.; *sarcothlasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Fleischquetschung*, f.

Sarcōtĭcus, *a, um.* (Σαρκόω, to make or produce flesh; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Making or inducing the growth of flesh; applied to medicines (*Sarcotica medicamenta*) having this power: sarco'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *sarcotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischmachend*, part. adj.

Sarcōtĭcum. (N. of *Sarcōtĭcus*, generating flesh.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a medicine (*S. medicamentum*) for promoting the growth of flesh.

Sardi'ăsis, *is*, f. (*Sardinia;* because a kind of ranunculus which grew there was said to produce it.) *Med.* A term the same as the *Risus Sardonicus*. Fr. anal. *sardiase*, f. Germ. syn. *das Sardonische Lachen*.

Sardi'nian A'corn. *Bot.* A common name for the *Fagus castanea*.

Sar'dius Lăpis. *Med., Mineral.* Name of the cornelian stone, because it was found in *Sardinia;* it was formerly used in medicine as a cordial; also called *Sarda*. Fr. syn. *sarde*, f. Germ. syn. *Carneol*, m.

Sardo'nic Laugh. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a singular convulsive grin, or laugh, which was first observed in those who had eaten the herb *Sardonia*, a kind of smallage; applied to a peculiarly horrible expression of countenance observed in cases of *Tetanus, Diaphragmitis*, etc.; also termed *Spasmus Cynicus. Rīsus Sardŏ'nĭcus.* See *Gelasmus, Parastremma, Sardiasis.* Fr syn. *rire Sardonien ou Sardonique.* Germ. syn. *das sardonische Lachen.*

Sardŏ'nius. The same as *Sardonicus*. See *Sardonic Laugh.*

Sare. *Med., Pathol.* A name for *Essera*, or porcelain fever.

Sar'far. *Chem.* Alchemical name for *Ferrum*, or iron.

Sariguidus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Family (*Sariguidæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Mammifera*, having the *Sarigue* for their type. Fr. anal. *sariguide*, adj.

Sarmătĭca Lues. *Med., Pathol.* An old term the same as *Plica Polonica.*

Sarmentāceus, *a, um.* (*Sarmentum*, a twig, or runner.) *Bot.* Having twigs, or runners; applied to an Order (*Sarmentaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of Linnæus's Fragments of a Natural Method: sarmenta'ceous. Fr. anal. *sarmentacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausläuferartig*, adj.

Sarmentĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sarmentum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *sarmenta*, twigs or runners: sarmenti'ferous. Same as *Sarmentosus*. Fr. anal. *sarmentifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausläufertragend*, part. adj.

Sarmentōsus, *a, um.* (*Sarmentum*, a twig, or runner; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Full of runners; applied to plants having trailing shoots sent out from the roots: sarmen'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sarmenteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *rankend*, part. adj.; *rankig*, adj.; *kriechrankig*, adj.

Sarmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Sarrio*, to cut vines; or, as if *Sarpamentum*, from *sarpo*, to prune.) *Bot.* Term for a twig; also, a runner. Fr. anal. *sarment*, m. Germ. syn. *Ausläufer*, m.; *Ranke*, m.; *Wurzelranke*, m.

Sarŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Σάρος, a broom; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having feet charged with hairs like a broom, as the hind feet of the *Anthophora saropoda*. Fr. anal. *saropode*, adj.

Sarracenie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Sarracenieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants proposed by Lapilaye and adopted by Kunth, having the *Sarracenia* for their type: sarracenie'ous. Fr. anal. *sarracenié*, adj.

Sarrampio. *Med., Pathol.* An old term, the same as *Picota.*

Sar'sa (Jamaicensis). *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) for the root of the *Smilax officinalis;* (E.) the *Sarza;* (D.) the *Sarsaparilla radix:* sarsapa'rilla (Jamaica).

Sarsăpăril'la, *æ*, f. (Span. *Sarça*, or *Sarza*, a thorn, or briar; *parilla*, a little vine.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Smilax officinalis* and of other species of *Smilax*. See *Macapath, Parillin, Sarza, Smilax Sarsaparilla.* Fr. anal. *salsepareille*, f.

Sarsaparil'la, False. *Bot., Med.* Common name for the *Aralia Nudicaulis.*

Sarsăpăril'la Germānĭca. *Bot.* German sarsaparilla; a name applied to several species of the genus *Carex*.

Sartōrius, *a, um.* (*Sartor*, a tailor; because it is called into action in crossing the legs as tailors do at work.) Of or belonging to a tailor: sarto'rian. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle, the longest of the human body, situated on the inner part of the *Tibia* and forepart of the thigh. Fr. syn. *couturier*, m. Germ. syn. *Schneidermuskel*, m.

Sar'za, *æ*, f. (Span.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the root of the plant *Smilax officinalis;* (L.) the *Sarsa* (*Jamaicensis*); (D.) the *Radix Sarsaparillæ;* sarsaparilla. Fr. syn. *salsepareille*, f. Germ. syn. *Sarsaparillwurzel*, f.

Sas'safras. (*Sassefrass*, an American river on whose banks it grows in abundance.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. D.) for the root of the *Sassafras officinale*. See *Laurus Sassafras*, *Ague-free*, *Fœniculatum Lignum*.

Sas'safras Mĕdul'la. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the pith of the stems of *Sassafras officinale;* sassafras pith.

Sas'safras Radīcis Cor'tex. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of the root of *Sassafras officinalis:* bark of sassafras root.

Sătanas Dĕvŏrans. *Chem.* The devouring adversary. An old name for *Antimonium*.

Satellite. (*Sătăgo*, to be diligent.) A guard. *Astron.* Term for the moons, or secondary planets which move about the primary ones. *Sătelles, ĭtis*, m. Fr. anal. *satellite*, m. Germ. syn. *Nebenplanet*, m.

Sătellītes, Vēnæ. *Anat.* Term for the veins which accompany arteries.

Sater. *Chem.* Old name for quicksilver.

Sathē, *es*, f. } (*Σάθη.*) *Anat.* Old terms
Sathōn, *ōnis*, f. } for the *Penis*.

Sa'tin Flower. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lunaria rediviva*.

Sătīvus, *a, um.* (*Sĕro*, to plant.) *Bot.* That which may be sown, set, or planted; that which grows in a garden. Fr. syn. *de jardin*. Germ. syn. *zu Garten gehörig*.

Sătŭrans, *antis*, part. (*Sătŭro*, to fill.) Filling: sa'turating. *Med., Pharm.* Applied sometimes to medicines (*Saturantia medicamenta*) which neutralise acid in the stomach; also, in the same sense as *Absorbent*. Fr. anal. *saturant*, adj. Germ. syn. *sattigend*, part. adj.

Satura'tion. (*Sătŭro*, to fill.) *Chem., Pharm.* Term for the state of a body which has dissolved another to the greatest extent to which it has power to effect its solution. *Sătŭrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *saturation*, f. Germ. syn. *Sattigung*, f.

Sătŭre'ia, *æ*, f. (*Σάτυροι*, satyrs; from its lascivious effects.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia*. The savory. Fr. syn. *sarcette*, f. Germ. syn. *Pfefferkraut*, n.; *Saturey*, n.

Sătŭre'ia Căpĭtāta. *Bot.* Systematic name of the ciliated savory, having similar virtues to those of thyme, but in stronger degree; also called *Thymus Creticus*. Fr. syn. *sarcette capité*.

Sătŭre'ia Horten'sis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the summer savory, cultivated as a culinary herb; it smells like thyme, but is milder; also called *Culina sativa Plinii*, *Satureia sativa*, and *Thymbra*. Fr. syn. *sarcette*, f. Germ. syn. *Pfefferkraut*, n.; *Saturey*, n.

Sătŭre'ia Sătīva. *Bot.* A name for the *S. hortensis*.

Sătŭreīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a section (*Satureinea*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Labieæ*, established by Bentham, having the *Satureia* for their type: saturei'neous. Fr. anal. *satureiné*, adj.

Sāturniānus, *a, um.* *Geol.* Brongniart terms the Saturnian period, that which has elapsed since the consolidation of the surface of the terrestrial globe, down to the cessation of the revolution which gave to the continents the form they now present and placed the sea in an actual basin. The same as *Antediluvian*.

Sāturnīnus, *a, um.* (*Sāturnus*, Saturn; also a term for lead.) *Astron.*, Of or belonging to Saturn. Fr. anal. *saturnin*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Saturn angehend*. *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Plumbum*, or lead: satur'nine. Germ. syn. *bleihaltig*, adj.

Sātur'nus, *i*, m. *Astron.* Name of the tenth of the planets of the solar system, which appears to us as a star of the second magnitude, with a pale, livid, and as if plumbeous light: Sa'turn. Fr. anal. *Saturne*, m. Germ. anal. *Saturn*, m. *Chem.* An old term, still sometimes used for lead. Fr. anal. *saturne*, m. Germ. syn. *Blei*, n.

Satyriasmus. }
Satyrismus. } The same as *Satyriasis*.

Sătўrĭ'ăsis, *is*, m. (*Σάτυρος*, a satyr; because they were greatly addicted to venery.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive desire for coition in men; incontinence in men. A genus of the Order *Dysorexiæ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Acrai*, *Brachuna*, *Gynæcomania*. Also applied to a disease forming a species of *Elephantiasis*, from its hideousness. See *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, *Tyriasis*. Fr. anal. *satyriase*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Geilheit*.

Săty'rion. }
Săty'rium, *ii*, n. } (*Σάτυρος*, a satyr, from its supposed aphrodisiac effects.) *Bot.* A name for the *Orchis mascula*.

Sauce-alone. *Bot.* A popular name for the plant *Alliaria*, or *Erysimum alliaria*.

Saucer. (Fr. *Saucière.*) See *Scutella*.

Sauer-Kraut. The German name for cabbage preserved in brine; an article of food common in that country, like the pickled cabbage of this. See *Sour Crout*.

Saunders, Red. *M. Med.* See *Red Saunders*.

Saunders, White. }
Saunders, Yellow. } *Bot.* Common names for the wood of the *Santalum album*.

Sau'nia. *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a confection soft and pleasant, like a mass of bread, very nourishing and restorative, made of sweet almonds, sugar, starch, oil of sweet almonds, and water of violets, in the form of square cakes, about an ounce in weight.

Sauraujeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Saurauje*æ, nom. pl. f.) admitted by de Candolle into the *Fernstræmiace*æ, having the *Saurauja* for their type. Fr. anal. *saurauj*é, adj.

Saurich'thyus, *a, um.* (Σαῦρος, a lizard; ἰχθὺς, a fish.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Saurichthyi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Amphibii*, which, with the form of the lizard, respire by *branchi*æ accompanying the lungs. Fr. anal. *saurichthyen*, adj.

Sau'rius, *a, um.* (*Saura*, a species of lizard.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to a lizard; applied to an Order (*Sauria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Reptilia*. Fr. anal. *saurien*, adj.

Saurogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (Σαῦρος, a lizard; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for a description of the saurian reptiles: sauro'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *saurographie*, f.

Saurŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. (Σαῦρος, a lizard; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist., Zoöl.* Term for a treatise upon saurian reptiles. Fr. and Germ. anal. *saurologie*, f.

Sauro'phăgus, *a, um.* (Σαῦρος, a lizard; φάγω, to eat.) *Ornithol.* Eating lizards and other reptiles, as the *Lophorhynchus sauro-phagus:* sauro'phagous. Fr. anal. *sauro-phage*, adj. Germ. syn. *eidechsenfressend*, part. adj.

Saurophī'dius, *a, um.* (Σαῦρος, a lizard; ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville and Gray to an Order (*Saurophidii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Reptilia*, containing the *Saurii* and *Ophidii*, of other authors.

Saurūreus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family of plants established by L. C. Richard, having the *Saururus* for its type. Fr. anal. *saururé*, adj.

Sausăris'mus, *i*, m. (Σαυσαρὸς, dry; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dryness and roughness of the tongue; also, paralysis of the tongue. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *sausarisme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Frickenheit und Rauhigkeit der Zunge.*

Sautel'lus, *i*, m. *Bot.* Term by Hayne for the bulbils that grow near the roots, in the *axill*æ, or in the *spath*æ of certain plants. Fr. anal. *sautelle*, m.

Sauva'geus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Sauvage*æ, nom. pl. f.) of the *Violarie*æ, established by de Candolle, having the *Sauvagesia* for their type. Fr. anal. *sauvage*, adj.

Sauvagesie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Kunth (same case) to the *Sauvage*æ of de Candolle, of which Bartling makes a distinct Family. Fr. anal. *sauvagesié*, adj.

Savannah. *Geom., Geol.* A term for the great marshes which exist in the plains of South America. Fr. anal. *savane*, f.

Savin. } *M. Med.* The common name for
Savine. } the tree *Juniperus sabina.*

Savo'nea. *Pharm.* Old name of a delicate pectoral confection against a cough.

Sa'vory, Ci'liated. *Bot.* Common name for the *Satureia capitata.*

Sa'vory, Sum'mer. *Bot.* Common name for the *Satureia hortensis.*

Savoy. *Bot.* Common name for the *Brassica sabauda*, or *B. lacturria.*

Saw. *Med., Pharm.* The Scotch popular term for any salve, or ointment. Fr. syn. *onguent*, m. Germ. syn. *Salbe*, f.

Saw-wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Serratula.*

Saxātĭlis, *is, e.* (*Saxum*, a rock, or stone.) *Bot., Ornithol., Zoöl.* Applied to plants that grow in dry soils covered with stones, or upon isolated rocks, as the *Iberis saxatilis;* to an animal that lives, as the *Turbo saxatilis*, or which nestles, as the *Turdus saxatilis*, in holes or fissures of rocks: sa'xatile. Fr. anal. *saxatile*, adj.

Saxicŏlīnus, *a, um. Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a group (*Saxicolina*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Dentirostres Pipradæ*, having the *Saxicola* for their type. Fr. anal. *saxicolin*, adj.

Saxi'frăga, *æ*, f. (*Saxum*, a stone; *frango*, to break, because thought efficacious against stone in the bladder.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* See *Calcifraga.* Fr. anal. *saxifrage*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinbrech*, m.

Saxi'frăga Al'ba. *Bot.* A name for the *S. granulata.*

Saxi'frăga Crassĭfō'lia. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species, the root of which is much praised by Professor Pallas as antiseptic. Fr. anal. *saxifrage crassifoliée.* Germ. syn. *Steinbrech dickblättrige.*

Saxi'frăga Grānŭlāta. *Bot.* Systematic name of the white saxifrage, long employed as a popular remedy in gravelly and nephritic affections; also called *Besto* by Oribasius, *Saxifraga alba*, and *Sanicula sedum.* Fr. anal. *saxifrage granulée.* Germ. syn. *weisser Steinbrech.*

Saxi'frăga Ru'bra. *Bot.* A name for the *Spiræa filipendula.*

Saxi'frăga Vulgāris. *Bot.* A name for the *Peucedanum silaus*, or English meadow saxifrage.

Saxifrăgāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Family (*Saxifragace*æ, nom. pl. f.) established by Jussieu, having the *Saxifraga* for their type: saxifraga'ceous. Fr. anal. *saxifragacé*, adj.

Saxifrage. *Bot.* See *Saxifraga.*

Sa'xifrage, Burnet. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pimpinella saxifraga.*

Sa'xifrage, English Meadow. *Bot.* Common name for the *Peucedanum silaus.*

Sa'xifrage, Golden. *Bot.* Common name for the *Chrysosplenium.*

Saxifrā'geus, *a, um.* (*Saxifrăga*, the herb saxifrage.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Saxifraga;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Saxifrage*æ, nom. pl. f.) of plants: saxifra'geous. Fr. anal. *saxifragé*, adj.

Saxifrā'gium, *ii*, n. (*Saxum*, a stone; *frango*, to break.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for that which broke or dissolved *calculi* in man; applied like the neuter of *Saxifragus*, which see.

Saxi'frăgus, *i*, m. *Pharm.* A name by Paracelsus for a kind of crystal; the same as *Citrinulus.*

Saxi'frăgus, *a, um.* (*Saxum*, a stone; *frango*, to break.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term the

same as *Lithontripticus;* it was applied to all medicines (*Saxifraga*) which expelled a *calculus*, stone, or sand. Fr. anal. *saxifrage*, adj. Germ. syn. *steinbrechend*, adj.

Saxĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Saxum*, a stone; *γεννάω*, to produce.) *Zoöl.* The term *saxigenous polypi* has been given to those of the *Madreporea*, which have been regarded as capable of powerfully modifying the surface of the globe covered with water, by producing there enormous and rapidly increasing masses of calcareous matter. This opinion, held especially by Peron, is combated by Quoy and Gaimard, who regard it as greatly exaggerated, or even as incorrect: saxi'genous. Fr. anal. *saxigène*, adj.

Saxo'nĭcus Pul'vis. *Pharm.* Old epithet of a powder reputed as alexipharmic, composed of *angelica*, marsh-mallow, nettle, polypody of the oak, valerian, and *vincetoxicum*.

Sbesten. *Chem.* Old term for *Calx viva*, or quicklime. Ruland and Johnson.

Scab. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A crust-like substance which forms on superficial ulcerations by concretion of the fluid matter that is discharged from them. *Crus'ta, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *croûte*, f. Germ. syn. *Kruste*, f. Also the same as *Scabies*.

Scăber, *bra, brum.* (*Σκάπτω*, to dig; as if dug up.) *Bot.* Rough; rugged; scabrous. Fr. anal. *scabre*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauh*, adj.

Scăbies, *ei*, f. (*Scăbo*, to scratch.) *Med., Pathol.* The itch; a disease consisting in an eruption of pustules, or of small vesicles that are subsequently mingled with, or terminate in pustules, and in an excessive degree of itching; it is highly contagious; otherwise termed *Psora*, the *Yeuk*, the *Scotch fiddle*. Also, a scab. See *Depetigo*, *Pavor*. Fr. syn. *gale*, f. Germ. syn. *Krätze*, f.

Scăbiōsa, *æ*, f. (*Scăber*, rough, from its hairy surface.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria;* Ord. *Monogynia*. Fr. anal. *scabieuse*, f. Germ. syn. *Skabiose*, f.

Scăbiōsa Arven'sis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common field scabious; formerly much used in leprous affections and diseases of the lungs. Fr. anal. *scabieuse arvense*. Germ. syn. *Ackerapostemkraut*, n.

Scăbiōsa Carduifō'lia. *Bot.* A name for the *Echinops sphærocephalus*, or globe-thistle. Fr. anal. *scabieuse carduifoliacé*.

Scăbiōsa Succīsa. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Devil's-bit scabious, having properties like those of the *S. arvensis*. Fr. syn. *scabieuse des bois ou mors du diable*. Germ. syn. *Teufels-Abbiss*, m.

Scăbiōseus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a tribe (*Scabioseæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Dipsaceæ*, established by de Candolle, having the *Scabiosa* for their type. Fr. anal. *scabiosé*, adj.

Scabrĭcau'dus, *a, um.* (*Scăber*, rough; *cauda*, a tail.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Having a rough tail. The *Squila scabricauda* has the last piece of his abdomen covered with asperities above. Fr. anal. *scabricaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhschwanzig*, adj.

Scabrĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Scăber*, rough; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having horns, or *antennæ*, rough to the touch, as the *Prionus scabricornis*. Fr. anal. *scabricorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhhörnig*, adj.

Scabricos'tus, *a, um.* (*Scăber*, rough; *costa*, a rib.) *Zoöl.* That which is marked with prominent ribs, as the *Nerita scabricosta*. Fr. anal. *scabricosté*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhrippig*, adj.

Scabrĭ'deus, *a, um.* (*Scăber*, rough.) *Bot.* Having a rough appearance: scabri'deous; applied to an Order (*Scabrideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, in Linnæus's Fragments of a Natural Method, with rough leaves and incomplete flowers. Fr. anal. *scabride*, adj.

Scabrĭflōrus, *a, um.* (*Scăber*, rough; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the *calyces* rough, because of the hairs with which they are furnished: scabriflo'rous. Fr. anal. *scabriflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhblümig*, adj.

Scabrĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Scăber*, rough; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rough leaves, as the *Escobedia scabrifolia:* scabrifo'lious. Fr. anal. *scabrifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhblättrig*, adj.

Scabrĭsētus, *a, um.* (*Scăber*, rough; *sēta*, a bristle.) *Bot.* Having peduncles rough to the touch, as the *Splachnum scabrisetum*. Fr. anal. *scabrisète*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhborstig*, adj.

Scabrĭ'ties, *ei*, f. (*Scăber*, rough.) Roughness; ruggedness; asperity. Fr. syn. *aspérité*, f. Germ. syn. *Rauhigkeit*, f.

Scabrius'cŭlus, *a, um.* (*Scăber*, rough; terminal *-ŭlus.*) *Zoöl.* That which is slightly rough to the touch, as the *Clypeus* of the *Philyra scabriuscula*. Fr. anal. *scabriuscule*, adj.

Scabrous. See *Scaber*.

Scæ'vŏla, *æ*, f. *Bot.* Name of a Linn. genus of plants. See *Belamodagam*.

Scævō'leus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Scævoleæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by Lindley and adopted by Kunth, having the *Scævola* for their type. Fr. anal. *scævolé*, adj.

Scāla, *æ*, f. (*Σχαλίς*, a forked stick used as a ladder.) A ladder, or staircase; a scale of steps. Fr. syn. *échelle*, f.; *rampe*, f. Germ. syn. *Leiter*, f.; *Treppe*, f.

Scāla Tym'pāni. *Anat.* Term for the superior of the two *Scalæ* of the *Cochlea*, communicating with the vestibule. Fr. syn. *rampe interne ou tympanique*. Germ. syn. *Paukentreppe*, f.

Scāla Vestĭ'bŭli. *Anat.* Term for the inferior of the two *Scalæ* of the *Cochlea*, communicating with the vestibule. Fr. syn. *rampe externe ou vestibulaire*. Germ. syn. *Vorhofstreppe*, f.

Scalabota. See *Ascalabota*.

Scālārĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Scāla*, a ladder; *forma*, likeness.) *Conchol.* Having the form of a ladder, or rather the flight of steps of a ladder, as the *Purpura scalariformis:* scala'riform. Fr. anal. *scalariforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *treppförmig*, adj.

Scalārius, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Scalariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Mollusca Trachelipoda*, having the *Scalaria* for their type. Fr. anal. *scalarien*, adj.

Scald. (Ital. *Scaldare*, to heat.) *Surg.* A lesion of some part of the surface of the body, occasioned by the application of heat through the medium of some fluid. *Ambus'tio, ōnis*, f. See *Catacauma.*

Scald-head. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the genus *Porrigo*, or ringworm of the scalp.

Scale. (Sax. *Scealu.*) *Med., Pathol.* An opaque whitish *lamina* of morbid cuticle, of small size, running into layers, or crusts which fall off repeatedly and are soon reproduced. *Zoöl.* The small *laminæ* which cover the skin of most fishes, serpents, the legs and feet of birds, the wings of some insects, etc., are called scales. *Squāma, æ*, f. See *Scala.* Fr. syn. *écaille*, f. Germ. syn. *Schuppe*, f.

Sca'lene. (Σκαλὴνος, unequal.) *Geom., Mineral.* Term for a figure having unequal sides. *Scălēnum*, n. of *Scălēnus.* Fr. anal. *scalène*, m. Germ. syn. *Triangel*, m.

Scălēnus, *a, um.* (Σκαλὴνος, irregular.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle at the side of the neck, which is variously divided by different anatomists into from two to five muscles, distinguished according to their position. Fr. anal. *scalène*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleich*, adj.; *ungleich dreiseitig.*

Scallop. (Fr. *Escallop.*) *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Ostrea maxima.*

Scalp. (Ital. *Scalpio*, a husk.) *Anat.* Term for the integuments of the skull. *Epicrānium, ii*, n. Fr. syn. *épicrane*, m. Germ. syn. *Schädelhaube*, f.; *Schädelhault*, f.

Scal'pel. (*Scalpo*, to carve.) *Med., Surg.* A common, straight knife; a dissecting knife. *Scalpel'lum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *scalpel*, m. Germ. anal. *Scalper*, n.

Scal'peum, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Scalprum.*) *Med., Surg.* Term for a bistory, or small knife of various shape. Fr. syn. *bistouri*, m. Germ. syn. *Bistouri*, n.; *Einschnittsmesser*, n.

Scal'prum, *i*, n. (*Scalpo*, to scrape.) *Med., Surg.* Name for a denticular raspatory used in trepanning. See *Radula, Raspatorium, Xyster, Xystra.*

Scalptūra, *æ*, f. } (*Scalpo*, to scratch;
Scalptūrīgo, *ĭnis*, f. } *prūrīgo.*) *Med., Surg.*
Scalpūrīgo, *ĭnis*, f. } *Pathol.* Terms for a scratching or scraping with a knife. Fr. anal. *scalpture*, f.; *scalpturigo*, m. Germ. syn. *das Schaben oder Kratzen mit einem Messer.*

Scaly. See *Squamous.*

Scammōnia, *æ*, f. *Bot., M. Med.* The specific name of the scammony plant. See *Convolvulus Scammonia.*

Scammōnium, *ii*, n. (Arab. Corr. *Chamoza.*) *M. Med.* Scammony. See *Dacrydium, Mahmoudy, Scammony.* Fr. anal. *scammonée*, f. Germ. syn. *Skammonium*, n.

Scammōnium Syri'ăcum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the gum resin emitted from the cut root of the *Convolvulus scammonia*, or scammony plant. See *Syrius.*

Scam'mony. *M. Med.* The common name for the powder of the root of the plant *Convolvulus scammonia*, and for the plant itself. *Scammōnium*, n. Fr. anal. *scammonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Skammonium*, n.

Scam'mony, Montpel'lier. *Bot.* A common name for the *Cynanchum Monspeliacum.* Fr. syn. *scammonée de Montpellier.*

Scam'num, *i.* n. *Surg.* An old term the same as *Bathron.* See *Schedia.*

Scandălārius, *a, um.* (*Scando*, to climb.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Musculus transversus pedis*, because it is exerted specially in climbing. Fr. anal. *scandalaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Steigen gehörig.*

Scan'dens, *tis*, part. (*Scando*, to climb.) *Bot.* Climbing; applied to the stems, etc., of climbing plants which attach themslves by tendrils, or claspers. Fr. syn. *grimpant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *kletternd*, part. adj.; *klimmend*, part. adj.

Scandĭcīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Sprengel and de Candolle to a tribe (*Scandicineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Umbelliferæ*, having the *Scandix* for their type. Fr. anal. *scandiciné*, adj.

Scan'dix, *ĭcis*, f. (Σκάνδιξ.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Fr. syn. *cerfeuil*, m. Germ. syn. *Kerbel*, n.

Scan'dix Cērĕfō'lium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the officinal chervil, a culinary herb which is slightly aperient and diuretic; also called *Chærefolium, Chærophyllum sativum, Chervillum*, and *Daucus seprinus.* Fr. syn. *cerfeuil officinal.* Germ. syn. *Kerbel officinell.*

Scan'dix Odōrāta. *Bot.* Systematic name of the sweet cicely, which has virtues like those of the *S. cerefolium;* also called *Chærophyllum odoratum*, and *Myrrhis.*

Scansōrīpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Scando*, to climb; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Sometimes applied to the *Scansores:* scanso'ripede. Fr. anal. *scansoripède*, adj. Germ. syn. *kletterfüssig*, adj.

Scan'sor, *ōris*, m. (*Scando*, to climb.) *Ornithol.* A climber; applied to an Order (*Scansores*, nom. pl.) of birds, in which the external toe is directed backwards like the thumb, whereby they are enabled to cling to and climb upon trees; which Order is also termed *Scansoriæ.* Fr. syn. *grimpeur*, m. Germ. syn. *Kletterer*, m.

Scansōrius, *a, um.* (*Scando*, to climb.) *Ornithol.* Having the power of climbing; applied (*Scansoriæ*, nom. pl. f.) to the same Order otherwise termed *Scansores*, or the climbers. See *Scansor.* Fr. anal. *grimpeur*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Klettern betreffend.*

Scan'ton. *Med.* Old term for the *fœtor urinæ*, according to Johnson. See *Scatea.*

Scapellātum. *Surg.* Old term the same as *Phimosis* of the Greeks, or denudation of the *glans penis*, by retraction of the prepuce, and, therefore, what is now termed *Paraphimosis.*

Scăpha, *æ*, f. (Σκάφη, from σκάπτω, to dig; because skiffs or small boats were formed by digging or scooping out the internal part of trees.) A skiff, or small boat. *Anat.* A term for the depression, or cavity of the external ear, otherwise called *Fossa navicularis.* Fr. syn. *esquif*, f. Germ. syn. *Kahn*, m.; *ein kleines Schifflein.*

Scăphan'der, *ri*, m. } (*Scăpha*, a boat; *ἀνήρ*, a
Scăphan'drus, *i*. m. } man.) A term for a swimming belt made of thick cork, probably equivalent to the life-buoy. Fr. anal. *scaphandre*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwimmgürtel*, m.

Scăphidītes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier to a tribe of the *Cleoptera Clavicornia*, having the *Scaphidium* for their type. Should be *Scaphididæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *scaphidites*, m. pl.

Sca'phoid. (*Σκάφη*, a skiff, or small boat; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a little boat; navicular. *Scăphoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *scaphoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *kahnähnlich*, adj.

Scaphoīdeus, *a*, *um.* A superfluous form of *Scaphoides.*

Scăpĭflōrus, *a*, *um.* (*Scăpus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers borne upon a *scapus*, as the *Commelina scapiflora*: scapiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *scapiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *schaftblümig*, adj.

Scăpĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Scăpus*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Applied to a stem which being without leaves resembles a scape: sca'piform. Fr. anal. *scapiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schaftförmig*, adj.

Scă'pĭger, *ĕra*, *ĕrum.* } (*Scăpus*; *gĕro*, to bear.)
Scăpĭ'gĕrus, *a*, *um.* } *Bot.* Having stems resembling a scape, as the *Hesperis scapigera.* Fr. anal. *scapigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schafttragend*, part. adj.

Scă'pŭla, *æ*, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) The shoulder; the back part of the shoulder. *Anat.* The shoulder-blade; the blade-bone. See *Epinotium*, *Interscapulium*, *Omoplata*, *Scoptula.* Fr. syn. *omoplate*, f. Germ. syn. *Schulterblatt*, n.

Scăpŭlal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Scăpŭla*, the shoulder-blade; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for pain in the *scapula*: scapulal'gy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *scapulalgie*, f.

Scă'pular. (*Scăpŭla*, the shoulder-blade.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *scapula.* *Ornithol.* The weaker feathers appended to the *humerus*, or first portion of the bones supporting the wing, are termed scapulars. Fr. anal. *scapulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Schulterblatt gehörig.*

Scăpŭlāria, *æ*, f. (*Scăpŭla*, the shoulder-blade.) A sca'pulary. *Med.*, *Surg.* Term for a bandage for the *scapula*, or shoulder-blade. Fr. anal. *scapulaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Scapulier*, n.; *Schulterbind*, f.

Scăpŭlāris, *is*, *e.* (*Scăpŭla*, the shoulder-blade.) *Anat.*, *Med.* Of or belonging to the *scapula*; applied to arteries, veins, etc.: sca'pulary. Fr. anal. *scapulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Shulterblatt gehörig.*

Scăpus, *i*, m. (*Σκᾶπος*, Dor. for *σκῆπος*, for *σκῆπτρον*, a sceptre.) Term for the body of a pillar between the chapter and base. *Bot.* A stalk which springs up from the root, bearing the flowers and fruit, but not the leaves, as in the cowslip: a scape. See *Calmus.* Fr. anal. *scape*, m. Germ. syn. *Schaft*, m.

Scar. (Sax.) See *Cicatrix.*

Scarăbæ'ides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Cuvier, Latreille, Lamarck, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus for a Family, or tribe of the *Coleoptera Lamellicornes*, having the *Scarabæus* for their type. Should be *Scarabæidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *scarabeides*, m. pl.

Scardămyg'mus, *i*, m. (*Σκαρδαμύσσω*, to blink or wink.) *Med.* Term for a blinking or winking. Fr. anal. *scardamygmus*, m. Germ. syn. *Blinzeln*, n.

Scarfskin. (Sax. *Sceorf*, clothing, and skin.) *Anat.* Common term for the cuticle, or *epidermis.* Fr. anal. *épiderme*, m. Germ. syn. *Oberhautchen*, n.

Scarifica'tion. (*Scărĭfĭco*, to make little incisions.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Term for the operation of making small superficial incisions, or punctures with a lancet, or scarificator, in order to take away blood, or let out fluids from the cellular tissue. *Scărĭfĭcātio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Apirschasis*, *Cataschasmus*, *Encharaxis*, *Schasis.* Fr. anal. *scarification*, f. Germ. syn. *Scarificiren*, n.

Scarifica'tor. (*Scărĭfĭco*, to make little incisions.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Name of an instrument used in the operation of cupping, formed like a box, having ten, twelve, or more lancets, perfectly fitted on the same level, which are struck at once into the part by means of a spring, and are so constructed that the depth of their incisions can be regulated as required. Also, an instrument with a blunt edge, used chiefly in the operation of tooth-extraction, for separating the gum from the tooth. *Scărĭfĭcātor*, *ōris*, m. See *Ophthalmoxyster.* Fr. anal. *scarificateur*, m. Germ. syn. *Scarificirer*, m.

Scari'ŏla, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A name for the *Cichorium endivia.*

Scariōsus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to every part that is small, dry, and semitransparent, as the involucre of the *Acrocephalus scariosus*, etc.: sca'rious. Fr. anal. *scarieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauschelnd*, part. adj.; *trockenhäutig*, adj.

Scarītides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Bonelli and Dejean to a tribe of the *Carabici*, having the *Scarites* for their type. Should be *Scaritidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *scaritides*, m. pl.

Scarlāta, *æ*, f. A Latinising of the word scarlet. Fr. syn. *écarlatte*, f. Germ. syn. *Sharlach*, n.

Scarlātecphlogioïs, *ĭdis*, f. (*Scarlāta*, scarlet; *ecphlogioïs.*) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for scarlatine *varioloïs*, or modified smallpox, with redness of the skin, as in scarlet fever. Fr. anal. *scarlatecphlogioïde*, f. Germ. syn. *die scharlachähnliche Varioloïde.*

Scarlātīna. (Fem. sing. of *Scarlātīnus*, *febris* being understood.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* The scarlet fever; a disease characterized by contagious fever, swoln face and a scarlet eruption on the skin in patches, ending in three or four days in desquamation of the cuticle; a genus of the Order *Exanthemata*; Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology: also called *Febris anginosa.* See *Rosalia.* Fr. anal. *scarlatine*, f. Germ. syn. *Scharlachfieber*, n.

Scarlātīna Malig'na. *Med.*, *Pathol.* A species of

Scarlatina, considered to be the same with the disease *Cynanche maligna*, or malignant sore-throat, when accompanied by a scarlet eruption over the body. Fr. anal. *scarlatine maligne*. Germ. syn. *bösartiges Scharlachfieber*.

Scarlatinin'. (*Scarlātīna*, scarlet fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term proposed for the zymotic principle of scarlet fever. *Scarlātīnīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *scarlatinine*, f.

Scarlātīnōdēs. The same as *Scarlatinosus*.

Scarlātīnoīdēs, adj. (*Scarlātīnus*, scarlet; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling *scarlatina* (*febris*), or scarlet fever; also, like or of a scarlet colour: scarlati'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *scarlatinoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharlachfieberähnlich*, adj.; *scharlachähnlich*, adj.

Scarlātīnōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Scarlātīnus*, scarlet; terminal *ōsus.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Having or full of scarlet; hysginous: scarlati'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *scarlatineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *sharlachartig*, adj.

Scarlātīnus, *a*, *um.* (Ital. *Scarlatto*, a deep red.) That which is of a deep red or scarlet colour: scar'latine. Fr. anal. *scarlatine*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharlachen*, adj.

Scarlet, Bright. *Nat. Philos.* See *Coccineus.*

Scar'let Fever. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for *Scarlatina.*

Scarlet Pimpernel. *Bot.* See *Pimpernel, Scarlet.*

Scarred. (Sax. *Scar*, the seam or mark of a wound.) See *Cicatrisatus.*

Scătacrāsia, *æ*, f. (Σκῶρ, dung; ἀκρασία, an unwholesome climate.) Term for a bad, imperfect mixing of dung; often misused for *Scatacratia.*

Scătacră'tia, *æ*, f. (Σκῶρ, dung; ἀκράτεια, impotence.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for impotence as to retaining, or involuntary discharge of, the feces. The same as *Copracratia.* Fr. anal. *scatacratie*, f. Germ. syn. *das unwillkürliche Kothabgang.*

Scatea. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for tartareous urine, named from its fetor, and which was a sign of putrefaction by tartar, according to Johnson; Paracelsus held such a state of the urine to be a sign of *Lepra.* See *Scanton.*

Scătia'tria, *æ*, f. (Σκῶρ, dung; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for stercorarious medicine, or that which attends to the healthy condition of the feces: scatia'try. Fr. anal. *scatiatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Dreckapotheke*, f.; *Kothheilkunde*, f.

Scătŏcōlĭca, *æ*, f. (Σκῶρ, ordure; *cōlĭca.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for stercoral colic, or that attended with discharge of excrement. Fr. anal. *scatocolique*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmkothkolik*, f.

Scătodiarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Σκῶρ, ordure; *diarrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for stercoral *diarrhœa*, or that with considerable portion of excrement. Fr. anal. *scatodiarrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der kothige Durchfall.*

Scatoglischrŏtēs, *ētis*, f. (Σκῶρ, ordure; γλισχρότης, viscosity.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for viscosity of the alvine excrements. Fr. anal. *scatoglischrote*, f. Germ. syn. *eine zähe klebrige Beschaffenheit des Kothes.*

Scătŏmy'zĭdes, m. pl. (Σκῶρ, ordure; μυῖα, a fly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Fallen to a Family of the *Diptera*, having the *Scatomyza* for their type. Should be *Scatomyzidæ*, nom. pl. m. Fr. anal. *scatomyzides*, m. pl.

Scătophăgīnus, *a*, *um.* (Σκῶρ, ordure; φάγω, to eat.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a tribe (*Scatophaginæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Diptera Myodariæ Malacosomæ*, which live on excrements: scatophagi'nous. Fr. anal. *scatophagine*, adj. Germ. syn. *kothfressend*, part. adj.

Scătŏ'phĭlus, *a*, *um.* (Σκῶρ, ordure; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Growing in excrements, as the *Sporotrichum scatophilum*: scato'philous. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a section (*Scatophilæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Diptera Muscidæ*, which live upon excrements. Fr. anal: *scatophilé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kothliebend*, part. adj.

Scatt. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the northern or Siberian carbuncle. Germ. syn. *der nordische Blutschwär; der Siberische Blutschwär.*

Scatum. *Anat.* A term for the *sternum*, or breastbone.

Scau'rus, *i*, m. (Σκαῦρος.) *Anat., Med., Surg.* The same as *Sarapus;* one with projecting ankles.

Sceilen Vēna. *Anat.* A term by Avicenna, i, *fen.* i, *doctr.* 5, *c.* 4, the same as *Salvatella.*

Scĕlal'gia, *æ*, f. (Σκέλος, the leg; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for pain of the leg or thigh: scelal'gy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *scélalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schenkelschmerz*, m.

Scĕlăna'spăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σκέλος, the leg; ἀνάσπασις, a drawing up.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for spasmodic contraction of the leg. Fr. anal. *scélanaspase*, f. Germ. syn. *das kramphafte in die Höheziehen des Schenkels.*

Scĕleteu'ma, *ātis*, n. (Σκελετεύω, to embalm a corpse.) *Anat.* Term for the drying or preparing of a *natural skeleton.* Fr. anal. *scéléteume*, m. Germ. syn. *die Bildung eines Skelets oder Sceleton naturale.*

Scĕlĕteu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same as preceding.) *Anat.* Term for embalming a corpse. Fr. anal. *scéléteusie*, f. Germ. syn. *Einbalsamiren*, n.; *die Zubereitung eines Skelets.*

Scĕlĕtogră'phia, *æ*, f. (Σκελετὸν, a skeleton; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* Term for a description of the skeleton: sceleto'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *scélétographie*, f.

Scĕ'lĕton, *i*, n. (Σκελετὸν, a dried carcase, or corpse; from σκέλλω, to dry.) *Anat.* A skeleton, or dried preparation of the bones of an animal, connected naturally, or artificially in their proper situation. See *Skeleton.* Fr. syn. *squelette*, m. Germ. syn. *Gerippe*, f.; *Skelet*, n.

NOTE.—This appears to be the more correct Latin synonyme, instead of *Sceletos*, usually given, which is that of the Greek adjective σκελετὸς, signifying simply dried, and therefore inapplicable.

Scĕlĕtopœ'ia, *æ*, f. (Σκελετὸν, a skeleton; ποιέω, to make.) *Anat.* Term for the making of a skeleton. See *Sceleteusis.* Fr. anal. *scélétopœie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zubereitung eines Skelets.*

Scĕlis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σκελὶς.) *Zoöl.* Name by Illiger for the hind foot of the *Mammifera.* Fr. anal. *scélide*, f. Germ. syn. *Hinterfuss*, f.

Scĕlŏcambōsis, *is*, f. (Σκέλος, the leg; σκαμβὸς, crooked.) *Anat., Surg.* Term for a crooking of the legs. Fr. anal. *scélocambose*, f. Germ. syn. *Schenkelbiegung*, f.; *Schenkelkrümmung*, f.

Scĕlŏcŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Σκέλος, the leg; κοπὴ, a cutting in pieces.) *Med., Surg.* Term for loss or removal of the legs. Fr. anal. *scélocopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Abnahme eines Schenkels.*

Scĕlŏcoxal'gia, *æ*, f. (Σκέλος, the leg; *coxalgia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for coxalgy with special disorder of the legs. Fr. and Germ. anal. *scélocoxalgie*, f.

Scĕlŏdes'mus, *i*, m. (Σκέλος, the leg; δεσμὸς, a band.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a bandage for the knee. Fr. anal. *scélodesmos*, m. Germ. syn. *Knieband*, n. *Pathol.* Gout in the knee. Germ. syn. *Kniegicht*, f.

Scĕlon'cia, *æ*, f. / **Scĕlon'cus,** *i*, m. (Σκέλος, the leg; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Terms for tumour or swelling of the knee. Fr. anal. *scéloncie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schenkelgeschwulst*, f.

Scĕlŏtyr'be, *es*, f. (Σκέλος, the leg; τύρβη, a tumult.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for an affection of a paralytic kind, in which the patient cannot walk in a forward direction, but is turned to the right when he would put forward his left leg, and *vice versâ;* sometimes likewise he cannot raise the foot, but drags it, as those who climb steep acclivities; it was also applied to those pains of the legs which generally attend in scorbutic habits, wherefore it was often used for *Scorbutus* itself, and was even applied to certain medicines employed against such diseases. Fr. anal. *scélotyrbe*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wanken der Schenkel.*

Scĕlŏtyr'be Festīnans. *Med., Pathol.* Term by Professor de Sauvages for the *Paralysis agitans*, or shaking palsy.

Scem'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σκήπτω, to lean upon, or fall down.) *Med.* Old term for *Decubitus.*

Scēnogrăph'ia, *æ*, f. (Σκηνὴ, a covered place; γράφω, to write.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a description of covered or closed places: sceno'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *scénographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung Gerüstes.*

Scēnōmēninx, *gis*, f. (Σκηνὴ, a covered place; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the cell-membrane, or cellular tissue. Fr. anal. *scénoméninge*, f. Germ. syn. *Zellenmembran*, f.

Scēnōmĕtămorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σκηνὴ, a covered place; *mĕtămorphōsis.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the change or metamorphosis of cells, as into discs. Fr. anal. *scénométamorphose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Umgestaltung von Zellen.*

Scēnŏpīnius, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Fallen to a Family (*Scenopinii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Diptera*, having the *Scenopinus* for their type. Fr. anal. *scénopinien*, adj.

Scēnos. (Σκῆνος, a tabernacle.) *Anat.* Old term for the whole body, used by Hippocrates, *de Resect.*

Scēnŏtheōria, *æ*, f. (Σκηνὴ, a covered place; θεωρία, speculation.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the cell-theory. Fr. and Germ. anal. *scénothéorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zellentheorie*, f.

Scĕpar'num, *i*, n. / **Scĕpar'nus,** *i*, m. (Σκέπαρνον; σκέπαρνος.) *Med., Surg.* Terms for a bandage somewhat like a carpenter's axe in shape, which winds slightly. See *Ascia.* Fr. anal. *scéparnon*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Verband zum Decken.*

Scĕpastērion. The same as *Scepastra.*

Scĕpas'tra, *æ*, f. / **Scĕpas'trum,** *i*, n. (Σκεπάζω, to cover.) *Surg.* Old terms for a kind of bandage used in binding up the head; also the same as *Operculum.* Fr. anal. *scépastre*, f. Germ. syn. *eine bedeckende Hauptbinde.*

Scĕ'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σκέπτομαι, to examine.) *Med.* Term for hesitation or doubt. Fr. syn. *doute*, m.; *scrupule*, m. Germ. syn. *Zweifel*, m.

Schă'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σχάζω, to scarify.) *Surg.* Old term the same as *Scarification.*

Schastērium, *ii*, n. (Σχάζω, to scarify.) *Surg.* Old name for *Scalpellum*, or a scalpel.

Schĕ'dia, *æ*, f. (Σχεδία, a light scaffold or frame.) *Surg.* Old term the same as *Bathron* and *Scamnum.*

Scheele's Green. *Chem.* Term for a preparation of arsenite of copper, used as a pigment.

Scheelium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Name given to the metal otherwise called *Tungsten*, because Scheele discovered in it the acid termed tungstic acid. Fr. anal. *scheelin*, m.

Schehendenigi. *Bot.* Old term for the *Cannabis*, or hemp plant, or its seeds. Ruland and Johnson.

Schēma, *ătis*, n. (Σχῆμα.) Term for form, shape, or outward appearance. The same as *Habitus.* See *Habit.* Fr. syn. *plan*, m.; *modèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorbild*, n.

Scherbet. See *Sherbet.*

Scherlievo. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a disease in Illyria and Dalmatia of a syphilitic character. Germ. syn. *Skerliewoseuche*, f.

Schĕrōma, *ătis*, n. (Σχερὸς, the firm land, or mainland.) *Geog.* Term by Hesychius for the firm land, or the Continent. Fr. anal. *schérôme*, m. Germ. syn. *das feste Land; der Continent.*

Schēsis, *is* or *eos*, f. (Σχω, to have or hold.) *Med.* Old term for a disposition of the body not fixed or confined, which was easily induced or removed; it was formerly employed in distinction from ἕξις, or *Hexis*, a fixed and constitutional habit.

Schĕ'tĭcus. / **Schĕ'tĭcus,** *a, um.* (Σχέσις, habitude, or constitution of the body.) *Med.* formerly applied to a fever—*febris schetica*—and other diseases which had not taken deep root, but admitted of easy cure by proper remedies, and so opposed to

hectica, or habitual, which was more difficult of being subdued: schet'ic. Fr. anal. *schétique*, adj.

Schīdăcēdon. (*σχίδαξ*, a fragment or segment of wood.) *Surg.* Old name applied to a fracture made lengthways, not transversely, of a bone, Gr. anal. *σχιδακηδόν*, used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* vi. 5; a fissure.

Schinda'lămos. } (*σχίζω*, to cleave.) *Surg.*
Schindal'mos. } Old term for *Fissura*;
Schindal'mus, *i*, m. } used by Hippocrates, Dioscorides, etc.

Schindylēsis, *is*, f. (*σχινδυλέω*, to split into small pieces.) *Anat.* Term for a variety of the Cl. *Synarthrosis*, in which one bone is received into a slit in another, as the *vomer* into the sphenoid bone. Fr. anal. *schindylèse*, f.

Schīnelæ'um, *i*, n. (*σχῖνος*, mastich; *ἔλαιον*, oil.) *Pharm.* Old term for oil of mastich.

Schīnus, *i*, f. (*σχῖνος.*) *Bot.* A genus of the *Terebinthinæ*.

Schīnus Mul'li. *Bot.* Name of the plant which affords the Peruvian mastich, the resinous juice of which flows spontaneously from the leaves.

Schismătobran'chius, *a*, *um.* (*σχίσμα*, a cleft; *βράγχια*, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Schismatobranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda*, embracing a part of the *Scutibranchia* of Cuvier. Fr. anal. *schismatobranche*, adj.

Schismăto'ptĕris, *is*, *e.* (*σχίσμα*, a cleft; *πτέρις*, the fern.) *Bot.* Applied by Willdenow to a tribe (*Schismatopterides*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Filices*, having capsules opening by a slit or cleft. Fr. anal. *schismatoptéride*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Kapseln welch durch einen Riss aufspringen.*

Schist. (*σχίζω*, to cleave.) *Geol.* Term for a species of rock of a fissile structure.

Schistŏcar'pus, *a*, *um.* (*σχίζω*, to cleave; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Bridel to a Family (*Schistocarpi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Musci*, the urn of which is fissile: schistocar'pous. Fr. anal. *schistocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit gespaltener Frucht.*

Schistŏcĕ'phălŭs, *i*, m. (*σχιστὸς*, cloven; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a monster-fetus with a cleft head. Fr. anal. *schistocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Missgeburt mit Kopfspalte.*

Schistŏcœ'lia, *æ*, f. (*σχιστὸς*, cloven; *κοιλία*, the lower belly.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a cleft in the belly. Fr. anal. *schistocœlie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchspalte*, f.

Schistŏcor'mus, *i*, m. (*σχιστὸς*, cloven; *κορμὸς*, the trunk or body.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a monster-fetus having a cleft trunk. Fr. anal. *schistocorme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Missgeburt mit Rumpfspaltung.*

Schistocystis. See *Cystoschisis.*

Schistoïdēs, adj. *Mineral.* Applied to a body composed of *laminæ*, separate like those of the rocks called schist, as the *Diorites schistoides*: schis'toid. Fr. anal. *schistoïde*, adj.

Schistŏ'mĕlus, *i*, m. (*σχιστὸς*, cloven; *μέλος*, a limb.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a cleaving or dividing of a limb. Fr. anal. *schistomèle*, m. Germ. syn. *Gliederspaltung*, f.

Schistor'rhachis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*σχιστὸς*, cloven; *ῥάχις*, the spine.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for cloven spine, or a cleft in the spinal column. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *schistorrhachis*, m. Germ. syn. *Rückgratspalte*, f.

Schistŏsōmus, *i*, m. (*σχιστὸς*, cloven; *σῶμα*, the body.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for the dividing of a body. Fr. anal. *schistosome*, m. Germ. syn. *Körperspaltung*, f.

Schisto'stŏma, *ătis*, n. (*σχιστὸς*, cloven; *στόμα*, a mouth.) Term for a cloven mouth. Fr. anal. *schistostome*, m. Germ. syn. *Mundspalte*, f.

Schistōsus, *a*, *um.* (*σχίζω*, to cleave; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Mineral.* Applied to a structure that is easily divided into parallel plates or *laminæ*. Brongniart has established a group of earths, and Omalius a genus of rocks, comprehending those of mineral masses exhibiting a fissile structure, that is, where schist and argil predominate. Also sometimes applied the same as *Ardisiaceus*, to indicate a shade of blue, as the *Coluber schistosus*: schistous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *schisteux*, adj.

Schistŏthōrax, *ăcis*, m. (*σχιστὸς*, cloven; *θώραξ*, the breast.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a cloven breast. Fr. anal. *schistothorax*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustspalte*, f.; *Spaltbrust*, f.

Schistotrăchēlus, *i*, m. (*σχιστὸς*, cloven; *τράχηλος*, the neck.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a cloven neck. Fr. anal. *schistotrachèlus*, m. Germ. syn. *Nackenspalte*, f.

Schizan'dreus, *a*, *am.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a tribe (*Schizandreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Menispermaceæ*, erected into a Family by Blume, having the *Shizandra* for their type: schizan'dreous. Fr. anal. *schizandré*, adj.

Schizatrichia. See *Schizotrichia.*

Schizeāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Kaulfuss to a tribe (*Schizeaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Filices*, having the *Schizæa* for their type. Fr. anal. *schizéacé*, adj.

Schizŏ'pŏdus, *a*, *um.* (Same as *Schizopus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Schizopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustaceæ Decapoda Macroura*, the feet of which are deeply divided into slender branches: schizo'podous. See *Schizopus.* Fr. anal. *schizopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *spaltfüssig*, adj.

Schizopteris. The same as *Schismatopteris.*

Schizo'ptĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*σχίζω*, to cleave; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Sometimes applied to birds as compared with other winged animals, as insects which have the wings entire: schizo'pterous. Fr. anal. *schizoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *spaltflügelig*, adj.

Schizŏpus, *pŏdis*, adj. (*σχίζω*, to cleave; *πούς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having cloven feet or claws. The same as *Schizopodus.* The opposite of *Steganopus.*

Schizotrĭ'chia, *æ*, f. (*σχίζα*, a cleft; *θρὶξ*, hair.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Trichiasis* and *Trichioschisis.*

Schizo'trŏchus, *a*, *um.* (*σχίζω*, to cleave;

τροχὸς, a wheel.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to two Families (*Schizotrocha*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Rotatoria*, the *cilia* of which form a simple and laciniated crown. Fr. anal. *schizotroque*, adj.

Schœnan'thus, *i*, m., and sometimes f. (σχοῖνος, a rush; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* The specific name of the camel's hay, or Scotch rush. See *Andropogon Schœnanthus.*

Schœnŏbæ'nus, *a*, *um.* (σχοῖνος, the rush; βαίνω, to walk.) *Ornithol.* That frequents and nestles among rushes and reeds, as the *Sylvia schœnobœnus.* Fr. anal. *schœnobène*, adj.

Schœnŏlăgūrus, *i*, m. (σχοῖνος, a rush; λαγὸς, a hare; οὐρὰ, a tail; from its resemblance.) *Bot.* The hare's tail; a name for a species of *Lagurus.*

Schœ'nus, *i*, m. (σχοῖνος.) *Bot.* The same as *Juncus*, or the rush.

Schŏlium, *ii*, n. (σχολὴ, that in which leisure is employed.) An interpretation, or conjecture. *Geom.* A remark or observation on something going before.

Schneide'rian Mem'brane. (*Schneider*, a German anatomist, who first distinguished it.) *Anat.* Another term for the lining membrane of the nose. See *Pituitary Membrane.*

Sciădŏphyl'lus, *a*, *um* (σκιὰς, a parasol; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves in form of an umbrella or parasol, as the *Aralia sciadophylla:* sciadophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *sciadophylle*, adj.

Sciădŏ'phytum, *i*, n. (σκιὰς, a parasol; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for an umbelliferous plant. Fr. anal. *sciadophyte*, m.

Sciagră'phia, *æ*, f. (σκιὰ, a shadow or shade; γράφω, to sketch out.) Term for drawing or painting in light and shade: scia'graphy. Fr. anal. *sciagraphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schattenriss*, m.; *der leichte Umriss.*

Sciămă'chia, *æ*, f. (σκιαμαχέω, to fight with a shadow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fighting with shadows. Fr. anal. *sciamachie*, f. Germ. syn. *Scheingefecht*, n.; *das Fechten und Ringen zur Uebung.*

Scia'tic. (*Ischiăticus*, ischiatic.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *ischium;* applied to blood-vessels and nerves, and to a particular notch in the *Os innominatum.* See *Ischiadic.* Fr. anal. *sciatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Hüfte angehend.*

Sciă'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Sciătĭcus*, belonging to the *ischium.*) *Entomol.* Term by Latreille for the jaws of the *Arachnides*, because they do not correspond to those of other insects, and are formed by the radical article, or haunch of the anterior feet. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a rheumatic affection of the hip joint, also called *Ischias.* Applied, likewise, to a neuralgic affection of the sacro-sciatic nerve. See *Ischiagra.* Fr. syn. *ischiagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Huftgicht*, f.

Scia'tica Cresses. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lepidium iberis.*

Sciatră'phia, *æ*, f. } (σκιατραφέω, to bring up
Sciatrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. } in the shade.) *Med.* Term for a bringing up tenderly or effeminately: scia'traphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sciatraphie*, f.

Sciden. *Chem.* Old term for *Cerussa.*

Sciēnoīdēs, adj. (*Sciæna*, a kind of sea-fish; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Ichthyol.* Resembling the genus *Sciæna;* applied to a Family of the *Acanthopterygii:* scie'noid. Fr. anal. *scienoïde*, adj.

Scien'tia, *æ*, f. (*Scio*, to know or understand.) Term for knowledge, learning, skill, or cunning: science. Fr. anal. *science*, f. Germ. syn. *Wissenschaft*, f.

Scierŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (σκιερὸς, shady; ὄψ, the eye or sight.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dull, cloudy, or shady seeing. Fr. and Germ. anal. *scieropie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schattensehen*, n.

Scil'la, *æ*, f. (σκέλλω, to dry; because it was believed to dry up the humours.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Liliaceæ.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for the bulb of the plant *Uryinea scilla;* (E.) of the *Squilla maritima;* (D.) of the *Scillæ maritimæ bulbus;* (U.S.A.) of the *Scilla maritima.* Squill. Fr. anal. *scille*, f. Germ. anal. *Squille*, f.

Scil'la Hispānĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Spanish squill.

Scil'la Marĭ'tĭma. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant squill, or sea-onion, used as diuretic, and expectorant. See *Pancratum.* Fr. anal. *scille maritime.* Germ. syn. *Meerzwiebel*, f.

Scil'la Nūtans. *Bot.* Systematic name of the blue-bells, formerly called *Hyacinthus non scriptus;* the root was considered by Galen as a remedy in jaundice.

Scil'leus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a group (*Scilleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Liliaceæ*, having the *Scilla* for their type: scil'leous. Fr. anal. *scillé*, adj.

Scillītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (*Scilla*, squill.) Name for a wine impregnated with squills. See *Note Aërolites.*

Scillitin'. (*Scilla*, the squill plant.) *Chem.* Term for the active principle of the squill. *Scillītīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *scillitine*, f. Germ. syn. *Meerzwiebelstoff*, m.; anal. *Skillitine*, f.

Scillŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (*Scilla*, the squill; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a small peaked head. Fr. anal. *scillocéphale*, m.

Scimitar-shaped. See *Acinaciformis.*

Scimpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. } (σκίμπους, a couch or
Scim'pus, *i*, m. } litter.) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* Term by Moschion, *de Morb. Mul. e. ult.* 163, for a partial bed, chair, or couch, on which one might recline so as to rest the head and neck, as at the time of meridian sleep. Also applied to the seat or chair on which women were, and in some countries still are, delivered. Fr. anal. *scimpode*, m. Germ. syn. *Feldstuhl*, m.; *Geburtstuhl*, m.

Scincoīdeus, *a*, *um.* (*Scincus*, a species of lizard; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling or belonging to the genus *Scincus;* applied to a Family (*Scincoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Sauria:* scincoi'dean. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Should be *Scincoides.* Fr. anal. *scincoïde*, adj.

Scin'cus, *i*, m. (σκίγκος.) *Zoöl.* Name of the skink, an amphibious animal of the lizard kind caught about the Nile, and

brought to this country dried, smooth, and glossy, as if varnished; the flesh has been said to be alexipharmic, aphrodisiac and diuretic, and useful in leprous disorders.

Scindalamus. See *Schindalmus.*

Scintilla'tion. (*Scintillo*, to sparkle.) Term for a sparkling as of fire. *Scintillātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *scintillation*, f. Germ. syn. *Funkeln*, n.

Sciographia. See *Sciagraphia.*

Sciomantīa, æ, f. (Σκιὰ, a shadow or shade; μαντεία, a prophesying.) *Med.* Term for a foretelling from shadows. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sciomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schattendeutung*, f.; *das Wahrsagen aus dem Schatten.*

Sciomĕ'tria, æ, f. (Σκιὰ, the shade; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the measuring or reckoning of time according to the shade: scio'metry. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sciométrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schattenmessen*, n.

Sciomy'zĭdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Fallen to a Family of the *Diptera*, having the *Sciomyza* for their type. Should be *Sciomyzidæ*, patron. m. pl. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *sciomyzides*, m. pl.

Sciothēras.
Sciothēron.
Sciothērum, *i*, n. (Σκιοθήρας, σκιόθηρον.) *Nat. Philos.* Terms for a sundial. Germ. syn. *Sonnenuhr*, f.

Scion. *Bot.* Term for a young branch garnished with leaves. Turpin employs it in a more extended sense to every shoot whatever of a vegetable. Fr. anal. *scion*, m. Germ. syn. *Schloss*, m.

Scir'peus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lestboudois and Kunth to a tribe (*Scirpæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cyperaceæ*, having the *Scirpus* for their type. Fr. anal. *scirpé*, adj.

Scirpi'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Scirpus*, a bullrush; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* That which lives or grows among bullrushes: scirpi'colous. Fr. anal. *scirpicole*, adj.

Scirrhencan'this, *is*, f. (*Scirrhus; encanthis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a schirrhous *encanthis*, or enlargement of the lacrymal gland. Fr. anal. *scirrhencanthis*, m. Germ. syn. *Skirrenkanthis*, f.

Scirrhoblĕphăron'cus, *i*, m. (*Scirrhus; blĕphăroncus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for scirrhous *blepharoncus*, or swelling of the eyelid. Fr. anal. *scirrhoblépharoncose*, f. Germ. syn. *die bösartige krebsige Augenliedergeschwulst.*

Scirrhoblĕ'phărōsis. The same as *Scirrhoblepharoncus.*

Scirrhōcēlē, *es*, f. (*Scirrhus; κηλὴ*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for scirrhous *hernia*, or, particularly, *Sarcocele;* also applied to *Orcheocele.* Fr. anal. *scirrhocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *ein bösartiger sogen Fleischbruch.*

Scirrhoide. (Σκίῤῥος, a hard tumour, or incipient cancer; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Med., Pathol.* A name given to a disease resembling *Cancer*, or *Scirrhus*; also termed *Cancroide* and *Keloide.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *scirrhoïde*, f.

Scirrhōma, *ătis*, n. (Σκιῤῥόω, to harden.) *Pathol.* Term the same as *Scirrhus.* See *Note Catarrh.* Fr. anal. *scirrhome*, m. Germ. syn. *krebsartige Verhärtung.*

Scirrhophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Scirrhus; ophthalmia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for internal scirrhous ophthalmy, or cancer of the eye. Fr. anal. *scirrhophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenkrebs*, m.

Scirrhŏsar'ca, *æ*, f. (*Scirrhus; σὰρξ*, flesh.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the *Scleriasis neonatorum*, or scirrhous hardening in the flesh of new-born infants. See *Sclerema.* Fr. anal. *scirrhosarque*, f. Germ. syn. *die krebsartige Zellgewebeverhärtung.*

Scirrhōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σκιῤῥόω, to harden.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation, or progress of, also used the same as *Scirrhoma.* Fr. anal. *scirrhose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung und Ausbildung des Scirrhus; Scirrhusbildung*, f.

Scir'rhus, *i*, m. (Σκίῤῥος.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a hard indolent tumour of a glandular part; an induration; but generally restricted to that preceding cancer in the ulcerated state; also termed *Scirrhoma* and *Scirrhosis*, which have the same etymology; a genus of the Order *Tumores;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi., *Scleria, Scleriasis*, and *Sclerosis.* Fr. anal. *squirrhe*, or *scirrhe*, m. Germ. anal. *Skirrhus*, m.

Scirrhōsus, *a, um.* (*Scirrhus*, a hard indolent tumour, or induration.) *Med., Pathol.* Belonging to, or of the nature of *scirrhus;* full of *scirrhus:* scir'rhosis. Fr. anal. *squirrheux*, adj. Germ. syn. *skirrhös*, adj.

Scissūra, *æ*, f. (*Scindo*, to cut, or divide.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a cut, cleft, or chap. The same as *Incisura*, and *Rima.* Fr. anal. *scissure*, f. Germ. syn. *Ritze*, f.; *Ritz*, m.; *Schnit*, m.

Scītāmī'neus, *a, um.* (*Scītāmentum*, a dainty.) *Bot.* Fair; dainty: scitami'neous; applied to an Order (*Scitamineæ*, nom. pl. f.), of Linnæus's Fragments of a Natural Method.

Sciūreus, *a, um.* (*Sciūrus*, a squirrel.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an ape, the *Callithrix sciurea*, because of the gentleness of its manners, which recal those of the squirrel. Fr. anal. *sciurien*, adj.

Sciūrĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Sciūrus*, a squirrel; terminal *-ĭdæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family of animals having the *Sciurus*, or squirrel for their type. Fr. syn. *sciuriens*, m. pl.

Sciūrīnus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Sciurini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Rosores*, or *Rodentia*, having the *Sciurus* for their type. Fr. anal. *sciurin*, adj.

Sciūrius, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Desmarest to a Family (*Sciurii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, having the *Sciurus* for their type. Fr. anal. *sciurien*, adj.

Sciūroīdēs, adj. (*Sciūrus*, the squirrel; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Sciurus;* applied to a moss the shoots of which are bent like the tail of the squirrel, as the *Hypnum sciuroides:* sciu'roid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *sciuroïde*, adj.

Sclater. See *Slater.*

Sclārea, *æ*, f. (Σκληρὸς, hard; from its dry,

hard stalks.) *Bot.* The specific name of the garden clary. See *Salvia Sclarea.*

Sclārea Hispānĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Salvia sclarea*, or garden clary.

Sclērac'ne, *es*, f. (Σκληρὸς, hard; *acne.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Acne indurata.* Fr. anal. *scléracne*, m. Germ. syn. *Hartfinne*, f.

Sclēran'theus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Scleranthea*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Paronychiea*, established by de Candolle, having the *Scleranthus* for their type. Fr. anal. *scléranthé*, adj.

Sclēran'thum, *i*, n. (Σκληρὸς, hard; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Mœnch to a fruit composed of grains adherent to the persistent and hardened base of the perigon, as the *Mirabilis.* Fr. anal. *scléranthe*, m.

Sclerapterus. See *Scleropterus.*

Sclerec'tomy. (*Sclērōtĭca* tūnĭca, the sclerotic coat; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the operation of removing a minute portion of the sclerotic and choroid coats, near the corneal margin, in hope of obtaining a vicarious or artificial pupil. *Sclērectŏ'mia, æ*, f. The same as *Sclerotiocectomia.* Fr. anal. *sclérectomie*, f.

Sclēria, *æ*, f. (Σκληρὸς, hard.) Hardness. *Med., Pathol.* Applied by Galen to a hardness within the eyelids. The same as *Sclerosis.* Fr. anal. *sclérie*, f. Germ. syn. *Härte*, f.

Sclēri'ăsis, *is*, f. (Σκληρὸς, hard.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an induration, or hard tumour; a scirrhus. Fr. anal. *sclériase*, f. Germ. syn. *Härte*, f.

Sclērēma, *ătis*, n. } (Σκληρὸς, hard.) *Med.,*
Sclērēmia, *æ*, f. } *Pathol.* Term for the hardening of the cellular tissue of new-born infants. See *Scirrhosarca.* Fr. anal. *sclérème*, m.; *sclérémie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verhärtung des Zellgewebes bei Neugebornen.*

Sclēreu'nia. (Σκληρὸς, hard; εὐνὴ, a bed.) *Med.* Term for a hard bed, or sleeping on a hard bed. See *Sclerocœlia.* Fr. anal. *scléreunie*, f. Germ. syn. *das harte Lager; das Schlafen auf hartem Lager.*

Sclērie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Lestiboudois to a tribe (*Scleriea*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cyperaceæ*, having the *Scleria* for their type. Fr. anal. *sclérié*, adj.

Sclērīneus, *a, um.* Applied by Kunth to a tribe (*Sclerineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cyperaceæ*, having the *Scleria* for their type. Fr. anal. *sclérinė*, adj.

Scleritis. The same as *Sclerotitis.*

Sclērŏbronchiorrhon'chus, *i*, m. (Σκληρὸς, dry; *bronchiorrhonchus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dry *bronchial rhonchus*, or rattle. Fr. syn. *le râle bronchial sec.* Germ. syn. *das trockne Bronchial-Rasselgeräusch.*

Sclērŏcătărac'ta, *æ*, f. (Σκληρὸς, hard; *cătăracta.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hard cataract. Fr. anal. *sclérocataracte*, f. Germ. syn. *der harte graue Staar.*

Sclērŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Σκληρὸς, hard; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Persoon to an Order (*Sclerocarpi*, nom. pl. m.) of mushrooms which correspond almost exactly to the *Pyrenomycetes* of Fries, or to the *Hypoxyleæ* of Brongniart: sclerocar'pous. Fr. anal. *sclérocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *hartfruchtig*, adj.

Sclērocnissorrhon'chus, *i*, m. (Σκληρὸς, hard; *cnissorrhonchus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dry crepitating rattle. Similar to *Sclerocystorrhonchus.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. syn. *le râle crépitant sec.* Germ. syn. *das trockne knisternde Rasselgeräusch.*

Sclērŏcœ'tia, *æ*, f. (Σκληρὸς, hard; κοίτη, a couch.) *Med.* The same as *Sclereunia.*

Sclērŏcystorrhon'chus, *i*, m. (Σκληρὸς, dry; *cystorrhonchus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the dry vascular rattle. See *Sclerocnissorrhonchus, Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *le râle vésiculaire sec.* Germ. syn. *das trockne Blasenrasselgeräusch.*

Sclērŏder'mus, *a, um.* (Σκληρὸς, hard; δέρμα, the skin.) *Ichthyol.* Hard-skinned; applied to a Family (*Sclerodermi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Plectognathi*, in which the skin is very rough, or covered with hard scales: scleroder'mous. Ought to be *Sclerodermatus.* Fr. anal. *scléroderme*, adj.

Sclerohymenitis. See *Sclerymenitis.*

Sclerohystera. See *Sclerystera.*

Sclērŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Σκληρὸς, hard; λίθος, a stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a hard, tense skin from inflammation. Fr. anal. *sclérolithe*, m. Germ. syn. *eine von Entzündung steinharte Haut.*

Sclērōma, *ătis*, n. (Σκληρόω, to harden.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an unnatural condition of the integuments, caused by the infiltration of fluid, either serous or mingled with cruor, or purulent, or ichorous, its chief seat being in the subcutaneous cellular tissue, the *corium*, and, very rarely, in the cellular tissue of the superficial muscular tissues: a scle'rome. Fr. anal. *sclérome*, m.

Sclērōmătŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Sclērōma; cystis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a hardening of the membranous sacs, as the urinary and gall-bladders. Fr. anal. *sclérómatociste*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verhärtung eines membranosen Sackes.*

Sclērŏmēningŏ'mўcus, *i*, m. (*Sclērŏmēninx; μύκης*, a fungus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fungus of the *dura mater.* Fr. anal. *sclérоméningomyce*, m. Germ. syn. *der Schwamm der harten Hirnhaut.*

Sclērŏmēninx, *gis*, f. (Σκληρὸς, hard; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the *Dura mater;* the hard membrane. Fr. anal. *sclérоméninge*, f. Germ. syn. *die harte Hirnhaut.*

Sclērŏmўcētis, *is, e.* (Σκληρὸς, hard; μύκης, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to an Order (*Scleromycetes*, nom. pl. m.) of mushrooms, corresponding to the *Sclerocarpi* of Persoon. Fr. anal. *sclérомycète*, adj.

Scleronyxis. See *Sclerotinyxis.*

Sclēroophŏrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σκληρὸς, dry; *ophŏrītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dry inflammation of the ovary. Fr. anal. *scléroöphorite*, f. Germ. syn. *die trockne Eierstockentzündung.*

Sclerŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Σκληρὸς, hard; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Sclériasis*, or *Scleroma.* Fr. anal. *scléropathie*, f.

Sclērophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Σκληρὸς*, hard; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dry, painful state of the eye and eyelids, with hardness and swelling. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sclérophthalmie*, f.

Sclērŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Σκληρὸς*, hard; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rigid or stiff leaves, as the *Nauclea sclerophylla;* sclerophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *sclérophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *hartblättrig*, adj.

Sclērŏpŏ'dius, *a, um.* (*Σκληρὸς*, hard; *πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Astragalus scleropodius*, because, after the fall of the leaves, the peduncles still persist and become as the wood. Fr. anal. *scléropode*, adj. Germ. syn. *hartstrunkig*, adj.

Sclēro'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Σκληρὸς*, hard; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having hard or rigid wings. *Ornithol.* Applied by Meyer to the *Rapaces Diurni*, because of the power of their flight: sclero'pterous. Fr. anal. *scléroptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *hartflügelig*, adj.

Sclērŏpus, *a, um.* (Same as *Scleropodius.*) *Bot.* Having the foot, or *stipes* very hard, as the *Agaricus scleropus.* Fr. anal. *sclérope*, adj. Germ. syn. *hartfüssig*, adj.

Sclērorrhon'chus, *i*, m. (*Σκληρὸς*, dry; *rhonchus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the dry rattle. Fr. syn. *le râle sec.* Germ. syn. *das trockne Rasselgeräusch.*

Sclērŏsarcōma, *ătis*, n. (*Σκληρὸς*, hard; *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a hard, fleshy excrescence. Fr. anal. *sclérosarcome*, m. Germ. syn. *das harte feste Fleischgewächs.*

Sclērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Scleria, Scleriasis, Scleroma.* See *Sephiros.* Fr. anal. *sclérose*, f. Germ. syn. *Trocknen*, n.

Sclērostŏ'mătus, *a, um.* (*Σκληρὸς*, hard; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Sclerostomati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Diptera*, having a projecting sucker: sclerosto'matous. Fr. anal. *sclérostôme*, adj. Germ. syn. *hartmundig*, adj.

Sclērōsўphĭlĭdoch'thus, *i*, m. (*Σκληρὸς*, hard; *σύφιλιδοchthus*, syphilitic tubercle.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for indurated syphilitic tubercle. Fr. anal. *sclérosyphilidocthus*, m. Germ. syn. *der verhärtete Syphilisknoten.*

Sclero'tal. (*Σκληρὸς*, hard.) *Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen in his Homologies, to the cartilaginous, or osseous parts of the sclerotic coat of the eye. *Sclērōtālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *sclérotal*, adj.

Sclērōtiāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to an Order (*Sclerotiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gastromycetes*, having the *Sclerotium* for their type: sclerotia'ceous. Fr. anal. *sclérotiacé*, adj.

Sclero'tic. (*Σκληρόω*, to harden, or dry.) *Anat.* Hard; tough; applied to a membrane of the eye. *Med., M.Med.* Applied to drying medicines (*Exsuantia medicamenta*). *Sclērōtĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sclérotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Austrocknen betreffend; austrocknend*, part. adj.

Sclero'tic Coat. *Anat.* The external, dense, opaque, fibrous membrane of the eye, which is continuous with the fibres of the sheath of the optic nerve; also termed *Sclerotis, Sclerymen. Tŭnĭca Sclērōtĭca.*

Sclerotica Tunica. See *Sclerotic Coat.*

Scleroticitis. See *Sclerotitis.*

Sclērōtĭcŏny'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Sclērōtĭca* tŭnĭca; *νύξις*, a pricking.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a prick through the sclerotic coat, as in depression for cataract. Fr. anal. *scléroticonyxis*, f. Germ. syn. *der Stich durch die Sklerotica.*

Sclērōtĭcostăphўlōma, *ătis*, f. (*Sclērōtĭca* tŭnĭca; *staphylōma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *staphyloma* of the sclerotic coat. Fr. anal. *sclérostaphylome*, m. Germ. syn. *das Traubenauge der Sklerotica.*

Sclērōtĭcōtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Sclērōtĭca* tŭnĭca; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for incision or cutting of the sclerotic coat: sclerotico'tomy. Fr. anal. *scléroticotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Skleroticaschnitt*, m.

Sclērōtis, *is*, f. *Anat.* A term for the *Tunica sclerotica*, or sclerotic coat. Fr. syn. *sclérotique*, f. Germ. syn. *die feste Augenhaut.*

Sclērōtisectŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Sclērōtĭca* tunĭca; *ἐκτομὴ*, a cutting out.) *Med., Surg.* Term for cutting out a fold of the sclerotic coat: sclerec'tomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sclérectomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausschneidung einer Falte aus der Sclerotica.*

Sclērōtītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Sclērōtĭca* tŭnĭca, the sclerotic coat; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye, or for rheumatic ophthalmia of the *Albuginea* and *Sclerotica*, or fibrous membranes of the eye. See *Leneitis.* Fr. anal. *sclérotite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Sclerotica.*

Sclērŏ'tius, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Sclerotiæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Sclerotiaceæ;* by Brongniart to a tribe of the *Lycoperdaceæ*, containing the *Sclerotium.* Fr. anal. *sclérotié*, adj.

Sclērūrethrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Σκληρὸς*, hard; *urethrītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hard and inflamed *urethra.* Fr. anal. *scléruréthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *die trockne Harnröhrenentzündung.*

Sclērўmēn, *enis*, f. (*Σκληρὸς*, hard; *ὑμὴν*, a membrane.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the sclerotic coat.

Sclērўmēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Sclērўmen;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the sclerotic coat. Fr. anal. *sclérymenite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Skelerotica.*

Sclēryn'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Σκληρύνω*, to harden.) The same as *Scleroticus.* See *Sclerotic.*

Sclērys'ma, *ătis*, n. } (Same.) The same as
Sclērys'mus, *i*, m. } *Scleroma*, and *Sclerosis.*

Sclērys'tĕra, *æ*, f. (*Σκληρὸς*, dry; *ὑστέρα*, the womb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dry tumid *uterus*, or womb. Fr. anal. *sclérystère*, f. Germ. syn. *die trockne Gebärmuttergeschwulst.*

Sclirophthalmia. See *Sclerophthalmia.*

Sclōpētāria Aqua. (*Sclōpētum*, a gun; because believed to heal gunshot wounds.) *Pharm.* A name for the *Eau d'arquebusade.*

Sclōpētoplāga, *æ*, f. (*Sclōpētum*, a gun; *plāga*,

a wound.) *Med., Surg.* Name for a gunshot wound. Fr. anal. *sclopétoplage*, f. Germ. syn. *Schusswunde*, f.

Scobiculātus, *a, um.* (*Scobs*, dust.) The same as *Scobiformis:* scobi'culate. Fr. anal. *scobiculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *feilstaubartig*, adj.; *sagispanartig*, adj.

Scŏbĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Scobs*, dust; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to seeds when they are fine as the sawdust from wood, as in the *Orchideæ:* sco'biform. Fr. anal. *scobiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägispanartig*, adj.

Scŏbīna, *æ*, f. *Bot.* Name by Dumortier for the *phoranthium* which supports the *glumæ* of the *Gramineæ*, and appears to be the *tubera* called *callus* by Trinius, which is met with at the base of the inferior *paleæ* in some of these plants. Fr. anal. *scobine*, f.

Scŏbīnātus, *a, um.* (*Scŏbīna*, a file.) Having the surface rough, and like that of a rasp: scobi'nate. Fr. anal. *scobine*, adj.

Scŏbĭnĭcol'lis, *is, c.* (*Scŏbīna*, a file; *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet rough, as the *Arrhenodes scobinicollis.* Fr. anal. *scobinicolle*, adj.

Scobs, *bis*, f. (*Scăbo*, to rub.) Any kind of powder or dust produced by filing or rasping; the same as *Ramentum.*

Scōbŭ'lĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Scōpŭla*, a painter's brush; *pes*, a foot) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a section (*Scobulipedes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Apiaria*, having the hind feet in form of a hairbroom: sco'bulipede. Fr. anal. *scobulipède*, adj.

Scōlēci'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Σκώληξ, a worm.)
Scōlēcī'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *Med., Pathol.* Term for worm disease. The same as *Helminthiasis.* Fr. anal. *scoléciase*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurmkrankheit*, f.

Scōlēcion. }(Dim. Σκώληξ, an earth-
Scōlēcium, *ii*, n. } worm.) *Zoöl.* Term for a little worm. Fr. anal. *solécion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Wurm.*

Scōlēcizon. (Σκωληκίζω, to move like a worm.) *Med.* Old term for an unequal pulse, in which the whole artery does not seem to be distended at once and at the same time, but successively, like the creeping of a worm.

Scōlēcōdēs, adj. (Σκώληξ, an earthworm; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Zoöl.* Having or full of earthworms; applied by J. A. Ritgen to a sub-Order (nom. pl. m.) of the *Reptilia Ophidii*, having the appearance of worms: scole'cous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *scoléceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurmartig*, adj.; *voll Wurmer.*

Scōlēcoïdes, adj. (Σκώληξ, a worm; terminal *-ῐ̈dēs.*) Resembling a worm; vermiform: sco'lecoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *scolécoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurmähnlich*, adj.

Scōlecŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Σκώληξ, an earthworm; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* Term for a treatise upon worms: scoleco'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *scolecologie*, f.

Scoliasis. See *Scoliosis.*

Scoliētus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille, Goldfuss, and Eichwald to a tribe (*Scolietæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hymenoptera Fodientia*, having the *Scolia* for their type. Fr. anal. *scoliète*, adj.

Scŏliōma, *ătis*, f. (Σκολίωμα.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a bend or curve; applied to the spine. Fr. anal. *scoliome*, m. Germ. syn. *Verbiegung*, f.; *die Verkrümmung bes. des Rückgrats nach einer Seite.*

Scŏliōsis, *is*, f. (Σκολίωσις, a twisted, or distorted condition of the spine.) *Surg.* A term for a distortion of the spine. The progress or formation of *Scolioma.* Fr. anal. *scoliose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entstehung einer Verkrümmung.*

Scolio'tic. (Σκολίωσις, a twisted, or distorted condition of the spine.) *Surg.* Of or belonging to *scoliosis*, or distortion of the spine of any kind. *Scŏlĭōtĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *scolĭotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Skolioma betreffend.*

Scolloped. (Sax. *Scalu*, the shell of a fish.) See *Crenatus*, and *Sinuatus.*

Scŏlŏpāces. (Nom. pl. of *Scŏlŏpax.*) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family having the *Scolopax* for their type. Fr. anal. *scolopaces*, m. pl.

Scŏlŏpācĭdes, m. pl. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a Family of the *Grallatores* having the *Scolopax* for their type. Should be *Scolopacidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *scolopacides*, m. pl.

Scŏ'lŏpax, *ācis*, f. (Σκολόπαξ, a woodcock.) *Ornithol.* Name for a genus of the Order *Grallæ*, including curlews and woodcocks. Fr. syn. *bécasse*, f. Germ. syn. *Schnäpfe*, f.

Scŏ'lŏpax Gallināgo. *Ornithol.* Systematic name of the snipe, the flesh of which resembles the woodcock's in flavour, but is less digestible. Fr. syn. *bécassine ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *Heerschnäpfe*, f.

Scŏ'lŏpax Rustĭ'cŏla. *Ornithol.* Systematic name of the woodcock, the flesh of which is tender and easy of digestion. Fr. syn. *bécasse ordinaire.* Germ. syn. *Waldschnäpfe*, f.

Scŏlŏpendrāceus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Scolopendraceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myriapoda*, having the *Scolopendra* for their type. Fr. anal. *scolopendracé*, adj.

Scŏlŏpen'dra, *æ*, f. (Σκολόπενδρα.) *Zoöl.* Name for a genus of the Cl. *Myriapoda*, including several species. The *S. Morsitans*, native of tropical regions and of Spain, inflicts a dangerous wound; the *S. phosphorea* and *electrica* possess strong phosphorescent and electric properties. Fr. anal. *scolopendre*, f. Germ. anal. *Skolopender*, m.

Scŏlŏpen'drĭdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Leach and Blainville for a Family of the *Myriapoda*, having the *Scolopendra* for their type. Should be *Scolopendridæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *scolopendrides*, m. pl.

Scŏlŏpendrīnus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the *Scolapendra*, as the *Polynoe scolopendrina.* Fr. anal. *scolopendrin*, adj.

Scŏlŏpen'drium, *ii*, n. (Σκολόπενδρα, an earwig; from the supposed likeness of its leaf.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Filices.* Hart's tongue. See *Calcifraga, Asplenium Cœterach.* Fr.

anal. *scolopendre*, f. Germ. anal. *Scolopender*, m.

Scŏlŏpen'drium Vulgāre. *Bot.* Systematic name of the hart's tongue, a species of spleenwort growing on shady banks, walls, etc., formerly used as astringent, deobstruent, and tonic; also called *Blechnium linguifolium*, *Asplenium scolopendrium*, *Lingua cervina*, and *Phyllitis*. Fr. syn. *la langue de cerf*. Germ. syn. *Hirschzunge*, f.

Scŏlŏpŏmăchæ'rion. } (Σκολόπαξ, the
Scŏlŏpŏmăchæ'rium, *ii*, n. } woodcock; μάχαιρα, a knife; because bent at the points like a woodcock's bill.) *Surg.* Old name for an incision-knife.

Scŏlÿ'meus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Scolymeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lactuceæ;* by Lessing to a Section of the *Chicoraceæ*, having the *Scolymus* for their type. Fr. anal. *scolymé*, adj.

Scŏ'lÿmus, *i*, m. (Σκόλος, a thorn; from its prickly leaves.) *Bot.* The specific name of the artichoke plant. See *Cinara Scolymus*.

Scŏlytārius, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck, Latreille, and Eichwald to a Family (*Scolytarii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, having the *Scolytus* for their type. Fr. anal. *scolytaire*, adj.

Sco'mber, *bri*, m. (Σκόμβρος.) *Ichthyol.* Name of a genus of the Order *Thoracici;* also termed *Scombrus*. Fr. anal. *scombre*, m. Germ. syn. *Makrele*, f.

Sco'mber Sco'mber. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the mackerel; it is easy of digestion, and is abundant about our shores from April to July. Fr. syn. *maquereau*, f. Germ. syn. *Makrele*, f.

Scom'ber Thyn'nus. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the tunny, found about the shores of the Mediterranean; it was much esteemed by the Greeks and Romans, and is considered delicate by some. Fr. syn. *thon*, m. Germ. syn. *Thunfisch*, m.

Scombĕrides, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family having the *Scomber* for their type. Should be *Scomberidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *scombérides*, m. pl.

Scombroïdēs, adj. (*Scomber*, the mackerel fish; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Ichthyol.* Resembling the genus *Scomber;* applied to a Family of the *Acanthopterygii:* scom'broid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *scomberoïde*, adj.

Scombrŏ'mŏrus, *i*, m. (*Scombrus*, the mackerel; μέρος, a part.) *Ichthyol.* Name of a fish which in great part resembles the mackerel.

Scōpa Rĕgia. *Bot.* A name for the *Ruscus aculeatus*, or butcher's broom.

Scōpārius, *a, um.* (*Scōpæ*, a broom, or besom to sweep with.) Of or belonging to a broom, or besom; applied (nom. sing. m.) as the pharmacopœial name (L. D. and U.S.A.) for the fresh tops of the plant *Cytisus scoparius;* also (nom. sing. n.) as the name (E.) of the same objects. See *Spartium, Scoparium*.

Scōpārium. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the tops of *Cytisus scoparius*. Neuter of *Scoparius, a, um.*

Scōpemphrag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Σκοπὸς, a watcher; ἔμφραγμα, a barrier.) *Med.* Name for the stopper (of the under part) of the stethoscope. Fr. anal. *scopemphragme*, m. Germ. syn. *der Verstopfer* (*das untern Theils*) *des Stethoskops.*

Scōpĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Scōpæ*, a broom; *fĕro*, to carry.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *antennæ* when furnished with one or more thick tufts of hair. The *Asilus scopifer* has the posterior *tarsi* provided with long rigid hairs; the *Lamia scopifera* is very hairy in all parts. Fr. anal. *scopifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Behaart*, n.

Scō'pĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Scōpæ*, a broom; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a group (nom. pl. m.) of the *Apiariæ Mellifera*, the hind feet of which are hairy, or covered with thick down: sco'pipede. Fr. anal. *scopipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *besenfüssig*, adj.

Scopometrum. See *Metroscopium.*

Scop'tŭla, *æ*, f. *Anat.* Old term the same as *Scapula.*

Scōpŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Scōpŭla*, a little broom.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the *tarsus* when covered with thick tufts of rigid hairs, as in the *Apis.* Fr. anal. *scopulé*, adj.

Scoracrasia. See *Scatacrasia.*

Scōrămis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σκῶρ, ordure.) *Med.* Term for a nightstool. Fr. anal. *scoramis*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachtstuhl*, m.

Scorbūtus, *i*, m. (Germ. *Schorboet.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease characterized by heaviness, weariness, dejection of spirits, anxiety and oppression at the *præcordia*, sallow and bloated countenance, livid spots on the skin, hurried respiration, offensive breath, spongy gums, œdematous swelling of the legs, foul ulcers, fetid urine, extremely offensive stools, etc.: the scurvy. A genus of the Order *Impetigines;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Porphyra.* See *Gingibrachium, Gingipedium, Osteocopos, Pechytyrbe, Scelotyrbe.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *scorbut*, m. Germ. syn. *Scharbock*, m.

Scordĭnēma, *ătis*, n. (Σκορδινάομαι, to gape and stretch the body.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Pandiculation.*

Scor'dium, *ii*, n. (Σκόροδον, garlic; from the similarity of its smell.) *Bot.* The specific name of the water germander. See *Teucrium Scordium.* Fr. anal. *scordium*, m. Germ. syn. *Lachenknoblauch*, m.

Scordola'ser. *M. Med.* Old name for *Assafœtida.*

Scoria, *æ*, f. See *Scoriæ.*

Scōriāceus, *a, um.* (*Scōriæ*, dross.) *Mineral.* Having the appearance of *scoriæ*, as the *Lava scoriacea.* Applied also to designate a blackish blue accompanied by a demi-metallic brightness, as in the *Laphria scoriacea:* scoria'ceous. Fr. anal. *scoriacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlackig*, adj.

Scoriă'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Scoriadei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Concomycetes Tubercularini*, having the *Scorias* for their type. Fr. anal. *scoriadé*, adj.

Scōriæ. (Nom. pl. of *Scōria, æ*, f., from *σκὼρ*, excrement.) Term for the refuse, or useless part of any substance, thrown off in its preparation, or refining process; dross. See *Almarcat, Almetat, Helcysma, Recrementum, Sadir, Tryx, Usfida.* Fr. anal. *scories*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Schlacken*, f. pl.

Scōrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Scōriæ*, dross; *forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Having the appearance of *scoriæ*, as the *Lava scoriformis:* sco'riform. Fr. anal. *scoriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlackenförmig*, adj.

Scorith. *Chem.* Old term for *Sulphur.* Ruland and Johnson.

Scorium, *i*, n. *Anat.* An old term sometimes used for *Scrotum.*

Scŏrŏdo'prăsum, *i*, n. (*Σκόροδον*, garlic; *πράσον*, the leek.) *Bot.* Old name for wild garlic, a species of *Allium.* Fr. anal. *scorodoprasum*, m. Germ. syn. *das zahme (Knob-) Lauch.*

Scŏ'rŏdum, *i*, n. (*Σκόροδον.*) *Bot.* A name for *Allium sativum*, or garlic.

Scorpæ'nides, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville and Risso to a Family of the *Pisces Thoracici*, having the *Scorpæna* for their type. Should be *Scorpænidæ*, patron. m. pl. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *scorpénides*, m. pl.

Scorpi'ăca, *æ*, f. (*Σκορπίος*, a scorpion.) *Med., Pharm.* Old epithet of an antidote which healed the bite of scorpions, according to Galen, Gr. anal. *σκορπιακὴ, de Antid.* ii. 12.

Scor'pio, *ōnis*, f. The scorpion. See *Nepa.*

Scorpiode'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Σκορπίος*, a scorpion; *δῆξις*, a stinging pain.) Term for the bite or sting of a scorpion. Fr. anal. *scorpiodexis*, f. Germ. syn. *Scorpionsbiss*, m.; *Skorpionstich*, m.

Scorpioīdēs, adj. (*Σκορπίος*, a scorpion; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a scorpion; from the likeness of its leaves to a scorpion's tail. *Bot.* Applied as the specific name of the mousetail. See *Myosurus Scorpioides, Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *scorpioïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *skorpionähnlich*, adj.

Scor'pion Sen'na. *Bot.* A common name for the *Coronilla emerus.*

Scorpiōnidæ, patron. m. pl. } *Zoöl.* Names—
Scorpiōnides, m. pl. } the first is the more correct one—by Lamarck, Latreille, Goldfuss, Leach, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus for a Family of the *Arachnides*, having the *Scorpio* for their type. Fr. anal. *scorpionides*, m. pl.

Scorpiostig'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Σκορπίος*, a scorpion; *στιγμὴ*, a prick.) The same as *Scorpiodexis.*

Scorpiūrus, *i*, n. (*Σκορπίος*, a scorpion; *οὐρα*, a tail.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.* A name for the *Myosurus scorpioides*, or mousetail. Fr. anal. *scorpiure*, m.

Scorzŏnēra, *æ*, f. (*Scorzo*, an old Spanish word for a viper, because said to be effectual against the bite of venomous animals; *nera*, black.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.* The viper's grass. Fr. anal. *scorzonera*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlangenmord*, n.

Scorzŏnēra Hispānĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of the esculent viper's grass, the root of which is generally sold for that of the *S. humilis;* also called *Serpentaria Hispanica.*

Scorzŏnēra Hŭ'mĭlis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the officinal viper's grass, or goat's grass, the root of which has been employed as alexipharmic, and in hypochondriacal affections, and obstructions of the viscera; also called *Escorzonera* and *Viperaria.* See *Scorzonera Hispanica.*

Scorzŏnēreus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Section (*Scorzonereæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lactuceæ;* by D. Don and Lessing to a Section of the *Chicoraceæ*, having the *Scorzonera* for their type. Fr. anal. *scorzonère*, adj.

Scŏtasma. The same as *Scotoma.*

Scotas'mus, *i*, m. (*Σκοτάζω*, to make dark.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a darkening or making dark. See *Scotosis.* Fr. anal. *scotasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Dunkelmachen*, n.; *Verdunkelung*, f.

Scotch-Fiddle. *Med., Pathol.* A rather invidious though whimsical term for *Scabies*, or common itch, in allusion to the active movements of musical and *pathical* performers. England and Ireland, however, are by no means behind their sister in acquirements of this kind. Fr. syn. *gale*, f. Germ. syn. *Krätze*, f.

Scŏtōdēs, adj. (*Σκότος*, darkness; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of darkness; applied to the eyes: sco'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *scoteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *dunkelig*, adj.; *schwindelig*, adj.

Scŏtōdīne, *es*, f. }
Scŏtōdīnia, *æ*, f. }
Scŏtōdīnos. }
Scŏtōdīnus, *i*, m. }
Scŏtōma, *ătis*, n. } (*Σκότος*, darkness; *δῖνος*, a giddiness.) *Med., Pathol.* Old terms for giddiness with impaired vision, dark spots before the eyes, and, often, ringing in the ears, arising from disease of the brain, or, more commonly, symptomatic of a disordered condition of the digestive organs; a species of *Vertigo.* See *Hingos.* Fr. anal. *scotodinie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schwindel mit Dunkelwerde vor den Augen.*

Scŏtos. }
Scŏtus, *i*, m., or *eos*, n. } (*Σκότος.*) Old term for darkness. *Pathol.* Formerly applied the same as *Caligo.*

Scŏtōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Σκοτόω*, to darken.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress of *Scotoma;* a darkening. Fr. anal. *scotose*, f.

Screātio, *ōnis*, f. *Med.* Old term for the act of expectorating, or the *sputum* expectorated: screa'tion. See *Apochrempsis.* Fr. syn. *scréation*, f. Germ. syn. *Räuspern*, n.

Scriptulus. The same as *Scrupulus.*

Scrŏbĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Scrŏbĭcŭlus*, a hollow.) *Bot.* Hollowed; having deep holes, as the *clinanthium* of the *Tussilago farfara:* scrobi'culate. Fr. anal. *scrobiculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *grubig*, adj.

Scrŏbĭcŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Scrŏbĭcŭlus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Applied the same as *Scrobiculatus.* Fr. anal. *scrobiculeux*, adj.

Scrŏbĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Scrobs*, a ditch.) A little ditch; a hollow. Fr. anal. *scrobicule*, m. Germ. syn. *Grübchen*, n.

Scrŏbĭ'cŭlus Cor'dis. *Anat.* Term for the hollow part near the region of the heart, or rather, what is commonly termed and

known as the pit of the stomach. See *Anticardium, Procardium.* Fr. syn. *scrobicule de cœur.* Germ. syn. *Herzgrube*, f.

Scrōfa, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Formerly used the same as *Scrofula* and *Struma.* *Zoöl.* The sow. See *Sus Scrofa.*

Scrōfŭla, *æ*, f. (*Scrōfa*, a sow; because swine were said to be subject to this disease.) *Med., Pathol.* A disease characterized chiefly by chronic swelling of the absorbent glands in various parts of the body, particularly those of the neck, behind the ears, and under the chin, tending slowly to imperfect suppuration; the king's evil. A genus of the Order *Impetigines;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Scrofa*, and *Struma.* See *Chœras.* Fr. anal. *scrofule*, or *scrophule*, f. Germ. anal. *Scrofel*, f.; syn. *Skrophelkrankheit*, f.; *Scrophelsucht*, f.

Scrōfŭlōsis, *is*, f. (*Scrōfŭla*, the king's evil.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the morbid condition, or diathesis in scrofulous affections: scrofulo'sis, or scrophulo'sis. Fr. anal. *scrofulose*, f. Germ. syn. *Skrofelsucht*, f.

Scro'fulous. (*Scrōfŭla*, the king's evil; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having, full of, or of the nature of *Scrofula. Scrōfŭlōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *scrofuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *skrofelig*, adj.

Scrōphŭla, *æ*, f. Another spelling of *Scrofula.*

Scrōphŭlāria, *æ*, f. (*Scrōfŭla*, or *Scrōphŭla*, the disease king's evil; from the tuberculous appearance of its roots, which resemble scrofulous tumours.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Angiospermia.* Juss. *Scrophularineæ.* Fr. anal. *scrofulaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Braunwurz*, f.

Scrōphŭlāria Aquātĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of the greater water-figwort, or water-betony, the leaves of which were used to disguise the flavour of senna, also against piles, scrofulous tumours, inflammations, etc.; also called *Betonica aquatica.* See *Iquetaia.* Fr. anal. *scrofulaire aquatique.* Germ. syn. *Wasserbraunswurz*, f.

Scrōphŭlāria Mĭnor. *Bot.* A name for the *Ranunculus ficaria*, or pilewort.

Scrōphŭlāria Nōdōsa. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common or knotty-rooted figwort, the root and leaves of which have been used internally and externally against inflammations, piles, scrofulous tumours and old ulcers; also called *Millemorbia*, and *Scrophularia vulgaris.* Fr. anal. *scrofulaire noueuse.*

Scrōphŭlāria Vulgāris. *Bot.* A name for the *S. nodosa.*

Scrōphŭlārie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Scrophularieæ*, nom. pl. f.) containing the *Scrophularia.* Fr. anal, *scrophularié*, adj.

Scrōphŭlārĭ'neus, *a, um.* (*Scrōphŭlāria*, the figwort.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Scrophularia;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Scrophularineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: scrophulari'neous. Fr. anal. *scrophulariné*, adj.

Scrōphŭlōsis. *Chem., Pathol.* See *Scrofulosis.*

Scro'tal. (*Scrŏtum*, the integuments inclosing the testicles.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *scrotum. Scrōtālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *scrotal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Hodensack gehörig.*

Scro'tal Her'nia. *Surg.* Term for the protrusion of part of an abdominal viscus, or of parts of the viscera into the *scrotum;* termed also *Oscheocele*, and *Scrotocele.* See *Ecptosis.* Fr. anal. *hernie scrotale.* Germ. syn. *Hodensackbruch*, m.

Scrōtifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Scrŏtum*, the integuments inclosing the testicles; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a *scrotum;* shaped like a bag, or purse: scro'tiform. Fr. anal. *scrotiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *hodensackförmig*, adj.

Scrōtŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Scrōtum*, the integuments containing or inclosing the testicles; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* Term for *hernia* in the *scrotum;* also called *Hernia oschealis, H. scrotalis*, and *Oscheocele:* scro'tocele. Fr. anal. *scrotocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hodensackbruch*, m.

Scrōtōsar'cia, *æ*, f. (*Scrŏtum; σὰρξ*, flesh.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *elephantiasis* of the *scrotum.* Fr. anal. *scrotosarcie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Elephantiasis des Hodensacks.*

Scrŏ'tum, *i*, n. (*Scortum*, the hide or skin of a beast; from its rough corrugated appearance.) *Anat.* Name for the common integuments which inclose the testicles as in a bag, or pouch: the scro'tum. See *Ocheus, Oscheon, Oscheophyma, Scortum.* Fr. anal. *scrotum*, m. Germ. syn. *Hodensack*, m.

Scrotum, Elephantiasis of the. *Med., Pathol.* See *Andrum.*

Scrūpŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Scrūpus*, a little stone.) *Med., Pharm.* A weight of twenty grains: a scru'ple. See *Gramma.* Fr. anal. *scrupule*, m. Germ. syn. *Scrupel*, m.

Scurf. (Sax. *Sceorfa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for small exfoliations of the cuticle, or bran-like scales which occur in the scalp, and on the skin after some cutaneous eruptions; dandriff. *Fur'fur, ŭris*, m. See *Conis.* Fr. syn. *crasse de tête.* Germ. syn. *Hauptschuppen*, f.

Scurvy. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the disease *Scorbutus.* See *Scorbutus.*

Scurvy-Grass, Lemon. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cochlearia officinalis.*

Scūtăla, *æ*, f. (*Σκυτάλη*, a cudgel or stick.) *Anat.* Term for a *phalanx* of the finger. See *Scutula.* Fr. anal. *scutale*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Gliederreihe der Finger.*

Scūtālis, *is, e.* (*Scūtum*, a shield.) Of or belonging to a shield: scu'tal. Fr. anal. *scutal*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildartig*, adj.

Scūtātus, *a, um.* (*Scūtum*, a shield.) Of or belonging to a shield: scu'tate. Fr. anal. *scuté*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildartig*, adj.

Scūtel'la, *æ*, f. } (Dim. *Scūtum*, a shield.) A
Scūtel'lum, *i*, n. } little dish, saucer, or platter. *Bot.* A species of fructification which is orbicular, concave and raised at the margin, as in some lichens. Fr. anal. *scutelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Schüsselchen*, n. *Entomol.* The *scutellum*, or scutel, is a small triangular piece on the back of the

Mesothorax, between the insertion of the *elytra*, or of the wings. Fr. anal. *scutellum*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Schild.*

Scūtellāria, *æ*, f. (*Scūtella*, a little dish or saucer; in reference to the small concave appendage which crowns the calyx.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Fr. anal. *scutellaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Helmkraut*, n.

Scūtellāria Gălērĭcŭlāta. *Bot.* Systematic name of the skull-cap, common in the hedges and ditches of this country; also called *Tertianaria*, said to be useful in a species of ague which attacks the patient every alternate day. Fr. anal. *scutellaire galericulée.*

Scūtellāria Lătĕrĭfō'lia. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species said, by Dr. Lyman Spalding of New York, to be prophylactic against the effects of a bite by a rabid dog. Fr. anal. *scutellaire laterifoliée.*

Scūtel'lātus, *a, um.* (*Scūtellum*, a little shield.) *Bot.* Applied to a lichen that is covered with *scutella.* Applied by Acharius to an Order *Scutellati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Lichenes Holothalami*, having conceptacles formed like *scutella.* Fr. anal. *scutellé*, adj.

Scūtellĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Scūtellum*, a little shield; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* That which is large and more or less round like a buckler, as the embryo of the *Holcus*, and the *apotheciæ* of certain lichens, as in the *Evernia.* Fr. anal. *scutelliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildchenförmig*, adj.

Scūtelloīdēs, adj. (*Scūtellum*, a little shield; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a *scutellum:* scu'telloid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *scutelloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildchenähnlich*, adj.

Scūtel'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Scūtum*, a shield.) A little shield. *Bot.* Applied by some the same as *Scutella.*

Scūtibranchiātus, *a, um.* (*Scūtum*, a shield; *branchiātus*, having *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Scutibranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda*, in which the shell covers the animal, and particularly the *branchiæ*, like a shield: scutibran'chiate. Fr. anal. *scutibranche*, adj.

Scūtĭfŏliātus, *a, um.* (*Scūtum*, a shield; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having peltate or shield-like leaves, as the *Nymphæa scutifoliata.*

Scu'tiform. (*Scūtum*, a shield; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a shield in shape. *Scūtĭfor'mis, is, e.* See *Thyroid, Peltalis.* Fr. anal. *scutiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildförmig*, adj.

Scūtĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Scūtum*, a shield; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Scopoli to a Family (*Scutipedes*, nom. pl. m.) the forepart of the legs of which is covered with segments, or unequal rings, ending on each side in a longitudinal ridge: scu'tipede. Fr. anal. *scutipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildfüssig*, adj.

Scūtĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Scūtum*, a shield; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Entomol.* Having the beak or proboscis broad and in form of a shield, as the *Brachycerus scutirostris.* Fr. anal. *scutirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildschnabelig*, adj.

Scūtoīdēs, adj. (*Scūtum*, a shield; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a shield; scutiform; applied by Palisot-Beauvois to a Section of the *Algæ*, the substance of which is plain or cylindrical, with reproductive organs very distinct: scu'toid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *scutoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildähnlich*, adj.

Scūtosternālis, *is, e.* (*Scūtum*, a shield; *sternum.*) *Entomol.* Strauss termed *apophysis scutosternalis* a long *apophysis* of the corselet, which is borne transversely inwards in order to fix itself to the *sternum:* scutoster'nal. Fr. anal. *scutosternal*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildbrustbeinig*, adj.

Scūtŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Scūtum*, a shield.) *Ornithol.* Term by Illiger for the large, square pieces (*Scutulæ*, nom. pl.) covering the entire length, or half of the length, of the *tarsi*, or of the toes. Sometimes used incorrectly for *Scutala.* Fr. anal. *scutule*, f.

Scūtum, *i*, n. (Σκῦτος, anything made of leather.) *Bot.* Applied by some to a species of circular disc which surrounds the *cucullus* of the *Apocyneæ. Entomol.* Applied by Andouin to the second piece of the *scutellum*, that which always is articulated to the wing when it exists. Fr. anal. *scutum*, m. Germ. syn. *Schild*, m.

Scȳbălārius, *a, um.* (*Scȳbălum.*) *Entomol.* That which lives upon excrements, as the *Myoda scybalaria.* Fr. anal. *scybalaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *kothballenartig*, adj.

Scȳ'bălum, *i*, m. (Σκύβαλον, ordure.) *Med.* Term for dry, hard excrement that has formed into little rounded balls (*Scybala*, nom. pl.) like sheep's dung, or somewhat larger. See *Spyras.* Fr. anal. *scybale*, f. Germ. syn. *verharte Kothball*, m.

Scydmœnĭ'deus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family (*Scydmœnidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, having the *Scydmœnus* for their type. Fr. anal. *scydménidé*, adj.

Scylācion. } (Σκυλάκιον.) *Med., Pharm.*
Scylācium, *ii*, n. } Term for a certain *Collyrium* described by Galen and Aëtius, but differently.

Scylla. See *Scilla.*

Scyllarides, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Latreille and Eichwald for a tribe of the *Crustaceæ Decapoda Macroura*, having the *Scyllarus* for their type. Should be *Scyllaridæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *scyllarides*, m. pl.

Scymitar-shaped. See *Scimitar-shaped.*

Scȳ'phĭfer, *ĕra, ĕrum.* (*Scȳphus*, a bowl; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bowl, or cup-bearing, from the shape of the fructification in some lichens. Fr. anal. *scyphifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *bechertragend*, part. adj.

Scȳphĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Scȳphus*, a bowl or goblet; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed or shaped like a goblet; goblet-shaped; applied to the fructification of certain lichens: scy'phiform. Fr. anal. *scyphiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *becherförmig*, adj.

Scȳphōnoīdēs, adj. } (Σκύφος, a cup; terminal
Scȳphoīdēs, adj. } *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a cup, as the *Spongia scyphonoides:* scy'-

phonoid: scy'phoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *scyphonoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *becherähnlich*, adj.

Scyphŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Σκύφος, a cup; φέρω, to bear.) Having or bearing cups, or cup-like formations. Fr. anal. *scyphophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *bechertragend*, part. adj.

Scyphŭlifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Scyphŭlus; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the shape of a *scyphulus*, as the *apotheciæ* of the *Cladonia:* scy'phuliform. Fr. anal. *scyphuliforme*, adj.

Scy'phŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. Σκύφος, a cup.) *Bot.* Term for an organ like a small funnel, the borders of which are set with tubercles, observed in many species of lichens, as in the *Scyphophorus pyxidatus.* Fr. anal. *scyphule*, f. Germ. syn. *Becherchen*, n.

Scyphus, *i*, m. (Σκύφος, a cup.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term used the same as *Cyathus;* a wooden kind of cup. Fr. syn. *coupe*, f. Germ. syn. *Becher*, m.

Scyros. } (Σκυρόω, to harden like a stone.)
Scyrus, *i*, m. } *Surg.* Old term used by Hippocrates the same as *Callus* and *Porus.*

Scytale. }
Scytalis. } See *Scutala.*

Scytă'lides. (Nom. pl. of *Scytălis*, from σκυταλίς, a rod.) *Anat.* Name for the three small bones of each finger, except the *Pollex;* the same as *Internodia.* See *Internodium.*

Scytēchus, *i*, m. (Σκύτος, anything made of leather; ἠχή, a sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the leather-sound heard by means of the stethoscope. Fr. syn. *le bruit de cuir neuf.* Germ. syn. *Neuledergeräusch*, n.

Scythian Lamb. *Bot.* See *Agnus Scythicus.*

Scy'thĭca Rădix. *Bot.* Scythian root; a name for liquorice root.

Scy'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Scythia.*) Of or belonging to the country of Scythia: Scy'thian. Fr. anal. *scythique*, adj.

Scythrōpas'mus, *i*, m. (Σκυθρωπάζω, to be of a sad countenance.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sad or mournful countenance. Fr. anal. *scythropasme*, m. Germ. syn. *der traurige Blick.*

Scytĭnum, *i*, n. (Σκύτινος, made of leather.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a legume externally woody and internally pulpous, as on the *Cassia fistula.* Fr. anal. *scytine*, m.

Scytītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σκῦτος, a skin; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the skin. Fr. anal. *scytite*, f. Germ. syn. *Hautentzündung*, f.

Scytoblasta. See *Scytoblastema.*

Scytoblastēma, *ătis*, n. (Σκῦτος, a skin; βλάστημα, a growth.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for the organic growth or development of the skin; also of the *exanthemata.* Fr. anal. *scytoblastème*, m. Germ. syn. *Hautkeime*, f.

Scytoblastēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Physiol.* Term for the progress of *Scytoblastema.* Fr. anal. *scytoblastèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die organische Hautkeimung.*

Scytŏdĕ'phium, *ii*, n. (Σκῦτος, a skin; δέφω, to soften or make supple.) *Chem.* Term for *Tannin.*

Scytodep'sic. (Σκυτοδεψέω, to tan hides; terminal *-ic.*) Of or belonging to tanning. *Chem.* Applied to *Tannin* as the principle on which depends the tanning of leather; also applied to gallic acid. *Scytŏdep'sicus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *scytodepsique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Gerben (Ledergerben) gehörig.*

Scytŏmorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σκῦτος, a skin; μόρφωσις, a shaping.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid change of the skin. Fr. anal. *scytomorphose*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Veränderung der Haut.*

Scytos. (Σκῦτος.) *Anat.* Old term for *Corium*, or the skin in general, but restricted by Galen to the skin of the head.

Se Defenden'do. *Med. Jur.* In defending himself; a term applied to a species of *excusable* homicide; or death as the consequence of a lawful act done upon the principle of self-preservation.

Sea. (Sax. *Sæ.*) The general collection of waters encompassing the earth, variously named according to the countries whose shores it washes. *Mare, is*, n. Fr. syn. *mer*, f. Germ. syn. *Meer*, f.; *See*, f.

Sea-Belts. (From the likeness of its leaves to belts or girdles.) *Bot.* Common name for the *Fucus saccharinus*, or sweet fucus.

Sea-Cabbage. *Bot.* Common name for the *Brassica oleracea.*

Sea-Chitterling. *Bot.* Common name for the plant otherwise called *Enterophytum.*

Sea-Cole. *Bot.* A common name for the *Crambe maritima*, or sea-kale.

Sea-Convol'vulus. *Bot.* Common name for the *Convolvulus soldanella.*

Sea-Fennel. Common name for the *Crithmum maritimum*, or samphire.

Sea-Girdle and Hangers. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fucus digitatus.*

Sea-Green. *Nat. Philos.* See *Glaucus.*

Sea Hedge-hog. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Echinus marinus*, or sea-urchin.

Sea-Holly. *Bot.* Common name for the *Eryngium maritimum*, or eryngo.

Sea-Lentil. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fucus natans.*

Sea-Kale. *Bot.* See *Sea-Cole.*

Sea-Moss. *Bot.* Common name given to the *Fucus helminthocorton*, or *Muscus marinus*, and the *Corallina officinalis*, or *Muscus maritimus.*

Sea-Oak. *M. Med.* A common name for the marine plant *Fucus vesiculosus*, or sea-wrack.

Sea-Onion. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Scilla maritima*, or squill.

Sea-Salt. *Chem.* Common name for the chloride of *sodium*, obtained from sea-water.

Sea-Spurge. *Bot.* Common name for the *Euphorbia Paralius.*

Sea-Urchin. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Echinus marinus*, or sea-hedgehog.

Sea-Water. See *Doridis Humor.*

Sea-Wrack. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fucus vesiculosus.*

Sea-Lavender. }
Sea-Thrift. } *Bot.* Common names for the *Statice limonium*, or red behen.

Seaweed Poultice. *Pharm.* See *Cataplasma Fuci.*

Seal. *Zoöl.* Common name for the genus *Phoca.*

Sealed Earths. See *Terræ Sigillatæ.*

Seam. (Sax.) See *Sutura.*

Seat. *Anat.* A popular term for the *Anus.* See *Sedes.*

Seb. *Chem.* Old term for *Aurum*, or gold; also for *Alumen.* Ruland and Johnson.

Seba'ceous. (*Sēbum*, or *sēvum*, suet.) Fatty; suety; applied to glands which secrete a a fatty, or suety humour. *Sēbāceus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sebacé*, adj.

Seba'cic. (*Sēbum*, suet; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to suet, or to fatty substances; applied to an acid obtained from suet. *Sēbācĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sébacique*, adj.

Se'bate. (*Sēbācĭcum* acĭdum, Sebacic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of sebacic acid with a salifiable base. *Sēbas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sébate*, m. Germ. syn. *fettsauer Salz.*

Sebel. (Arab.) *Med., Pathol.* Name for the disease of the eye termed *Pannus.* Ruland and Johnson.

Sebesten. } (Egyptian.) *Bot.* Names for the
Sebestina. } *Cordia myxa*, or Sebesten plant.

Sēbĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sēbum*, fat; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fat or grease, as the fruits of the *Myristica sebifera* and of the *Croton sebiferum:* sebi'ferous. Fr. anal. *sébifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *talgtragend*, part. adj.

Sebi'parous. (*Sēbum*, fat; *părio*, to beget.) *Anat., Physiol.* Producing, or forming or secreting fat; applied to certain glands. *Sēbĭ'părus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sébipare*, adj.

Seborrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (*Sebum* or *Sevum*, fat; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Pimelorrhœa.*

Sēbum, *i*, n. (As if *Suēbum*, from *sus*, a swine, or hog; because this animal has an excessive quantity of fat.) See *Sevum.*

Sĕcāle, *is*, n. (*Sĕco*, to cut; because cut with the sickle.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Dygynia.* Juss. *Gramineæ.* See *Secla.* Fr. syn. *seigle*, m. Germ. syn. *Roggen*, m.

Sĕcāle Cĕreāle. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic name of the rye-plant. Fr. syn. *seigle cultivé.*

Sĕcāle Cornūtum. *M. Med.* The horned, or spurred rye; a term for the diseased growth, or excrescence of the plant *Secale cereale*, which is black and curved like the spur of a fowl; the ergot of rye. See *Clavus Secalinus.* Fr. syn. *le seigle ergoté.*

Secalin'. *Bot., Chem.* Name by Hermstædt for the particular gluten of the *Secale cereale*, or rye plant. (*Sĕcālīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *sécaline*, f.

Sĕcālĭnus, *a, um. Bot.* Of or belonging to the *Secale cereale*, or rye plant, or to the *Secale cornutum*, or ergot: seca'line. Fr. anal. *sécalin*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Roggen, oder zum Mutterkorn gehörig.*

Secaniabin. *Pharm.* Old term the same as *Oxymel.*

Se'cant. (*Sĕco*, to cut.) Cutting. *Trigonom.* Term applied to a right line reaching without the circle, from the centre through one end of a given arch to the extremity of the tangent, which it thus cuts or meets. *Sĕcans, tis*, part.

Secer'ning. (*Sēcerno*, to put aside or apart.) Separating or dividing. *Physiol.* Secreting; applied to the vessels that deposit from the blood the different animal secretions. *Sēcer'nens, tis*, part. Fr. syn. *l'action de céler.*

Sēces'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Sēcēdo*, to go apart from another.) *Med., Physiol.* Term applied to the excrements, or feces; the same as *Excretio:* a seces'sion. Fr. anal. *sécession*, f. Germ. syn. *Abweichung*, f.

Secha. *Bot.* Old name for *Santonicum. S. Ardoinus.*

Secla. *Bot.* Old term the same as *Secale.*

Second Inten'tion, by the. *Surg.* The healing or closing of wounds by the second intention, means a cure by the processes of suppuration, granulation, and cicatrization. Fr. syn. *par séconde intention.*

Se'condaries. *Astron.* A term applied to the eighteen satellites, or moons, which move about certain of the planets, the Earth having one, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and the *Georgium Sidus* six. *Ornithol.* See *Secondary.* Fr. anal. *secondaires*, f. pl.

Se'condary. *Ornithol.* The quills attached to the forearm, or second portion of the bones of the wing, varying in number, are termed secondary quills, or secondaries. *Pathol.* Applied to that which acts in subordination to, or consequent on another, as *secondary symptoms*, in distinction from the primary or original characteristic signs of disease. *Sĕcundārius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *secondaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *in der Zweiten Ordnung.*

Se'condary Fe'ver. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the febrile condition ensuing after a crisis, or after the discharge of some morbid matter. Fr. anal. *fièvre secondaire.*

Secrēta. *Med., Physiol.* Term for the secretions, as the milk, urine, etc. Pl. of *Secrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *sécrétions*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *die abgesonderten Stoffe.*

Secre'tion. (*Sēcerno*, to put apart.) *Physiol.* A natural function of the body by which the various fluids are separated from the blood, and their supply maintained; also the separated or secreted fluid itself. *Secrētio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *secrétion*, f. Germ. syn. *Absonderung*, f.

Secretion, Disordered. *Med.* See *Pareccrisis.*

Secre'tiveness. (*Sēcerno*, to put apart.) *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty peculiar to man and the lower animals (its organ at the lower edge of the parietal bones immediately above destructiveness, or in the middle of the lateral portion of the brain) producing the instinctive tendency to conceal the thoughts, desires, and emotions, the outward expression of which is not, in all circumstances, becoming or expedient.

Secrētōrius, *a, um.* (*Secrētus*, separated apart.) *Med., Physiol.* Separating; applied the same as *Secerning:* secre'tory. Fr. anal. *sécrétoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *absondernd*, part. adj.

Sec'tile. (*Sĕco*, to cut.) Capable of being cut. *Sec'tĭlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *sectile*, adj.

Sec'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Sĕco*, to cut.) A cutting; dissection: a sec'tion. See *Tome.* Fr. anal.

section, f. Germ. syn. *Schnitt*, m.; *Zerschneidung*, f.

Sec'tio Cădăvĕris. *Anat., Surg.* Term for a dissection; the section or cutting of a dead body; necrotomy. Fr. syn. *ouverture cadavérique*. Germ. syn. *Leichenöffnung*, f.

Sec'tio Cæsă'rea. *Surg.* The Cæsarean section, otherwise called the Cæsarean operation. Fr. syn. *opération césarienne*. Germ. syn. *Kaiserschnitt*, m.

Secundiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Sĕcundus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant having unilateral flowers, as the *Cistus secundiflorus:* secundiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *sécundiflore*, adj.

Sĕcundīna, *æ*, f. (*Sĕcundus*, second; the second place.) *Obstet.* Because they are usually expelled after the fetus. *Physiol.* A term for the chlorion; applied in the pl. (*Secundinæ*, nom.) to the afterbirth, or the *secundines*.

Secun'dine. (*Sĕcun'dus*, second.) *Bot.* Term for the second coat, or sac, which incloses the nucleus or basis of the future seed. Fr. anal. *secondine*, f.

Secun'dines. (*Sĕcundum*, after.) *Obstet.* Term for the afterbirth, or the *placenta* and membranes expanded from its edge, which, in natural labours, are expelled some little time after the child is born. *Sĕcundæ, ārum*, f. pl., and *Sĕcundīnæ*, nom. pl. of *Sĕcundīna, æ*, f. See *Deuterion, Hysterion.* Fr. anal. *secundines*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Nachgeburt*, f.

Sĕcun'dum Artem. *Med.* According to art; denoted in prescriptions by the initials S. A.

Sĕcun'dus, *a, um.* (As if *Sĕquundus*, from *sequor*, to follow; because it immediately follows the first.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves, etc., that are all leaning to one side, or are unilateral. Fr. anal. *seconde*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweite*, adj.

Secur. *Chem.* Old name for *Aurum*, or gold.

Sĕcūrĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Sĕcūris*, a hatchet; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having the *antennæ* in form of a hatchet, as the *Phyllomyra securicornis:* securicor'nate. Fr. anal. *sécuricorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *beilförmig*, adj.

Sĕcūrĭdăca, *æ*, f. (*Sĕcūrĭcŭla*, a little hatchet, from the resemblance of its leaves.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* The axewort or hatchet-vetch.

Sĕcūrĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sĕcūris*, an axe; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Bearing or having an axe or hatchet; applied to a Family (*Securifera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hymenoptera*, in which the females are provided with an ovipositor that is generally serrated, by means of which they can prepare a place for the reception of their eggs, and also deposit them in that place: securi'ferous. See *Securigerus.* Fr. anal. *sécurifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *beiltragend*, part. adj.

Secu'riform. (*Sĕcūris*, an axe; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Like an axe in shape; applied to leaves, etc. *Sĕcūrĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *sécuriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *beilförmig*, adj.

Sĕcūrĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sĕcūris*, a hatchet; *gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Montbretea securigera*, from the form of the appendages that garnish the corol: securi'gerous. The same as *Securiferus.* Fr. anal. *sécurigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *beiltragend*, part. adj.

Sĕcūripal'pus, *a, um.* (*Sĕcūris*, a hatchet; *palpus.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (*Secūripalpi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera Stenelytra*, the maxillary *palpi* of which terminate by a joint in form of a lengthened or cultriform hatchet: securipal'pous. Fr. anal. *securipalpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *beilfressspitzig*, adj.

Sēdans, *antis*, part. (*Sēdo*, to mitigate.) The same as *Sedativus.* See *Sedative.*

Sēdālia Vāsa. *Anat.* Term by Th. Willis for the hæmorrhoidal veins.

Se'dative. (*Sēdo*, to mitigate.) *Med., Pathol., Pharm.* Having power to relieve or mitigate pain; assuaging; applied to medicines which are believed to possess this power. *Sēdātīvus, a, um.* See *Antiorgastic, Sedans.* Fr. anal. *sédatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *beruhigend*, part. adj.; *besanftigend*, part. adj.

Se'dative Salt. *Chem.* An old term for boracic acid.

Sēdentāria Os'sa. *Anat.* The sedentary bones; a name for the bones on which we sit, which are the *Ischia*, and the *Os coccygis.* Fr. anal. *os sédentaires.*

Sēdentārius, *a, um.* (*Sēdeo*, to sit.) *Anat.* Belonging to the sitting posture; se'dentary; applied to the *Ischia* and the *Coccyx* (*Ossa sedentaria*, nom. pl. n.), because we sit upon these bones. *Entomol., Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck and Walckenaer to a section (*Sedentariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Araneides*, which remain immovable in watching for their prey; by Lamarck to an Order of the *Annelides* that live in tubes, from which they never entirely issue. Fr. anal. *sédentaire.* Germ. syn. *zum Sitzen gehörig.*

Sēdes, *is*, f. (Ἕδος, a seat.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Hedra;* the *Anus*, or fundament; popularly, the *seat.*

Sedge. (Sax. *Sæg.*) *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Carex.*

Sedge, Sea. *Bot.* Common name for the *Carex arenaria.*

Sēdīlīpes, *pēdis*, adj. (*Sēdīle*, a seat; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by some to the *Incessores*, or perchers: sedi'lipede. Fr. anal. *sédilipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *Sessel*, m.; *Sitz*, m.

Se'diment. (*Sēdeo*, to remain.) Term for the particles in liquids which by their weight fall to the bottom. *Sēdĭmen'tum, i*, n. See *Hypostasis, Muscus.* Fr. anal. *sédiment*, m. Germ. syn. *Bodensatz*, m.; *Satz*, m.

Sēdĭmentārius, *a, um.* (*Sēdĭmentum*, sediment.) *Mineral.* Applied to a concreted body, the molecules of which, at first suspended in a liquid, not having been arrested by any body in their descent, are deposited upon the mud that was at the bottom, covering a portion of it with leaves and inorganic bodies, as the *Calx carbonata sedimentaria:* sedimen'tary. Fr. anal. *sédimentaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *satzig*, adj.

Sedina. *M. Med.* Old term for *Sanguis draconis.* Ruland and Johnson.

Sed'litz Powder. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a compound of rochelle salt, carbonate of soda, and tartaric acid, which, mixed with water, forms an effervescing aperient liquid in imitation of the Sedlitz, or Seidlitz water.

Sēdum, *i*, n. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia.* See *Cepæa.* Fr. syn. *vermiculaire.* Germ. syn. *Mauerpfeffer*, m.

Sēdum A'cre. *Bot.* Systematic name for the stonecrop, or wall-pepper; in large doses it acts as emetic and cathartic, and, applied to the skin, it often serves as vesicatory; also called *Illecebra, Piper murale, Sedum minus,* and *Vermicularis.* Fr. syn. *joubarbe*, f.; *vermiculaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Mauerpfeffer*, m.

Sēdum Mājus. *Bot.* A name for the *Sempervivum tectorum,* or houseleek.

Sēdum Mī'nus. *Bot.* A name for the *Sedum Acre.*

Sēdum Tēlē'phium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the *Orpine,* formerly reputed as antiphlogistic; also named *Anacampseros, Faba crassa,* and *Fabaria.*

Seed. (Sax. *Sæd.*) See *Semen.*

Seed-bud. *Bot., Physiol.* Common name for the *Germen.*

Seed-coat. *Bot.* Common name for the *Arillus.*

Seed-down. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pappus.*

Seed-lobe. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cotyledon.*

Seed-vessel. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pericarpium,* or pericarp.

Seeds, Cold. *Pharm.* Old term for certain seeds, from their supposed refrigerating properties, as those of cucumber, gourd, melon, and water-melon, which were called the *four cold seeds;* while the seeds of endive, lettuce, purslane, and succory, were termed the *four lesser cold seeds.*

Seeds, Hot. *Pharm.* Old term for the seeds of anise, caraway, cummin, and fennel, which were called the *four greater hot seeds;* the seeds of bishop's-weed, stone-parsley, smallage, and wild carrot were termed the *four lesser hot seeds.*

Seeing. (Sax. *Seon,* to see.) *Med., Physiol.* The sense by which we are enabled to distinguish the objects around us by their colour, figure, size, distance, etc.; sight; vision. *Vīsus, ūs*, m. Fr. syn. *vision*, f. Germ. syn. *Sehen*, n.

Sefer'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Sex,* six; *ferrĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to a salt in which the oxygen of the ferric oxide is multiplied by six of that of the acid, as the *Sulphas seferrica:* sefer'ric. Fr. anal. *séferrique,* adj.

Segax. *M. Med.* Old term for the *Sanguis draconis.* Ruland and Johnson.

Sĕgĕtālis, *is, e.* (*Sĕges,* standing corn.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied to plants that grow in fields of grain, as the *Medicago segetalis;* to animals that live in cultivated and sown fields, as the *Anser segetum:* se'getal. Fr. anal. *ségétal,* adj.

Segilli. *Chem.* Old term for *Vitriolum.* Ruland and Johnson.

Segmentārius, *a, um.* (*Segmentum.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to a *thorax* when formed of many segments, as that of certain *Crustaceæ Lophyropoda.* Fr. anal. *segmentaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *schnittig,* adj.

Segmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Sĕco,* to cut.) A shred or slice; a part cut out of something; a segment; applied to the parts of divided leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *segment,* m. Germ. syn. *ein Theil eines Zirkels.*

Segmĭnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Segmen,* a little piece cut out of anything; *forma,* likeness.) *Crystall.* Applied to an octahedron when two parallel faces are very broad and the six others are very narrow: segmi'niform. Fr. anal. *segminiforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *abschnittförmig,* adj.

Segnĭ'tia, *æ*, f. } (*Segnis,* sluggish.) *Med.*
Segnĭ'ties, *iei*, f. } Term for slowness or sluggishness, as of the belly or bowels. Fr. anal. *signitie*, f. Germ. syn. *Trägheit*, f.

Segrĕgātus, *a, um.* (*Segrĕgo,* to separate from the flock.) *Zoöl.* Separated; insulated: se'gregate; applied to a Family (*Segregata,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Acephala Nuda,* comprising *genera* that are without any mutual, organic connection, though frequently associating together. Fr. syn. *séparé,* adj. Germ. syn. *abgesondert,* adj.

Seidlitz Powder. See *Sedlitz Powder.*

Seisis, *is,* or *eos,* f. } (Σεῖσις; σεισμὸς.) *Med.,*
Seismus, *i*, m. } *Pathol.* Terms for a quivering or shaking; a concussion. Fr. anal. *seisis*, f. Germ. syn. *Erschütterung*, f.

Selaa. *Surg.* Old term for abscess with a follicle, or encysted abscess.

Sēlā'chius, *a, um.* } (*Sēlăche,* a species of shark.)
Sēlā'cius, *a, um.* } *Ichthyol.* Belonging to or resembling the genus *Selache;* applied to a Family (*Selachii,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Chondropterygii Branchiis Fixis.* Fr. anal. *sélacien,* adj.

Sēlāgĭ'neus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Selagineæ,* nom. pl. f.) proposed by Jussieu and established by Choisy, having the *Selago* for their type. Fr. anal. *sélaginé,* adj.

Sēlāgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Se,* a separative preposition; *lĕgo,* to choose; because selected by the Druids for certain rites) *Bot.* The specific name of the upright club-moss. See *Lycopodium Selago.*

Selatus. *Chem.* Old name for *Argentum vivum,* or quicksilver. Ruland and Johnson.

Seldonium Al'kăli. *Chem.* Old term used by Paracelsus, the special meaning of which is not distinct: it is supposed by Castellus to mean that which is easily soluble in a liquid, and yields a tincture.

Sēlēne, *es*, f. (Σελήνη, the moon; from their resemblance.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease of the nails, in which little white spots appear in their substance. Fr. anal. *sélène*, f. Germ. syn. *auch ein weisser Nagelfleck.*

Selenhy'drate. *Chem.* Term by Berzelius for the combinations of hydric selenide with the metallic seleniurets which contain

the radicals of alkalis and alkaline earths. *Sĕlēnhy'dras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sélénhydrate*, n.

Sĕlēnī'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Σελήνη, the moon.)
Sĕlēnias'mus, *i*, m. } *Med., Pathol.* Terms for lunacy; moon-disease. Fr. anal. *sélé-niase*, f. Germ. syn. *Mondsucht*, f.

Sele'niate. (*Sĕlēnĭcum* acĭdum, Selenic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of selenic acid with a salifiable base. *Sĕlēnias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *seléniate*, Germ. syn. *selensauer Salz.*

Sĕlēni'băsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Chem.* Synonymous with *seleniuretum.* Applied to combinations of *selenium*, which unite with the selenides by playing the part of a base: a sele'nibase. Fr. anal. *sélénibase*, f.

Sele'nic. (*Sĕlēnium*, an elementary body; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *selenium;* applied to an acid obtained by heating *selenium* to dryness and subjecting to nitric acid, when it forms a volatile and crystallisable compound called selenic acid. *Sĕlēnĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sélénique*, adj.

Sĕlēnĭcyănūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for a compound or haloid salt in which cyanogen and *selenium* play together the part of an electro-negative principle: a sele'nicya'nuret. Fr. anal. *sélénicyanure*, m.

Sĕlēnĭdes, m. pl. *Mineral.* Name by Beudant for a Family in which he ranges those that exhale an odour of decayed horse-radish by combustion. Fr. anal. *sélénides*, m.

Sĕlēnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sĕlēnium; fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Applied to a substance containing *selenium:* seleni'ferous. Fr. anal. *séléniſère*, adj. Germ. syn. *selentragend*, part. adj.

Sĕlēniōsus, *a, um.* (*Sĕlēnium;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Applied to selenious acid as the second degree of oxidation of *selenium*, originally named *selenic acid*, and to *selenious sulphide*, a compound of *sulphur* and *selenium* which is proportional to that acid in its composition: sele'nious. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sélénieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *selenichtsauer*, adj.

Sĕlēnis, *ĭdis*, f. *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the combinations of *selenium* with bodies less electro-negative than it, in which the atomic relations are the same as in the acids: a sele'nide. Fr. anal. *sélénide*, m.

Sĕlēnis, *ītis*, f. *Chem.* Term for a genus of salts produced by a combination of selenious acid with a salifiable base; a sele'nite. Fr. anal. *sélénite*, f. Germ. syn. *selenichtsauer Salz.*

Sĕlēnītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. *Mineral.* Name for a species of *Lapis specularis* with which windows were made. See *Aphroselenus, Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *sélénite*, f. Germ. anal. *Selenit*, m.

Sĕlēnītĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to waters which hold in solution the selenite or sulphate of lime: seleni'tic. Fr. anal. *séléni-tique*, adj.

Sĕlēnium, *ii*, n. (Σελήνη, the moon.) *Chem.* Name given by Berzelius to an elementary body discovered by him and Gahn in 1817, extracted from the pyrites of fahlun, which he places between sulphur and tellurium, though more allied by its properties to the former than the latter. Fr. anal. *sélénium*, m.

Sĕlēniūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term by Berzelius for a combination of *selenium* with a body less electro-negative than it, in which the atomic relations are the same as in the base. Others intend by it every combination of *selenium* with a simple body: a sele'niuret. Fr. anal. *séléniure*, m.

Sĕlēnoblētus, *a, um.* (Σελήνη, the moon; βλητὸς, stricken.) *Med., Pathol.* Having disease from exposure to the moon's influence. Fr. anal. *sélénoblété*, adj.

Sĕlēnognos'tĭca, *æ*, f. (Σελήνη, the moon; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Astron.* Term by Gruithuisen to express all that we know as to the physical constitution of the moon: sele'nognos'tics. Fr. anal. *sélénognostique*, f.

Sĕlēnogrăʹphia, *æ*, f. (Σελήνη, the moon; γράφω, to write.) *Astron.* Term for a description of the moon: seleno'graphy. Fr. anal. *sélénographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mondschreibung*, f.

Sĕlēnoplēgē, *es*, f. } (Σελήνη, the moon;
Sĕlēnople'xia, *æ*, f. } πληγὴ, a stroke.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *apoplexia* from exposure to the moon's influence: sele'noplexy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sélénoplexie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mondsucht*, m.

Sĕlēnŏtŏpogrăʹphia, *æ*, f. (Σελήνη, the moon; τόπος, a place; γράφω, to write.) *Astron.* Term for a description of the surface of the moon: sele'notopo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sélénotopographie*, f.

Self-esteem. *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty (its organ at the vertex or top of the head, a little above the superior-posterior angle of the parietal bones) producing the sentiment of self-esteem, or self-love in general. Fr. syn. *l'amour-propre.* Germ. syn. *Selbstdunkel*, m.

Self-heal. *Bot.* A common name for the *Prunella vulgaris.*

Sēlibra, *æ*, f. (Cont. *Sēmi*, half of; *libra*, a pound.) *Pharm.* Half a pound. See *Sembella.*

Sēlīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Selineæ*, nom. pl. f.) admitted by Sprengel in the *Umbelliferæ*, having the *Selinum* for their type: seli'neous. Fr. anal. *sélinė*, adj.

Sēlīnĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Peschier to an acid which he has extracted from the roots of the *Selinum palustre:* seli'nic. Fr. anal. *sélinique*, adj.

Selīnītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Σέλινον, parsley.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name for wine impregnated with parsley. Dioscorides. See *Note Aërolites.*

Sēlīnum, *i*, n. (Σέλινον.) *Bot.* The Greek name for a species of parsley; also the foundation of many compound names of umbelliferous plants among the Greeks, as ὀρεοσέλινον, πετροσέλινον, etc. The name of a genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.* See *Apium.* Fr. syn. *persil*, m. Germ. syn. *Petersilie*, f.

Sel'la, *æ*, f. (As if *Sedella*, from *sĕdeo*, to sit.) A saddle. Fr. anal. *selle*, f. Germ. syn. *Sattel*, m.

Sel'la Tur'cĭca. (A Turkish saddle, from its

fancied resemblance.) *Anat.* A term for the small depression within the four clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, on which the pituitary gland rests. See *Ephippium*. Fr. anal. *selle*, f. Germ. syn. *Sattel*, m.

Sellātus, *a, um.* (*Sella*, a saddle.) *Entomol.* Applied to an insect marked with a large black band across the body, as the *Notoxus sellatus;* pertaining to a saddle: sel'late. The same as *Ephippius*. Fr. anal. *sellaire*, adj.

Sēma, *ătis*, n. (Σῆμα.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Semeion*.

Sēmāsia, *æ*, f. (Σημαίνω, to signify.) *Med.* Old term for the accession or invasion of a disease; used by Aretæus, Foësius, Rhodius, etc.

Sembel'la, *æ*, f. (As if *Sēmi libella*, half a pound.) *Pharm.* Old term the same as *Selibra*.

Semblides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe of the *Neuroptera Planipennes*, having the *Semblis* for their type. Should be *Semblidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *semblides*, m. pl.

Sēmēcar'pus, *i*, m. (Σημειόω, to mark; καρπὸς, fruit; because the nut is used in the East Indies to mark table-linen, etc.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Trigynia*. Fr. anal. *sémécarpe*, m.

Sēmēcar'pus Anăcar'dium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the marking nut-tree; formerly supposed to afford the Malacca bean, which is now known to come from the *Anacardium Indicum*.

Sēmeiogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (Σημεῖον, a sign; γράφω, to write.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a description of the signs of disease: semeio'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sémeiographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der (Krankheits-) Zeichen*.

Sēmeiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Σημεῖον, a sign; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the signs, or symptoms of disease; symptomato'logy; symbology: semeio'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sémeiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zeichenlehre*, f.

Sēmei'on.
Sēmei'um, *ii*, n. } (Σῆμα, a sign.) *Med.* Old term for a sign or symptom of disease. Fr. syn. *symptôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Krankheitszufall*, m.; *Symptom*, n.

Sēmeiōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σημειόω, to mark or denote.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a marking or observing of the signs or symptoms of a disease; an observation of these; it is regarded as synonymous with *Semeiotice*. Fr. anal. *semeiose*, f.

Semeio'tic. (*Sēmeiōtĭce*, semeiotics.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the signs, or symptoms of diseases. *Sēmeiōtĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *séméiotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Zeichen gehörig*.

Sēmeiōtica, *æ*, f. }
Sēmeiōtĭce, *es*, f. } (Σημειόω, to sign.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for that branch of medicine which treats of the signs or symptoms of diseases: semeio'tics. It is divided into *Diagnosis*, and *Prognosis*, which see; also termed *Semeiosis*. Fr. anal. *séméiotique*, f. Germ. anal. *Semeiotik*, f.

Sēmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Sĕro, sēvi*, to sow.) *Bot.* The seed, or nucleus formed in the germen of plants. *Physiol.* The seed, or seminal liquor secreted in the testicles, proceeding through the *Epididymis* and *Vas deferens* into the *Vesiculæ seminales*, from which, *sub coitu*, it is emitted into the *vagina* and *uterus*, and, by means not certainly known, impregnates an *ovulum* in the ovary. See *Genitura, Gone*. Fr. syn. *semence*, f. Germ. anal. *Samen*, m.

Sēmen Adjowaen. *Bot.* Name of a seed imported from the East, having carminative, stimulating, and exciting virtues, used there in dyspepsia, heartburn, and flatulency; it is afforded by the *Ammi capticum*.

Sēmen Agave. *Bot.* Name of an East Indian seed which is given in atonic gout.

Sēmen Badian. *Bot.* Name for the seed of the *Illicium anisatum*, or yellow flowered aniseed-tree.

Sēmen contra Ver'mes. *Med., Pharm.* Name for a substance kept in the shops on the Continent, as a vermifuge. It consists of unexpanded flowers of each species of *Artemisia*, mixed, perhaps, occasionally with seeds. Fr. syn. *semencontra*, m. Germ. syn. *Wurm-samen*, m.

Semen, Deficiency of. See *Aspermasia*.

Sēmen Erūcæ. *Bot.* The seed of the *Brassica eruca*, or Roman rocket.

Sēmen Petrŏsēlīni Măcĕdŏ'nĭci. *Bot.* Name of the seed of the *Bubon Macedonicum*.

Sēmen Sanc'tum. *Bot.* Name for the seed of the *Artemisia santonica*.

Semen, Slow Emission of. See *Bradyspermatismus*.

Sēmen Vĕ'nĕris. *Chem.* Old term for scales of brass. Ruland and Johnson.

Sēmi- Indecl. (Ἥμισυς, the half.) Half; used as a prefix in many compound terms, as *Semi-adhærens*, etc. Fr. anal. *semi-*. Germ. syn. *halb*.

NOTE.—To avoid repetition, compound terms formed of this prefix and adjectives inserted in their proper places elsewhere in this work, are not entered, but their derivation and meaning will be ascertained by reference to those adjectives themselves, modified by this prefix. Such compounds only as are not thus traceable, or have some peculiar association will be given at this place.

Sēmiă'nĭmis, *is, e.* }
Sēmiă'nĭmus, *a, um.* } (*Sēmi-; anĭmus*, the spirit.) *Med.* Half-alive or half-dead; low-spirited: semia'nimate. Fr. anal. *semianimé*, adj. Germ. syn. *halblebendig*, adj.; *halbtodt*, adj.

Sēmĭcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. The same as *Hemicephalus*.

Semicir'cular Canals. *Anat.* Term for three canals, their form indicated by their name, situated in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and opening into the *vestibulum*. Fr. syn. *canaux demicirculaires*.

Sēmĭcŏstŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Sēmi-; costa*, a rib.) *Zoöl.* The upper part of the turn of the spire of the *Trochus semicostulatus* is marked with small serrated and oblique ribs. Fr. anal. *semicostulé*, adj.

Sēmĭcŭ'pium, *ii*, n. (*Sēmi*, half; *cŭbo*, to lie down.) *Med.* Term for a half bath, or one which receives the lower half of the body or the hips only; a hip-bath. See *Encathisma, Excathisma, Insessum*. Fr. syn. *bain de siège*. Germ. syn. *Halbbad*, n.

Sēmĭdĕcussātus, *a, um.* (*Sēmi-; dĕcusso*, to cut crosswise.) *Zoöl.* The *Melania semidecussata* has transverse *striæ* crossed upon the upper turns, and on the superior half only of the other turns. Fr. syn. *semicroisé*, adj.

Sēmi-Hŏmo. *Bot.* Half-man; a name for the *Atropa mandragora.*

Sēmĭla'bris, *is, e.* (*Sēmi-; labrum*, a lip.) *Conchol.* Applied to a univalve shell, the lip of which presents a narrow half-reflected border, as the *Cyclostoma semilabris.* Fr. anal. *semilabre*, adj.

Semilu'nar. (*Sēmi*, half; *lūna*, the moon.) Resembling a half-moon; half-moon-shaped. *Sēmĭlūnāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *semilunaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *halbmondförmig*, adj.

Semilu'nar Gan'glia. *Anat.* A term for the *ganglia* formed on the sympathetic nerve as it enters the abdomen, from which nerves are distributed to the viscera; the abdominal *ganglia.* Fr. anal. *ganglions semilunaires.* Germ. syn. *halbmondförmigen Knoten.*

Semilu'nar Valves. *Anat.* The three valves at the commencement of the *aorta*, and, also, the same number at the beginning of the pulmonary artery; so named from their shape. Fr. anal. *valvules semilunaires.*

Sēmĭmas'cŭlus, *i*, m. (*Sēmi-; mascŭlus*, a male.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Hemiandros.* Fr. anal. *semimasculé*, m. Germ. syn. *Halbmann*, m.

Sēmĭmembrānōsus, *a, um.* (*Sēmi*, half; *membrāna*, a membrane.) *Anat.* Half-membranous; applied to a muscle of the thigh. Fr. anal. *sémimembraneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *halbhautig*, adj.

Sēmĭmĕtal'la, *æ*, f. (*Sēmi*, half; *mĕtallum*, a metal.) *Chem., Mineral.* Old term for a half metal or mineral; such are the marcasites, antimony, bismuth, etc.

Se'minal Air. *Physiol.* See *Seminalis* and *Aura Seminalis.*

Sēmĭnālis, *is, e.* (*Sēmen*, a seed.) *Bot., Physiol.* Of or belonging to seed: se'minal. Fr. anal. *seminal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Samen gehörig.*

Sēmĭnātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Sēmen*, the semen.) *Bot.* The natural dispersion of the seeds of vegetables. *Med., Physiol.* Old term for the immission of the semen *in uterum:* semina'tion. Fr. anal. *semination*, f. Germ. syn. *Aussaat*, f.; *Einsaat*, f.

Sēmi-Nervōsus. *Anat.* Epithet applied the same as *Semi-tendinosus.*

Sēmĭnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sēmen*, seed; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing seeds, as the *dissepimenta* of the *Ruellia*, the valves of the *Gentiana:* semini'ferous. Fr. anal. *seminifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *samentragend*, part. adj.

Sēmĭnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Sēmen*, seed; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied by Bory to the reproductive bodies of the *Confervæ, Fungi, Polypi*, and other vegetables or animals which have not generating organs, properly so called: semi'niform. Fr. anal. *séminiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *samenformig*, adj.

Sēmĭ'nium, *ii*, n. (*Sēmen*, seed.) A seed-store or seed-magazine. *Med., Pathol.* Applied (nom. pl.) to the seeds or predisposing causes of disease. Fr. anal. *séminium*, m. Germ. syn. *Samenmagazin*, n.

Sēmĭnŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. The same as *Hemicephalus.*

Sēmĭ'nula, *æ*, f. (*Sēmen*, seed.) *Bot.* Often applied to the reproductive corpuscles of cryptogamous plants, because, says Lapilaie, they are produced with most of the conditions proper to the formation of a seed, and ought to be considered as true, very small seeds: a se'minule. Fr. anal. *séminule*, f. Germ. syn. *der klein Samen.*

Sēmĭnŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sēmĭnŭla; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing seminules; applied to the cavity within the interior of the ovary of vegetables, because it contains the rudiments of the seeds: seminuli'ferous. Fr. anal. *séminulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *der klein Samen tragend.*

Semiographia.
Semiologia.
Semiotica.
} See *Semeio-.*

Sēmĭpes'tis, *is*, f. (*Sēmi*, half; *pestis*, a pestilence.) *Med., Pathol.* Old name for petechial fever, according to Jonston. Fr. anal. *sémipeste*, f. Germ. syn. *Halbpestilenz*, f.

Sēmĭsīdĕrātus, *a, um.* (*Sēmi*, half; *sīdĕrātus*, blasted.) *Med., Pathol.* Half-blasted or half-stricken; applied formerly as an epithet of *Hemiplegia.*

Sēmispĕ'cŭlum, *i*, n. (*Sēmi*, half; *spĕcio*, to behold.) *Med., Surg.* Old name of an instrument for dilating the wound in the neck of the bladder, described by Hildanus in reference to lithotomy; Quincy says it was for dilating the neck of the womb.

Sēmis'sis, *is*, f. (ᵘΗμισυς, the half.) *Med., Pharm.* The half of anything; used in prescriptions to express the quantity of any ingredient, as *granum cum semisse*, a grain and a half; or it is denoted by the letter *s* or *ss.*

Sēmitendĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Sēmi*, half; *tendĭnōsus*, tendinous.) *Anat.* Half-tendinous; applied to a muscle, otherwise called *Semi-nervosus*, the word *nervus* having been anciently applied to tendons as well as nerves. Fr. anal. *semitendineux*, adj.

Semites'sular. (*Sēmi*, half; *tessŭla*, dim. *tessĕra*, a square figure.) *Mineral.* Term applied to a combination of the tessular system, into which the forms enter with only half the number of their faces. *Sēmĭtessŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *semitessulaire*, adj.

Semotim. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Achores* or *Tinea*, according to Valescus de Tarant. *Phil. Ph.* i. 2.

Semper'vĭrens, *tis*, part. (*Semper*, always; *vĭreo*, to be green.) *Bot.* Permanent through one, two, or more winters: evergreen. Fr. syn. *toujours verd.* Germ. syn. *immergrünend*, part. adj.

Sempervīveus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by some to a Family (*Sempervivеæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Crassulaceæ*, containing the *Sempervivum:* sempervi'veous. Fr. anal. *sempervivé*, adj.

Sempervīvum, *i*, n. (*Semper*, always; *vīvo*,

to live; because it is always green.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dodecandria;* Ord. *Polygamia.* Juss. *Filicoideæ.* Fr. syn. *joubarbe,* f. Germ. syn. *Hauswurz,* f.

Sempervīvum A'cre. *Bot.* A name for the *Sedum Acre.*

Sempervīvum Tectōrum. *Bot.* The systematic name of the houseleek, or sengreen, the leaves of which are applied, popularly, to bruises and old ulcers; also called *Sedum majus, Æithalis, Æonion, Aizoon, Aizoum,* and *Barba Jovis.* Fr. syn. *joubarbe des toites.* Germ. syn. *Hauswurz,* f.

Sena. *M. Med.* See *Senna.*

Sĕnēcio, *ōnis,* m. (*Sĕnex,* old; because it has a greyish down upon it like the hoariness of age.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia superflua.*

Sĕnēcio Jăcōbæ'a. *Bot.* Systematic name of the ragwort, or St. James's-wort, a decoction of the leaves of which is said to have been of essential service in the cure of camp dysentery; and was formerly applied to wounds and bruises, while a poultice made of them when fresh removed *sciatica,* or hip-gout, and pains of the joints, in two or three applications.

Sĕnēcio Madraspatanus. *Bot.* A name for the *S. pseudo-China.*

Sĕnēcio Pseu'do-Chi'na. *Bot.* Name of a tree growing in Malabar, the root of which much resembles the China root in appearance and qualities; false or bastard China tree; also called *S. Madraspatanus* and *China supposita.*

Sĕnēcio Vulgāris. *Bot.* Name of the groundsel, applied bruised to inflammations and ulcers as antiscorbutic and refrigerant; also called *Erigeron.* Fr. syn. *sénéçon,* m. Germ. syn. *Johanneswurz,* f.

Sĕnēciōneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a tribe (*Senecioneæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Synantherea;* by Lessing to a Section of the *Senecionideæ,* having the *Senecio* for their type. Fr. anal. *sénécione,* adj.

Sĕnēciōni'deus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a tribe (*Senecionideæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Synantherea,* having the *Senecio* for their type. Fr. anal. *sénécionidé,* adj.

Sĕnec'tus, *ūtis,* f. (*Sĕnex,* old.) *Physiol.* Term for old age; being the period from fifty to sixty, according to the ancients. Fr. syn. *vieillesse,* f. Germ. syn. *Alter,* n.

Sĕ'nĕga, *æ,* f. (*Senegal;* the natives of which place use it against the bite of the rattlesnake.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. and U.S.A.) for the root of the *Polygala Senega.*

Se'negal Gum. *Bot.* A name for the gum produced by the *Acacia vera. Gummi Senega,* or *Senegalense.*

Senegin'. *Chem.* Name given to an alkaline principle obtained from the root of the *Polygala senega. Sĕnĕgīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *sénégine,* f.

Seneka. The same as *Senega.*

Sen'green. *Bot.* A common name for the *Sempervivum tectorum,* or houseleek. Fr. syn. *joubarbe des toites.* Germ. syn. *Hauswurz,* f.

Sĕnīlis, *is, e.* (*Sĕnex,* an old man.) *Med. Pathol.* Of or belonging to age, as *Ætas senilis, Arcus senilis, Amenta senile:* se'nile. Fr. syn. *vieille,* adj. Germ. syn. *greisenalt,* adj.; *sehr alt.*

Sen'na, *æ,* f. (Arab. *Senna,* acute; from its sharp-pointed leaves.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia, C. obovata,* and *C. elongata.* See *Cassia.* Fr. anal. *séné,* m. Germ. anal. *Senna,* f.

Sen'na Alexandrīna. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) for the leaves of various species of *Cassia,* probably *C. lanceolata, C. acutifolia, C. obovata, C. officinalis,* etc. A name for the *Cassia fistula,* or purging cassia. Alexandrine senna.

Sen'na In'dĭca. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) for the leaves of the *Cassia elongata* (E.), or *C. officinalis* (L.). East Indian senna.

Sen'na Ităl'īca. *Bot.* A name for the *Cassia senna.*

Sen'na Leaves. *Bot., Pharm.* See *Orientalia Folia.*

Sen'na Pau'pĕrum. *Bot.* A name for bastard senna, or milkvetch, the *Colutea arborescens* of Linnæus, the leaves of which act as cathartic and emetic.

Sen'na Scor'pium. *Bot.* Scorpion senna; a name for the *Coronilla emerus.*

Sēnŏbisūnītārius, *a, um.* (*Sēni,* six; *bisūnītārius.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety resulting from a decrease by six rows and from two by one. Fr. anal. *sénobisunitaire,* adj.

Sēnŏcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Sēni,* six; *ocŭlus,* an eye.) Having six eyes: seno'culate. Fr. anal. *sénoculé,* adj. Germ. syn. *sechsaugig,* adj.

Sēnŏquăternārius, *a, um.* (*Sēni,* six; *quăternārius.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety resulting from two decreases, the one of which takes place by four, the other by six rows. Fr. anal. *sénoquaternaire,* adj.

Sensa'tion. (*Sentio,* to feel.) *Physiol.* The consciousness of the approach of any foreign body, from its contact with the extremities of our nerves being communicated to the *sensorium;* the impression thus produced is termed an *external* sensation; but when an impression on the *sensorium* is the effect of some change or operation within the system, as thirst, hunger, etc., it is called an *internal* sensation. *Sensātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. syn. *æsthème,* m.; anal. *sensation,* f. Germ. syn. *Empfindung,* f.

Sense. (*Sentio,* to feel, discern, or perceive.) *Physiol.* A faculty by which a living being receives the impression caused by contact with external objects, according to the organ which may be involved. Man is endowed with five senses, viz. hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting, and feeling; the mental powers of imagination, attention, judgment, memory, and the passions, have been called internal senses. *Sen'sus, ūs,* m. Fr. anal. *sens,* m. Germ. syn. *Sinn,* m.

Sensĭ'bĭlis, *is, e.* (*Sentio,* to discern or perceive.) That which is endowed with sen-

sibility, or, by extension, that which enjoys an exquisite, larger, more perfect sensibility. Also, that which seems to act upon some one of our senses. *Bot.* Applied to plants that close up their leaves when touched, as the *Mimosa sensitiva;* or have their leaves so delicate that they seem as if they cannot be touched without bruising or injuring them, as the *Onoclea sensibilis. Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Section (*Sensibilia*, nom. pl. n.) of animals that feel, but obtain from their sensations only perceptions of objects, a species of simple ideas which they cannot combine in order to obtain those of a complex character. Fr. anal. *sensible*, adj. Germ. syn. *empfindlich*, adj.; *merkbar*, adj.; *merklich*, adj.

Sensibi'lity. (*Sentio*, to discern by the senses.) *Physiol.* Term for that faculty by which the brain perceives an impression received by it; the power which living parts possess, by which they receive impressions from the different bodies placed in contact with them. *Sensĭbĭ'lĭtas, ātis*, f. See *Æsthesis.* Fr. syn. *æsthésie*, f.; *sensibilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Empfindlichkeit*, f.; *Empfindungsvermögen*, n.

Sen'sitive Plant. *Bot.* Common name for the *Mimosa sensitiva.*

Sensĭtīvus, *a, um.* (*Sentio*, to discern by the senses.) *Physiol.* Having the power of sensation: sen'sitive. Fr. anal. *sensitif*, adj. Germ. syn. *fühlend*, part. adj.; *zum Fühlen tauglich oder geschickt.*

Senso'rial. (*Sensōrium*, the seat or organ of the senses.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to the *vertebræ* in the skeleton of insects, one for each of the six organs of sense with which, according to him, they are endowed, as sight, smell, hearing, taste, *bruissement*, or a dull murmuring sound, and motion. *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the *sensorium;* having the power of feeling, perceiving, or discerning. *Sensōriālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *sensorial*, adj.

Sensōrium, *ii*, n. (*Sentio*, to discern or perceive.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for the organ which receives the impressions made on the senses; the brain. See *Æstheterium, Sensorium Commune.* Fr. anal. *sensorium*, m. Germ. anal. *Sensorium*, n.

Sensōrium Commūne. *Anat., Med., Physiol.* The common seat or centre of all the senses, where the nerves proper to their respective organs take their origin. The term has been applied by various physiologists to different parts of the brain, and of the *Medulla oblongata*, each as being the true *Sensorium commune;* and more recently it has been supposed to comprise portions only of the *Cerebrum, Cerebellum, Medulla oblongata, Crura cerebri et cerebelli*, and the whole spinal marrow; in short, the origin of the nerves. See *Æstheterium.* Fr. syn. *æsthétère*, m. Germ. syn. *Empfindungssitz*, m.; *das innere allgemeine Sinnesorgan.*

Sen'sus, *ūs*, m. (*Sentio*, to feel, discern, or perceive.) *Med., Physiol.* A sense. See *Sense.*

Sentĭcōsus, *a, um.* (*Sentis*, a briar; terminal *-ōsus.*) Like a briar or thorn; full of thorns; thorny: sen'ticose. *Bot.* Applied to an Order (*Senticosæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants in Linnæus's fragments of a Natural method, comprising such as are like the bramble, rose, thorn, etc. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *senticeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *empfindlich*, adj.

Sen'tient. (*Sentio*, to feel or perceive.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied to that which is particularly susceptible of sensation, as the sentient extremities of the nerves. *Sen'tiens, tis*, part. Fr. syn. *sentant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *empfindend*, part. adj.

Sentimen'talism. *Pathol.* The affection *Alusia elatio.* Fr. anal. *sentimentalisme*, m.

Sen'timents. *Phrenol.* A term for those faculties which do not form specific ideas, but produce merely a propensity joined with an emotion or feeling of a certain kind. The faculties commonly classed as sentiments are self-esteem, love of approbation, cautiousness, benevolence, veneration, firmness, conscientiousness, hope, wonder, ideality, wit, and imitation. Fr. anal. *sentiments*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Meinungen*, f. pl.

Sen'tis, *is*, m. (Uncertain.) *Bot.* A briar or bramble. Fr. syn. *ronce*, f. Germ. syn. *Brombeerstrauch*, m.

Sen'tis Cănīnus. *Bot.* A name for the *Rosa canina*, or dog-rose.

Sēpălum, n. (*Sēpar*, divided.) *Bot.* Name given to the separate parts or divisions of which the calyx consists: a se'pal. See *Phyllum.* Fr. anal. *sépale*, m. Germ. syn. *Kelchblatt*, n.

Sēpă'lŭlum, *i*, n. (*Sēpălum*, a sepal.) *Bot.* Name by F. Campdera for the *heces* of the *calyculus*, or of the external floral envelope of the *Rumex:* a sepa'lule. Fr. anal. *sépalule*, m. Germ. syn. *Kelchblattchen*, n.

Se'parate. (*Sēpăro*, to divide.) *Bot.* When stamens and pistils are found on the same plant (of the *Monœcia*), but in different flowers, they are said to be separate. *Sēpărātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *séparé*, adj.

Sēpărātōrium, *ii*, n. (*Sēpăro*, to divide or separate.) *Chem.* Name of a vessel used for separating liquors from the materials with which they have been mixed, or the essential from the less important parts; a se'paratory. *Surg.* Name of an instrument for separating the *pericranium* from the skull in *post mortem* examination or dissection. Fr. anal. *séparatoire*, m.

Sēpēdōn, *ōnis*, f. (Σήπω, to be putrid.) *Chem., Med.* Term for rottenness or putridity.

Sēpēdōnŏgĕ'nēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Sēpēdon;* γένεσις, production.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the commencement of putridity, or signs of putrid disease. Fr. anal. *sépédonogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erzeugung* (*Entstehung*) *der Fäulniss.*

Sēpĕ'tōnōdēs, adj. (*Sēpēdon;* terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Chem., Med.* Having or full of putridity: sepe'tonous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sépétoneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *faulicht*, adj.

Sephiros. (Arab.) *Surg.* Old term the same as *Scleroma* or *Sclerosis;* a hard and dry apostem, or false *scirrhus.*

Sēpia, *æ,* f. (*Σήπω,* to putrify; because of the dark colour of the blood.) *Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Name of a genus of *Mollusca Cephalopoda.* The cuttle-fish. Fr. syn. *sèche,* f. Germ. anal. *Sepia,* m.; syn. *Kuttelfisch,* m.; *Tintenfisch,* m.

Sēpia Offĭcĭnālis. *Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Systematic name of the cuttle-fish; the bone or internal shell of which, consisting of membranous layers hardened by carbonate of lime, is called *Os sepiæ;* also called *Præcipitans magnum.* Fr. syn. *sèche officinale.* Germ. syn. *Apothekersepie,* f.

Sēpiāceus, *a, um. Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Sepiaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of univalve shells, having the *Sepia* for their type: sepia'ceous. Fr. anal. *sépiacé,* adj.

Sēpiæ, Os. *Ichthyol., Pharm., Zoöl.* The bone, or rather internal shell of the *Sepia officinalis,* or cuttle-fish, formerly used in medicine, but now only employed as a dentrifice; also called *Sepium.* Fr. syn. *os de sèche.* Germ. syn. *Tintenfischknochen,* m.; *das weisse Fischbein.*

Sēpiæ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Sēpia; φέρω,* to bear.) *Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Sepiæphora,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Anthobrachiophora,* having the *Sepia* for their type. Fr. anal. *sépiæphore,* adj.

Sēpiārius, *a, um.* (*Sēpes,* a hedge.) *Anat.* A row, or series; applied to the teeth. *Bot.* Of or belonging to a hedge or fence: se'piary; applied to an Order (*Sepiariæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants in Linnæus's Fragments of a Natural Method, embracing woody plants which form a hedge-like appearance, the flowers being mostly a *thymus* or pannicle. Fr. anal. *sépiare,* adj.

Sēpi'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Sēpes,* a hedge; *cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Bot.* Living in hedges; applied to the *Limboria sepicola* which grows on the palings forming enclosures in the country: sepi'colous. Fr. anal. *sépicole,* adj. Germ. syn. *zaunbewohnend,* part. adj.

Sēpiīdeus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Leach to a Family (*Sepiideæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Mollusca,* having the *Sepia* for their type. Fr. anal. *sépiidé,* adj.

Sēpioīdēs, adj. (*Sēpia;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Resembling the *Sepia,* or cuttle-fish: se'pioid. Fr. anal. *sépioïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *kuttelfischähnlich,* adj.

Sepioideus. See *Sepiodes.*

Sepiolideus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Leach to a Family (*Sepiolidea,* nom. pl. n.) of the the *Mollusca Cephalopoda,* having the *Sepiola* for their type. Fr. anal. *sépiolide,* adj.

Sēpiostārium, *ii,* n. (*Σηπία,* the cuttle-fish; *ὀστέον,* a bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Term by Blainville for the *Sepium,* or *Os sepiæ.*

Sēpium, *ii,* n. *Zoöl.* A name for the *Os sepiæ,* or internal shell of the *Sepia officinalis,* or cuttle-fish.

Seplāsiārius, *ii,* m. (*Seplāsia,* a marketplace or a shop where sweet ointments are sold.) *Pharm.* Old term for a seller of sweet powders, ointments, etc., ranked amongst the *medicastri.* Fr. anal. *séplasiaire,* m.

Seplum'bĭcus, *a, um.* (*Sex,* six; *plumbĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts where the oxygen of the plumbic oxide is multiplied by six of that of the acid, as the *Nitras seplumbica:* seplum'bic. Fr. anal. *séplombique,* adj.

Sepsichymia. See *Chymosepsis.*

Sep'sis, *is,* or *æ,* f. (*Σήπω,* to putrify.) *Chem.* Term for *Putrefaction.*

Septem'angŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Septem,* seven; *angŭlus,* an angle.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf the border of which presents seven prominent angles, as the *Hibiscus abelmoschus.* Fr. anal. *septemangulé,* adj. Germ. syn. *siebeneckigt,* adj.

Septem'dĕcĭduodĕ'cĭmālis, *is, e.* (*Septemdĕcem,* seventeen; *duŏdĕcĭmālis.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety of topaz with only one summit to seventeen faces, with a dodecahedral prism. Fr. anal. *septemdéciduodécimale,* adj.

Septem'dĕcioctŏnālis, *is, e.* (*Septemdĕcem,* seventeen; *octŏnālis.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety of topaz with only one summit to seventeen faces, with an octagonal prism. Fr. anal. *septemdécioctonal,* adj.

Septemdentātus, *a, um.* (*Septem,* seven; *dentātus.*) *Zoöl.* Having seven teeth. Fr. anal. *septemdenté,* adj. Germ. syn. *siebenzähnung,* adj.

Septemdĭ'gĭtātus, *a, um.* (*Septem,* seven; *dĭgĭtatus.*) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf the common petiole of which terminates by seven folioles. Fr. anal. *septemdigité,* adj. Germ. syn. *siebenfingert,* adj.

Septemduŏdĕ'cĭmālis, *is, e.* (*Septem,* seven; *duŏdĕcĭmālis.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety of topaz having but one summit to seven faces, with a dodecahedral prism. Fr. anal. *septemduodécimal,* adj.

Septemfŏ'liōlātus, *a, um.* (*Septem; fŏlĭōlātus.*) *Bot.* The same as *Septemdigitatus.*

Septemlŏbātus, *a, um.* (*Septem,* seven; *lŏbātus.*) *Bot.* Having seven lobes, as the leaves of the *Acer septemlobatum.* Fr. anal. *septemlobé,* adj. Germ. syn. *siebenlappig,* adj.

Septemmăcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Septem;* seven; *măcŭlātus.*) *Entomol.* Marked with seven spots, as the *Coccinella septemmaculata.* Fr. anal. *septemmaculé,* adj. Germ. syn. *siebenfleckicht,* adj.

Septemner'vis, *is, e.* (*Septem,* seven; *nervus,* a nerve.) *Bot.* Having seven nerves; applied to leaves, as of the *Hedera septemnervia.* Fr. anal. *septemnervé,* adj. Germ. syn. *siebennervig,* adj.

Septempunc'tātus, *a, um.* (*Septem,* seven; *punctātus.*) *Entomol.* Having seven coloured points, as the *Coccinella septempunctata.* Fr. anal. *septemponctué,* adj. Germ. syn. *siebenspitzig,* adj.

Septĕnātus, *a, um.* (*Septem,* seven.) *Bot.* Applied to a pedatisected leaf with seven lobes, as of the *Passiflora septenata,* or to a palmated leaf with seven folioles, as of the *Bombax septenatum.* Fr. anal. *septené,* adj. Germ. syn. *siebenfaltig,* adj.

Septen'trio, *ōnis*, m. (*Septem*, seven; *triōnes*, oxen in the plough.) *Astron.* Name for the constellation *Ursa major;* also the north. Fr. anal. *septentrion*, m.; syn. *nord*, m. Germ. syn. *Norden*, m.

Septentriōnālis, *is, e.* } (*Septentrio*, the
Septentriōnārius, *a, um.* } north.) *Bot., Zoöl.* That which grows in or inhabits the north; northern: septentrio'nal. Fr. anal. *septentrional*, adj. Germ. syn. *nordisch*, adj.

Septfoil. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Tormentilla.*

Septfoil, Upright. *Bot.* Common name for the *Tormentilla erecta.*

Sep'tic. (Σήπω, to putrify; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Pertaining to putrifaction; causing to putrify. *Sep'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *septique*, adj. Germ. syn. *faulend*, part. adj.

Septici'dal. (*Septum*, a partition; *cādo*, to decay or perish.) *Bot.* Breaking the dissepiments; applied to the dehiscence when the pericarp bursts vertically in a line with the union of the sides of the carpels, the layers forming the dissepiments being separated from each other, the valves alternate with the dissepiments, their margins turned inwards, and the cells remaining closed at the dorsal suture. *Septĭcīdus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *septicide*, adj.

Septĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Septum*, a partition; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *septa;* applied to the *tegmentum* when thrown within the *appendices* in form of incomplete *septa* which separate the kernel into many lobes, as of the *Fagus Castanea.* Fr. anal. *septifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *siebentragend*, part. adj.

Septĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Septum; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a *septum;* applied by Mirbel to the *placentarium* when enlarged into a *septum:* sep'tiform. Fr. anal. *septiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheidewandförmig*, adj.

Septĭ'frăgus, *a, um.* (*Septum*, a partition; *frango*, to break.) *Bot.* Applied by Richard to valvar dehiscence when the rupture occurs at the anterior border of the *septa*, which remain free and entire to the instant when the valves are separated, as in the *Bignonia:* septi'fragous. Fr. anal. *septifrage*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheidewandbrechend*, part. adj.

Septĭhexăgōnālis, *is, e.* (*Septem*, seven; *hexăgōnālis.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety of topaz having but one summit to seven faces, with a hexahedral prism: septihexa'gonal. Fr. anal. *septihexagonal*, adj.

Septĭlis, *is, e.* (*Septum.*) *Bot.* Applied to the *placentarium* when attached to the *septa*, as in the *Papaver septile.* Fr. anal. *septile*, adj.

Septĭmāna, *æ*, f. Term for a week. Fr. syn. *semaine*, f. Germ. syn. *Siebenzahl*, f.

Septĭmes'tris, *is, e.* (*Septem*, seven; *mensis*, a month.) Enduring seven months; applied to pregnancy or a fetus. Fr. anal. *septimestre*, adj. Germ. syn. 7 *Monat daurend;* 7 *Monat alt.*

Septioctōnālis, *is, e.* (*Septem*, seven; *octo*, eight.) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety of topaz having but one summit to seven faces with an octagonal prism: septioc'tonal. Fr. anal. *septioctonal*, adj.

Septŏchēmia, *æ*, f. (Σήπω, to putrify; *chēmia.*) *Chem.* Term for the advanced activity of putridity. Fr. anal. *septochémie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Faulniss befördernde Thätigkeit.*

Septŏdiarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Σήπω, to putrify; *diarrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for putrid *diarrhœa.* Fr. anal. *septodiarrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *die faulichte Durchfall.*

Septŏdysentĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (Σήπω, to putrify; *dysentĕria.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for putrid dysentery. Fr. anal. *septodysenterie*, f. Germ. syn. *der faulichte Ruhr.*

Septŏ'mўca, *æ*, f. (Σήπω, to putrify; μύκης, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Term for the *Fungus mucedo.*

Septŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Σήπω, to putrify; πῦρ, a a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for putrid fever. Fr. anal. *septopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Faulfieber*, n.

Septorrhe'pўra, *æ*, f. (Σήπω; ῥέπω, to sink; πῦρ.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Swediaur the same as *Septopyra.*

Sep'tŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Septŭlum*, a little *septum.*) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to *siliquæ* and *siliculæ* which have transverse prolongations proceeding from the interior of the valves between the seeds, as in the *Sisymbrium stipulatum.* Fr. anal. *septulé*, adj.

Sep'tŭlĭfer, *era, erum.* } (*Septŭlum*, a little *sep-*
Sep'tŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* } *tum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* The *Mytilus septulifer* has a part of the cavity of its *hamus* covered by the anterior of a *lamina* in form of a *septum:* septuli'ferous. Fr. anal. *septulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheidewandtragend*, part. adj.

Sep'tŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Septum.*) *Bot.* A small *septum;* applied by J. C. Richard to a *lamina* which divides the anther of the *Orchideæ* into two cavities: a sep'tule. Fr. anal. *septule*, m. Germ. syn. *Scheidewandchen*, n.

Sep'tum, *i*, n. (*Sēpio*, to hem in.) *Anat.* A partition; applied to bones, cartilage, membranes, etc. See *Interseptum.* Fr. anal. *septum*, m.; syn. *cloison*, f. Germ. syn. *Scheidewand*, f.

Sep'tum Cĕrĕbel'li. *Anat.* Name of the process of the *Dura mater* dividing the *Cerebellum* perpendicularly into symmetrical halves. Fr. syn. *faux du cervelet; septum médian du cervelet.* Germ. syn. *die Sichel des kleinen Gehirns.*

Sep'tum Cĕ'rĕbri. *Anat.* A name for the falciform process of the *Dura mater.* Fr. syn. *faux du cerveau; septum médian du cerveau.*

Sep'tum Cor'dis. *Anat.* Name for the partition between the ventricles of the heart. Fr. syn. *septum du cœur.* Germ. syn. *Herzscheidewand*, f.

Sep'tum Lūcĭdum. *Anat.* The clear or lucid partition; applied to a thin triangular portion of the brain which forms the partition between the lateral ventricles. See *Medianum.* Fr. syn. *cloison lucide.* Germ. syn. *die durchsichtige Hirnscheidewand.*

Sep'tum Nārium. *Anat.* Name for the partition between the nostrils. Fr. syn. *cloison des fosses nasales.* Germ. syn. *Nasenscheidewand*, f.

Sep'tum Pectĭnĭfor'me. *Anat.* The comb-like partition; an imperfect tendinous septum separating the *Crura penis*, composed of parallel fibres, with such intervals between them that the cavity of one *crus* communicates with and can be injected from that of the other. Fr. syn. *septum pectiniforme.*

Sep'tum Pellūcĭdum. *Anat.* The same as *Septum Lucidum.*

Sep'tum Thōrācis. *Anat.* A name given to the *Mediastinum.*

Sep'tum Transver'sum. *Anat.* A name for the *Diaphragm.*

Sĕquēla, *æ*, f. (*Sĕquor*, to follow.) A consequence or sequel.) *Med., Pathol. Sequelæ* (nom. pl.) is a term for those morbid affections which, in many instances, succeed to diseases when the latter have abated, as *œdema* of the legs after scarlet fever, etc. Fr. anal. *séquelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Erfolg*, m.

Sĕques'trum, *i*, n. (*Sĕquestro*, to separate from.) *Med., Surg.* Term for any dead portion of bone in a wound, abscess, or ulcer, being cast off by necrosis. Fr. anal. *séquestre*, m.

Sĕrangōdēs, adj. (Σήραγξ, a cavern; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or full of caverns. *Anat., Surg.* Old term the same as *Cavernous* and *Fistulous.* Fr. anal. *sérangeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hohlig*, adj.

Sĕrāpias, *ădis*, f. (*Sĕrāpis*, a certain lascivious idol; or because from the testiculated appearance of its roots it was considered aphrodisiac.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Gynandria*; Ord. *Diandria.* Also a name for *Salep*, or the dried root of the *Orchis morio.*

Sĕrāpīnum, *i*, n. *Bot.* A name for *Sagapenum.*

Sĕrāpīnus. *M. Med.* Old name for gum arabic. Ruland and Johnson.

Sĕrāpium, *ii*, n. *Pharm.* Old term the same as *Syrupus.*

Serex. Old term for *Lac acetosum.* Ruland and Johnson.

Sergētĭcum. *Pharm.* Old epithet of an ointment made from the *Iris*, or flower-de-luce.

Sĕriālis, *is, e.* (*Sĕries*, order or succession.) Applied to parts that are produced by following in a determinate order, or by forming distinct rows: se'rial. Fr. anal. *sérial*, adj.; *sérié*, adj.

Sĕribran'chius, *a, um.* (*Sĕries*, order or succession; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Seribranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda Nudibranchia*, in which the *branchiæ* are disposed in series along the back or upon the sides. Fr. anal. *nudibranche*, adj.

Sĕrĭ'ceus, *a, um.* (*Sĕrĭcum*, silk.) *Bot.* Having an appearance like silk; silky: seri'ceous; applied to the pubescence of plants. Fr. anal. *sériçé*, adj.; *soyeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *seiden*, adj.; *seidenartig*, adj.

Sĕrĭci'ăcum. *Chem., M. Med.* An old name for *Arsenicum*, or arsenic. Ruland and Johnson.

Sĕrĭcĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Sĕrĭcum*, silk; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having silken leaves, as the *Spathella sericifolia.* Fr. anal. *séricifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *seideblättrig*, adj.

Sĕrĭcŏcĕrātus, *a, um.* (*Sĕrĭcum*, silk; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Section (*Sericoceratæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodaria Calyptera*, the *antennæ* of which have the last joint of the *chetum* villous or plumous. Fr. anal. *séricocéré*, adj. Germ. syn. *seidehornig*, adj.

Sērictērium, *ii*, n. (*Sĕrĭcum*, silk; τηρέω, to preserve.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the secretory organs of silkworms. Fr. anal. *sérictère*, m.

Sĕrĭcum, *i*, n. (Σηρικὸν.) Silk. *Bot.* Applied to a kind of soft, hairy pubescence of a white, shining, silky appearance. *Chem.* An old name for *Minium*, or red lead, according to Ruland and Johnson. *M. Med., Nat. Hist.* Silk, the product of several animals, but chiefly the silkworm, or *Bombyx mori;* it was formerly used in medicine as alexipharmic and cordial. Fr. syn. *soie*, f. Germ. syn. *Seide*, f.

Sĕrĭcum Tos'tum. *Pharm.* Burnt silk, formerly used in medicine.

Seridie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a series (*Serideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Centaurieæ Calcitrapeæ*, having the *Seridia* for their type. Fr. anal. *séridié*, adj.

Seriphie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Seriphieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Inuleæ gnaphalieæ*, having the *Seriphium* for their type. Fr. anal. *seriphié*, adj.

Sĕris, *ĭdis*, f. (Σέρις.) *Bot.* A name for the *Cichorium endivia*, or endive. In the plural (*Serides*) it was formerly applied as an epithet of esculent potherbs.

Sermountain. *Bot.* Common name for the *Laserpitium siler*, or hartwort.

Se'rolin'. (*Sĕrum*, whey, or the *liquor sanguinis* deprived of its fibrin; *oleum*, oil.) *Chem.* Name given to a fatty matter discovered in the blood, and obtained by treating dry *serum* with strong, boiling alcohol, and setting the solution aside for a time, when it is deposited in the form of very minute microscopic crystals. *Sĕrōlīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *séroline*, f.

Sero'sity. (*Sĕrum*, whey.) *Physiol.* Another term for the *serum* of the blood, or whey of milk. *Sĕrōsĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sérosité*, f.

Sērōtĭnus, *a, um.* (*Sērus*, late.) Late; lateward; late in the evening. See *Membrana Serotina.* Fr. anal. *sérotin*, adj. Germ. syn. *langsam*, adj.

Se'rous. (*Sĕrum*, whey, or the serum of the blood.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to, or of the nature of *serum;* full of *serum. Sĕrōsus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *séreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *molkicht*, adj.

Ser'pens, *tis*, part. (*Serpo*, to creep.) *Zoöl.* Creeping; applied to a Family (*Serpentia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Ophidia*, comprising

the true serpents. Fr. syn. *rampans*, adj. Germ. syn. *kriechend*, part. adj.

Serpentāria, *æ*, f. (*Serpens*, a serpent or snake; from the roots of the plant first bearing this name resembling the tail of the rattlesnake.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) for the root of the *Aristolochia serpentaria;* (U.S.A.) of *A. Serpentaria*, *A. reticulata*, and other species of *Aristolochia;* (D.) the *Aristolochiæ serpentariæ radix.* Virginian snake-root. Fr. anal. *serpentaire*, f.

Serpentāria Gallōrum. *Bot.* A name for the *Arum dracunculus*, or dragon's-wort.

Serpentāria Hispānĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Scorzonera Hispanica*, or esculent viper's grass.

Serpentāria Virgĭnĭāna. *Bot.* A name for the *Aristolochia serpentaria*, or Virginian snakeroot.

Serpentārie'us, *a*, *um.* *Ornithol.* Applied by Lherminier and Lesson to a Family (*Serpentariei*, nom. pl. m.) having the *Serpentarius* for their type. Fr. anal. *serpentarié*, adj.

Serpentĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Serpens*, a serpent; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the form of a serpent, as the *Cepola serpentiformis:* serpen'tiform. Fr. anal. *serpentiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlangenförmig*, adj.

Ser'pentine. Winding about like the folds of a serpent. See *Repandus.* *Bot.*, *Conchol.* Applied to plants supposed to be efficacious against the bite of serpents, as the *Ophioxylum serpentinum;* or to shells marked by longitudinal waved lines, as the *Mitra serpentaria.* *Serpentīnus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *serpentin*, adj.

Serpentinum Lignum. See *Lignum Serpentinum.*

Serpentum, Radix. See *Radix Serpentum.*

Serpīgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Serpo*, to creep; terminal *-īgo*, as if the effect of over-feeding.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for the disease ringworm, or tetter. See *Herpes*, *Álbora*, *Asaphatum.*

Serpŭ'leus, *a*, *um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Savigny, Lamarck, Goldfuss, Latreille, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Serpuleæ*, nom. pl. f.; *Serpulea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Annulata*, having the *Serpula* for their type. Fr. anal. *serpule*, adj.

Serpŭ'lĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order of the *Chetopoda Heterocricii*, having the *Serpula* for their type. Fr. anal. *serpulides*, m. pl.

Ser'pŭlus, *a*, *um.* (*Serpo*, to creep.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Serpulæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Reptilia*, having the *Anguis*, or serpent, for their type. Fr. anal. *serpule*, adj.

Serpyllīnus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Of or belonging to the *Serpyllum:* serpyl'line. Fr. anal. *serpylline*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Serpyllum gehörig.*

Serpyl'lum, *i*, n. (*Serpo*, to creep; from the manner in which it grows.) *Bot.* The specific name of the wild thyme. See *Thymus Serpyllum.*

Serpyl'lum Citrātum. *Bot.* Lemon thyme; a name for a variety of the *Thymus serpyllum.*

Serpyl'lum Vulgāre. *Bot.* A name for the *Thymus vulgaris*, or common thyme.

Serpyl'lum Vulgāre Mī'nus. *Bot.* A name for the *Thymus serpyllum*, or wild thyme.

Serræfō'lius, *a*, *am.* (*Serra*, a saw; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having dentated or notched leaves, as the *Corchorus serræfolius.* Fr. anal. *serræfolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägeblättrig*, adj.

Serrated. See *Serratus.*

Serrātĭcor'nis, *is*, *e.* (*Serrātus; cornu*, a horn.) The same as *Serricornis.*

Serrātĭfŏlĭātus, *a*, *um.* Same as *Serræfolius.*

Serrātĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Serra*, a saw; *forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied to *antennæ* when their articulations are equal, but each terminates by one or two teeth giving to the whole the appearance of a saw: serra'tiform. Fr. anal. *serratiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägeförmig*, adj.

Serrātistĭpŭlātus, *a*, *um.* (*Serrātus; stĭpŭlātus.*) *Bot.* Having stipules dentilated like a saw, as the *Passiflora serratistipulata.* Fr. anal. *serratistipulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägenafterblättrig*, adj.

Serrātŭla, *æ*, f. (*Serra*, a saw; from its serrated leaves.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.* Saw-wort. See *Cirsium*, *Serrula.* Fr. anal. *serratule*, f. Germ. syn. *Schartenkraut*, n.

Serrātŭla Amāra. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species of saw-wort said to cure agues; also called *Serrula.* Fr. anal. *serratule amare.*

Serrātŭla Arven'sis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common creeping wolf-thistle, formerly applied to scirrhous tumours as resolvent, and now used against piles.

Serrātŭ'leus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a Section (*Serratuleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Carduineæ;* by Lessing to a Section of the *Cynareæ Centaurieæ*, having the *Serratula* for their type: serratu'leous. Fr. anal. *serratulé*, adj.

Serrātūra, *æ*, f. *Bot.* Term proposed by Desvaux in place of *Dens:* a ser'rature. Fr. anal. *serrature*, f. Germ. syn. *Sägezahn*, m.

Serrātus, *a*, *um.* (*Serra*, a saw.) Toothed like a saw: ser'rated. *Anat.* Applied to muscles, etc. *Bot.* Applied to leaves and petals having this resemblance. See *Prionodes.* Fr. anal. *serré*, adj. Germ. syn. *gesägt*, part. adj.; *sägezähnig*, adj.

Serrĭcaudātus, *a*, *um.* (*Serra*, a saw; *cauda*, a tail.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Serricaudati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenoptera*, the females of which have a *terebella* in form of a saw at the extremity of the body: serricau'date. See *Uropristis.* Fr. anal. *serricaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägeschwanzig*, adj.

Serrĭcol'lis, *is*, *e.* (*Serra*, a saw; *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet dentated, as the *Inca serricollis.* Fr. anal. *serricolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägehalsig*, adj.

Serrĭcor'nis, *is*, *e.* (*Serra*, a saw; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Saw-horned; applied to a Family (*Serricornes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coleoptera*, in which the *antennæ* are

toothed like a saw: serricor'nate. Fr. anal. *serricorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägehornig*, adj.

Serrĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Serra*, a saw; *fĕro*, to bring.) *Zoöl.* The *Tridacna serrifera* is thus named because it bears two ribs presenting a row of small vaulted scales disposed like the teeth of a saw: serri'ferous. Fr. anal. *serrifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägetragend*, part. adj.

Serrĭ'gĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Serra*, a saw; *gĕro*, to carry.) *Bot.* The *Cardium serrigerum* is raised with ribs dentelated like a saw: serri'gerous. Fr. anal. *serrigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägetragend*, part. adj.

Serri'ŏla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Serra*, a saw.) *Bot.* A name for the *Lactuca sylvestris*.

Ser'rĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Serra*, a saw; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having the fore-feet, as of the *Myodochus serripes*, or hind-feet, as of the *Laphria serripes*, spinous or toothed like a saw: ser'ripede. Fr. anal. *serripède*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägefüssig*, adj.

Serrĭros'tris, *is*, *e*. (*Serra*, a saw; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having the beak dentelated like a saw on the edges, as the *Trochilus serrirostris*. Applied by Duméril, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus, to a Family (*Serrirostres*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Palmipedes*, having the beak dentelated. Fr. anal. *serrirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *sägeschnäbelig*, adj.

Serrŏpal'pĭdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Cuvier for a tribe of the *Coleoptera Stenelytra Securipalpi*, having the *Serropalpus* for their type. Fr. anal. *serropalpides*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *sägefressspitig*, adj.

Ser'rŭla, *æ*, f. The same as *Serratula*.

Serrŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Serrŭla*, a little saw, dim. *Serra*, a saw.) *Bot.* Minutely serrated; applied to leaves which have a minute toothed edging like a fine saw: ser'rulate. Fr. anal. *serrulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *feingesägt*, adj.

Ser'tŭla Campāna. *Bot.* A name for the *Trifolium melilotus-officinalis*.

Sertŭlārie'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Lamoureux and Blainville to a Family (*Sertularieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Polypiaria*, having the *Sertularia* for their type. Fr. anal. *sertularié*, adj.

Sertŭlātus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* The *Nereis sertulata* is thus named because of its locomotive appendages, which are collected into bundles or bouquets. Fr. anal. *sertulé*, adj.

Sertŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Sertŭlum*, a bouquet; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing bundles or bouquets, as the *Faramea sertulifera*: sertuli'ferous. Fr. anal. *sertulifère*, adj.

Ser'tŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Sertum*, a garland of flowers.) *Bot.* Term by L. C. Richard and de Candolle for a simple umbel, *i. e.* an assemblage of flowers the unifloral peduncles of which proceed from a single point, as in the *Primula*: a ser'tule. Fr. anal. *sertule*, m.

Sĕrum, *i*, n. (*Serus*, because it is the last that is left after the butter and cheese are separated from the milk.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* The greenish yellow fluid which separates from the blood when cold and at rest; the *liquor sanguinis* deprived of its fibrin or coagulable matter; serosity. Fr. anal. *serosité*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutwasser*, n. Also, the whey of milk. See *Orrhos*, *Serosity*. Germ. syn. *Molke*, f.

Sĕrum Alūmĭnōsum. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Alum-whey; an astringent preparation made by boiling alum in cow's milk.

Sĕrum Căthar'tĭcum. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Purging whey, made by putting damask rosebuds into common whey at night, straining and drinking it in the morning; said by Quincy to work kindly and thoroughly.

Sĕrum Lac'tis. The *serum* of milk, or what is termed whey. Fr. syn. *sérosité*, f. Germ. syn. *Molke*, f.

Sĕrum Scorbūtĭcum. *Pharm.* Name for a preparation made of succory and sorrel leaves, fir tops, scurvy-grass, water-cresses, and coriander seeds, bruised and put in common whey, with some orange-juice.

Sĕrum Sĭnāpīnum. *Pharm.* Mustard whey, made by boiling bruised mustard-seed in milk, and straining; used as diuretic in dropsy.

Service-tree. *Bot.* See *Sorbus*.

Service-tree, Wild. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sorbus aucuparia*.

Sēsă'meus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Section admitted by Kunth into the *Bignoniaceæ*, having the *Sesamum* for their type, and which R. Brown has erected into a Family: sesa'meous. Fr. anal. *sesamé*, adj.

Sēsămi, Fŏ'lia. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the leaves of *Sesamum Indicum* and *S. Orientale*. Benne leaves.

Se'samoid. (*Σήσαμον*, a grain of Indian corn; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling a grain of Indian corn; applied to certain small bones at the joints of the great toes (see *Albadara*) and sometimes of the thumbs; also, to small bodies in the valves of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery, which are otherwise termed *Corpora Arantii*. *Sēsămoīdēs*, adj. Fr. anal. *sésamoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Sesamkörnen ähnlich*.

Sēsămoīdeus, *a*, *um*. A term which has been improperly substituted for *Sesamoides*.

Sēsămum, *i*, n. (Egypt.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Angiospermia*. Juss. *Pedaliaceæ*. Fr. anal. *sésame*, m. Germ. syn. *Sesamsamen*, m.

Sēsămum In'dĭcum. } *Bot.*, *M. Med.* Syste-
Sēsămum Orientāle. } matic names of two plants the seeds of which are greatly esteemed (U.S.A.), where they are called *oily grain*, and are made into soaps, etc.; when fresh they afford a considerable quantity of a warm pungent oil; the leaves are also used medicinally, being of a mucilaginous quality. See *Oleum Sesami*. Fr. anal. *sésame orientale*.

Sĕ'sĕli, *leos*, n. (*Σέσελι*.) A name for the *Laserpitium siler*, or hartwort. Also a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.

Sĕ'sĕli Crētĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Tordylium officinale*.

Sĕ'sĕli Marsilien'se. *Bot.* A name for the *S. tortuosum*.

Sĕ'sĕli Tortuōsum. *Bot.* A name for the

hartwort of Marseilles, the seeds of which are used medicinally, being more pungent than those of the *Laserpitium siler;* also called *S. Marsiliense, Fœniculum sylvestre* or *tortuosum.*

Sēsēlĭneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Seselineæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Umbelliferæ* established by de Candolle, having the *Seseli* for their type. Fr. anal. *séséliné,* adj.

Sesiārius, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Sesiariæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Lepidoptera crepuscularia,* having the *Sesia* for their type. Fr. anal. *sésiaire,* adj.

Sesqui-. Indecl. (As if *Semisque,* from *Semis,* half of; *que,* also; because it is a half in addition to a whole.) *Chem.* Used to denote compounds (in the doctrine of definite proportions) in which an equivalent and a half of one ingredient is combined with one equivalent of another, as *Sesqui-carbonate, Sesqui-oxide,* etc. *Pharm.* This word signifies *one and a half* of any measure, number, or weight, as *Sesqui-granum,* a grain and a half, etc. See *Hemiolios.* Fr. anal. *sesqui-.* Germ. syn. *anderthalb.*

Sesquiammōnĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to ammoniac salts, containing one and a half times as much of the base as the neutral salts of the same genus, as the *Boras sesquiammonica:* sesquiammo'nic. Fr. anal. *sesquiammonique,* adj.

Sesquiargen'tĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to argentic salts, having one and a half times as much of the base as the neutral salt of the same genus, as the *Phosphas sesquiargentica:* sesquiargen'tic. Fr. anal. *sesquiargentique,* adj.

Sesquiarse'niate. *Chem.* Name by Berzelius for super-salts containing one and a half times as much arsenic acid as the neutral salts of the same bases. *Sesquiarsē'nias, atis,* f. Fr. anal. *sesquiarséniate,* m.

Sesquibărytĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to barytic sub-salts having one and a half times as much as neutral salts of the same genus, as the *Sulpharsenias sesquibarytica:* sesquibary'tic. Fr. anal. *sesquibarytique,* adj.

Sesquiba'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to a sub-salt containing one and a half times as much of base as the corresponding neutral salt, for the quantity of acid: sesquiba'sic. Fr. anal. *sesquibasique,* adj.

Sesquĭcal'cĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to sub salts containing one and a half times as much of calcic oxide as the neutral salts of the same genus, as the *Phosphas sesquicalcica:* sesquical'cic. Fr. anal. *sesquicalcique,* adj.

Sesquĭcarbōnas, *ātis,* f. *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to super-salts in which the carbonic acid is one and a half times as much as the base in the corresponding neutral salt, as the *Sesquicarbonas barytica:* a sesquicar'bonate. Fr. anal. *sesquicarbonate,* m.

Sesquĭcŏbal'tĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to sub-salts which contain the same quantity of acid with one proportion and a half of cobaltic oxide, as exists in the neutral salt, as the *Arsenias sesquicobaltica:* sesquicobal'tic. Fr. anal. *sesquicobaltique,* adj.

Sesquĭcu'prĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to sub-salts containing one and a half times as much of cupric oxide as in other corresponding neutral salts, as the *Acetas sesquicuprica:* sesquicu'pric. Fr. anal. *sesquicuprique,* adj.

Sesquĭfēr'rĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to sub-salts containing one and a half times as much ferric oxide as neutral salts of the same genus, as the *Arsenias sesquiferrica:* sesquifer'ric. Fr anal. *sesquiferrique,* adj.

Sesquĭferrōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to sub-salts containing one and a half times as much ferrous oxide as the corresponding neutral salts: sesquifer'rous. Fr. anal. *sesquiferreux,* adj.

Sesquiflōrus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Trinius to the *locusta* or *spicula* of the *Gramineæ* when it contains but one flower, of which the *palea* is provided at the base of the peduncle with a second aborted flower, as in the *Hordeum.* Fr. anal. *sesquiflore,* adj.

Sesquihy'drĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to a compound discovered by Faraday in which hydrogen is to carbon :: 3 : 2, and which he termed *Carburetum sesquihydricum:* sesquihy'dric. Fr. anal. *sesquihydrique,* adj.

Sesquĭli'thĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to sub-salts containing one and a half times as much of lithin as the corresponding neutral salts, as the *Sulpharseniate sesquilithicus:* sesquili'thic. Fr. anal. *sesquilithique,* adj.

Sesquĭmagne'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to sub-salts containing one and a half times as much magnesia as is in neutral salts of the same genus, as the *Boras sesquimagnesica:* sesquimagne'sic. Fr. anal. *sesquimagnésique,* adj.

Sesquĭmangănōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to sub-salts containing one and a half times as much manganous oxide as the corresponding neutral salts, as the *Silicas sesquimanganosa:* sesquiman'ganous. Fr. anal. *sesquimanganeux,* adj.

Sesquioxȳdātus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to a simple body, especially a metal, in the state of a sesquioxide, as the *Manganesium sesquioxydatum.* Fr. anal. *sesquioxidé,* adj.

Sesquio'xȳdum, *i,* n. *Chem.* Term for a metal that is combined with a proportion and a half of oxygen: a sesquio'xide. Fr. anal. *sesquioxide,* m.

Sesquiphos'phas, *ātis,* f. *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to super-salts in which the phosphoric acid is one and a half times as much as in the neutral salts of the same genus, as the *Sesquiphosphas calcica.* Fr. anal. *sesquiphosphate* m.

Sesquiphosphūrētum, *i,* n. *Chem.* Term for a phosphuret in which for one proportion of metal there are one and a half of phosphorus: a sesquiphos'phuret. Fr. anal. *sesquiphosphure,* m.

Sesquiplum'bĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to sub-salts containing one and a half times as much plumbic oxide as the

corresponding neutral salts, as the *Vanadas sesquiplumbica:* sesquiplum'bic. Fr. anal. *sesquiplombique*, adj.

Sesquĭpōtas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to sub-salts containing one and a half times as much potass as the neutral salts of the same genus, as the *Sulpharsenias sesquipotassica:* sesquipotas'sic. Fr. anal. *sesquipotassique*, adj.

Sesquĭsodĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to sub-salts that contain one and a half times as much soda as is in the corresponding neutral salts, as the *Sulpharsenias sesquisodica:* sesquiso'dic. Fr. anal. *sesquisodique*, adj.

Sesquĭsulphūrētum, *i*, m. *Chem.* Term for a sulphuret containing a proportion and a half of sulphur to one of the other simple body, as the sesquisulphuret of cobalt: a sesquisul'phuret. Fr. anal. *sesquisulphure*, m.

Sesquiyt'trĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to subsalts containing one and a half times as much of *Yttria* as the corresponding neutral salts, as the *Phosphas sesquiyttrica.* Fr. anal. *sesquiyttrique*, adj.

Sessĭliflōrus, *a, um.* (*Sessĭlis; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant with sessile flowers, as the *Ranunculus sessiliflorus:* ses'siliflo'rous. Fr. anal. *sessiliflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *sitzendblümig*, adj.

Sessĭlifō'lĭātus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Section (*Sessilifoliatæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the genus *Oxalis*, having sessile leaves. Fr. anal. *sessilifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *sitzendblättrig*, adj.

Sessĭlifō'lĭus, *a, um.* (*Sessĭlis; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having sessile leaves, as the *Loranthus sessilifolius.* Fr. anal. *sessilifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *sitzendblättrig*, adj.

Sessĭlĭŏ'cŭlus, *a, um.* (*Sessĭlis; ocŭlus*, an eye.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to an Order (*Sessilioculi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Crustaceæ*, comprehending those the eyes of which are sessile, and which he has afterwards divided. Fr. anal. *sessiliocule*, adj. Germ. syn. *sitzendaugig*, adj.

Ses'sĭlis, *is, e.* (*Sĕdeo*, to sit.) *Bot.* Sitting close to the stem, without a footstalk: ses'sile. Fr. anal. *sessile*, adj. Germ. syn. *stiellos*, adj.; *ungestielt*, adj.

Sesulpharsĕ'nias, *ātis*, f. (*Sex*, six; *sulpharsĕnias.*) *Chem.* Name by Berzelius for a supersulpharseniate containing six times as much of arsenic sulphide as the corresponding neutral sulpharseniate, as the *Sesulpharsenias barytica.* Fr. anal. *sésulfarséniate*, m.

Sesuvie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Section (*Sesuvieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Ficoideæ*, admitted by A. Richard, having the *Sesuvium* for a type. Fr. anal. *sesuvié*, adj.

Sēta, *æ*, f. A bristle. *Bot.* Applied to a species of pubescence covering certain plants. *Zoöl.* The stiff *setæ* (nom. pl.) that issue from certain of the *Articulata annulata* are either simple or in *fasciculi*, which serve in lieu of feet. Fr. syn. *soie*, f. Germ. syn. *Borste*, f.

Sētăceum, *i*, n. (*Sēta*, a bristle, or strong hair; horsehairs having first been used for the purpose of establishing setons.) *Surg.* Term for a small canal or artificial passage made under the skin by means of an instrument called a seton-needle, being flat, and pointed like a lancet, with an eye-hole at the opposite end for the purpose of introducing several threads of silk, cotton, or other suitable material, which is left in the *sinus* or canal thus formed, and a new portion of it drawn through daily for the purpose of maintaining a degree of irritation and consequent discharge from the wound; a se'ton. Fr. syn. *séton*, m. Germ. syn. *Haarseil*, n.; *Haarschnur*, f.

Sētāceus, *a, um.* (*Sēta*, a bristle.) *Bot.* Having bristles; bristly; applied to parts of plants presenting this appearance: seta'ceous. Fr. anal. *sétacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *borstig*, adj.

Sēti-. (*Sēta*, a bristle.) *Bot., Zoöl.* A prefix entering into many compound terms, and denoting the existence of bristles or objects like them, in addition to the quality indicated by the *other portion* of the words, and easily understood by reference to the *latter* in their proper places; any that do not appear elsewhere will be found inserted here. Fr. anal. *séti-.*

Sētĭ'cĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sēti-; κέρας*, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family *Seticera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Lophyropoda*, having the superior *antennæ* long and setaceous. Fr. anal. *séticère*, adj. Germ. syn. *borsthornig*, adj.

Sētĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Sēti-; cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* The same as *Seticerus.*

Sētĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sēti-; fĕro*, to bring.) *Bot., Zoöl.* The same as *Setiger.*

Sētĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Sēta*, a bristle; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed or shaped like a bristle; applied to parts of plants so formed: se'tiform. Fr. anal. *sétiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *borstförmig*, adj.

Sētĭger, *ĕra, ĕrum.** } (*Sēta*, a bristle; *gĕro*, to
Sētĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* } bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or yielding bristles; applied to a Family (*Abranchiata Setigera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Articulata Annulata*, certain of which are furnished with stout *setæ:* seti'gerous. Fr. anal. *sétigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *borsttragend*, part. adj.

Sētĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Sēti-; penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings charged with hairs. The *Tachina setipennis* has the nervures of the wings hairy. Fr. anal. *sétipénne*, adj. Germ. syn. *borstflugelt*, adj.

Sētĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Sēti-; pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom with a long filiform pedicle, as the *Agaricus setipes:* se'tipede. Fr. anal. *sétipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *borstfüssig*, adj.

Sētĭ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (*Sēti-; πούς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied originally by Blainville to animals (*Setipoda*, nom. pl. n.) which he has since called *Chetopoda.* Fr. anal. *sétipode*, adj. Germ. syn. *borstfüssig*, adj.

Seton. *Surg.* See *Setaceum.*

Sētōsus, *a, um.* (*Sēta*, a bristle; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having many bristles; full of bristles; bristly: se'tose; applied to parts of plants so provided. See *Diss. div.*

i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *séteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Borsten besetzt.*

Setterwort. *Bot.* A common name for the *Helleborus fœtidus*, or stinking hellebore.

Sēvātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Sēvum*, suet.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Steatoma.*

Seviparous. *Anat. Physiol.* See *Sebiparous.*

Sēvum, *i, n.* (As if *Suevum*, from *sus*, a swine or hog; because its carcase is loaded with fat.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E. and U.S.A.) for the prepared fat of the *Ovis aries*, (D.) the *Adeps ovilli.* Tallow; suet; fat; also termed *Sebum.* See *Adeps, Axungia, Stais, Stear.* Fr. syn. *suif*, m. Germ. syn. *Talg*, m.

Sēvum Cēti. *M. Med.* The fat of the whale; a term for the substance spermaceti, obtained from the *Physeter macrocephalus* of Linnæus, and other species of the *Physeter*, or *Cachalot.* Fr. syn. *spermàcéti.* Germ. syn. *Wallrath*, m.

Sēvum Ovil'lum. *M. Med.* The fat of the sheep, or mutton suet. Fr. syn. *suif de mouton.*

Sex-. (*Sex*, six.) *Chem., Nat. Hist.* This prefix enters into many compound terms, the meaning of which may be ascertained by associating the signification of it with that of their remaining portions to be found in their proper places, as *Sexangularis*, having six angles, etc. Terms not thus traceable, or having any peculiarity, are inserted at this place.

Sexargen'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Sex-; argentĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to a sub-salt containing six times as much of argentic base as the corresponding neutral salt, as the *Sulpharsenias sexargentica:* sexargen'tic. Fr. anal. *sexargentique*, adj.

Sexbisoc'tōnālis, *is, e.* (*Sex-; bis*, twice; *octōnus*, pertaining to eight.) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety which unites to the faces of a parallelipede those of two octahedrons, as the *Baryta sulphata sexbisoctonalis.* Fr. anal. *sexbisoctonale*, adj.

Sexdĕ'cĭmālis, *is, e.* (*Sex-; dĕcĭmus*, the tenth.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal terminating in sixteen faces, six of which tend to produce a parallelipede by supposing them divided, and the other ten a solid dodecahedron: sexde'cimal. Fr. anal. *sexdécimal*, adj.

Sexdĕcioc'tōnālis, *is, e.* (*Sex-; dĕcioctōnālis.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety of topaz having but one summit to sixteen faces with an octagonal prism. Fr. anal. *sexdécioctonal*, adj.

Sexduŏdĕ'cĭmālis, *is, e.* (*Sex-; duŏdĕcĭmālis*, the twelfth.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal composed of two solids, the one a hexahedron, the other a dodecahedron: sexduode'cimal. Fr. anal. *sexduodécimal*, adj.

Sexĕrēmus, *a, um.* (*Sex; ἔρημος*, solitary.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the *Cinobium*, which is formed of six *eremi.* Fr. anal. *sexerème*, adj.

Sexfārius, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to leaves when they form six series along the stem, as in the *Lycopodium dendroideum.* Fr. anal. *sexfarié*, adj.

Sexfīdus, *a, um.* (*Sex-; findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Divided into six portions. The *Sedum sexfidum* has six petals. Fr. anal. *sexfide*, adj.

Sexflōrus, *a, um.* (*Sex-; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having six flowers, as the peduncles of the *Passiflora sexflora;* or composed of six flowers, as the *verticilli* of the *Sylvia nemorosa.* Fr. anal. *sexflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *sechsblümig*, adj.

Se'xfŏrus, *a, um.* (*Sex-; fŏrāmen*, a hole.) *Bot.* Pierced with six holes, as the *Scutella sexfora.* Fr. anal. *sexforé*, adj. Germ. syn. *sechslöchig*, adj.

Sexĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sexus*, sex; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied to a plant or an animal provided with sexual organs: sexi'ferous. Fr. anal. *sexifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschlechttragend*, part. adj.

Se'xjŭgus, *a, um.* (*Sex-; jŭgum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Applied to a pennated leaf composed of six pairs of folioles: se'xjugous. Fr. anal. *sexjugué*, adj. Germ. syn. *sechsgejochet*, adj.

Sexoctōdĕ'cĭmālis, *is, e.* (*Sex-; octōdĕcĭmālis.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety of prism of six panes, with the summits of nine oblique faces, of which six are inferior and three terminals, as the *Argentum antimoniatum sulphuratum:* sexoctode'cimal. Fr. anal. *sexoctodécimal*, adj.

Sexoc'tōnālis, *is, e.* (*Sex-; octōnālis.*) *Crystall., Mineral.* Applied to a crystal having fourteen faces, eight of which prolonged in thought tend to produce a solid octahedron, as the *Calx carbonata sexoctonalis.* Fr. anal. *sexoctonal*, adj.

Sexquadrĭdĕ'cĭmālis, *is, e.* (*Sex-; quadrĭdĕcĭmālis.*) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety with twenty faces, six of which are of the same Order, and the fourteen others of different Orders, as the *Calx carbonata sexquadridecimalis:* sexquadride'cimal. Fr. anal. *sexquadridécimal*, adj.

Sextĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Sextus*, the sixth; *forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety of argental mercury which presents the union of six different forms, the cube, regular octahedron, rhomboidal dodecahedron, trapezoidal solid, and two other solids, one of which has four faces, twenty-four isocele triangles, and the other, forty-eight scalene triangles: se'xtiform. Fr. anal. *sextiforme*, adj.

Se'xual. (*Sexus*, a kind, or sex.) Of or belonging to sex. *Sexuālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *sexuel*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschlechtlich*, adj.

Se'xual Sys'tem. *Bot.* Term for the system of plants invented by Linnæus, by which they are arranged according to the sex denoted by their parts of fructification. Fr. anal. *le système sexuel.*

Sexvigēsĭmālis, *is, e.* (*Sex-; vigēsĭmus*, the twentieth.) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety the surface of which is composed of six faces parallel to the axis, and of twenty others differently situated, as the *Calx carbonata sexvigesimalis:* sexvige'simal. Fr. anal. *sexvigésimal*, adj.

Seydschutz. The same as *Sedlitz.* See *Sedlitz Powder.*

Shad. *Ichthyol.* See *Chad.*

Shad'dock. (Name of the captain who brought it into the West Indies from China.) *Bot.* Name given to the fruit of the *Citrus decumana*.

Shaft. (Sax. *Sceaft*, an arrow, or a case of arrows.) *Bot.* See *Stylus*.

Shaggy. (Sax. *Sceacged*, hairy.) *Bot.* See *Hirsutus*.

Shaking Palsy. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the *Scelotyrbe festinans* of Professor de Sauvages; or the *Synclonus ballismus* of Dr. Good.

Shale. (Teut. *Schale*, the covering of nuts, and of stones in fruit; also, the shell of certain of the *Testacea*.) *Geol.* Term for a kind of slaty clay, laminated, and of tolerable consistence, common in many districts. Fr. syn. *écaille*, f. Germ. anal. *Schale*, f.; *Schulpe*, f.

Shallot. *Bot.* Name for the *Allium Ascalonicum* of Linn.; a useful esculent root, resembling garlic in its properties, but less pungent.

Shape. (Sax. *Sceapen*, to form.) Form, make. *Anat.* This familiar word is popularly used in England as a term for the *vulva*.

Sharp. (Sax. *Scearp*, keen.) See *Acutus*.

Sharp-pointed. See *Cuspidatus* and *Mucronatus*.

Sharp-pointed Wild Dock. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rumex acutus*.

Sheath. (Sax. *Scæth*, a case for a knife, etc.) See *Spatha* and *Vagina*.

Sheathed. (Sax. *Scæth*, a sheath, or case.) See *Vaginatus*.

Sheathing. (Sax. *Scæth*, a case for a sword.) *Bot.* See *Vaginans*.

Shedding. (Sax. *Sceddan*, to send forth.) See *Caducus*.

Shell. (Sax. *Scealu*, or *Scell.*) *Zoöl.* The calcareous or horny substance that exudes between the skin and epidermis in the *Mollusca*, *Crustacea*, and *Insecta;* also termed *Crusta. Testa*, *æ*, f. Fr. syn. *écaille*, f. Germ. syn. *Schale*, f.

Shepherd's Purse. *Bot.* Common name for the *Thlaspi bursa pastoris*.

Sherbet. (Arab.) Name of a cooling summer drink much used in the East, made of the juice of fruits and water variously sweetened and flavoured. *Sorbēthum*, *i*, n. See *Sorbet*. Fr. syn. *sorbet*, m. Germ. syn. *Orientalische Scherbeth*.

Sherry. (*Xeres*, a town of Spain, where it was first made.) *M. Med.* The common name of the *Vinum album*, or white wine; or *Vinum Xericum*. See *Xericus*. Fr. syn. *vin d'Espagne*. Germ. syn. *ein Spanischer Wein*.

Shield. (Sax. *Scild.*) A buckler. See *Pelta*, *Rhinos*.

Shield Laver. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ulva umbilicalis*.

Shield-like Car'tilage. *Anat.* The *Cartilago scutiformis*, or *C. thyroides;* a name for the cartilage forming the superior, anterior, and largest portion of the larynx; constituting the prominence called *Pomum Adami*, or Adam's apple. See *Peltalis*.

Shield-shaped. (Sax. *Scyld*, a buckler.) See *Peltalis*, *Peltatus*, *Scutiform*, and *Thyroid*.

Shin. (Sax. *Scine*, the forepart of the leg.) *Anat.* The common term for the subcutaneous crest, or very prominent anterior ridge, or edge of the *tibia*, or the bone itself. *Anticnemion*, *ii*, n. See *Crea*.

Shin-bone. (*Scin-bân.*) *Anat.* The common name for the *tibia*, or large bone of the leg.

Shingles. (*Cingŭlum*, a girdle.) *Med., Pathol.* The popular name for *Herpes Zoster*. See *Herpes*.

Shock. (Teut. a blow.) *Med.* Applied to the sensation of impulse or percussion, produced by the pulsation of the heart against the ear, when using the stethoscope. Fr. anal. *choc*, m. Germ. syn. *Antrieb*, m.

Shoot. (Sax. *Scotan*, to grow as a plant.) See *Sarculus*.

Short-necked. *Med.* See *Atrachelus*.

Short-sightedness. *Med., Pathol.* Common term for the affection *Myopia*.

Shortness of Breathing. *Pathol.* See *Breath, Shortness of*.

Shoulder. (Sax. *Sculdor.*) See *Humerus*, and *Armus*.

Shoulder-blade. *Anat.* The common name for the *Scapula*.

Shrimp. (Teut. *Schrump*, a wrinkle; from its uneven back.) *Zoöl.* Common name of the *Cancer crangon*.

Shrivelled. (Belg. *Schrompele*, a wrinkle.) See *Corrugatus*, and *Rugosus*.

Shrub. (Sax. *Scrybe*, a dwarf tree.) *Bot.* See *Frutex*. Also, the name of a liquor made of acid fruits, sugar, and substances, to give a flavour, digested in rum or brandy.

Shrub-like. *Bot.* See *Fruticosus*.

Shut up. *Bot.* Enclosed, or concealed from view. See *Occlusus*.

Siăgōn, *ŏnis*, m. or f. (Σιαγών.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Maxilla*, or jaw; also the *Mala*, or cheekbone.

Siăgŏ'nagra, *æ*, f. (Σιαγών, the jaw; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for gout in the jaw. Fr. anal. *siagonagre*, f. Germ. syn. *der gichtische Kinnladenschmerz*.

Siăgŏ'nius, *a, um.* (Σιαγών, the jaw.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Rafinesque to a Family (*Siagonia*, nom. pl. n.) of osseous fishes having the jaw much prolonged. Fr. anal. *siagone*, adj.

Siăgŏnōtus, *a, um.* (Σιαγών, the jaw.) *Ichthyol.* Having the jaws highly developed, and consequently the mouth much enlarged, as the *Holocentrus siagonotus*. Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Siagonota*, nom. pl. n.) of osseous holobranchious fishes, having the jaws extremely prolonged; siagono'tous. Fr. anal. *siagonote*, adj.

Siă'lădēn, *ĕnis*, m. (Σίαλον, the spittle; ἀδήν, a gland.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a salivary gland. Fr. syn. *la glande salivaire*. Germ. syn. *Speicheldrüse*, f.

Siălă'dēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Siălădēn*, a salivary gland; terminal *-itis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a salivary gland. Fr. anal. *sialadénite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzundung einer Speicheldrüse*.

Siălădēnon'cus, *i*, m. (*Siălădēn*, a salivary gland; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for swelling of a salivary gland.

Fr. anal. *sialadénoncus*, m. Germ. syn. *Speicheldrüsengeschwulst*, f.

Siălăgōgus, *a*, *um*. (Σίαλον, saliva; ἄγω, to expel.) *Med. Pharm.* Having power to increase the flow of the saliva; applied to medicines which are capable of producing this effect: sia'lagogue. *Sialagoga topica* are those sialagogues which act by being held in the mouth, as tobacco, etc. *Sialagoga interna* are those which act by being taken internally, as the preparations of mercury, etc.; also termed *Ptyalagogue*. See *Salivans*, and Note *Cholagogue*. Fr. anal. *sialagogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *speichelausleerend*, part. adj.

Siălallœōsis, *is* or *eos*, f. (Σίαλον, the spittle; ἀλλοίωσις, a change or alteration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a vitiation or depraved condition of the *saliva*. Fr. anal. *sialallœose*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelverderbniss*, f.

Siălăpŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (Σίαλον, the spittle; ἀπορία, a want of means.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a defect of *saliva*. Germ. syn. *Speichelmangel*, m.

Siălīna, *æ*, f. (Σίαλον, the spittle.) *Chem., Physiol.* Term for the principle of the *saliva:* sialin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *sialine*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelstoff*, m.

Siălīnus, *a*, *um*. (Σίαλον, the spittle.) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the *saliva* or spittle: si'aline. Fr. anal. *sialin*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Speichel betreffend*.

Siălis'mus, *i*, m. The same as *Ptyalismus*.

Siălistērium, *ii*, n. (Σίαλον, the spittle; τηρέω, to preserve.) *Comp. Anat., Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the organ that secretes *saliva* in certain insects, the *Diptera*, *Hemiptera*, and *Lepidoptera*. Fr. anal. *sialistère*, m.

Siălŏcinētĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Σίαλον, the spittle; *cinētĭcus*, pertaining to motion.) *Med., Pharm.* Exciting the secretion of *saliva* or spittle; applied to certain remedial means (*Sialocinetica remedia*) employed for this purpose: sialocine'tic. Fr. anal. *sialocinétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Speichelabsonderung in Bewegung setzend*.

Siălōdēs, adj. (Σίαλον, the spittle; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Med., Physiol.* Having or full of *saliva* or spittle: si'alous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sialeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *speichelartig*, adj.

Siăloīdēs, adj. (Σίαλον, the spittle; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Med., Physiol.* Resembling *saliva* or spittle: si'aloid. Fr. anal. *sialoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *speichelähnlich*, adj.

Siăloīna. The same as *Sialina*.

Siălōlĭthi'ăsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (Σίαλον, the spittle; *lĭthiāsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation of salival *calculus*. Fr. anal. *sialolithiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelsteinbildung*, f.

Siălŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Σίαλον, the spittle; λίθος, a stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a salival *calculus*. Fr. anal. *sialolithe*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelstein*, m.

Siălōlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Σίαλον, the spittle; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of the *saliva* or spittle: sialo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sialologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichellehre*, f.

Siălon'cus, *i*, m. (Σίαλον, the spittle; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a tumour under the tongue from obstruction to the flow of *saliva* by a salival *calculus*. Fr. anal. *sialoncus*, m. Germ. syn. *Speichelgeschwulst*, f.

Siălorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Σίαλον, the spittle; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a flow of the *saliva*. Fr. anal. *sialorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelfluss*, m.

Siălo'schēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σίαλον, the spittle; σχέσις, a state or condition.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for stoppage or suppression of the *saliva*. Fr. anal. *sialoschèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelverhaltung*, f.

Siălostēnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σίαλον, the spittle; στένωσις, a being straitened.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for great straitness of the salivary ducts. Fr. anal. *sialosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *die zu grosse Enge der Speichelgänge*.

Siălōsyrinx, *gis*, f. (Σίαλον, the spittle; σῦριγξ, a pipe or tube.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a syringe, or small instrument for syringing the salivary ducts. Fr. anal. *sialoséringue*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelspritze*, f. Also a term for salivary fistula. Fr. syn. *fistule salivaire*. Ger. syn. *Speichelfistel*, m.

Siălōzēmia, *æ*, f. (Σίαλον, the spittle; ζημία, damage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for loss of *saliva*, and so equivalent to *Sialorrhœa*. Fr. anal. *sialozémie*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelverlust*, m.

Sibar. *Chem.* Old term for *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver.

Sibare. *Med., Pathol.* Term by Avicenna for a species of *Phrenitis*.

Sibbens. (Sax. *Sib*, kindred; from its endemic character.) A popular Scotch term for a disease resembling *syphilis* which is peculiar to some of the western counties of Scotland, and, like syphilis, is communicated by direct application of the contagious matter.

Sibetina. *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Colica*, or colic, used by Paracelsus.

Sic'cans, *tis*, part. (*Sicco*, to dry.) Having power to dry; drying. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines (*Siccantia medicamenta*) which changed the constitution of bodies to a more dry state. Fr. syn. *siccatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *austrocknend*, part. adj.

Sicārius, *a*, *um*. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Sicarii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Diptera Tanystoma*, having the trunk terminated by two large prominent lips. Fr. anal. *sicaire*, adj.

Sicchāsia, *æ*, f. (Σικχαίνω, to be weary.) Old term for the disagreeable loathing and inappetency of women in the pregnant state. Fr. anal. *sicchasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ekel*, m.

Siccĭfŏ'lius, *a*, *um*. (*Siccus*, dry; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Like a dry leaf, as the *Mantis siccifolia:* siccifo'lious. Fr. anal. *siccifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *trockenblättrig*, adj.

Sĭcĕ'lĭca. *Med., Pharm.* Old name for a medicine against colic pains.

Sick. (Sax. *Seoch*, indisposed.) See *Æger*.

Sickness. (Σικχαίνω, to loathe, disgust.) *Med. Pathol.* A general term for any kind

of disease, but applied particularly to a disordered state of the stomach in which there is nausea with or without retching and vomiting. *Morbus, i,* m. Fr. syn. *maladie.* Germ. syn. *Krankheit,* f.

Sickness, Recovery from. *Med.* See *Analepsis,* and *Anastasis.*

Sici'lian Ci'trul. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cucurbita citrullus,* or water-melon plant.

Sĭ'cua, *æ,* f. (Σίκυος, a cucumber.) *Bot., Chem., Surg.* The same as *Cucurbita.*

Sĭ'cŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Sĭca,* a pocket dagger; from the likeness of its root.) *Bot.* Name for the genus *Beta,* or beet.

Sĭcyēdon. (Σικυηδὸν, adv. in manner of a cucumber.) *Surg.* Old term for a kind of fracture when the whole bone is broken transversely. Gorræus. The same as *Cauledon* and *Raphanedon.*

Sĭcyōne, *es,* f. *Bot., Chem., Surg.* The same as *Sicua* and *Cucurbita.*

Sĭcyōnion. } (Σίκυος, a cucumber.)
Sĭcyōnium, *ii,* n. } *Med., Pharm.* Old name of an ointment or compound oil, of which the basis was the wild cucumber.

Sīda, *æ,* f. *Bot.* Name of a genus of the *Malvaceæ.*

Sīda Abūtĭlon. *Bot.* Name of a mucilaginous plant mentioned by Avicenna.

Side. (Sax. *Side.*) *Anat.* See *Citharus, Latus.*

Si'deral. (*Sīdus,* a star, or a sign consisting of many stars.) *Astron.* Of or belonging to the stars, or signs in the heavens; applied to a month, or the time in which the moon revolves from one point in the heavens to the same point again, viz., in 27 days 7 hours and 43 minutes; also called a periodical month. *Sīdĕrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *sidéral,* adj. Germ. syn. *vom Gesterne kommend.*

Siderata. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium Chamæpitys.*

Sīdĕrātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Sīdus,* a planet; because supposed to be caused by planetary influence.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for apoplexy, or *Paralysis,* as approved by Langius, Rhodius, etc.; also for mortification, or *Sphacelus,* according to Castellus: si'deration. Fr. anal. *sideration,* f.

Sīdĕrātus Syri'ăca. *Bot.* A name for the *Marrubium Hispanicum.*

Sīdĕrĭcus, *a, um.* (Σίδηρος, iron; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to iron: side'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *sidérique,* adj.

Sīdĕrīdes, m. pl. (Σίδηρος, iron.) *Mineral.* Name by Ampère for a genus of simple bodies, by Beudant for a class of minerals, having iron for their type. Fr. anal. *sidérides,* m. pl.

Sīdĕrītes, *is,* or *æ,* m. (Σιδηρίτης.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the magnet or loadstone. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *sidérite,* f. Germ. syn. *Magnet,* m.

Sīdĕrŏcyă'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Σίδηρος, iron.) *Chem.* Applied the same as *Ferrocyanicus.*

Sīdĕrōgas'ter, *a, um.* (Σίδηρος, iron; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Entomol.* Having the body of a ferruginous colour, as the *Strædomys siderogaster.* Fr. anal. *sidérogastre,* adj. Germ. syn. *eisenbauchig,* adj.

Sīdĕrogră'phia, *æ,* f. (Σίδηρος.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for a history of iron or steel: sidero'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sidérographie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung des Eisens, Stahls, u.s.w.*

Sīdĕrŏ'phŏron. } (Σίδηρον, iron; φέρω, to
Sīdĕrŏ'phŏrum, *i,* n. } bear.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for Bohl's galvanic trough apparatus.

Sĭdĕros. } (Σίδηρος.) *Chem.* Old name
Sīdĕrus, *i,* m. } for *Ferrum,* or iron. Fr. syn. *fer,* m. Germ. syn. *Eisen,* n.

Sīdĕrŏtech'nia, *æ,* f. (Σίδηρος, iron; τέχνη, art.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for the art of treating minerals of iron: side'rotechny. Hassenfratz published a work under this title in 1812. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sidérotechnie,* f.

Sīdĕro'xўdum, *i,* n. (Σίδηρος, iron; *oxўdum.*) *Chem., Mineral.* Name by Beudant for a genus of minerals (*Sideroxyda,* nom. pl.) which contains combinations of iron with oxygen. Fr. anal. *sidéroxide,* m.

Sīdĕrum, *i,* n. *Chem.* A name given by Bergman to phosphuret of iron, which he at first believed to be a new metal. Fr. anal. *sidérum,* m.

Sīdium, *ii,* n. (Ψίδη, the pomegranate.) *Bot.* Term for the rind or peel of the pomegranate. Sometimes incorrectly used for *Psidium.*

Sief. *Med., Pharm.* Old term for *Collyrium,* or a dry ophthalmic medicine.

Siegon. See *Siagon.*

Sieve. (Sax. *Siebe* or *Scyre.*) *Chem., Pharm.* See *Colaterium, Cribum, Excerniculum.*

Sieve-like. See *Coliform, Cribriformis.*

Sigaul'tian Opera'tion. *Obstet., Surg.* Term for the division of the *Symphysis pubis* for the purpose of enlarging the capacity of the pelvis in cases of impracticable labour from contraction or deformity, because first performed by Sigault, a French surgeon: the operation of symphysotomy. See *Symphysotomia.*

Sigesbe'ckia, *æ,* f. (In memory of Dr. J. G. Sigesbeck of Petersburgh.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia superflua.*

Sigesbe'ckia Orientālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of a plant said to be useful in overcoming strangury in calculous affections, *fluor albus,* and gout.

Sigh. *Med., Pathol.* See *Suspirium.*

Sight. (Teut. *Gesicht.*) See *Seeing,* and *Visus.*

Sight, Bad. *Med., Pathol.* Common term for the disease *Dysopia.*

Sight, Day. *Med., Pathol.* Common term for the disease *Hemeralopia.*

Sight, Depraved. *Med., Pathol.* Common term for the affection *Parorasis.*

Sight, Dimness of. *Med., Pathol.* Common term for the disease *Caligo.*

Sight, Night. *Med., Pathol.* Common term for the disease named *Nyctalopia.*

Sight, Recovery of. *Med.* See *Anablepsis.*

Sight, Want of. *Med., Pathol.* See *Blindness.*

Sigillātus, *a, um.* (*Sigillum,* a seal.) Marked with a seal; sealed: sigil'late. Fr. anal. *sigillé,* adj.

Sigil'lum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Signum,* a mark, or seal.) A little seal; a si'gil. Fr. syn. *sceau,* m. Germ. syn. *Siegel,* n.

Sĭgil'lum Beātæ Mă'riæ. *Bot.* An old name for the *Tamus communis*, or black bryony.

Sĭgil'lum Hermētĭcum. *Chem.* The hermetic seal, which see.

Sĭgil'lum Sŏlŏmōnis. *Bot.* Solomon's seal. A name for the *Convallaria polygonatum*, because there is the appearance as of an impression on the root.

Sigmoid. (Σ, or the Greek letter *Sigma;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling the Greek capital letter *Sigma;* applied to several parts from their supposed likeness to it, not, however, as it now appears Σ, but as it was anciently written, C, as the cartilages of the *trachea*, which are not completely circular, the valves of the heart at the opening of the pulmonary artery into the right ventricle, etc. *Sigmoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *sigmoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *C-ähnlich*, adj.; *C-förmig*, adj.

Sig'moid Fle'xure. *Anat.* Applied to that portion of the colon which is between the descending portion and the *rectum*, as being like the letter S. Fr. syn. *courbure sigmoïde.* Germ. syn. *S-förmige Krummung.*

Sig'moid Valves. *Anat.* Another term for the semilunar valves of the *aorta* and of the pulmonary artery. Fr. syn. *valvules sigmoïdes.* Germ. syn. *die halbmondförmigen aortenklappen.*

Sigmoideus. Incorrect for *Sigmoides.*

Sign. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to what the judgment deduces from the consideration of various particulars of the causes and progress of a disease, and the effect of treatment upon it. *Pharm.* Applied to certain marks or signs employed in *formulæ* and prescriptions, viz.: ℔, for *Libra*, a pound: ℥, for *Uncia*, an ounce; ʒ, for *Drachma*, a drachm; ℈, for *Scrupulus*, a scruple; ♏, for *Minimum*, a minim. *Signum, i*, n. See *Abbreviation, Indicium, Semeion.* Fr. anal. *signe*, m. Germ. syn. *Zeichen*, n.

Sig'na. (*Signo*, to mark out.) *Med.* A word signifying "mark," employed at the end of prescriptions to point out what directions are to be copied by the compounder for the guidance of the patient, or his attendant.

Sig'na Crĭ'tĭca. *Med.* Critical signs; a term the same nearly as *Crises.* Fr. anal. *signes critiques.*

Sig'na Diagnos'tĭca. *Med.* Diagnostic signs; a term for those appearances or symptoms in a disease which enable the practitioner to form his diagnosis. Fr. anal. *signes diagnostiques.*

Signatures, Doctrine of. See *Doctrine of Signatures.*

Signātus, *a, um.* (*Signo*, to mark.) *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck to the *chrysalis*, the body of which not being transparent does not show the parts already formed of the perfect insect, but presents many which are seen in relief, as in the *Lepidoptera.* Fr. anal. *signé*, adj.

Sig'num, *i*, n. (Σημή, a point, or mark.) *Med., Pathol.* A sign or symptom of disease. See *Sign.*

Sil. *Chem.* Old term for ochre, or argil coloured with oxide of iron.

Sĭlāceus, *a, um.* (*Sil*, a term for ochre.) *Chem.* Pertaining to ochre. Fr. anal. *silacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *ochrig*, adj.

Silach. A term for *Pachyblepharosis*, and *Blepharopachynsis*, or thickened eyelids.

Sĭlēne Inflāta. *Bot.* Term for the *Cucubalus behen.*

Sĭlēneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Seleneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Caryophylleæ* admitted by de Candolle, having the *Silene* for their type. Fr. anal. *silené*, adj.

Sĭler, *ĕris*, n. (*Cĕler*, quick; from its rapid growth.) *Bot.* The hartwort, or sermountain. See *Laserpitium Siler.*

Sĭler Montānum. *Bot.* Another name for *Laserpitium siler.*

Sĭlērīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Silerineæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by de Candolle in the *Umbelliferæ*, having the *Siler* for their type: sileri'neous. Fr. anal. *silériné*, adj.

Sĭlex, *ĭcis*, m. and f. (Χάλιξ.) Flint. Fr. syn. *caillou*, m. Germ. syn. *Kieselstein*, m.

Sĭlexĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Sĭlex*, flint; *forma*, likeness.) *Chem.* Having the appearance of common *silex* or of flint, as the *Petrosilex silexiformis:* sile'xiform. Fr. anal. *silexiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kieselförmig*, adj.

Sĭ'lĭca, *æ*, f. (*Sĭlex*, flint; because it constitutes the chief part of that substance.) *Chem.* Name for one of the primitive earths which enters into the composition of almost all compound earths and stones, and of sand; it is also found in many plants, especially grasses, etc. Fr. anal. *silice*, f. Germ. syn. *Kieselerde*, f.

Si'licate. (*Sĭlĭcĭcum* acĭdum; Silicic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of silicic acid with a salifiable base. *Sĭ'lĭcas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *silicate*, m.

Sĭlĭcetus. *Med., Pathol.* Old epithet of tartar in too great excess in the kidneys or in the bladder.

Sili'ciate. *Chem.* The same as *Silicate.*

Sili'cic. (*Sĭlĭca*, one of the primitive earths; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *silica;* applied to an acid supposed to exist in alkaline solutions of this substance, because these combine with several of the metallic oxides. *Sĭlĭ'cĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *silicique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kieselsauer*, adj.

Sĭlĭ'cĭco-. (*Sĭlĭcĭcus*, pertaining to *silex*, or flint.) *Chem.* A prefix in many compound terms by Berzelius, applied to double salts resulting from the combination of a silicic salt with a salt, indicated by the latter portion of such compounds, as *Silicico-ammonicus*, or a silicic with an ammonic salt, etc. Fr. anal. *silicico-.*

Sĭlĭ'cides, m. pl. *Mineral.* Applied by Beudant to a Family of minerals composed of oxide of *silicium*, either alone or combined with various other oxides. Fr. anal. *silicides*, m. pl.

Sĭlĭcĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sĭlĭca; fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Applied by Häuy to mineral substances accidentally containing *silica*, as the *Zincum oxydatum siliciferum:* silici'-

ferous. Fr. anal. *silicifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kieselhaltend*, part. adj.

Sĭlĭ'ciobōras, *ātis*, f. *Chem.* Name given to the combinations of borosilicic acid with the bases: a siliciobo'rate. Fr. anal. *silicioborate*, m.

Sĭlĭ'ciofluōrūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for a combination of *silicium* and *fluor* with an electro-positive metal: a siliciofluo'ruret. Fr. anal. *siliciofluorure*, m.

Sĭlĭcĭōsus, *a, um.* (*Sĭlĭca;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Geol.* Containing, having, or full of *silica;* applied to a rock which has silicious *nuclei* in a mass or body of freestone, or the like, or which is composed of fragments of jasper or agate united by a silicious cement: sili'cious. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *silicieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *kieselig*, adj.

Sĭlĭ'cioti'tanātis, *ātis*, f. *Chem.* Applied to compounds in which *silica* and titanic acid are combined together with a base, as the siliciotitanate of lime: a silicioti'tanate. Fr. anal. *siliciotitanate*, m.

Sĭlĭ'ciphthorūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Name by Beudant for the combinations of the fluoruret or phthoruret of *silicium* with a simple body: a sili'cipththo'ruret. Fr. anal. *siliciphthorure*, m.

Sĭlĭ'cium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Name given to the base of *silica.* Fr. anal. *silicium*, m.

Sĭlĭ'ciūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for a combination of *silicium* with a combustible body, especially with a metal: a sili'ciuret. Fr. anal. *siliciure*, m.

Sĭlĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Sĭlĭqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* A little pod; a pouch which differs from the *Siliqua*, or pod, only in being short or even broader than it is long: a si'licule. Fr. anal. *silicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Schötchen*, n.

Sĭlĭ'cŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e. Bot.* Having the form of a *silicula* or of a small *siliqua*, as the capsule of the *Bocconia:* sili'culiform. Fr. anal. *siliculiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schötchenförmig*, adj.

Sĭlĭcŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Sĭlĭcŭla*, a little pod, or pouch; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having many short broad pods: sili'culose; applied to the first Linn. Order (*Siliculosa*, nom. pl. n.) of the Cl. *Tetradynamia.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *siliculeux*, adj.

Silipit. *Chem.* Old term for *Cuprum*, or copper.

Sĭ'lĭqua, *æ*, f. (As if *Sĕlŏca*, from *sēmen*, a seed, *lŏcus*, a place; because it is a place fitted to contain seeds.) *Bot.* A long, dry, bivalve *pericarpium* in which the seeds are fixed alternately to each edge forming the suture; a pod. Fr. anal. *silique*, f. Germ. syn. *Schote*, f.

Sĭ'lĭqua Dul'cis. *Bot.* A name for the *Ceratonia siliqua*, or carob-tree.

Sĭlĭquas'trum, *i*, n. (*Sĭlĭqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* A name for the *Piper Brasilianum.*

Sĭlĭquas'trum Plĭnii. *Bot.* A name for the *Capsicum annuum*, from its pods.

Sĭlĭquel'la, *æ*, f. *Bot.* Name by de Candolle for a fruit originally formed of three pieces, two lateral, bearing the ovules upon their interior disc, and an external, not bearing an ovule, as in the *Papaver* and *Nymphæa.* Fr. anal. *siliquelle*, f.

Sĭ'lĭquĭfor'mis, *is, e. Bot.* Having the form of a *siliqua* or pod, as the fruit of the *Chelidonium majus* or of the *Corchorus siliquosus:* sili'quiform. Fr. anal. *siliquiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schotförmig*, adj.

Sĭlĭquōsa In'dĭca. *Bot.* Name of an American plant, the juice of which is said to be alexipharmic.

Sĭlĭquōsus, *a, um.* (*Sĭlĭqua*, a pod, terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having numerous pods: siliquose; applied to the second Linn. Order (*Siliquosa*, nom. pl. n.) of the Cl. *Tetradynamia;* also to an Order (*Siliquosæ*, nom. pl. f.) of Linnæus's Fragments of a Natural Method. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *siliqueux.* Germ. syn. *schotenarteg*, adj.; *schotig*, adj.

Silk. (Sax. *Seolc.*) The fine yarn or numerous slender threads produced by the silkworm. *Sērĭcum, i*, n. See *Sericum.*

Silk, Burnt. *Pharm.* See *Burnt Silk.*

Silk Weed. *Bot.* A common name for the plant *Asclepias Syriaca.*

Silkworm, A'cid of. *Chem.* Common term for the bombic acid.

Silphalis, *is, e. Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier to a tribe (*Silphales*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, having the *Silpha* for their type. Fr. anal. *silphale*, adj.

Silphi'deus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family (*Silphidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, having the *Silpha* for their type. Fr. anal. *silphide*, adj.

Silphie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Silphieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Heliantheæ Coreopsideæ;* by Lessing to a Section of the *Asteroideæ Melampodieæ*, having the *Silphium* for their type. Fr. anal. *silphie*, adj.

Sil'phium, *ii*, n. (Σίλφιον.) *Bot.* A name which appears to have been applied to several different plants or their produce, as *Laserpitium, Ferula assafœtida*, etc.

Silu'rian. (*Sĭlŭres*, the name of the people who anciently inhabited South Wales.) *Geol.* Applied to a system of rock found specially in South Wales. *Sĭlŭriānus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *silurien*, adj.

Sĭlŭrĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Sĭlŭrus*, the catfish; terminal *-ĭdæ.*) *Ichthyol.* Belonging to, or resembling the genus *Silurus;* applied to a Family of the *Malacopterygii Abdominales.*

Sĭlŭroïdēs, adj. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a Family of the osseous *Malacopterygii*, having the *Silurus* for their type. Fr. anal. *siluroïdes*, m. pl.

Sĭlŭrosōmătus, *a, um.* (*Sĭlŭrus; σῶμα*, a body.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Silurosomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Abdominales*, having the *Silurus* for their type. Fr. anal. *silurosome*, adj.

Silver. (Sax. *Sedfer.*) See *Argentum*, and *Acamech.*

Silver, Fulminating. *Chem.* See *Argentas Ammoniæ.*

Silver, Litharge of. See *Almarcab, Almarcarida.*

Silver, Nitrate of. *Chem.* See *Argentum Nitratum*, and *Argenti Nitras.*

Silver-weed. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Potentilla anserina.*

Sil'vĭcus, *a, um.* (*Sylva,* a wood; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied by Unverdorben to one of the resins he extracted from *colophonia resina,* which he termed *acide sylvique.* The name has not been adopted. Fr. anal. *silvique,* adj.

Silybam, *i,* n. *Bot.* A name for the *Carduus Marianus.*

Sily'beus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a Section (*Silybeæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Carduineæ;* by Lessing to a Section of the *Cynareæ Carduineæ,* having the *Silybam* for their type. Fr. anal. *sylibé,* adj.

Simaba Ce'drum. *Bot.* Name of a plant native of Panama, S. America, which yields the Cedron seeds. See *Cedron Seeds.*

Sīmæpyrhyn'chus. *a, um.* (Σιμὸς, flat-nosed; αἰπὺς, high; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Simæpyrhynchi,* nom. pl. m.) having the beak high and crooked. Fr. anal. *simæpyrhynque,* adj.

Sĭmărūba, *æ,* f. (A patronymic of America.) The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of the root of the plant *Simaruba officinalis;* (E.) of the *Simaruba amara;* (D.) the *Simarubæ Cortex;* also called *Quassia Simaruba.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Simarubeæ.* Fr. anal. *simarouba,* m. Germ. syn. *Simarubarinde,* f.

Sĭmărūba Amāra. *M. Med.* The systematic name, according to the pharmacopœia (E.), of the plant which affords the simaruba-root bark. Fr. anal. *simarouba amère.* Germ. syn. *der bitter Simarubenbaum.*

Sĭmărūba Excel'sa. *M. Med.* The name, according to the pharmacopœia (U.S.A.) of the plant which affords quassia.

Sĭmărūba Offĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* The systematic name, according to the pharmacopœia (L.), of the plant which affords the simaruba-root bark; also named *Quassia simaruba, Guiana cortex.* Fr. anal. *simarouba officinal.* Germ. syn. *der officinell Simarubenbaum.*

Sĭmărūbeus, *a, um.* / **Sĭmărūbiāceus,** *a, um.* (*Simaruba.*) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Simaruba;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Simarubeæ,* or *Simarubiaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: simaru'beous: simarubia'ceous. Fr. anal. *simaroubé,* adj.; *simaroubiacé,* adj.

Sīmiæ, Lăpis. A name for the *Bezoar simiæ.*

Sĭmĭlāris, *is, e.* (*Sĭmĭlis,* like.) *Nat. Hist.* That which resembles something else; like: si'milar. Fr. anal. *similaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *gleichartig,* adj.

Sīmĭlas, *ātis,* f. (Σιμόω, to render flat-nosed.) *Anat.* Old term applied to the concavity of the liver from which the *Vena portæ* proceeds, according to Bartholin. *Surg.* A term used by Galen for a vitiated figure of the nose, in which the middle part, or *bridge,* falls or is depressed.

Sĭmĭlātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Sĭmĭlis,* like.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Assimilatio.*

Sĭmĭ'lia Simĭlĭbus Curan'tur. *Med.* See *Doctrine of Signatures.*

Sĭmĭliflōrus, *a, um.* (*Sĭmĭlis,* like; *flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to an umbel when all the flowers which compose it are like each other, as in the *Sium verticillatum.* Fr. anal. *similiflore,* adj. Germ. syn. *ähnlichblümig,* adj.

Sīmius, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss to a Family (*Simii,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera,* having the *Simia* for their type. Fr. anal. *simien,* adj.

Simmitium. / **Simos.** / **Simothes.** *Chem.* Old terms for *Cerussa.* Ruland and Johnson.

Sim'ple. *Med.* The opposite of compound; uncompounded; unadulterated; pure. *Mineral.* A simple form is that contained under homologous planes, or such as are equal, similar, and equally disposed in respect to each other. *Sim'plex, ĭcis,* adj. Fr. anal. *simple,* adj. Germ. syn. *einfach,* adj.

Simple Affinity. See *Attraction, Simple Elective.*

Sim'plex, *ĭcis,* adj. (As if *Sine plĭca,* without a fold.) Not double; plain; sim'ple. *Zoöl.* Applied to an order (*Simplicia,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Radiata Acalepha.* See *Simple.*

Simplĭcĭcau'lis, *is, e.* (*Simplex,* simple; *caulis,* a stem.) *Bot.* Having a simple stem, as the *Fuchsia simplicicaulis.* Fr. anal. *simplicicaule,* adj. Germ. syn. *einfachstammig,* adj.

Simplĭcĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Simplex,* simple; *cornu,* a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Simplicicornes,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Diptera,* the *antennæ* of which are unprovided with a single lateral hair. Fr. anal. *simplicicorne,* adj. Germ. syn. *einfachhornig,* adj.

Simplĭcĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Simplex,* simple; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having simple leaves, as the *Millingtonea simplicifolia;* applied by de Candolle to a Section (*Simplicifoliæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the genus *Oxalis.* Fr. anal. *simplicifolié,* adj. Germ. syn. *einfachblättrig,* adj.

Simplĭcĭ'mănus, *a, um.* (*Simplex,* simple; *mănus,* the hand.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier to a Section (*Simplicimani,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Carabici,* only the two anterior *tarsi* of which are dilated in the males, but are not formed of a square or orbicular flat extremity. Fr. anal. *simplicimane,* adj. Germ. syn. *einfachhandig,* adj.

Simplĭ'cĭpes, *pĕdis,* adj. (*Simplex,* simple; *pes,* a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied by Dejean to a tribe (*Simplicipedes,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Carabici,* having no depression on the inside of the anterior legs.

Sĭmŭlātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Sĭmŭlo,* to feign, or counterfeit.) *Med. Jur.* Term for a counterfeiting, or pretending to be suffering under disease; malingering: simula'tion. Fr. anal. *simulation,* f. Germ. syn. *Vorgeben,* n.

Sĭmŭlātio Lātens. *Med., Jur.* Term for a case of simulation in which disease is actually present but where the symptoms are falsely aggravated, and greater sickness is pretended than really exists. Fr. anal. *simulation latente.*

Sina. The same as *China*.

Sĭnāpe, *is*, n. *Bot.* The same as *Sinapi*, etc.

Sĭnāpĕlæ'um, *i*, n. (*Σίναπι*, mustard; *ἔλαιον*, oil.) Oil of mustard. Fr. syn. *huile de moutarde.* Germ. syn. *Senföl*, f.

Sĭnāpi, *eos*, n. **Sĭnāpy,** *yos*, n. **Sĭnāpis,** *is*, f. **Sĭnāpium,** *ii*, *n.* (*Σίνηπι*, or *Σίναπι*, from *σίνεσθαι τοὺς ὤπας*, it hurts the eyes, by its pungent odour, when inhaled.) The pharmacopœial name (L. and U.S.A.) of the flour of the seeds of the plants *Sinapis nigra*, and *S. Alba*, is *Sinapis*; (E.) it is *Sinapi;* (D.) the *Sinapis semina.* A Linn. genus of plants Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliquosa.* Juss. *Cruciferæ.* Mustard. See *Napus.* Fr. syn. *moutarde*, f. Germ. syn. *Senf*, m. *Med., Pharm. Sinapium* is also a term for a decoction, or infusion, of mustard seed. Germ. syn. *Senfbrühe*, f.

Sinapin'. (*Sĭnāpi*, mustard.) *Chem.* Term by Berzelius for the substance which Henry and Garot called *sulphosinapisin. Sĭnāpīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *sinapine*, f.

Sĭnāpis Al'ba. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which affords white mustard. Fr. syn. *moutarde blanche.* Germ. syn. *weisser Senf.*

Sĭnāpis Ni'gra. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant which yields black mustard; also called *Cruca, Napus.* Fr. syn. *moutarde noire.* Germ. syn. *schwarzer Senf.*

Sĭnāpis'mus, *i*, m. (*Sĭnāpis*, mustard.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a plaster or poultice made of mustard, linseed meal, and vinegar: a si'napism. Fr. anal. *sinapisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Senfpflaster*, n.; *Senfumschlag*, m.

Sincĭpĭtālis, *is, e.* (*Sinciput.*) *Anat.* Pertaining to the *sinciput. Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to one of the segments which by their union constitute the head of the *Chetopoda:* sinci'pital. Fr. anal. *sincipital*, adj.

Sin'ciput, *ĭtis*, n. (As if *Sēmĭcĭput*, from *sēmi*, half of; *căput*, a head; or *summum căput*, the highest part of the head.) *Anat.* The fore and upper part of the head; termed, also, *Bregma.* See *Puppis.* Fr. anal. *sinciput*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorderkopf*, m.

Sine. *Geom.* Term for a right line drawn from one extremity of an arch perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity. A co-sine is the part of the diameter of an arch intercepted between the centre and sine, and which is equal to the sine of the complement of the arch. A versed sine is the part of the diameter of an arch intercepted between the sine and the periphery. *Sĭnus, ûs*, m.

Sĭne Pāri. *Anat.* Without a fellow; applied to muscles, blood-vessels, etc., which are also termed *Azygos.*

Single. Simple; solitary; alone. *Singŭlāris, is, e.* See *Solitarius.* Fr. syn. *seul*, adj. Germ. syn. *einzig*, adj.

Single Affinity. *Nat. Philos.* See *Attraction, Simple Elective.*

Singul'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Σὺν*, with; *gŭla*, the throat; because its peculiar sound is heard there.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a convulsive motion of the diaphragm and neighbouring parts, popularly named the hiccough or hiccup. See *Hyptiasmus, Sygmos.* Fr. syn. *hoquet*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlucken*, m.; *Schluchzen*, n.

Sĭnōpis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Σινωπὶς*, red lead.) *Chem.* Old term for a superior kind of *Rubrica;* also the same as *Miltos*, or red lead.

Sĭnuātus, *a, um.* (*Sĭnuo*, to turn or wind, making hollows.) *Bot.* Hollowed; scolloped: si'nuated; applied to leaves. Fr. anal. *sinué*, adj. Germ. syn. *gebuchtet*, adj.

Sĭ'nŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Sĭnus.*) Term for a little sinus: a si'nule. Fr. anal. *sinule*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Sinus.*

Sĭnuŏlātus, *a, um.* (*Sĭnus.*) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to leaves cut into round prominent parts which are separated by slightly deep sinuses, as in the *Solanum nigrum:* si'nuolated. Fr. anal. *sinuolé*, adj.

Sĭnuōsus, *a, um.* (*Sĭnus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Mineral., Zoöl.* Having, or full of sinuses: si'nuous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sinueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Sinus.*

Sĭ'nus, *ûs*, m. (Said to be from *Cingo*, to compass about.) A cavity, hollow, or depression. *Anat.* Applied to certain veins of the *dura mater*, variously distinguished according to their situation or particular form and extent. *Geom.* A *Sine*, which see. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The foul hollow part of an imposthume or sore; a long narrow hollow track leading from some abscess, diseased bone, or the like: a si'nus. See *Absconsio, Eurychoria, Colpos.* Fr. anal. *sinus*, m.; *clapier*, m. Germ. syn. *ein fistuloses oder hohles Geschwur.*

Sinus, Cavernous. *Anat.* See *Cavernous Sinus.*

Sĭ'nus Co'xæ. *Anat.* A name for the *Acetabulum.*

Sĭ'nus Gĕnæ Pĭtuĭtārius. *Anat.* The pituitary sinus of the cheek; a name for the *Antrum Highmorianum.*

Sinus, Inferior Longitudinal. *Anat.* See *Longitudinal Sinus, Inferior.*

Sinus, Longitudinal. *Anat.* See *Longitudinal Sinus.*

Sinus, Maxillary. *Anat.* See *Highmorianum, Antrum.*

Sĭ'nus Mŭlie'bris. *Anat.* A term for the *Vagina.*

Sĭ'nus Pōcŭlāris. *Anat.* The cup-like sinus; a term applied to a large *lacuna* situated in the centre of the *Verumontanum.*

Sĭ'nus U'tĕri. *Anat.* A term for the large veins contained in the parietal substance of the *uterus*, and which become greatly enlarged in the gravid state.

Sĭ'nus Vĕnæ Por'tæ. *Anat.* A term for the entrance into the liver.

Sĭ'nus Vĕnārum Cāvārum. *Anat.* Term for the right auricle of the heart.

Sĭ'nus Vĕnārum Pulmōnālium. *Anat.* A name for the left auricle of the heart.

Sinuses, Frontal. *Anat.* See *Frontal Sinuses.*

Sinuses, Lateral. *Anat.* See *Lateral Sinuses.*

Sinuses of Morgagni. *Anat.* See *Morgagni, Sinuses of.*

Siphac. (Arab.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Peritonæum;* used by Forestus.

Siphilis. *Med., Pathol.* Old spelling of *Syphilis.*

Sĭphĭta Prāva. *Med., Pathol.* Name for the disease *Chorea Sancti Viti,* according to Paracelsus.

Sĭphĭta Stric'ta. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Noctambulation,* or sleep-walking.

Sīpho, *ōnis,* m. } (Σίφων, a tube.) *Chem.*
Sīphōn, *ōnis,* m. } A bent tube of glass for drawing liquors from one vessel into another without disturbing the sediment, lees, or dregs. *Zoöl.* Applied to the beak of certain of the *Crustacea Entomostraca Pœcilopoda,* in which the organs of manducation compose a little siphon or beak for suction: a si'phon. Fr. anal. *siphon,* m. Germ. syn. *Heber,* m.; *Wasserröhre,* f.

Sĭphōnan'thus, *a, um.* (*Sīphōn;* ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having a syphon-like corol: siphonan'thous. Fr. anal. *siphonanthe,* adj. Germ. syn. *kronenröhrig,* adj.

Sĭphōna'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sīphōn; aptĕrus,* without wings.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus, to an Order (*Siphonaptera,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Aptera,* having the mouth formed like a siphon, or of a sucker contained in a sheath: siphona'pterous. Fr. anal. *siphonaptère,* adj. Germ. syn. *saugröhrungeflugelt,* adj.

Sĭphōneus, *a, um.* (*Sīphōn.*) *Bot.* Applied by Greville to an Order (*Siphoneæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Algæ,* the frond of which is sometimes composed entirely of membranous filiform tubes, simple or ramous; sometimes it is formed of an assemblage of similar tubes: sypho'neous. *Entomol.* Applied by Degeer to a sub-Order (*Siphonei,* nom. pl. m.) of gymnopterous insects having a *proboscis* folded under the corselet. Fr. anal. *siphoné,* adj.

Sĭphōnĭ'deus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to an Order (*Siphonidea,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Crabe-arraignées,* having the pharyngean space dilated like a tubular beak, and proper for suction. Fr. anal. *siphonidé,* adj.

Sĭphōnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sīphōn; fĕro,* to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the mantle of the *Mollusca Conchifera,* when to the right of the union of the two lobes there exists two or three openings of which one or two of the posterior is prolonged into contractile and retractile tubes: siphoni'ferous. Applied by Orbigny to an Order (*Siphoniferæ,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda,* having a siphon continued from one cavity to the other of their polythalamous shell. The same as *Siphonophorus.* Fr. anal. *siphonifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *saugröhrtragend,* part. adj.

Sĭphōnĭ'phytum, *i,* n. (Σίφων, a siphon; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to a synanthereous plant, all the corols of which are flosculous: a sipho'niphyte. Fr. anal. *siphoniphyte,* m. Germ. syn. *Saugröhrpflanze,* f.

Sĭphōnobranchiātus, *a, um.* (Σίφων, a siphon; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Siphonobranchiata,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Paracephalophora,* having the body provided with a canal, more or less elongated, which borders upon a cavity containing the *branchiæ.* Fr. anal. *siphonobranche,* adj. Germ. syn. *Saugröhrkiemig,* adj.

Sĭphōnŏgōnātus, *a, um.* (Σίφων, a siphon; γώνια, an angle.) *Bot.* Applied by Lyngbye to a section (*Siphonogonata,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Hydrophyta,* having an articulated, round, tubulous frond. Fr. anal. *siphonogoné,* adj. Germ. syn. *saugröhrwinkelig,* adj.

Sĭphōnoīdeus, *a, um.* (*Sīphōn;* terminal *-īdeus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Dehaan to an Order (*Siphonoidea,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda,* having a siphon. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *siphonoide,* adj. Germ. syn. *saugrthrähnlich,* adj.

Sĭphōnōma, *ătis,* n. (Σίφων, a tube.) *Med., Pathol.* Name given to a new form of morbid tumour, or tubular swelling, in which are found filaments and bundles of filaments lying perfectly parallel to each other, as in muscular substance, and which, under a high magnifying power, resemble pipes or tubes. Fr. anal. *siphonome,* m.

Sĭphōnŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Σίφων, a siphon; φέρω, to carry.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Eschenholtz to an Order (*Siphonophora,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Acalepha,* having no central digestive cavity but only isolated tubes. See *Siphoniferus, Siphonopnuntus.* Fr. anal. *siphonophore,* adj. Germ. syn. *saugröhrtragend,* adj.

Sĭphōnopnun'tus, *a, um.* (Σίφων, a siphon; πνέω, to breathe.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Fischer to a group (*Siphonopnunta,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Acalepha,* corresponding to the *Siphonophora* of Eschenholtz. Fr. anal. *siphonopnunte,* adj.

Sĭphōno'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Σίφων, a tube; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having a siphon-like mouth; applied to a Family (*Siphonostoma,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Entomostraca Pœcilopoda:* siphono'stomous. Fr. anal. *siphonostome,* adj. Germ. syn. *spritzmundig,* adj.

Sĭphōnŭlus, *i,* m. (*Sīphōn;* terminal *-ŭlus.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to setiform and fistulous organs which, placed at the extremity of the abdomen of the *Aphis,* emit a saccharine liquid: a sipho'nule. See *Siphunculus.* Fr. anal. *siphonule,* m. Germ. syn. *Spritzlein,* n.

Sĭphorhīnius, *a, um.* } (Σίφων, a siphon; ῥὶν,
Sĭphorhīnus, *a, um.* } the nose.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Blainville, Lherminier, Lesson and Eichwald to a Family (*Siphorinii,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Natatores,* having prominent and tubulous nostrils; by Viellot to a Family (*Siphorini,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Ateleopodes,* the *nares* of which open on the beak in convoluted and solid tubes. Fr. anal. *siphorhinien,* adj.; *siphorin,* adj.

Sĭphun'cŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Sīphuncŭlus.*) *Conchol.* Applied to a univalve shell, provided with transversal *septa* pierced with holes, from which proceeds a cylindrical canal traversing all the *septa. Entomol.* Applied by Latreille, Goldfuss, Ficinus and

Carus to a Family (*Siphunculata*, nom. pl. m.) of apterous parasites, in which the mouth consists of a snout from which issues a siphuncule, serving for a sucker. Fr. anal. *siphoncule*, adj.

Sĭphun'cŭlĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Sĭphuncŭlus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Having the form of a little siphon, as the proboscis of the *Culex*: siphun'culiform. Fr. anal. *siphonculiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *saugröhrchenförmig*, adj.

Sĭphun'cŭlĭnus, *a*, *um*. The same as *Siphunculatus*.

Sipuncŭlides, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family of the *Entozoaria Proboscephala*, having the *Sipunculus* for their type. Should be *Sipunculidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *siponculides*, m. pl.

Siphun'cŭlus, *i*, m. (*Sĭphōn*; terminal *-ŭlus*.) *Entomol.* Term by Latreille for the proboscis of the louse; a little siphon: a siphun'cule. Fr. anal. *siphoncule*, m. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Spritze*.

Sira. *Chem.* Old term for *Auripigmentum*, or orpiment. Ruland.

Siracos'tum. (Arab.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine much esteemed in acute fevers; also called *Asiracostum*.

Sīrēcĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a section (*Sirecĭformes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Tenthredines*, because they have an affinity to the *Sirex*. Fr. anal. *sirécĭforme*, adj.

Sīrēnes, f. pl. *Med.*, *Pathol.* Old term for certain pustules on the hands and feet. The same as *Sirones*. Ruland and Johnson.

Sīrēnia, *ōrum*, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family of the *Mammifera Natatores*, or *Cetacea*, having two pectoral *mammæ*. Fr. anal. *sirénes*, m. pl.

Sīrēnĭ'deus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Family (*Sirenidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Amphibia*, having the *Siren* for their type. Fr. anal. *sirénidé*, adj.

Sīrĭ'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σιριάω, to labour under inflammation of the head from heat.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* A term for an infantile disease, consisting in inflammation of the brain and membranes, followed by depression of the fontanelle, hollowness of the eyes, burning fever, pallor of the whole body, dryness and inappetency. Fr. anal. *siriase*, m.

Siricon de Plumbo. *Chem.* Term for the oxide of lead. Ruland and Johnson.

Sirin'ga. *Chem.* Old name for calx or lime. Ruland and Johnson.

Sīrīnĭ'ăcus, *a*, *um*. A mistaken rendering by Quincy for *Cyrenaicus*, which see.

Sirium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Term by Vest for a substance which he considered as a particular metal, but which, according to Faraday and Stromeyer, is a mixture of arsenic, iron and nickel. Fr. anal. *sirium*, m.

Sīrius, *ii*, m. (Σείριος, from σειρέω, to dry; because it dried up rivers, etc., by excessive heat.) *Astron.* Name of the dog-star, to which singular virtues were attributed during the *dies caniculares*, or dog-days; also called *Canicula*. Hippocrates therefore alluded to the time *ante canem*, *sub cane*, and *post canem*. Fr. anal. *sirius*, m. Germ. syn. *Hundstern*, m.

Sīron, *ōnis*, f. *Entomol.* Term for a minute insect. See *Acarus*, *Siron*, *Sirenes*. Also used the same as *Siren*.

Sirones. See *Sirenes*.

Sīrōnĭdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family of the *Arachnides*, having the *Siron* for their type. Fr. anal. *sironides*, m. pl.

Sir'sa. } *Surg.* Old term for *Eschar*. Ru-
Sir'za. } land and Johnson.

Sīsărum, *i*, n. (Heb. *Sisa*.) *Bot.* The specific name of the *Siser* or skirret. See *Sium Sisarum*.

Sirsen. (Arab.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for *Phrenitis*.

Sīser, *ĕris*, n. The same as *Sisarum*.

Sīson, *ōnis*, m. (Σίσων, a small seed like that of parsley; a name adopted by Dioscorides.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Stone-parsley. Fr. syn. *perce-pierre*, f. Germ. syn. *Steinpeterlein*, n.

Sīson Am'mi. *Bot.* Name of the plant which affords the *Ammi verum* of the shops; the seeds were formerly used as carminative.

Sīsymbrie'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Sisymbrieæ*, nom. pl, f.) of the *Cruciferæ*, having the *Sisymbrium* for their type. Fr. anal. *sisymbrié*, adj.

Sīsym'brium, *ii*, n. (Σίσυβος, a fringe; from its fringed roots.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliquosa*. Fr. syn. *cresson*, m. Germ. syn. *Kresse*, f.

Sīsym'brium Mentha'strum. *Bot.* A name for the *Mentha aquatica*, or watermint. Fr. syn. *menthe aquatique*.

Sīsym'brium Nastur'tium. *Bot. M. Med.* The systematic name of the watercress; used as antiscorbutic; also called *Cardamine*, *Laver odoratum*, and *Nasturtium aquaticum*. Fr. syn. *cresson aquatique*. Germ. syn. *Wasserkresse*, f.

Sīsym'brium Sŏphia. *Bot.* Systematic name of the herb Sophia, formerly esteemed as vulnerary; also given internally in hysterical affections, uterine hemorrhage, etc.; also called *Sophia chirurgorum*. Germ. syn. *Besenkraut*, n.; *Sophienkraut*, n.

Sitio'logy. (Σῖτος, aliment; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* Term for the doctrine or consideration of aliments, their nature, suitableness, and nutritious qualities; dietetics. *Sĭtiŏlŏ'gia*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sitiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nahrungsmittelkunde*, m.

Sītis, *is*, f. (Σιτέω, to take food; because thirst is naturally created thereby.) *Physiol.* The sensation of thirst or desire for drink. See *Thirst*. Fr. syn. *soif*, f. Germ. syn. *Durst*, m.

Sītos. } (Σῖτος.) Old term the same as
Sītus, *i*, m. } *Cibus*.

Sit'teus, *a*, *um*. *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (*Sittei*, nom. pl. m.) established by Lesson, having the *Sitta* for their type. Fr. anal. *sitté*, adj.

Sĭ'um, *i*, n. (Σείω, to move; from its motion in the water.) A Linn. genus of plants,

Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferæ*. The creeping water-parsnip. Fr. syn. *berle*, f. Germ. syn. *Wassermerk*, m.

Si'um Arōmă'tĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Amomum*.

Si'um Erūcæ Fŏlio. } *Bot.* Names for the *Cicuta virosa*, or cow-bane.
Si'um Mājus. }

Si'um Min'si. *Bot.* Systematic name of a plant the root of which is called *Radix Minsi*, *Nindsin*, and *Ninzin*, and was formerly supposed to be the same as *Ginsing*, which possesses similar properties, but they are weaker.

Si'um Nŏdiflōrium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the creeping water-parsnip, used as antiscorbutic; also called *Berula Gallica*. Fr. syn. *bérle*, f. Germ. syn. *Wassermerk*, m.

Si'um Sīsărum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the siser or skirret, formerly considered aromatic. See *Perdetum*. Fr. syn. *chervis*, m. Germ. syn. *Zuckerwurz*, f.

Size. (Supposed, *Assize*, a statute about weight, measure, etc.) Proportion; bigness; bulk. *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty (its organ at the internal angular process of the frontal bone) giving the power of perceiving, remembering, and judging of magnitude. *Mensūra*, *æ*, f. Fr. syn. *grandeur*, f. Germ. syn. *Grosse*, f.

Si'zy. (Ital. *Siza*, size.) Like glue or size. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to the particular state of the blood drawn from a patient when, after coagulation is completed, it exhibits the buffy coat. Fr. syn. *colleux*, adj.; *gluant*, adj. Germ. syn. *leimicht*, adj.

Skate. (Dan. *Skade.*) *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Raia batis*.

Ske'leton. (Σκελετὸν, a dried carcase or corpse, from Σκελετὸς, dried.) *Anat.* Term for the bones of the body stripped of their coverings, dried and preserved in their natural situation; when attached by wires it is called an artificial skeleton; and when by means of their natural ligaments, it is termed a natural one. *Scĕ'lĕton*, *i*, n. See *Endo-Skeleton*, *Exo-Skeleton*, *Splanchno-Skeleton*. Fr. syn. *squellette*, m. Germ. anal. *Skelet*, n.; *Gerippe*, f.; *Knochengerust*, n.

Skĕlĭ'pŏdus, *a*, *um.* (Σκελίζω, to overturn; πούς, a foot.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Skelipoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Dermodontes*, having the ventral fins before the *anus*. Fr. anal. *skélipode*, adj.

Skin. (Dan. *Skind.*) *Anat.* The skin, as commonly regarded, is composed of three membranes; the outermost is the scarf-skin, cuticle or *epidermis*; the middle, the *rete mucosum*; and the innermost, the true skin, *cutis vera* or *derma*. Fr. syn. *peau*, f. Germ. syn. *Haut*, f.

Skin-bound. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a peculiar condition of infants in which the skin becomes tense and as if too tight for the body, which is swelled and hard beneath its surface. It depends on chronic inflammation of the cellular tissue.

Skin, Yellowness of the. *Physiol.* See *Galbalus*.

Skink. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Scincus*.

Skir'ret. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sium sisarum*.

Skull. *Anat.* The bony part of the head and forehead, considered separately from the face, and consisting of eight bones. *Crānium*, *ii*, n. Fr. syn. *crâne*, m. Germ. syn. *Schädel*, m.; *Hirnschädel*, m.

Skull-cap. *Bot.* Common name for the *Scutellaria galericulata*.

Sky-colour. *Chem.* See *Cæruleus*.

Slag. (Teut. *Schlacke.*) *Chem.* The dross of iron or other metal. Fr. syn. *écume*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlacken*, f.

Slater. *Entomol.* A common name for the *Porcellis scaber*.

Slavering. (Belg. *Slabbere*, to slaver.) Allowing the saliva to flow out of the mouth and down over the chin. See *Drivelling*. Fr. syn. *bavant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *beifernd*, part. adj.

Sleep. (Sax. *Slæp.*) *Physiol.* That state in which the whole senses are at rest for the purpose of renewing the vital energy which has been exhausted by exercise, and of assisting nutrition. *Som'nus*, *i*, m. Fr. syn. *sommeil*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlaf*, m.

Sleep, Inducing. *Med.* See *Hypnopœos*, *Hypnoticus*.

Sleep, Preventing. *Med., Pharm.* See *Anthypnotic*.

Sleep-walking. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the affection *Oneirodynia activa*, or noctambulation. See *Hypnobates*, *Noctisurgium*.

Sleeplessness. *Med., Pathol.* The state termed *Agrypnia*.

Sleepy. Drowsy, or inclined to sleep. See *Hypnelos*, *Hypnodes*, *Somnolentus*.

Slipperwort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Calceolaria*.

Sloe. (Sax. *Sla.*) *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Prunus spinosa*.

Slough. (Sax. *Luh*, a lake; from its moisture; or *slog*, hollow or empty in reference to the cast-off skin of a snake, which it also signifies.) A deep and muddy place. *Surg.* Applied to parts in the state of *sphacelus*, which are generally of a dark brown or black colour, devoid of circulation, sensibility, and natural heat, either from its foul, corrupt appearance, or because it separates from the rest of the body, as the skin of the snake is thrown off at a certain period of the year, the part detached being termed the *slough*.

Slow-worm. *Entomol.* A common name for the *Oniscus*.

Slug. (Dutch, *Sluggen*, to act slothfully.) *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Limax*.

Smallage. *Bot.* Common name for the herb *Apium graveolens*, or common celery. See *Grielum*.

Smallpox. *Med., Pathol.* The common name for the disease *Variola*.

Smallpox of the Camel. *Med., Pathol.* See *Photo-Shootur*.

Smalt. *Chem.* Name for an imperfect kind of glass made of flints and potash melted together and coloured with cobalt, which, when cold, may be reduced to powder. *Smaltum*, *i*, n.

Smărag'dĭnus, *a*, *um.* (*Smăragdus*, the emerald.) *Nat. Philos.* Of a pure green colour, like the emerald: smarag'dine. Fr.

anal. *smaragdin*, adj. Germ. syn. *grasgrün*, adj.

Smăragʹdus, *di*, m. (Σμάραγδος.) *Mineral.* Name of the emerald, a precious stone of a green colour. Fr. *émeraude*, f. Germ. syn. *Smaragd*, m.

Smăragnōtus, *a*, *um*. (Σμάραγδος, the emerald; νῶτος, the back.) *Ornithol.* That which is green on the back, or superior part of the body, as the plumage of the *Porphyrio smaragnotus*. Fr. anal. *smaragnote*, adj.

Smecʹtĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Σμήχω, to sweep away; terminal *-ικὸς*.) Cleaning; applied to a kind of *argil* which serves to cleanse wools from grease, and which is therefore named fuller's earth: smecʹtic. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Applied to detergent medicines (*Smectica medicamenta*). See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *smectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *reinigend*, part. adj.

Smecʹtris, *ĭdis*, f. (Σμηκτρὶς.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Term for the *Cimolite*, or fuller's earth.

Smegʹma, *ătis*, n. (Σμῆγμα, soap.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for the offensive soap-like substance produced from the sebaceous secretion around the *glans penis* and prepuce in its immediate vicinity. Fr. anal. *smegma*, m. Germ. syn. *Seife*, f.; *Schmier*, m.

Smegmăderʹmus, *a*, *um*. (Σμῆγμα, soap; δέρμα, the skin.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Quillaja smegmadermus*, because its bark reduced to powder renders water frothy as if from soap. Fr. anal. *smegmaderme*, adj. Germ. syn. *seifrindig*, adj.

Smelling. (Dutch, *Smallen*, to make small; because odours diffuse themselves in impalpable particles.) *Physiol.* That sense by which we perceive and appreciate the odours which escape from almost every body in nature. *Olfacʹtus*, *ûs*, m. Fr. syn. *l'action de sentir*. Germ. syn. *Geruch*, m.

Smelling, Loss of. See *Chasemie*.

Smellome's Eye-Salve. *Pharm.* Name of a preparation of verdigris finely powdered and rubbed with oil, then mixed with yellow basilicon.

Smelt. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Salmo eperlanus*.

Smēniocysʹtis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σμήνιον, a swarm; κύστις, a bag.) *Bot.* Applied by Gaillon, in cryptogamous plants, to the organs which Agardh designated *coniocystides*. Fr. anal. *sméniocyste*, f.

Smīlāʹceus, *a*, *um*. (*Smīlax*, the herb bindweed.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Smilax*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Smilaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: smilaʹceous. Fr. anal. *smilacé*, adj.

Smilacinʹ. *Chem.* Name given to an alkaline principle detected by Folchi in the root of the *Smilax sarsaparilla*. *Smīlăcīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *smilacine*, f.

Smīlăcīneus. The same as *Smilaceus*.

Smīlax, *ăcis*, f. (Σμίλαξ, the herb bindweed or ropeweed.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diœcia*; Ord. *Hexandria*. Juss. *Smilaceæ*. Trivial name of sarsaparilla. Fr. syn. *salsepareille*, f. Germ. syn. *Sarsaparille*, f.

Smīlax Asʹpĕra Perūviāna. *Bot.* A name for the *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

Smīlax China. *Bot.* Systematic name of the China root tree, formerly esteemed in the cure of *syphilis* and of cutaneous disorders; also called *China Orientalis*, *Guaquara*, *Sankira*, and *Smilax aspera Chinensis*.

Smīlax Inʹdica Spīnōsa. *Bot.* A name for the *China Occidentalis*.

Smīlax Læʹvis. *Bot.* A name for a species otherwise called *Funis arborum*, which winds itself round trees like a rope.

Smīlax Pseudo-China. *Bot.* A name for the *China Occidentalis*.

Smīlax Sarsăpărilʹla. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant *Sarza* or *Sarsaparilla*; the root of which was formerly considered specific against *syphilis*; it is now regarded as improving the general habit of body after being reduced by the continued use of mercury. Fr. syn. *salsepareille officinale*. Germ. syn. *Sarsaparille*, f.; *die officinelle Stechwinde*.

Smīle, *es*, f. (Σμίλη.) *Surg.* Old name of an instrument in form of a curved bistoury with double edges.

Smīlion. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Old name for a sharp medicine for causing *apostemata* to open or burst, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii. 17, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii, *p.* 564.

Smyrna. (Σμύρνα.) *M. Med.* Old name for myrrh.

Smyrʹneus, *a*, *um*. } *Bot.* Applied to a tribe
Smyrnieʹus, *a*, *um*. } (*Smyrneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Umbelliferæ*, admitted by de Candolle, having the *Smyrnium* for their type. Fr. anal. *smyrné*, adj.

Smyrʹnion Hortenʹse. *Bot.* A name for the *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

Smyrʹnium, *ii*, n. (Σμύρνα, myrrh; from the similar smell of its seed.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.

Smyrʹnium Olusaʹtrum. *Bot.* Name of the plant Alexander, the seeds and roots of which were formerly used as diuretic, emmenagogue and resolvent; also called *Agrioselinum*, *Grielum*, *Herba Alexandrina*, *Hipposelinum*, *Macedonisium*, *Macerona*.

Smyrʹnium Rŏtundĭfōʹlium. *Bot.* Name of a species, the blanched leaves of which are said to be more agreeable than those of the *S. olusatrum*.

Snail. (Sax. *Snægl*.) *Zoöl.* Common name for the genus *Helix*.

Snail-seeded Glasswort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Salsola kali*.

Snake, Hooded. } *Zoöl.* Common names
Snake, Specʹtacled. } for the *Naja vulgaris*, or *Cobra de capella*.

Snake, Rattle. See *Rattlesnake*.

Snake-killing Birthwort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Aristolochia anguicida*.

Snake-root, Virgiʹnian. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

Snake-weed. *Bot.* Common name for the *Polygonum bistorta*.

Snake-wood. *Bot.* Term for the wood of the *Strychnos nux vomica*. *Lig'numCŏlubrīnum*.

Snap-dragon. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Antirrhinum*.

Sneeze-wort. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Achillea ptarmica*, or bastard pellitory.

Sneezing. (Sax. *Niesan*, to sneeze.) *Physiol.* A convulsive motion of the respiratory organs, caused by irritation of the nostrils, from the application of some stimulant substance; sternutation. *Sternūtātio, ōnis*, f. See *Sternutamentum.* Fr. syn. *sternutation*, f. Germ. syn. *Niesen*, n.

Snipe. (Sax. *Snite.*) *Ornithol.* Common name of the *Scolopax gallinago.*

Snoring. } (Dan. *Schnorker*, to make a noise
Snorting. } through the nostrils in sleeping; *snorcher*, to make a noise like a horse when frightened.) See *Stertor.*

Soap. See *Sapo.*

Soap, Casti'lian. } *M. Med.* Names for the
Soap, Spanish. } *Sapo Durus* of the pharmacopœia.

Soap, Lees of. See *Capitelium.*

Soap-berry. } *Bot.* Common names for the
Soap-nut. } *Bacca Bermudensis*, or Bermuda berry, produced by the *Sapineus saponaria;* also called *Saponaria nucula.*

Soap-tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sapindus saponaria.*

Soapwort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Saponaria officinalis.*

Sŏ'bŏles, *is*, f. *Bot.* Name given by Link to any rudiment of a new branch, or of a new *foot;* by Thouin to bulbils that are developed in the pericarp of certain plants, as the *Crinum Asiaticum:* a so'bole. Fr. anal. *sobole*, m. Germ. syn. *Wurzelsprosse*, m.; *Stocksprosse*, m.

Sŏbŏlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sŏbŏles; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing soboles, as the *Hyporeis sobolifera:* soboli'ferous. Fr. anal. *sobolifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelsprossetragend*, part. adj.

Sŏciālis, *is, e.* (*Sŏcius*, a companion.) *Zoöl.* Applied to animals that live together in numerous troops, as the *Fringilla socialis:* so'cial. Fr. anal. *social*, adj. Germ. syn. *gesellschaftlich*, adj.

Sōcors, *dis*, adj. (As if *Secors*, that is, *sine corde*, without heart, or courage.) *Med., Pathol.* Heartless; negligent; without understanding. See *Aphelxia.*

So'cotrine A'loes. (So named because brought wrapt in skins from the island of *Socotora* in the Indian Ocean.) See *Aloe Perfoliata*, and *Aloe Spicata.*

Sōda, *æ*, f. (Arab.) *M. Med.* The common name of the mineral alkali. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Cephalalgia*, or pain of the head.

Sōda Hispānĭca. *Chem.* Name for impure soda, or the impure mineral alkali of commerce; also called *Anaton, Anatron, Aphronitrum, Bariglia, Barilla, Barillor, Baurac, Natron, Nitrum antiquorum, Sal alkalinus fixus fossilis.*

Soda, Muriate of. *M. Med.* The chloride of *Sodium*, or sea-salt. *Mūrias Sōdæ.* See *Amene, Anatron, Sal Marinus.*

Soda, Spanish. See *Soda Hispanica.*

Soda, Sul'phate of. *M. Med.* The preparation termed Glauber's salt. *Sul'phas Sōdæ.*

Soda, Tar'tarised. *Chem.* Common term for the *Potassio-tartras sodæ.*

Sōdĭco-. *Chem.* A prefix used by Berzelius in compound adjective terms applied to double salts which result from the combination of a sodic salt with a salt indicated by the remainder of the epithet, as *Sodico-ammonicus, Sodico-argenticus*, etc. Fr. anal. *sodico-.*

Sōdĭcus, *a, um.* (*Sōdium*, or *sōda;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the second degree of oxidation of *sodium*, or of soda, or sodic oxide; to the only combination known of *sodium* with sulphur, or—*sodic-sulphur;* to combinations of the oxide with acids, of the sulphur with sulphides and of the metal with hologenous bodies, or—*sodic salts:* so'dic. Fr. anal. *sodique*, adj.

Sōdium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Name given to the metallic base of soda, discovered in 1807 by Sir H. Davy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sodium*, m.

Soem'mering, Spot of. *Anat.* A name for the *Punctum aureum*, or round yellow spot on the internal surface of the retina; because it was first pointed out by Soemmering.

Soja. *Bot.* The specific name of the soy plant. See *Dolicos Soja.*

Sōl, *sōlis*, m. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Astron.* The sun. *Chem.* Anciently used for *Aurum*, or gold. Fr. syn. *soleil*, m. Germ. syn. *Sonne*, f.

Solæus. See *Soleus.*

Sōlāmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Sōlor*, to comfort.) Consolation, or solace.) *Bot.* This term has been applied to anise-seed from its carminative qualities; the *solamen intestinarum.*

Sōlānăceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Family (*Solanaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants having the *Solanum* for their type: solana'ceous. Fr. anal. *solanacé*, adj.

Sōlāneus, *a, um.* (*Sōlānum*, the plant nightshade.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Solanum*, applied to a Juss. Order (*Solaneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: sola'neous. Fr. anal. *solané*, adj.

Sōlānĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts, of which *solanin* forms the base: sola'nic. Fr. anal. *solanique*, adj.

Solanin'. (*Sōlānum*, the herb nightshade.) *Chem.* Name given to an alkali without smell and of a slightly bitter and nauseous taste, obtained, when pure, in the form of a white, opaque, and sometimes pearly powder, chiefly from the plant *Solanum dulcamara. Sōlānīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *solanine*, f.

Sōlānum, *i*, n. (*Sōlor*, to ease; because of its stupifying power.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Solaneæ.* Fr. syn. *morelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachtschallen*, m.

Sōlānum Dulcămāra. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant woody nightshade; the berries are poisonous; the young branches in decoction or infusion are used as narcotic; also called *Amara Dulcis, Glycipicros, Solanum lignosum, Solanum scandens.* Fr. syn. *douce-amère*, f. Germ. syn. *Bittersüss*, n.

Sōlānum Escŭlen'tum. *Bot.* A name for the *Solanum tuberosum*, or potato plant. Fr. syn. *pomme de terre.* Germ. syn. *Erdapfel*, m.

Sōlānum Fœ'tĭdum. *Bot.* A name for the *Datura stramonium.*

Sōlānum Lēthāle. *Bot.* A name for the *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade.

Sōlānum Ligno'sum. *Bot.* Woody nightshade; another name for the *S. dulcamara*, or bittersweet.

Sōlānum Lycŏper'sĭcum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the love-apple plant, the fruit of which, called *Tomato*, or love-apple, is greatly esteemed by the Portuguese and Spanish, and introduced into all their soups and sauces.

Sōlānum Mag'num Virgĭniānum Ru'brum.
Sōlānum Răcēmōsum Amĕrĭcānum.
Bot. Names for the *Phytolacca decandra*, or great Virginian red-weed, or red nightshade.

Sōlānum Mănĭ'ăcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Datura stramonium.*

Sōlānum Mē'lănŏcĕ'răsus. *Bot.* A name for the *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade.

Sōlānum Mēlongena. *Bot.* Systematic name of the mad-apple plant, the fruit of which, called *Malum insanum*, is used in the countries where it grows in the same manner as the love-apple, being considered very nutritive, and aphrodisiac.

Sōlānum Nī'grum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the garden nightshade, which is highly deleterious; it is common by the road-sides and in waste places.

Sōlānum Sanc'tum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Palestine nightshade, the fruit of which is much eaten by the people in Egypt.

Sōlānum Scan'dens. *Bot.* Name for the *Solanum dulcamara.*

Sōlānum Tūbĕrōsum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the potato plant, the root of which is in general use throughout most parts of Europe; also called *Batatas*, *Convolvulus Indicus*, *Kelengu*, *Kippa*, *Papas* or *Pappus Americanus*, and *Solanum esculentum.* Fr. syn. *pomme de terre.* Germ. syn. *Erdapfel*, m.

Sōlānum U'rens. *Bot.* A name for the *Capsicum annuum*, or Cayenne pepper plant.

Sōlānum Vēsĭcārium. *Bot.* A name for the *Physalis alkekengi.*

Solar Cycle. *Astron.* See *Cycle.*

Solar Plexus. *Anat.* See *Centrum Commune.*

Solater. *Chem.* Old name for *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver. See *Selatus.*

Soldănel'la, *æ*, f. (*Sōlĭdo*, to make firm; from its powers.) *Bot.* The specific name of the sea convolvulus. See *Convolvulus Soldanella.*

Soldier's Ointment. See *Martiatum Unguentum.*

Sole. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Pleuronectes solea.*

Sole of the Foot. *Anat.* See *Solea.*

Sō'lea, *æ*, f. (*Sōlum*, that which sustains a thing.) *Anat.* The sole of the foot. See *Ichnos*, *Pedion*, *Pelma*, *Planta*, *Solum*, *Telma*, *Thenar.* Fr. syn. *plante du pied.* Germ. syn. *Fusssole*, f. *Ichthyol.* The sole. See *Pleuronectes Solea.*

Solelasar. *Chem.* Old term the same as *Alkali.* Ruland and Johnson.

Sōlen, *ĕnis*, m. (Σωλήν.) A canal, or tube. *Surg.* Old name for an oblong hollow instrument, in which a fractured limb or member was placed and contained. Hippocrates, *de Fract.* ii. 64, 75.

Sōlēnāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Solenaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Conchifera Dimyaria;* by Menke to a Family of the *Elatobranchia Inclusa*, having the *Solen* for their type. Fr. anal. *solénacé*, adj.

Sōlēnārium, *ii*, n. (Σωλήν, a canal, or tube.) *Surg.* Old name of a tubular instrument which was introduced into the *membrum virile*, according to Galen, *Meth. Med.* xiv. 16; a catheter.

Sōlēnārius, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a division (*Solenaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Conchifera Nymphæa*, which resemble the *Solen.* Fr. anal. *solénaire*, adj.

Sōlēniātus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Lyngbye to a section (*Soleniatæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hydrophyta*, having the *Solenia* for their type. Fr. anal. *soleniate*, adj.

Sōlēnĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Sōlēn*, a canal; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Solenicola*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Annulata notobranchia*, which live in membranous tubes or canals. Fr. anal. *solénicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrbewohnend*, part. adj.

Sōlēnides, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family of the *Conchifera Tubulipalla*, having the *Solen* for their type. Should be *Solenidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *solénides*, m. pl.

Sōlēnŏchă'lăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Sōlēn*, a canal; χάλασις, a loosening.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dilatation or relaxation of a canal. Fr. anal. *solénochalase*, f. Germ. anal. *Solenochalasis*, f.

Sōlēnostegnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Sōlēn*, a canal; στέγνωσις, a making close.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a contraction of a canal. Fr. anal. *solénostegnose*, f. Germ. anal. *Solenostegnosis*, f.

Sōlēno'stŏma, *ătis*, n. (*Sōlēn*, a canal; στόμα, a mouth.) *Entomol.* Term by Latreille for the beak, or proboscis of the *Hemiptera*, Fr. anal. *solénostome*, m. Germ. syn. *Röhrmund*, m.

Sōlēnostŏ'mătus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Entomol.* Applied formerly by Latreille to a Family (*Solenostomata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Aptera*, containing the *Acari* of Linnæus, and to which the *Holetra* in part corresponds. Fr. anal. *solénostome*, adj.

Sōlēnōtus, *a, um.* (*Sōlēn*, a tube.) *Bot.* Applied by Sprengel to a section (*Solenotæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hydrophyta*, having a continued tubulous *frond.* Fr. anal. *solénote*, adj.

Sōleus, *a, um.* (*Sōlea*, the sole fish.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the sole; like a sole fish; applied to a muscle which has this resemblance in shape, and which contributes to the formation of the calf of the

leg, being for this reason also termed *Gastrocnemius (musculus) internus.* Fr. anal. *soleaire*, adj.

NOTE.—This word is usually characterized as a noun m., but its termination, and its signification of resemblance to the form of a sole, are properly adjective. See *Note Gastrocnemius.*

Sōlibran'chius, *a, um.* (*Sōlus*, alone; *βράγχια*, the *branchiæ.*) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to fishes, *i. e.* animals that at all times breathe by *branchiæ* alone. Fr. anal. *solibranche*, adj.

So'lid. Massive; sound; whole. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to bodies the particles of which adhere together so firmly that they cannot be separated without some degree of force. *Sŏ'lĭdus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *solide*, adj. Germ. syn. *fest*, adj.

Sŏlĭdāgĭ'neus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a Family (*Solidagineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Astereæ*, having the *Solidago* for their type. Fr. anal. *solidaginé*, adj.

Sŏlĭdāgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Sōlĭdo*, to make firm; from its healing powers.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia superflua.* Aso the herb comfrey. See *Symphytum.*

Sŏlĭdāgo Virgau'rea. *Bot.* Systematic name of the golden rod, the leaves and flowers of which are recommended as aperient and corroborant, and said to be useful against internal hemorrhage; also called *Consolida aurea*, and *C. Saracenica, Conyza coma aurea, Elichrysum, Herba dorea, Petræum, Symphytum*, and *Virga aurea.*

Sŏlĭdĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Sōlĭdus*, solid; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Solidicornes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, the *antennæ* of which form a round mass which appears solid, because of the nearness of the articulations. See *Stereoceratus.* Fr. anal. *solidicorne*, adj.

So'lids. (*Sōlĭdus*, solid.) *Anat.* Applied to the bones, ligaments, muscles, membranes, nerves, and vessels.

Sŏlĭdun'gŭlus, *a, um.* (*Sōlĭdus*, solid; *ungŭla*, a hoof.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Solidungula*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera*, having only one hoof to each foot. Fr. anal. *solidungulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *ganzhufig*, adj.

Sōlĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Sōlus*, alone; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (*Solipedes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Mammalia Pachydermata*, comprising quadrupeds which have only one apparent toe and a single hoof to each foot, the only genus known being that of the horse: soli'pede. Fr. anal. *solipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *ganzhufig*, adj.

Sōlĭtārius, *a, um.* (*Sōlus*, alone.) Single; alone: so'litary. Fr. anal. *solitaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *einsam*, adj.

Sōlium, *ii*, m. (*Sōlus*, alone; because it was supposed that only one existed at a time in the same individual.) *Zoöl.* Name given to a species of tape-worm. See *Tænia Solium.*

So'lomon's Anti-Impĕtīgĭnes. *Med., Pharm.* Name of a quack preparation, being merely a solution of corrosive sublimate.

So'lomon's Balm of Gilead. *Med., Pharm.* Name given to an aromatic tincture composed chiefly of brandy and cardamom seeds; some say it also contains cantharides.

So'lomon's Seal. *Bot.* Common name for the *Convallaria polygonatum.*

Solpūgides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family of the *Arachnides*, having the *Solpuga* for their type. Should be *Solpugidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *solpugides*, m. pl.

Solsĕquiālis, *is, e.* (*Sol*, the sun; *sĕquor*, to follow.) *Bot.* Applied by Plenk to the *movement* of plants, the flower, or the head of the flowers of which follows the apparent motion of the sun, so that in the morning it inclines to the east, at mid-day to the south, and towards evening towards the west: solse'quial. Fr. anal. *solséquial*, adj.

Solsĕ'quium, *ii*, n. (*Sol*, the sun; *sĕquor*, to follow.) *Bot.* A name used the same as *Heliotropium. Chem.* Old name for *Sulphur.* Ruland and Johnson.

Sol'stice. (*Sol*, the sun; *sto*, to stand.) *Astron.* Term for the time when the sun, having reached either of the tropical points, or got farthest from the equator, seems for some days to be at a stand before it returns back, which occurs twice a year, the *summer solstice* and *winter solstice. Solstī'tium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *solstice*, m. Germ. syn. *Sonnenstillstand*, m.; *Sonnenwende*, f.

Solsti'tial. (*Solstĭtium*, from *Solis statio*, a standing of the sun; a solstice.) *Astron.* Belonging to the solstice. *Solstĭtiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *solstitial*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu einer Sonnenwende gehörig.*

Solstitial Colure. *Astron.* See *Colures.*

Solsti'tial Points. *Astron.* Terms for the first points of Cancer and Capricorn, because the sun when near either of them seems to stand still, or to be at the same height in the heavens at noon for several days together.

Solūbilis, *is, e.* (*Solvo*, to loose.) *Chem.* That which is susceptible of dissolving itself in a *menstruum:* so'luble. Fr. anal. *soluble*, adj. Germ. syn. *lösbar*, adj.; *löslich*, adj.

Sōlum, *i*, n. *Anat.* The same as *Solea.*

Solu'tion. (*Solvo*, to dissolve; also, to break.) *Chem., Pharm.* Term for the state of a solid body dissolved in a fluid, so as to form an apparently homogeneous liquor; also, for the process by which this is effected. *Sōlūtio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *solution*, f. Germ. syn. *Lösung*, f.

Solu'tion of Continu'ity. *Surg.* Term for the breaking down, or division of the skin and other textures by a blow, a cutting instrument, or by ulceration. See *Apospasma.* Fr. syn. *solution de continuité.*

Sol'vent. (*Sōlvo*, to loose, or dissolve.) *Chem.* Applied to any liquor capable of dissolving bodies. *Sol'vens, tis*, part. See *Menstruum.*

Sōma, *ătis*, n. (*Σῶμα.*) *Anat.* Old term for *Corpus.*

Sōmascēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Σῶμα*, the body; *ἄσκησις*, exercise, or training.) *Med.* A term for gymnastics, or the physical exercise of the body. Fr. anal. *somascèse*, f.

Soma'tic. } (Σῶμα, a body.) *Physiol.* Of
Soma'tical. } or belonging to a body. *Sōmătĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *somatique*, adj.

Sōmătōdĭdў'mus, *i*, m. (Σῶμα, a body; δίδυμος, double.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Applied to a monster-fetus having the whole body, or principal parts of the body formed double. Fr. anal. *somatodidyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Leibzwilling*, m.; *mit dem ganzen Körper.*

Sōmătŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. (Σῶμα, a body; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a treatise on the human body and on the anatomy of man. M. Pohl published a work under this title in 1616. Also the doctrine of organic bodies: somato'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *somatologie*, f.

Sōmătoplătў'pŏdis, *is, e.* (Σῶμα, a body; πλατὺς, large; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Somatoplatypodes*, nom. pl. m.) of aquatic birds, in which the palmated feet are situated completely behind the body. Fr. anal. *somatoplatypode*, adj.

Sōmătŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Σῶμα, the body; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* The same as *Anatomia:* somato'tomy. J. C. Zeidlern published a work under this title in 1696. Fr. and Germ. anal. *somatotomie*, f.

Sōmătŏtrīdў'mus, *i*, m. (Σῶμα, a body; τρίδυμος, triple.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a monster-fetus with three bodies. Fr. anal. *somatotridyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Leibdrilling*, m.

Somnambŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. The same as *Somnambulismus.*

Somnam'bulism. (*Somnus*, sleep; *ambŭlo*, to walk.) *Med.* Walking in one's sleep; sleep-walking. *Somnambulis'mus, i*, m. See *Hypnobates, Kenospudia, Oneirodynia Activa.* Fr. anal. *somnambulisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nachtwandeln*, n.; *Schlafwandeln*, n.

Somnĭ'ferous. (*Somnus*, sleep; *fĕro*, to bring.) *Med.* Having the power of bringing or inducing sleep; hypnotic. *Somnĭ'fĕrus, a, um.* See *Soporiferous.* Fr. anal. *somnifère*, adj.; syn. *assoupissant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *schläfrig*, adj.; *einschlafernd*, part. adj.

Somnŏlen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Somnus*, sleep.) *Med.* Sleepiness: som'nolence, or som'nolency. Fr. syn. *assoupissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Schläfrigkeit*, f.

Somnŏlen'tus, *a, um.* (*Somnus*, sleep.) *Med.* Sleepy; drowsy: somno'lent. See *Hypnelos.* Fr. syn. *assoupi*, adj.; *endormi*, adj. Germ. syn. *schläferig*, adj.; *schlafgierig*, adj.

Som'nolism. (*Somnus*, sleep.) Another term for the somnolent state induced by the manipulations termed animal magnetism.

Som'nus, *i*, n. (Ὕπνος, which has gradually become changed into *supnus*, and *somnus.*) *Physiol.* Sleep. See *Sleep, Subeth.*

Sonath. *Pharm.* A Paracelsian term for a certain remedy against *apostemata*, which possessed some expulsive qualities.

Son'cheus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a section (*Soncheæ*, (nom. pl. f.) of the *Chicoraceæ Lactuceæ*, having the *Sonchus* for their type. Fr. anal. *sonché*, adj.

Sonchītes. *Bot.* A name for the *Hieracium majus*, or greater hawkweed.

Son'chus, *i*, m. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.* The sow-thistle. Fr. syn. *laiteron*, m. Germ. syn. *Saudistel*, f.

Son'chus Arven'sis. *Bot.* Name of the greater hawkweed, a slightly astringent plant.

Son'chus Olĕrāceus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the sow-thistle, sometimes employed as diuretic. Fr. syn. *laiteron*, m. Germ. syn. *Saudistel*, f.

Sŏnĭcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*Sŏnus*, sound; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Coleoptera*, as the *Anobium pertinax*, which creates a noise by striking its head against wood: sonice'phalous. Fr. anal. *sonicéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *schallkopfig*, adj.

Sŏ'nĭtus, *ûs*, m. (*Sŏno*, to sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sounding, as in the ears, and so applied the same as *Tinnitus.* Fr. syn. *son*, m. Germ. syn. *Laut*, m.; *Schall*, m.

Sono'meter. (*Sŏnus*, sound; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an apparatus or instrument which serves to find the relation of the harmonic intervals by one or more parallel cords divisible at will by movable bridges. *Sŏnŏ'mĕtrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *sonomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Schallmesser*, m.

Sŏnor, *ōris*, m. } The same as *Sonitus.*
Sŏnus, *i*, m }

Sŏnōre'ĭtas, *ātis*, f. } (*Sŏnōrus*, loud, or sound-
Sŏnōrĭtas, *ātis*, f. } ing.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the quality of that which is sonorous: the property of producing sound: sonore'ity. Fr. anal. *sonoréité*, f.

Soot. (Sax. *Soote.*) *Chem.* See *Fuligo.*

Soot-wart. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A name for the chimney-sweepers cancer.

Sooty. (Sax. *Soote*, condensed smoke.) Daubed, or abounding with soot. See *Fuliginosus.*

Sŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Σοφὸς, skilful; from its virtues.) *Bot.* The specific name of the plant *Sophia.* See *Sisymbrium Sophia.*

Sŏ'phia Chīrurgōrum. *Bot.* A name for the *Sisymbrium Sophia.*

Sophistica'tion. (Σοφιστικὸς, captious, or deceitful.) *Chem., Pharm.* Term for adulteration of any substance by mixing it with others of inferior quality. *Sŏphistĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *sophistication*, f.

Sŏphōra, *æ*, f. (Egypt. *Sŏphēra*, the name of a species of *Cassia*, according to Prosper Alpinus; the *Cassia sophera* of Linnæus, nearly related to this genus.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Sŏphōra Heptăphyl'la. *Bot.* Name of a shrub, the seeds and root of which are sometimes called *Anticholerica*, and said to be useful in cholera, colic, and dysury.

Sōphrŏnētĭcus, *a, um.* (Σωφρονητικὸς, from σώφρων, of sound mind.) *Anat.* Applied to the wisdom teeth (*Sophronetici dentes*) or *dentes sapientiæ.*

Sōphrŏnis'ter, *ēris*, m. (Σωφρονίζω, to bring to wisdom; because appearing only after puberty.) *Anat.* Old term for the last grinding tooth of either side; in the pl.

(*Sophronisteres*) the same as the *Dentes sapientiæ*.

Sōpiens, *tis*, part. (*Sōpio*, to set at rest.) *Med., Pharm.* Assuaging; mitigating; anodyne; applied to medicines (*Sopientia remedia*) of this character: so'pient. Fr. syn. *sédatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *beruhigend*, part. adj.

Sōpio. *M. Med.* Ancient term for *Opium*, according to Rhodius.

Sōpor, *ōris*, m. (*Somnus*, sleep.) *Physiol.* Deep sleep; sound, or profound sleep. Fr. syn. *assoupissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Schläfrigkeit*, f.; *Schläfsucht*, f.

Sōpōrāles Artēriæ. } *Anat.* Old terms for the
Sōpōrāriæ Artēriæ. } *Carotid arteries*, because supposed to be concerned in sleep; *Soporales*, however, was first applied to the internal jugular veins.

Sŏpōrārius, *a, um.* (*Sōpor*, a deep sleep.) *Med.* Producing sound or deep sleep. The same as *Soporifer*. Fr. syn. *soporifique*. Germ. syn. *tiefen Schlafbringend*.

Sopori'ferous. (*Sōpor*, deep sleep; *fĕro*, to bring.) *Med.* Having the power of inducing sound, or deep sleep. *Sŏpōrī'fĕrus, a, um.* See *Somniferous*. Fr. anal. *soporifère*, adj.; syn. *assoupissant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *schläfrig*, adj.; *schlafsuchtig*, adj.

Sŏpōrōsus, *a, um.* } (*Sōpor*, profound sleep;
Sŏpōrus, *a, um.* } terminal *-ōsus*.) *Med.* Having, or full of profound sleep; acting as narcotic: sopo'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *soporeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *stark einschläfernd; narkotisch wirkend*.

Sōra. (Arab.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Essera*, though by some applied to *Urticaria*, or nettlerash.

Sorbastrel'la. (*Sorbeo*, to sup up.) *Bot.* A name for a species of *Pimpinella*, probably the *P. Italica* or *Sanguisorba officinalis*, because it restrained hemorrhage.

Sor'bate. (*Sorbĭcum* acĭdum, Sorbic acid; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of sorbic acid with a salifiable base. The same as *Malate*. *Sor'bas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sorbate*, m. Germ. syn. *sorbeersauer Salz*.

Sor'bet. Name of a potion common among the Egyptians, made of sugar, lime-juice, musk, amber, and rose-water; the French term for *Sherbet*. *Sorbētum, i*, n.

Sor'bic. (*Sorbus*, the mountain ash; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the *Sorbus*, or mountain ash; a term applied to pure malic acid, because it was obtained in the greatest purity from the berries of the *Sorbus*, and was at first supposed by Donovan and Vauquelin to be a new and peculiar acid. *Sor'bĭcus, a, am.* Fr. anal. *sorbique*, adj. Germ. syn. *sorbeersauer*, adj.

Sor'bĭdum, *i*, n. (*Sorbeo*, to sup up.) *Med.* Term for pottage, or any other liquid that may be supped up; also for *Haustus*, or a draught. Fr. anal. *sorbide*, m. Germ. syn. *Schlürftrank*, m.

Sōsĭ'bius, *a, um.* (Σώζω, to save; *βίος*, life.) *Med.* Having or preserving life: sosi'bious. Fr. anal. *sosibie*, adj. Germ. syn. *lebenserrettend*, part. adj.

Sor'bum, *i*, n. } (*Sorbeo*, to suck up; because
Sor'bus, *i*, m. } its fruit stops fluxes.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*. The service-tree. Fr. anal. *sorbier*, m.

Sor'bus Aucŭpāria. *Bot.* The wild service-tree, the berries of which are astringent, and are said to allay the pain of calculous disorders in the kidneys. Fr. syn. *le sorbier sauvage*. Germ. syn. *Vogelbeerbaum*, m.

Sor'des, *is*, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Surg.* Applied to the matter discharged from ulcers, when it is fetid, glutinous, of a dark red colour, and like the grounds of coffee, or clotted blood mingled with water; also, to any excreted uncleanness, and particularly to the dark, foul matter which collects about the teeth, gums and lips in fever, etc.; filth. See *Glama, Gramia, Leme, Pedora, Rhypos, Strigmentum*. Fr. syn. *saburre*, f. Germ. syn. *Unreinigkeit*, f.

Sor'did. (*Sordes*, filth.) Foul; corrupt; unclean; filthy. *Sor'dĭdus, a, um.* See *Pinodes, Rhypodes*. Fr. anal. *sordide*, adj.

Sordi'ties, *ei*, f. (*Sordes*, filth.) Filthiness. *Med.* Old term for a thick, coagulated pus, white or dusky coloured, according to Avicenna, and opposed to thin pus, or *Virus*.

Sore, Bay. *Med., Pathol.* See *Bay Sore*.

Sore-throat. *Med., Pathol.* A general term for the varieties of *Cynanche*.

Sore-throat, Malignant. *Med., Pathol.* See *Carbunculus Anginosus*.

Sōrĕdĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Sōrĕdium; forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of *soredia*, as the cyphules of the *Sticta aurata*: sore'diform. Fr. anal. *sorédiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *keimhäufchenförmig*, adj.

Sōrĕ'dium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Sōrus*, a heap.) *Bot.* Term by Richerand for a little heap. Applied by Acharius to the pulverulent spots which form, by uniting here and there, the corpuscles by which many of the *Lichenes* are reproduced. Fr. anal. *sorédion*, f. Germ. syn. *Keimhäufchen*, n.; *Samenhaufen*, m.; *Staubhaufen*, m.

Sorenjan, Bitter. *Bot.* See *Sorinjan Tulk*.

Sōreu'ma, *ātis*, n. (Σώρευμα, a heap.) *Bot.* Name given by Wallroth to the organs in the *lichenes*, which Acharius termed *soredion*. Fr. anal. *soreume*, m. Germ. syn. *Bruthaufchen*, n.

Sor'ghum, *i*, n. *Bot.* The specific name of Guinea or Indian corn. See *Holcus Sorghum*.

Sōrĭ'cius, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Vicq d'Azyr and Desmarest to a Family (*Soricii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, having the *Sorex* for their type. Fr. anal. *soricien*, adj.

Sorinjan Sheerun. } *Bot.* Indian names for
Sorinjan, Sweet. } a species of colchicum bulb, resembling the *cormus* of the *Colchicum autumnale*; used by the *Hakeims* in rheumatism and nervous disorders.

Sorinjan Tulk. *Bot.* Indian name for a species of colchicum bulb, used by the *Hakeims* in rheumatism and nervous disorders; the bitter sorinjan.

Sōrŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Σωρὸς, a heap; *νόμος*, a law or custom.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for the doctrine of collections or masses of substance. Fr. and Germ. anal. *soronomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Haufenlehre*, f.

Sŏrŏriātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Sŏror*, a sister.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the equally progressing development of the *mammæ* in the young female: sororia'tion. Fr. anal. *sororiation*, f. Germ. syn. *die gleichzeitige Ausbildung der jungfräulichen Brüste.*

Sōrōsa, *æ*, f. (Σωρὸς, a heap.) *Bot.* Term by Mirbel for a fruit due to the union of many carpels into a single mass by the intermediation of floral, succulent, and increased envelopes, as the *Ananas;* the *syncarpum* of Richard. Fr. anal. *sorose*, f.

Sōrōsis, *is*, f. (Σωρὸς, a collection, or heap.) *Bot.* Term applied to the pine-apple, because it consists of several fruits growing together into a thick fleshy substance; also applied to the fruit of the mulberry-tree. Fr. anal. *sorose*, f.

Sor'rel. (Sax. *Sure*, an herb of a pleasant taste.) *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Rumex acetosa.* See *Wood-sorrel.*

Sorrel, French.
Sorrel, Garden.
Sorrel, Roman.
Sorrel, Round-leaved.
Bot. Common names for the *Rumex scutatus.*

Sorrel Poultice. *Pharm.* See *Cataplasma Acetosæ.*

Sorrel, Wood. *Bot.* See *Wood Sorrel.*

Sōrus, *i*, m. (Σωρὸς, a heap.) *Bot.* Term for the packets either round or more or less elongated, sometimes like simple lines, which the *sporangia* of the *Filices* usually form by their union. Fr. anal. *sore*, m. Germ. syn. *Häufchen*, n.

Sory. *Pharm.* Old term for a metallic or mineral medicine having affinity to *Chalcitis, Melanteria* and *Misy*, described by Dioscorides, etc. Also used for the sulphate of iron, or green vitriol.

Sōsicreas. The same as *Creasote.*

Sos'trum, *i*, n. (Σώζω, to save or preserve.) *Med.* Term for the fee or recompence for saving and prolonging life; the *honorarium* of the physician.

Sōteira. (Σωτὴρ, a preserver.) *Med., Pharm.* Old name of an antidote described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 11, Adams's Transl. vol. iii. p. 517.

Sōtērius, *a, um.* (Σωτὴρ, a preserver.) *Med.* Saving; preserving; healing. Germ. syn. *rettend*, part. adj.

Sotirel'la Par'va. *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a compound medicine against pains of the teeth, the virtues of which, however, are denied by Paul Ammann, *in Irenic*, p. 44.

Soucherloon. *Pharm.* See *Bit Noben.*

Soul. (Sax. *Sawl*, or *Sawul.*) *Med., Pharm., Physiol.* See *Anima*, and *Animus.*

Sound. (*Sŏno*, to make a noise.) *Med., Physiol.* The effect produced on the organ of hearing by the vibrations of the air under certain circumstances. *Sŏ'nus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *son*, m. Germ. syn. *Schall*, m. (Fr. *Sonder*, to try the depth of the sea, or to sift one.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument for introduction through the *urethra* into the bladder, for the purpose of discovering by the impression communicated to the hand of the operator, or by the slight sound produced by the collision, whether a *calculus* be present. See *Algalie.* Fr. anal. *sonde*, m. Germ. anal. *Sonde*, f.

Sour. (Sax. *Sur.*) See *Acid.*

Sour Crout. English spelling for the *sauer Kraut*, or cabbage preserved in brine; an article of food common in Germany and Holland, resembling the pickled cabbage of this country; it is made by cutting cabbages into pieces and sprinkling salt and aromatic herbs among them, putting the whole into a tub, pressing it close, and leaving it to ferment. See *Brassica acidulata.*

Sour Milk. See *Lac Acetosum, Oxygala.*

Sour-dock. *M. Med.* The vulgar name for the plant *Rumex acetosa.*

Southern Wood. *Bot.* The common name for the plant *Abrotonum*, or *Artemisia abrotonum.* See *Glycysancon.*

Southern Wood, Tarta'rian. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Artemisia santonica.*

South-sea Rose. *Bot.* See *Rose, South-Sea.*

Sow. *Zoöl.* The female of the *Sus scrofa.* Fr. syn. *truie*, f. Germ. anal. *Sau*, f.

Sow-bread. Common name for the *Cyclamen Europæum.*

Sow-bug. *Entomol.* A common name for the *Oniscus asellus.*

Sow-thistle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sonchus oleraceus.*

Sp. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation, used in *formulæ* and prescriptions, of *spiritus* or spirit, or of some other of its cases.

Spa. (The name of a town in Germany, long famous for its mineral waters.) A name now applied to any mineral spring.

Spādīceŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Σπάδιξ, chesnut-colour; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Ornithol.* Having the head of a brown chesnut-colour, as the *Psittacus spadiceocephalus.* Fr. anal. *spadicéocéphale*, adj.

Spādīcīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a Class (*Spadicineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cryptocoteledones*, having the flowers disposed into *spadices*, as the *Pistaceæ, Aroideæ, Acoroideæ*, etc. Fr. anal. *spadicine*, adj.

Spādix, *īcis*, m. (Σπάδιξ, a date tree; from their being found on palm, or date trees.) *Bot.* An elongated *receptaculum;* a peduncle proceeding from a *spatha.* Fr. anal. *spadice*, m. Germ. syn. *Kolben*, m.

Spădōn, *ōnis*, m. (Σπαδὼν, a spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Explained by Paul Ammann *in Irenic.* pp. 136-7, 144-5, to mean one who had a peculiar kind of spasm or contraction of the penis; it was applied by Erotianus to spasmodic affection of other parts, and of the body, in which extended sense it was used by Hippocrates, *de Morb.* i. x. 59, xi. 19, xv, 3, in reference to a *Varix* when there was a spasm or contraction in some vein. See *Mentulagra.* Fr. syn. *spasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Krampf*, m.

Spagĭ'ria, *æ*, f. (Σπάω, to extract; ἀγείρω, to

collect together.) The Paracelsian term for the art which teaches to set apart the pure from the impure, so that the feces or dross being removed, the remaining virtue may be made use of; the same as *Chemia*, *Chimia*, or *Alchymia*. Fr. anal. *spagyrie*, f.; *art spagyrique*. Germ. syn. *die spagirische Kunst*.

Spagĭ'rĭcus, *a*, *um.* } (*Spagĭria*; terminal
Spagў'rĭcus, *a*, *um.* } *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Spagiria*: spagi'ric or spagy'ric. Fr. anal. *spagyrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Spagirie betreffend*.

Spa'gўrus, *i*, m. The Paracelsian epithet for one who is able to discern the true from the false, to set apart the evil from the good, separate the impure from the pure, and preserve unity; such were the attributes of the *Alchymists*. See *Spagiria*.

Spain, Pellitory of. *M. Med.* See *Pellitory of Spain*.

Spalter. See *Speltrum*.

Spāna. *M. Med.* An old epithet of *Pix*, or pitch.

Spănæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Σπανὸς, thin, or poor; αἷμα, the blood.) *Chem.*, *Pathol.* Term for a form of diseased blood in which it is deficient in solid constituents; poverty of blood: spane'my. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spanémie*, f.

Spănan'thus, *a*, *um.* (Σπανὸς, rare; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Containing a small number of flowers, as the umbel of the *Hydrocotyle spanantha*: spanan'thous. Fr. anal. *spananthe*, adj.

Spa'nish Fly. *M. Med.* The insect *Musca Hispaniola*; another name for the blistering fly. See *Cantharis*.

Spa'nish Li'quorice. Common name for the extract made from the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Spănŏpōgōn, *ōnis*, m. (Σπανοπώγων.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term used by Galen, *de Fac. parab.* iii, for one without, or with a very thin beard. Germ. syn. *ein Mann mit dünnem Barte*.

Spăra'drăpum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* Old term for
Spăra'drăpus, *i*, m. } lint which has been immersed in a kind of plaster made fluid by heat, then spread out and allowed to cool; it corresponds with what is called cerecloth. Fr. anal. *sparadrap*, m.

Spăragmătōdēs, adj. (*Spăragmus*, a spasm or convulsion; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Having or full of convulsions; spasmodic; convulsive; sparag'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sparagmateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *an viel heftigen Krampfen leidend, dazu geneigt*.

Sparagmodes. See *Sparagmatodes*.

Spărag'mos. } (Σπαράσσω, to tear.) *Med.*
Spărag'mus, *i*, m. } Old term for a laceration; also a spasm or convulsion. Fr. anal. *sparagme*, m.; syn. *spasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Krampf*, n.

Sparal'lium, *ii*, n. *Surg.* Old term for a uterine clyster, according to Paracelsus.

Spăra'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. Same as *Sparagmus*.

Spare'dia, *æ*, f. *Surg.* Old term for a band or binding which is smeared or covered over with albumen of egg.

Spar'găno. } (Σπάργανον.) *Med.*, *Obstet.*
Spar'gănum, *i*, n. } Term for the *fascia*, swaddling band, or swathing band, in which infants are wrapped; in the pl. swaddling clothes. Fr. syn. *bande de maillot*. Germ. syn. *Wickelbinde*, f.

Spargănōsis, *is* or *eos*, f. (Σπάργωσις.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term, faultily constructed, the same as *Spargosis*, or a swelling, especially of the *mammæ*. See *Bucnemia Sparganosis*. Fr. anal. *sparganose*, f.

Spargōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπαργάω, to swell and be distended.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for the swelling, tumefying, or distension of a part; applied to the distension of the *mammæ* from too great a supply of milk. Fr. anal. *spargose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Strotzen besont der Brüste von Milch*.

Spăroïdēs, adj. (*Spărus*, a kind of sea-fish; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Ichthyol.* Resembling the genus *Sparus*; applied to a Family of the *Acanthopterygii*: spa'roid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *sparoïde*, adj.

Spărŏ'phăgus, *a*, *um.* (*Spărus*; φάγω, to eat.) Living chiefly upon *spari*: sparo'phagous. Fr. anal. *sparophage*, adj.

Sparsiflōrus, *a*, *um.* (*Sparsus*, scattered; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having scattered flowers, or in small number: sparsiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *sparsiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *zerstreutblüthig*, adj.

Sparsĭfŏliātus, *a*, *um.* (*Sparsus*, scattered; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having scattered leaves, as the *Helianthus sparsifolius*: sparsifo'liate. Fr. anal. *sparsifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *zerstreutblättrig*, adj.

Spar'sĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Sparsus*, scattered; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having scattered feet, as the *Cryptorhynchus sparsipes*. Fr. anal. *sparsipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *zerstreutfüssig*, adj.

Spar'sus, *a*, *um.* (*Spargo*, to strew.) *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Pathol.* Spread abroad; scattered; dispersed. Fr. syn. *dispersé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zerstreut*, adj.

Spar'teus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Trinius to a section (*Sparteæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Spartium* for their type. Fr. anal. *sparté*, adj.

Spartĭnāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Link to a tribe (*Spartinaceæ*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Spartina* for their type. Fr. anal. *spartinacé*, adj.

Spar'tium, *ii*, n. (Σπάρτη, a rope; because its long, slender, tough branches were used for making cordage.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*. See *Nepa Theophrasti*. Fr. anal. *spartion*, m. Germ. syn. *Pfrieme*, f.

Spar'tium Jun'ceum. *Bot.* Name for the Spanish broom, similar in virtues to the *S. Scoparium*, or common broom.

Spar'tium Pur'gans. *Bot.* Name of a species the leaves and seeds of which are purgative, the latter strongly so.

Spar'tium Scōpārium. *M. Med.* The former systematic name of the common broom plant; now the *Cytisus scoparius*. See *Echinopodium*. Fr. syn. *le Genêt commun*. Germ. syn. *die gemeine Pfrieme*.

Spar'tium Spīnōsum. *Bot.* Linnæus's name for the *Acacia altera trifoliata*, or acacia trefoil.

Spă'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The same as *Spasma* and *Spasmus*.

Spasm. *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* See *Spasma, Spasmus, Syspasia.*

Spas'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Σπάω*, to draw.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* A convulsion or spasm, but more particularly applied to the voluntary straining which occurs when any violent exertion is used, consisting in the powerful contraction, or the extension of certain muscles, as in lifting weights, running, leaping, riding, etc. See *Tilma.* Also cramp, or spasm. Fr. anal. *spasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gespannstein*, n.; *Spannung*, f.

Spasma'tic. (*Spasma*, a convulsion or spasm; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term applied by M. Hall to a patient affected with convulsive disease when he is in the condition of excitement, as distinguished from that of his being *un*excited, or *Spasmatode.* Also the same as *Spasmodicus. Spasmă'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *spasmatique*, adj.

Spasmātio, *ōnis*, f. (Dim. *Spasma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight spasm or cramp: spasma'tion. Fr. anal. *spasmation*, f. Germ. syn. *der leichte Krampf.*

Spas'matode. (*Spasma*, a convulsion or spasm; terminal *-ode.*) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term applied by M. Hall to a patient affected with convulsive disease when he is in the condition of *excitability*, or is *un*excited, in distinction from that of his being *excited*, or *spasmatic. Spasmātōdēs*, adj. Fr. anal. *spasmateux*, adj.

Spas'mi. (Nom. pl. f. of *Spasmus*, a convulsion.) *Med.* Spasmodic diseases; a term applied to an Order of the Cl. *Neuroses* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Spasmus.*

Spas'mo-. (*Spasmus*, a convulsion.) *Med., Pathol.* This word occurring in compound terms, denotes relation to, or connection with convulsion or spasm. Fr. anal. *spasmo-.*

Spas'mo-paral'ysis. *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* A term intended to express the varied combinations of spasm and paralysis which occur so frequently in practice; and which, it is held, must involve an affection of the true spinal system, either primarily or secondarily. Fr. anal. *spasmoparalysie*, f.

Spasmōdēs, adj. (*Σπασμός*, a spasm or convulsion; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of spasm or convulsion: spas'mous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *spasmeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Krampf.*

Spasmo'dic. (*Spasmus*, a convulsion, or spasm; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to convulsion, or spasm. *Spasmŏ'dĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Spasmoticus.* Fr. anal. *spasmodique*, adj. Germ. syn. *krampfig*, adj.

Spasmŏdyspnœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Spasmus; dyspnœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for convulsive *dyspnœa* or difficulty of breathing. Fr. anal. *spasmodyspnée*, f. Germ. syn. *das krampfhafte Schwerathmen.*

Spasmŏlĭpŏpў'ria, *æ*, f. (*Spasmus; lĭpōpўria.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a combination of spasms and continued fever, especially yellow, as that of middle America. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spasmolipopyrie*, f.

Spasmo'logy. (*Σπασμός*, a spasm, or convulsion; *λόγος*, a discourse,) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine, or consideration of spasms, or convulsions, their character and causes. *Spasmŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spasmologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Krampfe.*

Spasmŏlyg'mus, *i*, m. (*Spasmus; λυγμός*, a sobbing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasmodic *singultus.* Fr. anal. *spasmoligmus*, m. Germ. syn. *der Krampfhafte Schlucken.*

Spasmŏphĭ'lia, n. pl (*Spasmus; φίλος*, loved.) *Med., Pathol.* An epithet by Jos. Frank applied to erratic, spasmodic affections.

Spasmophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Spasmus; ophthalmia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasmodic ophthalmy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spasmophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krampfhafte Augenentzündung.*

Spasmorthopnœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Spasmus; orthopnœa.*) *Med., Pathol.,* Term for spasmodic *orthopnœa.* Fr. anal. *spasmorthopnée*, f. Germ. syn. *die krampfhafte Brustbeklemmung.*

Spasmŏ'tĭcus, *a, um. Med.* This term, the same as *Spasmodicus*, except in the substitution of *t* for *d*, was held by Castellus to be the more correct of the two, because this Greek termination is always expressed by *t* in other terms, as *paralyticus, epilepticus, hypnoticus*, etc.

Spasmŏtrache'ocўnan'che, *es*, f. (*Spasmus; trachea; cynanche.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasmodic tracheal *angina.* Fr. anal. *spasmotrachéocynanche*, f. Germ. syn. *die krampfhafte Luftröhrenbräune.*

Spas'mus, *i*, m. (*Σπάω*, to draw.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the sudden, involuntary contraction of muscles, or of muscular fibres; a convulsion, cramp, or spasm; also termed *Distentio nervorum, Systremma. Physiol.* It is held by M. Hall that spasm must be an affection of some part of the *true spinal system.* Fr. anal. *spasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Krampf*, m.

Spas'mus Cănīnus. } *Med., Pathol.* The ca-
Spas'mus Cў'nĭcus. } nine, cynical, or churlish spasm; another term for the *Risus Sardonicus*, or Sardonic grin or laugh. See *Sardonic Laugh, Parastremma, Tortura.*

Spas'tic. (*Σπάω*, to draw; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med. Pathol.* Having the power of drawing to, or from; applied to the contraction of muscles, etc., from disease. *Spas'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *spastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *krampfig*, adj.; *ziehend*, part. adj.

Spătha, *æ*, f. (*Σπάθη*, a slice, or ladle.) *Bot.* Term for a sheath which completely encloses the flowers before their expansion, and bursts longitudinally to let them forth: a spathe. Fr. anal. *spathe*, f. Germ. syn. *Blümenscheide*, f.

Spăthāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Having a very large *spatha*, as the *Iris spathacea; calyces* in the form of *spathæ*, as the *Leptocarpus spathaceus;* or *bracteæ* imitating a *spatha*,

as the *Vohiria spathacea*. Applied by Linnæus to a Family (*Spathaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) comprehending the *Liliaceæ*, which have a large *spatha* for their flowers, as the *Allium*. Fr. anal. *spathacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blüthenscheidig*, adj.

Spăthātus. *Bot.* The same as *Spathaceus*.

Spăthel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Spătha.*) *Bot.* Term by Desvaux for each of the pieces which compose the glume of the *Gramineæ;* by Mirbel for the scales which constitute the *glumella*. Fr. anal. *spathelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Blüthenscheidchen*, n.

Spăthel'lŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Spăthella.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Term by Mirbel for the pieces of the *glumella* of the *Gramineæ;* by Savigny for the *hairs* of the *Annelides* which terminate in a free, flattened, and enlarged extremity: a spathel'lule. Fr. anal. *spathellule*, f.

Spăthes'ter, *ēris*, m. (Σπαθάω, to deck or trim.) *Surg.* Old term for an instrument by which *recutition*, or restoration of a deficient prepuce was said to be effected. See *Recutitio*.

Spă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Spătha;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a *spatha:* spa'thic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *spathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenscheidig*, adj.

Spăthiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Spătha; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers surrounded by a *spatha*, as the ear of the *Hypogynium spathiflorum:* spathiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *spathiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheideblümig*, adj.

Spăthil'la. *Bot.* Same as *Spathella*; applied by Richard to partial *spathæ*.

Spăthŏgĕnĕ'sia, *æ*, f. (*Spătha; γένεσις*, origin.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise on the origin of the *spatha;* a work was published by J. Hill, in 1777, under this title. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spathogenesie*, f.

Spăthŏmēle, *es*, f. (Σπάθη, a sword; *μήλη*, a probe.) *Surg.* Old term for a probe like a small sword, or *spatula* for anointing and other purposes. Fr. anal. *spathomèle*, f.

Spathula. Same as *Spatula*.

Spăthŭlātus. *Bot.* The same as *Spatulatus*.

Spăthŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um. Zoöl.* The *Spondylus spathuliferus* has its shell charged with many rows of simple and spathulated scales. Fr. anal. *spathulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *spateltragend*, adj.

Spă'tĭle, *es*, f. (Σπάτος, the skin; probably in reference to an excessive secretion of the mucous membrane; or, it may be, the discharge of membranous shreds.) *Med.* Old term for a liquid excretion from the belly, according to Hippocrates.

Spat'ling Poppy. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cucubalus behen*.

Spă'tŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Spătha*, an apothecary's instrument.) *Pharm.* Name for a broad instrument like a knife with blunt edges, for spreading ointments, etc. See *Hypalciptron, Radula, Scalprum*. Fr. anal. *spatule*, f. Germ. syn. *Spatel*, m.

Spătŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Spătula*, a sort of knife, or thin broad instrument with blunt edges.) *Bot.* Shaped like a *spatula;* battledoor-shaped: spa'tulate; applied to leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *spatulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *schaufelförmig*, adj.; *spatelförmig*, adj.; *spatelig*, adj.

Spaul. *Physiol.* An old term for *Sanguis*. Ruland.

Speauter. *Chem.* A term for *Speltrum*, or zinc.

Spear-mint. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Mentha sativa* or *viridis*.

Spear-shaped. See *Hastatus*, and *Lanceolatus*.

Spear-wort, Lesser. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Ranunculus flammula*.

Spē'cies, *ei*, f. (*Spĕcio*, to behold; because it is the form or image of what is beheld or seen.) A figure, image, likeness, form, or shape. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to individual objects in the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms, descended one from the other, or from common parents, or from such as resemble them as strongly as they resemble each other: spe'cies. Fr. syn. *espèce*, f. Germ. syn. *Art*, f.

Speci'fic. (*Spĕcies*, a kind; *făcio*, to make; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Particular; special. *Med.* Applied to a medicine which is of infallible efficacy in the cure of diseases, if such may be said to exist; also applied to that which acts on a particular organ, as the *Secale cornutum*, or ergot of rye, which seems to have a specific action on the *uterus*, etc. *Spĕcĭ'fĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *spécifique*, adj. Germ. syn. *specifisch*, adj.

Speci'fic Gra'vity. *Nat. Philos.* A term for the weight of an equal bulk of different substances compared with some standard of comparison; density. Fr. syn. *pésanteur spécifique*. Germ. syn. *die specifische Schwere*.

Spĕcil'lum; *i*, n. (*Spĕcio*, to behold or regard.) *Surg.* Term for a probe. Fr. syn. *sonde*, m. Germ. syn. *Sonde*, f.

Spec'tacled Snake. *Zoöl.* A common name for the *Naja vulgaris* or *Cobra de capello*.

Spec'trum, *i*, n. (*Specto*, to behold.) An image or figure seen or imagined: a spec'tre. Fr. anal. *spectre*, m. Germ. syn. *Erscheinung*, f.; *Spiegelbild*, n. *Nat. Philos.* Term for the coloured image that produces light, which has been decomposed by its passage through a prism. Newton regarded it as the product of seven colours, which he distinguished into this image, and of which only three are simple (blue, red, and yellow), the other four result from a mixture of those. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a Family (*Spectra*, nom. pl.) of the *Orthoptera*, having the body filiform or linear, and which resemble spectres. Fr. anal. *spectre*, m.

Spe'cular. (*Spĕcŭlum*, a looking-glass.) Of or belonging to a looking-glass, or to the *Speculum;* mirror-like; applied to a kind of stone termed *Lapis specularis*. *Spĕcŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *spéculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *durchsichtig*, adj.

Spĕcŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spĕcŭlum*, a mirror; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a bird which has *specula* on its wing, as the *Totanus speculiferus*. Fr. anal. *speculifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *spiegeltragend*, part. adj.

Spĕ'cŭlum, *i*, n. (*Spĕcio*, to behold.) *Ornithol.* Term for a brilliant coloured mark, forming the anterior borders of the *tectrices* plumes of the wing, when it is of a different colour, as in the *Anas*. *Med., Surg.* Name of an instrument for widening natural openings of passages, or keeping parts separate, so as to obtain a view of what is within. See *Catopter*, *Dilatorium*, *Dioptra*. Fr. syn. *miroir*, m. Germ. syn. *Spiegel*, m.

Spĕ'cŭlum Vĕ'nĕris. *Bot.* Venus's looking-glass; a name for the *Achillea millefolium*, or milfoil, or common yarrow.

Specus. The same as *Sinus*. Also used for *Ventriculus*, as *Specus cordis*.

Spedalskhed. (Norweg.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the disease otherwise called *Radesyge*, or the *Lepra borealis*.

Speech'lessness. *Med., Pathol.* A common term for the affection *Aphonia*, or loss of voice.

Speediman's Pills. *Pharm.* Name for a quack preparation made of aloes, extract of chamomile, essential oil of the same, myrrh, and rhubarb.

Speed'well, Male. *Bot.* Common name for the *Veronica officinalis*.

Speed'well, Fe'male. *Bot.* Common name for the *Antirrhinum elatine*, or fluellen.

Speirēma, *ătis*, n. (Σπεῖρημα, a wreath or coil.) *Bot.* Term by Wallroth for the reproductive corpuscles of lichens; also termed *Gonidium*. Fr. anal. *speirème*, m. Germ. syn. *Sammlung*, f.

Spelt. (Teut. *Speltze*.) *Bot.* Name for a kind of grain, which grows in France, Italy, Flanders, etc. *Spel'ta*, *æ*, f. See *Alica*, and *Zea*.

Spel'trum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Spelter. Old name for *Zincum*, or zinc. See *Speauter*.

Spergŭ'leus, *a, um*. *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (*Sperguleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Paronychieæ*, having the *Spergula* for their type. Fr. anal. *spergulé*, adj.

Sperm. (Σπέρμα, seed.) See *Sperniola*.

Sperm-cell. *Bot., Physiol.* Term for that cell in which the fertilizing matter is contained, necessary to be mixed with the contents of the germ-cell, the result of which is the true germ.

Sper'ma, *ătis*, n. (Σπέρμα.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the fecundating liquor in animals; seed; semen: sperm. Fr. anal. *sperme*, m. Germ. syn. *Samenfeuchtigkeit*, f.

Spermace'ti. (Σπέρμα, seed; κῆτος, the whale.) *M. Med.* Common name for the substance *Cetaceum*. See *Cetin*. Fr. anal. *spermaceti*, m. Germ. syn. *Wallrath*, m.

Spermaco'ceus, *a, um*. *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Spermacoceæ*, nom. pl. f.) admitted by de Candolle into the *Rubiaceæ*, having the *Spermacoce* for their type. Fr. anal. *spermacocé*, f.

Spermacrā'sia, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα, seed; ἀκρασία, a mixture.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a slight or imperfect condition of the *semen*. Improperly used for *Spermatacratia*. Fr. anal. *spermacrasie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine schlechte Beschaffenheit des Samens*.

Spermaderma. See *Spermatoderma*.

Spermălŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα, seed; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise upon seeds; G. R. Bœhmer published a work under this title in 1777: sperma'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spermalogie*, f.

Spermăpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (Σπέρμα, seed; ποῦς, a foot.) *Bot.* Term by Hoffman for the filament which sustains the two parts of the fruit of the *Umbelliferæ*, conspicuous after their separation at maturity; the *Thecaphorum* of Bieberstein. Fr. anal. *spermapode*, m. Germ. syn. *Säulchen*, n.

Spermăpŏdŏ'phŏrum, *i*, n. (Σπέρμα, seed; ποῦς, a foot; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* The same as *Spermopodophorum*.

Spermătacră'tia, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα, seed; ἀκράτεια, debility or incontinence.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for seminal debility or pollution. See *Gonacratia*. Fr. anal. *spermatacratie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Unvermögen den Samen an sich zu halten*.

Spermătanener'gia, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα, seed; *anenergia*, want of strength.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an imperfect condition of the *semen*. See *Spermacrasia*. Fr. anal. *spermatanénergie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine unkräftige Beschaffenheit des Samens*.

Spermătemphra'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπέρμα, seed; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a stopping or obstruction of the flow of the semen. Fr. anal. *spermatemphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verstopfung des Samens*.

Spermătener'gia, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα, seed; ἐνέργεια, action or energy.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the normal or energetic condition of the *semen*. Fr. anal. *spermaténergie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine kräftige Beschaffenheit des Samens*.

Spermăthēca, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα, seed; θήκη, a shrine.) *Entomol.* A repository in the upper part of the oviduct in female insects which receives, *in coitu*, and reserves for the fecundation of the numerous *ova* as they are successively expelled, the seminal fluid of the male. *Zoöl.* Term by H. S. Goodsir for the female *Crustaceæ* in which the *semen* is first deposited. Should be *Spermatotheca*. Fr. anal. *spermathèque*, f.

Spermă'tias. (Σπερματίας.) *Bot.* Term for fruit with much seed; also a cucumber left for seed. Germ. syn. *Samengurke*, f.

Sperma'tic. (Σπέρμα, seed; terminal *-ικὸς*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *semen*, or seed; applied to an artery, veins, and to a cord which they partly form, connected with the testicle, because it secretes the *semen;* also, to the corresponding vessels connected with the *ovary*, or organ of the female analogous to the testicle. *Spermă'tĭcus, a, um*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6, *Vasa Præparantia*. Fr. anal. *spermatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Samen gehörig*.

Spermatin'. (Σπέρμα, seed.) *Chem.* Term by J. L. Lassaigne for a substance obtained from the male seminal fluid of animals. *Spermătīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *spermatine*, f. Germ. syn. *Samenstoff*, m.

Spermătis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σπερματὶς.) *Anat.* Term for a spermatic vein or vessel; also for *Spermatitis*. Fr. syn. *vaisseau spermatique*. Germ. syn. *Samengefasse*, f.

Spermatischesis. See *Spermatoschesis.*

Spermătis'mus, *i,* m. (Σπερματίζω, to sow.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the *emissio seminis.* See *Spermobole.* Fr. anal. *spermatisme,* m. Germ. syn. *das Ausstreuen oder Ausspritzen von Samen.*

Sper'mătŏcēle, *es,* f. (Σπέρμα, the semen; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a swelling of the testicle, or epididymis, from an accumulation of semen. Fr. anal. *spermatocèle,* f. Germ. syn. *Samenbruch,* m.

Sper'mătŏchor'da, *æ,* f. (Σπέρμα, seed; *chorda,* a cord.) *Anat., Physiol.* The spermatic cord. Fr. syn. *cordon spermatique.* Germ. syn. *Samenstrang,* m.

Sper'mătoclem'ma, *ătis,* n. (Σπέρμα, seed; κλέπτω, to steal.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *pollutio diurna,* or involuntary escape of the *semen* in the daytime. See *Spermatolepsis.* Fr. anal. *spermatoclemma,* m. Germ. syn. *die Entschlüpfung des Samens.*

Sper'mătŏcў'dia, n. pl. (Σπέρμα, seed; κυέω, to bear in the womb.) *Anat.* A term for the *adductores seminis,* according to Kraus; *semen*-bearers or -carriers. Fr. anal. *spermatocydies,* m. pl. Germ. syn. *Samenführer,* f.

Sper'mătŏcysti'dium, *ii,* m. (Σπέρμα, seed; κύστις, a bag.) *Bot.* Term by Hedwig for an anther; by Sprengel for the oblong transparent utricle incrusted in the epidermis of the *Pezizeæ,* and for the tubercle of the *Spheriæ.* Fr. anal. *spermatocystidion,* m.

Sper'mătocys'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (Σπέρμα, seed; κύστις, a bag.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the *vesiculæ seminales* (*Spermatocystides,* nom. pl.). Fr. anal. *spermatocyste,* m. Germ. syn. *Samenbläschen,* n.

Sper'mătocystī'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Spermătŏcystis;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *vesiculæ seminales.* Fr. anal. *spermatocystite,* f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Samenbläschen.*

Sper'mătŏder'ma, *ătis,* n. (Σπέρμα, a seed; δέρμα, the skin.) *Bot.* Term for the immediate coat or covering of a seed, which was originally the *primine* of the ovule: the sperma'toderm; also termed *Testa.* Fr. anal. *spermatoderme,* m.

Spermatōdēs. The same as *Gonodes.*

Sper'mătŏgŏ'nia, *æ,* f. (Σπέρμα, seed; γονή, generation.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the generation or secretion of *semen.* See *Spermogonia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *spermatogonie,* f. Germ. syn. *Samenerzeugung,* f.

Sper'mătogrăphia, *æ,* f. (Σπέρμα, seed; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* Term for a description of seeds; used by Dupétit-Thouars for the history of the reproduction of plants by seeds: spermato'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spermatographie,* f.

Sper'mătŏlep'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Σπέρμα, seed; λῆψις, a seizing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Spermatoclemma.*

Sper'mătŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (Σπέρμα, seed; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a treatise on the secretion and quality of the *semen:* spermato'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spermatologie,* f. Germ. syn. *Samenlehre,* f.

Sper'mătŏpă'thia, *æ,* f. (Σπέρμα, seed; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid condition of the *semen:* spermato'pathy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spermatopathie,* f.

Spermătŏ'phăgus, *a, um.* (Σπέρμα, seed; φάγω, to eat.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a section (*Spermatophagi,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Curculionides,* which live on woody substances, or on seeds: spermato'phagous. Fr. anal. *spermatophage,* adj. Germ. syn. *samenessend,* part. adj.

Spermăto'phthŏra, *æ,* f. (Σπέρμα, seed; φθορά, decay.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for corruption or depravation of the seminal fluid. Fr. anal. *spermatophthore,* f. Germ. syn. *eine Verderbniss des Samens.*

Sper'mătoplă'nia, *æ,* f. (Σπέρμα, seed; πλανάω, to wander.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for an aberration or wandering of the *semen* to an abnormal part. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spermatoplanie,* f.

Sper'mătŏpŏĕ'tĭcus, *a, um.* } (Σπέρμα, seed;
Sper'mătŏpœ'us, *a, um.* } ποιέω, to make.) *Med., Physiol.* Making or promoting the secretion of *semen.* Fr. anal. *spermatopé,* adj. Germ. syn. *samenmachend,* part. adj.

Spermatopodophorum. See *Spermopodophorum.*

Sper'mătorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Σπέρμα, seed, or semen; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flowing of semen; seminal flux; gonorrhæa in the strict sense of that term. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *spermatorrhée,* f. Germ. syn. *Samenfluss,* m.

Spermăto'schĕsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Σπέρμα, seed; σχέσις, a checking.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a want or suppression of the *semen.* Fr. anal. *spermatoschèse,* f. Germ. syn. *Samenverhaltung,* f.

Spermatotheca. See *Spermatheca.*

Sper'mătozēmia, *æ,* f. (Σπέρμα, seed; ζημία, loss or damage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the loss or cessation of the seminal secretion. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spermatozémie,* f. Germ. syn. *Samenverlust,* m.

Sper'mătŏzōön, *i,* n. (Σπέρμα, seed or semen; ζῶον, an animal.) *Physiol.* Term applied to the numerous minute infusorial animalcules (*Spermatozoa,* nom. pl.) which have been discovered by means of the microscope to exist in the *semen.* Fr. anal. *spermatozoaire,* m. Germ. syn. *Samenthierchen,* n.

Sper'mătus, *a, um.* (*Sperma,* seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Turpin to axiferous vegetables in which reproductive corpuscles are developed: sper'matous. Fr. anal. *spermé,* adj.

Sper'mĭcus, *a, um.* (Σπέρμα, seed; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Applied by Richard to the interior of the *Spermoderm,* or tunic of the ovule, which he terms the *spermic cavity:* sper'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *spermique,* adj. Germ. syn. *den Samen betreffend.*

Spermi'deus, *a, um.* (Σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to plants that produce seeds. Fr. anal. *spermidé,* adj.

Spermi'ŏla, *æ,* f. } (Σπέρμα, seed.) *Med.,*
Spermi'ŏlum, *i,* n. } *Physiol.* Old term for the *semen,* cruor, liquor, or sperm of frogs, formerly used in medicine; a viscous and

mucilaginous substance adhering together in water. Also the sperm of the *Araneæ*, or other small animals. Ruland and Johnson. Fr. anal. *spermiole*, f. Germ. syn. *Froschlauch*, m.

Sper'mium, *i*, n. (Dim. Σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Term for a small seed. Fr. anal. *spermion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Samen.*

Spermŏ'bŏle, *es*, f. (Σπέρμα, seed; βάλλω, to throw or cast.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Spermatismus.*

Spermŏder'ma, *ătis*, n. } (Σπέρμα, seed; δέρμα,
Spermŏder'mis, *ĭdis*, f. } the skin.) *Bot.* Term by de Candolle for the whole integuments proper to the seed. It is the episperm of Richard; the *integumenta seminis* of Link. Fr. anal. *spermoderme*, m. Germ. syn. *Samenhülle*, f.; *Samenhaut*, f.

Spermœ'dia, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα, seed; οἰδέω, to swell.) *Bot.* Term by Fries for the *Secale cornutum*, literally meaning a swelling of or on a seed. Fr. anal. *spermœdie*, f. Germ. syn. *Samenschwellung*, f.; *Mutterkorn*, n.

Spermœ'dionecrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Spermœdia; necrōsis*, a deadness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mortification caused by the poisonous effects of the *Secale cornutum*. Fr. anal. *spermœdionécrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterkornbrand*, m.

Spermŏgō'nia, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα, seed; γόνος, offspring.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the generating of seed. See, as more correct, *Spermatogonia.*

Spermŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Σπέρμα, seed; λίθος, a stone.) *Oryctol.* Term for a fossil seed: a sper'molite. Fr. anal. *spermolithe*, m. Germ. syn. *Samenversteinerung*, f.; *versteinerter Pflanzen-Samen. Med., Pathol.* Term for an indurated concretion found in the *vesiculæ seminales.* Germ. syn. *harte Concremente welche man in den Samenbläschen fand.*

Spermŏ'lōgus, *a, um.* (Σπέρμα, seed; λέγω, to pick up.) *Ornithol.* Seed or corn-collecting; corn-eating. Fr. anal. *spermologe*, adj. Germ. syn. *Samen auflesend; Körner fressend.*

Spermon'cus, *i*, m. (Σπέρμα, seed; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Bot.* Term for swelling of a seed; similar to Fries's *Spermœdia.* Germ. syn. *Samenschwulst*, m.

Sper'mŏneural'gia, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα, seed; *neuralgia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spermatic neuralgy, or that of the spermatic cord. Fr. syn. *neuralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Neuralgie der Samenstränge.*

Sper'mophlĕbectă'sia, *æ*, f. (*Spermophleps*; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for extension of the spermatic veins. Fr. anal. *spermophlébectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausdehnung der Samenadern.*

Spermophleps, *ĕbis*, f. (Σπέρμα, a seed; φλὲψ, a vein.) *Anat.* A spermatic vein. Fr. syn. *veine spermatique.* Germ. syn. *Samenblutader*, f.

Spermŏ'phŏrum, *i*, n. (Σπέρμα, seed; φέρω, to bear.) *Anat.* Term applied to a seminal organ, the *vesicula seminalis*, the testicle, etc.: a *semen*-bearer. *Bot.* Applied by Link to the *placenta* of pericarps: a seed-bearer. Fr. anal. *spermophore*, m. Germ. syn. *Samenträger*, n.

Spermŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Fucus spermophorus*, because its fructification is more apparent than that of other species; seed-bearing: spermo'phorous. Fr. anal. *spermophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *samentragend*, part. adj.

Spermŏpŏ'dium. A varied form of *Podospermium, Spermatopodium*, or *Spermapodium.*

Spermŏpŏdŏ'phŏrum. The same as *Spermatopodophorum* and *Spermadophorum.*

Spermostēmōn, *ōnis*, f. (Σπέρμα, seed; στήμων, a thread.) *Med., Physiol.* The seminal thread; a term for seminal animalcules. Germ. syn. *Samenfaden*, m.; *Samenthier*, n.

Spermo'trŏphe. The same as *Trophospermium.*

Spermozöon. See *Spermatozöon.*

Sperniola. Properly *Spermiola.*

Sperni'ŏla Crollii. } *Med., Pharm.* Names
Sperni'ŏlum Crollii. } for a compound powder of the sperm of frogs, camphor, myrrh, and *olibanum.* See *Spermiola.*

Sphăcēlātus, *a, um.* (*Sphăcēlus.*) *Bot.* Applied to a part the black appearance of which causes it to be supposed dead: spha'celated. *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to, or in the state of, *sphacelus.* Fr. anal. *sphacélé*, adj. Ger. syn. *brandig*, adj.

Sphăcēlis'mus, *i*, m. (Σφακελίζω, to suffer under gangrene; σφάκελος, gangrene; terminal *-ismus.*) *Pathol.* A term for an inflammation of the brain; also, mortification of some part. Fr. anal. *sphacélisme*, m.

Sphăcēlōdēs, adj. (*Sphăcēlus;* terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of *sphacelus:* spha'celous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sphacéleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *brandig*, adj.

Sphăcēloīdēs, adj. (*Sphăcēlus;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling *Sphacelus:* spha'celoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *sphacéloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *brandähnlich*, adj.

Sphăcēlōsus. Same as *Sphacelodes.*

Sphă'cēlōtўphus, *i*, m.) (*Sphăcēlus; tўphus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for typhus fever consequent on or accompanied by *sphacelus.*

Sphă'cēlus, *i*, m. (Σφάζω, to destroy.) *Pathol. Surg.* The complete death of a part; complete mortification. See *Astrobolismus, Sideratio.* Fr. anal. *sphacèle*, f. Germ. syn. *der (kalte) Brand.*

Sphă'cĕrus, *i*, m. (Σφάκερος.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Old term ascribed to Hippocrates by Galen signifying pain from a wound of the head; written by others σφάλερος; by Foësius rendered σφάκελος, *in Exeg.*

Sphæ'ra, *æ*, f. (Σφαῖρα.) A globe or sphere. See *Sphere.*

Sphæ'răgra, *æ*, f. (Σφαῖρα, a globe; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for forceps for extracting globules. Fr. anal. *sphéragre*, f. Germ. syn. *Kugelzange*, f.

Sphæran'theus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Sphæranthea*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Inulæ Buphthalmeæ*, having the *Sphæranthus* for their type. Fr. anal. *sphéranthé*, adj.

Sphæran'thus In'dĭca. *Bot.* Name of a plant of Malabar, which is acrid and aromatic; the leaves are used internally against colic,

and externally for piles and itch; also called *Adaca.*

Sphærecphlŏgiscon. } (*Sphæra*, a globe;
Sphærecphlŏgis'cum, *i*, n. } *ecphlogiscon*, the chicken-pock.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for globate *varicella* or chicken-pock. Germ. syn. *die kugelförmige Varicelle.*

Sphæriāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries and Brongniart to a tribe (*Sphæriaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of mushrooms having the *Sphæria* for their type. Fr. anal. *sphériacé*, adj.

Sphærĭcar'pus, *a, um.* (*σφαῖρα*, a globe; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having the fruit or urn spherical, as the *Philonotis sphæricarpa.* Fr. anal. *sphéricarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *kugelfrüchtig*, adj.

Sphærĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*σφαῖρα.*) *Bot.* Approaching the form of a globe or sphere. Fr. anal. *sphériculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kugelförmig*, adj.

Sphærĭdiōtus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Lamarck, Goldfuss, Latreille, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a tribe (*Sphæridiota*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera Palpicornes*, having the *Sphæridium* for their type. Fr. anal. *sphéridiote*, adj.

Sphærĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *σφαῖρα*, a globe.) *Bot.* Name of a certain plant. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a pill. Fr. anal. *sphéridion.* Germ. syn. *eine kleine Kugel; Pille*, f.

Sphærīneus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Applied by Fries
Sphærīnus, *a, um.* } to a group (*Sphærineæ*, nom. pl. f.; *Sphærini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Sphæriaceæ*, containing the *Sphæria.* Fr. anal. *sphérine*, adj.

Sphæriŏcarcīnōma, *ātis*, n. (*Sphæra; carcīnōma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for globulous *carcinoma*, or cancer. Fr. anal. *sphériocarcinome*, m. Germ. syn. *Kugelkarcinom*, m.

Sphæroblas'tus, *a, um.* (*σφαῖρα*, a sphere; *βλαστὸς*, a germ.) *Bot.* Applied by Willdenow to embryoes the cotyledons of which do not divide into two pieces, but rise above the earth in form of small pedicellated globules, as of the *Juncus bufonius*: a sphe'roblast. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *sphéroblaste*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kugelkeime*, f.

Sphærŏ bŏlus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Marquis to a group (*Sphæroboli*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Sarcocarpiani*, having the *Sphærobolus* for their type. Fr. anal. *sphérobule*, adj.

Sphærŏcar'peus, *a, um.* (*σφαῖρα*, a globe; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a tribe (*Sphærocarpeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Florideæ*, having their reproductive bodies round or spherical. Fr. anal. *sphérocarpé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kugelfrüchtig*, adj.

Sphærŏcar'pus. The same as the preceding.

Sphærŏcĕ'phăla Elatis. *Bot.* A name for the *Echinops sphærocephalus*, or globe thistle.

Sphærŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*σφαῖρα*, a globe; *κεφαλὴ*, the head.) *Bot.* Applied to a capitulated mushroom, as the *Calicium sphærocephalus.* Fr. anal. *spherocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *kugelköpfig*, adj.; *rundköpfig*, adj.

Sphærŏcoc'cos. }
Sphærŏcoc'cus, *i*, m. } (*σφαῖρα*, a globe; *κόκκος*, a berry.) *Bot.* A name for the berries of the scarlet oak. Fr. anal. *sphérocoque*, f. Germ. syn. *Scharlachbeere*, f.

Sphærŏcoc'cus Cris'pus. *Bot.* A name for the Irish or *Carragheen moss.*

Sphærŏcoc'cus Helminthŏcor'tos. *Bot.* A name for the *Fucus helminthocorton*, or Corsican wormwood.

Sphærōdēs. (*σφαῖρα*, a globe; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or pertaining to a globe or sphere; sphe'rical. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sphéreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *kugelig*, adj.

Sphærŏhe'drĭcus, *a, um.* (*σφαῖρα*, a globe; *ἕδρα*, a base.) *Crystall., Geom.* Applied by Weiss to a system of crystallisation by three perpendicular axes and by right angles the one upon the other, because one supposes he can describe a circle around them, as the cube, and octahedron. Fr. anal. *sphéroédrique*, adj.

Sphæroīdālis, *is, e.* (*Sphæroīdēs*, resembling a sphere.) *Geol.* Applied to the structure of a rock when its parts are arranged spherically, as the *Variolites. Zoöl.* Approaching the form of a sphere, as the shell of the *Melonia sphæroidea*; the body of the *Æquorea sphæroidalis*: spheroi'dal. An incorrect form of *Sphæroides.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *sphéroidal*, adj. Germ. syn. *kugelförmig*, adj.

Sphæroīdēs, adj. (*σφαῖρα*, a globe or sphere; terminal *-ῑdēs.*) Having the figure of or resembling a sphere or globe: sphe'roid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *sphéroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *kugelförmig*, adj.

Sphærōma, *ătis*, n. (*σφαῖρα*, a globe.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a globular fleshy protuberance. Fr. anal. *sphérome*, m.

Sphærŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*σφαῖρα*, a globe; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument by Cauchoix for measuring the curvature of a surface, and chiefly that of optical glasses: a sphero'meter. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *sphéromètre*, m, Germ. syn. *Kugelmesser*, m.

Sphærŏmidus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a Family (*Sphæromida*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustaceæ Isopoda*, having the *Sphæroma* for their type. Fr. anal. *sphéromide*, adj.

Sphærŏ'mўcus, *a, um.* (*σφαῖρα*, a globe; *μύκης*, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to a tribe (*Sphæromyci*, nom. pl. m.) having the appearance of small round heads. Fr. anal. *sphéromycète*, adj.

Sphærŏphŏ'reus, *a, um.* (*σφαῖρα*, a globe; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries, Fee and Reichenbach to a Family or tribe (*Sphærophoreæ*, nom. pl. f.) of lichens, having the *Sphærophoron* for their type. Fr. anal. *sphérophoré*, adj. Germ. syn. *kugeltragend*, adj.

Sphærŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Zoöl.* The *Tænia sphærophora* has the head somewhat cordiform, with a very large globulous proboscis at the summit; globe-bearing. Fr. anal. *sphérophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *kugeltragend*, part. adj.

Sphærŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (*σφαῖρα*, a globe; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to a plant, the fructification of which is glo-

buliform, *i. e.* the ferns: a sphe'rophyte. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5.

Sphærosper'mus, *a, um.* (*σφαῖρα*, a globe; *σπέρμα*, seed.) *Bot.* Having round seeds, as the *Dolichos sphærospermus.* Should be *Sphærospermatus.* Fr. anal. *sphérosperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kugelsamig*, adj.; *rundsamig*, adj.

Sphæ'rŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *σφαῖρα*, a globe.) A little globe or sphere. *Bot.* Term by Willdenow for a round, oblong, or conical conceptacle opening at the top by slits or pores, and shedding mucilaginous seminules under the form of a jelly, which dryness reduces to a very fine powder, as in certain *Hypoxyleæ:* a sphe'rule. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *sphérule*, f. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Kugel.*

Sphærŭlāceus, *a, um.* (*Sphærŭla.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville and Eichwald to a Family (*Sphærulaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cephalophora Polythalamacea*, which bear probably in their dorsal part a calcareous body more or less spheroidal. Fr. anal. *sphérulacé*, adj.

Sphærŭ'leus, *a, um.* (*Sphærŭla.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Sphæruleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cephalopoda Polythalami*, having a round shell. Fr. anal. *sphérulé*, adj.

Sphærŭlīnus, *a, um.* (*Sphærŭla.*) *Bot.* Of an orbicular form, as the *Obelia sphærulina.*. Fr. syn. *spherulé*, adj.

Sphăgē, *es*, f. (*σφαγή.*) *Anat.* Old term for *Jugulum*, or the throat; also the same as *Anticordion;* it was also used in the plural for the jugular veins, called by others *σφαγιτίδες.* Fr. anal. *sphage*, f. Germ. syn. *Kehle*, f.

Sphagias'mus, *i*, m. (*Φλέβες σφαγιτίδες*, the jugular veins.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A term applied by Dr. M. Hall to the first symptom of epilepsy, consisting in a spasmodic action of muscles occupying principally the anterior part of the neck, which produces congestion of the brain, arising from compression of the jugular veins principally. See *Epilepsy, Cerebral.* Fr. anal. *sphagiasme*, m.

Sphăgītis, (*σφαγίτης*, belonging to the throat.) *Anat.* A term for the jugular vein. Fr. syn. *veine jugulaire.* Germ. syn. *Halsader*, f.; *Kehlvene*, f.

Sphagnoïdeus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bridel and Arnott to a Family (*Sphagnoidii*, nom. pl.) of mosses having the *Sphagnum* for their type. Fr. anal. *sphagnoïde*, adj.

Sphagnŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (*Sphagnum; φιλέω*, to love.) *Bot.* Living or growing in the *Sphagnum*, as the *Peziza sphagnophila.* Fr. anal. *sphagnophile*, adj.

Sphalax, *ăcis*, m. (*σφάλαξ.*) *Bot.* Name for the *Rhamnus Paliurus.*

Sphalĕrŏcar'pum, *i*, n. (*σφαλερὸς*, deceitful; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Term by Desvaux for an indehiscent, monospermous fruit covered in whole or in part by the calyx, which has the appearance of a berry or of a fleshy pericarp, as in the *Blitum.* Fr. anal. *sphalérocarpe*, adj.

Sphalĕrŏmor'phus, *a, um.* (*σφαλερὸς*, deceitful; *μορφή*, form.) Of a deceitful form. Fr. anal. *sphaléromorphe*, adj.

Sphalloïdeus, *a, um.* (*σφάλλω*, to delude; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety of quartz, the form of which is deceptive, because, at first sight, one is led to believe it prismatic, although it is not. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *sphalloïde*, adj.

Sphanidŏ'phŷtum, *i*, n. (*στεφάνηδον*, like a crown; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to plants the fruit of which is crowned by teeth, the calyx, down, or by any other analogous body: a sphani'dophyte. Fr. anal. *sphanidophyte*, m.

Sphar'gĭdus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray and J. Bell to a Family (*Sphargidæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Reptilia Chelonii*, having the *Sphargis* for their type. Fr. anal. *sphargide*, adj.

Sphĕcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*σφὴξ*, a wasp; *forma*, resemblance.) *Entomol.* Having the form of the *Sphex*, as the *Sesia:* spheci'form. Fr. anal. *sphéciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *wespenförmig*, adj.

Sphĕcis'cus, *i*, m. (Dim. *σφὴξ*, a wasp.) *Entomol.* Term for a small wasp. Fr. anal. *sphécisque*, m. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Wespe.*

Sphĕcōdēs, adj. (*σφὴξ*, a wasp; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Entomol.* Having or full of wasps; pertaining to the wasp. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sphéceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *wespenartig*, adj.

Sphĕcoïdēs, adj. (*σφὴξ*, a wasp; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Entomol.* Resembling a wasp: sphe'coid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *sphécoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wespenähnlich*, adj.

Sphēgides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe of the *Hymenoptera Fodientia*, having the *Sphex* for their type. Should be *Sphegidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *sphégides*, m. pl.

Sphēgĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*σφὴξ*, a wasp; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the flowers of which imitate a wasp, as the *Ophrys sphegifera.* Fr. anal. *sphégifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *wespentragend*, part. adj.

Sphēgĭmus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied of old by Latreille, and preserved by Goldfuss, (*Sphegimæ*, nom. pl. f.) to the *Sphegides.* Fr. anal. *sphégime*, adj.

Sphendamnos. (*σφένδαμνος.*) *Bot.* A term for the *Acer*, or maple-tree.

Sphendŏnē, *es*, f. (*σφενδόνη*, a sling for throwing.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a sling for a disabled arm; also a sling-like bandage for the head. See *Funda.* Fr. anal. *sphendone*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleuder*, f.; *eine schleuderförmige Kopfbinde.*

Sphēnencĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*σφῆν*, a wedge; *ἐν*, in; *κεφαλὴ*, the head.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to a genus of monster-fetuses remarkable for a peculiar wedge-like deviation or arrangement of the head. See *Sphenocephalus.* Fr. anal. *sphénencéphale*, adj.

Sphēno-. *Anat.* This word occurring in the construction of compound names of muscles, etc., denotes attachment to, or

connection with the sphenoid bone, or spheno-maxillary, etc.

Sphēnŏbăsĭlāris, *is, e.* (*Sphēnoīdēs os; bāsĭlāris.*) *Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the base of the *cranium;* applied by Sœmmering to a bone at the back of the head, the *os sphenobasilare.* Fr. anal. *sphénobasilaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich das Keilbein und die Basis Cranii betrifft.*

Sphēnŏcĕ'phălus, *i,* m. (Σφήν, a wedge; κεφαλή, the head.) *Anat. Med., Physiol.* Term for a malformation of the head by which the upper part of the *cranium* has a wedge-like aspect. Fr. anal. *sphénocéphale,* m. Germ. syn. *Keilkopf,* m.; *Spitzkopf,* m.

Sphēnoīdālis, *is, e.* (*Sphēnoīdes os,* the sphenoid bone.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the sphenoid bone; applied to the sutures by which this bone is joined to the ethmoid and to other bones: sphenoi'dal. Fr. anal. *sphenoidal,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu Keilbein gehörig.*

Sphēnoīdēs, adj. (Σφήν, a wedge; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a wedge; cuneiform; applied to a bone which is fixed in the cranium like a wedge: sphe'noid. See *Azyges, Cuneiformis.* Fr. anal. *sphenoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *keilähnlich,* adj.

Sphēnoīdeus, *a, um.* (*Sphenoīdēs;* terminal *-īdeus.*) Same as *Sphenoīdalis.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii.

Sphēnŏmaxillāris, *is, e.* (*Sphēnoīdes os; maxillāris.*) *Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and upper jaw. Fr. anal. *sphénomaxillaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *zugleich das Keilbein und den Oberkinnbacken betreffend.*

Sphēnoörbĭtālis, *is, e.* (*Sphēnoīdes os; orbĭtālis.*) *Anat.* Applied by Béclard to the orbitar portion of the sphenoid bone. Fr. anal. *sphéno-orbitaire,* adj.

Sphēnŏpălātīnus, *a, um. Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the palate. Fr. anal. *sphénopalatin,* adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich das Keilbein und den Gaumen betrifft.*

Sphēnŏpărĭĕtālis, *is, e. Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and parietal bone; applied to a suture at the anterior inferior angle of the latter. Fr. anal. *sphénopariétal,* adj.

Sphēnŏphăryn'geus, *a, um. Anat.* Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the pharynx. Fr. anal. *sphénopharyngien,* adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich das Keilbein und den Pharynx angeht.*

Sphēno'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Σφήν, a wedge; πτέρον, a wing.) *Bot.* Having wings like a wedge, as those that surmount the fruit of the *Gymnocarpus sphenopterus:* spheno'pterous. Fr. anal. *sphénoptère,* adj. Germ. syn. *keilflügelicht,* adj.

Sphēnoptĕ'rygŏpalātīnus, *a, um.* (*Sphēnoīdēs os; ptĕrygŏdēs,* wing-like; *pālātīnus.*) *Anat.* Applied by Cowper as an epithet of the *Circumflexus palati* muscle. Fr. anal *sphénoptérygopalatin,* adj.

Sphēnoram'phus, *a, um.* / **Sphēnorrham'phus,** *a, um.* (Σφήν, a wedge; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family *Sphenoramphi,* nom. pl. m.) having the beak in form of a wedge. Fr. anal. *sphénoramphe* or *sphénorrhamphe,* adj. Germ. syn. *Vögel mit keilförmigen Schnäbeln.*

Sphēnŏsalpingostăphylīnus, *a, um.* (*Sphēnoïdes, os;* σάλπιγξ, a trumpet; σταφυλή, the *uvula.*) *Anat.* Applied by Winslow to the *Circumflexus palati* muscle as connected with the sphenoid bone, Eustachean tube, and *uvula.* Fr. anal. *sphénosalpingostaphylin,* adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich das Keilbeine, die Eustach. Röhren und das Zäpfchen angeht.*

Sphēnŏsīphōn, *ōnis,* f. (Σφήν, a wedge; σίφων, a tube.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Term for an instrument, a kind of syringe, for exciting premature labour. Fr. anal. *sphénosiphon,* m. Germ. syn. *Keilspritze,* f.

Sphēnūrus, *a, um.* (Σφήν, a wedge; οὐρά, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a bird having the feathers of the tail cut or disposed in the form of a wedge, as the *Caprimulgus sphenurus.* Fr. anal. *sphénure,* adj. Germ. syn. *kielschwanzig,* adj.

Sphere. (Σφαῖρα, a globe.) *Astron., Geog. Geom.* A solid formed by the rotation of a semicircle about its diameter. *Sphæra, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *sphère,* f. Germ. syn. *eine runde Kugel.*

Sphe'rical. (Σφαῖρα, a globe.) Formed like a globe; round-shaped; globular. *Sphærĭcālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *sphérique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Sphärisch,* adj.

Sphinc'ter, *ēris,* m. (Σφίγγω, to squeeze.) *Anat.* Term for a circular muscle which contracts or closes round the aperture to which it is attached, as the sphincter of the mouth, *anus, vagina,* etc. See *Aspidiscus, Constrictor Ani.* Fr. anal. *sphincter,* m. Germ. syn. *Sphinkter,* m.

Sphingides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and others to a Family of the *Lepidoptera,* having the *Sphinx* for their type. Should be *Sphingidæ,* patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *sphingides,* m. pl.

Sphingĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Sphinx; vŏro,* to devour.) *Entomol.* Eating the *Sphingides* or their caterpillars, as the larva of the *Phryxe sphingivora:* sphingi'vorous. Fr. anal. *sphingivore,* adj.

Sphingontos. / **Sphingon'tus,** *a, um.* (Σφίγγω, to astringe.) *Med.* Old epithet applied to medicines (*Sphingonta medicamenta*); the same as *Astringent* and *Obstruens.*

Sphingŏpără'lysis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Σφίγγω, to bind tight; *părălysis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for paralysis from engorgement of the vessels. Fr. anal. *sphingoparalysie,* f. Germ. syn. *Einschleissungsparalyse,* f.

Sphin'xis, *is,* f. (Σφίγγω, to bind tight.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a binding tight; a constriction. Germ. syn. *Einschliessen,* n.; *Umschnüren,* n.

Sphondy'lium, *ii,* n. (Σφόνδυλος, a *vertebra;* from the resemblance of its root, or because used against the bite of a serpent, said to have been named σφόνδυλις.) *Bot.* The Greek name of a plant supposed to have been the *Acanthus mollis,* or bear's breech: also, the specific name of the cow-parsnip. See *Heracleum Sphondylium.*

Sphongion. } *Pharm.* Old name of a
Sphon'gium, *ii*, n. } certain *malagma*, or epithem, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii. 18, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 579, there termed *Spongiola*. See *Spongion*.

Sphongŏpĕriostōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Sphongus; pĕriostōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the fungous *periostosis* of Sir Astley Cooper. Fr. anal. *sphongopériostose*, f. Germ. syn. *das fungose Beinhaut-Exostom.*

Sphongus. The same as *Fungus*.

Sphrāgīdŏnўchargŏcŏmētēs, m. (Σφραγίς, a ring; ὄνυξ, a nail; ἀργός, bright; κομάω, to wear long hair.) *Med.* Term applied (Gr. anal. σφραγιδονυχαργοκομήτης) by Aristophanes, Hippocrates, etc., to charlatans, according to Kraus; to *Medici superbi* and *Medicastri*, according to Castellus; who loaded their fingers with rings, even to the nails, to impress by outward adornment instead of mental cultivation, as quacks and pretenders do at this day. Linden, *Ex.* II. § 27. Liddell and Scott take no notice of such applications, but render the term—a lazy, long-haired, onyx-ring-wearer.

Sphrongi'dium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* A term the same as *Columnula*.

Sphygmatodes. See *Sphygmodes*.

Sphygme. See *Sphygmus*.

Sphyg'mĭcus, *a, um.* (Σφυγμός, the pulse; terminal *-ικός*.) *Med.* Of or belonging to the pulse. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *sphygmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Pulse gehörig*.

Sphygmŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Σφυγμός, the pulse; κεφαλή, the head.) *Med.* The same as *Crotaphium*.

Sphygmōdēs, adj. (Σφυγμός, the pulse; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Med.* Having a pulse; pulsating: sphyg'mous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sphygmeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *pulsirend*, part. adj.

Sphygmogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (Σφυγμός, the pulse; γράφω, to write.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a description of the pulse, its nature and causes: sphygmo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sphygmographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung des Pulses*.

Sphygmoīdēs, adj. (Σφυγμός, the pulse; terminal *-ίδης*.) *Med.* Resembling the pulse: sphyg'moid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *sphygmoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *pulsähnlich*, adj.

Sphygmŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Σφυγμός, the pulse; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of the pulse: sphygmo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sphygmologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Pulselehre*, f.

Sphygmŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Σφυγμός, the pulse; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for an instrument invented by M. Herisson for reckoning the frequency of the pulse by making its action apparent to the eye: a sphygmo'meter. Fr. anal. *sphygmomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Pulsmesser*, m.

Sphyg'mos. } (Σφύζω, to leap or beat.)
Sphyg'mus, *i*, m. } *Med.* Old term the same as *Pulsus*.

Sphygmŏ'scŏpe, *es*, f. } (Σφυγμός, the pulse;
Sphygmoscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. } σκοπέω, to see.) *Med. Physiol.* Term for an exploration or examination of pulses. Fr. anal. *sphygmoscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erforschung des Pulses*.

Sphygmoscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Same as preceding.) *Med., Physiol.* Similar to *Sphygmometrum*: a sphyg'moscope.

Sphygmŏtech'ne, *es*, f. (Σφυγμός, the pulse; τέχνη, an art.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the *Ars sphygmica*, or art of examining the the pulse: sphygmotech'ny. Fr. anal. *sphygmotechnie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Kunst der Pulsuntersuchung*.

Sphўra, *æ*, f. (Σφύρα.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Malleus*.

Sphy'xis. The same as *Sphygmus*.

Spiauter. See *Speauter*.

Spīca, *æ*, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Bot.* A species of inflorescence like an ear of corn, being a common stalk with numerous flowers that have no, or very small partial stalks: a spike; also, an ear of corn. *Surg.* Term for a bandage somewhat like an ear of corn in shape. Fr. syn. *épi*, m. Germ. syn. *Aehre*, f.

Spīca Cel'tĭca Dioscŏ'rĭdis. *Bot.* A name for the *Valeriana Celtica*, or Celtic nard.

Spīca Duplex. *Surg.* A double bandage.

Spīca Fœ'mĭna. *Bot.* A name for the *Lavandula spica*, or common lavender.

Spīca Hortŭlāna. *Bot.* A name for the *Lavandula stœchas*, or French lavender.

Spīca In'dĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Andropogon nardus*, or Indian nard or spikenard.

Spīca Inguĭnālis. *Surg.* Name of a bandage for rupture in the groin.

Spīca Nar'di. *Bot.* A name for the *Andropogon nardus*, or Indian nard or spikenard. See *Spikenard*.

Spīca Sim'plex. *Med., Surg.* A common bandage.

Spīcātus, *a, um.* (*Spīca*, a spike.) *Bot.* Having spikes, or a spiked appearance; applied to flowers, etc. Fr. syn. *épié*, adj. Germ. syn. *ährenförmig*, adj.

Spīcĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spīca*, a spike; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Ornithol.* Bearing a spike or straight crest on the head, as the *Pavo muticus*: spici'ferous. Fr. anal. *spicifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *ährig*, adj.; *ährentragend*, part. adj.

Spīciflōrus, *a, um.* (*Spīca; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in spikes, as the *Caturus spiciflorus*: spiciflo'rous. Fr. anal. *spiciflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *ährenblüthig*, adj.

Spīcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Spīca; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of an ear or spike; the *thyrsus spiciformis*, according to de Candolle, results from an assemblage of short *cymæ* which together resemble a terminal spike, as the *Isertia spiciformis*. *Chem.* The *Cuprum sulphuratum spiciforme* is in small, flattened, oval masses, relieved by projections having the appearance of scales: spi'ciform. Fr. anal. *spiciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *ährenförmig*, adj.

Spīcĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spīca; gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in ears or spikes, as the *Restio spicigerus*: spici'ge-

rous. Fr. anal. *spicigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *ährentragend*, part. adj.

Spĭcŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Spīca*, a spike.) *Bot.* A little spike; an acicule; a spikelet: a spi'cule. See *Acicula*. Fr. syn. *épiet*, m.; *épillet*, m. Germ. syn. *Aehrchen*, m.

Spi'cular. (*Spĭcŭla*, a spikelet.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or like a spikelet; synonymous with *Acicular*. *Spĭcŭlāris*, *is*, *e*. Germ. syn. *ährchenartig*, adj.

Spĭcŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Spĭcŭla*.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a spike when composed of many sessile, or almost sessile spikes, serrated one against another, as of the *Carex divulsa*: spi'culated. Fr. anal. *spiculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *ährchenartig*, adj.

Spĭcŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Spĭcŭla*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant having flowers disposed in *spiculæ*, as the *Riencourtia spiculifera*: spiculi'ferous. Fr. anal. *spiculifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *ährchentragend*, part. adj.

Spi'der. (Dan. *Speyder*.) *Entomol.* Common name for *Arachne* or *Aranea*.

Spiderwort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Liliago*, or *Anthericum Liliastrum*.

Spĭgēlia, *æ*, f. (Named after *Spĭgēlius*, a botanist.) The pharmacopœial name (E. and U.S.A.) for the root of the plant *Spigelia Marilandica*. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Gentianæ*, or *Gentianaceæ*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spigélie*, f.

Spĭgēlia Anthel'mia. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species with similar virtues to those of the *S. Marilandica*.

Spĭgēlia Lŏnĭcēra. *Bot.* A name for the *Spigelia Marilandica*, or Indian pink.

Spĭgēlia, Mărĭlan'dĭca. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the Indian pink, or Carolina pink, or perennial worm-grass; used by the Indians and Americans as anthelmintic; also called *Spigelia lonicera*.

Spĭgēliāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Martius to the Family (*Spigeliaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gentianeæ*, because containing the *Spigelia*. Fr. anal. *spigéliacé*, adj.

Spige'lian Lobe. *Anat.* A term for the middle lobe of the liver, first particularized by Spigelius.

Spignel. *Bot.* A name for the *Æthusa meum*.

Spike. *Bot.* See *Spica*.

Spikelet. *Bot.* See *Acicula*, and *Spicula*.

Spi'kenard. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Andropogon nardus*, or Indian nard. Fr. syn. *lavande*, f.

Spike-stalk. *Bot.* The receptacle of the florets in spikelets of grasses, or of the spikelets themselves. *Răchis*, *eos*, f.

Spĭlan'thus, *i*, m. (*Σπῖλος*, a spot; *ἄνθος*, a flower; from its speckled flowers.) A Linn. genus of flowers, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia æqualis*. Fr. anal. *spilanthe*, m.

Spĭlan'thus Acmel'la. *Bot.* Name of the balm-leaved *spilanthus*, said, both herb and seed, to be diuretic and emmenagogue; used in infusion for dropsy, *fluor albus*, jaundice, and calculous complaints; also called *Abcdaria*, *Achmella*, and *Achamella*.

Spilhĕmĭgōnus, *a*, *um*. (*Σπῖλος*, a spot; *ἥμισυς*, half; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Bot.* The *Chrysaora spilhemigona* has the centre of its umbrel marked by a roundish spot. Fr. anal. *spilhémigone*, adj.

Spĭlōdēs, adj. (*Σπῖλος*, a stain; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Med., Physiol.* Having or full of stains; having a mother's mark: spi'lous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *spileux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit das Muttermal*.

Spĭlŏgas'ter, *tra*, *trum*. (*Σπῖλος*, a stain; *γαστὴρ*, the belly.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having the belly spotted. Fr. anal. *spilogastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleckbauchig*, adj.

Spĭlŏgōnus, *a*, *um*. (*Σπῖλος*, a stain; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Bot.* The *Chrysaora spilogona* has the circumference of its umbrel marked with angulous spots: spilogo'nous. Fr. anal. *spilogone*, adj.

Spĭloīdēs, adj. (*Σπῖλος*, a stain; terminal *-ἰδης*.) *Med., Pnysiol.* Resembling a mother's mark: spi'loid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *spiloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *einem Muttermal ähnlich*.

Spĭlōma, *ătis*, n. (*Σπῖλος*, a stain.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a *nævus maternus*, or mother's mark. Fr. anal. *spilóme*, m. Germ. syn. *Muttermal*, n.; *Fleck*, m.; *Schmutz*, m.

Spĭlŏ'ptĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Σπῖλος*, a stain; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Having spotted wings, as the *Brachypterus spilopterus*. Fr. anal. *spiloptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleckflügelig*, adj.

Spĭlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Spĭlus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a spotting or marking; progress or formation of *Spiloma*. Fr. anal. *spilose*, f. Germ. *Befleckung*, f.; *Beschmutzung*, f.; *Flecksucht*, f.

Spilsbury's Antiscorbu'tic Drops. *Pharm.* Name of a quack preparation composed of corrosive sublimate, prepared sulphuret of antimony, gentian-root, orange-peel, and shavings of red saunders, digested in a pint of proof spirit and strained.

Spĭlus, *i*, m. (*Σπῖλος*, a spot.) A spot, mark, or stain on the skin; a mother's mark. Fr. anal. *spile*, m. Germ. syn. *Fleck*, m.; *Muttermark*, m.

Spīna, *æ*, f. *Anat.* The dorsal spine, or backbone; a term for the vertebral column, from the spinous processes of the *vertebræ*. Fr. syn. *épine du dos*. Germ. syn. *Rückgrat*, m. *Bot.* A thorn, or rigid prickle proceeding from the woody part of the plant. Fr. syn. *épine*, f. Germ. syn. *Dorn*, m.

Spīna A'cĭda. *Bot.* Name for the *Berberis vulgaris*, or barberry shrub.

Spīna Ægypti'ăca. *Bot.* The Ægyptian thorn; a name for the *Acacia vera*, or gum arabic tree.

Spīna Bĭ'fĭda. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The cloven spine; a term for the disease *Hydrorachitis*. See *Spinola*.

Spīna Cervīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Rhamnus catharticus*, or buckthorn.

Spīna Hir'ci. *Bot.* A name for the *Astragalus verus*, or goat's-thorn.

Spīna Infectōria. } *Bot.* Names for the *Rham-*
Spīna Purga'trix. } *nus catharticus*, or purging buckthorn.

Spīna Ventōsa. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* An ill-adapted term for a disease in which matter is formed in a bone, expands its walls, and makes its way outward below the skin, sometimes insinuating itself into the cellular substance so as to render it soft and flabby, as if filled with air; hence its epithet *ventosa*—that of *spina* being derived from the prickling sensation it causes, like puncturing of thorns; the disease *Arthrocace;* sometimes, also, applied to *Hydarthrus.* See *Arthrocace, Pædarthrocace.* Fr. syn. *épine venteuse.* Germ. syn. *Winddorn*, m.

Spin'ach. *Bot.* Common name for the *Spinachia oleracia;* also called spinage.

Spīnāchia, *æ*, f. } *Bot.* A Linn. genus of
Spīnācia, *æ*, f. } plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Pentandria.* Spinach or spinage. Fr. anal. *épinard*, m. Germ. anal. *Spinat*, m.

Spīnācia Olĕrācea. *Bot., Med.* Systematic name of the spinach or spinage, formerly used in the cure of phthisical affections; also employed in poultice as emollient. Fr. syn. *épinard cultivé.* Germ. syn. *Spinat*, m.

Spinage. See *Spinach.*

Spī'nal. (*Spīna*, the back-bone.) *Anat.* Belonging to the spine, or back-bone; applied to muscles, nerves, etc. *Spīnālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *spinal*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornig*, adj.

Spi'nal Cen'tre. *Physiol.* Term applied by Dr. M. Hall to the spinal marrow, as distinct from its exodic and esodic nerves, in his Diastaltic Nervous System.

Spi'nal Chord. *Anat.* A term synonymous with that of *Spinal Marrow*, which see. *Physiol.* The central organ of the *Spinal System*, of reflex actions, and the functions of ingestion and egestion; and so distinct from the spinal marrow, or agent in emotion and volition. Fr. syn. *moelle épinière.* Germ. syn. *Ruckenmark*, n.

Spinal Column. *Anat.* See *Columna Vertebralis.*

Spi'nal Mar'row. *Anat.* The *Medulla spinalis*, or medullary substance which is continued from the *Medulla oblongata*, and is so named from being contained in the spinal, or vertebral column. *Physiol.* The agent in emotion and volition;—the prolongation, in a word, of the *Cerebral system*, and so distinct from the *Spinal Cord*, which see, and also *Æon.*

Spinal Marrow, True. See *True Spinal Marrow.*

Spi'nal Sys'tem. *Med., Physiol.* A term applied by M. Hall to the spinal marrow and its spinal, incident and reflex nerves, as distinct from and exclusive of the cerebral, and the ganglionic systems. It is the nervous system of all the acts of Ingestion, Egestion, Retention and Exclusion in the animal economy, and so of the preservation of the individual and the perpetuation of the species. It is excitor, and includes the *Corpora quadrigemina*, the *Medulla oblongata*, and *Medulla spinalis.* It consists of Incident, Excitor and Reflex motor nerves in essential connection with the true spinal marrow. It appropriates portions of the external world in respiration and deglutition, in mass. See *Diastaltic Nervous System, Nervous System, Staltic.*

Spi'nal Sys'tem of Nerves. *Med., Physiol.* A term embracing those nerves which convey irritating impressions on, or irritation of the surface of the body, or mucous surfaces, to the true spinal marrow, called Incident—and those that convey motor *phœnomena* from it, named Reflex spinal nerves.

Spinalis, *is, e.* *Anat.* See *Spinal.*

Spīnātus, *a, um.* (*Spīna*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having thorns; thorny: spi'nate. Fr. syn. *épiné*, adj. Germ. syn. *bedornt*, adj.; *mit Dornen besetzt.*

Spindle-shaped. See *Fusiform.*

Spine. *Anat., Bot., Pathol.* See *Acantha, Columna Vertebralis, Spina.*

Spīnel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Spīna.*) *Bot.* Term by Mirbel for a point stronger, larger, and more compact than hair, but which has not the woody consistence of spines and thorns. Fr. anal. *spinelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Dornchen*, n.

Spīnellōsus, *a, um.* (*Spīnella;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of *spinellæ*, as the leaves of the *Helminthia echioides;* or apparently so, as the *Elytropappus spinellosus*, because of its mucronated leaves. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *spinelleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Dörnchen.*

Spīnes'cens, *tis*, part. (*Spīna*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Becoming hard and thorny: spines'cent. Fr. anal. *spinescent*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornigwerdend*, part. adj.; *dornspitzig*, adj.

Spīnescen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Spīna*, a thorn.) *Bot.* The state of a surface more or less covered with thorns: spines'cence. Fr. anal. *spinescence*, f.

Spīnĭcau'dus, *a, um.* (*Spīna; cauda*, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Having the feathers of the tail pointed, as the *Anas spinicauda.* *Zoöl.* Applied to a reptile having the tail set with spines, as the *Gecko spinicauda.* Fr. anal. *spinicaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornschwanzig*, adj.

Spīnĭcĕrebrālis, *is, e.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a series (*Spinicerebralia*, nom. pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, having a cerebro-spinal nervous system: spinice'rebral. Fr. anal. *spini-cérébraux*, adj.

Spīnĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Spīna; collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet spinous, as the *Ochetopus spinicollis.* Fr. anal. *spinicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornhalsig*, adj.

Spīnĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Spīna; cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having the horns or *antennæ* spinous, as the *Lamia spinicornis.* Fr. anal. *spinicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornhörnig*, adj.

Spīnicrus, *a, um.* (*Spīna; crus*, the leg.) *Entomol.* Having the feet or legs spinous, as the *Arachnea spinicrus*, of which the four anterior feet are provided with stiff bristles. Fr. anal. *spinicrure*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornschenkelig*, adj.

Spīnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spīna; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot., Entomol.* Bearing spines; applied to the leaves of the *Solanum pyracantha*, the corselet of the *Olfersia spinifera.* *Zoöl.* The *Trionyx spiniferus* has a row of carti-

laginous points on the border of the disc of its tubercles: spini'ferous. See *Spinigerus*. Fr. anal. *spinifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *dorntragend*, part. adj.

Spīnĭfŏlĭātus, *a, um.* (*Spīna; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having spinous leaves, as the *Inga spinifolia:* spinifo'lious. Fr. anal. *spinifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornblättrig*, adj.

Spīnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Spīna; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of spines, as the subulated leaves of the *Stereodon spiniformis:* spi'niform. Fr. anal. *spiniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornförmig*, adj.

Spīnĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spīna; gĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Bearing spines, as the *scutellum* of the *Volucella spinigera*, the *antennæ* and corselet of the *Coreus spiniger*, etc.: spini'gerous. See *Spiniferus*. Fr. anal. *spinigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *dorntragend*, part. adj.

Spīnĭla'bris, *is, e.* (*Spīna; labrum*, a lip.) *Ornithol.* Having the lip set with spines, as the end of that of the *Pogonophorus spinilabris*. Fr. anal. *spinilabre*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornlippig*, adj.

Spīnĭ'mănus, *a, um.* (*Spīna; mănus*, the hand.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Applied to the *Trachyphlæus spinimanus*, having the forepart of the feet spinous; to the *Lambrus spinimanus*, having the claws covered with spinous rugosities. Fr. anal. *spinimane*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornhändig*, adj.

Spīnĭner'vius, *a, um.* (*Spīna; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having the nervures of the leaves denticulated, as the *Hypnum spininervium*. Fr. anal. *spininerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornnervig*, adj.

Spīnĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Spīna; penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having spinous wings. The *elytra* of the female of the *Malachius spinipennis* are acuminated at the extremity. Fr. anal. *spinipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornflügelicht*, adj.

Spīnĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Spīna; pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having the feet covered with spines, as the *Dilophus spinipes:* spi'nipede. Fr. anal. *spinipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornfüssig*, adj.

Spīnĭtar'sis, *is, e.* (*Spīna; tarsus.*) *Entomol.* Having spinous *tarsi*, as the *Monolepis spinitarsi*, in which there are spines below the last joint of the foot. Fr. anal. *spinitarse*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornfusswurzelig*, adj.

Spīnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Spīna*, the dorsal spine; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* An overstrained term for *Myelitis*.

Spin'nerets. (Sax. *Spinnan*, to make yarn.) *Zoöl.* Term for the minute teats, or *mammillæ* of the *Arachnides*. See *Mammilla*.

Spin'nerules. (Sax. *Spinnan*, to make yarn.) *Zoöl.* Term for the innumerable minute tubes, too small for the naked eye to perceive, with which each *mammilla*, teat, or spinneret of the *Arachnides* is studded, and every one of which emits a thread of inconceivable fineness.

Spīnŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Spīna; καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having spinous fruit, as the *Anchusa spinocarpus:* spinocar'pous. Fr. anal. *spinocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornfrüchtig*, adj.

Spīnŏla, *a*, f. (*Spīna*, the dorsal spine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Spina bifida*.

Spīnōsŏcoccўgeus, *a, um.* (*Spīnōsus; coccygeus.*) *Anat.* Pertaining to a spinous process of the dorsal spine and to the *coccyx;* applied to a muscle. Fr. anal. *spinosococcygien*, adj. Germ. syn. *die stachlichen Rückgratzfortsätze und das Kuckkucksbein zugleich betreffend.*

Spīnōsŭlus, *a, um.* (*Spīna;* terminal *-ŭlus.*) *Entomol.* Applied to caterpillars which have only a few obtuse spines upon the back, as that of the *Nymphalea:* spino'sulous. Fr. anal. *spinosulé*, adj.

Spīnōsus, *a, um.* (*Spīna*, a thorn; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat., Bot., Nat. Hist.* Having thorns, spines, or objects resembling them; full of spines, or thorns; prickly; thorny: spi'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. syn. *épineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornig*, adj.; *voll Dornen.*

Spinthēris'mus, *i*, m. (Σπινθηρίζω, to emit sparks.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the sensation of an issuing of sparks from the eyes. *Nat. Philos.* The same as *Corruscation, Scintillation.* Fr. anal. *spinthérisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Funkensprichen*, n.

Spinthērŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Σπινθὴρ, a spark; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument for determining the size, power, and shock of electrical sparks; a measurer of sparks: a spinthero'meter. Fr. anal. *spinthéromètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Funkenmesser*, m.

Spinthērōpia, *æ*, f. (Σπινθὴρ, a spark; ὤψ, ὠπὸς, the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* A term proposed by M. Sichel for a depraved state of vision, in which fiery scintillations are present, in place of that of *sparkling synchysis*, because the word *synchysis* was bestowed under the idea that a softened state of the vitreous humour is an essential feature in the affection, which subsequent observation has rendered doubtful: spinthe'ropy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spinthéropie*, f.

Spīnŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spīnŭla*, a little spine; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having very small spines, as the leaves of the *Mesembryanthemum spinuliferum:* spinuli'ferous. Fr. anal. *spinulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *dorntragend*, part. adj.

Spīnŭliflōrus, *a, um.* (*Spīnŭla*, a little spine; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the sepals of the calyx mucronated, as the *Arenaria spinuliflora:* spinuliflo'rous. Fr. anal. *spinuliflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornblümig*, adj.

Spīnŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Spīnŭla*, a little spine; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of little spines: spi'nuliform. Fr. anal. *spinuliforme*, adj. Fr. anal. *dornförmig*, adj.

Spīnŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Spīnŭla*, a little spine; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of small spines. *Bot.* Applied to plants of which the leaves, as of the *Sommerfeltia spinulosa*, or the branches, as of the *Myriodactylon spinulosum*, are spinescent: spi'nulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *spinuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Dornen.*

Spīra, *æ*, f. (Σπεῖρα, anything wound upon an object.) *Conchol.* Term for the part of a spiri-valve shell formed by the enrol-

ment of a spiral cone, a complete revolution of which is called a turn of the spire: a spire. Fr. anal. *spire*, f. Germ. syn. *Gewinde*, n.

Spīræ'a, *æ*, f. (*Spīra*, a spire; from its spiral stalk.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia.* Juss. *Rosacea. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of the hardhack.

Spīræ'a Afrīcāna. *Bot.* Name for a species of *Diosma;* supposed to be the *D. crenata.* Fr. syn. *diosma crenée.*

Spīræ'a Filīpen'dŭla. *Bot.* Systematic name of the officinal dropwort, the root of which is said to be astringent and lithontriptic; also called *Saxifraga rubra.* Fr. syn. *filipendule*, f.

Spīræ'a Tomentōsa. *M. Med.* Systematic name of a beautiful shrub, the leaves and flowers of which are used as tonic and astringent; the hardhack.

Spīræ'a Ulmāria. *Bot.* Systematic name of the meadow-sweet, or queen of the meadows; also called *Barba capræ* and *Regina prati;* the leaves are said to be mildly astringent, and the roots antispasmodic and diaphoretic.

Spīræāceus, *a, um.* (*Spīræa*, the plant meadow-sweet.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Spiræa*; applied to a section (*Spiræaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the Order *Rosaceæ:* spirea'ceous. Fr. anal. *spiréacé*, adj.

Spīrācŭlum, *i*, n. (*Spīro*, to breathe.) *Anat., Physiol.* Applied in the plural (*Spiracula*) by Galen to the pores of the skin by which transpiration and perspiration are carried on. *Bot., Entomol.* A term proposed by Latreille to take the place of *stigma*, and to designate the exterior orifices of the *tracheæ* of insects: a spi'racule. Fr. anal. *spiracule*, m. Germ. syn. *Luftloch*, n.

Spīrācŭlum Vītæ. A term by Paracelsus for the first breath by which the Creator vivified the created body of Adam.

Spi'ral. (*Spīra*, a turning, or winding.) Turning round in the manner of a screw. *Bot.* Applied to certain vessels found in plants. *Spīrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *spiralé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewunden*, adj.

Spi'ral Ban'dage. *Surg.* Term for the common roller which is applied spirally round a limb, and is the most ordinarily used of all bandages. Fr. anal. *bandage spirale.*

Spi'ral Ves'sels. } *Bot.* Terms for certain
Spi'rals. } small tubes, or narrow bands of elementary membrane rolled up spirally, found chiefly in the medullary sheath, the leaf and flower, never in the bark, seldom in the root, and only in plants provided with sexual organs; they have been termed *Tracheæ*, because it was supposed they conveyed some kind of gas.

Spīrālĭcŭlārius, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied to a section of the *Araneides*, the web of which is spiral, crossed by filaments in rays. Fr. anal. *spiralitele*, adj.

Spīrāmen, *ĭnis*, n. } (*Spīro*, to breathe.) *Anat.*
Spīrāmen'tum, *i*, n. } Term for an opening for the passage of the breath, as the *spiramenta* or *cellulæ* of the lungs. Germ. syn. *eine Œffnung zum Durchlassen eine Hauch. Med., Physiol.* The breath. Fr. syn. *haleine*, f. Germ. syn. *Athmen*, m.; *Hauch*, m.

Spīrĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spīra; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* The *Terebratula spirifera* presents at the interior a double spire which passes along the inferior border towards the lateral angles: spiri'ferous. Fr. anal. *spirifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schraubtragend*, part. adj.

Spīrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Spīra; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Of a spiral form, as the *antennæ* of the *Sphex:* spi'riform. Fr. anal. *spiriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schraubförmig*, adj.

Spīrĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Spīra; rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having the top bent and spiral. Fr. anal. *spirirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *schraubschnabelig*, adj.

Spīrĭros'trum, *i*, n. (Same as preceding.) *Entomol.* Term by Latreille for the proboscis, spirally rolled, of the *Lepidoptera.* Fr. anal. *spiritrompe*, f. Germ. syn. *Schraubschnabel*, m.

Spi'rit. *Chem.* This word was formerly applied to all volatile products of distillation, and these were distinguished into acid, alkaline, and inflammable or ardent spirit; but it is now properly confined to alcohol. *Pharm.* Applied to preparations which are formed by means of alcohol, as the spirit of nitrous ether, etc. *Spīrĭtus, ûs*, m. See *Spiritus.*

Spi'rit of Salt. *Chem.* Common name for the *Acidum muriaticum*, or hydrochloric acid. *Spīrĭtus Sălis.*

Spi'rit of Wine, Rectified. *Chem.* A name for alcohol. See *Liquor Aquilegius, Œnostagma.*

Spi'rit of Wine, Weaker. *Pharm.* Name for proof spirit, half the strength of rectified spirit.

Spīrĭtuōsus, *a, um.* (*Spīrĭtus*, spirit; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having or full of spirit; applied to every liquid that is chiefly composed of alcohol, or which contains it: spi'rituous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *spiritueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *geistig*, adj.

Spīrĭtus, *ûs*, m. (*Spīro*, to breathe; because as the breath is the life of a being, it was also applied to the essence, or concentrated qualities of a substance.) *Med., Pharm.* See *Spirit. Physiol.* The air received and discharged by the action of the lungs. See *Halitus.* Also the soul. See *Anima.* Fr. syn. *esprit*, m. Germ. syn. *Geist*, m.

Spīrĭtus Æ'thĕris Ni'trici. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for nitric ether with four volumes of rectified spirit; density ·847.

Spīrĭtus Æ'theris Sulphŭ'rĭci. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for sulphuric ether with alcohol; density ·809.

Spīrĭtus Gal'lĭcus. French spirit; a name for brandy.

Spīrĭtus Jamaicen'sis. Jamaica spirit, a name for rum.

Spīrĭtus Mindĕrēri. *Pharm.* The spirit of Minderer. See *Mindereri, Spiritus.*

Spīrĭtus Rectĭfĭcātus. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L E.D.) for dilute alcohol, sp. gr. ·838, or under: rectified spirit.

Spīrĭtus Rec'tor. *Chem.* Name given by Boerhaave, etc., to a very attenuated principle in which the smell of odorant bodies resides; it is what is now called *Aroma*.

Spīrĭtus Tenu'ior. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.) for proof spirit, density ·920.

Spīrĭtus Vĭni Gal'lĭci. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E. and U.S.A.) for brandy, or spirit distilled from French wine.

Spīrĭval'vis, *is, e.* (*Spīra; valva*, a valve.) *Conchol.* Applied to a shell the body of which ends in an oblique roll from left to right or from right to left, and from bottom to top. Fr. anal. *spirivalve*, adj. Germ. syn. *schraubkläppig*, adj.

Spīrobrăchiŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Σπεῖρα, a spire; βράχιον, an arm; φέρω, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Class (*Spirobrachiophora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Acephala*, corresponding to the *Brachiopoda* of Cuvier: spirobrachio'phorous. Fr. anal. *spirobrachiophore*, adj.

Spirocolon. See *Spyrocolon*.

Spi'roid Canal. *Anat.* Name given by Chaussier to the *Aqueductus Fallopii*. *Canālis spīroīdes*.

Spīroīdēs, adj. (*Spīra*, a turning; terminal *-īdēs*.) Resembling a screw: spi'roid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *spiroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schraubähnlich*, adj.

Spīrŏlŏ'beus, *a, um.* (Σπεῖρα, a spire; λόβος, a lobe.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a tribe (*Spirolobeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cruciferæ*, having cotyledons spirally rolled up. Fr. anal. *spirolobé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewundenlappig*, adj.

Spīro'meter. (*Spīro*, to breathe; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* Name of an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of air exhaled from the lungs, according to the capacity of the chest. *Spīrŏ'mĕtrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *spiromètre*, m.

Spiro'metry. (*Spīro*, to breathe; μετρέω, to measure.) *Med.* Term for the system, or means of ascertaining the quantity of air employed in respiration, etc., formerly termed *Pulmometry*. *Spīrŏmē'tria, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spirométrie*, f.

Spīror'bis, *is, e.* (*Spīra; orbis*, a circle.) *Conchol.* Applied to a shell nearly discoid, the spire of which is nearly flattened, as the *Delphinella spirorbis*. Fr. anal. *spirorbe*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewundenkerkelig*, adj.

Spīrostўlis, *is, e.* (Σπεῖρα, a spire; στύλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Having the style twisted spirally, as in the *Loranthus spirostylis*. Fr. anal. *spirostyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *schraubgriffelig*, adj.

Spīrŭlāceus, *a, um. Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Spirulacea*, nom. pl. n.) of univalve shells; by Menke to a Family of the *Cephalopoda Siphonifera*, having the *Spirula* for their type. Fr. anal. *spirulacé*, adj.

Spīrŭlæ'us, *a, um.* (*Spīra.*) *Zoöl.* That which is spirally convoluted, as the *Serpula spirulæa*. Applied by Orbigny and Eichwald to a Family (*Spirulæa*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Cephalopoda*, having the *Spirula* for their type. Fr. anal. *spirulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *schraubig*, adj.

Spīrŭlītes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a group of the *Polycyclica*, having the *Spirula* for their type. Fr. anal. *spirulites*, m. pl.

Spīrūrus, *a, um.* (Σπεῖρα, a spire; οὐρά, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Having the feathers of the tail convoluted spirally towards the tip, as the *Neops spirurus*. Fr. anal. *spirure*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewundenschwanzig*, adj.

Spissāmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Spisso*, to thicken.) *Pharm.* Term for a substance introduced into oils and ointments to thicken them. Fr. anal. *spissament*, m. Germ. syn. *Dickmacher*, m.

Spissātus, *a, um.* (*Spisso*, to thicken.) *Pharm.* Thickened: spis'sated. See *Inspissated*.

Spissĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Spissus*, thickened; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having the horns, or *antennæ* thickened, as the *Miris spissicornis*. Fr. anal. *spissicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *dichthörnig*, adj.

Spissĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Spissus*, thickened; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Entomol.* Having a thick beak, as the *Empis spissirostris*. Fr. anal. *spissirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *dichtschnabelig*, adj.

Spissĭtūdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Spisso*, to thicken.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a thickening, or density; applied to this state of the humours: spis'situde. Fr. syn. *épaississement*, m. Germ. syn. *Dichtigkeit*, f.; *Verdichtung*, f.

Spit'ting. (Sax. *Spetan*, to evacuate spittle.) Term for the discharge of *saliva*, or spittle from the mouth. *Spuātio, ōnis*, f. See *Expuition*.

Spit'ting of Blood. *Med., Pathol.* Common term for the disease *Hæmoptysis*.

Spittle. (Sax. *Spatl.*) Common name for the *saliva*, or moisture of the mouth. See *Ptyalum, Saliva*, and *Sputum*.

Spi'za, *æ*, f. (Σπίζα.) *Ornithol.* Term applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Spizæ*, nom. pl.) composed of the genus *Fringilla*. Fr. anal. *spize*, m.

Splachnoïdeus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bridel, Furnrohr and Arnott to a tribe (*Splanchnoideæ*, nom. pl. f., *Splanchnoidei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Musci*, having the *Splachnum* for their type. Fr. anal. *splanchnoïdé*, adj.

Splanchnectŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus*; ἔκτοπος, away from a place.) *Anat.* Term for an anomalous situation of the *viscera*, as in *prolapsus, hernia*, etc. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splanchnectopie*, f.

Splanchnemphra'xis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus*; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an overloading and obstruction of the bowels or *viscera*, especially of their vessels. Fr. anal. *splanchnemphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ueberfüllung und Verstopfung der Eingeweide, bes. ihrer Gefässe*.

Splanchneurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus*; εὐρύς, wide.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid distension and enlargement of the bowels. Fr. anal. *splanchneurysme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine krankhafte Ausdehnung und Erweiterung der Eingeweide*.

Splanch'nic. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or viscus; terminal -ικὸς.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the entrails, or *viscera;* applied to certain nerves. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *splanchnique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Eingeweide betreffend.*

Splanchnĭ'dium, Splanchni'ŏlum, Splanch'nion, Splanch'nium, *ii*, n. (Dim. Σπλάγχνον, an entrail.) *Anat.* Terms for a small *viscus*, or bowel. Fr. anal. *splanchnidion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleines Eingeweide.*

Splanchnŏdia'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus;* διάστασις, a separation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a separation of normally contiguous intestines, or *viscera*, from original malformation, interposed tumour, or otherwise. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splanchnodiastase*, f.

Splanchnŏ'dyne, *es*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus;* ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the bowels, or *viscera.* Fr. syn. *douleur des intestins.* Germ. syn. *ein Schmerz in den Eingeweiden.*

Splanchnŏgră'phia, *æ*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus;* γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a treatise on, or description of the entrails, or *viscera:* splanchno'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splanchnographie*, f.

Splanchnŏlĭthi'ăsis, *is*, or *eōs*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus;* λιθίασις, the disease of the stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation of *calculi*, or stones in the intestines, or *viscera.* Fr. anal. *splanchnolithiase*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung von sog. Steinen in den Eingeweiden.*

Splanchnŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus;* λίθος, a stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for intestinal *calculus.* Fr. anal. *splanchnolithe*, f. Germ. syn. *Eingeweidestein*, m.

Splanchnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A term for the doctrine, or consideration of the entrails or *viscera*, their structure and functions: splanchno'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splanchnologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Eingeweidenlehre*, f.

Splanchnŏ'lysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus;* λύσις, a loosing.) *Med.* Term for a looseness or relaxed state of the bowels. Fr. anal. *splanchnolyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Erschlaffung*, f.

Splanch'non, Splanch'num, *i, n.* (Σπλάγχνον.) *Anat.* A *viscus;* an entrail or bowel; in the plural (*Splanchna*) formerly applied to the chief internal *viscera*, as the heart, lungs, liver, spleen, and kidneys, or the chief organs of vitality or of purification of the blood, according to Hippocrates, *Aphor.* iv. 66, Foësius, p. 579, etc.

Splanchnŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Σλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus;* πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an affection of the intestines, or *viscera:* splanchno'pathy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splanchnopathie*, f.

Splanchnophthar'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus;* φθείρω, to corrupt.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the decay, or wounding of the intestines, or *viscera.* Fr. anal. *splanchnophthars*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verderbniss oder Verletzung der Eingeweide.*

Splanchnophthŏra, *æ*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus;* φθορὰ, corruption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for decay of the intestines, or *viscera*, particularly of a chronic kind. Fr. anal. *splanchnophthore*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verderbniss der Eingeweide, das chronische Leiden derselben.*

Splanchnosclērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus;* σκληρόω, to harden.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hardening of the bowels, or *viscera.* Fr. anal. *splanchnosclérose*, f. Germ. syn. *Eingeweideverhartung*, f.

Splanchnoscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus;* σκοπέω, to see.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an exploration of the bowels, or *viscera.* Fr. anal. *splanchnoscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Splanchnoskopie*, f.

Splanchno-ske'leton. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or viscus; σκελετὸν, a skeleton.) *Comp. Anat.* Term for that category of bones to which the heart bone of the ruminants, and the hard jaw-like pieces supporting the teeth of the stomach of the lobster belong; the visceral skeleton. *Splanchno-scĕleton, i*, n.

Splanchnŏsympă'thia, *æ*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus;* συμπάθεια, fellow-feeling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the consent or sympathy of the *viscera*, or of a *viscus*, among themselves or with other parts: splanchnosym'pathy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splanchnosympathie*, f.

Splanchnŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or *viscus;* τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for dissection of the *viscera:* splanchno'tomy. Fr. and Ger. anal. *splanchnotomie*, f.

Spleen. (Σπλὴν.) *Anat.* Name of a purple, or livid-coloured, imperfect oval viscus situated in the left hypochondriac region, whose function is not yet positively ascertained. *Splēn, ēnis*, f.; *Lien, ēnis*, m. Fr. syn. *rate*, f. Germ. syn. *Milz*, f. *Med., Pathol. The Spleen* is a popular term for *Hypochondriasis*, or a state of mental depression or melancholy, as if dependent on disease of the organ itself.

Spleen, Excision of the. *Surg.* See *Splenectomia.*

Spleen-wort. *Bot.* Common name for the herb *Asplenium ceterach*, or milt-waste. Also for the *Asplenium trichomanes*, or common maidenhair.

Splēnal'gia, *æ*, f. (Σπλὴν, the spleen; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for pain occurring in the region of the spleen: splenal'gy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splénalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Milzschmerz*, m.

Splēnau'xe, *es*, f. (Σπλὴν, the spleen; αὐξὴ, increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for enlargement of the spleen. Germ. syn. *Milzvergrösserung*, f.

Splēnēchos, Splēnēchus, *i*, m. (Σπλὴν, the spleen; ἠχὴ, a sound.) *Med.* Term for the sound of the spleen under the stethoscope, or plessimeter. Germ. syn. *der Laut der Milz unter dem Stethoskop oder dem sogen. Plessimeter.*

Splenectama. } See *Splenoparectama, -tasis.*
Splenectasis. }

Splēnectŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen, ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) *Surg.* Old term for excision of the spleen; a peculiar operation described by George Thompson *in præfat. Acus Magneticæ, ad fin.* Castellus says, that experience shows this to be possible in the brutes, but whether it can be done in man without instant danger of life is still doubtful: splenec'tomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splenectomie*, f.

Splēnectŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; ἐκ, out; τόπος, a place.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied by Piorry to dislocation or displacement of the spleen. Fr. anal. *splénectopie*, f.; syn. *anomosplénotopie*, f.

Splēnelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ulceration of the spleen. Fr. anal. *splénelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vereiterung oder Verschwärung der Milz.*

Splēnel'cus, *ĕris*, n. (Σπλήν, the spleen; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for an ulcer of the spleen. Fr. anal. *splénulcère*, m. Germ. syn. *Milzgeschwür*, m.

Splēnemphra'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; ἔμφραξις, obstruction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for obstruction or congestion of the spleen. Fr. anal. *splénemphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ueberfullung der Milz.*

Splēnēpātītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; ἡπαρ, the liver; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for simultaneous inflammation of the spleen and liver. Fr. anal. *splénépatite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine gleichzeitige Entzündung der Milz und der Leber.*

Splene'tic. (Σπλήν, the spleen; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the spleen; splenic. *Splēnĕ'ticus, a, um.* See *Splenicus, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *splénétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an der Milz leidend.*

Splēnia. The same as *Splenula.*

Sple'nial. (*Splēnium*, a splint; because it is applied like a surgeon's splint or plaster to the inner side of most of the other pieces.) *Comp., Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen in his *Homologies* to the *operculaire* of Cuvier, a sub division of the mandible in cold-blooded vertebrates. *Splēniālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *splénial*, adj.

Splēnic'tĕrus, *i*, m. (Σπλήν, the spleen; ἴκτερος, the jaundice.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the spleen with jaundice, or yellowness of the skin. Fr. anal. *splénictère*, m. Germ. syn. *Milzgelbsucht*, f.

Splēnĭcus, *a, um.* (Σπλήν, the spleen; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the spleen: sple'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Same as *Splenetic.* Fr. anal. *splénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Milz gehörig.*

Splēnĭfĭcātio, *ōnis*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; *fio*, to become.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied to the conversion of the lung or liver, etc., into a substance like that of the spleen: splenifica'tion. Fr. anal. *splénification*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vermilzung der Lungensubstanz oder der Leber u.s.w.*

Splēni'ŏla, *æ*, f. } (Dim. *Splēn.*) *Anat.* Term
Splēnis'cus, *i*, m. } for a little spleen: a sple'niole. See *Splenia.* Fr. anal. *spléniole*, f. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Milz.*

Splēnĭsis, *is*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Louis and others for the yellow fever in Gibraltar, from the state of the substance of the lung, which in internal appearance, colour and consistence was similar to the spleen. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splénise*, f.

Splēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the spleen. A genus of the Order *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *splénite*, f. Germ. syn. Germ. syn. *Milzentzündung*, f.

Splēnium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* The same as *Asplenium. Surg.* See *Splint.*

Splēnius, *a, um.* (Σπλήν, the spleen.) *Anat.* Like, or pertaining to the spleen; applied (nom. sing. m.) to a muscle of the neck, from some resemblance which it is supposed to bear to the spleen. Fr. syn. *splénius*, m. Germ. syn. *riemenförmig*, adj.

NOTE.—This term, presented by other authors as a substantive, is, by its application and all analogy, distinctly characterized as here given.

Spleniza'tion. (Σπλήν, the spleen.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied by pathologists to the state of the lungs in one of the stages of pneumonia. *Splēnĭsātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *splénization*, f.

Splēnŏcēlē, *es*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol. Surg.* Term for *hernia* of the spleen: sple'nocele. Fr. anal. *splenocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Milzbruch*, m.

Splēnŏcērātōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; κερατόω, to harden into horn.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cornification of the spleen, or change of its substance into a horny condition. Fr. anal. *splénocératose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verhornung der Milz.*

Splēnōdeōŏ'phŏrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Splēnōdes; ōōphŏrītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a spleen-coloured or inflammatory condition of the ovary. Fr. anal. *splénodeoöphorite*, f. Germ. syn. *milzfarbige Entzündung der Eierstock.*

Splēnōdeōŏ'phŏrŏmălā'cia, *æ*, f. (*Splēnōdes; ōōphŏrōmālācia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a spleen-coloured softening of one or both ovaries. Fr. anal. *splénodeoöphoromalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine milzfarbige Erweichung eines oder beider Ovarien.*

Splēnōdēs, adj. (Σπλήν, the spleen; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Physiol.* Having or full of, *i. e.* of the nature of the spleen. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *spléneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *milzförmig*, adj.

Splēnōdў'nia, *æ*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the spleen. Fr. anal. *splénodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nierenschmerz*, m.

Splēnogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a description of the spleen: spleno'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splénographie*, f.

Splēnŏhæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for sanguineous congestion, or *hyperæmia* of the spleen. Fr. anal. *splénohémie*, f.

Splēnoīdēs, adj. (Σπλήν, the spleen; ter-

minal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling the spleen: sple'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *splénoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *milzähnlich*, adj.

Splēnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of the spleen. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splénologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Milzlehre*, n.

Splēnōma, *ătis*, n. (Σπλήν, the spleen.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for tumour of the spleen. See *Splenoncus*. Fr. anal. *splénome*, m. Germ. syn. *Milzgeschwulst*, f.

Splēnŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; μαλακία, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softening of the spleen. Fr. anal. *splénomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *Milzerweichung*, f.

Splēnon'cus, *i*, m. (Σπλήν, the spleen; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Tumour of the spleen. See *Splenoma*. Fr. anal. *splénoncie*, f. Germ. syn. *Milzgeschwulst*, f.

Splēnŏpărec'tăma, *æ*, f. } (Σπλήν, the
Splēnŏpărec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } spleen; παρεκτείνω, to stretch out along.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for an excessive extension of the spleen. Fr. anal. *splénoparectase*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermassige Ausdehnung der Milz.*

Splēnŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used by M. Piorry (*Splenopathie*) for disorder of the spleen: spleno'pathy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splénopathie*, f.

Splēnophleg'mŏne, *es*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; φλεγμονή, inflammation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the surface of the spleen. Fr. anal. *splénophlegmon*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Milz an ihrer Oberfläche.*

Splenophraxia.
Splenophraxis. } See *Splenemphraxis.*

Splēno'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes*, or wasting of the spleen from suppuration or other cause. Fr. anal. *splénophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Schwindsucht der Milz.*

Splēnorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sudden discharge of any kind; but by custom implying that of blood from the spleen. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splénorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Milzblutfluss*, m.

Splēnoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (Σπλήν, the spleen; σκῖρος, a hardened tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Scirrhus*, or hardening of the spleen. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *splénoscirrhe* or *-squirre*, m. Germ. syn. *Milzskirrhus*, m.; *Milzverhärtung*, f.

Splēnŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for dissection of the spleen: spleno'tomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splénotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Zerlegung der Milz.*

Splēnypertrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Σπλήν, the spleen; *hypertrŏphia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hypertrophy, or morbid enlargement of the spleen; similar to *Splenoncus* and the *Hypersplenotrophia* of Piorry. Fr. and Germ. anal. *splénypertrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Milzgeschwulst*, f.

Splint. (Teut. *Splinter*, from *splÿten*, to split.) *Surg.* Term for a thin piece of wood, tin, or pasteboard, for retaining fractured bones in apposition, during the process of reunion. *Splēnium, ii*, n. Fr. syn. *attelle*, f.; *éclisse*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinleide*, f.; *Beinschiene*, f.

Splint Bone. *Anat.* A term for the *Fibula.*

Splinter of Bone. *Surg.* See *Paraschides.*

Split-cloth. *Surg.* Name of a bandage consisting of a central portion and six or eight tails; applied chiefly on the head. *Scissum Linteum.*

Spŏdi'ăcon.
Spŏdi'ăcum, *i*, n. } (Σποδιά, a heap of ashes; from its colour.) *Pharm.* Old name of a *collyrium* of an anodyne or assuaging power, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii. 16, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 551.

Spŏ'dion.
Spŏ'dium, *ii*, n. } (Σποδός, ashes.) *Chem.* Term for the dross or recrement of burnt metals resembling ashes. The *Spodium* of Dioscorides and Galen is said to have been produced by burning *Cadmia* alone in the furnace; it was heavier than and not so pure as the *Pompholyx*; several kinds are distinguished by Pliny, as that of copper, gold, lead, and silver. See *Laurosis.*

Spŏ'dium Abai'ser. *Chem.* Burnt ashes; metallic *calces* and a composition of white lead and oil.

Spŏ'dium A'răbum. *Chem.* Term for burnt ivory or ivory black.

Spŏ'dium Græcōrum. Term for the white dung of dogs; also called *Album Græcum.*

Spŏdŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Σποδός, ashes; κεφαλή, the head.) *Entomol., Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having the head of an ash-grey: spodoce'phalous. Fr. anal. *spodocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *aschköpfig*, adj.

Spŏdo'chroüs, *a, um.* (Σποδός, ashes; χρόα, colour.) *Bot.* Of an ash-colour, as the hat of the *Agaricus spodochrous.* Fr. anal. *spodoche*, adj. Germ. syn. *aschfarbig*, adj.

Spŏdōdēs, adj. (Σποδός, ashes; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having, full of, or of the colour of ashes. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *spodeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *aschig*, adj.; *aschenartig*, adj.

Spŏdōleu'cus, *a, um.* (Σποδός, ashes; λευκός, white.) *Bot.* The *Agaricus spodoleucus* has the hat ash-coloured, with white *laminæ.* Fr. anal. *spodoleuque*, adj. Germ. syn. *aschweissig*, adj.

Spŏdoxan'thus, *a, um.* (Σποδός, ashes; ξανθός, yellow.) *Bot.* The *Lecanora spodoxantha* has the *thallus* of a leaden grey, and yellowish *apotheciæ.* Fr. anal. *spodoxanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *aschgelblicht*, adj.

Spŏliārium, *ii*, n. } (*Spŏlio*, to rob.) Old
Spŏliātōrium, *ii*, n. } names for the room at the baths where the garments were removed; the *Apodyterium.*

Spŏliātivus, *a, um.* (*Spŏlio*, to take away.) *Med., Surg.* Applied to blood-letting for the purpose of reducing the mass of blood. Fr. anal. *spoliatif*, adj.

Spondiāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Spondiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) admitted by de Candolle into the *Terebinthaceæ*, having the *Spondias* for their type, and which

Kunth has erected into a Family. Fr. anal. *spondiacé*, adj.

Spondylal'gia, *æ*, f. (Σπόνδυλος, a *vertebra*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in a dorsal *vertebra*. Fr. anal. *spondylalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wirbelschmerz*, m.

Spondylarthrī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σπόνδυλος, a *vertebra*; *arthrītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an inflammation of an articulation of the *vertebræ*. Fr. anal. *spondylarthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Wirbelgelenkentzündung*, f.

Spondylarthrŏ'căce, *es*, f. (Σπόνδυλος, a *vertebra*; *arthrŏcăce*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease, especially *caries* of a dorsal *vertebra*. Fr. anal. *spondylarthrocace*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Krankheit bes. Caries der Rückenwirbel und daher rührende Verrenkung, Verdrehung, u.s.w.*

Spondylexarthrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπόνδυλος, a *vertebra*; *exarthrōsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dislocation of a dorsal *vertebra*. Fr. anal. *spondylexarthrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückenwirbelverrenkung*, f.

Spondylis. The same as *Spondylium*.

Spondylītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σπόνδυλος, a *vertebra*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of a *vertebra*, or of one or more dorsal *vertebræ*. Fr. anal. *spondylite*, f. Germ. syn. *Wirbelentzündung*, f.

Spondylium, *ii*, n. See *Sphondylium*

Spondylŏ'căce. Term by J. F. Lobstein the same as *Sponylarthrocace*.

Spondylŏdy'nia, *æ*, f. (Σπόνδυλος, a *vertebra*; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the body of a *vertebra*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *spondylodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wirbelknochenschmerz*, m.

Spondylŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Σπόνδυλος, a *vertebra*; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of a *vertebra*. Fr. anal. *spondylopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wirbelkrankheit*, f.

Spondylŏpyōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπόνδυλος, a *vertebra*; *pyōsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation of *pus* in a *vertebra*. Fr. anal. *spondylopyose*, f. Germ. syn. *Wirbelvereiterung*, f.

Spondylozōum, *i*, n. (Σπόνδυλος, a *vertebra*; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Term by Eichwald for a vertebrated animal. Fr. anal. *spondylozoaire*, m.

Spon'dylus, *i*, m. (Σπόνδυλος, a *vertebra*.) *Anat.* Old term for a *Vertebra*, according to Bartholin, *Anat.* iv, 14, and others; but Hippocrates applied it more strictly to the *Vertebra dentata*, or second *vertebra* of the neck, according to Castellus. Fr. anal. *spondyle*, m.

Sponge-tent. *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Common name for the *Spongia præparata*.

Spongi. (οἱ σπόγγοι, the glands of the throat or tonsils.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the swollen tonsils; the glands of the neck, according to Kraus. Pl. of *Spongos*.

Spon'gia, *æ*, f. (Σπόγγος, or σπογγιὰ.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E. D. and U.S.A.) for *Spongia officinalis*. Sponge. The light, porous, zoöphytic production found adhering to rocks in the sea, having medicinal properties owing to the iodine it contains. See *Achilleion*. Fr. anal. *éponge*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwamm*, m.

Spon'gia Offĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the marine production sponge. Fr. anal. *éponge officinal*.

Spon'gia Præpărāta. *Pharm., Surg.* Prepared sponge; a term for sponge dipped in hot *emplastrum ceræ compositum* and pressed between iron plates, then, when cold, cut in pieces of any shape for dilating small openings, the wax melting by the heat of the part and so allowing the sponge to expand; sponge-tent; it is now seldom used. Fr. anal. *éponge préparée*. Germ. syn. *Wachsschwamm*, m.

Spon'gia Us'ta. *M. Med.* The substance burnt sponge. Fr. syn. *éponge calcinée*. Germ. syn. *der gebrannte Schwamm*.

Spongiārius, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (*Spongiaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Heterozoa*, admitted by Blainville, and which contains the genus *Spongia*. Fr. anal. *spongiaire*, adj.

Spongie'us, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamouroux to a Family (*Spongieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Polyparia Corticifera*, having the *Spongia* for their type.

Spongĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Spongia*; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the appearance of sponge: spo'ngiform. Fr. anal. *spongiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwammförmig*, adj.

Spongiŏcar'peus, *a, um.* (*Spongia*; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Greville to an Order (*Spongiocarpeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Algæ*, having for fructification the lateral *Verrucæ*, shaded and spongiose, as the *Polyides rotundus*. Fr. anal. *spongiocarpé*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwammfrüchtig*, adj.

Spongiodes. The same as *Spongiosus*.

Spon'giole. (Dim. *Spongia*, sponge.) *Bot.* Term for an expansion of the cellular tissue which is very porous, situated in the extremity of each radicle terminating the *radix*, or root. *Spongi'ŏlum, i*, n. See *Radicle*. Fr. anal. *spongiole*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwammwülstchen*, n.

Spon'gion. } (Σπόγγος, a sponge.)
Spon'gium, *ii*, n. } *Pharm.* Old name of an epithem composed of goat's dung, according to Paulus Ægineta, iii. 48, Adams's Trans. *vol.* i. *p.* 570; also applied by him to a *Malagma*, vii, 18, Adams's Transl. *v.* iii, *p.* 579, which absorbed dropsical humour like a sponge. See *Sphongion*.

Spongiōsus, *a, um.* (*Spongia*, sponge; terminal *-ōsus*.) Like, or having the nature or appearance of sponge; full of pores like sponge; spongy. *Anat.* Applied to the ethmoid bone and to the inferior turbinated bones of the nose. See *Spongiodes, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *spongieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwammig*, adj.

Spongītis, *is, e.* *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (*Spongites*, nom. pl. m.) of *Polypi*, having the *Spongia* for their type. Fr. anal. *spongite*, adj.

Spongŏcynan'che, *es*, f. (*Spongi*, the swollen tonsils; *cynanche*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Angina tonsillaris*, or œdematous inflammation of the tonsils. Fr. anal. *spongocynanche*, f. Germ. syn. *Mandelbräune*, f.

Spongoīdēs, adj. (Σπόγγος, a sponge; terminal *-īdēs*.) Resembling a sponge: spon'-

goid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *spongoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwammähnlich*, adj.

Spongos. The same as *Spongia.*

Spongōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Spongos*, a sponge or *fungus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation of *fungus.* Fr. anal. *spongose*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwammbildung*, f.

Spongy. See *Spongiosus.*

Spo'nsa Sōlis. *Bot.* The spouse of the Sun; a name for the *Calendula officinalis.*

Spontaneous Combustion. See *Preternatural Combustion.*

Spŏra, *æ*, f. (Σπορὰ, a bud.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for detached *gemmæ*, or buds (*Sporæ*, nom. pl.) of the *Algæ*, which are really the germ cells: a spore. Fr. anal. *spore*, f. Germ. syn. *Keimkorn*, n.

Spŏrădĭ'cus, *a, um.* (Σπείρω, to sow; because occurring here and there, as seed is scattered by the hand in sowing; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to diseases that are not epidemic, but seize only a few persons at a time, from causes peculiar to each: spora'dic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *sporadique*, adj. Germ. syn. *sporadisch*, adj.

Spŏrangĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Spŏrangium.*) *Bot.* Term for a little seed-vessel; also the *columnella* of mosses. Fr. anal. *sporangidion*, m. Germ. syn. *eine kleines Samengefässe; das Samensaulchen der Laubmoose.*

Spŏrangĭŏlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spŏrangiŏlum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing sporangioles, as the *peridium* of the *Erysiphe:* sporangioli'ferous. Fr. anal. *sporangiolifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *brutbehälterchentragend*, part. adj.

Spŏrangĭŏlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Spŏrangium.*) *Bot.* Applied by Link to small capsules containing a certain number of spores which are contained in a common envelope, *i. e.* in a *sporangium:* a sporan'giole. Fr. anal. *sporangiole*, m. Germ. syn. *Brutbehälterchen*, n.

Spŏrangĭum, *ii*, n. (Σπόρα, seed; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Bot.* Term for a seed-vessel; applied to the vesicles or membranous capsules which contain the spores of a great number of cryptogamous plants, among others the *Uredineæ* and *Fucaceæ.* Applied by Hedwig to the urn of mosses. Fr. anal. *sporange*, m. Germ. syn. *Bruthälter*, m.; *Samengefäss*, m.; *Sackfrucht*, f.; *Samengehäuse*, n.

Spŏrīdeus, *a, um.* (*Spŏra.*) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to vegetables bearing spores, as synonymous with *sporiferus, nemeus, cellularis*, or *cryptogamus.* Fr. anal. *sporidé*, adj.

Spŏrīdĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spŏrīdium; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing *sporidia*, as the filamentous *thallus* of certain hydrophytes: sporidi'ferous. Fr. anal. *sporidifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *lagerkeimentragend*, part. adj.

Spŏrīdĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Spŏrīdium; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a *sporidium*, as the *peridium* of the *Acremonium:* spori'diform. Fr. anal. *sporidiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *lagerkeimförmig*, adj.

Spŏrīdĭ'gĕrus, *a, am.* (*Spŏrīdium; gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Same as *Sporidiferus.*

Spŏrīdium, *ii*, n. (*Spŏra.*) *Bot.* Applied by Link to the reproductive corpuscles of mushrooms when it is uncertain whether they are to be considered either as spores or gongyles, or as *sporangia* or *gongylangia.* Others apply the term to the gongyles of all mushrooms indiscriminately, not calling them spores, because ignorant if the organs or parts which bear them be female. Fr. anal. *sporidie*, m. Germ. syn. *Lagerkeim*, f.

Spŏrīdŏ'chia, *æ*, f. (*Spŏra*; δοχὸς, containing.) *Bot.* Term by Link for the organ in the *Lichenes* which Persoon and Fries called *receptacle*, which is found interposed between the *sporangia*, or, when the conceptacles fail, between the *sporidia* and *thallus.* Fr. anal. *sporidoque*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustboden*, m.

Spŏrĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spŏra; fĕro*, to bear.) The same as *Sporophorus.*

Spŏrŏcar'pium, *ii*, n. (Σπόρα, seed; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Term by Meyer for the reproductive bodies of the *Lichenes* considered generally. They are the organs which Wallroth called *cymatia*, composed of an internal fructifiant (the *thalamium* of Fries) and an external part (the *excipulum* of Fries). Fr. anal. *sporocarpe*, m. Germ. syn. *Keimfrucht*, f.

Spŏroch'neus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a tribe (*Sporochneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Fucoideæ*, having the *Sporochnus* for their type. Fr. anal. *sporochné*, adj.

Spŏrochnoïdeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Greville to an Order (*Sporochnoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Algæ*, having the *Sporochnus* for their type. Fr. anal. *sporochnoïde*, adj.

Spŏrodes'mius, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Sporodesmia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coniomycetes Entophyti*, having the *Sporodesmium* for their type. Fr. anal. *sporodesmié*, adj.

Spŏrŏ'mўcus, *i*, m. (Σπόρα, seed; μύκης, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Term by Fries for a tribe (*Sporomyci*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coniomycetes Mucedines*, which are composed of filaments produced by the adherent *sporidia.* Fr. anal. *sporomycète*, m Germ. syn. *Keimkörnschwamm*, m.

Spŏrŏ'phŏrum, *i*, n. (Σπόρα, seed; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Term by Link for the organ which L. C. Richard called *Trophospermium.* Fr. anal. *sporophore*, m. Germ. syn. *Keimkorntrager*, m.

Spŏrŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing seed: sporo'phorous. Fr. anal. *sporophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *Samen tragend.*

Spŏrŏtămīum, *ii*, n. (Σπόρα, seed; ταμεῖον, a magazine.) *Bot.* Applied by Meyer to the part of the body of the *Lichenes* which most authors term *receptacle.* Fr. anal. *sporotame*, m. Germ. syn. *Keimboden*, m.

Spŏrotrĭ'cheus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Brongniart to a group (*Sporotricheæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Mucedineæ*, having the *Sporotrichum* for their type. Fr. anal. *sporotriché*, adj.

Spŏ'rŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Spŏra*, a spore.) *Bot.* Term for the small bodies developed in different parts of ferns, heaths, mosses, etc.; they are without radicle, gemmule, or cotyledon, germinate in any direction and strike root from any part of their surface: a spo'rule. Fr. anal. *sporule*, f. Germ. syn. *Keimkornchen*, n.

Spŏrŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spŏrŭla; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied sometimes to the internal membrane of the urn of mosses (*Saccus sporuliferus*), because it immediately contains the sporules or seminules: sporuli'ferous. Fr. anal. *sporulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Keimkörnchen tragend.*

Spŏrŭlĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spŏrŭla; gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing sporules: sporuli'gerous. See *Sporuliferus.* Fr. anal. *sporuligère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Keimkörnchen tragend.*

Spŏrŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Spŏrŭla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of sporules, as the *Sporotrichum sporulosum*: spo'rulous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sporuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Keimkörnchen.*

Spot of Soem'mering. *Anat.* See *Soemmering, Spot of.*

Spotted Lungwort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pulmonaria officinalis*, or Jerusalem cowslips.

Sprain. (Properly *Strain*, from Fr. *étreinte*, a hard wringing.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the moving of a joint in any direction farther than the natural conformation of the bones and disposition of the ligaments will properly allow; or for its being twisted, yet not so as to produce a dislocation; a strain. *Subluxātio, ōnis*, f. See *Stremma.*

Sprat. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Clupea sprattus.*

Spreading. (Sax. *Sprædan*, to extend.) See *Diffusus*, and *Patens.*

Sprongidium, *ii*, n. See *Sphrongidium.*

Spruce Fir. *M. Med.* Common name for the tree *Pinus abies.*

Spūmārius, *a, um.* (*Spūma*, froth.) *Bot.* Applied by Marquis to a group (*Spumarii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Dermatocarpeæ* which are at first somewhat like froth or spume. Fr. anal. *spumaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *schaumicht*, adj.

Spūmes'cens, *tis*, part. (*Spūmesco*, to begin to foam.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to plants that resemble foam or spume in their aspect and consistence, as the *Spumaria mucilago:* spumes'cent. Fr. anal. *spumescent*, adj.

Spur. (Sax. *Spura.*) *Bot.* See *Calcar.*

Spurge. (Fr. *Esparge.*) *Bot.* See *Esula* and *Euphorbia.*

Spurge Flax. *Bot.* Common name for the *Daphne gnidium*, or flax-leaved Daphne.

Spurge Laurel. *Bot.* Common name for the *Daphne laureola.*

Spurge Olive. *Bot.* Common name for the *Daphne mezereum.*

Spurge, Petty. *Bot.* Common name for the *Euphorbia peplus*, or devil's milk plant.

Spu'rious. (*Spŭrius*, a bastard.) False; counterfeit; bastard. *Spŭrius, a, um.* See *Nothus.*

Spurred. (Sax. *Spura*, a device to make a horse go.) See *Calcaratus.*

Spūtāmen, *ĭnis*, n. The same as *Sputum.*

Spūtum, *i*, n. (*Spuo*, to spit.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol. Saliva;* also an expectoration, or that which is coughed up from the chest and spit out. See *Apochremma, Apochrempsis, Begma, Screatio.* Fr. syn. *salive*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichel*, m.; *Spucke*, f.

Spў'ras, *ădis*, f. (*Σπυρὰς*, a ball, or globule of goats' dung.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Scybalum.*

Spyrocolon. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease of *Eubœa*, or *Negroponte*, in the Ægean sea, partly like *syphilis*, partly like *lepra*, equivalent to the *Falcadine* and *Scherlievo* of Italy, the *Redesyge* of Scandinavia, the *Sibbens* of Scotland, and the *Yaws* of Africa.

Squalĭdes, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Term by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus for a Family having the *Squalus* for their type. Should be *Squalidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *squalides*, m. pl.

Squālor, *ōris*, m. Uncleanness, or an appearance of dejection and disorder as from sickness or confinement, or both: squa'lor. Fr. syn. *salété*, f. Germ. syn. *Unreinigkeit*, f.

Squāma, *æ*, f. (*Scaber*, the tool with which farriers pare horses' hoofs; because the thin parings of horn are like scales.) A scale. See *Scale, Pholis.* Fr. syn. *écaille*, f. Germ. syn. *Schuppe*, f.

Squāmæ. (Nom. pl. of *Squāma*, a scale.) Scaly diseases; a term for an Order of Willan's arrangement of cutaneous diseases.

Squāmāria, *æ*, f. (*Squāma*, a scale; from the scaly appearance of its roots.) *Bot.* A name for the *Plumbago Europæa*, or toothwort. Fr. anal. *squamaire*, f.

Squāmārie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Term for a tribe (*Squamarieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lichenes* established by Fee, having the *Squamaria* for their type. Fr. anal. *squamarié*, adj.

Squāmātus, *a, um.* (*Squāma*, a scale.) *Bot.* Having scales; scaly. Fr. syn. *écailleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschuppt*, adj.

Squāmel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Squāma*, a scale.) *Bot.* Term by H. Cassini for the *appendices* of the *clinanthium* of the *Synantherеæ*, true *bracteæ*, each of which accompanies immediately and exteriorly a flower, so that their number does not exceed that of the flowers. Fr. anal. *squamelle*, f.

Squāmellĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Squāma; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *clinanthium* of the *Synantherеæ* when it bears *Squamellæ*, as the *Helianthus squamelliferus.* Fr. anal. *squamellifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schüppchentragend*, part. adj.

Squāmellĭfimbriātus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to the *clinanthium* of the *Synantherеæ* when it bears *squamellæ* and fimbrels, as in the *Cladanthus.* Fr. anal. *squamellifimbrillé*, adj.

Squāmellĭfor'mis, *is, e.* *Bot.* Applied to the *squamæ* of the *periclinium* or *clinanthium* of the *Synantherеæ* when they do not differ from the *squamellæ*, as in the *Evax:*

squamel'liform. Fr. anal. *squamelliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schüppchenförmig*, adj.

Squāmel'lŭla, *æ*, f. *Bot.* Term by H. Cassini for the parts which constitute the *pappus* or down of the *Synanthereæ;* by other authors to the small scales placed at the orifice of the corol of certain plants, as the *Borrago*. Fr. anal. *squamellule*, f. Germ. syn. *Schüppchen*, n.

Squāmĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Squāma; fĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Bearing scales, as the fourth pair of feet of the *Galatea squamifera:* squami'ferous. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (*Squamifera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Vertebrata*, comprehending the *Ovipara* with pulmonary respiration, having the body covered with scales. Fr. anal. *squamifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schüppentragend*, part. adj.

Squāmiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Squāma; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Marquis to the perianth composed of one or many scales accompanying the sexual organs, but never presenting a circular arrangement: squamiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *squamiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *schüppblümig*, adj.

Squāmĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Squāma; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves in form of imbricated scales, as the *Nymphanthus squamifolia:* squamifo'lious. Fr. anal. *squamifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *schüppblättrig*, adj.

Squāmĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Squāma*, a scale; *forma*, resemblance.) Having the appearance of scales: squa'miform. See *Lepidoides*. Fr. anal. *squamiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schüppenförmig*, adj.

Squāmĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Squāma; gĕro*, to bear.) The same as *Squamiferus*.

Squāmĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Squāma*, a scale; *penna*, a wing.) *Ichthyol.* Scaly finned; applied to a Family (*Squamipennes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Acanthopterygii*. Fr. anal. *squamipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *schüppflügelicht*, adj.

Squāmĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Squāma; pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having scaly feet, as the *Baris squamipes:* squa'mipede. Fr. anal. *squamipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *schüppfüssig*, adj.

Squāmŏder'mătus, *a, um.* (*Squāma; δέρμα*, the skin.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a division (*Squamodermati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gnathodontes*, the skin of which is generally covered with scales. Fr. anal. *squamoderme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schüppenhautig*, adj.

Squamo'sal. (*Squāmōsa pars*, the squamous portion.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen in his Homologies to the homologues of the squamous portion of the temporal bone. *Squāmōsus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *squameux*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schüppig*, adj.

Squa'mose. } (*Squāma*, a scale; terminal *-ōsus.*)
Squa'mous. } Belonging to, or full of scales; scaly. *Squāmōsus, a, um.* See *Squamosal, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *squameux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schüppig*, adj.

Squa'mous Su'ture. *Anat.* Term for the joining or suture between the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone; because the latter overlaps the former like a scale.

Squāmŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Squāma.*) The same as *Squamellula*. Fr. anal. *squamule*, f. Germ. syn. *Schüppchen*, n.

Squāmŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Squāmŭla; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the *nectarium* when it has the appearance of a small scale, as in the *Grevillea*. Fr. anal. *squamuliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinschüppförmig*, adj.

Squāmŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Squāmŭla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Covered with small scales, as the *calyx* of the *Oxytropis squamulosa;* the shell of the *Trochus squamulosus*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *squamuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinschüppig*, adj.

Squarrōsus, *a, um.* (*Squarra*, roughness of the skin.) *Bot.* Having a rough surface; scaly; scurfy: squar'rose. Fr. anal. *squarreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *sparrig*, adj.

Squatīna, *æ*, f. (*Squāmis acūtis*, from its sharp scales.) *Ichthyol.* An old name for the *Raia batis*, or skate, formerly used in medicine, according to Aldrovandius, *de Pisc.* iii. 86, and mentioned by Galen, *de Alem. Fac.* iii. 36; it is properly the monk-fish. See *Ichthya*.

Squill. *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Scilla maritima*, or sea-onion. *Squilla, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *scille*, f. Germ. anal. *Squille*, f.

Squill, Spanish. *Bot.* See *Scilla Hispanica*.

Squillāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Squillaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Heteropoda*, having the *Squilla* for their type. Fr. anal. *squillacé*, adj.

Squillādæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Harvorth to a Family of the *Crustaceæ Decapoda Macroura*, of which the *Squilla* is the type. Fr. anal. *squillades*, m. pl.

Squillāris, *is, e. Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Squillares*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Crustaceæ*, having the *Squilla* as type. Fr. anal. *squillaire*, adj.

Squĭnan'thia, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* A barbarous term the same as *Angina*, or *Cynanche*, or quinsy.

Squĭnan'thus, *i*, m. (Said to be from *Squinanthia*, quinsy, because used for its cure; but it rather seems to be a corruption of *Schænanthus.*) *Bot.* A name for the *Andropogon schænanthus*, or camel's hay.

Squinting. (Belg. *Squinte*, looking awry.) *Pathol.* Common term for the affection *Strabismus*.

Squire's Eli'xir. *Pharm.* Name of a quack preparation composed of opium, camphor, *serpentaria*, subcarbonate of potash, anise, and fennel-seeds, made into a tincture and coloured with cochineal.

Srint. *Med., Pathol.* Old name of a common disease among the Hungarians, in which there is an inflammatory tumour in the mouth, throat, or anus. Castellus.

SS. *Med., Pharm.* These two letters stand, in *formulæ* and prescriptions, as the contraction of *Semissis*, the half of, or of any other of its cases.

Stac. See *Stoac*.

Stăchyoptĕ'rides, f. pl. (*Στάχυς*, a spike; *πτερὶς*, the fern.) *Bot.* Applied by Willde-

now to an Order of the *Cryptogamia*, comprehending those that have the fructification disposed in spikes or ears. Fr. anal. *stachyoptérides*, f. pl.

Stă'chys, *yos*, m. (Στάχυς, a spike, from the form of its stalk and seeds.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Formerly applied to certain species of horehound, nettle, wild sage, etc.

Stă'chys Fœ'tĭda. *Bot.* A name for the *Ballotta nigra*, or black horehound; also for the *Lamium album*, or dead nettle.

Stă'chys Pălus'tris. *Bot.* Name of clown's wormwood, or all-heal, formerly in use.

Stackhousie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by R. Brown to a Family of plants having the genus *Stackhousia* for their type. Fr. anal. *stackhousié*, adj.

Stac'ta, *æ*, f. } (Σταχτή, from στάζω, to distil.)
Stac'te, *es*, f. } *M. Med.* Term for that species of myrrh which distils or is dropped from the trees; also, for a kind of amber which is more liquid than that found in shops, and liquid storax. See *Liquidambar Styraciflua.* Fr. anal. *stacte*, f. Germ. syn. *Getröpfelte*, n.

Stac'tĭcon. }
Stac'tĭcum, *i*, n. } (Σταχτή, the balsam named *Stacte.*) *Pharm.* Old term for a *collyrium* mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 16, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 551, but called εὔστακτον, by Galen and Aëtius, in which *stacte* was the principal ingredient. Fr. anal. *stactique*, m.

Staff. (Sax. *Stæf.*) *Med., Surg.* Name of a curved and grooved steel instrument which is introduced through the *urethra* into the bladder in the operation for lithotomy.

Stag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Στάζω, to distil.) *Med., Chem.* Term for any substance or liquor produced by distillation. Blancard. Also a name for vitriolic acid. Quincy.

Stagmōdeopsōrī'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Stagmōdēs; psōriāsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dropping or running *psoriasis.* Fr. anal. *stagmodeopsoriasis*, f. Germ. syn. *die tropfende Wasserkrätze.*

Stagmōdēs, adj. (Στάγμα, a drop; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or full of drops; pertaining to drops. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *stagmeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Tröpfen.*

Stagmoīdēs, adj. (Στάγμα, a drop; terminal *-ῐ̄dēs.*) Resembling a drop: stag'moid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *stagmoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *tropfenähnlich*, adj.

Stagnālis, *is, e.* (*Stagnum*, a pond.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Living, growing, or delighting in a pond, marsh, or fen: stag'nal. Fr. anal. *stagnal*, adj. Germ. syn. *teichig*, adj.

Stagnĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Stagnum*, a pond; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Living in ponds, as the *Keratocera stagnicola*, which sustains itself on the herbs of ponds. Fr. anal. *stagnicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *teichbewohnend*, adj.

Stah'lians. Name of the followers of George Ernest Stahl, an eminent chemist and physiologist of the seventeenth century; they were also called Animists, and their school the Dynamic school. Fr. anal. *médicins stahliens.*

Staï's, *ĭtis*, n. (Σταλς.) Old term for dough kneaded with the hands; also for *Adeps* or *Stear.*

Stălac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Σταλάζω, to flow by drops; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to a drop; flowing or oozing by drops: stalac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *stalactique*, adj, Germ. syn. *viel tropfelnd.*

Stălactĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Stălactītes; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* The *Balanus stalactiferus* presents ridges like filiform stalactites: stalacti'ferous. Fr. anal. *stalactifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *tropfsteintragend*, part. adj.

Stălactītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Σταλάζω, to flow by drops.) *Geol.* Term for the calcareous formation suspended from vaults, the evaporations of water that oozes through the walls or roofs leaving behind the calcareous substance with which it was impregnated: a stalac'tite. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *stalactite*, f. Germ. syn. *Tropfstein*, m.

Stălactītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Stălactītes*, a stalactite, or calcareous formation; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol.* Of the nature of, or appearing like stalactites: stalacti'tic: stalacti'tical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *stalactitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *tropfsteinartig*, adj.

Stălag'ma. The same as *Stalagmus.*

Stălagmītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (*Stalagmus*, a distillation.) *Geol.* Term for the collections of superfluous calcareous deposit dropped on the ground from stalactites: a stala'gmite. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *stalagmite*, f.

Stălagmītis, *is*, f. (Σταλαγμὸς, a dropping; the gum yielded by it being obtained in this way.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia;* Ord. *Monœcia.* Juss. *Guttiferæ.* Fr. anal. *stalagmite*, f.

Stălagmītis Cambōgioīdes. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which, with several other species, yields a kind of camboge, or gamboge, but the true substance of this name comes from uncertain species of *Garcinia;* also called *Gutta gamba.*

Stălag'mus, *i*, m. (Σταλάζω, to distil.) *Chem.* A distillation. *Med.* Formerly applied to distillation from the head. Fr. syn. *distillation*, f.

Stalk. (Sax. *Stealc*, lofty; or *Stel.*) *Bot.* See *Calmus, Scapus.*

Stal'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Στέλλω, to contract or to repress; terminal *-icus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to contract, or to repel; formerly applied to medicines (*Staltica medicamenta*) of this character; generally the same as *Repellent:* stal'tic. Castellus. *Physiol.* Applied by Dr. M. Hall to the spinal system. See *Diastalticus, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *staltique*, adj.

Stămen, *ĭnis*, n. (Στήμων, from ἵστημι, to stand.) *Bot.* Term for the filament sustaining the anther, to which latter the pollen adheres, being the male genital organ of plants, found generally within the *corolla*, near the pistil: a sta'men. See *Androphorus, Chive, Stema.* Fr. anal. *étamine*, f. Germ. syn. *Staubfade*, f.

Stămĭna. (Nom. pl. of *Stămen*, thread, yarn, or stuff in the loom to be wrought into

cloth.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* A term for the vigour of the constitution; applied, also, to the first principles of any substance. Fr. syn. *les principes.* Germ. syn. *Urstoff*, m.

Stāmĭnālis, *is, e.* (*Stāmen.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to the stamen: sta'minal. Fr. anal. *staminal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Staubfaden gehörig.*

Stāmĭnāris, *is, e.* (*Stāmen.*) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to double flowers the supernumerary petals of which are owing to the transformation of the stamens; by Desvaux to nectaries that are placed on stamens: sta'minar. Fr. anal. *staminaire*, adj.

Stāmĭ'neus, *a, um.* (*Stāmen.*) *Bot.* Applied by Tournefort to plants which have no corol; by Cassini, in the *Synantherea*, to corols that are accompanied by perfect male organs: by some to plants having very long stamens, as the *Cynoglossum stamineum:* stami'neous. Fr. anal. *staminé*, adj.

Stamini'ferous. (*Stāmen*, the male organ of plants; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or having one or more stamens, without pistils. *Stāmĭ'nĭfĕrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *staminifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *staubfadentragend*, part. adj.

Stāmĭnōdium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Stāmen*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Term by L. C. Richard for appendages of the *gynostemium* of the *Orchideæ*, which appear to be the rudiments of aborted stamens. Fr. anal. *staminode*, m.

Stāmĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Stāmen;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or pertaining to stamens; applied to a plant the stamens of which project much out of the flower. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *staminieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Staubfaden.*

Stam'mering. (Sax. *Stamor*, one who speaks with difficulty.) *Physiol.* An affection of the organs of speech, said to consist in the alteration or interruption of the acts combined in the function of articulation, first and chiefly by emotion and secondly by excited reflex action; a partial *Chorea. Balbūties, ei*, f.; *Blæ'sĭtas, ātis*, f.; *Psellismus*, m. See *Ischnophonia.* Fr. syn. *begaiement*, m. Germ. syn. *Stammeln*, n.

Stan'dard. (Fr. *Etendard.*) The chief ensign of an army or fleet; also, the standing measure of a state by which all others are made and judged. *Bot.* The *vexillum*, or upright petal of a papilionaceous flower. *Chem.* The standard of comparison for gases is atmospheric air; that for solids and liquids is water. Fr. anal. *étendard*, m. Germ. anal. *Standarte*, f.

Stan'nar. Old term for the *Mater metallorum*, the mother of metals, or a hidden smoke out of which metals are generated. Paracelsus.

Stan'nate. (*Stannicum* ăcĭdum; Stannic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of stannic acid with a salifiable base. *Stan'nas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *stannate*, m. Germ. syn. *zinnsauer Salz.*

Stan'nic. (*Stannum*, tin; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to tin; applied to the peroxide of tin, as if it were an acid, because it is soluble in alkalis. *Stan'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *stannique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zinnsauer*, adj.

Stannides, m. pl. *Chem.* Name by Beudant for a Family of mineral substances, including *stannum*, or tin, and its combinations. Fr. anal. *stannides*, m. pl.

Stanni'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Stannum*, tin; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing *stannum*, or tin; stanni'ferous. Fr. anal. *stannifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *zinntragend*, part. adj.

Stannōsŏ-potas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts produced by the combination of a stannous with a potassic salt, as the *Tartras stannoso-potassica.* Fr. anal. *stannoso-potassique*, adj.

Stannōsus, *a, um.* (*Stannum*, tin; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Berzelius named the first degree of oxydation *Oxydum stannosum;* the first degree of sulphuration *Sulphuretum stannosum;* the combination of the stannous oxide with acids and of the sulphuret with the sulphides, as well as that of tin with halogenous bodies which correspond with those in composition, *Sales stannosi:* stan'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *stanneux*, adj.

Stan'num, *i*, n. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Chem.* Tin. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E. D. and U.S.A.) for the powder or filings of tin. See *Tin, Acalcum, Acazdir, Allence, Alnec, Aluach, Aluech, Caldar, Cydar, Diabolus Metallorum, Decalegi, Decalem, Dicalegi, Jupiter, Kacir, Kanfor, Kasdir, Kasizeros, Kazdir, Laos, Mesel, Plumbum Candidum, Rabira, Rasa, Saldatura, Stupio, Zarfa.* Fr. syn. *étain*, m. Germ. syn. *Zinn*, n.

Stāpĕ'dius, *a, um.* (*Stāpes*, a bone of the internal ear.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *stapes*, a small bone, or ossicle of the ear; applied to a muscle of the internal ear. Fr. anal. *stapédien*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Stapes angehend.*

Stāpes, *ĕdis*, m. (A stirrup, contracted from *Statipes;* from its resemblance to a stirrup, in which the foot stands.) *Anat.* Name for one of the *ossicula* of the internal ear. Fr. syn. *étrier*, m. Germ. syn. *Steigbugel*, m.

Stăphis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σταφὶς.) *Bot.* Old name for a grape, or a bunch of grapes; also applied to many other objects from the resemblance, especially the glands of the body whether healthy or diseased. Fr. syn. *raisin*, f. Germ. syn. *Traube*, f.; *Weintraube*, f.

Stăphĭsa'gria, *æ*, f. (Σταφὶς, a grape, or vine; ἄγριος, wild; from the resemblance of its leaves to the wild vine.) The pharmacopœial name (L. E. D.) for the seeds of the plant *Delphinium staphisagria.* Fr. anal. *staphisaigre*, f. Germ. syn. *Lausekraut*, n.

Stăphylæmătōma, *ătis*, n. (*Stăphȳle*, the *uvula; hæmătōma*, a collection of blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for extravasation or collection of blood in the *uvula.* Fr. anal. *staphylématome*, m. Germ. anal. *Staphylämatom*, n.

Stăphȳlāgra, *æ*, f. (*Stăphȳle*, the *uvula;* ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for

an instrument for taking hold of the *uvula*. Fr. anal. *staphylagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Zäpfchenhalter*, m.; *Zäpfchenzange*, f.

Stă'phyle, *es*, f. (Σταφυλή, a grape; from its fancied resemblance.) *Anat.* A term for the *Uvula*.

Stăphyleăceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Staphyleaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Celastrineæ*, having the *Staphylea* for their type, which de Candolle admits, and Lindley and Kunth erect into a Family. Fr. anal. *staphyleacé*, adj.

Stăphylĕpar'tēs. (Σταφυλή, a grape.) *Surg.* Old term for an instrument with which the relaxed *uvula* was raised up and shortened, or operated upon. See *Staphylagra*.

Stăphylīnides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Mannerheim to a tribe of the *Coleoptera Brachelytra*, having the *Staphylinus* for their type. Fr. anal. *staphylinides*, m. pl.

Stăphylīnifor'mis, *is*, *e*. *Entomol.* Applied to an insect the form of which approaches that of the *Staphylinus*, as the *Pachymerus staphyliniformis*.

Stăphylīnōpharyn'geus, *a*, *um*. (*Stăphylīnus*; *phăryngeus*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *uvula* and the pharynx; applied to a muscle. Fr. anal. *staphylinopharyngien*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich das Zäpfchen und den Pharynx betrifft*.

Stăphylīnus, *a*, *um*. (Σταφυλή, a grape, or the *uvula*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *uvula*; applied to a muscle, and to other parts connected with this object: sta'phyline. Fr. anal. *staphylin*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Zapfchen gehörig*. *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family or tribe (*Staphylini*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, having the *Staphylinus* for their type. Fr. anal. *staphylinien*, adj.

Stă'phylis. The same as *Staphylium*.

Stăphylītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Stăphyle*, the *uvula*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *uvula*. Fr. anal. *staphylite*, f. Germ. syn. *Zäpfchenentzündung*, f.

Stăphy'lium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Stăphyle*.) A little grape. *Anat.* A term for the nipple of the female breast. Fr. anal. *staphylion*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustwarze*, f.

Stă'phylŏcautēr, *ēris*, m. (*Stăphyle*, the *uvula*; καυτήρ, a burner.) *Med., Surg.* A uvula-burner; a term for the *Staphylopyrophorus* of F. Bennati.

Stă'phylŏde'mia, *æ*, f. A term probably meant for *Staphylodesmia*.

Stă'phylŏden'dron. } (*Stăphyle*, a grape;
Stă'phylŏden'drum, *i*, n. } δένδρον, a tree.) *Bot.* A name for the *Pistacia vera*, or pistachio-nut tree.

Stă'phylŏdes'mia, *æ*, f. (*Stăphyle*, the *uvula*; δεσμός, a bond or fastening.) *Med., Surg.* A term for *Staphylorrhaphia*, or the operation of uniting the separated portions of a cleft *uvula*. Fr. syn. *staphylodesmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Staphylorrhaphie*, f.

Stă'phylŏdiă'lysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Stăphyle*, the *uvula*; *diălysis*, a loss or failing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for relaxation of the *uvula*. Fr. anal. *staphylodialyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erschlaffung des Zäpfchens*.

Stă'phylœdēma, *ătis*, n. (*Stăphyle*, the *uvula*; *œdēma*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *œdema*, or swelling of the *uvula*. See *Staphyloncia*. Fr. anal. *staphylœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *die Geschwulst des Zäpfchens*.

Staphylohygroma. See *Staphylogroma*.

Stăphylōma, *ătis*, n. (Σταφυλή, a grape; from its fancied resemblance.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a disease of the eyeball in which the *cornea* loses its transparency, rises and even projects beyond the eyelids, like a pearl-coloured tumour, sometimes smooth, sometimes uneven and attended with loss of sight; also termed *Staphylosis*. See *Clavus Oculi*, *Myocephalon*. Fr. anal. *staphylôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Traubenauge*, n.

Stăphylōma Răcēmōsum. *Med., Pathol.* Epithet applied to *Staphyloma* when several projections appear.

Stăphylon'cia, *æ*, f. } (*Stăphyle*, the *uvula*;
Stăphylon'cus, *i*. m. } ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the swelling of the *uvula*. See *Staphylœdema*. Fr. anal. *staphyloncie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zäpfchengeschwulst*, f.

Stăphyloptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Stăphyle*, the *uvula*; *ptōsis*, a falling.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a falling or elongation of the *uvula*. Fr. anal. *staphylose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Vorfall des Zäpfchens*.

Stă'phylŏpyrŏ'phŏrus, *i*, m. (*Stăphyle*, the *uvula*; πῦρ, fire; φέρω, to bear.) *Med., Surg.* Term by F. Bennati for an instrument for applying caustic to the *uvula*; a caustic-burner of the *uvula*. See *Staphylocauter*. Fr. anal. *staphylopyrophore*, m. Germ. syn. *Zäpfchenätzmitteltrager*, m.

Stă'phylorrhă'phia, *æ*, f. (Σταφυλή, the *uvula*; ῥαφή, a suture.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the operation of bringing together and securing by the interrupted suture, the lips of a cleft *uvula*: staphylor'rhaphy. See *Staphyloclemia*, *Staphylodesmia*, *Note Catarrh*, *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *staphylorrhaphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zäpfchennaht*, f.

Stă'phylorrhap'tēs, *i*, m. (*Stăphyle*, the *uvula*; ῥάπτης, one who stitches.) *Med., Surg.* Name given to an instrument for uniting the divided portions of the cleft *uvula*. See *Staphylodesmia*. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug zur Vereinigung des gespaltenen Zäpfchens*.

Stăphylōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the growth or progress of *Staphyloma*. Fr. anal. *staphylose*, f.

Stă'phylŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Stăphyle*, the *uvula*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat., Med., Surg.* Term for cutting off a portion, or shortening of the *uvula*; also dissection of that organ: staphylo'tomy. Fr. anal. *staphylotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zäpfchenschnitt*, m.

Stăphylygrōma, *ătis*, n. (*Stăphyle*, the *uvula*; *hygròma*, watery tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for watery swelling of the *uvula*. Fr. anal. *staphylogrôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Wassertraube*, f.

Star. (Sax. *Steorra*.) *Astron., Bot., Surg.* See *Aster*, *Sidus*, *Stella*, *Sycus*.

Star Grass. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Aletris farinosa*.

Star Knap-weed. *Bot.* A common name for the *Centaurea calcitrapa.*

Star-jelly. *Bot.* Common name for the *Tremella nostoc.*

Star-like. *Bot.* See *Stellatus.*

Star-stone. See *Asteria, Astrios, Astroites.*

Star-thistle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Centaurea calcitrapa.*

Starch. (Sax. *Stearc*, stiff.) *Chem.* A white insipid substance, dissolving and forming a jelly only by the aid of boiling water, obtained from vegetables, especially tuberose roots and the seeds of gramineous plants. See *Amylum*, and *Fæcula.*

Starkey's Pills. *Pharm.* Another name for Matthews's pills.

Starkey's Soap. *Pharm.* Name of a preparation of subcarbonate of potash and oil of turpentine, otherwise called *Sapo terebinthinæ;* formerly used for indolent swellings, etc.

Stăsis, *eos*, f. (Ἵστημι, to set in a place, or settle.) *Med.* A standing or settling in a place, or part; as the blood settles in particular situations at death; or as the effect, or rather one of the *phœnomena* of inflammation, etc.: sta'sis. See *Apostasis.* Fr. anal. *stase*, f. Germ. syn. *Stillstand*, m.

Stătārius, *a, um.* (*Sto*, to stand.) *Med., Pathol.* Standing still; applied to a species of *Chorea* (*C. stataria*). Fr. anal. *stataire*, adj. Germ. syn. *stehen*, adj.; *stillstehen*, adj.

Stătēr, *ēris*, m. (Στατὴρ, any weight.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a weight of four drachms, or half an ounce, hence also called τετράδραχμον, Galen, *de Pond. et Mensur.* Kraus states it as one ounce and a half.

Sta'tic. (Στατικὸς, from Ἵστημι, to cause to stand.) Having the power of keeping in a stationary condition. *Stă'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *statique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein Stillstehen verursachend.*

Stă'tica, *æ*, f. (Ἵστημι, to make to stand.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for that part of mechanics that considers the relation which forces ought to have one to another, in size and direction, in order mutually to form an equilibrium, being the science of weights, or of the heaviness or lightness of natural bodies in that state: sta'tics. Fr. anal. *statique*, f. Germ. anal. *Statik*, f.; syn. *Gleichgewichtslehre*, f.

Stă'tice, *es*, f. (Ἵστημι, to make to stand; because useful in checking fluxes.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for *Statice Caroliniana.*

Stă'tice Cărōlīniāna. The systematic name of the plant marsh-rosemary, the root of which is employed U.S.A. as astringent and antiseptic.

Stă'tice Līmōnium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the sea-thrift, sea-lavender, or red behen, the roots of which are astringent and strengthening in a slight degree.

Stătĭ'ceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Staticeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Plumbagineæ*, because containing the *Statice.* Bartling applied the term to a section of that Family. Fr. anal. *staticé*, adj.

Statics. See *Statica.*

Stătio, *ōnis*, f. (*Sto*, to stand.) *Bot.* Term for the particular nature of the localities in which that species of plant is accustomed to grow and develope itself. *Zoöl.* It expresses the action of standing upon the legs: sta'tion. Fr. anal. *station*, f. Germ. syn. *Stand*, m.

Stătiōnāria Fe'bris. *Med., Pathol.* A stationary fever; a term by Sydenham for a fever occurring during a certain general constitution of the years, which owes its origin neither to heat, cold, dryness, nor moisture, but rather depends on a certain secret and inexplicable alteration in the bowels of the earth, whence the air becomes impregnated with such kinds of *effluvia* as subject the body to particular distempers so long as that kind of constitution prevails, which, after a certain course of years, declines and gives way to another. Fr. anal. *fièvre stationaire.*

Stătiōnārius, *a, um.* (*Sto*, to stand.) *Astron.* Applied to a planet when it appears to have no motion among the fixed stars: sta'tionary. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to diseases in a similar sense to *endemic.* Fr. anal. *stationnaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *stillstehend*, part. adj.

Stătosper'mus, *a, um.* (Ἵστημι, to stand; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Allman to plants the seeds of which are upright or ascending. Fr. anal. *statosperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *stehensaamig*, adj.

Stauro'glўphus, *a, um.* (Σταυρὸς, a cross; γλύφω, to engrave.) *Zoöl.* The *Æquorea stauroglypha* is so called because its centre is depressed and marked with a cross: stauro'glyphous. Fr. anal. *stauroglyphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreutzeingraben*, adj.

Staurophyl'lus, *a, um.* (Σταυρὸς, a cross; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves opposed crosswise, as the *Podolobium staurophyllum:* staurophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *staurophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreutzblättrig*, adj.

Stauro'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Σταυρὸς, a cross; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having the wings marked with a cross, as the *Naupactus stauropterus*, the *elytra* of which have a median transversal band and the suture black: stauro'pterous. Fr. anal. *stauroptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreutzflügelig*, adj.

Staurōtĭcus, *a, um.* (Σταυρὸς, a cross; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to a cross: stauro'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *staurotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreutzig*, adj.

Stavesacre. (Sax. *Stafes-acre.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Delphinium staphisagria.*

Ste'ar, *ătis*, n. (Στέαρ.) *M. Med.* Term the the same as *Adeps, Axungia*, and *Sevum.* See *Stais.*

Steara'conot. (Στέαρ, fat.) *Chem.* Name given to a distinct fat existing in the brain, and found to contain phosphorus and sulphur.

Ste'arate. (*Steărĭcum* acidum, Stearic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of stearic acid with a salifiable

base. *Ste'ăras, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *stéarate,* m. Germ. syn. *talgsauer Salz.*

Stea'ric. (*Stear,* fat; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Pertaining to fat; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Steă'rĭcus, a, um.* See *Steaticus.* Fr. anal. *stéarique,* adj. Germ. syn. *talgsauer,* adj.

Stea'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Name for fatty acid obtained by the action of alkalis on stearin. *Acĭdum Steă'rĭcum.*

Stearin'. (Στέαρ, fat.) *Chem.* Term for the fatty principle of fat, and which with margarin are the constituents of the same radical in different stages of oxidation. *Steărīna, æ,* f. See *Steatin, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *stéarine,* f. Germ. syn. *Talgstoff,* m.

Stea'riform. (Στέαρ, fat; *forma,* likeness.) Having the appearance of fat; fatty. *Steă'rĭformis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *stéariforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *talgstofförmig,* adj.

Steă'rŏcōnōtum, *i,* n. (Στέαρ, fat; κόνις, dust.) *Chem.* Term for a peculiar yellow pulverulent fat, found by I. P. Couërbe in the brain mass. Fr. anal. *stéaroconote,* m. Germ. syn. *ein eigenthümliches gelbes pulverartiges Fett.*

Steăroptēnum, *i,* n. (Στέαρ, fat; πτηνὸς, volatile.) A falsely constructed term by Herberger for the concrete portion, or camphor of volatile oils; it ought to have been *Steatoptenum.* Fr. anal. *stearoptène,* m.

Stearori'cinate. (*Steărŏrĭcĭnĭcum* acĭdum, Stearoricinic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of stearoricinic acid with a salifiable base. *Steărŏrĭ'cĭnas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *stéaroricinate,* m.

Steărŏrĭcĭ'nĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Bussy and Lecanu to one of three acids produced during the saponification of *oleum ricini,* or castor oil: ste'arorici'nic. Fr. anal. *stéaroricinique,* adj.

NOTE.—Those compound terms beginning *Stear-* ought properly to be *Steat-.*

Stearrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Στέαρ, fat; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a great increase of the sebacious secretion poured out on the surface of the skin. Should be *Steatorrhœa.* See *Heroderma.* Fr. anal. *stéarrhée,* f.

Steatas. The same as *Stearas.* See *Stearate.*

Steatea. *Chem.* Term, according to Béral for an insoluble combination of steatin. Germ. syn. *unlösliche Steatin-Verbindungen.*

Steăthȳle, *es,* f. (Στέαρ, fat; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Term by J. F. Lobstein for a (morbid) lardaceous substance. Fr. syn. *la substance lardacée.* Ger. syn. *Speckstoff,* m.

Steă'tĭcus, *a, um.* A more correct term for *Stearicus.* See *Stearic.*

Steatin'. A more correct spelling for *Stearin.*

Steă'tĭnus, *a, um.* (*Stear.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Consisting of fat: ste'atine. Fr. anal. *stéatine,* adj. Germ. syn. *aus Talg bestehend; talgig,* adj.

Steătītes, *is,* or *æ,* f. (*Stear.*) *Geol.* Term for steaschist, a kind of unctuous or fatty stone: ste'atite. Fr. anal. *stéatite,* f. Germ. syn. *Speckstein,* m. *Med., Pathol. Anat.* Term for *Steatoma,* or fatty tumour. Germ. syn. *Talggeschwulst,* f.

Steătītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Stear;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term as if for inflammation of the fat; sometimes but improperly used for *Polyponia.* Fr. anal. *stéatite,* f. Germ. syn. *Speck-* or *Talgentzündung,* f.

Steătītōsus, *a, um.* (*Steătites;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Geol.* Having, full of, or containing *steatite,* as the *Steaschistus steatitosus;* or formed of steaschist, as *Materia steatitosa:* steati'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *stéatiteux,* adj.

Ste'ătŏcēle, *es,* f. (Στέαρ, fat; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a fatty tumour in the *scrotum:* a ste'atocele. Fr. anal. *steatocèle,* f. Germ. syn. *Fettbruch,* m.; *Speckbruch,* m.

Steatoconotum. See *Stearoconotum.*

Steătōdēs, adj. (Στέαρ, fat; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Having or full of fat: ste'atous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *stéateux,* adj. Germ. syn. *speckartig,* adj.; *speckig,* adj.; *talgartig,* adj.; *talgig,* adj.

Steătŏ'lĭca. *Chem.* Applied by Béral to combinations of *Steatin* in general. See *Steatea.* Germ. syn. *die Steatinverbindungen überhaupt.*

Ste'ătōma, *ătis,* n. (Στέαρ, fat.) *Med., Pathol. Surg.* Term for an encysted tumour containing a fatty substance: a ste'atome. See *Sevatio, Steatites.* Fr. anal. *stéatôme,* m. Germ. syn. *Fett-* or *Speckgeschwulst,* m.

Steătōmătōdes, adj. The same as *Steatomatous.*

Steato'matous. (*Steătōma;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of the nature of, or belonging to the diseased growth *Steatoma. Steătōmătōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *stéatomateux,* adj. Germ. syn. *speckgeschwulstartig,* adj.

Steătŏ'mўcus, *i,* m. (Στέαρ, fat; μύκης, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Applied by Ritgen to a species of mushroom. Fr. anal. *stéatomyce,* m. Germ. syn. *Speckschwamm,* m.

Steătoptēnum. The correct orthography of *Stearoptenum.*

Ste'ătōpўga, *æ,* f. (Στέαρ, fat; πυγὴ, behind.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the gluteal mass of fat peculiar to the Hottentots, Bushmen, and others. Fr. anal. *stéatopyge,* f. Germ. syn. *Speckssteiss,* m.

Steătōpўgus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Zoöl.* The tail of the *Ovis steatopyga* is composed of two fat masses joined at the superior part: ste'atopy'gous. Fr. anal. *stéatopyge,* adj. Germ. syn. *speckssteissig,*

Steător'nis, *ĭthos,* m. (Στέαρ, fat; ὄρνις, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Name by Humboldt for the *Quacharo* or *Guacharo,* a fat graminivorous night-bird which he found in prodigious numbers near Caripe in Cumana in 1799, hence termed *Steatornis Caripensis.* Germ. syn. *Speckvogel,* m.; *Talgvogel,* m.

Steătorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Στέαρ, fat; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fatty dejection. Fr. anal. *stéatorrhée,* f. Germ. syn. *Fettdurchfall,* m.

Steătōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress or formation of *Steatoma.* Fr. anal. *stéatose,* f. Germ. syn. *Fett-* or *Talgbildung,* f.

Steătospon'gus, *i*, m. (*Στέαρ*, fat; *σπογγία*, sponge.) *Bot.* Term the same as Ritgen's *Steatomycus*.

Steătozōön, *i*, n. (*Στέαρ*, fat; *ζῷον*, an animal.) *Physiol.* Name for a minute animal found in the follicles of the skin.

Steătozōön Follĭcŭlōrum. *Pathol.* The same as *Acarus Folliculorum*, which see.

Steel. (Sax. *Stel.*) *Chem.* The best, finest, hardest and closest grained forged iron, combined with carbon by a particular process. *Chă'lybs, ȳbis*, m. See *Acies*. Fr. syn. *acier*, m. Germ. syn. *Stahl*, m.

Steel Filings. *M. Med.* Common name for the pharmacopœial preparation (E.) *Ferri Limatura*.

Steer's Opodel'doc. *Pharm.* Name for a preparation made from Castile soap, camphor, oils of rosemary and marjoram, rectified spirit, and solution of ammonia.

Stĕgănŏ'pŏdis, *is, e.* (*Στεγανὸς*, covered; *πούς*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger, Meyer, C. Bonaparte, Ranzani and Eichwald to a Family (*Steganopodes*, nom. pl. f.) of swimmers, all the toes of which are enclosed in the same membrane. Fr. anal. *stéganopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwimmfüssig*, adj.

Stĕ'gănus, *a, um.* (*Στεγανὸς*, covered.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to the feet (*pedes stegani*) of birds having the four toes enclosed almost to the nails in the same membrane. Fr. anal. *stégane*, adj. Germ. syn. *bedeckt*, adj.

Stegnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Στεγνόω*, to astringe.) *Med.* Old term used by Galen the same as *Condensation, Constipation*, and *Obstructio;* a suppression of the natural evacuations of the body: steg'nosis. Fr. anal. *stegnose*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdichten*, n.

Stegnōtĭcos. } (*Στεγνόω*, to astringe;
Stegnōtĭcus, *a, um.* } terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to *Stegnosis;* formerly applied to medicines the same as *Astringent.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *stegnotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *verdichtend*, part. adj.

Stĕgŏno'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Στέγη*, the top of a house; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Steganoptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Neuroptera*, having their wings in the manner of a house-top. See *Tectipennis*. Fr. anal. *stegoptère*, adj.

Steirōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Στεῖρος*, sterile.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term the same as *Sterilitas*, according to Moschion. Fr. anal. *steirose*, f. Germ. syn. *Unfruchtbarkeit*, f.

Stĕlĕ'chiæ'os. } (*Στέλεχος*, the crown of
Stĕlĕ'chiæ'us, *a, um.* } the root, whence the trunk springs.) Having a tail; tailed. *Anat.* Formerly applied in the fem. sing. to the *Vena portæ*, as if it were the tail of the other veins, by Galen. Fr. anal. *stélechié*, adj.

Stel'la, *æ*, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Astron.* A star. *Bot.* Applied by some to the *rosettes* of mosses. Fr. syn. *étoile*, f. Germ. syn. *Stern*, m.

Stel'la Mărīna. *Med., Zoöl.* The sea star; a name for the *Aster thalassius*.

Stellæformis. The same as *Stelliformis*.

Stellāria, *æ*, f. (*Stella*, a star, from the appearance of its flowers.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Trigynia.* A name for stichwort. See *Alsine Media.* Fr. anal. *stellaire*, f.

Stellāris, *is, e.* (*Stella.*) *Astron.*) Of or belonging to a star: stel'lar. *Bot.* The *Sabbatia stellaris* is thus named because of a yellow star in the centre of its red flowers. *Ornithol.* The *Ardea stellaris* is probably so named from the flight which it takes each evening towards the heavens. Fr. anal. *stellaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Sternen gehörig.*

Stellārius. The same as *Stellaris*.

Stellātus, *a, um.* (*Stella.*) Belonging to a star; star-like: stel'lated. *Bot.* Applied to an Order (*Stellatæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants in Linnæus's Fragments of a Natural Method; also, to various parts of plants. *Surg.* A stellated bandage, being a roller wound crosswise on the back, like the figure 8 laterallized, in order to keep back the shoulders. Fr. syn. *étoile*, adj. Germ. syn. *gesternt*, adj.

Stelleri'deus, *a, um.* (*Stella.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a section (*Stelleridea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Radiaria Echinodermata;* by Blainville to an Order of the *Polycerodermaria*, having large flat bodies regularly divided at their circumference into angles more or less acute, often prolonged into lobes or rays, some even separated, which has made them to be compared to stars. Fr. anal. *stelléride*, adj.

Stellĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Stella; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing stars; the capsule of the *Leptospermum stelliferum* represents a star with five branches when opened. *Zoöl.* The *Patella stellifera* has spots in form of stars: stelli'ferous. Fr. anal. *stellifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *sterntragend*, part. adj.

Stellifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Stella; forma*, likeness.) Having the form or appearance of a star: stel'liform. Fr. anal. *stelliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *sternförmig*, adj.

Stellĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Stella; gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to plants having leaves disposed like rosettes or stars, as the *Gymnostomum stelligerum;* hairs stellated on the leaves, as the *Tremandra stelligera;* or down stellated on the corol, as the *Goodenia stelligera.* See *Stelliferus.* Fr. anal. *stelligère*, adj. Germ. syn. *sterntragend*, part. adj.

Stellĭner'vius, *a, um.* (*Stella; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to leaves the nervures of which depart from the middle of the *lamina* and proceed towards the circumference diverging in rays, as of the *Ricinus communis.* Fr. anal. *stellinervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *sternnervig*, adj.

Stellĭōni'deus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Family (*Stellionidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the saurian reptiles, having the *Stellio* for their type. Fr. anal. *stellionide*, adj.

Stellĭ'pŏrus, *a, um.* (*Stella; pŏrus*, a pore or opening.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Stellipora*, nom. pl. n.) of the

Polypiaria, having pores in form of stars: stelli'porous. Fr. anal. *stellipore*, adj. Germ. syn. *sternöffnungig*, adj.

Stel'lŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Stella*.) *Bot.* Term for a little star or foliaceous disc which in certain mosses terminates the stems and contains the male flowers, according to some botanists: a stel'lule. The same as *Rosella* and *Gemmula*. Fr. anal. *stellule*, f. Germ. syn. *Sternchen*, n.

Stellŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Stellŭla*.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant with leaves arranged in stars at the extremity of the branches, as the *Macromitrium stellulatum*: stel'lulate. Fr. anal. *stellulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *sternchenartig*, adj.

Stelochites. *Chem.* A name for the *Osteocolla*, or glue-bone stone.

Stem. (Sax. *Stefn* or *Stemn*.) *Bot.* The stalk of an herb flower, leaf, or fruit; the stock of a tree. See *Caulis*, *Stema*, and *Stipes*.

Stem, Growing on the. *Bot.* See *Caulinus*.

Stēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἵστημι, to stand.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Membrum virile*; and especially the prominent and pendulous part, as opposed to *ὑπόστημα*, or that portion which does not hang. Fr. syn. *verge*, f. Germ. syn. *Ruthe*, f. *Bot.* The stamen or male organ of a plant. Fr. syn. *étamine*, f. Germ. syn. *Staubfade*, f.

Stemless. *Bot.* Having no stem; without a stem; applied to certain plants that are, apparently, without stems. *Acau'lis*, *is*, *e*. Fr. syn. *acaulis*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Stangel*.

Stemless Milk-vetch. *Bot.* Common name for the *Astragalus escapus*.

Stem'ma, *ătis*, n. (Στέμμα, a chaplet.) *Entomol.* Term for the slender eyes which are placed upon the head in certain insects. Fr. anal. *stemmate*, m. Germ. syn. *Nebenauge*, n.

Stemmă'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Stemma*.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to the part or region of the head which supports the *stemma*, or slender eyes: stemma'tic. Fr. anal. *stemmatique*, adj.

Stēmon. The Greek form of *Stamen*.

Stēmŏnŏphȳcos, *eos*, n. } The same as *Phyco-*
Stēmŏnŏphȳcus, *i*, m. } *stamen*.

Stĕnag'ma, *ătis*, n. (Στέναγμα.) *Med.* Term for a sigh or groan. Fr. syn. *soûpir*, m.; *gémissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Seufzer*, m.; *Gestöhn*, n.

Stĕnag'mus, *i*, m. (Στεναγμὸς.) *Med.* Term for a sighing or groaning. Fr. syn. *l'action de soûpirer*; *l'action de gémir*. Germ. syn. *Seufzen*, n.

Stĕnĕly'trus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; ἐλύτρον, a case.) *Entomol.* Having strait or compressed *elytra*; applied to a Family (*Stenelytra*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, in which the *elytra* are contracted at the posterior part of the body: stenely'trous. Fr. anal. *sténélytre*, adj.

Stĕ'nidus, *a*, *um*. *Entomol.* Applied by Mannerheim to a tribe (*Stenida*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera Brachelytra*, having the *Stenus* for their type. Fr. anal. *sténide*, adj.

Ste'no's Duct. *Anat.* Term for a small white tube passing from the interior and superior part of the parotid gland, and opening in the mouth; because discovered by Steno; the parotid duct; also called *Ductus salivalis superior*. *Duc'tus Stenōnis*. Fr. syn. *canal de Sténon*.

Stĕnŏcar'dia, *æ*, f. (Στενὸς, strait; καρδία, the heart.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Angina pectoris*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stenocardie*, f. Germ. syn. *Brustbräune*, f.

Stĕnŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruits, as the *Pastinaca stenocarpa*; or urns, as the *Orthotrichum stenocarpum*, remarkable for their narrowness or straitness: stenocar'pous. Fr. anal. *sténocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmalfrüchtig*, adj.

Stĕnŏchōria, *æ*, f. (Στενοχωρέω, to make strait.) A contraction. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to a diminution of the lachrymal passages. See *Stenygrochoria*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sténochorie*, f.

Stĕnŏcōrĭ'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Στενὸς, strait; κόρη, the pupil of the eye.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for contraction of the pupil. Fr. anal. *sténocoriase*, f. Germ. syn. *Verengerung der Pupille*.

Stĕnŏdidac'tylus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; δὶς, double; δάκτυλος, a toe.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Stenodidactyli*, nom. pl. m.) having two toes without membranes, as the *Struthio camelus*, or ostrich of the eastern continent. Fr. anal. *sténodidactyle*, adj.

Stĕ'nŏdon, *ontis*, adj. (Στενὸς, strait; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having narrow teeth, as those of the *hat* of the *Hydnum stenodon*. Fr. anal. *sténodonte*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmalzähnig*, adj.

Stĕnŏgōnus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; γωνία, an angle.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of carbonated lime in which the arrangement of the faces makes unequal a part of the inclination of their edges, some of which become parallel, and some are found on the same plane, at the same time that others unite under angles more or less acute. Fr. anal. *sténogone*, adj. Germ. syn. *engwinkelig*, adj.

Stĕnŏlŏbus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; λόβος, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having narrow lobes, as the divisions of the frond of the *Laminaria stenoloba*. Fr. anal. *sténolobe*, adj. Germ. syn. *engläppig*, adj.

Stĕnŏmyctēria, *æ*, f. (Στενὸς, strait; μυκτὴρ, the nose or snout.) *Anat., Med.* Term for the condition of one who has strait or narrow nostrils. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sténomyctérie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Behaftetsein mit zu engen Nasenlöchern*.

Stĕnŏ'nŏmus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; νόμος, a a law.) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety presenting a great number of forms produced by the decreases, of which the exposants are contracted among the limits of the first three natural numbers. Fr. anal. *stenonome*, adj.

Stĕnŏpĕ'tălus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having narrow or linear petals, as the *Arabis stenopetala*: stenope'-

talous. Fr. anal. *sténopétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *engblümenblattrig*, adj.

Stĕnŏphyl'lus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having narrow or linear leaves, as the *Rumex stenophyllus:* stenophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *sténophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *engblättrig*, adj.

Stĕnŏpŏ'dius, *a*, *um*. } (Στενὸς, strait; ποὺς, a
Stĕnŏ'pŏdus, *a*, *um*. } foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* strait or slender relatively to its length, as the *Agaricus stenopodius. Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a section (*Stenopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mydalornithes*, having the feet narrow or not supplied with membranes: steno'podous. Fr. anal. *sténopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *engfüssig*, adj.

Stĕno'ptĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; πτέρον, a wing. *Bot.* Having narrow wings, as those with which the petiole of the leaves of the *Sapindus stenopterus* is supplied: steno'pterous. *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Stenoptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, the *elytra* of which are narrowed at their free extremity. Fr. anal. *sténoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *engflügelicht*, adj.

Stenopyra. See *Sthenopyra.*

Stĕnorrham'pha, *æ*, f. (Στενὸς, strait; ῥάμφος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to birds having a narrow beak. Fr. anal. *sténorrhamphe*, f. Germ. syn. *schmalschnabelig*, f.

Stĕnorrhi'zus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having slender roots, as the *Onobrychis stenorrhiza:* stenorrhi'zous. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *sténorrhize*, f. Germ. syn. *engwürzelig*, adj.

Stĕnorrhyn'chus, *i*, m. (Στενὸς, strait; ῥύγχος, a snout or muzzle.) *Zoöl.* Name for the *Lacerta Gangetica*, or East Indian crocodile. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *sténorrhynque*, m. Germ. syn. *Dünnrüssel*, m.; *Engrüssel*, m.

Stĕnōsis, *is*, f. (Στενόω, to make strait or narrow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a contracted, or an ossified condition of a *viscus*, or vessel; as of the heart, or the larger vessels near it. Fr. anal. *sténose*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdichten*, n.

Stĕnostă'chyus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; σταχὺς, an ear or spike.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in slender spikes, as the *Inga stenostachya.* Fr. anal. *sténostachyé*, adj. Germ. syn. *engährig*, adj.

Stenostegnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Steno; stegnōsis*, obstruction.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for contraction or obstruction of Steno's duct. Fr. anal. *sténostegnose*, f. Germ. syn. *Verengerung des Ductus Stenosus.*

Stĕnostŏ'mătospi'stes, m. pl. (Στενὸς, strait; στόμα, a mouth; ἄσπις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family of ophidian reptiles having a narrow mouth and the body covered with scales. Fr. anal. *sténostomatospistes*, m. pl.

Stĕnostŏ'mătus, *a*, *um*. } (Στενὸς, strait; στόμα,
Stĕno'stŏmus, *a*, *um*. } a mouth.) *Conchol.*, Applied to a univalve shell the opening of which is narrow, as that of the *Achatina glans. Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a group (*Stenostomata*, nom. pl. n.) of ophidian reptiles, having the mouth strait and undilatable. Fr. anal. *sténostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *engmuthig*, adj.

Stĕnostŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Same as preceding.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a contracted condition of the mouth (or other opening.) Fr. and Germ. anal. *sténostomie*, f. Germ. syn. *der enge Mund; Mundklemme*, f.

Stĕnŏtac'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; τακτικὴ, disposition.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety produced by the decreases, one-half of which grow upon the same angle and the other on the same border, as the *Calx carbonatus stenotacticus:* stenotac'tic. Fr. anal. *sténotactique*, adj.

Stĕnŏte'trădac'tўlus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; τέτρα, four; δάκτυλος, a toe.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Stenotetradactyli*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mydalornithos*, having four toes without membranes. Fr. anal. *sténotétradactyle*, adj.

Stĕnothōrax, *ācis*, m. (Στενὸς, narrow or contracted; θώραξ, the chest.) *Med.* Name for one disposed to *phthisis*, having a strait, short chest. Fr. anal. *sténothorax*, m.

Stĕnŏ'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Στένοτης, narrowness or straitness; terminal -ικὸς.) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to narrowness; strait: steno'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *sténotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *verengert*, adj.

Stĕnotrīdac'tўlus, *a*, *um*. (Στενὸς, strait; τρὶς, thrice; δάκτυλος, a toe.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Stenotridactyli*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mydalornithes*, having three toes without membranes, as the *Struthio rhea*, or American ostrich. Fr. anal. *sténotridactyle*, adj.

Sten'tŏrŏphōnĭcus, *a*, *um*. } (Στέντωρ, a Greek
Sten'tŏrŏphōnus, *a*, *um*. } at Troy famous for his loud voice; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Having a very loud voice. Fr. anal. *stentorophonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine sehr starke Stimme habend.*

Stĕny'grŏchōria, *æ*, f. (Στενόω, to contract; ὑγρὸς, moist; χώρα, a place.) The same as *Stenochoria.*

Stĕ'phăne, *es*, f. (Στέφω, to bind around.) *Anat., Surg.* Old term the same as *Corona* and *Fascia.*

Stĕphă'niæ'os. } (Στέφανος, a crown.)
Stĕphă'niæ'us, *a*, *um*. } *Anat.* Old term the same as *Coronary* and *Coronal. Pharm.* Applied to a plaster (*Emplastrum stephaniæum*) formerly in the London College Pharmacopœia. Fr. anal. *stéphanié*, adj.

Stĕphă'nium, *ii*, n. (Στέφανος, a crown.) *Zoöl.* Term for the *tubera*, or granulated ring which surrounds the base of the principal stem of the wood of the stag. Fr. syn. *meule*, f. Germ. syn. *Krone*, f.

Stĕphă'noe, m. (Στέφανος, a crown.) *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux to pericarps united to the calyx, the divisions of which are placed at their summit in the manner of a crown. Fr. anal. *stéphanoe*, m.

Stĕphănōpīnus, *a*, *um*. (Στέφανος, a crown; ὤψ, an eye.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a tribe (*Stephanopina*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Infusoria Rotatoria*, having

the *Stephanops* for their type. Fr. anal. *stéphanopine*, adj.

Stĕphăno'stŏmus, *a, um.* (*Στέφανος*, a crown; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Stephanostoma*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Elminthaproeta Cestoidea*, having only one *proboscis*. Fr. anal. *stéphanostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *kronmundig*, adj.

Stĕphŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Στέφος*, a crown; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to plants having their fruit disposed around or in form of a crown: stephocar'pous. Fr. anal. *stéphocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *kronefrüchtig*, adj.

Steppes. (Russ.) *Geol.* Name more particularly for the extensive plains lying on the north-west of Asia; also for the bare rocky inequalities seen like a boundless waste beyond the valleys of the Alps, etc.

Stercŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Stercus*, excrement; *λόγος*, a speech.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a treatise on excrements. P. de Spina published a work under this title in 1714: sterco'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stercologie*, f.

Stercora'ceous. (*Stercus*, ordure, or dung.) Of the nature or quality of ordure. *Med.* Applied to vomiting when the feces or alvine excrements are found mingled with the *egesta*. *Ster'cŏrăceus, a, um.* See *Copremesis, Copriemetos, Merdivomus.* Fr. anal. *stercoracé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kothig*, adj.

Stercŏrālis, *is, e.* } (*Stercus*, excrement.)
Stercŏrārius, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow upon excrements or dung, as the *Sporotrichum stercorarium. Entomol.* Applied to insects that live in dung, as the *Geotrupes stercorarius:* ster'coral: ster'corary. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to excrements; applied to an *anal fistula*. Fr. anal. *stercoraire*, adj. Germ. syn. *kothig*, adj.

Stercŭ'lia, *æ*, f. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monadelphia;* Ord. *Polyandria.* Fr. anal. *sterculie*, f.

Stercŭ'lia U'rens. The systematic name of the plant which affords the substance Bassora gum.

Stercŭliăceus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Applied by Kunth
Stercŭlie'us, *a, um.* } to a tribe (*Sterculiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.), also one admitted by de Candolle (*Sterculieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Byttneriaceæ*, having the *Sterculia* for their type, and of which first Ventenat has made a Family, called *Hermannieæ* by Jussieu. Fr. anal. *sterculiacé*, adj.

Stercumezeff. *Chem.* Old term for *Lithargyrum.*

Ster'cus, *ŏris*, n. *Physiol.* Ordure; dung; alvine excrement, or feces. See *Copros, Merda, Rebona, Zebeb.* Fr. syn. *excrément*, m. Germ. syn. *Auswurf*, m.

Stĕ'reŏcĕrātus, *a, um.* (*Στερεὸς*, solid; *κέρας*, horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Stercocerata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, the *antennæ* of which form a round mass, which appears solid because of the closeness of the articulations. See *Solidicornis.* Fr. anal. *stéréocère*, adj.

Stĕ'reŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Στερεὸς*, solid; *κύστις*, a bag.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a hard cystic tumour: a ste'reocyst. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stéréocyste*, m.

Stĕ'reŏdȳnă'mĭca, *æ*, f. (*Στερεὸς*, solid; *δύναμις*, power.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a branch of physics which explains the laws of the movement of solid bodies: ste'reodyna'mics. Fr. anal. *stéréodynamique*, f.

Stĕ'reŏgōnātus, *a, um.* (*Στερεὸς*, solid; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Bot.* Applied by Lyngbye to a section (*Stereogonata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hydrophyta Marina*, the frond of which, articulated and round, is solid or full. Fr. anal. *stéréogoné*, adj.

Stĕ'reŏlĭthotryp'ter, *ēris*, m. (*Στερεὸς*, solid; *λίθοτρυπτήρ.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a more solidly constructed *lithotriptor.* Fr. anal. *stéréolithotryptère*, m. Germ. syn. *ein fester Lithotrypter.*

Stĕ'reŏmĕ'tricus, *a, um.* (*Στερεομετρία;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Mineral.* Of or belonging to stereometry: stereome'trical. Leonhard terms *stereometrical* characters those drawn from the structure alone of the body. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *stéréométrique*, adj.

Stereo'metry. (*Στερεὸς*, solid: *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Geom.* Term for that branch of science by which solid bodies and their solid contents are measured. *Stĕ'reŏmĕ'tria, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stereometrie*, f.

Stĕ'reŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Στερεὸς*, solid; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having solid or firm leaves, as the *Centaurea stereophylla:* stereophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *stéréophylle*, adj.

Stĕre'ŏpus, *a, um.* (*Στερεὸς*, solid; *πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* full and hard, as the *Agaricus stereopus.* Fr. anal. *stéréope*, adj.

Ste'reoscope. (*Στερεὸς*, hard, or solid; *σκοπέω*, to see.) *Med.* Name given to an instrument invented by Mr. Wheatstone, consisting of two mirrors with their backs inclined to each other at an angle of 90 degrees, near the faces of which two monocular pictures are so disposed that the reflected images are seen by the two eyes, each looking into one of the mirrors, in the same place. Modifications of this instrument are highly esteemed for the imposing *reality* of their representations. Fr. anal. *stéréoscope*, m. Germ. anal. *Stereoskop*, n.

Stĕ'reostă'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Στερεὸς*, solid; *ἵστημι*, to stand.) *Nat. Philos.* That part of physics which treats of the equilibrium of solid bodies: stereosta'tics. Fr. anal. *stéréostatique*, f.

Stĕreŏthă'lămus, *a, um.* (*Στερεὸς*, solid; *θάλαμος*, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied to lichens the expansions of which, up-rising or shrubby, are solid and full. Fr. anal. *stéréothalame*, adj.

Stĕ'rētŏdontĭcus. The same as *Odontostereticus.*

Stĕrētoxȳgĕ'nĭcus. The same as *Oxygeniostercticus.*

Stĕreusīna, *æ*, f. (*Στερεὸς*, solid; *οὐσία*, essence.) *Chem.* Term by Bizio and Boullay, who wrote erroneously *sereusina*, for the concrete and crystalline part of volatile

oils: stereusin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *stéreusine*, f.

Stērig'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Στήριγμα.*) *Bot.* Term by Desvaux for heterocarpous plurilocular fruits with monosperms or polysperms distinct, as in the *Geranium*. The *dieresilis* of Mirbel. Fr. anal. *stérigme*, m.

Stĕ'rĭlis, *is*, *e*. (*Στεῖρος*, barren.) *Bot.*, *Physiol.* Unfruitful; non-productive; abortive; barren: ste'rile. See *Agonus*. Fr. anal. *stérile*, adj. Germ. syn. *unfruchtbar*, adj.

Steri'lity. (*Stĕrĭlis.*) *Pathol.*, *Physiol.* Term for an inability, natural, or the result of disease, in the male to beget, or, in the female, to conceive offspring; in the latter case, synonymous with barrenness. *Stĕrĭ'lĭtas*, *ātis*, f. See *Acrateia*, *Agenesia*, *Agonia*, *Anaphrodisia*, *Aphoria*, *Steirosis*. Fr. syn. *aciesie*, f.; anal. *stérilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Unfruchtbarkeit*, f.

Stēri'xis, *is*, f. (*Στηρίζω*, to set fast.) Term for a setting fast, fixing, or propping. Fr. anal. *stérixis*, f. Germ. syn. *Stützung*, f.

Ster'nad. (*Sternum*, the breast-bone.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay the same as *Sternal*, used adverbially.

Ster'nal. (*Sternum*, the breast-bone.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the *sternum*, or breast-bone; applied by Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, as meaning towards the *sternum*, when treating of the aspects of the trunk. *Sternālis*, *is*, *e*. Fr. anal. *sternal*, adj.

Sternal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Στέρνον*, the *sternum*, or breast-bone; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for pain occurring in the region of the *sternum*, or breast-bone: sternal'gy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sternalgie*, f.

Sternebra, *æ*, f. (*Sternum.*) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Term by Blainville for division of the breastbone. Fr. anal. *sternèbre*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Abtheilung des Brustbeins*.

Sternĭcor'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Sternum*; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having the *sternum* advanced in form of a horn, as the *Buprestris sternicornis*. Fr. anal. *sternicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *brustbeinhornig*, adj.

Sterno-. (*Sternum*, the breast-bone.) *Anat.* This word in compound names of muscles denotes that they are attached to or connected with the *sternum*. Fr. anal. *sterno-*.

Sternŏcar'dia, *æ*, f. (*Sternum*; *καρδία*, the heart.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for *Angina pectoris*.

Sternocleidŏmastoīdeus, *a*, *um*. (Pref. *Sterno-*; *κλείς*, the clavicle; *mastoīdēs* processus.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the *sternum*, the clavicle, and the mastoid process of the occipital bone; applied to a muscle having such connection. Fr. anal. *sternocleidomastoïdé*, adj.

Sternŏdÿ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Sternum*; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) The same as *Sternocardia*.

Sternŏhyoīdeus, *a*, *um*. (Pref. *Sterno-*; *hyoīdes* os.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the *sternum* and the hyoid bone; applied to a muscle having such attachments: sternohyoi'dean. Fr. anal. *sternohyoïdé*, adj.

Sternoīdēs, adj. (*Sternum*; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling the *sternum*, or breastbone: ster'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *sternoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *brustbeinähnlich*, adj.

Sternomastoideus. See *Sternocleidomastoideus*.

Sternoptĕrÿ'gius, *a*, *um*. (Pref. *Sterno-*; *πτερύξ*, a fin.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to an Order (*Sternopterygii*, nom. pl. m.) having the *catopi* placed below or before the pectoral fins. Fr. anal. *sternopterygien*, adj.

Sterno'ptўgis, *is*, *e*. (Pref. *Sterno-*; *πτύξ*, a plait or fold.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to an Order (*Sternoptygia*, nom. pl. n.) of osseous fishes, having the *catopi*, as if replaced by a plait, festooned from each side of the abdominal edge, and having the *Sternoptyx* for their type. Fr. anal. *sternoptyge*, adj. Germ. syn. *brustheinfaltig*, adj.

NOTE.—The orthography is bad. It ought to be *Sternoptychis*.

Sternŏthærīnus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by T. Bell to a tribe (*Sternothærina*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Emydea*, having the *Sternothæris* for their type, and including the tortoise, which has the *sternum* movable. Fr. anal. *sternothérin*, adj.

Sternŏthўroīdeus, *a*, *um*. (Pref. *Sterno-*; *thўroīdēs* cartīlago.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the *sternum* and thyroid cartilage; applied to a muscle having such connections. Fr. anal. *sternothyroïdé*, adj.

Sternotrypēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Pref. *Sterno-*; *τρύπησις*, a boring.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Term for the boring or forming an opening through the breast-bone into the chest. Fr. anal. *sternotrypèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Eröffnung der Brusthöhle durch Einbohrung durch das Brustbein*.

Sterno'xus, *a*, *um*. (*Sternum*; *ὀξύς*, sharp.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, Duméril, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Sternoxi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, having the *sternum* prolonged to a point before and behind. Fr. anal. *sternoxe*, adj. Germ. syn. *brustbeinspitzig*, adj.

Ster'num, *i*, n. (*Στέρνον*, the breast-bone.) *Anat.* The oblong, flat bone at the fore part of the *thorax*, or chest, consisting, in the young subject, of several pieces united by cartilages; in the adult, of three or only two, and in the old subject often of one entire bone; the breast-bone; also termed *Os pectoris*, or bone of the breast. *Entomol.* Applied to the median line of the *Pectus*, or inferior surface of the trunk, divided into three parts, the *Ante-sternum*, *Medio-sternum*, and *Post-sternum*. Fr. anal. *sternum*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustbein*, n.

Sternūmen'tum, *i*, n. } (*Sternuo*, to sneeze.)
Sternūtāmen'tum, *i*, n. } *Med.*, *Pharm.* Term for a substance which causes sneezing; snuff; a sternutatory medicine; an errhine; more strictly, however, it means sneezing itself: a sternu'tament. Fr. syn. *sternutatoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Niesemittel*, n.

Sternūtāmentōria, *æ*, f. (*Sternūtāmentum*, that which causes sneezing; because the powdered flowers and roots have this effect.) *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea ptarmica*, or sneezewort. Fr. anal. *sternutamentorie*, f.

Sternūtātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Sternūto*, to sneeze often.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* A term used for the simple act of sneezing; but more particularly it means frequent sneezing, which sometimes does amount to such a state as requires medical treatment: sternuta'tion. See *Sneezing.* Fr. anal. *sternutation*, f. Germ. syn. *Niesen*, n.

Sternu'tatory. (*Sternūto*, to sneeze.) *Med., Pharm.* Causing to sneeze; that which provokes sneezing; applied to a medicine (*Sternutatorium* medicamentum, nom. pl. n.) which will excite sneezing. *Sternūtātōrius, a, um.* See *Ptarmicus.* Fr. anal. *sternutatoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *Niesen machend.*

Sterri'chrŏtes, m. pl. (Στερρὸς, solid; χρὼς, a body.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to an Order of the *Reptilia*, having the body rigid and immovable. The same as *Chelonii.* See *Chelonius.* Fr. anal. *sterrichrotes*, m. pl.

Ster'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Sterto*, to snore.) *Med., Pathol.* A snoring or snorting; a term invented for the loud grating sound produced in the larynx, from the breathing being obstructed by an accumulation of mucus in the air passages, or otherwise. *Physiol.* The snoring in natural sleep caused by the relaxation of the *Velum palati.* See *Rhogmos.* Fr. anal. *sterteur*, f. Germ. syn. *Snarchen*, n.

Ster'torous. (*Stertor*, a snoring, or snorting; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Belonging to, like, or of the nature of stertor, or snoring. *Stertōrōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *stertoreux*, adj.

Stēthartērītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Στῆθος, the chest; *artērītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the arteries of the chest. Fr. anal. *stéthartérite*, f. Germ. syn. *Brustschlagaderentzündung*, f.

Stēthēnion. } (Dim. Στῆθος, the breast
Stēthēnium, *ii*, n. } or chest.) *Anat.* Old term for the middle of the breast; as if a little breast. Gorræus.

Stēthiæ'um, *i*, n. (Στηθιαῖος, pectoral.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Term by Illiger for the anterior or superior part of the body considered *en masse;* that which contains the chest. Fr. anal. *stéthion*, m. Germ. syn. *Vordertheil*, m.

Stēthi'dium, *ii*, n. (Στηθίδιον, a little breast.) *Entomol.* Applied by Wiedemann, in the *Diptera*, to that part of the body which includes the dorsal *clypeus* and the *scutellum;* also the breast and sides. Fr. anal. *stéthidion*, m. Germ. syn. *Brüstchen*, n.; *Mittelleib*, m.

Stēthŏcăthar'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Στῆθος, the chest; *cătharsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spitting from the chest; expectoration. The same as *Anacatharsis.* Fr. anal. *stéthocatharsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Brustreinigung*, f.

Stēthŏcau'thmozostēr, *ēris*, m. (Στῆθος, the chest; καυθμὸς, a burning; ζωστὴρ, a girdle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *uredo zoster pectoralis.* Fr. anal. *stéthocauthmozostère*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustgürtel*, m.; *Brustbrenngürtel*, m.

Stēthŏcēlē, *es*, f. (Στῆθος, the chest; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *hernia* of the breast: ste'thocele. Fr. anal. *stéthocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Brustbruch*, m.

Stēthŏcēlodyspnœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Stēthŏcēlē; dyspnœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *hernia* of the chest with *dyspnœa.* Fr. anal. *stéthocélodyspnée*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schwerathmen wegen Brustbruches.*

Stēthŏ'chўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Στῆθος, the chest; χύσις, a pouring forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for water in the chest; the same as *Hydrothorax.* Fr. anal. *stéthochyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wassergiessung in die Brust.*

Stēthŏdes'mis, *ĭdis*, f. } (Στῆθος, the chest;
Stethodes'mium, *ii*, n. } δεσμὶς, a bundle.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a band or fillet for the chest, or for a female breast. Fr. anal. *stéthodesmie*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustbinde*, f.

Stēthoīdēs, adj. (Στῆθος, the breast or chest; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling the chest: ste'thoide. *Surg.* Old epithet applied to a broad-bellied scalpel, according to Hippocrates, its figure and use described by Scultetus. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *stéthoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *brustähnlich*, adj.

Stēthŏmēnia, *æ*, f. (Στῆθος, the chest; μῆνες, the menses.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an aberration of the menstrual flow to the *thorax* or chest. Fr. anal. *stéthoménie*, f. Germ. syn. *Versetzung des Abganges der Menstruation zur Brust.*

Stetho'meter. (Στῆθος, the breast; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med.* A name given to an instrument devised by Dr. Richard Quain for measuring the external movement in the walls of the chest, as a means of diagnosis in thoracic disease. *Stētho'mĕtrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *stéthomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustmesser*, m.

Stēthŏmyītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Στῆθος, the chest; *myītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the pectoral muscles. Fr. anal. *stéthomyite*, f. Germ. syn. *Brustmuskelentzündung*, f.

Stēthŏpŏlyscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Στῆθος, the chest; πολὺς, many; σκοπέω, to perceive.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Londuzy for a stethoscope by which to be able to auscultate many at once, as in clinical institutions. Fr. anal. *stéthopolyscope*, m. Germ. anal. *Stethopolyskop*, n.

Stēthorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (Στῆθος, the chest; ῥεῦμα, a humour or flux.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatism of the *thorax* or breast. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *stéthorrhume*, m. Germ. syn. *der Brust-Rheumatismus.*

Ste'thoscope. (Στῆθος, the breast; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Med.* Name of an instrument originally made of cedar-wood, cylindrical, 12 inches long, 1¼ inches in diameter, and perforated through its length, employed, by attentively listening through this medium, for ascertaining the state of the respiration, or of the heart's action, as affected by disease of the organs by which these functions are performed. It is now made of various form, size and material. *Stēthoscŏ'pium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *stéthoscope*, m. Germ. anal. *Stethoskop*, m.

Stēthospas'mus, *i*, m. (Στῆθος, the breast; σπασμός, spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm or cramp of the chest. Fr. anal. *stéthospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustkrampf*, m.

Stēthūria, *æ*, f. (Στῆθος, the chest; οὖρον, the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for aberration of the urine to the chest. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stethurie*, f.

Stethy'nion. Same as *Stethidion.*

Sthĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Σθένος, strength.) *Med., Pathol.* A term used by the Brunonians to denote a state of body disposing to inflammatory diseases: strength. Fr. anal. *sthénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kraft*, f.; *Starke*, f.

Sthe'nic. (Σθένος, strength; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Belonging to the condition termed *Sthenia;* strong; having strength; applied to a full robustious condition of body. *Sthĕ'nĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *sthénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *sthenisch*, adj.

Sthĕnŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Σθένος, strength; πῦρ, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for sthenic or synochic fever. Fr. syn. *fièvre sthénique.* Germ. syn. *stenische* or *synochische Fieber.*

Stian. See *Sty.*

Stībiac'ne, *es*, f. (*Stībium; acne.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *acne*, or an eruption of pimples from the abuse of antimony. Fr. anal. *stibiacne*, m.

Stībiālis, *is, e.* (*Stībium*, antimony.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to antimony: sti'bial. Fr. anal. *stibial*, adj.; *antimoine*, m. Germ. syn. *antimonialisch*, adj.

Stibiate. The same as *Antimoniate.*

Sti'bic. (*Stībium*, antimony; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to antimony; applied by Berzelius to the yellow oxide of antimony, which he called Stibic acid. *Stĭbĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *stibique*, adj.; syn. *antimonique*, adj.

Stībii Essen'tia. *M. Med.* The essence of antimony; a name for antimonial wine. Fr. syn. *vin d'antimoine.*

Stibiite. The same as *Antimonite.*

Sti'bious. (*Stībium*, antimony; terminal *-ous.*) *Chem.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of antimony; applied by Berzelius to the white oxide of antimony, which he called Stibious acid. *Stībiōsus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *stibieux*, adj.; syn. *antimonieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *spiessglanzig*, adj.

Stībium, *ii*, n. (Στίβω, στείβω, to make hard, or dense; because of its quality.) *Chem.* The old name for antimony, and still often referred to. See *Gynæceum, Larbason, Pyrinachos.* Fr. syn. *antimoine*, m. Germ. syn. *Spiessglanz*, n.

Stībiūrētum, *i*, n. (*Stībium;* terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for an alloy of tin with another metal in definite proportions: a sti'biuret. Fr. anal. *stibiure*, m.

Stichas. The same as *Stœchas.*

Stĭchiozōön. } (Στίχος, a row or order;
Stĭchiozōum, *i*, n. } ζῷον, an animal.) *Chem., Zoöl.* Term by J. H. Mayer for an elementary animal. See *Biosphæra.* Fr. anal. *stichiozoaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Elementarthier*, m.; *Urthiere*, m.

Stĭchŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Στίχος, a line or row; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to plants the fruits of which are disposed spirally in a line: stichocar'pous. Fr. anal. *stichocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *reihefrüchtig*, adj.

Stĭchŏman'tia, *æ*, f. (Στίχος, a line or row; μαντεία, a divination.) *Med.* Term for divination from lines of words. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stichomantie*, f.

Stĭ'chos. } (Στίχος.) *Pharm.* Old name
Stĭ'chus, *i*, m. } of an arteriacal confection; also called *Panacea* by Galen.

Stĭcho'stĕgus, *a, um.* (Στίχος, a line or row; στέγη, a roof.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Orbigny to a Family (*Stichostega*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda Foraminifera*, the compartments of which are piled up end to end upon a single axis. Fr. anal. *stichostègue*, adj.

Stichwort. *Bot.* (Sax. *Sticwyrt.*) Common name for the *Alsine media.*

Sticky. (Sax. *Stican*, to cleave to.) See *Viscosus.*

Stictac'ne, *es*, f. (Στικτὸς, punctated; *acne.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Acne punctata* of Bateman; the *Punctæ mucosæ* of Darwin; the *Ionthus Varus punctatus* of Mason Good. Fr. anal. *stictacne*, m.

Stic'teus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Stictei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenomycetes Helvellacei*, having the *Stictis* for their type. Fr. anal. *stictéen*, adj.

Stic'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Στικτὸς, pointed; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Entomol.* That which is marked with points, as the corselet and *elytra* of the *Cetonia stictica:* stic'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *stictique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefleckt*, adj.

Stictŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Στικτὸς, pointed; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having petals with glandulous points, as the *Eugenia stictopetala.* Fr. anal. *stictopétale*, adj.

Stiff-joint. See *Ancylosis, Orthocolon.*

Stifftie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a tribe (*Stifftiea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Labiatifloræ*, having the *Stifftia* for their type. Fr. anal. *stifftié*, adj.

Stig'ma, *ătis*, n. (Στίγμα, a goad with which oxen were driven, from στίζω, to wound with a sharp point.) *Bot.* That part of the pistil which is placed at the summit of the style. Fr. anal. *stigmate*, m. Germ. syn. *Narbe*, f. *Entomol.* Applied to the small points (*Stigmata*, nom. pl.) which admit air to the *tracheæ* to be distributed through every part of the body. Germ. syn. *Luftloch*, n. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a small red speck on the skin without elevation of the cuticle, as if caused by a pricking instrument. Germ. syn. *Stich*, m. Also, a natural mark, or spot. Germ. syn. *Muttermal*, n.

Stigmătārius, *a, um.* (Στίγμα, a point.) *Bot.* Marked with deep points or punctures, as the branches of the *Pocillopora stigmataria.* Fr. anal. *stigmataire*, adj.

Stigmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Stigma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to a *stigma:* stigma'tic. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *stigmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Stichen besetzt.*

Stigmătĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Stigma; forma*, likeness.) Having the form or appearance of

a *stigma:* stigma'tiform. Fr. anal. *stigmatiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *stichförmig*, adj.

Stigmătŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Στίγμα*, a point; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to that part of the style of the *Synantheræ* which bears the *stigmata*. Fr. anal. *stigmatophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *stichtragend*, part. adj.

Stigmăto'pneus, *a, um.* (*Στίγμα*, a point or opening; *πνέω*, to breathe.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss, Fischer, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Stigmatopnea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Polymeria* that respire by *stigmata*. Fr. anal. *stigmatopné*, adj.

Stig'mătostēmŏnis, *is, e.* (*Στίγμα*, a point; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Mœnch to plants the stamens of which are implanted upon the *stigma*. Fr. anal. *stigmatostémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *stichstaubfadig*, adj.

Stig'mŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Stigma.*) *Bot.* Term by Mirbel for each of the divisions of a *stigma*, which presents many. Fr. anal. *stigmule*, m. Germ. syn. *Stichchen*, n.

Stilāgĭ'neus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Martius, Agardh and Kunth to a Family (*Stilagineæ*, nom. pl.) having the *Stilago* for their type. Fr. anal. *stilaginé*, adj.

Stil'bene. (*Στιλβὸς*, glittering.) *Chem.* Name given to a new product, colourless and inodorous, and of a nacreous lustre, obtained by distillation of hydruret of sulphobenzoyle.

Stilbīneus, *a, um.* Applied by Kunth to a Family (*Stilbineæ*, nom. pl. f.), having the *Stilbe* for their type. Fr. anal *stilbiné*, adj.

Stilboīdeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a group (*Stilboidei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coniomycetes Mucorineæ*, having the *Stilbum* for their type. Fr. anal. *stilboïde*, adj.

Stilbōma, *ătis*, n. (*Στιλβόω*, to render fair.) *Pharm.* Old term for a pigment, or soap, for improving the fairness of the face, according to Dioscorides.

Stilbospŏ'reus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a group (*Stilbosporeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coniomycetes Entophytæ;* by Brongniart to a tribe (*Stilbosporii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Uredineæ*, having the *Stilbospora* for their type. Fr. anal. *stilbosporé*, adj.

Stilbus. *Chem., M. Med.* Old term for antimony. Ruland and Johnson.

Stilette. (Fr. *Stilet*, a small dagger.) *Surg.* Name for a small sharp-pointed instrument inclosed in a *cannula*, or sheath, for thrusting into a cavity, or tumour, so that when it is withdrawn, any fluid present may pass through the *cannula*, which is left in the wound for this purpose. Also, a wire, or thin rod of iron kept in the flexible catheter for giving it firmness and a proper degree of curvature. Germ. syn. *Dolchchen*, n.

Stilla, *æ*, f. (*Stillo*, to drop.) The same as *Gutta.*

Stillĭcĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Stilla*, a drop; *cădo*, to fall down.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dropping, or trickling down; applied to the tears when, obstructed in their passage through the nasal duct, they flow drop by drop over the edge of the lower eyelid; also to the urine in strangury, etc. See *Dacryoma.* Germ. syn. *Tröpfeln*, n.

Stil'lingia, *æ*, f. *Bot.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Stillingia sylvatica;* queen's root.

Stim'mi. *Chem., M. Med.* Old term for Antimony.

Sti'mulant. (*Stĭmŭlo*, to incite.) Having power to excite, or rouse into exercise the animal energies; applied to various substances which in ordinary phrase are termed stimulants. These are either *general*, such as affect the entire system, or *topical*, confined in their action upon the particular part to which they are applied. Certain of the former are termed *diffusible*, as wine, ardent spirits, ether, etc. *Stĭ'mŭlans, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *stimulant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *reizend*, part. adj.

Stĭmŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Stĭmŭlus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of *stimulus;* applied by L. C. Richard to surfaces furnished with stiff hairs, the pricking of which occasions a burning pain, as the leaves of the *Urtica*, or nettle. Fr. anal. *stimuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *brennborstig*, adj.

Stĭ'mŭlus, *i*, m. (*Στίγμα*, a sharp-pointed instrument, or goad, with which oxen were driven.) *Bot.* A sting, or fine, sharp-pointed substance which easily penetrates the skin, introducing a poison into the part, as the sting of the nettle. Fr. anal. *stimule*, m. Germ. syn. *Brennhaar*, n.; *Brennspritz*, f. *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* That which rouses, or excites the energy of a part. Fr. anal. *stimule*, m. Germ. syn. *Reiz*, m.; *Reizmittel*, n.

Stincus. A false spelling by Duméril for *Scincus.*

Sting. (Sax. *Stingan*, to prick.) See *Stimulus.*

Stinkhorn. *Bot.* Common name for the *Phallus impudicus.*

Stinking Crane's-bill. *Bot.* A common name for the *Geranium Robertianum*, or herb Robert.

Stinking Ground-pine. *Bot.* Common name for the *Camphorosma Monspeliensis.*

Stipāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe *Stipaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ* admitted by Kunth and Link, having the *Stipa* for their type: stipa'ceous. Fr. anal. *stipacé*, adj.

Stīpātio, *onis*, f. (*Stīpo*, to stop or fill up.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for accumulation or collection in the cavities, as in hardening of the cellular tissue, or the skin-bound condition of infants: stipa'tion. Fr. anal. *stipation*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufhäufung in einem Sacke; das Ausstopfen des Sackes.*

Stīpes, *ĭtis*, m. (*Στύπος*, a trunk.) *Bot.* A stem or stipe of a fungus, fern, or palm. Fr. anal. *stipe*, m. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenstengel*, m.; *Stamm*, m.; *Strunk*, m.

Sti'peus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to a tribe (*Stipeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Stipa* for their type: sti'peous. Fr. anal. *stipé*, adj.

Stīpel'la, *æ*, f. *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to *stipules* which, in a compound leaf, grow at the base of *folioles* upon the *petiolules*, as in the *Dolichos;* by Link it is applied, as

Stipellus, to the support of the *connectivum*, this being, according to him, the veritable filament of the stamen. Fr. anal. *stipelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Nebenblättchen*, n.

Stĭpellātus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a *petiole*, secondary, tertiary, or partial, which is provided with small *stipules* at its base. Fr. anal. *stipellé*, adj.

Stĭpĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Stĭpes; fĕro*, to bear.) Applied by H. Cassini to the *clinanthium* of the *Synantherеæ* when it bears the *stipules*, as the *Catula:* stipi'ferous. Fr. anal. *stipifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *strunktragend*, part. adj.

Stĭpĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Stĭpes; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the stem of dicotyledonous plants when it is raised in the manner of a stipe of the *Palma*, bearing a bunch of leaves at its summit, and marked in its length by cicatrices that are owing to the fall of the old leaves, as the *Corica Papaya:* sti'piform. Fr. anal. *stipiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *strunkförmig*, adj.

Stĭpĭtātus, *a*, *um*. (*Stĭpes*, a stem, or stipe.) *Bot.* Having a stipe, stem, or foot-stalk: sti'pitate. Fr. anal. *stipité*, adj. Germ. syn. *gestrunkt*, adj.

Stipte. *Chem.* See *Stypte.*

Stīpŭla, *æ*, f. (*Stīpo*, to fill up.) *Bot.* Term for a leafy appendage to the proper leaf, or to its foot-stalk: a sti'pule. Fr. anal. *stipule*, f. Germ. syn. *Ashselblatt*, n.; *Blattansatzt*, n.; *Nebenblatt*, n.

Stīpŭlāceus, *a*, *um*. (*Stīpŭla.*) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to buds that are formed by the superposition of a great number of *stipules*, containing collectively the young shoot entire, as the *Quercus*, or of which the *stipules*, either free or joined together by the external border, form proper envelopes to each leaf, and are gradually developed with the branch itself, as in the *Magnolia.* Also applied to a plant having broad and large *stipules*, as the *Orobus stipulaceus:* stipula'ceous. Fr. anal. *stipulacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *nebenblattartig*, adj.

Stīpŭlāris, *is*, *e*. (*Stīpŭla*, a leafy appendage to a leaf.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a stipule: sti'pular. Fr. anal. *stipulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattansatzähnlich*, adj.

Stīpŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. *Bot.* Name under which L. C. Richard comprehends all that relates to stipules: stipula'tion. Fr. anal. *stipulation*, f.

Stīpŭlātus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Having stipules, as the *Sessea stipulata:* sti'pulate. Fr. anal. *stipulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *afterblättrig*, adj.; *nebenblättrig*, adj.

Stīpŭleānus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* That which owes its origin to transformed stipules, as the spines of the *Berberis*, the *cirri* of the *Smilax horrida*, etc. Fr. anal. *stipuléen*, adj.

Stīpŭlōsus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Richards to plants having very large stipules: sti'pulous. Fr. anal. *stipuleux*, adj.

Stīpŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Stīpŭla; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the petiole when it bears stipules, as in the *Mespilus Germanica:* stipuli'ferous. Fr. anal. *stipulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *nebenblatttragend*, part. adj.

Stitch. (Teut. *Stich.*) Common term for an acute, sudden pain occurring in the intercostal muscles. Fr. and Germ. syn. *pleurodynie*, f.

Stizŏlŏ'bĭum, *ii*, n. (Στίζω, to prick; λόβιον, a little pod.) *Bot.* Term for the hairy pod of the *Dolichos pruriens.* Fr. anal. *stizolobion*, m. Germ. syn. *die behaart Schote.*

Stlengis. (Στλεγγὶς.) The same as *Strigil.*

Stoac. Old term for *Coagulatio*, and *Congelatio.* Ruland. Also called *Stack* and *Stuck.*

Stock-fish. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Oniscus.*

Stœ'chas, *ădis*, f. (Στοιχὰς.) *Bot.* Specific name of the French lavender. See *Lavendula Stœchas.*

Stœ'chas Arăbĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Lavendula stœchas*, or French lavender.

Stœ'chas Citrĭna. *Bot.* A name for the *Gnaphalium stœchas*, or goldilocks.

Stœ'chĭŏdyscrāsia, *æ*, f. (Στοιχεῖον, a first principle; δυσκρασία, bad temperament.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a bad or imperfect mingling of the elementary parts of the organism. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stœchiodyscrasie*, f.

Stœchĭŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Στοιχεῖον, a first principle; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.* Term for elementary knowledge, especially chemical: stechio'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stœchiologie*, f.

Stœchĭŏmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. (Στοιχεῖον, a first principle; μετρέω, to measure.) *Chem.* Term by J. B. Richter for that part of chemistry which inquires as to the relative quantities in which different substances, simple or compound, combine with each other: stechio'metry. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stœchiométrie*, f.

Stœhelīneus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a section (*Stœhelineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Carlineæ*, having the *Stœhelina* for their type. Fr. anal. *stéhéline*, adj.

Stŏlĭ'dĭtas, *ātis*, f. *Med.* Old term used the same as *Amentia*, *Dementia*, and *Stultitia:* sto'lidity. Fr. anal. *stolidité*, f. Germ. syn. *Storheit*, f.

Stŏlĭdŏ'phides, m. pl. (Στολὶς, a plait; ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Term by J. A. Ritgen for a Family of ophidian reptiles, having the skin plaited or folded. Should be *Stolidophidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *stolidophides*, m.

Stŏlis, *ĭdis*, f. (Στολὴ, a garment, robe, or stole; because it has many folds, or wrinkles.) *Anat.* Old term for a wrinkle of the forehead.

Stŏlo, *ōnis*, m. (Στέλλω, to send or put forth.) *Bot.* A shoot, twig, scion, or sucker. Fr. anal. *stolon*, m. Germ. syn. *Sprosse*, f.

Stŏlōnĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Stŏlo*, a shoot, or sucker; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or sending forth shoots, or suckers: stoloni'ferous. Fr. anal. *stolonifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelsprossend*, part. adj.

Stŏmă'căce, *es*, f. (Στόμα, a mouth; κακὸς, evil, or bad.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the

disease *Cancrum oris*, or canker of the mouth, characterized by fetor, with bloody discharge from the gums, the edges of which are ulcerated; also named *Gangræna oris*. Fr. anal. *stomacace*, m. Germ. syn. *Mundfaule*, f.; *der Scorbut des Mundes*.

Sto'mach. (Στόμαχω, from στόμα, a mouth; hence the throat, gullet, or *œsophagus*; afterwards the opening of the stomach, and later, the stomach itself.) *Anat.* The membranous bag, or receptacle of the food, situated between the *œsophagus* and *duodenum*, in the left hypochondriac and epigastric regions, composed of three coats or membranes, the outermost, *serous* or *peritoneal*; the middle, *muscular*; the innermost, *mucous* or *villous*; it is also named *Gaster*, and *Ventriculus*. See *Antrum Pylori*, *Gastro-* and its compounds, *Gluttupatens*. *Stŏ'măchus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *estomac*, m. Germ. syn. *Magen*, m.

Stomach, Artificial Opening into the. See *Gastrotomy*.

Stomach, Bilious Disease of the. See *Gastrocholia*, *Gastrocholosis*.

Stomach, Calculus in the. See *Gastro-Lithiasis*, *Gastrolithus*.

Stomach, Congestion of the. See *Gasterangemphraxis*, *Gastræmia*, *Gastro-Plethora*.

Stomach, Contraction of the. See *Anaspasis*.

Stomach, Debility of the. See *Gastro-Dialysis*.

Stomach, Decay of the. See *Gastro-Phthisis*.

Stomach, Dilatation of the. See *Gastrectasia*.

Stomach, Disease of the. See *Gastropathia*, *Gastrosis*.

Stomach, Disorder of the. See *Gasteratáxia*, *Gastronosus*.

Stomach, Dissertation on the. See *Gastrology*.

Stomach, Escape of Contents of the. See *Gastrorrhagy*.

Stomach, Excessive Distension of the. See *Gastro-Tympanitis*.

Stomach, Fastidiousness of the. See *Gastro-Malacosis*.

Stomach, Hemorrhage of the. See *Gastrorrhagy*.

Stomach, Hernia of the. See *Gastrocele*.

Stomach, Increased Secretion of Glands of the. See *Gastrorrhœa*.

Stomach, Inflammation of the. The disease *Gastritis*.

Stomach, Medullary Fungus of the. See *Gastrencephaloma*, *Gastrencephalosis*, *Gastro-Myeloma*, *Gastro-Myelosis*.

Stomach, Mucous Coat of the. See *Gastro-Mucoderma*.

Stomach, Obstruction of the. See *Gasterangiemphraxis*, *Gasteremphraxis*.

Stomach, Pain in the. See *Gasteralgia*, *Gastrocolica*, *Gastrodynia*, *Gastrypalgia*.

Stomach, Perforation of the. See *Gastro-Brosis*.

Stomach, Pertaining to the. See *Gastric*.

Stomach, Puncturing the. See *Gastrotomy*.

Stomach, Purifying of the. See *Gastro-Catharsis*.

Stomach, Severe Affection of the. See *Gastryperpathia*.

Stomach, Sewing Wounds of the. See *Gastrorrhaphy*.

Stomach, Slight Affection of the. See *Gastrypopathia*.

Stomach, Speaking from the. See *Gastroloquism*, *Ventriloquism*.

Stomach, Stethoscopic Sound in. See *Gastrechema*, *Gastrechus*.

Stomach, Ulcerous Erosion of the. See *Gastrelcobrosis*, *Gastrelcosis*.

Stomach, Vicarious Discharge from the. See *Gastro-Menia*.

Stomach-syringe. See *Gastrenchyta*.

Stŏmăchal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Stŏmăchus*; ἄλγος, pain.) Same as *Cardialgia*.

Stoma'chic. (*Stŏmăchus*, the stomach.) *Med.* Of or belonging to the stomach; gastric; also, that which strengtheneth its healthy action; applied to medicines having this quality. *Stŏmă'chĭcus*, *a*, *um*.

Stŏmă'chĭca Pas'sio. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disorder characterized by extreme aversion to food and excessive disgust even at thought of it; and when necessity compels to eat, a pain follows worse than hunger itself. Fr. syn. *passion gastrique*.

Stomachus, *i*, m. See *Stomach*.

Stomæ'morrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Στόμα, the mouth; αἱμορῥαγία, hemorrhage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hemorrhage of the mouth: stome'morrhage. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *stomémorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutung aus dem Munde*.

Stŏmal'gia, *æ*, f. (Στόμα, a mouth; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term used for *Stomacace*.

Stŏmă'pŏdĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (Στόμα, a mouth; πούς, a foot; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Kirby to carnivorous larves, or *saprophaga*, hexapodous, and furnished with long *antennæ*, the body of which, lengthened and slightly flattened, is provided with ravenous hands, as the *Mantis*. Fr. anal. *stomapodiforme*, adj.

Stŏmă'pŏdus, *a*, *um*. (Στόμα, a mouth; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Stomapoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Malacostraca*, in which the four anterior feet are frequently approximated to the mouth: stoma'podous. Fr. anal. *stomapode*, adj. Germ. syn. *Mundfüssig*, adj.

Stomapyra. See *Stomatopyra*.

Stŏmătāceus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family of the *Gasteropoda*, having the *Stomatia* for their type. Fr. anal. *stomatacé*, adj.

Stŏmă'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Στόμα, a mouth.) *Pharm.* Of or belonging to the mouth; applied to medicines which remove moisture moderately, and to those which were used for affections of the mouth and fauces. Fr. anal. *stomatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Munde gehörig*.

Stŏmătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Στόμα, the mouth; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the mouth: stomati'tis. Fr. anal. *stomatite*, f. Germ. syn. *Mundentzündung*, f.

Stŏmătītis Ulcĕrōsa. *Med., Pathol.* Term applied to the ulcerative affections of the mouth in infants and young children: ul'cerous stomati'tis.

Stŏmă'tium, *ii*, n. (Στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot.* Term by Link for the orifices, visible or

microscopic, in the *epidermis* of most of the herbaceous surfaces of plants; the *glandulæ miliares* of Gleichen; the *gl. corticales* of Saussure; *pori evaporatii*, or *spiracula*, of Hedwig; *pori* of Jurine and Kieser; *gl. epidermoidales*, *pori epidermides* of Rudolphi; *pori corticosi* of de Candolle. Applied by Bridel to designate the epiphragm of mosses. Fr. anal. *stomate*, m.

Stŏ'mătŏcă'cia, *æ*, f. The same as *Stomacace*.

Stŏ'mătŏcathar'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Στόμα, the mouth: *cătharsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a discharge or evacuation through the mouth. The same as *Ptyalismus*. Fr. anal. *stomatocatharsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mundauswurf*, f.

Stomatocatharterion. } See *Stomocatharticum*.
Stomatocatharticum. }

Stŏ'mătŏdy'nia, *æ*, f. (Στόμα, mouth; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the mouth. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stomatodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schmerz im Munde*.

Stŏ'mătŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (Στόμα, a mouth; μαλακία, a softening.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid softening of a part in the mouth. Fr. anal. *stomatomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *der krankhafte Erweichung der Theile im Munde*.

Stŏ'mătŏmēnia, *æ*, f. (Στόμα, a mouth; μὴν, a month.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for aberration of the menstrual flow to the cavity of the mouth. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stomatoménie*, f.

Stŏ'mătŏnecrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Στόμα, the mouth; *necrōsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for death of a part in the mouth. Fr. anal. *stomatonécrose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Absterben (einzelner Theile) im Munde*.

Stŏmătŏ'nŏma, *æ*, f. (Στόμα, a mouth; νομαί, eating sores.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for watery cancer of the internal mouth. Fr. anal. *stomatonôme*, f. Germ. syn. *der Wasserkrebs der Mundhöhle*.

Stŏ'mătŏpānuus, *i*, m. (Στόμα, a mouth; πῆνος, woof.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for glandular abscess of the mouth. Fr. anal. *stomatopane*, m. Germ. syn. *die drüsige Mundgeschwulst*.

Stŏ'mătŏphȳma, *ătis*, n. (Στόμα, a mouth; φῦμα, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for tumour or swelling of the mouth. Fr. anal. *stomatophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Mundgeschwulst*, f.

Sto'matoplas'tic. (*Stŏmătŏplastia.*) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to the operation termed stomatoplasty. *Stŏ'mătoplas'tĭcus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *stomatoplastique*, adj.

Sto'matoplas'ty. (Στόμα, the mouth; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Term for the operation by which adhesions of the opposing surfaces of the substance of the mouth are opened up. *Stŏ'mătoplas'tia*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stomatoplastie*, f.

Stŏ'mătoptĕrŏ'phŏrus, *a*, *um*. (Στόμα, a mouth; πτέρον, a wing; φέρω, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Class (*Stomatopterophora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca*, answering to the *Pteropoda* of Cuvier. Fr. anal. *stomatoptérophore*, adj.

Stŏmătŏ'pyra, *æ*, f. (Στόμα, a mouth; πῦρ, fire.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Eisenmann for *Aphthæ*. Fr. anal. *stomatopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Hitze im Mund; Feuermund*, m.

Stŏ'mătorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Στόμα, a mouth; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sudden discharge of any kind, but by custom understood to be *of blood* from the mouth. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stomatorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mundblutfluss*, m.

Sto'matorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Στόμα, a mouth; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slight flow of any kind, but by custom understood *of blood* from the mouth. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *stomatorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein milder Blutausfluss aus dem Munde*.

Stŏmătōsis, *is*, f. (Στόμα, a mouth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for any morbid affection of the mouth; applied by some the same as *Stomatorrhagia*. Fr. anal. *stomatose*, f. Germ. syn. *Mundleiden*, n.

Stŏ'mătospas'mus, *i*, m. (Στόμα, a mouth; σπασμὸς, a spasm.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cramp or spasm of the mouth. Fr. anal. *stomatospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Mundkrampf*, m.

Stŏ'mătŏtȳphus, *i*, m. (Στόμα, a mouth; *tȳphus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Eisenmann for typhus fever with original morbid affection of the mouth. Fr. anal. *stomatotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *Mundtyphus*, m.

Stŏmătūria, *æ*, f. (Στόμα, a mouth; οὖρον, the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow of urine to the mouth. Fr. anal. *stomaturie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnabgang durch den Munde*.

Stŏmencĕ'phălus, *a*, *um*. (Στόμα, a mouth; ἐν, in; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire to a genus of monsters having the mouth prolonged into a firm proboscis. Fr. anal. *stomencéphale*, adj.

Stŏmŏcăthartērion. }
Stŏmŏcăthartērium, *ii*, n. } (Στόμα, a mouth; καθαίρω, to purge.)
Stŏmŏcăthar'tĭcum, *i*, n. } *Med.* Name for a medicine for purifying the mouth. Fr. anal. *stomocathartique*, m. Germ. syn. *Mundreinigungsmittel*, n.

Stŏmoblĕ'phărus, *a*, *um*. (Στόμα, a mouth; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to an Order (*Stomoblephari*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Microscopica*, the body of which is furnished with vibratile *cirri* upon the borders or circumference of a buccal orifice: stomoble'pharous. Fr. anal. *stomoblépharé*, adj.

Stŏmogră'phia, *æ*, f. (Στόμα, a mouth; γράφω, to write.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a description of the mouth or cavity of the mouth: stomo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stomographie*, f.

Stŏmōma, *ătis*, n. (Στομόω, to give an edge to a thing; to harden.) *Chem.* Old name the same as *Chalybs*, or steel.

Stomomanicon. (Supposed στόμα, the front; μανὸς, thin.) *Anat.* A name by C. Hofmannus for the *Platysma myodes*.

Stŏmo'schĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Στόμα, a mouth; σχίσις, a cleaving.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a division of great part of the mouth. Fr. anal. *stomoschisie*, f. Germ.

syn. *die Trennung einiger Hauptheile des Mundes.*

Stomoticus. See *Stomaticus.*

Stŏmōtŏsўringōsĭphōnis'mus, *i,* m. (*Stŏmōtŏsyrinx; sĭphōn;* terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for catheterism of the Eustachian tube. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *stomotosyringosiphonisme,* m. Germ. syn. *das Ausspritzen der sog. Eustach'schen Trompete.*

Stŏmŏtŏsўrinx, *gis,* f. (Στόμα, a mouth; οὖς, the ear; σύριγξ, a syringe.) *Anat.* Term for the Eustachian tube. Fr. syn. *la trompe d'Eustache.* Germ. syn. *Eustach'sche Trompete.*

Stŏmoxy'deus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Meigen and Wiedemann to a Family (*Stomoxydeæ,* nom. pl. f.) of the *Diptera,* having the *Stomoxys* for their type. Fr. anal. *stomoxydé,* adj.

Stomuria. See *Stomaturia.*

Stone. (Sax. *Stân.*) *Chem., M. Med.* See *Lapis. Med., Surg. Pathol.* See *Calculus.*

Stone-crop. (Sax. *Stâncropp.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Sedum acre.*

Stone-parsley. *Bot.* Common name for a species of *Sison.*

Stone-pock. (So named from its hardness to the touch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an acrid, hard, suppurating pimple; a species of *Acne.*

Stone Pine-tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pinus pinea.*

Stool. (Sax. *Stôl,* a thing to sit upon; from the posture assumed.) *Med.* The popular term for the *fæces* discharged from the bowels; a dejection; an evacuation. Fr. syn. *déjection,* f. Germ. syn. *Stuhlgang,* m.

Storax. See *Styrax.*

Storax, Liquid. *Bot.* The *Styrax liquida,* obtained from the *Liquidambar styraciflua,* by boiling.

Stŏrўne, *es,* f. (Στορύνη.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a pointed instrument used by surgeons. Fr. anal. *storyne,* f. Germ. syn. *Störel,* n.

Strabilismus. See *Strabismus.*

Străbis'mus, *i,* m. (Στραβίζω, to squint; or στραβὸς, one who has distorted eyes; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an affection of the eyes in which objects are seen in an oblique manner, from the axis of vision being distorted; squinting; a genus of the Order *Dyscinesiæ;* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *strabisme,* m. Germ. syn. *Schielen,* n.

Străbo, *ōnis,* f. } (Στραβὸς, squinting.)
Străbōsĭtas, *ātis,* f. } Terms the same as *Strabismus.*

Străbŏtŏ'mia, *æ,* f. (Στραβὸς, squinting; τομὴ, a cutting.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the operation for *Strabismus.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *strabotomie,* f.

Străbus, *i,* m. The same as *Strabo.*

Straddling. (Sax. *Stræde,* a step.) See *Divaricatus.*

Străgŭla, *æ,* f. (*Sterno,* to cover.) *Bot.* Term by Pallisot-Beauvois for the *glumella* of the *Gramineæ.* Fr. anal. *stragule,* f.

Straight. (Sax. *Streccan,* to stretch.) See *Rectus,* and *Strictus.*

Strain See *Sprain.*

Strainer. See *Colatorium,* and *Cribrum.*

Straining. (Fr. *Etreindre,* to wring hard.) See *Spasma.*

Strāmen, *ĭnis,* n. (*Sterno,* to lay and make ready.) *Bot.* Stubble; straw; also litter. Fr. syn. *étouble,* m.; *paille,* f.; *litière,* f. Germ. syn. *Stoppel,* f.; *Stroh,* n.; *eine Streu der Pferde.*

Strāmen Cămēlōrum. *Bot.* Name for the *Andropogon schœnanthus,* or camel's hay.

Strāmōnii Fŏ'lia. } *Bot., M. Med.* The pharmacopœial names (L. and U.S.A.) for the leaf of *Datura stramonium;* stramonium leaves.
Strāmōnii Fŏ'lium. }

Strāmōnii Rādix. *Bot., M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Datura stramonium;* stramonium root.

Strāmōnii Sēmen. *Bot., M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the seeds of *Datura stramonium;* stramonium seed.

Strāmōnium, *ii,* m. (*Strāmen,* straw; from its fibrous roots.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for the herb *Datura stramonium,* or thorn-apple. See *Datura Stramonium.* Fr. anal. *stramoine,* f. Germ. syn. *Dornapfel,* m.; *Stechäpfel,* m.

Strāmōnium Mājus Al'bum. } *Bot.* Names for the *Datura stramonium,* or thorn apple. Fr. syn. *la pomme épineuse.* Germ. syn. *Stechapfel,* m.
Strāmōnium Spīnōsum. }

Stran'gălis, *ĭdis,* f. (Στραγγω, to squeeze.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a hard, painful, globular tumour in the breast, from obstruction to the flow of the milk. Fr. anal. *strangalie,* f. Germ. syn. *Strang,* m.

Stran'gulated. (*Strangŭlo,* to choke, or stifle.) *Surg.* Choked; applied to irreducible *hernia. Strangŭlātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *étranglé,* adj. Germ. syn. *erwurget,* adj.

Stran'gulated Her'nia. *Surg.* Term for a *hernia* which is not reducible, being constricted so that, if consisting of intestine, the contents cannot pass on to the *anus,* and the due circulation of the blood in the part is interfered with, causing inflammation and its most serious effects; it is from a similar reason termed incarcerated *hernia.* Fr. anal. *hernie étranglée.*

Strangula'tion. (*Strangŭlo,* to choke.) *Med.* The act or state of choking. *Surg.* Applied to the constriction of a part from the presence of a stricture, as in incarcerated or strangulated *hernia. Strangŭlātio, ōnis,* f. See *Pnegmos.* Fr. anal. *strangulation,* f. Germ. syn. *das Erwürgen durch Umschnüren des Halses.*

Stran'gury. (Στράγξ, a drop; οὖρον, the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for a painful difficulty in making water, which can be discharged only by drops. *Strangūria, æ,* f. See *Culbicio.* Fr. anal. *strangurie,* f. Germ. syn. *Harnstrenge,* f.; *Harnzwang,* m.

Stranx, *gis,* f. (Στράγξ, a drop.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term applied to a dropping of the urine.

Strap-shaped. See *Ligulatus,* and *Linearis.*

Strasburg Tur'pentine. Common name for the *Terebinthina argentoratensis.*

Stratifica'tion. (*Stratum*, a layer; *fācio*, to make.) *Chem.* Term for the placing of layer upon layer of different substances in a crucible, in order to calcine a metal, etc. *Geol.* Term applied to the state of many *strata* being placed one upon another. *Strātĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *stratification*, f. Germ. syn. *Schichtung*, f.

Strātĭfĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Strātum*, a layer; *fācio*, to make.) *Geol.* Applied to a rock having parallel fissures, and to a great extent divided into beds or layers placed one upon another. Applied to a large mass of earth which is stratified, when it is composed of beds of different species, and consequently of different rocks. Fr. anal. *stratifié*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschichtet*, adj.

Strātĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Strātum*, a layer; *forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to concreted bodies resulting from an assemblage of layers which are extended, forming usually undulations more or less distinct, as the *Calx carbonata stratiformis:* stra'tiform. Fr. anal. *stratiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schichtförmig*, adj.

Stratiŏmydes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Lamarck, Latreille, Goldfuss, Macquart, Wiedemann, Fallen, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family or tribe having the *Stratiomys* for their type. Fr. anal. *stratiomydes*, m. pl.

Strătiōta, *æ*, f. } (*Στρατὸς*, an army; because
Strătiōtes, *æ*, m. } believed to heal all wounds made by iron weapons.) *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea millefolium*, or milfoil. Fr. syn. *millefeuille*, f. Germ. syn. *Schafnarbe*, f.

Strătiōteus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a tribe (*Stratioteæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hydrocharideæ*, having the *Stratiotes* for their type. Fr. anal. *stratiotè*, adj.

Strătiōtĭcon. } (*Strătiotes*, the watery
Strătiōtĭcum, *i*, n. } milfoil.) *Pharm.* Old term for a *collyrium* made from the *Stratiotes*, recommended against hard and dry *lippitudo.*

Stratiōtŏcăcophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Στρατιώτης*, a soldier; *cācophthalmia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for severe inflammation of the eyes in soldiers. Fr. and Germ. anal. *stratiotocacophthalmie*, f.

Strātoīdēs, adj. (*Strātum;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Geol.* Applied to the structure of a rock when formed of layers placed one upon another, as the *Calcedo stratoides:* stra'toid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *stratoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schichtähnlich*, adj.

Strātŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Strātum; μέτρον*, a measure.) *Geol.* Term for an instrument for determining in what manner the layers press upon each other: a strato'meter. Fr. anal. *stratomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Schichtenmesser*, m.

Strātum, *i*, n. (*Sterno*, to spread.) A bed, or, more correctly, that which is laid on a bed. *Geol.* A layer of matter, of a series of which (*Strata*, nom. pl.) the earth, stratified rocks, etc., are composed. See *Stromne.* Fr. anal. *strate*, f. Germ. syn. *Schicht*, f.

Straw. (Sax. *Streaw*, the stalk of corn.) See *Culmus, Stramen.*

Strawberry. (Sax. *Strawberje.*) *Bot.* Common name for the fruit of the *Fragaria vesca.* See *Fragum.*

Strawberry Plant. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fragaria vesca.* See *Fragus.*

Strawberry, Shrubby. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rubus Articus.*

Streaked. (Belg. *Streke*, a line of colour different from the ground.) See *Lineatus.*

Streblŏpŏ'dia, *æ*, f. (*Στρεβλὸς*, crooked; *ποὺς*, a foot.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for crookedness of the feet. Fr. and Germ. anal. *streblopodie*, f. Germ. syn. *Krummfüssigkeit*, f.

Stre'blŏpus, *pŏdis*, m. (Same as preceding.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for crooked or twisted feet. Fr. anal. *streblope*, m. Germ. syn. *der verdrehte oder verrenkte Fuss.*

Streblōsis, *is*, f. (*Στρεβλὸς*, crooked.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the progress of twisting or crooking; similar to *Luxatio.* Fr. anal. *streblose*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdrehen*, n.

Strem'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Στρέφω*, to turn.) *Surg.* Old term for a luxation, or torsion of the parts around a joint; a sprain or strain. Fr. syn. *entorse*, f. Germ. syn. *Verrenkung eines Gliedes.*

Strength. (Sax. *Strengthu.*) *Physiol.* Ability; power; might. *Vīres, ium*, f. See *Euthenia.*

Strength, Restoration of. *Med.* See *Anactesis.*

Strĕpĭtōsus Affec'tus. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a disease not unfrequent among the Austrian Alps, when there arises on the neck, face, and arms a swelling distended with *flatus*, which, when not filled with air, crepitates like a dry bladder; cured by smoke from the leaves of the myrtle; described by P. de Sorbait.

Strepsĭ'cĕrus, *a, um.* (*Στρεπτὸς*, twisted; *κέρας*, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Having twisted or spiral horns, as the *Tragelaphus strepsicerus.* Fr. anal. *strepsicère*, adj.

Strepsichrŏtis, *is, e.* (*Στρεπτὸς*, twisted; *χροτιὴ*, a body.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to an Order (*Strepsichrotes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Reptilia*, the body of which, developed in respect of length, is remarkable for the faculty of making many turns or folds. Fr. anal. *strepsicrote*, adj.

Strepsi'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Στρεπτὸς*, twisted; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to an Order (*Strepsiptera*, nom. pl. n.) in which is perceived, near the haunch of the anterior legs, two linear and cochleariform scales, which he regards as the rudiments of *elytra.* The same as *Rhipipterus.* Fr. anal. *strepsiptère*, adj.

Streptaptŏdac'tўlus, *a, um.* (*Στρεπτὸς*, twisted; *ἅπτω*, to seize; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Streptaptodactyli*, nom. pl. m.) comprehending the owls which embrace objects by encircling them with their toes. Fr. anal. *streptaptodactyle*, adj.

Streptŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Στρεπτὸς*, twisted; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit striated spirally, as the urns of the *Encalypta streptocarpa:* streptocar'pous. Fr. anal. *streptocarpe*, adj.

Streptŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (*Στρεπτὸς*, twisted; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having twisted

or spiral petals, as the *Eulophia streptopetala:* streptope'talous. Fr. anal. *streptopétale*, adj.

Streptŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Στρεπτός, twisted; φέρω, to bear.) *Ornithol.* The male of the *Psittacus streptophorus* has the back of the neck marked with a broad collar: strepto'phorous. Fr. anal. *streptophore*, adj.

Strep'tŏpus, *a, um.* (Στρεπτός, twisted; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* twisted, as the *Agaricus streptopus.* Fr. anal. *streptope*, adj.

Stria, *æ*, f. (*Strio*, to make furrows.) A groove, channel, furrow, or gutter; a crease. Fr. anal. *strie*, f. Germ. syn. *Strich*, m.

Striātŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Striātŭla*, dim. *stria*, a groove.) *Zoöl.* Marked with very small *striæ.* The *Coluber striatulus* has its scales marked so as to form longitudinal *striæ.* The *Dentalium striatulum* has but a small number of *striæ.* Fr. anal. *striatulé*, adj.

Striātus, *a, um.* (*Strio*, to make furrows.) *Bot.* Grooved; scored; furrowed; applied to seeds, stems, etc.: stri'ated. Fr. anal. *strié*, adj. Germ. syn. *gestreift*, adj.; *gestricht*, adj.

Strībĭlīgo, *ĭnis*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Ecthyma.*

Stric'ture. (*Stringo*, to bind.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a contraction in a canal, tube, or duct, as in the *œsophagus, urethra*, etc. *Strictūra, æ*, f. See *Caruncula.* Fr. anal. *stricture*, f. Germ. anal. *Strictur*, f.; syn. *Verengerung*, f.

Stric'tus, *a, um.* (*Stringo*, to bind.) *Bot.* Stiff, as if tightly bound; straight; applied to stems, etc. Fr. syn. *étroit*, adj. Germ. syn. *gerade*, adj.

Strīdor, *ōris*, m. (*Strīdeo*, to creak, or crack.) A noise; a crashing. See *Rœzos.* Fr. syn. *grincement*, m. Germ. syn. *Knistern*, n.

Strīdor Den'tium. *Med., Pathol.* Grinding of the teeth; a term for the grating noise produced by the powerful attrition of the teeth of the lower jaw on those of the upper, a usual symptom occurring during sleep in children affected with worms, or other intestinal irritation; it constitutes a characteristic symptom also of cerebral irritation. See *Brygmus.* Fr. syn. *grincement des dents.* Germ. syn. *Zähnknirschen*, n.

Strīdŭlans, *antis*, adj. (*Strīdeo*, to make a hissing noise.) *Entomol.* Applied by Eichwald to a tribe (*Stridulantes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Cicadariæ*, containing the *Cicada*, because of the peculiar noise they produce. Applied to a hemipterous insect, *Reduvius stridulus*, because of its peculiar cry when caught: stri'dulant. Fr. anal. *stridulans*, adj.

Strīdŭlātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Strīdeo*, to make a hissing noise.) *Entomol.* Term for a kind of song, or rather monotonous noise, emitted by certain orthopterous and hemipterous insects: stridula'tion. Fr. anal. *stridulation*, f.

Strīdŭlus, *a, um.* (*Strīdeo*, to creak, or crash.) *Med., Pathol.* Creaking; crashing: stri'dulous. See *Cynanche Stridula.* Fr. syn. *qui fait un petit bruit.* Germ. syn. *knirschend*, part. adj.

Strĭga, *æ*, f. (*Stringo*, to bind.) A row of things placed together lengthwise. *Bot.* Term for a white bristle-like pubescence, broad at the base. Fr. anal. *striga*, f. Germ. syn. *Strichbörste*, f.

Strĭgĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Strĭga; collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the corselet striated, as in the *Orobitis strigicollis.* Fr. anal. *strigicolle*, adj.

Strĭ'gĭdæ, patron. m. pl. (*Strix*, an owl.) *Ornithol.* Resembling the genus *Strix;* applied to a group of owls. Fr. anal. *strigides*, m. pl.

Strĭgil, *ĭlis*, n. } (*Stringo*, to touch lightly.)
Strĭ'gĭlis, *is*, n. } A horse-comb or currycomb. *Med.* Old name applied to an instrument for scraping off the sweat in the gymnastic games of the ancients, and in their baths; they were made of horn, ivory, metal, or of linen, and were curved: a stri'gil; also called *Stlengis.* See *Xystra.*

Strĭgĭ'lĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Strĭgil; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to a body the surface of which is very rough to the touch like a currycomb, as the *Spongia strigilata:* strigi'liform. Fr. anal. *strigiliforme*, adj.

Strigmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Stringo*, to touch lightly.) *Med.* Old term for *sordes*, or filth scraped from the skin in baths and places of exercise: strig'ment.

Strĭgoīdēs, adj. (Στρίξ, a little owl; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Ornithol.* Resembling a little owl, as the *Caprimulgus strigoides:* stri'goid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *strigoïde*, adj.

Strĭ'gŏpus, *a, um.* (Στρίξ, a line; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* bristly and rough to the touch, as of the *Agaricus strigopus:* stri'gopous. Fr. anal. *strigope*, adj.

Strĭgōsus, *a, um.* (*Strĭga*, a white bristle-like pubescence.) *Bot.* Having *strigæ:* stri'gose, or stri'gous. Fr. anal. *strigueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *strieglich*, adj.

Strigŭlīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Strigulineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Spheriaceæ*, having the *Strigula* for their type. Fr. anal. *striguliné*, adj.

Striiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Stria; flos*, a flower.) Having the tube of the corol striated, as in the *Genipa striiflora:* striiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *striiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *kerbblumig*, adj.

Striŏlātus, *a, um.* (*Striŏla*, dim. *stria.*) *Entomol.* Slightly striated, as the *elytra* of the *Passalus striolatus:* stri'olated. Fr. anal. *striolé*, adj.

Striphnŏcălyx, adj. (Στριφνός, rough: κάλυξ, a calyx.) *Bot.* Having bristly *calyces*, as the *Osbeckia striphnocalyx.* Fr. anal. *striphnocalyce*, adj.

Strĭ'xus, *a, um.* (Στρίξ, a little owl.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Lesson to a section (*Strixæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Accipitres*, having the *Strix* for their type. Fr. anal. *strixé*, adj.

Strŏbĭlāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a plant with flowers disposed in a kind of *amentum*, as the *Cassia strobilacea.* Fr. anal. *strobilacé*, adj.

Strŏbĭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Strŏbĭlus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in

spikes and furnished with large *bracteæ*, so that the whole imitates more or less perfectly a cone or *strobilus*, as the *Flemingia strobilifera*: strobili'ferous. Fr. anal. *strobilifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *zapfentragend*, part. adj.

Strŏbĭlĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Strŏbĭlus*, a cone; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a cone; cone-shaped: strobi'liform; applied to spikes. Fr. anal. *strobiliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *zapfenförmig*, adj.

Strŏbĭlīnus, *a*, *um*. (*Strŏbĭlus*, a fir-cone.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a pine- or fir-cone: stro'biline. Fr. anal. *strobilin*, adj. Germ. syn. *zapfenartig*, adj.

Strŏ'bĭlus, *i*, m. (Στρόβος, the crown, or top of a thing.) *Bot.* Name for a species of pericarp formed from an *amentum*, as the fir-top, or cone of the pine-tree; a cone. Fr. anal. *strobile*, m. Germ. syn. *Zapfen*, m.

Stroke. A blow. See *Coup*, *Tymma*.

Stroke of the Sun. *Med.*, *Pathol.* See *Coup de Soleil*.

Stroke of the Wind. *Med.*, *Pathol.* See *Coup de Vent*.

Strōma, *ătis*, n. (Στρῶμα, any outmost garment, from στρωννύω, to lay flat along; to spread.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* A term for the covering of the *parenchyma* of organs, binding together blood-vessels and nerves by strong, tough, slender fibres accompanying them throughout. Fr. anal. *strome*, m. Germ. syn. *Unterlage*, f.

Strōmate'ides, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Term by Blainville and Latreille to a Family having the *Stromateus* for their type. Should be *Stromateidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *stromatéides*, m. pl.

Strom'beus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (*Strombea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda Ctenobranchia*, having the *Strombus* for their type. Fr. anal. *strombé*, adj.

Strombĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Strombus*, a shellfish with a round tortile shell.) Having the form of a *strombus*, as the *Colombella strombiformis*. Fr. anal. *strombiforme*, adj.

Stromboīdēs, adj. (Same as preceding; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Zoöl.* Resembling a *Strombus*, as the *Buccinium stromboides*: strom'boid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *stromboïde*, adj.

Strombŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Strombŭlus*, a screw; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fruit spirally contorted, as the *Mimosa strombulifera*: strombuli'ferous. Fr. anal. *strombulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schraubtragend*, part. adj.

Strombŭlĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Strombŭlus*, a screw; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Contorted like a screw, or spirally, as the fruits of the *Mecago polymorpha*: strombu'liform. Fr. anal. *strombuliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schraubförmig*, adj.

Stro'mne, *es*, f. (Στρωμνή.) *Chem.*, *Geol.* Old term the same as *Stratum*.

Strong Beer Poultice. *Pharm.* See *Cataplasma Cerevisiæ*.

Strongўlŏcer'cus, *a*, *um*. (Στρογγύλος, round; κέρκος, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a group (*Strongylocera*, nom. pl. n.) of ophidian reptiles, having the tail round: strongylocer'cous. Fr. anal. *strongylocerque*, adj. Germ. syn. *rundschwanzig*, adj.

Strongўlŏ'cĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Στρογγύλος, round; κέρας, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Having round horns, as the *Cervus strongylocerus*. Fr. anal. *strongylocère*, adj. Germ. syn. *rundhörnig*, adj.

Stron'gўlus, *i*, m. (Στρογγύλος, round, globose.) *Zoöl.* Name of a kind of entozöon, or species of *Ascaris* which inhabits the heart: a stron'gyle. Fr. anal. *strongle*, m. Germ. syn. *Pallisadenwurm*, m.

Stron'gylus Gĭgas. *Zoöl.* Name of a species said to have been found in the human kidney. Germ. syn. *der Riesen-Pallisadeneingeweidewurm*.

Stron'tiāna, *æ*, f. (So named because first found in a lead mine at Strontian, in Argyleshire.) *Chem.* Name of one of the primitive earths, of a greyish, or whitish appearance, found in combination with carbonic acid in the mineral called strontianite: stron'tian. Fr. anal. *strontian*, f.

Strontiānĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Strontiāna*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Strontiana*: strontia'nic. Applied by Omalius to a kind of stony rocks of which sulphate of strontian forms the base. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *strontianique*, adj.

Stron'tĭco-argen'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.*, *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to double salts resulting from the combination of a strontic with an argentic salt, as the *Fulminas strontico-argentica*: stron'tico-argen'tic. Fr. anal. *strontico-argentique*, adj.

Stron'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Strontium*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Berzelius named the first degree of oxidation of *Strontium* or *Strontiana*, *Oxydum stronticum*; the first degree of sulphuration, *Sulphuretum stronticum*; combinations of the oxide with acids, of the sulphuret with sulphides, as well as those of the metal with halogenous bodies, *Sales strontici*: stron'tic. Fr. anal. *strontique*, adj.

Stron'tium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Name given to the metallic base of the earth *Strontiana*. Fr. anal. *strontium*, m.

Strŏphen'chўma, *ătis*, n. (Στροφή, a turning; ἐν, into; χύμα, a fluid.) *Bot.*, *Physiol.* Term for the convoluted cellular tissue of plants. Fr. anal. *strophenchyme*, m. Germ. syn. *das gewundene Zellgewebe der Pflanzen*.

Strŏphi'ŏlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Strŏphium*, a woman's neckerchief, or gorget.) *Bot.* Term for a small curved protuberance near the scar, or base of some seeds: a stro'phiole. Fr. anal. *strophiole*, f. Germ. syn. *Keimwurze*, f.

Strŏphōma, *ătis*, n. (Στρέφω, to turn.) *Med.*, *Surg. Pathol.* Term for a contortion or twisting. Applied to the distortion of the dorsal spine. The Greek analogue, στρόφωμα, however, means the pivot or axle on which a body turns, and so the *vertebræ*. Fr. anal. *strophôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gewundene*, n.; *Seil*, n.

Strŏ'phos. } (Στρέφω, to turn.) *Med.*
Strŏ'phus, *i*, m. } Old term for *tormina*, or griping pains of the bowels.

Strŏphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Στρέφω, to turn.) *Med.*, *Surg. Pathol.* Term for the progress

or formation of *Strophoma*. Fr. anal. *strophose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des Strophoma*.

Strŏ'phŏtus, *a*, *um*. (Στρέφω, to turn.) *Zoöl.* Applied by G. Fischer to a Class (*Strophota*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cirripedes*, because of the contorted form of their feet. Fr. anal. *strophote*, adj.

Strŏ'phŭlus, *i*, m. *Med., Pathol.* A papular eruption of various species and form, peculiar to infants. Fr. syn. *rougeur*, f. Germ. syn. *Schälknötchen*, n.

Strŏ'phŭlus Al'bĭdus. *Med., Pathol.* The *white gum*, a name for a variety of the *Strophulus intertinctus*, with some difference in the appearance of its *papulæ* from those of the *red gum*, being whitish specks a little elevated, and sometimes, though not always, surrounded by a slight redness.

Strŏ'phŭlus Can'dĭdus. *Med., Pathol.* Name for a variety in which the *papulæ* are larger than in the others, have no inflammation round their base, have a smooth, shining surface which gives them a lighter colour than the cuticle near them, and are diffused at a considerable distance from each other over the loins, shoulders, and upper parts of the arms. Germ. syn. *Glanzknötchen*, n.

Strŏ'phŭlus Confer'tus. *Med., Pathol.* Name of a variety in which an eruption of numerous *papillæ*, varying in size, appears on different parts of the body in infants during dentition, and is therefore called *tooth-rash*; also sometimes termed the *rank red gum;* it usually occurs about the fourth or fifth month after birth on the cheeks and sides of the nose, extending sometimes to the forehead and arms, but rarely to the trunk or body. Germ. syn. *das gehäufte Schalknötchen*.

Strŏ'phŭlus Intertinc'tus. *Med., Pathol.* The spotted, or stained eruption; a term for a variety of the disease *Strophulus*, in which the child's skin appears like printed cotton, from the various disposition of the characteristic *papulæ;* or, it seems covered with a gummy exudation, from the general red appearance of the elevated *papulæ;* the disease has therefore been vulgarly termed red-gown, and red-gum. Fr. syn. *rougeur*, f. Germ. syn. *die rohen untermischten Haulblätterchen*.

Strŏ'phŭlus Vŏlātĭcus. *Med., Pathol.* Name of the wildfire rash, a species having small circular patches or clusters of *papulæ* arising successively on different parts of the body, each cluster consisting of from six to twelve *papulæ*, both they and their interstices being of a high red colour, and continuing red, with a little heat or outbreaking for about four days, when they turn brown and begin to exfoliate; also called *Ignis sylvaticus*, *Ignis volagrius*, and *Ignis volaticus*. Germ. syn. *Flugfeuer*, n.

Strŏtŏdac'tўlus, *a*, *um*. (Στρωτὸς, spread; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Strotodactyli*, nom. pl. m.) of aquatic birds having very long toes: strotodac'tylous. Fr. anal. *strotodactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *langfingert*, adj.

Stroughton's Eli'xir. *Pharm.* Name for an aromatic tincture made from gentian, *serpentaria*, orange-peel, cardamoms, etc.

Structūra, *æ*, f. (*Struo*, to build.) *Geol., Mineral.* Term for the disposition of the joints of separation of parts of a mineral or a rock, from which necessarily results the form of those parts. *Bot., Zoöl.* Term for the arrangement of organic tissues or elements which enter into the composition of living bodies: struc'ture. Fr. anal. *structure*, f. Germ. syn. *Bau*, m.; *Einrichtung*, f.

Strūma, *æ*, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a scrofulous swelling, or tumour; also, for the disease *scrofula* itself; also, applied to *Bronchocele*. Fr. anal. *strume*, f. Germ. syn. *Kropf*, m.; *Schilddruse*, m.

Strūmĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Strūma; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing a *goitre*, as the *Onchophorus strumiferus*, the urn of which is provided with an *apophysis* at its base: strumi'ferous. Fr. anal. *strumifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kroptragend*, part. adj.

Stru'mous. (*Strūma*, the disease *scrofula*.) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling, or of the nature of *scrofula;* scro'fulous. *Strūmōsus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *strumeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *kropfig*, adj.

Strūmus, *i*, m. (*Strūma*.) *Bot.* An old name for the *Cucubalus buxiferus*, or berry-bearing chickweed, which was supposed to be efficacious in curing *scrofula*.

Strŭthiōnidæ, patron. m. pl. *Ornithol.* Name by Vigors for a Family of the *Gallinaceæ*, having the *Struthio* for their type. Fr. anal. *struthionides*, m. pl.

Strŭthiōnis, *is*, *e*. *Ornithol.* Name given by Goldfuss, Ritgen, C. Bonaparte and Lesson to a Family, (*Struthiones*, nom. pl. m.) having the *Struthio* for their type. Fr. anal. *struthioné*, adj.

Strŭthio'ptĕris, *is*, *e*. (Στρουθὸς, a sparrow; πτερὶς, a fern.) *Bot.* Applied to a fern (the *Osmunda struthiopteris*,) because birds often build their nests in its bushy foliage. Fr. anal. *struthioptère*, adj.

Strŭthium, *ii*, n. (Στρουθὸς, a sparrow; from the likeness of its flower to an unfledged sparrow.) *Bot.* A name for the *Imperatoria ostruthium*, or masterwort.

Strych'nas, *ātis*, f. *Chem.* French term for a strychnic salt: a strych'nate. Fr. anal. *strychnate*, f. Germ. anal. *ein strychninsauer Salz*.

Strych'neus, *a*, *um*. (*Strychnos*, a species of nightshade.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Strychnos;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Strychneæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: strych'neous. Fr. anal. *strychné*, adj.

Strych'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts of which strychnin forms the base: strych'nic. Fr. anal. *strychnique*, adj. Germ. syn. *strychninsauer*, adj.

Strychnin. See *Strychnina*.

Strychnīna, *æ*, f. (*Strychnos* nux vomica, the plant from which it is obtained.) *Med., Pharm.* The substance strychnin, a peculiar proximate principle of an alkaline nature in which the activity of the medicine

resides, obtained from the kernel of the fruit of the *Strychnos nux vomica*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. and Germ. anal. *strychnine*, f. Germ. anal. *Strychnin*, n.

Strychnochrōmīna, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Term by Pelletier and Caventou for an extractive matter contained in the *Upas tieuté*, because it becomes green when treated with acids: strychnochromin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *strychnochromine*, f.

Strychnŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Στρύχνος, nightshade; μανία, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Ancient term for the disorder caused by eating the deadly nightshade. Fr. anal. *strychnomanie*, f.

Strych'nos, *i*, m. (Στρύχνος, a species of nightshade; from the analogy of their narcotic qualities.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Apocyneæ.* Fr. syn. *vomiquier*, m.

Strych'nos Cōlubrīna. *Bot.* Name for a species from which a kind of *Lignum colubrinum* is obtained.

Strych'nos Nux Vŏ'mĭca. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which yields the *Nux Metella, Nux Vomica*, poison-nut, or rat's bane.

Strych'nos Sanc'ti Ignātii. *Bot.* A name formerly applied to the plant which produces the *Faba Sancti Ignatii*, and is now called *Ignatia amara.*

Strych'nos Tieuté. *Bot.* Name of the species which produces the *Upas tieuté*, one of the strong Java poisons.

Strych'nos Vŏlūbĭlis. *Bot.* Name of a tree formerly supposed to afford the *Faba S. Ignatii*, but which is produced by the *Ignatia amara.*

Stryph'nus, *a, um.* (Στρυφνός, acid.) *Med., Pharm.* Term applied the same as *Astringens.* See *Astringent.*

Stue. See *Stoac.*

Stultĭ'tia, *æ*, f. (*Stultus*, foolish.) *Med.* Foolishness; folly, or a certain dulness of the mind; formerly used the same as *Stoliditas.* Fr. syn. *stupidité*, f. Germ. syn. *Narrheit*, f.

Stūpa, *æ*, f. } (Στύφω, to steep wool in some
Stūpha, *æ*, f. } liquid mixture.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a fomentation: a stupe; also spelled *Stuppa.* Fr. syn. *fomentation*, f. Germ. syn. *Bähung*, f.

Stupefa'cient. (*Stŭpĕfăcio*, to render stupid.) Having power to stupify. *Med., Pharm.* Formerly used the same as *Narcotic. Stŭpĕfă'ciens, tis*, part. Fr. anal. *stupéfiant*, adj. Germ. syn. *abstumpfend*, part. adj.; *starr machend.*

Stupio. *Chem.* Old term for *Stannum*, or tin. Ruland and Johnson.

Stŭpor, *ōris*, m. (*Stŭpo*, to be stupified.) Term for a state of unconsciousness; senselessness; stupefaction; insensibility: stu'por. See *Ecplexis, Narce, Obstupescentia.* Fr. anal. *stupeur*, f. Germ. anal. *Stupor*, m.; syn. *Fühllosigkeit*, f.

Stuppa. An improper spelling for *Stupa.*

Sturdinus, *a, um.* *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a tribe (*Sturdinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Insessores Conirostres*, having the *Sturdus* for their type. Fr. anal. *sturdiné*, adj.

Stur'geon. (Fr. *Esturgeon.*) *Ichthyol.* See *Acipenser*, and *Sturio.*

Stūrio, *ōnis*, f. (*Stīria*, an icicle; because the snout tends to a point like an icicle.) *Ichthyol.* A sturgeon; applied to an Order (*Sturiones*, nom. pl.) of the *Chondropterygii.* Fr. syn. *esturgeon*, m. Germ. syn. *Stör*, m.

Stūriōnĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. *Ichthyol.* Resembling the sturgeon; applied to an Order of fishes, having the *Sturio* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *sturioniens*, m. pl.

Sturnidæ, patron. nom. pl. m. *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family, having the *Sturnus*, or starling for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. syn. *étourneux*, m. pl.

Stut'tering. (Teut. *Stottern*, to speak hastily and brokenly.) *Med.* A severe degree of the defect termed stammering. See *Blæsitas, Ischnophonia.* Fr. syn. *begaiement*, m. Germ. syn. *Stammeln*, n.

Sty. } (Sax. *Stigan*, to rise or spring up.)
Stye. } *Med., Pathol.* The common name for the disease *Hordeolum.*

Sty'gia A'qua. *Pharm.* Infernal water; an old epithet of a water made from corrosive sublimate, because of its poisonous qualities; also called *Aqua caustica;* likewise applied to *Aqua Regia.*

Sty'gius, *a, um.* (Στυξ, the river Styx.) *Bot.* Applied to that which grows in black and stagnant waters, as poets paint those of Styx to have been, as the *Juncus stygius.* Also used as synonymous with *Niger*, as the *Lichen stygius:* sty'gian. Fr. anal. *stygien*, adj.

Stȳlăgra, *æ*, f. (Στῦλος, a style; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Bot.* A term, which Kraus considered more clear and intelligible, for de Candolle's *Anthocorynium.* Fr. anal. *stylagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Stielzange*, f.

Stȳlāris, *is, e.* (*Stȳlus*, a style.) The *loculamentum stylare* is a kind of cavity sometimes seen at the base of the style, and which often contains a seed, as in the *Brassica cheiranthus* and the *Trianthema monogynia:* sty'lar. Fr. anal. *stylaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *stielig*, adj.

Stȳlātus, *a, um.* (*Stȳlus*, a style.) *Bot.* Having a very long style, as the *Erodium stylatum. Entomol.* Having the *anus* furnished with a style, as the *Asilus stylatus:* sty'late. Fr. anal. *stylé*, adj.

Stylhyālis, *is, e.* (*Stȳloïdes; hyoïdes.*) *Anat.* Applied by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to the styloid bone (*Os stylhyale*, because it assists in the functions of the hyoid bone, or because it belongs to the hyoid apparatus: stylhy'al. Fr. anal. *stylhyale*, adj.

Stȳlifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Stȳlus*, a bodkin; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a style, or bodkin; styloid: sty'liform. Fr. anal. *styliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *griffelförmig*, adj.

Stȳlis'cus, *i*, m. (Στῦλος, a bodkin.) *Med., Surg.* Name for a tent made in the form of a bodkin; also the same as *Priapiscus.* Fr. anal. *stylisque*, m.

Stȳlo-. *Anat.* In the formation of compound terms applied to muscles, this word denotes their attachment to, or connection

with the styloid process of the temporal bone. Fr. anal. *stylo-*.

Stȳlŏcĕrātōhyoīdeus, *a, um.* (*Στῦλος*, a style; *κέρας*, horny; *hyoīdēs os.*) *Anat.* Applied by Bartholin, *Anat.* iii. p. 546, to a muscle attached to the styloid process and the horn of the hyoid bone. Fr. anal. *stylocératohyoïde*, adj.

Stȳlŏchondrŏhyoīdēs, adj. (*Στῦλος*, a style; *χόνδρος*, a cartilage; *hyoīdes os.*) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle attached to the styloid process and the cartilage of the hyoid bone. Fr. anal. *stylochondrohyoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich den Processus stylodes und den Zungenbeinknorpel betrifft.*

Stȳlōdeus, *a, um.* (*Στῦλος*, a style.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants provided with styles. Fr. anal. *stylode*, adj.

Stylohy'al. (*Stȳloīdes*, styloid; *hyoīdes*, hyoid.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the homologues of the styloid process of the temporal bone. *Stȳlōhyālis, is, e.* See *Stylhyalis.* Fr. anal. *stylohyal*, adj.

Sty'loid. (*Στῦλος*, a style, pen, or bodkin; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a style, pen, or bodkin; sty'liform. *Anat.* Applied to a process of the temporal bone, etc. *Stȳloīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i, *Belenoides, Graphioides, Plectrum, Stylohyal.* Fr. anal. *stylöide*, adj. Germ. syn. *griffelähnlich*, adj.

Stȳloīdeus, *a, um.* (*Στῦλος*, a style; terminal *-īdeus.*) *Conchol.* Applied to univalve shells which are much elongated and in form of a style, as those of certain *Helices.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *styloïdé*, adj. Germ. syn. *griffelähnlich*, adj.

Stȳlŏpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Στῦλος*, a style; *πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Term by Hoffmann for the support of the style, or the *gynobasis* of the *Umbelliferæ*, the *discus epigynus* of Richard: the sty'lopode. Fr. anal. *stylopode*, m. Germ. syn. *Griffelfusschen*, n.

Stȳlostē'gium, *ii*, n. (*Στῦλος*, a style; *στέγη*, the top of a house.) *Bot.* Term by Link for the *cucullus* of the *Apocyneæ.* Fr. anal. *stylostège*, m. Germ. syn. *Griffelkappe*, f.

Stȳlostēmius, *a, um.* (*Στῦλος*, a style; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Term proposed by Desvaux in place of *hermaphrodite*, to designate plants having at the same time a style and stamens. Fr. anal. *stylostème*, adj. Germ. syn. *griffelstaubfädig*, adj.

Stȳlostēmŏnis, *is, e.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Applied by Gleditsch and Mœnch to plants having stamens inserted upon the pistil. The same as *Gynandrius.* Fr. anal. *stylostémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Pflanzen deren Staubfäden auf den Griffeln sitzen.*

Stȳlosteo'phȳtum, *i*, n. (*Στῦλος*, a style; *osteŏphȳtum*, a bony tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Lobstein for a styliform osseous excrescence. Fr. syn. *l'ostéophyte styloïde*, Germ. syn. *Stylosteophyt*, n.

Stȳlosti'xis, *is*, f. (*Στῦλος*, a style; *στίξις*, a pricking.) *Med., Surg.* The same as *Acupunctura, Bathystisis*, and *Rhaphiostisis.*

Stȳluōdēs, adj. A faulty orthography for *Stylohyoides.*

Stȳlus, *i*, m. (*Στῦλος*, a column, pen, or style.) *Bot.* Name for that part of the pistil which raises the *stigma* from the germen; the shaft, or style of a flower. *Entomol.* Applied to the filament of the *halteres* of the *Diptera*, and to the long rigid organs, unarticulated, at the *anus* of certain insects. *Surg.* The instrument called a probe. Fr. anal. *stylet*, m. Germ. syn. *Griffel*, m.

Stȳma, *ătis*, n. (*Στῦμα.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a rigid and persistent *erectio penis:* pri'apism. Fr. anal. *styme*, f. Germ. syn. *eine starke und andaurende Erectio Penis.*

Stȳmătorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (*Stȳma; ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Stymatosis.*

Stȳmătōsis, *is*, f. (*Στύμα*, to be in a state of priapism.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for violent erection of the *penis* with bloody discharge. Fr. anal. *stymatose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Blutung aus dem männlichen Gliede mit wollüstiger Erection desselben.*

Stym'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Στύφω*, to thicken.) *Pharm.* That which is put into ointments to make them thick; applied formerly to the more solid ointments (*Stymmata*, nom. pl.) in distinction from the *Hedysmata*, or liquid kinds.

Styphelie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a section (*Styphelieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Epacrideæ*, having the *Styphelia* for their type. Fr. anal. *styphelié*, adj.

Styphnos. } The same as *Stryphnos.*
Styphos. }

Styp'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Στῦψις.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a contracting or drawing together; applied particularly to obstipation of the belly. Fr. anal. *stypsis*, f. Germ. syn. *Festmachen*, n.; *Steifmachen*, n.

Styptēria, *æ*, f. (*Στύφω*, to astringe.) *Chem.* Old term for *Alumen.*

Styp'tic. (*Στύφω*, to constrict by astringency.) *Med.* Having the power of stopping hemorrhages through an astringent quality; hemostatic. *Styp'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Constrictivus, Constringens, Contrahentia.* Fr. anal. *styptique*, adj. Germ. anal. *styptisch*, adj.

Stypticum Helvetii. *Pharm.* See *Helvetii Stypticum.*

Stȳrāceus, *a, um.* (*Stȳrax*, the gum storax; also, a genus of plants.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Styrax;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Styraceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: styra'ceous. Fr. anal. *styracé*, adj.

Stȳrāci'flua. *Bot.* Specific name of the tree which yields both the liquid amber and liquid storax. See *Liquidambar Styraciflua.*

Styracin'. *Chem.* Term by Bonastre for a peculiar crystallisable substance said by him to be obtained by keeping for a long time the tincture of storax. *Stȳrācīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *styracine*, f.

Stȳrācīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Class (*Styracineæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Styrax* for their type, and which contains the *Styraceæ*, *Ebenaceæ*, and *Sapoteæ.* Fr. anal. *styracinė*, adj.

Stȳrax, *ăcis*, f. (*Σύραξ*, a reed; because the

balsam *styrax*, or storax, used to be brought from Syria in reeds.) The gum, or balsam storax. The pharmacopœial name (L.) of a liquid balsam obtained from an uncertain plant; (E.) from the *Styrax officinale;* (D.) the *Styrax resina.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Styraceæ.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *styrax*, m.

Stȳrax Al'ba. *Bot.* A name for the *Myroxylon Peruiferum.*

Stȳrax Ben'zoin. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which affords the concrete balsam benzoin; formerly called *Benzoifera*, and *Laurus benzoin.* See *Benzoinum.*

Stȳrax Cālămīta. *Bot., Med.* Term for storax in the cane, being formerly brought to this country in canes or reeds.

Stȳrax Cōlāta. *Bot., Med.* Strained storax.

Stȳrax Lĭ'quĭda. *Bot.* Liquid storax, obtained from the *Liquidambar styraciflua.*

Stȳrax Offĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tree which affords the balsam *Styrax*, or storax, of which there are two kinds, one in irregular, compact, reddish-brown masses, free from impurities and interspersed with whitish tears like gum ammoniac, or benzoin, called *Storax in lump*, or *Red storax;* and when in separate tears, *Storax in tears;* the other called *Common storax*, is in large light masses, and seems as if composed of dirty saw-dust caked together by resinous matter; formerly used in catarrhs, asthma, coughs, etc.

Stȳrax Ru'bra. *Bot., Med.* A name for red storax, or storax in tears.

Stȳrĭdŏ'phȳtum, *i*, n. (*Σταυρὸς*, a cross; *φύτον*, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to plants which have the petals arranged crosswise: a styri'dophyte. Fr. anal. *styridophyte*, m.

Stȳsis, *is.* f. (*Στύω*, to make stiff.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for erection, the same as *Styma.*

Suāveŏlen'tus, *a, um.* } (*Suāvè*, sweetly; *olens*,
Suāvis, *is, e.* } smelling.) *Bot.* Having a sweet and agreeable odour, as the *Tulipa suaveolens.* Fr. syn. *suave*, adj. Germ. syn. *wohlriechend*, part. adj.

Sub-. (*Ὑπὸ*, under.) *Anat., Zoöl.* This monosyllable, occurring in compound terms, signifies under, or beneath, as *Sublingual*, under the tongue; *Subcutaneous*, beneath the skin; it is also used for imperfect, or approaching to, as *Subcartilaginous*, almost or nearly cartilaginous, etc. *Bot.* It denotes a likeness, or near approach to some shape or character, as *Subrotundus*, roundish; *Subsessilis*, having somewhat of a foot-stalk. *Chem.* It denotes an imperfection, or deficiency, as *Subcarbonas*, an imperfect carbonate; *Submurias*, a muriate in which the acid is deficient, or the base is in excess; occasionally it indicates an intermediate degree of oxidation, as *Subsulphurous* acid, *i. e.*, containing less than sulphurous but more than hyposulphurous acid. *Pathol., Surg.* It expresses a slighter or moderate degree or extent of disease, or a partial injury, as *Subacute*, *Subluxation*, etc. Fr. anal. *sub-;* syn. *sous-.* Germ. syn. *unter; etwas.*

NOTE.—To avoid considerable repetition, only such compounds of this word, as seem to present some variation from the explanation just given, are here entered, all others will be found in the proper places of those epithets to which it is prefixed, their meaning being modified by it as stated.

Sub-acid Fruits. *Bot.* See *Fructus Acido-dulces.*

Subacētas Cu'pri. *M. Med.* The subacetate of copper; the pharmacopœial name (D.) for the *Ærugo æris*, or verdigris, or the commercial diacetate of copper.

Subălāris Vēna. *Anat.* The same as the axillary vein.

Subannēlĭdāris, *is, e.* (Pref. *Sub-; annĕlĭdāris.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to designate a sub-Class (*Subannelidaria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Parentomozoa.* Fr. anal. *subannelidaire*, adj.

Subaphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Sub-; aphyllus*, without leaves or without sepals.) *Bot.* Applied by Willdenow to plants without sepals. Fr. anal. *subaphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Kelchblätter.*

Subăpĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (Pref. *Sub-; apex*, the summit.) *Bot.* Applied to the ear or spike when the summit of the stem, without branches or leaves, is slightly prolonged upon the ear, as in the *Acarus aromaticus.* Also applied to the panicle when under the same circumstances: subapi'cular. Fr. anal. *subapiculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterspitzig*, adj.

Subbrāchiātus, *a, um.* (*Sub*, under; *brāchium*, an arm.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Cuvier and Latreille to an Order (*Subbrachiata*, nom. pl. n.) having the ventral fins attached before, between, or a little behind the pectorals: subbra'chiate. Fr. anal. *subbrachien*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterarmig*, adj.

Subcar'bonate. (Pref. *Sub; Carbōnĭcum* acĭdum, Carbonic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of carbonic acid with a salifiable base, but in which there is an excess, or predominance of the latter. *Subcar'bŏnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *subcarbonate*, m. Germ. syn. *unterkohlensauer Salz.*

Subclāviānus, *a, um.* } (*Sub*, under; *clāvĭcŭla*,
Subclāvius, *a, um.* } the clavicle, or more immediately from its root *clavis*, which also was formerly used to signify the clavicle.) *Anat.* Under the clavicle; applied to a muscle inserted into the lower surface of, and thus being under the clavicle: subcla'vian. Fr. syn. *sousclavier*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterschlüsselbeinig*, adj.

Subcrūræ'us, *a, um.* (*Sub*, under; *crūræus* muscŭlus, the *Cruræus* muscle.) *Anat.* Situated under the *Cruræus* muscle; applied to two muscular slips sometimes found in this situation: subcrure'an. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *subcruré*, adj.

Sūber, *ĕris*, n. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Bot.* The specific name of the cork-tree. See *Quercus Suber.*

Su'berate. (*Subĕrĭcum* acĭdum, Suberic acid; terminal *-āte.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of suberic acid with a salifiable base. *Sūbĕras, ātis.* f. Fr. anal. *subérate*, m. Germ. syn. *korksauer Salz.*

Su'beric. (*Sūber*, cork; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to cork; applied to an acid obtained from cork by the action of nitric acid; it is pulverulent and white. *Sūbĕ'rĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *subérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *korksauer*, adj.

Su'berin'. *Chem.* Name by Chevreuil to the substance which remains after cork has been exhausted by all solvents. *Sūbĕrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *subérine*, f.

Sūbĕrīta, æ, f. *Chem.* A name by Guibourt for *Suberina.* Fr. anal. *suberite*, f.

Sūbĕrōsus, a, um. (*Sūber*, cork; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of, *i. e.* of the nature of cork, as the bark of the *Quercus suber*, of the *Ulmus suberosa*, and *Cocculus suberosus;* the substance of the *Boletus igniarius*, etc.: su'berose or su'berous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *subéreux*, adj.

Subeth. (Arab.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term for *Somnus*, or sleep.

Subeth Sahara. *Med., Pathol.* An Arabic term for *Coma vigil.*

Subfă'cies, ei, f. (Pref. *Sub-; fācies*, the face.) *Entomol.* Term by Kirby for the inferior aspect of the head of insects. Fr. syn. *sous-face*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterangesicht*, n.

Subich'thyus, a, um. (Pref. *Sub-;* ἰχθύς, a fish.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Subichthyi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Amphibia*, approaching in some respects to fishes, as the *Proteus.* Fr. anal. *subichthyen*, adj.

Sŭbĭ'cŭlum, i, n. (*Sŭbex*, a subject, or one that is under another.) *Bot.* Term by Link for what is vulgarly called the *white of mushrooms.* Fr. anal. *subicule*, m.

Subintran'tes Fe'bres. *Med., Pathol.* Term for those fevers the new paroxysm of which begins before the previous one has ended, usually called anticipative quotidian fevers.

Sublĭgāmen, ĭnis, n. (*Sublĭgo*, to under-bind.) *Surg.* Term for that which is applied to a *hernia;* a kind of truss; also for a similar application to *procidentia uteri*, as demonstrated by Scultetus.

Sub'limate. (*Sublīmo*, to set on high.) *Chem.* Term for that which is sublimed or raised by heat, and then condensed in a solid form concreting in a feather-like appearance termed flowers, or in a hard mass on the vessel in which the process of sublimation is performed. *Sublīmātum, i*, n. See *Sublimation.* Fr. anal. *sublimé*, m. Germ. syn. *Sublimat*, n.; *Sublimirt*, n.

Sublimate, Corrosive. *M. Med.* See *Corrosive Sublimate, Pruina.*

Sublima'tion. (*Sublīmo*, to set on high.) *Chem.* Term for the process of raising solid volatile substances by the application of heat and again condensing in the solid form; the product is called a sublimate when the sublimed substance concretes in a hard mass; and is termed flowers, when it assumes a feathery or powder-like form. *Sublīmātio, ōnis*, f. See *Elevatio.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *sublimation*, f. Germ. syn. *Sublimirung*, f.

Sublīmātum Dul'ce. *Chem, M. Med.* A name for the *Hydrargyri chloridum*, or calomel.

Sublīmis, is, e. (*Sublīmo*, to set on high.) High; exalted. *Anat.* Applied to those objects that are superficial, or nearer the surface than others; to designate which latter, the term *profundus*, or deep, is employed: subli'me. Fr. anal. *sublime*, adj. Germ. syn. *hoch*, adj.

Sublin'gual. (*Sub*, under; *lingua*, the tongue.) *Anat.* Situated under the tongue; applied to certain glands, etc. *Sublinguālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *sublingual*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterzungig*, adj.

Subluxa'tion. (Pref. *Sub; luxo*, to loosen.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a sprain, or strain, a partial dislocation. *Subluxātio, ōnis*, f. See *Diacinema, Dislocation, Luxation, Pararthrema, Sprain, Strain.* Fr. anal. *subluxation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verstauchung*, f.

Submersĭbĭlis, is, e. (*Submergo*, to put under water.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to the fruits of plants, the peduncles of which, after rising out of the water that fecundation may be effected, again sink beneath the surface when that has occurred. Fr. anal. *submersible*, adj.

Submer'sio, ōnis, f. (*Sub*, under; *mergo*, to sink.) *Med., Pathol.* Drowning; being one of the causes producing the state termed *Asphyxia suffocationis:* submer'sion. Fr. anal. *submersion*, f. Germ. syn. *Untertauchung*, f.

Submer'sus, a, um. (*Submergo*, to put under water.) *Bot.* Under the surface of water; applied to such leaves of plants as are naturally under water, others being above the surface: submersed. Fr. anal. *submergé*, adj.; syn. *plongé*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingesenkt*, part. adj.; *untergetaucht*, adj.

Submis'sio, ōnis, f. (*Submitto*, to give place.) *Med., Physiol.* Term formerly used the same as *Systole:* submis'sion. Fr. anal. *soumission*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachlassen*, n.

Submŏnō'myus, a, um. (Pref. *Sub-; mŏnōmyus.*) *Conchol.* Applied to a bivalve shell that appears to have but one muscular impression. Fr. anal. *monomyaire*, adj.

Submu'riate. (*Sub*, signifying deficiency; *Mūriātĭcum* acĭdum, Muriatic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of muriatic or hydrochloric acid with a salifiable base, but in which there is an excess or predominance of the latter, and consequently a deficiency of the former. *Submūrias, ātis*, f.

Suboper'cular. (*Subŏpercŭlum*, which see.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Prof. Owen in his Homologies to that of the four opercular bones which is below the *interopercular* and *preopercular. Subŏpercŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *suboperculaire*, adj.

Subŏper'cŭlum, i, n. (*Sub*, under; *opercŭlum*, a lid.) *Ichthyol.* Term for a bony formation with which the *operculum* and *interoperculum* compose a sort of lid for the great opening of the gills. Fr. anal. *subopercule*, m.

Subor'bitary. *Anat.* The same as *Infraorbitary.*

Subplăcen'ta, æ, f. (Pref. *Sub-; plăcenta.*) *Anat., Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for the

Membrana decidua. Fr. anal. *sousplacenta*, f. Germ. syn. *die hinfällige Haut.*

Subsalt. (*Sub*, signifying deficiency.) *Chem.* Term for a salt in which the base is in excess over the acid. Fr. anal. *sous-sel*, m.

Subscăpŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Sub*, under; *scăpŭla*, the shoulder-blade.) *Anat.* Under the *scapula*, or shoulder-blade: subsca'pular; applied to a muscle beneath the *scapula;* synonymous with *Infrascapularis.* Fr. anal. *sous-scapulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *unter dem Schulterblatt liegend.*

Subsīden'tia, *æ*, f. (*Subsīdo*, to rest, or settle at the bottom.) Subsidence. *Med.* Applied to the sediment of the urine, etc., the same as *Residentia.* See *Hypostasis.* Fr. syn. *sédiment*, m. Germ. syn. *Bodensalz*, m.; *Salz*, m.

Subspīrātus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Sub ; spīra*, a spire.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *operculum* when it presents but one mark of the commencement of the spire at the one of its extremities, as in the *Melania.* Fr. anal. *subspiré*, adj.

Sub'stantive. (*Substantia*, that which stands by itself.) *Chem.* Applied to those colouring matters which have a strong attraction for cloth, attaching themselves permanently to it without the aid of a mordant. *Substantīvus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *substantif*, adj.

Substĭ'tuens, *entis*, part. (*Substĭtuo*, to ordain in place of another.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to remedies (*Substituentia remedia*) that are substituted in place of others: substi'tuent. See *Surrogatus.* Fr. anal. *substituent*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *vertretend*, part. adj.

Substĭtūtus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) Applied the same as *Substituens.*

Subsul'tans, *antis*, part. (*Subsulto*, to hop.) *Entomol.* The *Musca subsultans* is so named because it seems to hop when it flies. Fr. anal. *sautillant*, adj.

Subsul'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Subsulto*, to leap.) A leap or jump. See *Palmos.* Fr. syn. *soubresaut*, m. Germ. syn. *Hüpfen*, n.; *Zucken*, n.; *Unterhüpfen*, n.

Subsul'tus Tendĭnum. *Med., Pathol.* Term for convulsive twitchings of the tendons of the hands or feet, common in low nervous and typhus fevers; indicative of approaching dissolution. Fr. syn. *soubresaut des tendons.* Germ. syn. *Sehnenhüpfen*, n.

Subtense. (*Subtendo*, to extend or stretch under.) *Geom.* Term for a right line connecting the two extremities of an arch; also called a chord. *Subten'sa, æ*, f.

Subtĭlifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Subtĭlis*, delicate; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear leaves or folioles: subtilifo'lious. Fr. anal. *subtilifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *feinblättrig*, adj.

Subūbĕres. (Nom. pl. of *Subūber*, one under the breast, or who is still suckled.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term applied to infants who are not yet weaned; as opposed to *Exuberes*, or those infants who are so.

Sūbŭlarie'us, *a, um.* (*Sūbŭla*, an awl.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a tribe (*Subulariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cruciferæ*, having the *Subularia* for their type. Fr. anal. *subularié*, adj.

Sūbŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Sūbŭla*, an awl.) *Bot.* Having likeness to an awl; awl-shaped: su'buliform: su'bulate; applied to leaves, receptacles, etc. Fr. anal. *subulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfriemlich*, adj.; *pfriemförmig*, adj.

Sūbŭlĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Sūbŭla*, an awl; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having awl-shaped horns; applied to a Family (*Subulicornes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Neuroptera*, in which the *antennæ* are awl-shaped: subulicor'nate. Fr. anal. *subulicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfriemenhörnig*, adj.

Sūbŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sūbŭla*, an awl; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing awls, as the *Echinocactus subuliferus*, the *aculei* of which are nearly an inch long: subuli'ferous. Fr. anal. *subulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfriementragend*, part. adj.

Sūbŭlĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Sūbŭla*, an awl; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having subulate leaves, as the *Lycopodium subulifolium*: subulifo'lious. Fr. anal. *subulifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfriemblättrig*, adj.

Sūbŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Sūbŭla*, an awl; *forma*, likeness.) The same as *Subulatus.*

Sūbŭlĭpal'pus, *a, um.* (*Sūbŭla*, an awl; *palpus.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a section (*Subulipalpi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Carabæi*, having the external *palpi* subulated: subulipal'pous. Fr. anal. *subulipalpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfriemfressspitzig*, adj.

Sūbŭlīpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Sūbŭla*, an awl; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* long and slender, as the *Peziza subulipes:* su'bulipede. Fr. anal. *subulipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfriemfüssig*, adj.

Sūbŭlĭrostrātus, *a, um.* (Same as in *Subulirostris.*) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril and Blainville to a Family (*Subulirostrati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Passeres*, having the beak long and thin. Fr. anal. *subulirostré*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfriemschnabelig*, adj.

Sūbŭlĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Sūbŭla*, an awl; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Entomol.* Having the beak or proboscis slender as a needle, as the *Apion subulirostre:* su'buliro'strate. Fr. anal. *subulirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfriemschnabelig*, adj.

Subver'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Subverto*, to turn upside down.) *Med., Pathol.* A turning upside down, as it were; applied to the stomach to signify *nausea:* a subver'sion. Fr. anal. *subversion*, f. Germ. syn. *Umkehrung*, f.

Subver'tebra, *æ*, f. (Pref. *Sub-; vertebra.*) *Anat.* Term for the *Os sacrum*, as being immediately under the vertebral column. Fr. anal. *subvertèbre*, f. Germ. syn. *Heiligenbein*, n.

Sub'vŏla. *Anat.* Term for the space between the forefinger and little finger; also the *adductor* muscle of the little finger.

Succāgo, *ĭnis*, f. *Bot.* A term for the rob of any fruit; inspissated juice. Fr. anal. *succage*, f. Germ. syn. *der eingedickte Saft.*

Succēdāneum. (*Succēdo*, to come in place of.) *Med.* Coming in place of another; a substitute; applied to medicines, etc. Neuter of *Succēdāneus, a, um.* See *Antiballomenus.* Fr. syn. *ce qui sert à remplacer une autre chose.* Germ. syn. *nachfolgend*, part. adj.

Succentūriātus, *a, um.* (*Succentūrio*, to recruit.) *Anat.* Old term used by Casserius, as an epithet of the renal glands, or *glandulæ succenturiatæ*. Fr. anal. *succenturié*, adj.

Succes'sive Accidents. *Surg.* Another name for what are usually called secondary symptoms. See *Syphilis*.

Suc'ci Scorbŭ'tici. *Bot., Med.* Scorbutic juice, a name for that of the English scurvy grass, etc.

Suc'cĭdus. The same as *Succosus*.

Suc'cinate. (*Succĭnĭcum* acĭdum, Succinic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of succinic acid with a salifiable base. *Succīnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *succinate*, m. Germ. syn. *bernsteinsauer Salz*.

Succĭ'neus, *a, um.* (*Succĭnum*, amber.) Applied to a body having the yellow colour of amber. Fr. anal. *succiné*, adj.

Succin'gens Membrāna. (*Succingo*, to beset, or fence about.) *Anat.* An old term for the diaphragm.

Succi'nic. (*Succĭnum*, amber; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to amber; applied to an acid obtained by subliming amber. *Succĭ'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *succinique*, adj. Germ. syn. *bernsteinsauer*, adj.

Succĭnīma, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Term by Guibourt for the resin of *Succinum*, or amber. Fr. *succinime*, f.

Suc'cĭnum, *i*, n. (*Succus*, juice; because formerly supposed to exude from a tree.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A) for the substance amber; also called *Electrum*. See *Amber*. Fr. anal. *succin*, m. Germ. syn. *Bernstein*, m.

Suc'cĭnum Cinĕ'reum. } Names for *Amber-*
Suc'cĭnum Grīseum. } *grease*, or *Ambergris*.

Succīsa, *æ*, f. (*Succīdo*, to cut; from its indented appearance, as if cut.) *Bot.* Trivial name for a species of the genus *Scabiosa*. See *Scabiosa Succisa*.

Succĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Succus*, juice; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a section (*Succivoræ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodaria Malacosoma*, the *larvæ* of which are fed on the juice of vegetables in a state of decomposition. Fr. anal. *succivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *saftfressend*, part. adj.

Suc'cory. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Chicorium*.

Succōsus, *a, um.* (*Succus*, juice; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of juice: suc'cous or suc'cose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *succeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *saftig*, adj.; *voll Saft*.

Suc'cŭlens, *tis*, adj. } (*Succus*, juice.) *Bot.*
Succŭlen'tus, *a, um.* } Juicy; full of juice; rich; suc'culent; applied to fruits, pods, plants, leaves, etc.; also applied to an Order (*Succulentæ*, nom. pl. f.) of Linnæus's *Fragments of a Natural Method*, including such as have fleshy and succulent leaves. Fr. anal. *succulent*, adj. Germ. syn. *saftig*, adj.

Suc'cus, *i*, m. (*Sūgo*, to suck; because it may be extracted from fruits, etc., by suction in the mouth.) The juice of fruits, plants, roots, etc. See *Juice*. Fr. anal. *suc*. Germ. syn. *Saft*, m.

Suc'cus Cochleāriæ Compŏ'sĭtus. *Pharm.* Term for a warm aperient and diuretic medicine, exhibited in skin diseases of a scorbutic kind.

Succus Gastricus. *Physiol.* See *Gastric Juice*.

Suc'cus Hĕliotrŏ'pii. *Bot., Chem.* A term for the dye called *Litmus*, which is obtained from the *Croton tinctorum* and *Roccella tinctorum*, but was at first pretended, for sake of concealment, to be from the *Heliotropium tricoccum*, or turnsol.

Suc'cus In'dĭcus Pur'gans. *Bot., M. Med.* Indian purging juice; a name for gamboge.

Suc'cus Liquīrītiæ. *Bot., M. Med.* Liquorice juice, obtained from the root of the *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Succus'sion. (*Succŭtior*, to be jogged or shaken.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for giving the trunk one or more abrupt rapid shakes to produce the fluctuation of a liquid suspected to exist within the chest, and to ascertain its presence and quantity. *Succus'sio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *succussion*, f. Germ. syn. *Schutteln*, n.

Su'cker. (*Sūgo*, to suck; because it draws or sucks moisture and nutriment from the earth.) *Bot.* See *Stolo*. Fr. anal. *suceur*, m. Germ. syn. *Sauger*, m.

Suctōrius, *a, um.* (*Sūgo*, to suck.) *Entomol.* Having the power of sucking; applied to an Order (*Suctoria*, nom. pl. n.) in which the mouth is composed of three pieces between two articulated *laminæ* which, when united, form a cylindrical proboscis. *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Family (*Suctorii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Chondropterygii, Branchiis Fixis*, which fix themselves by suction to stones, etc. Fr. anal. *suceur*, adj.

Sūdāmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Sūdo*, to sweat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a vesicle like a millet-seed, which appears in numbers, suddenly and unattended by fever, after great sweating from hard labour. See *Desudatio, Hidroa*. Germ. syn. *Schweissblatterchen*, n.

Sūdārium, *ii*, n. (*Sūdo*, to sweat.) *Med.* Old term for *Linteum*, a towel or napkin, with which sweat is wiped away. Also the same as *Sudatorium*.

Sudārium Sanc'ti Pauli. *Med.* The napkin or towel of Saint Paul; a term which Helmontius gave out, and pretended that the napkin possessed a natural magnetic virtue with which he healed the sick.

Sūdātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Sūdo*, to sweat.) *Med.* Term for a sweating: a suda'tion. See *Ephidrosis, Synidrosis*. Fr. anal. *sudation*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwitzen*, n.

Sūdātōria, *æ*, f. (*Sūdo*, to sweat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid sweating. The same as *Ephidrosis, Idrosis*.

Sudatoria, Febris. *Med., Pathol.* See *Febris Sudatoria*.

Sūdātōrium, *ii*, n. (*Sūdo*, to sweat.) *Med.* Term for a sweating bath or sweating-room. See *Achicolum, Pyriaterion*. Fr. anal. *sudatoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwitzbad*, n.

Sūdātōrius, *a, um.* (*Sūdo*, to sweat.) Of or belonging to perspiration, or sweat. Fr. anal. *sudatoire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Schweiss gehörig*.

Sūdor, *ōris*, m. (*Ὑδωρ*, water or moisture.) *Physiol.* Sweat, or sensible perspiration; a sweating; diaphoresis. See *Sweat.* Fr. syn. *sueur*, f. Germ. syn. *Schweiss*, m.

Sūdor Anglĭcānus. } *Med., Pathol.* The Eng-
Sūdor An'glĭcus. } lish sweating; a disease of an extraordinary character which appeared at five several periods in England during the 15th and 16th centuries, its attack being sudden, beginning with the affection of some particular part; in some persons producing a sensation as if a hot vapour passed through the limb; then succeeded extreme internal heat, unquenchable thirst, and excessively profuse sweating. It proved fatal in incredible numbers of instances, often in one, two, three, four, or more hours, from the occurrence of the sweating; also called the sweating fever and sweating sickness. See *Elodes, Helodes, Hidronosos, Hidropyretus, Hydronosos, Hydropyretus.* Fr. syn. *sueur d'Angleterre; suette*, f. Germ. syn. *Schweisskrankheit*, f.

Sudori'ferous. (*Sūdor*, sweat; *fĕro*, to bear or carry.) *Med., Physiol.* Bearing, conveying, or carrying sweat; applied to the apparatus, or arrangement of the minute vessels entering into the composition of the skin, which conveys the perspiration to the surface; sweat-carrying. *Sūdōrĭ'fĕrus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sudorifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schweissbringend*, part. adj.

Sūdōrĭ'ficus, *a, um.* (*Sūdor*, sweat; *făcio*, to make.) *Med.* Inducing or causing sweat; diaphoretic: sudori'fic. See *Hidroticus.* Fr. anal. *sudorifique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schweisstreibend*, part. adj.

Sudori'parous. (*Sūdor*, sweat; *părio*, to form or produce.) *Med., Physiol.* Producing or forming sweat; applied to the peculiar apparatus by which the perspiration is secreted on the surface of the body; sweat-producing. *Sūdōrĭ'părus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sudoripare*, adj. Germ. syn. *schweissformirend*, part. adj.

Suet. *M. Med.* See *Sevum.*

Suffersūræ, f. pl. *Med.* Old term for *Exanthemata*, or *Sudamina*, or pustules which come out on children from heat.

Suffĭcus, *ûs*, m. (*Suffio*, to perfume.) A perfuming; a fumigation. Fr. syn. *fumigation*, f. Germ. syn. *Beraucherung*, f.

Suffĭmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Suffio*, to perfume.) A perfume of any pleasant kind that is burned or smoked; this term formerly meant a suffumigation made, *per suppositionem*, by throwing the substances on hot coals under the womb, or *vulva*, of pregnant women: a suf'fiment. See *Suffumigatio.* Fr. anal. *suffumigation*, f. Germ. syn. *Rauchenmittel*, n.

Suffōcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Suffōco*, to stop the breath.) *Med.* Term for cessation or stoppage of the breath; choking; suffoca'tion. See *Apopnixis, Pnigmos, Pnigos, Pnix.* Fr. anal. *suffocation*, f. Germ. syn. *Erzuckung*, f.

Suffōcātio Hystĕ'rĭca. } Terms for the *Globus*
Suffōcātio Utĕrīna. } *hystericus. Med.* The hysterical or uterine suffocation.

Suffōcātio Strīdŭla. *Med., Pathol.* A term for croup.

Suffrūte'scens, *tis*, adj. *Bot.* Applied to plants of the nature of a *Suffrutex*, or under-shrub, as the *Lancretia suffruticosa.* The *Agaricus suffrutescens* is so called from the length of its *stipes:* suffrutes'cent. Fr. anal. *suffrutescent*, adj. Germ. syn. *staudenartig*, adj.

Suffrūtĭcōsus, *a, um.* (*Suffrūtex*, an under shrub; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Somewhat woody, or almost of the nature of a shrub: suffru'ticose. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *suffruticeux*, adj.

Suffūmĭgatio, *ōnis*, f. (*Suffūmĭgo*, to make smoke underneath.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Suffimentum:* a suffu'migation. Fr. anal. *suffumigation*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Beraucherung von unten auf.*

Suffūsio Aurĭgĭnōsa. *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Icterus*, or jaundice.

Suffu'sion. (*Sufundo*, to pour down; because it was supposed to be owing to some humour being poured or escaping behind the crystalline lens.) *Pathol., Surg.* A term for cataract; a suffusion, or extravasation of some humour, as of blood in the eye, which is then commonly termed *bloodshot. Suffūsio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *suffusion*, f. Germ. syn. *Untergiessen*, n.; *Unterlaufen*, n.; *Unterschütten*, n.

Sufuff. *Pharm.* Old term for certain compound powders.

Sugar. (Teut. *Zucker.*) See *Saccharum.*

Su'gar, A'cid of. } *Chem.* Common terms
Su'gar, Essence of. } for the *Acidum oxalicum*, or oxalic acid.

Su'gar Maple-tree. *Bot.* The common name for the tree *Acer saccharinum.*

Su'gar of Lead. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Plumbi acetas*, or acetate of lead. See *Alky Plumbi, Altey Plumbi.*

Su'gar of Lead Poul'tice. *Pharm.* See *Cataplasma Plumbi Acetatis.*

Su'gar of Milk. *Chem.* Sugar obtained from the serum of milk by evaporation; the grand vehicle and general *succedaneum* of homœopathists.

Sugar-candy. See *Saccharum Candidum.*

Su'gar-cane. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Arundo Saccharifera.*

Suggrun'dium, *ii*, n. (*Sub*, under; *gradior*, to walk.) Term for the eave of a house. *Anat.* Applied to the arch of the eyebrow. Fr. anal. *suggrundium*, m. Germ. syn. *Wetterdach*, n.

Sugilla'tion. (*Sūgillo*, to make black or blue marks on the face by beating.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the mark left by a leech, or cupping-glass; also, for those livid spots of various size noticed on dead bodies, generally after they become stiff and cold, caused by the gravitation of the blood. *Sūgillātio, ōnis*, f. See *Melasma, Tarfati.* Fr. anal. *sugillation*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutunterlaufung*, f.

Sūgillātus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Med.* Having or pertaining to sugillation: su'gillated. Fr. anal. *sugillé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Blut unterlaufen.*

Sūgĭ'tium, *ii*, n. (*Sūgo*, to suck.) *Pharm.* Old name of a medicine which had the

power of removing the serous exudations of dropsical patients.

Suici'dal. (*Sŭīcīdium*, suicide.) *Med. Jur.* Of or belonging to suicide. *Sŭīcīdālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *suicidal*, adj.

Su'icide. (*Sui*, of himself; *cædo*, to kill.) *Med., Jur.* Term for the voluntary terminating of his existence by one's own hand, he being of age and discretion, and *compos mentis*, according to Hale; the slaying of one's self; self-murder. *Sŭīcīdium, ii*, n. Fr. syn. *meurtre de soi-même.* Germ. syn. *Selbstmorder*, m.

Suĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Sus*, a hog, or swine; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family of animals, having the genus *Sus* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *suides*, m.

Suil'lus, *a, um.* (*Sus*, a swine.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the hog, or swine. Fr. syn. *porcin*, adj. Germ. syn. *vom Schweine kommend.*

Sulcātus, *a, um.* (*Sulco*, to furrow.) *Bot.* Having deep lines lengthways; furrowed; grooved; striated; applied to seeds, stems, leaves, etc.: sul'cated. Fr. syn. *sillonné*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefurcht*, adj.

Sulcĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Sulcus; collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet furrowed or sulcated, as the *Ceryton sulcicollis.* Fr. anal. *sulcicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *rinnhalsig*, adj.

Sul'cĭdens, *tis*, adj. (*Sulcus; dens*, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Having the teeth grooved, as the cardinal tooth of the *Unio sulcidens.* Fr. anal. *sulcidenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *rinnzähnig*, adj.

Sulcĭfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sulcus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing or having grooves or furrows, as the *Gorgonia sulcifera:* sulci'ferous. Fr. anal. *sulcifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *rinntragend*, part. adj.

Sulcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Sulcus; forma*, likeness.) *Conchol.* Applied, in bivalve shells, to teeth having the form of simple grooves or furrows supplying the hinge, as in the *Perna:* sul'ciform. Fr. anal. *sulciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *rinnförmig*, adj.

Sulcĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Sulcus; penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having sulcated wings, as the *Dytiscus sulcipennis:* sulcipen'nate. Fr. anal. *sulcipenne*, adj. Ger. syn. *rinngeflügelt*, adj.

Sulcĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Sulcus; rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a sulcated beak, as the *Icterus sulcirostris.* Fr. anal. *sulcirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *rinnschnabelig*, adj.

Sul'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Sulcus.*) Term for a little groove or furrow. *Anat.* Applied to the groove or depression of the upper lip. Fr. anal. *sulcule*, m. Germ. syn. *die kleine Furche; Grübchen*, n.

Sul'cus, *i*, m. (Ὁλκός, from ἕλκω, to draw; as if formed by an instrument having been drawn along to some depth.) *Anat., Bot.* A groove, furrow, or trench. Fr. syn. *sillon*, m. Germ. syn. *Furcht*, f.; *Rinne*, f.

Sulfoleulea. See *Sulpholeulus.*

Sulphantimo'niate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of antimonic sulphide with the sulphobases. *Sulphantīmō'nias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfantimoniate*, m. Germ. syn. *antimonschweflig Salz.*

Sulphantimo'nite. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of antimonious sulphide with the sulphobases. *Sulphantĭ'mŏnis, ītis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfantimonite*, m. Germ. syn. *antimonichtschweflig Salz.*

Sulpharse'niate. *Chem.* Applied to a genus of sulphosalts resulting from combination with sulphobases, of a degree of sulphuration of the arsenic, corresponding to arsenic acid under relation of the composition. *Sulpharsĕ'nias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfarséniate*, m. Germ. syn. *arsenickschweflig Salz.*

Sulphar'senite. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts formed by combination with sulphobases of a degree of sulphuration of the arsenic, corresponding to arsenious acid in its composition. *Sulphar'sĕnis, ītis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfarsénite*, m. Germ. syn. *arsenichtschweflig Salz.*

Sul'phate. (*Sulphŭrĭcum* acĭdum, Sulphuric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of sulphuric acid with a salifiable base. *Sul'phas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfate*, m. Germ. syn. *schwefelsauer Salz.*

Sulphātus, *a, um. Mineral.* Applied to bases that are converted into salts by their combination with sulphuric acid: sul'phated. Fr. anal. *sulfaté*, adj.

Sulphau'rate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from combination of auric acid with sulphobases. *Sulphau'ras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfaurate*, m. Germ. syn. *goldschweflig Salz.*

Sulphhy'drate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of salts resulting from the combination of hydric sulphide with sulphobases. *Sulphhy'dras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfhydrate*, m. Germ. syn. *wasserstoffschweflig Salz.*

Sul'phide. *Chem.* Term by Berzelius for those superior degrees of sulphuration of the electro-negative metals, the composition of which is proportional to that of metallic oxides, and which combine like acids with electro-positive sulphurets, of such kind and in such proportions that if the sulphur were exchanged for an equal number of atoms of oxygen, there would be obtained one of the oxysalts which the same radicals produce in the oxydated state. *Sul'phis, ĭdis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfide*, m.

Sulphi'ridate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of the iridic sulphide with sulphobases. *Sulphīrĭdas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfiridate*, m.

Sul'phite. (*Sulphŭrōsum* acĭdum, Sulphurous acid; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of sulphurous acid with a salifiable base. *Sul'phis, ītis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfite*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwefligsauer Salz.*

Sul'pho-. *Chem.* This word used as a prefix, or ingredient in the construction of compound terms, means that sulphuric acid is employed in preparing the substance denoted, as *Sulpho-benzoic*, etc. Fr. anal. *sulfo-.*

Sulphoa'dipate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of salts resulting from the combination of sulphoadipic acid with the salifiable bases. *Sulphoa'dĭpas, ātis*, f. Germ. syn. *fettschwefelsauer Salz.*

Sulphoadĭ'pĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Chevreuil to an acid produced by dissolving stearin or olein in concentrated sulphuric acid. Fr. anal. *sulphoadipique*, adj. Germ. syn. *fettschwefelsauer*, adj.

Sulphoarsĕniūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term by Beudant for a combination of a sulphuret with an arseniuret: sulphoarse'niuret. Fr. anal. *sulfoarséniure*, m.

Sul'phobase. *Chem.* Term by Berzelius for the degrees of sulphuration of electro-positive metals which correspond to the oxybases; *i. e.* those which result from the mutual decomposition of the oxybase and of hydric sulphide gas, and which play the part of bases in the sulphosalts. *Sulphŏ'bāsis, is*, or *eos*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfobase*, m.

Sulphōbă'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to haloid salts that are combined with a sulphobase: sulphoba'sic. Fr. anal. *sulfobasique*, adj.

Sulphobo'rate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of salts resulting from the combination of boric sulphide with the sulphobases. *Sulphobŏras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfoborate*, m.

Sulphocar'bonate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from combination of carbonic sulphide with the sulphobases. *Sulphŏcarbōnas, ātis*, f. See *Note Carbon.* Fr. anal. *sulfocarbonate*, m. Germ. syn. *kohlenschweflig Salz.*

Sulphŏcarbūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for a combination of the carburet of sulphur, or carbonic sulphide, with a simple body: a sul'phocar'buret. Fr. anal. *sulfocarbure*, m.

Sulphochlōrūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for a combination of a chloruret with a sulphobase: a sulphochlo'ruret. Fr. anal. *sulfochlorure*, m.

Sulphochro'mate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of the chromic sulphide with the sulphobases. *Sulphochrōmas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfochromate*, m. Germ. syn. *chromschweflig Salz.*

Sulphŏchya'zĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Sulpho-; C. Hy. Az.*, the initials of *carbon, hydrogen*, and *azote;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* An epithet sometimes applied to an acid instead of *Sulphocyanicus:* sulphochya'zic. Fr. anal. *sulfochyazique*, adj.

Sulphocy'anate. *Chem.* Term by Berzelius for a sulphosalt produced by hypersulphocyanogen, considered as a cyanic sulphide. *Sulphŏcy'ănas, ātis*, f. Germ. syn. *cyanschweflig Salz.*

Sulphocyanhy'drate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of cyanhydric sulphide with the sulphobases. *Sulphŏcyănhy'dras, ātis*, f. Germ. syn. *cyanwasserstoffschweflig Salz.*

Sulphŏcy'ănis, *ĭdis*, f. *Chem.* Term for a sulphocyanuret which plays the part of an acid or sulphide: a sulphocy'anide. Fr. anal. *sulfocyanide*, m.

Sulphŏcyă'nĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Liebig terms a body which he regards as a combination of sulphocyanogen and carburet of hydrogen, *Æther sulphocyanicus:* sulphocya'nic. Fr. anal. *sulfocyanique*, adj.

Sulphŏcy'ănis, *-ītis*, f. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts produced by sulphocyanogen, considered as a cyanous sulphide: a sulphocy'anite. Fr. anal. *sulfocyanite*, m.

Sulphŏcy'ănum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for a compound halogenous body resulting from the combination of cyanogen with sulphur. Fr. syn. *sulfocyanogène*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwefelcyan*, m.

Sulphŏcyănūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for a combination of sulphocyanogen with a metal: a sulphocya'nuret. Fr. anal. *sulfocyanure*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwefelcyanmetall*, n.

Sulphŏhy'drĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied, according to Brugnatelli, to a *gaz phosphure sulfo-hydrique*, regarded as a combination of phosphorus with sulphur and hydrogen, but which is rather supposed to be but a simple mixture of hydric sulphide gas and trihydric phosphuret gas; sulpho-hy'dric. Fr. anal. *sulfohydrique*, adj.

Sulphŏhypar'sĕnis, *ītis*, f. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of hyparsenious sulphide with sulphosalts: a sul'phohypar'senite. Fr. anal. *sulfohyparsénite*, m. Germ. syn. *unterarsenichtschweflig Salz.*

Sulphoïndi'gotate. *Chem.* Term for a combination of sulphoïndigotic acid with a salifiable base. *Sulphoïndi'gŏtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfoindigotate*, m.

Sulphoïndĭgŏ'tĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an acid resulting from the combination of the blue of soluble indigo with sulphuric acid. Fr. anal. *sulfoïndigotique*, adj.

Sulphoïŏdūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for a compound resulting from the combination of a sulphuret with an ioduret: a sulphoio'duret. Fr. anal. *sulfoïodure*, m.

Sulphŏleŭ'leus, *a, um.* (*Sulphur; oleum*, oil.) *Chem.* Applied by Béral to combinations (*Sulpholeulea*, nom. pl. n.) of sulphur with etherial oils. Should be *Sulphuroleus.* Fr. anal. *sulfoleule*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwefelölig*, adj.

Sulphomolyb'date. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from a combination of molybdic sulphide and a salifiable base. *Sulphŏmölyb'das, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfomolybdate*, m. Germ. syn. *molybdänschweflig Salz.*

Sulphŏnaph'thalate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of salts produced by the combination of sulphonaphthalic acid with a salifiable base. *Sulphŏnaph'thălas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfonaphthalate*, m.

Sulphŏnaphthă'lĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an acid which Faraday discovered in heating naphtalin with anhydrous sulphuric acid: sulphonaphtha'lic. Fr. anal. *sulfonaphthalique*, adj.

Sulphophos'phate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of phosphoric sulphide with a sulphobase. *Sulphophos'phas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *sulfophosphate*, m. Germ. syn. *phosphorschweflig Salz.*

Sulphophos'phite. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination

of phosphorous sulphide with a sulphobase. *Sulphophos'phis, ītis,* f. Fr. anal. *sulfophosphite,* m. Germ. syn. *phosphorichtschwefelig Salz.*

Sulphoplati'nate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of platinic sulphide with a sulphobase. *Sulphoplātīnas, ātis,* f.

Sul'pho-salts. *Chem.* A term for those compounds, both ingredients or elements of which contain *Sulphur,* forming with one element an acid, and with the other a salifiable base. Pl. of *Sulphōsal, ālis,* m. Fr. anal. *sulfosel,* m.

Sulphosele'nite. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of selenic sulphide with a salifiable base. *Sulphŏsēlēnis, ītis,* f. Fr. anal. *sulfosélénite,* m. Germ. syn. *selenichtschwefelig Salz.*

Sulphosi'licate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of silicic sulphide with a salifiable base. *Sulphŏsĭ'lĭcas, ātis,* f. Germ. syn. *kieselschwefelig Salz.*

Sulphosina'pate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of salts resulting from the combination of sulphosinapic acid with a salifiable base. *Sulphŏsĭnāpas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *sulfosinapate,* m. Germ. syn. *senfsauer Salz.*

Sulphŏsĭnāpĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to an acid found in the unctuous oil of the *Sinapis alba* by Henry and Garot, which they have since acknowledged does not really exist: sulphosina'pic. Fr. anal. *sulfosinapique,* adj. Germ. syn. *senfsauer,* adj.

Sulphŏsĭnāpīnus, *a, um.* (*Sulphur; sĭnāpi,* mustard.) *M. Med., Pharm.* Of or belonging to sulphur and mustard. Fr. anal. *sulfosinapin,* adj. Germ. syn. *Schwefel und Senf betreffend.*

Sulphosina'pisin'. *Chem.* Name by Henry and Garot for the substance which Berzelius called *Sinapin,* which is crystalline, extracted from black and white mustard, and into the composition of which sulphur enters. *Sulphŏsĭnāpisīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *sulfosinapisine,* f.

Sulphos'miate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of osmic sulphide with a salifiable base. *Sulphos'mias, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *sulfosmiate,* m. Germ. syn. *osmiumschwefelig Salz.*

Sulphostan'nate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of stannic sulfide with a sulphobase. *Sulphostan'nas, ātis,* f.

Sulphosti'biate. } *Chem.* The same as *Sulph-*
Sulphosti'biite. } *antimoniate, -ite.*

Sulphotan'talate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of tantalic sulphide with a sulphobase. *Sulphŏtan'tālas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *sulfotantalate,* m. Germ. syn. *tantalschwefelig Salz.*

Sulphotellu'rate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of telluric sulphide with a sulphobase. *Sulphŏtellūras, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *sulfotellurate,* m. Germ. syn. *tellurschwefelig Salz.*

Sulphotita'nate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of titanic sulphide with a sulphobase. *Sulphŏtītānas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *sulfotitanate,* m. Germ. anal. *titanschwefelig Salz.*

Sulphotung'state. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of tungstic sulphide with a sulphobase. *Sulphŏtung'stas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *sulfotungstate,* m. Germ. syn. *wolframschwefelig Salz.*

Sulphova'nadate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of vanadic sulphide with a sulphobase. *Sulphŏva'nādas, ātis,* f. Germ. syn. *sulfovanadate,* f.

Sulphova'nadite. *Chem.* Term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of vanadous sulphide with a sulphobase. *Sulphŏva'nādis, ītis,* f. Fr. anal. *sulfovanadite,* m.

Sulphovi'nate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of salts produced from the combination of sulphovinic acid with a salifiable base. *Sulphŏvīnas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *sulfovinate,* m. Germ. syn. *weinschwefligsauer Salz.*

Sulphŏvīnĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Vogel to an acid which had already been noticed by Dabit, and which Gay-Lussac has stated to be hyposulphuric acid united to an organic matter which accompanies it in its combinations with the bases: sulphovi'nic. Fr. anal. *sulfovinique,* adj. Germ. syn. *weinschwefelsauer,* adj.

Sulphowolfra'miate. *Chem.* The same as *Sulphotungstate.*

Sul'phur, *ŭris,* n. (*Sal,* or *Sul,* a salt; *πῦρ,* fire; from its combustible nature.) *Chem.* Brimstone; the only simple combustible substance found in nature pure and in abundance. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for sublimed sulphur. See *Abric, Akibot, Alcebris Vivum, Alchabric, Alchur, Alcubrith, Aluzar, Algibic, Alkibric, Alneric, Altaris, Aneric, Anerit, Aphebric, Apyron, Apyrothium, Aquila, Chibur, Foliata Terra, Fumus Citrinus, Gabricus, Kaprili, Kibrith, Maritus, Quetricum, Quebrith, Scorith, Solsequium, Tifatum, Tin.* Fr. anal. *soufre,* m. Germ. syn. *Schwefel,* m.

Sulphur, Flowers of. See *Flowers of Sulphur.*

Sulphur Kibric. Old term the same as *Kibric philosophorum.*

Sul'phur Lōtum. *Chem.* Washed sulphur, obtained by pouring boiling water on sublimed sulphur, so that all acid which may be present is washed away. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for sublimed sulphur thoroughly washed with water.

Sulphur, Milk of. See *Milk of Sulphur.*

Sulphur Vīvum. *Chem.* Old term for native sulphur. See *Apyron, Apyrothium, Tumbala.*

Sulphur, White. See *Almagara.*

Sulphŭrātio, *ōnis,* f. *Chem.* Term for the state of a simple substance which is combined with sulphur: sulphura'tion. Fr. anal. *sulfuration,* f.

Sulphŭrātus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to a simple body that is combined with sulphur, as sulphurated hydrogen gas: sul-

phurated. *Mineral.* Applied to a metal that is mineralized by sulphur, as the *Plumbum sulphuratum.* Fr. anal. *sulfuré*, Germ. syn, *geschwefelt*, adj.

Sulphu'reous. (*Sulphur.*) *Chem., Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to sulphur; resembling, or of a bright yellow colour like sulphur. *Sulphū'reus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *soufré*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschwefelt*, adj.; *schwefelgelb*, adj.

Sul'phuret. (*Sulphur;* terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal. *Sulphūrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *sulfure*, m.

Sulphu'ric. (*Sulphur;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to sulphur; applied to an acid obtained from sulphur, and commonly termed vitriol, acid of vitriol, oil of vitriol, or vitriolic acid. *Sulphū'rĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sulfurique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schwefelsauer*, adj.

Sulphŭ'ridæ, patron. m. pl. *Mineral.* Term by C. Pauquy for a Family of ponderable bodies having *Sulphur* for their type; by Beudant to a Family of minerals having the odour of sulphur, either immediately or by combustion, or that of sulphurated hydrogen gas when, after having been treated with the carbonate of potash and carbon, nitric acid is made to act upon the residue. Fr. anal. *sulfurides*, m. pl.

Sulphŭrĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sulphur; fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied to a globulous quartz agate, the nucleus of which is composed of sulphur and argil: sulphuri'ferous. Fr. anal. *sulfurifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwefeltragend*, part. adj.

Sulphŭ'rĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Sulphur; pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having feet of a sulphur-colour; sulphu'ripede. Fr. anal. *sulfuripède*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwefelfüssig*, adj.

Sul'phuroprus'sic. *Chem.* The same as *Sulpho-Cyanic.*

Sul'phurous. (*Sulphur*, and the terminal *-ous.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to sulphur; applied to an acid obtained from sulphur, but having less oxygen in its composition than the sulphuric acid. *Sulphŭrōsus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *sulphureux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schweflig*, adj.

Sulphurwort. *Bot.* A common name for the *Peucedanum officinale*, or hog's-fennel.

Sultan-flower. *Bot.* Common name for a species of *Centaurea.*

Suma. *Chem.* Old term for *Tartar.* Ruland.

Su'mach. (Arab. *Summák.*) *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Rhus toxicodendron*, or poison-oak, and *Rhus glabrum.* Fr. anal. *sumac*, m. Germ. anal. *Sumach*, m.

Sumach, Elm-leaved. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rhus coriaria.*

Sumachīneus, *a, um.* (*Sumach.*) *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Sumachineæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by de Candolle in the *Terebinthaceæ*, having the *Rhus* for their type. Fr. anal. *sumachiné*, adj.

Sumbul. *Bot.* Name of a root which is said to be employed with great success in Germany and Russia, against cholera; the specimens lately brought to this country resemble the circular pieces of *calumba*, except that they are considerably larger, of a more spongy texture, and like huge bungs; they are of a yellowish grey, whitish in the centre, with a thin pellicular bark surrounding them; the root has a very strong odour, closely approaching that of musk; used (so far as yet tried) as antispasmodic, against epilepsy.

Sūmen, *ĭnis*, n. (As if *Sūgĭmen*, from *sūgo*, to suck; because anciently applied as a term for the female breast.) *Anat.* Old name for the lower part of the belly. Germ. syn. *Unterleib*, m.

Summer-fruits. *Med.* See *Fructus Horæi.*

Sum'mĭtas Cŭtis. *Anat.* The height or summit of the skin; a term for the *Epidermis.*

Sum'mus Hŭ'mĕrus. *Anat.* The highest shoulder; a term for the *Acromion.*

Sun-burning. See *Aestates.*

Sun-dew. *Bot.* Common name for the *Drosera rotundifolia.*

Sun-flower. *Bot.* Common name for the *Helianthus annuus.*

Sŭpel'lex, *ectĭlis*, f. (*Sŭper*, beyond; *lĕgo*, to gather.) Term for household stuff, or furniture. Fr. anal. *supellectile*, f. Germ. syn. *Hausgeräthschaft*, f.

Sŭpel'lex Anătŏ'mĭca. *Med.* Term for an anatomical preparation, or materials; also an anatomical museum. Fr. syn. *préparation anatomique.* Germ. syn. *die anatomische Geräthschaft.*

Sŭpellec'tĭlis Dĭŏ'gĕnis. *Anat.* The same as *Poculum Diogenis.*

Sŭper-. (Ὑπὲρ, above.) Above, or upon. *Chem., Pharm.* This word, occurring in compound terms, denotes an excess of one of the components of a saline substance; as *Supersulphate*, in which the acid is in excess. *Med.* It means excess, or too great an effect produced, as *Super-purgation*, etc. *Physiol.* It here signifies upon, or added to, as *Super-fetation.* Of mere compounds not entered below, the meaning may be easily ascertained by finding the ordinary term, which is modified or heightened by this prefix, in its proper place. Fr. anal. *super-.* Germ. syn. *Ueber-.*

Sŭperaurōsus, *a, um.* (*Sŭper-; aurōsus*, golden.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an oxide of gold, of the second degree of oxidation of that metal, but the existence of which, though probable, is not demonstrated, and which plays the part of a weak acid, for example, with the stannous oxide in the purple of Cassius. Fr. anal. *susaureux*, adj.

Sŭperaxillāris, *is, e.* (*Sŭper; axillāris*, pertaining to the *axilla.*) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to spines and flowers when they are produced higher than the angle formed by the leaves and the stem, or branch: superaxil'lary. Fr. anal. *superaxillaire*, adj.

Sŭperbă'sĭcus, *a, um.* (*Sŭper-; bāsĭcus*, pertaining to a base.) *Chem.* Applied to a basic salt of the highest degree, as the *Chloruretum plumbicum superbasicum:* superba'sic. Fr. anal. *surbasique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ueberbasisch*, adj.

Sŭper'bus, *a, um.* (*Sŭper,* above, or superior.) Haughty; proud. *Anat.* Applied to the *Rectus superior oculi* muscle, from its being exerted in a haughty expression of the countenance. Fr. anal. *superbe,* adj. Germ. syn. *hoffartig,* adj.

Sŭperchrōmĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Berzelius termed the second degree of oxidation of chrome *Oxydum superchromicum,* which Maus thought to be a chromic chromate or a combination of chromic acid and oxide; the second degree of sulphuration of that metal, *Sulphis superchromica;* and that of its combinations with chlorine, which corresponds to the *Oxydum superchromicum* in composition, *Chloruretum superchromicum.* Fr. anal. *sus-chromique,* adj.

Sŭpercĭ'lĭāris, *is, e.* (*Sŭpercĭlium.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the eyebrow: superci'liary. Fr. anal. *supercilière,* adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Augenbrauen gehörig.*

Sŭpercĭ'lium, *ii,* n. (*Sŭper,* above; *cĭlium,* the eyelid.) *Anat.* The eyebrow. See *Amarygæ, Capillus, Milphosis, Ophrys, Vallum.* Fr. anal. *sourcil,* m. Germ. syn. *Augbraun, f.*

Sŭpercĭ'lium Vĕ'nĕris. *Bot.* Venus's eyebrow. A name for the *Achillea millefolium.*

Sŭpercompŏ'sĭtus, *a, um.* (*Sŭper; compŏsĭtus,* compound.) *Bot.* Applied to compound leaves, the common petiole of which is subdivided before bearing the folioles: supercom'pound. *Mineral.* Applied to a variety the form of which is composed of a great number of facets resulting from divers laws of decrease. Fr. anal. *supercomposé,* adj.

Sŭperēmargĭnātus, *a, um.* (*Sŭper-; emargĭnātus,* without border.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety the borders of which, except two opposite each other, are substituted by a facet, at the same time that these two are supplied with two facets: superemar'ginate. Fr. anal. *surémarginé,* adj.

Sŭperexcrētio, *ōnis,* f. (*Sŭper,* above; *excerno,* to sift.) *Med.* Old term for an excessive excretion; the same as *Hypercrisis.*

Sŭperfŏ'lium, *ii,* n. (*Sŭper; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Term by Duhamel for the *perula.* Fr. anal. *surfeuille,* f.

Sŭperfluōrūrētum, *i,* n. *Chem.* Term for a combination of a fluoruret with hydrofluoric acid: a superfluo'ruret. Fr. anal. *surfluorure,* m.

Sŭper'fluus, *a, um.* (*Sŭperfluo,* to run over.) *Bot.* In excess; flowing, or running over; abundant: super'fluous. Fr. anal. *superflu,* adj. Germ. syn. *überflüssig,* adj.

Sŭperfœcundātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Sŭper; fœcundus,* fruitful.) The same as *Superfœtatio.*

Sŭperfœtātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Sŭper,* upon, or added to; *fœtus,* a fetus.) *Physiol.* Term for a second impregnation taking place before the first has run its course, the possibility of which is extremely doubtful; while it is denied by obstetricians generally, it is maintained by many physiologists; synonymous with *Superimpregnatio,* and *Superfœcundatio:* superfeta'tion. See *Epicyema, Epigonon.* Fr. anal. *superfétation,* f. Germ. syn. *Ueberschwangerung,* f.

Sŭpergĕmĭnālis, *is, e.* (*Sŭper,* upon; *gĕmĭni,* the testicles.) *Anat.* Situated upon the testicles; anciently applied to the *Epididymis* (*Supergeminalis vas*) which is so placed: superge'minal. Fr. anal. *supergéminal,* adj.

Sŭpergĕnuālis, *is, e.* (*Sŭper,* upon; *gĕnu,* the knee.) *Anat.* Situated on the knee; formerly applied as an epithet of the *patella:* superge'nual. Fr. anal. *supergénual,* adj.

Sŭperimpŏ'sĭtus, *a, um.* (*Sŭper-; impŏsĭtus,* placed upon.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the *abdomen* when its pedicle is inserted at the superior part of the *post-scutellum,* so that a considerable interval exists between it and the *post-pectus,* as in the *Evania.* Fr. anal. *surimposé,* adj.

Sŭpĕrimpregnātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Sŭper,* upon; *impregnātio,* a conception.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Old term the same as *Superfœtatio:* superimpregna'tion. See *Superfœtatio.*

Sŭpē'rior, *or, us.* (*Sŭpĕrus,* above.) A general term employed in reference to the relative position of parts; higher: supe'rior. Fr. anal. *supérieur,* adj. Germ. syn. *öber,* adj.

Sŭperīrĭ'dĭcopŏtas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a superiridic with a potassic salt, as the *Chloruretum superiridicopotassicum.* Fr. anal. *susiridicopotassique,* adj.

Sŭperīrĭ'dĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Berzelius terms the fourth degree of oxidation of *iridicum Oxydum superiridicum* and the fourth degree of its sulphuration *Sulphuretum superiridicum;* and the combination of chlorine and *iridium,* which corresponds to the oxide in composition. Fr. anal. *susiridique,* adj.

Sŭperīrĭdōso-ammŏ'nĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a superiridous with an ammonic salt, as the *Chloruretum superiridoso-ammonicum.* Fr. anal. *susiridoso-ammonique,* adj.

Sŭperīrĭdōso-īrĭdōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an oxide resulting probably from the combination of superiridous and iridous oxides. Fr. anal. *susiridoso-irideux,* adj.

Sŭperīrĭdōso-pŏtas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a superiridous with a potassic salt, as the *Chloruretum superiridoso-potassicum.* Fr. anal. *susiridoso-potassique,* adj.

Sŭperīrĭdōso-sōdĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a superiridous with a sodic salt, as the *Chloruretum superiridoso-sodicum.* Fr. anal. *susiridoso-sodique,* adj.

Sŭperīrĭdōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an oxide which is the second degree of oxidation of *iridium,* and to a chloruret the composition of which corresponds to that of the oxide. Fr. anal. *susirideux,* adj.

Sŭperlĭgāmen, *ĭnis,* m. (*Sŭper; lĭgāmen,* a bond.) *Med., Surg.* The same as *Epidesmus.*

Sŭperlĭ'gŭla, *æ*, f. (*Sŭper*, above; *lĭgŭla*, a little tongue.) *Anat.* Old term for the *Epiglottis.*

Sŭpermercŭrōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an ioduret in which the metal is combined with one and a half as much of the iodine as enters into the mercurous ioduret, etc., which is therefore considered to be a double ioduret, *i. e.* a mercurous-mercuric ioduret. Fr. anal. *susmercureux*, adj.

Superna'tant. (*Sŭper*, above; *năto*, to swim.) Floating above, or near the surface. *Sŭper'nātans, tis*, part. Fr. syn. *qui flote sur.* Germ. syn. *aufschwimmend*, part. adj.

Sŭperos'mĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Berzelius terms the fourth degree of sulphuration of *osmium*, *Sulphuretum superosmicum;* and the combinations of the metal and chlorine which correspond to osmic acid as to composition, *Chloruretum superosmicum.* Fr. anal. *susosmique*, adj.

Sŭperosmiōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Berzelius named the second degrees of oxidation and of sulphuration of *Osmium*, *Oxydum* and *Sulphuretum osmiosum;* the combinations of those compounds with acids and sulphides, and those of *osmium* with the halogenous bodies which correspond with them in composition, *Sales osmiosi.* Fr. anal. *susosmieux*, adj.

Sŭpero'xŷdum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Name by Berzelius for an oxide which contains too much oxygen to be able to contract union with the acids: a supero'xide. Fr. anal. *suroxide*, m.

Sŭperplătīnōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to an oxide which is the second degree of oxidation of *platina*, but the existence of of which, admitted by Davy, is still doubtful. Fr. anal. *susplatineux*, adj.

Sŭperpŏsĭtīvus, *a, um.* (*Sŭper; pŏsĭtīvus.*) *Bot.* Applied to *prefloration*, when the pieces of the calyx or of the corol are applied successively one above the other, by their superior part, as in the *Verbascum:* superpo'sitive. Fr. anal. *superpositif*, adj.

Sŭperpŏ'sĭtus, *a, um.* (*Sŭper; pŏno*, to place.) *Bot.* Applied to the bulb when it is developed anew upon the old, as in the *Ixia polystachya;* to the lobes of the anther when placed the one above the other, as in the *Monarda.* Fr. anal. *superposé*, adj.

Superpurga'tion. (*Sŭper*, signifying above, or excess; *purgo*, to purge.) *Med.* Term for excessive purging, or evacuation by stool; hypercatharsis. *Superpurgātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *superpurgation*, f. Germ. syn. *Ueberreinigung*, f.

Su'persalt. *Chem.* Term for a salt, or saline substance having the acid in excess over the base. Fr. anal. *sursel*, m.

Sŭperstannōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Berzelius thus terms a sulphuret, which is the second degree of sulphuration of *stannum*, or tin. Fr. anal. *sustanneux*, adj.

Sŭperthōrax, *ācis*, m. *Entomol.* Name by Latreille for the *thorax* of the *Hymenoptera*, with pediculated abdomen, and that of the *Diptera*, because being formed posteriorly by the first segment of the *abdomen*, it is more than ordinarily complicated, and forms a kind of pivot on which the abdomen and the head move. Fr. anal. *surthorax*, m.

Sŭ'pĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sŭper*, above.) *Bot.* Above; superior to; uppermost. Fr. anal. *supère*, adj. Germ. syn. *hochstehend*, part. adj.

Sŭpervăcuātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Sŭper*, above, or in excess; *văcuo*, to empty.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Hypercrisis:* supervacua'tion. Fr. anal. *survacuation*, f.

Sŭpervĕ'niens, *tis*, f. part. (*Sŭper; vĕnio*, to come upon another thing.) *Med.* Old term applied to symptoms (*Supervenientia*) the same as *Epigenemata:* superve'ning. Fr. syn. *qui survient encore.* Germ. syn. *noch darzu kommend.*

Supervŏ'mĭtus, *ûs*, m. (*Sŭper*, in excess; *vŏmĭto*, to vomit often.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Hyperemesis.*

Supina'tion. (*Sŭpīno*, to lie with the face directed upwards.) *Anat.* Term for the act of turning the palm of the hand upwards. *Sŭpīnātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *supination*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurückdrehung*, f.

Sŭpīnātor, *ōris*, f. (*Sŭpīno*, to lie with the face directed upwards.) *Anat.* Applied to muscles that turn the palm of the hand upwards. Fr. anal. *supinateur*, m. Germ. syn. *Rückwärtsdreher*, m.

Suppēdāneus, *a, um.* (*Sub*, under; *pes*, a foot.) *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Supplantalis.*

Supplantālis, *is, e.* (*Sub*, under; *planta*, the sole of the foot.) *Med., Pharm.* Situated or placed on the sole of the foot; formerly applied to medicines which are placed on the soles of the feet (*Supplantalia medicamenta*), as poultices mixed with mustard, salt, soap, etc., according to Blancard; they were also called *Suppedanea medicamenta.* See *Suppedaneus.* Fr. anal. *supplantal*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterfüssig*, adj.

Sup'plement. (*Suppleo*, to fill up, or supply what is wanting.) *Surg.* See *Ecpleroma. Trigonom.* Term for the difference of an arch from 180°, or a semicircle. *Supplemen'tum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *supplement*, m. Germ. syn. *Ergänzung*, f.; *Essatz*, m.

Suppŏsĭtōrium, *ii*, n. (*Sub*, under; *pŏno*, to place.) *Med.* Term for a substance put in the *rectum*, to be retained there till gradually dissolved: a suppo'sitory. See *Glans, Turunda.* Fr. anal. *suppositoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Stuhlzapfchen*, n.; *Untersatz*, m.

Suppres'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Supprĭmo*, to put a stop to.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a complete stoppage, or non-secretion of any humour, or excrementitious fluid. Fr. anal. *suppression*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterdrückung*, f.

Suppres'sio Men'sium. *Med., Pathol.* A suppression of the *catamenia*, or menses. See *Amenorrhœa, Menostasia, Menostasis.*

Suppres'sus, *a, um.* (*Supprĭmo*, to put a stop to.) *Med., Pathol.* That which has ceased to be secreted or discharged, as the urine; applied also to the belly: suppres'sed. Fr. syn. *supprimé*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterdrückt*, adj.

Suppūrans, *antis*, part. (*Suppūro*, to fester.) *Med., Pathol.* Festering: sup'purating. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines (*Suppurantia remedia*) favourable to this process. Fr. anal. *suppurant*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiternd*, adj.

Suppura'tion. (*Suppūro*, to turn into pus or matter, to fester.) *Med., Pathol.* One of the terminations of inflammation by which pus is formed; a gathering of matter; a festering. *Suppūrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Bielin', Diapyema, Ecpyesis, Purulentia.* Fr. anal. *suppuration*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiterung*, f.

Supra-. (As if *Sŭpĕra*, from *ὑπὲρ*, above.) *Anat.* A prefix applied to a part, or object which is above another. Fr. syn. *sur-*, or *sus-*. Germ. syn. *ueber-*.

Supraclāvicŭlāris, *is, e.* (Pref. *Supra-; clāvicŭlāris*, pertaining to the clavicle.) *Anat.* Situated above the clavicle: supraclavi'cular. Fr. anal. *susclaviculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *über dem Schlüsselbein befindlich.*

Suprăfŏlĭāceus, *a, um.* (*Supra*, above; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Situated above a leaf: suprafolia'ceous. Fr. anal. *suprafoliacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *uberblattrig*, adj.

Suprajūras'sĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Supra-; jūrassĭcus.*) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to a group of sedimentous pelagic earths, comprehending the superior jurassic. Fr. anal. *suprajurassique*, adj.

Supra-occi'pital. (*Supra*, above; *occĭpĭtālis os*, the occipital bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term proposed by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, for the *occipital supérieur*, or large upper part of the occipital bone. *Supraoccĭpĭtālis, is, e.*

Supra-orbĭtālis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Supra-; orbĭtālis*, pertaining to the orbit.) *Anat.* Situated above the orbit: supra-or'bital: supra-or'bitary. Fr. anal. *susorbitaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *über der Augenhöhle.*

Suprarēnālis, *is, e.* (Pref. *Supra-; rēnālis*, pertaining to the kidney.) *Anat.* Situated above the kidney: suprare'nal. Fr. anal. *surrénal*, adj. Germ. syn. *über dem Niere liegend.*

Suprascăpŭlāris, *is, e.* (Pref. *Supra-; scăpŭlāris.*) *Anat.* Situated above the *scapula*, or shoulder-blade: suprasca'pular. Fr. anal. *surscapulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *über dem Schulterblatt liegend.*

Supraspīnālis, *is, e.* / **Supraspīnātus,** *a, um.* (Pref. *Supra-; spīna*, a thorn or spine.) *Anat.* Situated above or upon the spine of the back; also above the spine of the *scapula;* applied to a muscle, *fossa*, etc.: supraspi'nal. Fr. syn. *sur-* or *sus-épineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *über der Spina (dorsi); über der Spina des Schulterblatts.*

Supraspīnōsus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Supra-; spīnōsus.*) *Anat.* Applied sometimes the same as *Supraspinalis.*

Sūra, *æ*, f. (*Sūrus*, a stake.) *Anat.* Old name for the calf of the leg; also for the leg itself from the knee to the ankle. Fr. syn. *mollet*, m. Germ. syn. *Wade*, f.

Sūrālis, *is, e.* (*Sūra.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the calf of the legs: su'ral. Fr. anal. *sural*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Wade betreffend.*

Sur'cŭlus, *i*, m. (As if *Surgŭlus*, from *surgo*, to arise.) *Bot.* A scion, or young branch; the stalk, or branch of mosses; the shoot bearing the leaves; a twig: a sur'cule. Fr. anal. *surcule*, m. Germ. syn. *Mossstengel*, m.

Surdĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Surdus*, deaf.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for deafness; thickness, or dulness of hearing. See *Obauditio.* Fr. anal. *surdité*, f. Germ. syn. *Taubheit*, f.

Surdŏmūtĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Surdus*, deaf; *mūtus*, dumb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a state of deafness and dumbness. Fr. anal. *surdomutité*, f. Germ. syn. *Taubstummheit*, f.

Sur'feit. (Fr. *Surfait.*) Term for a sense of nausea, heaviness, or oppression of the stomach, with impeded perspiration and sometimes eruptions on the skin; caused by excessive eating or drinking, or by something unwholesome or disgusting in the food. Fr. syn. *crapule*, f. Germ. syn. *Rausche*, m.

Sur'geon. (*Χειρουργὸς*, from *χεὶρ*, the hand, *ἔργον*, a work; he that operates or works with his hand.) *Med.* Literally, a manual operator; but in ordinary acceptation this word means an artificer, workman, or craftsman, that is, a practitioner in surgery, whose office, as anciently declared, is fivefold—to unite what has been divided, or separated—to separate unnatural, or accidental adhesions—to remove excrescences —to restore deficiencies—and to correct distortions. *Chīrur'gus, i*, m. See *Pure, Cheiriater.* Fr. syn. *chirurgien*, m. Germ. syn. *Chirurg*, m.; *Wundartz*, m.

Surgeon-Apothecary. See *General Practitioner.*

Sur'gery. (*Χειρουργία*, from *χεὶρ*, the hand, *ἔργον*, a work; an action or operation performed by the hands.) *Med.* Literally, a manual operation. It is used, however, for that branch of medicine which heals by the hand, but not exclusive of other remedies; or, more accurately, that part which teaches the proper employment of operations by help of the hands and of instruments for the preservation, or restoration of health. It is also applied to the apartment or place where medicines are prepared and surgical operations performed. *Chīrur'gia, æ*, f. See *Cheirixis, Iatreon, Medicatrina.* Fr. and Germ. syn. *chirurgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wundarzneikunde*, f.

Surinamin'. *Chem.* Name by Huttenschmidt for an alkaloid substance which he says he discovered in the bark of the *Geoffræa Surinamensis. Sūrĭnamīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *surinamine*, f.

Surmullet. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the genus *Mullus.*

Surrŏgātus, *a, um.* (*Surrŏgo*, to substitute.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to remedies (*Surrogata remedia*) that are substituted for others: sur'rogated. Fr. syn. *substitué*, adj. Germ. syn. *an die Stelle eines andern gesetzt.*

Sus, *suis*, m. and f. (Ὗς.) *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of animals, Cl. *Mammalia;* Ord. *Pachydermata.* The hog. Fr. syn. *porc*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwein*, n.

Sus Scrōfa. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the hog, the fat of which is called *lard*, the flesh, *pork*, which is generally easy of digestion. See *Porcus*. Fr. syn. *porc*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwein*, n.

Suscep'tio, ōnis, f. The same as *Intussusceptio.*

Sūsĭnus, *a, um.* (Σοῦσον, a lily.) *Med., Pharm.* Pertaining to, or prepared from, lilies; formerly applied in the neuter to an ointment of this kind.

Suspen'ded Anima'tion. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the state otherwise called asphyxy. See *Asphyxia.*

Suspendī'cŭlum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Suspendium*, a little halter.) *Anat.* An old name for the *Cremaster* muscle.

Suspen'sio, ōnis, f. (*Suspendo*, to hang up.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hanging: suspen'sion; being one of the causes producing the state called *Asphyxia suffocationis.* Fr. anal. *suspension*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufhängung in die Schwebe.*

Suspensōrium, *ii,* n. (*Suspendo*, to hang up.) *Med., Surg.* Name given to a bag, or bandage to allow a part to hang in; a suspensory bag, or bandage. Fr. anal. *suspensoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Tragbeutel*, m.; *Tragbinde*, f.

Suspensōrium Hēpătis. *Anat.* The suspensory (ligament) of the liver; a name for the broad ligament of that organ. Fr. syn. *ligament suspenseur* or *suspensoire.* Germ. syn. *das Aufhangeband der Leber.*

Suspensōrius, *a, um.* (*Suspendo*, to hang.) Hanging; suspending: suspen'sory: applied to the cremaster muscle of the testicle (nom. sing. m.) and to the broad ligament (nom. sing. n.) of the liver. Fr. anal. *suspensoire*, adj.; *suspenseur*, adj. Germ. syn. *tragbeutelig*, adj.

Suspensōrius Tes'tis. *Anat.* The suspensory (muscle) of the testicle; a name for the *Cremaster* muscle. Fr. syn. *muscle suspenseur du testicule.*

Suspīrātio, ōnis, f. The same as *Suspirium.*

Suspi'rious. (*Suspīro*, to sigh.) *Med.* Like, or of the nature of sighing; breathing painfully. *Suspīriōsus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *suspirieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Seufzen gehörig.*

Suspīrium, *ii,* n. (*Suspīro*, to sigh.) *Med., Pathol.* A sigh, or low, short breathing. Fr. syn. *soupir*, m. Germ. syn. *Seufzer*, m.; *Seufzen*, n.

Sŭsur'rus, *i,* m. (*Sŭsurro*, to whisper.) Term for low muttering; a slight noise, like the humming of bees; also, a whisper. Fr. syn. *tintouin*, m. Germ. syn. *Brausen*, n.

Sūtōrium. (*Sūtor*, a shoemaker; because also signifying blacking.) Old term used the same as *Atramentum.*

Sutratar. *Med., Pharm.* A name by Paracelsus for a certain splenic remedy, or one made from the spleen.

Sūtūra, *æ,* f. (*Suo*, to sew together.) A seam, or suture. *Anat.* Term for the union of flat bones by their margins, as those of the cranium. *Bot.* A slight groove on the external side of a capsule, where the valves are united. *Surg.* Term for the drawing together of the lips of a wound, by sewing, or the passing of a needle and thread through both lips of a wound. See *Acia, Rhamma.* Fr. anal. *suture*, f. Germ. syn. *Naht*, f.

Sūtūrālis, *is, e.* (*Sūtūra*, a suture.) *Anat., Surg.* Of or belonging to a suture: sutu'ral. *Bot.* Applied by Richard to the *dehiscence* of a pericarp occurring by a marginal suture. *Entomol.* The *Melolontha* and *Trichius* are termed *suturalis*, because the suture of their *elytra* is of a different colour from the rest. Fr. anal. *sutural*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Naht gehörig.*

Sūtūrārius, *a, um.* (*Sūtūra.*) *Bot.* Having a suture, as the style of the *Leguminosæ.* Fr. anal. *suturaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *nahtig*, adj.

Sūtūrātus, *a, um.* (*Sūtūra.*) *Entomol.* Applied to an insect in which the suture of the *elytra* is of another colour from the rest, as the *Onthophagus suturatus.* Fr. anal. *suturé*, adj. Germ. syn. *nahtig*, adj.

Su'ture, Dry. *Med., Surg.* Term for a kind of suture formerly used in all wounds of the face to avoid scars; consisting in the application of a piece of adhesive plaster, having a selvage, along each side of the wound (the selvages opposing each other), and then drawing them together by sewing them with a common needle, without bloodshed, and therefore called *sutura sicca*, in opposition to the *sutura cruenta*, where blood followed the needle. Fr. syn. *la suture sanguinolente.*

Su'ture, Glover's. *Med., Surg.* Term for a kind of stitching made by introducing the needle into one lip of the wound from within outwards; then into the other in the same way. It is now wholly abandoned as unsuitable. Fr. syn. *la suture des pelliers.*

Su'ture, Interrup'ted. } *Med., Surg.* Terms for
Su'ture, Knotted. } a number of stitches tied separately and at short distances from each other, to bring and keep together the lips of a wound. Fr. syn. *la suture entrecoupée.*

Su'ture, Twisted. *Med., Surg.* Term for the winding of a ligature in the form of the figure 8 round the ends of a pin inserted through both lips of a wound. Fr. syn. *la suture entortillé.*

Sūtūrōsus, *a, um.* (*Sūtūra;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Antilopus suturosus*, because of the unequal hairs which form here and there the large sutures. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *sutureux*, adj.

Swallow. (Sax. *Swalewe.*) *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Hirundo.*

Swallow, to. (Sax. *Swelgan*, to let down the throat.) *Med., Physiol.* To perform the act of deglutition. *Glūtio.*

Swallow, Inability to. *Med., Pathol.* The state termed *Aglutition.*

Swallow-wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Asclepias vincetoxicum;* also for the *Lysimachia nummularia.*

Swallowing, Difficulty of. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Dysphagia.*

Swamp Dogwood. *Bot., M. Med.* See *Cornus Sericea.*

Swan. (Sax. *Swan.*) *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Anas cygnus.*

Swartzie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a sub-Order (*Swartzieæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by de Candolle in the Family of the *Leguminosæ*, having the *Swartzia* for their type. Fr. anal. *swartzié*, adj.

Sweat. (Sax. *Swát.*) *Med., Physiol.* Moisture perspired through the pores of the skin; perspiration, but rather the effect of hard exercise, mental excitement, or medicinal applications, than the natural perspiration of health. *Sūdor, ōris*, m. See *Perspiration.* Fr. syn. *sueur*, f. Germ. syn. *Schweiss*, m.

Sweating. (Sax. *Swætan*, to perspire through the pores of the body.) See *Sudatio, Desudatio, Hydropedesis, Pyra.*

Sweating Fe'ver. *Med., Pathol.* Common term for the *Sudor Anglicanus*, or English sweating sickness.

Sweating, Morbid. *Pathol.* See *Ephidrosis.*

Sweating Sickness. *Pathol.* Another common term for *Sudor Anglicanus.*

Sweating-room. *Med.* See *Laconicum.*

Sweet Bay. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Laurus Nobilis.*

Sweet Bread. *Anat.* Common name for the *Pancreas.*

Sweet Cicely. *Bot.* Common name for the *Scandix odorata.*

Sweet Fennel. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Anethum fœniculum.*

Sweet Mar'joram. *Bot.* Common name for the *Origanum majorana.*

Sweet Navew. *Bot.* Common name for the *Brassica rapa*, or turnip-plant. *Nāpus Dul'cis.*

Sweet Pod. *Bot.* Common name for the pod of the *Ceratonia siliqua*, or carob-tree.

Sweet Rush. *Bot.* A common name for the plant *Andropogon schænanthus*, or camel's hay.

Sweet Sorinjan. *Bot.* See *Sorinjan Sheerun.*

Sweet Spirit of Nitre. *M. Med.* The common name for the *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*, or *nitrosi.*

Sweet Sultan. *Bot.* Common name for a species of *Centaurea.*

Sweet Trefoil. *Bot.* Common name for the *Trifolium cæruleum.*

Sweet-scented Flag. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Acorus calamus.*

Sweet-willow. *Bot.* Common name for the *Myrica gale*, or Dutch myrtle.

Swietē'nia, *æ*, f. (Named in honour of *Van Swieten.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Meliaceæ.*

Swietē'nia Febrī'fūga. *M. Med.* The systematic name of febrifuge *Swietenia*, or the red-wood tree, formerly included in the pharmacopœia (E.), the bark of which was proposed as a substitute for *Cinchona*, but is now discarded from use.

Swietē'nia Măhă'gŏni. *Bot.* The systematic name of the mahogany tree, the bark of which has been used as a substitute for *Cinchona*, with some success.

Swine-pox. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for a species of *Varicella*, in which the vesicles are pointed and the fluid clear throughout the disease. Germ. syn. *die Schaf- oder Schweinpocken.*

Swine-weed. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Hypochæris.*

Swinging. (Sax. *Swingan*, to move to and fro.) See *Aëra.*

Swooning. (Sax. *Swunan*, to faint away.) See *Deliquium Animi, Leipothymia*, and *Syncope.*

Sword-fish. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Xiphias gladius.*

Sword-grass. *Bot.* Common name for the *Phasganium.*

Sword-shaped. See *Ensatus, Ensiformis, Gladiatus*, and *Xiphoid.*

Sȳcămīnus, *i*, m. The same as *Sycomorus.*

Sycamore. See *Sycomore.*

Sycītes, *æ*, m. (*σύκον*, a fig.) Old name for wine from figs, or made with macerated figs.

Sȳcōma, *atis*, n. (*συκόομαι*, to be turned into a fig, or to become like a fig.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a wart, or warty excrescence, somewhat like a fig, which sometimes forms on the eyelid, *anus*, or other part of the body; also termed *Sycosis.* Fr. syn. *sycôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Feigwarz*, f.

Sȳcŏman'tia, *æ*, f. (*σῦκον*, a fig; *μαντεία*, a divination.) *Med.* Term for divination or prophesying from the leaves of figs. Fr. anal. *sycomantie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus Feigenblättern.*

Sy'comore. (*σῦκον*, a fig; *μόρον*, a mulberry; because belonging to the genus *ficus*, and having leaves like those of the mulberry.) *Bot.* The sycomore tree, erroneously classed as the *Acer pseudo-plantanus. Sȳcŏmōrus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *sycomore*, m. Germ. syn. *Maulbeerbaum*, m.

Sȳcon, n. (*σῦκον.*) A fig. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Used the same as *Sycoma.*

Sȳcŏ'nium, *ii*, n. (*σῦκον*, a fig.) *Bot.* Term for an aggregate fruit consisting of the receptacle, or of an involucre dilated into a hollow body, fleshy interiorly and containing many small hard seeds, or *achenia.* Fr. anal. *syconium*, m.

Sȳcŏnus, *i*, m. (*σῦκον*, a fig.) *Bot.* Name by Mirbel for the fig, a union of covered fruits, *carcerulæ* or *drupeolæ*, accruing from many flowers placed upon a *clinanthium* which invests the internal walls of an involucre. Fr. anal. *sycone*, m.

Sȳcōsis, *is*, f. (*συκόομαι*, to grow, or become like a fig; because of the granulated appearance of the ulceration in that disease, like the substance of a fig.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for the growth or formation of, also used synonymously with *Sycoma*, but more particularly applied to an eruptive disease, in which there are inflamed and somewhat hard tubercles clustering together in irregular patches about the beard and on the scalp of adults. When confined to the chin, or bearded portion of the face, it is termed *Sycosis mente.* When it appears about the margin of the hairy scalp, on the occiput, or round the forehead and temples, and near or upon the external ear, it is designated *Sycosis capillitii.* See *Mentagra.* Fr. anal. *sycose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung eines Sycoma; Feigwarzenkrankheit*, f.

Sy'cus. *Astron.* Old name for a star.

Sygolli'phytum, *i*, n. (*συγκολλάω*, to glue together; *φυτόν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for plants the fruit of which adheres so to the flower that it is incorporated with it: a sygol'liphyte. Fr. anal. *sygolliphyte*, m.

Syletum. *Pharm.* A name by Paracelsus for a certain compound medicine.

Syllepsiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Syllepsis*, conception; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of conception or impregnation: syllepsio'logy. Fr. anal. *syllepsiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Empfangniss.*

Syllep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*σὺν*, together; *λῆψις*, a receiving.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for conception or impregnation. Fr. anal. *syllepsis*, f. Germ. syn. *Empfangen*, n.; *Empfangniss*, f.

Sylliānus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Savigny to a section (*Syllianæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Nereides*, having the *Syllis* for their type. Fr. anal. *syllienne*, adj.

Sylvātĭcus, *a, um.* The same as *Sylvestris.*

Sylves'tris, *is, e.* (*Sylva*, a wood.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied to plants and animals that grow or live in the woods or forests. See *Nemorosus, Sylvaticus, Sylvicolus.* Fr. anal. *sylvestre*, adj.; syn. *boisé*, adj. Germ. syn. *waldich*, adj.

Sylvi'adæ, patron. m. pl. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a tribe of the *Dentirostres*, having the *Sylvia* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *sylviades*, m. pl.

Sylvĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Sylva*, a wood; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) Living in woods or forests. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Sylvicolæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coleoptera* which live in wood. See *Ornephilus. Ornithol.* Applied by Viellot to a Class (same word) of birds that for the most part live in woods, and correspond to the *Passeres:* sylvi'colous. Fr. anal. *sylvicole*, adj.

Syl'vii, Aquæduc'tus. *Anat.* The aqueduct, or canal of Sylvius; a term for a passage from the lower and posterior part of the third, leading to the fourth ventricle of the brain; it is otherwise termed the *Iter ad quartum ventriculum.* Fr. syn. *aqueduc de Sylvius.*

Syl'vii, Fissūra Mag'na. *Anat.* The great fissure of Sylvius; a term for the cleft separating the anterior from the middle lobe of either hemisphere of the brain. Fr. syn. *fissure grande de Sylvius.*

Syl'vii, Mas'sa Car'nea Jacōbi. *Anat.* The fleshy mass of James Sylvius, who first distinguished it; applied to the *Musculus accessorius digitorum pedis.* Fr. syn. *masse charnue de Sylvius.*

Syl'vii, Sal Digestīvus. *Chem., M. Med.* The digestive salt of Sylvius, a name for the acetate of potash. Fr. anal. *sel digestif de Sylvius.*

Symar. *Chem.* Old term the same as *Viride æris*, or *Ærugo.* Ruland and Johnson.

Symbēbēkŏta. (*συμβεβηκότως*, by chance.) *Med., Pathol.* Occurring or happening by chance; applied the same as the neuter plural of *Accidens.* See *Accident.* Fr. syn. *accidentel*, adj. Germ. syn. *zufällig*, adj.

Sym'bius, *a, um.* (*σὺν*, together; *βιόω*, to live.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Symbia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Elminthapoda Cystica*, the cyst of which contains many animals. Fr. anal. *symbie*, adj.

Symblĕ'phăron, **Symblĕ'phărum,** *i*, n. (*σὺν*, together; *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid.) *Surg.* Term for an adhesion of the eyelid, chiefly the upper, to the eyeball. Fr. anal. *symblépharon*, m. Germ. syn. *Verwachsung der Augenlider mit Augenapfel.*

Symbŏlŏ'gĭca, *æ*, f. (*σύμβολον*, a sign; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* Old term used as synonymous with *Symptomatologia.* See *Symbology.* Fr. anal. *symbologique*, f.

Symbo'logy. (*σύμβολον*, a sign; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* Another, but clumsy, term for the doctrine, or consideration of the signs and symptoms of diseases; more properly, *Semeiology*, or *Symptomatology. Symbŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. See *Symbologica.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *symbologie*, f.

Symmetran'thus, *a, um.* (*Symmetria; ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to plants the perigons of which are separable into halves perfectly alike. Fr. anal. *symmétranthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichmassblümig*, adj.

Symmet'rical. (*Symmetria*, symmetry; terminal *-ĭcus.*) Of or belonging to symmetry. *Symmet'rĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *symmétrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *symmetrisch*, adj.

Symmetrŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Symmetria; καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to plants the pericarp of which is separable into lateral halves exactly alike. Fr. anal. *symmétrocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichmassfruchtig*, adj.

Sym'metry. (*σὺν*, together; *μετρέω*, to measure.) Term for the due and exact proportion of one thing to another in respect of the whole. *Symmet'ria, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *symmétrie*, f. Germ. anal. *Ebenmaas*, n.

Sympas'ma, *ătis*, n. (*σὺν*, together; *πάσσω*, to sprinkle.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a dry powder of an acrid quality, which was sprinkled over the body to produce heat. See *Catapasma.*

Sympăthĕoneurītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*συμπαθής*, sympathising with; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *nervi sympathici*, or sympathetic nerves. Fr. anal. *sympatheoneurite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung des sympathischen Nerven.*

Sympathe'tic. (*συμπαθέω*, to suffer with; terminal *-ικὸς.*) Of or belonging to sympathy. *Sympăthĕ'tĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *sympathétique*, adj. Germ. anal. *sympathetisch*, adj.; syn. *mitleiden*, part. adj.

Sympathetic Actions. *Physiol.* See *Reflex Actions.*

Sympathe'tic Bu'bo. *Med., Surg.* Term for the inflammation of a gland arising from mere irritation, not from *syphilis*, nor *gonorrhœa.* Fr. anal. *bubon sympathétique.*

Sympathe'tic Ink. *Chem.* Name for certain

solutions of chemical substances with which any writing is invisible till acted on by some re agent, as that of a weak solution of galls, which will not be visible till the paper be moistened with a solution of sulphate of iron; a writing with milk, lemon juice, most of the acids, etc., becomes legible by being held to the fire. Fr. syn. *encre sympathique*.

Sympathe'tic Nerves. *Anat.* Two nervous cords, or chains of ganglions descending from the base of the *cranium*, through the neck and thorax along the heads of the ribs, into the abdomen along the lumbar *vertebræ*, then into the *pelvis* close to the *sacrum*, down to the *coccyx*, and terminating in the *Ganglion impar;* they are otherwise termed the internal ganglionic nerves. See *Nervous System*. Fr. anal. *nerfs sympathiques*. Germ. syn. *die sympathischen Nerven*.

Sympathe'tic Ointment. *Pharm.* A name for the *Unguentum armarium*.

Sympathe'tic Powder. *Pharm.* Term for a powder made of vitriol effloresced by exposure to the sun, and, according to some, the *Usnea* of the skull; it was believed to heal wounds, if it only touched the blood which flowed from them; a book of such fancies in relation to this powder was written by Sir Kenelm Digby. Fr. anal. *poudre sympathique*.

Sympă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (Συμπάθεια, fellow-feeling; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *sympathy;* applied to certain nerves the same as *Sympatheticus:* sympa'thic. See *Sympathetic, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *sympathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Sympathie betreffend*.

Sympăthītis, *ĭdis, f.* (Συμπαθὴς, sympathising with; terminal *-ῑτις.*) *Med., Pathol.* An imperfect term for *Sympatheoneuritis*.

Sym'pathy. (Συμπαθέω, to suffer with.) *Phrenol.* A term for the similarity of feeling experienced by each of different individuals when similar faculties are active in them all. *Physiol.* Term for that intimate connection and dependence which subsists between one part of the body and the rest, constituting a general sympathy. It is divided into the sympathy of equilibrium, in which one part is weakened by the increased action of another, and the sympathy of association, in which two parts act together at the same time. *Sympă'thia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *sympathie*, f. Germ. syn. *mitleidenschaft*, f.

Sympep'sis, *is* or *eos*, f. (Σὺν, together; πέψις, a digesting.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a digesting together, or concoction. Fr. anal. *sympepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdauung*, f.

Sympĕtă'lĭcus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; πέταλον, a petal; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to stamens which, joining together the petals, give to a polypetalous corol the appearance of being monopetalous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *sympétalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit den Blumenblättern verbunden oder verwachsen, besond. von Staubfäden gebraucht*.

Sympĕ'talum, *i*, n. (Σὺν, together; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Term for a petal growing together or joined with another. Fr. anal. *sympétale*, f. Germ. syn. *Blumenblatt*, n.

Symphōnia, *æ*, f. (Σύμφωνος, concord.) The same as *Harmonia*. Fr. anal. *symphonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenstimmung*, f.

Symphonie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Symphonieæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by Choisy in the Family of the *Guttiferæ*, having the *Symphonia* for their type. Fr. anal. *symphonié*, adj.

Symphŏrēma, *ătis*, n. (Σὺν, together; φορέω, to carry or bear.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bearing or carrying together; a congestion. Fr. anal. *symphoréme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zusammengebrachte*, n.

Symphŏrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same as preceding.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress of *symphorema*, or congestion. Fr. anal. *symphorèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Anhaufen*, n.; *Zusammentragen*, n.

Symphŏrĭcar'pus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; φέρω, to bear; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Bearing fruit clustered together, as the *Lonicera symphoricarpus:* symphoricar'pous. Fr. anal. *symphoricarpe*, adj.

Symphyostēmōnis, *is, e.* (Σὺν, together; φύω, to grow; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Gleditsch and Mœnch to plants the stamens of which are joined together by the filaments. Fr. anal. *symphyostémone*, adj.

Symphysan'drius, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; φύω, to grow; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to a Class (*Symphysandria*, nom. pl. n.) of the modified sexual system, having the stamens united by the anthers: symphysan'drious. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. anal. *symphysandrié*, adj.

Symphÿ'sia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν, together; φύω, to grow.) *Geol.* Applied by Breschet to a genus of organic deviations due to the union or the fusion of parts. Fr. anal. *symphysie*, f.

Symphÿsiŏtŏ'mia. The same as *Symphysotomia*.

Sym'phÿsis, *is*, f. (Σὺν, together; φύω, to produce.) *Anat.* Term for the natural union of bones by means of an intervening substance; a variety of the Class *Synarthrosis*. Fr. anal. *symphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Verwachsung*, f.; *Zusammenwachten*, n.

Symphÿsis'teus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; φύω, to grow.) *Bot.* Applied by Lamouroux to a section (*Symphysisteæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Thalassiophytæ*, the cellular tissue of which is continued as much to the exterior as to the interior, and not divided by transverse diaphragms. Fr. anal. *symphysisté*, adj.

Symphÿsŏdactÿ'lia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν, with; φύω, to grow; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for an organic deviation consisting in the abnormal union of the fingers. Fr. and Germ. anal. *symphysodactylie*, f.

Symphysogyneus. } See *Symphytogyneus, Sym-*
Symphysogynus. } *phytogynus*.

Symphÿsop'sia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν, with; φύω, to grow; ὤψ, the eye.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for an organic deviation consisting in the monstrous union of two eyes into only one. Fr. and Germ. anal. *symphysopsie*, f.

Symphÿsoskĕ'lia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν, with; φύω, to

grow; σκέλος, a leg.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for an organic deviation consisting in the monstrous union of the two pelvic members into one. Fr. and Germ. syn. *symphysoskelie*, f.

Symphȳsŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Symphȳsis* pŭbis; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting or dividing the *Symphysis pubis*; otherwise termed the Sigaultian operation: symphyso'tomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *symphysotomie*, f.

Symphytandrius. See *Symphysandrius.*

Symphȳtanthērus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; φύω, to grow; ἀνθηρὸς, flowery.) *Bot.* Applied by Gleditsch and Mœnch to plants the stamens of which are joined together by the anthers: symphytanthe'rous. Fr. anal. *symphytanthére*, adj.

Symphȳtŏcătărac'ta, *æ*, f. (Σύμφυτος, inborn; *cătăracta.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for congenital *cataract.* Fr. anal. *symphytocataracte*, f. Germ. syn. *der angeborne graue Staar.*

Symphȳtŏgȳ'nęus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; φύω, to grow; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied by Alex. Richard and others to plants with the ovaries grown together or united with the calyx: symphytogy'neous: symphyto'gynous. Fr. anal. *symphytogyne*, adj.

Symphȳtŏthēlus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; φύω, to grow; θηλὴ, the nipple.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to plants having the ovary adherent. Fr. anal. *symphytothèle*, adj.

Sym'phȳtum, *i*, n. (Συμφύω, to unite; because believed to agglutinate the lips of wounds.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The comfrey. Fr. syn. *consoude*, f. Germ. syn. *Beinwell*, m.

Sym'phȳtum Măcŭlōsum. *Bot.* A name for the *Pulmonaria officinalis*, or spotted lungwort.

Sym'phȳtum Mī'nus. *Bot.* A name for the *Prunella vulgaris.*

Sym'phȳtum Offĭcīnāle. *Bot.* Name for the comfrey; it is used where the *Althæa* cannot be obtained, its roots yielding a viscid, glutinous juice, similar to that from the *Althæa.* Fr. syn. *la grande consoude.*

Sym'phȳtum Petræ'um. *Bot.* A name for the *Coris Monspeliensis*, or heath pine.

Sympiesiometrum. See *Sympiesometrum.*

Sympi'ĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σὺν, together; πίεσις, a pressing.) *Med.* Term for a pressing or squeezing together. Fr. anal. *sympièse*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammendrücken*, n.; *Zusammenpressen*, n.

Sympiĕsŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Sympiĕsis;* μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term by Alex. Adie for an instrument by which to ascertain the degree of pressure of the atmosphere; a barometer, or measurer of pressure: a sympieso'meter. Fr. anal. *sympiésomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Luftdruckmesser*, m.

Symplec'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, with; πλέκω, to twine; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a variety of *Dolerites* formed of crystals of felspar and pyroxen, interlaced one with the other: symplec'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *symplectique*, adj.

Symplŏ'cia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν, together; πλέκω, to twine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid cohesion of one part to another; a twining or plaiting together. Fr. and Germ. anal. *symplocie*, f. Germ. syn. *Verflechtung*, f.

Symplŏcīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Symplocineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by D. Don, having the *Symplocos* for their type. Fr. anal. *symplociné*, adj.

Symplŏ'cium, *ii*, n. (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Applied by Hedwig to the elastic ring which most frequently unites the two valves by which the capsules of ferns are opened across. Fr. anal. *symplocien*, m.

Sympŏ'dia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν, together; πούς, a foot.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a monster-fetus with the feet grown together. Fr. and Germ. anal. *sympodie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verwachsung der Füsse.*

Symp'tom. (Σύμπτωμα, a hap, or chance; because it happens at the same time with the disease, or rather, is one of the effects produced by *its* accession.) *Med., Pathol.* A concurring circumstance happening simultaneously with the disease and serving to point out its nature, character and seat.

Symptōma, ătis, n. See *Semeion, Sign, Syndrome.* Fr. anal. *symptôme*, m. Germ. anal. *Symptom*, n.; syn. *Krankheitszufall*, m.

Symptōmătĕrȳsi'pĕlas, *ătis*, f. (*Symptōma*, a sign; *erȳsīpĕlas.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for symptomatic or secondary *erysipelas.* Fr. anal. *symptomatérysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *die symptomatische Rose.*

Symptōmătia'tria, *æ*, f. (*Symptōma*, a sign; ἰατρεία, a healing.) *Med.* Term by Lud. Bonhardi for symptomatic treatment, or healing; applied to *Homœopathy.*

Symptōmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Symptōma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to symptoms or signs: symptoma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *symptomatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *symptomatische*, adj.

Symptōmătogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Symptōma*, a sign; γράφω, to write.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a description of the signs or symptoms of disease: symptomato'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *symptomatographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Krankheitszufälle.*

Sympto'mato'logy. (Σύμπτωμα, a symptom; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine, or consideration of symptoms or signs of disease; semeiology. *Symptōmătŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. See *Symbology.* Fr. and Germ. *symptomatologie*, f.

Symptomerysipelas. See *Symptomaterysipelas.*

Symptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Συμπίπτω, to fall suddenly.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Collapsus*, and so opposed to *Dioncosis.*

Synac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; ἄγω, to bring; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Able to bring together or compel; applied to medicines: synac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *synactique*, adj. Germ. syn. *sammelnd*, part. adj.

Synærēma, *ătis*, n. (Σὺν, together; αἱρέω, to grasp or seize.) *Med.* Term the same as *Corrugatio.*

Synæ'tia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν, together; *αἰτία*, cause or origin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a conjoint or combined cause. Fr. anal. *synætie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mitursache*, f.

Synăgōge, *es*, f. (Σὺν, together; *ἀγωγή*, a leading or bringing to.) *Med., Surg., Pathol.* Term for a contraction. Fr. syn. *contraction*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenziehung*, f.

Synallac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Συναλλακτὴς, a conciliator; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of carbonated lime in which the result of a complicated law, joined to the analogic variety, is reconciled so much to the effects of the simple laws from whence depend that last variety that it there adds new analogies: synallac'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *synallactique*, adj.

Synanastŏmōsis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (Σὺν, together; *ἀναστόμωσις.*) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a joining together of the mouths of vessels with each other. The same as *Anastomosis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *synanastomose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Einmündung (oder Verbindung) mehrer Gefässe mit einander.*

Synanche, *is*, f. See *Cynanche.*

Synanchicus. See *Cynanchicus.*

Synanthēreus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; *ἀνθηρὸς*, flowery.) *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Synantherеæ*, nom. pl. m.) having their stamens joined together by anthers: synanthe'reous. Fr. anal. *synanthéré*, adj.

Synanthērius, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Applied to a Class (*Synantheria*, nom. pl. n.) of the Linn. system, modified by L. C. Richard, with the stamens joined to the anthers, *i. e.* the *Syngenesiæ* of Linnæus, less an Order. Fr. anal. *synanthérié*, adj.

Synanthērogrăʹphia, *æ*, f. (*Synanthēreus; γράφω*, to write.) *Bot.* Term for description of the plants composing the *Synantherеæ:* synanthero'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *synanthérographie*, f.

Synanthērŏlŏʹgia, *æ*, f. (*Synanthēreus; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise on the plants of the *Synantherеæ:* synanthero'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *synantherologie*, f.

Synanthērŏnŏʹmia, *æ*, f. (*Synanthēreus; νόμος*, a law.) *Bot.* Term for an exposition of the laws which regulate the organisation of the *Synantherеæ:* synanthero'nomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *synantheronomie*, f.

Synanthērŏtechʹnia, *æ*, f. (*Synanthēreus; τέχνη*, art.) *Bot.* Term for a knowledge of the terms, the understanding of which is necessary to enable one to study the synanthereous plants: synanthe'rotech'ny. Fr. and Germ. anal. *synantherotechnie*, f.

Synanʹtheus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, with; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle and Viviani to plants the leaves and flowers of which, or at least their buds, appear at the same time: synan'theous. Fr. anal. *synanthé*, adj.

Synaphȳmēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Συναφὴ, a joining; *ὑμὴν*, a membrane; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the conjunctival membrane of the eye. The same as *Conjunctivitis.* Fr. anal. *synaphyménite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Bindehaut des Auges.*

Synaptase. (Συνάπτει, he condenses.) *Chem.* A term for the substance otherwise called Emulsine, because obtained by means of pressure to free the bitter almonds from every trace of fat oil, in distinction from emulsion which contains it. See *Emulsine.*

Synarmoʹphȳtum, *i*, n. (Συναρμόζω, to fit or join together; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for plants with gynandrous flowers: a synar'mophyte. Fr. anal. *synarmophyte*, m.

Synarthrōdia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν, together; *ἀρθρωδία*, a particular kind of articulation.) *Anat.* Term for a level, firm articulation; the same as *Synarthrosis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *synarthrodie*, f.

Synarthrōdiālis, *is, e. Anat.* Of or belonging to *Synarthrodia:* synarthro'dial. Fr. anal. *synarthrodial*, adj. Germ. syn. *Synarthrodie betreffend.*

Synarthrōsis, *is*, f. (Σὺν, together; *ἄρθρον*, a joint.) *Anat.* Term for an immoveable joint, applied to a Class of articulations, having three varieties, *Sutura, Gomphosis*, and *Symphysis.* Fr. anal. *synarthrose*, f. Germ. syn. *die unbewegliche Knochenverbindung.*

Synastomosis. The same as *Anastomosis.*

Synathroisʹmus, *i*, m. (Συναθροίζω, to gather together.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *congestion.* Fr. anal. *synathroisme*, m. Germ. *die Ansammlung an einer Stelle.*

Synathrŏʹphȳtum, *i*, n. (Συναθροίζω, to gather together; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a plant the fruit of which is formed by the aggregation of many carpels: a syna'throphyte. Fr. anal. *synathrophyte*, m.

Syncamʹpe, *es*, f. (Σὺν, together; *κάμπτω*, to bend.) *Anat.* Term for a bending of the elbow-joint. Fr. anal. *syncampe*, f. Germ. syn. *Ellenbogengelenk*, m.

Syncarʹpum, *i*, n. } (Σὺν, together; *καρπὸς*,
Syncarʹpus, *i*, m. } fruit.) *Bot.* Name by Richard for a compound fruit accruing from many ovaries that are become fleshy, and are joined together, as in the *Anona.* It is the *Sorosa* of Mirbel. Desvaux termed *syncarpus* an assemblage of fruits contained in floral envelopes become fleshy: a syn'carp. Fr. anal. *syncarpe*, m. Germ. syn. *ein saftiger mit vielen kleinen Drüsen bedeckter Fruchtboden.*

Syncauʹsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Συγκαίω, to burn together.) *Med.* Old term for *Combustion;* applied to the excrements, as it were burning by internal febrile heat. Fr. anal. *syncausis*, f.

Syncĕʹphălus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, with; *κεφαλὴ*, a head.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an animal having the head joined to the body, as in the *Crustaceæ:* synce'phalous. Fr. anal. *syncéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammenkopfig*, adj.

Synchĭtōn, *ōnis*, m. (Σὺν, together; *χιτὼν*, a coat, or tunic.) *Anat.* Term for the *tunica conjunctiva*, or conjunctival membrane of the eye. Fr. anal. *synchiton*, m. Germ. syn. *Bindelaut*, f.; *Verbindungshaut*, f.

Synchītōnī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Synchīton*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Conjunctivitis*.

Synchondrō'sis, *is*, f. (Σὺν, together; χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Anat.* Term for a union of bones by means of an intervening cartilage; applied to a species of *Symphysis*, as that of the *pubes*. Fr. anal. *synchondrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Knorpelverbindung*, f.

Synchondro'tomy. (*Synchondrōsis*, a union of bones by cartilage; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of dividing a cartilaginous union of bones; applied particularly to the division of the *Symphysis pubis*. *Synchondrŏtŏ'mia*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *synchondrotomie*, f.

Syn'chronous. (Σὺν, together; χρόνος, time.) Happening at the same time; iso'chronous. *Syn'chrŏnus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *synchrone*, adj. Germ. syn. *gleichzeitig*, adj.

Synchrys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Συγχρίω, to anoint.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for *Unguentum*; applied in the pl. (*Synchrismata*) to certain inunctions which are mentioned, Gr. anal. συγχρίσματα, by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vii, 16, *fere ad fin.* Fr. anal. *synchrysme*, m.

Syn'chўsis, *is*, f. (Συγχέω, to confound.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a mingling, or confounding of the humours of the eye in consequence of the rupture of the internal membrane and capsule by a blow; also a dissolution of the vitreous humour, or destruction of its consistence. Fr. anal. *synchyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Glaskorperentmischung*, f.; *Vermischung nämlich der Theile im Auge mit einander*.

Syn'chўsis, Sparkling. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a species of *Synchysis*, in which sparks are seen flashing before the eyes. See *Spintheropia*.

Synchўtecphlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Σύγχυσις, a mixing together; *ecphlŏgia*, the disease *variola*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for confluent *variola*, or small-pox. Fr. anal. *synchytecphlogie*, f. Germ. syn. *die zusammenfliessend Blatter*.

Synchўtecphlŏgioï's, *ĭdis*, f. (Σύγχυσις, a mixing together; *ecphlŏgioïs*, the disease *varioloïs*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for confluent *varioloïs*. Fr. anal. *synchytechphlogioïde*, f. Germ. syn. *die zusammenfliessend Varioloïde*.

Syncīnē'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Συγκινέω, to excite.) *Chem.* Term for the active commotion of organic substances one with another. Fr. anal. *syncinèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die einander winderstrebende Bewegung der organischen Stoffe*.

Sinciput. See *Sinciput*.

Synclei'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Συγκλείω, to close up.) *Anat.* Old term for *Occlusion*, or a closing, or shutting up; applied to the veins. Fr. anal. *syncleisis*, f.

Syncli'nal. (Σύν, together; *clīno*, to bend.) Bending together. *Synclīnus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. anal. *synclinal*, adj.

Synclinal Axis. *Geol.* See *Axis, Synclinal*.

Synclōnē'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σὺν, together; κλόνησις, agitation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for agitation, or commotion, as of the brain, etc. Fr. anal. *synclonèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Erschütterung*, f.

Syn'clŏnus, *i*, m. (Σὺν, together; κλόνος, tumultuous motion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a genus of Good's Nosology, comprising diseases characterized by tremulous and simultaneous clonic agitation of the muscles, more particularly when exerted under influence of the will: syn'clonous. Fr. anal. *synclone*, adj. Germ. syn. *ein allgemeiner, alle Theile das Körpers ergreifender und gleichsam nach und nach anstechender Krampf*.

Syn'clŏnus Ballis'mus. *Med., Pathol.* Dr. Good's term for the shaking palsy; the *Scelotyrbe festinans* of de Sauvages.

Syn'cŏpe, *es*, f. (Συγκόπτω, to faint, or to be slain.) *Med., Pathol.* The state termed *Deliquium animi*, being a suspension of respiration and the heart's action, complete, or partial; swooning; fainting. A genus of the Order *Adynamia*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Apopsychia, Leipopsychia*. Fr. anal. *syncope*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohnmacht*, f.

Syn'cŏpe Angīnō'sa. *Med., Pathol.* A term given by Dr. Parry to *Angina pectoris*.

Syncop'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Syncŏpe*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to, also causing *syncope*: syncop'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *syncoptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohnmachtig*, adj.; *Ohnmacht bewirkend*.

Syncŏtўlēdŏ'neus, *a*, *um*. (Σὺν, together; κοτυληδὼν, a cotyledon.) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a plant the two cotyledons of which are united and confounded into one single mass. Fr. anal. *syncotyledoné*, adj.

Syncrānius, *a*, *um*. (Σὺν, together; κρανίον, the skull.) *Anat.* Attached to, or connected with the skull; applied to the upper jaw, or *Maxilla syncrania*: syncra'nian. Fr. anal. *syncranié*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit dem Schädel verbunden*.

Syncrāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σύγκρασις.) *Med.* Term for a mixing. Fr. anal. *syncrase*, f. Germ. syn. *Vermischung*, f.

Syncrētis'mus, *i*, m. (Συγκρητισμὸς.) *Med.* Term for the union of two parties against a third: syn'cretism. Fr. anal. *syncrétisme*, m. Germ. syn. *die schnelle (und desshalb bloss oberflächliche) Verbindung zweier Theile*.

Syn'crĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Συγκρίνω, to mix together.) *Chem.* Old term for a concretion or coagulation, or the spontaneous and violent reduction of a liquid to a solid substance by depriving it of its moisture. *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Mistio*, or a mingling together. Fr. anal. *syncrisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Vergleichung*, f.

Syncrĭ'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Συγκρίνω, to mix together.) Joined, or mixed together; compound; that which mixes or joins together, or renders compact. *Med., Pharm.* Applied by Galen, Gr. anal. συγκριτικὰ, *Anat. Adm.* ii. 3, to medicines of this character: syncri'tic. Fr. anal. *syncritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *verbindend*, part. adj.; *vereinigend*, part. adj.

Syndac'tўlus, *a*, *um*. (Σὺν, together; δάκτυλος, a finger or toe.) *Ornithol.* Having united toes; applied to an Order (*Syndactylæ*,

nom. pl. f.) of birds: syndac'tylous. Fr. anal. *syndactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammenfingert*, adj.

Syn'dĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σύνδεσις.) *Anat., Surg.* Old term for colligation, coarctation, or connection; a binding up. Fr. anal. *syndèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenbinden*, n.

Syndesmectŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament; *ectŏpia*, displacement.) *Anat.* Term for an abnormal situation of ligaments from original malformation or the effect of pressure, as from a tumour or abscess: syndesmec'topy. See *Syndesmodiastasis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *syndesmectopie*, f.

Syndesmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the ligaments. Fr. anal. *syndesmite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Gelenkbänder.*

Syndes'mŏdia'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament; διάστασις, a standing aloof.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Term for an abnormal separation of ligaments, also, from original malformation or from the presence of a morbid tumour. See *Syndesmectopia.* Fr. anal. *syndesmodiastase*, f. Germ. syn. *Auseinanderstehen normal zusammenliegender Bänder.*

Syndesmogra'phia, *æ*, f. (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a description of the ligaments: syndesmo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *syndesmographie*, f.

Syndesmŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* Term for the doctrine, or consideration of the ligaments: syndesmo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *syndesmologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bänderlehre*, f.; *Verbandlehre*, f.

Syndesmŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the ligaments: syndesmo'pathy. Fr. anal. *syndesmopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Leiden oder Kranksein der Bänder.*

Syndesmŏphăryn'geus, *a, um.* (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament; *phăryngeus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the ligaments of the pharynx; applied to a muscle. Fr. anal. *syndesmopharyngien*, adj.

Syndesmōsis, *is*, f. (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament, from συνδέω, to bind.) *Anat.* Term for union of bones by ligament, as of the *Radius* and *Ulna;* a species of *Symphysis.* Fr. anal. *syndesmose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verbindung durch Bänder.*

Syndesmŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for cutting or dissection of the articular ligaments: syndesmo'tomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *syndesmotomie*, f.

Syndes'mus, *i*, m. (Συνδέω, to bind together.) *Anat.* Old term for *Ligamentum.*

Syn'drŏme, *es*, f. (Σύνδρομος, concurring.) *Med.* Term introduced by the sect of Empirics to express a congeries, or concourse of symptoms, as *Syndrome plethorica*, a concourse of symptoms consequent on disease, arising from *plethora; S. cholerica, epileptica, pleuritica*, etc. Fr. anal. *syndrôme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Gesammtheit der Symptome.*

Syndyas'mos. } (Συνδυάζω, to con-
Syndyas'mus, *i*, m. and f. } join.) A conjunction of two. *Physiol.* Old term especially signifying conjugal *coitus*, or congress. Fr. anal. *syndiasme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Verbindung zwischen Zweien.*

Sÿnĕchīa, *æ*, f. (Συνέχεια, continuity, or connection.) *Med., Surg.* Term for adhesion of the *Iris* to the *Cornea*, which is designated *Synechia anterior;* also, for adhesion of the *Uvea* to the capsule of the lens, or *Synechia posterior.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *synechie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verwachsung der Iris mit der Linsekapsel, oder mit der Hornhaut.*

Synectentĕrŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. (Σύν, together; ἐκτὸς, free from; ἔντερον, an intestine; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term by Delpech for an instrument used in the operation for incarcerated *hernia:* a synecten'terotome. Fr. anal. *synectentérotóme*, m. Germ. syn. *Synektenterotom*, m.

Synedrel'leus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Synedrelleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Heliantheæ Coreopsideæ*, having the *Synedrella* for their type. Fr. anal. *synédrellé*, adj.

Synedreuon'ta, n. pl. (Σύν, together; ἑδρεύω, to seat.) *Med., Pathol.* Sitting together; applied to symptoms the same as the neuter of *Accidentalis.* Fr. anal. *synédreuonte*, n. pl. Germ. syn. *zufällige und ausserordentlich Erscheinungen.*

Synelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σύν, together; ἑλκόω, to wound or ulcerate.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term by F. W. Heytenreich for *Contractura*, or a contraction, probably with reference to the cicatrix of an ulcer or wound. Fr. anal. *synelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenziehung*, f.

Synēma, *ătis*, n. (Σύν, together; νῆμα, a thread.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to that part of the gynosteme of the *Orchideæ* which represents the filaments of the stamens, and, generally to all bodies produced by the union of two or more stamens. Fr. anal. *synème*, m.

Synergia. See *Synergy.*

Syner'gic. (*Synergia*, synergy; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to synergy. *Syner'gĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *synergique*, adj.

Syner'gy. (Σύν, together; ἔργον, a work.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the combined action of every organ directed to one end, where several are so engaged, as in the process of digestion. *Syner'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *synergie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mitwirken*, n.; *Helfen*, n.

Synēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The same as *Synechia.*

Synestēcōs. (Συνίστημι, to consist.) Having consistence; compact; consistent. *Med.* Applied in the neuter, Gr. anal. συνεστηκὸς, by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 601, to the alvine excrements. See *Synistamenos.* Germ. syn. *zusammenhaltend*, part. adj.; *zusammenstehend*, part. adj.

Syngĕnĕ'sius, *a, um.* (Σύν, together; γένεσις, generation.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Class (*Syngenesia*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprehending those in which the anthers

are united into a tube, the filaments on which they are supported being mostly separate and distinct: syngene'sious. See *Note Cryptogamius.* Fr. anal. *syngénésié*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Syngenesie gehörig.*

Syngĕ'nĕsus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; γένος, descent.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when joined together by the anthers: syn'ge'nesous. Fr. anal. *syngénèse*, adj.

Syn'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to green trees of the *Coniferæ*, the leaves of which fall at the same time, from bottom to top, the second year. Fr. anal. *syngène*, adj.

Syn'gnăthus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; γναθὸς, the jaw.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille and Leach to an Order (*Syngnatha*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Myriapoda*, which the former has since called *Chelopoda.* Fr. anal. *syngnathe*, adj.

Synhalionōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Συναλίζω, to bring together.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A barbarous term for a morbid cohesion through the cellular mass. Kraus. Fr. anal. *synhalionose*, f. Germ. syn. *der krankhafte Zusammenhang durch zellige Masse.*

Synhymensis. See *Synymensis.*

Synidrōsis, *is*, f. (Συνιδρόω, to sweat together or along with.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Sudatio*, or a sweating concurrent with some other affection, as with the *fœtor alarum*, or fetor of the arm-pits. Fr. anal. *synidrose*, f.

Synistamenos. *Med.* Old term the same as *Synestecos.*

Syni'stătus, *a, um.* (Συνίστασθαι, to be united by cohesion.) *Entomol.* Applied by Fabricius to a Class (*Synastata*, nom. pl. n.) having the jaws united at their base with the lower lip, and embracing the most of the *Neuroptera*, with some *Aptera.* Fr. *synistate*, adj.

Synizēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Συνιζάνω, to settle down.) *Med.* Old term for the faith or confidence of the sick in the medical attendant, according to Castellus. See *Confidentia, Fiducia. Surg.* It is (same etymon, but rendered *to meet*) given by Hooper, as a term for *closed pupil;* a perfect concretion and coarctation of the pupil, known by its absence and the total loss of vision; four species are mentioned,—the *native, simple, accidental*, and *complicate*, Fr. anal. *synizèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verschliessung der Pupille.*

Synneurōsis, *is*, f. (Σὺν, together; νευρόω, to nerve; the name nerve formerly included ligaments, membranes, and tendons.) *Anat.* Term for union of bones by means of an intervening membrane; a species of *Symphysis.* Fr. anal. *synneurose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verbindung verschiedener Knochen durch flechsichte Häute.*

Syn'ŏcha, *æ*, f. (Σύνοχος, unintermitted.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a pure inflammatory fever; a species of continued fever, characterized by increased heat, frequent, strong, hard pulse, high-coloured urine, senses not impaired, attended with symptoms denoting general inflammation in the system and thus distinguished from either the nervous, or the putrid fever: inflammatory fever; a genus of the Order *Febres;* Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *synosie*, f. Germ. syn. *das anhaltende Fieber.*

Synŏchŏriŏnārius, *a, um.* *Bot.* The same as *Dieresilius.*

Synŏchŏ'rium, *ii*, n. (Σὺν, together; χόριον, leather.) *Bot.* Mirbel formerly gave this name to a kind of fruit which he afterwards termed *dieresilis.* Fr. anal. *synochorion*, m.

Syn'ŏchus, *a, um.* (Σύνοχος, unintermitted.) *Med., Pathol.* A term applied in the masculine to mixed fever; a genus of the Order *Febres;* Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *synoque*, adj. Germ. syn. *das asthenische (Faul) Fieber.*

Syno'dical. (Σύνοδος, a meeting, or convention.) Of or belonging to a convention. *Astron.* Applied to a month, or the time between the moon's parting from the sun at a conjunction and her returning to him again, consisting of 29 days 12 hours and about 44 minutes. *Synŏ'dĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *synodique*, adj.

Synœcēsia, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Σὺν, together; οἶκος,
Synœ'cia, *æ*, f. } a house.) *Bot.* Term for a living together. Fr. anal. *synœcésie*, f.; *synœcie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beisammenwohnen*, n.; *Beiwohnen*, n.

Synol'ce, *es*, f. (Σὺν, together; ἕλκω, to draw or drag.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Spasmus*, or cramp.

Syno'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; πτέρον, a wing.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Synoptera*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pisces Gnathodontes Heterodermata*, having the pelvic fins united at the margins: syno'pterous. Fr. anal. *synoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammenflossfedernartig*, adj.

Synop'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; ὄπτομαι, to see; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety produced by the laws of decrease, presenting those which occur in all other varieties: synop'tic. Fr. anal. *synoptique*, adj.

Synor'gănus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; ὄργανον, a work, or materials of a work.) *Bot.* Applied by K. H. Schultz to certain plants (*Synorganæ plantæ*). Fr. anal. *synorgane*, adj.

Synorhi'zus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; ῥιζόω, to take root.) *Bot.* Taking root together; applied to those plants in which the radicle is incorporated in a peculiar manner with the albumen: synorhi'zous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *synorhize*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit den Wurzeln verwachsen; verwurzelt*, adj.

Synosteŏgră'phia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν, together; ὀστέον, a bone; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* Term for a description of the articulations or joints: synosteo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *synosteographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Gelenke.*

Synosteŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν, together; ὀστέον, a bone; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* Term for the doctrine of the articulations, or joints: synosteo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *synosteologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Gelenken.*

Synosteŏ'phytum, *i*, n. (Σὺν, together; *ὀστέον*, a bone; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Term for congenital osseous growth: a synos'teophyte. Fr. anal. *synostéophyte*, m. Germ. anal. *Synosteophyt*, n.; syn. *das verwachsene Knochengewächs.*

Synosteŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. Σὺν, together; *ὀστέον*, a bone; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for dissection of the articulations, or joints: synosteo'tomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *synostéotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die kunstgemässe Zerlegung der Gelenke.*

Synostōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σὺν, together; *ὀστέον*, a bone.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the union of bones by ossific deposit. Fr. anal. *synostose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Knochenvereinigung durch Knochensubstanz.*

Synōtus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; *οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire to a genus of monsters which, upon a single body, bear one face and four ears. *Zoöl.* Applied by Gloger to bats, which have the ears conjoined, as the *Vespertilio Barbastellus.* Fr. anal. *synote*, adj.

Synōvia, *æ*, f. (Probably Συνωμία, the shoulder-joint, also, the *scapula*, or shoulder-blade; because found in considerable quantity, or, perhaps, first remarked in the former.) *Anat.* Term for the unctuous, fluid secretion of certain glands in the joints, with which the cartilaginous surfaces of the articulating heads of the bones are lubricated, and their motions facilitated. Fr. anal. *synovie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkschmiere*, f.; *Gelenkwasser*, n.; *Gliedwasser*, n.

Syno'vial. (*Synōvia*, a certain glandular secretion lubricating the joints.) *Anat., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the *synovia. Synōviālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *synovial*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Gliedwasser betreffend.*

Synsōmă'tia, n. pl. (Σὺν, together; *σῶμα*, a body.) *Chem.* Applied by Winterl to such bodies as agree together, as acid with acid, or base with base. Germ. syn. *Synsomazien*, n. pl.

Synsōmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Œrsted to compounds having sufficient relation to their constituent principles to entitle them to remain in the same series with them, as the *Alligationes:* synsoma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *synsomatique*, adj.

Synstigmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; *στίγμα*, a stigma; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Applied to pollen when it forms a mass terminating inferiorly by a thread, having at its extremity a corpuscle which adheres to the *stigma*, as in the *Orchis:* synstigma'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *synstigmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammennarbig*, adj.

Synstȳleus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; *στῦλος*, a style.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a section (*Systyleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the genus *Rosa*, having the styles united to a sort of column, as the *Rosa arvensis:* synsty'lous. Fr. anal. *synstylé*, adj.

Syn'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σύντασις.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a stretching or straining; tension; also, distension. Fr. anal. *syntase*, f. Germ. syn. *die Anspannung oder Spannung durch etwas anderes sich Ausdehnendes.*

Syntă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Syntăsis*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pharm.* That which makes tense; applied to tonic medicines (*Syntatica medicamenta*); giving tone or firmness: synta'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *syntatique*, adj.

Synta'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σύνταξις.) A putting together or arranging. *Med., Surg.* Gr. anal. applied by Galen, *de Ossibus, in procem.*, to the mutual composition and connection of bones. Fr. anal. *syntaxis*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenstellung*, f.

Syntectĭcŏ'pyra, *æ*, f. (*Syntectĭcus*; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for colliquative fever. Fr. anal. *syntecticopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Zehrfieber*, n.

Syntec'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Same as *Syntexis*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Syntexis*, or wasting: syntec'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *syntechtique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmelzend*, part. adj.

Syntēnōsis, *is*, f. (Σὺν, together; *τένων*, a tendon.) *Anat.* Term for a kind of articulation in which the bones are connected by tendons. The same as *Syndesmosis.* Fr. anal. *synténose*, f.

Syntērētĭca, *æ*, f. } (Συντηρέω, to preserve.)
Syntērētĭce, *es*, f. } *Med.* Old term used the same as *Hygiene*, according to Blancardus. Fr. anal. *syntérétique*, f. Germ. syn. *Erhaltungskunst*, f.

Synte'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Συντήκω, to consume by liquefaction.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Colliquatio;* also, a *marasmus*, or wasting of the body. Germ. syn. *Schmelzen*, n.

Syn'thena, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term by Paracelsus for a species of *Epilepsia.*

Synther'mal. (Σὺν, together with; *θέρμη*, heat.) Of equal heat, or temperature. *Synther'mus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *synthermal*, adj.

Syn'thĕsis, *is*, f. (Συντίθημι, to place together.) *Chem.* Term for combination, or the process of forming separate substances into a compound, and thus the opposite of *Analysis.* Fr. anal. *synthèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammensetzung*, f.

Synthĕtis'mus, *i*, m. (Συνθετίζω, to place together.) *Surg.* Old term for the setting, replacing, or reduction of a fracture. Fr. anal. *synthétisme*, m.

Syntīmōrea, *æ*, f. (Συντιμωρέω, to stand by and help.) *Med.* Term for help, aid, or assistance. Fr. anal. *syntimorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hülfe*, f.

Syntŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Συντονία.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a stretching or straining; a distension; applied by Hippocrates, *de R. V. in Ac. t.* 67, to strength and firmness; also to vehement pain, *Coac. Prænot.* 160. Fr. anal. *syntonie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine gleichmässige, zusammenstimmende Spannung.*

Syntrŏ'phĭcus, *a, um.* (Συντρέφω, to live together.) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth to all false parasite plants which, without living

at the expense of the vegetables on which they grow, partake in all points of their nature, and are subject to the same influences: syntro'phic. Fr. anal. *syntrophique*, adj. Germ. syn. *miethhausterisch*, adj.

Synūlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Συνουλόω, to cicatrise.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a healing or cicatrisation. Fr. anal. *synulose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Zuheilen und Vernarben.*

Synūlōtĭcus, *a, um.* (Συνουλόω, to cicatrise.) *Pharm.* Having power to heal or to form cicatrices on wounds: synulo'tic. See *Epuloticus.*

Synȳmen'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σὺν, together; ὑμὴν, a membrane.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a binding by means of the skin, as the bones of the head of the fetus, etc. Fr. anal. *synymensis*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verbindung (von Knochen) durch Häute.*

Synzoœcĭ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Σὺν, together; ζωὴ, life; οἶκια, a dwelling; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Term proposed by Lamouroux as a substitute for the word *Polyparium*, as expressing an animal that lives in a habitation like a plant: a synzoœ'ciphyte. Fr. anal. *synzoœciphyte*, m.

Synzў'gia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν, together; ζυγὸν.) *Bot.* Term by L. C. Richard for the point of junction of the two cotyledons upon the radicle when they are opposed. Fr. anal. *synzygie*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbindungsstelle*, f.

Syphĭlel'cos. } (*Syphĭlis;* ἕλκος, an ulcer.)
Syphĭlel'cus, *i*, m. } *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a venereal or, more properly, syphilitic ulcer. Fr. syn. *syphilulcère*, m. Germ. syn. *das venerische Geschwür.*

Syphĭlelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Syphĭlelcos.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the growth or progress of syphilitic ulcer, or *chancre:* also applied (nom. pl.) as a class of syphilitic diseases. Fr. anal. *syphilelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des venerische Geschwür; shankerartigen Krankheiten.*

Syphĭlĭdan'che, *es*, f. (*Syphĭlis;* ἄγχω to strangle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for venereal or syphilitic sore throat. Fr. anal. *syphilidanche*, f. Germ. syn. *die venerische Bräune.*

Syphilidelcos. See *Syphilelcos.*

Syphĭ'lĭdes, f. pl. *Med., Pathol.* Term by Alibert and C. H. Fuchs for a Family of skin-diseases arising from *syphilis.* Fr. anal. *syphilides*, f. pl.

Syphĭlĭdia'tria, *æ*, f. (*Syphĭlis;* ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the treatment of *syphilis.* Fr. anal. *syphilidiatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Heilkunde der Syphilis.*

Syphĭlĭdoch'thus, *i*, m. (*Syphĭlis;* ὄχθη, a height, or rising ground.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a syphilitic tubercle. Fr. anal. *syphilidochthus*, m. Germ. syn. *Knotensyphilid*, n.

Syphĭ'lĭdoclīnĭce, *es*, f. (*Syphĭlis;* κλινικὸς, pertaining to a bed.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for practical instruction in the treatment of *syphilis.* Fr. anal. *syphilodoclinique*, f. Germ. syn. *der Praktische Unterricht über die Behandlung der Syphilis.*

Syphĭlĭdŏcolpītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Syphĭlis; colpītis*, inflammation of the *vagina.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for syphilitic inflammation of the *vagina;* misapplied generally to venereal *gonorrhœa* in the female. See *Baptorrhœa, Leucorrhœa.* Fr. anal. *syphilidocolpite*, f. Germ. syn. *der sog. venerische Tripper der Weiber.*

Syphĭ'lĭdŏgrăphia, *æ*, f. (*Syphĭlis;* γράφω, to write.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a treatise on, or history of, *Syphilis:* sy'philido'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *syphilidographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Lustseuche.*

Syphĭ'lĭdŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Syphĭlis;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of *Syphilis* and its treatment: sy'philido'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *syphilidologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Syphilis und ihrer Heilung.*

Syphilidomania, See *Syphilomania.*

Sy'phĭlĭdophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Syphĭlis; ophthalmia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for syphilitic ophthalmy, or inflammation of the eyes. Fr. and Germ. anal. *syphilidophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die syphilitische Augenentzündung.*

Syphĭlion'thus, *i*, m. (*Syphĭlis;* ἴονθος, an eruption on the face.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the copper-coloured scaly eruption, or patches the effect of *syphilis.* Fr. anal. *syphilionthe*, m. Germ. syn. *die venerische Finne; der venerisch Kupferausschlag; Pustelnsyphilid*, n.

Sy'phĭlis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σὺν, together; φιλέω, to love. Blancardus. Of several other derivations none seems better.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the true venereal disease, otherwise termed *Lues venerea*, and *Morbus Gallicus;* constituted by the syphilitic poison being received into, or diffused through the system; and there, after a time, producing its peculiar effects, as ulcers of the mouth or *fauces*, spots, tetters, and ulcers of the skin, pains, swellings, and caries of the bones; secondary symptoms; constitutional syphilis; successive accidents; pox. So long as the effects of the poison are local, and confined to or near the genitals, the disorder is distinguished, according to its seat and appearance, as chancre, bubo, etc. A genus of the Order *Impetigines;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. and Germ. anal. *syphilis*, f. Germ. syn. *die venerische Krankheit.*

Sy'philis, Constitu'tional. *Surg.* Another term for what are usually termed secondary symptoms, etc. See *Syphilis.*

Sy'phĭlis In'dĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A name for *Frambœsia.*

Syphĭlisa'tion. (*Syphĭlis*, a species of venereal disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied by M. Turenne to the condition induced by the successive inoculation of animals with syphilitic poison, who states that each successive sore is less inflamed and less characteristic, until at last, after about the fourth inoculation, no effect follows the insertion of the virus. *Syphĭlīsātio, ōnis*; f. Fr. anal. *syphilisation*, f.

Syphĭlŏcēlis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Syphĭlis;* κηλὶς, a stain or spot.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for syphi-

litic patches on the skin. See *Syphilionthus.* Fr. anal. *syphilocélis*, f. Germ. syn. *Fleckensyphilid*, n.

Sy'philōid. (*Syphĭlis;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling *syphilis. Syphĭloīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *syphiloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *syphilisähnlich*, adj.

Syphĭlŏ'lĕpis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Syphĭlis;* λεπὶς, a scale.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for syphilitic scale, or scaly eruption. Fr. anal. *syphilolépis*, f. Germ. syn. *Schuppensyphilid*, n.

Syphĭlŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Syphĭlis*, the true venereal disease; *mănia*, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a species of mental derangement, by some supposed to be caused by *syphilis:* syphiloma'nia. Fr. anal. *syphilomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lustseuchenwuth*, f.

Syphĭlŏ'mўces, *ētis*, f. (*Syphĭlis;* μύκης, a fungus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for syphilitic fungus. Fr. anal. *syphilomyce*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwammsyphilid*, n.

Syphĭlŏpem'phix, *īgis*, f. (*Syphĭlis;* πέμφιξ, a blister or pustule.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for syphilitic pustule. Fr. anal. *syphilopemphix*, f. Germ. syn. *Blasensyphilid*, n.

Syphĭlŏ'phlўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Syphĭlis;* φλύσις, an eruption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for syphylitic eruption. Fr. anal. *syphilophlyse*, Germ. syn. *Bläschensyphilid*, n.

Syphĭlŏphўma, *ătis*, n. (*Syphĭlis;* φῦμα, a growth or tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a syphilitic growth or tumour: a sy'philophyme. Fr. anal. *syphilophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zellgewebsyphilid*, n.

Syphĭlopsy'drax, *ăcis*, n. (*Syphĭlis;* ψύδραξ, a blister or pimple.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for syphilitic pimple. Fr. anal. *syphilopsydrax*, m. Germ. syn. *Knötchensyphilid*, n.

Syphĭlozæ'na, *æ*, f. (*Syphĭlis; ozæna.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for syphilitic *ozæna*, or disease of the nose. Fr. anal. *syphilozène*, m. Germ. syn. *der venerische Nasenstank.*

Sy'phon. *Chem.* Name for a tube, or pipe of glass or metal bent to an acute angle, having one leg shorter than the other; used for drawing liquors from one barrel into another. *Surg.* Formerly used the same as *Fistula;* also as *Cannula. Sypho, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *siphon*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasserröhre*, f.

Syr. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation, employed in *formulæ* and prescriptions, of *Syrupus*, a syrup, or of some other of its cases.

Syri'ăcus, *a, um.* Of or belonging to Syria. See *Asclepias Syriaca.* Fr. anal. *syriaque*, adj.

Sy'riæ, O'leum. Name of a fragrant essential oil obtained by distilling the *Dracocephalum Moldavicum*, or the canary balsam plants.

Sy'rian Herb Mas'tich. *Bot.* A common name for the *Teucrium marum*, or marum germander.

Syricon. *Chem.* Old term the same as *Sandyx* or *Cerussa usta.*

Syrigma, *ătis*, n. See *Syrigmus.*

Syrigmŏphōnia, *æ*, f. (*Syrigmus;* φωνὴ, a voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a piping voice. Fr. and Germ. anal. *syrigmophonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die pfeifende Stimme.*

Sўrig'mus, *i*, m. (Συρίζω, to make a sound by blowing through a pipe.) A piping or fifing. *Med.* Term for *Tinnitus aurium*, or ringing of the ears.

Sўringa. *Surg.* The same as *Syrinx.*

Syrin'ga Vulgāris. *Bot.* Name of the lilac-tree.

Sўringītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Sўrinx*, a pipe; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the Eustachian tube. Fr. anal. *syringite*, f. Germ. syn. *soll die Entzündung der Eustachischen Trompete bezeuchnen.*

Sўringoīdēs, adj. (*Sўrinx;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med.* Resembling a pipe or tube: syrin'goid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *syringoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrenähnlich*, adj.

Syringŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Syrinx;* τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the operation of laying open a *fistula:* syringo'tomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *syringotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Aufschneiden oder Aufschlitzen einer Fistel.*

Sўringŏ'tŏmum, *i*, n. (Σῦριγξ, a fistula; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument for cutting fistulas: a syrin'gotome. Fr. anal. *syringotome*, m. Germ. anal. *Syringotom*, n.; syn. *Fistelmesser*, n.

Sўrinx, *gis*, f. (Σῦριγξ, a fistula, or pipe.) *Surg.* Name for a pipe; a fistula; a syringe. See *Metrenchytes, Otenchytes, Syringa.* Fr. syn. *syringue*, f. Germ. syn. *Fistel*, f.; *Spritze*, f.

Syrius. *Pharm.* Old name for the extract of scammony.

Syr'ma, *ătis*, n. (Σύρμα, anything drawn or trailed after one.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the alvine feces. Fr. anal. *syrme*, m. Germ. syn. *Darmkoth*, m.

Syrmæ'a, *æ*, f. (Συρμαία.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for an emetic and purging medicine, much used by the Egyptians, compounded of the juice of the radish and saltwater. Fr. syn. *un émétique en lavage.* Germ. syn. *ein Brech- und Purgermittel.*

Syrmais'mus, *i*, m. (Συρμαΐζω, to purge gently.) *Med.* Term, Gr. anal. *συρμαϊσμὸς*, used by Hippocrates, *de Art.* ii. 50, for a gentle evacuation by vomit or stool. Fr. anal. *syrmaisme*, m. Germ. syn. *der Gebrauch (und die Wirkung) eines heftigen Purgirmittels.*

Syrmătŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Σύρμα, anything drawn after one; φέρω, to bear.) *Ichthyol.* Having a very long tail, as the *Gobius syrmatophorus:* syrmato'phorous. Fr. anal. *syrmatophore*, adj.

Syr'mus, *i*, m. (Συρμὸς, that which is drawn or trailed along.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to a vomiting; also a purging and clearing of the body. Fr. syn. *vomissement*, m.; *purgation*, f. Germ. syn. *Erbrechen*, n.; *Reinigung*, f.

Syro, *ōnis*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Ancient name for the *Acarus Scabiei*, or itch animalcule.

Syrop. (Fr.) *Pharm.* Term for *Syrupus*, or syrup.

Syrop de Capillaire. (Fr.) *Pharm.* Syrup of Capillaire; much used in France as

pectoral; made with maidenhair, liquorice water, and sugar.

Syr'phĭcus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Fallen to a Family (*Syrphici*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Diptera*, having the *Syrphus* for their type.

Syr'phidæ, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier and Wiedemann to a Family of the *Diptera*, having the *Syrphus* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *syrphides*, m. pl.

Syr'phius, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Latreille, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family or tribe (*Syrphiæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Diptera*, having the *Syrphus* for their type. Fr. anal. *syrphie*, adj.

Syrrhi'zus. The same as *Synorrhizus*.

Syrrhŏpŏdon'toïdeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Furnrohr to a tribe (*Syrrhopodontoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Musci*, having the *Syrrhopodon* for their type. Fr. anal. *syrrhopodontoïdé*, adj.

Syrup. See *Syrupus*.

Sÿrūpus, *i*, m. (Arab. *Sherab*, a potion.) *Med., Pharm.* Syrup, or sugar dissolved in water, distinctively termed *Syrupus simplex*, or simple syrup; more generally this word means any composition of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with sugar to a thick consistence. See *Serapium*, *Syrop*. Fr. anal. *syrop*, m. Germ. anal. *Sirup*, m.; syn. *Zuckersaft*, m.

Syspāsia, *æ*, f. (Συσπάω, to contract.) *Med.* Term for a spasm or spasmodic contraction; cramp. Fr. anal. *syspasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenziehung*, f.; *Krampf*, m.

Syspastangÿmen, *ĕnis*, m. (Συσπαστὸς, drawn together; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ὑμὴν, a membrane.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the slight contractile membrane of the vessels. Fr. anal. *syspastangymen*, m. Germ. syn. *eine contractil Gefässhaut*.

Syssarcōsis, *is*, f. (Σὺν, together; σαρκόω.) *Anat.* Term for a union of bones by means of a kind of connecting muscle, as the *Os hyoides* to the *Sternum*. Fr. anal. *syssarcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verbindung der Knochen durch Muskeln*.

Systal'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Systole*.

Sys'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Συνίστημι, to consist.) *Chem., Pharm.* Old term the same as *Consistentia*. See *Systema*.

Systellŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Συστέλλω, to draw together; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to plants the persistent calyx of which embraces the fruit to such degree that it seems embodied with it: a systel'lophyte. Fr. anal. *systellophyte*, m.

Sys'tem. (Σύστημα, from σύνιστημι, to place together, or compose.) A collection, or composition of many things together. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to particular arrangements of organs or vessels engaged in performing the same function, as the absorbent, arterial, and venous systems, etc.; to the organs and parts of generation which are termed the genital system; to the arrangement of nerves, called the nervous system, etc. *Bot.* Applied to particular classifications of plants, as the natural, or Jussieuan, and the sexual, or Linnæan systems. *Chem., Pharm.* The same as *Systasis*; a collection or constitution; also, a concretion of sediments in the urine. *Systēma*, *ătis*, n. Fr. anal. *système*, m. Germ. anal. *System*, n.

Systēmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Systēma*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a genus of plants which are distinguished from those of neighbouring *genera* only by a trait of the organisation reproduced in all, as for instance, the lengthening of the *connectivum* in the *Salvia:* systema'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *systématique*, adj. Germ. anal. *systematisch*, adj.

Systēmătŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Systēma*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of systems or arrangements in branches of science: syste'mato'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *systématologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Systemlehre*, f.

Sys'tŏle, *es*, f. (Συστέλλω, to draw together.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the contraction of the heart, by which with its alternate dilatation (*diastole*) the circulation of the blood is carried on. Fr. anal. *systole*, f. Germ. syn. *das Zusammenziehen* (*der Zusammendrücken*) *des Herzens und der Arterien*.

Systŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (*Systŏle*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Of or belonging to *Systole:* systo'lic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *systolique*, adj. Germ. syn. *in der Systole begriffen*.

Systrem'ma, *ătis*, n. (Σύστρεμμα, a crowd, a tumour.) *Med.* Term for cramp in the muscles of the leg or of the calf of the leg. Fr. anal. *systremme*, m. Germ. syn. *Wadenkrampf*, m.

Systrŏgas'ter, *tra, trum.* (Συστρὸς, surrounded; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Systrogastra*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hymenoptera*, in which the abdomen seems rolled so as to envelope the head. Fr. anal. *systrogastre*, adj.

Sys'trŏphe, *es*, f. (Συστρέφω, to collect or twist together.) Old term for *Convolution;* but the Greek analogue (Συστροφὴ) denotes *tubercle, hardness, concretion* of the humours, and *tumour*, according to Hippocrates, *de Artic.* iii. 9, 16; also used for *Globus*, according to Lindenus, *Ex. V.* sect. 50. Fr. anal. *systrophe*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammendrehen*, n.

Systўlus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; στῦλος, a style.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the styles of which are joined into a single column, as the *Rosa systyla*. Fr. anal. *systyle*, adj.

Syzў'gia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν, together; ζυγὸν, a yoke.) *Astron.* Term for each of the two points of the moon's orbit where this satellite is found either in opposition to, or in conjunction with the sun. Fr. anal. *syzygie*, f.

Syzўgīteus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Syzygitei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coniomytes*, having the *Syzygites* for their type. Fr. anal. *syzygité*, adj.

T.

T-bandage. *Surg.* Name given to a bandage formed somewhat like the letter T, for supporting dressings in diseases of the *anus*, groin, perineum, etc.

Tăbăcŏ'phĭlus, *i*, m. (*Tābăcum; φιλέω*, to love.) *Med.* Term for one that is addicted to the excessive use of tobacco. Fr. anal. *tobacophile*, m. Germ. syn. *Tabacksfreund*, m.

Tă'băcum, *i*, n. (The island *Tobago*, whence it was first brought.) The pharmacopœial name (L. E. & U.S.A.) for the dried leaves of the plant *Nicotiana tabacum :* tobac'co. Fr. anal. *tabac*, m. Germ. syn. *Taback*, m.

Tabaisir. (Arab. *Tabáshír.*) Old term the same as *Spodium.* Ruland and Johnson. Also the same as *Tabasheer.* See *Spodium Abaisir.*

Tābă'nidæ, patron. pl. m. (*Tabănus*, the horse-fly, or gad-bee; terminal *-idēs.*) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family of the *Diptera*, having the *Tabanus* or gad-bee for its type.

Tābăni'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Tābănus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Orphrys tabanifera*, because of the supposed resemblance between the form of its flower and that of the *tabanus :* tabani'ferous. Fr. anal. *tabanifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *bremstragend*, part. adj.

Tābănifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Tābănus; forma*, resemblance.) Having the form of the *tabanus:* taba'niform. Fr. anal. *tabaniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *bremsförmig*, adj.

Tābănus, *i*, m. (*Tābes*, a wasting or imposthume, from their annoyance to cattle, etc.) *Entomol.* A name for the *Œstrum* or *Œstrus*, or gad-bee. Fr. syn. *œstre*, m. Germ. syn. *Bremse*, f.

Ta'barzet. (Arab. *Tabarzad.*) An epithet for the whitest purified sugar; white sugar-candy. Greenhill's Transl. of Rhazes, *p.* 191.

Tabasheer. (Arab. *Tábashír.*) *Bot.* Name of a substance which concretes in the cavities of the bamboo plant. See *Bambusa Arundinacea.*

Tăbel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Tăbŭla*, a table.) *Pharm.* Old term for a confection made in a flattened form; a lozenge; the same as *Morsellus;* also, as *Rotula*, etc. Fr. anal. *tablette*, f. Germ. syn. *Kügelchen*, n.; *Tafel*, n.

Tabernæmontāna Citrĭfŏ'lia. *Bot.* Name of a plant supposed to be the same otherwise called *Coru.*

Tābes, *is*, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a consumption, or wasting of the body, characterized by weakness, emaciation and fever, without cough, or spitting; wasting; a genus of the Order *Marcores;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Consumption, Phthinodes, Pseudophthisis,* Fr. syn. *émaciation*, f. Germ. syn. *Abmagerung*, f.

Tābes Coxāria. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a wasting of the thigh and leg, from an abscess, or the like in the hip.

Tābes Dorsālis. *Med., Pathol.* Name of a species described by Hippocrates as a disorder of the spinal marrow, incident to persons who are newly married and have indulged too much in conjugal pleasures; the patient is short-breathed and weak, has a sense of weight in his head, his memory is inconstant, his sight impaired, and he has ringing in his ears; fever succeeds, and he at length dies of the variety of remittent fever called *Leipyrias*, (*λειπυρίας πυρετὸς*) by the Greeks; *Scottice*, the *Ripples.*

Tābes Mĕsentĕ'rĭca. *Med., Pathol.* A name for the *Tabes scrofulosa.*

Tābes Pūrŭle'nta. *Med., Pathol.* Name for a species depending on absorption of pus into the blood acting upon a peculiarity of constitution, as the exciting cause.

Tābes Pulmōnālis. *Med., Pathol.* A name for the *Pthisis pulmonalis*, or consumption.

Tābes Scrōfŭlōsa. *Med., Pathol.* Name of a species consisting in a scrofulous affection of the mesenteric glands, which are the seat of a tubercular deposit similar to what takes place in other scrofulous glands; it is peculiarly connected, however, with a morbid condition of one or more of the organs of nutrition, including those of digestion and assimilation; the *Tabes mesenterica* of other writers.

Tābes Vĕnēnāta. *Med., Pathol.* Name of a species produced by a poisonous acrimony in the blood, which excites and maintains the hectic fever; it is met with among miners, mineralogists, and labourers in chemical laboratories, from cutaneous absorption or inhalation of a poison.

Tābum, *i*, n. (*Tābeo*, to corrupt.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a thin sanies from a bad ulcer, according to Blancard.

Tăcămāhāca, *æ*, f. (Ind.) *Bot.* Name of a resinous substance, yellow-coloured, fragrant to the smell, and aromatic in taste, of which there are two kinds, viz., *T. in the shell*, produced by the *Fagara octandra*, and *T. in the lump*, afforded by the *Populus balsamifera*, formerly said to have maturative, nervine, and other virtues.

Tac'ceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Presl and Bartling to a Family (*Taccea*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Tacca* for their type. Fr. anal. *taccé*, adj.

Tachīnārius, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a section (*Tachinariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodariæ Calyptera*, having the *Tachina* for their type. Fr. anal. *tachinaire*, adj.

Tachīnides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Mannerheim for a tribe of the *Coleoptera Brachelytra*, having the *Tachinus* for their type. Should be *Tachinidæ*, patron. m. pl. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *tachinides*, m. pl.

Tăchydrŏ'miæ, f. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Meigen for a Family of the *Diptera*, hav-

ing the *Tachydromia* for their type. Fr. anal. *tachydromies*, f. pl.

Tăchy'drŏmoïdeus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Fitzinger to a Family (*Tachydromoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of saurian reptiles, having the *Tachydromus* for their type. Fr. anal. *tachydromoïde*, adj.

Tăchy'drŏmus, *a, um.* (Ταχὺς, quick; δρόμος, a course.) *Zoöl.* That which is rapid in its course, as the *Hemipodius tachydromus*. *Ornithol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ranzani, Blainville and Lherminier to a Family (*Tachydromi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores*, having the *Tachydromus* for their type: tachy'dromous. Fr. anal. *tachydrome*, adj.

Tăchyepsēta, *æ*, f. (Ταχὺς, quick; ἑψητὸς, boiled.) *Med., Pharm.* A quick boiler; applied to a certain vessel. See *Autoclave*. Fr. anal. *tachyepsète*, f. Germ. syn. *Schnellkocher*, m.

Tăchyia'tria, *æ*, f. (Ταχὺς, quick; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) *Med.* Term for the art of healing quickly. Fr. anal. *tachyiatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Kunst schnell zu heilen*.

Tăchy'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Ταχὺς, quick; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument for quickly measuring level surfaces: a tachy'meter. Fr. anal. *tachymètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Schnellmesser*, m.

Tăchy'pĕtus, *a, um.* (Ταχὺς, quick; πέτομαι, to fly.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Flying quickly; tachy'petous. Fr. anal. *tachypète*, adj. Germ. syn. *schnellflugelnt*, part. adj.

Tăchyplōtēris, *is, e.* (Ταχὺς, quick; πλωτὴρ, a swimmer.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (*Tachyploteres*, nom. pl. m.) comprehending the *Anas*, which swim with the greatest facility. Fr. anal. *tachyplotère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schnellschwimmig*, adj.

Tăchypy'rium, *ii*, n. (Ταχὺς, quick; πῦρ, fire.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Name for an instrument for quickly producing fire. See *Pyrophorus*. Fr. anal. *tachypirium*, m. Germ. syn. *Schnellfeuerzeug*, n; *Zündungswerkzeug*, n.

Tăchythă'nătos. } (Ταχὺς, quick; θάνα-
Tăchythă'nătus, *a, um.* } τος, death.) *Med.* Rapidly mortal or lethal; killing quickly: tachytha'natous. Fr. anal. *tachythanate*, adj. Germ. syn. *schnell tödtend; schnell tödtlich*.

Tac'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Tango*, to touch.) *Med., Physiol.* The sense of touch; the feeling communicated by coming in contact with other bodies in a gentle degree: tact. See *Touch*. Fr. anal. *tact*, m. Germ. syn. *Gefuhl*, n.

Tac'tus Erŭdītus. *Med.* Term for the faculty of properly interpreting impressions received by the sense of touch, and their differences, including an exercise of the understanding and requiring a due consideration of the subject in its relations of cause and effect. Fr. anal. *tact érudit*.

Tac'tus Exper'tus. *Med.* Term for that fine delicacy of touch capable of very nicely feeling and discriminating between impressions, acquired by mere experience: expert touch. Fr. anal. *tact expert*.

Tæ'da, *æ*, f. (Δαίω, to burn.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a medicated torch used for fumigation. Fr. syn. *torche*, f. Germ. syn. *Fackel*, f.

Tæ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ταινία, a fillet, or tape.) *Zoöl.* The tape-worm; a genus of intestinal worms, having long, flat and jointed bodies. See *Abas, Ceiria, Ceria*. Fr. anal. *ténia*, m. Germ. syn. *Bandwurm*, m.

Tæ'nia Hippŏcam'pi. *Anat.* The band of the hippocampus; another term for the *Corpus fimbriatum*.

Tæ'nia Os'cŭlis Margĭnālĭbus. *Zoöl.* The long tapeworm called *T. solium* by Rudolphi.

Tæ'nia Os'cŭlis Superfĭcĭālĭbus. *Zoöl.* The broad tapeworm, called *Bothriocephalus latus* by Rudolphi.

Tæ'nia Sēmĭcircŭlāris. *Anat.* The semicircular band; a term for a narrow, fibrous, semi-transparent band situated in the groove between the optic *thalamus* and *Corpus striatum*. Fr. syn. *bande sémicirculaire*.

Tæ'nia Sō'lium. *Zoöl.* Name by Rudolphi for the long tapeworm; also called *Tænia osculis marginalibus*. See *Bothriocephalus*.

Tæniātus, *a, um.* (*Tænia.*) *Bot.* That which is marked with a longitudinal, broad and coloured band, as the *Conus tæniatus*. *Conchol.* Applied to the turns of the spire of a spirivalved shell when they are entirely flat: te'niate. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. syn. *rubané*, adj. Germ. syn. *bandartig*, adj.

Tæni'dium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Tænia.*) A little band. *Med., Pathol., Zoöl.* Term for a little tapeworm. Fr. anal. *ténidium*, m. Germ. syn. *Bandchen*, n.; *ein kleiner Bandwurm*.

Tæniobran'chius, *a, um.* (*Tænia*; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Hyalea tæniobranchia*, because the prolongation which proceeds from the posterior extremity of the lobes of its mantle is branchial. Fr. anal. *tæniobranche*, adj.

Tænioïdēs, adj. (*Tænia*, a fillet, or riband; terminal *-ïdēs*.) *Ichthyol.* Resembling a riband; applied to a Family of the *Acanthopterygii*: tæn'ioid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *ténioïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *bandartig*, adj.; *bandähnlich*, adj.

Tænioïdeus, *a, um.* (*Tænia*, the tape-worm; terminal *-ïdēus*.) *Zoöl.* Resembling the *Tænia*, or tape-worm; applied to a Family (*Tænioideæ*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa Parenchymata*. Fr. anal. *tænioïdé*, adj. Germ. syn. *bandwurmartig*, adj.; *bandwurmähnlich*, adj.

Tæniŏlātus, *a, um.* (*Tænia.*) *Zoöl.* That which is marked with a number of coloured rays or bands, as the *Scincus tæniolatus*: te'niolate. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *tæniolé*, adj.

Tæniŏnōtus, *a, um.* (*Tænia*; νῶτος, the back.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a genus of the *Lophionotes*, having a flat or band-like back. Fr. anal. *tænionote*, adj. Germ. syn. *bandrückig*, adj.

Tæ'niops, *ōpis*, adj. (*Tænia*; ὤψ, the eye.) *Zoöl.* Having the eyes marked with coloured bands, as the *Eristalis tæniops*. Fr.

anal. *tæniope*, adj. Germ. syn. *bandaugig*, adj.

Tænio'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Tænia; πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol., Ichthyol., Ornithol.* Having the wings or the fins marked by small coloured bands: tenio'pterous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *tænioptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *bandflügelig*, adj.

Tæniorhyn'chus, *a, um.* (*Tænia; ῥύγχος*, a beak.) *Entomol.* Having a coloured band on the beak or *proboscis*, as the *Culex tæniorhynchus*. Fr. anal. *tæniorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *bandschnabelig*, adj.

Tæniŏsōmātus, *a, um.* (*Tænia; σῶμα*, a body.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to fishes that have the body long and flattened in the form of a bandelet. Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Tæniosomata*, nom. pl. n.) having the body teniated. See *Tæniatus*. Fr. anal. *tæniosome*, adj. Germ. syn. *bandkörperig*, adj.

Tæniōtis, *is, e.* (*Tænia; οὖς, ὠτὸς*, the ear.) *Zoöl.* Having long and straight ears. Fr. anal. *tæniote*, adj. Germ. syn. *bandöhrig*, adj.

Tæniūrus, *a, um.* (*Tænia; οὐρὰ*, a tail.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having a coloured band upon the tail. Fr. anal. *tæniuré*, adj. Germ. syn. *bandschwanzig*, adj.

Tagetīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a tribe (*Tagetineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Synantherеæ;* by Lessing to a section of the *Senecionideæ*, having the *Tagetes* for their type. Fr. anal. *tagétiné*, adj.

Tagua. } *Bot.* Name for a kind of vege-
Tagua-nut. } table ivory, or hard substance; the kernel of the nut of the *Phytelephas macrocarpa* of South America.

Tagua Plant. *Bot.* A name for a species of the *Phytelephas*.

Tail. (Sax. *Tagl.*) See *Cauda*.

Talc. Old term for boiled wine. Ruland and Johnson. See *Talcum*.

Talcārius, *a, um.* *Chem.* The name *terra talcaria* has sometimes been given to pulverulent talc, or chloritè. Fr. anal. *talcaire*, adj.

Tal'cium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* A name by some German chemists for *Manganesium*. Fr. anal. *talcium*, m. Germ. syn. *Braunstein*, m.

Talcŏmīcāceus, *a, um.* *Geol.* Belonging to *talc* and *mica:* talcomica'ceous. Fr. anal. *talcomicacé*, adj.

Talcŏquarzōsus, *a, um.* *Geol.* Formed of talc and quartz: talcoquar'tzous. Fr. anal. *talcoquarzeux*, adj.

Tal'cum, *i*, n. *Geol.* Talc; the name of a gritless stone, unctuous, cutting and scraping easily, opaque, yet generally very glossy, and not of a stony, but of an earthy appearance. See *Atac*.

Tale'ŏlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Talus.*) *Anat.* Term for *Malleolus*.

Taliaco'tian Opera'tion. *Med., Surg.* Term for the operation by which in deformity, or deficiency of the nose, a new one is formed by turning down a flap from the forehead, or other part of the face, and by paring off the edges where the deficiency exists the raw surface becomes united to the new nose, by adhesive inflammation; so named because first practised by *Taliacotius*. It is also named the Rhinoplastic operation. Fr. syn. *opération rhinoplastique*.

Tālĭpes, *pĕdis*, m. (*Tālĭpĕdo*, to go as one drawing his feet after him from weakness; from *tālis*, such, or like; *pes*, a foot.) *Med., Surg.* A term applied to various kinds of the distortion commonly called club-foot. See *Lomarthros*.

Tālĭpes Equīnus. *Med., Surg.* The distortion termed club-foot from simple retraction of the heel.

Tālĭpes Val'gus. *Med., Surg.* Term for club-foot, with distortion outwards, or eversion.

Tālĭpes Vārus. *Med., Surg.* Term for club-foot, with distortion of the foot inwards.

Talipot Palm. *Bot.* Common name for the *Corypha umbraculifera*.

Tallow Tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Croton sebiferum*.

Tal'pa, *æ*, m. or f. (*Τυφλὸς*, blind, from whence *τυλφὴ* and *τυλφὰ*, because it lives in darkness.) *Med., Pharm., Zoöl.* Name of a small plantigrade animal, the mole, formerly used in medicine; burned, the cinders mixed with honey and white of egg, were esteemed in gangrene, *lepra* and *scrofula;* the blood was used for *Alopecia. Surg.* Formerly applied to a tumour of the scalp, sometimes containing a white matter; also called *Testudo*. Fr. anal. *taupe*, f. Germ. syn. *Maulwurf*, m.

Talpĭdæ, patron. pl. m. (*Talpa*, the mole; terminal *-ĭdæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order of animals which have for their type the *Talpa*, or mole. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *talpides*, m. pl.

Talpĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Talpa; forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Talpiformes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera Rasores*, which resemble the *Talpa:* tal'piform. Fr. anal. *talpiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *maulwurfförmig*, adj.

Talpīnus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Formed like the *Talpa*, or mole: tal'pine. Fr. anal. *talpien*, adj. Germ. syn. *maulwurfförmig*, adj.

Tal'pius, *a, um.* *Zöol.* Applied by Vicq d'Azyr and Desmarest to a Family (*Talpii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, having the *Talpa* for their type: tal'pious. Fr. anal. *talpien*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Maulwurf gehörig*.

Tālus, *i*, m. (*Taxillus*, a small die.) *Anat.* Old term for the ankle; also the *astragalus*, or ankle-bone, and the *calx*, or heel.

Tămărin'dus, *i*, m. (*Tamar*, or *tamarindi*, the date.) The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the pulp of the pods of the *Tamarindus Indica;* (D.) the *tamarindus leguminus pulpa;* tamarind pulp. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monadelphia;* Ord. *Triandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*. Fr. anal. *tamarin*, m. Germ. syn. *Tamarinde*, f.

Tămărin'dus In'dica. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the tamarind-tree; also called *Acacia Indica, Balampulli, Oxyphœnicia, Siliqua Arabica*, and *Tamaraxa zecta*. Fr. syn. *tamarinier*, m. Germ. syn. *Tamarindenbaum*, m.

Tămăriscīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Tamariscineæ*, nom. pl. f.) indi-

cated by Auguste-Saint-Hilaire, and definitively established by Desvaux and Link, having the *Tamarix* for their type. Fr. anal. *tamariscine*, adj.

Tămăris'cus, *i*, m. } (Heb. *Tamarik*, abster-
Tă'mărix, *ĭcis*, f. } sion; from its properties of cleansing and purifying the blood.) A Linn. genus (*Tamarix*) of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Polygamia superflua.* The Tamarisk-tree. Fr. anal. *tamarisc*, m. Germ. syn. *Tamariskenbaum*, m.

Tă'mărix Gal'lĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of the tamarisk-tree, the bark, wood, and leaves of which were formerly used in medicine as aperient and corroborant in obstructions of the liver, in *icterus*, *hemoptysis*, and some affections of the skin. Fr. syn. *tamarisc de Narbonne.* Germ. syn. *der französiche Tamariskenbaum.*

Tame-Poison. *Bot.* A common name for *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, or swallow-wort.

Tampon. (Fr. A bung.) *Obstet.* A less inelegant term for the *plug*, whether made up of portions of rag, sponge, or a silk handkerchief, where plugging the *vagina* is had recourse to in cases of hemorrhage. Germ. syn. *Pflock*, m.

Tămus Commūnis. *Bot.* Name for the *Bryonia nigra;* also called *Sigillum beatæ Mariæ.*

Tănăcētĕus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (*Tanaceteæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Anthemideæ Chrysanthemeæ*, having the *Tanacetum* for their type. Fr. anal. *tanacété*, adj.

Tănăcētĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Applied by Peschier to an acid said to have been discovered by him in the *Tanacetum vulgare.* Fr. anal. *tanacétique*, adj.

Tănăcētum, *i*, n. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) The plant tansy. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia superflua.* Juss. *Compositæ. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the herb of *Tanacetum vulgare.* See *Mentha Saracenica.* Fr. syn. *tanaisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Rainfarrn*, m.

Tănăcētum Balsămīta. *Bot.* Systematic name of the officinal costmary or alecost, formerly esteemed as carminative, corroborant, and emmenagogue; also called *Balsamita major*, *B. mas*, *Costus hortorum*, and *Tanacetum hortense.*

Tănăcētum Horten'se. *Bot.* A name for the *Tanacetum balsamita.*

Tănăcētum Vulgāre. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common tansy plant, possessing virtues as tonic, stomachic, anthelmintic, emmenagogue and resolvent; also called *Athanasia*, *Tanasia* and *Parthenium mas.* Fr. syn. *tanaisie vulgaire.* Germ. syn. *der gemeine Rainfarrn.*

Tănă'sia, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A name for *Tanacetum vulgare*, or common tansy.

Tan'gent. (*Tango*, to touch.) *Trigonom.* A right line touching the circle in one extremity of an arc, drawn from thence till it meets a right line passing through the centre and the other extremity. A cotangent is the tangent of the extremity of an arc. Fr. anal. *tangente*, f.

Tangkin'. *Chem.* Name given to a peculiar crystalline substance found by Henry and Olivier in the fruits of the *Tangkinia Madagascariensis. Tangkīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *tangkine*, f.

Tan'nate. (*Tannīnum;* terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of tannin with a salifiable base. *Tan'nas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *tannate*, m.

Tannin'. (So termed from its use in tanning leather.) *Chem.* Name for the peculiar principle in vegetable substances on which depends the important medicinal property of astringency. *Tannīnum*, *i*, n. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *tannin*, m. Germ. syn. *Gerbstoff*, m.

Tan'sy. *M. Med.* The common name for the herb *Tanacetum vulgare.*

Tan'sy, Maudlin. *Bot.* Common name for the *Achillea ageratum*, or maudlin.

Tan'sy, Wild. *Bot.* A common name for the *Potentilla anserina*, or silver-weed.

Tan'talate. (*Tantălĭcum* acĭdum, Tantalic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of tantalic acid with a salifiable base. *Tan'tălas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *tantalate*, m. Germ. syn. *tantalsauer Salz.*

Tantă'lĭco-. *Chem.* A prefix in several compound epithets by Berzelius, of double salts resulting from combinations of a tantalic salt with a salt indicated by the terminal portion of the epithets respectively, as *Tantalico-ammonicus*, *-calcicus*, *-magnesicus*, etc. Fr. anal. *tantalico-.*

Tantă'lĭco-hy'drĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Applied to a combination of a tantalic salt with the hydric fluoride, as the *Fluoruretum tantalico-hydricum.* Fr. anal. *tantalico-hydrique*, adj.

Tantă'lĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Berzelius terms the first degree of oxidation of *tantalum*—*Oxydum tantalicum;* the second degree—*Acidum tantalicum;* its combination with sulphur—*Sulphuretum tantalicum*, or *Sulphis tantalicus;* its combinations with halogenous bodies—*Sales tantalici:* tanta'lic. Fr. anal. *tantalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *tantalsauer*, adj.

Tantă'lĭdes, m. pl. *Mineral.* Name by Beudant for a Family, including *tantalum* and its combinations. Fr. anal. *tantalides*, m. pl.

Tantălīna, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name given by Pfaff to a pretended new earth in which he found an analogy with the oxide of *tantalum*, and which he afterwards found to be *silica.* Fr. anal. *tantaline*, f.

Tan'tălis, *ītis*, f. *Chem.* Name for a genus of salts produced by the combination of tantalous acid with salifiable bases: a tan'talite. Fr. anal. *tantalite*, f. Germ. syn. *tantaligsauer Salz.*

Tantălōsus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Applied by L. Gmelin to the tantalic oxide formed of the salts with alkalis, and which he termed *acidum tantalosum.* Fr. anal. *tantaleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *tantaligsauer*, adj.

Tan'tălum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Old name for *Mercurius*, or *Argentum vivum*, in the production of the philosopher's stone; a name for a metal discovered in 1801, by Hatchett, which he called *Columbium*, and in 1802

by Ekeberg, which he named *Tantalum*, the identity of which in the two cases has been recognised by Wollaston in 1809, and which Berzelius obtained pure in 1824. Fr. anal. *tantale*, m.

Tanyrhyn'chĭdis, *is, e.* (Τανύω, to stretch; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Schoenherr to a group (*Tanyrhynchides*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Curculionides Gonatocerati*, having the *Tanyrhynchus* for their type. Fr. anal. *tanyrhynchide*, f.

Tăny'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Τανύω, to stretch; στόμα, a mouth.) *Entomol.* Long-mouthed; applied to a Family (*Tanystoma*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Diptera:* tany'stomous. Fr. anal. *tanystome*, adj. Germ. syn. *langmundig*, adj.

Taper. } *Bot.* See *Acuminatus*, and *Co-*
Tapering. } *nicus.*

Tapētum Alve'ŏli. (Τάπης, a carpet.) *Anat.* A term for the external membrane of the teeth, according to Kraus, but rather, the lining membrane of the *Alveoli*, or teeth sockets. Germ. syn. *die Beinhaut der Zahnhöhlen.*

Tapeworm. *Med., Zoöl.* The common name for the genus *Tænia.*

Tapeworm, Broad. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Tænia osculis superficialibus.*

Tapeworm, Long. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Tænia osculis marginalibus*, or *Tænia solium.*

Tapio'ca. *Bot.* Common name for the starch afforded by the root of the *Iatropha manihot*, or cassada root. Fr. anal. *tapioca*, m. Germ. anal. *Tapioka*, m.

Tapīrius, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Vicq d'Azyr to a Family (*Tapirii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, having the *Tapirus* for their type. Fr. anal. *tapirien*, adj.

Tapping. (Sax. *Tæppan*, to broach a vessel.) *Surg.* The common term for the operation called *Paracentesis.*

Tapsos. }
Tapsus, *i*, f. } *Bot.* See *Tapsus Barbatus.*

Tap'sus Barbātus. *Bot.* A name for the *Verbascum nigrum.*

Tar. (Belg. *Teru.*) *M. Med.* The common name for the substance *Pix liquida.*

Tar, Barbadoes. *M. Med.* Common name for the substance *Petroleum Barbadense.*

Tar-water. *Med., Pharm.* Name of an infusion of tar in water, formerly drunk in chronic affections of the lungs, etc., and much celebrated as a remedy.

Tă'răche, *es*, f. (Ταραχή, trouble.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for general agitation, or disturbance of the organic powers. Germ. syn. *Unruhe*, f.

Tărantis'mus, *i*, m. (As if *Tărantălismus*, from *tărantŭla*, the name of a peculiar venomous spider; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the morbid desire of excessive motion, or dancing, excited by music in those affected by the bite of the *tarantula:* taran'tism. This affection prevailed in Italy as an epidemic mania without any near affinity to the tarantula disease, but only resembling its description in the most prominent symptom. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *tarantisme*, m.

Tăran'tŭla, *æ*, f. (*Tăranta*, formerly *Tărentum*, a city of Naples, where they abound; or *terrantola*, an Italian name for a kind of lizard called *stellio* by the old Romans, said to be poisonous, and invested by credulity with extraordinary qualities.) *Zoöl.* Name of a venomous spider whose bite was said to produce a state of melancholy and stupor, which could only be relieved by music, the patient being thereby excited into a kind of dancing, or violent saltatory exercise till he fell down from exhaustion; also termed *Tarentula.* A genus of the *Pedipalpi;* Cl. *Arachnides;* Ord. *Pulmonariæ*, of Cuvier. See *Ruteta.* Fr. anal. *tarentule*, f. Germ. syn. *Tarentel*, f.

Tăraxă'ceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by D. Don to a tribe (*Taraxaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Chicoraceæ*, having the *Taraxacum* for their type: taraxa'ceous. Fr. anal. *taraxacé*, adj.

Tăra'xăcum, *i*, n. (Ταράσσω, to change; from its supposed effects on the blood.) The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the root of the herb *Leontodon taraxacum*, or *Taraxacum Dens-leonis;* the *Taraxaci radix;* the dandelion. Fr. syn. *dent de lion.* Germ. syn. *Löwenzahn*, m.

Tăra'xăcum Dens-leōnis. *M. Med.* The systematic name according to the pharmacopœia (E.) of the herb dandelion. Fr. syn. *dent de lion.* Germ. syn. *Löwenzahn*, m.

Tăra'xis, *is*, f. (Ταράσσω, to disturb.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for a slight degree of inflammation of the eye. Fr. anal. *taraxis*, f. Germ. syn. *oberflächliche Augenentzündung.*

Tar'chon Sylves'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Achillea ptarmica*, or sneeze wort, or bastard pellitory.

Tarchonan'theus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a section (*Tarchonantheæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Vernonieæ;* by Lessing to a group of the *Asteroideæ*, having the *Tarchonanthus* for their type. Fr. anal. *tarchonanthé*, adj.

Tardiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Tardus*, slow; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* That which flourishes slowly, as the *Ceanothus tardiflorus:* tardiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *tardiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *langsamblümig*, adj.

Tardi'grădus, *a, um.* (*Tardus*, slow; *grădus*, a step.) *Zoöl.* Moving slowly; applied to certain animals (*Tardigrada*, nom. pl. n.) which from their peculiar construction move with excessive slowness, as the sloths: tar'digrade. Fr. anal. *tardigrade*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleichend*, part. adj.; *langsamgehend*, part. adj.

Tare. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ervum ervilia.*

Tarentula. *Med., Pathol., Zoöl.* See *Tarantula.*

Taren'tŭlæ, f. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Latreille for a tribe of the *Arachnides Pedipalpi*, having the *Tarentula* or *Tarantula* for their type. Fr. anal. *tarentules*, f. pl.

Tarentŭ'lĭdes, f. pl. *Entomol.* Term by Leach for the *Tarentulæ.* Fr. anal. *tarentulides*, f. pl.

Tarfati. *Med., Pathol.* A barbarous term for *Ecchymosis*, or *Sugillation* in the eye, according to Forest.

Targar. An old name for oil of juniper. Ruland and Johnson.

Target-shaped. *Bot.* See *Peltatus*, *Scutiform*, and *Thyroid.*

Tarith. *Chem.* Old term for *Mercurius.* Ruland and Johnson.

Tar'sal. (*Tarsus*, the tarsus, or certain bones of the foot; also the cartilage of the eyelid.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the tarsus, or to the cartilage of the eyelid. *Tarsālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *tarsal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Tarsus gehörig.*

Tar'sal Car'tilages. *Anat.* Name for the thin elastic plates, upper and lower, which give shape to the eyelids.

Tarsātus, *a, um. Entomol.* Having the *Tarsus* coloured otherwise than the rest of the foot, as the *Calobata tarsata, Acridium tarsatum.* Fr. anal. *tarsé*, adj.

Tarsectŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Tarsus*; ἔκτοπος, away from a place.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for displacement of the *tarsus.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *tarsectopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Tarsusverschiebung*, f.

Tarsŏ'căce, *es*, f. (*Tarsus*; κακὸς, evil.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for disease of the *tarsus.* See *Podarthrocace.* Fr. anal. *tarsocace*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verderbniss der Fusswurzel.*

Tarsophȳma, *ătis*, n. (*Tarsus*; φῦμα, a growth.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a morbid growth or tumour of the *tarsus.* Fr. anal. *tarsophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Fusswurzelgeschwulst*, f.

Tarsorrhă'phia, *æ*, f. (Ταρσὸς, the tarsus; ῥαφὴ, a suture.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the operation of uniting by suture any wound or incision of the eyelids near the edges, or situation of the *tarsus:* tarsor'rhaphy. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *tarsorrhaphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenliderrandnaht*, f.

Tarsostĕrĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Tarsus*; στέρησις, privation or loss.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the loss or removal of the edges of the eyelid. Fr. anal. *tarsostérèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Altragung des Augenlidrandes.*

Tarsŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Tarsus*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a cutting of the *tarsus*, or cartilage of the eyelid: tarso'tomy. Fr. anal. *tarsotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenlidknorpelschnitt*, m.

Tar'sus, *is*, m. (Ταρσὸς, the instep.) *Anat.* Term for that portion of the foot between the metatarsal bones and the leg, itself comprising seven bones; the instep. For Fr. and Germ. see at *Zoöl.* Also, applied to the thin cartilage towards the edge of each eyelid, giving it firmness and shape. Fr. anal. *tarse*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenlidknorpel*, m. *Ornithol.* A single bone, ending in three pulleys, represents the *tarsus* and *metatarsus.* See *Pedium. Zoöl.* A suite of small articulations forming the true foot of the *Crustacea, Arachnides*, and *Insecta.* Fr. anal. *tarse*, m. Germ. syn. *Oberfuss*, m.; *Fusswurzel*, f.

Tar'tar. (Τάρταρος, infernal; being the sediment or dregs.) *Chem.* Name of the crust which is found on the inside of wine-casks; the impure supertartrate of potass. See *Agresten, Argal, Girmir, Gruma, Magnetinus, Pedagra, Samech, Suma. Physiol.* An earthy-like substance deposited from the saliva, which becomes incrusted on the human teeth about the age of puberty and afterwards. *Tar'tărum, i*, n., or *Tar'tărus, i*, m. See *Dentalis lapis, Odontolithos, Tophus.* Fr. anal. *tartre*, m. Germ. syn. *Weinstein*, m.

Tartar, Chalybeate. *Chem., M. Med.* A name for the *Potassio-tartras ferri.*

Tar'tar, Cream of. *M. Med.* The common name for the pulverised bitartrate or supertartrate of potass. Fr. syn. *crême de tartre.* Germ. syn. *Weinsteinrahm*, m.

Tar'tar Eme'tic. *M. Med.* A common name for the potassio-tartrate of antimony, or the *Antimonium tartarizatum.* Fr. anal. *tartre émétique.*

Tar'tar, Rege'nerated. *Chem.* Term for the *Acetas potassæ.*

Tar'tar, Salt of. *Chem.* Term for a pure carbonate of potass, prepared from the bitartrate or supertartrate of potass, commonly called cream of tartar. Fr. syn. *crême de tartre.* Germ. syn. *Weinsteinrahm*, m.

Tar'tar, So'luble. *Chem.* A term for the *Tartras potassæ.*

Tar'tar, Spirit of. *Chem.* A name for pyrotartaric acid.

Tar'tar Vi'triolated. *Chem.* A term for the *Sulphas potassæ.*

Tarta'rian Lamb. *Bot.* Common name for the *Polypodium barometz*, or Scythian lamb.

Tarta'ric. (*Tartărum*, tartar; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to tartar; applied to an acid obtained from tartar, in which it is found combined with potash. *Tartă'rĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *tartrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *weinsteinsauer*, adj.

Tartarum, *i*, n. / **Tartarus**, *i*, m. } *Chem.* See *Tartar.*

Tar'trate. (*Tartărĭcum* acĭdum, Tartaric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of tartaric acid with a salifiable base. *Tar'tras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *tartrate*, m. Germ. syn. *weinsteinsauer Salz.*

Tas'sus, *i*, m. *Zoöl.* Old name for *Lumbricus.* Dornæus, Ruland and Johnson.

Taste. (Belg. *Tast.*) *Phrenol.* The result of the harmonious action of the faculties, generally, in at least a moderate degree of vigour. *Physiol.* That sense by which we perceive the savours or impressions of certain bodies upon the tongue, which is its *principal* organ; the lips, the inside of the cheeks, the palate, the teeth, the *Velum pendulum palati*, the pharynx, œsophagus, and even the stomach being susceptible of receiving impressions by contact with the same bodies, which are termed sapid bodies. *Gus'tus, ûs*, m. Fr. anal. *goût*, m. Germ. syn. *Geschmack*, m.

Taste, Loss of. *Pathol.* See *Apogeusis.*

Taste, Morbid. *Pathol.* See *Parageusis.*

Tasteless Ague-drop. *Med.* Term for an arsenical solution, formerly in great repute, for which Fowler's solution, or the *Liquor arsenicalis*, is now substituted.

Tasteless Salt. *M. Med.* Common term for the *Phosphas sodæ.*

Taurin'. (Ταῦρος, a bull, or ox; because first

discovered in the gall of such.) *Chem.* Term for a particular animal substance discovered in bile; the *Asparagine biliaire* of Gmelin. *Taurīna*, æ, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *taurine*, f.

Taurŏcol'la, æ, f. (Ταῦρος, a bull; κόλλα, glue.) Old term for the best glue, which was prepared from the ears and genitals of bulls. See *Xylocolla.* Fr. anal. *taurocolle*, f. Germ. syn. *der beste, kraftigste Thierleim.*

Tauroscatina.
Tauroscatinum.
Tauroscorina.
Tauroscorinum.
} See *Buscatina.*

Tau'rus, *i*, m. (Ταῦρος.) *Anat.* An old term for the lower part of the *penis*, and the *raphe* which extends in the mesial line to the *anus.* *Zoöl.* A bull. Fr. anal. *taureau*, m. Germ. syn. *Stier*, m.

Tawny Day-lily. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hemerocallis fulva.*

Taxĭ'cŏlus, *a*, *um.* (*Taxus*, the yew-tree; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* That which grows upon the trunk of the yew, as the *Xylomyzon taxicola.* Fr. anal. *taxicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *taxusbewohnend*, part. adj.

Taxĭcor'nis, *is*, *e.* (Τάξις, a series; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (*Taxicornes*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coleoptera*, in which several of the males have the head furnished with horns: taxicor'nate. Fr. anal. *taxicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *reihehornig*, adj.

Taxider'mic. (*Taxĭdermia*, taxidermy.) *Nat. Hist.* Of or belonging to the art of taxidermy, or of preserving and stuffing the skins of animals to resemble their figure and attitudes in life. *Taxĭder'mĭcus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *taxidermique*, adj. Germ. syn. *reihehautig*, adj.

Taxider'my. (Τάξις, arrangement; δέρμα, a skin.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for the art of stuffing and preserving the skins of animals so as to represent their natural appearance, habits and attitudes in life. *Taxĭder'mia*, æ, f. See *Dermatotaxis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *taxidermie*, f.

Taxĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Taxus*, the yew-tree; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having leaves arranged in the same manner as those of the *Taxus*, as the *Hypnum taxiforme*: ta'xiform. Fr. anal. *taxiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *eibenbaumförmig*, adj.

Taxĭneus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Taxineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coniferæ*, admitted by L. C. Richard, having the *Taxus* for their type. Fr. anal. *taxiné*, adj.

Ta'xis, *is*, f. (Τάσσω, to put right.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the operation of replacing by the hand, without using instruments, any parts which have quitted their natural situation, as in the reduction of *hernia*, etc. Fr. anal. *taxis*, f. Germ. syn. *das Zurückbringen der vorgefallenen Theile in einem Bruche u. s. w.*

Taxŏlŏ'gia, æ, f. (Τάξις, arrangement; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied by Devereux to all that relates to classification: taxo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *taxologie*, f.

Taxŏnŏ'mia, æ, f. (Τάξις, arrangement; νόμος, a law.) Term by de Candolle for the theory of classifications, the laws which preside at their construction: taxo'nomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *taxonomie*, f.

Taxozōon.
Taxozōum, *i*, n.
} (Τάξις, a series; ζῷον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Term by Eichwald for a section (*Taxozoa*, nom. pl.) of the animal kingdom in which the primitive parts of the vertebral column, provided with feet, often numerous, are developed in direct opposition. Fr. anal. *taxozoaire*, m.

Ta'xus, *i*, m. (Τάξος.) *Bot.* Name of the yew-tree. Fr. syn. *if*, m. Germ. syn. *Eibenbaum*, m.; anal. *Taxus*, m.

Tea. See *Thea.*

Tear. (Sax. *Tear.*) *Med., Physiol.* The clear liquid secreted by the lachrymal glands, and constantly moistening the surface of the eye. *La'chrўma*, æ, f. Fr. syn. *larme*, f. Germ. syn. *Thräne*, f.

Teazel. (Sax. *Tæsel.*) *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Dipsacus.*

Teazel, Fuller's. *Bot.* A common name for the *Dipsacus fullonum.*

Teazel, Wild. *Bot.* Common name for the *Dipsacus sylvestris.*

Tēcĕdŏn, *ōnis*, f. (Τηκεδών.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a wasting or consumption; the same as *Phthisis.* Fr. syn. *phthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwindsucht*, f.

Technŏcau'sĭs, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τέχνη, art; καῦσις, a burning.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Term for artificial burning, or the application of the *moxa*, hot iron, etc. Fr. anal. *technocausis*, f. Germ. syn. *das künstliche Brennen mittelst der Moxa, des glühenden Eisens.*

Technŏlŏ'gia, æ, f. (Τέχνη, art; λόγος, a discourse.) Term for a treatise on, or description of, art: techno'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *technologie*, f.

Tecmar'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τέκμαρσις.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a judging from symptoms; a conjecturing. Fr. anal. *tecmarsis*, f. Germ. syn. *Conjecturalerkenntniss*, f.

Tecnoctŏ'nia, æ, f. (Τέκνον, a child; κτείνω, to kill.) *Med., Surg.* Term for child murder, or infanticide. Fr. and Germ. anal. *technotonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kindermord*, m.

Tecnŏgŏ'nia, æ, f. (Τέκνον, a child; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* Term for a begetting or bearing of children; generation; impregnation; child-bearing. Fr. and Germ. anal. *tecnogonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kinderzeugung*, f.

Tecnŏpœ'ia, æ, f. (Τέκνον, a child; ποιέω, to make.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* The same as *Tecnogonia.*

Tēcŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Τήκω, to melt down; λίθος, a stone.) *Zoöl.* Term for *Lapis Judaicus.*

Tectibranchiātus, *a*, *um.* (*Tectus*, covered; *branchĭatus*, having *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Having covered *branchiæ;* applied to an Order (*Tectibranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda*, in which the *branchiæ* are more or less covered by the mantle; tectibran'chiate. Fr. anal. *tectibranche*, adj.

Tec'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Τήκω, to melt; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Melting, or causing to melt; applied the same as *Colliquativus.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *tectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmelzend*, part. adj.

Tectĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Tectum*, the top of a house; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Tectipennes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Neuroptera*, in which the wings in repose are disposed so as to form on the back a roof inclined to the right and left. See *Steyopterus*. Fr. anal. *tectipenne*, adj.

Tec'trix, *ĭcis*, adj. (*Tĕgo*, to cover.) *Ornithol.* Covering or hiding; applied to the plumes which cover the feathers of the wings and the tail, termed *plumæ tectrices*, or simply *tectrices*. The *tectrices* of the wings are divided into great, placed immediately upon the *remiges;* small, which garnish the top of the wing; middle, holding a medium between the preceding; superior, which cover the upper part of the wing; inferior, which occupy the lower. Those of the tail are divided into superior, which cover the upper portion of the origin of the *remiges*; and inferior, which cover the lower. Fr. anal. *tectrice*, adj.

Tec'tus, *a, um.* (*Tĕgo*, to hide, or cover from view.) *Bot.* Covered; opposed to *Nudus*, or naked; applied to seeds, etc. Fr. syn. *couvert*, adj. Germ. syn. *bedecket*, adj.

Teeth. (Sax. *Tôth*, pl. *Têth.*) *Anat.* The small, hard, white bones fixed in the *alveoli* of the jaws, generally 16 in each jaw at maturity, viz.: 10 *Molars*, 2 *Cuspidati*, and 4 *Incisores*. Each tooth is composed of the *crown*, or part above the gum and covered with enamel, the *fang* or *root*, fixed into the socket, and the *neck*, or grooved boundary between these. *Dentes*, nom. pl. of *Dens*, *dentis*, m. See *Teeth, Temporary*. Fr. anal. *dents*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Zähne*, m. pl.

Teeth, Grinding of the. *Med., Pathol.* See *Stridor Dentium, Brygmus*.

Teeth, Milk. } *Anat., Physiol.* These
Teeth, Tem'porary. } are 20 in number, there being just 4 *molares* to each jaw, and are so named because they are shed between the ages of 7 and 14, and their places supplied by the permanent, or adult teeth. *Dentes Dēcĭ'dua.* Fr. syn. *dents de lait; dents caduques.* Germ. syn. *Milchzähne*, m. pl.

Teeth, Looseness of the. *Med., Pathol.* The condition termed *Agomphiasis*.

Teeth, Per'manent. *Anat., Physiol.* These are 32 in number, 3 adult grinders being added to each side of the jaw. Rare cases have occurred where a third set of teeth have appeared about the age of 60 or 70. *Den'tes Permănen'tes.* Fr. anal. *dents permanents*.

Teething. *Physiol.* Common name for the cutting of the teeth, or dentition.

Teething, Difficult. See *Dentition, Difficult*.

Teetotaller. (*Teetotal*, long in use among working men in Lancashire, etc., as a redundant spelling of *total*, and of course signifying entire or complete, was first *applied* to the temperance movement by a certain Dicky Turner, who, at a meeting in Preston, amidst conflicting opinions, energetically enjoined teetotal abstinence.) A foolish designative title assumed by those who profess a total abstinence from all alcoholic liquors. See *Hydropota*.

Tegĕ'nĕra Mĕdĭcīnālis. *Med., Pharm.* Term for the blister-fly, or *Cantharis*.

Teg'men, *ĭnis*, n. } (*Tĕgo*, to cover.) *Bot.*
Tegmen'tum, *i*, n. } Name by Mirbel for the immediate envelope of the *Amygdala*, or almond; by Palisot-Beauvois to the external envelope of the flower of the *Gramineæ;* by Dutrochet to the membrane of the embryonary sac, which he presumes to be derived from the internal membrane of the seed; by Link to the whole of the scales which cover the germs in the bud. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the superior wings when they are coriaceous or pergamentaceous, and supplied with nervures, as in the *Orthoptera*. Fr. anal. *tegmen*, m.

Tegmĭnātus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the embryo when it is enveloped in a *tegmen*, as the *Heisteria coccinea:* teg'minate. Fr. anal. *tegminé*, adj. Germ. syn. *bedecket*, adj.

Tegmĭnĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Tegmen*, a covering; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings resembling a species of *elytra* by their dark colour, as the *Anthrax tegminipennis*. Fr. anal. *tegminipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *deckflügelt*, adj.

Tĕ'gŭla, *æ*, f. (*Tĕgo*, to cover.) A tile. *Entomol.* Term for a species of callosity or tubercle like a small valve of a shell, the convexity upwards, which is perceived at the origin of the superior wings of the *Hymenoptera*. Fr. anal. *tégule*, f.

Tĕ'gŭla Hiber'nĭca. *Geol.* A name for the *Lapis Hibernicus*, or Irish slate.

Te'gument. (*Tĕgo*, to hide, or cover.) *Anat., Bot.* Term applied by Cavanilles and Ventenat to a membrane which covers the *sori* of ferns (the *inducium* of Swartz, the *involucrum* of Smith, the *perisporangium* of Hedwig). The proper envelope of the spermoderm was called *tegumentum proprium* by Gærtner. The calyx and corol are frequently named *tegumenta floralia*, *i. e.* the envelopes of sexual organs, when regarded as purely general. *Tĕgŭmen'tum, i*, n. See *Integuments, Operimentum, Velamentum*. Fr. anal. *tégument*, m.

Teinŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (Τείνω, to stretch; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the tendons. Fr. anal. *teinodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Sehnenschmerz*, m.

Teinophlŏgōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τείνω, to stretch; *phlogōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for severe inflammation of the tendons. Fr. anal. *teinophlogose*, f. Germ. syn. *Sehnenentzündung*, f.

Tejĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Family of the saurian reptiles, having the *Tejus* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *tejides*, m. pl.

Tēla, *æ*, f. (*Texo*, to weave.) A web of cloth. *Anat.* Applied to the cellular membrane. Fr. syn. *toile*, f. Germ. syn. *Gewebe*, n.

Tēlāceus, *a, um.* (*Tēla*, cloth.) *Bot.* Like a fine cloth, by its loose network, as the expansions of the *Flustra telacea:* tela'ceous. Fr. anal. *télacé*, adj.

Tēlæsthēsis, *is*, f. (Τῆλε, far off; αἴσθησις, perception.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for tact, or perception from remote or non-

conspicuous grounds or circumstances. Fr. anal. *télæsthèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Fernfühlen*, n.

Tĕlămōnes. (Pl. of *Tĕlămon, ōnis*, f., from τλῆναι, to bear.) *Surg.* Old term for shreds of linen that were applied to wounds, or rather, small bandages in which wounded members were wrapped.

Tĕlangĭectă'sia, *æ*, f. } (Τέλος, the end
Tĕlangĭec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } of a thing; ἀγγεῖον, a blood-vessel; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Anat., Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for an extension of the vessels. See *Neotocopneumonotelectasis.* Fr. anal. *télangiectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ausdehnung der Gefässenden.*

Tĕlangiōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τέλος, the end of a thing; ἀγγεῖον, a blood-vessel.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term by Lobstein for disease of the capillary vessels. Fr. and Germ. anal. *télangiose*, f. Germ. syn. *Haargefässkrankheit*, f.

Tĕleamor'pha, *æ*, f. (Τέλεος, perfect; *amorpha.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an indeterminate skin eruption, in adults. Fr. anal. *télamorphe*, f. Germ. syn. *der unbestimmte Hautfleck bei Erwachsenen.*

Teleangiectasia, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* A name for *Nævus.*

Tĕleian'thus, *a, um.* (Τέλειος, perfect; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachsendorff to plants provided with stamens and pistils: teleian'thous. The same as *Hermaphrodite.* Fr. anal. *téleianthe*, adj.

Tĕleobran'chius, *a, um.* (Τέλεος, complete; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to an Order (*Teleobranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of cartilaginous fishes, having the *branchiæ* complete, *i. e.* provided with a membrane and opercule. Fr. anal. *téléobranche*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit vollkommen Kiemen oder mit Kiemendeckeln und Kiemenhäuten.*

Tĕleogeo'phĭlus, *a, um.* (Τέλεος, perfect; γῆ, the earth; φιλέω, to love.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Hartmann to a group (*Teleogeophila*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda*, having lungs and living on land: teleogeo'philous. Fr. anal. *téléogéophile*, adj.

Tĕleohydrŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (Τέλεος, perfect; ὕδωρ, water; φιλέω, to love.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Hartmann to a group (*Teleohydrophila*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda*, that live in water: teleohydro'philous. Fr. anal. *téléohydrophile*, adj.

Tĕleolo'gical. (*Tĕleŏlŏgia*, teleology; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Physiol.* Belonging to teleology. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. *Tĕleŏlŏ'gĭcus, a, um.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *téleologique*, adj.

Teleo'logy. (Τέλεος, perfect, leading to an end, absolute; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of an inherent power to act with a definite purpose, or to produce in conformity with a prominent idea. *Tĕleŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *teleologie*, f.

Tĕleŏmicroscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Τέλος, the end of a thing; *microscŏpium.*) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument for enlarging or increasing the forms of more remote or indistinct objects: a teleomi'croscope. Fr. anal. *téleomicroscope*, m. Germ. anal. *Teleomikroskop*, n.

Tĕleŏ'pŏdis, *is, e.* (Τέλεος, complete; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot to a tribe (*Teleopodes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Natatores*, having the feet complete, *i. e.* provided with a thumb. Fr. anal. *téléopode*, adj.

Tĕlĕphie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a tribe (*Telephieæ*, nom. pl. f.) admitted by him into the *Paronychieæ*, having the *Telephium* for their type. Fr. anal. *telephié*, adj.

Tĕlĕ'phium, *ii*, n. (*Tĕlĕphus*, who was wounded by Achilles.) *Bot.* The specific name of the orpine. See *Sedum Telephium. Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a malignant incurable ulcer. Fr. anal. *téléphium*, m.

Tĕlĕ'phŏrus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (*Telephorii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Coleoptera*, having the *Telephorus* for their type. Fr. anal. *téléphorien*, adj.

Tĕlescŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Τῆλε, far off; σκοπέω, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* Name given sometimes to every optical glass capable of bringing nearer and enlarging distant objects, but more particularly to those apparatus which contain one or two reflecting mirrors and serve the same purpose. Four species of telescopes are distinguished, those of Newton, Gregory, Cassegrain and Herschell: a te'lescope. Fr. anal. *télescope*, m. Germ. syn. *Fernrohr*, n.

Tĕlescophthal'mus, *a, um.* (*Tĕlescŏpium; ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the *Muscicapa telescophthalmus*, because a membranous circle surrounds its eye. Fr. anal. *télescophthalme*, adj.

Tĕlescŏ'pĭcus, *a, um.* (*Tĕlescŏpium*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Astron.* Applied to planets such as Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta, and to stars which can only be perceived by the aid of a powerful optical instrument: telesco'pic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *télescopique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Fernrohr gehörig.*

Tĕlescŏpĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Tĕlescŏpium; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the *terebella*, when it consists of many retractile tubes which can be drawn one into the other like the pieces of a telescope: telesco'piform. Fr. anal. *télescopiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fernrohrförmig*, adj.

Tĕlesphŏrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τέλος, the end; φέρω, to bring.) Term for a bringing to perfection, or to an end; an accomplishing. *Obstet.* Applied to complete delivery (at the full time) of the child. Fr. anal. *télésphorèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das zu-Ende tragen; das vollige Austragen (die volle Reife) einer Frucht oder Leibes-frucht.*

Tĕles'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) Bringing to an end. *Obstet.* Accomplishing delivery. Fr. anal. *télesphore*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Ende tragend.*

Tĕlĕ'thŭsus, *a, um.* } (Τέλος, the end; θύσανος,
Tĕlĕ'thўsus, *a, um.* } a tassel, in the pl. a fringe.) *Entomol.* Applied by Savigny and Latreille to a Family (*Telethusæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Annelides*, having the posterior extremity of the body provided with branchial fringes. Fr. anal. *téléthuse*, adj.

Tellīnārius, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a section (*Tellinaria*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Conchifera Nymphacea*, having the *Tellina* for their type: tellina'rious. Fr. anal. *tellinaire*, adj.

Tellurate. (*Tellūrĭcum* acĭdum, Telluric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* See *Telluric.*

Tellūrātus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to a gas which holds *tellurium* in solution, as the *Gas hydrogeneratum telluratum:* tel'lurated. Fr. anal. *telluré*, adj.

Tellurau'rate. *Chem.* Term for a genus of salts resulting from the combination of auric *telluride* with the tellururets. Fr. anal. *telluraurate*, m.

Tel'lureted Hy'drogen. *Chem.* Name for a combination of *Tellurium* and *Hydrogen*, forming an elastic fluid possessed of very singular properties; discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1809.

Tellu'ric. (*Tellūrium;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Tellurium;* applied to the peroxide of *Tellurium*, which is called telluric acid and combines with many of the metallic oxides, producing a class of compounds which have been called *Tellurates. Tellūrĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *tellurique*, adj.

Tellūrĭcyā'nūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for a compound of a cyanuret and *tellurium.* Fr. anal. *telluricyanure*, m.

Tellūris, *ĭdis*, n. *Chem.* Name by Berzelius for a combination of *tellurium* with a body less electro-negative than it, which acts as an acid with those in which the metal is united with other electro-positive metals: a tel'luride. *Mineral.* Applied by Beudant to a Family (nom. pl.) including *tellurium* and those substances into the composition of which it enters. Fr. anal. *telluride*, m.

Tellūrĭsal, *ālis*, m. *Chem.* Term applied to a Class (nom. pl.) resulting from the combination of tellurides with tellururets, *i. e.* the acid and the base of which contain two of *tellurium:* a tellu'risalt. Fr. anal. *tellurisel*, m.

Tellūrium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Term for a metal made known in 1782 by Muller of Reichenstein, and the existence of which has been demonstrated in 1798 by Klaproth. Fr. anal. *tellure*, m.

Tellu'rous. (*Tellūrium*; terminal *-ous.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *tellurium;* applied to the protoxide of *tellurium*, called tellurous acid. Fr. anal. *tellureux*, adj.

Tellūrūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Term for a combination of *tellurium* with a metal. Berzelius reserves this name for a combination of *tellurium* with an electro-positive metal, in which the atomic relations are the same as in the bases: a tellu'ruret. Fr. anal. *tellurure*, m.

Telma. (Τέλμα.) *Anat.* Old term for either that part of the foot with which we touch or tread the ground, or the thick hard sole of the foot.

Tēlŏrāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τῆλε, far off; ὅρασις, the sense of sight.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for *Presbyopia*, or longsightedness. Fr. anal. *télorase*, f. Germ. syn. *Fernsehen*, n.

Tēmētum, *i*, n. (Said to be from *tenet mentem;* because it holds or binds the mind.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for any strong intoxicating wine. Fr. anal. *témète*, m. Germ. syn. *jeder schwere berauchende Wein.*

Tem'perament. (*Tempĕro*, to mingle.) *Phrenol.* The temperaments which are supposed to depend upon the constitution of particular systems of the body, are the lymphatic, the sanguine, the bilious, and the nervous. *Physiol.* The proportionable mixture, or peculiar constitution of the humours of the body. Temperaments are distinguishable into the choleric, melancholic, phlegmatic, sanguine and nervous. *Tempĕrāmen'tum, i*, n. See *Crassis.* Fr. anal. *tempérament*, m. Germ. anal. *Temperament*, n.

Tem'perate. (*Tempĕro*, to mingle in order or measure.) Moderate; without excess; tempered. *Tempĕrātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *temperant*, adj. Germ. syn. *mässig*, adj.

Tem'perate Zone. *Astron., Geog.* Term for a space extending from each tropic to its relative polar circle.

Tem'perature. (*Tempĕro*, to mingle in order or measure.) *Nat. Philos.* A certain degree of sensible heat, as denoted by the thermometer. *Tempĕrātūra, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *température*, f. Germ. anal. *Temperatur*, f.

Temple. (*Tempus*, time; so called because they are indexes of time, that is of age, for by the whiteness and thinness of the hair upon them they mark its advancement.) *Anat.* Name for the flat portion at either side of the head, above the ears. *Entomol.* Applied, according to Kirby, to the part from each side of the posterior half of the eyes between the forehead and the *vertex. Ornithol., Zoöl.* Applied to the lateral region of the head comprised between the eyes and ears. *Tem'pus, ŏris*, n. See *Crotaphi, Crotaphos.* Fr. anal. *tempe*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlaf*, m.

Templīnum O'leum. Term for oil obtained from the cones or nuts of the pine-tree. Germ. syn. *Tannenzapfenöl*, n.

Tempŏrālis, *is, e.* (*Tempŏra*, the temples.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the temples: tem'poral; applied (nom. pl. m.) to a muscle of the lower jaw, situated on the temple. See *Crotaphitæ. Ornithol.* The *plumæ temporales* are those which are on the temples or cheeks; applied to birds in which the temporal region is distinguished by a particular colour, as the *Fringilla temporalis.* Fr. anal. *temporal*, adj.

Temporary Teeth. *Anat.* See *Teeth, Temporary.*

Tĕmŭlen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Tĕmŭlentus*, drunken.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ebriety, or drunkenness: te'mulence. Fr. syn. *ivrognerie*, f. Germ. syn. *Trunkenheit*, f.

Tĕnācĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Tĕnax.*) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the power of resistance which bodies oppose to efforts to break them either by shock, pressure, or traction. Employed especially as to metals to express the property which many have, after being reduced to a wire of a small diameter, of supporting a weight more or less considerable without breaking. Fr. anal. *ténacité*, f. Germ. syn. *Festigkeit*, f.; *Zähigkeit*, f.

Tĕnăcŭlum, *i*, n. (*Tĕneo*, to hold fast.) *Surg.* Name for a small hook-shaped instrument with a sharp point for passing through the coats of a divided vessel to pull it beyond the surface of the wound in order to secure it with a ligature. Fr. syn. *ténaille*, f. Germ. anal. *Tenakel*, m.

Tĕnax, *ācis*, adj. (*Tĕneo*, to hold.) *Geol.* Applied to a rock when it is troublesome to break, as the basanite: tena'cious. Fr. anal. *ténace*, adj.

Tench. (Sax. *Tince.*) *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Cyprinus tinca*, of Linnæus.

Ten'do, *ĭnis*, or *ōnis*, m. (*Tendo*, to stretch out.) *Anat.* The smooth, white, shining extremity of a muscle: a ten'don; vulgarly called a guider. See *Corrigia*, *Enervatio*, *Pronervatio.* Fr. anal. *tendon*, m. Germ. syn. *Sehne*, f.

Tendo Achillis. *Anat.* See *Achillis*, *Tendo.*

Tendon. *Anat.* See *Tendo.*

Tendril. (Fr. *Tendron*, a twig.) See *Cirrus.*

Tĕnebrĭ'cŏlus, *a*, *um.* (*Tĕnebra*, darkness; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Seeking darkness, as the *Chrysomela tenebricola:* tenebri'colous. See *Lygophylus.* Fr. anal. *ténébricole*, adj.

Tĕnebriōnītes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a tribe of the *Coleoptera Melasomata*, having the *Tenebrio* for their type. Fr. anal. *ténébrionites*, m. pl.

Tĕnelliflōrus, *a*, *um.* (*Tĕnellus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having small flowers, as the *Hydotis tenelliflora:* tenelliflo'rous. Fr. anal. *ténelliflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinblümig*, adj.

Tĕnesmōdēs, adj. (*Tĕnesmus*; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of *tenesmus:* tenes'mous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ténesmeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *stuhlzwangartig*, adj.

Tĕnes'mus, *i*, m. (Τείνω, to bind together; from the sensation of constriction in the part.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a constant desire to go to stool, with great straining, but no discharge. See *Proctospasmus.* Fr. anal. *ténesme*, m.

Tĕnon'tăgra, *æ*, f. (Τένων, a thick muscle of the neck; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for gouty, or rheumatic affection of the larger muscles, especially those of the neck. Fr. anal. *ténontagre*, f.

Tĕnontocrig'mus, *i*, m. (Τένων, a tendon, or a thick muscle; κριγμὸς, a creaking.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a creaking of the more rigid tendons. Fr. anal. *ténontocrigme*, m. Germ. syn. *Sehnenklapp*, m.; *Sehnenknacken*, n.

Tĕnontŏ'dyne, *es*, f. } (Τένων, a tendon; ὀδύνη,
Tĕnontŏdy'nia, *æ*, f. } pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain, with crepitation of the tendons. Fr. and Germ. anal. *tenontodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Sehnenschmerz*, m.

Tĕnontogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Τένων, a tendon; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a description (and delineation) of the tendons: tenonto'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ténontographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung (und Abbildung) der Flechsen.*

Tĕnontŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Τένων, a tendon; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of the tendons: tenonto'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ténontologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Sehnen; Sehnenlehre*, f.

Tĕnontŏphўma, *æ*, f. (Τένων, a tendon; φῦμα, a growth, or tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a tumour of a tendon: a tenon'tophyme. Fr. anal. *ténontophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Sehnengeschwulst*, f.

Tĕnonto'phўtum, *i*, n. (Τένων, a tendon; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a morbid growth in or on a tendon: a tenon'tophyte. Fr. anal. *ténontophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *Sehnengewächs*, n.

Tĕnontostōma, *ătis*, n. (Τένων, a tendon; *ostōma*, an osseous tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for an osseous tumour in or on a tendon: a tenon'tostome. Fr. anal. *ténontostôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Sehnenverknöcherung*, f.

Tĕnontostōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the formation or progress of *Tenontostoma.* Fr. anal. *ténontostose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Process der Sehnenverknöcherung.*

Tenontotomia. See *Tenotomia.*

Tĕnŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Τένων, a tendon; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation practised for remedying certain muscular contractions by subcutaneous cutting of the tendons of the muscles involved: teno'tomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ténotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Sehnenschnitt*, m.

Ten'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Tendo*, to stretch.) Term for a contraction or shrinking. *Nat. Philos.* An augmentation of volume of a body, from the dispersion of its molecules: ten'sion. Fr. anal. *tension*, f. Germ. syn. *Dehnung*, f.; *Spannung*, f.

Ten'sor, *ōris*, m. (*Tendo*, to stretch.) *Anat.* An extender, or stretcher; applied to muscles which act thus. Fr. anal. *tenseur*, m. Germ. syn. *Anspanner*, m.

Tent. (*Tendo*, to stretch.) *Surg.* Term for a roll of lint, or piece of prepared sponge for keeping open, or dilating sores, sinuses, etc. *Līnāmen'tum*, *i*, n.; *Pĕnĭcil'lum*, *i*, n., or *ŭs*, *i*, m.; *Ten'ta*, *æ*, f. See *Lemniscus*, *Licinium*, *Priapiscus*, *Turunda.* Fr. anal. *tente*, f. Germ. syn. *Messel*, f.; *Wieke*, f.

Tent, Sponge. *Pharm., Surg.* See *Sponge Tent.*

Tent-wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Asplenium murale.*

Tentăcŭlāria, *æ*, f. (*Tentăcŭlum.*) *Zoöl.* Name for a species of the *Entozoa*, the *Filaria hominis bronchialis.* Fr. anal. *tentaculaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Lungenzwirnwurm*, m.

Tentăcŭlāris, *is*, *e.* (*Tentăcŭlum.*) *Zoöl.* Applied (*cirri tentaculares*) to the anterior feet of the *Nereides:* tenta'cular. Similar to *Tentaculatus.* Fr. anal. *tentaculaire*, adj.

Tentăcŭlātus, *a*, *um.* (*Tentăcŭlum.*) *Bot.* The *Carex tentaculata* has its fruit swoln and furnished with a very long beak, which has been compared to a *tentaculum.* *Zoöl.* Provided with *tentacula*, as the abdomen of the *Malachii*, from which proceed the kind of fleshy balls at the will of the animal, etc.: tenta'culate. Applied by Latreille to

a Family (*Tentaculata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda Tectibranchiata*, having the head provided with two or more *tentacula*. Fr. anal. *tentaculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Fuhlfade gehörig*.

Tentăcŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Tentăcŭlum; forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the form of a *tentaculum*, or little beard, as the suckers of the *Echinoderma:* tenta'culiform. Fr. anal. *tentaculiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fuhlfadförmig*, adj.

Tentăcŭlum, *i*, n. (*Tento*, to feel often.) *Zoöl.* Term for the fleshy, and sometimes articulated organs (*Tentacula*, nom. pl.) of the *Articulata Annulata*, being the principal organs of the sense of touch; also, applied to similar formations in certain of the *Acalepha, Simplicia.* Fr. anal. *tentacule*, m.; syn. *barbillon*, m. Germ. syn. *Fuhlfade*, f.; *Fuhlspitze*, f.

Tenthrēdīnātus, *a, um.* } *Entomol.* Applied
Tenthrēdinis, *is, e.* } by Cuvier, Latreille, Lamarck, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a tribe (*Tenthredinatæ, Tenthredines*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Hymenoptera Securifera*, having the *Tenthredo* for their type. Fr. anal. *tenthrédine*, adj.

Tenthrēdĭ'nidæ, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Leach for the *Tenthredines.* Fr. anal. *tenthrédinides*, m. pl.

Tenthrēdĭnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to the *Ophrys*, because its flower has been compared to a *Tenthredo:* tenthredini'ferous. Fr. anal. *tenthrédinifère*, adj.

Tentīgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Tentum*, the *penis;* terminal *-īgo*, as being the result of grossness in thought, or act.) *Med., Surg.* Old term for *Priapism.*

Tentōrium, *ii*, n. (*Tendo*, to stretch.) *Anat.* Term for the horizontal process of the *Dura mater* which separates the *Cerebrum* from the *Cerebellum.* Fr. anal. *tentorium*, m. Germ. syn. *Hirnzelt*, n.; *Zelt*, n.

Tĕnuicor'nis, *is, e.* (*Tĕnuis*, slender; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having slender *antennæ*, as the *Elater tenuicornis.* Fr. anal. *ténuicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *dünnhörnig*, adj.

Tĕnuicostātus, *a, um.* (*Tĕnuis*, slender; *costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* That which is raised by ribs slightly thick, as the *Cardium tenuicostatum:* tenuicos'tate. Fr. anal. *ténuicosté*, adj. Germ. syn. *dünnrippig*, adj.

Tĕnuiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Tĕnuis*, slender; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having small or slender flowers, as the *Bromus tenuiflorus:* tenuiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *ténuiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmalblümig*, adj.

Tĕnuifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Tĕnuis*, slender; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear leaves, folioles, or divisions of leaves, as the *Cheiranthus tenuifolius:* tenuifo'lious. Fr. anal. *ténuifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *dünnblättrig*, adj.; *feinblättrig*, adj.

Tĕnuĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Tĕnuis*, slender; *penna*, a wing, or feather.) *Ornithol.* The *Merops tenuipennis* is remarkable for the narrowness of the filaments of the two central feathers of its tail, the tip of which, almost stripped of beard, terminates in a sort of battledore form. Fr. anal. *ténuipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *feinflügelicht*, adj.

Tĕnu'ĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Tĕnuis*, slender; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a section (*Tenuipedes*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Conchifera Dimyaria*, comprehending those having the feet small and compressed: tenu'ipede. Fr. anal. *ténuipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *dünnfüssig*, adj.

Tĕnuiros'tris, *is, e.* (*Tĕnuis*, slender; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (*Tenuirostres*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Passerinæ*, having long slender beaks: tenuiros'trate. Fr. anal. *ténuirostre*, adj.

Tĕnuĭsilĭquātus, *a, um.* (*Tĕnuis*, slender; *sĭliqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having small or slender pods, as the *Heliophila tenuisiliquata.* Fr. anal. *ténuisiliqué*, adj.

Tĕnuistriātus, *a, um.* (*Tĕnuis*, slender; *stria*, a channel, or furrow.) *Ichthyol.* Marked with *striæ*, as the *Cyprina tenuistriata:* tenuistri'ate. Fr. anal. *ténuistrié*, adj.

Tĕ'pălum, *i*, n. (Uncertain, but supposed anagram of *pĕtălum.*) *Bot.* Name proposed by de Candolle for the different pieces of the perigon, when it is formed of many distinct portions. Fr. anal. *tépale*, m.

Tephrăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Τεφρὸς, ashy; ἀκάνθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having spines of an ash-colour, as the *Echinocactus tephracanthus.* Fr. anal. *téphracanthe*, adj.

Tephrā'lides, m. pl. (Τεφρὸς, ashy.) *Chem.* Name by Ampère for a genus of simple bodies, including *potassium* and *sodium*, which exist in the ashes of vegetables. Fr. anal. *téphralides*, m. pl.

Teph'rion. } (Τέφρα, ashes.) *Pharm.*
Teph'rium, *ii*, n. } Old name of a *Collyrium* of an ash-colour described by Aëtius, viii. Gorræus.

Tephrŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Τεφρὸς, ash-coloured; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Entomol., Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having the head of an ash-colour: te'phroce'phalous. Fr. anal. *téphrocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *aschkopfig*, adj.

Tephrŏ'mĕlas, adj. (Τεφρὸς, ash-coloured; μέλας, black.) *Bot.* Applied to a lichen, the *thallus* of which is grey with black *scutellæ*, as the *Patellaria tephromelas.* Fr. anal. *téphromèle*, adj.

Tephrŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Τεφρὸς, ash-coloured; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having ash-coloured leaves, as the *lamellæ* below the hat of the *Agaricus tephrophyllus:* tephrophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *téphrophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *aschblättrig*, adj.

Tephrŏcolly'rium, *ii*, n. (Τεφρὸς, ash-coloured; *collyrium.*) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a collyrium consisting of an ash-coloured powder; the *Collyrium cineritium.* Germ. syn. *ein aschgraues Augenpulver.*

Tephrŏman'tia, *æ*, f. (Τέφρα, ashes; μαντεία, a prophesying.) Term for a divination from ashes. Fr. anal. *téphromantie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus der Asche.*

Tephrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τεφρόω, to make into ashes.) *Chem.* Term for *Incineration.* Fr. anal. *téphrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Einäscherung*, f.

Tĕpĭdārium, *ii*, n. (*Tĕpeo*, to be hot.) *Med.* Name by the ancients for that part of the bath in which the garments were removed,

a little before the sweating process was commenced. Fr. anal. *tépidaire*, m.

Tĕ'pĭdus, *a, um.* (*Tĕpeo*, to be warm.) Slightly warm; between hot and cold: te'pid.

Ter-. (*Thrice.*) *Chem.* A prefix to names of salts, denoting that three atoms of acid are combined with one of base.

Terato'logy. (**Τέρας**, a monster; **λόγος**, a discourse.) *Physiol.* Name given by M. J. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire, to the study or consideration of monsters, or anomalies of organization. *Tĕrătŏlŏ'gia*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *tératologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wunderlehre*, f.

Ter'cine. (*Ter*, thrice.) *Bot.* Applied to one of three coats (the others being the *quartine* and *quintine*) which, according to some, cover the *nucleus*, this and the *quartine* being said to become the albumen in the seed, and the last, or *quintine*, becoming the organ, occasionally present, termed *Vitellus*. *Tercīna*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *tercine*, f.

Tĕrĕbel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Tĕrebra*, a gimlet or screw.) *Entomol.* Term for a kind of instrument with which the posterior part of a great number of insects is provided, and which serves to pierce the *epidermis* of vegetables or the skin of animals, in order to deposit their eggs. *Med., Surg.* Old name of an instrument with which bones were pierced, not only of the head, but others, as of the thorax; there were various kinds, the straight and acute, called **περιτήριον** by Galen; the serrated, hollow, and round, which was called **πρίων**, etc.; it was the trepan or trephine, and the operation was called *Terebration*, in the Greek, **τρύπησις**. See *Teretron*. Fr. syn. *tarière*, f.; *trépan*, m. Germ. syn. *Drehbohrer*, m.; *Schädelbohrer*, m.

Tĕrĕbellātus, *a, um.* (*Tĕrĕbella.*) *Conchol.* Applied to a shell having the form of a screw, as the *Bulimus terebellatus*. Fr. anal. *térébellé*, adj.

Tĕrĕbinthāceus, *a, um.* (*Tĕrĕbinthus*, the turpentine tree.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Terebinthus*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Terebinthaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: terebintha'ceous. Fr. anal. *terebinthacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *terbenthinartig*, adj.

Tĕrĕbin'thĭna, *æ*, f. (**Τερέβινθος**, the turpentine tree.) *M. Med., Pharm.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the juice of *Pinus palustris*, and other species of *Pinus*; the substance turpentine, obtained from several species of the pine-tree. See *Alborai*, *Albotim*, *Botin*, *Brutino*, *Oricia*, *Terebotin*. Fr. anal. *térébinthine*, f. Germ. anal. *Terbenthin*, m.; *Terpenthin*, m.

Tĕrĕbin'thĭna, Amĕrĭcāna. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for an oleo-resin flowing from the trunk, the bark being taken off, of the *Pinus palustris*, and *P. tæda*: turpentine.

Tĕrĕbin'thĭna Argentōrāten'sis. *Bot.* Name of the Strasbourg turpentine, a species usually more transparent and less tenacious than the Chio or the Venice turpentine; it is obtained from the red and silver fir by cutting out successively narrow strips of the bark. Fr. syn. *térébinthine de Strasbourg*. Germ. syn. *Strassburger Terpenthin*.

Tĕrĕbin'thĭna Brian'tĭca. *M. Med.* A name for the Briançon turpentine.

Tĕrĕbin'thĭna Cănāden'sis. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for Canadian turpentine, being the juice obtained from the tree *Abies balsamea*. Fr. syn. *térébinthine du Canada*.

Tĕrĕbin'thĭna Chi'a. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the *Chio*, *Chian*, or Cyprian turpentine, obtained from the tree *Pistacia terebinthus*. Fr. syn. *térébinthine de Chio*. Germ. syn. *Cyprischer Terbenthin*.

Tĕrĕbin'thĭna Communis. *M. Med.* A name for the *Terebinthina vulgaris*.

Tĕrĕbin'thĭna Cy'pria. *M. Med.* Cyprian turpentine; another name for the *Terebinthina Chia*.

Tĕrĕbin'thĭna Vĕ'nĕta. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (E.) for Venice turpentine, obtained by exudation from the tree *Abies larix*. Fr. syn. *térébinthine de Vénise*. Germ. syn. *Venedischer Terpenthin*.

Tĕrĕbin'thĭna Vulgāris. *M. Med.* The common turpentine, or the resinous exudation of the *Pinus sylvestris*. See *Lorrhet*. Fr. syn. *térébinthine commune*. Germ. syn. *gemeiner Terbenthin*.

Tĕrĕbin'thĭnæ O'leum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. E.) for the volatile oil of the liquid resinous exudation of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*; the oil of turpentine. Fr. syn. *huile de térébinthine*.

Tĕrĕbinthĭ'neus, *a, um.* (*Tĕrĕbinthĭna.*) *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Class (*Terebinthinæ*, nom. pl. f.) comprehending the *Ochnaceæ*, *Simaroubeæ*, *Xanthoxyleæ*, *Diosmeæ*, *Rutaceæ*, *Zygophylleæ*, *Aurantiaceæ*, *Amyrideæ*, *Connaraceæ*, *Cassuvieæ*, and *Juglandeæ*. Fr. anal. *térébinthiné*, adj.

Terebotin. *M. Med.* An old term by Paracelsus for *Terebinthina*.

Tĕrĕbrālis, *is, e.* (*Tĕrebra*, a screw.) *Conchol.* Applied to a turriculated shell, as the *Pyrena terebralis*: te'rebral. Fr. anal. *térébral*, adj.

Tĕrĕbrans, *antis*, part. (*Tĕrĕbro*, to pierce.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Lamarck, Latreille and Eichwald to a section (*Terebrantia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hymenoptera*, in which the abdomen is provided with an instrument (*terebella*) which serves to deposit their eggs. *Zoöl.* Applied to bivalve shells the animals of which have the faculty of piercing stones more or less hard, in the interior of which they lodge themselves. One of the *Crustaceæ*, the *Limnoria terebrans*, thus pierces wood in order to hollow out an abode: te'rebrant. Fr. anal. *térébrans*, adj., *térébrant*, adj.

Tĕrĕbrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Tĕrĕbro*, to pierce.) *Surg.* Old term for the operation of applying the trephine: terebra'tion. Fr. anal. *térébration*, f.

Tĕrebratŭlāceus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Mirbel to a Family (*Terebratulacea*, nom. pl. n.) having the *Terebratula* for their type. Fr. anal. *térébratulacé*, adj.

Tĕrēdĭnītes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by La-

treille to a Family of the *Conchifera Tubulipalla Tubicola*, having the *Teredo* for their type. Fr. anal. *térédinites*, m. pl.

Tĕrēdo, *ĭnis*, f. (Τερέω, to bore, or pierce.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for *Caries*. *Zoöl.* Name of a minute worm or insect which destroys wood.

Tĕrēdўlus, *a, um.* (Τερέω, to bore, or pierce; ὕλη, wood.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Teredyla*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera* which gnaw and pierce wood. Fr. anal. *térédyle*, adj.

Terengi'abin. *M. Med.* Old term the same as *Manna*. Greenhill's Transl. Rhazes, Index.

Tere'nidæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Robineau-Desvoidy for a tribe of the *Myodaria Malacosoma*, having the *Terenia* for their type. Fr. anal. *térénides*, f. pl.

Tĕres, *ĕtis*, adj. (*Tĕro*, to rub, or break; as if made round by friction.) *Anat.* Long and round; cylind'rical; applied to muscles and ligaments. Fr. syn. *cylindrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *cylindrisch*, adj.

Tĕrĕtĭcau'lis, *is, e.* (*Tĕres*, fine; *caulis*, a a stem.) *Bot.* Having a fine or slender stem, as the *Byttneria tereticaulis*. Fr. anal. *téréticaule*, adj. Germ. syn. *dünnstammig*, adj.

Tĕrĕticol'lis, *is, e.* (*Tĕres*, fine; *collum*, the neck.) *Zoöl.* Having a fine or slender neck, as the *Cylas tereticollis*. Fr. anal. *téréticolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlechthalsig*, adj.

Tĕrĕtifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Tĕres*, fine; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves straight or linear, as the *Eiplopappus teretifolius*. Fr. anal. *térétifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *rechtblättrig*, adj.

Tĕrĕtĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Tĕres*, fine; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Entomol.* Having the beak or *proboscis* slender, as the *Curculio teretirostris*. Fr. anal. *térétirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *dünnschnabelig*, adj.

Tĕrĕtius'cŭlus, *a, um.* (Dim. *Tĕres*, round; terminal *-ŭlus*.) *Bot.* Roundish; applied to stems, etc. Fr. anal. *térétiuscule*, adj.

Tere'trium, *ii*, n. } (Τερέω, to pierce.) *Surg.*
Tĕre'tron. } Old term the same as *Te-*
Tĕre'trum, *i*, n. } *rebella*.

Tĕrĕ'tŭlārius, *a, um.* (*Tĕres*, round.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Teretularia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Subannelidaria Aporocephala*, having the body more or less cylindrical and elongated. Fr. anal. *térétularié*, adj.

Tergālis, *is, e.* (*Tergum.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Straus to the large triangular piece of the *metathorax* which descends into the interior of the body in order to furnish attachment to many muscles, and separate the *thorax* from the abdomen: ter'gal. Fr. anal. *tergal*, adj.

Tergĕ'mĭnus, *a, um.* (*Ter*, thrice; *gĕmĭnus*, double.) *Bot.* Three times double, as when a forked leaf-stalk has two leaflets at the end of each portion, and two at the division of the fork: terge'minate. Fr. anal. *tergéminé*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreifachzweizählig*, adj.

Tergisper'mus, *a, um.* (*Tergum*; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Applied to ferns which bear their reproductive corpuscles upon the back of their leaves: tergisper'mous. Fr. anal. *tergisperme*, adj.

Ter'gum, *i*, n. *Anat.* Term the same as *Dorsum*.

Ter'gus, *i*, m. (*Tego*, to cover.) *Anat.* Old term used generally for *Corium*, or the skin.

Ter'minal. (*Termĭno*, to end.) Of or belonging to the end; terminating; often used substantively and applied to the syllable or syllables forming the latter part of a compound term, as *-ate* in Sulphate, *-ides* in *Conoides*. See *Terminalis*.

Terminālie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Terminalieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Combretaceæ* admitted by de Candolle, having the *Terminalia* for their type. Fr. anal. *terminalié*, adj.

Termĭnālis, *is, e.* (*Termĭnus*, an end.) *Bot.* Pertaining to the end; terminating: terminal; as when flowers terminate a branch. Fr. anal. *terminal*, adj. Germ. syn. *endständig*, adj.; *gipfelständig*, adj.

Termina'tion. (*Termĭno*, to end.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Applied to the occasional consequences of inflammation, viz., *suppuration*, *ulceration*, *mortification*, etc., as well as to *Resolution*, which, strictly speaking, is the only proper termination or ending of inflammation. *Termĭnātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *termination*, f. Germ. syn. *Ende*, n.

Termino'logy. (*Termĭnus*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* Term for a treatise on, or the consideration of a system of names, or terms. *Termĭnŏlō'gia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *terminologie*, f.

Terminthan'thrax, *ācis*, m. (*Terminthus*; *anthrax*, carbuncle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a duskish boil, or inflammatory bleb or blister. Germ. syn. *die braune Brandblatter*; *Hundsbrandblatter*, f.

Termin'thus, *i*, m. (Τέρμινθος, the turpentine tree; from resemblance to its fruit.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a black, hot pustule, found generally on the legs of females. Fr. anal. *terminthe*, m. Germ. syn. *Hundsblattern*, f. *M. Med.* The same as *Terebinthus*.

Termĭtĭnus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Lamarck, Goldfuss, Latreille, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a tribe (*Termitinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Neuroptera Planipennes*, having the *Termes* for their type. Fr. anal. *termitine*, adj.

Ter'na. *Med., Pathol.* Old term used by Fallopius, the same as *Impetigo* and *Mentagra*.

Ter'nary. (*Ter*, thrice.) *Chem.* Belonging to the number three; consisting of three; applied to the number of elements in a compound. *Ternārius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *ternaire*, adj.

Ternātus, *a, um.* (*Ter*, thrice.) *Bot.* Composed of three: ternate; applied to leaves that are composed of three leaflets. Fr. anal. *terne*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreyzählig*, adj.

Terni'abin. *M. Med.* Old name the same as *Manna*. See *Tercngiabin*.

Terniflōrus, *a, um.* (*Ternus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers dispersed three by three, as the *Rhamnus terniflorus*: terni-

flo'rous. Fr. anal. *terniflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreiblümig*, adj.

Ternifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Ternus; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having verticillated leaves, three by three: ternifo'lious. Fr. anal. *ternifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreiblättrig*, adj.

Ternispīnus, *a, um.* (*Ternus; spīna*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Bearing spines ranged in threes, as the *Murex ternispina:* ternispi'nous, Fr. anal. *ternispine*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreidörnig*, adj.

Terno-annŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Ternus; annŭlāris.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of regular hexahedral prism, modified by six facets disposed in a ring around each base, and which result from a decrease by three rows, as the *Cuprum sulphuretum terno-annulare:* terno-an'nular. Fr. anal. *terno-annulaire*, adj.

Terno-bisūnĭtārius, *a, um.* (*Ternus; bis*, two; *ūnus*, one.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety produced by three decreases, one by three rows, and each of the other two by only one, as the *Calx carbonata terno-bisunitaria.* Fr. anal. *terno-bisunitaire*, adj.

Ternstrœmiāceus, *a, um Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a Family (*Ternstrœmiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Ternstrœmia* for their type. Fr. anal. *ternstrœmiacé*, f.

Ternstrœmie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Ternstrœmieæ*, nom. pl. f.) admitted by de Candolle into the *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, which contains the *Ternstrœmia.* Fr. anal. *ternstrœmié*, adj.

Ter'nus, *a, um.* (*Ter*, thrice.) *Bot.* By threes: ter'nate; applied to leaves three together. Fr. anal. *terné*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreizählig*, adj.

Ter'ra, *æ*, f. (Ἔρα, earth; probably allied also to Heb. *crets.*) *Chem.* An earth. See *Earth, Tumbil. Geol.* The earth or land. Fr. anal. *terre*, f. Germ. syn. *Erde*, f.

Ter'ra Absor'bens. *Chem.* Absorbent earth; a name for an earthy substance distinguishable from others by its solubility in acids, as chalk, coral, crabs' claws, egg-shells, oyster-shells, pearls, etc.

Ter'ra Cā'tĕchu. *M. Med.* Name for the substance *Catechu*, obtained from the *Acacia catechu.*

Ter'ra Damnāta. *Chem.* An old term the same as *Caput mortuum.*

Ter'ra Japŏ'nĭca. *M. Med.* Japan earth; a name for *Catechu.*

Ter'ra Lem'nia. } *Chem.* Terms the same as
Ter'ra Livo'nĭca. } *Bole.*

Ter'ra Mărīta. *Bot.* A name for the *Curcuma longa*, or turmeric plant.

Ter'ra Mortua. *Chem.* Old term the same as *Caput mortuum.*

Ter'ra Orellāna. } Names for the substance
Ter'ra Orleāna. } otherwise called annotto.

Ter'ra Pondĕrōsa. *Chem.* The heavy earth; a term for the primitive earth *baryta.*

Ter'ra Pondĕrōsa Sălīta. *Chem.* A name for the muriate of *baryta.*

Ter'ra Ru'bra. Red earth. See *Azaa, Blincta, Cambil, Magra.*

Ter'ra Sigillāta. *Med.* Sealed earth. See *Bole, Lempnias.*

Ter'ræ Oleum. A name for *Petroleum.*

Terrēnus, *a, um.* (*Terra*, earth.) Of or belonging to the earth; earthy; terrestrial: ter'rene. Fr. syn. *terrestre*, adj. Germ. syn. *irdisch*, adj.

Terres'tris, *is, e.* (*Terra*, earth.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which grows upon dry earth, as the *Agaricus terrenus. Ornithol.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a section (*Terrestres*, nom. pl. m.). *Zoöl.* Applied by Boddært to a section (*Terrestria*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mammifera* that live upon the earth, as the *Iulus terrestris.* Applied by Latreille to a division of the *Crustacea Isopoda;* by Cuvier to a Family of the *Gasteropoda Pulmonea* containing animals that live upon the earth: terres'trial. The same as *Terrenus.* Fr. anal. *terrestre*, adj. Germ. syn. *irdisch*, adj.

Terrĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Terra; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living on or in the earth, as the *Harpalus terricola.* Applied by Latreille and Macquart to a group (*Terricolæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Tipularia* which deposit their eggs in the earth, where their *larvæ* live: terri'colous. Fr. anal. *terricole*, adj. Germ. syn. *erdbewohnend*, part. adj.

Terrĭ'fōrus, *a, um.* (*Terra; fŏro*, to pierce.) *Entomol.* Applied by Lamarck to a section (*Terrifora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Hymenoptera Rapaces*, which make their nest in the earth and deposit an egg there, near which an insect has been placed to serve for nourishment to the larve: terri'forous. Fr. anal. *terrifore*, adj.

Terri'genous. (*Terra*, earth; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* Applied to those metals which with oxygen form the substances called earths. *Terrĭ'gĕnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *terrigène*, adj. Germ. syn. *Erd machend.*

Terrĭtēlus, *a, um.* (*Terra; tēla*, a web.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe (*Territelæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Araneides*, which lay their webs on the ground. Fr. anal. *territèle*, adj.

Terrĭ'vŏmus, *a, um.* (*Terra; vŏmo*, to vomit.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to hollow mountains, from the funnels in which a semi-liquid mud bubbles up, and from which there are cast forth from time to time quantities of dirt and stone: terri'vomous. Fr. anal. *terrivome*, adj.

Terrōsus, *a, um.* (*Terra;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of earth. *Geol.* Applied to an incoherent mass resulting from a chemical or sedimentous precipitate of very fine particles which, in accumulating the one upon the other, do not aggregate solidly among themselves by desiccation, but assume little consistence. *Mineral.* Applied to a substance like a hard earth, as the *Strontiana sulphata terrosa.* Werner and Haüy have each admitted a Class under the name, the one of *terrous fossils*, the other of *terrous substances:* ter'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *terreux*, adj.

Tertian. } See *Tertianus.*
Tertiāna. }

Tertiāna Du'plex. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a tertian fever which returns every day, but the paroxysms of which are unequal, every other or alternate fit being alike.

Tertiāna Duplĭcāta. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a tertian fever which returns every other day, but having two paroxysms in one day.

Tertiāna Tri'plex. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a tertian fever which returns every day, but has two paroxysms every other day, there being only one in the intervening day.

Tertiānāria, *æ*, f. (*Tertiāna febris*, a tertian fever.) *Bot.* A name for the *Scutellaria galericulata*, or skullcap, which was said to cure tertian fever.

Tertiānus, *a, um.* (*Ter*, thrice.) Happening every third day. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to a kind of intermittent fever in which the intermission lasts about 48 hours and thus the paroxysm returns every third day, reckoning inclusively; therefore termed *Tertiana* (*febris*), or tertian ague; a genus of the Order *Febris;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Tritæos.* Fr. syn. *tierce*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreitägig*, adj.

Ter'tiary. (*Tertius*, third.) *Bot.* A tertiary peduncle is the second degree of ramification of a compound peduncle, or a bough of the branch which gives off the peduncle. *Geol.* Applied collectively to all soils found above the limestone, although they may not all be of the same age. *Tertiārius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *tertiaire*, adj.

Ter'tium Sal. (*Tertius*, third.) *Chem.* Term for a neutral salt the product of an acid and an alkali, and forming a third body different from either.

Tessellātus, *a, um.* (*Tessĕra*, a square.) Having square figures; chequered; tes'sellated. Fr. syn. *bigarré*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausgelegt*, adj.

Tes'sĕra, *æ*, f. (Τέσσαρα, four.) *Anat.* Name of the four-sided or cuboid bone.

Tes'sular. (*Tessŭla*, as if *Tessĕrŭla*, dim. *tessĕra*, a die, or four-square figure.) *Mineral.* Applied to a system of crystallization derived from the hexahedron; also, to combinations of that system, into which no halves or fourths enter. Fr. anal. *tessulaire*, adj.

Test. (*Testis*, a witness; because it gives evidence of the nature of any substance.) *Chem.* See *Reagent.*

Tes'ta, *æ*, f. (As if *Tosta*, from *torreo*, to bake; originally signifying an earthen pot.) *Bot.* The covering or skin within which all the parts of a seed are contained; the spermatoderm. *Ichthyol.* The shell of a kind of fish, or molluscous animal. Fr. syn. *test*, m. Germ. syn. *Schale*, f. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the shells of *Ostrea edulis:* oyster-shell. Fr. syn. *des écailles d'huitres.* Germ. syn. *Austerschalen*, f. pl.

Tes'ta Prŏba'trix. *Chem.* Term for a *Cupel* or test; also a pot for separating baser metals from gold and silver.

Testāceĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Testa; forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a kind of shell: testa'ceiform. Fr. anal. *testacéiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schaleförmig*, adj.

Testāceogrăphia, *æ*, f. (*Testāceus; γράφω*, to write.) *Zoöl.* Term for a description of the *Testacea:* testaceo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *testacéographie*, f.

Testāceŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Testāceus; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* Term for a treatise on the *Testacea:* testaceo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *testacéologie*, f.

Testa'ceus, *a, um.* (*Testa*, a shell.) Of or belonging to, or of the nature of a shell: testa'ceous. See *Ostracodermus.* Fr. anal. *testacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit einer harten Schale*, adj.

Tes'tes Cĕ'rĕbri. *Anat.* Term for the two inferior and posterior of the *Tubercula quadrigemina.* See *Didymia.*

Tes'tes Mulĭērum. *Anat.* The testicles of women; a term applied to the ovaries.

Tes'ticle. (*Testis*, a witness; because they are the distinctive evidence of the male.) *Anat.* See *Testiculus, Testis, Patrimonium, Perin.*

Tes'ticle, Inflamed. } *Med., Surg. Pathol.*
Tes'ticle, Swelled. } Terms for the disease *Orchitis.* See *Hernia Veneris.*

Testicle, Malposition of the. See *Parorchideum.*

Testĭcon'dus, *i*, m. (*Testis; condo*, to hide.) *Med., Physiol.* The same as *Cryptorchis.*

Testĭ'cŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Testĭculus.*) *Bot.* Applied to the *Dendrobium testiculatum*, because two of its petioles form on the middle of a third a sort of purse with two compartments. Fr. anal. *testiculé*, adj.

Testĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Testis*, a testicle.) A small testicle. *Bot.* Applied to the plant *Orchis*, from the resemblance of its roots.

Testĭ'cŭlus Cănīnus. *Bot.* A name for the *Orchis mascula.*

Testĭ'cŭlus Vĕ'nĕris. *Med., Surg.* A term for *Orchitis, Hernia humoralis*, or *Hernia veneris.*

Tes'tis, *is*, m. (A witness, because the testicles are the evidence of virility.) *Anat.* The testicle, a small oval body, two such being contained within the *Scrotum*, and more immediately covered by a strong white and dense coat called *Tunica albuginea.* Fr. syn. *testicule*, m. Germ. syn. *Hode*, f.

Testītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Testis;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Orchitis.*

Testūdĭnārius, *a, um.* (*Testūdo.*) *Conchol.* Applied to many shells the general hue of which, and the arrangement of the spots, recall the colouring of the tortoise, as the *Patella testudinaria.* Fr. anal. *testudinaire*, adj.

Testūdĭnātio Crānii. (*Testūdo.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for an arched fracture of the *cranium.* See *Camarosis.*

Testūdĭnātus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Merrem, Fitzinger and Gray to a Family or to an Order (*Testudinata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Reptilia*, having the *Testudo* for their type. Fr. anal. *testudiné*, adj.

Testūdĭ'nidæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by T. Bell to a Family of the *Chelonii*, having the *Testudo* for their type. Fr. anal. *testudinides*, m. pl.

Testūdĭnoīdeus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by

Fitzinger to a Family (*Testudinoidea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Reptilia Testudinata*, containing the *Testudo*. Fr. anal. *testudinoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildkrotähnlich*, adj.

Testūdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Testa*, a shell, because covered with a shell.) *Med., Surg.* Name applied to a melicerous tumour of the scalp, of a flattened appearance, because supposed to be like a tortoise. See *Talpa*. *Zoöl.* A genus of animals including the terrestrial species of the Ord. *Chelonia*. The tortoise. See *Chelone*. Fr. syn. *chélonée*, f. Germ. syn. *Schildkröte*, f.

Teta'nic. (*Tĕtănus*, a spasmodic disease, with rigidity; terminal *-ic*.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the disease *tetanus;* also applied to a patient affected with *tetanus*, when he is in the *excited* condition, in distinction from that of his being *un*excited, or only *Tetanode*. *Tĕtă'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *tétanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *am Tetanus leidend*.

Tĕtă'nium, *ii*, n. *M. Med.* Term by Magendie for *Strychnina*, because it induces *tetanus*.

Te'tanode. (*Tĕtănus*, a spasmodic disease with rigidity; terminal *-ode*.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term applied to a patient affected with *tetanus*, when he is in the state of *excitability*, or is *un*excited, as distinguished from his being *excited*, or *tetanic*. *Tĕtănōdēs*, adj. Fr. anal. *tetaneux*, adj.

Te'tanoid. (*Tĕtănus*, a spasmodic disease with rigidity; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling the disease *tetanus*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *tétanoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *starrkrampfähnlich*, adj.

Tĕtănōma, *ătis*, n. } (Τετανόω, to smooth..)
Tĕtănōthrum, *i*, n. } *Pharm.* Old terms for a medicine said to render the skin smooth, especially of the face; also to remove wrinkles. Fr. anal. *tétanome*, m.

Tĕ'tănus, *i*, m. (Τείνω, to bend, or stretch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease in which there is a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, with tension and rigidity of the parts affected, and of which there are several varieties; spasm with rigidity; a genus of the Order *Spasmi;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. *Physiol.* An excited reflex (or direct) action of the spinal system, without *Trachelismus*, or cerebral symptoms, or *Laryngismus*, but with spasm of the muscles of the neck and *maxilla*, and of the *pharynx*, or *Pharyngismus*. Fr. anal. *tétanos*, m. Germ. syn. *Starrkrampf*, m.; *Todtenkrampf*, m.

Tĕ'tănus Complētus. *Med., Pathol.* Complete *tetanus;* a variety of the disease *tetanus*, consisting in the spasmodic and rigid contraction of the greater number of the voluntary muscles, which thus antagonise and counteract one another, so that the body is not drawn more in one direction than another; anciently termed *T. Holotonicus*. See *Holotonicus*. Fr. syn. *tétanos complet*.

Tĕ'tănus Emprosthŏ'tŏnos. *Pathol.* Forward-bending *tetanus;* a term for a variety of the disease *tetanus*, consisting in violent spasmodic contraction of certain muscles so as to bend the body forwards. Germ. syn. *Vorkrampf*, m.

Tĕ'tănus Holŏtŏ'nĭcus. *Med., Pathol.* A former term the same as *Tetanus completus*.

Tĕ'tănus Opisthŏ'tŏnos. *Med., Pathol.* Backward-bending *tetanus;* a term for a variety of the disease *tetanus*, consisting in the violent spasmodic contraction of certain muscles so as to bend the body backwards. Germ. syn. *Rückenkrampf*, m.

Tĕ'tănus Pleurŏthŏ'tŏnos. *Med., Pathol.* Lateral-bending *tetanus;* a term for a variety of the disease *tetanus*, consisting in a violent spasmodic contraction of certain muscles, so as to bend the body to one side. Germ. syn. *Seitenkrampf*, m.

Tĕ'tănus Tris'mus. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a variety of the disease *tetanus*, consisting in spastic rigidity of the muscles of the lower jaw; locked jaw. Germ. syn. *Kinnbackenkrampf*, m.

Tĕtartæ'us, *a, um.* (Τεταρταῖος.) Of the fourth. *Med., Pathol.* Applied formerly to fevers; the same as *Quartanus*. Fr. anal. *tétarté*, adj.

Tetar'tohe'drĭcus, *a, um.* (Τέταρτος, the fourth; ἕδρα, a base.) *Crystall.* Applied by Naumann to every crystalline form that is the fourth of the whole number of faces of a holohedrical form, symmetrically divided: tetar'tohe'drical. Fr. anal. *tétartoëdrique*, adj.

Tĕtar'tophy'ia (febris). (Τέταρτος, the fourth; φύω, to produce.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fever with an exacerbation on every fourth day. Fr. anal. *tétartophie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Fieber mit Exacerbation an jedem vierten Tage*.

Tĕtar'to-prisma'tic. (Τέταρτος, fourth; *prismătĭcus*, belonging to a prism.) *Mineral.* Applied to a combination of the prismatic system in which, of a scalene-four-sided prism only the fourth part, as to the number of the faces, appears. *Tĕtar'to-prismă'tĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *tétartoprismatique*, adj.

Tethydes, f. pl. (Τηθύς, a sea-deity.) *Zoöl.* Term by Savigny, Schweigger, Latreille, McLeay and Menke to designate a Family of the *Mollusca*, or an Order of that of the *Tunicata*, having the *Tethya* for their type. Fr. anal. *téthyes*, f. pl.

Tetra-atŏ'mĭcus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, for τέσσαρα, four; ἄτομος, an atom.) *Chem.* Applied by Serullas to a body in which the relative number of simple atoms remaining the same, the absolute number of atoms is quadruple, as the *Carburetum dihydricum tetra-atomicum*. Fr. anal. *tétra-atomique*, adj.

Tetrăbo'thrus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; βόθρος, a hole or hollow.) *Zoöl.* Having four fossets, as those seen on the head of certain *Bothrocephala*. Fr. anal. *tetra-bothryde*, adj.

Tetrabranchiātus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by R. Owen to an Order (*Tetrabranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda*, having four *branchiæ*, and corresponding to the *Polythalamaceæ* of Blainville, the *Sipho-*

nifera of Orbigny, the *Siphonidea* of Dehaan. Fr. anal. *tétrabranche*, adj.

Tetrăcă'mărus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; καμάρα, a vault.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the *etairium* which is composed of four *camaræ*. Fr. anal. *tétracamare*, adj.

Tetrăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the branches of which have four spines, as the *Randia tetracantha*. *Ichthyol.* Applied to a fish with four sharp rays to one of its fins, as the *Podianus*, the *Holocentrus*, the *Labrus tetracanthus*. *Entomol.* Applied to the *Aranea tetracantha*, the margin of the abdomen of which is terminated by four spines: tetracan'thous. Fr. anal. *tétracanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierdörnig*, adj.

Tetrăcaulŏdon. (Τέτρα, four; *caulis*, a stem; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Term by Godmann (*Baltimore Med. Surg. Journ.*, Oct. 1833) for a new genus of fossil animals.

Tetrăcĕrātus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; κέρας, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Tetracerata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Paracephalophora Polybranchiata*, having two pairs of *tentacula* on the head, and corresponding to the *Nodibranchia* of Cuvier: tetracera'tous. Fr. anal. *tetracère*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierhörnig*, adj.

Tetrăchēnium, *ii,* n. (Τέτρα, four; *a*, priv.; χαίνω, to open.) *Bot.* A term by Richard for a simple fruit formed by an ovary adherent to the calyx, which at maturity divides into four portions, as of the *Labieæ*. Fr. anal. *tétrachaine*, m.

Tetrăchŏ'tŏmus, *a, um.* (Τέτραχα, in four parts; τέμνω, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to the cyme in which each terminal flower has under it four *bracteæ*, and gives origin to as many branches, as in certain *Euphorbiæ*. Fr. anal. *tétrachotome*, adj.

Tetrăci'thărus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; κιθάρα, a harp.) *Zoöl.* The *Salacia tetracithara* is a *polyparium*, the cellules of which are grouped four by four, by *verticilli*, along the branches. Fr. anal. *tétracithare*, adj.

Tetrăcoc'cus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; κόκκος, a berry.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the *dierisilis* when composed of four berries, as in the *Cleroidendrum infortunatum*. Fr. anal. *tétracoque*, adj.

Tetrăcon'ta-octăhed'ron. (Τεσσαράκοντα, forty; ὀκτὼ, eight; ἕδρα, a basis.) *Geom.* Term for a solid figure consisting of forty-eight scalene triangles. *Tetraconta-octăhe'drum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *tétraconta-octaëdre*, m.

Tetrădac'tŭlus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having four fingers or toes, as the *Chersine tetradactyla*. Applied by Viellot to a Family (*Tetradactyli*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Grallatores;* by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Family of the *Gallinaceæ*, which have four toes on each foot. Applied by Klein to a Family of the *Mammifera* which have four toes to their anterior feet. Fr. anal. *tétradactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfingerig*, adj.

Tetrădĕca'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; δέκα, ten; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (*Tetradecapoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa* which have seven pairs of articulated appendages. Fr. anal. *tétradécapode*, adj.

Tetră'dĕnus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; ἀδὴν, a gland.) *Bot.* Having four glands, as the petioles of the *Passiflora tetradena:* tetra'denous. Fr. anal. *tétradène*, adj.

Tetră'dўmus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; δύναμις, power.) *Bot.* Applied to the *lamellæ* of the *Agaricus* when between two complete *laminæ* there are found seven others, four rather short and equal with each other; two a little longer, and a third still longer; the last three separated one from another by the four preceding. Fr. anal. *tétradyme*, adj. Germ. syn. *viermächtig*, adj.

Tetradynamia. *Bot.* See *Tetradynamius.*

Tetrădўnă'mius, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; δύναμις, power.) *Bot.* Having four powers; applied to a Linn. Class (*Tetradynamia*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with six stamens, of which four are long and two short: tetradyna'mious, or tetrady'namous. See *Note Cryptogamius*. Fr. anal. *tétradynamié*, adj.

Tetrădў'năмus. The same as *Tetradynamius.*

Tetrăfō'liātus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having bijugate leaves, as the *Cassia tetrafoliata:* tetrafo'liate. Fr. anal. *tétrafolié*, adj.

Te'tragon. (Τέτρα, four; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* Term for a figure of four angles and sides; a square, or quadrangle. *Tetrăgōnum*, *i*, n. Fr. anal. *tétragone*, m.

Tetra'gonal. (*Tetrăgōnum*, a tetragon.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to a tetragon. *Tetrăgōnus*, *a, um.* Fr. anal. *tétragone*, adj. Germ. syn. *viereckig*, adj.; *vierseitig*, adj.

Tetragōnŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; γωνία, an angle; κεφαλή, the head.) *Zoöl.* Having a head presenting four angles, as the *Strongylus tetragonocephalus*. Fr. anal. *tétragonocéphale*, adj.

Tetragōnŏ'lōbus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; γωνία, an angle; λόβος, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having quadrangular fruits, as the *Lotus tetragonolobus*. Fr. anal. *tétragonolobe*, adj.

Tetrăgōnŏthēcus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; γωνία, an angle; θήκη, a sheath.) *Bot.* Applied to a synanthereous plant which has the involucre tetragonal, as the *Polymnia tetragonotheca*. Fr. anal. *tétragonothèque*, adj.

Tetrăgōnūrĭdes, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Term for a Family of acanthopterygian fishes, having the *Tetragonurus* for their type. Should be *Tetragonuridæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *tétragonurides*, m. pl.

Tetrăgōnūrus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; γωνία, an angle; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having the tail squared or with four flat surfaces, as the *Sorex tetragonurus*. Fr. anal. *tétragonure*, adj.

Tetragram'ma. (Τέτρα, four; γραμμὴ, a line.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of *Mâcle* in which the blackish lines which divide the angles of the interior rhomb border with those of the exterior rhomb. Fr. anal. *tétragramme*, adj.

Tetragynia. *Bot.* See *Tetragynius.*

Tetrăgȳ'nius, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; γυνή, a woman, the symbol of the pistil, or female organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having four pistils; four-pistilled; applied to a Linn. Order of plants, comprising such as have four pistils: tetragy'nious. See *Note Cryptogamius.* Fr. anal. *tétragynié*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierweibig*, adj.

Tetră'gȳnus. The same as *Tetragynius.*

Tetrahe'dral. (*Tetrăhedrum*, a tetrahedron.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to a tetrahedron. *Tetrăhe'drus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *tétraëdre*, adj.

Tetrăhe'drĭcus, *a, um.* (*Tetrăhedrum*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geom.* Of or belonging to a tetrahedron: tetrahe'drical. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *tétraëdrique*, adj.

Tetrahe'dron. (Τέτρα, four; ἕδρα, a basis.) *Geom.* A solid figure consisting of four equal sides. *Tetrăhedrum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *tétraëdre*, m.

Tetraheptahe'dron. (Τέτρα, four; ἕπτα, seven; ἕδρα, a base.) *Crystall., Mineral.* Term by Haüy for a variety the surface of which is divided into four assortments, each of seven faces. *Tetrăheptăhe'drum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *tetraëptaëdre*, adj.

Tetrăheptăhe'drus, *a, um.* (*Crystall, Mineral.*, Of or belonging to a tetraheptahedron. Fr. anal. *tétraëptaëdre*, adj.

Tetrahexahe'dral. (*Tetrahexahedrum.*) *Geom., Mineral.* Of or belonging to a tetrahexahedron. *Tetrăhexăhe'drus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *tétraëxaëdre*, adj.

Tetrahexahe'dron. (Τέτρα, four; ἕξ, six; ἕδρα, a base.) *Geom., Mineral.* Term for a figure having four ranges of bases, or faces, six in each range. *Tetrăhexăhe'drum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *tétraëxaëdre*, m.

Tetrahy'drĭcus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; *hydrĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied to compounds in which the quantity of hydrogen is four times that of the other element, as the *Nitruretum tetrahydricum.* Fr. anal. *tétrahydrique*, adj.

Tetrăkis. (Τετράκις, four times.) *Chem.* A prefix to names of certain salts, denoting that one atom of acid is combined with four of base.

Tetrălĕ'pĭdus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; λεπίς, a scale.) Having four scales: tetrale'pidous. Fr. anal. *tétralépide*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierschüppig*, adj.

Tetrămas'thos, Tetrămas'thus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; μασθός or μαστός, the breast.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having four breasts; four breasted: tetrama'sthous. See *Quadrimammatus.* Fr. anal. *tétramasthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierbrüstig*, adj.

Tetrămĕ'rius, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; μέρος, a part.) *Mineral.* Applied by Bridsdorff to compound minerals in which the constituent electro-positive and electro-negative principles are binary. Fr. anal. *tétramérié*, adj. Germ. syn. *viertheilig*, adj.

Tetră'mĕrus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Entomol.* Applied to *Coleoptera* that have four joints to all their *tarsi:* tetra'merous. Fr. anal. *tétramère*, adj. Germ. syn. *viertheilig*, adj.

Tetrăme'trĭcus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; μέτρον, a measure.) *Crystall.* Applied by Hausmann to forms the symmetry of which accommodates itself to a system of four axes, and which are supposed to refer to a like system: tetrame'tric. Fr. anal. *tétramétrique*, adj.

Tetră'mўron, Tetră'mўrum, *i*, n. (Τέτρα, four; μύρον, an ointment.) *Pharm.* Old term for an ointment of four ingredients.

Tetrandria. *Bot.* See *Tetrandrius.*

Tetran'drius, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; ἀνήρ, a man, the symbol of the stamen, or male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having four stamens; four-stamened; applied to a Linn. Class (*Tetrandria*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with four stamens of equal length: tetrand'rious or tetran'drous. See *Note Cryptogamius.* Fr. anal. *tétrandre*, adj. Germ. syn. *viermannig*, adj.

Tetran'drus. The same as *Tetrandrius.*

Tetrănēmus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; νῆμα, a thread of a spider's web.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Having four filaments or *tentacula*, as the *Oceania tetranema.* Fr. anal. *tétranème*, adj.

Te'trao, *ōnis*, f. (Τέτραξ.) *Ornithol.* Name of a genus of the *Gallinaceæ;* the bustard. Fr. syn. *outarde*, f. Germ. syn. *Trappgans*, f.

Tetrao Te'trix. *Ornithol.* Systematic name of the black cock or black grouse, a rare bird, the flesh of which is nutritious and easy of digestion. Fr. syn. *le pétit tétras.* Germ. syn. *Birkhuhn*, n.

Tetraōnĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a Family of the *Gallinaceæ*, having the *Tetrao* for their type. Fr. anal. *tétraonides*, m. pl.

Tetrăpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having four petals; four-petalled: tetrape'talous. Fr. anal. *tétrapétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierblümenblattrig*, adj.

Tetrăphar'măcon, Tetrăphar'măcum, *i*, n. (Τέτρα, four; φάρμακον, a medicine.) *Pharm.* A term generally signifying a medicine composed of four simple ingredients; also applied to a certain plaster otherwise called *Basilicon;* also to an antidote called *Mysterion;* also to certain food.

Tetrăphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having four leaves; four-leaved: tetraphyl'lous. Fr. anal. *tétraphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierblättrig*, adj.

Tetraplostēmŏnis, *is, e.* (Τετραπλοῦς, quadruple; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants the stamens of which are four times the number of the divisions of the corol. Fr. anal. *tétraplostémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfachstaubfädig*, adj.

Tetrapneu'mŏnis, Tetrapneu'mōnus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four; πνεύμων, the lung.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a section (*Tetrapneumones, Tetrapneumonæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Araneides*, having four pulmonary sacs. Fr. anal. *tétrapneumone*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierlüngig*, adj.

Tetră'pŏdŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Tetrăpŏdus*; λόγος,

a discourse.) *Zoöl.* Term for a treatise on quadrupeds: tetrapodo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *tétrapodologie*, f.

Tetrăpŏdus, *a*, *um.* (Τέτρα, four; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied to butterflies (*Tetrapoda*, nom. pl. n.) having the anterior feet very small; Scopoli calls them *Tetrapedia*. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a division of the *Gnathodontes Squamodermati*, having two pairs of members: tetra'podous. *Zoöl.* The same as *Quadrupes*. Applied by Blainville and Latreille to a section of the saurian reptiles which have four feet. Fr. anal. *tétrapode*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierfüssig*, adj.

Tetra'ptĕrus, *a*, *um.* (Τέτρα, four; πτέρον, a wing.) *Bot.* Having four wings, as the fruit of the *Tetragonia tetraptera*. *Entomol.* Applied to a section (*Tetraptera*, nom. pl. n.) having four wings: tetra'pterous. Fr. anal. *tétraptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierflügelicht*, adj.

Tetrapus. The same as *Tetrapodus*.

Tetrăpyrēnus, *a*, *um.* (Τέτρα, four; πυρήν, the stone of fruit.) *Bot.* Having four fruit-stones. Fr. anal. *tétrapyrène*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit vier Bierenkernen*.

Tetrăquĕter, *tra*, *trum.* (Τέτρα, four; *quadrus*, four square.) *Bot.* That which presents four sharp angles, as the *placentarium* of the *Jussiæa*, the stem of the *Mentha sativa*. Applied to plants the leaves of which are disposed in four rows, as the *Arenaria tetraquetra*. Fr. anal. *tétraquètre*, adj.

Tetrarrhyn'chus, *i*, m. (Τέτρα, four; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Term for a kind of *tænia* having four beaks, heads, or mouths. Fr. anal. *tétrarrhynque*, m. Germ. syn. *Vierrüssel*, m.

Tetrăsĕ'pălus, *a*, *um.* (Τέτρα, four; *sĕpălus*, a sepal.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx when formed of four folioles, as in the *Cruciferæ*: tetrase'palous. Fr. anal. *tétrasépale*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierkelchblättig*, adj.

Tetrasper'mătus, *a*, *um.* (Τέτρα, four; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having four-seeds; four-seeded.: tetrasper'mal: tetrasper'matous. Fr. anal. *tetraspermé*, adj. Germ. syn. *viersamig*, adj.

Tetrasper'meus, *a*, *um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a Class (*Tetraspermeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of phanero-cotyledonous, discigynous, monopetalous plants, the fruit of which is composed of four grains, as the *Borragineæ*, *Myoporineæ*, *Verbenaceæ*, and *Labieæ*: tetrasper'meous. Fr. anal. *tétraspermé*, adj. Germ. syn. *viersamig*, adj.

Tetraspermus. The same as *Tetraspermeus*.

Tetra'stăchys, *yos*, adj. (Τέτρα, four; στάχυς, a spike or ear.) *Bot.* Having flowers in quaternate spikes, as the *Andropogon tetrastachys*. Fr. anal. *tétrastachyé*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierährig*, adj.

Tetrastēmŏnis, *is*, *e.* (Τέτρα, four; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having four stamens. Fr. anal. *tétrastémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *vierstaubfädig*, adj.

Tetra'stĭchus, *a*, *um.* (Τέτρα, four; στίχος, a row.) *Bot.* Disposed in four rows, as the *Hordeum tetrastichum*. Fr. anal. *tétrastique*, adj.

Tetrastig'mus, *a*, *um.* (Τέτρα, four; στίγμα, a stigma.) *Bot.* Having quadrifid stigmas, as the *Lithospermum tetrastigma*. Should be *Tetrastigmatus*. Fr. anal. *tétrastigmaté*, adj. Germ. syn. *viernarbig*, adj.

Tetra'stŏmus, *a*, *um.* (Τέτρα, four; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having four mouths or suckers, as the *Scolex tetrastomus*. Fr. *tétrastome*, adj. Germ. syn. *viermündig*, adj.

Tetrastўlus, *a*, *um.* (Τέτρα, four; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Having four styles, as the *Spinacea oleracea*: tetrasty'lous. Fr. anal. *tétrastyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *viergriffelig*, adj.

Tetrō'bŏlum, *i*, n. (Τέτρα, four; ὀβολὸς, an obole.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a weight of four drachms.

Te'trodon, *ontis*, m. (Τέτρα, four; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Ichthyol.* Name for a genus of the *Osteodermata*. Fr. anal. *tétrodon*, m. Germ. syn. *Stachelbauch*, m.; *Vierzähn*, m.

Tetrophthal'mus, *a*, *um.* (Τέτρα, four; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Entomol.* Having four eyes, as the *Anableps tetrophthalmus*. Fr. anal. *tétrophthalme*, adj. Germ. syn. *vieraugig*, adj.

Tetteling. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Gadus ciliaris*, or Baltic torsk.

Tetter. (Sax. *Teter*, ringworm.) *Med., Pathol.* The common name for the genus *Psoriasis*.

Tetter, Dry. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for *Herpes siccus*.

Tetter, Hu'mid.
Tetter, Moist.
Tetter, Running.
} *Med., Pathol.* Common terms for *Impetigo*.

Tetter-berry. *Bot.* Common name for the *Bryonia alba*.

Tetterwort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Chelidonium majus*.

Tettĭgōnĭdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied to a section of the *Hemiptera Cicadellæ*, established by Serville and Lepelletier, having the *Tettigonia* for their type. Should be *Tettigonidæ*, patron. m. pl. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *tettigonides*, m. pl.

Teu'crium, *ii*, n. (*Teucer*, its discoverer.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Gymnospermia*. The herb speedwell. Fr. syn. *véronique*, f. Germ. syn. *Ehrenpreis*, m.

Teu'crium Căpĭtātum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the *Polium montanum*, or poley-mountain of Montpelier; it is usually substituted for the Candy species, and bears the winter of our climate.

Teu'crium Chămæ'drys. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common creeping or small germander, or English treacle, anciently much esteemed against intermittent fevers, gout, and rheumatism; it is an ingredient in the *Portland powder*; also called *Chamædrys minor*, *repens*, or *vulgaris*; *Chamædrops* of *P. Ægineta* and *Oribasius*, *Quercula*, and *Trissago*.

Teu'crium Chămæ'pĭtys. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common ground pine, the tops or leaves of which are recommended as aperient and corroborant of the nervous system, and are said to be especially useful

in uterine obstruction and paralysis; also called *Abiga*, *Ajuga*, *Arthetica*, *Arthretica*, *Hebryon*, *Ionia*, *Iva*, *Lithritica*, and *Siderata*.

Teu'crium Crētĭcum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the *Polium Creticum*, or poley-mountain of Candy; the tops and whole herb are ingredients of the *Mithridate* and *Theriaca*; it is reckoned as aperient and corroborant.

Teu'crium Iva. *Bot.* Name of the French ground pine, of similar qualities to those of the *T. chamæpitys*, but weaker.

Teu'crium Mārum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the *Marum germander*, or Syrian herb mastich, growing plentifully in Crete, Egypt, Greece, and Syria; said to be used as aromatic stimulant and deobstruent, but chiefly applied as errhine; also called *Marum Creticum*, *M. Syriacum*, *M. verum*, *M. cortusi*, *Majorana Syriaca*, *Chamædrys incana maritima*.

Teu'crium Montānum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common poley mountain.

Teu'crium Pŏ'lium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the golden poley mountain; also called *Teuthrium*.

Teu'crium Scor'dium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the water germander, used by some in antiseptic cataplasms and fomentations; also called *Allium redolens*, *Chamædrys palustris*, and *Trissago palustris*.

Teu'crium Scŏrŏdō'nia. *Bot.* Linnæus's name for the plant otherwise called *Polemonium*, or wild sage.

Teuthides. See *Theutides*.

Teu'thrium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium polium*, or golden poley mountain.

Textĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Textum*, a web; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a tissue or network: tex'tiform. Fr. anal. *textiforme*, adj.

Textī'lĭnus, *a*, *um.* } (*Textĭlis*, weaved; ter-
Textī'lĭosus, *a*, *um.* } minal *-ōsus.*) *Conchol.* Having the surface marked with cancellated wrinkles, appearing somewhat like a tissue of knitting, as the *Oliva textilina*, *Murex textiliosus*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *textilé*, adj.

Tex'ture. (*Texo*, to weave.) *Physiol.* A term applied generally to the common organized substances of which the body is composed, viz., bone, muscular fibre, cellular tissue, etc. *Textūra*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *texture*, f. Germ. syn. *Gewebe*, n.

Thais. (Θαΐς.) *Pharm.* Old name of a cosmetic cerate, described by Paulus Ægineta, iii. 25, Adams's Transl. *vol.* i. *p.* 453. *Surg.* Also, name of a kind of bandage for the head. Galen, *de Fasciis*, *n.* 9, 10, 13.

Thălă'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Thălămus*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Applied by Lestibondois to the insertion which takes place upon the receptacle: thala'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *thalamique*, adj.

Thălămiflōrus, *a*, *um.* (*Thălămus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Lamarck and de Candolle to plants having the sexual organs attached to the receptacle: thalamiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *thalamiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *fruchtlagerblümig*, adj.

Thălă'mium, *ii*, n. (Θάλαμος, a bed.) *Bot.* Term by Acharius for sessile and spherical *apotheciæ* which are placed in the substance of the *thallus* of certain lichens, as the *Endocarpon*. Fr. anal. *thalamion*, m. Germ. syn. *Gehause*, n.

Thălămostēmōnis, *is*, *e.* (Θάλαμος, a bed; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Gleditsch to a Class (*Thalamostemones*, nom. pl. f.), in which the anthers proceed from the *thalamus*. Mœnch applies it where the stamens similarly arise. Fr. anal. *thalémostémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *fruchtlagerständig*, adj.

Thă'lămus, *i*, m. (Θάλαμος, a bed, or couch.) *Bot.* A term for the *Receptaculum*. Fr. anal. *thalame*, m. Germ. syn. *Fruchtlager*, f. *Zoöl.* Applied to a body of white substance at the base of each of the lateral ventricles of the brain, which in part gives origin to the optic nerve. Fr. anal. *thalame*, m. Germ. syn. *Sehnervenlagerstelle*, f.

Thălas'sĕros. *Pharm.* Old name of a *Collyrium*, Gr. anal. *θαλασσερὸς*, described by Galen, *de C. M.*, *sec. Loc.* iv. 7.

Thălassĭ'bius, *a*, *um.* (Θάλασσα, the sea; βιόω, to live.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gualtieri to those crustaceous animals that live in the waters of the sea: thalassi'bious. Fr. anal. *thalassibié*, adj.

Thălas'sĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Θάλασσα, the sea; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to the *strata* of superior sediment, *i. e.* those found from the surface of the earth to the limestone exclusively: thalas'sic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *thalassique*, adj. Germ. syn. *meerig*, adj.

Thălassĭ'nĭdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a tribe of the *Crustaceæ Decapoda Macroura*, having the *Thalassina* for their type. Should be *Thalassinidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *thalassinides*, m. pl.

Thălas'sĭnus, *a*, *um.* (Θάλασσα, the sea.) That which lives in the sea: thalas'sine. Fr. anal. *thalassin*, adj.

Thălassiŏ'phўtus, *a*, *um.* (Θάλασσα, the sea; φύτον, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Lamouroux to the marine *Algæ* (*Thalassiophytæ*, nom. pl. f.): thalassio'phytous. Fr. anal. *thalassiophyte*, adj.

Thălassolu'tron. } (Θάλασσα, the sea;
Thălassolu'trum, *i*, n. } λουτρὸν, a bath.) *Med.* Term for the *balneum maris*, or sea-bath. Fr. anal. *thalassolutron*, m. Germ. syn. *Meerbad*, n.

Thălassŏ'mĕli, indecl. (Θάλασσα, the sea; μέλι, honey.) *Pharm.* Old name for a medicine composed of equal portions of sea-water, honey, and rain-water, exposed to the sun through the dogdays in a vessel laid over with pitch; it had a purging power.

Thaliăceus, *a*, *um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to an Order (*Thaliacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Tunicata*, corresponding to the *Thalides* of Savigny. Fr. anal. *thaliacé*, adj.

Thălic'trum, *i*, n. (Θάλλω, to flourish.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Polygynia*. The poor man's rhubarb. Germ. syn. *Wiesenraute*, f.

Thălic'trum Flāvum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the poor man's rhubarb; the root of which is said to be aperient and stomachic, and closely to approach rhubarb in its virtues.

Thalīdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Savigny, Latreille and Macleay for an Order of the *Tunica*, having the *Thalia* or *Salpas* for their type. Should be *Thalidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *thalides*, m. pl.

Thallŏ'dĭcus, *a, um.* (*Thallus;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Belonging to or formed like a *thallus;* applied to an expansion of this kind: thallo'dic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *thallodique*, adj.

Thal'lus, *i*, m. (Θάλλω, to be verdant.) *Bot.* An olive bud or green bough. A term applied by Acharius to the frond or foliage of a lichen, whether that part be fibrous, leafy, or crustaceous. Fr. anal. *thalle*, m. Germ. syn. *Lager*, n.; *Laubwerk*, n.

Thal'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Θάλψις.) *Med.* Term for a warming or fomenting. Fr. syn. *fomentation*, f. Germ. syn. *Bähung*, f.; *Fomentiren*, n.

Thamnophĭ'lĭdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Schœnherr for a tribe of the *Curculionides*, having the *Thamnophilus* for their type. Should be *Thamnophilidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *thamnophilides*, m. pl.

Thamnophĭlīnus, *a, um.* *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors and Swainson to a group (*Thamnophilinæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Laniadæ*, having the *Thamnophilus* for their type. Fr. anal. *thamnophiline*, adj.

Thănă'sĭmus, *a, um.* (Θάνατος, death.) *Med.* Of or belonging to death; deadly; lethal: thana'simous. Fr. anal. *thanasime*, adj. Germ. syn. *tödtlich*, adj.

Thănătĕrĕ'thĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Θάνατος, death; ἐρεθίζω, to provoke or excite.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by C. H. Schultze for a deadly or fatal affection; applied in the n. pl. to such, as *asphyxia*, *gangræna*, putrescence, etc. Fr. anal. *thanatéréthisie*, f. Germ. anal. *Regungstödtung*, f.

Thănă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Θάνατος, death; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to death; applied (nom. pl. n.) as an epithet for *Mortifications;* deadly: tha'natic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *thanatique*, adj.

Thănătōdēs, adj. (Θάνατος, death; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of death; deadly; lethal: tha'natous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *thanateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *tödtlich*, adj.

Thă'nătōdŏcĭmastēr, *ēris*, m. (Θάνατος, death; δοκιμαστὴρ, an examiner.) *Med.* Term for an examiner or explorer of death. See *Thanatometrum.* Fr. anal. *thanatodocimastère*, m. Germ. syn. *Todesanzeiger*, m.

Thănătoīdēs, adj. (Θάνατος, death; terminal *-ἰδης.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling death: tha'natoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *thanatoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *todähnlich*, adj.

Thănătŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Θάνατος, death; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine of, or a treatise on, death; thanato'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *thanatologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Tode oder von den Todesarten.*

Thănătŏmēnўta, *æ*, f. } (Θάνατος, death;
Thănătŏmēnўtes, *es*, f. } μηνυτὴς, one that brings to light.) *Med.* An indicator or index of death; similar to *Thanatodocimaster.*

Thănătŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Θάνατος, death; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med.* Term by Nasse for a means of indicating the actual presence of death; a death-measurer: a thanato'meter. See *Thanatodocimaster*, *Thanatomenyta.* Fr. anal. *thanatomètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Thanatometer*, n.

Thănătŏphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (Θάνατος, death; φόβος, fear.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dread or fear of death: thanatopho'by. Fr. and Germ. anal. *thanatophobie*, f.

Thănătōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Θάνατος, death.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Mortification.* Fr. anal. *thanatose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Absterben eines organ. Theils.*

Thănătŏtўphus, *i*, m. (Θάνατος, death; *tўphus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for malignant or deadly typhus fever, *i. e.* in its most dangerous form. Fr. anal. *thanatotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *etwas der gefährlichste, meistens tödtliche Typhus.*

Thap'sia, *æ*, f. (*Thapsus*, an island where it was found.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.*

Thap'sia Asclēpias. *Bot.* Name of the deadly carrot plant, the root of which operates powerfully both as emetic and purgative.

Thapsie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a tribe admitted by him into the *Umbelliferæ*, having the *Thapsia* for their type. Fr. anal. *thapsié*, adj.

Thapsĭ'phăgus, *a, um.* (*Thapsus;* φάγω, to eat.) *Entomol.* Living on the *Verbascum thapsus*, as the caterpillar of the *Cucullia thapsifaga.* Fr. anal. *thapsifage*, adj.

Thap'sus, *i*, m. (*Thapsus*, an island where it grew.) See *Verbascum Thapsus.*

Thaumasie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Greville to an Order (*Thaumasieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Algæ*, having the *Thaumasia* for their type. Fr. anal. *thaumasié*, adj.

Thaumătur'gia, *æ*, f. (Θαῦμα, a wonder; ἔργον, a work.) Term for a miracle, or the working of such; thau'maturgy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *thaumaturgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wunderwerk*, n.; *die Bewirkung eines solchen.*

Thaumatur'gical. (Θαυματουργέω, to put forth miracles.) *Med.* Old term signifying miraculous; applied to the superstitious meditation on final causes in relation to healing. Fr. anal. *thaumaturgique*, adj.

The'a, *æ*, f. (Derivation unascertained.) The name of the tea shrub, of which there are several species; tea. Fr. anal. *thé*, m. Germ. syn. *Theestrauch*, m.

The'a Germănĭca. *Bot.* German tea. A name for the *Veronica officinalis.*

The'a Ni'gra. *Bot.* Black tea, or Bohea; a species of the *Thea.*

Theăceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a Family (*Theaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) having the *Thea* for their type: thea'ceous. Fr. anal. *théacé*, adj.

Thēba'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Thēbaïs,* a country of Egypt, so called from *Thebes,* which was situated in it.) Of or belonging to Thebes; Theban; applied to objects which come from Thebes. Fr. anal. *Thébaique,* adj.

Theb3'sii, Fōrāmĭna. *Anat.* Term for certain small orifices on different parts of the right auricle of the heart, first described by Thebesius and supposed to be the extremities of small veins.

Thēca, *æ,* f. (*Θήκη,* from *τίθημι,* to place.) *Anat.* Term for the investing, membranous covering, or sheath of the spinal cord, and of the spinal nerves. See *Elytrum. Bot.* The urn of mosses. Applied to the cylindrical conceptacles formed by a very fine and transparent membrane, which contain many spores disposed in series one after another. When these *thecæ* contain others smaller, as sometimes happens, the latter are named *theculæ.* See *Sporangiolum.* Fr. anal. *thèque,* f. Germ. syn. *Büchse,* f.

Thēca Vertebrālis. *Anat.* Term for a prolongation of the *Dura mater* lined by the arachnoid membrane, which is continued down and invests the spinal cord as far as the third lumbar *vertebra,* and sends off a tubular process to each of the spinal nerves. Fr. anal. *thèque vertébrale.*

Thēcāphŏrum, *i,* n. (*Θήκη,* a sheath; *φέρω,* to bear.) *Bot.* A term by Ehrhart and de Candolle in all respects synonymous with *Gynophorum.* See *Spermapodium.* Fr. anal. *thécaphore,* m.

Thēcapŏ'dium, *ii,* n. (*Θήκη,* a covering; *πούς,* a foot.) *Bot.* Name by Bieberstein for the *fulcrum* of the fruit in the *Caryophylleæ.* The *Spermapodium* and *Spermatodophorum* of Hoffmann. Should be *Thecopodium.* Fr. anal. *thécapode,* m.

Thēcārie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a group *Thecarieæ,* nom. pl. f.) of lichens established by Fee, having the *Thecaria* for their type. Fr. anal. *thécarié,* adj.

Thēcĭ'dium, *ii,* n. (*Θήκη,* a covering.) *Bot.* Term for a monospermous fruit with dry, hard, crustaceous, and adherent pericarp, as of the *Polygonum.* Fr. anal. *thécidion,* m.

Thēcĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Thēca,* a covering; *gĕro,* to bear.) Applied by some to the *hymenium* (*membrana thecigera*) of mushrooms; by Bridel to branches bearing urns in the *Phaseum* and *Sphagnum* where they have no pedicles: theci'gerous. Fr. anal. *thécigère,* adj. Germ. syn. *büchsetragend,* part. adj.

Thēcŏdontŏsau'rus, *i,* m. (*Thēcŏdus; saura,* a lizard.) *Geol.* Term for a fossil animal of the *Saurii,* having covered or sheathed teeth. Fr. anal. *thécodontosaure,* m. Germ. syn. *Deckzahnsaurier,* m.

Thēcŏdus, *ontis,* m. (*Θήκη,* a covering; *ὀδούς,* a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Term for a covered or sheathed tooth. Fr. anal. *thécode,* n. Germ. syn. *Hüllenzahn,* m.

Thēcŏsōmătus, *a, um.* (*Θήκη,* a covering; *σῶμα,* a body.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Thecosomata,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Aporobranchiata,* having a slender shell or cartilaginous case. Fr. anal. *thécosome,* adj. Germ. syn. *büchsekorperig,* adj.

Thēcostegnōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Θήκη,* a sheath; *στέγνωσις,* a making close.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a contracting of the sheaths of tendons. Fr. anal. *thécostegnose,* f. Germ. syn. *die Verengerung der Sehnenscheiden.*

Thēcostŏ'mătus, *a, um.* (*Θήκη,* a sheath; *στόμα,* a mouth.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a section (*Thecostomata,* nom. pl. n.) having the sucker contained in a sheath. Fr. anal. *thécostome,* adj.

Thēcŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Thēca.*) *Bot.* See *Theca.*

Theëlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (*Thea,* tea; *λόγος,* a discourse.) *M. Med.* Term for a history of tea. G. Emmerich published a work under this title in 1698: thee'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *théelogie,* f.

Theie'lythermolu'tron, *i,* n. (*Θεῖον,* brimstone; *ἑλύω,* to roll; *θερμὸς,* hot; *λουτρὸν,* a bath.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by A. Vetter, of Berlin, for a curative, hot, sulphur-spring bath. Germ. syn. *eine Heilquelle mit gelöstem Schwefel.*

Theĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Thea,* tea; *forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form or appearance of tea, as the *Prockia theiformis:* the'iform. Fr. anal. *théiforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *theestrauchförmig,* adj.

Thein'. (*Thea,* the tea plant.) *Chem.* Name given to a substance found in the tea shrub, which, when pure, assumes the form of beautiful crystals having a large amount of nitrogen in their composition. This substance, also found in coffee, *guarana,* and *ilex paraguayensis,* is also called caffein. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *théine,* f.

Theiŏ'gălus, *i,* m. (*Θεῖον,* sulphur; *γάλα,* the juice of a plant.) Term for a yellow juice obtained from a plant. *Bot.* See *Agaricus Theiogalus.* Fr. anal. *théiogale,* m.

Theiŏther'ma, *æ,* f. (*Θεῖον,* sulphur; *θέρμη,* heat, in the plural hot springs.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied in the pl. (*Theiothermæ,* nom.) to hot springs of sulphurous water. Fr. anal. *théiotherme,* f. Germ. anal. *Theiotherme,* f.

Theiŏthermīna, *æ,* f. (*Theiŏtherma.*) *Chem.* Term by Manheim for glairin, because often found in hot, sulphurous, mineral waters: theiothermin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *théiothermine,* f. Germ. anal. *Theiothermin,* n.

Thēlăsis, *is,* f.
Thēlas'mos.
Thēlas'mus, *i,* m.
(*Θηλάζω,* to suckle a child.) *Med.* Terms for suckling. Fr. anal. *thélasme,* m. Germ. syn. *das Saugen an der Mutterbrust.*

Thēlas'tria, *æ,* f. (Same as preceding.) *Med.* Term for one who suckles a child; a nurse; a wet-nurse. Fr. anal. *thélastrie,* f.

Thēle, *es,* f. (*Θηλή.*) *Anat.* Old term for *Mamma;* also for *Papilla.*

Thēlēphŏ'reus, *a, um.* (*Θηλή,* a nipple; *φέρω,* to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Persoon to a Family (*Thelephorei,* nom. pl. m.) of the *Exosporii Sarcomyci,* having the *Thelephora* for their type: thelepho'reous. Fr. anal. *thélephoré,* adj.

Thēlēphŏrus, *a, um.* (*Θηλή,* a nipple; *φέρω,* to bear.) *Bot.* Having nipples or *papillæ,* as the hat of the *Agaricus thelephorus.* Fr. anal. *téléphoré,* adj.

Thēleproc'tus, *a, um.* (Θηλή, a nipple; πρωκτός, the *anus.*) *Entomol.* Having a globulous abdomen, as the *Oribata theleproctus.* Fr. anal. *thélépropcte,* adj.

Thēlidomydæ, patron. m. pl. (Θῆλυς, delicate; μυῖα, a fly.) *Entomol.* Name by Robineau-Desvoidy to a tribe of the *Myodariæ Phytomydæ,* having the body more or less filiform. Fr. anal. *thélidomydes,* f. pl.

Thēlītis, *ĭdis,* f. (Θηλή, a nipple; terminal *-itis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the nipples. Fr. anal. *thélite,* f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Brustwarzen.*

Thēlŏgŏ'nia, *æ,* f. (Θῆλυς, female; γονή, offspring.) *Med., Pathol.* A vague term for *Nymphomania.*

Thēlon'cus, *i,* m. (Θηλή, the nipple; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a morbid swelling of the breast. Fr. anal. *théloncus,* m. Germ. syn. *die (gesunde oder krankhafte) Anschwellung der weibliche Brust.*

Thēlophlēbostem'ma, *ătis,* n. (Θηλή, the nipple; φλέψ, a vein; στέμμα, a wreath or chaplet.) *Anat.* Term for the circumscribed venous circle of the *areola* of the breast. Fr. anal. *thélophlébostemme,* m. Germ. syn. *Warzengefäss-Kranz,* m.

Thēlospas'mus, *i,* m. (Θηλή, the nipple; σπασμός, a convulsion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spasm or cramp of the nipple. Fr. anal. *thélospasme,* m. Germ. syn. *Brustwarzenkrampf,* m.

Thēlosteŏ'phўtum, *i,* n. (Θηλή, a nipple; *osteŏphўtum,* an osseous tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a granular or warty osseous tumour: a thelo'steophyte. Fr. anal. *thélosteophyte,* m. Germ. anal. *Thelosteophyt,* n.; syn. *warzenförmige Knochengewächs.*

Thēlўcus, *a, um.* (Θηλυκός.) Womanish; of the feminine gender. *Chem.* Applied (*Thelyca,* f.) to the weaker principle in combinations; the opposite of *Andronia.* Fr. anal. *thélyque,* adj. Germ. syn. *weiblich,* adj.

Thelygonia. See *Thelogonia.*

Thenad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay the same as *Thenal* used adverbially.

The'nal. (*Thĕnar,* the palm of the hand.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the palm of the hand; applied by Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, as meaning towards the palm of the hand.

Thĕnar, *ăris,* n. (Θέναρ.) *Anat.* Old term for the palm of the hand; also the sole of the foot. See *Volta.* Fr. anal. *thénar,* m. Germ. syn. *Handfläche,* f.

Theobrōma, *ătis,* n. (Θεὸς, a god; βρῶμα, food; from the delicious quality of its fruit.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Also the name of a compound preparation used as food. Fr. syn. *cacaotier,* m.; *cacaoyer,* m. Germ. syn. *Kakaobaum,* m.

Theobrōma Caca'o. *Bot.* Systematic name of the tree which affords *Cocoa* and *Chocolate.* Fr. syn. *le cacaoyer cultivé.*

Theobrōmīna, *æ,* f. *Chem.* Name by Wokrensky for a peculiar substance obtained from *Theobroma:* theobromin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. and Germ. anal. *théobromine,* f.

Theŏdōrētus, *a, um.* (Θεοδώρητος, given by God.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 11, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 520, to an antidote with, and another without *anacardia.*

Theŏdōrĭcon. } (Θεὸς, God; δῶρον, a gift.)
Theŏdōrĭcum, *i,* n. } *Pharm.* Old epithet applied to certain medicines, one of which, the *Theodoricon Hyperichon,* was strongly recommended against affections of the head, *hemicrania, vertigo,* etc.; another, *Theodoricon anacardinum,* was equally praised for strengthening the memory. Fr. anal. *théodoricon,* m.

Theodō'tius, *a, um. Pharm.* Applied formerly in the n. pl. to several *collyria,* from their inventor Theodotus; described by Aëtius, vii. as stated by Gorræus, and Paulus Æginetа, vii. 16, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 552.

Theŏmă'nia, *æ,* f. (Θεὸς, God; μανία, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for religious madness or melancholy. Fr. anal. *théomanie,* f. Germ. syn. *der religiöse Wahnsinn.*

Theŏmăni'ăcus, *a, um.* (*Theŏmănia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Theomania.* Fr. anal. *théomaniaque,* adj. Germ. syn. *religiös wahnsinnig.*

Theŏphĭ'lium, *ii,* n. (In honour of *Theophilus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Name by Alex. Trallianus for an eyewater made from saffron, myrrh, etc., described by Aëtius, vii. Gorræus.

Theophras'teus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Family (*Theophrastia,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Ardisiaceæ,* having the *Theophrasta* for their type. Fr. anal. *théophrasté,* adj.

The'orem. (Θεωρέω, to investigate accurately.) *Geom.* Term for something proposed to be demonstrated. *Theōrēma, ătis,* n. Fr. anal. *théorème,* m. Germ. syn. *der theoretische Satz.*

Thēramydæ, patron. m. pl. (Θῆρ, a wild beast; μυῖα, a fly.) *Entomol.* Name by Robineau-Desvoidy for a section of the *Myodariæ Calypereæ,* having the *Theria* for their type. Fr. anal. *théramydes,* f. pl.

Therantidotum. See *Antithermon.*

Thĕrăpe'ia, *æ,* f. (Θεραπεύω, to heal, or cure.) *Med.* A servant; a minister; a medicine; applied synonymously with *Therapeutics,* and also spelt *Therapia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *thérapie,* f. Germ. syn. *Heilkunde,* f.

Therapenīnus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Bell to a section (*Therapenina,* nom. pl. n.) of the *Emydida,* having the *Therapene* for their type. Fr. anal. *thérapénine,* adj.

Therapeu'tic. } (*Thĕrăpeutĭca,* the method
Therapeu'tical. } of healing, or curing, from θεραπευτικός, having the power of healing.) *Med.* Of or belonging to therapeutics, or the method of healing or curing; having power to heal, or cure. *Thĕrăpeu'tĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *thérapeutique,* adj. Germ. syn. *zur Therapie gehörig.*

Therapeu'tics. (Θεραπεύω, to cure.) *Med.* Term for that branch of medical science

which treats of the application of remedies, and the means used for the cure of diseases. *Thĕrăpeu'tĭce, es*, f., or rather, *Thĕrăpeu'tĭca, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *thérapeutique*, f.

Therapia. *Med.* See *Therapeia.*

Thereniabin. (Arab.) *M. Med.* A term for oriental *Manna*, the same as *Aëromeli* and *Drosomeli*, according to Kraus, but properly it is *Terengiabin*, or in English, Taranjabin. Greenhill's Transl. Rhazes, Ind. *p.* 183.

Thĕreobrōma, *ătis*, n. (*Θέρος*, summer; *βρῶμα*, food.) *Med.* Term for summer food or aliment. Fr. syn. *l'aliment d'été.* Germ. syn. *Sommerkost*, f.

Thĕri'ăca, *æ*, f. (*Θήρ*, a wild animal.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a medicine used as an antidote to poisons, or the bites of venomous animals; also a term for molasses, or treacle: ther'iac. See *Galena.* Fr. anal. *thériace*, f.

Thĕri'ăca Andrŏ'măchi. *Pharm.* An old term for *Mithridatium.*

Thĕri'ăca Cœles'tis. *M. Med.* Old term for the tincture of opium, or laudanum.

Thĕri'ăca Damocratis. *Pharm.* Another term for *Mithridatium.*

Thĕri'ăca Edĭnen'sis. *M. Med.* Old term for the *Confectio opii.*

Thĕri'ăca Germānōrum. *Pharm.* Old term for a rob of juniper berries.

Thĕri'ăca Londĭnen'sis. *Pharm.* Old term for a cataplasm of cumin seed, bay-berries, germander, snake-root, cloves, and honey; the *Cataplasma cumini.*

Thĕri'ăca Rustĭcōrum. *Pharm.* An old term for the *Allium sativum*, or garlic.

Thĕri'ăca Vĕ'nēta. *Pharm.* Old term for *Mithridatium.*

Theriacus, *a, um.* See *Artisius.*

Thĕriocătar'rhus, *i*, m. (*Θέρος*, summer; *cătarrhus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for summer catarrh, or hay-fever; hay-asthma. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *thériocatarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Sommerkatarrh*, m.

Thĕriŏdec'tus, *a, um.* (*Θηριόδηκτος.*) *Med., Pathol.* Bitten by a wild beast, especially by a serpent. Fr. anal. *thériodecte*, adj.

Thĕriŏdeg'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Θηριόδηγμα.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a bite of a wild beast, particularly a serpent. Fr. anal. *thériodègme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Biss von bösen giftigen Thieren.*

Thĕriōma, *ătis*, f. (*Θηριόω*, to rage like a wild beast.) *Surg. Pathol.* Term for a malignant tumour, especially in the lungs. Fr. anal. *thériôme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein bösartiges Geschwür, bes. in den Lungen.*

Thĕriŏmor'phia, *æ*, f. (*Θηρίον*, a beast; *μορφή*, shape.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the form or appearance of a beast; a faulty formation in man resembling that of the lower animals. Fr. and Germ. anal. *thériomorphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Thiergestalt*, f.; *ein Bildungsfehler am Menschen.*

Thērion. } (Dim. *Θήρ*, a beast.) *Zoöl.*
Thērium, *ii*, n. } Old term for a beast, or wild animal; it was particularly applied to worms and animalcules in the intestines, by some interpreters of Hippocrates; but by others, was believed to mean a malignant ulcer, or the same as *Therioma.*

Thēriŏ'tŏme. } (*Θηρίον*, a beast; *τέμνω*, to
Thēriŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. } cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Old term the same as *Zoötomia*, or zoötomy; the dissection of the lower animals. Fr. anal. *thériotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Thierzergliederung*, f.

Ther'ma, *æ*, f. (*Θερμή*, heat; in the pl. hot springs.) Term for a warm bath or spring. Germ. syn. *der warme Quell.*

Thermæ'mus, *a, um.* (*Θερμός*, warm; *αἷμα*, blood.) *M. Med., Physiol., Zoöl.* Having warm blood; warm-blooded: therme'mous. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *thermème*, adj. Germ. syn. *warmblütig*, adj.

Thermæsthēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Θερμός*, warm; *αἴσθησις*, a perception or feeling.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a feeling or sensation of warmth. Fr. anal. *thermæsthèse*, f. *Wärmegefühl*, n.

Thermālis, *is, e.* (*Θερμή*, heat.) Of or belonging to warmth or heat or to hot springs. *Bot., Mineral., Zoöl.* Applied to minerals having a superior temperature to that of the atmosphere of the place where they appear on the surface of the earth; also, to plants (as the *Nymphæa thermalis*) and to animals (as the *Paludina thermalis*) which grow or live in thermal waters: ther'mal. Fr. anal. *thermal*, adj. Germ. syn. *die hitze, oder warme Quellen betreffend.*

Thermantērion. } (Dim. *Θερμαντήρ*, a
Thermantērium, *ii*, n. } kettle or pot for boiling water, etc.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a medicine to promote warmth, or a vessel for warming liquid substances. Fr. anal. *thermantérion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Mittel oder Gefäss udgl. zum Erwärmen.*

Therman'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Θερμαίνω*, to warm.) *Med., Pharm.* Promoting warmth; applied to medicines (*Thermantica medicamenta*) of this quality: therman'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *thermantique*, adj. Germ. syn. *erwärmend*, part. adj.

Thermantĭ'dŏtum, *i*, n. (*Θερμός*, warm; *antĭdŏtum*, an antidote.) *Med., Pathol., Pharm.* Term for a medicine against the injurious action of heat, or against a morbid internal heat, or that of fever: a therman'tidote. Fr. anal. *thermantidote*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Mittel gegen die nachtheilige Wirkung der Wärme.*

Therman'tĭdus, *a, um.* (*Θερμή*, heat.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to substances that have been changed by non-volcanic fires. Fr. anal. *thermantide*, adj.

Thermă'sia, *æ*, f. (*Θερμάζω*, to make warm.) Old term the same as *Calor.*

Thermas'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Θερμάζω*, to make warm.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Fotus*, or a fomentation.

Thermo-. (*Θερμή*, heat.) This word occurring in compound terms indicates relation to or connection with heat or warmth. Fr. anal. *thermo-.*

Thermŏcau'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Θερμή*, heat; *καῦσις*, a burning.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a burning by means of fire. Fr. anal. *thermocausis*, f. Germ. syn. *der Verbrennung durch Feuer.*

Thermŏcœ'lius, *a, um.* (*Θερμός*, warm; *κοιλία*, the belly.) *Med., Pathol.* Having a heated

condition of the stomach and bowels. Fr. anal. *thermocœlie*, adj. Germ. syn. *von einem hitzigen oder heissen Magen herrührend.*

Ther'mo-electri'city. (Θερμὴ, heat; *electrĭcĭtas.*) *Nat. Philos.* A term intended to embrace the phenomena occurring in different substances, particularly the metals, which when heat is communicated to them, under certain arrangements, have their electric equilibrium disturbed. *Thermo-electrĭ'cĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *thermo-electricité*, f.

Thermo-elec'trĭcus, *a, um. Nat. Philos.* Applied to the *phænomena* resulting from the electric currents supposed to be excited in metals by the single fact of the variations of temperature, and of which Seebeck demonstrated the existence in 1821, by one of the first and most ingenious applications of the discovery of Œrsted: thermo-elec'tric. Fr. anal. *thermo-électrique*, adj.

Thermŏgĕ'nium, *ii*, n. (Θερμὴ, heat; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* Term for the principle of heat; the origin of the formation of heat. Fr. anal. *thermogène*, m. Germ. syn. *Wärmestoff*, f.

Thermŏ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a quartz agate which is deposited near the sources of silicious thermal springs, such as those of Geyser in Iceland: thermo'genous. Fr. anal. *thermogène*, adj.

Thermōle, *es*, f. (Θερμὴ, heat.) Old term for excessive heat, according to Hippocrates, but Erotianus asserts that it is applicable only to fever.

Thermŏlo'gia, *æ*, f. (Θερμὴ, heat; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.* Term for a treatise on heat. J. E. Strobelberger published a work under this title in 1623: thermo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *thermologie*, f.

Thermōlūsia, *æ*, f. (Θερμὸς, warm; λούω, to bathe.) *Med.* Term for a warm bathing; also, the *balneum calidum*, or warm bath. Fr. anal. *thermolusie*, f. Germ. syn. *das warme Baden; das warme Bad.*

Thermŏmagnētĭcus. The same as *Thermo-electricus.*

Thermo-magnetism. The same as *Thermo-electricity.*

Thermo'meter. (Θερμὴ, heat; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument for measuring, or ascertaining the degree of temperature of the air; that of Fahrenheit ranges from *zero*, or 32° below the freezing point, to 212° or the boiling point of water; the Centigrade and Reaumur's range from *zero*, or *their* freezing point of water to its boiling point, or 100° in the former, and 80° in the latter. *Thermō'mĕtrum, i*, n. See *Thermoscopium.* Fr. anal. *thermomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Wärmemesser*, m.

Thermŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. (Θερμὴ, heat; νόσος, a disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term applied to diseases (*Thermonosi*, nom. pl.) arising from heat. Fr. anal. *thermonose*, m. Germ. syn. *Warmekrankheit*, f.

Thermophă'gia, *æ*, f. (Θερμὴ, heat; φάγω, to eat.) *Med.* Term for a habit or custom of eating what is hot; a warm- or hot-eating: thermo'phagy. Fr. anal. *thermophagie*, f. Germ. syn *Heiss-essen*, n.; *Warm-essen*, n.

Thermŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (Θερμὴ, heat; φιλέω, to love.) *Entomol.* Loving heat, or that which lives in hot countries, as the *Empis thermophila.* Fr. anal. *thermophile*, adj.

Thermŏpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (Θερμὴ, heat; πούς, a foot.) *Med.* Term for an apparatus for bathing the feet. Fr. anal. *thermopode*, m. Germ. syn. *Apparat zu Fussbädern.*

Thermŏpŏ'sia, *æ*, f. (Θερμὸς, warm; πόσις, a drink.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for a drink of warm water, simple, or medicated, which was recommended against scorbutic affections. Fr. anal. *thermoposie*, f. Germ. syn. *Heisstrinken*, n.

Thermoscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Θερμὴ, heat; σκοπέω, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument by Rumfort for measuring the difference of temperature by dilatation of dry air contained in two balls, which a long tube, twice bent, separates from each other: a ther'moscope. See *Thermometer.* Fr. anal. *thermoscope*, m.

Thermostĕrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Θερμὴ, heat; στέρησις, a deprivation.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a depriving or robbing of heat. Fr. anal. *thermostérèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entziehung oder Beraubung der Wärme.*

Thermoxygĕ'nium, *ii*, n. (Θερμὴ, heat; *oxygĕnium*, oxygen.) *Chem.* Term by Brugnatelli for oxygen which he supposed combined with latent caloric independently of its gaseous form; caloric which, according to him, he preserved in certain combinations (*nitrum*), while he lost it in the combustions accompanied by disengagement of fire: thermo'xygen. Fr. anal. *thermoxigène*, m.

Thermūlē, *es*, f. (θερμὴ, heat; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made.) *Chem.* The same as *Thermogenium.*

Thērŏtỹ'pia, *æ*, f. (θῆρ, an animal; τύπος, a type or form.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the form of a lower animal, as a human monster-fetus. Fr. anal. *thérotypie*, f. Germ. syn. *Thierform*, f.

Thērŏtỹpŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Thērŏtỹpia*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of *Therotypia*, especially of human monster-fetuses: therotypo'logy. Fr. anal. *thérotypologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Therotypia; bes. von den menschlich Missgeburten.*

Thērozōum, *i*, m. (θῆρ, an animal; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Term by Eichwald for a type of the animal kingdom, comprehending the *Mollusca*, without the *Cephalopoda*, among which is distinguished in a high degree all the characters of animality which are in great part hidden in the other *Invertebrata.* Fr. anal. *thérozoaire*, m.

Theutides, m. pl. (*Theutis*, a fish fenced with a long bone standing out.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Family of the *Acanthopterygii* which have an armature, in some *genera* on the sides of the tail, in others, the horizontal spine before the dorsal, etc. Should be *Theutidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *theutides*, m. pl.

The'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*θήγω*, to sharpen.) *Surg.* Old term for a pricking, or puncturing, as when a wound is united by sutures.

Thieves' Vi'negar. *Pharm.* Common name for the *Acetum prophylacticum*, the use of which was said to have preserved four thieves from the plague of Marseilles.

Thigh. (Sax. *Theoh.*) *Anat.* See *Femur*, *Femen.*

Thigh-bone. *Anat.* The *os femoris*, or long cylindrical bone of the thigh.

Thikĭ'deus, *a*, *um.* (*θήκη*, a covering; terminal *-ideus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a Family (*Thikideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Microscopica Stomoblephara*, having the body areolated, terminating by a tail contained in a distinct sheath. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *thikidé*, adj.

Thiŏ'nides, m. pl. (*θεῖον*, sulphur.) *Chem.* Name by Ampère for a genus of simple bodies, including sulphur, azote, and oxygen. Should be *Thionidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *thionides*, m. pl.

Thionu'rate. (*Thiŏnūrĭcum* acĭdum, Thionuric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of thionuric acid with a salifiable base. *Thiŏnūras*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *thionurate*, m.

Thionu'ric A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to a new acid obtained by adding ammonia to a mixture of alloxan and sulphurous acid. *Thiŏnūrĭcus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *acidé thionurique.*

Thirst. (Sax. *Thurst.*) *Physiol.* An instinctive feeling, or internal sensation by which we experience a desire to drink, consisting of dryness, heat and constriction in the back of the mouth, the pharynx, œsophagus and, in extreme cases, the stomach; all, however, being modified by circumstances and individuals. *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the thirst, in which it is excessive, or deficient, and the signs of its existence are proportionately exaggerated or altogether absent. *Sĭtis*, *is*, f. See *Dipsosis*, *Polydipsia.* Fr. syn. *soif*, f. Germ. syn. *Durst*, m.

Thirst, Producing. See *Dipseticus.*

Thirst, Want of. See *Aposia.*

Thistle. (Sax. *Thistel.*) *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Carduus.* See *Atractylis.*

Thistle, Blessed. *Bot.* See *Blessed Thistle.*

Thistle, Car'line. *Bot.* Common name for the *Carlina acaulis.*

Thistle, Creeping Way. *Bot.* Common name for the *Serratula arvensis.*

Thistle, Distaff. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cnicus lanatus.*

Thistle, Holy. *Bot.* See *Holy Thistle.*

Thistle, Lady's. *Bot.* Common name for the *Carduus marianus*, or milk thistle.

Thistle, Milk. *Bot.* Common name for the *Carduus marianus*, or lady's thistle.

Thistle, Pine. *Bot.* Common name for the *Atractylis gummifera.*

Thistle, Round-leaved Meadow. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cnicus oleraceus.*

Thlas'ma, *ătis*, n. (*θλάσμα.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a bruise or bruised part. Fr. anal. *thlasme*, m. Germ. syn. *der zerquetschte Theil.*

Thlă'sias, *i*, m. (*θλάω*, to compress.) Old term for a eunuch who has been made so by compression of the *testes*, the mode of which is described by Paulus Ægineta, vi. 68, Adams's Transl. *vol.* ii. *p.* 379. Germ. syn. *Gequetchter*, n.; *Eunuch*, n.

Thlăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*θλάω*, to bruise, or compress.) *Obstet., Surg.* Old term, Gr. anal. *θλάσις*, for a contusion, or violent collision; a species of solution of continuity, according to Galen, *de Caus. Morbi*, ii; but Hippocrates, *in Exegesi*, applies it to an instrument with which the fetus is extracted. Fr. anal. *thlasis*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerbrücken*, n.; *Zerquetschen*, n.

Thlas'pi, n. indecl. (*θλάω*, to break; because its seeds were broken or bruised, and used like mustard.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliculosa.* The herb penny-cress.

Thlas'pi Arven'se. *Bot.* Linn. name of the treacle mustard.

Thlas'pi, Bur'sa Pastŏris. *Bot.* Name for the shepherd's purse, from the shape of its seed-vessels. See *Capsella.*

Thlas'pi Campes'tre. *Bot.* Linn. name of the mithridate mustard, the seeds of which and of the *T. arvense* agree with those of common mustard in their pharmaceutic qualities.

Thlaspi'deus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Thlaspideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Cruciferæ*, admitted by de Candolle, having the *Thlaspi* for their type. Fr. anal. *thlaspidé*, adj.

Thlibŏdeŏdermītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*θλίβω*, to press, or gall; terminal *-ώδης*; *dermītis*, inflammation of the skin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the skin, like, or pertaining to contusion of the skin. Fr. anal. *thlibodeodermite*, f. Germ. syn. *die quetschungähnlich Hautentzündung.*

Thlimma. The same as *Thlasma.*

Thlipsencĕ'phălus, *a*, *um.* / **Thlipsiocĕ'phălus,** *a*, *um.* (*θλίβω*, to crush; *ἔν*, in; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Med., Physiol.* Name by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire for a genus of monster-fetuses, in which the brain is slightly developed because of a compression which the head of the fetus has sustained in the womb: thlipsence'phalous. See *Nosocephalus.* Fr. anal. *thlipsencéphale*, adj.

Thlipsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. Same as *Thlasis.*

Thnescŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*θνήσκω*, to die; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* The same as *Thanatologia.*

Thōrācærotrŏ'mos. / **Thōrācærotrŏmus,** *i*, m. (*θώραξ*, the chest; *ἄκαιρος*, ill-timed; *τρόμος*, a trembling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an untimely or irregular tremor in the chest or thorax from talking, especially with the cavernous and tracheal *rhonchus.* Fr. anal. *thoracærotrome*, m. Germ. syn. *Erzittern des Thorax zur Unzeit.*

Thōrāchyperŏ'trŏmos. / **Thōrāchyperŏ'trŏmus,** *i*, m. (*θώραξ*, the chest; *hypertrŏmus*, excessive tremor.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive tremor in the chest, as from contraction of the *bronchi*, or faulty condition

of the valves of the heart. Fr. anal. *thorachypertrome*, m. Germ. syn. *das vermehrte Brustzittern.*

Thora'cic. (*Thōrax*, the chest; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the thorax, or chest. *Thōrācĭcus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *thoracique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Brustkasten gehörig.*

Thora'cic Duct. *Anat.* Term for the principal trunk of the absorbent vessels, about the diameter of a crowquill and lying upon the dorsal *vertebræ*. *Ductus Thōrācĭcus.* See *Alveus Ampullescens, Ductus Roriferus.* Fr. anal. *canal thoracique.* Germ. syn. *Milchbrustgang*, m.

Thōrācĭcus, *a, um.* (*Thōrax*, the chest.) *Anat., Med.* See *Thoracic. Ichthyol.* Applied to an Order (*Thoracici*, nom. pl. m.) of fishes in the Linn. system, having the ventral fins under the pectoral. Fr. anal. *thoracique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Brustkasten gehörig.*

Thōrācĭda, *æ*, f. (*Thōrax; εἶδος*, resemblance.) *Zoöl.* Term by Latreille for that part of the body of the *Crustaceæ*, usually called the *thorax*, and which is the principal piece, since it is composed of the head, the *thorax* proper, and the *preabdomen.* Fr. anal. *thoracide*, m.

Thōrācŏcentēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Thōrax; κέντησις*, a pricking.) *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Term for a piercing of the *thorax*, as in the operation for *empyema.* Fr. anal. *thoracocentèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Durchbohrung des Brustkastens.*

Thōrācŏcyllōsus, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Thōrax; κύλλωσις*, a crooking.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a crooking, or bending of the chest. Fr. anal. *thoracocyllose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Schiefheit* (*Krummung*) *des Brustkastens.*

Thōrācŏcȳmēchos. } (*Thōrax; κῦμα*,
Thōrācŏcȳmēchus, *i*, m. } the swell of the sea; *ἦχος*, a sound.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fluctuating, or undulating sound in the chest. Germ. syn. *Brustschülpen*, n.

Thōrācŏcyrtōma, *ătis*, n. (*Thōrax; κυρτόω*, to curve.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for convexity, or round prominence of the chest. Fr. anal. *thoracocyrtome*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustbuckel*, m.

Thōrācŏcyrtōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Thōrax; κύρτωσις.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the growth, or progress of *Thoracocyrtoma.* Fr. anal. *thoracocyrtose*, f.

Thōrācŏcy'stis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Thōrax; κύστις*, a bag.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dropsical collection in the chest; also, a hydatid there. Fr. anal. *thoracocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *die Sack wassersucht der Brust; eine Hydatide in der Brust.*

Thōrācŏdĭ'dўmus, *i*, m. (*Thōrax; δίδυμος*, double.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for twins united at the *thorax.* See *Thoracomonodidyme.* Fr. anal. *thoracodidyme*, m.

Thōrācŏ'dўne, *es*, f. } (*Thōrax; ὀδύνη*, pain.)
Thōrācŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. } *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the chest. Fr. anal. *thoracodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Brustschmerz*, m.

Thōrācŏmŏnŏdĭ'dўme, m. pl. (*Thōrax; μόνος*, alone; *δίδυμος*, double.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for twins grown together by the *thorax*, or chest. Fr. anal. *thoracodidymes*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *mit des Brust zusammengewachsene Zwillinge.*

Thōrācŏmyŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Thōrax; myŏdўnia*, pain of a muscle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the muscles of the chest. Fr. anal. *thoracomyodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schmerz der aussern Brustmuskeln.*

Thōrācŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Thōrax; πάθος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the cavity of the chest. Fr. and Germ. anal. *thoracopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leiden des Brustkasten.*

Thōrāco'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Thōrax; πτέρον*, a wing.) *Ichthyol.* Having thoracic fins. Fr. anal. *thoracoptère*, adj.

Thōrāco'schĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Thōrax; σχίζω*, to divide.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a cleft, or division of the chest. Fr. anal. *thoracoschisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Spaltung des Thorax.*

Thōrācosphy'gmos. } (*Thōrax; σφυγμὸς*,
Thōrācosphy'gmus, *i*, m. } the pulse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a pulse perceived in the front of the chest. Fr. anal. *thoracosphygme*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustpuls*, m.

Thōrācostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Thōrax; στένω*, to straiten.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for coarctation, or contraction of the chest. Fr. anal. *thoracosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verengerung des Brustkastens.*

Thōrāco'trŏmos. } (*Thōrax; τρόμος*, a
Thōrāco'trŏmus, *i*, n. } trembling.) *Med., Physiol.* Terms for the tremor of the chest. Fr. anal. *thoracotrôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustzittern*, n.

Thōrācozōon. } (*Thōrax; ζῷον*, an ani-
Thōrācozōum, *i*, n. } mal.) *Zoöl.* Name by Ficinus and Carus for a branch (*Thoracozoa*, nom. pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, comprehending articulated animals, in which the respiratory organs have acquired a large developement: a thoracozöon. Fr. anal. *thoracozoaire*, m.

Thōrax, *ācis*, f. (*θώραξ*, a coat of mail; it encases and defends from external injury the *viscera* of the chest.) *Anat.* The chest, or that part of the body between the neck and diaphragm. See *Cassa, Medius Venter. Entomol.* The trunk, or intermediate portion of the body of insects which bears the legs, composed of three segments, the *Prothorax, Mesothorax*, and *Metathorax*, or the fore, middle, and after, or back segments. But the term is applicable to the anterior of these alone, when it is much the larger, as in the *Coleoptera.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *thorax*, m.; Fr. syn. *poitrine*, f. Germ. syn. *Brustkasten*, m.

Thoreăceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Reichenbach to a section (*Thoreaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Batrachospermeæ*, having the *Thorea* for their type. Fr. anal. *thoréacé*, adj.

Thōre'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*θωρρήσσω*, to arm with a cuirass.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the applying of a large breastband; also for drunkenness. Fr. anal. *thorexis*, f. Germ. syn. *Pansern*, n.; *das Anlegen einer grossen Brustbinde; das Verstärken des Weins.*

Thorĭcopŏtas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from

the combination of a thoric with a potassic salt, as the *Fluoruretum thoricopotassicum.* Fr. anal. *thoricopotassique*, adj.

Thorĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Thorium; thoric oxide* and *thoric sulphuret* are its only degrees of oxidation and sulphuration. *Thoric oxide* also bears the name *Thorina*, which formerly had been given to a substance that afterwards was ascertained to be a subphosphate of *yttria. Thoric salts* are combinations of the oxide with acids, of the sulphuret with the sulphides, and of the metal with halogenous bodies. Fr. anal. *thorique*, adj.

Thorīna, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name given to an earth discovered by Berzelius, and somewhat resembling *Zirconia.* See *Thoricus.* Fr. anal. *thorine*, f. Germ. syn. *Thorerde*, f.

Thorīnum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Name given to the supposed metallic base of *Thorina.*

Thorium, *ii*, n. (*Thor*, the ancient Scandinavian deity.) *Chem.* Name by Berzelius for a new metal discovered by him in 1828. Fr. anal. *thorium*, m.

Thorn. (Sax. *Thorn* a prickle of a bush.) See *Spina.*

Thorn-apple. *M. Med.* The common name for the herb *Datura stramonium.*

Thorn-back. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Raia clavata.*

Thorn, Egyp'tian. *Bot.* A common name for the *Acacia vera*, or gum-arabic tree.

Thŏros. } (Θορὸς.) *Med., Physiol.* Old
Thŏrus, *i*, m. } term for the *semen;* the same as *Genitura;* Galen and others apply the term to *semen* excreted in the act of coition, or an excretion of *semen.*

Thorulus. See *Torulus.*

Thrachelium. See *Campanula Trachelium.*

Thrăsos, *eos*, n. (Θράσος.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for boldness or ferocity; applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* i, xx, 12, to *delirium*, and to the expression of the eyes.

Thraus'ma, *ătis*, n. (Θραύω, to break.) *Chem.* Old term for a species of *Ammoniacum* obtained in detached pieces, as if broken into fragments. Fr. anal. *thrausme*, m. Germ. syn. *Bruchstück*, n.

Thread. (Sax. *Thræd*, twine made of flax, silk, or wool.) See *Filamentum, Filum.*

Thread-like. See *Filiformis.*

Three-cornered. See *Triangularis, Trigonus*, and *Triquetrus.*

Three-fibred. *Bot.* See *Trinervis.*

Three-leaved. *Bot.* See *Trifoliatus*, and *Triphyllus.*

Three-lobed. *Bot.* *Trilobatus*, and *Trilobus.*

Three-nerved. } *Bot.* See *Trinervis*, and *Tri-*
Three-ribbed. } *plinervis.*

Three-seeded. See *Trispermatus.*

Three-sided. See *Triangularis, Trigonus*, and *Triquetrus.*

Three-winged. *Bot.* See *Tripinnatus*, and *Tripterus.*

Threp'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term the same as *Nutrition.*

Threpsŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. (*Threpsis*, nutrition; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of nutrition: threpso'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *threpsologie.* Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Ernährung.*

Thrī'dach. (Θρίδαξ, the lettuce.) *M. Med.* A term for the substance *Lactucarium. Thrīdă'cium, ii*, n.

Thrix, *trĭchos*, f. (Θρὶξ.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Capillus, Pilus, Villus*, or the hair.

Throat. (Sax. *Throt*, the windpipe.) *Anat.* See *Curculio, Gula, Guttur, Jugulum.*

Throat-wort, Great. *Bot.* Common name for the *Campanula trachelium.*

Thrombŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Thrombus;* κύστις, a bag.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a cyst or membrane containing a clot of blood: a throm'bocyst. Fr. anal. *thrombocyste*, f. Germ. syn. *die Haut um einem Blutklumpen.*

Thrombōdēs, adj. (*Thrombus;* terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of *thrombi:* throm'bous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *thrombeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Blutklumpen.*

Thromboīdēs, adj. (*Thrombus;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Resembling a *thrombus:* throm'boid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *thromboïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *Blutklumpen ähnlich.*

Throm'bos. } (Θρόμβος, a clot of blood.)
Throm'bus, *i.* m. } *Med., Surg.* Term for a small tumour of extravasated blood that has escaped under the integuments after bleeding, or in consequence of a contusion. See *Thrombos, Thrombosis.* Fr. anal. *thrombe*, m. Germ. syn. *Blutklumpen*, f.

Thrombo'schĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Thrombus;* σχέσις, habit or condition.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the habit, liability, or predisposition to *thrombi.* Fr. anal. *thromboschèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verhaltung von Blutklumpen.*

Thrombōsis. (*Thrombus.*) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Term for the formation or progress of a curdling, as of blood, milk, etc. Fr. anal. *thrombose*, f. Germ. syn. *Bildung von Blutklumpen.*

Thrŏnos. } (Θρόνος.) A throne or seat.
Thrŏnus, *i*, m. } *Med.* Applied by Hippocrates to a higher or elevated portion of the bed of the sick.

Thrŏnus Marcel'lius. *Pharm.* Old name of a troche described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 12, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 532, and Aëtius.

Thrush. *Med., Pathol.* The popular term for *aphthæ* on the tongue, lining membrane of the mouth, fauces, etc., in infants. See *Aphtha.* Fr. syn. *aphthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Fasch*, n.; *Mehlkund*, m.; *Mundsschwämmchen*, f. pl.

Thryp'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Θρύπτω, to break; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having power to break in pieces; applied to medicines (*Thryptica medicamenta*) which broke, or reduced *calculi*, according to Galen; the same as *Lithontriptic.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *thryptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zermalmend*, part. adj.

Thumb. (Sax. *Thuma.*) *Anat.* The first, or greatest of the fingers, and also of the toes, but in the latter case called the great toe. *Ornithol.* Applied to a small bone

of the *hand*, or third portion of the anterior extremity, being analogous to the thumb of the human hand; also, to the shortest toe which has only two phalanges, or articulations, and is generally situated behind, but is sometimes deficient. *Zoöl.* Applied to the first finger of the anterior extremity, or fore-foot of certain of the *Reptilia*. **Pol'lex**, *ĭcis*, m. See *Anticheir*. Fr. anal. *pouce*, m. Germ. syn. *Daumen*, m.

Thunderbolt. *Geol.* Common name for the *Belenites*, or arrow-stone.

Thunnus. *Ichthyol.* See *Thynnus*.

Thūrĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Thus*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or producing incense, as the *Juniperus thurifera*, *Croton thuriferum*: thuri'ferous. Fr. anal. *thurifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *weihrauchtragend*, part. adj.

Thūris, Cor'tex. *Bot., M. Med.* Name for the bark of the *Croton cascarilla*, or cascarilla bark.

Thus, *ūris*, n. (Θύω, to sacrifice; from its employment in sacrifices.) *M. Med.* A name for the *Olibanum*, or true frankincense obtained from the *Boswellia serrata*; formerly supposed by some to be from the *Juniperus lycia*; when in single tears, it is simply called *Olibanum*, or *Thus*; when two are joined together, *Thus masculum*; when two are very large, *Thus feminum*; when several adhere to the bark, *Thus corticosum*; the fine powder which rubs off from the tears is called *Mica thuris*, and the coarser, *Manna thuris*. Also, a name for the *Abietis resina*, or common frankincense obtained from the *Pinus abies*. Aso, the pharmacopœial name (L. 1851) for turpentine exuded from the bark, and hardened by air, of the *Abies excelsa* and *Pinus palustris*. Fr. syn. *encens*, m.; *oliban*, m. Germ. syn. *Weihrauch*, m.

Thus Cortĭcōsum.
Thus Fēmĭnum. } *Bot., M. Med.* See *Thus*.

Thus Judæōrum. *Bot.* Jews' frankincense; a name for the *Thymiama*, or musk-wood.

Thus Mas'cŭlum. *Bot., M. Med.* See *Thus*.

Thu'ya, *æ*, f. (Θύον, an aroma; from its fragrance.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Monadelphia*. Fr. syn. *arbre de vie*. Germ. syn. *Lebensbaum*, m.

Thu'ya Occĭdentālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the tree of life, the leaves and wood of which were formerly esteemed as expectorant, resolvent, and sudorific; used in phthisical affections, intermittent fevers, and dropsy; also called *Arbor vitæ* and *Cedrus Americanus*. Fr. syn. *arbre de vie*. Germ. syn. *Lebensbaum*, m.

Thÿlăcia'cărus, *i*, m. (*Thÿlăcium*; *acărus*, a tick.) *Entomol.* Term for a species of *Acarus* which infests the follicles of the hair in man. Fr. anal. *thylaciacare*, m. Germ. syn. *die Milbe der Haarwurzelsäcke bei Menschen*.

Thÿlă'cion.
Thÿlă'cium, *ii*, n. } (Dim. Θύλακος, a bag.) A little bag. *Obstet.* Ancient term for that portion of the membranes of the fetus which sometimes protrudes like a bag, before the birth, at the orifice of the *vulva*. Fr. anal. *thylacion*, m. Germ. syn. *Sack*, m.; *Sackchen*, n.

Thÿlăcītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Thÿlăcium*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the sebaceous glands; the same as *Acne rosacea*. Fr. anal. *thylacite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung einer Talgdrüse—eines Talgbeutels*.

Thy'ma, *æ*, f. (Θῦμα.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a prurigenous pustule excited by heat; the same as *Ecthyma*, according to Lindenus. Fr. anal. *thyme*, f. Germ. syn. *Hitzblatter*, f.

Thÿma'sthma, *ătis*, n. (Θύμος, a gland of the neck; *asthma*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *asthma* depending upon affection of the *thymus* gland. Fr. anal. *thymasthme*, m. Germ. syn. *das von Affection der Thymusdrüse herrührende Asthma*.

Thym'bra, *æ*, f. (From θύμβρα, the name of a plant mentioned by Dioscorides, but which is a species of *Satureia*.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Gymnospermia*. See *Satureia Hortensis*.

Thym'bra Hispānĭca. *Bot.* Name given by Tournefort to the *Thymus mastichina*, or common herb mastich.

Thyme. (Θύμος.) *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Thymus*, See *Thymus vulgaris*.

Thyme, Dodder of. *Bot.* See *Dodder of Thyme*.

Thyme, Lemon. *Bot.* Common name for the *Thymus citratus*.

Thyme, Mother of. *Bot.* Common name for the *Thymus serpyllum*, or wild thyme.

Thÿmĕlæ'a, *æ*, f. (Θύμος, thyme; ἐλαία, an olive-tree; from the resemblance of the leaf and the fruit.) *Bot.* A name for the *Daphne gnidium*.

Thÿmelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Thÿmus*; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for ulceration of the *thymus* gland. Fr. anal. *thymelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vereiterung der Glandula Thymus*.

Thÿmĕlēus, *a*, *um*. (*Thÿmĕlæa*, the shrub spurge.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in the *Thymelæa*, or spurge; applied to a Juss. Order (*Thymeleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants, and which Linnæus has divided into two, *Daphne* and *Passerina*: thymele'ous. Fr. anal. *thymélé*, adj.

Thÿ'meus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a section (*Thymeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Labieæ*, having the *Thymus* for their type: thy'meous. Fr. anal. *thymé*, adj.

Thymiāma, *ătis*, n. (Θυμιάω, to burn as incense; from its odorous smell.) *Bot.* Name of a bark in small, brownish-grey pieces, with fragments of leaves intermixed, as if both had been bruised and pressed together, brought from Cilicia, Syria, etc., and supposed to be the produce of the *Liquidambar styraciflua*, or liquid storax-tree; muskwood; also called *Thus Judæorum*. Fr. anal. *thymiame*, m. Germ. syn. *Rauchermittel*, n.; *Rauchwerk*, n.

Thymiāsiotech'nia, *æ*, f. (*Thymiasis*; τέχνη, art.) The same as *Thymiasis*.

Thymiāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Θυμιάω, to fumigate.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a fumigating. Fr. anal. *thymiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Rauchern*, n.; *Raucherung*, f.

Thymiatechnia. See *Thymiasiotechnia.*

Thy'mic. *Anat., Physiol:* Of or belonging to the *Thymus* gland. *Thÿ'mĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *thymique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Brustdrüse gehörig.*

Thymiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Thymus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers like those of the thyme, as the *Dracocephalum thymiflorum:* thymiflo'rous, Fr. anal. *thymiflore*, adj.

Thÿ'mion. } (Θύμος, thyme; because the
Thÿ'mium, *ii*, n. } top presents the colour of the flower of thyme.) *Surg.* Old term for a *verrucula*, or small wart, also named *Acrochordon*, arising from the skin: sometimes one, sometimes more, grow on the palm of the hand or sole of the foot, but the worst, which bleed considerably, occur chiefly about the genitals and their vicinity. Fr. anal. *thymion*, m. Germ. syn. *Wärzchen*, m.

Thymiōsis, *is*, f. (Θύμος, an excrescence about the *pudenda.*) *Med., Pathol.* A term given by Swediaur to the yaws.

Thymītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Θύμος, thyme.) Old term for wine impregnated with thyme. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *thymite*, f.

Thymītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Thymus;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *thymus* gland. Fr. anal. *thymite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Thymusdrüse.*

Thymōdēs, adj. (*Thymus;* terminal *-ōdēs.*) Having or full of, or belonging to, thyme; smelling like thyme: thy'mous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *thymeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *thymianartig*, adj.

Thymoīdēs, adj. (*Thymus;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling thyme: thy'moid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *thymoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *thymianähnlich*, adj.

Thymŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Θυμός, the mind; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mental affection or derangement: thymo'pathy. The same as *Psychopathia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *thymopathie*, f.

Thymoxal'me. (Θύμος, thyme; ὄξος, vinegar; ἅλς, salt.) *Pharm.* Old term for a medicine composed chiefly of thyme, vinegar, and salt.

Thÿ'mus, *i*, m. (Θύω, to sacrifice; from its fragrant smell.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Thyme. *Anat.* The *thymus gland. Surg.* Old term for a small, fleshy tubercle, like a wart, arising about the *anus* or *pudenda*, resembling the flowers of thyme. Fr. anal. *thym*, m. Germ. syn. *Thymian*, m.

Thÿ'mus Cĭtrātus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the lemon-thyme, which is merely a variety of the *Thymus serpyllum.*

Thÿ'mus Crētĭcus. *Bot.* A name for the *Satureia capitata*, or ciliated savory.

Thy'mus Gland. (Θυμός, a bulb.) *Anat.* Name of a gland situated in the neck of the *fœtus*, disappearing after birth as a gland. It was ascertained by Sir Astley Cooper, through dissections chiefly of the fetal calf, to contain a milky fluid like chyle, which, on being analized, was found to contain all the properties of blood. Fr. syn. *thymus*, m. Germ. syn. *Brustdrüse*, f.; *Thymusdrüse*, f.

Thy'mus Mastĭchīna. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common herb mastich; a low, shrubby plant, native of Spain, used as errhine; also called *Clinopodium mastichina Gallorum, Jaca Indica, Marum vulgare, Sampsuchus*, and *Thymbra Hispanica.*

Thÿ'mus Serpyl'lum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the wild thyme, or mother of thyme, having similar qualities to those of the common thyme; also called *Gilarum*, and *Serpyllum vulgare minus.* Fr. anal. *serpolet*, m. Germ. syn. *Quindel*, m.; *wilder Thymian.*

Thÿ'mus Vulgāris. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common thyme, said to be emmenagogue, resolvent, tonic, and stomachic.

Thyn'nus, *i*, n. (Θύννος.) *Ichthyol.* The tunny-fish. See *Scomber Thynnus.*

Thÿra, *æ*, f. (Θύρα.) *Anat.* The same as *Porta*, a gate or door. Fr. syn. *porte*, f. Germ. anal. *Thür*, f.

Thÿreadĕnoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (Θυρεός, an oblong shield; ἄδην, a gland; σκῖρος, an induration.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *scirrhus* of the thyroid gland. Fr. anal. *thyreadénoscirrhe* or *-squirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Schilddrüsen-Skirrhus*, m.

Thyrearytænoides. See *Thyrearytænoideus.*

Thÿrearÿtænoīdeus, *a, um.* (Θυρεός, an oblong shield; *arÿtænoīdeus.*) *Anat.* Pertaining to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages. Fr. anal. *thyrearyténoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Schildknorpel und zum giesskannen förmigen Knorpel gehörig.*

Thÿreïchthyōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Θυρεός, an oblong shield; *ichthyōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for scutellated *ichthyosis*, or fish-skin eruption. Fr. anal. *thyreïchthyose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schildförmige Fischhausschlag.*

Thÿremphra'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Θυρεός, an oblong shield; ἔμφραξις, an obstruction.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Thyreoncus.* Fr. anal. *thyremphraxie*, f.

Thÿreoadēn, *ĕnis*, m. and f. (Θυρεός, an oblong shield; ἄδην, a gland.) *Anat.* Term for the thyroid gland. Fr. syn: *glande thyroïde*, Germ. syn. *Schilddrüse*, f.

Thÿreoadĕnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Thÿreoadēn;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the thyroid gland. Fr. anal. *thyreo-adénite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Schilddrüse.*

Thyreoarytænoideus. See *Thyrearytænoideus.*

Thÿreŏcēle, *es*, f. (Θυρεός, an oblong shield; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Terms for tumour or swelling of the thyroid gland. See *Thyreoncus, Thyreophyma.* Fr. anal. *thyreocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *die Geschwulst der Schilddrüse.*

Thyreodeocynanche. See *Thyroideocynanche.*

Thÿreōdes. The same as *Thyroïdes.* See *Thyroid.*

Thyreoditis. }
Thyreoïtis. } See *Thyroiditis.*

Thÿreon'cus, *i*, m. (Θυρεός, an oblong shield; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a tumour of the thyroid gland. The same as *Thyreocele.* Fr. anal. *thyreoncie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Geschwulst der Schilddrüse.*

Thÿreophăryn'geus, *a, um.* (*Θυρεὸς*, an oblong shield; *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the thyroid gland and pharynx; applied to the middle portion of the *Constrictor pharyngis inferior* muscle: thyreopharyn'gean. Fr. anal. *thyreopharyngien*, adj. Germ. syn. *das zugleich den Schildknorpel und den Schlundkopf angeht.*

Thyreophra'xia, *æ*, f. (*Θυρεὸς*, an oblong shield; *φράσσω*, to fence in.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Bronchocele*, or *goitre.*

Thÿreŏphȳma, *ătis*, n. (*Θυρεὸς*, an oblong shield; *φύμα*, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for an enlargement of the thyroid gland. Similar to *Thyreocele.* Fr. anal. *thyrophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Geschwulst der Schilddrüse.*

Thÿrepiglot'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Θυρεὸς*, an oblong shield; *epiglottis.*) *Anat.* Pertaining to the thyroid gland and the *epiglottis*; applied to a muscle and ligament: thyrepiglot'tic. Fr. anal. *thyrepiglottique*, adj.

Thy'ro-. *Anat.* This word entering into the formation of compound terms applied to muscles, signifies that they are connected with, or attached to the thyroid cartilage.

Thyroarytænoideus. See *Thyrearytænoideus.*

Thyrocele. See *Thyreocele.*

Thyrohy'al. (Prefix *Thyro-; hyoïdes os*, the hyoid bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to the homologues of the lateral lingual bone, or larger horn of the hyoid bone; called *hypobranchial* in fishes. *Thyrŏhyālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *thyrohyal*, adj.

Thy'roid. (*Θυρεὸς*, a shield; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a shield; shield-shaped. *Thyroïdēs*, adj. See *Clypealis, Peltalis, Peltatus*, and *Scutiform.* Fr. anal. *thyroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schildähnlich*, adj.

Thy'roid Car'tilage. *Anat.* The largest, most anterior and superior of the cartilages of the larynx, forming in front the *Pomum Adami*, which is more prominent in men than in women. See *Coopertoria Cartilago.* Fr. anal. *cartilage thyroïde.* Germ. syn. *Schildknorpel*, m.

Thy'roid Gland. *Anat.* A large gland situated on the cricoid cartilage, *trachea*, and horns of the thyroid cartilage. Fr. syn. *glande thyroïde.* Germ. syn. *Schilddrüse*, f.

Thyroi'dal. (*Thyroïdes*, resembling a shield.) Synonymous with *Thyroidean. Thyroïdālis, is, e.*

Thÿroïdeus, *a, um.* (*Thyroïdes*, resembling a shield.) Of or belonging to some object which is formed like, or resembles the shape of a shield: thyroi'dal: thyroi'dean. *Anat.* Applied to the *Foramen magnum ischia*, but incorrectly so, for as the form of the opening itself is meant and not an object, or thing belonging to it, the more strictly proper term would be *Thyroides foramen.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *thyroïdien*, adj.

Thyroncus. See *Thyreoncus.*

Thyrophraxia. See *Thyreophraxia.*

Thyrsĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Thyrsus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing flowers in form of *thyrsi*, as the *Restio thyrsifer.* Fr. anal. *thyrsifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenstraussstragend*, part. adj..

Thyrsiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Thyrsus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in *thyrsi:* thyrsiflo'rous. Fr. anal. *thyrsiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *straussblümig*, adj.

Thyrsoïdeus, *a, um.* (*Thyrsus;* terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Bot.* The same as *Thyrsiferus* and *Thyrsiflorus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *thyrsoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *straussblüthig*, adj.

Thyr'sus, *i*, m. (*Θυρσὸς*, from *θύω*, to break violently out.) *Bot.* Term for a sprout, or spike like a pine cone; an oviform bunch, or cluster. Fr. anal. *thyrse*, m. Germ. syn. *Blumenstrauss*, m.

Thÿsănōsōma, *ătis*, n. (*Θύσανος*, a fringe; *σῶμα*, a body.) *Zoöl.* Term by Joh. Natterer for a species of *Entozöon;* the fringe-worm. Fr. anal. *thysanosome*, m.

Thÿsănūrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Thÿsănūrus; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to hexapodous, antenniferous, polyphagous *larvæ*, having the *anus* supplied with bristles more or less long, as the *Thrips, Aphis;* like the *Thysanura.* Fr. anal. *thysanuriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *zottelschwanzförmig*, adj.

Thÿsănūrus, *a, um.* (*Θύσανοι, fimbriæ*, or fringes; *οὐρὰ*, a tail.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille, and Leach to an Order (*Thysanura*, nom. pl. n.) which have particular organs of motion on the sides of the extremity of the tail, like fringes: thysanu'rous. Fr. anal. *thysanoure*, adj. Germ. syn. *zottelschwanzig*, adj.

Tĭbia, *æ*, f. (A pipe; from its resemblance in shape.) *Anat.* Name for the internal and largest bone of the leg; the shin-bone. See *Arundo Major. Zoöl.* The leg, or third and generally vertical articulation of the feet of the *Crustacea, Arachnides*, and *Insecta.* See *Canna Major, Cneme, Pericnemia.* Fr. anal. *tibia*, m. Germ. syn. *Schienbein*, n.

Tibiad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay the same as *Tibial*, used adverbially.

Tĭbiæ'us, *a, um.* The same as *Tibialis.* See *Tibial.*

Ti'bial. (*Tĭbia*, the shin-bone.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *tibia*, or shin-bone; applied by Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, when treating of the aspects of the sacral, or lower extremities, as meaning towards the *Tibia. Tĭbiālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *tibial*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Tibia gehörig.*

Tĭbiāris, *is, e.* (*Tibia.*) *Entomol.* Having legs or thighs that present some peculiarity, as the hind legs of the male of the *Phalæna tibiaria*, which are swelled out. Fr. anal. *tibiaire*, adj.

Tic Douloureux. (Fr.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disorder characterized by severe attacks of pain affecting the nerves of the face, most frequently, the *infra-orbitary* branches of the fifth pair; applied to facial neuralgy.

Tĭchŏrīnus, *a, um.* (*Τεῖχος*, a wall; *ῥὶν*, the nose.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Rhinoceros tichorinus*, because of a vertical middle

partition which sustains its nasal vault. Fr. anal. *tichorin*, adj.

Tick. (Fr. *Tique.*) *Entomol.* Common name for the genus *Acarus.*

Tick, Dog. *Entomol.* Common name for the *Acarus ricinus.*

Tick, Domes'tic. *Entomol.* Common name for the *Acarus domesticus*, found in the head, near gangrenous sores and on dead bodies.

Tick, Har'vest. *Entomol.* Common name of the *Acarus autumnalis*, or harvest-bug, a small, globular, ovate insect, with the abdomen bristly behind; its bite causes inflammation and swelling with much itching, and from the wheals its bite occasions it is sometimes called the wheal-worm.

Tick, Itch. *Entomol.* Common name for the *Acarus scabiei*, a white insect with reddish legs: it burrows, not in, but near the exulcerations of the itch in warm climates and, particularly in Madeira, near other sores.

Tictŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Τίκτω, to bring forth; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of childbearing: ticto'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *tictologie*, f.

Tifacoum. *Chem.* Old name for *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver. Ruland.

Tifatum. *Chem.* Old term the same as *Tin, i. e. Sulphur.*

Tigala. *M. Med.* A certain Arabian epithet of *Saccharum*, or sugar.

Tĭgel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Tignum*, a rafter.) *Bot.* Term for that part of the vegetable embryo which unites the radicle to the cotyledon; the chief *merithallus* of the axiferous system of appendicular plants comprised between the median line and insertion of the cotyledonarian leaves. Fr. anal. *tigelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzstamm*, f.

Tĭgellātus, *a*, *um.* (*Tigella.*) *Bot.* Applied to the *plumula* when supplied with a visible *tigella*, as in the *Faba:* tigel'late. Fr. anal. *tigellé*, adj.

Tĭgel'lŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Tigella.*) *Bot.* Term by Turpin for the short and sterile filaments which are the one of two elementary organs of the mass of the truffle: a tigel'lule. Fr. anal. *tigellule*, f.

Tĭgellŭlāris, *is*, *e.* (*Tĭgellŭla.*) *Bot.* Applied by Turpin to the vascular or tubular tissue of most other botanists, because he did not recognize vessels in plants, and assumed that the cylindrical and slender bodies taken for such are *tigellules*, or small trunks, that grow in the interior of the plant, as the branches of a tree grow in the air: tigel'lular. Fr. anal. *tigellulaire*, adj.

Ti'glii, Grāna. *Bot.* A name for the seeds of the *Croton tiglium.*

Tig'lium, *ii*, n. *Bot., M. Med.* The specific name of the *Croton tiglium.*

Ti'grīnus, *a*, *um.* (*Tigris*, a tiger.) *Nat. Hist.* Marked with large spots upon a ground of another colour, as the *Rana tigrina*, etc. Fr. anal. *tigré*, adj.

Tiled. (Sax. *Tigul*, a square earthen plate.) See *Imbricatus.*

Ti'lia, *æ*, f. (Πτελέα, the elm tree.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The lime, or linden tree. Fr. syn. *tilleul*, m. Germ. syn. *Lindenbaum*, m.

Ti'lia Eurōpæ'a. *Bot., Med.* Systematic name of the lime tree, or linden, the flowers of which are said to possess anodyne and antispasmodic powers, and are much esteemed in France. Fr. syn. *tilleul commun.* Germ. syn. *die europäische Linde.*

Tiliāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Tiliaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants established by Jussieu, having the *Tilia* for their type. Fr. anal. *tiliacé*, adj.

Tilicherri. *Bot.* An Indian name for the *Cortex conessi.*

Tillandsie'us, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Tillandsieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Bromeliaceæ*, having the *Tillandsia* for their type. Fr. anal. *tillandsié*, adj.

Til'ma, *ătis*, n. (Τίλλω, to pluck, or rend.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Tilton*, or charpie; was applied (*Tilmata*, nom. pl.) to the fibres of a muscle when ruptured by over-straining, and which were also called *Spasmata;* also, the same as *Tilmus.*

Til'mos. } (Τίλλω, to pluck.) *Med.* Old
Til'mus, *i*, m. } term for *Carphologia*, or picking the bedclothes; floccilation. See *Tilma.*

Timac. *Bot., Pharm.* Name of a root brought from the East Indies, said to possess diuretic virtues; it is supposed to be the root of the *Cissampela caapeba.*

Tilton. *Surg.* Old term for shreds of linen, lint torn to pieces, or *Charpie.*

Time. (Sax. *Tima.*) Space of duration; interval. *Phrenol.* A Faculty (its organ on each side of Eventuality) giving the power of judging of time, and of intervals in general. *Tem'pus*, *ŏris*, n. Fr. anal. *temps*, m. Germ. syn. *Zeit*, f.

Tin. (Dan.) *Chem.* Old term for *Sulphur.* Ruland and Johnson. See *Tifatum.* Name of a comparatively rare, yellowish white metal, considerably harder than lead, scarcely at all sonorous, and very malleable, though not very tenacious. *Stan'num*, *i*, n. See *Acalcum, Acazdir.* Fr. syn. *étain*, m. Germ. syn. *Zinn*, n.

Tina. *Med.* Old term for a bath of great benefit in cholic pains.

Tinagmus. }
Tinasmus. } The same as *Tenesmus.*

Tĭn'ca, *æ*, f. (As if *Tincta*, dyed; from its colour.) *Anat., Ichthyol.* The tench fish. See *Os Tincæ.* Fr. anal. *tenche*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleihe*, f.

Tin'cal. *Chem.* Name for crude borax as it comes from the East Indies in yellow, greasy crystals.

Tincōnes. *Surg.* Old term for buboes, or tumours in the groin, according to Fallopius, *de Morb. Gall.* i. 90, *p.* 738.

Tinct. *Med., Pharm.* An abbreviation, used in *formulæ* and prescriptions, of *Tinctura*, a tincture, or some other of its cases.

Tinctōrius, *a*, *um.* (*Tingo*, to dye.) Of or belonging to dying; applied to certain plants which afford dye stuffs. Fr. anal. *tinctorial*, adj.

Tinctūra, *æ*, f. (*Tingo*, to dye; from their various colours.) A dying, or staining.

Pharm. Term for a solution, or extract of any substance in, or by means of spirit of wine: a tinc'ture. Fr. anal. *teinture*, f. Germ. anal. *Tinctur*, f.

Tincture. *Pharm.* See *Tinctura.*

Tī'nea, æ, f. (*Tĕneo*, to continue; from its intractable nature.) The disease, scald-head; a genus of the Order *Dialyses;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Favus*, *Porrigo*, *Porrigophyte.* See *Sahafatum*, *Semotim.* Fr. anal. *teigne*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopfgrind*, m.; *Scharfkopf*, m.

Tīneītes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Term by Cuvier, Latreille, Lamarck, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus, for a Family of the *Diptera*, having the *Tinea* for their type.

Tinesmus. See *Tenesmus.*

Tinkar. *Chem.* Old term for *Borax.*

Tinnītus, ûs, m. (*Tinnio*, to ring.) A ringing, or tinkling. Fr. syn. *tintouin*, m. Germ. syn. *die Brausen oder Klingen.*

Tinnītus Au'rium. *Med.*, *Pathol.* A ringing in the ears, a symptom occurring in many kinds and states of disease. See *Otechos*, *Syrigmus.* Fr. syn. *tintouin*, m. Germ. syn. *das Brausen oder Klingen der Ohren.*

Tīpŭlārius, a, um. (*Tīpŭla*, a water-spider.) *Entomol.* Pertaining to a *tipula*, as the *Neides tipularia;* applied by Latreille, Lamarck, Goldfuss, Wiedemann, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family or tribe (*Tipulariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Diptera*, having the *Tipula* for their type. Fr. anal. *tipulaire*, adj.

Tīpŭlĭfor'mis, is, e. (*Tīpŭla*, a water-spider; *forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Having the appearance of the *Tipula:* ti'puliform. Fr. anal. *tipuliforme*, adj.

Tīpŭloīdēs, adj. (*Tipŭla*, a water-spider; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Entomol.* Resembling the *Tipula*, as the *Gonipes tipuloides.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *tipuloïde*, adj.

Tisane. (Πτισάνη, barley water.) *Med.* Term for a decoction, or infusion of certain slightly medicinal substances much employed by the profession in France. See *Ptisan.*

Tisane Antiscorbutique. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Term for an infusion of buckbean and fresh horse-radish root.

Tisane Antivénérienne. *Pharm.* See *Tisane de Feltz.*

Tisane Apéritive. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Term for a decoction of the roots of couch-grass, dandelion, sorrel and strawberry, sweetened with liquorice.

Tisane Astringente. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Term for a decoction of hartshorn, ivory, rue, and the roots of tormentil and bistort.

Tisane Commune. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Name for a decoction of barley and couch-grass, sweetened with liquorice-root.

Tisane de Feltz. *Pharm.* Term for a decoction of sarsaparilla, China-root, barks of ivy and box, and sulphuret of antimony, with isinglass and corrosive sublimate; also called *T. antivénérienne.*

Tisane de Vinache. *Pharm.* See *Tisane Royale.*

Tisane Pectorale. *Pharm.* Term for an infusion of the roots of marsh-mallow and liquorice, Canadian maidenhair, and flowers of red poppy and coltsfoot, in a decoction of rue.

Tisane, Royale. *Pharm.* Term for a decoction of guaiac, sarsaparilla, China-root, rhubarb, senna, liquorice, sassafras, and coriander, acidulated with lemon juice; also called *Tisane de vinache.*

Tis'sue. (Fr. *Tissu*, a texture.) *Anat.* Applied to the different animal textures. See *Membrana*, and *Texture.* Fr. anal. *tissu*, m.

Tissŭlāris, is, e. *Physiol.* Applied to organization when it presents many distinct and sensible tissues: tis'sular. Fr. anal. *tissulaire*, adj.

Titanate. (*Titānĭcum* acĭdum, Titanic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of titanic acid with a salifiable base. *Tītānas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *titanate*, m. Germ. syn. *titansauer Salz.*

Tītānātus, a, um. *Chem.* Applied to a mineral that contains *titanium* in a state of combination, as the *Ferrum oxidulatum titanatum.* Fr. anal. *titané*, adj.

Titaniate. See *Titanate.*

Tita'nic. (*Titānium*, the name of a metal; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to *Titanium;* applied to the peroxide of *titanium*, because it acts as an acid on alkalies. *Tītānĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *titanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *titansauer*, adj.

Tītānĭco-. *Chem.* A prefix employed by Berzelius in many compound terms applied to double salts which result from combination of *titanic* salts with others indicated by the terminal portion of the compound epithet, as *Titanico-ammonicus*, *Titanico-sodicus*, etc. Fr. anal. *titanico-.*

Tītānĭco-hy'drĭcus, a, um. *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to a titanic haloid salt which is combined with the hydracid of the same halogenous body, as the *Fluoruretum titanico-hydricum:* titanicohy'dric. Fr. anal. *titanicohydrique*, adj.

Tītānīdes, m. pl. *Mineral.* Applied by Ampère and Pauquy to a Family of simple bodies, comprehending *Titanium;* by Beudant to a Family composed of *Titanium*, and its combinations. Fr. anal. *titanides*, m. pl.

Tītānĭ'fĕrus, a, um. (*Tītānium; fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* That which accidentally contains *titanium*, as the *Ferrum oxydulatum titaniferum:* titani'ferous. Fr. anal. *titanifère*, adj.

Ti'tanite. *Mineral.* Name of a mineral which contains the oxide of *Titanium. Tītānis, ītis,* f. See *Titanium.* Fr. anal. *titanite*, m.

Tītānium, ii, n. *Chem.* Name given to a metal existing in the state of an oxide in the mineral called *Titanite* and *Menachanite;* in the former the oxide is nearly pure. Fr. anal. *titane*, m.

Tītăno'xўdum, i, m. (*Tītānium; oxўdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* Term by Beudant for a combination of *titanium* with oxygen: a titano'xide. Fr. anal. *titanoxide*, m.

Tītănўdōr, ātis, n. *M. Med.* A different arrangement of the compound term *Hydrotitane*, or limewater.

Tĭthўmāloīdes, f. pl. *Bot.* Applied by Ventenat to the Family of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, because of the name *Tithymalus*, sometimes given to *Euphorbia*. Fr. anal. *tithymaloides*, f. pl.

Tĭthўmālus, *i*, m. (Τιθὸς, mild; μαλὸς, tender; from its milky juice and smooth leaves.) *Bot.* A name for the cypress spurge, or poor man's rhubarb. See *Euphorbia Cyparissias*. Fr. anal. *tithymale*, m. Germ. syn. *Wolfsmilch*, f.

Tĭthўmālus Cyparis'sias. *Bot.* A name for *Euphorbia cyparissias*, or cypress spurge.

Tĭthўmālus Lătĭfō'lius. *Bot.* A name for the *Euphorbia lathyris*, or *Cataputia minor*.

Tĭthўmālus Părăl'lias. *Bot.* A name for the *Euphorbia paralias*, or sea-spurge.

Tĭthўmĕlæ'a, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A name for the *Daphne gnidium*, or spurge-flax.

Titiānos. *Surg.* Old name of an emollient pessary for the *uterus;* described by Paulus Ægineta, vii. 24, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 602.

Tĭtillamen'tum, *i*, n. (*Tĭtillo*, to tickle.) *M. Med.* Old term for *Gargarismus*.

Tĭtil'lĭcum, *i*, n. (*Tĭtillo*, to tickle.) *Anat.* Old name for the *axilla*, or armpit.

Titthe, *es*, f. } (Τίτθη, Τιτθὸς.) *Anat.* Old
Titthos, } terms for *Mamma;* also for
Titthus, *i*, m. } *Mammilla*.

Titthozōon, } (Τιτθὸς, the female nipple;
Titthozōum, *i*, n. } ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Terms for a lactating animal. Germ. syn. *Saugethier*, f.

Tituba'tion. (*Tĭtŭbo*, to stagger, or stumble in going.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a staggering, or stumbling gait, dependent on some disease of the spinal system. *Tĭtŭbātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *titubation*, f. Germ. syn. *Wancken*, n.

Tme'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Pharm.* Cutting or severing; applied to medicines (*Tmetica medicamenta*, nom. pl. n.) like *Resolvens, Attenuans*, etc. Fr. anal. *tmétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *einschneidend*, part. adj.

Toad. (Sax. *Tadje.*) *Zoöl.* See *Bufo*.

Toad-stone. *Geol.* See *Batrachites, Bufonites*.

Toad Flax. *Bot.* Common name for the *Antirrhinum linaria*.

Tobac'co. (*Tobāgo*, whence it was originally brought.) *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Nicotiana tabacum*.

Tobac'co, English. *Bot.* Common name for the *Nicotiana rustica*.

Tobac'co, Virgi'nian. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Nicotiana tabacum*.

Tŏcadomycŏdŏrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Τοκὰς, δδος, one who has just brought forth; μύξα, mucus; δορὰ, a skin; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the mucous membranes of women who have been delivered. Fr. anal. *tocadomycodorite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Schleimhautentzündung der Wöchnerinnen*.

Toco'logy. (Τόκος, child-birth, or the act of being delivered; λόγος, a discourse.) *Obstet.* Term for the doctrine or consideration of parturition, its natural course, and the interference necessary. *Tŏcŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. See *Tictologia*. Fr. anal. *tocologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Geburten*.

Tŏcos. } (Τίκτω, to beget or bring forth.)
Tŏcus, *i*, m. } *Obstet.* Old term for *Partus*.

Toddy. *Bot.* Name given to the juice obtained by exudation from incisions in the cocoa-nut tree, from which a strong spirit is prepared. Applied in several parts of this kingdom to a mixture of strong spirit, as brandy, rum, gin, or whiskey in boiling hot water, with sugar according to taste. See *Arack*.

Tŏdĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Ornithol.* Term for a tribe or Family of the *Incessores Fissirostres*, admitted by Vigors, having the *Todus* for their type. Fr. anal. *todides*, m. pl.

Toe. (Sax. *Ta.*) *Anat.* The name of the five appendages of the foot, consisting, the first of two, and the other four of three phalanges with their coverings. *Ornithol.* Birds have generally three toes before and a thumb behind, but this latter is sometimes awanting. In the martins it is directed forwards, and in the climbers both it and the external toe are directed backwards. The number of phalanges, or articulations increases in each toe, the thumb having two and the external toe five. *Dĭ'gĭtus Pĕdis.* Fr. syn. *orteil*, m. Germ. syn. *Zehe*, m.

Toffānia A'qua. *Pharm.* A name for the poison otherwise called *Aquetta;* from the woman Toffana or Tophana, by whom it was prepared.

Toise. (Fr. A fathom.) A French measure equal to six feet English, or two yards.

Tola.
Toles.
Tolles.
Tollum. } The same as *Tonsilla*.

Tolu Balsam. See *Toluifera Balsamum*.

Toluidin'. *Chem.* Name for a new substance obtained by the action of reducing agents on toluole. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4.

Tŏlui'fera, *æ*, f. (*Tŏlu*, and *fĕro*, to bear; because it produces the balsam of Tolu.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*. Fr. anal. *toluifère*, f.

Tŏluĭ'fĕra Balsămum. *M. Med.* A systematic name of the tree which affords the *Balsamum Tolutanum*, or Tolu balsam. See *Myroxylon Peruiferum*, and *Myrospermum Toluiferum*.

Tŏluĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (Same as *Toluifera.*) *Bot.* Bearing the Tolu balsam, as the *Myroxylum Toluiferum:* tolui'ferous. Fr. anal. *toluifère*, adj.

Toluole. *Chem.* Name given to a carburet of hydrogen obtained by distillation from the *Balsamum Tolutanum*.

Tŏlutānus, *a, um. M. Med.* Of or belonging to Tolu. See *Balsamum Tolutanum*.

Toma'to. *Bot.* The love-apple, or fruit of the plant *Solanum lycopersicum. Tŏmātum, i*, n.

Tomatum, *i*, n. See *Tomato*.

Tombac. *Chem.* Old term for a white alloy of copper with arsenic.

Tŏme, *es*, f. (Τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Old term the same as *Sectio;* also, Gr. anal. τομή, used specially for *Venæsectio*, Galen, *de Nat. Hum.* ii. 9.

Tŏmeĭ'on. } (Τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Old
Tŏmei'um, *i*, n. } name of an incision-knife.

Tŏmen'tĭger, *ĕra, ĕrum.* (*Tŏmentum; gĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Having the body hairy or downy: tomenti'gerous. Fr. anal. *tomentigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *baumwolltragend*, part. adj.

Tŏmentōsus, *a, um.* (*Tŏmentum*, a woolly, or downy pubescence.) *Bot.* Covered with a whitish down like wool; downy; woolly: tomen'tous, or tomen'tose. Fr. anal. *tomenteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *filzig*, adj.

Tŏmen'tum, *i*, n. (Τομή, a small cutting, or section; from τέμνω, to cut.) A flock of wool. *Anat.* Applied to certain small vessels appearing like wool on the surface of the brain. *Bot.* A species of pubescence of a woolly or downy substance covering the surface of certain plants. Fr. syn. *coton*, m. Germ. syn. *Baumwolle*, m.

Tŏmen'tum Cĕ'rĕbri. *Anat.* Term for the small vessels on the inside of the *Pia mater*, penetrating the cortical substance of the brain, which when detached from it have a somewhat woolly or flocky appearance.

Tŏmĭ'părus, *a, um.* (Τόμος, a morsel; *părio*, to produce.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to plants and animals which are multiplied by cuttings or division, *i. e.* by separation of parts: tomi'parous. Fr. anal. *tomipare*, adj.

Tomogynia. See *Tomogynius.*

Tŏmŏgy'nius, *a, um.* (Τέμνω, to cut; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied by Richard to an Order (*Tomogynia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Didynamia*, having the ovary deeply cut into four distinct lobes: tomogy'nious. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* v. Fr. anal. *tomogynié*, adj.

Tŏmŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Τέμνω, to cut; μανία, madness.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the cutting mania of certain surgeons, or the rage for using the knife in operations. Fr. syn. *bistourimanie*, f.; *la rage bistourisante.* Germ. syn. *Operirsucht*, f.; *Schneidesucht*, f.

Tŏmŏtŏ'cia, *æ*, f. (Τέμνω, to cut; τόκος, a bringing forth.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Term for delivery effected by cutting into the womb, or the Cæsarian section; also the same as *Hysterotomia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *tomotocie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Geburt durch den Schnitt.*

Tongue. (Sax. *Tunge.*) *Anat.* The soft, fleshy and very mobile viscus in the cavity of the mouth constituting the chief organ of taste, and of speech. *Glos'sa,* æ, f.; *Lingua,* æ, f. Fr. syn. *langue*, f. Germ. syn. *Zunge*, f.

Tongue-shaped. See *Linguiformis*, and *Lingulatus.*

Tongue-tied. *Surg.* See *Ancyloglossus.*

To'nic. (Τείνω, to draw, or tighten.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation, termed a tonic spasm. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which increase the tone of the muscular fibre. *Tŏ'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *tonique*, adj. Germ. anal. *tonisch*, adj.

Tonic Power. *Physiol.* See *Irritability.*

Toni'city. (Τείνω, to stretch.) *Physiol.* A term sometimes used for elasticity of living parts. *Tonĭ'cĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *tonicité*, f. Germ. syn. *Spannkraft*, f.

Tonka Bean. } *Bot.* Name for the produce
Tonquin Bean. } of the *Dipterix odorata.*

Tŏnobran'chius, *a, um.* (Τόνος, strength; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Tonobranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Sacchophora*, corresponding to the *Tethydes* of Savigny. Fr. anal. *tonobranche*, adj.

Tŏnopsÿchăgōgia, *æ*, f. (Τόνος, strength; *psÿchăgōgia*, excitement of the mind.) *Med. Physiol.* Term for inducing tone, or the proper affections of the mind by excitement. Fr. and Germ. anal. *tonopsychagogie*, f.

Ton'sil. (Unascertained) *Anat.* A small oval, almond-shaped gland in the recess between the pillars, or arches descending from the sides of the soft palate to the tongue and pharynx: *Tonsil'la, æ*, f. See *Amphibranchia, Antiades, Paristhmia, Paristhmion.* Fr. anal. *tonsille*, f. Germ. syn. *Halsdrüse*, f.; *Halsmandel*, f.

Tonsillāris, *is, e.* (*Tonsilla*, the tonsil.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the tonsil: tonsil'lary. Fr. anal. *tonsillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Halsmandeln gehörig.*

Tonsillītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Tonsilla*, the tonsil; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the tonsils, a species of sore-throat; when matter results from this disease, the patient in common language is said to have a quinsy. See *Antiaditis, Paristhmia, Paristhmitis.* Fr. anal. *tonsillite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Mandeln.*

Tonsillītis Malig'na. *Med., Pathol.* Malignant inflammation of the tonsils; the disease otherwise termed *Cynanche maligna.* See *Laqueus Gutturis.*

Tonsillītis Phlegmŏnōdēs. *Med., Pathol.* Phlegmonous inflammation, or inflammation conjoined with the swelling of the tonsils; the disease otherwise termed *Cynanche tonsillaris*, or quinsy; sometimes, but incorrectly termed *Tonsillitis phlegmonoides.* See *Note Myodes.*

Tonsillītis Phlegmŏnoīdēs. Erroneously put for *Tonsillitis phlegmonodes.*

Tonsils, Swelling of the. See *Antiadoncus.*

Tooth. (Sax. *Toth.*) See *Dens, Teeth.*

Tooth-ache. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the disease *Odontagra* or *Odontalgia.*

Tooth-ache, Against. See *Antodontalgic.*

Tooth-ache Tree. *Bot.* A common name for the tree *Azalia spinosa.*

Tooth-forceps. } *Surg.* Names of instruments
Tooth-key. } with which teeth are extracted.

Tooth-rash. *Med., Pathol.* The common term for the disease *Strophulus confertus*, in which an eruption of *papillæ* of various size and very numerous, occurs in different

parts of the body in infants during dentition.

Tooth-scraper. *Surg.* Common name for the *Dentiscalpium*.

Tooth-wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Plumbago Europæa*.

Toothed. See *Dentatus*, and *Serrulatus*.

Topasius. See *Topaz*.

Tŏpaz. (Τόπαζιος.) *Mineral.* Name of a precious stone of a golden colour. *Tŏpāsius*, *ii*, m. See *Chrysolithus*.

Tŏpazŏ'sĭmus, *a*, *um.* *Geol.* Applied to a rock which contains topazes disseminated through its substance. Fr. anal. *topazosime*, adj.

Tophāceus, *a*, *um.* (*Tophus*, a sand-stone.) Of a sandy, or hard gritty nature: topha'ceous. Fr. anal. *tophacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *tuffsteinartig*, adj.

Tophus, *i*, m. (Heb. *Toph.*) *Chem.* A hard calculous matter, like lime, which subsides and accretes in vessels in which water is boiled. *Med.* A name for the matter concreted in the joints of the gouty; also the calculous matter concreted in the kidneys and urinary bladder; also the tartar on the teeth. *Surg.* Term for a swelling particularly affecting a bone, or the periosteum: a toph. Fr. anal. *tophe*, m. Germ. syn. *Tuff*, m.

Tŏphypĕridrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τόπος, a place or region; *hypĕridrōsis*, excessive sweating.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for topical *hyperidrosis*. Fr. anal. *tophypéridrose*, f. Germ. syn. *das örtliche Uebermass des Schweisses*.

To'pical. (Τόπος, a place.) *Med.* Applied to remedies intended for a particular part or situation of the body. *Tŏ'pĭcus*, *a*, *um.* See *Localis*. Fr. anal. *topique*, adj. Germ. syn. *topisch*, adj.

Tŏpĭnāria, *æ*, f. *Surg.* Old term the same as *Talpa*, or a similar affection.

Tŏpios, m. (Τόπος, a place or region; ἰός, a poison.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Miasma*.

Tŏpogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Τόπος, a place or region; γράφω, to write.) Term for a description or history of places: topo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *topographie*, f.

Tŏpŏnarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τόπος, a place or region; *narcōsis*, a being stupified.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for local *narcosis*. Fr. anal. *toponarcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die örtliche Narkotisirung*.

Tŏpŏneurōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τόπος, a place or region; *neurōsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for topical nervous affection. Fr. anal. *toponeurose*, f. Germ. syn. *das topische Nervenleiden*.

Tor'cŭlar, *āris*, n. (*Torqueo*, to torture; because the grapes are, as it were, tortured in it.) A wine-press. *Med., Surg.* Applied to the tourniquet. See *Herophili Torcular;* and *Tourniquet*. Fr. syn. *pressoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Presse*, f.

Tordўlīneus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Tordylineæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by Koch, of *Umbelliferæ*, having the *Tordylium* for their type. Fr. anal. *tordyliné*, adj.

Tordў'lium, *ii*, n. (As if *Tortilium*, from *torqueo*, to twist; from the form of its branches, or that of its seeds, which seem as if turned, or wrought by art.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia*.

Tordў'lium Offĭcīnāle. *Bot.* Linnæus's name for the officinal *Seseli Creticum*, the seeds of which are said to be diuretic.

Torfaceus. See *Turfaceus*.

Tŏrĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Tŏrus*, the thick part of the leg; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Applied to an insect which bears one or several tubercles, as seen, one oblong and depressed, on the vertex of the *Passalus toriferus:* tori'ferous. Fr. anal. *torifère*, adj.

Tormen, *ĭnis*, n. } (*Torqueo*, to rack, or
Tormen'tum, *i*, n. } torment.) *Med., Pathol.* A racking pain; applied to the disorder termed iliac passion, from its severity. Fr. anal. *tourment*, m. Germ. syn. *Plage*, f.

Tormen'til. *Bot.* Common name for the *Potentilla tormentilla*. See *Tormentilla Erecta*.

Tormentil'la, *æ*, f. (*Tormentum*, pain, or torment; because it was supposed to relieve pain in the teeth.) The pharmacopœial name (L. E. D. and U.S.A.) for the rhizome, or root of the plant *Potentilla tormentilla*. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*. Fr. anal. *tormentille*, f. Germ. syn. *Tormentill*, f.

Tormentil'la Erec'ta. *M. Med.* The former systematic name for the plant now called *Potentilla tormentilla*, upright septfoil, or tormentil, the root of which is esteemed a powerful astringent; also called *Heptaphyllum*. Fr. syn. *le tormentille droit*. Germ. syn. *die aufrechte Tormentill*.

Tormentuōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Tormentum;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of racking pains: tormen'tuous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *tormentueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voller Schmerzen u.s.w.*

Tor'mĭna. (Pl. of *Tormen*, *ĭnis*, n., from *torqueo*, to rack, or torment.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for severe griping or wringing pains in the bowels. See *Strophos*. Germ. syn. *Bauchgrimmen*, n.

Tormĭnālis, *is*, *e.* (*Tormen.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to racking pains, or *tormina:* tor'minal. Fr. anal. *torminal*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Bauchgrimmen betreffend*.

Tŏrōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Tŏrus*, the brawn, or thick part of the arm or leg.) *Bot.* Applied to a swelling of a part, as of a *pericarpium* from the enlargement of its seeds; protuberant; brawny: to'rose. Fr. anal. *toreux*, adj.

Torpēdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Torpesco*, to become dull or heavy; because it communicates a numbness or torpor when touched.) *Ichthyol.* The torpedo. See *Raia Torpedo*, *Narce*. Fr. syn. *torpille*, f. Germ. syn. *Taubfisch*, m.

Tor'pĭdus, *a*, *um.* (*Torpeo*, to be numbed.) *Med.* In a state of torpor or numbness: tor'pid. Fr. syn. *engourdi*, adj. Germ. syn. *erstarrt*, adj.

Tor'por, *ōris*, m. (*Torpeo*, to be numbed.) *Med.* Term for deficient sensation; numb-

ness; torpidity: tor'por. See *Phrice*. Fr. anal. *torpeur*, f.; syn. *accablement*, m.; *engourdissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Ueberhaufung*, f.

Tor'rent. (*Torreo*, to boil.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an accidental course of water forming a considerable mass of liquid, the flow of which is very rapid from the inclination of the land, and of which all the parts are endowed with nearly the same quickness. *Tor'rens, tis*, m. Fr. anal. *torrent*, m. Germ. syn. *Regenbach*, f.

Torricel'lian Va'cuum. (*Torricelli*, by whom the mercurial barometer was invented.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the space left in a long tube closed at one end and filled with mercury, when it is inverted in the same fluid which still remains in the tube to the height of 30 inches, thus leaving a space or *vacuum* by the escape of the rest of the mercury (the air and the mercury balancing each other) between the upper portion of the mercury and the top of the tube, which contains nothing.

Tor'rid. (*Torreo*, to burn, or scorch.) Parched, burned, scorched. *Tor'rĭdus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *torride*, adj.

Tor'rid Zone. *Astron., Geog.* Term for all that space which is between the Tropics; so called from the scorching heat which prevails there.

Tor'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Torqueo*, to twist.) Term for a twisting: tor'sion. *Med., Surg.* Applied to torsion of the arteries, an expedient sometimes resorted to for arresting or preventing hemorrhage. Fr. syn. *tranchié*, f. Germ. syn. *Drehung*, f.

Torsk. (Danish. *Torsk*, a cod fish.) *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Gadus Brosme*.

Torsk, Bal'tic. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Gadus ciliaris*.

Torticol'lis, *is*, m. (*Torqueo*, to twist; *collum*, the neck.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for the muscular affection commonly named wry-neck. See *Caput Obstipum*. Fr. anal. *torticolle*, adj.

Tor'tĭlis, *is, e.* (*Torqueo*, to twist.) *Nat. Hist.* Writhed; winding; twisted: tor'tile; applied to various objects having this appearance. Fr. anal. *tortilé*, adj. Germ. syn. *seilartig*, adj.

Tor'tĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Tortus*, twisted; *pes*, a foot.) Having the foot or pedicle much bent or twisted, as the *Gymnostomum tortipes:* tor'tipede. Fr. anal. *tortipède*, adj.

Tor'toise. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Chelonia*. See *Chelone* and *Testudo*. Fr. anal. *tortue*, f.

Tortrices, f. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Latreille and Cuvier for a tribe of the *Lepidoptera Nocturna*, the caterpillars of which live in pipes or tubes of leaves in which they wrap and roll themselves up. Fr. syn. *tordeuses*, f. pl.

Tortrĭcĭnus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Müller to a Family (*Tortricina*, nom. pl. n.) of ophidian reptiles, having the *Tortrix* for their type. Fr. anal. *tortricin*, adj.

Tortuālis, *is, e.* (*Torqueo*, to torment.) *Med., Pathol.* Tormented; suffering; applied to the cadaverous countenance of the sick. Fr. syn. *tourmenté*, adj. Germ. syn. *quälend*, part. adj.

Tortuālis Fă'cies. *Med.* A term used the same as *Facies Hippocratica*, according to Johan. Henr. Meibomius.

Tortuōsus, *a, um.* (*Torqueo*, to twist; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Winded; twisted: tor'tuous; applied to various objects. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *tortueux*, adj.

Tortūra, *æ*, f. (*Torqueo*, to twist or torment.) Torture; torment. *Med.* Formerly used for *Spasmus*, chiefly of a part, as of the face or the mouth; wry-mouth. Fr. anal. *torture*, f. Germ. syn. *Verzerren*, n.; *Verziehen*, n.

Tortūra Oris. *Med.* Old term for lockjaw, according to Quincy.

Tor'tus, *a, um.* (*Torqueo*, to twist.) *Bot.* That which is rolled up or folded on itself; applied specially to *estivation* when rigorously verticillate, but situated slightly oblique at the point of attachment. The same as *Contortus*. Fr. anal. *tordu*, adj.; *tors*, adj. Germ. syn. *gedreht*, adj.

Tŏrŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Tŏrŭlus.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Swelled, or bulged out in a slight degree here and there, like knotted cord: to'rulous. Fr. anal. *toruleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *holperig*, adj.; *wulstig*, adj.

Tŏ'rŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Tŏrus.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the cavity in which is implanted the base of each *antenna*. Fr. anal. *torule*, m. Germ. syn. *die kleine Wulst.*

Tŏrus, *i*, m. (Allied closely to δέρος, a skin, of which beds were made; its first meaning would seem to be a bed, or bolster (see δορὸς, a leathern bag); then, from its shape, the fleshy part of the leg.) *Anat.* The brawn, or thick part of the arm, or leg. Germ. syn. *Wulst*, m. or f. *Bot.* Applied to the receptacle. Fr. anal. *torus*, m. Germ. syn. *Blumenboden*, n.

Tōta Bŏna. *Bot.* A term for the *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.*

Tōtipalmātus, *a, um.* (*Tōtus*, whole; *palmātus.*) *Ornithol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Lesson to a Family or tribe (*Totipalmati*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Palmipedes*, having the *thumb* engaged in the same membrane as that which envelopes the anterior toes. Fr. anal. *totipalme*, adj.

Tōtum Carnōsum. *Anat.* A term for the *pancreas.*

Touch. (Fr. *Toucher*, to strike, or touch.) *Obstet.* Term for the examination of the womb, or mouth and neck of the womb by introducing one or two fingers *per vaginam* to the *os uteri*. See *Esaphe. Physiol.* That sense by the exercise of which we are enabled to know the physical properties of bodies; and which is properly limited to the parts intended for this use, being thus distinguished from *tact*, which is with slight exception generally diffused through all our organs and particularly over the cutaneous and mucous surfaces. *Tac'tus, ûs*, m. See *Esaphe, Hapsis.* Fr. anal. *toucher*, m. Germ. syn. *Tasten*, n.

Touch, Double. *Surg.* See *Double Touch.*

Touch, Erudite. *Med.* See *Tactus Eruditus.*

Touch, Expert. *Med.* See *Tactus Expertus.*

Touch-me-not. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the disease *Noli me tangere.*

Toucher. (Fr. verb, *Toucher*, to touch; or, as a noun, feeling.) *Obstet.* Term for examination with the fingers *per vaginam*, in uterine diseases, etc.

Touchwood. *Bot.* Common name for the *Boletus igniarius.*

Tournefortie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Tournefortieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Borragineæ*, having the *Tournefortia* for their type. Fr. anal. *tournefortié*, adj.

Tour'niquet. (Fr. *Tourner*, to turn; pressure being exerted by turning a screw.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument, or appliance for stopping the flow of blood into a limb, by compressing the principal vessels by which it is conveyed, for the purpose of preventing hemorrhage in amputations, wounds, etc. Germ. syn. *Aderpresse*, f.; *Schraubenbinde*, f.

To'xa. *Med., Pathol.* Term by Eisenmann for diseases arising from poisons. Kraus.

Toxæ'mia, *æ*, f. (**Τοξικὸν**, a poison; **αἷμα**, blood.) *Pathol.* Term for a contaminated state of the blood, as in syphilis; poisoned blood: toxe'my. See *Toxicohæmia.*

Toxĭcāria Măcassārien'sis. *Bot.* Name for the *Bohun upas*, or poisonous gum resin which exudes from a large tree called *Antiar* or *Antshar* by the Javanese, the *Antiaris toxicaria*, or *Ipo toxicaria*, of botanists.

Toxĭcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Toxĭcum.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a poisoning: toxica'tion. Fr. anal. *toxication*, f. Germ. syn. *Vergiftung*, f.

Toxĭcat'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Toxĭcum; ἀτμὸς*, a vapour; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Yielding or giving out a poisonous vapour. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *toxicatmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *giftige Dünste enthalend oder gebend.*

Toxĭchæmātōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Toxĭcum; hæmātōsis*, a flow of blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a poisoning of the blood. Fr. anal. *toxichématose*, f. Germ. syn. *Vergiftung des Bluts.*

Tŏxĭcŏden'dron, **Tŏxĭcŏden'drum,** *i*, n. (**Τοξικὸν**, a poison; **δένδρον**, a tree.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (D. and U.S.A.) for the leaves of the plant *Rhus toxicodendron;* poison-oak, or sumach. Fr. syn. *sumac*, m. Germ. syn. *Sumach*, m.

Toxĭcŏdermītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Toxĭcum; derma*, the skin; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the skin through contact with some acrid poison. Should be *Toxicodermatitis.* Fr. anal. *toxicodermite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Haut durch ein scharfes Gift.*

Tŏxĭcŏhæ'mia, *æ*, f. (**Τοξικὸν**, poison; **αἷμα**, blood.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a poisoned state of the blood, which may be caused by poisonous substances introduced through the stomach, or otherwise into the system—by *miasmata* from animal and vegetable substances in a state of putrefaction, and by morbid secretions, or even healthy excretory matters: toxicohe'my. See *Toxæmia.* Fr. anal. *toxicohémie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutvergiftung*, f.

Toxĭcōlĭca, *æ*, f. (*Toxĭcum; cōlĭca.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for poisonous colic. Fr. anal. *toxicolique*, f. Germ. syn. *Giftkolik*, f.

Toxico'logy. (**Τοξικὸν**, a poison; **λόγος**, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine or consideration of poisons, their nature and effects. *Toxĭcŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *toxicologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Toxikologie*, f.; syn. *Giftlehre*, f.

Toxĭcŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Toxĭcum; φέρω*, to bear.) *Ichthyol.* Bearing or containing poison; applied to certain fishes the flesh of which was believed to be poisonous. Fr. anal. *toxicophore*, adj.

Toxĭco'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Toxĭcum; phthĭsis*, consumption.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *tabes*, or wasting, the effect of poison. Fr. anal. *toxicophthisie*, f.

Toxĭcorrheumătis'mus, *i*, m. (*Toxĭcum; rheumātismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatism from poison. Fr. anal. *toxicorrheumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gift-Rheumatismus*, m.

To'xĭcum, *i*, n. (**Τοξικὸν**, a poison, from **τόξον**, an arrow; because their points used to be anointed with poisonous substances.) *Med.* A poison; also termed *Venenum.* See *Poison.* Fr. syn. *poison*, m. Germ. syn. *Gift*, m. or n.

Toxĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Toxĭcum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing poison, as the *Amyris toxifera.* Fr. anal. *toxifère*, adj.

Toxitesia. *Bot.* A name for *Artemisia*, or mugwort.

Toxophyl'lus, *a, um.* (**Τόξον**, a bow and arrows; **φύλλον**, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves formed like arrows, as the caulinary leaves of the *Arabis toxophylla.* Fr. anal. *toxophylle*, adj.

Trăbĕcŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Trabs*, a beam.) A small beam. *Anat.* Applied to the thread-like processes (*Trabeculæ*, nom. pl.) in the longitudinal sinus of the *Dura mater*, and to the small medullary fibres of the brain forming the commissures. Fr. anal. *trabécule*, f. Germ. syn. *Fleischbalk*, m.

Trāchēa, *æ*, f. (**Τραχεῖα**, the nom. sing. f. of **τραχὺς**, rough; because of the inequalities of its cartilages, **ἀρτηρία**, an artery being understood.) *Anat.* Name of the cartilaginous and membranous canal situated in front of the *œsophagus*, and extending from the larynx to the lungs to and from which it conveys the air; at the lungs it divides into two branches, the right and left bronchial tubes, which again divide and ramify through the corresponding lung; the wind-pipe: the trache'a. See *Curculio, Fistula Spiritalis, Perieges. Bot.* The spiral vessels in plants commencing on the under surface of the leaf and extending along the leaf-stalk towards the centre of the stem, are called *tracheæ* (nom. pl.) *Zoöl.* In animals which have no circulating system, the *tracheæ* are elastic vessels by which air is diffused through every part of the body. Also termed *Bronchus*, and *Trachelos.* Fr. anal. *trachée*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhre*, f.

Trache'al. (*Trăchēa*, the wind-pipe.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *trachea*, or wind-pipe. *Trăchēālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *trachéal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Luftröhre gehörig, u. s. w.*

Trăchēārius, *a, um.* (*Trăchēæ*, air-vessels.) *Zöol.* Having *tracheæ;* applied to an Order (*Trachearіæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Arachnides*, in which the aërial fluid is distributed to the body through radiated *tracheæ*, being received through only two *stigmata* on the inferior part of the body: trachea'rious. Fr. anal. *trachéaire*, adj.; *trachéenne*, adj.

Trăcheītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Trăchēa*, the wind-pipe; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *trachea;* another name for *Croup.* Fr. anal. *trachéite*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhrenentzündung*, f.

Trăchēlăgra, *æ*, f. (Τράχηλος, the neck; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for gout, or rather rheumatism in the neck. Fr. anal. *trachélagre*, f. Germ. syn. *das gichtische oder rheumatische Halsweh.*

Trăchēlia, *æ*, f. (Τράχηλος, the neck.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a firm, hard part of the neck. Fr. anal. *trachélie*, f. Germ. syn. *Halsstück*, n.

Trăchēlĭcus, *a, um.* (Τράχηλος, the neck.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (*Trachelica*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gnathodontes*, having the pelvian members before the pectoral. Fr. anal. *trachélique*, adj.

Trăchēlĭdēs, m. pl. (Τράχηλος, the neck.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family of the *Coleoptera*, in which the head is borne on a sort of pedicle, or abruptly formed neck. Fr. anal. *trachélides*, m. pl.

Trachelīnus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a tribe (*Trachelina*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Infusoria Polygastrica*, having the *Trachelius* for their type. Fr. anal. *trachéline*, adj.

Trăchēlĭ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Τράχηλος, the neck; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to an Order (*Trachelipoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca* which have a free and flattened foot attached to the inferior base of the neck, and serving to creep: tracheli'podous. Fr. anal. *trachélipode*, adj. Germ. syn. *halsfussig*, adj.

Trăchēlis'mus, *i*, m. (Τράχηλος, the neck; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bending back of the neck. This word was proposed by M. Hall to be adopted as designating the first symptoms of *Epilepsy*, believed to consist in a contraction of the muscles of the neck, with the consequent distension of the veins, causing cerebral congestion; if it proceed no further the case is therefore called one of cerebral epilepsy; the *petit mal* of the French: tra'chelism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *trachélisme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Zürückbiegen des Halses.*

Trachelitis. See *Tracheitis.*

Trăchēlium, *ii*, n. (Τράχηλος, the throat; from its use in diseases of the throat.) *Bot.* The specific name of the herb, great throatwort. See *Campanula trachelium.*

Trăchēlo-. (Τράχηλος, the neck.) *Anat.* This word in compound names of muscles denotes that they are connected with the neck. Fr. anal. *trachélo-.*

Trăchēlobran'chius, *a, um.* (Τράχηλος, the neck; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Trachelobranchia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda*, having their *branchiæ* upon the neck, and corresponding to a part of the *Scutibranchia* of Cuvier. Fr. anal. *trachélobranche*, adj.

Trăchēlŏcyllōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τράχηλος, the neck; κύλλωσις, a crooking.) *Med.* Term for a crooking or distortion of the neck. Fr. anal. *trachélocyllose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Krümmung des Halses.*

Trăchēlŏcyrtōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τράχηλος, the neck; κύρτωσις, a crooking.) *Med.* Term nearly the same as *Trachelocyllosis*, but having reference rather to some deformity or enlargement on the back of the neck. Fr. anal. *trachélocyrtose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Krümmung des Halses nach hinten.*

Trăchēlŏcys'tus, *a, um.* (Τράχηλος, the neck; κύστις, a bladder.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to the *Infusoria Rotatoria*, with organs of mastication, and an *œsophagus* proceeding immediately from an intestine which is dilated at its posterior part, and the anterior of which is surrounded by a cellular arrangement analogous to the *cœcum*, as in the *Zygotricha nuda.* Fr. anal. *trachélocyste*, adj.

Trăchēlŏdiaphragmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Τράχηλος, the neck; *diaphragmătĭcus.*) *Anat.* Pertaining to the neck and diaphragm; applied by Chaussier to a nerve so connected. Fr. anal. *trachélodiaphragmatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich den Nacken und das Zwerchfell betrifft.*

Trăchēlŏdy'nia, *æ*, f. (Τράχηλος, the neck; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the neck. Fr. and Germ. anal. *trachélodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Halsschmerz*, m.

Trăchēlŏgas'trĭcus, *a, um.* (Τράχηλος, the neck; γαστήρ, the belly.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to the *Infusoria Rotataria* without organs of mastication, having a lengthened *œsophagus* and a simple intestine: trachelogas'tric. Fr. anal. *trachélogastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *halsbauchig*, adj.

Trăchēlŏmastoīdēs, adj. (Τράχηλος, the neck; *mastoīdēs processus*, the mastoid process.) *Anat.* Pertaining to a cervical *vertebra* and the mastoid process of the temporal bone; applied to a muscle so connected: trachelomas'toid. Fr. anal. *trachélomastoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich die Halswirbel und den Zitzenfortsatz betrifft.*

Trăchēlŏmyītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Τράχηλος, the neck; *myītis*, inflammation of a muscle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the muscles of the neck. Fr. anal. *trachélomyite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Halsmuskeln.*

Trăchēlŏpānus, *i*, m. (Τράχηλος, the neck; πανὸς or φανὸς, a torch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammatory swelling of the

glands of the neck. Fr. anal. *trachélopane*, m. Germ. syn. *Halsdrüsengeschwulst*, f.

Trăchēlŏphȳma, *ătis*, n. (*Τράχηλος*, the neck; *φῦμα*, a tumour.) *Surg.* A term for *Bronchocele;* also a swelling on the back of the neck. Fr. anal. *trachélophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Anschwellung des hintern Theils des Halses überhaupt.*

Trăchēlos, *i*, m. (*Τράχηλος*, the neck, from *τραχὺς*, rough, in reference to the spinous processes of the cervical *vertebræ*, or to the cartilages of the *trachea.*) *Anat.* The neck, but, more particularly, it is applied as a synonyme of *Trachea.* Fr. syn. *cou*, m. Germ. syn. *Nacken*, m.

Trăchēlo'schĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Τράχηλος*, the *trachea;* *σχίσις*, a division.) *Med.* Term for a cleaving of the *trachea.* Fr. anal. *trachéloschise*, f. Germ. syn. *die Spaltung der Luftröhre.*

Trăchēlostrŏphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Τράχηλος*, the neck; *στρέφω*, to twist.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for distortion of the neck. Fr. anal. *trachélostrophose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verdrehung des Halses.*

Trāchēoaërŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Trāchēa;* *aër*, the air; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for tracheal *hernia*, or a windy swelling of the neck. Fr. anal. *trachéoaërocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *die luftartige Anschwellung des Halses.*

Trāchēoblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Trāchēa; blennorrhœa*, a flow of mucus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pituitous phthisis of the *trachea.*

Trāchēŏcēle, *es*, f. (*Trāchēa*, the wind-pipe; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a tumour situated over the *trachea:* a trache'ocele. See *Bronchocele.* Fr. anal. *trachéocele*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhrenbruch*, m.

Trāchēŏchŏlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Trāchēa; chŏlōsis*, a flow of bile.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for bilious catarrh, or catarrh of the *trachea*, with excitement of the bile. Fr. anal. *trachéocholose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Luftröhrenkatarrh mit Gallenreiz.*

Trāchēocȳnan'che, *es*, f. (*Trāchēa; cȳnanche*, sore throat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for membranaceous or tracheal, inflammatory *angina* of infants. Fr. anal. *trachéocynanche*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhrenbräune*, f.

Trāchēo'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Trāchēa; phthĭsis*, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for bronchial phthisis. Fr. anal. *trachéophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhrenschwindsucht*, f.

Trāchēŏpyōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Trāchēa; pyōsis*, a flow of pus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for purulent phthisis of the *trachea.* See *Trachielcosis.* Fr. anal. *trachéopyose*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhrenvereiterung*, f.

Trāchēo'pўra, *æ*, f. (*Trāchēa; πῦρ*, fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Eisenmann for croup.

Trāchēorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (*Trāchēa; ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for sudden hemorrhage from the *trachea.* The same as *Hæmoptysis.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *trachéorrhage*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhrenblutfluss*, f.

Trache'otome. (*Trāchēa*, the wind-pipe; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Name given to a new instrument for performing the operation of tracheotomy. *Trāchēŏ'tŏmus,* *i*, m. Fr. anal. *trachéotome*, m.

Trācheo'tomy. (*Trāchēa*, the wind-pipe; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting into the *trachea. Trāchēŏtŏ'mia,* *æ*, f. See *Bronchotomy.* Fr. anal. *trachéotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftröhrenschnitt*, m.

Trāchēŏtўphus, *i*, m. (*Trāchēa; τῦφος*, stupor from fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Eisenmann for *Angina maligna.*

Trāchielcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Trāchēa; ἕλκωσις*, ulceration.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Tracheopyosis.*

Trachielcus. See *Trachiulcus.*

Trachīnĭdes, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Name by Risso for a Family of the *Acanthopterygii*, having the *Trachinus* for their type. Should be *Trachinidæ*, patron. m. pl. Fr. anal. *trachinides*, m. pl.

Trāchiul'cus, *ĕris*, n. (*Trāchēa; ἕλκος*, an ulcer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an ulcer of the *trachea.* Fr. anal. *trachiulcère*, m. Germ. syn. *Luftröhrengeschwür*, n.

Trāchōma, *ătis*, n. (*Τραχὺς*, rough.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for roughness on the internal surface of the eyelid, causing violent *Ophthalmia* and severe pain on moving the eyelid. See *Aspredo, Dasyma, Trachysma.* Fr. anal. *trachóme*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenliderkrätze*, f.

Trāchōmă'tĭcon. (*Τράχωμα*, a roughness on the inside of the eyelid.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term used by Galen for a collyrium—*τραχωματικὸν κολλύριον*—efficacious for removing asperities of the eyes.

Trachsat. *Chem., Mineral.* Old term for a metal still existent in its mineral. Dornæus, Ruland and Johnson.

Trāchūrus, *a, um.* (*Τραχὺς*, rough; *οὐρά*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a rough tail, as the *Caranx trachurus.* Fr. anal. *trachure*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhschwanzig*, adj.

Trāchўcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Τραχὺς*, rough; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having rough fruit, as the *Galium trachycarpum:* trachycar'pous. Fr. anal. *trachycarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhfruchtig*, adj.

Trāchўphōnia, *æ*, f. (*Τραχὺς*, rough; *φωνὴ*, the voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Terms for a rough voice. Fr. anal. *trachyphonie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine heitere Stimme.*

Trāchўphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Τραχὺς*, rough; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rough leaves, as the *Cineraria trachyphylla:* trachyphyl'lous. Fr. anal. *trachyphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhblättrig*, adj.

Trāchy'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Τραχὺς*, rough; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having prickly wings; applied to the *elytra* of the *Pessodes trachypterus:* trachy'pterous. Fr. anal. *trachyptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhflügelicht*, adj.

Trāchyrhyn'chus, *a, um.* (*Τραχὺς*, rough; *ῥύγχος*, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Having the beak or snout rough with points, as the *Lepidoleprus trachyrhynchus.* Fr. anal. *trachyrhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhschnabelig*, adj.

Trāchys'ma. Same as *Trachoma.*

Trāchysper'mus, *a, um.* (Τραχὺς, rough; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having rough fruits, as the *Ranunculus trachyspermus.* Should be *Trachyspermatus.* Fr. anal. *trachysperme,* adj. Germ. syn. *rauhsaamig,* adj.

Trāchysta'chyus, *a, um.* (Τραχὺς, rough; στάχυς, an ear or spike.) *Bot.* Having spikes rough with hairs, as the *Panicum trachystachyum.* Fr. anal. *trachystachyé,* adj. Germ. syn. *rauhährig,* adj.

Trāchÿ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Τραχύτης, roughness.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart and Omalius to a group of plutonic earths established by each. Fr. anal. *trachytique,* adj.

Trāchÿtŏ'phÿtum, *i,* m. (Τραχύτης, roughness; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to plants having leaves rough to the touch: a trachy'tophyte. Fr. anal. *trachytophyte,* m.

Trac'tus, *ūs,* m. (*Trăho,* to draw.) A drawing in length; a trace, or course: a tract. Fr. anal. *tract,* m. Germ. syn. *Strecke,* f.

Trac'tus Op'tĭcus. *Anat.* Term for the circular tract, or course of the optic nerve from its origin round the *Crus cerebri.* Fr. anal. *trait optique.*

Trăgācan'tha, *æ,* f. (Τράγος, a goat; ἄκανθα, a thorn; having rough, shaggy boughs.) *M. Med.,* The pharmacopœial name (L. E. and U.S.A.) for the concrete juice, or gummy exudation of the plant *Astragalus verus;* the substance tra'gacanth. See *Zec.* Fr. anal. *adragant,* f. Germ. syn. *Bocksdorn,* m.

Tragacanthin'. *Chem.* Name for a substance found to compose the whole of gum tragacanth; also, but incorrectly, called *Adraganthin.* It is the same as *cerasin;* the *prunin* of de John; the *mucilago vegetabilis* of Berzelius. *Trăgăcanthīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. syn. *adraganthine,* f.

Trăgea, **Trăgēma,** *ătis,* n. (Τράγημα, in the pl. dried fruits.) *Med., Pharm.* Formerly a term for banqueting dishes, or dessert at such occasions, as almonds, raisins, figs, sweet wines, etc.; but subsequently an aromatic powder (*Tragea*), usually with an equal weight of sugar, for strengthening the stomach.

Trăgiānus Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* Term by Chaussier for a muscle arising from the base of the *Tragus.*

Trăg'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Trăgus,* a little eminence of the external ear.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *tragus;* applied to a small muscle connected with this portion of the ear. Fr. syn. *tragien,* adj. Germ. syn. *Tragus betreffend.*

Trăg'ium, *ii,* n. (Τράγος, a goat; from its offensive smell.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* A name for the *Dictamnus albus,* or bastard dittany.

Trăgŏ'cĕrus, *i,* m. (Τράγος, a goat; κέρας, a horn; from the likeness of its leaf to a goat's horn.) *Bot.* A name for the *Aloe,* or aloe plant.

Trăgŏmas'chălus. (Τραγομάσχαλος.) The same as *Hircismus.*

Trăgŏphōnia, *æ,* f. (Τράγος, a goat; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a voice like that of a goat. Fr. anal. *tragophonie,* f. Germ. syn. *Bocksstimme,* f.

Trăgŏpŏ'dia, *æ,* f. (Τράγος, a goat; πούς, a foot.) *Med., Surg.* Term for bending inwards of the knees, the condition termed *Genua valga.* Fr. anal. *tragopodie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Einwärtsbiegung der Kniee.*

Trăgŏpōgōn, *ōnis,* m. (Τράγος, a goat; πώγων, a beard; from its downy seed.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia.* The plant goat's beard. Fr. syn. *salsifis,* m. Germ. syn. *Bocksbart,* m.; *Geissbart,* m.

Trăgŏpōgōn Prāten'se. *Bot., Med.* Name of the common goat's beard, the root of which was formerly used as diuretic. See *Barba Hirci, Salsafy.*

Trăg'ŏpus, *a, um.* (Τράγος, a goat; πούς, a foot.) *Med., Surg.* Having feet or legs like the goat's, *i. e.* with the knees bent inwards. Fr. anal. *tragope,* adj. Germ. syn. *bocksfüssig,* adj.

Trăgŏpÿ'rum, *i,* n. (Τράγος, a goat; πυρὸς, wheat; from its beard.) *Bot.* A name for the *Polygonum fagopyrum* of Linnæus, or buckwheat.

Trăgor'chis, *is,* m. (Τράγος, a goat; ὄρχις, a testicle; from the likeness of its root.) *Bot.* A name which has been applied to some species of *Orchis.*

Trăgŏrīgănum, *i,* n. (Τράγος, a goat; ὀρίγανον, marjoram; because eaten by goats.) *Bot.* A name formerly applied to several species of *Origanum.*

Trăgŏsĕlīnum, *i,* n. (Τράγος, a goat; σέλινον, parsley; from being hairy like a goat's beard.) *Bot.* A name for the *Pimpinella saxifraga,* or Burnet saxifrage.

Trăgum, *i,* n. *Bot.* The same as *Tragus.*

Trăgum Mathi'oli. **Trăgus Mathi'oli.** *Bot.* A name for the *Salsola kali,* or glasswort.

Trăgus, *i,* m. (Τράγος, a goat; because of the short hairs which grow on it in advanced life, which are supposed to resemble a goat's beard.) *Anat.* Name for the small cartilaginous eminence of the auricle, or external ear, situated in front of the *Meatus externus.* See *Antilobium.* *Bot.* Old term for a kind of frumentaceous food. Fr. anal. *tragus,* m. Germ. syn. *der vordere Ohrknorpel.*

Trailing. (Fr. *Trainer,* to draw along.) *Bot.* See *Procumbens.*

Trājec'tĭlis, *is, e.* (*Trājicio,* to transfer.) *Bot.* Applied to the *connectivum* when it separates the two cavities of the anther in all their thickness. Fr. anal. *trajectile,* adj.

Trāme, *es,* f. **Trāmis, *is,*** f. (Τράμις.) *Anat.* Old name for the *Raphe.*

Trance. (Fr. *Transe,* agony.) *Med., Pathol.* A rapture, or transport of mind; ecstasy. See *Catalepsia.*

Transcălōrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Trans,* beyond; *călōrĭcum.*) *Chem.* Applied by Melloni to bodies that freely transmit caloric, or are good conductors. Fr. anal. *transcalorique,* adj.

Transcendental Anatomy. See *Anatomy, Transcendental.*

Transforma'tion. (*Trans*, beyond; *formo*, to make.) A change. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid change in a part, consisting in the conversion of its texture into one of a different kind, as of the soft parts into bone or cartilage. *Transformātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *transformation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verwandelung*, f.

Transfu'sion. (*Transfundo*, to pour from one vessel into another.) *Surg.* Term for the introducing of blood taken from the veins of one living animal, into those of another; also applied to the introduction of other fluids than blood. *Transfūsio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *transfusion*, f. Germ. syn. *Ueberleiten*, n.

Transfūsōria Chīrur'gia. *Med., Surg.* Applied to that part of *Surgery* which relates to the transfusion of blood: transfu'sory surgery.

Transgressīvus, *a, um.* (*Trans*, beyond; *grădior*, to walk.) *Geognos.* Applied to a couch or bed that becomes deposited on others of different natures and different levels by rising over them, so that it is necessarily more or less inclined: transgressive. Fr. anal. *transgressif*, adj.

Tran'sit. (*Transeo*, to pass over.) *Astron.* Term for the passing of a planet by, or over a fixed star, the sun's disc, or for the moon's passing by, or covering any other planet.

Transītīvus, *a, um.* (*Transeo*, to go beyond.) *Geognos.* Applied by Werner to rocks or soils that present everywhere the vestiges of organised bodies; because considered as forming the transition of soils from the first class to those of the third, with which they are nearly related: tran'sitive. Fr. anal. *transitif*, adj. Germ. syn. *übergängig*, adj.

Translu'cid. (*Trans*, beyond; *lūceo*, to shine.) Having the property of being penetrated by the luminous rays, but in too slight quantity to allow of perceiving any objects even confusedly, through the thickness of the bodies thus endowed. *Translūcĭdus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *translucide*, adj. Germ. syn. *durchscheinend*, part. adj.

Transpa'rent. (*Transpāreo*, to appear through.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a substance which allows not only the passage of the rays of light, but the vision of outward objects: dia'phanous. Fr. anal. *transparent*, adj. Germ. syn. *durchsichtig*, adj.

Transpira'tion. (*Trans*, beyond; *spīro*, to breathe.) *Physiol.* Term for the emission of vapour through the skin, or insensible perspiration; when this exceeds a certain degree, so that it collects in drops on the surface of the body, it constitutes sensible perspiration. *Transpīrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Diffiatio, Perichysis.* Fr. anal. *transpiration*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausdunstung*, f.

Transposi'tion. (*Transpōno*, to remove from one place to another.) See *Metathesis.*

Transuda'tion. (*Trans*, beyond; *sūdo*, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Term for the passing, or oozing of the blood, or other fluid, unaltered through the pores of any substance; and, so, distinguished from *perspiration*, which implies that the perspired fluid is secreted from the blood. *Transūdātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *transudation*, f. Germ. syn. *Durchschwitzen*, n.

Transversālis, *is, e.* (*Transverto*, to turn aside.) *Anat.* Directed crosswise; transverse; applied to several muscles from their position. Fr. anal. *transversal*, adj. Germ. syn. *querlaufend*, part. adj.

Transverse. See *Transversus.*

Trans'verse Su'ture. *Anat.* Name of a suture which passes across the face, sinks down into the orbits, joining the bones of the skull to those of the face.

Transver'so-Spīnālis Lumbōrum. *Anat.* A name for the *Multifidus spinæ.*

Transver'sus, *a, um.* (*Transverto*, to turn aside.) *Anat.* Placed athwart, or crosswise; transverse; applied to certain muscles from their direction: trans'verse. Fr. anal. *transverse*, adj. Germ. syn. *querlaufend*, part. adj.

Trap. (Swed. *Trappa*, a stair.) *Geol.* Applied to certain volcanic rocks which are formed in large tabular masses, one upon another, and are thus compared to ascending steps of a stair. Fr. anal. *trapp*, m.

Trăpa, *æ*, f. (A name by Linnæus, taken it is believed from the caltrop, or *Tribulus* of the ancients, consisting of four iron radiated spikes so placed that one of them must always stand upwards to wound the feet of those who tread on them; because the fruit is so formed.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetrandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The *Caltrops.*

Trăpa Nātans. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant which yields the *Nux aquatica;* the *Caltrops;* the fruit is said to be useful as demulcent in diarrhœa from abraded bowels, and against *calculus;* also called *Tribulus aquatĭcus.*

Trăpezĭcar'pus, *a, um.* (Τράπεζα, a square table; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit formed like a square table, as the *Brissonia trapezicarpa.* Fr. anal. *trapézicarpe*, adj.

Trăpezĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (Τράπεζα, a square table; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rhomboid leaves, as the *Inga trapezifolia.* Fr. anal. *trapézifolié*, adj.

Trape'ziform. (*Trăpezium* and *forma*, resemblance.) Having the figure or shape of a *trapezium. Trăpezĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *trapéziforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *trapézĭförmig*, adj.

Trăpe'zium, *ii*, n. (Τραπέζιον, a geometrical figure of four unequal right lines; from its shape.) *Anat.* Name given to the first bone of the second row of the *Carpus. Geom.* A four-sided figure different from a parallelogram, square, or *rhombus.* Fr. anal. *trapèze*, m. Germ. anal. *Trapezium*, n.; syn. *Viereck*, f.

Trăpe'zius, *a, um.* (*Trăpezium.*) Of or belonging to a *trapezium. Anat.* Applied to the most superficial muscle of the posterior part of the neck and back; also termed *Cucullaris.* Fr. anal. *trapézien*, adj. Germ. syn. *trapezisch*, adj.

Trăpezohe'drum, *i*, n. (Τράπεζα, a square table; ἕδρα, a base.) *Geom.* Name by Brochant for a solid composed of twenty-four quadrilateral symmetrical faces: a trapezohe'dron. Fr. anal. *trapezoëdre*, m.

Trăpezoīdālis, *is, e.* A faulty substitute for *Trapezoides.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 9.

Trăpezoīdēs, adj. (Τράπεζα, a square table; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling, or shaped like a *trapezium:* tra'pezoid. *Anat.* Applied to the second bone of the second row of the *Carpus*, or *Os trapezoides.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *trapézoïde*, adj.

Traulis'mus, *i*, m. (Τραυλίζω, to lisp.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Balbuties.*

Trauma'tic. (Τραῦμα, a wound.) *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to a wound. *Traumă'tĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *traumatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *traumatisch*, adj.

Trau'mătōsaprōsis, *is*, f. (Τραῦμα, a wound; σαπρὸς, putrid.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for putrescence of a wound. Fr. anal. *traumatosaprose*, f. Germ. syn. *Wundfäulniss*, f.

Traumatosepsis. Same as *Traumatosaprosis.*

Traumatotyphus. See *Traumotyphus.*

Traumŏchōlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τραῦμα, a wound; χώλωσις, a being made lame.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a becoming lame from a wound. Fr. anal. *traumocholose*, f.

Traumŏdyspnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Τραῦμα, a wound; *dyspnœa*, difficult breathing.) *Med., Surg.* Term for traumatic *dyspnœa.* Fr. anal. *traumodyspnée*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schwerathmen wegen Verwundung.*

Traumŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Τραῦμα, a wound; πῦρ, fever-heat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the mucous membrane the consequence of a wound. Fr. anal. *traumopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Schleimhäut als Folge einer Verwundung.*

Traumorthopnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Τραῦμα, a wound; *orthopnœa*, breathing only in an upright posture.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term by Schmalz for traumatic *orthopnœa.* Fr. anal. *traumorthopnée*, f.

Traumŏtўphus, *i*, m. (Τραῦμα, a wound; *typhus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term by Eisenmann for *hospital gangrene.*

Traveller's Joy. *Bot.* Common name for the *Clematis vitalba.*

Trea'cle. (Fr. *Thériaque.*) *M. Med.* The common name for the *Sacchari fæx* of the pharmacopœia; also called *Melasses* and *Molasses.* Germ. syn. *Theriak*, m.

Trea'cle Mus'tard. *Bot.* Common name for the *Thlaspi arvense.*

Trea'cle, Ve'nice. *Pharm.* Common name for the *Mithridatium.*

Trechōma, *ătis*, n. } (Τράχυς, rough.) *Surg.*
Trechys'ma, *ătis*, n. } Old terms the same as *Trachoma.*

Trĕdĕcīmālis, *is, e.* (*Trĕdĕcim*, thirteen.) *Crystal.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal with thirteen faces: trede'cimal. Fr. anal. *trédécimal*, adj.

Trĕ'dĕcimpunctātus, *a, um.* (*Trĕdĕcim; punctum*, a point.) *Entomol.* Marked with thirteen points, as the *Coccinella tredecimpunctata.* Fr. anal. *trédécimponctué*, adj.

Trĕdĕcioctōnālis, *is, e.* (*Trĕdĕcim; octōnus*, eight.) *Mineral.,* Applied by Haüy to a variety of topaz having but one summit with thirteen faces and an octagonal prism: tredeciocto'nal. Fr. anal. *trédécioctonal*, adj.

Tree. (Sax. *Treo.*) *Bot.* See *Arbor.*

Tree-like. See *Arboreus*, and *Dendroides.*

Tree, Liver-wort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lichen olivarius.*

Tre'foil. (*Tres*, three; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *M. Med.* The common name for the plant *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

Tre'foil, Aca'cia. *Bot.* A name for the *Spartium spinosum*, of Linnæus.

Tre'foil, Marsh. } *Bot.* Common names for
Tre'foil, Water. } the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or buckbean.

Trēma, *ătis*, n. (Τρέω, to perforate.) *Anat.* Old term for *Foramen;* also, applied to the *Pudenda muliĕbria.*

Treman'dreus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Tremandreæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by Brown, having the *Tremandra* for their type. Fr. anal. *trémandré*, adj.

Trēmătobranchiātus, *a, um.* (*Trēma; βράγχια*, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Fisher to a Family (*Trematobranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda*, corresponding to the *Pulmonea* of Cuvier. Fr. anal. *trématobranche*, adj.

Trēmă'tŏdus, *a, um.* (Τρῆμα, a *foramen*, or opening.) *Zoöl.* Belonging to, or having *foramina*, or openings; applied to a Family (*Trematoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Entozoa Parenchymata*, which have, below the body, organs like cupping-glasses, by which they fix themselves to the viscera. Fr. anal. *trématode*, adj.

Trēmătoei'da, n. pl. (Τρηματόεις, pierced.) Name by Eichwald for the *Trematoda* of Rudolphi. Fr. anal. *trématoeides*, m. pl.

Trēmătŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Trēma; φέρω*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to an Order (*Trematophora*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda*, exactly corresponding to the *Foraminiferæ* of Orbigny. Fr. anal. *trématophore*, adj.

Trēmătopnœ'us, *a, um.* (*Trēma; πνέω*, to breathe.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to an Order (*Trematopnœi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Cartilaginosi*, that breathe by means of round holes. Fr. anal. *trématopné*, adj.

Trembles. (Fr. *Trembler*, to tremble.) *Med., Pathol.* A popular term for the disorder *mercurial tremor.*

Trĕmel'la, *æ*, f. (*Trĕmo*, to tremble; from its gelatinous and tremulous substance.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Algæ.*

Trĕmel'la Nos'toc. *Bot.* Name of an indigenous greenish jelly which is edible; also called *Nostoc commune.*

Trĕmellārius, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bory to a section (*Tremellariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Chaodineæ*, having the *Tremella* for their type. *Zoöl.* Applied to an animal having the body very flat, membranous and like the *Tremella.* Fr. anal. *trémellaire*, adj.

Trĕmel'leus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Applied by Fries to
Trĕmel'lus, *a, um.* } a tribe (*Tremellei*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Tremelli*, and an Order (*Tremelli*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hyphomycetes*, having the *Tremella* for their type. Fr. anal. *trémellé*, adj.

Tremellin'. *Chem.* Term for a peculiar crystalline substance, still little known, which Brandes found in the *Tremella mesenterica*. *Trĕmellīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *trémelline*, f.

Trĕmellīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Brongniart to a tribe (*Tremellineæ*, nom. pl. f.)) of mushrooms having the *Tremella* for their type. Fr. anal. *trémellinė*, adj.

Trĕmelloīdēs, adj. (*Tremella;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Applied to a lichen, the membranous, delicate, and almost transparent expansions of which resemble those of the *Tremella:* tremel'loid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *trémelloïde*, adj.

Trĕmelloīdeus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Applied by se-
Trĕmelloīdātus, *a, um.* } veral authors to a tribe of the *Mucedineæ*, etc.; a Family of the *Sarcomycetes*, having the *Tremella* for their type; and to a Family of the *Hydrophyta* having a frond articulated and gelatinous. Fr. anal. *tremelloïde*, adj.

Trĕmellōsus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom which has the flabby consistence of a *Tremella*, as the *Merulius tremellosus*. Fr. anal. *trémelleux*, adj.

Trĕmens, *tis*, part. (*Trĕmo*, to shake, or tremble.) *Med., Pathol.* Shaking; trembling. See *Delirium Tremens*. Fr. syn. *tremblant*, adj. Germ. syn. *zittend*, part. adj.

Trĕmor, *ōris*, m. (*Trĕmo*, to tremble.) *Med.* Term for an involuntary shaking, or trembling: tre'mor. Fr. syn. *tremblement*, m. Germ. syn. *Zittern*, n.

Trepa'n. (Τρύπανον, a wimble, or piercer, from τρύπα, having the same meaning.) *Med., Surg.* Name of an instrument by which the operation of *trepanning* is performed, or a circular portion of bone removed from the skull. *Trĕ'pănum, i*, n. See *Anatresis, Abaptiston, Chœnicis, Pereterion, Periterion, Terebella*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *trépan*, m. Germ. syn. *Kopfbohrer*, m.

Trĕpănātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Trĕpănum.*) *Med., Surg.* Term for operating with the trepan: trepana'tion. Fr. anal. *trépanation*, f. Germ. syn. *das Durchbohren der Kopfknochen, des Brustbeins, u.s.w.*

Trephine. (Τρέπω, to turn often.) *Surg.* Name of the more modern instrument for perforating, or removing a circular piece of bone from the skull, consisting of a circular saw, with a moveable centre-pin, to fix steadily on the part till the teeth have formed a sufficient groove for maintaining the proper position, when the centre-pin is withdrawn. In England it has generally superseded the trepan. See *Anatresis*. *Trĕphīna, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *tréphine*, f. Germ. syn. *Handtrepan*, m.

Tri-. (Τρεῖς, or *tres*, three.) A prefix in numerous compound epithets denoting that there are three of the objects indicated by the remainder of the several terms. The meaning of a great majority of these is at once obvious, or may easily be found by reference to the latter portion of each in *its own place*. Only those, therefore, which are peculiar in construction, or have some special application, are inserted. Fr. anal. *tri-*.

Triăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Τρεῖς, three; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having spines disposed three by three, as the *Duranta triacantha;* or trifid, as the *Scolosanthus triacanthus*. *Ichthyol.* Having one of the fins presenting three spinous rays, as the *Holocentrus triacanthus*. Fr. anal. *triacanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreidornig*, adj.

Triachainium, *ii*, n. } (Τρεῖς, three; *achēnium.*)
Triachēnium, *ii*, n. } *Bot.* Name for a simple fruit formed by an ovary adherent to the calyx, which, at maturity, is separated into three compartments, as in the *Tropæolum*. Fr. anal. *triachaine*, m.

Triăcontăhe'drus, *a, um.* (Τριάκοντα, thirty; ἕδρα, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of sulphurated iron with thirty faces, viz. six equal rhombs and twenty-four similar trapezoids. Fr. anal. *triacontaëdre*, adj.

Triădel'phus, *a, um.* (Τρεῖς, three; ἄδελφος, a brother.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant presenting three *androphora*, each having many anthers, as the *Hypericum Ægyptiacum*. Fr. anal. *triadelphe*, adj.

Triădītis, *is, e.* (Τριάς, άδος, a triad.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety (*Triadites*) of carbonated lime resulting from three ordinary and one intermediary decreases. Fr. anal. *triadite*, adj.

Triæ'na, *æ*, f. (Τρεῖς, three.) A trident. *Surg.* Name of a trident-formed instrument, used by Marcellus, consisting of three double points, or teeth, for applying the actual cautery, so as to form six eschars, according to Paulus Ægineta, vi. 48, Adams's Transl. *vol.* ii. *p.* 336.

Triălātus, *a, um.* (Τρεῖς, three; *ala*, a wing.) *Bot.* Having three wings, as the seed of the *Moringa*. Fr. anal. *triailé*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreiflügelicht*, adj.

Triălūmi'nīcus, *a, um.* (Τρεῖς, three; *alūmen.*) *Chem.* Applied to a subsalt in which the oxygen of the *alumen* is multiplied by three of that of the acid with which it is combined. Fr. anal. *trialuminique*, adj.

Triammōnīcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to a subsalt containing three times as much *ammonia* as the corresponding neutral salt, as the *Sulphotelluras triammonica*. Fr. anal. *triammonique*, adj.

Triandria. *Bot.* See *Triandrius*.

Triand'rius, *a, um.* (Τρεῖς, three; ἀνήρ, a man, the symbol of the stamen, or male organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having three stamens; three-stamened; applied to a Linn. Class (*Triandria*, nom. pl. n.) of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with three stamens: triand'rious, or triand'rous. See *Note Cryptogamius*. Fr. anal. *triandre*, adj. Germ. syn. *treimannig*, adj.

Triangŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Tres*, three; *angŭlus*, a corner.) Having three angles; three-

cornered: trian'gular. Fr. anal. *triangulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreieckig*, adj.

Triangŭlātus. Same as *Triangularis*.

Triannŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Tres*, three; *annŭlus*, a ring.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety in which a hexahedral prism has its horizontal borders replaced each by facets, which form as a triple ring around the bases, as the *Baryta carbonata triannularis*. Fr. anal. *triannulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreiringig*, adj.

Trian'thus, *a, um.* (Τρεῖς, three; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the peduncles of which bear three flowers, as the *Crotalaria triantha*. Fr. anal. *trianthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreiblümig*, adj.

Triargen'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Tres; argentum*, silver.) *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus*, with reference to silver. Fr. anal. *triargentique*, adj.

Triaristātus, *a, um.* (*Tres*, three; *arista*, a ridge.) Having three ridges or points. Fr. anal. *triaristé*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreigrannig*, adj.

Triartĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Having three articles or joints, as the *antennæ* of certain insects. Fr. anal. *triarticulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreigliedrig*, adj.

Triatŏ'mĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to a body having the same composition as another, but contains, under a like volume, a triple number of simple atoms. Fr. anal. *triatomique*, adj.

Triau'rĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied like *Triammonicus* with reference to gold, as the *Sulphotelluras triaurica*. Fr. anal. *triaurique*, adj.

Triaurūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Name for an alloy of gold containing thrice as much of the gold as another with the same metal, as the *Triaururetum argentis*: a triau'ruret. Fr. anal. *triaurure*, m.

Triaxĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Tres; axis; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Turpin to *inflorescence* presenting three *axes* or degrees of vegetation, as in *Lavandula spica*. Fr. anal. *triaxifère*, adj.

Tribărȳ'tĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus*, with reference to *baryta*. Fr. anal. *tribarytique*, adj.

Triba'sic. (*Tres*, three; *bāsis*, a base.) *Chem.* Having, or consisting of three bases; as the salts formed of the citric, cyanic, and other acids. *Trĭbā'sĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *tribasique*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreigrundig*, adj.

Tribracteātus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to plants the flowers of which have three *bracteæ*, as the *Ononis tribracteata*. Fr. anal. *tribracté*, adj.

Tribracteŏlātus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a plant the *pedicelli* of which bear three bracteoles, as the *Delphinium tribracteolatum*. Fr. anal. *tribractéolé*, adj.

Trĭbŭ'leus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (*Tribulea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Zygophylleæ*, having the *Tribulus* for their type. Fr. anal. *tribulé*, adj.

Trībŭlus, *i*, m. (Τρίβαλος, from τρίβω, to tear or injure, a four-pronged instrument, called caltrop, so formed that one of its sharp points is always turned upwards, and used in war to lame the horses of the enemy; from the resemblance of its fruit.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

Trībŭlus Aquātĭcus. *Bot.* A name for the *Trapa natans*.

Trībūtum Lūnāre. *Med., Physiol.* A term for menstruation; the lunar or monthly tribute.

Trĭ'ca, *æ*, f. (Θρίξ, τριχός, a hair.) *Bot.* Name by Acharius for the *Gyroma*.

Tricad'mĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus*, with reference to *cadmium*. Fr. anal. *tricadmique*, adj.

Trical'cĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus*, as to calx, or lime. Fr. anal. *tricalcique*, adj.

Trĭcă'mărus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the *Etairium* when composed of three *camara*, as in the *Veratrum album*. Fr. anal. *tricamare*, adj.

Tricapsŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Tres; capsŭla.*) *Bot.* Applied to fruits formed by the union of three capsules. Fr. anal. *tricapsulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreikapselig*, adj.

Trĭcărīnātus, *a, um.* *Bot., Zoöl.* Having three *carinæ*, as the *Emys tricarinata*. Fr. anal. *tricariné*, adj.

Tricar'pus, *a, um.* (Τρεῖς, three; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit composed of three carpels, as the *Zygophyllum tricarpum*. Fr. anal. *tricarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreifrüchtig*, adj.

Trĭcaudālis, *is, e.* (*Tres*, three; *cauda*, a tail.) Having three tails; three-tailed: tricau'dal. Fr. anal. *tricaudal*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreischwanzig*, adj.

Tricaudātus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Entomol.* Applied to the wings when they present three prolongations in form of a tail. Fr. anal. *tricaudé*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreischwanzig*, adj.

Tricĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Τρεῖς; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Applied to a fruit coming from an ovary that has three organic heads, as in the *Buxus sempervirens*; or to a plant the capitules of the flowers of which are united three by three, as the *Phagnalon tricephalum*. Fr. anal. *tricéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreikopfig*, adj.

Trĭceps, *ĭpĭtis*, adj. (*Tres*, three; *căput*, the head.) *Anat.* Having three heads; three-headed; applied to certain muscles of the arm and thigh, having three origins, or heads. Fr. anal. *triceps*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreikopfig*, adj.

Tricĕrōsus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied like *Triammonicus*, as to *Cerium*. Fr. anal. *tricéreux*, adj.

Trĭchangiectă'sia, *æ*, f. (*Trĭchangium*; ἔκτασια, extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for morbid dilatation of the vessels of the hair. Fr. anal. *trichangiectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Erweiterung der Haargefässe*.

Trĭchan'gium, *ii*, n. (Θρίξ, τριχός, the hair; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Anat.* Name (nom. pl.) for the vessels of the hair. Fr. anal. *trichangion*, m. Germ. syn. *Haargefäss*, n.

Trĭchan'thus, *a, um.* (Θρίξ, the hair; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having capillary flowers,

as the panicle of the *Panicum trichanthum*. Fr. anal. *tricanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarblümig*, adj.

Trĭchartēria, *æ*, f. (Θρὶξ, the hair; ἀρτηρία, an artery.) *Anat.* Name for an artery of the hair. Fr. anal. *trichartérie*, f. Germ. syn. *Haararterie*, f.

Trĭche'chĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Gray for a Family of the *Mammifera*, having the *Trichechus* for their type. Fr. anal. *trichéchides*, m. pl.

Trĭ'chia, *æ*, f. } (Θρὶξ, the hair.) *Med., Pa-*
Trĭchi'ăsis, *is*, f. } *thol.* Terms for a disease in which the eyelashes are turned in towards the eyeball; also, the disease *Trichoma*, or *Plica*. Fr. anal. *trichiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Haarkrankheit*, f.

Trĭchiāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Brongniart to a section (*Trichiaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Lycoperdaceæ;* by Fries to a tribe (*Trichiacei*, nom. pl. m.) of *Gasteromycetes Trichospermi*, having the *Trichia* for their type. Fr. anal. *trichiacé*, adj.

Trĭchĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (Τριχὶς, the hair.) *Bot.* Name by Willdenow for the hair, or fine filaments to which the reproductive corpuscles of the angiocarpian mushrooms adhere. Fr. anal. *trichidion*, m. Germ. syn. *Grundborste*, f.

Trĭchĭlātus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Linn. to a Family (*Trichilatæ*, nom. pl. f.) having three *stigmata*. Fr. anal. *trichilé*, adj.

Trichilie'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Trichilieæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Meliaceæ*, admitted by de Candolle, having the *Trichilia* for their type. Fr. anal. *trichilié*, adj.

Trĭ'chilis, *is*, *e*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Klein to a Family (*Trichiles*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Mammifera*, having three hoofs. Fr. anal. *trichile*, adj.

Trĭ'china, *æ*, f. (Θρὶξ, τριχὸς, hair.) *Zoöl.* Name by R. Owen for a hair-like worm. Fr. anal. *trichine*, f. Germ. syn. *Haarwurm*, m.

Trĭchis'mus, *i*, m. (Θρὶξ, the hair.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a fracture like a hair, and scarcely perceptible. See *Capillatio*. Fr. anal. *trichisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Haarspält*, m.

Trĭchiūrides, patron. m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family of the *Jugulares*, having the *Trichiuris* for their type. Fr. anal. *trichiurides*, m. pl.

Trĭchŏcălȳcīnus, *a*, *um*. (Θρὶξ, the hair; καλὺξ, a calyx.) *Bot.* Having the calyx covered with hair, as the *Convolvulus trichocalycinus*. Fr. anal. *trichocalycé*, adj.

Trĭchŏcar'dia, *æ*, f. (Θρὶξ, hair; καρδία, the heart.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the heart as if grown over with hair, as is often observed in excessive corpulency, dropsy, etc. Fr. and Germ. anal. *trichocardie*, f.

Trĭchŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Θρὶξ, hair; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit. Fr. anal. *trichocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarfrüchtig*, adj.

Trĭchŏcau'lus, *a*, *um*. (Θρὶξ, hair; καύλος, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a hairy stem. Fr. anal. *trichocaulé*, adj.

Trĭchŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Θρὶξ, hair: κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Zoöl.* The hair headed worm; a genus of the *Entozoa Nematoidea*. Fr. anal. *tricocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Haarkopfwurm*, m.

Trichochroso'logy. (Θρὶξ, the hair; χρόα, colour; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine or consideration of the coloration of the hair. *Trĭchŏchrōsŏlŏ'gia*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *trichochrosologie*, f.

Trĭchŏcir'sus, *i*, m. (Θρὶξ, hair; κιρσὸς, a *varix*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Dzondi for a morbid enlargement of a capillary vessel. Fr. anal. *trichocirse*, m. Germ. syn. *eine krankhafte Ausdehnung der Haargefässe*.

Trĭchŏ'clădus, *a*, *um*. (Θρὶξ, hair; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Having hairy branches. Fr. anal. *trichoclade*, adj.

Trĭchocy'sta, *æ*, f. (Θρὶξ, hair; κύστις, a bladder.) *Anat.* Term for a hair-bladder observed in the brain. Fr. anal. *trichocyste*, f. Germ. anal. *Trichokyste*, f.; *Haar-Kyste*, f.

Trĭchŏdangiītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Trĭchŏdes;* ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a capillary vessel. Fr. anal. *trichodangiïte*, f. Germ. syn. *Haargefässentzündung*, f.

Trĭchŏdartēriītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Trĭchŏdes;* ἀρτηρία, an artery; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a capillary artery. Fr. anal. *trichodartériïte*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der haarfeinen Arterien*.

Trĭchŏdermāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Class (nom. pl. m.) of the *Gasteromycetes*, having the *Trichoderma* for their type.

Trĭchoder'meus. Same as preceding.

Trĭchŏdēs, adj. (Θρὶξ, hair; terminal *-ώδης*.) Having or full of hair; hairy. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *trichode*, adj.

Trĭchŏdeus, *a*, *um*. (*Trichŏdes*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to an Order (nom. pl. m.) of the *Microscopica*, having ciliary hairs, or non-vibratile *cirri*, on all the body, or part only. Fr. anal. *trichodé*, adj.

Trichodina. Same as *Trichina*.

Trĭ'chŏdon, *ontis*, adj. (Θρὶξ, hair; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Having very long teeth ending in bristles, as those of the *peristome* of the *Grimmia trichodon*. Fr. anal. *trichodonte*, adj.

Trĭchodophlĕbītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Trĭchŏdēs; phlebītis*, inflammation of a vein.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the capillary veins. Fr. anal. *trichodophlébite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der haarfeinen Blutadern*.

Trĭchŏdyschroi'a, *æ*, f. (Θρὶξ, the hair; δυς, priv.; χροιὰ or χρόα, colour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the decoloration of the hair produced by age, mental emotion, constitutional change, or disease, etc. Fr. anal. *trichodyschrée*, f.

Trĭchoīdēs, adj. (Θρὶξ, hair; terminal *-ῑδης*.) Resembling hair: tri'choid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *trichoïde*, adj.

Trĭchŏleucōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Θρὶξ, hair; λευκώσις, a whitening.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for whitening of the hair. Fr. anal. *tricholeucose*, f. Germ. syn. *Haarbleichsucht*, f.

Tricho'logy. (Θρὶξ, hair; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of the hair; also the same as *Carphology*. Fr. anal. *trichologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Flockenlesen*, n.

Trĭchōlōmus, *a, um.* (Θρὶξ, hair; λῶμα, a border.) *Bot.* Having hair on the border, as the hat of the *Agaricus tricholoma*. Fr. anal. *tricholome*, adj.

Trĭchōma, *ătis*, n. (Θρὶξ, the hair.) *Med., Pathol.* Another term for the disease *Plica*, or plaited hair; also termed *Trichia* and *Trichiasis*. A genus of the Order *Impetigines;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *trichôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Behaartsein*, n.; *Behaarung*, f.

Trĭcho'măne, *is*, m. (Θρὶξ, the hair; μάνος, thin.) *Bot.* The specific name of the *Asplenium trichomanes*, or maidenhair, or spleenwort.

Trĭchŏmănoīdeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Kaulfuss to a group (nom. pl. f.) of the ferns having the *Trichomanes* for their type. Fr. anal. *trichomanoïde*, adj.

Trĭchōmătes, m. pl. (*Trĭchōma.*) *Bot.* Applied by Palisot-Beauvois to a section of the *Algæ*, the substance of which is coriaceous and filamentous. Fr. anal. *trichomates*, m. pl.

Trĭchŏ'mŏnas, *ădis*, f. (Θρὶξ, the hair; μονὰς, a unit.) *Entomol.* Name of a genus of *Entozoa*. Fr. anal. *trichomonade*, f. Germ. syn. *Haarmonade*, f.

Trĭchŏ'mŏnas Văgīnālis. *Entomol.* Name of an animal found by Donné in the mucus of the *vagina*. Fr. anal. *trichomonade vaginale*. Germ. syn. *Scheidenhaarmonade*, f.

Trĭchŏ'mўces, m. pl. (Θρὶξ, hair; μυκὴς, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Applied by Persoon to an Order, by Fries to a tribe of mushrooms that take the form of filaments. Fr. anal. *trichomyces*, m. pl.

Trĭchŏ'nŏsos. } (Θρὶξ, hair; νόσος, dis-
Trĭchŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. } ease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hair-disease. Fr. anal. *trichonose*, m. Germ. syn. *Haarkrankheit*, f.

Trĭchŏnōtus, *a, um.* (Θρὶξ, hair; νῶτος, the back.) *Entomol.* Having a hairy back, as the *Asilus trichonotus*. Fr. anal. *trichonote*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarrückig*, adj.

Tricho'pathy. (Θρὶξ, the hair; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* A term proposed to be employed for the system of treating diseased affections of the hair. *Trĭchŏpă'thia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *trichopathie*, f.

Trĭchŏ'phŏrus, *i*, m. (Θρὶξ, hair; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Name by Nees von Esenbeck for the filamentous base of mushrooms, when the filaments, by their agglutination, form a kind of membrane: a tri'chophore. Fr. anal. *trichophore*, m. Germ. syn. *Schopfträger*, m.

Trĭchŏ'phyes. Θρὶξ, hair; φύω, to grow.) *Pharm.* Old term for a medicine to promote the growth of hair.

Trĭchŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Θρὶξ, hair; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having hairy leaves. Fr. anal. *trichophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarblättrig*, adj.

Trĭchŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Θρὶξ, hair; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having hairy feet or petioles: tricho'podous. Fr. anal. *trichopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarfüssig*, adj.

Trĭchŏpŏlĭōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Θρὶξ, the hair; πολίωσις, a becoming grey.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a becoming grey, or whitening of the hair. Same as *Canities*. Fr. anal. *trichopoliose*, f. Germ. syn. *das grau-werden der Haare*.

Trĭcho'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Θρὶξ, hair; πτέρον, a wing or fin.) *Ichthyol.* The *Trichopodus trichopterus* has the rays of its pectoral fins terminated by very long filaments. Fr. anal. *trichoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *haargeflügelt*, adj.

Trĭchorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Θρὶξ, hair; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Defluvium capillorum*. Fr. anal. *trichorrhée*, f.

Trĭcho'schĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Θρὶξ, hair; σχίζω, to split.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for splitting of the hair. Fr. anal. *trichoschise*, f. Germ. syn. *das Aufspalten der Haare*.

Trĭchōsis, *eos*, f. (Τριχόω, to make hairy, or to induce the growth of hairs.) *Med., Pathol.* Properly this term means a production of hairs, or the hairy disease; and also an inversion of hairs (*Trichia*); but it forms a genus in Good's classification, comprising most of the diseases of the hair. Fr. anal. *trichose*, f. Germ. syn. *Behaartwerden*, n.

Trĭchosper'mus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a group (nom. pl. m.) of *Fungi* having the membranous *peridium* filled with seminules intermingled with filaments. Fr. anal. *trichospermé*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarsammig*, adj.

Trĭchospīreus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a section (nom. pl. f.) of the *Vernoniaceæ*, having the *Trichospira* for their type. Fr. anal. *trichospiré*, adj.

Trĭchospō'reus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (nom. pl. f.) established by Blume of the *Bignoniaceæ*, having the *Trichosporum* for their type. Fr. anal. *trichosporé*, adj.

Trĭchostēmon, *ŏnis*, adj. (Θρὶξ, hair; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having hairy stamens, as the *Pelargonium trichostemon*. Fr. anal. *trichostémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarstaubfadig*, adj.

Trĭchostŏmoīdeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (nom. pl. m.) of the *Musci*, admitted by Bridel, having the *Trichostomum* for their type. Fr. anal. *trichostomoidé*, adj.

Trĭcho'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Θρὶξ, hair; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Trichostoma*, nom. pl. n.) of *Polypi*, having the mouth surrounded with hairs or rotatory organs. Fr. anal. *trichostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarmundig*, adj.

Trĭchothe'cius, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (m. pl.) of the *Mucedineæ*, having the *Trichothecium* for their type. Fr. anal. *trichothécien*, adj.

Tricho'tomous. (Τρίχα, in three parts, or threefold; τέμνω, to cut.) *Nat. Hist.* Divided into threes; three and three in continued succession. *Trĭchŏ'tŏmus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *trichotome*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreitheilig*, adj.

Trĭchōton. } (N. of Τριχωτὸς, covered
Trĭchōtum, *i*, n. } with hair.) *Anat.* Old term for that part of the head which is covered with hair; the hairy scalp. Germ. syn. *der behaarte Theil des Kopfes.*

Trichrois'mus, *i*, m. (*Tri-*; χρόα, colour.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a phenomenon which takes place when a body being placed between the eye and the light, seems to be of three different colours, according to the way in which the luminous rays traverse it. Soret observed this in a topaz of Brazil, the colours of which varied from yellowish red to violet and yellowish white: tri'chroism. Fr. anal. *trichroisme*, m.

Trĭchroĭtis, *is, e. Nat. Philos.* Applied by Beudant to substances (m. pl.) that present the phenomenon of trichroism, or which manifest a triple colour. Fr. anal. *trichroïte*, adj.

Trĭchūris, *ĭdis*, f. (Θρὶξ, a hair.) *Zoöl.* Name for the *Entozöon*, commonly called the long hair-worm. Fr. anal. *trichuride*, m. Germ. syn. *Haarwurm*, m.

Trĭchūris Bul'bi. *Med., Pathol.* Epithet for a small tumour in the front of the eyeball, with hairs growing on it.

Trĭcobal'tĭcus. *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus*, as to a cobaltic subsalt. Fr. anal. *tricobaltique*, adj.

Tricoc'cous. (Τρεῖς, three; κόκκος, a seed or grain.) *Bot.* Having three seeds or grains; three-seeded. *Trĭcoc'cus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *tricoque*, adj.

Tricor. *Chem.* Old term for *Aurum.*

Trĭcu'prĭcus. *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus*, as to a cupric subsalt. Fr. anal. *tricuivrique*, adj. Ger.m syn. *dreikupfern*, adj.

Tricus'pid. (*Tres*, three; *cuspis*, a point.) Having three points; three-pointed. *Anat.* Applied to the auriculo-ventricular valves of the right side of the heart. *Trĭcus'pis, ĭdis*, adj. *Trĭcuspĭdātus, a, um.* See *Trisulcus.* Fr. anal. *tricuspide*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreispitzig*, adj.

Trĭdacnāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (nom. pl. n.) of the *Elatobranchia Pelicoidea*, having the *Tridacna* for their type. Fr. anal. *tridacnacé*, adj.

Trĭdac'neus, *a, um.* } *Zoöl.* Applied similarly
Trĭdac'nĭtis, *is, e.* } to the preceding, as having relation to the *Tridacna.*

Trĭdȳ'nămus, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; δύναμις, power.) *Bot.* Applied by Cassel to the stamens of the daffodil, of which three are longer than the others. Fr. anal. *tridyname*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreikräftig*, adj.

Triencĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire to a class of monsters deprived of three organs of sense, smell, hearing, and sight. Fr. anal. *triencéphale*, adj.

Trifa'cial. (*Tres*, three; *făcies*, the face.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Trigemini nervi*, or fifth pair of nerves, their three divisions being distributed on the face. *Trĭfăcĭālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *trifacial*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreigesichtig*, adj.

Trifer'rĭcus. *Chem.* Applied the same as *Triammonicus*, as to a ferric subsalt. Fr. anal. *triferrique*, adj.

Trifer'rōsus. *Chem.* Applied the same as *Triammonicus*, as to a ferrous subsalt. Fr. anal. *triferreux*, adj.

Trĭ'fĭdus, *a, um.* (*Tres*, three; *findo*, to cleave.) Having three clefts or separations; three-clefted: tri'fid. Fr. anal. *trifide*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreispaltig*, adj.

Trĭfō'lium, *ii*, n. (*Tres*, three; *fŏlium*, a leaf; because it has three leaves on each stalk.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Fr. syn. *trèfle*, m. Germ. syn. *Dreiblatt*, n.; *Klee*, m.

Trĭfō'lium Acētōsum. *Bot.* The sour trefoil; a name for the *Oxalis acetosella.*

Trĭfō'lium Aquātĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or buckbean.

Trĭfō'lium Arven'se. *Bot.* A name for the *Plantago media*, or hare's-foot trefoil.

Trĭfō'lium Au'reum. *Bot.* A name for the *Anemone hepatica* of Linnæus.

Trĭfō'lium Caballīnum. *Bot.* Another name for the *Trifolium melilotus officinalis.*

Trĭfō'lium Cærŭ'leum. *Bot.* The name of the sweet trefoil.

Trĭfō'lium Falcātum. *Bot.* Name for a species of *Hieracium.*

Trĭfō'lium Fibrīnum. *Bot.* A name for the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or buckbean.

Trĭfō'lium Hēpă'tĭcum. *Bot.* A name for the *Anemone hepatica.*

Trĭfō'lium Mĕlĭlōtus Offĭcīnālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the officinal melilot, said to be resolvent, anodyne, and emollient; used in clysters, fomentations, and other external applications; also called *Corona regia, Lotus sylvestris, Sertula campana, Trifolium caballinum*, and *Trifolium odoratum.*

Trĭfō'lium Odōrātum. *Bot.* Another name for the *Trifolium melilotus officinalis.*

Trĭfō'lium Pălūdōsum. *Bot.* A name for the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or buckbean.

Trĭgĕ'mĭnus, *a, um.* (*Tres*, three; *gĕminus*, double.) Threefold. *Anat.* Applied to the fifth pair of nerves (*Trigemini*, nom. pl. m.) which, having formed the Gasserian ganglion, are divided into three branches, the ophthalmic, and the superior and inferior maxillary. Fr. anal. *trigéminé*, adj.

Trĭ'glĭdes, patron. m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Name by Risso for a Family having the *Trigla* for their type. Fr. anal. *triglides*, m. pl.

Triglōchin. (Τρεῖς, three; γλωχὶν, a point of a dart.) *Anat.* Term the same as *Tricuspis*; three-pointed.

Triglōchīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a group (nom. pl. n.) of the *Liliaceæ*, having the *Triglochin* for their type. Fr. anal. *triglochiné*, adj.

Triglos'seus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a section (nom. pl. f.), admitted by Nees von Esenbeck, of the *Bambuseæ*, having the *Triglossum* for their type. Fr. anal. *triglossé*, adj.

Triglossīneus. Similar to *Triglosseus.*

Trĭ'glўphus, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; γλύπτω, to engrave.) *Crystall.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal like a cube with *striæ*, having three perpendicular directions upon three faces. Fr. anal. *triglyphe*, adj.

Tri'gon. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Anat.* See *Trigone. Geom.* A figure of three equal angles and sides; a triangle. *Trĭgōnum, i,* n. Fr. anal. *trigone,* m. Germ. syn. *Dreieck,* m.

Trigo'nal. (*Trĭgōnum,* a triangle.) *Geom.* Of or belonging to a trigon or triangle; having three angles. *Trĭgōnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *trigone,* adj. Germ. syn. *dreieckig,* adj.

Tri'gone. (*Trĭgōnum,* a triangle.) *Anat.* Term for the small triangular space, smooth and dense, on the mucous membrane lining the urinary bladder, and which is denoted by imaginary lines from the orifice of the *urethra* to and between the orifices of the ureters. *Trĭgōnus, i,* m. Fr. syn. *trigone vésicale.*

Trĭgōnel'la, æ, f. (Dim. *Trĭgōn,* a three-sided place; from its small triangular flower.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Fr. syn. *fenugrec,* m.

Trĭgōnel'la Fœ'num Græ'cum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the fenugreek, a native of Montpelier, the seeds of which are made into meal and used in poultices with milk, to favour the formation of pus; also called *Ægoceras, Buceras, Carphos, Epiceras,* and *Fœnum-græcum.*

Trĭgōnĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Trĭgōnus; cornu,* a horn.) *Entomol.* Having trigonal *antennæ.* Fr. anal. *trigonicorne,* adj. Germ. syn. *dreieckhornig,* adj.

Trigōnŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Trĭgōnus; καρπὸς,* fruit.) *Bot.* Having trigonal fruit. Fr. anal. *trigonocarpe,* adj. Germ. syn. *dreieckfruchtig,* adj.

Trĭgōnŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*Trĭgōnus; κεφαλὴ,* a head.) *Zoöl.* Having a triangular head, as the *Distoma trigonocephalum.* Fr. anal. *trigonocéphale,* adj. Germ. syn. *dreieckkopfig,* adj.

Trigonome'trical. Of or belonging to the art of trigonometry. *Trĭgŏnŏmĕ'trĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *trigonométrique,* adj.

Trigonome'trical Canon. Term applied to a table exhibiting the length of the sine, tangent, and secant to every degree and minute of the quadrant with respect to the radius, which is supposed unity, and conceived to be divided into 10,000 or more decimal parts.

Trigono'metry. (*Τρίγωνον,* a triangle; *μετρέω,* to measure.) Term for that art by which, having given three parts of a triangle (except the three angles), the rest are determined. *Trĭgŏnŏmĕ'tria, æ,* f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *trigonométrie,* f.

Trĭgōnŭlāris, *is, e.* That which is almost trigonal. Fr. anal. *trigonulaire,* adj.

Trĭgōnŭlus, *a, um.* (*Trĭgōnus.*) *Zoöl.* Presenting three angles almost effaced, as the shell of the *Murex trigonulus.*

Trigynia. *Bot.* See *Trigynius.*

Trĭgŷ'nius, *a, um.* (*Τρεῖς,* three; *γυνὴ,* a woman; the symbol of the pistil, or female organ of flowers.) *Bot.* Having three pistils; three pistilled; applied to a Linn. Order (*Trigynia,* nom. pl. n.) of plants comprising such as have three pistils: trigy'nious. See *Note Cryptogamius.* Fr. anal. *trigyne,* adj. Germ. syn. *dreiweibig,* adj.

Trihe'drĭcus, *a, um.* } (*Tri-; ἕδρα,* a base.)
Trihe'drus, *a, um.* } Having three bases or faces. Fr. anal. *triëdre,* adj. Germ. syn. *dreisitzend,* part. adj.

Trĭhĭlātus, *a, um.* (*Tres,* three; *hĭlum,* the eye, or scar of a seed.) *Bot.* Having three *hila,* or eyes; applied to an Order (*Trihilatæ,* nom. pl. f.) in Linnæus's *Fragments of a Natural Method,* embracing plants that have the *hilum,* or scar, well marked, the style having three stigmas. Fr. anal. *trihilate,* adj.

Trihydrargў'rĭcus. } Applied the same as *Tri-*
Trĭhydrargyrōsus. } *ammonicus,* as to a hydrargyric and a hydrargyrous subsalt. Fr. anal. *hydrargyrique,* adj.; *trihydrargyreux,* adj.

Trĭhy'drĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the third degree of hydrogenation of bodies that combine in many different proportions with hydrogen; or to compounds of three atoms of hydrogen with one of another simple body. Fr. anal. *trihydrique,* adj.

Triiōdūrētum, *i,* n. *Chem.* An ioduret containing three times as much iodine as the corresponding simple ioduret, as the *Triioduretum potassii:* a triio'duret. Fr. anal. *triiodure,* m.

Trilabe. (*Τρεῖς,* three; *λαβεῖν,* to lay hold on often.) *Med., Surg.* Name of an instrument for extracting foreign bodies of sufficiently moderate size from the bladder through the *urethra,* having three branches capable of being expanded in the bladder, and then closed on the object to be withdrawn.

Trilĭ'thĭcus. *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus,* as to a lithic subsalt. Fr. anal. *trilithique,* adj.

Trĭlōbĭtis, *is, e.* (*Tres,* three; *lŏbus,* a lobe.) *Zoöl.* Having three lobes, or sets of lobes; applied to a doubtful kind (nom. pl. m.) of the *Crustacea,* in which a number of transversal segments are divided into three ranges of parts or lobes, by two longitudinal *sulci,* or grooves: tri'lobite. Fr. anal. *trilobite,* adj.

Trĭmagnēsĭcus. *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus,* as to a magnesic subsalt. Fr. anal. *trimagnésique,* adj.

Trimam'mius, *a, um.* (*Tres,* three; *mamma,* the breast.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having three breasts, or rather three nipples: trimam'mial. Fr. anal. *trimammié,* adj.

Trĭmangănōsus. *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus,* as to a manganous subsalt. Fr. anal. *trimanganeux,* adj.

Trĭ'mĕrus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; μέρος,* a part.) *Entomol.* Applied to a section (nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera* having three joints to all the *tarsi.* Fr. anal. *triméré,* adj. Germ. syn. *dreitheilig,* adj.

Trĭmĕ'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; μετρέω,* to measure.) *Crystall.* Applied by Hausmann to forms apparently related to a system of axes, three in number. Fr. anal. *trimétrique,* adj.

Trĭmor'phus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; μορφὴ,* form.)

having or of three forms. Fr. anal. *trimorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreigörmig*, adj.

Trinicco'lĭcus. *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus*, as to a niccolic subsalt. Fr. anal. *triniccolique*, adj.

Tri'nity, Herb. *Bot.* Common name for the herb *Anemone hepatica*.

Triŏ'dĭcus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; ὁδός*, a road.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety the *sign* of which contains three species of laws; one simple, the second mixed, and the third intermediate, as the *Calx carbonatus triodicus*. Fr. anal. *triodique*, adj.

Triœcia. See *Triœcius*.

Triœ'cius, *a, um.* (*Tri-; οἶκος*, a house.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Order (*Triœcia*, nom. pl. n.) containing plants of which one bears hermaphrodite, another male, and a third female flowers: triœ'cious. See *Note Cryptogamius*. Fr. anal. *triœcié*, adj.

Triony'chĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family of chelonian reptiles containing the *Trionyx*. Fr. anal. *trionychides*, m. pl.

Triŏnychoïdes. } *Zoöl.* Applied like *Triony-*
Triŏnÿ'cĭdes. } *chidæ*.

Trior'chis, *is*, or *eos*, m. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *ὄρχις*, a testicle.) *Anat., Physiol.* One that has three testicles. Fr. anal. *triorchide*, m. Germ. syn. *Dreihodiger*, m.

Triornithŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; ὄρνις*, a bird; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* The *Antirrhinum triornithophorum* has flowers so disposed and formed that they seem to represent three birds with extended wings. Fr. anal. *triornithophore*, adj.

Trios'teum, *i*, n. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*; Juss. *Caprifoliaceæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of *Triosteum perfoliatum*.

Trios'teum Perfŏliātum. *Bot., M. Med.* Systematic name of the fever-root.

Trĭpas'trum Apel'lĭdis. } *Surg.* Old term for
Trĭpas'trum Archĭmēdis. } an instrument for extending fractured limbs, because it resembles a machine invented by Appellides or Archimedes for launching ships, and because it was worked by means of three cords.

Trĭpes, *ĕdis*, m. (*Tres*, three; *pes*, a foot.) Old name of an instrument resting on three feet for placing any vessel on, that fire may be applied below; a tripod. Fr. anal. *trépied*, m. Germ. syn. *Dreifuss*, m.

Trĭpetheliāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Eschweiler and Fée to a group (pl. f.) of the *Lichenes*, having the *Tripethelium* for their type. Fr. anal. *tripéthéliacé*, adj.

Trĭphar'măcum, *i*, m. (*Tri-; φάρμακον*, a medicine.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a medicine of three ingredients. Fr. anal. *tripharmaque*, m.

Trĭphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Τρεῖς*, three; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having three leaves; three-leaved: triphyl'lous. Fr. anal. *triphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreiblättrig*, adj.

Trĭ'pĭlus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; pĭlus*, hair.) *Entomol.* Applied by some to the *Ichneumon*, because of three bristles which compose its *terebella*. Fr. anal. *tripile*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreihaarig*, adj.

Trĭplătĭnĭcus. *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus*, as to a platinic subsalt. Fr. anal. *triplatinique*, adj.

Triplĭner'vis, *is, e.* (*Triplus*, triple; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Triply-nerved; triply-ribbed; applied to leaves which have two large ribs branching off from the main one above the base, as in the sunflower, etc. Fr. anal. *triplinervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreifachgeadert*, adj.

Triplŏhe'drĭcus, *a, um.* (*Τριπλόος*, triple; *ἕδρα*, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety the surface of which presents towards each summit three orders of facets, each of which is triple, as the *Calx carbonatus triplohedricus*. Fr. anal. *triplohédrique*, adj.

Triplŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Τρεῖς*, three; *ὄπτομαι*, to see.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for a kind of disordered vision in which objects are tripled; nearly synonymous with *Diplopia*. See *Visus triplex*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *triplopie*, f.

Triplo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Τριπλόος*, triple; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Zoöl.* The *Callianira triploptera* has on each side of the body a membranous wing or fin divided into three small *laminæ*. Fr. anal. *triploptère*, adj.

Triplostĕmŏnis, *is, e.* (*Τριπλόος*, triple; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants in which the stamens are double in number of the divisions of the corol. Fr. anal. *triplostémone*, adj.

Triplum'bĭcus. *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus*, as to a plumbic subsalt. Fr. anal. *triplombique*, adj.

Trĭ'polis. *Chem.* Old name for an intensely yellow-coloured earth; a species of *Ochra*.

Trĭpotas'sĭcus. *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus*, as to a potassic subsalt. Fr. anal. *tripotassique*, adj.

Trĭpŭ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Trĭpŭdio*, to dance.) *Med., Pathol.* Old name for *Chorea*; a dancing, saltation, or kind of leaping.

Trĭ'quĕtrus, *a, um.* (As if *Trĭquadrus*, that is, quadrate, yet having the form of a triangle, one of the sides of the square being so small as to form but a more obtuse angle of the triangle.) Triangular; trigonal; three-sided. *Anat., Bot.* Applied to parts of bones, to stems, leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *triquètre*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreieckig*, adj.

Tris-. (*Τρεῖς*, three.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting that one atom of acid is combined with three of base.

Trĭsal, *ālis*, m. *Chem.* A salt containing three times as much acid to the same quantity of base, or three times as much base to the same quantity of acid, as the corresponding neutral salt. Fr. anal. *trisel*, Germ. syn. *Dreisalz*, n.

Trĭsĭsŏgōnus, *a, um.* (*Τρεῖς*, three; *ἴσος*, the same; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety in which the six angles, planes, or eminences are equal, two by two, as the *Calx carbonatus trisisogonus*. Fr. anal. *trisisogone*, adj.

Tris'mus, *i*, m. (*Τρίζω*, to gnash.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for lock-jaw or locked-jaw. See *Tetanus Trismus, Capistrum*. Fr. anal.

trismus, m. Germ. syn. *das Knirschen mit den Zahnen.*

Tris'mus Nascen'tium. *Med., Pathol.* The locked jaw of infants, which attacks them usually within two weeks from their birth. Fr. anal. *trismus des enfants.* Germ. syn. *der Kinnleidenkrampf Neugebornen.*

Tris'mus Traumă'ticus. *Med., Pathol.* Traumatic locked-jaw, or that which attacks persons of all ages from cold or a wound. Fr. anal. *trismus traumatique.*

Trisŏdĭcus. *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus*, in reference to a sodic subsalt. Fr. anal. *trisodique*, adj.

Trispastrum. See *Tripastrum Apellidis.*

Trisper'mon. (Τρεῖς, three; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Pharm.* Old term for a certain cataplasm composed of three kinds of seed, cumin, parsley, and laurel berries.

Trisplan'chnia, æ, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term by Scip. Pinel for an affection of the trisplanchnic or great sympathetic nerve; applied to oriental cholera. Fr. and Germ. anal. *trisplanchnie*, f.

Trisplan'chnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; σπλάγχνον*, a viscus; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Anat.* Applied by Chaussier to the sympathetic nerve, because it is connected with the viscera of the three great cavities of the body: trisplan'chnic. Fr. anal. *trisplanchnique*, adj.

Trissăgo, *ĭnis*, f. (Unascertained.) *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium chamædrys*, or common germander. Fr. syn. *germandrée commune.*

Trissăgo Pălus'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium scordium*, or water-germander.

Tristan'nĭcus. } *Chem.* Applied, like *Tricu-*
Tristan'nōsus. } *pricus*, as to a stannic or a stannous subsalt. Fr. anal. *tristannique*, adj.; *tristanneux*, adj.

Tristo. *Nat. Philos.* A Paracelsian term for the material fire which is contained in each of the four elements.

Tristron'tĭcus. *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammonicus*, as to a strontic subsalt. Fr. anal. *tristrontique*, adj.

Trĭsubtractīvus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; subtrăho*, to take from.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety in the sign of which the stronger exposant is less by three unities than the sum of the other exposants. Fr. anal. *trisoustractif*, adj.

Trĭsul'cus, *a, um.* (*Tres*, three; *sulcus*, a furrow.) *Anat.* Having three furrows, hollows, or grooves; applied the same as *Tricuspis*, to the valves of the heart between the auricle and ventricle of the right side. Fr. anal. *trisulque*, adj.

Trisulphomolyb'date. *Chem.* Term for a supersalt containing three times as much molybdic sulphide to the same quantity of base as the corresponding neutral salt. *Trĭsulfŏmŏlyb'das, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *trisulfomolybdate*, m.

Trisul'phuret. *Chem.* A sulphuret with three times as much base as in another combination of the last with the same body, as the *Trisulphuretum potassicum.* Fr. anal. *trisulphure*, m.

Trĭtæŏ'phyus, *a, um.* (Τριταιοφυὴς, of the nature of tertian fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied (f. sing. *febris* understood) to tertian fever. Fr. anal. *tritéophyé*, adj.

Trĭtĭ'ceus, *a, um.* *-Bot.* Applied by Link to a tribe (nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Triticum* for their type. Fr. anal. *triticé*, adj.

Triticin'. *Chem.* Term by Hermbstædt for the gluten of wheat. *Trĭtĭcīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *triticine*, f.

Trĭtĭcum, *i*, n. (*Tĕro*, to thresh from the husk.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Gramineæ.* See *Agriosteari.* Fr. syn. *froment*, m. Germ. syn. *Wizen*, m.

Trĭtĭcum Hyber'num. The systematic name of the wheatplant.

Trĭtĭcum Rĕpens. *Bot.* Name of the couch-grass, or dog's grass, the roots of which are aperient; also called *Gramen caninum, G. Dioscoridis, G. repens, Loliaceum radice repente.*

Trĭtio, *ōnis*, f. The same as *Trituration.*

Trĭtōma. *Surg.* Old name of an instrument for the ears, according to Albucasis.

Tritōniăceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda Gymnobranchia*, having the *Tritonia* for their type. Fr. anal. *tritoniacé*, adj.

Tritōniānus, *a, um. Geognos.* Applied by Brongniart and Omalius to a group of thalassic, sedimentous earths in which is found the *débris* of animals analogous to those that live in the sea. Fr. anal. *tritonien*, adj.

Tritōnius. Same as *Tritoniaceus.*

Trītor, *ōris*, m. (*Tĕro*, to rub or break down.) A grinder. *Zoöl.* Applied to certain (*Tritores*, nom. pl.) of the *Crustacea, Arachnides*, and *Insecta*, that have jaws fitted for triturating their food.

Trītōrium, *ii*, n. (*Tĕro*, to rub or break down.) *Pharm.* Term for a mortar; also a glass for separating oil from water in distillation; formerly used the same as *Infundibulum*, according to Ruland and Johnson, and Paracelsus.

Trito'xide. (Τρὶς, thrice; *oxŭdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* A term applied to certain substances susceptible of several stages of oxidisement, to express the third stage. *Trĭtō'xŭdum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *tritoxide*, m.

Trītūra, *æ*, f. } (*Tĕro*, to crumble in
Trītūrātio, *ōnis*, f. } pieces.) Term for the process of reducing solid bodies to powder by continued rubbing: tritura'tion. Fr. anal. *trituration*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerstörung*, f.

Trītus, *ûs*, m. The same as *Trituration.*

Triūnībībīnāris, *is, e.* (*Tri-; ūnus*, one; *bis*, twice; *bīnus*, double.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety resulting from three decreases by one row, and two by two rows, as the *Baryta sulphata triunibibinaris.* Fr. anal. *triunibibinaire*, adj.

Triūnībīnāris, *is, e.* (*Tri-; ūnus*, one; *bīnus*, two by two.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety resulting from four decreases, three by one row, and one by two, as the *Plumbum carbonatum triunibinare.* Fr. anal. *triunibinaire*, adj.

Triūnĭtāris, *is, e.* (*Tri-; ūnus*, one.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety resulting from three decreases by one row, as the

Potassa nitrata triunitaris. Fr. anal. *triunitaire*, adj.

Triūrus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; οὐρὰ*, tail.) *Ornithol.* Having three tails, as the *Turdus triurus*, of the caudal feathers of which the four exterior of each side are white, the others blackish. Fr. anal. *triure*, adj. Germ. syn. *dreischwanzig*, adj.

Trĭ'vial. (*Trĭvium*, a place where three sundry ways meet, passing straight forward and to the right and left; and so, common or resorted to, by the passers by each.) *Bot.* Used synonymously with *specific*, and added to the generic name to distinguish the particular species, as *Rosa*, the name of a genus, whose trivial names are *Canina, Centifolia, Gallica*, etc. **Trĭviālis**, *is, e.* Fr. anal. *trivial*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlickt*, adj.

Trixĭ'deus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by D. Don to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Labiatiflores;* by Cassini and Lessing to a section of the *Nassauviæ*, having the *Trixis* for their type. Fr. anal. *trixidé*, adj.

Trizin'cĭcus. } *Chem.* Applied, like *Triammo-*
Trizir'conĭcus. } *nicus*, as to a zincic and a zirconic subsalt. Fr. anal. *trizincique*, adj.; *trizirconique*, adj.

Trocar. (Corr. *Un trois quart;* Fr. for *a three-quarters*, from its three-sided point.) *Surg.* Name of a sharp-pointed instrument used in the operation of tapping, or *Paracentesis.* See *Acus Cannulata, A. Triquetra.* Fr. anal. *trocart*, m.

Troch. }
Troche. } *Pharm.* See *Trochiscus.*

Trŏchan'ter, *ēris*, m. (*Τροχαντὴρ*, from *τροχάζω*, to make haste; because to them are attached the muscles employed for support and progression.) *Anat.* Applied to two processes of the *femur*, or thigh-bone, termed major and minor trochanters. *Entomol.* The second joint of the hind leg which articulates with the thigh, according to Kirby. *Zoöl.* The second piece of the simple limb of the *Crustaceæ*. Fr. anal. *trochanter*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Rollhügel am Schenkelknochen.*

Trŏchĭdĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Τροχὸς*, a wheel; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a wheel or pulley: trochi'diform. Fr. anal. *trochidiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *rollförmig*, adj.

Trŏchĭfor'mis. Same as *Trochidiformis.*

Trŏchĭ'lĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a Family of the *Insessores Tenuirostres*, having the *Trochilus* for their type. Fr. anal. *trochilides*, m. pl.

Trŏ'chĭlus, *a, um. Ornithol.* Applied by Lesson to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Passeres*, having the *Trochilus* for their type. Fr. anal. *trochilé*, adj.

Trŏ'chĭnus, *i*, m. (*Τροχὸς*, a wheel.) *Anat.* Name by Chaussier for the smaller of two superior eminences of the *Os humeri.*

Trŏchis'cus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Τροχὸς*, a wheel.) *Med., Pharm.* Name for a small round tablet; a troch or troche. See *Collix.* Fr. anal. *trochisque*, m. Germ. syn. *ein rundes Küchelein.*

Trŏ'chĭter, *ēris*, m. (Same as under *Trochinus.*) *Anat.* Applied by Chaussier to the larger of the objects there mentioned.

Trŏchītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (*Τροχὸς*, a wheel.) *Geol.* Name of the wheel-stone. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *trochite*, m. Germ. syn. *Radstein*, m.

Troch'lea, *æ*, f. (*Τροχὸς*, a wheel.) A pulley. *Anat.* Name given to the fibro-cartilaginous pulley situated near the internal angular process of the frontal bone, through which the tendon of the *Obliquus superior* muscle passes. Fr. anal. *trochlée*, f. Germ. syn. *Rolle*, f.

Trochleāris, *is, e.* (*Trochlea.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *trochlea:* tro'chlear; applied to the *Obliquus musculus superior oculi*, from its tendon passing through the *trochlea.* Fr. anal. *trochléaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zollenförmig*, adj.

Trochleātor, *ōris*, m. (*Trochleāris musculus*, the trochlear muscle.) *Anat.* Applied to the pathetic, or fourth pair of nerves (*Trochleatores*, nom. pl.), because they are distributed to the *trochlearis* muscle. See *Pathetic Nerves.* Fr. anal. *trochléateur*, m.

Trŏchoīdēs, adj. (*Τροχὸς*, a wheel; terminal *-ĭdes.*) Resembling a wheel: tro'choid. *Anat.* Applied to a movable connexion of bones in which one bone rotates upon another, as the first cervical *vertebra* upon the odontoid process of the second; also called *Axea commissura.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *trochoïde*, adj.

Trŏchoīdeus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (nom. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda*, having the *Trochus* for their type. Fr. anal. *trochoïde*, adj.

Troglē, *es*, f. (*Τράγω*, to gnaw.) *Anat.* Old term for *Foramen* or *Caverna* made by erosion; incisions and fissures were called *τρῶγλαι*; but Hippocrates rendered this word *meatuses, foramina*, and cavities in the flesh, in which moisture is contained. Fr. syn. *trou*, m. Germ. syn. *Höhle*, f.

Trogōnus, *a, um. Ornithol.* Applied by Lesson to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Scansores*, having the *Trogon*, for their type. Fr. anal. *trogone*, adj.

Trogossĭtārius, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Latreille and Eichwald to a tribe (m. pl.) of the *Coleoptera Xylophaga*, having the *Trogossita* for their type. Fr. anal. *trogossitaire*, adj.

Trombĭdĭtus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Leach and Latreille to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Arachnides Trachearie*, having the *Trombidium* for their type. Fr. anal. *trombidite*, adj.

Trŏpæo'leus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Family (f. pl.), having the *Tropæolum* for their type. Fr. anal. *tropæolé*, adj.

Trŏpæ'ŏlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Τρόπαιον*, a trophy of war; from the peculiar resemblance of the leaves and flowers, to shields and golden helmets, pierced through and bloody.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Octandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Fr. syn. *capucine*, f.

Trŏpæ'ŏlum Mājus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Indian cress; the greater Indian cress, or *nasturtium*, a native of Peru, used as antiscorbutic; also called *Acriviola, Cardaminum minus, Cardamon, Flos san-*

guineus monardi, *Nasturtium Indicum*, and *Nasturtium Peruvianum*.

Tro'phis Amĕrĭcāna. *Bot.* The red fruited bucephalon; the fruit is a rough, red berry, which is eaten in Jamaica. See *Bucephalon*.

Trŏphŏneurōsis, *is*, f. (Τροφή, food or nourishment; *neurōsis*, a disease of the nerves.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a new species of fatal atrophy, in which the process of nutrition suffers in consequence of diminished nervous influence. Fr. anal. *trophoneurose*, f.

Trŏphŏ'nŏsos. } (Τροφή, nourishment;
Trŏphŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. } *νόσος*, disease.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for a disease of nutrition. Fr. anal. *trophonose*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Krankheit der Ernährung*.

Trophos. (Τροφός, a nurse or nourisher.) *Pharm.* Old term for a medicine which was spread for filling up hollow ulcers.

Trŏphosper'ma, *ătis*, n. (Τροφός, a nurse; *σπέρμα*, seed.) *Bot.* Applied to a thickening of cellular tissue found within a carpel, or folded leaf, where its margins unite; it is also termed *Placenta:* a tro'phosperm. Fr. anal. *trophosperme*, m.

Trŏphosper'mium, *ii*, n. (Τρέφω, to nourish; *σπέρμα*, seed.) *Bot.* Name by L. C. Richard for the *placenta* or *placentarium;* for a process more or less prominent of the internal cavity of the pericarp, or of the ovary which serves as a support, or point of attachment for the seeds. Fr. anal. *trophosperme*, m. Germ. syn. *Nabelschnur*, f.

Tro'pics. (Τροπικός, pertaining to a change or turning.) *Astron.* A conversational term for the two tropic circles, which are parallel to the equator, at 23½ degrees distance from it, the northern one being called the tropic of Cancer; the southern, the tropic of Capricorn. *Trŏ'pĭci*, nom. pl. of *Trŏ'pĭcus*, *a*, *um*, the word *circuli* being understood in agreement. Fr. anal. *tropiques*, m. pl.

Trŏpĭdūrus, *i*, m. (Τρόπις, a ship's keel; *οὐρά*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Name given by J. Natterer to a species of the *Entozoa*, having a turned or winding tail. Fr. anal. *tropidure*, m. Germ. syn. *Wendeschwanz*, m.

Trough, Pneumatic. See *Pneumatic Trough*.

Trout. (Sax. *Truht.*) *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Salmo fario*. Fr. anal. *truite*, f.

Trout, Bill. *Ichthyol.* The common name for the *Salmo trutta*.

Trout, Lake. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Salmo lacustris*.

Trowel-shaped. *Bot.* See *Deltoides*.

Trubs. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lycoperdon tuber*.

True. (Sax. *Triwe* or *Treowe*, certain.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to particular diseases in contradistinction to those which only resemble them, as the true and the spurious or bastard peripneumony, etc. *Vērus*, *a*, *um*. Fr. syn. *vrai*, adj. Germ. syn. *wahr*, adj.

True Ribs. *Anat.* Applied to the seven superior, or the sternal ribs, which are attached to the *sternum* by distinct cartilages. See *Costæ Veræ*. Fr. syn. *les vraies côtes*. Germ. syn. *die wahren Rippen*.

True Skin. *Anat.* See *Cutis Vera*.

True Spi'nal Mar'row. *Physiol.* This term is applied to the spinal cord as indicative of its excito-motor power, viewed independently altogether of the brain and *ganglia;* proved by the fact, that if in a frog the brain be first removed, and then all the *viscera*, motor phenomena will remain on irritating the integuments and membranes, which can only depend on the spinal marrow.

Truffle. (Fr. *Troufle.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Lycoperdon tuber*.

Truffle, Piedmont. *Bot.* Common name for the *Tuber griseum*.

Truncātĭpen'nis, *is*, *e.* (*Truncātus; penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald to a section (m. pl.) of the *Carabici*, having the *elytra* almost always truncated at their *posterior* extremity. Fr. anal. *truncatipenne*, adj.

Truncātūra, *æ*, f. (*Truncus.*) *Crystall.* Term by Romé de l'Isle to express the replacing of an angle or a ridge of a crystal by a facet. Fr. anal. *troncature*, f.

Truncātus, *a*, *um.* (*Truncus*, the trunk or body of a tree without the boughs.) *Bot.* Deprived of or without branches; lopped: trun'cated. Fr. anal. *tronqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *Abgehackt*, adj.

Trun'cus, *i*, m. (*Trunco*, to cut shorter.) The trunk or body. *Anat.* Term for the body exclusive of the head and extremities. See *Holmos*, *Mortarium*. *Bot.* The body or stem of a tree or shrub from its root to its division into boughs or branches. Fr. anal. *tronc*, m. Germ. syn. *Stamm*, m.

Trunk. *Anat., Bot.* See *Truncus*.

Truss. (Fr. *Trousse.*) *Surg.* A support or bandage of peculiar construction adapted to several kinds of *hernia*. *Brāchĕrium*, *ii*, n. See *Hamma*, *Hapsis*, *Perizoma*, *Subligamen*. Fr. syn. *brayer*, m. Germ syn. *Bruchband*, m.

Trygōdēs, adj. (Τρύξ, the lees of wine, or dregs or sediment; terminal *-ōdēs.*) Full of lees or refuse matter; formerly applied to a species of *collyrium;* the same as *Pelarium*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *trygode*, adj.

Trȳpēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τρυπάω, to bore.) *Med., Surg.* A boring; applied like trepanation, or the application of the trepan. Fr. anal. *trypèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Bohren*, n.

Trypetheliāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) of the *Lichenes* having the *Trypethelium* for their type. Fr. anal. *trypéthéliacé*, adj.

Try'phērus, *a*, *um.* (Τρυφή, softness.) Soft; tender; gentle; delicate. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines (*Tryphera medicamenta*) of a slightly caustic quality, and others from their bland and scarcely painful effect. Fr. anal. *tryphère*, adj.

Tryphōnis, Emplas'trum. (*Tryphon*, its inventor.) *Pharm.* Old name of a plaster, three kinds of which are described by Scribonius, the greenish, the black and the green.

Tryx, *trygis*, f. (Τρύγη, fruit.) *Bot., Chem.* Old term for *Fæcula*, *Fæx*, and *Scoria*.

Tŭba, *æ*, f. A trumpet or tube. *Anat.* Term for a canal or passage, as the Eustachian and Fallopian tubes. *Bot.* Applied to the lower and narrow part of a monopetalous flower. *Surg.* Any hollow instrument. Fr. anal. *tube*, m. Germ. syn. *Röhre*, f.

Tuba Eustachiana. *Anat.* See *Eustachian Tube.*

Tuba Fallopiana. *Anat.* See *Fallopian Tubes.*

Tubāceus, *a, um.* (*Tubus.*) *Conchol.* Applied to a univalve shell of the form of a tube, as the *Tritonium lampas.* Fr. anal. *tubacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrig*, adj.

Tu'bal Cough. See *Cough, Bronchial.*

Tube. See *Tuba, Tubus.*

Tŭbæfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Tŭba; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a trumpet or tube enlarged at one of its extremities, as the *apothecia* of a large number of the *Cenomyceæ*, or the expansions of the *Spongia tubæformis:* tu'beform. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, *Tŭbĭformis.* Fr. anal. *tubæforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *trompetenförmig*, adj.

Tubel. *Chem.* Old term for a scale of brass, copper, or other metal. See *Tumbalum.*

Tŭber, *ĕris*, n. (*Tŭmeo*, to grow big.) A knob or excrescence: a tu'ber. *Anat.* Applied to any enlarged or rounded part, as the *Tuber ischii*, etc. *Bot.* A round swollen-out root, as the turnip, potato, etc. *Surg.* A term for a knot, enlargement, or swelling of any part. Fr. syn. *tubérosité*, f. Germ. syn. *Hocker*, m.; *Knolle*, f.

Tŭber Al'bĭdum. *Bot.* The white truffle; also called *Bianchetti.*

Tŭber Annŭlāre. *Anat.* The annular or ring-like enlargement. See *Varolii, Pons.*

Tŭber Cĭbārium. *Bot.* A name for the *Lycoperdon tuber.*

Tŭber Cĭnĕ'rĕum. *Anat.* The ash-coloured prominence; applied to a soft grey substance situated posteriorly to the commissure of the optic nerves, connected to these nerves anteriorly, and to the *Corpora albicantia* posteriorly. Fr. anal. *tubérosité cendrée.*

Tŭber Gri'seum. *Bot.* Name of the Piedmont truffle, which has a slight odour of garlic.

Tŭber Gulsōrum. *Bot.* A name for the *Lycoperdon tuber.*

Tŭber Moschātum. *Bot.* A name for a species of the *Lycoperdon tuber.*

Tŭber Rufam. *Bot.* Name of the black truffle with white flesh; also called *Rosetti.*

Tŭ'bĕra, Ter'ræ. *Bot.* A name for the *Lycoperdon tuber.*

Tŭbĕrāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (m. pl.) of the *Gastromycetes Angiogasteres*, having the *Tuber* for their type. Fr. anal. *tuberacé*, adj.

Tŭber'cŭla. (Nom. pl. of *Tŭbercŭlum, i*, n. a tubercle or little knob.) Name for an Order in Willan's Cutaneous Diseases, comprising defined small, hard, prominent and circumscribed tumours, permanent or partially suppurating. See *Epanastasis, Systrophe.* Fr. anal. *tubercules*, m. pl.

Tŭber'cŭla Quadrĭgĕ'mĭna. *Anat.* The four double tubercles; a term for four oval-shaped bodies situated below the posterior commissure of the brain; also termed the *Nates* and *Testes*, from their appearance and relative position; likewise *Corpora quadrigemina*, and *Eminentiæ quadrigeminæ.* Fr. anal. *tubercules quadrijumeaux.* Germ. syn. *Vierhügel*, f. pl.

Tuber'cular. (*Tŭbercŭlum.*) Having tubercles; tubercled: tuber'culate. *Tŭbercŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *tuberculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinhöckerig*, adj.

Tŭbercŭlārie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (m. pl.) of the *Tuberculārini*, having the *Tubercularia* for their type. Fr. anal. *tuberculariè*, adj.

Tŭber'cŭlārīnus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbercŭlum.*) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Coniomycetes*, having simple *sporidia* spread upon a solid, persistent receptacle. Fr. anal. *tuberculariné*, adj.

Tŭber'cŭlĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Tŭbercŭlum; collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having tubercles on the neck or corselet, as the *Cetonia tuberculicollis.* Fr. anal. *tuberculicolle*, adj.

Tŭber'cŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbercŭlum*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Conchol.* Bearing tubercles, as the shell of the *Fissurella tuberculifera.* Fr. anal. *tuberculifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinhockerförmig*, adj.

Tŭber'cŭlōsis, *is*, f. (*Tŭbercŭlum.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation of tubercle, or tuberculous disease. Fr. anal. *tuberculose*, f. Germ. syn. *Tuberkelsucht*, f.

Tŭber'cŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Tŭber*, a knob or swelling.) A little knob. *Anat.* A small elevation or swelling: a tu'bercle. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a peculiar morbid product occurring in various textures of the body in connexion with the scrofulous, strumous, or, as now called, the tubercular diathesis; it is found to exist in distinct roundish masses, or infiltrated in the texture of organs, and is composed of an unorganised matter, of a dull whitish yellow, or yellowish grey colour, opaque, and varied in form and consistence according to the stage of development of the tubercle, and the texture of the part in which it is formed. *Tŭber'cŭlum, i*, n. See *Tubercula.* Fr. anal. *tubercule*, m. Germ. syn. *die kleine Hocker.*

Tŭber'cŭlum Annŭlāre. *Anat.* The same as *Tuber Annulare.* See *Varolii, Pons.*

Tuberculum Loweri. See *Loweri, Tuberculum.*

Tŭbé'reus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by A. Brongniart to a section (f. pl.) of the *Lycoperdaceæ*, having the *Tuber* for their type. Fr. anal. *tubéré*, adj.

Tŭbĕrĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Tŭber; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot., Entomol., Zoöl.* Bearing or having tubercles; nearly the same as *Tuberosus.* Fr. anal. *tubérifère*, adj.

Tŭbĕrĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Tŭber; vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Devouring truffles, as the larve of the *Suillia tuberivora*: tuberi'vorous. Fr. anal. *tubérivore*, adj.

Tu'berose. (*Tŭber;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having numerous fleshy knobs connected by stalks or fibres, as the potato; tu'berous; knobbed, or full of knobs. *Tŭbĕrōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *tubéreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll tuberkeln.*

Tŭbĭcōlāris, *is, e.* (*Tŭbus*, a tube; *cōlo*, to

inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Inhabiting a tube: tubi'colar. Fr. anal. *tubicolaire*, adj.

Tŭbĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbus*, a pipe; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Tubicola*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Articulata Annulata*, which form and inhabit calcareous, homogenous tubes or pipes. Fr. anal. *tubicole*, adj.

Tŭbĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Tŭbus; cornu*, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille, etc. to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Mammifera Ruminantia*, having horns composed of an osseous axis covered by a horny case. Fr. anal. *tubicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrhornig*, adj.

Tŭbĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing tubes: tubi'ferous. Fr. anal. *tubifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrtragend*, part. adj.

Tŭbĭflōrus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the tube of the corol very long, as the *Oxyanthus tubiflorus*. Applied by Agardh to a Class (f. pl.) of phanerocotyledonous, hypogynous, monopetalous plants, having the corol more or less tubulous, as the *Plantagineæ*, *Plumbagineæ*, and *Apocyneæ*. Fr. anal. *tubiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrblumig*, adj.

Tŭbĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Tŭbus; forma*, likeness.) Formed like a tube; tu'biform. Fr. anal. *tubiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrförmig*, adj.

Tŭbĭl'lus, *i, m.* (Dim. *Tŭbus.*) A little tube. Fr. anal. *tubille*, m. Germ. syn. *Röhrchen*, n.

Tŭbĭnāris, *is, e.* (*Tŭbus; nāres*, the nostril.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of swimming birds having the *nares* placed in a tubular sheath. Fr. anal. *tubinaire*, adj.

Tŭbĭpŏ'reus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Zoöphyta*, isolated, and contained in long cylindrical cells fixed by their base, and having the *Tubipora* for their type. Fr. anal. *tubiporé*, adj.

Tŭbĭ'spăthus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbus; spatha*, a spath.) *Bot.* Having a tubulous spath or perianth, as the *Zephiranthes tubispatha*.

Tu'bular. (*Tŭba*, a tube.) Having tubes; belonging to a tube; presenting the appearance of a tube. *Tŭbŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *tubulaire*, adj.

Tubular Swelling. See *Siphonoma*.

Tŭbŭlārius, *a, um.* (*Tŭbŭlus*, a little tube.) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to a little tube; applied to a Family (*Tubularii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Polypi Coralliferi*, which inhabit tubes: tubula'rious. Fr. anal. *tubularié*, adj.

Tu'bŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Tŭba*, a tube.) *Bot.* Tubular, or having the form of a tube; tubulous; hollow within, as the leaf of the onion. *Chem.* Applied to a retort which has an opening at its upper and back part, with a stopper adapted to it: tu'bulated. Fr. anal. *tubulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrig*, adj.

Tu'bŭli. (Nom. pl. *Tŭbŭlus*, a little tube.) *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to several minute vessels in different situations of the body, as follow. Fr. anal. *tubules*, m. pl.

Tu'bŭli Lactĭ'fĕri. *Anat.* The lactiferous tubes; a term for the ducts, or small tubes, which convey the milk through the nipple. Fr. anal. *tubules lactifères*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Milchgänge*, f. pl.

Tu'bŭli Rec'ti. *Anat.* The straight tubes; being from twelve to twenty small tubes which pass in parallel lines to the back and upper part of the testicle, forming there the *Corpus Highmorianum*. Fr. anal. *tubules droites*, m. pl.

Tu'bŭli Sĕmĭnĭ'fĕri. *Anat.* The seminiferous tubes; a term for the small, fine, tubular threads about a two-hundredth of an inch in diameter, which, placed in packets, or *fasciculi*, compose the substance of the testicle. Their number is 62,500, and their length, if extended in a line, would be about 5,200 feet, according to Munro *Secundus*, but on this point there is much doubt and difference of opinion. Fr. anal. *tubules séminifères*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Samengänge*, f. pl.

Tu'bŭli Urĭnĭ'fĕri. *Anat.* The uriniferous tubes; a term for the small fine vessels of a pale colour and dense structure, arranged in eight or ten conical *fasciculi*, which have their bases to the circumference, and their apices, or *papillæ*, towards the concave edge of the kidney, through which the urine flows from the cortical or tubular substance into the *calyces*. Fr. anal. *tubules uriniferes*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Harngänge*, f. pl.

Tŭbŭlibranchiātus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbŭlus*, a little tube; *branchiātus*, having *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (*Tubulibranchiata*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda*, which have a tubular shell: tubulibran'chiate. Fr. anal. *tubulibranche*, adj.

Tŭbŭlĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbŭlus; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of *Polypi* inhabiting tubes, of which the gelatinous body traverses the common axis, and which presents lateral or terminal openings for the passage of the animal. Fr. anal. *tubulicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *Röhrchen gewohnend.*

Tŭbŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbŭlus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Presenting on the surface a multitude of little tubes, as the *Spongia tubulifera;* bearing tubes; tubuli'ferous. Fr. anal. *tubulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Röhrchen tragend.*

Tŭbŭlĭflōrus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbŭlus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to the *calathidium*, to the *discus*, and to the *corona*, of the *Synantheræ*, when composed of flowers with tubulous corols. Fr. anal. *tubuliflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrchenblümig*, adj.

Tŭbŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* *Bot.* Formed like a small tube, as certain corols of the *Synantheræ:* tu'buliform. Fr. anal. *tubuliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrchenförmig*, adj.

Tŭbŭlĭpŏ'reus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Polypiaria*, which are contained in tubulous cellules, and have the *Tubulipora* for their type. Fr. anal. *tubulipore*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrchenausgangig*, adj.

Tŭbŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbŭlus*, a little tube; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of, tubes; tubular: tu'bulous; applied to hol-

low leaves, as of the onion, &c., and to the florets of a compound flower. (*Tubulosi*) in distinction from such as are ligulate, or riband like. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *tubuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrig*, adj.

Tŭ'bŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Tŭba*, a tube.) A little tube; a hollow reed; a little conduit pipe. Fr. anal. *tubule*, m. Germ. syn. *Röhrchen*, n.

Tŭbus, *i*, *m.* A tube or hollow cylinder. *Bot.* Name for the inferior and indivisible part of a calyx, a corol, or a perigon, the different pieces of which are joined together. Fr. anal. *tube*, m. Germ. syn. *Röhre*, f.

Tuft. (Fr. *Touffe.*) *Bot.* See *Cyma.*

Tuitans. See *Preservant.*

Tulip-tree Bark. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the bark of the *Liriodendron tulipifera.* (Pharm., U.S.A.)

Tŭlĭpāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Liliaceæ*, because it contains the *Tulipa.* Reichenbach and Link regard the *Tulipaceæ* as only a section of that family. Fr. anal. *tulipacé*, adj.

Tŭlĭpĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Tŭlipa*, a tulip; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers comparable to those of the tulip, as the *Liriodendron tulipifera.* Fr. anal. *tulipifère*, adj.

Tul'pii, Val'va. *Anat.* The valve of Tulpius; a term for the transverse opening of the *ileum* into the large intestines; the valve of the *ileum*, or valve of the *cecum.*

Tumbaba. *Chem.* Old term for *Sulphur vivum.* Ruland.

Tumbalum. *Chem.* Old term the same as *Tubel*, or a scale of metal. Ruland and Johnson.

Tumbel. *Chem.* Old name for *Terra.* Ruland and Johnson.

Tumefac'tion. (*Tŭmefăcio*, to make to swell, or puff up.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a swelling or enlargement, the result of inflammation from whatever cause, and ceasing when that cause is removed or overcome. *Tŭmĕfac'tio, ōnis*, f. See *Dioncosis.* Fr. anal. *tuméfaction*, f. Germ. syn. *Anschwellung* f.

Tŭmescen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Tŭmesco*, to swell.) The same as *Tumefaction:* a tume'scence. Fr. anal. *tumescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Anschwellung*, f.

Tu'mour. (*Tŭmeo*, to swell.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a swelling or morbid enlargement of any part or kind, and from whatever cause. More strictly, however, it implies a permanent swelling or enlargement. *Tŭmor, ōris*, m. See *Bothor, Eparma, Systrophe.* Fr. anal. *tumeur*, m. Germ. syn. *Geschwulst*, f.

Tun'da O'cŭli. *Anat.* Term for the conjunctival membrane.

Tun'dus Cor'dis. *Anat.* Term for the apex of the heart. Germ. syn. *die Spitze des Herzens.*

Tune. (*Tónos*, tone.) Agreement in sound; harmony; concert of parts. *Phrenol.* A faculty (its organ at the lateral part of the forehead immediately above Number and Order) giving the perception of harmony and melody. *Tŏnus, i*, m. Fr. syn. *accord*, m. Germ. syn. *Zusammenstimmung*, f.

Tungstate. (*Tungstĭcum* acĭdum, Tungstic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of tungstic acid with a salifiable base. *Tungstas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal *tungstate*, m. Germ. syn. *scheelsauer Salz.*

Tung'sten, False. } *Chem.* Names for the
Tung'sten of Bast'nas. } metal *Cerium.*

Tungstĕ'nium, *ii*, n. (Swed. Signifying heavy stone.) *Chem.* Name of a metal, the existence of which, formerly supposed by Bergmann, has been demonstrated by the brothers Heluyart: tung'sten. Fr. anal. *tungstène*, m. Germ. anal. *Tungstein*, m.; *Schwermetall*, n.

Tungstĭco-Ammōnĭcus, *a*, *um.* } *Chem.* Applied
Tungstĭco-Pŏtas'sĭcus, *a*, *um.* } by Berzelius
Tungstĭco-Sōdĭcus, *a*, *um.* } to double salts resulting from the combination of a tungstic with an ammonic, potassic, or sodic salt. Fr. anal. *tungstico-ammonique, -potassique, -sodique*, adj.

Tung'stĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Tungstĕnium;* terminal, *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to tungsten; applied to an oxide the first, and to an acid the second, degree of oxidation of *tungsten;* also to a sulphuret its first, and a sulphide its second, degree of *sulphuration;* to a chloruret and chloride, the two proportions in which it combines with *chlorine;* and to a fluoride, its only combination with *fluor:* tung'stic. Fr. anal. *tungstique*, adj.

Tungstĭdes, m. pl. *Mineral.* Name, by Beudant, for a Family including *Tungsten* and its combinations. Fr. anal. *tungstides*, m. pl.

Tung'stous. (*Tungstĕnium*, tungsten; terminal *-ous.*) *Chem.* Belonging to tungsten; applied to a substance which is merely an oxide of tungsten. *Tungstōsus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *tungsteux*, adj.

Tunic. *Anat.* See *Tunica. Bot.* See *Arillus.*

Tŭ'nĭca, *æ*, f. (*Tueor*, to defend or preserve, because it preserves from cold, etc.) *Anat.* A coat, covering, or membrane: a tu'nic. Fr. anal. *tunique*, f. Germ. syn. *Haut*, f.

Tŭ'nĭca Adnāta. *Anat.* The adnate tunic; a term for that part of the *conjunctiva* in contact with the eyeball. Fr. syn. *tunique adnée.* Germ. syn. *das angewachsene Hautlein.*

Tŭ'nĭca Albūgĭ'nea O'cŭli. *Anat.* Term applied incorrectly to the tendinous expansions of the muscles that move the eye, by which they are inserted anteriorly into the sclerotic coat, as if they formed a distinct membrane, and which give the whiteness peculiar to the forepart of the eye. See *Cyclopion, Epipephycos.* Fr. syn. *membrane albuginée de l'œil.* Germ. syn. *das weissen Augenhautchen.*

Tŭ'nĭca Albūgĭ'nea Tes'tis. *Anat.* A strong, white, dense membrane forming the immediate covering, or proper capsule, of the testicle. Fr. syn. *membrane du testicule.* Germ. syn. *die eigene Haut des Hodens.*

Tŭ'nĭca Arachnoīdēs. *Anat.* The spider-web-

like membrane; a term for the fine, thin membrane of the brain, situated between the *Dura mater* and the *Pia mater*. Fr. anal. *tunique arachnoïdée*.

Tunica Cellulosa Ruyschii. *Anat.* See *Ruyschii, Tunica Cellulosa*.

Tunica Choroides. See *Choroid Membrane*.

Tŭ'nĭca Commūnis. *Anat.* A tunic surrounding the spermatic cord and testicle, composed of the expanded fibres of the cremaster muscle and fine connecting cellular membrane. Fr. anal. *tunique commune*.

Tŭ'nĭca Dēcĭ'dua Refle'xa. *Med., Physiol.* The reflected deciduous membrane; applied to a membrane reflected on the *Tunica decidua uteri*, and separable from it in the early months of utero-gestation, but after the fourth or fifth month becoming identified with it, and no longer distinguishable. Fr. syn. *membrane caduque*.

Tŭ'nĭca Dēcĭ'dua U'tĕri. *Med., Physiol.* The deciduous membrane of the womb; a thick membrane in contact with the internal surface of the *uterus* after impregnation, being merely the ordinary mucous membrane of the *uterus* considerably developed, and consisting essentially of enlarged uterine follicles and their blood vessels, together with an unusually large quantity of secretion which these have poured out. See *Epichorion*. Fr. syn. *membrane caduque uterine*.

Tŭ'nĭca Fĭlāmentōsa. *Anat.* A term for the shaggy surface of the *Chorion*, called the *spongy chorion*.

Tŭ'nĭca Rĕ'tĭna. *Anat.* A name for the *Retina*, or innermost membrane of the eye.

Tunica Ruyschiana. *Anat.* See *Ruyschiana Membrana*.

Tŭ'nĭca Vāgīnālis. *Anat.* The vaginal, or ensheathing membrane; a serous membrane suspending and partly inclosing the testicle, and reflected over its anterior part and sides; that part which lines the *scrotum* being named the *Tunica vaginalis scroti;* the reflected portion being termed *Tunica vaginalis testis*. See *Erythroeides, Elytroides*. Fr. anal. *tunique vaginale*. Germ. syn. *Scheidenhaut*, f.

Tŭ'nĭca Villōsa. *Anat.* The villous coat, or inner membrane of the intestines.

Tŭnĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Tŭnĭca*, a coat or covering.) *Bot.* Covered; coated: tu'nicate. Fr. anal. *tuniqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *hautig*, adj.

Tŭnĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Tŭnĭca.*) *Anat.* A fine thin membrane or skin. Fr. anal. *tunicule*, f. Germ. syn. *die dünne feine Haut*.

Tun'ney. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Scomber thynnus*.

Tuphlo-Entĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Τυφλὸς*, blind; *ἔντερον*, an intestine; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the cecum, or blind gut: tuphlo-enteri'tis.

Tupinambĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Family of saurian reptiles having the *Tupinambis* for their type. Fr. anal. *tupinambides*, m. pl.

Tur'beth Mi'neral. *Chem.* Common name for the *Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus*, or yellow subsulphate of mercury. *Tur'pĕthum Mĭnĕrāle*. See *Mercurius Laxus*.

Tur'beth Plant. *Bot.* Common name for the *Convolvulus turpethum*.

Turbĭcĭnus, *a, um. Zöol.* Name by Ferussac and Latreille for a Family of the *Gasteropoda*, which comprehends only the *Cyclostoma*. Fr. anal. *turbicine*, adj.

Turbĭnāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Mollusca Trachelipoda*, having the *Turbo* for their type; also to a Family of the *Cephalopoda Polythalamaceæ*, the shell of which is more or less turbinated. Fr. anal. *turbinacé*, adj.

Tur'binal. (*Turbĭnātum os*, the turbinated bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term proposed by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, for the inferior turbinated or spongy bone. *Turbĭnālis, is, e.*

Tur'binated. (*Turbĭno*, to make like a top.) Coped; formed like a top, broad above and small downwards. *Anat.* Applied to the spongy portions of the ethmoid and sphenoid bones, which are termed the turbinated bones. *Turbĭnātus, a, um.* See *Conchæ Narium, Turbinal*. Fr. anal. *turbiné*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreiselförmig*, adj.

Turbĭnātum. *Anat.* Old term for the pineal gland.

Turbĭ'neus. Same as preceding.

Turbĭnĭflōrus, *a, um.* (*Turbo*, a whirligig; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in a turbinated head, as the *Protea turbiniflora*. Fr. anal. *turbiniflore*, adj.

Turbĭnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Turbo*, a whirligig; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a whirligig. Fr. anal. *turbiniforme*, adj.

Turbith. *Bot., Chem.* See *Turbeth Mineral* and *Turbeth Plant*.

Tur'bith, Montpellier. *Bot.* Common name for the *Globularia alypum*.

Tur'bot. (Belg. *Tarbat.*) *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Pleuronectes maximus*.

Turdoïdes, m. pl. *Ornithol.* Applied by Meyer to a section of the *Passeres*, having the *Turdus* for their type. Fr. anal. *turdoïdes*, m. pl.

Turfăceus, *a, um. Bot.* That which grows among turf or peat. Fr. anal. *torfacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *torfig*, adj.

Tur'gĭdus, *a, um.* (*Turgeo*, to swell.) Swoln; enlarged: tur'gid. Fr. anal. *turgide*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufgeschwollen*, adj.

Tūrio, *ōnis*, f. (*Tyro*, a young beginner.) *Bot.* Term for the young bud or shoot of perennial plants growing from the upper part of the root; an unexpanded shoot. Fr. anal. *turion*, m. Germ. syn. *Schoss*, n.; *Sprosse*, m.

Tūriōnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Tūrio; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to roots that produce the *turiones*. Fr. anal. *turionifère*, adj.

Tur'key. *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Meleagris gallipava*.

Tur'key Rhu'barb. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Rhæum palmatum*.

Tur'meric. *M. Med.* The common name for the root of the plant *Curcuma longa*. See *Borri*.

Turn of Life. *Med.* Popular term for the constitutional disturbance frequently attendant on the cessation of the *catamenia*. See *Menses*.

Turnĕrāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) admitted by de Candolle, which Kunth considers as a section of the *Loaseæ*, having the *Turnera* for their type. Fr. anal. *turneracé*, adj.

Turner's Ce'rate. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Ceratum Calaminæ* of the Pharmacopœias (L.E.), or *Unguentum Calaminæ* (D.).

Tur'nip. (Sax. *Turn næpe;* round navew, in distinction from the *napi*, which were long.) *Bot.* Common name for the *Brassica rapa*.

Tur'nip Cabbage. *Bot.* Common name for the *Gongyle*.

Turnsol. (Fr. *Tourner*, to turn; *soleil*, the sun.) *Bot.* A name for the genus *Heliotropium;* also for the *Litmus*, produced by the *Croton tinctorium*.

Turpentine. See *Terebinthina*.

Turpentine, Briançon. See *Briançon Turpentine*.

Turpentine, Canadian. *M. Med.* See *Terebinthina Canadensis*.

Turpentine, Chian. *M. Med.* See *Terebinthina Chia*.

Turpentine, Common. *M. Med.* See *Terebinthina Vulgaris*.

Turpentine, Cyprian. *M. Med.* See *Terebinthina Chia*.

Tur'pentine Li'niment. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a preparation in great repute for severe burns, composed of yellow basilicon ointment diluted with turpentine, introduced into common use by Dr. Kentish.

Turpentine, Oil of. *M. Med.* See *Terebinthinæ Oleum*.

Turpentine, Strasburg. *M. Med.* See *Strasburg Turpentine*.

Turpentine, Venice. *M. Med.* See *Terebinthina Veneta*.

Turpeth. See *Turbeth*.

Tur'pĕthum, *i*, n. (Ind. *Turpeth.*) *Bot.* The specific name of the turbeth plant. See *Convolvulus Turpethum*.

Turpethum Minerale. *Chem.* See *Turbeth Mineral*.

Tur'pĕthum Ni'grum. *Chem.* Black turbeth; a name for the *Hydrargyri oxydum*.

Turrĭ'cŭlāceus, *a, um.* (*Turrĭcŭla*, a turret.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Cephalophora Polythalamaceæ*, having the shell rolled into a turriculated spire. Fr. anal. *turriculacé*, adj.

Turrĭ'cŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Turrĭcŭla*, a turret.) *Conchol.* Applied to a univalve shell the spiral cone of which advances more in height than in breadth. Fr. anal. *turriculé*, adj.

Tŭrun'da, *æ*, f. (As if *Tĕrenda*, from *tĕro*, to rub down; because of its round shape.) *Surg.* Name for a tent or suppository. Fr. syn. *suppositoire*, m. Germ. syn. *Stuhlzapfchen*, n.

Tushy-stone. The vulgar name of the substance *Tutia*, or an impure oxide of zinc; tutty.

Tussĭlāgĭ'neus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) of the *Synantheræ;* also to a section of the *Eupatoriaceæ*, having the *Tussilago* for their type. Fr. anal. *tussilaginé*, adj.

Tussĭlāgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Tussis*, a cough; because its use in decoction relieves from the severity of a cough.) The pharmacopœial name (L., 1836) of the plant *Tussilago farfara*. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia superflua*. Juss. *Compositæ*. See *Chamægeiron*. Fr. anal. *tussilage*, m.

Tussĭlāgo Far'fāra. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant coltsfoot, formerly used (the leaves in tea or infusion) as demulcent in asthma, cough, catarrhal affections, etc.; also called *Ungula caballina*. See *Acrophyton, Beckion, Calceum Equinum, Calliomarchus, Chamæleuce*. Fr. syn. *tussilage vulgaire* or *pas-d'âne*. Germ. syn. *Brustlattich*, m.; *Eiselslattich*, m.

Tussĭlāgo Pelasītes. *Bot.* Systematic name of the butter-burr, or pestilent-wort, the roots of which are recommended as aperient and alexipharmic. Fr. syn. *herbe aux teigneux*. Germ. syn. *Pestilenzwurz*, f.; *Huflattich*, m.

Tus'sis, *is*, f. (*Tussio*, to cough.) *Med., Pathol.* A cough. See *Begma, Chelyscion*. Fr. anal. *toux*, f. Germ. syn. *Husten*, m.

Tus'sis Convulsīva. } The convulsive or the
Tus'sis Fĕrīna. } wild cough, so named from its severity; terms for the disease *Pertussis*.

Tutenag. (Ind.) *Chem.* A name given to zinc in India; also a term for a metallic compound brought from China, and called *Pakfong*, or Chinese copper.

Tu'tia, *æ*, f. (Pers.) *Chem.* Name given to a grey oxide of zinc, vulgarly called tushystone: tut'ty. See *Alfusa, Cadmia Factitia*. Fr. anal. *tutie*, f, Germ. anal. *Tutia*, f.

Tutsan. (Corr. Fr. *Toutsain*, all-heal.) *Bot.* A name for the *Hypericum androsæmum*.

Tutty. *Chem.* Common name for *Tutia*.

Tway Blade. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ophrys ovata*, or *Bifolium*.

Twin-forked. *Bot.* See *Bigeminatus*.

Twining. (Sax. *Twinan*, to twist thread.) *Bot.* See *Volubilis*.

Twinkling. (Sax. *Twinclian*, to sparkle.) *Astron.* Term for the sparkling, or rapid appearance and seeming disappearance, of the fixed stars, supposed to be caused by the unequal refraction of light in consequence of inequalities and undulations in the atmosphere. Fr. syn. *étincélant*, adj. Germ. syn. *schimmernd*, part. adj.

Twisted. (Sax. *Gedwisan*, to wring round.) *Bot.* See *Contortus*.

Two-edged. *Bot.* See *Anceps* and *Ancipitius*.

Two-ranked. *Bot.* See *Distichus*.

Tydŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Tide;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* Term by Desade for that branch which embraces the entire facts and calculations relative to tides: ty'dology. Fr. and Germ. anal. *tydologie*, f.

Tȳ'lărus, *i*, m. (*Τύλαρος*, a little callus.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Name by Illiger for the denuded and callous parts under the toes or talons of certain mammifers, and the eminences which form at each articulation, beneath the toes of birds. Fr. anal. *tylare*, m. Germ. syn. *Zehenballe*, m.

Tȳ'lium, *ii*, n. (*Τύλος*, a callus.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger to callous parts, smooth, and frequently coloured, observed on the buttocks of some mammifers. Fr. anal. *tylion*, m.

Tȳlōdēs, adj. (*Τύλος*, a callus; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having, or full of, callus. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *tyleux*, adj.

Tȳlōma, *ătis*, n. (*Τύλος*, a callus.) *Surg.* Formerly applied to an induration of the margin of the eyelids; a callus. Fr. anal. *tylôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwiele*, f.; *Verhartung*, f.

Tȳlō'pŏdus, *a, um.* (*Τύλος*, a callus; *πούς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger and Goldfuss to a Family (*Tylopoda*, nom. pl.) of the *Ruminantia*, having the foot callous beneath. Fr. anal. *tylopode*, adj.

Tȳlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Τύλος*, a callus.) *Surg.* Old term for the progress or formation of *tyloma;* a callosity, or induration of a part; applied to a thickening and induration of the borders of the eyelids. Fr. anal. *tylose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung oder das Entstehen eines Tyloma.*

Tȳlostĕrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Τύλος*, a callus; *στέρησις*, privation.) *Med., Surg.* Term for extirpation or removal of a callus. Fr. anal. *tylostérèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausrottung der Hautschwielen.*

Tym'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Τύπτω*, to strike.) *Surg.* Old term for a stroke, wound, or percussion.

Tym'panal. (*Tym'pănum*, the drum of the ear.) *Anat., Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the *Tympanum. Tympănālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *tympanal*, adj.

Tym'panatoire. (Fr. *Tympan*, the *tympanum*, or drum of the ear.) *Surg.* Name given to an instrument composed of two pieces, a *canula*, three inches and a half in length and a line in diameter, terminating in a cutting edge or punch; and a perforator, with a spiral extremity similar to a corkscrew, and fixed in a handle, for cutting out a small circular portion of the *membrana tympani.*

Tympa'nic. (*Tympănum*, the drum of the ear.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Pertaining to the *tympanum;* applied by Prof. Owen in his Homologies, to the homologues of the external auditory process of the temporal bone. *Tympā'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *tympanique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Trommelhöhle betreffend.*

Tympa'nic Pe'dicle. *Comp. Anat.* Term for the large and long pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes, and which, in that class, is subdivided into sometimes two or three, and commonly into four pieces; which subdivisions are named by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, *Epitympanic, Mesotympanic, Pretympanic*, and *Hypotympanic*, according to their position respectively.

Tympănītes, *æ*, m. (*Tympănum*, a drum; because the belly, being distended with wind, sounds like a drum when struck.) Fr. anal. *tympanite*, f. Germ. syn. *Trommelsucht*, f. *Med., Pathol.* The disease drum-belly; tympany; a genus of the Order *Intumescentiæ;* Cl. *Cachexiæ* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Hydrops Siccus.*

Tym'pănum, *i*, n. (*Τύμπανον*, a drum.) *Anat.* The drum, or hollow part of the *middle ear*, containing the *ossicula*, or four small bones of the ear. It is situated in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, irregularly shaped, bounded internally by a bony septum dividing it from the labyrinth, and externally by the *membrana tympani;* it communicates anteriorly with the Eustachian tube, and posteriorly with the mastoid cells. *Zoöl.* Applied to the external development of the ear in the *Reptilia.* Fr. anal. *tympan*, m. Germ. syn. *Trommel*, f.

Type. See *Typus.*

Typha, *æ*, f. (*Τύφη.*) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Triandria.* The cat's-tail, or reed-mace. Fr. anal. *massette*, f.

Typha Angustĭfō'lia. *Bot.* The lesser reed-mace, growing spontaneously and abundantly in France, the young shoots of which, soon after their development on the rhizome, are eaten by the Cossacks, and called Cossacks' asparagus. Fr. syn. *massette angustifoliée.*

Typha Arōmă'tĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Acorus calamus*, or sweet-scented flag. Fr. syn. *massette aromatique.*

Typha Lātĭfō'lia. *Bot.* The systematic name of the greater reed-mace, similarly made use of as the preceding. Fr. syn. *massette à larges feuilles.*

Typhaceus. Same as *Typhineus.*

Typhæsthēses, f. pl. (*Typhus; αἴσθησις*, feeling or perception.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by H. Schultze for hidden and wasting fevers, as nervous fever, the plague, etc. Fr. anal. *typhæsthèses*, f. Germ. syn. *Nebelfieber*, f.

Typhæ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Typha; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living on the stems of the *Typha*, as the *Phryxe typhæcola*, the larve of which devours the caterpillars of the *Noctuæ* which are lodged in the stems. Fr. anal. *typhæcole*, adj.

Typhæmenteritis. See *Hæmotyphenteritis.*

Typhæ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Typhus; αἷμα*, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a typhous appearance of the blood. Fr. and Germ. anal. *typhæmie*, f.

Typhecphlo'gia,, *æ*, f. (*Typhus*; *ἐκφλέγω*, to set on fire.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for typhous *variola.* Fr. anal. *typhecphlogie*, f. Germ. syn. *die typhose Blatternkrankheit.*

Typhicus. Same as *Typhodes.*

Typhīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (*Typhineæ*, f. pl.) established by De Candolle, having the *Typha* for their type. Fr. anal. *typhiné*, adj.

Typhliāter, *ēris*, m. (*Τυφλός*, blind; *ἰατήρ*, a surgeon.) *Med.* Term for a surgeon who treats specially the blind. Fr. anal. *typhliatre*, m. Germ. syn. *Blindenarzt*, m.

Typhlīnus, *a, um.* (Τυφλὸς, blind.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Merrem to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Reptilia*, having the *Typhlops* for their type. Fr. anal. *typhlin*, adj.

Typhlītis, *is*, f. (Τυφλὸν, the *cœcum*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for perforation of the *Appendix vermiformis*.

Typhlōlīthi'āsis, *is*, f. (Τυφλὸν, the *cœcum;* λιθίασις, the generation of *calculus*, or stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Dr. Albers for concretions which form on the mucous membrane of the *cœcum*, or blind-gut. Fr. anal. *typhlolithiase*, f.

Typhlŏ'pĭdæ, patron. m. pl. } Applied the same
Typhlŏpīna, n. pl. } as *Typhlini*. See
Typhlŏpoīdea, n. pl. } *Typhlinus*.

Typhlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Τυφλὸς, blind.) *Med.*
Typhlŏtēs, *ētis*, f. } Terms for blindness. Fr. anal. *typhlose*, f. Germ. syn. *Blindheit*, f.

Typhlostĕnōsis, *is*, f. (Τυφλὸν, the *cœcum; stĕnōsis*, a contracted condition of a *viscus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Dr. Albers for a constriction of the *cœcum*, or blind-gut. Fr. anal. *typhlosténose*, f.

Typhlotrŏ'phium, *ii*, n. (Τυφλὸς, blind; τροφὴ, nourishment.) *Med.* Term for an institution or hospital for the maintenance of the incurably blind. Fr. anal. *typhlotrophium*, m. Germ. syn. *Blinden-Anstalt*, f.; *eine Unterhalts-Anstalt für* (*unheilbare*) *Blinde*.

Tȳphōdēs, adj. (*Tȳphus;* terminal *-ōdēs*.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of, or pertaining to *typhus:* ty'phous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *typheux*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Typhus gehörig*.

Tȳphŏdysentĕ'ria, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term for typhous dysentery. Fr. anal. *typhodysenterie*, f. Germ. syn. *die typhose Ruhr*.

Ty'phoid. (*Tȳphus;* terminal *-īdēs*.) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling typhus fever. *Typhoīdes*, adj. Fr. anal. *typhoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *typhusähnlich*, adj.

NOTE.—This term has of late been applied, with but little propriety, specially to a particular kind of typhus fever, or that in which Peyer's patches are manifestly in a morbid condition, reserving the name *Typhus* for those cases in which there is no appreciable disease of these patches. It is obvious that the word is of much more general application in reference to other resemblances, hence this restriction of it may lead to confusion.

Ty'phoid Fe'ver. *Med., Pathol.* Term used by many Continental and British practitioners for a fever distinguished from *Typhus* by a lesion of the intestines; but in other respects resembling, and by many thought to be only, typhus thus complicated with the intestinal lesion. *Febris tȳphoīdes.* Fr. anal. *fièvre typhoïde.* Germ. syn. *typhusähnlich Fieber*.

Tȳphoï's, *oïdis*, f. (Τῦφος, mist or stupor.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a malignant disease of the skin. Fr. anal. *typhoïde*, f.

Typhŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Τῦφος, stupor; μανία, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a low, lethargic state, complicated with muttering delirium, characterizing typhoid fevers. Fr. anal. *typhomanie*, f.

Typhophthalmia. See *Ophthalmotyphus*.

Tȳphōsep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Tȳphus;* σῆψις, putrefaction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for typhic or typhous putrefaction. Fr. anal. *typhosepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *die typhose Fäulniss*.

Typhosus. Same as *Typhodes*.

Tȳphus, *i*, m. (Τυφὸς, a heavy stupor, or τύφω, to smoulder.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a kind of continued fever, in which are the ordinary symptoms of fever, with great debility in the nervous and vascular systems, and a tendency to putrefaction in the fluids, with vitiation of secretions; putrid fever; a genus of the Order *Febres;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Lactica*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *typhus*, m.

Tȳphus Car'cĕrum. *Med., Pathol.* The typhus of prisons; gaol-fever. A name for *Typhus gravior; Febris carcerum*.

Tȳphus Castren'sis. *Med., Pathol.* The camp-fever, a name for *Typhus gravior; Febris castrensis*.

Tȳphus Grā'vior. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the malignant form of typhus fever; also called, according to circumstances, *Febris carcerum, F. castrensis, F. maligna, F. petechialis, F. putrida*. See *Lues Neurodes, Pulicularis Morbus*.

Typhus Icterodes. See *Yellow Fever*.

Tȳphus Mī'tior. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the milder form of typhus fever, or low fever; slow fever; also called *Febris lenta, F. nervosa*.

Tȳphus Nervōsus. *Med., Pathol.* Nervous fever; a name for *Typhus mitior; Febris nervosa*.

Tȳphus Pĕtechiālis. *Med., Pathol.* Typhus with purple spots, a name for *Typhus gravior; Febris petechialis*.

Tȳpŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (*Tȳpus;* λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* Term for a stone with impressions of organic vegetable or animal bodies: a ty'polith. Fr. anal. *typolithe*, f. Germ. anal. *Typolith*, m.; syn. *Spurenstein*, m.

Tȳpōtȳphus, *i*, m. *Med., Pathol.* Term by C. H. Schultze for intermittent fever. Fr. anal. *typotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *Wechselfieber*, n.

Tȳ'pus, *i*, m. (Τύπτω, to beat or strike; as if an impression were produced by striking.) *Med., Pathol.* A form, or type; applied to the form, order, and progress of fevers, etc. Fr. anal. *type*, m. Ger. syn. *Zeichen*, n.

Tyrannīnus, *a, um. Ornithol.* Applied by Vigors to a group (n. pl.) of the *Dentirostres Laniadæ*, having the *Tyrannus* for their type. Fr. anal. *tyrannine*, adj.

Tyran'nis, *ĭdis*, f. (Τύραννος, a king or queen.) The highest power. *Pharm.* Old term for an antidote consisting of many balsams, gums, aromatic substances, etc. It was considered alexipharmic, antipodagric, lithontriptic, etc.

Tȳreīna, *æ*, f. (Τυρὸς, cheese.) *Chem.* The same as *Casein:* tyrein'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *tyreine*, f.

Tȳrĕ'mĕsis Infan'tium. (Τυρὸς, cheese; ἔμεσις, a vomiting.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the caseous vomiting of infants. Germ. syn. *das käsichte Erbrechen der Kinder*.

Tȳria, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Ophiasis;* applied to *Porrigo Decalvans*.

Tȳria, *æ*, f. } (Corruptions of *Satyriasis.*)
Tȳri'ăsis, *is*, f. } *Med., Pathol.* An old term for tubercular *Elephantiasis*, from the morbid salacity said to attend the disease; also a morbid falling off of the hair. Fr. anal. *tyriase*, f. Germ. syn. *das krankhafte Ausfallung der Haare.*

Ty'rium Emplas'trum. *Pharm.* Old name of a plaster described by Aëtius, xv. 12, from its purple colour.

Tȳrōdēs, adj. (Τυρὸς, cheese; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or full of cheese; cheesy; caseous: ty'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *tyreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *käsig*, adj.

Tȳrōma, *ătis*, n. Term, like *Tyria*, for a morbid falling off of the hair. Fr. anal. *tyróme*, m.

Tyrrhēnicum Emplas'trum. *Pharm.* Old name of a plaster on which the highest praises were bestowed by Aëtius, xv. 14.

Tysōni Glan'dŭlæ. (So named because first distinguished by the anatomist Edward Tyson.) *Anat.* The glands of Tyson; also termed *Glandulæ odoriferæ*, being small sebaceous glands around the *Corona glandis penis*, and on the *Labia pudendi* and *Nymphæ.* Fr. syn. *glandes de Tyson.*

U.

Ŭărānĭdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Family of saurian reptiles having the *Uaranus* for their type. Fr. anal. *uaranides*, m. pl.

Ŭātērium, *ii*, n. (Οὖας, for *οὖς*, the ear.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a medicine for the ears. Fr. anal. *uatérium*, m. Germ. syn. *Ohrenmittel*, n.

Ulæmorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Οὖλον, the gum; *hæmorrhăgia.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for bleeding from the gums: ule'morrhage. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi.; *div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *ulémorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutung aus dem Zahnfleisch.*

Ulăgănactēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὖλον, the gum; *ἀγανάκτησις*, physical pain and irritation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for continued itching and sensitiveness from contraction of the gums. Fr. anal. *ulaganactèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das lastige Zucken und Gefühl von Spannung am Zahnfleisch.*

Ul'cer. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body by the process of ulceration on some internal or external surface. *Ul'cus, ĕris*, n. See *Blain, Celis, Cremnus, Ephelus, Ptecydrion, Kolerus, Medina,*

Ul'cĕra Serpen'tia Oris. *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Aphtha.*

Ul'cerated. (*Ulcĕro*, to make full of sores.) *Pathol., Surg.* Breaking out in ulcers; having ulcers. *Ulcĕrātus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *ulcéré*, adj. Germ. syn. *geschwärzet*, adj.

Ul'cerated Sore Throat. *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Cynanche maligna.*

Ulcera'tion. (*Ulcĕro*, to make full of sores.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for that process by which all kinds of ulcers and sores are formed, consisting in the old particles of the textures affected being taken up by the absorbents more rapidly than new particles are supplied by the secerning arteries. *Ulcĕrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Helcoma, Helcosis.* Fr. anal. *ulcération*, f. Germ. syn. *Vereiterung*, f.; *Verschwärung*, f.

Ulcĕrōsus, *a, um.* (*Ulcus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Having, or full of, or belonging to ulcers: ul'cerous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ulcéreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *verschwärend*, part. adj.

Ul'cus, *ĕris*, n. (Ἕλκος, a sore.) An ulcer; a genus of the Order *Diălўses*; Cl. *Locales* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Ulcer.*

Ul'cus Arānei. *Med., Pathol., Surg.* Old term the same as *Astakillos.*

Ulcus'cŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Ulcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a small ulcer. Fr. anal. *ulcuscule*, m. Germ. syn. *das kleine Geschwür.*

Ule, *es*, f. (Οὖλος, sound.) *Surg.* Old term for *Cicatrix.*

Ulīgĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Ulīgo*, the moisture of the earth; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied to plants that grow and animals that live in moist and marshy meadows. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *uligineux*, adj.

Ulītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Οὖλον, the gum; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the gums. Fr. anal. *ulite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entsünding des Zahnfleisches.*

Ulmāceus, *a, um.* (*Ulmus*, the elm-tree.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Ulmus*; applied to a Juss. Order (*Ulmaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: ulma'ceous. Fr. anal. *ulmacé*, adj.

Ulmāria, *æ*, f. (*Ulmus*, the elm; from the resemblance of its leaves.) *Bot.* The specific name of the meadow-sweet, or queen of the meadows. See *Spiræa Ulmaria.* Fr. anal. *ulmaric*, f. Germ. syn. *Geissbart*, m.; *Wiesenkönigin*, f.

Ul'mate. (*Ulmĭcum* acĭdum, Ulmic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of ulmic acid with a salifiable base. *Ul'mas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *ulmate*, m. Germ. syn. *Humussauer Salz.*

Ul'meus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Urticeæ* having the *Ulmus* for their type. Fr. anal. *ulmé*, adj.

Ul'mic. (*Ulmus*, the elm; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to the elm; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Ul'mĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *ulmique*, adj. Germ. syn. *humussauer*, adj.

Ulmin'. (*Ulmus*, the elm.) *Bot.* Name given to a peculiar vegetable principle which exudes spontaneously from the trunk of a species of elm, supposed by Klaproth to be the *Ulmus nigra;* it is solid, hard, black-coloured, has considerable lustre, and resembles gum in its external characters; it is brown when reduced to powder. *Ulmīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. t. 4. Fr. anal. *ulmine*, f.

Ul'mus, *i*, m. (As if *Ulīnus*, from *ulīgĭnōsus*, moist or plashy; because it grows best in damp or moist situations.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for the interior bark of the *Ulmus campestris;* (U.S.A.) of the *Ulmus fulva*, or the slippery elm-bark. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia;* Juss. *Ulmaceæ*. Fr. syn. *orme*, m. Germ. syn. *Ulme*, f.

Ul'mus Campes'tris. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the common elm-tree, the inner bark of which contains a slimy juice which has been recommended in nephritic cases; also in certain cutaneous affections allied to *Herpes* and *Lepra.*

Ul'na, æ, f. (Ὠλένη, the *ulna* or cubit.) *Anat.* Name of the larger of the two bones of the forearm; also termed *Cubitus.* See *Arundo Brachii Major, Focile Majus, Olene.* Fr. syn. *cubitus*, m. Germ. syn. *Ellenbogenbein*, m.

Ul'nad. *Anat.* A term applied by Dr. Barclay the same as *Ulnar* used adverbially.

Ul'nar. (*Ulna*, the larger bone of the forearm.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *ulna* or cubit; applied by Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, when treating of the diseases of the atlantal, or upper extremities, as meaning towards the *ulna. Ulnāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *ulnaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Ellenbogenbein gehörig.*

Ulŏcarcĭnōma, ătis, m. (Οὖλον, the gum; *carcĭnōma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cancer of the gums, or of the *alveolæ.* Fr. anal. *ulocarcinôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zahnhohlen- oder Zahnfleish-Krebs*, m.

Uloce'rĭdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Schœnherr for a tribe of the *Curculionides Orthocerata*, having the *Ulocerus* for their type. Fr. anal. *ulocérides*, m. pl.

U'lon, / **U'lum, *i*,** n. } (Οὖλον.) *Anat.* Old term for *Gingiva*, or the gum.

Ulŏ'nătus, *a, um.* (Οὖλον, the gum; γνάθος, the jaw.) *Entomol.* Applied by Fabricius to a Class (n. pl.) having the jaws covered by a helm, corresponding to the *Orthoptera* of Latreille. Fr. anal. *ulonate*, adj.

Ulon'cus, *a, um.* (Οὖλον, the gum; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Surg., Pathol.* Term for a tumour, or swelling of the gum. Fr. anal. *uloncie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Geschwulst des Zahnfleisches.*

Ulo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Οὖλος, curled; πτέρον, a wing.) *Bot.* Having crisp or curled wings, as those which adorn the fruits of the *Prangos uloptera.* Fr. anal. *uloptère*, adj.

Ulorrhă'gia, æ, f. (Οὖλον, the gum; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a bursting forth or discharge from the gum; but by custom, like many words of similar construction, intended to imply that of blood. See, *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ulorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Blutung aus dem Zahnfleisch.*

Ulorrhœ'a, æ, f. (Οὖλον, the gum; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a milder discharge or oozing from the gums. See preceding, the remarks being equally applicable here. Fr. anal. *ulorrhée*, f.

Ulōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὔλω, to be sound.) *Med., Surg.* Term for *Cicatrisation.* Fr. anal. *ulose*, f. Germ. syn. *Vernarbung*, f.

Ulothrix, *trĭchos*, adj. (Οὖλος, curled; θρίξ, hair.) *Bot.* Divided into linear portions, ciliated and curled, as the *thallus* of *Imbricaria ulothrix.* Fr. anal. *ulotrique*, adj.

Ulo'trĭchus, *a, um.* (Οὖλος, curled; θρίξ, hair.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory St. Vincent to curly-haired men (*Ulotrichi*, m. pl.) as opposed to those that are smooth haired, or the *Leiotrichi.* Fr. anal. *ulotrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kraushaarig*, adj.

U'lrach. *M. Med.* Old name for *Sanguis draconis*, or dragon's blood.

Ul'timate E'lements. / **Ul'timate Prin'ciples.** } *Chem.* Applied to those elements which compose proximate principles as being the last to which we can trace the constitution of substances. See *Proximate Principles.*

Ul'va, æ, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Algæ.* The Laver. Fr. anal. *ulve*, f.

Ul'va Lactūca. *Bot.* Name of the oyster-green laver, which is refrigerant and nutritive; also called *Lichen marinus.* Fr. anal. *ulve laituë.*

Ul'va Umbĭlīcālis. *Bot.* Name of the shield-laver, said to be eatable and nourishing when well baked. Fr. anal. *ulve ombilicale.*

Ulvāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Section or Order of the *Algæ*, having the *Ulva* for their type. Fr. anal. *ulvacé*, adj.

Ul'veus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a group (f. pl.) of the *Ulvaceæ*, having the *Ulva* for their type. Fr. anal. *ulvé*, adj.

Umbel'la, æ, f. (Dim. *Umbra*, a shade.) *Bot.* Term for a kind of inflorescence in which several flower-stalks spread from a centre, their upper surface being level, globose, or sometimes concave; also called a rundle: an umbel. *Zoöl.* Applied to a disc more or less convex, like the head of a mushroom, in the *Acalepha Simplicia*, the contractions and dilatations of which assist the motions of the animal while swimming in the sea. Fr. anal. *ombelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Schirm*, m.

Umbellĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Umbella; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing umbels: umbelli'ferous. Fr. anal. *ombellifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schirmtragend*, part. adj.

Umbel'lŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Umbella*, an umbel.) *Bot.* A little or partial umbel: applied to the flower-stalks of an umbel which are frequently divided at the top into smaller

ones; a rundlet: an umbel'lule. Fr. anal. *ombellule*, f. Germ. syn. *Döldchen*, n.

Umbili'cal. (*Umbīlīcus*, the navel.) *Anat., Surg.* Of or belonging to the *Umbilicus*, or navel. *Umbīlīcālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *ombilical*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Nabel gehörig.*

Umbili'cal Cord. *Obstet.* The navel-string, or communication between the *fœtus in utero* and the *placenta*, by which the fetal circulation is carried on; also called *Ductus umbilicatus.* Fr. syn. *cordon ombilical.* Germ. syn. *Nabelstrang*, m.

Umbili'cal Re'gion. *Anat.* Term for that portion of the abdomen about two inches above, below, and on each side of the umbilicus, or navel. See *Mesogastrium.* Fr. anal. *région ombilicale.* Germ. syn. *Nabelgegend*, m.

Umbilical Vesicle. See *Blastodermic Vesicle.*

Umbīlīcātus, *a, um.* (*Umbīlicus*, the navel.) *Bot., Nat. Hist.* Having a depression like the *umbilicus*, or navel; dimpled: umbili'cate. Fr. anal. *ombilique*, adj. Germ. syn. *genabelt*, part. adj.

Umbīlīcus, *i*, m. (*Umbo*, the boss of a buckler or shield; *ilia*, the small intestines; from its resemblance and situation; or, *ὀμφαλὸς*, the Greek synonyme of *umbo.*) *Anat.* The navel, or *umbilicus.* See *Medium Ventris, Mesomphalion, Omphalos, Protmesis. Bot.* Applied to that part of the seed which is connected to the *Funiculus*, or podosperm; it is otherwise termed the *Hilum.* Fr. anal. *ombilique*, m. Germ. syn. *Nabel*, m.

Umbīlīcus Mărīnus. *Bot.* Name of a submarine production, found on rocks and shells of fishes on the coast of Montpellier and elsewhere; in the form of powder, it is said to be useful as anthelmintic and diuretic. Fr. anal. *ombilic marin.* Germ. syn. *Meerbohnen*, f.

Um'bo, *ōnis*, f. (*Ἀμβων*, anything which stands up prominently on a plane.) The boss of a shield or buckler. *Bot.* The knob in the middle of the hat of the fungus tribe. Fr. syn. *bosse*, f.; *bosette*, f.

Um'bra, *æ*, f. (A shade or shadow.) *Astron.* Term for the perfect shadow which happens in eclipses.

Umbrācŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Umbrācŭlum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Formed like a parasol, as the *cacumen* produced by the leaves of the *Dracæna umbraculifer.* Fr. anal. *umbraculifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *sonnenschirmtragend*, part. adj.

Umbrācŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Umbra*, a shadow.) *Bot.* Term for a kind of parasol or disc which crowns the pedicle of the *Marchantia*, and bears the reproductive corpuscles. Fr. anal. *umbracule*, m. Germ. syn. *Sonnenschirm*, m.

Umbrātĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Umbra*, the shade; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* That which affects shady places, as the *Portulaca umbraticola.* Fr. anal. *umbraticole*, adj. Germ. syn. *schattenbewohnend*, adj.

Umbrellāceus, *a, um, Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a family (n. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda Pneumobranchia*, having the *Umbrella* for their type, Fr. anal. *umbrellacé*, adj.

Umbrĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Umbra*, the shade; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having blackish wings, as the *Myopa umbripennis.* Fr. anal. *umbripenne*, adj.

Unabran'chius, *a, um.* (*Unus*, one; *βράγχια*, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda Hermaphrodita* having *branchiæ* only on one side of the inferior surface of the body. Fr. anal. *unabranche*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfischöhrig*, adj.

Unadac'tўlus, *a, um.* (*Unus*, one; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of *Palmipedes*, having all the toes connected by one membrane. Fr. anal. *unadactylé*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfingerig*, adj.

Uncam. *Chem.* Old term for *Argentum vivum*, or quicksilver.

Un'cia, *æ*, f. (*Οὐγγία*, the twelfth part of the whole.) *Pharm.* A weight containing eight drachms; an ounce; the twelfth part of a pound of apothecaries' weight. Fr. anal. *once*, f. Germ. anal. *Unze*, f.

Un'ciform. (*Uncus*, a hook; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a hook; hook-like. *Anat.* Applied to the last bone (*Os unciforme*) of the second row of the *carpus*, or bones of the wrist, etc. *Uncĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *unciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *hakenförmig*, adj.

Uncĭnātus, *a, um.* (*Uncus*, a hook.) *Bot.* Hooked at the end: un'cinate; applied to *stigmata*, etc. Fr. anal. *unciné*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Haken gehörig.*

Uncĭ'nŭlus, *i*, m. (*Uncus.*) *Entomol.* Applied to the bristles at the *hamus* of certain *Annelides.* Fr. anal. *uncinule*, adj.

Uncipen'nis, *is, e.* (*Uncus; penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having spinous wings, or *elytra*, armed with a curved spine. Fr. anal. *uncipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *hakenflugelicht*, adj.

Uncĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Uncus; rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having the beak bent like a hook; applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Grallatores*, having a hooked beak. Fr. anal. *uncirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *hakenschnabelig*, adj.

Unc'tio, *ōnis*, f. The same as *Inunctio.*

Unctuārium, *ii*, n. (*Unguo*, to anoint.) Old name for the place and certain part of the warm bath where, after sweating and washing, inunction was performed.

Un'cus, *i*, m. (*Ὄγκος.*) A hook; the same as *Hamus. Obstet., Surg.* Hooks for extracting the *fœtus*, or *calculi*, are described by Scultetus. Fr. syn. *crochet*, m. Germ. syn. *Haken*, m.

Undĕcimmăcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Undĕcim*, eleven; *măcŭlātus*, spotted.) Having eleven spots. Fr. anal, *undécimmaculé*, adj.

Undĕcimpunctātus, *a, um.* (*Undecim*, eleven; *punctātus*, pointed.) Marked with eleven points. Fr. anal. *undécimponctué*, adj.

Undimia, *æ*, f. *Surg.* Old name for an œdematous tumour containing a mucilaginous, thick, and glutinous matter like white of egg, according to Paracelsus.

Undi'neus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Diatomeæ;* by Reichenbach to a Tribe of the *Nostochineæ*,

having the *Undina* for their type. Fr. anal. *undine*, adj.

Undōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Unda*, a wave; terminal *-ōsus*.) Having, or full of, waves. *Med.* Gr. syn. κυματώδης, applied by Galen to an unequal pulse. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *undeux*, adj.

Undŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Undŭla*, a little wave.) *Bot.* Waved; undulated; applied to leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *ondulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *wellenrändig*, adj.

Unēdo, *ōnis*, m. (*Una edi*; because only one of its apple-like fruit may be eaten at a time, from their effects on the head and stomach.) *Bot.* The specific name of a species of *Arbutus*. See *Arbutus Unedo*.

Unēdo Păpȳrācea. *Bot.* A name for the *Arbutus unedo*.

Unequal. See *Inequalis*.

Unfruitfulness. *Bot.*, *Physiol.* See *Barrenness* and *Sterility*.

Unguentārius, *ii*, m. (*Unguentum*, an ointment.) *Med.* Old name for a seller of ointment, used synonymously with *Pigmentarius*. See *Myropoles*.

Unguen'tum, *i*, n. (*Unguo*, to anoint.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* An ointment, usually of the consistence of butter; a salve; an un'guent. See *Aleimma*, *Catachrisma*, *Enchristum*, *Synchrysma*. Fr. anal. *onguent*, m. Germ. syn. *Salbe*, f.

Unguen'tum Apostŏlōrum. *Pharm.* The apostles' ointment; so named because it was composed of twelve ingredients, besides a little vinegar: also called *Dodecapharmacum*.

Unguen'tum Armārium. *Pharm.* Old term for a celebrated sympathetic ointment, which was believed capable of curing wounds by smearing with it the weapon that caused them. It was composed of the *usnea* of the human skull, human fat, mummy, human blood, linseed oil, turpentine, and Armenian bole. Paracelsus presented the formula of this precious compost to the Emperor Maximilian, by whom it was received as a mighty treasure. See *Hoplochrisma*.

Unguĭ'cŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Unguis*, a nail or claw.) *Bot.* Having or resembling claws; clawed: ungui'culate. Fr. anal. *onguiculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *beklaut*, adj.

Un'guinal. (*Unguis*, a nail or claw.) *Anat.*, *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the nails, or to claws or talons. *Ungŭĭnālis*, *is*, *e*. Fr. anal. *onguinal*, adj.

Unguis, *is*, m. (Ὄνυξ, a claw or talon, or ὄγκις, a crook or hook.) *Anat.* The nail of a finger or toe; also applied to the lachrymal bone; from its resemblance to a finger-nail. *Bot.* The claw or thin part of the petal of a polypetalous *corolla*. *Surg.* A collection of pus or matter in the eye, appearing through the *cornea* like the whitish segment seen towards the root of a finger-nail. *Zoöl.* The claw of certain *Crustacea*, etc., and the talon or claw of birds. Fr. syn. *ongle*, m. Ger. syn. *Nagel*, m.

Unguis Odoratus. See *Blatta Byzantia*.

Un'gŭla Caballīna. *Bot.* Colt's foot; a name for the *Tussilago farfara*.

Ungŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Ungŭla*, a hoof.) Having the form of a hoof; hoof-shaped: un'gulate. Fr. anal. *ongulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *klauförmig*, adj.

Uni-. (*Unus*, one.) A prefix frequently occurring in compound epithets, and denoting that there is but one object indicated by the remainder of the term, the meaning of which will be found by reference to it in its proper place in alphabetical arrangement, as *Uni-angularis*, having but one angle. Only such compounds as are peculiar in construction, or special in application, are inserted. Fr. anal. *uni-*. Germ. syn. *ein*.

Unĭbībīnāris, *is*, *e*. (*Uni-*; *bībīnārius*, twice double.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety produced by three decreases, one by one row, the two others by two rows, as the *Calx carbonatus unibibinaris*. Fr. anal. *unibibinaire*, adj.

Unĭbīnāris, *is*, *e*. (*Uni-*; *bīnārius*, double.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety produced by two decreases, one by one row, and the other by two, as the *Calx phosphatus unibinaris*. Fr. anal. *unibinaire*, adj.

Unĭbīnŏternāris, *is*, *e*. (*Uni-*; *bīnus*, double; *ternārius*, triple.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety resulting from three decreases, by one, two, and three rows, as the *Calx carbonatus unibinoternaris*. Fr. anal. *unibinoternaire*, adj.

Unichroïtis, *is*, *e*. (*Uni-*; χρόα, colour.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to substances that exhibit only one colour when placed between the eye and the light so that the rays traverse them. Fr. anal. *unichroïte*, adj.

Unicor'nu, indecl. (*Unus*, one; *cornu*, a horn.) The unicorn, a fabulous animal, the horn of which was anciently supposed to possess wonderful cordial and anti-epileptic virtues; wherefore it was much sought after, but in vain, and other spurious horns were passed off for it: hence the fossil bones of different large animals, as the elephant, rhinoceros, etc., were called *Unicornu fossile*, *Ebur fossile*, and were esteemed as astringent, diaphoretic, etc. See *Ceratites*, *Cornu Monocerotis*.

Unĭcor'nu Mārīnum. *Zoöl.* Name of the narwhal, or sea-unicorn, the tooth of which was formerly considered astringent and diaphoretic.

Unifĭōrĭ'gĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Uni-*; *flos*, a flower; *gĕro*, to carry.) The same as *Uniflorus*. Fr. anal. *uniflorigère*, adj.

Uniflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Unus*, one; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having or bearing one flower: uniflo'rate. Fr. anal. *uniflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *einblüthig*, adj.

Unĭfō'lius, *a*, *um*. (*Uni-*; *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having one leaf, as the stem of the *Lachenalia unifolia*. Fr. anal. *unifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *einblättrig*, adj.

Unifŏrātus, *a*, *um*. (*Uni-*; *fŏrāmen*, an opening.) *Bot.* Opening by only one hole, as the *antheræ* of the *Pyrola*. Fr. anal. *uniforé*, adj.

Unilo'cular. (*Unus*, one; *lŏculus*, a little place, or a cell.) *Bot.* Having only one

cell; one-celled. *Unĭlŏcŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *uniloculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfächrig*, adj.

Unĭmi'xtus, *a, um.* (*Uni-; mixtus.*) *Crystall.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal produced by two decreases, the one by one row, the other mixed, as the *Calx carbonatus unimixtus.* Fr. anal. *unimixte*, adj.

Unio, *ōnis, m.* A pearl; the same as *Margarita* and *Perla.*

Uniŏdus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Ferussac to a Tribe (n. pl.) of the *Pedifera*, having the *Unio* for their type. Fr. anal. *uniodé*, adj.

Union. (*Unio*, to make one.) The joining of several things together; unity. *U'nio, ōnis*, f. *U'nĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *union*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbindung*, f.; *Vereinigung*, f.

Union by the First Intention. *Surg.* See *First Intention* and *Adhesive Inflammation.*

Union by the Second Intention. *Surg.* See *Second Intention.*

Uni'parous. (*Unus*, one; *pārio*, to bring forth.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Bringing forth only one at a birth. *Uni'pārus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *unipare*, adj.

Unĭtārius, *a, um.* (*Uni-.*) *Crystal., Mineral.* Applied to a crystal produced by means of a decrease by one row. Fr. anal. *unitaire*, adj.

Uni'ted. (*Unio*, to make one.) *Bot.* Joined together. *Unītus, a, um.* See *Connatus.* Fr. anal. *uni*, adj. Germ. syn. *vereiniget*, adj.

Unĭternārius, *a, um.* (*Uni-; ternārius*, three by three.) Applied to a crystal produced by means of two decreases, one by one, the other by three rows. Fr. anal. *uniternaire*, adj.

U'pas. A name given in Java to several deadly poisons, the most remarkable of which are the *Bohun upas* and the *Upas tieuté*, belonging to different *genera*; they owe their poisonous properties to different principles. See *Bohun Upas.*

Upas Tieuté. Name of a poison the produce of the *Strychnos tieuté*, which owes its deadly power to *Strychnia*; both this and the *Bohun upas* are used by natives of the places where they grow to poison their arrows.

Up'right. *Bot.* Standing straight; perpendicular; erect. *Erec'tus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *droit*, adj. Germ. anal. *aufrecht*, adj.

Upupus, *a, um. Ornithol.* Applied by Lesson to a Family (n. pl.) having the *Upupa* for their type. Fr. anal. *upupé*, adj.

U'răchus, *i*, m. (*Οὖρον*, urine.) *Anat.* Name for the ligamentous cord arising from the base of the urinary bladder, to which it is attached as far as the superior region, and terminating in the umbilical cord. In the *fœtus* of four-footed animals it is a hollow tube, conveying the urine to the allantoid membrane. See *Urinaculum.* Fr. anal. *ouraque*, m. Germ. syn. *Harnstrang*, f.

Uracrāsia, *æ*, f. (*Οὖρον*, urine; *ἀκρασία*, ill-temperature.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bad quality of the urine. Fr. anal. *uracrasie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entmischung oder übel Mischung des Harns.*

Uracrā'tia, *æ*, f. (*Οὖρον*, the urine; *ἀκρατία*, debility.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Enuresis.*

Uræ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Urēa*, a constituent of urine; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Chem., Pathol.* Term for the presence of *urea* in the blood: ure'my. Fr. and Germ. anal. *urémie*, f.

Uræ'on. (*Οὐραῖον.*) *Anat.* Old name for the extremity of a bone, especially of the *sacrum.*

Urāgion. **Urāgium,** *ii*, n. } (*Οὐραγὸς*, the leader of the last troop or band.) *Anat.* An old term for the apex of the heart.

Urăgōgus, *a, um.* (*Οὖρον*, the urine; *ἄγω*, to drive off.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Myginda uragoga*, because its root is employed as a diuretic: u'ragogue. See *Note Cholagogus.* Fr. anal. *uragogue*, adj.

U'ramile. *Chem.* Term for a new substance, consisting in fine crystals of a silky lustre, obtained by mixing a hot and saturated solution of alloxantin with an equal volume of solution of sal ammoniac.

Urami'lic. (*Uramile*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Term applied to an acid formed by the continued action of dilute acids on uramile. *Urămī'lĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *uramilique*, adj.

U'ranate. *Chem.* Term for a combination of uranic oxide with a salifiable base. Fr. anal. *uranate*, m.

Ură'nĭcŏcal'cĭcus, *a, um.* **Ură'nĭcŏcu'prĭcus,** *a, um.* **Ură'nĭcŏpotas'sĭcus,** *a, um.* } *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a uranic with a *calcic*, a *cupric*, and a *potassic* salt respectively. Fr. anal. *uranicocalcique*, adj.; *uranicocuivrique*, adj.; *uranicopotassique*, adj.

Ură'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Urănium*; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the second degree of oxidation (*Oxydum uranicum*) of *uranium*, and to its combinations with the acids (*Sales uranici*): ura'nic. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *uranique*, adj.

Ură'nĭdes, m. pl. *Mineral.* Applied by Beudant to a Family comprising *Uranium* and its combinations. Fr. anal. *uranides*, m. pl.

Urăniscĭnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Urăniscus*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the palate. Fr. anal. *uraniscinite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des Gaumens.*

Urăniscŏchas'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Urăniscus; χάσμα*, a gulf.) The same as *Hyperöochasma.*

Urăniscoplas'tĭce, *es*, f. (*Urăniscus; πλάσσω*, to form.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the (artificial) formation of a palate. Fr. anal. *uraniscoplastique*, f. Germ. syn. *die (kunstliche) Gaumenbildung.*

Urăniscorrhă'phia, *æ*, f. (*Urăniscus; ῥαφή*, a seam.) *Anat.* Term for the suture of the palate. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *uraniscorrhaphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gaumennath*, f.

Urănis'cus, *i*, m. (*Οὐρανίσκος*, from *οὐρανὸς*, the heavens; from its arched form.) *Anat.* Old term used by Galen for the palate.

Uranite. *Chem., Mineral.* See *Uranium.*

Urā'nium, *ii*, n. *Chem., Mineral.* Name of *Uranite*, a metal discovered by Klaproth in 1789, found in combination with sulphur and portions of iron, lead, and silex, in the mineral called *Pechblende*, or oxide of *uranium;* combined with carbonic acid it forms the *Chalcolite*, or green mica; and mixed with oxide of iron it forms the *Uranic ochre.*

Urănŏgrā'phia, *æ*, f. (Οὐρανὸς, heaven; γράφω, to write.) *Astron.* Term for a description of the heavens. Bode published a work under this title in 1801, and Francœur another in 1821: urano'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *uranographie*, f.

Urănŏlītes. Same as *Ærolites.*

Urănŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Οὐρανὸς, heaven; λόγος, a discourse.) *Astron.* Term for a treatise on the heavens. E. Schleusing published a work under this title in 1648: urano'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *uranologie*, f.

Uranorrhaphis. See *Uraniscorrhaphia.*

Urănŏ'scŏpus, *a, um.* (Οὐρανὸς, heaven; σκοπέω, to see.) Looking to the heavens. *Ichthyol.* Applied to the *Cyprinus uranoscopus*, the eyes of which are directed upwards. Fr. anal. *uranoscope*, adj.

Urănōsŏpotas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a uranous with a potassic salt: uranosopotas'sic. Fr. anal. *uranosopotassique*, adj.

Urănōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the first degree of oxidation (*Oxydum uranosum*) of *uranium*, to the combinations of that oxide with acids (*Sales uranosi*), and of the metal with halogenous bodies. Fr. anal. *uraneux*, adj.

Uran'thus, *a, um.* (Οὐρὰ, a tail; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Zoöl.* The *Clymene uranthus* has its *anus* surrounded by two circles of *papillæ.* Fr. anal. *uranthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwanzblumig*, adj.

Urarin'. *Chem.* Name for an organic alkali which Roulin and Roussingault have found in *urari*, a poison with which the savages of America empoison the iron points of their arrows. *Urarīna, æ*, f. See *Woorara.* Fr. anal. *urarine*, f.

U'rate. (*Urĭcum* acĭdum, Uric acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of uric or lithic acid with a salifiable base. *Uras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *urate*, m. Germ. syn. *harnsauer Salz.*

Urceĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Urceus*, a vase; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Formed like a vase or goblet, as the *polypi* of the *Plumatella cristata:* urce'iform. Fr. anal. *urcéiforme*, adj. Germ. anal. *urnenförmig*, adj.

Urce'ŏla, *æ*, f. (*Urceŏlus*, a small pitcher; from its use in scouring glazed pitchers.) *Bot.* A name for the *Parietaria officinalis* of Linnæus. Fr. anal. *urcéole*, m.

Urceŏlārie'us, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a Family (f. pl.) of the microscopic *Stomoblephari*, having the *Urceolaria* for their type. Fr. anal. *urcéolarié*, adj.

Urceŏlāris, *is, e.* Same as *Urceolatus.*

Urceŏlātus, *a, um.* (*Urceŏlus*, a little water-pitcher.) *Bot.* Shaped or swelling out like a water-pitcher; ventricose: urce'olate; applied to *calyces.* Fr. anal. *urcéolé*, adj. Germ. syn. *krugförmig*, adj.; *urnenförmig*, adj.

Urceŏlĭfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Urceŏlus*, a little vase; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having small *calyces* like little goblets: urceoli'ferous. Fr. anal. *urcéolifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *urnentragend*, adj.

Urēa, *æ*, f. (*Urīna*, the urine.) *Chem.* Name for a constituent of the urine which crystallizes in four-sided prisms, transparent and colourless, with a slight pearly lustre. It has a peculiar odour, but not urinous, producing no effect on litmus or turmeric papers, and is not changed by the atmosphere, save in very damp weather, when it becomes slightly deliquescent. Fr. anal. *urée*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnstoff*, m.

Urec'chўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὖρον, the urine; ἔκχυσις, a pouring out.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for escape or pouring out of the urine, especially into the cellular tissue. Fr. anal. *urecchyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Harngiessung*, f.

Urēdĭ'neus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family of mushrooms established by A. Brongniart, having the *Uredo* for their type. Fr. anal. *urédiné*, adj.

Urēdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Uro*, to burn.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an itching or burning sensation of the skin which accompanies many diseases; also applied to *Urticaria*, or nettle-rash; also used for a heavy burning pain of the head, according to Stubles.

Urelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὖρον, the urine; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ulceration of the urinary passage. Fr. anal. *urelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verschwärung in den Harnwegen.*

Urēma, *ātis*, n. (Οὐρέω, to pass water or urine.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Urina*, according to Hippocrates.

Ureorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Οὖρον, the urine; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Diabetes*, or morbidly increased flow of urine. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *uréorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der reichlich Harnabgang.*

Ure'reus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a group (f. pl.) of the *Urticeæ*, having the *Urera* for their type. Fr. anal. *uréré*, adj.

Urēsiæsthēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Urēsis; aἴσθησις*, a perception.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Lor. Martini for a sense or feeling of *diuresis.* Fr. anal. *urésiæsthèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Pisserigsein*, n.

Urēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὐρέω, to pass water or urine.) *Med., Physiol.* Old term for *Micturition*, or the act of passing urine. Fr. anal. *urèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnen*, n.

-U'ret. (*Uro*, to burn.) *Chem.* A terminal denoting a compound of simple inflammable bodies with each other, or with metals, as sulph*uret* of phosphorus, carb*uret* of iron, etc.

Urēter, *ēris*, m. (Οὐρέω, to pass urine.) *Anat.* Name of the membranous tube through which the urine is conveyed from the kidney to the urinary bladder. Fr. anal. *urétère*, m. Germ. syn. *Harnleiter*, m.

Urētēral'gia, *æ*, f. (*Urēter; ἄλγος*, pain.)

Med.,Pathol. Term for pain in the ureters. Fr. anal. *urétéralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Schmerz in den Harnleitern.*

Urētērītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Urēter*, the ureter; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the ureter. Fr. anal. *urétérite*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnleiterentzündung*, f.

Urētērŏdia'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Urēter; διάλυσις*, a loosing or separating.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a rupture of one or both ureters. Fr. anal. *urétérodialyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Zertrennung eines oder beider Harnleiter.*

Urētērŏlĭthi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Urēter; lĭthīăsis*, formation of stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the generating of stone in the ureters. Fr. anal. *urétérolithiase*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erzeugung von Steinen in den Harnleitern.*

Urētērŏ'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The same as *Ureterodialysis.*

Urētērŏpyōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Urēter; pyōsis*, the formation of pus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppuration in the ureters. Fr. anal. *urétéropyose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Vereiterung in den Harnleitern.*

Urētērorrhăgia, *æ*, f. (*Urēter; ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sudden discharge from the ureters, but by habit implying such a discharge of blood. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *urétérorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Blutung aus den Harnleitern.*

Urētērostegnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Urēter; στέγνωσις*, a making costive.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation or progress of *Ureterostenoma.* Fr. anal. *urétérostegnose*, f.

Urētērostēnōma, *ătis*, n. (*Urēter; στένωμα*, a narrow place.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for coarctation or contraction of the ureters. Fr. anal. *urétérosténôme*, m. Germ. syn. *der verengerte Zustand der Harnleiter.*

Urētēro'stŏma, *ătis*, n. (*Urēter; στόμα*, a mouth.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the opening of the ureters (into the *pelvis* of the kidneys, or into the bladder). Fr. anal. *urétérostôme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Mündung eines Harnleiters (im Nierenbecken oder in der Harnblase.)*

Urēthra, *æ*, f. (*Οὐρέω*, to pass urine.) *Anat.* Name for the membranous canal through which the urine is voided, continued from the neck of the bladder through the extent of the *penis*, at the extremity of which it terminates in a slit-like orifice called the *Meatus urinarius.* In the female, the *urethra* does not exceed two inches in length, having besides a much larger calibre than in the male. See *Urias.* Fr. anal. *uréthre*, m. Germ. syn. *Harnröhre*, f.

Urēthræmor'rhăgia, *æ*, f. (*Urēthra; hæmorrhăgia.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for hemorrhage in the *urethra.* Fr. anal. *uréthrémorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutung aus der Harnröhre.*

Urēthral'gia, *æ*, f. (*Urēthra; ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the *urethra.* Fr. anal. *uréthralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnröhrenschmerz*, m.

Urēthrālis, *is, e. Anat., Med.* Of or belonging to the *urethra:* ure'thral. Fr. anal. *uréthral*, adj. Germ. syn. *Harnröhre gehörig.*

Urēthremphra'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Urēthra; ἔμφραξις*, a stoppage.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a stoppage in the *urethra.* Fr. anal. *uréthremphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnröhrenverstopfung*, f.

Urēthreuryn'ter, *ēris*, m. (*Urēthra; εὐρύνω*, to dilate.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a dilator of the *urethra.* Fr. anal. *uréthreurytère*, m. Germ. syn. *Harnröhrenausdehner*, m.

Urēthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Urēthra;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation in the *urethra:* urethri'tis. Fr. anal. *uréthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnröhrentzündung*, f.

Urēthrītis Vĕnĕ'rea. *Pathol.* A more correct term for the disease commonly, but erroneously, designated *Gonorrhœa;* also called *Blennorrhœa venerea.* See *Baptorrhœa.*

Urēthrītoprostătītis, *ĭdis*, f. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for urethritic or gonorrhœal *prostatitis.* Fr. anal. *uréthritoprostatite*, f. Germ. syn. *die aus Urethritis entstand'ne Vorsteherdrüsenentzündung.*

Urēthrītorchītis, *ĭdis*, f. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for urethritic or gonorrhœal *orchitis.* Fr. anal. *uréthritorchite*, f. Germ. syn. *die aus Urethritis enstand'ne Hodenentzündung.*

Urēthrītŏsў'phĭlis, *ĭdis*, f. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *urethritis* or *gonorrhœa* and *syphilis* existing at the same time. Fr. and Germ. anal. *uréthritosyphilis*, f.

Urēthroblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Urēthra; blennorrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a discharge of mucus from the *urethra.* Fr. anal. *uréthroblennorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnröhrenschleimfluss*, m.

Urēthrocătar'rhus, *i*, m. *Med., Pathol.* Catarrh, or mucous discharge from the *urethra.* Fr. anal. *uréthrocatarrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Harnröhrencatarrh*, m.

Urēthrŏlă'părŏcystĭdŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Urēthra; lăpărŏcystĭdŏtŏmia.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a combination of the lateral operation for lithotomy, with that of cutting into the bladder above the *pubes.* Fr. anal. *uréthrolaparocystidotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Seitenstein-und Bauchblasenschnitt.*

Urēthrŏmĕ'lănorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Urēthra; mĕlănorrhœa.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term much the same as *Melanorrhœa* itself; a black flow from the *urethra*, incorrectly called by some *black gonorrhœa.* Fr. anal. *uréthromélanorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der schwarze Tripper.*

Urēthrŏphўma, *ătis*, n. (*Urēthra; φῦμα*, a swelling.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a swelling of the *urethra.* Fr. anal. *uréthrophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Harnröhrengeschwulst*, f.

Urēthrŏpisthorrhe'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Urēthra; opisthorrhexis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a tearing or disruption of the *urethra* backwards. Fr. anal. *uréthropisthorrhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Rückwärtszerreissung der Harnröhre.*

Ure'throplas'tic. *Med., Surg.* Of or belonging to the operation of urethroplasty. *Urēthroplas'tĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *uréthro-*

plastique, adj. Germ. syn. *harnröhrenformend*, part. adj.

Ure'throplasty. (*Urēthra*; πλάσσω, to form.) *Med., Surg.* Term given to an operation by which a new *urethra* was formed by Ricord in the male; applicable to the repair of any lesion of the *urethra* by supplying the deficiency from the healthy parts. Fr. anal. *uréthroplastie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnröhrenbildung*, f.

Urēthrorrha'gia, æ, f. (*Urēthra*; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a sudden discharge, but by custom implied to be one of blood, from the *urethra*. Fr. anal. *uréthrorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Blutfluss aus den Harnröhre*.

Urēthrorrhœ'a, æ, f. (*Urēthra*; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a flow, as of mucus, pus, urine, semen, etc., from the *urethra*. Fr. anal. *uréthrorrhée*. f. Germ. syn. *ein Ausfluss aus der Harnröhre*.

Urēthrospas'mus, *i*, m. *Med., Pathol.* Spasm of the *urethra*. Fr. anal. *uréthrospasme*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnröhrenkrampf*, m.

Ure'throstĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Urēthra*; στένωσις, a being straitened.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for stricture of the *urethra*. Fr. anal. *uréthrosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnröhrenverengerung*, f.

Urēthrōsystŏ'leus, *a, um.* (*Urēthra*; *systŏleus*, pertaining to contraction..) *Anat.* Of or belonging to contraction of the *urethra*; applied (m. sing.) as an epithet of the *compressor urethræ* muscle. Fr. anal. *uréthrosystolé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammendrückend die Harnröhre*.

Urethro'tomy. (*Urēthra*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the division, by means of a cutting instrument, of urethral stricture. *Urethrŏtŏ'mia*, æ, f. Fr. anal. *uréthrotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnröhrenschnitt*, m.

Urēthrўmĕ'nia, æ, f. (*Urēthra*; ὑμήν, a membrane.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the formation of a membrane in the *urethra*. Fr. anal. *uréthryménie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung einer Haut in der Harnröhre*.

Urētĭcus, *a, um.* (Οὐρέω, to pass urine.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the urine; applied to the openings or canals which convey the urine from the kidneys, that is, the ureters: ure'tic. *Med., Pharm.* Formerly used by Galen for medicines (*Uretica medicamenta*) which promote the flow of the urine; the the same as *Diureticus*. Fr. anal. *urétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Harn betreffend*.

Urētris, *ĭdis*, f. (Οὐρητρὶς.) Term for a urinal, or chamber-pot. Fr. syn. *pot de chambre*. Germ. syn. *Nachttopf*, m.

Urgi'nea Scilla. *M. Med.* The new name given (Pharm. L. 1851) for the plant which affords the squill. See *Scilla*.

U'rias, *ădis*, f. (Οὖρον, urine.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a urinary *fistula*.

Uri'ăsis, *is*, f. Same as *Uresis*.

U'ric. (Οὖρον, urine; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the urine; applied to an acid, otherwise called *Lithic acid*, obtained from urine. *Ūrĭcus, a, um.* See *Lithic*. Fr. anal. *urique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Harnsauer*, adj.; *urinsauer*, adj.

U'ric O'xide. *Chem.* Term for a substance constituting a very rare ingredient in vesical *calculi*, and otherwise termed urous oxide, and xanthic oxide.

Uridrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὖρον, urine; ἱδρὼς, sweat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for urinous sweat. Fr. anal. *uridrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnschwitzen*, n.

Uri'lic A'cid. *Chem.* Name given to a hypothetical body which remains on subtracting the elements of *urea* from uric acid. *Acĭdum Urĭ'lĭcum.* Fr. anal. *acide urilique*.

Urīna, æ, f. (Οὖρον, the urine.) *Med., Physiol.* The saline secretion of the kidneys which proceeds from them through the ureters, *guttatim*, into the urinary bladder: u'rine. See *Adsamar*, *Albor*, *Alcolita*, *Anodus*, *Lotium*, *Oriens*, *Urema*. Fr. anal, *urine*, f. Germ. syn. *Harn*, m.; *Urin*, m.

Urīna Chўli. *Physiol.* The urine of chyle; a term for the urine passed immediately on complete digestion of a meal having taken place.

Urīna Pōtus. *Physiol.* The urine of drink; a term for the pale urine which is discharged in consequence of large aqueous potations.

Urīna San'guĭnis. *Med., Physiol.* The urine of blood; a term for that excretion of the kidneys drawn from the animal organism, containing those elements of the disorganization of the tissues which are no longer useful in the economy, and which cannot be thrown off by the lungs or skin.

Urīnācŭlum. *Anat.* Old name the same as *Urachus*.

Urinæ, Ardor. See *Ardor Urinæ*.

Urinæ, Sal. See *Oriens*.

U'rinal. (*Urīna*, urine.) *Med.* Name for a vessel to receive urine. See *Matracium*, *Matula*, *Uretris*, *Urodochium*.

Urinale. See *Bocia*.

Urīnāria, æ, f. (*Urīna*, urine; from its diuretic effect.) *Bot.* A name for the *Leontodon taraxicum*. Fr. anal. *urinaire*, f.

U'rinary. (*Urīna*, the urine.) *Physiol.* Of or belonging to the urine. *Urīnārius, a, um.* Fr. anal. *urinaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Harn betreffend*.

U'rinary Blad'der. *Anat.* A membranous bag or pouch situated immediately behind the *Symphysis pubis*, of a flattened, triangular form when contracted, and of an oval figure when distended; it is composed of four coats: the serous or peritoneal, the muscular, the cellular, and the mucous; the serous being but a partial coat. It receives the urine from the ureters, and when a certain quantity is contained in it, the muscular fibres are voluntarily contracted for its expulsion through the *urethra*. It is divided into the neck, which proceeds from the lower part, and is contracted by a sphincter muscle; the body; and the *fundus*, or upper part. *Vēsīca Urīnāria.* See *Albanum*. Fr. syn. *vessie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnblase*. f.

Urine, Difficult Discharge of. See *Dysuria*.

Urine, Excretion of the. See *Miction*.

Urine, Retention of. See *Retention of the Urine.*

Urine, Sediment of. *Physiol.* See *Alcola, Oroboides, Perittoma.*

Urine, Suppression of. See *Aspadialis, Ischuria.*

Urīnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Urīna,* urine; *fĕro,* to bear or bring forth.) *Anat., Physiol.* Bearing, carrying, containing, or yielding urine: urini'ferous; applied to certain small, fine vessels of the kidney. See *Tubuli Uriniferi.* Fr. anal. *urinifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *harntragend,* part. adj.

Urnĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Urna,* an urn; *gĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing capsules like urns, as the *Clytia urnigera.* Fr. anal. *urnigère,* adj. Germ. syn. *buchsentragend,* part. adj.

Urinoscopia. See *Uroscopia.*

Urīnōsus, *a, um.* (*Urīna;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med.* Having or full of urine: u'rinous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *urineux,* adj. Germ. syn. *harnartig,* adj.

Uritides, f. pl. (*Uro,* to burn.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for vesicles on the *cornea* and *conjunctiva,* which cause a burning and itching. Fr. anal. *uritides,* f. pl.

Uroben'zoate. *Chem.* Term for a combination of urobenzoic acid with a salifiable base. *Urōben'zoas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *urobenzoate,* m.

Urōbenzo'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Urīna; benzoïcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an acid which Liebig called hippuric, because it exists in the urine of herbivorous animals in general, and which has some analogy with uric acid: urobenzo'ic. Fr. anal. *urobenzoique,* adj.

Urobran'chius, *a, um.* (Οὐρά, a tail; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda Nudibranchia,* having the *branchiæ* on the posterior part of the body. Fr. anal. *urobranche,* adj.

Urŏcēle, *es,* f. (Οὖρον, urine; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for urinous *œdema* of the *scrotum.* Fr. anal. *urocèle,* f. Germ. syn. *Harnbruch,* m.

Urŏcĕrātus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied to a Family or tribe (nom. pl.) of the *Hymenoptera aculeata,* having the *Urocerus* for their type. Fr. anal. *urocérate,* adj.

Uro'chĕras, *ădis,* f. (Οὖρον, urine; χερὰς, sand.) *Med.* Term for the *sabulum,* sand, or sediment of the urine. Fr. anal. *urochéras,* f. Germ. syn. *Harngrund,* m.

Uroche'zia, *æ,* f. (Οὖρον, urine; χέζω, to ease oneself.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for discharge of the urine through the *anus.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *urochezie,* f.

Uroclep'sia, *æ,* f. (Οὖρον, urine; κλέπτω, to steal.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an insensible discharge of urine. Fr. anal. *uroclepsie,* f. Germ. anal. *Uroklepsie,* f.

Urŏcœ'lia, *æ,* f. (Οὖρον, urine; κοιλία, the belly.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an escape of urine into the belly. Fr. anal. *urocœlie,* f. Germ. syn. *Harnbauch,* m.

Uro'crĭsia, *æ,* f. } (Οὖρον, urine; κρίσις,
Urocrĭ'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. } an event or issue.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the crisis of a disease with a critical *uresis.* See *Urocriterium.* Fr. anal. *urocrisie,* f. Germ. syn. *Harnkrise,* f.

Urocrĭtērium, *ii,* n. (Οὖρον, urine; κριτήριον, a means of judging.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Urocrasia;* also a term for the morbid signs and character of the urine. Fr. anal. *urocritérion,* m. Germ. syn. *Harnzeichen,* n.

Urŏcysthæmorrhoïdes, f. pl. *Med., Pathol.* Term for hemorrhoids of the *urocystis,* or urinary bladder. Fr. anal. *urocysthémorrhoïdes,* f. pl. Germ. syn. *Blasenhämorrhoïden,* f. pl.

Urŏcys'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (Οὖρον, urine; κύστις, a bag.) *Anat.* Term for the urinary bladder. Fr. anal. *urocyste,* f. Germ. syn. *Harnblase,* f.

Urŏcystītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Urŏcystis;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the urinary bladder. Fr. anal. *urocystite,* f. Germ. syn. *Harnblasenentzündung,* f.

Urŏcys'tocătar'rhus, *i,* n. *Med., Pathol.* Catarrh of the *urocystis,* or urinary bladder. Fr. anal. *urocystocatarrhe,* m. Germ. syn. *Harnblasenkatarrh,* m.

Urŏcystŏstĕnŏchōria, *æ,* f. (*Urŏcystis; stĕnŏchōria,* a contraction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for condensation, and so of contraction, of the urinary bladder. Fr. anal. *urocystosténochorie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Verdickung der Harnblasenhäute.*

Urŏdēlus, *a, um.* (Οὐρά, a tail; δῆλος, manifest.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Duméril, Latreille, Gray, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (m. and n. pl.) of batrachian reptiles having a tail at all periods of their existence. Fr. anal. *urodèle,* adj. Germ. syn. *schwanzkundbar,* adj.

Urŏ'deus, *a, um.* (Οὐρά, a tail; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Microscopica Trichodes,* having the body terminated by appendices in form of a tail. Fr. anal. *urodé,* adj.

Urŏdiă'lўsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Οὖρον, urine; διάλυσις, a cessation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a ceasing of the secretion of the urine. Fr. anal. *urodialyse,* f. Germ. syn. *Auflosung des Harns.*

Urŏdie'us, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Microscopica gymnodes,* having the body terminated by a caudal appendix, double or bifurcated. Fr. anal. *urodié,* adj.

Urŏdo'chium, *ii,* n. (Οὖρον, the urine; δέχομαι, to receive.) *Med.* A chamber-pot. See *Urinal.* Fr. anal. *urodochium,* m. Germ. syn. *Harngefäss,* n.

Urœdēma, *ătis,* n. (Οὖρον, urine; οἴδημα, a swelling.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for urinous swelling. Fr. anal. *urœdème,* m. Germ. syn. *Harnœdem,* n.

Urŏerythrin'. (Οὖρον, the urine; ἐρυθρὸς, red.) *Chem.* Name given to a dark red precipitate deposited by the urine, which, in certain pathological conditions (especially in intermittent fevers) possesses an intensely red colour. *Urŏerythrīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *urŏerythrine,* f.

Uroga'ster, *tris*, f. (Οὐρὰ, the tail; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Zoöl.* Name by Latreille for the *postabdomen* of the *Crustacea Decapoda*, or that which is commonly called the tail. Fr. anal. *urogastre*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwanzbauch*, m.

Urohy'al. (Οὐρὰ, a tail; *hyoïdes*, hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Term, by Geoffroy-St. Hilaire, applied by Prof. Owen, in his Homologies, to a long, slender, and pointed bone, articulated with the posterior end of the basihyal. *Urohyālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *ourohyal*, adj.

Urŏleucorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Οὖρον, urine; *leucorrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* A discharge of mucus with urine. Fr. anal. *uroleucorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der Abgang von Schleim mit dem Harne.*

Urolĭthi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὖρον, urine; *lĭthiăsis.*) *Med. Pathol.* Term for the formation of urinary *calculus.* Fr. anal. *urolithiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnsteinbildung*, f.

Urŏlĭ'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Urŏlĭthus;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to urinary *calculus;* applied to an acid obtained from it: uroli'thic. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *urolithique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Harnsteine betreffend.*

Urŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Οὖρον, urine; λίθος, a stone.) Term for a urinary *calculus.* Fr. anal. *urolithe*, m. Germ. syn. *Harnstein*, m.

Urŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (Οὖρον, urine; μαντεία, a prophesying.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a prognosticating from the urine. Fr. anal. *uromantie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Wahrsagen aus dem Harne.*

Urŏmolgæ'us, *i*, m. (Οὐρὰ, a tail; μολγὸς, a salamander.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a sub-Order (nom. pl.) of batrachian reptiles having a tail. Fr. anal. *uromolge*, m.

Urom'phălus, *i*, m. (Οὖρον, urine; ὀμφαλὸς, the navel.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a swelling of the navel from the presence of urine. Fr. anal. *uromphale*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Anschwellung des Nabels durch Harn.*

Urŏnec'tus, *a, um.* (Οὐρὰ, the tail; νηκτὴς, a swimmer.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (n. pl.) of saurian reptiles, having the tail flattened upwards or sideways. Fr. anal. *uronecte*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwanzschwimmig*, adj.

Urŏpeltāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of ophidian reptiles, having the *Uropeltis* for their type. Fr. anal. *uropeltacé*, adj.

Urophrēnēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὖρον, urine; φρὴν, the mind.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *metastasis* of the urine to the brain. Fr. anal. *urophrénèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Versetzung des Harns zum Hirne.*

Uro'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὖρον, urine; *phthĭsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes diuretica* or *diabetica*, or urinary consumption. The same as *Diabetes.* Fr. anal. *urophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnschwindsucht*, f.

Urophyl'lus, *a, um.* (Οὐρὰ, a tail; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having long leaves terminated by a straight-pointed appendage, as the *Miconia urophylla.* Fr. anal. *urophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwanzblättrig*, adj.

Uroplă'nia, *æ*, f. (Οὖρον, the urine; πλανάω, to wander.) *Med.* Erratic urine; a term for translation of the urine to some part of the body where its presence is unnatural, as to the skin, ventricles of the brain, etc. Fr. anal. *uroplanie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Austreiten und Verbreiten des Harns in andere Theile.*

Uro'plătus, *a, um.* (Οὐρὰ, a tail; πλατὺς, broad.) *Zoöl.* Having a broad or flat tail. Fr. anal. *uroplate*, adj. Germ. syn. *plattschwanzig*, adj.

Urŏpoësis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὖρον, urine; ποιέω, to make.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the secretion of the urine. Fr. anal. *uropoèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnbereitung*, f.

Urŏpris'tis, *is, e.* (Οὐρὰ, a tail; πρίστης, a sawyer.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Hymenoptera*, the females having a *terebella*, in form of a saw at the extremity of the abdomen. See *Serricaudatus.* Fr. anal. *uropriste*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwanzsägig*, adj.

Uropsam'mos.
Uropsam'mus, *i*, m. (Οὖρον, urine; ψάμμος, sand.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for sand of the urine. Fr. syn. *sable de l'urine.* Germ. syn. *Harnsand*, m.

Uro'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Οὐρὰ, a tail; πτέρον, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Cuvier and Latreille to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Crustacea Amphipoda*, having the tail terminated by extended appendages that serve for fins. Fr. anal. *uroptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwanzgeflugelt*, part. adj.

U'rŏpus, *pŏdis*, adj. (Οὐρὰ, a tail; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Palmipedes*, having the feet articulated entirely in the rear of the body, so that they seem to walk on their tail. Fr. anal. *uropode*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwanzfüssig*, adj.

Urŏpȳgiālis, *is, e.* (Οὐρὰ, a tail; πυγὴ, the rump.) *Ornithol.* Applied to feathers that garnish the rump. Fr. anal. *uropygial*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schwanzgegend gehörig.*

Urŏpȳgium, *ii*, n. (Same as preceding.) *Zoöl.* Name by Illiger for the upper part of the body or base of the tail of the *Mammifera*, and the rump of birds. Fr. anal. *uropyge*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwanzgegend*, f.

Urorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Οὖρον, urine; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Diabetes:* uror'rhagy. Fr. anal. *urorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein starker Harnabgang.*

Urorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Οὖρον, urine; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* A flow of urine without any difficulty, and so used for *Enuresis.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *urorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnfluss*, m.

Urorrhorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Οὖρον, urine; *orrhorrhœa*, a flow of serum.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an excretion of serum (or albumen) with the urine, or albuminous urine, constituting the *Morbus Brightii.* Fr. anal. *urorrhorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Eiweissharn*, m.

Uro'scheŏcēlē, *es*, f. (Οὖρον, urine; *oscheŏcēle.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for swelling of

the *scrotum* from the presence of urine. Fr. anal. *uroschéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnhodensacksbruch*, m.

Uroscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Οὖρον*, the urine; *σκοπέω*, to inspect.) *Med.* Old term for inspection of the urine in order to form a judgment of disease from its condition: uro'scopy. Fr. anal. *uroscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Untersuchung des Harns.*

Urōses, f. pl. (*Οὖρον*, urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Alibert for diseases of the urinary apparatus. Fr. anal. *urose*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *die Krankheiten der Harnwerkzeuge.*

Urospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Οὖρον*, urine; *spasmus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cramp or spasm in the urinary organs: u'rospasm. Fr. anal. *urospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Krampf in den Harnwegen.*

Urosper'meus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a group (f. pl.) of the *Lactuceæ*, having the *Urospermum* for their type. Fr. anal. *urospermé*, adj.

Urostealith. (*Οὖρον*, the urine; *στέαρ*, fat; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Chem., Pathol.* Name given to a new constituent of urinary *calculi.* Fr. anal. *urostealithe*, m.

U'rous. (*Urīna*, the urine.) *Chem.* Belonging to the urine; applied to an oxide, or substance forming a rare ingredient in vesical *calculi.* *Urōsus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *ureux*, adj. Germ. syn. *harnig*, adj.

Urous Oxide. *Chem.* See *Uric Oxide.*

Urozēmia, *æ*, f. (*Οὖρον*, urine; *ζήμια*, loss.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Diabetes.* Fr. anal. *urozémie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnverlust*, m.

Ur'sĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a Family of the *Mammifera* having the *Ursus* for their type. Fr. anal. *ursides*, m. pl.

Ursīna Răd'ix. *Bot.* Name for the root of the plant called *Æthusa meum*, or baldmoney.

Ur'sus, *i*, m. A male bear; applied to some objects from their rough appearance or their supposed connexion. See *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi.* Fr. anal. *ours*, m. Germ. syn. *Bär*, m.

Urtīca, *æ*, f. (*Uro*, to burn; from the uneasy burning sensation which its sting produces.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Tetrandria.* The nettle. See *Acalephe, Adice.* Fr. syn. *ortie*, f. Germ. syn. *Brennessel*, f.; *Nessel*, f.

Urtīca Dio'ĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of the common stinging nettle, the young shoots of which are used as antiscorbutic and diuretic.

Urtīca Iners Mag'na Fœtĭdis'sĭma. } *Bot.* Two
Urtīca Mor'tua. } names for the *Lamium album*, or dead nettle.

Urtīca Pilŭlī'fĕra. *Bot.* Systematic name of the pill-bearing nettle, the seed of which was formerly given in diseases of the chest; the fresh plant is employed to raise an irritation in paralytic limbs, as causing a more permanent sting than the common nettle; also called *Urtica Romana.*

Urtīca Rōmāna. *Bot.* A name for the *Urtica pilulifera.*

Urtīca U'rens. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species less than the *Urtica dioica*, but having similar virtues.

Urtĭcā'ria, *æ*, f. (*Urtīca*, a nettle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an exanthematous fever characterized by an eruption like the elevations produced on the skin by the sting of a nettle; the nettle-rash; a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Sora, Uredo.* Fr. anal. *urticaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Nesselfieber*, n.; *Nesselsucht*, f.

Urtica'tion. (*Urtīca*, a nettle.) *Med.* Term for the whipping of a part, as a paralytic limb, with nettles, with the view of restoring sensation. *Urtĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *urtication*, f. Germ. syn. *das Patschen mit Nesseln.*

Urtĭceus, *a, um.* (*Urtīca*, a nettle.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Urtica;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Urticeæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: urti'ceous. Fr. anal. *urticé*, adj.

Urtĭcīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Class (f. pl.) having the *Urtica* for their type. Fr. anal. *urticiné*, adj.

Usfida. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Scoria auri*, or dross of gold. Ruland and Johnson.

Usia, *æ*, f. (*Οὐσία.*) Old term for *Essence*, or *Substance.*

Us'nea, *æ*, f. (Arab.) *Bot.* Name for a kind of moss or lichen, particularly that which is found adhering to the human skull when exposed to the air in damp places; the *Lichen saxatilis* of Linnæus, or *Usnea cranii humani.* See *Pachne, Pruina.* Fr. syn. *lichen saxatile.* Germ. syn. *Moos*, n.

Us'nea Crānii Hūmāni. *Bot.* The *Usnea* of the human skull, which was formerly believed to possess extraordinary anti-epileptic and anti-hemorrhagic virtues; it formed an ingredient of the celebrated *Unguentum armarium.* See *Usnea.*

Usneāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a division (f. pl.) of the *Lichenes* admitted by Fries, Eschneider and Reichenbach, having the *Usnea* for their type. Fr. anal. *usnéacé*, adj.

Usneālis, *is, e.* *Bot.* Belonging to or like the *Usnea:* us'neal. Fr. anal. *usneal*, adj.

Usneoīdēs, adj. (*Usnea;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a moss or a filamentous lichen hanging to the branches of trees, as the *Tillandsia usneoides:* us'neoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *usnéoïde*, adj.

Us'neus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Lichenes*, having the *Usnea* for their type. Fr. anal. *usné*, adj.

Usquebaugh. (Irish, *Uisge*, water; *bĕatha*, life.) The Irish name for *Aqua vitæ*, or whiskey. Fr. anal. *usqueba*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Irlandische aquavit.*

Ussac. *M. Med.* Name given by Serapion to the gum ammoniac of the Greek writers, but which does not seem to have been the same as that so termed now.

Us'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Uro*, to burn.) A burning. *Chem.* Formerly used for *Incineration* and (applied to metals) for *Cæmentatio;*

also for *Combustion. Pathol.* Old term used the same as *Cauma*, or febrile heat. *Surg.* Used for *Cauterization.* Fr. anal. *ustion*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbrennung*, f.

Us'tus, *a, um.* (*Uro*, to burn.) Burnt. *Chem.* Term the same as *Calcinatus;* calcined, or dried by fire. Fr. syn. *calciné*, adj. Germ. syn. *gebrannt*, adj.

U'terine. (*Utĕrus*, the womb.) *Anat., Med., Obstet.* Of or belonging to the womb or *uterus. Utĕrīnus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *utérin*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Uterus betreffend.*

U'terine Gesta'tion. *Obstet., Physiol.* The time from impregnation till the period of labour. Fr. anal. *gestation utérine.* Germ. syn. *Schwangerschaft*, f.; *Tracktigkeit*, f.

Uterine Madness. See *Furor Uterinus, Nymphomania.*

Utĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Utĕrus*, the womb; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the womb; also called *Metritis* and *Hysteritis.* Fr. anal. *utérite*, f. Germ. syn. *Gebärmutterentzündung*, f.

Utero'tomy. (*Utĕrus*, the womb; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of cutting into the *uterus*, as when the lips have become united by adhesive inflammation. *Utĕrŏtŏ'mia, æ*, f. See *Hysterotomy.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *utérotomie*, f.

U'tĕrus, *i*, m. (*Ὑστέρα*, the womb.) *Anat.* A spongy, fleshy body about three inches in length, two inches in breadth at the *fundus*, and one at the *cervix*, shaped like a flattened pear, situated in the cavity of the pelvis between the urinary bladder and rectum, its *cervix* closing up the *vagina* internally; also termed *Matrix* and *Metra;* the womb. See *Angos, Delphys, Eugeus, Hystera, Nedys.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *utérus*, m. Germ. syn. *Bärmutter*, f.; *Gebärmutter*, f.

Utĕrus, Inver'sion of the. *Obstet.* The state of the womb being turned inside out, caused by unskilfully and violently drawing away the *placenta* before it is detached from its situation by the natural process of labour. Fr. syn. *anastrophie* or *inversion de l'utérus.* Germ. syn. *die Umkehrung des Uterus.*

Uterus, Retroversion of the. *Obstet.* See *Retroversio Uteri.*

U'tricle. (Dim. *Uter*, a bottle.) A little bottle. *Bot.* Term for a minute cell or vesicle. *Uter'cŭlus* or *Utrī'cŭlus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *utricule*, m. Germ. syn. *eine kleine Hülse; frei liegende Zelle; Hautfrucht*, f.

Utrĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Utrĭcŭlus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to or like a utricle: utri'cular. Fr. anal. *utriculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu kleine Hulse gehörig.*

Utrĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Utrĭcŭlus.*) *Bot.* Having the form of a small leathern bottle. *Bot.* Applied to the leaves of the *Tillandsia utriculata:* utri'culate. Fr. anal. *utriculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinehulseförmig*, adj.

Utrĭcŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Utrĭcŭlus; forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a utricle; utricu'liform. Fr. anal. *utriculiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleinehulseförmig*, adj.

Utrĭcŭlīneus, *a, um.* (*Utrĭcŭlus.*) *Bot.* Applied by Link to the Family (f. pl.) of the *Lenticulariæ.* Fr. anal. *utriculiné*, adj.

Utrĭcŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Utrĭcŭlus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of utricules, as the roots of the *Utricularia:* utri'culous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *utriculeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Hautfrüchte.*

Utriculus. See *Utricle.*

Utrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Uter*, a leathern bottle; *forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Having the form of a leathern bottle, as the cylindrical *peridium*, swoln out and without apparent pedicle, as in the *Lycoperdon utriforme:* u'triform. Fr. anal. *utriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlauchförmig*, adj.

Utrĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Uter*, a leathern bottle; *gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing bottles, as the *Astragalus utriger*, the legumes of which are swoln out. Fr. anal. *utrigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlauchtragend*, part. adj.

U'va, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for the dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera;* the raisin. *Surg.* Old term for a tumour like a grape. Fr. syn. *baie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beere*, f.

U'va Gruīna. *Bot.* Name for the cranberry or moorberry, the fruit of the *Vaccinium oxycoccos.*

U'va Pas'sa. } *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial
U'væ Pas'sæ. } name (U.S.A. and E.) for the dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera.* See *Uva.*

U'va Ursi. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. and U.S.A.) for the leaves of the *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi.*

Uvārius, *a, um.* (*Uva.*) *Bot.* Having small globulous grains united by a peduncle like a grape or raisin, as the *Fucus uvarius.* Fr. anal. *uvaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *traubenförmig*, adj.

Uvātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Uva.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for true *staphyloma* of the *iris:* uva'tion. Fr. anal. *uvation*, f. Germ. syn. *die durchsichtige Hornhautstaphylom.*

U'vea, *æ*, f. (*Uva*, a grape, from its colour.) *Anat.* The posterior surface of the *Iris* of the eye, which is covered by a dark-coloured pigment. See *Rhagoides.* Fr. anal. *uvée*, f. Germ. syn. *Traubenhaut*, f.

Uveītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Uvea;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *uvea.* Fr. anal. *uveïte*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Traubenhaut.*

Uvĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Uva; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having fruits like the grape, as the *Coccoloba uvifera.* Fr. anal. *uvifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *traubentragend*, part. adj.

Uvĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Uva; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed (the fruit) like the grape, as the *Myristica uviformis:* u'viform. Fr. anal. *uviforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *traubenförmig*, adj.

U'vŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Uva*, a grape.) *Anat.* Name of the small fleshy body hanging from the *Velum pendulum palati*, above the root of the tongue; also applied to a small tubercle projecting into the orifice of the *urethra* in the bladder, and forming the apex of the trigone. See *Alinthisar, Cion, Cionis, Columna oris, Craspedon, Folium,*

Interseptum, Pinnaculum. Fr. syn. *luette*, f. Germ. syn. *Zäpfchen*, n.

Uvula, Relaxation of the. *Surg.* See *Himantosis.*

U'vŭla Vēsīcæ. *Anat.* The *uvula* of the bladder; a name for the small eminence forming the apex of the *trigone.*

Uvŭlāria, *æ*, f. (*Uvŭla;* because it cured its diseases.) *Bot.* A name for the *Ruscus hypoglossum.*

Uvŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Uvŭla.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *uvula;* u'vular. Fr. anal. *uvulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Zäpfchen angehend.*

U'xor, *ōris*, f. A wife. *Chem.* Old term for *Mercurius*, in the affair of producing the philosopher's stone; *sulphur* was called *maritus*, or the husband.

Uzifir. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Cinnabaris*, or cinnabar. Ruland.

V.

Vac'ca, *æ*, f. *Zoöl.* The cow. Fr. syn. *vache*, f. Germ. syn. *Kuhe*, f.

Văcil'lans, *antis*, part. (*Văcillo*, to shake.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers when they are oblong, attached by the middle of their length, and mobile: vacil'lant. Fr. anal. *vacillant*, adj. Germ. syn. *urenkelnd*, part. adj.

Vaccīna, *æ*, f. (*Vacca.*) *Med., Pathol.* Name of the disease commonly known as cowpox; also called *Variola vaccina.* See *Cow-pox.* Fr. anal. *vaccine*, f. Germ. syn. *Kuhpocke*, f.; *Schutzepocke*, f.

Vac'cinate. (*Vaccīnĭcum* acĭdum, Vaccinic acid; terminal *-āte.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of vaccinic acid with a salifiable base. *Vaccīnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *vaccinate*, m.

Vaccina'tion. (*Vacca*, a cow; because discovered by cowpox having been accidentally communicated to persons employed in milking cows whose udders were diseased.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of inserting matter for the production of the disease *Vaccina*, or cow-pox, as a protection against, or a sure means of modifying, the more virulent malady *Variola*, or small-pox. *Vaccīnātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *vaccination*, f. Germ. syn. *das Einimpfen der Kuhpocken.*

Vaccīneus, *a, um.* (*Vaccīnium*, the bilberry plant.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Vaccinium;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Vaccineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: vacci'neous. Fr. anal. *vaccinée*, adj.

Vaccīnia Pălus'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Vaccinium palustris.*

Vacci'nic. (*Vacca*, a cow; terminal *-ic.*) Of or belonging to the cow. *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from butter. *Vaccĭnĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *vaccinique*, adj.

Vacci'nic A'cid. *Chem.* Term for a distinct acid sometimes afforded by butter instead of butyric and caproic acids, into which it is very readily decomposed. Fr. anal. *acide vaccinique.*

Vaccīnium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Octandria;* Ord. *Monogynia;* Juss. *Ericeæ Vaccineæ.* Fr. syn. *airelle*, f.; *myrtil*, m. Germ. syn. *Heidelbeere*, f.

Vaccīnium Myrtil'lus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the myrtle-berry; the *Baccæ myrtillorum* of the pharmacopœias are the fruit of this plant, and are esteemed as antiscorbutic when prepared with vinegar, and as astringent when dry. Fr. syn. *myrtil*, m.

Vaccīnium Oxўcoc'cos. *Bot.* The systematic name of the cranberry plant, the fruit of which, called cranberry or moorberry, is used medicinally in Sweden; also called *Oxycoccos palustris, Vaccinia palustris*, and *Vitis idæa palustris.*

Vaccīnium Vītis Idæ'a. *Bot.* Systematic name of the red whortleberry, the leaves of which are so astringent as to be used in some places for tanning, and, given in decoction, they are said to mitigate the pain attendant on calculous diseases; also called *Vitis idæa.*

Vacci'ŏla, *æ*, f. The same as *Vaccina.*

Vādīpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Vādo*, to wade; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the *Grallatores* with naked legs and feet formed so as to enable them easily to traverse the waters by wading: va'dipede. Fr. anal. *vadipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *watenfüssig*, adj.

Văgans, *antis*, part. (*Văgo*, to wander.) *Entomol.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) of the *Araneides* that seize their prey running. *Zoöl.* Applied to *polypi* that are entirely free, as the *Crustatella vagans.* Fr. syn. *vagabond*, adj.

Văgĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Văgus; forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to leaves of cellular plants when their false nervures are dispersed without order or regularity: va'giform. Fr. anal. *vagiforme*, adj.

Văgīna, *æ*, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) A scabbard, sheath, or case. *Anat.* The canal extending from the external orifice immediately below the *Meatus urinarius* of the female to the *uterus;* in common language, the womb-passage; also called *Sinus muliebris.* Fr. anal. *vagin*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterscheide*, f.

Bot. Applied to the sheath formed by a part of a leaf, and altogether distinct from the *spatha*, which is a sheath completely enclosing the flowers before their expansion. Fr. syn. *gaine*, f. Germ. syn. *Scheide*, f.

Vagina, Imperforation of. *Anat.* See *Atratica.*

Vagina, Inversion of the. See *Elytroptosis.*

Vāgīnāceus, *a, um.* (*Vāgīna.*) *Conchol.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of symmetrical univalve shells having the form of a sheath. Fr. anal. *vaginacé*, adj.

Vagi'nal. (*Vāgīna*, the vagina, or a sheath.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *vagina.* *Bot.* Of or belonging to a sheath. *Vāgīnālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *vaginal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu einer Scheide gehörig.*

Vāgīnans, *tis*, part. (*Vāgīno*, to sheathe.) *Bot.* Encasing; sheathing; applied to leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *vaginant*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheidend*, part. adj.

Vāgīnātus, *a, um.* (*Vāgīno*, to sheathe.) *Bot.* Cased; sheathed: vagi'nate. Fr. anal. *vaginé*, adj. Germ. syn. *bescheidet*, adj.

Vāgīnella, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Vāgīna.*) *Bot.* Applied to a small membranous sheath which embraces the base of the *fasciculus* of leaves in the pines. Fr. anal. *vaginelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Scheidchen*, n.

Văgĭner'vius, *a, um.* (*Vāgus; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to leaves the nervures of which run in all directions and without order, as in the *Ficoideæ.* Fr. anal. *vaginerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *zerstreut-nervig*, adj.

Vāgīnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Vāgīna; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing one or more sheaths, as the articulations of the *Aspergillum vaginiferum.* Fr. anal. *vaginifère*, adj. Germ. *scheidetragend*, part. adj.

Vāgīnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Vāgīna; forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck and Latreille to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Polyparia*, comprehending those the *polypi* of which form fistulous and flexible trunks which contain these animals in their interior: vagi'niform. Fr. anal. *vaginiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheideförmig*, adj.

Vāgīnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Vāgīna*, the vagina; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *vagina.* Fr. anal. *vaginite*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterscheidentzündung*, f.

Vāgīnītis Blennorrhă'gica. *Med., Pathol.* Blennorrhagic inflammation of the *vagina;* a term for the discharge of a muco-purulent fluid, or eventually of pus, from the mucous membrane of the *vagina*, arising from sexual intercourse. Fr. anal. *vaginite blennorrhagique.*

Vāgīnoīdēs, adj. (*Vāgīna;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling the sheath of a hanger: vagi'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *vaginoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheidähnlich*, adj.

Vāgĭnŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Vāgīna.*) The same as *Vaginella.* See *Clinanthus.* Fr. anal. *vaginule*, f.

Vāgĭnŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Vāgĭnŭla; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to the *calathidium* of the *Synantherecæ*, which contains but one floscule. Fr. anal. *vaginulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheidchentragend*, part. adj.

Vă'gĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Vāgus; pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Holothurides Polypoda*, having feet scattered over all the surface of the body: va'gipede. Fr. anal. *vagipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *irrendfüssig*, adj.

Vāgītus, *ûs*, m. (*Vāgio*, to cry as an infant.) Term for the crying of infants or of young children. Fr. anal. *vagissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Wimmern*, n.; *Winseln*, m.; *schwathe Schreien.*

Vāgītus Utĕrīnus. *Obstet.* Term for the crying of the child heard, or supposed to have been heard while yet in the passages: u'terine crying. Fr. anal. *vagissement utérin.* Germ. syn. *das Schreien des Kindes im Mutterleibe.*

Văgus, *a, um.* (*Vāgo*, to wander.) *Anat.* Wandering; applied to the pneumo-gastric nerve, or *Nervus vagus*, and to the eighth pair, or *Par vagum.* Fr. anal. *vague*, adj. Germ. syn. *umherschweifend*, part. adj.

Valanida. *Bot.* A name for the *Fagus sylvatica*, or beech-tree.

Valerian. See *Valeriana.*

Vălēriāna, *æ*, f. (*Vălērius*, who first described it.) The pharmacopœial name (L.E. and U.S.A.) for the root of the plant *Valeriana officinalis.* *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Monogynia:* Juss. *Valerianeæ.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *valériane*, f. Germ. syn. *Baldrian*, m.

Vălēriāna Cel'tĭca. *Bot.* The Celtic nard, native of the Alps, the root of which has been recommended as carminative, diuretic, and stomachic; also called *Nardus Celtica* and *Spica Celtica Dioscoridis.*

Vălēriāna Lŏcus'ta. *Bot.* The corn salad, a wholesome esculent plant, gently aperient and antiscorbutic; it is now generally referred to another genus under the name of *Fœdia olitoria;* also called *Album olus* and *Valerianella olitoria.*

Vălēriāna Mājor. *Bot.* A name for the *Valeriana phu.*

Vălēriāna Mī'nor. *Bot.* A name for the *Valeriana officinalis.*

Vălēriāna Offĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the wild valerian plant, the root of which has been long extolled as an efficacious remedy in epilepsy; also in nervous complaints, and in convulsive and hysterical diseases; it is generally used as antispasmodic; also called *Valeriana minor, Valeriana sylvestris*, and *Leucolachanum.* Fr. anal. *valériane officinale.* Germ. syn. *der officinelle oder gewöhnliche Baldrian.*

Vălēriāna Phu. *Bot.* Systematic name of the garden valerian, the root of which is said to be efficacious in removing rheumatism, especially *sciatica*, also inveterate epilepsies.

Vălēriāna Sylves'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Valeriana officinalis.*

Vale'rianate. (*Vălēriānĭcum* ăcĭdum; Valerianic acid; terminal *-āte.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of valerianic acid with a

salifiable base. *Vălĕriānas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *valérianate,* m.

Vălĕriānel'la Olitōria. *Bot.* A name for the *Valeriana locusta.*

Vălĕriāneus, *a, um.* (*Vălĕriāna,* the herb valerian.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Valeriana;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Valerianeæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: valeria'neous. Fr. anal. *valériané,* adj. Germ. syn. *zur Baldrian gehörig.*

Valeria'nic. (*Vălĕriāna,* valerian; terminal *ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to valerian; applied to an acid obtained from the valerian plant. *Vălĕriānĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *valérianique,* adj.

Vălētūdĭnārium, *ii,* n. (*Vălētūdo,* sickness.) *Med.* The same as *Nosocomium.*

Val'gus, *a, um.* (Unascertained.) Having legs bent outward; crooked; awry. Fr. syn. *vague,* adj. Germ. syn. *zerstreut,* adj.

Vălĭdĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Vălĭdus,* strong; *rostrum,* a beak.) *Zoöl.* Having a strong beak, as the *Apion validirostre.* Fr. anal. *validirostre,* adj. Ger. syn. *kraftschnabelig,* adj.

Valiga. *Pharm.* Old term for a tincture of jalap coloured with a little saffron.

Vallĕ'cŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Vallis,* a valley.) *Bot.* Name by Hoffman for the small *sulci,* or hollows, which the prominence of the ribs forms on the fruit of the *umbelliferæ.* Fr. anal. *vallécule,* f.; syn. *vallon,* m. Germ. syn. *Thal,* m.

Vallĕ'cŭla Un'guis. *Anat.* Term for the fold of the *derma* into which the root of the nail is implanted; it is nearly two lines in depth, and acts the part of a follicle to the nail.

Val'lum, *i,* n. (*Vallus,* a rampart with palisades.) *Anat.* Old term for *Supercilium,* or the eyebrow.

Val'va, *æ,* f. (As if *Volva,* from *volvo,* to fold.) *Anat.* A fold or elongation of the lining membrane of canals, preventing the reflux of their contents, as in the intestines, blood-vessels, and absorbents: a valve. *Bot.* Applied to the pieces into which a dehiscent pericarp divides, when its seeds escape. Fr. anal. *valve,* f.; syn. *panneau,* m. Germ. syn. *Klappe,* f.

Valva Tulpii. *Anat.* See *Tulpii Valva.*

Valvāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Link to indehiscent fruits which are, nevertheless, formed of valves with distinct sutures. Fr. anal. *valvacé,* adj. Germ. syn. *klappig,* adj.

Valvāris, *is, e.* (*Valva.*) Of or belonging to a valve: val'var. Fr. anal. *valvaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *klappig,* adj.

Valvātus, *a, um.* (*Valva.*) *Bot.* Applied to the corol when, before blowing, its petals or divisions are touched by their borders only so as to imitate by their respective disposition the valves of a capsule, as in the *Synantheræ.* Fr. anal. *valvé,* adj. Germ. syn. *klappig,* adj.

Valviānus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the *septa* which are produced by the expansion of the substance of the valves, and which remain fixed there even after the dehiscence. Fr. anal. *valvéen,* adj.

Valvĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Valva; forma,* likeness.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Dugès to the unguiculated and lamellous opercules of Blainville, because they resemble the valves of the *Mollusca Acephala,* similar to which they grow: val'viform. Fr. anal. *valviforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *klappenförmig,* adj.

Valvispō'reus, *a, um.* (*Valva; spŏra.*) *Bot.* Applied to a Class (f. pl.) of phanerocotyledonous, complete, hypogynous, polypetalous plants, the seeds of which are attached to the valves of the fruit, as in the *Samydeæ, Resedaceæ, Droseraceæ, Frankenieæ.* Fr. anal. *valvispore,* adj. Germ. syn. *klappenkeimhornig,* adj.

Val'vŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Valva,* a valve.) *Anat.* A little valve: a val'vule; also used the same as *Valva.* Fr. anal. *valvule,* f. Germ. syn. *die kleine Klappe.*

Val'vŭlæ Connīven'tes. *Anat.* Term for the semilunar folds formed by the mucous or villous coat of the *duodenum, jejunum,* and *ileum* intestines. Fr. anal. *valvules conniventes.*

Valvŭlātus, *a, um.* (Dim. *Valva.*) *Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to hairs which de Candolle called *phragmigeri* and Mirbel *articulati,* which presents in their interior transversal *septa* on an even surface, as in the *Ajuga reptans.* Fr. anal. *valvulé,* adj. Germ. syn. *klappig,* adj.

Va'nadate. (*Vanādĭcum* acĭdum; Vanadic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of vanadic acid with a salifiable base. *Va'nădas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *vanadate,* m.

Vanā'dĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Berzelius terms *Oxydum vánadicum* the second, and *Acidum vanadicum* the third, degrees of oxidation of *Vanadium; Sulphis vanadica* its second degree of sulphuration; and *Sales vanadici* those having for their base the *vanadic oxide,* and the corresponding haloid salts: vana'dic. Fr. anal. *vanadique,* adj.

Va'nădis, *itis,* f. *Chem.* Term for a combination of vanadic oxide with certain bases; a va'nadite. Fr. anal. *vanadite,* f.

Vanā'dium, *ii,* n. (*Vanādis,* an ancient Scandinavian divinity.) *Chem.* Name for a metal discovered in 1830 by Sefstrœm. Fr. anal. *vanadium,* m.

Van'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lindley to a tribe (f. pl.) of the *Orchideæ,* having the *Vanda* for their type. Fr. anal. *vandé,* adj.

Vane-like. *Bot.* See *Versatilis.*

Vanguerie'us. *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) of the *Rubiaceæ* admitted by Richard, having the *Vangueria* for their type. Fr. anal. *vanguérié,* adj.

Vanil'la, *æ,* f. *Bot.* The specific name of the vanelloe plant. See *Epidendrum Vanilla.*

Văpōrārium, *ii,* n. (*Văpōro,* to smoke.) *Med.* Term for a vapour-bath. Fr. syn. *bain de vapeur.* Germ. syn. *Dampfbad,* f.

Vaporiza'tion. (*Văpōro,* to smoke.) *Chem.* Term for the rapid conversion of a fluid into a vapour by heat. The same as *Eva-*

poration. Vāpōrĭzātio, ōnis, f. Fr. anal. *vaporisation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verdampfung*, f.

Vapre'cŭlæ. *Bot.* Name of an Order in Linnæus's Fragments of a Natural Method, comprising those that have a monophyllous calyx like a coloured *corolla.*

Vareni. *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Varus;* also a scorbutic symptom otherwise called wandering gout, consisting in erratic pains afflicting the ligamentous parts around the joints, according to Drauwiz and Mollenbroccius; also a term for *Flatus furiosus.* See *Ambulo.*

Vărĭcel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Vărĭŏla*, the disease small-pox.) *Med., Pathol.* Name anciently applied to a modified form of *variola*, or small-pox, but now to a disease characterized by an eruption in successive crops for several days of smooth, transparent, lentil-shaped, or irregular circular vesicles, flattened at the top, the fluid at first pellucid, then whitish, afterwards becoming straw-coloured; the chicken-pox; a genus of the Order *Exanthemata;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Crystalli.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *varicelle*, f. Germ. syn. *die falsche Blatter.*

Vari'ciform. (*Vărix*, a swelled vein; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a *varix. Vărĭcĭfor'mis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *variciforme*, adj.

Vărĭcĭfor'mes Para'stătæ. *Anat.* A term applied by some authors to the *Vasa deferentia* at their commencement. See *Vas Deferens.*

Vărĭcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Vărix* and *forma*, resemblance.) *Anat., Pathol.* Resembling a *varix:* vari'ciform. Fr. anal. *variciforme*, adj.

Vărĭcoblĕ'phăron. } (*Vărix ; βλέφαρον*,
Vărĭcoblĕ'phărum, *ii*, m. } the eyelid.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a varicose state of the eyelid. See *Cirsoblepharon.* Fr. anal. *varicoblépharon*, m.

Vărĭcŏcēle, *es*, f. (*Vărix*, a swelled vein; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Pathol., Surg.* Term for a swelling of the veins of the *scrotum* or of the spermatic cord: va'ricocele. Fr. anal. *varicocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Krampfaderbruch*, m.

Vărĭcom'phălus, *i*, m. (*Vărix* and *ὀμφαλὸς*, the navel.) *Surg.* Term for a varicose tumour of the navel. It is a defective term, and ought to be *Varicomphalocele.* Fr. anal. *varicomphale*, adj.

Va'ricose. (*Vărix*, a swelled and crooked vein.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Applied to veins that are in a state of permanent dilatation, attended with an accumulation of dark-coloured blood, the circulation of which is materially retarded in the affected vessel, being also irregular, knotted and winding, and turning in a variety of ways. Fr. anal. *variqueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *krampfadrig*, adj.

Va'ricose An'eurism. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Another term for *Aneurismal varix.*

Vărĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Vărix.*) *Surg.* A term for varicose enlargement of the veins of the *conjunctiva;* a little varix. Fr. anal. *varicule*, f.

Vărĭēgātus, *a, um.* (*Vărĭēgo*, to garnish.) *Bot.* Having a variety or intermingling of colours; garnished: va'riegated; applied to leaves, etc. Fr. anal. *varié*, adj.; syn. *panache*, adj.

Vari'ety. (*Vărius*, of divers colours.) *Nat. Hist.* An organized being that differs from others of the same species, though not so essentially as itself to be reckoned a different species, is called a variety, and constitutes an accidental subdivision. *Vărī'ĕtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *variété*, f. Germ. syn. *Abänderung*, f; *Abart*, f.

Vărĭifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Vărius*, various; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have leaves not all of the same form, as the *Dioscorea variifolia.* See *Diversifolius, Heterophyllus.* Fr. anal. *variifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *verschiedenblättrig*, adj.

Vărī'ŏla, *æ*, f. (*Vărius*, spotted.) *Pathol.* Name for the highly contagious disease characterised by *synocha* and an eruption of red pimples on the third day, which about the eighth contain pus, and afterwards drying fall off in crusts; the small-pox; a genus of the Order *Exanthemata;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Alices.* Fr. anal. *variole*, f. Germ. syn. *Menschenblatter*, f.; *natürische Pocke.*

Vărī'ŏla Ovīna. Term for a disease in the sheep analogous to small pox in the human subject; ovine small pox.

Vărī'ŏla Vaccīna. *Med., Pathol.* Vaccine small-pox, a term for *Vaccina*, or cow-pox.

Vărĭŏlārie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries, Fee and Zenker to a tribe (f. pl.) of the *Lichenes*, having the *Variolaria* for their type. Fr. anal. *variolarie*, adj.

Variolarin'. *Chem.* Name by Robiquet for a greasy substance which he obtained from the *Variolaria dealbata. Vărĭŏlārīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *variolarine*, f.

Variolāris, *is, e.* (*Vărĭŏla.*) *Conchol.* Applied to shells presenting either white and obtuse nodosities like pustules, as the *Turbinella variolaris*, or red spots upon a white ground, compared to the spots of measles. *Geol.* Applied to a rock presenting round stones or kernels of a different colour from that of their bed. *Med., Pathol.* Pertaining to *Variola:* vari'olar. Fr. anal. *variolaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *blatterig*, adj.

Vărĭŏlātus, *a, um.* (*Vărĭŏla.*) Charged with small eminences like the pustules of small-pox. Fr. anal. *variolé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blatterig*, adj.

Vărĭŏlōdēs, adj. (*Vărĭŏla*, small-pox; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having much or full of small-pox; a term unhappily applied by Dr. Geo. Gregory to the modified form of small-pox, called *Varicella* by the ancients, to distinguish it from chicken-pox, for which that term is now used. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *varioleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *blatternarbig*, adj.; *voll Blattern.*

Vari'oloid. (*Vărĭŏla*, small-pox; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling *variola*, or small-pox; applied to a supposed special disease spontaneously developed in our

climate under certain atmospheric conditions, and capable of being propagated by infection or inoculation. *Vāriŏloīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s* i. Fr. anal. *varioloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *pockenähnlich*, adj.

Vāriŏlōsus. Same as *Variolodes*.

Vāriosper'mus, *a, um.* (*Vārius*, different; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds of different size, as the *sporidia* of *Botrytis variosperma*. Fr. anal. *variosperme*, adj.

Vārix, *ĭcis*, m. (*Vārus*, crooked.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the swelling or dilatation of a vein, generally becoming knotted and winding in its course; a dilated vein; a genus of the Order *Tumores;* Cl. *Locales* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Phlebectasia, Cirsos, Ixia, Phlebeurysma*. Fr. anal. *varice*, f. Germ. syn. *Aderknoten*, m.

Varŏlii, Pons. *Anat.* The bridge of Varolius; a term for the square portion of medullary substance connected with, and indeed common to the *Cerebrum, Cerebellum*, and *Medulla oblongata*, because first described by Varolius; otherwise termed the *Annular protuberance*, the *Corpus annulare*, the *Mesocophalon, Processus annularis, Tuber annulare*, and *Tuberculum annulare*. Fr. syn. *pont de Varole*. Germ. syn. *Varolische Brücke*.

Vārus, *i*, m. (*Vārio*, to change or to work with divers colours; because they vary in situation, or present some difference of hue, especially where they appear in profusion on the nose, etc., of the drunkard.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a spot or pimple on the face. Fr. anal. *varus*, m.

Vārus, *a, um.* (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) Crooked; ill-shaped. *Surg.* Applied to a variety of the deformity called *Talipes*, or club-foot. Fr. anal. *varus*, adj. Germ. syn. *sperrbeinig*, adj.

Vārus Punctātus. *Med., Pathol.* Term for the pimple so common in the skin of the face, particularly of young persons, and called maggot pimple, because worm-like sebaceous substance may be pressed out of it.

Var'vicite. *Chem.* Name for an oxide of manganese which is found native, but has not hitherto been imitated, being a mixture of the peroxide and sesquioxide, but the exact constitution is not yet known.

Vas, *vāsis*, n. (Doubtful.) Any kind of vessel. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to a vessel through which a fluid or secretion, necessary to the wellbeing of the economy, is conducted; as the arteries, veins, lacteals, ducts, etc. See *Alkalia*. Fr. anal. *vaisseau*, m. Germ. syn. *Gefäss*, n.

Vas Dēfĕrens. *Anat.* The bearing-to or bringing-to vessel; a term for the duct conveying the *semen* secreted in the testicle, being a continuation of the *Epididymis*, and terminating in the ejaculatory duct. See *Variciformes Parastatæ*. Fr. syn. *canal* or *conduit déférent*. Germ. syn. *Samengang*, m.

Vāsa. (Pl. of *Vas*, a vessel.) *Anat.* Vessels; applied to several kinds of vessels, arteries, veins, absorbents, lacteals, etc. Fr. anal. *vaisseaux*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Gefässe*, n. pl.

Vāsa Brĕ'via. *Anat.* The short vessels, being small branches of the splenic artery which anastomose with others of the gastric artery, and are distributed on the large arch of the stomach.

Vāsa Capreŏlāria. *Anat.* The twisted or tendril-like vessels; a term for the spermatic vessels, from their tortuous course. See *Capreŏlāris*. Fr. anal. *vaisseaux courts*.

Vāsa Dēfĕren'tia Mŭlieb'ria. *Anat.* Term for the Fallopian tubes.

Vāsa Efférен'tia. *Anat.* Vessels carrying out; applied generally to vessels that go out from a gland, but specially to five or six tortuous vessels which ascend obliquely backwards from the *testis* and form the *Coni vasculosi*, then proceed to the *Globus major*, or large head of the *Epididymis*, which they also form, and then unite into one duct constituting the *Vas deferens*. Fr. anal. *vaisseaux efférents*.

Vāsa Infĕren'tia. *Anat., Physiol.* Vessels carrying in; applied to those vessels which enter a gland. Fr. anal. *vaisseaux inférents*.

Vāsa Præpāran'tia. *Anat.* Old name for the spermatic vessels.

Vāsa Vāsōrum. *Anat., Physiol.* The vessels of vessels; a term for the very minute arteries and veins by which the substance of larger vessels is supplied with nourishment.

Vāsa Vortĭcōsa. *Anat., Physiol.* The contorted vessels; applied to the fine vascular ramifications principally connected with the veins on the external surface of the choroid coat of the eye.

Vas'cular. (*Vascŭlum*, a little vessel.) *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* Having or belonging to vessels; full of vessels. *Vascŭlāris, is, e*. Fr. anal. *vasculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Gefässe*.

Vas'cular Tis'sue. *Bot.* Applied to a peculiar disposition of a fine membrane, of which the solid portion of vegetables is found to consist; it is composed of *fasciculi* of vessels or tubes, each formed by this fine membrane being rolled up into a cylindrical cavity. Fr. anal. *tissu vasculaire*.

Vascula'rity. (*Vascŭlum*, a little vessel.) *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* The state of having numerous, or being full of, little vessels. *Vascŭlārĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *vascularité*, f.

Vascŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Vascŭlum;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of little vessels. *Bot.* Having the form of a little vessel, as the urn of the *Splachnum vasculosum*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *vasculeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Gefässe*.

Vas'cŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Vas.*) A little vessel. *Bot.* Name for the cup which terminates the leaves of the *Nepenthes:* a vas'cule. Fr. anal. *vascule*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleines Gefäss*.

Vasĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (Fr. *Vase*, mud or slime; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Applied to animals that take up their abode in mud or slime. Fr. anal. *vasicole*, adj.

Vāsĭduc'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Vas; ductus*, a con-

duit.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to a vascular cord which proceeds from the podosperm, runs upon the side of the proper tunic of the seed in a kind of enlargement called *chalaza.* Fr. anal. *vasiducte*, m.

Vas'tus, *a, um.* Broad; large; extended: vast. *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles from their size. Fr. anal. *vaste*, adj. Germ. syn. *sehr gross; sehr weit.*

Vatĭcānus. *Pharm.* Old epithet of certain aromatic purging pills (*Pilulæ Vaticanæ Londinenses*) as stated by Castellus.

Vaucherie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a section (f. pl.) of the *Ulvaceæ*, having the *Vaucheria* for their type. Fr. anal. *vaucherié*, adj.

Vaulted. (Fr. *Voûte*, a vault or arched building.) See *Forniciform.*

Vec'tis, *is*, m. (*Vĕho*, to bear; because it is capable of raising immense weights which, without its aid, could scarcely be moved.) The lever. *Obstet.* Applied to an instrument employed in certain cases of preternatural labour. Fr. syn. *lévier*, m. Germ. syn. *Hebel*, m.

Ve'getable. (*Vĕgeo*, to grow.) *Bot.* Applied to an organised body partly or wholly fixed within the earth, and deriving its nourishment by vessels on its roots. *Vĕgĕtābĭlis, is, e.* Fr. syn. *végétal*, adj. Germ. syn. *grunend*, part. adj.; *wachsend*, part. adj.

Ve'getable Eco'nomy. *Nat. Hist.* Term for the orderly arrangement of the parts of living plants or vegetables.

Vegetable Gold. *Bot.* See *Aurum Vegetabile.*

Vegeta'tion. (*Vĕgĕto*, to make lusty, quick, and strong.) *Bot.* Term for the state of a living vegetable. *Chem.* Term anciently used for the increase or extension of metallic veins in the earth, which was called the vegetation of metal by the alchemists. *Vĕgĕtātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *végétation*, f. Germ. syn. *Pflanzenleben*, n.

Vĕgĕtātīvus, *a, um.* (*Vĕgeo*, to grow.) *Zoöl.* Applied to organic functions, *i. e.* to nutrition and reproduction, because common to vegetables and animals. Fr. anal. *végétatif*, adj.

Vĕ'gĕto-anĭmālis, *is, e.* *Chem.* Applied to substances contained in plants which are strongly analogous to the albumen and fibrin of animal liquors, all vegetables contain more or less, such are gluten, vegetable albumen. Fr. anal. *végéto-animale*, adj.

Vĕ'gĕto-mĭnĕrālis, *is, e.* *Chem., Med., Pharm.* Pertaining to vegetable and mineral substances. Applied to the *aqua vegeto-mineralis Goulardi*, or Goulard's lotion, as composed of water, acetic acid, and lead. Fr. anal. *végétominérale*, adj.

Vĕ'gĕto-sulphū'ricus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Braconnot to an acid by the action of sulphuric acid on sawdust of wood, or linen rags. Fr. anal. *végéto-sulphurique*, adj. Germ. syn. *holzschwefelsauer*, adj.

Vĕhĕtĕrĭnārius, *a, um.* (*Vĕho*, to travel.) The correct orthography of the more common term *Veterinarius.*

Vehicle. *Med., Pharm.* See *Vehiculum.*

Vĕhĭ'cŭlum, *i*, n. (*Vĕho*, to carry in any manner.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a liquor in which medicine is rendered more grateful to the taste, or of more easy exhibition to the sick: a ve'hicle. See *Excipient.* Fr. anal. *vehicule*, m. Germ. syn. *Hülfsmittel*, n.; anal. *Vehikel*, n.

Veil. *Anat.* See *Velum.* *Bot.* See *Calyptra.*

Vein. (*Vēna.*) *Anat.* A membranous canal originating from the extremities of an artery, by anastomosis becoming progressively wider, without pulsation, and returning the blood which it receives from the artery back to the heart. *Vēna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *veine*, f. Germ. syn. *Ader*, f.; *Blutader*, f.; anal. *Vene*, f.

Veined. *Bot.* Having veins or nerves; applied to leaves. *Vēnōsus, a, um.*

Veinless. *Bot.* Without veins or nerves. *Avēnius, a, um.*

Vēlāmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Vēlo*, to cover.) *Anat.* Old term the same as *Tegumentum;* also applied to the internal thin membrane of the intestines otherwise named *Crusta membranea;* termed *Peristoma* by Pecquetus; *Mucus villosus* by Bilsius; *Velamentum Bombycinum* by Horne. Bartholin.

Vēlāmen'tum Bombȳcĭnum. See *Velamentum.*

Vēlāmĭnāris, *is, e.* (*Vēlāmen*, a covering.) *Bot.* Applied to the *dehiscence* of anthers when one of the walls of the compartment is detached and rolled from the base to the summit where it remains fixed, as in the *Laurus.* Fr. anal. *vélaminaire*, adj.

Velelli'deus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Eschenholz to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Acalephæ*, having the *Velella* for their type. Fr. anal. *vélellide*, adj.

Vēlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Vēlum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Ichthyol.* Having very large fins resembling sails, as the *Oligopodus veliferus.* Fr. anal. *vélifère*, adj.

Vel'leus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) admitted by de Candolle, in the *Cruciferæ*, having the *Vella* for their type. Fr. anal. *vellé*, adj.

Vellicating. (*Vellĭco*, to pluck.) See *Amycticus.*

Vellĭcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Vellĭco*, to pluck.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term the same as *Carphology* or *Floccilation, Crocidixis, Tilmos.* Fr. anal. *vellication*, f. Germ. syn. *Flockenlesen*, n.

Velno's Ve'getable Sy'rup. *Pharm.* Name for an old nostrum the preparation of which was kept very secret, but supposed to consist of corrosive sublimate rubbed up with honey and mucilage; a *formula* was given by Sir B. Brodie to Dr. Paris for a medicine closely similar in its sensible properties and effects, made from the roots of burdock, dandelion, liquorice, spearmint, senna leaves, and coriander seeds, boiled in water and sugar to the consistence of syrup, adding a small portion of oxymuriate of mercury.

Vēlum, *i*, n. (*Vēlo*, to cover or hide.) A

veil. *Anat.* Applied to several objects supposed to bear relation or resemblance to a veil or screen. Fr. anal. *voile*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorhang*, m.

Vēlum Interpŏ'sĭtum. *Anat.* The interposed veil; a term for the choroid membrane of the brain situated beneath the *fornix* and above the optic *thalami*. Fr. anal. *voile interposé*. Germ. syn. *das darzwischen gestellet Segel*.

Vēlum Pen'dŭlum Pălāti. *Anat.* The pendulous or hanging veil of the palate; applied to the posterior part of the palate which forms two arches, fixed laterally to the tongue and pharynx. Fr. syn. *voile du palais*. Germ. syn. *Gamensegel*, n.

Vēlum Pŭpil'læ. *Anat.* The veil of the pupil; a name for the *Membrana pupillaris*.

Vēlum Vēsĭcæ Urīnāriæ. *Anat.* The veil of the urinary bladder; another term for the *Trigone*.

Vēlūmen, *ĭnis*, n. Fleece-wool wound. *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle, in vegetables, to an assemblage of close, soft, short, and flat hair. Fr. syn. *velours*, m.

Vēlūtĭnus, *a, um*. (*Vellus*, a fleece of wool.) *Bot.* That which is covered with soft, close, short, equal hairs, as the leaves of the *Parsonia velutina*, etc. Fr. syn. *velouté*, adj. Germ. syn. *sammtartig*, adj.; *sammthaarig*, adj.

Vēlūtīpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Vellus*, a fleece of wool; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom having the foot or *stipes* villous, as the *Agaricus velutipes:* velu'tipede. Fr. anal. *vélutipède*, adj.

Vel'vet Leaf. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cissampelos*, or wild vine.

Vēna, *æ*, f. (*Vĕnio*, to come, because the blood comes to the heart by the veins; or, *Via*, a way; *no*, to swim; because it is the way or passage for the swimming or flow of the blood.) *Anat.* A vein or vessel employed in carrying the blood, or waste portion of it, from the system back to the heart after it has been distributed to the system by the arteries, and has given off its nutritious properties to the various organs and tissues of the body. See *Circulation*. Fr. anal. *veine*, f. Germ. syn. *Ader*, f.; *Blutader*, f.; anal. *Vene*, f.

Vēna Mĕdīnen'sis. *Zoöl.* A name for the *Filaria Medinensis*, or guinea-worm, because common at *Medina—Vena* being improperly substituted for *Vermis*.

Vēna Por'tæ. *Anat.* The vein of the gate; a name given to the large vein at the entrance of the liver, by which the blood is carried into its substance. See *Janitrix*, *Ramalis Vena*, *Stelechiæos*. Fr. anal. *veine porte*. Germ. syn. *Pfortader*, f.

Vēna Por'tæ, Inflammation of the. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Pylephlebitis*.

Venæ Alares. *Anat.* See *Alares Venæ*.

Vēnæ Cāvæ. *Anat.* The hollow veins; applied to the two large terminating trunks of the veins, termed *Vena cava superior* and *Vena cava inferior*, which pour their contents, returned from the upper and lower portions of the body, into the right auricle of the heart. Fr. anal. *veines caves*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Hohlvenen*, f. pl.

Vēnæ Lac'teæ. *Anat.* A former term for the *lacteals*, or lacteal absorbent vessels: lac'teal veins. Fr. syn. *vaisseaux lactés*. Germ. syn. *Milchgefässig*, m. pl.

Vēnæ-sec'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Vēna*, a vein; *sĕco*, to cut.) *Surg.* Term for the operation of opening a vein with a lancet; formerly called *Phlebotomy;* a bleeding or blood-letting: venesec'tion. See *Aposchasis*, *Tome*. Fr. syn. *saignée*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutlassen*, m.

Vēnēnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um*. (*Vēnēnum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing poison, as the fruit of the *Tanghinia venenifera*. Fr. anal. *vénénifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *gifttragend*, part. adj.

Vēnēnum, *i*, n. (As if *Bĕlēnum*, from *βέλεμνον*, a dart; because their points used to be anointed with poison; or, *Vēna*, a vein; because it quickly passes through the veins.) Poison: ve'nom. See *Toxicum*, *Ios*, *Zaar*. Fr. syn. *poison*, m. Germ. syn. *Gift*, n.

Vener. *Chem.* Old term for *Mercurius* or *Hydrargyrum*. Ruland and Johnson.

Venera'tion. (*Vĕnĕror*, to adore or worship.) Reverence; great respect. *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty peculiar to man (its organ at the *bregma*, or anterior fontanel) producing the sentiment of respect and reverence, and when directed to the Supreme Being, leading to adoration. *Vĕnĕrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *vénération*, f. Germ. syn. *Ehrorbietung*, f.

Vene'real. (*Vĕnus*, lust or venery.) *Med.* Of or belonging to sexual intercourse or venery. *Vĕnĕ'reus, a, um*. Fr. anal. *vénérien*, adj. Germ. syn. *venerisch*, adj.

Vene'real Disease. *Med.* A general term for blenorrhœal as well as syphilitic affections, which are connected only with regard to their actual origin. It embraces diseases essentially different, as *Blenorrhœa* or *Baptorrhœa*, and *Chancre*, and their respective effects, popularly termed—bad disorder. See *Aphrodisius Morbus*, *Baptorrhœa*, *Gonorrhœa*, *Indicus Morbus*, *Lues Venerea*, *Mentulagra*, *Morbus Gallicus*, *M. Indicus*, *M. Neapolitanus*, *Patursa*, *Syphilis*.

Vene'real Disease, True. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Another term for *Syphilis* or *Lues venerea*, in distinction from *Gonorrhœa*, or, more properly, *Blenorrhœa venerea*. See *Venereal Disease*.

Vĕnĕ'rĭdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family of the *Conchifera*, having the genus *Venus* for their type. Fr. anal. *vénérides*, m. pl.

Ve'nice Tur'pentine. *M. Med.* The common name for the *Terebinthina Veneta*.

Vēnōsus, *a, um*. (*Vēna*, a vein; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the veins; full of veins; veined; ve'nous. *Bot.* Applied to leaves that have their vessels appearing prominently on one or both surfaces like network. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *veineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutaderig*, adj.

Ven'ter, *tris*, m. (*Ἔντερον*, an intestine; because it contains the intestines.) *Anat.* The belly or abdomen. See *Alvus*. Fr. anal. *ventre*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauch*, m.; *Unterleibe*, m.

Ventīla'bris, *is, e.* (*Ventīlabrum*, a fan for winnowing.) *Entomol.* Having the form of a fan, as the anterior thighs of the *Herminia ventilabris*.

Ven'tral. (*Venter*, the belly.) Of or belonging to the belly; abdominal. *Ichthyol.* The ventrals, or ventral fins, are those situated on the belly, and analogous to the posterior extremity of other animals. *Ventrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *ventral*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Bauche gehörig*.

Ven'tricle. (Dim. *Venter*, the belly.) *Anat.* A term applied to certain cavities of the brain and of the heart. *Ventrĭ'cŭlus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *ventricule*, m. Germ. syn. *Kammer*, f.

Ventrĭcōsus, *a, um.* (*Venter*, the belly; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having a swelled out appearance like a belly; bellied; distended: ven'tricose. *Bot.* Applied to organs which are more voluminous at the middle part, as the calyx of the *Silene*, etc. *Entomol., Zoöl.* Having the belly of a different colour from the rest of the body, as the *Musca ventricosa;* or very large, as the *Delphinus ventricosus*. See *Urceolatus*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ventriqueux*, adj.; syn. *renflé*, adj.

Ventriculus. See *Ventricle*.

Ventrĭ'cŭlus Buccālis. *Zoöl.* Name for two pouches which a great number of the *Mammifera* have upon the sides of the mouth, either exterior to the cheeks, as in some *Rosores* (*Saccomys anthophilus*), or interiorly, between the cheeks and the jaws, as in many apes (*Circopithecus auratus*), certain *Rosores* (*Cricetus vulgaris*), and some *Cheiroptera* (*Nycteris Geoffroyi*); also named *Sacculus buccalis, Bucca saccata, Thesaurus*. Fr. syn. *abagoue*, f. Germ. syn. *Bakkentasche*, f.

Ventrĭ'cŭlus Pulmōnāris. *Anat.* The pulmonary ventricle; a term for the right ventricle of the heart.

Ventrĭ'cŭlus Succentŭriātus. *Anat.* Term for that portion of the *duodenum* which is surrounded by the peritoneum, and is sometimes so large as to resemble a second stomach.

Ventri'loquism. (*Venter*, the belly; *lŏquor*, to speak; because the voice seems to issue from the belly.) *Physiol.* Term for the utterance of the voice in such a manner within the mouth that, by varying its tones in imitation of the voices of others and according to supposed distances of the speakers, but without perceptible motion of the lips, the effect thus termed is produced; also called gastroloquism. Fr. anal. *ventriloquisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauchreden*, n.

Ventri'loquist. One who is capable of performing *ventriloquism*. *Ventrĭlŏquus, i*, m. See *Engastrimythus, Englottogastor*. Fr. anal. *ventriloquiste*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauchredner*, m.

Ventrōsus, *a, um.* (*Venter*, the belly; terminal *-ōsus*.) Having a belly, or swellings like the belly; ven'trose. See *Gastrodes, Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *ventreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *bauchig*, adj.

Vēnŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Vēna*, a vein.) *Anat.* A little vein; Gr. syn. *φλεβίον*, applied by Hippocrates and Galen the same as *Arteria*. See *Phlebion*.

Vĕnus, *ĕris*, f. *Astron.* Name of a planet; the evening star. *Chem.* Old term for *Cuprum*, or copper.

Vēra'tria, *æ*, f. } (*Vērātrum*, the plant white
Vēratrīna, *æ*, f. } hellebore.) *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L. and U.S.A.) for a vegetable alkali obtained from the plant *Asagræa officinalis;* also from the *Helleborus Albus*, or white hellebore; the *Veratria sabadilla* or *sevadilla;* the *Colchicum autumnale*, or meadow-saffron; and the *Veratrum album:* veratrin'. Fr. anal. *vératrie* or *vératrine*, f. Germ. anal. *Veratrin*, n.

Vērătrĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts that have veratrin for their base. Fr. anal. *vératrique*, adj.

Vēra'trum, *i*, n. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D.) for the rhizome or root of the plant *Veratrum album*, or white hellebore. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polygamia;* Ord. *Monœcia;* Juss. *Melanthaceæ*. Fr. anal. *vératrum*, f. Germ. syn. *Nieswurz*, f.

Vēra'trum Al'bum. *Bot., M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant *Veratrum*, or white hellebore; also termed *Helleborus albus;* it is powerfully stimulant and irritating, generally producing alarming effects. The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A) for the rhizome of *Veratrum album*.

Vēra'trum Săbădil'la. *M. Med.* The systematic name, according to the pharmacopœia (E.), of one of the plants which afford the substance *sabadilla*, or caustic barley; the seeds are powerfully caustic, and administered with great success as vermifuge; also used as diuretic and emetic. See *Canis Interfector, Causticum Americanum*. Fr. syn. *vératrum blanc*. Germ. syn. *die weisse Nieswurz*.

Vēra'trum Vi'rīde. *Bot., M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the rhizome of this plant.

Verbas'ceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a section (f. pl.) of the *Scrophularineæ*, having the *Verbascum* for their type. Fr. anal. *verbascé*, adj.

Verbas'cum, *i*, n. (Not ascertained.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia;* Juss. *Solaneæ*. Fr. syn. *molène*, f.

Verbas'cum Blattāria. *Bot.* Name of the moth-mullein, possessing demulcent properties.

Verbas'cum Ni'grum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the black mullein, the flowers, leaves, and roots of which, with those of the *Verbascum thapsus*, are used indifferently as mildly astringent; also called *Candela Regia, Candelaria, Lanaria*, and *Tapsus barbatus*.

Verbas'cum Thap'sus. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the yellow or great mullein plant; also called *Blattaria lutea.* See *Verbascum nigrum.* Fr. syn. *la molène bouillon-blanc.*

Verbēna, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* The vervain. See *Lustrago.* Fr. anal. *verveine*, f.

Verbēna Fœ'mĭna. *Bot.* Name for the *Erysimum alliaria*, or the hedge mustard.

Verbēna Offĭcĭnālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the vervain, formerly held sacred, and employed in sacrificial rites; more recently used as a cataplasm; also called *Herba sacra, Hierobotane, Peristerium,* and *Verbenaca.* Fr. anal. *verveine officinale.* Germ. syn. *Eisenkraut*, n.; *Heiligenkraut*, n.

Verbēnaca. *Bot.* A name for the *Verbena officinalis.*

Verbēnāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of vegetables established by Jussieux, having the *Verbena* for their type. Fr. anal. *verbénacé*, adj.

Verbēneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (f. pl.) of the *Verbenaceæ*, having the *Verbena* for their type. Fr. anal. *verbéné*, adj.

Verbesīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (n. pl.) of the *Helianthea;* by Lessing to a section of the *Senecionideæ Helianthea*, having the *Verbesina* for their type. Fr. anal. *verbésiné*, adj.

Ver'date. (*Verdĭcum* acĭdum, Verdic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of verdic acid with a salifiable base. *Ver'das, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *verdate*, m.

Ver'derame. Name of a disease peculiar to Indian corn, and productive of morbid effects when eaten.

Ver'dĭcus, *a, um.* (Fr. *Verd*, green; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied by Runge to an acid which he found in a great number of plants, and which has the property of becoming green by the action of the air when combined with an excess of base: ver'dic. Fr. anal. *verdique*, adj.

Ver'digris. (Fr. *Verdet*, the green obtained from copper.) See *Ærugo* and *Ærugo Æris, Afrugar, Almizadir, Altingat, Asamar, Asigi, Asingar, Asmiar, Asugar, Attingat, Azagor, Azragar, Calchithius, Calcithos, Chalcanthum, Hispanicum Viride, Ion.*

Verdōsus, *a, um.* (Fr. *Verd*, green; terminal *-ous.*) *Chem.* Proposed by Berzelius to be applied (*Acidum verdosum*) to verdic acid, which does not again become green on absorbing the oxygen of the air. Fr. anal. *verdeux*, adj.

Veretrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Veretrum*, a *penis; forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Holotheurides Apoda*, having the appearance of a *penis.* Fr. anal. *vérétriforme*, adj.

Vere'trum, *i*, n. *Anat.* Old term the same as *Penis.*

Ver'juice. (Fr. *Verjus.*) *M. Med.* The juice of sour, unripe grapes and of crab-apples. See *Agresta.* Fr. anal. *verjus*, m. Germ. syn. *der Saft von sauren oder unreifen Trauben.*

Vermĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Vermis*, a worm.) *Nat. Hist.* Having the appearance or nature of a worm; wormlike: vermi'cular. Fr. anal. *vermiculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurmförmig*, adj.

Vermĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Vermis.*) Having the surface sprinkled with lengthened elevations round and differently directed. Fr. anal. *vermiculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurmlinig*, adj.

Vermĭcŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Vermis;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to a surface marked with small irregularly coloured lines, as the *Venus vermiculosa.* Fr. anal. *vermiculeux*, adj.

Vermĭ'cŭlus Capillāris. *Entomol.* A name for the *Filaria Medinensis*, the hair-worm.

Ver'miform. (*Vermis*, a worm; *forma*, likeness.) Formed or shaped like a worm; wormlike. *Vermĭfor'mis, is, e.* See *Scolecoides.* Fr. anal. *vermiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurmförmig*, adj.

Ver'miform Pro'cess. *Anat.* Applied to the substance connecting the two hemispheres of the *cerebellum* forming a process like an earthworm rolled up. *Prŏces'sus Vermĭformis.* Fr. anal. *procès vermiforme.*

Ver'mifuge. (*Vermis*, a worm; *fŭgo*, to drive away.) *Med.* Having power to expel worms; applied to medicines of this quality; anthelmintic. *Vermĭ'fŭgus, a, um.* See *Antiscolic.* Fr. anal. *vermifuge*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurmtreibend*, part. adj.

Vermilar'va, *æ*, f. (*Vermis; larva.*) *Zoöl.* Term by Latreille for the larve of the oviform *nymphæ.* Fr. anal. *vermilarve*, f.

Vermilin'guus, *a, um.* (*Vermis; lingua*, a tongue.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger and Goldfuss to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Mammifera* having the tongue very long and extensible. Fr. anal. *vermilingue*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurmzungig*, adj.

Vermi'lion. *Chem.* Name for factitious cinnabar, or the bisulphuret of mercury, when prepared with much care and reduced to a minute state of division to present the proper vermilion tint. *Vermĭl'ium, ii*, n. See *Cinnabar.* Fr. anal. *vermeil*, m. Germ. syn. *der kunstliche Cinnaber.*

Ver'mis, *is*, m. (Probably "Ελμινς.) *Zoöl.* A worm; the common name for intestinal *Entozoa.* Fr. syn. *ver*, m. Germ. syn. *Wurm*, m.

Ver'mis Cĕ'rĕbri. *Med., Pathol.* Brain-worm; a name given to the Hungarian camp-fever.

Vermis Mĕdĭnen'sis. *Zoöl.* A name for the *Filaria Medinensis.*

Ver'mis Mor'dĭcans. } *Med., Pathol.* Terms
Ver'mis Repens. } for a species of herpetic eruption on the skin.

Ver'mis Terres'tris. *Zoöl.* A name for the *Lumbricus terrestris*, or earthworm.

Vermĭnātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Vermis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a worm disease: vermina'tion. Fr. anal. *vermination*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurmkrankheit*, f.; *Wurmsucht*, f.

Vermĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Vermis; vŏro*, to devour.) *Ornithol.* Living on worms and

insects, as the *Sylvia vermivore*. Fr. anal. *vermivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurmfressend*, part. adj.

Vernacŭlus, *a*, *um*. (*Verna*, a bondman or slave born in one's house.) *Med.* That which begins in our own house or country; formerly applied to diseases prevalent in a country; used the same as *Endemicus*: verna'cular. Fr. syn. *de son pais*. Germ. syn. *einheimisch*, adj.

Verna'tion. (*Ver*, the spring.) *Bot.* A term for the expanding of the leaves in spring as they unfold from their wrapped up state in the bud. *Vernātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *vernation*, f.

Vernĭcōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Vernix*, varnish; terminal *-ōsus*.) Having or full of varnish; applied to surfaces that are brilliant, as if they had been painted over with varnish. Fr. syn. *vernissé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefirnisst*, adj.

Vernōniāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) of the *Synantherea* having the *Vernonia* for their type. Fr. anal. *vernoniacé*, adj.

Vernōnie'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a tribe (f. pl.) of the *Synantherea*; by Lessing to a section of the *Vernoniaceæ* having the *Vernonia* for their type. Fr. anal. *vernonié*, adj.

Vērōnĭca, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*; Juss. *Pediculares*. The speedwell. See *Chamædrys Sylvestris*. Fr. anal. *véronique*, f. Germ. syn. *Ehrenpreis*, m.

Vērōnĭca Aquātĭca. *Bot.* A name for the *Veronica beccabunga*, or brooklime.

Vērōnĭca Beccăbun'ga. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant brooklime, or water-pimpernel, regarded as antiscorbutic; also called *Laver Germanicum*, *Anagallis aquatica*, *Berula*, *Cepæa*, and *Veronica aquatica*.

Vērōnĭca Mas. *Bot.* A name for the *Veronica officinalis*.

Vērōnĭca Offĭcĭnālis. *Bot.* Systematic name of a plant formerly used as pectoral against asthmatic affections and coughs; also called *Betonica Pauli*, *Chamædrys spuria*, *Thea Germanica*, and *Veronica mas*.

Vērōnĭ'ceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a tribe (n. pl.) of the *Scrophularineæ*, having the *Veronica* for their type. Fr. anal. *véronicé*, adj.

Ver'res, *is*, m. *Zoöl.* The boar. See *Sus*.

Verrĭcŭlāris, *is*, *e*. (*Verrĭcŭlum*, a drag-net.) Of or belonging to a drag-net: verri'cular. Fr. anal. *verriculaire*, adj.

Verrĭcŭlāris Tū'nĭca. *Anat.* Old term for the *Retina* of the eye.

Verrūca, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A little knob; generally applied to such occurring on the under surface of *fungi*. *Anat.*, *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a hardening of the cuticle, of various appearance; a wart; a genus of the Order *Tumores*; Cl. *Locales* of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *verrue*, f. Germ. syn. *Warze*, f.

Verrūcārĭa, *æ*, f. (*Verrūca*, a wart; because believed to remove them.) *Bot.* A name for the *Heliotropium Europæum*, or turnsol.

Verrūcārĭe'us, *a*, *um*. } *Bot.* Applied to a
Verrūcārĭneus, *a*, *um*. } tribe, section, or division (f. pl.) of the *Lichenes*, having the *Verrucaria* for their type. Fr. anal. *verrucarié*, adj.; *verrucariné*, adj.

Verrūcĭfer, *ĕra*, *ĕrum*. (*Verrūca*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Bearing warts, as the *elytra* of the *Brachycerus verrucifer*. Fr. anal. *verrucifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *warztragend*, part. adj.

Verrūcĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Verrūca*; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a wart, as the *apotheciæ* of the *Chiodocton*. Fr. anal. *verruciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *warzförmig*, adj.

Verrūcĭpen'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Verrūca*; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings charged with warts, as the *elytra* of the *Brachycerus verrucipennis*. Fr. anal. *verrucipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *warzflugelig*.

Verrūcĭ'vŏrus, *a*, *um*. (*Verrūca*; *vōro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Devouring, or seeming to devour, *verrucæ*. Fr. anal. *verrucivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *warzfressend*, part. adj.

Verrūcōsus, *a*, *um* (*Verrūca*, a wart or knob.) *Bot.* Having knobs or tubercles; warty: verru'cous or verru'cose. Fr. anal. *verruqueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *warzig*, adj.

Verrūcŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Verrūca*.) *Anat.*, *Bot.*, *Med.* A little wart; applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to prolongations of the body of the *Infusoria*, which are very small and round. Fr. anal. *verrucule*, f. Germ. syn. *Warzchen*, n.

Verrūcŭlōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Verrūcŭla*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of small warts, as the seeds of the *Ranunculus verruculosus*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *verruculeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *Voll Warzen*.

Versātĭlis, *is*, *e*. (*Verso*, to turn often.) *Bot.* Vanelike; versatile; applied to *antheræ* which turn about to a certain extent like a weathercock or vane. Fr. anal. *versatile*, adj. Germ. syn. *wandelbar*, adj.

Versĭ'cŏlor, *ōris*, adj. (*Versus*, changed; *color*, colour.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to a body the colour of which changes according to the manner in which the light falls upon it, as the *Spathum versicolor*, or opaline felspar; or is very apt to change, as the *Leagora versicolor*; or presents many tints, as the *Iris versicolor*. Fr. anal. *versicolor*, adj. Germ. syn. *vielfarbig*, adj.; *verschiedenfarbig*, adj; *scheckig*, adj.

Versĭcostātus, *a*, *um*. (*Versus*, different; *costa*, a rib.) *Zoöl.* Having the surface marked with ribs unequally prominent, as the *Pecten versicostatus*. Fr. anal. *versicosté*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterschiedenrippig*, adj.

Versĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Versus*, changed; *forma*, form.) *Bot.* Changing form with age, as the *Peziza versiformis*. Fr. anal. *versiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterschiedenförmig*, adj.

Versĭpal'mus, *a*, *um*. (*Versus*, turned; *pal'ma*, a palm.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to a body with palmated branches, the palmatures of which are not inclined in the same

direction as the *Retepora versipalma*. Fr. anal. *versipalme*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterschiedenhandig*, adj.

Versĭ'pŏrus, *a, um.* (*Versus*, changed; *pŏrus*, a pore.) *Zool.* Having pores that tear with age, or change into prominent teeth, as the *Polyporus versiporus*; or of different form, as the *Astrea versipora*. Fr. anal. *versipore*, adj. Germ. syn. *unterschiedenkeimkornig*, adj.

Ver'tebra, *æ*, f. (*Verto*, to turn.) *Anat.* A peculiarly-shaped, irregular bone, twenty-four of which compose the spine or vertebral column; seven of these being termed cervical, twelve dorsal, and five sacral. *Comp. Anat.* Prof Owen's definition of a *vertebra*, in his Homologies of the vertebrate skeleton, is, *one of those segments of the endo-skeleton which constitute the axis of the body and protecting canals of the nervous and vascular trunks*, and which may also support *diverging appendages*. See *Spondylus*. Fr. anal. *vertèbre*, f. Germ. syn. *Wirbel*, m.

Ver'tebra Dentāta. *Anat.* The toothed *vertebra*; another name for the *Axis*, or second cervical *vertebra* which has a toothlike process at the upper part of its body. See *Spondylus*. Fr. anal. *vertèbre dentée*. Germ. syn. *der gezahnte Wirbel*.

Ver'tebral. (*Vertebra*, a bone of the spine.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *vertebræ*, or bones of the spine. *Vertebrālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *vertébral*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den wirbelbeinen gehörig*.

Ver'tebral Co'lumn. *Anat.* See *Columna Vertebralis*.

Vertebrātus, *a, um.* (*Vertebra*, a bone of the spinal column.) *Zoöl.* Having *vertebræ*; applied to the first great division (*Vertebrata*, nom. pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, comprising animals that have a spine formed of *vertebræ* movable on each other, and each perforated by an annular opening, so that together they form a canal in which is lodged the spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *vertébré*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewirbelt*, adj.; *wirbelartig*, adj.

Ver'tex, *ĭcis*, m. (*Verto*, to turn; because the summit of a thing is the point on which it may most properly be turned, as being that of its axis.) *Anat.* The top, crown, or upper part of the head. See *Coryphe*, *Mesocranon*, *Acroria*. Fr. anal. *vertex*, m. Germ. syn. *der Scheitel des Kopfes*.

Ver'tical. (*Vertex.*) Of or belonging to the *vertex*; perpendicular. *Bot.* Applied to leaves the lateral edges of which are perpendicular to the vertex, or point in the heavens directly over our heads. *Vertĭcālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *vertical*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheitelrecht*, adj.

Vertĭcillăcan'thus, *a, um.* (*Vertĭcillus*; *ἄκανθα*, a spine.) *Bot.* Having spines or thorns arranged in *verticilli*, as the *Rosa verticillacantha*. Fr. anal. *verticillacanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *quirldornig*, adj.

Vertĭcillātus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Disposed in *verticilli*: verticil'late. Fr. anal. *verticillé*, adj. Germ. syn. *quirlförmig*, adj.; *quirlartig*, adj.; *wirtelartig*, adj.

Vertĭcilliflōrus, *a, um.* (*Vertĭcillus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to spikes that are composed of *verticilli*. Fr. anal. *verticilliflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *quirlblumig*, adj.

Vertĭcil'lus, *i*, m. (*Verto*, to turn or wheel round.) *Anat.* The same as *Vertebra*, according to Vesalius. *Bot.* Term for a species of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem like a wheel; a whorl. Fr. anal. *verticille*, m. Germ. syn. *Quirl*, m.

Vertīgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Verto*, to turn round; terminal *-īgo*; as if the effect of sudden alarm or surprise; or as ensuing upon a state of repletion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dizziness with a fear of falling; swimming of the head; giddiness: verti'go. See *Cordinema*, *Hinges*, *Scotodine*, *Scotodinia*, *Scotodinos*, *Scotoma*. *Surg.* Old name of an instrument described by Albucasis for opening the matrix, or womb. Fr. anal. *vertige*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwindel*, m.

Vertigo, Relieving from. See *Antidinicus*.

Vērŭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Vĕrŭcŭlum*, a skewer.) *Bot.* Having the form of a skewer, as the cylindrical, long, and somewhat pointed leaves of the *Mesembryanthemum veruculatum*. Fr. anal. *véruculé*, adj.

Vērŭmoutānum, *i*, n. (*Vērus*, true; *mons*, a mountain.) See *Caput Gallinaginis*.

Ver'vain. *Bot.* Common name for the *Verbena officinalis*.

Ver'vain, Base. } *Bot.* Common names for the
Ver'vain, Flat. } *Lustrago*.

Ver'vain, Fe'male. *Bot.* Common name for the *Erysimum alliaria*. *Verbēna Fœmĭna*.

Vēsānia, *æ*, f. (*Vēsānus*, furious or mad; from *ve*, a priv. particle, and *sānus*, sound.) Madness; fury; rage; applied to an Order (*Vesaniæ*, nom. pl. mental diseases) of the Cl. *Neuroses* of Cullen's Nosology. Fr. anal. *vésanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wahnsinn*, m.

Vēsānus, *a, um.* (*Ve*, priv.; *sānus*, sound or healthful.) *Med.* The same as *Insanus*.

Vēsĭca, *æ*, f. (*Vas*, a vessel.) A bladder. *Anat.* In ordinary acceptation the *Vesica urinaria*, or urinary bladder. Fr. syn. *vessie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blase*, f.

Vēsĭca Fellis. *Anat.* The gall-bladder. Fr. syn. *vessie du fiel*. See *Vesicula Fellis*. Germ. syn. *Gallenblase*, f.

Vēsĭca Nătātōria. *Ichthyol.* The air-bladder of fishes; it exists in a great number, but not in all, and by its dilatation or contraction the animal becomes specifically lighter or heavier, and so rises or sinks in the water; it is situated immediately under the spine. Fr. syn. *la vessie du poisson*. Germ. syn. *Schwimmblase der Fisch*.

Vesica Urinaria. See *Vesica*.

Vēsĭcālis, *is, e.* (*Vēsĭca.*) *Anat.* Having the appearance of a bladder. *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Helix vesicalis*, from its round form and its thinness, which have caused it to be compared to a *bladder*: vesi'cal. Fr. anal. *vésical*, adj.

Vēsĭcans, *antis*, adj. (*Vēsĭca.*) The same as *Vesicatorius*. Fr. anal. *vésicans*, adj. Germ. syn. *blasenziehend*, part. adj.

Vēsīcātōrius, *a, um.* (*Vesīca*, a bladder; because a plaster of this kind raises a bladder or blister.) *Med.* Having the property, when applied to a part of the body, of causing a blister or bladder containing a fluid to be formed between the *Cutis vera* and the *epidermis*, or cuticle; blistering; vesi'catory. Fr. anal. *vésicatoire*, adj; syn. *vésicant*, adj. Germ. syn. *blasenziehend*, part. adj.

Vesicle. See *Vesicula.*

Vēsīcŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Vēsīca*, a bladder.) A small bladder or elevation of the cuticle containing a clear watery fluid: a ve'sicle. See *Pemphix.* Fr. anal. *vésicule*, adj. Germ. syn. *Bläschen*, n. *Anat., Physiol.* Vesicles; applied (nom. pl.) to certain little receptacles, etc. Fr. anal. *vésicules*, f. pl.

Vēsīcŭla Fellis. *Anat.* The vesicle of the bile; a name for the gall-bladder. Fr. syn. *vésicule du fiel.* Germ. syn. *Gallenblase*, f.

Vēsīcŭla Prostă'tīca. *Anat.* The prostatic vesicle; a term for a small body situated near the *Colliculus seminalis* in the prostate gland, and considered to be a rudimentary *uterus.* Fr. anal. *vésicule prostatique.*

Vēsīcŭla Umbĭlīcālis. *Physiol.* The umbilical vesicle which constitutes a principal part of the original *ovum* as formed in the *ovarium*, viz., the *vitellus*, or yolk. Fr. syn. *vésicule ombilique.*

Vēsīcŭlæ Dīvæ Bar'băræ. *Med., Pathol.* A term for confluent small-pox.

Vēsīcŭlæ Gingīvārum. *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Aphthæ* or the thrush.

Vesiculæ Graafianæ. *Physiol.* See *Graafianæ, Vesiculæ.*

Vesiculæ Nabothi. *Anat.* See *Nabothi Vesiculæ.*

Vēsīcŭlæ Pulmōnāles. *Anat.* The air-cells of the lungs. Fr. syn. *vesicules pulmonaires.* Germ. syn. *Lungenbläschen*, n. pl.

Vēsīcŭlæ Sēmĭnāles. *Anat., Physiol.* The seminal vesicles; a term for the two reservoirs or receptacles of the *semen* situated on the back and lower part of the urinary bladder. See *Capsulæ Seminales.* Fr. anal. *vésicules séminales.* Germ. syn. *Samenbläschen*, n. pl.

Vesi'cular. (*Vēsīcŭla*, a vesicle.) Of or belonging to a vesicle; having vesicles. *Vēsīcŭlāris, is, e.* Fr. anal. *vésiculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *wasserblatterig*, adj.

Vesi'cular Fe'ver. *Med., Pathol.* A term for the disease *Pemphigus.*

Vēsīcŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Vēsīcŭla; fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing or containing vesicules: vesiculi'ferous. Fr. anal. *vésiculifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *bläschentragend*, part. adj.

Vēsīcŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Vēsīcŭla*, a vesicle.) Having many small bladders or vesicles; full of vesicles. Fr. anal. *vésiculeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Wasserblattern.*

Vēsītar'sus, *a, um.* (*Vēsīca; tarsus.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Hemiptera*, having the *tarsi* furnished with bladders which serve as air-holes. Fr. anal. *vésitarse*, adj.

Ves'pa, *æ*, f. *Entomol.* Name of a genus of insects, Ord. *Hymenoptera.* The wasp. Fr. syn. *guêpe*, f. Germ. syn. *Wespe*, f.

Ves'pa Crabro. *Entomol.* Systematic name of the hornet, the sting of which is very severe. Fr. syn. *frélon*, m. Germ. syn. *Hornisse*, f.

Ves'pa Vulgāris. *Entomol.* Systematic name of the wasp, the sting of which causes much irritation. Fr. syn. *guêpe*, f. Germ. syn. *Wespe*, f.

Vespertĭlĭōnes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Latreille for a Family of the *Mammifera Cheiroptera*, having the *Vespertilio* for their type. Fr. anal. *vespertiliones*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Fledermäuse*, f. pl.

Vespertĭlĭōnĭdæ, patron. m. pl. (*Vespertĭlio*, the bat; terminal *-ĭdæ.*) *Ornithol.* Resembling the bat; applied to an Order of the *Aves*, having the *Vespertilio*, or bat, for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *vespertilionides*, m. pl.

Vespertĭlĭōnīnus, *a, um Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to a section (n. pl.) of the *Vespertilionidæ.* Fr. anal. *vespertilionine*, adj.

Vespĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Vespa; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Having the appearance of a wasp. Fr. anal. *vespiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *wespförmig*, adj.

Vespoīdēs, adj. (*Vespa;* terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a wasp: ves'poid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *vespoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wespähnlich*, adj.

Ves'sel. (Fr. *Vaisselle.*) *Anat.* Term for a canal or conduit by which the blood, chyle, etc. are conveyed through the body and organs. See *Vas.*

Vessel, Morbid Contraction of. See *Angustatio.*

Vestĭ'bŭlum, *i*, n. (*Vestio*, to clothe or cover; because it is covered with a roof.) A porch or entrance. *Anat.* The name given to a small elliptical cavity of the internal ear behind the *cochlea* and in front of the semicircular canals: the ves'tibule. Fr. anal. *vestibule*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorhof*, m.

Vetch. (*Vĭcia.*) *Bot.* The common name for the *Cicer, Cich*, or *Ciches;* also called *Lathyrus.* See *Vicia.*

Ve'terinary. (*Vĕho*, to journey or travel.) Of or belonging to beasts of burden; applied to that art which cures diseases in horses, cattle, etc., and this was anciently called *Mulo-medicina. Vĕtĕrīnārius, a, um.* See *Veheterinarius.* Fr. anal. *vétérinaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *das Zugvieh betreffend.*

Vĕtĕrīnus. Same as *Veterinarius.*

Vĕternŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Vĕternus*, lethargy; *μάνια*, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Typhomania.* Fr. anal. *vétérnomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *die tufe Schlafsucht mit Fieber.*

Vētōnĭca Cor'di. *Bot.* A name for the *Betonica officinalis.*

Vexillāris, *is, e.* (*Vexillum.*) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to *estivation* when of the parts of the floral integuments, being five in number, the most external embraces all the rest, two intermediary are directly opposed to each other, and two interior are equally so: vexilla'rious. Fr. anal. *vexillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *vorhangig*, adj.

Vexillātus, *a, um.* (*Vexillum.*) *Bot.* Applied to a leguminous plant having a large standard, as the *Phaseolus vexillatus.* Fr. anal. *vexillé*, adj.

Vexil'lum, *i*, n. (*Vĕho, vexi*, to carry; dim.

-illum.) A standard or ensign. *Bot.* Term for the upright petal of a papilionaceous flower. Fr. syn. *étendard*, m. Germ. syn. *Segel*, n.; *Vorhang*, m.

Vi'a, *æ*, f. (As if *Ivia*, from *eo*, to go.) *Anat.* A way or passage; applied to the intestines. See *Primæ Viæ*. Fr. syn. *voie*, f. Germ. syn. *Weg*, m.

Vi'able. (Fr. *Vie*, from Latin *vita*, life.) *Med. Jurisp.* Likely to live; applied to the condition of a child at birth, whether delivery has been effected by natural or artificial means. Germ. syn. *lebendig*, adj.

Vial. See *Phiala.*

Vibices. (Nom. pl. of *Vibex.*) *Med., Pathol.* Large purple spots which appear beneath the skin in certain malignant fevers. Germ. syn. *Blutschwieler*, f. pl.

Vibrans, *antis*, part. (*Vibro*, to shake.) *Entomol.* Applied by some to the *ichneumons*, because they continually agitate their *antennæ*. Fr. anal. *vibrant*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwenkend*, part. adj.

Vibrātīlis, *is*, *s.* (*Vibro*, to shake.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of *Polypi* having near the mouth *cilia* susceptible of moving by interrupted vibrations. Fr. anal. *vibratile*, adj. Germ. syn. *das sich Schwenckenläst.*

Vibrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Vibro*, to shake.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a very rapid movement which an elastic and rigid rod fixed at one of its extremities, or a cord stretched at the two ends, executes in oscillating: vibration. The same as *Oscillatio.* Fr. anal. *vibration*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwingung*, f.

Vibrātōrius, *a*, *um.* Similar to *Vibratilis:* vi'bratory. Fr. anal. *vibratoire*, adj.

Vi'brio, *ōnis*, f. (*Vibro*, to shake.) *Physiol.* Name given to minute animalcules (*Vibri ones*, nom. pl.) occasionally developed in urine which is pale, neutral, and of a low specific gravity, and speedily becomes putrid. They are linear, not so long as the diameter of a blood-disc, are alive, and move in an oscillatory manner in fresh urine.

Vibriōnīdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a Family of the *Microspica Gymnodea;* by C. G. Ehrenberg to a tribe of the *Polygastrica Gymnica*, having the *Vibrio* for their type. Fr. anal. *vibrionides*, m. pl.

Vibris'sæ, *ārum*, f., and *-i*, *ōrum*, m. (*Vibro*, to shake; because they vibrate by the force of breathing through the nostrils.) *Anat.* The stiff hairs which grow in the nostrils. See *Capillus, Rhinotrix.* Fr. anal. *vibrisses*, f. Germ. syn. *Schnarhaare*, n. pl.

Vibur'neus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Viburnum* for their type. Fr. anal. *viburné*, adj.

Vibur'num, *i*, n. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Trigynia.*

Vibur'num Lantāna. *Bot.* Name of the plant mealy-tree, the berries of which are considered as astringent; also called *Liburnum.*

Vi'cia, *æ*, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Bot.* The vetch. A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Fr. anal. *vesce*, f.

Vi'cia Fāba. The systematic name of the common bean plant. Fr. syn. *fève*, f.

Vicie'us, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) admitted by Ebermaier and de Candolle into the *Leguminosæ*, having the *Vicia* for their type. Fr. anal. *vicié*, adj.

Vicq d'Azyr, Cen'tra Ovālia of. *Anat.* The oval centres of Vicq d'Azyr; term for the appearance presented by the white substance surrounded by the grey portion of the hemispheres of the *cerebrum* when the upper parts are cut off nearly on a level with the *Corpus callosum*, this having been first remarked by an anatomist so named. Fr. anal. *centres ovales de Vicq d'Azyr.*

Victōriālis Longa. *Bot.* A name for the *Allium victoriale.*

Vi'dian Nerve. *Anat.* A name for the third or posterior branch of the spheno palatine, or *Meckel's* ganglion.

Vieusse'nii Is'thmus. *Anat.* Term for the ridge surrounding the remains of the *Foramen ovale* in the right auricle of the human heart. Fr. anal. *isthme de Vieussens.*

Vieus'sens, Cen'trum Ovāle of. *Anat.* The oval centre of Vieussens; a term for an appearance presented by the white substance surrounded by the grey or cortical portion of the *cerebrum* when both hemispheres are sliced off quite on a level with the *Corpus callosum*, this having been first remarked by that anatomist. Fr. anal. *centre ovale de Vieussens.*

Vieus'sens, Valve of. *Anat.* Term for a thin, soft, triangular *lamina* extended between the *Processus a cerebello ad testes* discovered by Vieussens. Fr. anal. *valvule de Vieussens.*

Vigilance. (*Vigĭlo*, to watch.) See *Pervigilium.*

Vilfāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) established by Trinius in the *Gramineæ*, having the *Vilfa* for their type. Fr. anal. *vilfacé*, adj.

Villĭfĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Villus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing long hairs, as the leaves of the *Pultenæa villifera:* villi'ferous. Fr. anal. *villifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *zotttragend*, part. adj.

Vil'lous. (*Villus*, the hair or nap of cloth; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Having, full of, or resembling the pile of velvet or nap of cloth; applied to a particular distribution of fibres or vessels having this resemblance, as the villous coat of the intestines, etc. *Bot.* Covered with soft hairs; applied to stems, etc. *Villōsus*, *a*, *um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *villeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *volle Zotten.*

Vil'lus, *i*, m. (*Vellus*, a fleece of wool.) Wool; hair. See *Thrix. Anat.* Applied to the small conical projections (*Villi*, nom. pl.) on the *Valvulæ conniventes*, having small pores which are the mouths of the absorbent vessels. *Bot.* A hairy pubescence composed of very short, slender, and soft, hair-like filaments. Fr. anal. *villus*, m. Germ. syn. *Zotte*, f.

Viltrum. Old term for *Filtrum.*

Viltrum Philŏsŏphōrum. *Chem.* Old term for *Alembic.*

Vīmen, *ĭnis,* n. (*Vieo,* to bind.) *Bot.* Term for a slender and pliable twig. Fr. anal. *vimen,* m.

Vin'ca, *æ,* f. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria:* Ord. *Monogynia.* Fr. syn. *pervenche,* f.

Vin'ca Mi'nor. *Bot.* The systematic name of the lesser periwinkle, having bitter and astringent virtues, and said to be efficacious in stopping nasal hemorrhage when bruised and put into the nostrils; also called *Chamædaphne, Clematis daphnoides,* and *Vinca pervinca.* Fr. syn. *la petite pervenche.*

Vin'ca Pervin'ca. *Bot.* A name for the *Vinca minor.*

Vincetŏ'xĭcum, *i,* m. (*Vinco,* to overcome; *toxĭcum,* a poison.) Overcoming or counteracting or neutralizing a poison; the specific name of the swallow-wort, or tame poison. See *Asclepias Vincetoxicum.*

Vinctūra, *æ,* f. (*Vincio,* to bind.) The same as *Fascia* and *Deligatio.*

Vin'cŭlum, *i,* m. (*Vincio,* to bind.) The same as *Ligamentum* and *Ligatura.*

Vine. *Bot.* Common name for the *Vitis.*

Vine, White. } *Bot.* Common names for the
Vine, Wild. } *Bryonia alba.* See *Labrusca.*

Vine, Wine-bearing. *M. Med.* The common name for the *Vitis vinifera.*

Vīneālis, *is, e.* *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to plants that grow spontaneously on the vines, as the *Crassula rubens:* vi'neal. Fr. anal. *vineal,* adj.

Vi'negar. (Fr. *Vinaigre;* or as if *Vinum acre,* sharp or sour wine.) *M. Med.* An acid liquor got from vegetable substances dissolved in boiling water, and from fermented and vinous liquors by exposing them to heat and contact with the air, whereby they undergo the acid fermentation. *Acētum, i,* n. See *Acaid.* Fr. anal. *vinaigre,* m. Germ. syn. *Essig,* n.

Vi'negar, Aromat'ic. *Chem., Pharm.* The *Acetum aromaticum.*

Vinegar Poultice. See *Cataplasma Aceti.*

Vinegar, Thieves'. See *Thieves' Vinegar.*

Vīnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Vīnum,* wine; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Wine-bearing or wine-yielding: vini'ferous. See *Vitis vinifera.* Fr. anal. *vinifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *weintragend,* part. adj.

Vi'nous. (*Vīnum,* wine; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having, full of, or belonging to wine. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. *Vīnōsus, a, um.* See *Œnodes.* Fr. anal. *vineux,* adj. Germ. syn. *weinicht,* adj.

Vīnum, *i,* n. (*Οἶνος.*) Wine. See *Wine.* Fr. anal. *vin,* m. Germ. syn. *Wein,* m.

Vinum Album See *Vinum Xericum.*

Vinum Hippocră'tĭcum Antĭmŏniāle. *Pharm.* A name for the preparation otherwise called *Claretum purgatorium.* Fr. anal. *vin Hippocratique.*

Vīnum Ru'brum. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for port wine; red wine. Fr. syn. *vin rouge.* Germ. syn. *der roth Wein.*

Vīnum Xĕ'rĭcum. The pharmacopœial name (L.) for sherry wine; (E. & U.S.A.) the *Vinum album;* (D.) the *Vinum album Hispanum.* Fr. anal. *vin xérique* or *d'Espagne.* Germ. syn. *Wein der Mallaga.*

Vi'ŏla, *æ,* f. (Ἴον, a violet.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia;* Juss. *Violaceæ* or *Violarieæ.* The sweet violet. See *Ion. M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.) for the recent petals of *Viola odorata,* and (U.S.A.) for the herb of *Viola pedata.* Fr. anal. *violette,* f. Germ. syn. *Veilchen,* n.

Vi'ŏla Calceŏlāria. *Bot.* Systematic name of an emetic species of *Viola* yielding a kind of ipecacuan. Fr. anal. *violette calcéolaire.*

Vi'ŏla Cănīna. *Bot.* Systematic name of the dog-violet, the root of which excites purging and vomiting. Fr. anal. *violette canine.*

Vi'ŏla Ipĕcacuan'ha. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species which yields a kind of ipecacuan root.

Vi'ŏla Lūtea. *Bot.* A name for the *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

Vi'ŏla Odōrāta. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the plant sweet violet, the recent flowers of which are purgative or laxative, and by some said to be anodyne and pectoral. Fr. syn. *violette à bouquet.* Germ. syn. *wohlreichendes Veilchen.*

Vi'ŏla Pălus'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Pinguicula.*

Vi'ŏla Parviflōra. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species which yields a kind of ipecacuan. Fr. anal. *violette parviflore.*

Vi'ŏla Pĕdāta. *Bot., M. Med.* Systematic name of a species, the herb of which is ordered in the pharmacopœia (U.S.A.)

Vi'ŏla Trīcŏlor. *Bot.* Systematic name of the heart'sease, or pansy, formerly esteemed a powerful remedy in Epilepsy, Asthma, Scabies, Ulcers, and cutaneous affections; and now esteemed as useful in *Crusta lactea,* according to Haase, Metzger, Stoerck, etc. See *Iacea.* Fr. anal. *violette tricolor; pensée,* f.

Viŏlaces'cens, *tis,* adj. *Chem. Nat. Philos.* Of a pale violet colour. Fr. anal. *violatre,* adj.

Viŏlāceus, *a, um.* (*Viŏla,* the violet.) Having the colour or smell of the *Viola odorata.* Of a violet or deep blueish purple colour. *Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Viola;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Violaceæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: viola'ceous. Fr. anal. *violacé,* adj.; syn. *violet,* adj. Germ. syn. *veilchenartig,* adj.

Viŏlārie'us, *a, um.* (*Viŏlāria,* old name for the March violet.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Violaria* or *Viola;* applied to a Juss. Order (*Violarieæ,* nom. pl. f.) of plants: violarie'ous. Fr. anal. *violarié,* adj.

Violet. See *Viola.*

Violet-colour. Dark, greyish. *Nat. Philos.* See *Lividus, Violaceus.*

Violet, Dog. *Bot.* See *Viola canina.*

Violets, Sugar of. *Chem.* See *Iosacchar.*

Vi'olet, Sweet. *M. Med.* The common name of the *Viola odorata.*

Violin'. *Chem.* Name of the emetic principle found in the ipecacuan violets. *Violīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *violine*, f.

Vīpal'pus, *a, um.* (*Vis*, power; *palpus*, an articulated filament of the *maxilla*.) *Entomol.* Having strong *palpi;* applied to a Family (*Vipalpi*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera*, in which the last joint of the maxillary *palpi* is very large. Fr. anal. *vipalpe*, adj.

Viper. *Zoöl.* See *Vipera.*

Vi'per's Bu'gloss. *Bot.* Common name for the *Capsella* or *Echium.*

Vi'per's Grass. *Bot.* Common name for the genus *Scorzonera.*

Vīpēra, æ, f. (As if *Vivīpēra*, from *Vivīpārus*, bringing forth alive.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the venomous species of the *Reptilia* which bring forth living ones; an adder: a vi'per. Fr. anal. *vipère*, f. Germ. anal. *Viper*, f.

Vīpērāria, æ, f.
Vīpērīna, æ, f.
Vīpērīna Virgīniāna.
(*Vīpēra*, a viper, or snake.) Names for the *Aristolochia serpentaria.*

Vīpĕ'reus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss, Blainville and Gray to a Family (f. pl.) of ophidian reptiles, having the *Vipera* for their type. Fr. anal. *vipérié*, adj.

Vīpērīnus, *a, um.* (*Vīpēra.*) *Zoöl.* Pertaining to or like a viper, as the *Natrix viperinus;* applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Ophidii* admitted by J. A. Ritgen, containing the genus *Vipera.* Fr. anal. *vipérin*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Viper gehörig.*

Vīpēroīdeus, *a, um.* (*Vīpēra;* terminal *-īdeus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Fitzinger and Eichwald to a Family (m. and n. pl.) having the *Vipera* for their type. Fr. anal. *vipéroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *viperähnlich*, adj.

Vir'ga Au'rea. *Bot.* A name for the *Solidago virgaurea.*

Virgātus, *a, um.* (*Virga*, a rod.) *Bot.* Having the form of a rod; rod-shaped: vir'gate. Fr. syn. *vergeté*, adj. Germ. syn. *ruthig*, adj.

Vir'gin's Bower. *Bot.* Common name for the *Clematis recta.*

Vir'gin's Milk. Alchemical term for the *Mercurius philosophorum. Lac Virgineum. Chem.* Old term for a preparation of ce russe, litharge, and camphor dissolved in vinegar, with water of solanum, white lily, and lettuce, from its milky appearance; also applied to a mixture, the alcoholic solution of a balsam with water, by which the benzoic acid and resin of the balsam are precipitated, and a milky appearance produced.

Virgīnāle Claus'trum. *Anat.* A term for the *Hymen.*

Virgi'nian Snakeroot. *M. Med.* The common name of the plant *Aristolochia serpentaria.*

Virgul'tum, *i,* m. (*Virga*, a rod.) *Bot.* Name by de Candolle for every tender, young, or elongated branch of a tree or shrub. Fr. anal. *virgultum*, m.

Vī'rīde Æris. *Chem.* A term for *Ærugo.* See *Symar.*

Vīrīdiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Vīrĭdis*, green; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers of a green colour, as the *Narcissus viridiflorus.* Fr. anal. *viridiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *grünblümig*, adj.

Viridin'. (*Vīrĭdis*, green.) *Bot., Chem.* Term proposed by de Candolle for *Chlorophyl*, which he afterwards called *Chromule. Vīrĭdīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *viridine*, f.

Vīrīdipen'nis, *is, e.* (*Vīrĭdis*, green; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having green wings, as the *elytra* of the *Oplocephala viridipennis.* Fr. anal. *viridipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *grüngeflügelt*, adj.

Vīrī'dipes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Vīrĭdis*, green; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having green feet: viri'dipede. Fr. anal. *viridipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *grünfüssig*, adj.

Virile Membrum. See *Membrum Virile.*

Vīrīlia. (Nom. pl. n. of *Vīrīlis*, peculiar to man.) *Anat., Med., Surg.* A term in old laws for the privities or genital organs of the male.

Vīrīlis, *is, e.* (*Vir*, a man.) Of or belonging to a man; peculiar to man: vi'rile. Fr. anal. *viril*, adj. Germ. syn. *mannbar*, adj.; *mannlich*, adj.

Vīrīlis Æ'tas. *Physiol.* The virile age: manhood. See *Ætas Virilis.*

Viri'lity. (*Vīrīlis*, that which is peculiar or proper to man.) *Med., Physiol.* Manhood; man's estate; more particularly the generative power of man. *Vīrīlĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *virilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Mannbarkeit*, f.

Vīrŭlen'tus, *a, um.* (*Vīrus*, a poison.) *Med.* Of or belonging to poison; poisonous: vi'rulent. Fr. anal. *virulent*, adj. Germ. syn. *giftig*, adj.

Vīrus, *i,* m. (*Vir*, a man; because the strict signification of this word is the rank odour proceeding from the body, and particularly the *axillæ*, of adult man, when cleanliness is neglected.) In common acceptation a poison. *Med., Pathol.* A term for any matter produced by disease, and capable of propagating that disease by inoculation or insertion beneath the cuticle of a person in health: vi'rus. See *Sorbities.* Fr. anal. *virus*, m. Germ. syn. *Jauche*, f.

Vis, *vim, vi,* f. (*Is*, a nerve or fibre; because on this all exertion of strength depends.) Power; force; strength. Fr. syn. *force*, f. Germ. syn. *Kraft*, f.

Vis a Ter'go. *Med.* A power from behind; applied to any impelling power.

Vis Conserva'trix.
Vis Mĕdĭca'trix Nātūræ.
Med. The preserving power, or the healing power of nature. Terms expressive of a supposed healing power in all animated bodies which is continually striving to overcome any disease with which they may be affected. Fr. syn. *la force conservatrice.*

Vis Elas'tĭca. Term for *Elasticity:* elas'tic power. Fr. syn. *la force élastique.*

Vis In'sĭta. *Physiol.* Term for that property by which a muscle, when touched, irritated, or wounded, contracts independently of the will of the animal under ex-

perinent, and without its feeling pain, according to Haller; the same as *Irritability:* natural power. Fr. syn. *la force naturelle.*

Vis Mentālis. *Physiol.* Mental power; a term for the power proper to the brain and nerves of volition, or voluntary motion, in distinction from the *Vis nervosa*, or that peculiar to the spinal marrow and its nerves, and termed excito-motor power. Fr. syn. *la force mental.*

Vis Mor'tua. *Physiol.* Term for that power by which a muscle after death, or immediately after having been cut from a living body, contracts. Fr. syn. *la force morte.*

Vis Nervōsa. *Physiol.* Nervous power; a term for the power which is peculiar to the spinal marrow and its nerves, and called excito-motor power, as distinct from that exercised by the brain and nerves of volition, termed voluntary motor power. Fr. syn. *la force nerveuse.*

Vis Plas'tĭca. *Physiol.* Term for the formative power or energy which operates spontaneously in animals. Fr. syn. *la force formative; vis plastique.*

Vis Vītæ. } *Physiol.* Vital power or force,
Vis Vītālis. } according to Gærtner. See *Irritability*, *Adech.* Fr. syn. *la force vitale.*

Viscera. See *Viscus.*

Viscērālis, *is, e.* (*Viscus.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *viscera:* vis'ceral. See *Splanchnic. Med., Pharm.* Applied to medicines (*Visceralia remedia*) the same as *Stomachica.* Fr. anal. *viscéral*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Eingeweiden gehörig.*

Vis'cid. (*Viscum*, the misletoe; because of the ropy pulp it yields.) Of a ropy adhesive consistence. *Vis'cĭdus, a, um.* Fr. syn. *visqueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleimig*, adj.

Visci'dity. } (*Viscum*, the mistletoe; from its
Visco'sity. } ropy pulp.) The property of adhesiveness; stickiness or clamminess. *Viscĭ'dĭtas, ātis*, f. *Viscōsĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *viscidité*, f.; *viscosité*, f. Germ. syn. *Zähigkeit*, f.

Viscĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Viscum; vŏro*, to devour.) *Ornithol.* Eating the fruit of the mistletoe, as the *Turdus viscivorus.* Fr. anal. *viscivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *mistelfressend*, part. adj.

Viscoïdeus, *a, um.* (*Viscum;* terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Bot.* Like or pertaining to the mistletoe; an epithet by L. C. Richard for *Loranthaceus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *viscoïde*, adj.

Viscōsus, *a, um.* (*Viscum*, the mistletoe; terminal *-ōsus.*) Clammy; sticky; very glutinous; adhesive: vis'cous. See *Glutinous.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *visqueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schleimig*, adj.

Vis'cum, *i*, n. } (Ἰξὸς, in the Æolian dialect
Vis'cus, *i*, m. } Βισκὸς.) Name of the fruit of the mistletoe, or *Viscum album. Bot.* A Linn. genus of parasitical plants, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Tetandria.* Fr. syn. *gui*, m. Germ. syn. *Mistel*, f.

Vis'cum Al'bum. } *Bot.* Names of the mistle-
Vis'cus Quer'cus. } toe, a parasitical plant which commonly grows on apple-trees, also on the hawthorn, hazel, maple, ash, elm, lime, oak, pear, service, and willow trees, etc.; it is supposed to be propagated by birds, especially by the fieldfare and thrush, which feed on its berries, the seeds of which, passing through the bowels unchanged, adhere with the excrement to the branches of trees, where they vegetate; *V. quercinus*, or that found on the oak, was formerly in great repute for the cure of epilepsy; the berries abound with an extremely tenacious and sweet mucilage. Fr. syn. *gui*, m. Germ. syn. *Mistel*, f.

Vis'cus, *ĕris*, n. (As if *Vescus*, from *vescor*, to feed; because the food is gradually assimilated to the different substances of the body by means of the *viscera.*) *Anat.* Any organ or part having an appropriate use, as the *viscera* of the abdomen or of the thorax. See *Nedyia, Splanchnon.* Fr. syn. *viscère*, m. Germ. syn. *Eingeweide*, n.

Vision. (*Vĭdeo*, to see.) See *Seeing, Visus.*

Vision Defective. See *Dysopia.*

Vision Depraved. See *Dysopia, Parorasis.*

Vision, Distorted. See *Metamorphopsia.*

Vision, Double. See *Diplopia.*

Vision Lateral. See *Dysopia.*

Vision, Single. See *Monoblepsis.*

Vision, Small. See *Micropsia.*

Vision, Treble. See *Triplopia.*

Vismie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) of the *Hypericineæ* established by Choisy and de Candolle, having the *Vismia* for their type. Fr. anal. *vismié*, adj.

Visus, *ūs*, m. (*Vĭdeo*, to see.) *Physiol.* The faculty of sight; seeing; vision. See *Omma.* Fr. syn. *vue*, f. Germ. syn. *Gesicht*, n.; *Sehen*, n.

Visus Coloratus. See *Chrupsia.*

Visus Defigūrātus. Term for *Pseudoblepsis.*

Vīsus Duplĭcātus. Term for *Diplopia.*

Vīsus Lătērālis. Term for a species of *Dysopia.*

Vīsus Triplex. Term for *Triplopia.*

Vīta, *æ*, f. (Βιοτὴ.) *Med., Physiol.* The state of existence or being; applied to vegetables as well as animals; life. See *Life.* Fr. anal. *vie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leben*, n.

Vitæ, Arbor. See *Arbor Vitæ.*

Vitæ, Lign'um. See *Lignum Vitæ.*

Vi'tal. (*Vīta*, life.) Of or belonging or essential to life. *Vītālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *vital*, adj. Germ. syn. *lebendig*, adj.

Vi'tal Air. *Chem.* A term for oxygen gas, because it is essential to respiration as the means by which its vitalizing qualities are imparted to the blood in the lungs, and so also to the maintenance of life.

Vi'tal Power. The *Vis vitæ* or *Vis vitalis.*

Vi'tal Prin'ciple. *Physiol.* Term for that on which life depends; the unknown cause of life. See *Aura Vitalis, Autocrateia.*

Vital'ba, *æ*, f. *Bot.* The specific name of the traveller's joy. See *Clematis Vitalba.*

Vita'lity. (*Vīta.*) *Med., Physiol.* The quality of that which has life; the vital action or movement. Fr. anal. *vitalité*, f. Germ. syn. *Lebensfähigkeit*, f.

Vītellĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Vītellus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Richard to vegetable embryos that are provided with a *vitellus.* Fr. anal. *vitellifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *dottertragend*, part. adj.

Vītellīnus, *a, um.* (*Vītellus*, the yolk of an egg.) *Nat. Philos.* Of a yellow colour, nearly approaching to orange, like the yolk of an egg. Fr. anal. *vitellin*, adj.

Vītellum Pŏli. An old term for *Alumen.*

Vītel'lus, *i*, m. (*Vīta*, life; because the vital principle of the future chick exists in it.) *Physiol.* The yelk or yolk of the bird's egg; also, the yelk or yolk of the *ovum*, afterwards to become the *Vesicula umbilicalis. Bot.* Term for a like body which sometimes surrounds the *embryo*, and is supposed to be formed of the quintine of the ovule. Fr. anal. *vitellus*, m. Germ. syn. *Eierdotter*, n.; *Eiergelb*, n.

Vītex, *ĭcis*, f. (*Vieo*, to bind.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Angiospermia.* Fr. anal. *vitex*, f.

Vītex Ag'nus Cas'tus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the *Agnus castus*, or chaste-tree, the seeds of which were formerly celebrated as antiphrodisiac. Fr. syn. *gattelier agneau-chaste.*

Vīti Sal'tus. *Med., Pathol.* A name for *Chorea Sancti Viti*, or St. Vitus's dance.

Vītĭ'ceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a section (n. pl.) of the *Verbenaceæ*, having the *Vitex* for their type. Fr. anal. *viticé*, adj.

Vītĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Vītis; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Living in or on the vine, as the *Peziza viticola* in the fissures of the branches of that plant. Fr. anal. *viticole*, adj. Germ. syn. *weinstockgewohnend*, part. adj.

Vītīlīgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Vītŭlus*, a calf, from the white glistening of the skin in this disease resembling calf's flesh; terminal *-īgo;* as if resulting from gross feeding or overeating.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a skin disease in which there are smooth, white, glistening tubercles about the ears, neck, or face, or over the whole body, mingled with shining *papulæ.* Germ. syn. *Kälberfleck*, m.

Vītīlīgo Al'ba. *Pathol.* Another term formerly used for the disease *Leuce.* See *Albara Alba, Lupus Non-Exedens.*

Vītīlīgo Ni'gra. *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Lepra maculosa nigra* or *L. melas.*

Vītīlīgoīdea. (*Vītīlīgo*, a skin disease; terminal *-īdeus.*) *Med., Pathol.* An inapt term applied to an affection of the skin like an extension of the mark produced by a successful performance of vaccination, leaving the part affected smooth, glistening, and of a hue like that of the wheals of nettle rash.

NOTE.—This word can only be regarded as the feminine of a supposed adjective *Vitilīgoideus.*

Vītīlīgoīdēs, adj. (*Vītīlīgo;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling *Vitiligo:* viti'ligoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *vitiligoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *kalbfleckähnlich*, adj.

Vītis, *is*, f. (As if *Viētis*, from *vieo*, to bind with twigs as coopers do; from its numerous claspers or tendrils.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia;* Juss. *Viniferæ.* Fr. syn. *vigne*, f. Germ. syn. *Weinstock*, m.

Vītis Al'ba. *Bot.* A name for the *Bryonia dioica*, or white bryony.

Vītis Corinthi'ăca. *Bot.* Systematic name of a species the dried fruit of which is called *Passa Corinthiaca.*

Vītis Idæ'a. *Bot.* A name for the *Vaccinium vitis idæa*, or red whortleberry.

Vītis Idæ'a Pălus'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, or cranberry plant.

Vītis Mărīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Fucus natans*, or sea lentil.

Vītis Sylves'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Bryonia dioica*, or wild vine.

Vītis Vīnĭ'fĕra. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the wine-bearing vine or grape-tree, the leaves and tendrils of which were formerly used as styptic and refrigerant in diarrhœa, hemorrhage, etc.; the dried fruit, called *Uva passa major* and *Passula major*, or the raisin, is used in decoctions and tinctures as agreeably acescent. Fr. syn. *la vigne commune.* Germ. syn. *Traubenstock*, m.

Vītrāria. *Bot.* A name for the *Parietaria officinalis*, or wall pellitory.

Vi'treous. (*Vitrum*, glass, from its clearness.) Resembling, belonging to, or of the nature of glass; glasslike; glassy. *Vi'treus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *vitré*, adj. Germ. syn. *glasartig*, adj.

Vi'treous Body. } *Anat.* Terms for a per-
Vi'treous Humour. } fectly transparent fluid enclosed in the cells of the hyaloid membrane occupying the two posterior thirds of the eye. *Corpus vitreus, Humor Vitreus.* Fr. anal. *corps vitré; humeur vitrée.*

Vitrifica'tion. (*Vitrum*, glass; *făcio*, to make.) *Chem.* Term for the conversion of any substance into glass. *Vitrĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *vitrification*, f.

Vitrīna, *æ*, f. (*Vitrum.*) *Anat.* Name by Blainville for the vitreous humour of the eye, and Breschet terms *Auditiva vitrina* the liquor contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear which resembles it: vi'trine. Fr. anal. *vitrine*, f.

Vi'triol. (*Vitrum*, glass, from its transparency when pure.) *M. Med.* A name for the sulphates of iron, copper, zinc, according to their respective colour, as green, blue, and white vitriol. Also, the popular term for sulphuric acid. *Vītrī'ŏlum, i*, n. See *Alec, Altinuraum, Alzegi, Asagi, Asamaz, Atramentum, Azeg, Calcadinum, Calcadis, Calcatar, Calcotar, Calcanthum, Calcitea, Chalcanthum, Dehenez, Henricus Rubeus, Oriens, Sactim, Segith, Zegi, Zerci, Zetus, Zezi, Zoraba.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *vitriol*, m.

Vi'triol, A'cid of. *Chem., M. Med.* Term for sulphuric acid or vitriolic acid.

Vi'triol, Blue. *M. Med.* The common name for the *Sulphas Cupri*, or sulphate of copper; also called Roman vitriol. *Vitri'ŏlum Cæruleum.*

Vi'triol, Green. *M. Med.* The common name for the *Sulphas ferri*, or sulphate of iron: vi'triol. *Vitriŏlum Viride.*

Vi'triol, Oil of. *M. Med.* A term for sulphuric acid; because it was formerly obtained from green vitriol, and that when

rubbed between the fingers it has a greasy or soapy action on the skin.

Vitriol, Red. *Chem.* See *Elaquir.*

Vi'triol, Ro'man. *Chem.* Another name for the *Sulphas cupri*, or blue vitriol. *Vitri'ŏlum Rōmānum.*

Vi'triol, Sweet Spirit of. *M. Med.* A term for the *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*, or sulphuric ether.

Vi'triol, White. *M. Med.* The common term for the *Sulphas zinci*, or sulphate of zinc. *Vitriŏlum Album.* See *Gilla Theophrasti.*

Vi'triolated Kali. *Chem.* A term for the *Sulphas potassæ.*

Vitrio'lic A'cid. *Chem.* A name for sulphuric acid. *Acĭdum Vitriŏlĭcum.*

Vitriolum, *i*, n. *Chem.* See *Vitriol.*

Vitrĭpen'nis, *is*, *e.* (*Vitrum; penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having transparent wings, as the *Nemestrina vitripennis.* Fr. anal. *vitripenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *glasgeflügelt*, adj.

Vitrōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Vitrum;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Mineral.* Applied to a body that shines like glass, as the *Argentum vitrosum.* Omalius admitted a genus of *vitrous rocks* comprehending the silicated, vitrified stones or rocks. Also the same as *Vitreus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *vitreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *glasig*, adj.

Vi'trum, *i*, n. (*Vĭdeo*, to see, from its transparency.) Glass. See *Acureb, Barurac, Braricia.* Fr. syn. *vitre*, f. Ger. syn. *Glas*, n.

Vi'trum Hypoclep'tĭcum. (Ὑποκλέπτω, to steal underhand.) *Chem.* Name of a funnel for separating oil from water.

Vittĭ'gĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Vitta*, a riband; *gĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Bearing coloured bands, as the *thorax* of the *Thereva vittigera.* Fr. anal. *vittigère*, adj.

Vi'tŭlus, *i*, m. *Zoöl.* A calf, the young of the *Bos taurus.* Fr. syn. *veau*, m. Germ. syn. *Kalb*, n.

Vitus's Dance, Saint. *Pathol.* A common term for the disease *Chorea.*

Vīver'ra, *æ*, f. *Zoöl.* Name of a genus of digitigradous quadrupeds.

Vīver'ra Cīvet'ta. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the ash-coloured weazel which, with the *Civerra zibetha*, affords the perfume called *Vivetta*, or civet. Fr. syn. *civette*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Zibet-Katze.*

Vīver'ra Zibētha. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of the civet-cat. See *Civetta.*

Vīverrīnus, *a*, *um.* (*Vīverra.*) *Zoöl.* Of or belonging to the *Viverra*, or civet cat, as the *Dasyurus viverrinus.* Fr. anal. *viverrin*, adj.

Vivi'parous. (*Vīvus*, alive; *părio*, to bring forth young.) *Bot.* Applied to stems or stalks that produce bulbs or buds capable of vegetation. *Physiol.* Applied to animals which bring forth their young alive and complete; in distinction from oviparous, or those which propagate their species by producing eggs, from which their young are afterwards hatched. *Vīvi'părus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *vivipare*, adj. Germ. syn. *lebendiggebährend*, part. adj.

Vivipa'tion. (*Vīvus*, alive; *părio*, to bring forth young.) *Physiol.* Term for the mode of generation, consisting in the ovum, after being separated from the ovary, becoming attached to the maternal organs, and continuing to derive its nourishment from them until birth. *Vīvĭpātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *vivipation*, f.

Vīvus, *a*, *um.* (*Vīvo*, to live.) Alive; having or embued with life; living. *Chem.* Applied to some substances which, in their nature or in a particular condition, appear to live, as *Argentum vivum*, living silver, or quicksilver, etc. Fr. anal. *vivant*, adj. Germ. syn. *lebendig*, adj.

Voarchadamia. A Paracelsian term for the *Caballa metallorum*, an enigmatical art by which, by cementations of gold and other modes, and by Hebrew characters having a hidden and peculiar signification, sublimations and preparations are conducted.

Vocal Chords. See *Chordæ Vocales.*

Vochysiāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied (f. pl.) by Martius and Kunth to the *Vochysieæ.* Fr. anal. *vochysiacé*, adj.

Vochysie'us, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) established by A. St. Hilaire, having the *Vochysia* for their type. Fr. anal. *vochysié*, adj.

Vocifera'tion. (*Vōcĭfĕro*, to cry aloud.) *Med.* See *Anaphonesis.*

Vōcĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (Same as preceding.) *Ornithol.* Having a very loud bawling voice, as the *Buteo vociferus.* Fr. anal. *vocifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Schreiig*, adj.

Voice. (See derivation of *Vox.*) *Physiol.* The sound produced in the larynx when traversed by the air as it enters or passes out of the *trachea*, or windpipe. Its special organ is constituted by the *glottis*, to the construction of which the greater or less degree of tension of the *chordæ vocales* is necessary; the *trachea* being similar to the tube of the bellows of an organ, the superior portion of the *larynx* and all the parts situated above the *epiglottis*, comprising the cavities of the mouth and nose, form the superior pipe of that instrument, and serve only to modify the sound. *Vox, vōcis*, f. See *Larynx.* Fr. anal. *voix*, f. Germ. syn. *Stimme*, f.

Vŏlātĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Vŏlo*, to flit, or fly swiftly.) *Pathol.* Flying; flitting; inconstant: vola'tic. See *Æstus Volaticus* and *Strophulus Volaticus.* Fr. anal. *volatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *fluchtig*, adj.

Vo'latile. (*Vŏlo*, to fly.) *Chem.* Evaporating; flying off. *Vŏlātĭlis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *volatil*, adj. Germ. syn. *verfluchtigbar*, adj.

Vo'latile Al'kali. } Common names for the
Vo'latile Salt. } *Subcarbonas ammoniæ*, or subcarbonate of ammonia. *Sal Vŏlātĭlis.* Fr. anal. *sel volatil.*

Vŏlātĭlĭsātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Vŏlātĭlis*, volatile.) *Chem.* Term for the transformation of a solid body into gas or vapour: volatilisa'tion. Fr. anal. *volatilisation*, f. Germ. syn. *Verflüchtigung*, f.

Volati'lity. (*Vŏlātĭlis*, volatile.) *Chem.* That property by which certain bodies evaporate or assume the elastic state. *Vŏlātĭ'lĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *volatilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Flüchtigkeit*, f.

Volca'no. (*Vulcānus*, the god of fire.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for an opening existing in the surface of the globe, from which there issues from time to time jets of burning substances and currents of melted matter. More than two hundred volcanoes, in full activity, are ascertained to exist in the world. *Volcānius, ii*, m. Fr. anal. *volcan*, m. Germ. syn. *Feuerberg*, m.

Vŏlĭtans, *antis*, part. (*Vŏlĭto*, to fly often.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger to an Order (*Volitantia*, n. pl.) of the *Mammifera* which have their arms formed into wings, or the *Cheiroptera*. Fr. syn. *voltigeur*, adj.

Volsel'la, *æ*, f. (*Vello*, to pull or take up.) *Surg.* Name of an instrument for removing bodies sticking in the throat; a pair of tweezers or nippers; forceps; also spelled *Vulsella*. See *Acanthabolus, Labis*. Fr. anal. *volselle*, f. Germ. syn. *Haarzange*, f.

Volta. *Anat.* Old term the same as *Planta* and *Thenar*.

Volta'ic. An adjective term applied to a particular kind of galvanic apparatus invented by *Volta*, and named the Voltaic battery. Fr. anal. *voltaique*, adj. Germ. syn. *voltaisch*, adj.

Volta'ism. (*Volta;* from the galvanic apparatus invented by him.) Another term for *Galvanism*, as produced by Volta's apparatus. *Voltais'mus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *voltaisme*, m.

Vŏlūbĭlis, *is, e.* (*Volvo*, to roll.) *Bot.* Turning round; spiral; applied to stems that twine round other plants or similar objects: vo'luble. Fr. anal. *volubile*, adj.

Vo'lume. (*Volvo*, to roll; because books were anciently written on rolls of paper.) A book or bundle. *Chem.* Applied to the bulk or measure of gases. *Vŏlūmen, ĭnis*, n. Fr. anal. *volume*, m. Germ. syn. *Umfang*, m.

Vo'luntary Mo'tor Power. *Physiol.* A term for the power exercised by the brain and nerves of volition, in distinction from the excito-motor power, or that which is peculiar to the spinal marrow and its nerves.

Vŏlūtāceus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda Ctenobranchia*, having the *Voluta* for their type. Fr. anal. *volutacé*, adj.

Vŏlūtācor'nis, *is, e.* (*Vŏlūtus*, rolled; *cornu*, horn.) *Zoöl.* Having horns rolled spirally. The *branchiæ* of the *Sabella volutacornis* describe each five or six turns of a spire. Fr. anal. *volutacorne*, adj.

Vŏlūtātus, *a, um.* (*Vŏlūtus*, rolled.) *Conchol.* Applied to a univalve shell the turns of which are enrolled in a horizontal plane, and have a planorbic or subdiscoid form. Fr. anal. *volute*, adj.

Vol'va, *æ*, f. (*Volvo*, to roll.) *Bot.* The membranous covering, curtain, or wrapper of the *fungus* tribe, hiding the parts of fructification, till bursting all round it forms a ring on the stalk. Fr. anal. *volve*, m. Germ. syn. *Wulst*, m. or f.

Volvāceus, *a, um.* (*Volvo*, to run round.) *Conchol.* Applied to a shell the general form of which is almost round, as the *Voluta volvacea*. Fr. anal. *volvacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu Wulst gehörig*.

Volvātus, *a, um. Bot.* Provided with a *volva*, as the *Agaricus procerus:* vol'vate. Fr. anal. *volvé*, adj. Germ. syn. *Wulstig*, adj.

Volvōcius, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Microscopica Gymnodia*, having the *Volvox* for their type. Fr. anal. *volvocien*, adj.

Vol'vŭlus, *i*, m. (*Volvo*, to roll; because it was supposed to be a twisting of the bowels.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for the disease otherwise called *Iliac passion*. Fr. anal. *volvule*, m. Germ. syn. *Gedärmverschlingung*, f.

Vol'vŭlus Terres'tris. *Bot.* A name for the *Convolvulus minor*.

Vŏmer, *ĕris*, m. (A ploughshare; from its close resemblance.) *Anat.* A small thin bone in the median line, forming the posterior and principal portion of the *Septum narium*, or partition between the nostrils. Fr. anal. *vomer*, m. Germ. syn. *Pflugschaarbein*, n. Also, a name for the *penis*. *Ichthyol.* Name of a genus of fishes.

Vŏmĕ'rĭdes, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Name by Latreille for a Family of the *Acanthopterygii*, having the *Vomer* for their type. Fr. anal. *vomérides*, m. pl.

Vŏmĕroïdes, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Name by Ficinus and Carus for a Family having the *Vomer* for their type. Fr. anal. *vomeroïdes*, m. pl.

Vŏ'mĭca, *æ*, f. (*Vŏmo*, to cast up or spue; because of the discharge from it.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an abscess in the substance of the lungs produced by the resolution of tubercles. Fr. anal. *vomique*, f. Germ. syn. *Eitersack*, m.; *Lungenabscess*, m.

Vo'mit. (*Vŏmo*, to cast up or spue.) *Med.* Common term for an emetic draught or powder; also for the matter rejected by vomiting. *Vŏ'mĭtus, ûs*, m. See *Bock, Emeticum, Exerama, Vomiting*. Fr. syn. *vomissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Erbrechen*, n.

Vo'miting. (*Vŏmo*, to cast up or spue.) *Med.* The forcible ejection of the contents of the stomach through the œsophagus and mouth; emesis. *Vŏ'mĭtio, ōnis*, f. See *Anabole, Anatrope, Anacatharsis, Bock*. Fr. anal. *vomissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Erbrechen*, n.; *Vomiren*, n.

Vo'miting of Blood. *Med., Pathol.* Common term for the disease *Hæmatemesis*.

Vomiting, Stercoraceous. *Med., Pathol.* See *Stercoraceous* and *Copremesis*.

Vo'mito-Ni'gro. *Med., Pathol.* A name for yellow fever.

Vŏmĭtōrius, *a, um.* (*Vŏmo*, to cast up or spue.) *Med.* Causing vomiting; emetic; formerly applied to medicines (*Vomitoria medicamenta*) which purged upwards by the mouth: vo'mitory. See *Emetic*. Fr. anal. *vomitoire*, adj.

Vŏmĭtūrĭ'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Vŏmĭtūrio*, to vomit frequently.) *Med.* Old term for a continued retching, according to Velschius. Fr. anal. *vomiturition*, f.

Vŏ'mĭtus, *ûs*, m. (*Vŏmo*, to cast up or spue.)

Med., Pharm. A vomit. See *Vomit* and *Vomiting.*

Vŏ'mĭtus Cruen'tus. *Med., Pathol.* A bloody vomit; a term for *Hæmatemesis.*

Vora'cious. (*Vŏro*, to eat greedily.) Eating greedily; devouring; ravenous. *Vŏrax, ācis*, adj. See *Polygraos.* Fr. anal. *voracé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefressig*, adj.

Vora'cious Appetite. } (*Vŏro*, to eat greedily.)
Vora'ciousness. } *Med., Pathol.* Common
Vora'city. } terms for the disease *Bulimia.* See *Adephagia.*

Vortĭcellāris, *is, e. Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Phytozoa* having the *Vorticella* for their type. Fr. anal. *vorticellaire*, adj.

Vortĭcellīnus, *a, um.* } *Zoöl.* Applied by Gold-
Vortĭcel'lus, *a, um.* } fuss, Ficinus, Carus and Ehrenberg to a Family or tribe (f. and n. pl.) of the *Infusoria* having the *Vorticella* for their type. Fr. anal. *vorticelle*, adj.

Vox, *vōcis*, f. (*Vŏco*, to call.) *Med., Physiol.* The voice. See *Voice.*

Vox Abscis'sa. *Med., Pathol.* Loss of voice; a term used by Celsus the same as *Aphonia.*

Vulcānis'mus, *i*, m. (*Vulcānus*, the god of fire.) *Geol.* The same as *Plutonismus.*

Vulgāgo. (*Vulgus*, common.) *Bot.* An old name for the *Asarum Europæum*, or *Asarabacca.*

Vulnĕrāria. (The f. of *Vulnĕrārius*, vulnerary.) *Bot.* The specific name of a species of *Anthyllis.* See *Anthyllis Vulneraria.*

Vulnĕrāria A'qua. *Pharm., Surg.* Vulnerary water; water which promotes the healing of wounds. See *Eau d'Arquebusade.*

Vulnĕrārius, *a, um.* (*Vulnus*, a wound.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to wounds; applied to medicines (*Vulneraria*, nom. pl. n.) which heal wounds: vul'nerary. See *Traumatic.* Fr. anal. *vulnéraire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zu den Wunden dienend.*

Vul'nus, *ĕris*, n. (*Vello*, to pull, pinch, or gnaw.) *Med., Surg.* A wound. See *Tymma.* Fr. syn. *blessure*, f. Germ. syn. *Wunde*, f.

Vul'nus Sclŏpētĭcum. *Surg.* Term for a gunshot wound.

Vul'pis Mor'bus. *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Alopecia*, or baldness.

Vulpulin'. *Chem.* Name by Robert for the yellow colouring matter of the *Evernia vulpina*, which appears identical with that which Schrader found in the *Parmelia parietina.* (*Vulpŭlīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *vulpuline*, f.

Vultŭ'rĭdes, m. pl. *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family of the *Rapaces* having the *Vultur* for their type. Fr. anal. *vulturides*, m. pl.

Vultŭrĭdeus, *a, um. Ornithol.* Applied (f. pl.) the same as *Vulturides.* Fr. anal. *vulturidé*, adj.

Vultŭrīnus, *a, um. Ornithol.* Applied (m. pl.) the same as *Vulturides.* Fr. anal. *vautourin*, adj.

Vul'va, *æ*, f. (As if *Valva*, a door or entrance.) *Anat.* Term for the fissure in the external parts of generation in the female, extending from the *mons veneris* to within an inch of the *anus:* the vul'va. See *Delphys, Hystera, Shape. Conchol.* Applied to a long and considerable depression often seen behind the summit of bivalve shells at the dorsal part of the external surface, as in the *Venus vulvina.* Fr. anal. *vulve*, f. Germ. syn. *das weibliche Schamglied.*

Vulvāria, *æ*, f. (*Vulva*, from its odour, or its former use in diseases of the womb.) *Bot.* The specific name of the stinking orache. See *Chenopodium Vulvaria.* Fr. anal. *vulvaire*, f.

Vulvītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Vulva*, the *vulva;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *vulva.* Fr. anal. *vulvite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzundung der weibliche Schamglied.*

Vulvītis Blennorrhă'gĭca. *Med., Pathol.* Blennorrhagic inflammation of the *vulva*; a term for a muco-purulent discharge from the mucous membrane of the *vulva* arising from sexual intercourse. Fr. anal. *vulvite blennorrhagique.*

Vulvo-Vagi'nal Gland. *Anat., Physiol.* Name given to a small gland at each side of the junction of the *vulva* to the *vagina*, having an excretory duct seven or eight lines in length, the external aperture of which is situated in the angle between the *vulva* and the border of the hymen. Fr. syn. *glande vulvo-vaginale.*

W.

Wacke. (Germ.) *Geol.* Term for a substance somewhat between basalt and a soft clay.

Wade's Drops. *Pharm.* Term for the compound tincture of *Benzoin.*

Wake-Robin. *Bot.* Common name for the *Arum maculatum.*

Wake'fulness. (Sax. *Wacan*, to keep awake.) See *Agrypnia.*

Wall-Bugloss. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lycopsis.*

Wall-Flower. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

Wallichie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) admitted by de Candolle into the *Bytternaceæ*, having the *Wallichia* for their type. Fr. anal. *wallichié*, adj.

Wall-Louse. *Entomol.* Common name for the *Cimex domesticus*, or bug.

Wall-Pellitory. *Bot.* Common name for the *Parietaria officinalis.*

Wall-Pepper. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sedum acre.*

Wall-Rue. *Bot.* Common name for the *Asplenium murale.*

Wall-wort. *Bot.* A common name for the *Sambucus ebulus*, or dwarf-elder.

Walnut. *Bot.* Common name for the *Juglans*, or fruit of the *Juglans Regia.* See *Basilica Nux.*

Walnut-tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Juglans Regia.*

Walnut-tree, White. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name (U.S.A.) for the *Juglans cinerea*, or butternut.

Ward's Essence for Headache. *Pharm.* A name for a preparation, being simply the compound camphor liniment.

Ward's Paste. *Pharm.* Name of a quack preparation for the piles, nearly the same as the confection of black pepper of the pharmacopœias.

Ward's Red Drops. *Pharm.* Name given to a strong solution of the tartrate of antimony in wine.

Ward's White Drops. *Pharm.* Name of a quack preparation made by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, and adding a solution of carbonate of ammonia, or of corrosive sublimate and carbonate of ammonia.

Warnas. Old term for *Acetum philosophicum* or *A. philosophorum.*

Warner's Cordial. *Pharm.* Name of a quack tincture made from rhubarb, senna, saffron, liquorice, raisins, and brandy.

Wart. (Sax. *Weart*, a small hard swelling.) *Surg.* Common name for *Verruca.*

Warty. *Bot.* See *Verrucosus.*

Warwick's Powder, Earl of. *Pharm.* Name for the *Cornachinus pulvis;* also called *Cerberus. Pulvis Comĭtis Warwĭcen'sis.*

Washerwoman's Scall. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for a species of *Psoriasis diffusa* peculiar to washerwomen from their occupation.

Wasp. (Sax. *Wæps.*) *Entomol.* Common name for the *Vespa vulgaris.*

Wasting. (*Vasto*, to spoil or destroy.) See *Consumption, Analosis, Cathæresis, Emaciation, Leanness, Tabes.*

Watchfulness. (Sax. *Wacan*, to keep awake.) See *Agrypnia.*

Watching. (Sax. *Wacan*, to keep awake.) See *Pervigilium.*

Water. (Sax. *Wæter.*) *Chem.* A transparent, colourless fluid, without taste or smell, slightly compressible, consisting of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles of equal diameter, and equal specific gravities, which easily slide over each other in every possible direction. *A'qua, æ*, f. Fr. syn. *eau, f.* Germ. syn. *Wasser*, n.

Water-Betony. *Bot.* Common name for the *Scrophularia aquatica* or *Betonica aquatica.*

Water-Brash. *Med., Pathol.* A common term for the disease *Pyrosis.*

Water-Cure. A bombastic term for the system of treating diseases called *Hydropathy.*

Water-Cress. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sisymbrium nasturtium.*

Water-Dock. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Rumex aquaticus* or *R. Britannica hydrolapathum.*

Water-Fennel. *Bot.* Common name of the *Phellandrium aquaticum*, or water-hemlock.

Water-Figwort, Greater. *Bot.* Common name for the *Scrophularia aquatica.*

Water-Flag, Yellow. *Bot.* Common name for the *Iris pseudacorus.*

Water-Germander. *Bot.* Common name for the *Teucrium scordium.*

Water-Hemlock, Fine-leaved. *Bot.* Common name for the *Phellandrium aquaticum*, or water-fennel.

Water-Hemlock, Long-leaved. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cicuta virosa.*

Water-Hemp. *Bot.* Common name for a species of *Eupatorium.*

Water-Horehound. *Bot.* Common name for the *Marrubium aquaticum;* also for *Lycopus.*

Water-Lily, White. *Bot.* Common name for the *Nymphæa alba.*

Water-Lily, Yellow. *Bot.* Common name for the *Nymphæa lutea.*

Water-Melon. *Bot.* Common name for the *Citrullum* or *Citrul*, the fruit of the *Cucurbita citrullus.*

Water-Melon Plant. *Bot.* Common name for the *Cucurbita citrullus*, or Sicilian citrul.

Water-Mint. *Bot.* Common name for the *Mentha aquatica.*

Water-Nut. *Bot.* See *Nux aquatica.*

Water-Par'snip, Creeping. *Bot.* Common name for the *Sium nodiflorum.*

Water-Pepper. *Bot.* Common name for the *Polygonum hydropiper.*

Water-Plan'tain. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Alisma plantago.*

Water-Tomes. *Med.* A popular term for the disease *Pyrosis*, or water-brash.

Water-Zizania. *Bot.* See *Zizania aquatica.*

Water of Cotunnius. *Anat.* See *Cotunnius, Water of.*

Water of Crystalliza'tion. *Chem.* That portion of water combining with and becoming a component part of salts in the act of crystallising. Fr. anal. *l'eau de crystallisation.*

Waters, The. *Obstet.* Popular term for the *Liquor amnii.* See *Primitiæ.*

Waved. (Sax. *Wæg*, a wave of the sea.) See *Undulatus.*

Wax. (Sax. *Weax.*) *M. Med.* See *Cera.* *Physiol.* See *Cerumen.*

Way-Thistle, Common Creeping. *Bot.* Common name for the *Serratula arvensis.*

Weak-sightedness. *Med., Pathol.* The common name for the affection or condition of the eyes called *Asthenopia.* See *Asthenopy.*

Weaning. (Sax. *Wenian*, to take a child from the breast.) See *Ablactation.*

Weariness. (Sax. *Werigness.*) *Med.* See *Copos, Defectio Virium.*

Weazel. (Sax. *Wesle.*) *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Mustela.*

Web. (Sax. *Webb.*) *Anat.* See *Tela.*

Webster's Dinner Pills, Lady. *Pharm.* Name for pills made of aloes, mastich, rose-leaves, and syrup of wormwood; also called Lady Crespigny's dinner-pills, and *Pilulæ ante cibum;* they nearly resemble the *Pilulæ stomachicæ Mesues.*

Wedelie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a section (f. pl.) of the *Senecionideæ Helianthеæ*, having the *Wedelia* for their type. Fr. anal. *wédelié*, adj.

Wedge-shaped. *Anat.* See *Cuneiformis.*

Weight, or Resist'ance. (Sax. *Wiht.*) Ponderosity; heaviness. *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty common to man and the lower animals (its organ between Size and Colouring) taking cognizance of weight and other kinds of mechanical force, and producing the instinctive power of adapting animal movements to the laws of equilibrium. Fr. syn. *pésanteur*, f.; *poids*, m.

Weissioi'deus, *a, um.* Applied by Bridel and Furnrohr to a tribe (m. and f. pl.) of the *Musci* having the *Weissia* for their type. Fr. anal. *weissioïdé*, adj.

Weld. *Bot.* Name for the *Resela luteola*, or woald, of Linnæus, which is used as a yellow die.

Westringie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a section (f. pl.) established by Bartling in the *Labiatæ*, having the *Westringia* for their type. Fr. anal. *westringié*, adj.

Wharto'nian Duct. *Anat.* Term for the excretory duct of the submaxillary gland, because discovered by Wharton; also called *Ductus salivalis inferior.* Fr. syn. *canal de Wharton.*

Wheal. (Sax. *Valu.*) *Med., Pathol.* An elevation of the skin as if produced by a stroke from a cane, occurring in some forms of *Urticaria.* See *Whelk.* Fr. syn. *enflure qui vient d'un coup de fouet.*

Wheal-worm. *Entomol.* A name for the *Acarus autumnalis*, or harvest-bug.

Wheat. (Sax. *Hwæte.*) *M. Med.* Common name for the seeds of the plant *Triticum hybernum.* Fr. syn. *froment*, m. Germ. syn. *Weitzen*, m.

Wheel-shaped. *Bot.* See *Rotatus* and *Trochoides.*

Wheezing. (Sax. *Hweosan*, to rattle in the throat.) See *Cerchnus* and *Rhoncus.*

Whelk. *Med., Pathol.* Nearly the same as *Wheal;* also a small tubercle usually situated on the face; the same as *Ionthus.* (Sax. *Veoloc.*) *Zoöl.* The common name of the *Buccinum undatum.*

Whey. (Sax. *Hwæge.*) *Physiol.* The serum or watery portion of milk after separation of the curd; it contains a saccharine matter, some butter, and a small portion of cheese. See *Serum.*

Whirling-Chair. *Med., Surg.* Name for a machine or chair of peculiar construction, formerly employed in the treatment of the insane in some establishments, on which the patient was placed and made to revolve with considerable rapidity, for the purpose of causing depression by the nausea it excited. Such an application is approvable, if at all, only as a means of detecting feigned mania by its discomposing effects.

Whiskey. (Irish, *Uisge*, water, as if *aqua vitæ*, water of life; because by the introduction and progress of whiskey in Ireland the leper-houses which, as stated by Dr. Ledwich, were everywhere to be found, rapidly disappeared.) Name of a dilute alcohol obtained by distilling from malt. See *Usquebaugh.*

White. (Sax. *Hwit.*) See *Albus.*

White Bait. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Clupea latulus.*

White Gum. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for the *Strophulus albidus.*

White Lead. *Chem.* See *Cerussa.*

White Leg. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for *Phlegmasia dolens.*

White Leprosy. *Med., Pathol.* See *Alphus.*

White Lupin. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lupinus albus.*

White Preci'pitate. *Chem.* Common name for the *Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum*, (L.); *Submurias hydrargyri ammoniatum*, (D.); or *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album* (E.) of the pharmacopœias.

White Oak Bark. See *Quercus Alba.*

White Saunders. *Bot.* Common name for the *Santalum rubrum.*

White Swelling. Common name for the disease *Hydarthrus.* See *Arthropuosis.*

White Thorn. *Bot.* Another name for the *Onopordium acanthium.*

White Vitriol. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Sulphas zinci.*

Whiteness. See *Albor.*

Whitening. See *Blanching* and *Candication.*

Whites. Popular name for *Leucorrhœa.*

Whiting. (Belg. *Witingh.*) *Chem.* Common name for a species of the carbonate of lime or chalk. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Gadus merlangus.*

Whiting Pollack. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Gadus polaccius.*

Whit'low. (Sax. *Wite*, pain; Fr. *loup*, a wolf; because of the severity of the pain.) See *Onychia* and *Paronychia.*

Whorl. (From *Whirl*; from its resemblance to a wheel.) *Bot.* See *Verticillus.*

Whortle-berry, Bear's. (Sax. *Heorotberige.*) *Bot.* See *Bear's Whortle-berry.*

Whortleberry, Red. *Bot.* Common name for the *Vaccinium vitis idæa.*

Widow-Wail. *Bot.* Common name for the *Daphne mezereum*, or spurge-olive.

Wild Ange'lica. *Bot.* Common name for the *Angelica Sativa* or *A. Sylvestris.*

Wild Apple. See *Agriomela.*

Wild Artichoke. *Bot.* Another name for the *Cinara scolymus* or *Agriocinara.*

Wild Basil. See *Basil, Wild.*

Wild Carrot. *Bot.* Common name for the *Daucus sylvestris* or *Agriopastinaca.*

Wild Cherry-Bark. *M. Med.* See *Prunus Virginiana.*

Wild Chesnut. Common name for the *Bunium bulbo-castanum* or *Agriocastanum.*

Wild Cu'cumber. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the fruit of the *Momordica elaterium.*

Wild Fe'nugreek. *Bot.* Common name for the *Fœnum sylvestre.*

Wild Fig-tree. *Bot.* Common name for the *Caprificus.*

Wild Garden-cress. *Bot* Common name for the *Agriocardamum.*

Wild Goat. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Capra sylvestris.*

Wild Hops. *Bot.* A common name for the *Bryonia dioica.*

Wild Mar'joram. *Bot.* Common name for the *Origanum vulgare* or *Agrioriganum.*

Wild Myrtle. *Bot.* See *Acaron.*

Wild Navew. *Bot.* Common name for the *Brassica napus.*

Wild Oat. *Bot.* Common name for the *Bromus sterilis.* See *Bromus Dioscoridis.*

Wild Oat-Grass. *Bot.* Common name for the *Bromus Dioscoridis* or *Acrospelos.*

Wild Olive. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Oleaster* or *Agrielæa.*

Wild Palm. *Bot.* Common name for the *Leonurus cardiaca*, or motherwort.

Wild Parsley. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Smyrnium lusatrum* or *Agrioselinum.*

Wild Par'snip. Common name for the *Agriopastinaca.* See *Ceras*, *Daucus Sylvestris.*

Wild Pota'to. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Convolvulus panduratus.*

Wild Rocket. *Bot.* Common name for the *Eruca sylvestris.*

Wild Saffron. *Bot.* Common name for the *Carthamus.*

Wild Tansy. *Bot.* Common name for the *Potentilla anserina.*

Wild Thyme. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hyssopus crepitatus.*

Wild Vine. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Bryonia alba. Labruscum*, f. See *Agriampelos* and *Ampelosagria.*

Wildfire-Rash. *Med., Pathol.* A name for the *Strophulus volaticus.*

Will-o'-the-Wisp. *Nat. Philos.* Popular name for the *Ignis fatuus.*

Willis, Chords of. *Anat.* Applied to small, white, fibrous bands which cross the superior longitudinal sinus in many places; so termed because first described by Willis. *Chordæ Willisii.* Fr. syn. *cordes de Willis.*

Willis, Circle of. *Anat.* A term for the square, rather than circle, formed by the anterior cerebral arteries, which are branches of the internal carotid; the posterior cerebral arteries, which are branches of the basilar; and the posterior communicating artery on each side by which the square space or circle is completed. *Circŭlum Willisii.* Fr. syn. *cercle de Willis.*

Willow. (Belg. *Willighe.*) *M. Med.* The common name for the genus *Salix.*

Willow, Crack. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name of the *Salix fragilis.*

Willow, Great Round-Leaved. *M. Med.* Common name of the *Salix caprea.*

Willow, White. *M. Med.* Common name of the *Salix alba.*

Willow-herb. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Lythrum salicaria.*

Willow-herb, Rosebay. *Bot.* Common name for the *Epilobium angustifolium.*

Willow-leaved Oak. *Bot.* Common name for the *Quercus phellos.*

Willow, Sweet. *Bot.* A common name for the *Myrica gale*, or Dutch myrtle.

Wilson's Gout Tincture. *Pharm.* Name of a nostrum which is simply an infusion of colchicum.

Wind-Blast. *Med., Pathol.* Popular term for a *coup de vent*, or stroke of the wind.

Wind-Flower. *Bot.* Common name for the *Anemone.*

Windpipe. *Anat.* Common name for the *Trachea.*

Wine. (Sax. *Win.*) Any liquor is so termed that has become spirituous by fermentation. *Vinum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *vin*, m. Germ. syn. *Wein*, m.

Wine, Unmixed. See *Aparachytum.*

Wine-Bearing Vine. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Vitis vinifera.*

Wine-Madness. See *Oinomania.*

Wing. (Sax. *Gewing.*) *Ornithol.* The organ of flight, which is supported by the *humerus*, forearm, and hand, and is furnished throughout its length with a range of elastic quills that greatly extends the surface and resists the air. *Ala, æ*, f. *Penna, æ*, f. *Pinna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *aile*, f. Germ. syn. *Flugel*, m.

Wing-like Bones. *Anat.* See *Alaria ossa.*

Wing-like Veins. *Anat.* See *Alares Venæ.*

Wing-shaped. See *Alæformis, Alaris, Pterygoides.*

Winged. See *Alaris, Alatus, Pinnatus.*

Wings of Ingrassias. See *Ingrassias, Wings of.*

Winslow, Fora'men of. *Anat.* Term for a somewhat oval opening in the lower part of the right hypochondriac and just above the right lumbar regions, through which the cavity of the *omentum* communicates with the general peritoneal cavity; because discovered by Winslow. Fr. syn. *trou de Winslow.*

Winslow, Li'gament of. *Anat.* Term for the external process of the tendon of the *semimembranosus* muscle; because first described by Winslow; the posterior ligament of the knee-joint. *Lĭgāmentum Winslovii.* Fr. syn. *ligament de Winslow.*

Winslow, Posterior Li'gament of. *Anat.* Term for irregular bands passing obliquely over the back part of the capsular ligament of the knee-joint from the external condyle of the *femur* to the upper and inner part of the *tibia. Lĭgāmentum Postĭcum Winslovii.*

Winter's Bark. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Cortex Antiscorbuticus, Aromaticus*, or *Winteranus*, or bark of the *Drimys aromatica*, or *Drimys Winteri*, formerly termed *Wintera aromatica.* See *Cortex Magellanicus.*

Winter-Cherry. *Bot.* Common name for the plant *Alkekengi* or *Physalis alkekengi.*

Winter-Green. *Bot., M. Med.* Common name for the *Pyrola umbellata, Chimaphila corymbosa*, or *Chimaphila umbellata.*

Winter-Green, Round-leaved. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pyrola rotundifolia.*

Win'tĕra, *æ*, f. (Capt. Winter who first brought it to this country.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Trigynia;* Juss. *Magnoliaceus. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the

Wintera aromatica, or Winter's bark-tree.

Win'tĕra Arōmă'tĭca. The Winter's bark-tree, now named *Drimys aromatica*, or *Drimys Winteri*, assigned to the Linn. Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Tetragynia;* Juss. *Winteraceæ.*

Wintĕrāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to or having an arrangement of parts as in the *Wintera aromatica*, or Winter's bark-tree; applied to a Juss. Ord. (*Winteraceæ*, nom. pl. f.) of plants: wintera'ceous. Fr. anal. *wintéracé*, adj.

Wintĕrāna Cănel'la. *Bot.* A name for *Canella alba.*

Winteranus. Same as *Winteraceus.*

Wintĕrānus, Cor'tex. *Bot.* The *Winter's bark*, which see.

Wintĕrānus Spŭ'rius. *Bot.* A name for the *Canella alba.*

Wintĕ'reus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) established by R. Brown and adopted by Kunth, having the *Wintera* for their type. Fr. anal. *wintéré*, adj.

Wirtsung, Duct of. *Anat.* A term for the pancreatic duct, because first described by Wirtsung the anatomist.

Wisdom-Teeth. *Anat.* Common name for the *Dentes sapientiæ.*

Wit, or Mirthfulness. (Sax. *Witt.*) Aptness in assembling with quickness and variety those ideas that have any resemblance or congruity, and thereby making pleasant pictures or visions agreeable to the mind; genius; fancy. *Phrenol.* A faculty peculiar to man (its organ in the anterior, superior lateral part of the forehead on each side), giving the feeling of the ludicrous, and producing the tendency to represent objects under this aspect. Fr. syn. *esprit*, m. Germ. syn. *Witz*, m.

Withering. (Sax. *Wyderian*, to fade.) See *Marcescens.*

Woad. *Bot., Chem.* Common name for the *Isatis tinctoria.*

Wolffiāna Cor'pŏra. *Physiol.* The bodies of Wolff; a term for the temporary or deciduous kidneys of the chick, being two organs which represent the generative and urinary apparatus.

Wolframiate. (*Wolframĭcum* acĭdum, Wolframic acid; terminal *-āte.*) *Chem.* Same as *Tungstate.* Fr. anal. *wolframiate*, m.

Wolframium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Name employed by German chemists for *Tungstenium.*

Wolf's-Bane. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Aconitum napellus.*

Wolf's Claw. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lycopodium clavatum* or *Lycopus.*

Womb. (Sax. *Wamb.*) *Anat.* Common name for the *Uterus.* See *Hystera, Matrix, Metra, Uterus.*

Womb, Cutting into the. *Surg.* See *Cæsarian Operation, Gastro-Metrotomia.*

Womb, Inflamma'tion of the. The disease termed *Hysteritis, Metritis*, and *Uteritis.*

Womb, Inflamma'tion of the Lining Membrane of the. *Med., Pathol.* The disease termed *Endo-metritis* and *Endo-uteritis.*

Womb-Passage. *Anat.* Common term for the *Vagina.*

Womb, Retroflexion of the. *Obstet.* See *Retroflexio Uteri.*

Womb, Retroversion of the. *Obstet.* See *Retroversio Uteri.*

Wonder. (Sax. *Wundor.*) Surprise caused by something strange or unusual; admiration; astonishment. *Phrenol.* Term for a faculty peculiar to man (its organ below Imitation and above Ideality) producing the above emotion, and, when very strong, a tendency to believe in inspirations, presentiments, phantoms, fabulous narratives, enchantments, and astrology. Fr. syn. *merveille*, f. Germ. anal. *Wunder*, n.

Wood. (Sax. *Wudu*, timber.) *Bot.* The hard fibrous substance of which trunks and branches of trees are chiefly composed, lying immediately under the bark, and composed of concentric layers, each of which is formed of a layer of cellular tissue and one of vascular tissue, the latter being external. Two such layers are formed each year, so that the number of vascular rings or cylinders appearing on a section of the trunk denotes the age of the tree. *Lignum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *bois*, m. Germ. syn. *Holz*, n.

Wood-Bind. } *Bot.* Common names for the
Woodbine. } *Lonicera periclimenum*, or common honeysuckle.

Wood-Louse. *Entomol.* Common name for the *Oniscus asellus.*

Wood-Rowel. } *Bot.* Common names for the
Wood-Ruff. } plant *Asperula odorata.*

Wood-Sorrel. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Oxalis acetosella.*

Woodcock. (Sax. *Wuducocc.*) *Ornithol.* Common name for the *Scolopax rusticola.*

Woody Nightshade. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Solanum dulcamara.*

Wooginoos. *Bot.* Name given by the natives of Abyssinia to the *Brucea ferruginea.*

Woolfe, Appara'tus of. *Chem., Pharm.* Name for a series of glass receivers used in distillation, where it is desired to condense separately the products which come over.

Woolly. (Sax. *Wull*, wool.) *Bot.* See *Lanatus* and *Tomentosus.*

Woora'ra. (*Ourari*, the word as used by the natives.) Name applied to a very powerful poison obtained from a source not yet known, in Guiana, but it contains a portion of strychnin.

Worm. (Sax. *Wurm.*) *Zoöl.* See *Vermis.*

Worm, Guinea. *Zoöl.* See *Guinea-Worm.*

Worm, Hair-headed. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Trichocephalus.*

Worm, Long Hair-. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Trichuris.*

Worm, Muscular Hair-. *Zoöl.* Common name for the *Filaria Medinensis* or *Dracunculus.*

Worm-Bark. *Bot.* Common name for the bark of the *Geoffræa Surinamensis.*

Worm-Grass, Peren'nial. *Bot.* Common name for the *Spigelia Marilandica.*

Wor'mii, Os'sa. *Anat.* The bones of Wormius; a term for the *Ossa triquetra*, or small triangular portions of bone which are often found in the lambdoid, and sometimes one in the squamous suture; first

pointed out by Wormius. Fr. syn. *os de Wormius.*

Wormseed. *M. Med.* The common name for the *Chenopodium anthelminticum.*

Wormseed, Tarta'rian. *M. Med.* Common name for the seeds of the plant *Artemisia santonica.*

Wormwood. *Bot., Med.* Common name for the *Artemisia absinthium.*

Wormwood, Moun'tain. *Bot.* Common name for the *Artemisia glacialis.*

Wormwood, Roman. *Bot.* Common name for the *Artemisia Pontica.*

Wormwood, Sea. *Bot.* Common name for the *Artemisia maritima.*

Wormwood, Tarta'rian. *Bot.* Common name for the *Artemisia santonica.*

Wort. (Sax. *Wyrt.*) Ordinary term for an infusion of malt.

Wound. (Sax. *Wund.*) *Surg.* Term for a solution of continuity by external violence sustained in any of the soft parts of the body; it may be *contused, incised, lacerated, punctured,* or *poisoned. Vulnus, ĕris,* n. Fr. syn. *blessure,* f. Germ. syn. *Wunde,* f.

Wound, Gunshot. *Surg.* See *Sclopetoplaga, Vulnus Sclopeticum.*

Woundwort. *Bot.* Common name for the *Laserpitium chironium.*

Woundwort, Clown's. *Bot.* Common name for the *Stachys palustris.*

Wrapper. (Sax. *Wreohan,* to close in.) See *Volva.*

Wrinkled. (Sax. *Wrincle,* a crease or fold.) See *Rugosus.*

Wrisberg, Nerves of. *Anat.* Term for the cutaneous nerves of the arm, being filaments derived from the second and third dorsal nerves; because first particularised by Wrisberg. Fr. syn. *nerfs de Wrisberg.*

Wrist. (Sax. *Wryst.*) *Anat.* Common name for the *Carpus.*

Wrist-Drop. *Med., Pathol.* Term for an affection consisting in paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hands owing to the poisonous local action of lead.

Wrong Heir. *Zoöl.* A fanciful name for the *Cancer Bernhardus* or *Pagurus streblonya.*

Wry Mouth. *Med.* The distortion termed *Tortura.*

Wry Neck. *Surg.* Term for an involuntary and fixed inclination of the head towards one of the shoulders; distinct from the faulty position of the head arising from deformity of the cervical *vertebræ*: the affection otherwise termed *Torticollis.* Fr. syn. *torticolle,* f.



X.

Xalap'pa. (A province of New Spain; whence it is brought.) *Bot., M. Med.* Term for *Jalapa* or jalap.

Xanthæmatin'. (Ξανθὸς, yellow; *hæmătīna,* the colouring matter of logwood.) *Chem.* Term by Brett and Bird for a yellow, bitter substance found by dissolving hematin in weak nitric acid. *Xanthæmătīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *xanthématine,* f. Germ. syn. *Xanthämatin,* n.

Xan'thate. (*Xanthĭcum* acĭdum; Xanthic acid; terminal *-āte.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of xanthic acid with a salifiable base. Fr. anal. *xanthate,* m.

Xan'thic. (Ξανθὸς, yellow.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to a yellow colour; yellowish; applied to an oxide sometimes, but very rarely, found in the urine, supposed to have connection with the *hæmaphæina,* or yellow colouring matter of that secretion, also termed *Uric oxide* and *Urous oxide.* Fr. anal. *xanthique,* adj.

Xanthic Acid. See *Hydroxanthic acid.*

Xanthic Oxide. *Chem.* See *Uric Oxide.*

Xanthin'. (Ξανθὸς, yellow.) *Chem.* Name by Kuhlmann for the colouring matter contained in the madder plant. *Xanthīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *xanthine,* f.

Xan'thium, *ii,* n. (Ξανθὸς, yellow.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Pentandria.* The lesser burdock. Fr. syn. *lampourde,* f. Germ. syn. *Spitzklette,* f.

Xan'thium Strūmārium. *Bot.* Systematic name of the lesser burdock, once esteemed for the cure of *scrofula;* the seeds are given internally in some countries against erysipelas. Fr. syn. *lampourde,* f. Germ. syn. *Kropfklette,* f.

Xanthŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς, yellow; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having yellow fruit, as the *Pohlia xanthocarpa.* Fr. anal. *xanthocarpe,* adj. Germ. syn. *gelbfruchtig,* adj.

Xanthŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς, yellow; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Bot., Ornithol., Zoöl.* Applied to a mushroom the *capitulum* of which is yellow, and to a mammifer, and a bird having a yellow head. Fr. anal. *xanthocéphale,* adj. Germ. syn. *gelbkopfig,* adj.

Xanthŏ'cĕrus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς, yellow; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having yellow *antennæ,* as the *Tachina xanthocera.* Fr. anal. *xanthocère,* adj. Germ. syn. *gelbhornig,* adj.

Xan'thŏdon, *ontis,* adj. (Ξανθὸς, yellow; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having yellow teeth, as those of the *peristoma* of the *Dicranum xanthodon.*

Xanthŏgas'trus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς, yellow; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Zoöl.* Having a yellow abdomen, as the *Ixia xanthogastra.*

Fr. anal. *xanthogastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbbauchig*, adj.

Xan'thogen. (Ξανθὸς, yellow; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* A term for a variety of the colouring matter of vegetables, or chromogen; because it produces a yellow colour with alkalis. *Xanthōgē'nium, ii*, n. Fr. anal. *xanthogène*, m.

Xantho'gnăthus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς, yellow; γνάθος, the cheek.) *Zoöl.* Having yellow cheeks, as the *Arvicola xanthognatha.* Fr. anal. *xanthognathe*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbbackig*, adj.

Xanthogram'mus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς, yellow; γράμμα, a line.) *Entomol.* Having a yellow line on the body, as the *Salticus xanthogramma.* Fr. anal. *xanthogramme*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbstrichig*, adj.

Xantho'grăphus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς, yellow; γράφω, to write.) *Entomol.* Marked with yellow traces, as the *elytra* of the *Leptocerus xanthographus.* Fr. anal. *xanthographe*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbschreibig*, adj.

Xanthŏnōtus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς, yellow; νῶτος, the back.) *Ornithol.* Having a yellow back, as the *Psittacus xanthonotus.*

Xanthopicrin. See *Zanthopicrin.*

Xanthŏpi'crĭtum, *i*, n. (Ξανθὸς, yellow; πικρὸς, bitter.) *Chem.* Term for a yellow pigment obtained from the *Xanthoxylum Caribæum.* Fr. anal. *xanthopicritum*, m. Germ. anal. *Xanthopikrit*, n.

Xanthopsydrā'cia, n. pl. (Ξανθὸς, yellow; *psydrăcium.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Psydracia flava*, or small yellow blisters or pimples.

Xantho'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς, yellow; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having yellow wings, as the *Asilus xanthopterus.* Fr. anal. *xanthoptère*, adj.

Xan'thŏpus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς, yellow; πούς, a foot.) *Bot., Entomol.* Having a yellow *stipes*, as the *Merullus xanthopus;* or yellow feet, as the *Asilus xanthopus.* Fr. anal. *xanthope*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbfüssig*, adj.

Xanthŏrrhi'za, *æ*, f. (Ξανθὸς, yellow; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Polygynia. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the root of the *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.* Fr. anal. *xanthorrhize*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelbwurzel*, f.

Xanthŏrrhi'za Apiifō'lia. The systematic name of the plant yellow root, the root of which is used (U.S.A.) as a tonic medicine. Fr. anal. *xanthorrhise*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelbwurzel*, f.

Xanthorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ξανθὸς, yellow; ῥέω, to flow; from the yellow gum that exudes from it.) *Bot.* A genus of the *Asphodelidæ.* Fr. anal. *xanthorrhée*, f.

Xanthorrhœ'a Has'tĭlis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the grass-tree of New South Wales, formerly called *Acarois resinifera*, which affords the Botany Bay gum.

Xanthōsis, *is*, f. (Ξανθὸς, yellow.) *Med., Pathol.* Name given to a colouring matter found in notable quantity in the form of a yellow pigment in the disease cancer; it is found in irregular spots of little extent, presenting sometimes a saffron, at others an orange tint. Fr. anal. *xanthose*, f.

Xanthosper'mus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς, yellow; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having yellow seeds. Fr. anal. *xanthosperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbsamig*, adj.

Xanthospīlus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς, yellow; σπῖλος, a spot.) *Entomol.* Having yellow spots, as the *elytra* of the *Rutela xanthospila.* Fr. anal. *xanthospile*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbfleckig*, adj.

Xanthŏ'xўlum, *i*, n. (Ξανθὸς, yellow; ξύλον, wood.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the bark of the *Xanthoxylum fraxineum.*

Xanthŏx'ўlum Fraxī'neum. (The systematic name of the tree prickly ash, the bark of which is used (U.S.A.) as stimulant and diaphoretic.

Xanthoxyleus. See *Zanthoxyleus.*

Xanthoxylus. See *Zanthoxylus.*

Xanthūrētum, *i*, n. (Ξανθὸς, yellow; terminal *-uret.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of the supposed substance xanthogen with a metal: a xan'thuret. Fr. anal. *xanthure*, m.

Xanthūrus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς, yellow; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having a yellow tail. Fr. anal. *xanthure*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbschwanzig*, adj.

Xĕnem'bŏle, *es*, f. (Ξένος, a foreigner; ἐμβολὴ, an entrance.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the introduction of foreign bodies (into the body). Fr. anal. *xénembole*, f. Germ. syn. *das Eindringen fremder Körper.*

Xĕnen'thĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ξένος, a foreigner; ἔνθεσις, an insertion.) The same as *Xenembole.*

Xĕnŏdŏ'chium, *ii*, n. } (Ξένος, a stranger; δοχὴ,
Xĕnŏdŏ'cium, *ii*, n. } an entertaining.) *Med.* Term for a house or inn for the reception of strangers or foreigners. Fr. anal. *xénodochium*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Ort zur Aufnahme von Fremden; Wirthshaus*, n.

Xĕnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ξένος, a stranger; νόμος, a law.) The same as *Heteronomia.*

Xĕnophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Ξένος, a foreigner; *ophthalmia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a spurious inflammation of the eye, with intense, often blood-coloured, redness of the white of the eye or inner surface of the eyelid, or both, and with bad pain and itching of the eyelids. Also, sometimes used for *Xerophthalmia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *xénophthalmie*, f.

Xenopneumŏnypo'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ξένος, a foreigner; *pneumŏnypostăsis.*) *Med.* Term for the subsidence and retention of a foreign body in the lower part of the lungs. Fr. anal. *xénopneumonypostase*, f. Germ. syn. *die Senkung und Verhaltung fremder Dinge in den untern Theilen der Lungen.*

Xērampĕlīnus, *a, um.* (Ξηρὸς, dry; ἄμπελος, a vine-branch.) Like a dead vine-leaf, as the *Spongia xerampelina;* of a reddish brown. Fr. anal. *xérampéline*, adj.

Xēranthe'meus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a section (f. pl.) of the *Carlineæ*, and to one of the *Cynareæ*, having the *Xeranthemum* for their type. Fr. anal. *xéranthémé*, adj.

Xērāphion. }
Xērāphium, *ii*, n. } (Ξηρὸς, dry.) *Pharm.* Term for a kind of dry

medicine against eruptions on the head and chin, described by Paulus Ægineta, iii. 3, Adams's Transl. *vol.* i. *p.* 347.

Xērăʹsia, *æ*, f. (Ξηρὸς, dry.) *Med., Pathol.* Old term for a disease of the hair in which it becomes like wool covered with dust; a species of *Alopecia;* generally it signified dryness. Gorræus. Fr. anal. *xérasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Trockenheit*, f.

Xĕrĭcus, *a, um.* (*Xeres de la Frontera*, in Andalusia, where it is produced.) Of or belonging to *Xeres:* applied to a well-known wine made from grapes produced there, and called Sherry wine, or Xeric wine. Fr. anal. *xérique*, adj.

Xērion. } (Ξηρὸς, dry.) *Pharm.* Old
Xērium, *ii*, n. } term for a dry medicine which was sprinkled in the form of powder, mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, viii. 13, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 540, Comm.; the same as *Catapasma.*

Xēroclyster, *ēris*, m. (Ξηρὸς, dry; κλυστὴρ, a clyster.) *Med.* Term for a dry clyster. Fr. anal. *xéroclystère*, m. Germ. syn. *ein trocknes Klyster.*

Xērŏcollyʹrion. } (Ξηρὸς, dry; κολλύριον,
Xērŏcollyʹrium, *ii*, n. } a collyrium.) Old term for a dry collyrium. Fr. anal. *xérocollyrion*, m.

Xērŏderʹma, *ătis*, n. (Ξηρὸς, dry; δέρμα, the skin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a dryness and harshness of the skin, the consequence of diminished function of the sebiparous glands; the opposite of *Steatrhœa.*

Xērōdēs, adj. (Ξηρὸς, dry; terminal *-ώδης.*) Very dry, or strictly, full of dryness. *Surg.* Anciently applied to tumours of a dry nature. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *xéreux*, adj.

Xērōma, *ătis*, n. (Ξηρὸς, dry.) *Surg. Pathol.* Term for a dry tumour (as by analogy it would mean), or dry glistening state of a part: xeroʹma. See *Xerosis.* Fr. anal. *xerome*, m.

Xeroʹmatous. (*Xērōma*, a dry tumour; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to the disease termed *Xeroma. Xērōmātōsus, a, um.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *xéromateux*, adj.

Xēromyctēria, *æ*, f. (Ξηρὸς, dry; μυκτὴρ, the nose.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dryness of the nose. Fr. anal. *xéromyctérie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Trockenheit der Nase.*

Xērŏʹmўron. } (Ξηρὸς, dry; μύρον, an
Xērŏʹmўrum, *i*, n. } ointment.) *Pharm.* Old term for a dry ointment, or odoriferous composition, consisting of dry, aromatic substances for fumigation, or wearing as an amulet to perfume the person.

Xērŏʹnōsos. } (Ξηρὸς, dry; νόσος, a dis-
Xērŏʹnōsus, *i*, m. } ease.) *Med., Pathol.* The correct term for Steinheim's *Nosoxera*, as expressive of the morbid dryness of the body whereby the formation of acid is indicated. Fr. anal. *xéronosos*, m.

Xērophthalʹmia, *æ*, f. (Ξηρὸς, dry; ὀφθαλμία, a disease of the eyes.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for dry inflammation of the eye in which the tears are suppressed: xerophthalʹmy. See *Cnipotes.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *xerophthalmie*, f.

Xēroplasʹtus, *a, um.* (Ξηρὸς, dry; πλάσσω, to form.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied by C. H. Schultze to the diseases (*Xeroplasta nosemata*) arising from the formation or progress of dryness, to which he refers atrophy, consumption, sterility, *agalactia, anuria, marasmus.* Fr. anal. *xéroplaste*, adj. Germ. syn. *trockenbildig*, adj.

Xērornīthis, *is, e.* (Ξηρὸς, dry; ὄρνις, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to an Order (m. pl.) that live in dry places. Fr. anal. *xérornithe*, adj.

Xērōsis, *eos*, f. (Ξηρὸς, dry.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a drying; siccation. Fr. anal. *xérose*, f. Germ. syn. *Trocknen*, n.

Xērōtēs, *ētis*, f. (Ξηρὸς, dry.) *Med.* Term for a dryness. Fr. anal. *xérote*, f. Germ. syn. *Dürre*, f.; *Trockenheit*, f.

Xērŏʹteus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a group (f. pl.) of the *Liliaceæ* having the *Xerotea* for their type. Fr. anal. *xéroté*, adj.

Xērotriʹbia, *æ*, f. } (Ξηρὸς, dry; τρίβω,
Xērotripʹsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } to rub.) *Med.* Terms for dry rubbing, or friction. Fr. anal. *xérotribie*, f. Germ. syn. *das trockne Reiben.*

Xĭʹphias, *æ*, m. (Ξίφος, a sword.) *Ichthyol.* The generic name of the sword-fish.

Xĭʹphias Glădʹius. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the sword-fish, which, in Italy, is eaten as a delicacy.

Xĭphĭʹdius, *a, um. Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Jugulares* having the *Xiphias* for their type. Fr. anal. *xiphidien*, adj.

Xĭphiifōʹlius, *a, um.* (Ξίφος, a sword; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having sword-shaped leaves, as the *Cymbidium xiphiifolium.* See *Xyphophyllum.* Fr. anal. *xiphiifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwertblättrig*, adj.

Xĭphĭrhynʹchus, *a, um.* (Ξίφος, a sword; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Acanthopterygii* having the *Xiphias* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *xiphirynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwertschnabelig*, adj.

Xĭʹphium, *ii*, n. (Dim. Ξίφος, a sword; from the shape of its leaves.) *Bot.* A name for the *Iris pseudacorus.*

Xĭphŏdiānus, *a, um.* } (*Xĭphoīdēs cartĭlāgo.*)
Xĭphoīdiānus, *a, um.* } *Anat.* Of or belonging to the xiphoid cartilage; applied to a ligament between the xiphoid cartilage and the cartilage of the seventh rib: xiphoiʹdian. Fr. anal. *xiphoïdien*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Schwertknörpel gehörig.*

Xiʹphoid. (Ξίφος, a sword; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a sword; sword-shaped; enʹsiform. *Xĭphoīdēs*, adj. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *xiphoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwertähnlich*, adj.

Xiʹphoid Carʹtilage. *Anat.* Term for a cartilaginous *epiphysis* which forms the termination of the inferior extremity of the *sternum;* the ensiform cartilage. *Cartĭlāgo Xĭphoīdēs.* Fr. anal. *cartilage xiphoïde.*

Xĭphŏnōtis, *is, e.* (Ξίφος, a sword; νῶτος, the back.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (m. pl.) of

osseous fishes, having the body flattened laterally and the back much elevated. Fr. anal. *xiphonote*, adj.

Xĭphŏphyl'lus, *a*, *um*. (Ξίφος, a sword; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Same as *Xiphiifolius*. See *Acinaciformis*.

Xĭphosternālis, *is*, *e*. (Ξίφος, a sword; *sternum*.) *Anat.* Applied by Béclard, like *Xiphoides*, to the xiphoid process of the *sternum*. Fr. anal. *xiphosternal*, adj.

Xĭphŏsūrus, *a*, *um*. (Ξίφος, a sword; οὐρά, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a tail shaped like a sword; sword-tailed; applied to a Family (*Xyphosura*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Pœcilopoda*. Fr. anal. *xyphosure*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwertschwanzig*, adj.

Xīsĭnum, *i*, n. *M. Med.* Old term for *Acetum*, or vinegar. Dornæus, Ruland and Johnson.

Xўleu'rōs, *ōtos* or *ōtis*, m. (Ξύλον, wood; εὐρώς, decay.) *Bot.* Term for *caries* of wood; the dry rot. Fr. anal. *xyleuros*, m. Germ. syn. *der Trockenmoder des Bauholzes*.

Xў'lĭnus, *a*, *um*. (Ξύλον, wood.) *Bot.* Schultz terms *liquor xylinus* a juice existing in ligneous plants; otherwise called *lympha*. Fr. anal. *xylin*, adj.

Xўlo-. (Ξύλον, wood.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* A word used in old works on pharmacy, etc., as a prefix to the names of some of the medicinal plants when the wood of these is meant to be expressed, as *Xylo-aloës*, *Xylo-cinnamomum*, *Xylo-guaiacum*, etc.

Xўlo-aloës. (Prefix *Xylo*; *aloë*, the aloe.) *Pharm.* Old term for *Lignum aloës*, or aloes wood. See *Agallochum*.

Xўlŏbal'sămon. } (Ξύλον, wood; βάλσα-
Xўlŏbal'sămum, *i*, n. } μον, a balsam.) *Bot.* A name for the *Amyris Gileadensis*.

Xўlŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Ξύλον, wood; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having woody fruit, as the *Inga xylocarpa*. Fr. anal. *xylocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *holzfruchtig*, adj.

Xўlŏcas'sia, *æ*, f. (Ξύλον, wood; *cassia*.) *Bot.* Term for the *Cassia lignea*. Fr. syn. *Malabathrum xylocassie*, f. Germ. syn. *Holzkassie*, f.

Xўlŏcinnămōmum, *i*, n. (Prefix *Xylo-*; *cinnāmōmum*, cinnamon.) *Bot.*, *M. Med.* Old term for the wood of cinnamon.

Xўlŏcol'la, *æ*, f. (Ξύλον, wood; κόλλα, glue; because pieces of wood are glued together by its means.) Old term the same as *Taurocolla*.

Xўlōdia, *æ*, f. (Ξύλον, wood; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Bot.* Name by Desvaux for a heterocarpian, non-symmetrical, monospermous and ligneous fruit, borne upon a fleshy support, as of the *Anacardium*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *xylodie*, f.

Xўlŏguai'ăcum, *i*, n. (Prefix *Xylo-*; *guaiācum*.) *Bot.*, *M. Med.* Old term for the *Lignum guaiacum*.

Xўloīdēs, adj. (Ξύλον, wood; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Mineral.* Applied to a pseudomorphic concretion when it is a ligneous body which has been replaced, and which replacement is made gradually, so that the concretion presents the external form and structure of wood, as the *Opalus xyloides*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *xyloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *holzähnlich*, adj.

Xyloidin'. (Ξύλον, wood; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Chem.* Name by Braconnot for a particular substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon the *fecula* of the potatoe, etc., because it seems to partake slightly of the properties of wood. *Xyloīdīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. t. 4. Fr. anal. *xyloidine*, f. Germ. syn. *Xyloidin*, n.

Xўlōmāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Fries to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Coniomycetes* having the *Xyloma* for their type. Fr. anal. *xylomacé*, adj.

Xўlŏ'meus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a tribe (f. pl.) of the *Hypoxyleæ* having the *Xyloma* for their type. Fr. anal. *xylomé*, adj.

Xўlōmy'ceus, *i*, m. (Ξύλον, wood; μύκης, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Name by Willdenow for an Order (pl.) of the *Cryptogamia* that grow upon bark or wood. Fr. anal. *xylomyce*, m. Germ. syn. *Holzpilze*, f.

Xўlŏphă'geus. Same as *Xylophagus*.

Xўlŏ'phăgus, *a*, *um*. (Ξύλον, wood; φάγω, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Wood-eating; applied to a Family (*Xylophagi*, nom. pl.) of the *Coleoptera* which mostly live in wood, perforating and rendering it useless. Fr. anal. *xylophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *holzfressend*, part. adj.

Xўlŏ'phĭlus, *a*, *um*. (Ξύλον, wood; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.*, *Entomol.* Applied to mushrooms that grow upon rotten wood; and by Cuvier and Latreille to a group (m. pl.) of the *Scarabæides* which live in decayed wood. Fr. anal. *xylophile*, adj.

Xўlostrōma, *æ*, f. (Ξύλον, wood; στρῶμα, a layer; because it forms indeterminate expansions within the trunks or branches of trees.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Cryptogamia*; Ord. *Fungi*. Fr. anal. *xylostrome*, m.

Xўlostrōma Gĭgantēum. *Bot.* Systematic name for the oak-leather: a fungus found in the cracks of oaks; used in Ireland as a dressing for ulcers, and in Virginia to spread plasters on.

Xўlŏ'tŏmus, *a*, *um*. (Ξύλον, wood; τέμνω, to cut.) *Entomol.* Applied by Macquart and Wiedemann to a section (f. pl.) of the *Diptera Tanystoma*, the larves of which live in the interior of ligneous plants. Fr. anal. *xylotome*, adj.

Xўlotrōgus, *a*, *um*. (Ξύλον, wood; τρώγω, to gnaw.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Coleoptera serricornes* which gnaw and pierce wood. Fr. anal. *xylotrogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *holznagend*, part. adj.

Xўly'grŏtēs, *ētis*, f. (Ξύλον, wood; ὑγρότης, moisture.) *Bot.*, *Physiol.* Name by Schultz for the nutritious juice of plants; the woody juice of trees; the *liquor xylinus*. Fr. anal. *xylygrote*, f. Germ. syn. *der Nahrungssaft der Pflanzen*; *der Holzsaft der Baume*.

Xympă'thĭa. }
Xym'phўsis. }
Xymptōma. } Ionic forms of terms, which
Xynnœ'a. } see under the initial S instead of X.

Xynologia. See *Cœnologia.*

Xyntasis. } See *Synt—.*
Xynthesis. }

Xÿrī'deus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) established by Desvaux and Lindley and admitted by Bartling, having the *Xyris* for their type. Fr. anal. *xyridé,* adj.

Xyrrhœ'a. See *Syrrhœa.*

Xysis, *is,* or *eos,* f. } (Ξύω, to scrape.) *Surg., Pharm.* Old terms the same as *Ramentum* or *Rasura.*
Xys'ma, *ătis,* n. }
Xys'me, *es,* f. }

Xys'ter, *ēris,* m. } (Ξύω, to scrape.) *Surg.* Old terms for a scraping knife, or instrument with which a bone was scraped to discover disease of its substance. See *Scalprum.*
Xystērion. }
Xystērium, *ii,* n. }
Pharm. Old name for a collyrium against roughness of the eyelids, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii. 16, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii. *p.* 552. Fr. anal. *xystérion,* m.

Xys'tra, *æ,* f. } (Ξύω, to scrape.) *Surg.* Old terms the same as *Scalprum, Strigil,* and *Xyster.*
Xys'trum, *i,* n. }

Xystræpi'pŏdis, *is, e.* (Ξύστρον, a horse-comb; ἄϊπυς, high; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (m. pl.) having the legs very long and scaly. Fr. anal. *xystræpipode,* adj.

Xystrŏmacrŏ'pŏdis, *is, e.* (Ξύστρον, a horse-comb; μάκρος, large; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family m. pl.) having the legs scaly and of medium length. Fr. anal. *xystromacropode,* adj.

Xystrŏmicrŏ'pŏdis, *is, e.* (Ξύστρον, a horse-comb; μίκρος, small; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (m. pl.) having the legs low and scaly. Fr. anal. *xystromicropode,* adj.

Xystrŏ'pŏdis, *is, e.* (Ξύστρον, a horse-comb; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Xerornithes,* having scaly feet. Fr. anal. *xystropode,* adj.

Y.

Yam. *Bot.* Common name for the root of the *Dioscrea alata,* etc.

Yaria. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old terms for the *Flos æris.*
Yarin. }

Yar'row. (Sax. *Gearwe.*) *Bot.* A common name for the plant *Achillea millefolium,* or milfoil.

Yawning. (Sax. *Ginan,* to gape.) *Bot.* See *Ringent. Med., Pathol.* See *Pandiculation.*

Yaws. *Med., Pathol.* A name for the disease *Frambœsia.* See *Anthracia, Rubula, Thymiosis.*

Ycar. (Arab.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for *Medicamentum,* a medicine, according to Ruland.

Yeast. (Sax. *Gest,* the froth of beer.) A fermenting liquid substance which is also called *barm.* See *Fermentum Cerevisiæ.*

Yeast Poultice. See *Cataplasma Fermenti.*

Yelk. (Sax. *Gealwe,* yellow.) *Physiol.* The yellow granular mass in the eggs of birds; also, the corresponding and strictly analogous portion of the human *ovum;* also called *Yolk. Vitel'lus, i,* m. Fr. syn. *vitellus,* m. Germ. syn. *Dotter,* m.; *Eierdotter,* m.

Yellow. (Sax. *Gealwe.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* See *Flavus, Luteus, Ochraceus.*

Yellow, Bright Pale. See *Sulphureus.*

Yellow, Deep. See *Croceus.*

Yellow Fe'ver. *Med., Pathol.* Term for a remittent fever which gets this name when the skin is yellow from disorder of the hepatic system; termed also *Typhus icterodes* and *Synochus icterodes, Bulam* and *Vomito-Nigro.* Fr. syn. *fièvre jaune.* Germ. syn. *das gelbe Fieber.*

Yellow, Golden. See *Aureus.*

Yellow, Orange. See *Vitellinus.*

Yellow Saunders. *Bot.* Common name for the *Santalum album.*

Yellow Wash. *Med., Pharm.* Name for a lotion formed by adding two grains of the oxymuriate of mercury to an ounce of lime-water; also called *Aqua phagedænica.* Fr. syn. *lotion jaune.*

Yellow Water-Flag. *Bot.* Common name for the *Iris pseudacorus.*

Yellowish. See *Flavescens.*

Yellowish Brown. See *Ferrugineus.*

Yellowish Green. See *Flavovirens.*

Ymnōdī'phўtum, *i,* n. (Ὑμενώδης, membranous; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a plant the organs of fructification of which are surrounded by a *spathum:* an ymno'diphyte. Fr. anal. *ymnodiphyte,* m.

Yn. (Arab.) Same as *Yoms.*

Yoked. (Sax. *Geoc,* a frame of wood wherewith oxen are coupled together.) See *Conjugatus.*

Yolk. See *Yelk.*

Yoms. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old terms for *Ærugo.* Ruland and Johnson.
Yos. }

York'shire Sa'nicle. *Bot.* Common name for the *Pinguicola vulgaris,* or butterwort.

Youk. (Germ. *Jücken,* to itch.) *Med., Pathol.* A popular Scotch term for *Scabies,* or common itch; also called in some districts *Yuck.*

Ypsīloglos'sus, *a, um.* (*Ypsīloïdes os,* the ypsiloid bone; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the ypsiloid or hyoid bone, and the tongue; applied to a muscle arising from the former and inserted in the latter: ypsiloglos'sal. Fr. anal. *ypsiloglosse,* adj.

Ypsīloīdēs. See *Hypsiloides.*

Ypsoöphўtum, *i*, n. (*Ὑψόω*, to raise; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a plant the stamens of which are inserted in the summit of the peduncle: an ypsöophyte. Fr. anal. *ypsöophyte*, m.

Yride. } *Chem.* Old term for *Auripigmentum*,
Yrides. } or orpiment. Ruland and Johnson.

Yris. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Ferrum*, or iron. Ruland and Johnson.

Ysamera. *Med.* Old name of a Spanish poison prepared from the *Helleborus;* also the *Helleborus* itself.

Ysopus. Ancient term amongst the alchemists for the *art of separating*, or analysis.

Yt'tria, *æ*, f. (*Ytterberg* in Sweden; being discovered in a mineral from that place.) *Chem.* Name for one of the primitive earths.

Yt'trĭco-ammōnicus, *a, um.* } *Chem.* Applied
Yt'trĭco-potas'sĭcus, *a, um.* } by Berzelius to double salts produced by a combination of an *yttric* with an *ammonic* and a *potassic* salt. Fr. anal. *yttrico-ammonique*, adj.; *yttrico-potassique*, adj.

Yt'trĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Berzelius terms the *Oxydum et Sulphuretum yttricum* the only degrees of oxidation of *yttrium* known, and *Sales yttrici* its combinations with acids and sulphides, and of the metal with halogenous bodies: yt'tric. Fr. anal. *yttrique*, adj.

Yttrĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Yttria; fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied to a substance which accidentally contains *yttria.* Fr. anal. *yttrifère*, adj.

Yt'trium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Name given to the metallic base of the primitive earth *Yttria.* Fr. anal. *yttrium*, m.

Yuc'ca, *æ*, f. (*Iucca*, of the aborigenes of America.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Yuc'ca Gloriōsa. *Bot.* Systematic name of Adam's needle, the roots of which are thick and tuberose; used by the Indians in times of scarcity instead of bread, being first reduced to a coarse meal. Also a name for the *Jatropha manihot.*

Yuck. *Med., Pathol.* See *Youk.*

Y'xir. (Arab.) *Med.* Old term signifying *a good medicine.* Ruland and Johnson.

Z.

Z. Z. These letters anciently signified *Myrrha*, the Greek analogue having then been *σμύρνη;* they were afterwards used for *Zingiber.*

Zaar. Term among the Arabians and Persians for *Venenum*, or poison.

Zaara. (Arab.) *Med.* Term for the morbid *vigilea*, or watching of Avicenna, according to Caprivaccio, *Pract.*, i. 20.

Zabroïdes, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Zimmerman to a group of the *Carabici* having the *Zabrus* for their type. Fr. anal. *zabroïdes*, m. pl.

Zac'chărum. *M. Med.* Old spelling of the term *Saccharum.*

Zăcyn'thius, *ii*, m. (*Zăcynthius*, where it was obtained.) *Chem.* Term, Gr. anal. *ζακύνθος*, by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* iv. 13, for liquid bitumen.

Zadūra. *Med.* A barbarous term, but yet received by the more modern Greeks, denoting an exotic, round root brought from India, of the colour of ginger, and esteemed against the plague; supposed to be a species of the *Contrayerva.*

Zafran. } (Arab.) *Bot.* Old terms for *Crocus*,
Zaffran. } or saffron. *Chem.* Afterwards applied to *Ochra*, or ochre.

Zahir. (Arab.) Old term for *Dysentery*, according to Avicenna.

Zaibac. }
Zaibach. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old terms for *Argentum vivum* or *Hydrargyrum.*
Zaibar. } or quicksilver. Dornæus, Ruland and Johnson. See *Azoch.*

Zaidir. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Viride æris* or *Ærugo.* Dornæus, Ruland and Johnson.

Zail. See *Borozail.*

Zamiæ, f. pl. *Bot.* Term for the nuts of the pine-tree.

Zanthic Oxide. *Chem.* See *Zanthin.*

Zanthin'. *Chem.* Name given to a peculiar organic substance sometimes forming a species of urinary *calculus;* also called zanthic oxide, uric oxide, and urinous acid. *Zanthīna*, *æ*, f. Should be *Xanthin.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *zanthine*, f. Germ. anal. *Zanthin*, f.

Zanthopicrin'. (*Ξανθὸς*, yellow; *πίκρος*, sweet.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to a crystallisable substance of a reddish-brown colour and sweetish taste, which Chevallier and Pelletan found in the bark of the *Zanthoxylum clava Herculis.* Should be *Xanthopicrin. Zanthöpicrīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *zanthopicrine*, f.

Zanthopicrite. *Chem.* Chevallier and Pelletan's term for the *Zanthopicrine* of Berzelius.

Zanthoxўleus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck, Martius and Kunth to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Zanthoxylum* for their type, and which Jussieu made a simple tribe of the *Rutaceæ.* Should be *Xanthoxyleus.* Fr. anal. *zanthoxylé*, adj.

Zantho'xўlus, *a, um.* (*Ξανθὸς*, yellow; *ξύλον*, wood.) *Bot.* Having wood of a yellow

colour, as the *Morus zanthoxylum*. Should be *Xanthoxylus*.

Zaras. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Aurum*, or gold.

Zarfa. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Stannum*, or tin.

Zar'neg. **Zar'nek.** **Zar'nich.** (Arab.) *Chem.* Old terms for *Auripigmentum*, or orpiment.

Zarrathan. (Arab.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Old term for a hard, unequal tumour of both *mammæ*, with severe pain, though not constant, almost resembling the stinging heat of cancer, and therefore also called *Cancer spurius*.

Zatanea. (Arab.) *Bot.* Term for the flower of the *Agnus Castus*.

Zēa, æ, f. (Ζεῖα, the name of a kind of grain used by the ancient Greeks.) *Bot.* Generic name of the maize-plant. See *Spelt* and *Ailica*. Fr. syn. *mais*, m. Germ. syn. *Mays*, m.

Zēa Mays. *Bot.* The systematic name of the Indian wheat, maize, or Indian corn plant, native of America, and cultivated in Italy and several parts of Europe, the grain of which is used as is our wheat. Fr. syn. *mais*, m. Germ. syn. *Mays*, m.

Zebd. (Arab.) Old term the same as *Butyrum*. Ruland and Johnson.

Zebeb. (Arab.) *Med.* Old term the same as *Stercus*. Ruland and Johnson.

Zec. *M. Med.* Old name for *Tragacantha*.

Zēdoāria, æ, f. The substance zedoary, formerly in great repute as a remedy for rheumatism, being the roots of the *Kæmpferia rotunda*. It is now little esteemed and scarcely used. See *Arnabo*. Fr. anal. *zédoaire*, f. Germ. syn. *Zitterwurz*, f.

Zefr. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Old term the same as *Pix*. Ruland and Johnson.

Zegi. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for *Vitriolum;* also called *Zetus* and *Zezi*. Ruland and Johnson.

Zeherech. (Arab.) *Chem.* Name formerly used for the *Flos æris*. Ruland and Johnson.

Zeia. The same as *Zea*.

Zeïdes, patron. m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille to a Family of the *Acanthopterygii* having the *Zeus* for their type. Fr. anal. *zéïdes*, m. pl.

Zein'. *Chem.* Name by Gorham for gluten contained in the *farina* of the *Zea Mays*. *Zeïna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* iv. Fr. and Germ. anal. *zéine*, f.

Zēlōtȳ'pia, æ, f. (Ζῆλος, emulation; τύπος, a blow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbidly passionate zeal or energy in bodily or mental exertion. Fr. anal. *zélotypie*, f. Germ. syn. *die leidenschaftliche Eifersucht*.

Zelpha. (Arab.) *Comp. Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for generation and monstrous anatomy in animals.

Zĕ'ma, ătis, n. (Ζέμα.) *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Decoction*.

Zemasarum. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Cinnabaris*, or cinnabar. Ruland and Johnson.

Ze'mech. (Arab.) Term formerly applied to the *Lapis lazuli*.

Zenda. (Arab.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Paracelsus for extraneous generations that grow without seed.

Zenex'ton. *Chem.* A former term by Paracelsus, Helmontius, etc., for an amulet or external preservative against plague hung round the neck, as *Hydrargyrum*, enclosed in a filbert-nutshell and the like.

Zengĭfur. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Cinnabaris*, or cinnabar. Ruland and Johnson.

Ze'nith. (Arab.) *Astron., Geog.* Term for that point in the heavens which is directly over our heads, and so opposed to the *nadir*. Fr. anal. *zénith*, m. Germ. syn. *Scheitelpunct*, m.

Zeŏ'lĭthus, *i,* m. (Ζέω, to boil; λίθος, a stone.) *Mineral.* Term for a kind of silicious mineral: a ze'olith. Fr. anal. *zéolith*, m.

Zeŏpȳron. **Zeŏpȳrum, *i,*** n. (*Zea;* πυρός, wheat.) Term for a kind of grain between the *Triticum* and *Zea* growing in Bithynia.

Zĕphў'rĭānus, *a, um.* (*Zĕphўrus*, the west wind.) *Physiol.* Applied to the eggs, clear and without germ, which poultry sometimes lay, because it is especially on the return of the gentle warmth of spring that this phenomenon occurs. Fr. anal. *zéphirien*, adj.

Zerci. (Arab.) *Chem.* Ancient name for *Vitriolum*. Ruland and Johnson.

Zerĭcum. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Arsenicum*.

Zerna. (Arab.) *Surg.* Old name for *impetigo* with ulceration. Dornæus, Ruland and Johnson.

Ze'ro. (A word, received from the Arabians and used, especially by the French, for a cypher.) *Nat. Philos.* The beginning of a state denoted by the cypher 0; the imaginary point in the scale of temperature when the whole heat is exhausted, being 32° below the melting point of ice, according to Fahrenheit's thermometer, or that point at which it stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt; Celsius's and Reaumur's thermometers have their zero at the freezing point of water. Fr. anal. *zéro*.

Zer'zera. Old term for *Quercera* or *Querquera*.

Zĕ'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ζέσις.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a seething, boiling, or decocting. Fr. anal. *zése*, f. Germ. syn. *Kochen*, n.

Zestŏlūsia, æ, f. (Ζεστός, boiled; λούω, to wash.) *Med.* Term for a bath, especially of hot water. Fr. anal. *zestolusie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein heisses Bad*.

Zēta, æ, f. **Zēteorila, æ,** f. *Med.* Old terms (f. pl.) for the *Vaporaria* and *Conclavia*, or vapour-baths and inner closets, in the pavement of which warm or cold water was diffused as required, the vapour of which, from openings and tubes enclosed in the walls, warmed or cooled the apartment.

Zetus. **Zezi.** (Arab.) *Chem.* Old terms the same as *Zegi*.

Zeugoptĕrў'gius, *a, um.* (Ζεῦγος, a pair; πτέρυξ, a fin.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Section (m. pl.) having their members disposed in pairs. Fr. anal. *zeugoptérygien*, adj.

Zibach. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term the same as *Zaibac* or *Mercurius.*

Zibēthum, *i,* n. (Arab. *Zobeth.*) Old term for *Civetta,* or civet, an odoriferous, soft, unctuous substance of the consistence of butter or of honey, of a white, yellow, or brown, and sometimes even darker colour, found in some excretory follicles near the *anus* of the *Viverra civetta,* or ash-coloured weazel.

Zig-Zag. See *Flexuosus.*

Zil'leus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) admitted by de Candolle into the *Cruciferæ,* having the *Zilla* for their type. Fr. anal. *zillé,* adj.

Zimex. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Viride æris* or *Ærugo.* Ruland.

Zimoma. See *Zymoma.*

Zināria. An Arabian term for *vicious* and *preternatural bile.*

Zin'cĭco-alumĭ'nĭcus, *a, um.* | **Zin'cĭco-ammōnĭcus,** *a, um.* | **Zin'cĭco-nĭccŏ'lĭcus,** *a, um.* | **Zin'cĭco-potas'sĭcus,** *a, um.* | *Chem.* Epithets by Berzelius applied to double salts resulting from the combination of a *zincic* with an *aluminic,* an *ammonic,* a *niccolic,* and a *potassic* salt. Fr. anal. *zinzico-aluminique,* adj.; *zinzico-ammonique,* adj.; *zinzico-niccolique,* adj.; *zinzico-potassique,* adj.

Zin'cĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Berzelius terms *Oxydum zincicum* the second degree of oxidation of *zinc; Sulphuretum zincicum* its only degree of sulphuration; *Sales zincici* the combination of these two bodies, the one with acids the other with sulphides, and those of zinc with halogenous bodies: zin'zic. Fr. anal. *zincique,* adj.

Zin'cĭdes, patron. m. pl. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term by C. Pauquy for a Family of ponderable bodies having *Zincum* for their type. *Mineral.* Applied by Beudant to a Family containing zinc and its combinations. Fr. anal. *zincides,* m. pl.

Zincĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Zincum; fĕro,* to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied to bodies that contain zinc accidentally. Fr. anal. *zincifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *zinktragend,* part. adj.

Zin'cum, *i,* n. (Germ.) *Chem.* Name of a bluish white metal of considerable hardness, found in nature in combination with oxygen, carbonic and sulphuric acids, and mineralized by sulphur. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. and U.S.A) for zinc. See *Arcanum Ludemanni, Luna Fixata, Speltrum.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *zinc,* m. Germ. syn. *Spiauter,* n.; *Zinkmetall,* n.

Zinetus. *Chem.* Old name for a species of *marcasita,* approaching to brass or copper. Paracelsus.

Zingar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Viride æris* or *Ærugo.* Ruland and Johnson.

Zingi. *Bot.* Old name for the *Illicium anisatum,* or yellow-flowered aniseed-tree, the seeds of which are called star aniseed.

Zin'gĭber, *ĕris,* n. | **Zingĭ'bĕri,** Indecl. | **Zingĭ'bĕris,** *is,* f. | (Ζιγγίβερ, *vel -ι, vel -ις;* from the Arabic.) The pharmacopœial name (L.E.D. and U.S.A.) for the *rhizoma,* or root of the plant *Zingiber officinale. Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants according to Roscoe, Cl. *Monandria;* Ord. *Monogynia;* Juss. *Scitamineæ.* See *Gingihil, Zingiber.* Fr. syn. *gingembre,* m. Germ. syn. *Ingwer,* m.

Zin'gĭber Al'bum. *Bot.* Name for ginger-root when deprived of its radicles and sordes.

Zin'gĭber Ni'grum. *Bot.* Name of the ginger-root when dried, with its radicles and the sordes adhering to it.

Zin'gĭber Offĭcīnālis. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the ginger plant. See *Amomum Zingiber.*

Zingĭbĕrāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe admitted by A. Richard into the *Amomeæ,* having the *Zingiber* for their type. Fr. anal. *zingibéracé,* adj.

Zingĭbĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Zingĭber;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to a doubtful acid perceived by Thomson in ginger: zingi'beric. Fr. anal. *zingibérique,* adj.

Ziniar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old term for *Viride æris* or *Ærugo.* Dornæus, Ruland and Johnson.

Ziniat. (Arab.) *M. Med.* Old term for *Fermentum.* Ruland and Johnson.

Zinn, Zo'nule of. *Anat.* Name given to a little zone, *annulus,* or disc, situated anteriorly and without the depression on the vitreous humour, for receiving the crystalline lens, corresponding with the ciliary processes; because first particularized by Zinn.

Zin'ziber. *M. Med.* The same as *Zingiber.*

Zinzifur. (Arab.) *Chem.* The same as *Zengifur* or *Cinnabaris.*

Zinzilla. (Arab.) Old term the same as *Zona.*

Zirbus. (Arab.) *Anat.* Old term for *Omentum.*

Zircōnia, *æ,* f. *Chem.* Zircon, a name for one of the primitive earths discovered by Klaproth in 1793 in the gem zircon or jargon; also found in the gem hyacinth. Fr. syn. *zircon,* f.

Zircōniānus, *a, um. Mineral.* Applied to a kind of *Squenites* containing *zircon.* Fr. anal. *zirconien,* adj.

Zircōnĭco-ammōnĭcus, *a, um.* | **Zircōnĭco-potas'sĭcus,** *a, um.* | *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a *zirconic* with an *ammonic,* and with a *potassic* salt. Fr. anal. *zirconico-ammonique,* adj.; *zirconico-potassique,* adj.

Zircōnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Zircōnium;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Berzelius terms *Oxydum zirconicum* and *Sulphuretum zirconicum* the only degree of oxidation and sulphuration of *zirconium; Sales zirconici* the combinations of its compounds with the acids and sulphides, and those of the metals with halogenous bodies: zirco'nic. Fr. anal. *zirconique,* adj.

Zircōnides, patron. m. pl. *Chem.* Applied by C. Pauquy to a Family, by Ampère to a Class, of simple bodies, having the *Zirconium* for their type. Fr. anal. *zirconides,* m. pl.

Zircōnium, *ii,* n. *Chem.* Name of a metal which Berzelius succeeded in isolating in 1824 or -25; the metallic base of *zirconia.* Fr. anal. *zirconium,* m.

Zitter. See *Zuitter.*

Zizānia, *æ*, f. (Ζιζάνιον, an ancient name the same as *Lolium*, or tare.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Hexandria.* Fr. anal. *zizanie*, f.

Zizānia Aquātĭca. *Bot.* Systematic name of a reed the grain of which is greatly esteemed in Jamaica and Virginia. Fr. anal. *zizanie aquatique.*

Zizĭbæ. **Zizĭbi.** **Zizĭpha.** *Bot.* Old names for jujubes, the fruit of the *Rhamnus zizyphus.*

Zizўphus, *i*, f. *Bot.* The specific name of the jujube-tree. See *Rhamnus Zizyphus.*

Zōadel'gus, *a*, *um.* (Ζῶον, an animal; ἀδέλγω, to suck.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Hemiptera* that suck the humours of other animals. Similar to *Sanguisugus.* Fr. anal. *zoadelge*, adj.

Zōa'gria, n. pl. (Ζωὸς, alive; ἀγρεύω, to catch.) *Med.* Term by Eustachius for the reward for life saved, as from drowning, etc. Germ. syn. *die Belohnung dafür oder für die Rettung eines Menschen aus dem Wasser.*

Zoanthĕ'rius, *a*, *um.* (Ζῶον, an animal; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (n. pl.) of the *Actinozoaria*, the body of which, floriform and regularly circular, presents, above, a round opening surrounded by tentacular *cirri* more or less developed. Fr. anal. *zoanthaire*, adj.

Zōanthrōpia, *æ*, f. (Ζῶον, an animal; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a melancholy madness with fixed ideas, the general form of *Cynanthropia*, *Lycanthropia*, etc. Fr. anal. *zoanthropie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein melancholischer Wahnsinn mit der fixen Idee.*

Zo'diac. (Ζωδιακὸς, from Ζώδιον; dim. ζῶον, an animal; from the figures of animals imagined to be represented in it.) *Astron.* Name for an imaginary belt or broad circle surrounding the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, in which the planets constantly revolve, so that no planet is ever seen more than 8° above or below the ecliptic. *Zōdi'ăcus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *zodiaque*, m. Germ. syn. *Thierkreis*, m.

Zographia. See *Zöographia.*

Zogrăphĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ζωγραφέω, to paint.) *Geol.* Applied to a variety of talc used by painters which produces a green colour: zogra'phic. Fr. anal. *zographique*, adj.

Zōia'trĭca, *æ*, f. (Ζῶον, an animal; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) Term for veterinary art or veterinary medicine: zoia'trics. See *Mulo-medicina.* Fr. anal. *zoiatrique*, f. Germ. syn. *Thierheilkunde*, f.

Zōia'tros. **Zōia'trus**, *i*, m. (Ζῶον, and animal; ἰατρὸς, a physician.) *Med.* Term for a veterinary surgeon. See *Mulomedicus.* Fr. anal. *zoiatre*, m. Germ. syn. *Thierarzt*, m.

Zōis'mus, *i*, m. (Ζῶον, an animal; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the process of animal life: zo'ism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *zöisme*, m. Germ. syn. *der thierisch animalische Lebens-process.*

Zo'midin'. (Ζωμίδιον, from Ζωμὸς, broth or juice from meat.) *Chem.* Name given to a constituent of the extract of flesh. *Zo'mĭdĭna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *zomidine*, f.

Zōmod'mon. (Ζωμὸς, broth; ὀδμὴ, smell.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a reddish brown aromatic extractive, and as it were broth-smelling, colouring matter from flesh.

Zōna, *æ*, f. (Ζώννυμι, to gird.) A zone or girdle. *Pathol.* The shingles; a popular term for the eruptive disease *Herpes zoster*, a form of erysipelatous inflammation which extends around the trunk of the body. See *Zinzilla.* Fr. anal. *zone*, f. Germ. syn. *Gürtel*, m.

Zōna Pellūcĭda. *Physiol.* The clear or pellucid zone; a term for a broad transparent ring which surrounds the yelk or yolk in the centre of the ovum. Fr. anal. *zone pellucide.*

Zōnālis, *is*, *e.* (*Zōna.*) *Bot.* Having transversal coloured bands, as the leaves of the *Geranium zonale.* Fr. anal. *zonal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Gürtel gehörig.*

Zōnāris, *is*, *e.* **Zōnārius**, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Applied to a variety of the *Calx carbonatus*, presenting in the middle a ring of facets like a zone. Also to a body presenting coloured circular and concentric bands, as the shell of the *Cytherea zonaria.* Fr. anal. *zonaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Gürtel gehörig.*

Zōnātus, *a*, *um.* (*Zōna.*) *Bot., Conchol., Entomol.* Marked with coloured bands disposed concentrically, as the hat of the *Polyporus zonatus*, the shell of the *Tellina zonata*, the abdomen of the *Tenthredo zonata.* Fr. anal. *zoné*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegürtelt*, adj.

Zones. (*Zώνη*, a girdle.) *Astron., Geog.* Term for five spaces or divisions of the heavens or earth, viz., the torrid between the tropics; the temperate between each tropic and its relative polar circle; the frigid between the polar circles and the poles. *Zōnæ*, nom. pl. f. of *Zōna*, *æ*, f. See *Zona.*

Zo'nule. (Dim. *Zōna*, a girdle.) A little zone or girdle. *Zōnŭlus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *zonule*, m. Germ. syn. *Gürtelchen*, n.

Zōōbĭŏtis'mus, *i*, m. (Ζῶον, an animal; βίος, life; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the state or condition of animals. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *zöobiotisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Thierleben*, n.

Zōŏ'bius, *a*, *um.* (Ζῶον, an animal; βίος, life.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Myodariæ Calyptereæ*, which live at the expense of herbivorous mammifers and in the bodies of insects. Fr. anal. *zoobié*, adj.

Zōŏcam'bium, *ii*, n. (Ζῶον, an animal; *cambium*, exchange.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the vital juices of animals in which the blood-cells are formed; the *liquor sanguinis.* Fr. anal. *zöocambium*, m. Germ. syn. *der thierisch Lebensaft.*

Zōŏcar'peus, *a*, *um.* (Ζῶον, an animal; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Arthrodiceæ* which, during part of their existence, produce in place of *gemmæ*, animalcules that in turn lengthen

into vegetating filaments. Fr. anal. *zöocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *lebenfrüchtig*, adj.

Zōŏcar'pum, *i*, n. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Zoöl.* Term by Bory for the *gemmæ*, or animalcules produced by the *Zöocarpeæ*. Fr. anal. *zöocarpe*, m.

Zōŏchēmia, *æ*, f. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *χημεία*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Term for animal chemistry, or the chemical analysis of animal substances: zöoche'my. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Thierchemie*, f.

Zöoche'mical. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *chēmicus*, chemical.) *Chem.* Of or belonging to animal chemistry, or that which treats of animal substances. *Zōŏchēmĭcus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *zöochémique*, adj.

Zōŏcys'tus, *i*, m. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *κύστις*, a cyst or bladder; from its form.) *Zoöl.* Term for an animal formed of a membranous cyst distended with aqueous fluid: a zo'ocyst. See *Hydatis.*

Zōŏdÿnă'mia, *æ*, f. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *δύναμις*, power.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for animal or vital power or faculty. Fr. anal. *zöodynamie*, f. Germ. syn. *das thierische Lebensvermögen; die thierische Lebensthätigkeit.*

Zōŏgæ'a, *æ*, f. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *γαῖα*, earth.) *Chem.* Term for animal earth, as the *residuum* of decayed animal bodies. Fr. anal. *zöogée*, f. Germ. syn. *Thiererde*, f.; *thierische Erde.*

Zōŏgĕnĕsis. Same as *Zöogenia.*

Zōŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *γίγνομαι*, to be born.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the generating of animals: zoögeny. See *Zöomorphismus.* Fr. anal. *zoögénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Thierzeugung*, f.

Zōŏ'gĕnum, *i*, n. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *γίγνομαι*, to be born.) *Chem.* Name by Gimbernat for glairin, or at least for that of its varieties, which Anglada called *glairina stalactiformis.* Fr. anal. *zoögène*, m.

Zōŏgŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *γονὴ*, a race.) *Physiol.* Term for the bearing or producing of living young. Fr. anal. *zoögonie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Gebären der lebendigen Jungen.*

Zōŏgŏnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Zōŏgŏnia; λόγος*, a speech.) *Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of the springing or development of animal life: zöogonono'logy. Fr. anal. *zöogonologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Entstehung der thier. Lebens.*

Zōŏ'gŏnus, *a*, *um.* (Same as *Zōŏgŏnia.*) *Physiol.* Bearing living young, as opposed to *oviparus.* See *Viviparous.* Fr. anal. *zöogone*, adj. Germ. syn. *lebendige Junge gebärend.*

Zōŏgră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *γράφω*, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for a description of animals: zöo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *zoögraphie*, f.

Zōŏīdeus, *a*, *um.* (*Zῶον*, an animal; terminal *-īdeus.*) *Mineral.* Applied to a mineral the form of which represents the whole or part of an animal. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *zöoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *thierähnlich*, adj.

Zöolite. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Geol.* Term for any specimen or part of a fossil or petrified animal. *Zōŏlītes*, *is*, or *æ*, m. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *zöolite*, m. Germ. syn. *Zöolith*, m.

Zōŏlĭthĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Zōŏlĭthus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Containing the fossile *débris* of animals, as *Mons zöolithiferus.* Fr. anal. *zöolithifère*, adj.

Zoölogist. (*Zōŏlŏgia.*) *Nat. Hist.* One who applies himself specially to the study of zoölogy. *Zōŏlŏgis'ta*, *æ*, m. Fr. anal. *zoölogiste*, m. Germ. anal. *Zöologe*, m.

Zoölogy. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for that branch of natural history which treats of animals, their form, nature, and habits. *Zōŏlŏ'gia*, *æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *zoölogie*, f.

Zōŏmagnētis'mus, *i*, m. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *magnētismus.*) *Physiol.* Term for *Animal Magnetism*, which see. Fr. anal. *zöomagnétismus*, m. Germ. syn. *Lebensmagnetismus*, m.

Zōŏmĕphītis, *is*, f. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *mĕphītis*, a poisonous exhalation.) *Med.* Term for a mephitic or corrupt exhalation arising from the decomposition of animal bodies. Fr. anal. *zöoméphite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine verdorbene Luft welche aus der Versetzung thierischer Körper.*

Zōŏmĭnĕrālia, n. pl. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *mĭnĕrāle*, a mineral.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied by Andr. Cassius to corals, mussel-shells, etc.: zöomi'nerals. Fr. anal. *zöominérales*, m. pl.

Zōŏmorphis'mus, *i*, m. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *μορφὴ*, form; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Zoöl.* Term for the forming of animals. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *zöomorphisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Thiergestaltung*, f.

Zōŏmorphōsis, *is*, f. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *μόρφωσις*, a shaping.) *Zoöl.* Term by d'Angerville for that branch which treats of animals contained in shells. Fr. anal. *zöomorphose*, f.

Zōŏmor'phus, *a*, *um.* (*Zῶον*, an animal; *μορφὴ*, form.) *Nat. Hist., Zoöl.* Having the form of animals. Fr. anal. *zöomorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *thierförmig*, adj.

Zōŏmūcus, *i*, m. / **Zōŏmўcus**, *i*, m. / **Zōŏmy'xa**, *æ*, f. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *μῦκος*, mucus.) Term for animal mucus. Fr. anal. *zömucus*, m. Germ. syn. *Thierschleim*, m.

Zōŏ'myus, *a*, *um.* (*Zῶον*, an animal; *μυῖα*, a fly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Muscides*, the larves of which live in dung. Fr. anal. *zöomyé*, adj.

Zoönic. (*Zῶον*, an animal; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to animal substance; applied to a supposed peculiar acid which Berthollet imagined he had discovered in the liquid obtained by distillation from animal substances; it was afterwards shown by Thenard to be only acetic acid combined with animal matter. *Zōŏ'nĭcus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *zöonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *blausauer*, adj.

Zōŏnītum, *i*, n. *Zoöl.* Name by Dugès for each of the parted beings the association of which forms compound animals: a zöonite. Fr. anal. *zöonite*, m.

Zōŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Zῶον*, an animal; *νόμος*, a

law.) *Physiol.* Old term for the laws of animal organic life: zoönomy. Fr. anal. *zoönomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre den Gesetzen des thierisch-organischen Lebens.*

Zōŏnŏsēma, *ătis*, n. (Ζῶον, an animal; *νόσημα*, a disease.) *Zoöl.* Term by C. H. Schultze for diseases (n. pl.) in herds of cattle. Fr. anal. *zöonosème*, m. Germ. syn. *die Krankheit mit thierischem Heerde.*

Zōŏnŏsŏlŏ gia, *æ*, f. (Ζῶον, an animal; *νόσος*, disease; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Zöol.* Term for the doctrine or nature of diseases among cattle: zöonoso'logy. Fr. anal. *nosologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Krankheiten der Thiere.*

Zöonoso'logist. *Zoöl.* Name for him who studies specially the diseases of cattle, or zöonosology. *Zōŏnŏsŏlŏgis'ta, æ*, m. Germ. syn. *Zöonosolog*, m.

Zōŏpăthŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ζῶον, an animal; *πάθος*, disease; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The same as *Zöonosologia* and *Zöonosologist.*

Zōŏpĕlyŏmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. (Ζῶον, an animal; *πέλυς*, a basin; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Zoöl.* Term for the measuring of the backs of cattle: zöopelyo'metry or zöopelvio'metry. Fr. anal. *zöopelyométrie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Ausmessen des Becken der Thiere.*

Zōŏpĕlyŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Same as preceding.) *Zoöl.* Name of an instrument for performing zöopelyometry. Fr. anal. *zöopélyomètre*, m.

Zōŏphænoměnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ζωή, life; *phænŏ'mĕnŏlŏgia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the morbid *phænomena* of life. Fr. anal. *zöophænoménologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Lebenserscheinungen (im gesunden und krankhaften Zustande.)*

Zōŏ'phăgus, *a, um.* (Ζῶον, an animal; *φάγω*, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a section (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca Trachelipoda* that live on animal nourishment. Fr. anal. *zöophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *thierfressend*, part. adj.

Zōŏpharmăcŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ζῶον, an animal; *pharmăcŏlŏgia.*) *Zoöl.* Term for the study of pharmacy suited to the diseases of the lower animals: zöopharmaco'logy. Fr. anal. *zöopharmacologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Zöopharmakologie*, f.; syn. *Thierarzneimittelkunde*, f.

Zōŏ'phĭlus, *i*, m. (Ζῶον, an animal; *φιλέω*, to love.) *Zoöl.* Term for a friend to animals; applied to certain medicines. Fr. anal. *zöophile*, m. Germ. syn. *Thierfreund*, m.

Zōŏphthal'mus, *i*, m. (Ζῶον, an animal; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye.) The same as *Buphthalmus.* Fr. anal. *zöophthalme*, m. Germ. syn. *Thierauge*, n.

Zōŏphÿsiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ζῶον, an animal; *phÿsiŏlŏgia.*) *Zoöl.* Term for the physiology of animals. Fr. and Germ. anal. *zöophysiologie*, f.

Zōŏphÿtan'thrăcus, *a, um.* (Ζῶον, an animal; *φύτον*, a plant; *ἄνθραξ*, a coal.) *Mineral.* Applied by Tondi to coal produced by the mingled *débris* of animals and vegetables. Fr. anal. *zöophytanthrace*, adj.

Zōŏphÿtăris, *is, e.* (Ζῶον, an animal; *φύτον*, a plant.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (n. pl.) of the *Actinozoaria* which enjoy all the faculties of *animality*, but are united together by one common living part, and grow in the manner of plants. Fr. anal. *zöophÿtaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *thierpflanzig*, adj.

Zöophyte. (Ζῶον, an animal; *φύτον*, a plant.) *Nat. Hist., Zoöl.* An animal plant, or body apparently combining the animal and vegetable in its nature, being supposed to partake of both, but incorrectly, for as it possesses the sense of touch and power of voluntary motion, and mostly feeds on matters which it has swallowed or sucked, and digests them in an internal cavity, it is certainly an animal in every point of view. *Zōŏ'phytum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *zöophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *Thierpflanze*, f.

Zōŏphÿtogrăphia, *æ*, f. (*Zōŏphÿtum; γράφω*, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for a description of zöophytes. Fr. and Germ. anal. *zöophytographie*, f.

Zōŏphÿtŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Zōŏphÿtum; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for that branch which treats specially of the history of zöophytes: zöophyto'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *zöophytologie*, f.

Zōŏpsÿchŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. (Ζῶον, an animal; *psÿchŏlŏgia.*) *Zoöl.* Term for the doctrine of the existence of mind in brute animals: zöopsycho'logy. Fr. anal. *zöopsychologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Thierseelenkunde*, f.

Zōōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ζωόομαι, to make alive.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the making alive, or vivification. Fr. anal. *zoose*, f. Germ. syn. *Belebung*, f.

Zōosper'ma, *ătis*, m. (Ζῶον, an animal; *σπέρμα*, seed.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for animal *semen.* Fr. anal. *zöosperme*, m. Germ. syn. *Thiersamen*, m.

Zo'ospores. *Bot.* A name given to detached *gemmæ* set free by many of the inferior *Algæ.*

Zōŏthēca, *æ*, f. (Ζῶον, an animal; *θήκη*, a case or chest.) *Zoöl.* Term for a cabinet or case for the preservation of dead animals. Fr. anal. *zöothèque*, f. Germ. syn. *Thierbehältniss*, n.; *Thiercabinet*, n.

Zōŏthĕră'pia, *æ*, f. (Ζῶον, an animal; *θεραπεία*, medical treatment.) *Zoöl.* Term for animal therapeutics. Fr. anal. *zöothérapie*, f. Germ. syn. *Thierheilkunde*, f.

Zōō'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ζῶον, an animal.) *Geognos.* Applied to a rock or soil which contains the *débris* of organised bodies, as the *Spilites zoöticus.*

Zōŏtŏ'cia, *æ*, f. } (Ζῶον, an animal; *τόκος*, a
Zōŏ'tŏcos. } birth.) The same as *Zöogonia* and *Zöogonus.*
Zōŏ'tŏcus, *a, um.* }

Zöo'tomist. (Ζῶον, an animal; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Term for a dissector of brute animals, or zöotomical anatomist. *Zōŏtŏ'mĭcus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *zöotomique*, m.

Zöo'tomy. (Ζῶον, an animal; *τέμνω*, to cut.) Term for the cutting or the dissection of the lower animals, as distinguished from human anatomy, or the dissection of man. *Zōŏtŏ'mia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *zöotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Thierzeugliederung*, f.

Zōphōdēs, adj. (*Zόφος*, darkness; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or full of darkness. *Med., Pathol.* Formerly applied to a state of

the urine. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *zopheux*, adj. Germ. syn. *dunkel*, adj.; *trübe*, adj.

Zŏphoīdēs, adj. (*Zόφος*, darkness; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling darkness: zo'phoid. *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Formerly applied to the condition of the sight or vision, and to the *catamenia.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *zophoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *dunkelheitähnlich*, adj.

Zōpis'sa, *æ*, f. (*Ζώπισσα.*) *Med., Pharm.* Term for living pitch, the *pix navalis*, or that scraped off old ships (Dioscorides, 108), and used with wax in form of pills. Fr. syn. *poix navale* or *noire.* Germ. syn. *Schiffpeck*, n.

Zōpўros. } (*Ζωὸς*, living; *πύρ*, fire.)
Zōpўrus, *i*, m. } *Pharm.* Old name for an antidote mentioned by Celsus, v. 23, but another description is given by Scribonius Largus, Comp. 169, as efficacious against the deadly poison and bite of serpents.

Zoraba. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Vitriolum.* Ruland and Johnson.

Zōsĭmau'ra, *æ*, f. } (*Ζώσιμος*, vital; *aura*, air
Zōtĭcau'ra, *æ*, f. } or spirit.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the *Aura vitalis.*

Zostēr, *ēris*, m. (*Ζώννυμι*, to gird.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a species of erysipelas which extends round the trunk like a zone or girdle. See *Herpes Zoster.*

Zostēra Mărīna. *Bot.* A name for the *Pila marina.*

Zōtĭcos. } (*Ζάω*, to live.) Of or belong-
Zōtĭcus, *a*, *um.* } ing to life; zōtic. *Med., Pharm.* Old epithet of an alchemical medicine called *Mercurius zoticus calomelanos*, described by Hartmannus in *Miscell. Med. et Chem.* Fr. anal. *zotique*, adj.

Zōtĭdes, m. pl. (*Ζάω*, to live.) *Chem.* Name by C. Pauquy for a Family of ponderable bodies which contain oxygen, a gas indispensable to the maintenance of life in organised bodies. Fr. anal. *zotides*, m. pl.

Zoysīneus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) admitted by Link into the *Gramineæ*, having the *Zoysia* for their type. Fr. anal. *zoysiné*, adj.

Zub. } Old names for *Butyrium crudum.*
Zubd. } Ruland and Johnson.

Zuc'cărum. The same as *Zaccharum* or *Saccharum.*

Zuchar. (Arab.) Old term for *Saccharum*, or sugar.

Zuitter. (Arab.) The same as *Marcasita;* also called *Zitter.*

Zulapium. The same as *Julapium.*

Zūma, *æ*, f. The same as *Zyme* or *Fermentum.*

Zu'mate. (*Zumĭcum* acĭdum, Zumic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of zumic acid with a salifiable base. The same as *Nanceate. Zūmas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *zumate*, m.

Zūmĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Ζύμη*, ferment; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Thompson terms the nanceic acid of Braconnot *zumic acid*, because it is formed at the same time as acetic acid during the acid fermentation of different vegetable matters: zu'mic. Fr. anal. *zumique*, adj.

Zwelferi, Alcahest. See *Alcahest Zwelferi.*

Zygæ'nĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied to a tribe of the *Lepidoptera Crepuscularia* having the *Zygæna* for their type. Fr. anal. *zygénides*, m. pl.

Zўgăpŏ'phўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ζυγὸς*, a yoke; *ἀπόφυσις*, a process of bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term applied by Prof. Owen to the homologues of the oblique or articular processes of a *vertebra.* Fr. anal. *zygopophyse*, f.

Zygne'meus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a section (f. pl.) of the *Ulvaceæ*, having the *Zygnema* for their type. Fr. anal. *zygnémé*, adj.

Zўgŏ'cĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Ζυγὸς*, a yoke; *κεράς*, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a section (n. pl.) of the *Nereides* having the tentacular system equal. Fr. anal. *zygocère*, adj.

Zўgŏdac'tўlus, *a*, *um.* (*Ζυγὸς*, a yoke; *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe.) *Ornithol.* Yoke-toed; applied to a Family (*Zygodactyli*, nom. pl. m.) which have toes formed as if they were yoked together. Fr. anal. *zygodactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *jochfingert*, adj.

Zўgŏdontoïdeus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Musci* having the *Zygodon* for their type. Fr. anal. *zygodontoïdé*, adj.

Zўgŏgom'phus, *a*, *um.* (*Ζυγὸς*, a yoke; *γομφίος*, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to the *Infusoria Rotatoria*, each jaw of which has the form of a stirrup, on which are two teeth that are fixed at once by the base and summit, as in the *Phillodina.* Fr. anal. *zygogomphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *jochzähnig*, adj.

Zўgōma, *ătis*, n. (*Ζύγωμα*, the zygomatic arch.) *Anat.* Another term for the *os jugale, os malæ*, or cheekbone. Fr. anal. *zygôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Jochbein*, n.

NOTE.—This word has also been made to mean the cavity below the zygomatic processes of the malar and temporal bones, for which, however, it is difficult to discover any good grounds.

Zўgōmă'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Zygōma*, the cheekbone.) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *Zygoma;* applied to two muscles of the cheek near the *zygoma*, termed *Zygomaticus major* and *minor;* applied to the processes of the malar and temporal bones which join together, forming a projecting ridge at the upper part of the cheek: zygoma'tic. Fr. anal. *zygomatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Jochbein gehörig.*

Zўgōmătŏcol'pos. } (*Ζυγὸς*, a yoke; *κόλπος*,
Zўgōmătŏcol'pus, *i*, m. } a sinus.) *Anat.* Term for the jugal or zygomatic sinus.

Zўgŏphyl'leus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a section (f. pl.) of the *Rutaceæ* admitted by A. Jussieu and A. Richard, which R. Brown and Kunth have erected into a Family, and which have the *Zygophyllum* for their type. Fr. anal. *zygophyllé*, adj. Germ. syn. *jochblättrig*, adj.

Zўgŏphyl'lum, *i*, n. (*Ζυγὸς*, a yoke; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves composed of a pair of leaflets which appear as if yoked together. Fr. anal. *zygophylle*, m. Germ. syn. *jochblat*, n.

Zÿgŏphyl'lum Făbāgo. *Bot.* Name of a plant used by the Syrians as helminthagogue.

Zÿgo'trŏchus, *a, um.* (*Ζυγὸς*, a yoke; *τροχὴ*, a wheel.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to two Families (f. pl.) of the *Infusoria Rotatoria*, having the mouth provided with two crowns of *cilii*. Fr. anal. *zygotroque*, adj. Germ. syn. *jochradig*, adj.

Zymar.
Zynar.
Zynser. } (Arab.) *Chem.* Old terms for *Viride æris* or *Ærugo*.

Zÿmĭcus. The same as *Zumicus*.

Zymo'logy. (*Ζύμη*, ferment; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Chem., Med., Pathol.* Term for the history or consideration of the process of fermentation, or of the morbid action of *miasmata* and poisonous substances on the animal economy. *Zÿmŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *zymologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Gährung*.

Zÿmōma, *ătis*, n. (*Ζυμόω*, to ferment.) *Chem.* Term for ferment; a fermented mixture. Name by Taddei for the portion of vegetable gluten that is dissolved in alcohol, because he considered it as the principle of ferment or leaven. Fr. anal. *zymôme*, n. Germ. syn. *Gährstoff*, m.; *Ferment*, n.

Zÿmōsiŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Zÿmōsis; μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* Name for an instrument for ascertaining the degrees of fermentation: a zymosio'meter. Fr. anal. *zymosiomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Gährungsmesser*, m.

Zÿmōsis, *is*, f. (*Ζυμόω*, to ferment.) *Med., Pathol.* Term formerly used for *Fermentatio*, and now proposed to be applied to those diseases (*Zymoses*, nom. pl.) which depend on *miasmata* for their origin, and have been hitherto called endemic, epidemic, contagious, etc., as expressing also the mode in which morbid poisons act on the animal economy; fermentation; the progress of *Zymoma:* zymo'sis. See *Brasmos*. Fr. anal. *zymose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gährung*, f.

Zÿmŏtech'nia, *æ*, f. (*Ζύμη*, leaven; *τέχνη*, art.) *Chem.* Name for that branch which treats specially of the *phænomena* of fermentation: zymotech'ny. Fr. anal. *zymotechnie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gährkunst*, f.

Zÿmŏther'mæ, f. pl. (*Ζύμη*, leaven; *θέρμαι*, hot springs.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for warm fermenting baths. Fr. syn. *bains chauds de ferment*. Germ. syn. *die warmen Gescht-Bäder*.

Zymo'tic. (*Zÿmōsis*, disease arising from *miasmata*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *zymosis*. Zymotic diseases embrace all those hitherto distinguished by the terms endemic, epidemic, etc., as being caused by the influences of *malaria* or *miasmata*. *Surg.* Also, formerly applied to a tumour of the liver, as if it were distended with flatus. *Zÿmŏtĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *zymotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gährend*, part. adj.

Zyr'bus. (Arab.) The same as *Zirbus*.

Zythŏ'gălа, *æ*, f. (*Ζύθος*, beer; *γάλα*, milk.) *Med.* Old term for a liquor of beer mixed with milk and boiled, mentioned by Thom. Sydenham, and recommended after emetic medicines.

Zy'thum, *i*, n. } (*Ζύθος*, beer.) *M. Med.* Old
Zy'thus, *i*, m. } term for *Cerevisia*, or beer. See *Fermentum Cerevisiæ*.

ADDENDA.

Aas'mus, *i*, m. (Ἀασμὸς, a breathing out.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Asthma.*

Ababil. (Pers.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Variola.*

Abac'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Ab*, from; *ago*, to remove.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for an aborting. Fr. syn. *avortement*, m. Germ. syn. *Abtreibung*, f.

Aba'meus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a group (*Abameæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Liliaceæ*, having the *Abamea* for their type. Fr. anal. *abamé*, adj.

Abarthrosis. The same as *Diarthrosis.*

Abdĭtōlarvātus, *a*, *um.* (*Abdo*, to hide; *larva*, a larve.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Abditolarvata*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Hymenoptera*, the larves of which are developed in the tissue of living plants, where the mothers have deposited their eggs. See *Neottocryptus.* Fr. anal. *abditolarve*, adj.

Aber'rant. (*Ab*, priv.; *erro*, to wander.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to those species which differ widely from the type of the group or family to which they belong. *Aber'rans*, *antis*, part. Fr. anal. *aberrant*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *abweichend*, part. adj.

Abestus. See *Asbestus.*

Abiĕtīneus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard, Bartling and Kunth, to a Section (*Abietineæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Coniferæ*, having the *Abies* for their type. Fr. anal. *abiétiné*, adj.

Abiĕtītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (*Abies*, the fir-tree.) *Geol* A genus of fossil, coniferous plants occurring in the wealden and greensand formations: an a'bietite. Fr. anal. *abiétite*, m.

Abiŏnarcē, *es*, f. (A, priv.; *βίος*, life; *νάρκη*, torpor.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for paralytic torpor.

Ablas'tus, *a*, *um.* (A, priv.; *βλάστος*, a germ or bud.) *Bot.* Without germ or bud; unfruitful. Fr. anal. *ablaste*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Keim; unfruchtbar*, adj.

Ablĕphărus, *a*, *um.* (A, priv.; *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid.) *Anat.* Without eyelids. Fr. anal. *ablépharе*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Augenlieder.*

Abnor'mĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Ab*, neg.; *norma*, a rule.) *Physiol.* The same as *Anomalia:* an abnor'mity. See *Anomaly.* Fr. anal. *abnormité*, f. Germ. syn. *Regelwidrigkeit*, f.

Abŏrīgĕnis, *is*, *e.* (*Ab*, from; *ŏrīgo*, the beginning.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied to plants, sometimes to vegetables, and to man and animals, supposed native or original of the country they inhabit, whether they have really existed there from all antiquity, or the date of their transplantation be lost in the darkness of time. Fr. anal. *aborigéne*, adj. Germ. syn. *ursprünglich*, adj.

Abortĭcīdium, *ii*, n. (*Abortus*, an abortion; *cædo*, to kill.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Term for the destroying of the *fetus in utero* in order to effect delivery. Similar to *Embryoctonia*, *Embryotomia*, and *Fœticidium:* abor'ticide. Fr. anal. *aborticide*, m. Germ. syn. *das Tödten der unreifen Liebesfrucht.*

Abrāsum, *i*, n. (*Abrādo*, to scrape off.) Same as *Abrasio* and *Aposyrma.*

Abrŏdiæ'tus, *a*, *um.* (Ἁβρὸς, delicate; *δίαιτα*, mode of living.) *Med.* Living delicately; applied in the f. to light or delicate diet. Fr. anal. *abrodiète*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine verzärtelnde Diät führende.*

Abūlia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *βουλή*, will.) *Med.* Term for defect of the will. Fr. anal. *aboulie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unüberlegtheit*, f.

Abys'sĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Abyssus;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to an Order of earths constituting the foundation of the depths of the ancient sea: abys'sic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *abyssique*, adj.

Abys'sus, *i*, m. (A, priv.; *βυθὸς* or *βυσσὸς*, the bottom.) *Geognos.* Term applied to natural cavities which are almost perpendicular, the depth of which is immeasurable, and which do not contain any liquid: an abyss. Fr. syn. *abîme*, m. Germ. syn. *Abgrund*, m.

Acălēphelminthes, f. pl. (Ἀκαλήφη, a nettle; ἕλμινς, a worm.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a particular kind of *entozoa.* Fr. anal. *acaléphelminthes*, f. pl.

Acălȳ'pheus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. de Jussieu to a tribe (*Acalypheæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, having the *Acalypha* for their type. Fr. anal. *acalyphé*, adj.

Acămă'sia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *κάμνω*, to be weary.) *Med.* Term for a state of rest, or freedom from exertion. Fr. anal. *acamasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unermüdlichkeit*, f.

Acanāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied (*Acanaceæ*, nom. pl. f.) by Cesalpin to the *Chicoraceæ.* Fr. anal. *acanacé*, adj.

Acan'theus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by K. Sprengel the same as *Acanthaceus.*

Acan'thi, m. pl. *Bot.* Term by Jussieu for the *Acanthaceæ.* Fr. anal. *acanthes*, f. pl.

Acan'thia, *æ*, f. (*Acantha*, a prick.) *Entomol.* A name for the *Cimex domesticus*, or bug. Fr. anal. *acanthie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wanze*, f.

Acant'hichthyōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (ᾼκανθα, a thorn; *ichthyōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for spinous *ichthyosis* or fish-skin disease. Fr. anal. *acanthichthyose*, f. Germ. syn. *Dornfischschuppenkrankheit*, f.

Acan'thĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family of the *Hemiptera*, having the *Acanthia* for their type. Fr. anal. *acanthides*, m. pl.

Acanthiŏdon'tum, *i*, n. (ᾼκανθα, a spine; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Geol., Mineral.* Name under which oryctographers describe the fossil teeth (*Acanthiodonta*, nom. pl.) supposed to belong to the *Squalus acanthius.* Fr. anal. *acanthiodonte*, m.

Acanthiūrus, *a. um.* (ᾼκανθα, a spine; οὐρά, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a tail supplied with spines, as the *Uromastyx acanthiurus.* Fr. anal. *acanthiure*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornschwanzig*, adj.

Acanthobolus. See *Acanthabolus.*

Acanthŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (ᾼκανθα, a spine; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit charged with spines. Fr. anal. *acanthocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornfruchtig*, adj.

Acantho'clădus, *a, um.* (ᾼκανθα, a spine; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Having branches charged with spines, as the *Genista acanthoclada.* Fr. anal. *anthoclade*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornästig*, adj.

Acanthŏder'mus, *i*, m. (ᾼκανθα, a spine; δέρμα, the skin.) *Ichthyol.* Name given by Cantraine to a newly discovered species of the *Scomberoides.* Fr. anal. *acanthoderme*, m. Germ. syn. *Dornhaut*, f.

Acanthōdēs, adj. (ᾼκανθα, a spine; terminal *-ώδης.*) Same as *Spinosus:* acan'thous. Fr. anal. *acantheux*, adj.

Acanthoīdēs, adj. (ᾼκανθα, a spine; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a spine or thorn: acan'thoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *acanthoïde*, adj. Ger. syn. *dornähnlich*, adj.

Acanthŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (ᾼκανθα, a spine; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Beset with spines or thick coarse hairs, as the *Fucus acanthophorus.* See *Spinigerus.* Fr. anal. *acanthophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *dorntragend*, part. adj.

Acanthŏpŏ'dius, *a, um.* (ᾼκανθα, a spine; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having spinous petioles, as the *Zygophyllum acanthopodium.* Fr. anal. *acanthopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornfüssig*, adj.

Acanthŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier to a Tribe (*Acanthopoda*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Coleoptera Clavicornia*, having the legs very spinous. Fr. anal. *acanthopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornfüssig*, adj.

Acanthŏpōmătus, *a, um.* (ᾼκανθα, a spine; πῶμα, a lid.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Acanthopomata*, nom. pl. n.) having the *opercula* garnished with serratures or spines. Fr. anal. *acanthopome*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit stachlichtem Deckel.*

Acanthŏpōmus. The same as preceding.

Acan'thops, *ōpis*, adj. (ᾼκανθα, a spine; ὤψ, the eye.) *Zoöl.* Having the circumference of the eye set with prickles. Fr. anal. *acanthops*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornaugig*, adj.

Acantho'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (ᾼκανθα, a spine; πτέρον, a wing.) *Conchol.* Applied to shells the dilated border of which is garnished with *varices* terminating in a point. *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Acanthopteri*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Gnathodontes Heterodermata*, having the first dorsal fin spinous. Fr. anal. *acanthoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornflugelicht*, adj.

Acan'thŏpus. The same as *Acanthopodus.*

Acanthorhīnus, *a, um.* (ᾼκανθα, a spine; ῥίν, the nose.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Ficinus, Carus, Latreille and Eichwald to a Family (*Acanthorhina*, nom. pl. n.) having a fleshy appendage armed with sharp points between the eyes. Fr. anal. *acanthorine*, adj. Germ. syn. *dornnasig*, adj.

A'cănus, *i*, m. (ᾼκανος.) *Bot.* A kind of thistle, and the prickly head of some fruits, as the pine-apple. Also, the same as *Acantha.* Fr. anal. *acanus*, m.

Acapsŭlāris, *is, e.* (A, priv.; *capsŭla.*) *Bot.* Having no capsule: acap'sular. Fr. anal. *acapsulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Kapsel.*

Acardĭnātus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *cardo*, a hinge.) *Conchol.* Applied to a shell, or valve of a shell, which has no trace of a hinge, as the *Lingula anatina.* Fr. anal. *acarde*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Thürangel.*

Acardiŏner'via. } *Med., Pathol.* Piorry's ren-
Acardiotrŏ'phia. } dering for *Acardianeuria* and *Acardiatrophia.* Fr. anal. *acardionervie*, f.; *acardiotrophie*, f.

Acar'dius, *a, um. Med., Physiol.* Pertaining to *Acardia;* also, timid, heartless. Fr. anal. *acardié*, adj. Germ. syn. *an Acardia leidend dazu gehörig; herzlos*, adj.

Acărĭ'ăsis, *is*, f. (*Acărus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Fuchs for a species of skin-disease, the *Phthiriasis interna* of Plenk, etc. Fr. anal. *acariase*, f. Germ. syn. *Milben-Hautschabe*, f.

Acă'rĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family of the *Acari.* The same is given by Lamarck, Cuvier, Latreille, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus, to a Family or tribe of the *Arachnides*, all having the *Acarus* for their type. Fr. anal. *acarides*, m. pl.

Acărĭ'diæ. Sometimes used by Latreille for *Acaridæ.*

Acărīna, n. pl. Name by Nitzsch for the *Acaridæ.*

Acărōdium, *ii*, n. (*Acăroïs.*) *M. Med.* Term for the *Resina acaroïdes* or *R. flava.*

Acăroīdēs, adj. (*Acărus;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med.* Resembling the *acarus:* a'caroid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *acaroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *Akarus ähnlich*, adj.

Acar'pæ Mă'cŭlæ. *Med., Pathol.* Term for spots on the skin without elevation; fruitless spots.

Acarpel'lus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *carpella.*) *Bot.* Without carpels: acarpel'lous. Fr. anal. *acarpelle*, adj.

Acar'pus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having no fruit; unfruitful; sterile: acar'pous. Fr. anal. *acarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *unfruchtbar*, adj.

Acatastă'tĭcus. Same as *Acatastatus.*

Accĕlĕrātus, *a, um.* (*Accĕlĕro*, to hasten.) That which is hastened; acce'lerated. Fr. anal. *accéléré*, adj. Germ. syn. *befördert*, adj.; *beschleunigt*, adj.

Ac'cess. The same as *Accession.* *Acces'sus*, *ûs*, m. Fr. anal. *accès*, m. Germ. syn. *Anfall*, m.

Acclimatisa'tion. *Med.* Term for the state of being acclimated. *Acclīmātīsātio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *acclimatisation*, f. Germ. syn. *Akklimatisirung*, f.

Acclīnātus. Same as *Acclinal.*

Acēdia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; κηδὸς, care.) *Med.* Term for carelessness, listlessness, or want of interest. Fr. anal. *acédie*, f. Germ. syn. *Sorglosigkeit*, f.

Acĕphă'lius, *a, um.* (A, priv.; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Pouchet to a Class (*Acephalii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Malacozoaria;* the *Acephalophora* of Blainville. Fr. anal. *acéphalien*, adj.

Acĕphălŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; κεφαλὴ, the head; φέρω, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (*Acephalophora*, nom. pl. n.) of his subtype of the *Malacozoaria* which have not a head distinct from the rest of the body. Fr. anal. *acéphalophore*, adj.

Acĕrātōsis, *is*, f. (A, priv.; *cĕrātōsis*, the formation of horn.) *Physiol.* Term for a defect of horn-formation. Fr. anal. *acératose*, f. Germ. syn. *die fehlende Hornbildung.*

Acĕrātōthērion. } (A, priv.; κέρας, horn;
Acĕrātōthērium, *ii*, n. } θηρίον, a beast.) *Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* Term for a beast without horns. Fr. anal. *acératothérion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Thier ohne Horne.*

Acer'bus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Having the quality of acerbity. Fr. anal. *acerbe*, adj. Germ. syn. *herbe*, adj.

Acērellātus, *a, um.* (Ἀκὴ, a point.) Terminating in a sharp point. Fr. anal. *acérellé*, adj.

Acĕ'reus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; κέρας, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to the *Nereides* that have no *tentacula.* Fr. anal. *acéré*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Horn.*

Acērōtus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; κηρὸς, wax.) Having no wax. Fr. anal. *acérote*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Wachs.*

A'cĕrus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Applied by Duméril, Blainville, Menke and Latreille to apterous insects (*Acerœ*, nom. pl. n.) without *antennæ*, and to the *Pomatobranchia*, *Gasteropoda*, and *Chetopoda*, without *tentacula.* Fr. anal. *acère*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Horn.*

Aces'cence. *Chem.* The quality of becoming sour or being ascescent. *Acescen'tia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *acescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Säuerlichkeit*, f.

Acĕsī'nŏsos. } (Ἀκεσίνοσος.) *Med.,*
Acĕsī'nōsus, *a, um.* } *Pharm.* Healing disease. Fr. anal. *acésinose*, adj. Germ. syn. *krankheitheilend*, part. adj.

Acĕsī'pŏnos. } (Ἀκεσίπονος.) *Med., Pa-*
Acĕsī'pŏnus, *a, um.* } *thol.* Assuaging pain. Fr. anal. *acésipone*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmerzheilend*, part. adj.

Acĕsŏ'dynus, *a, um.* (Ἄκεσις, a healing; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Allaying pain. Fr. anal. *acésodyne*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmerzheilend*, part. adj.

Acesphŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (Ἄκεσις, a healing; φέρω, to bring.) *Med.* A healing or bringing of health. Fr. anal. *acesphorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Heilung*, f.; *Heilbringen*, n.

Aces'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Med.* Bringing health. Fr. anal. *acesphore*, adj. Germ. syn. *heilbringend*, part. adj.

Acētăbŭlārius, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lamouroux to a Family (*Acetabulariæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Polyparia*, having the *Acetabularia* for their type. Fr. anal. *acétabularié*, adj.

Acētăbŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Acētăbŭlum; forma*, likeness.) That which is hollowed in form of a cup, goblet, or jug: aceta'buliform. Fr. anal. *acétabuliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *becherförmig*, adj.; *schalenförmig*, adj.

Acētăbŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Acētăbŭlum;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of cups; formed like a cup, as the fructification of many lichens, or the *hat* of certain mushrooms; or like a vase, as the calyx of the *Marrubium acetabulosum.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *acétabuleux*, adj.

Acētŏlāta, m. pl. *Med., Pharm.* Term by Béral, of Paris, for acetous infusions of roots, herbs, etc. Germ. syn. *Essigaufgüsse*, m. pl.

Acētŏlatūra, n. pl. *Med., Pharm.* Term by Béral for tinctures obtained by maceration of roots, herbs, barks, etc., in vinegar. Germ. syn. *essighalten Tincturen.*

Acētŏ'lea, n. pl. *Med., Pharm.* Term by Béral for solutions of vinegar and oil. Germ. syn. *Essigauflösungen*, f. pl.

Acētŏ'lĭca, n. pl. *Med., Pharm.* Term by Béral for compounds or formations of vinegar. Germ. syn. *Essigverbindungen*, f. pl.

Acētŏlōtīva. *Med., Pharm.* Term by Béral for preparations of vinegar by solution, maceration, distillation, etc. Germ. syn. *Essiglösungen*, f. pl.

Acētŏmel'lia, n. pl. (*Acētum; mel*, honey.) *Med., Pharm.* Term by Béral for preparations of vinegar and honey, otherwise called *Oxymelita.* Germ. syn. *Essighonige*, f. pl.

Achæ'na, *æ*, f. } *Bot.* The same as *Achenium.*
Achēna, *æ*, f. }

Achasco'phytum, *i*, n. (A, priv.; χάσκω, to open; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a plant having its fruit indehiscent: an acha'scophyte. Fr. anal. *achascophyte*, m.

Achei'ria, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; χεὶρ, the hand.) *Med., Physiol.* Name by Breschet for an organic deviation, or partial *agenesis*, characterized by the want of hands. Fr. anal. *acheïrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Handlösigkeit*, f.

Achēnōdium, *ii*, n. (*Achēnium.*) *Bot.* Name by Agardh for a fruit composed of many *achenia* disposed on the same level. Fr. anal. *achénode*, m. Germ. syn. *Schalenfruchtkranz*, m.

Achĕ'tĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Leach for a Family of the *Orthoptera*

having the *Acheta* for their type. Fr. anal. *achétides*, m. pl.

Achillēum, *i*, n. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Old term for an intractable ulcer, or *carcinoma* of the skin. Germ. syn. *Hautgeschwür*, n.; *Haut-Krebs*, m.

Achillēus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Jussieu to a group (*Achillea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Corymbiferæ*, having the *Achillea* for their type. Fr. anal. *achillé*, adj.

Achīlus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; χεῖλος, the lip.) *Med., Physiol.* Having no lips: achi'lous. Erroneously used for *Achylus*. Fr. anal. *achile*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Lippen*.

Achŏ'lia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; χολή, bile.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for want or deficiency of bile.) Fr. anal. *acholie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenlosigkeit*, f.; *Gallenmangel*, m.

Achŏ'lĭcus. Same as *Acholus*.

Achōrēsis, *is*, f. (A, priv.; χωρέω, to withdraw.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a want of space or due capacity in the organs for receiving fluid. Fr. anal. *achorèse*, f.

Achōria. Same as *Achoresis*.

Achrōma, *ătis*, n. (A, priv.; χρῶμα, colour.) *Med., Pathol.* A name by Alibert (*Achrôme vitiligue*) for *Vitiligo alba*.

Achrōmă'sia, *æ*, f. (Same as preceding.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for want or deficiency of colour. Fr. anal. *achromasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Farblösigkeit*, f.

Achrōmătis'tus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Nat. Philos.* Without or wanting colour; discoloured. Fr. anal. *achromatiste*, adj. Germ. syn. *farblos*, adj.; *missfarbig*, adj.

Achrōmatus.
Achrōmus.
Achrous.
} Same as *Achromatistus*.

Achȳlia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; χυλὸς, chyle.) *Med.* Term for defect of chyle. Fr. anal. *achylie*, f. Germ. syn. *Saftmangel*, m.

Achȳlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same as preceding.) *Med.* Term for deficient chylification. Fr. anal. *achylose*, f. Germ. syn. *die mangelnde Bereitung des Nahrungssaftes*.

Achȳlus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Med.* Without chyle. Fr. anal. *achyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *saftlos*, adj.; *ohne Chylus*.

Achȳmōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (A, priv.; χυμὸς, chyme.) *Med.* Term for deficient chymification. Fr. anal. *achymose*, f. Germ. syn. *die gestörte Bereitung des Speisebreies*.

Achȳmus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Med.* Without chyme or juice. Fr. anal. *achyme*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Chymus*.

A'chȳron.
A'chȳrum, *i*, n.
} (Ἄχυρον.) Term, particularly in the pl., for *Palea*, or chaff.

Achȳrŏ'phȳtum, *i*, n. (Ἄχυρον, chaff; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a plant the flower of which is composed of glumes or chaffy seeds: an achy'rophyte. Fr. anal. *achyrophyte*, m.

Acĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Acus*, a needle; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom (*Desmazierella acicola*) that grows on the decayed leaves of the wild pine. Fr. anal. *acicole*, adj.

Acĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Acus*, a needle.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied like *Acicularis*. See *Acicular*.

Acĭcŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Acus*, a needle; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like a needle. Fr. anal. *aciculiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *nadelförmig*, adj.

Acĭdĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Acĭdus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied by Häuy to a large class of minerals formed of a salifiable base united to an acid, which he terms *substances acidifères;* bearing acid; acid'iferous. Fr. anal. *acidifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *sauertragend*, part. adj.

Acĭdĭtātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Acĭdum.*) Term for acid in the *primæ viæ:* acidita'tion. Fr. anal. *aciditation*, f. Germ. syn. *Säure in den ersten Wegen*.

Acĭdosteŏ'phȳton.
Acĭdosteŏ'phȳtum, *i*, n.
} (Ἀκὶς, a point; ὀστέον, a bone; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pointed fungous *exostosis*. Fr. anal. *acidostéophyton*, m. Germ. anal. *Akidosteophyt*, n.

Acĭdōtus, *a, um.* (Ἀκιδωτὸς, pointed.) *Bot.* Terminating in a point. Fr. anal. *acidote*; adj.

Acĭdur'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἀκὶς, a surgical bandage; ἐργὸν, a work.) *Med., Surg.* Term for operative surgery, especially such part as involves the escape of blood. Fr. anal. *acidurgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Akidurgie*, f.; *spitzig*, adj.

Aciesis. See *Acyesis*.

Acĭfor'mis. Same as *Aciculiformis*.

Acīnăcĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Acīnăces*, a scimitar; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having acinaciform leaves: aci'nacifo'lious. See *Xyphiifolius*, *Xiphophyllus*. Fr. anal. *acinacifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwertblättrig*, adj.

Acĭnālis, *is, e.* (*Acĭnus.*) *Bot.* Pertaining to a grape. Fr. anal. *acinal*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Beere gehörig*.

Acĭnārius, *a, um.* (*Acĭnus.*) *Bot.* Having small, spherical, pediculated vesicles on the stem and branches, like the grains of the grape, as the *Fucus acinarius*. Fr. anal. *acinaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *beerenartig*, adj.

Acīnētatrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (Ἀκίνητος, motionless; *atrŏphia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for atrophy from want of motion. Fr. anal. *acinétatrophie*, f.

Acĭnŏden'drus, *a, um.* (*Acĭnus;* δένδρον, a tree.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the fruit of which is arranged like that of the grape. Fr. anal. *acinodendre*, adj.

Acinos. See *Acinus*.

Acĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Acĭnus.*) *Zoöl.* Round like the grains of the grape, as the *Vorticella acinosa*. Fr. anal. *acineux*, adj.

Acīphŏ'reus, *a, um.* (Ἀκὴ, a point; φέρω, to bear.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Myodaria*, the females of which have the last ring of the abdomen solid, and serving to introduce the eggs under the epidermis of plants. Fr. anal. *aciphoré*, adj. Germ. syn. *nadeltragend*, part. adj.

Acīphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ἀκὴ, a point; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant having leaves linear and acuminated, as the *Dianthus aciphyllus*. Fr. anal. *aciphylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *nadelblättrig*, adj.

Aclei'dius, *a, um.* (A, priv.; κλεῖς, the clavicle.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Desmarest to a

Section (*Acleidii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Rasores*, having no clavicles, or only rudimentary ones. Fr. anal. *acléidien*, adj.

Aclythrŏ'phytum, *i*, n. (A, priv.; κλεῖθρον, an enclosure; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to plants supposed to have naked seeds. Fr. anal. *aclythrophyte*, m.

Acmæamor'pha, *æ*, f. ('Ακμαῖος in full bloom; *a*, priv.; μορφή, form.) The same as *Telcamorpha*.

Acmæochlorō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ακμαῖος, in full bloom; *chlorōsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for chlorosis of adults. Fr. anal. *acmæochlorose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bleichsucht vollig Erwachsenen*.

Acmæopīmĕlorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. ('Ακμαῖος, in full bloom; *pīmĕlorrhœa*, a morbid discharge of fat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the *pimelorrhœa* of adults. Fr. anal. *acmæopimélorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *das Fettauslaufen bei Erwachsenen*.

Acmæopŏlysar'cia, *æ*, f. ('Ακμαῖος, in full bloom; *pŏlysarcia*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the *polysarcia*, or obesity of adults. Fr. anal. *acmæopolysarcie*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Befleischung bei Erwachsenen*.

Acoch'lĭdis, *is*, *e*. (A priv.; κοχλίς, a shell.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille and Menke to a Class (*Acochlides*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Cephalopoda* having eight feet and no shell. Fr. anal. *cochlide*, adj.

Acœlia. See *Acœlius*.

Acognōsia, *æ*, f. (Ἄκος, a cure; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Med.* Term for a knowledge of remedies. Fr. anal. *acognosie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Kenntniss der Heilmittel*.

Acŏ'lăbis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ακίς, a point; λαβίς, a forceps.) *Med., Surg.* Name for a small-pointed forceps for taking up blood-vessels. Fr. anal. *acolabe*, f.

Acŏlă'sia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; κόλασις, a checking.) *Med.* Term for intemperance or lust. Fr. anal. *acolasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausschweifung*, f.; *Wohllust*, f.

Acŏlas'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Acŏlăsia*; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *acolasia*; applied to atrophy, the effect of libidinous indulgence: acolas'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *acolastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *von Ausschweifungen herrührend*.

Acŏlas'tus, *a*, *um*. Similar to *Acolasticus*.

Acōlus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄκωλος.) Without limbs or feet; applied by Latreille to a Family (*Acola*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Elminthogama* having no external appendage. Fr. anal. *acole*, adj.

Acŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἄκομος, bald.) *Med.* Term for a want or deficiency of hair; baldness. See *Calvities*. Fr. anal. *acomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Haarlösigkeit*, f.

Acŏnītĭcum A'cĭdum. *Chem.* Applied by Peschier to a peculiar acid existing in aconite.

Acŏnītĭcum Princĭ'pium. *Chem.* A term for *Aconitina*.

Acoönūsi, m. pl. ('Ακοή, hearing; νοῦσος, for νόσος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for diseases of the ears and of hearing. Germ. syn. *Gehörkrankheiten*, f. pl.

Acopomyron. See *Myracopon*.

Acoprōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (A, priv.; κόπρος, excrement.) *Med.* Term for defective secretion of the feces. Fr. anal. *acoprose*, f. Germ. syn. *die mangelde Kothbereitung*.

Acorīnæ, f. pl. *Bot.* Name by Link for the *Aroideæ*. Fr. anal. *acorines*, f. pl.

Acormōsus. Same as *Acormus*.

Acor'mus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; κόρμος, the trunk of a tree.) *Bot.* Having no stem. Fr. anal. *acorme*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Stamm*.

Acŏtўlēdō'nius, *a*, *um*. (*Acŏtўlēdon*.) *Bot.* Applied to a Class (*Acotyledonia*, nom. pl. n.) of the Linn. system, modified by Richard, comprehending cellular, nemeous, or cryptogamious vegetables without cotyledons. Fr. anal. *acotylédonié*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Sammenlappen*

Acŏ'tўlus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; κοτύλη, a cavity.) *Bot.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (*Acotyla*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acalepha* having no central mouth nor lateral cavities. Fr. anal. *acotylé*, adj.

Acrātŏpŏ'sia, *æ*, f. (*Acrātos*; πίνω, to drink.) *Med.* Term for pure drink, as of unmixed wines. Fr. anal. *acratoposie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Trinken reinen unvermischten Weins*.

Acrĕmōnius, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a tribe (*Acremonii*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Conomycetes Mucorini* having the *Acremonium* for their type. Fr. anal. *acrémonien*, adj.

Acrĭbŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. ('Ακριβής, exact; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument for exactly measuring the slightest degree of resistance: an acribo'meter. Fr. anal. *acribomètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Akribometer*, m.

Acrĭdītis, *is*, *e*. } *Entomol.* Applied to a
Acrĭ'dius, *a*, *um*. } Family (*Acridites*, *Acridii*, nom. pl. m.) admitted by Latreille, Goldfuss, Eichwald, Ficinus and Carus, having the *Acridium* for their type. Fr. anal. *acridien*, adj.

Acrĭdŏ'phăgus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀκρίς, a locust; φάγω, to eat.) Locust-eating; applied by the Greeks as an epithet of the Ethiopian. Fr. anal. *acridophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *Heuschreckfressend*, part. adj.

Acrŏbap'tus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄκρος, the summit; βαπτός, dyed.) *Entomol.* The *Asilus acrobaptus* has a brown spot at the end of its wings. Fr. anal. *acrobapte*, adj.

Acrŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄκρος, the summit; καρπός, fruit.) Applied by Bridel to a Class (*Acrocarpi*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Musci* having the fructification terminal. Fr. anal. *acrocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *hochfruchtig*, adj.

Acrŏcĕ'rĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family of the *Diptera*, as being related to the *Acrocera*. Fr. anal. *acrocérides*, m. pl.

Acrŏcōlion. } See *Acrocolia*, f. and as
Acrŏcōlium, *ii*, n. } nom. pl. of this term.

Acrŏdac'tўlus, *i*, m. (Ἄκρος, topmost; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Ornithol.* Name by Illiger for the upper surface of the toes: acrodac'tylous. Fr. anal. *acrodactyle*, m. Germ. syn. *Zehenrükken*, m.

A'crodont. (Ἄκρος, the summit; ὀδούς, tooth.) *Geol.* A term applied by Professor Owen

to scaly or loricated saurians, having teeth anchylosed to the summit of the alveolar ridge. *Acrŏdon, on'tis*, m. Fr. anal. *acrodon*, m.

Acrŏdȳ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἄκρος, the end; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for acute rheumatism of the extreme portions of the body, as the head, hands, feet, etc. Fr. anal. *acrodynie*, f. Ger. anal. *Akrodynie*, f.

Acrŏgyrātus, *a, um.* (Ἄκρος, highest; γυρὸς, round.) *Bot.* Applied by Bernhardt to ferns (*Acrogyratæ*, nom. pl. f.) the fruit of which is supplied at the top with a false wheel. Fr. anal. *acrogyré*, adj.

Acrŏmas'thium, *ii*, n. } (Ἄκρος, the end; μασ-
Acrŏmas'tium, *ii*, n. } θὸς or μαστὸς, the breast.) *Anat.* Term for the *Mammilla*, or nipple.

Acrōmiorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Acrōmion; rheuma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatism of the *acromion:* acromiorrheu'matism. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *acromiorrhume*, m. Germ. syn. *Schulter-Rheumatismus*, m.

Acromphalus. See *Acromphalum.*

Acrŏ'mȳle, *es*, f. (Ἄκρος, highest; μύλη, the knee-pan.) *Anat.* Term for the *Patella.*

Acrŏnȳ'chius, *a, um.* (Ἄκρος, highest; ὄνυξ, the nail.) *Bot.* Bent like the nails, as the petals of the *Lawsonia acronychia.* Fr. anal. *acronyque*, adj.

Acrŏ'nȳchus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having nails, claws, hoofs, etc.: acro'nychous. Fr. anal. *acronyque*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit den aüsserten Nagelspitzen.*

Acrŏnyc'tus, *a, um.* (Ἄκρος, highest; νὺξ, night.) *Astron.* Applied to the rising of the stars, occurring at sunset; to their setting, which coincides with sunrise; to a star or planet when at that part of the heavens opposite to the sun. Fr. anal. *acronyque*, adj. Germ. syn. *akronyktisch*, adj.

Acrŏpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (Ἄκρος, highest; πους, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Name by Illiger for the upper side of the entire foot. Fr. anal. *acropode*, m. Germ. syn. *Fussrücken*, m.

Acrōria, *æ*, f. (Ἀκρώρεια, a mountain-ridge.) *Anat.* A term for the *Vertex.*

Acrŏsar'cum, *i*, n. (Ἄκρος, highest; σὰρξ, flesh.) *Bot.* Name by Desvaux for a spherical fruit, fleshy, and united with the calyx, as the *Ribes rubrum.* Fr. anal. *acrosarque*, m.

Acrŏtar'sium, *ii*, n. (Ἄκρος, highest; τάρσος, the *tarsus.*) *Ornithol.* Name by Illiger for the anterior surface of the foot from its fold to the knee. Fr. anal. *acrotarse*, m.

Actīnen'chўma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀκτὶς, a ray; ἔγχυμα, an infusion.) *Bot., Physiol.* Name by T. G. Hayne for the cellular tissue of vegetables, because it is disposed in form of rays. Fr. anal. *actinenchyme*, m. Germ. syn. *das stralzellige Gewebe der vollkommneren Pflanzen.*

Actĭniæ, f. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Goldfuss for an Order, by Ficinus and Carus for a Class, of the *Radiaria;* by Eichwald for a Family of the *Cyclozoaria*, having the *Actinia* for their type. Fr. anal. *actinies*, f. pl.

Actīniānus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Actiniani*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Zoantheria*, having the *Actinia* for their type. Fr. anal. *actinien*, adj.

Actiniārius, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lamouroux to sarcoid *Polyparia*, because resembling the *Actiniæ* in form. Fr. anal. *actiniaire*, adj.

Actīnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (Ἀκτὶς, a ray; *forma*, likeness.) The same as *Actinoides.*

Ac'tinism. (Ἀκτὶς, a ray; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Nat. Philos.* Term for that branch which treats of the radiation of heat or light. *Actīnis'mus*, *i*, m. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *actinisme*, m.

Actīnocar'pus, *a, um.* (Ἀκτὶς, a ray; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Allmann to plants with trophosperms, or the wings of trophosperms, disposed like the rays of fruit: actinocar'pous. Fr. anal. *actinocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *stralenfruchtig*, adj.

Actīnōdēs, adj. (Ἀκτὶς, a ray; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or full of rays; radiant: acti'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *actineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *stralend*, part. adj.

Actīnogrăph'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἀκτὶς, a ray; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a description of the rays of light: actino'graphy. Fr. anal. *actinographie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Beschreibung der Lichtstralen.*

Actīnoīdēs, adj. (Ἀκτὶς, a ray; terminal *-ἰδης.*) Resembling a ray; radiiform: acti'noid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *actinoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *stralenähnlich*, adj.

Acti'nolite. (Ἀκτὶς, a ray; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A mineral rock composed of radiated crystals of a dark or greenish hue. *Actīnŏ'lĭthus*, *i*, m. Fr. anal. *actinolithe*, m.

Actīnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἀκτὶς, a ray; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the doctrine of rays (of light): actino'logy. Fr. anal. *actinologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Stralenlehre*, f.

Actīnŏmor'phius, *a, um.* (Ἀκτὶς, a ray; μορφὴ, shape.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a sub-kingdom (*Actinomorphia*, nom. pl. n.) of the animal kingdom which have a circular and radiated form, nearly like the flowers of vegetables: actinomor'phous. Fr. anal. *actinomorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *stralenförmig*, adj.

Actīnosteŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Ἀκτὶς, a ray; *osteŏphўtum*, an osseous tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a radiated osteophyte: an actino'steophyte. Fr. anal. *actinostéophyte*, m. Germ. anal. *Aktinosteophyt*, n.

Actīnostŏ'mătus, *a, um.* The same generally as *Actinostomus.*

Actīno'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Ἀκτὶς, ray; στόμα, a mouth.) Having a radiated mouth. *Bot.* The *Verrucaria actinostoma* has its ostioles surrounded by a white powder disposed in rays. Fr. anal. *actinostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *stralenmundig*, adj.

Actīnozoārius, *a, um*, (Ἀκτὶς, a ray; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a type including animals the regular body of which constantly presents a radiated arrangement, either in itself or in the

organs of a different nature with which it may be provided. Fr. anal. *actinozoaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *stralenthierig*, adj.

Actīnozōon. } (Same as preceding.) *Zoöl.*
Actīnozōum, *i*, n. } Name (nom. pl.) by Latreille for a branch in which he ranges the *Acephala Gastrica*, which have the appendages of the body, and often also the divisions or *areæ* of the surface, radiated. Fr. anal. *actinozoé*, m. Germ. syn. *Stralenthier*, n.

Acuduc'tor, *oris*, m. (*Acus*, a needle; *ductor*, a leader.) *Med., Surg.* The same as *Acutenaculum.*

Acu'ĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Acuo*, to sharpen.) *Chem.* Another term for *Acrimony:* acu'ity. Fr. anal. *acuité*, f. Germ. syn. *Schärfe*, f.

Acūleĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Acūleus; forma*, likeness.) Formed like a prickle or thorn. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the *terebra* of the *Hymenoptera. Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Applied to scales of fishes formed like curved points, as of the *Diodon atinga;* to tubercles on shells, and to shells themselves which are small and pointed at the spire: acule'iform. Fr. anal. *aculéiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *stachelförmig*, adj.

Acūmĭnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Acūmen*, a point; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an animal whose body has small pointed tubercles, as the *Caprilla acuminifera:* acumini'ferous. Fr. anal. *acuminifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *spitztragend*, part. adj.

Acūmĭnĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Acūmen*, a point; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to plants having acuminated leaves: acuminifo'lious. Fr. anal. *acuminifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *spitzblättrig*, adj.

Acurgia. See *Acidurgia.*

Acusma. See *Acousma.*

Acūtĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Acutus*, pointed; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having *antennæ* ending in a point, as the *Anthrebus acuticornis*, or dentelated, as the *Elater acuticornis.* Fr. anal. *acuticorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharfhornig*, adj.

Acūtospīnōsus, *a, um.* (*Acūtus*, sharp; *spīnōsus*, spinous.) *Entomol.* Applied to caterpillars having many rows of sharp and ramous spines. Fr. anal. *acuto-épineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *scharfdornig*, adj.

Acys'tia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *κύστις*, a bag.) *Med.* Term for absence of the urinary bladder. Fr. anal. *adactyle*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Mangel der Harnblase.*

Acytērion. } (A, priv.; *κυητήριος*, aiding
Acytērium, *ii*, n. } delivery.) *Med., Obstet.* Term by Hesychius for a drug to produce abortion. Fr. anal. *acytérion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Mittel zur Verhinderung der Empfängniss.*

Adac'tўlus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) Without fingers. *Zoöl.* Applied to a crustaceous animal the forearms of which are without claws: adac'tylous. Fr. anal. *adactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Fingers.*

Addison's Disease. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for *Melasma Supra-renale*, or an affection of the supra-renal capsules, because first described by Dr. Addison. *Morbus Addisonii.*

Addĭtīvus, *a, um.* (*Addo*, to add.) *Cystall., Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal in the sign of which one of the exposants is greater by one unity than the sum of the others. Fr. anal. *additif*, adj.

Adēlĭpă'ria, *æ*, f. (*Ἄδην*, abundantly; *λιπαρὸς*, fat.) *Med., Pathol.* Name by Alibert for *Polysarcia.*

Adēlobranchiātus, *a, um.* (*Ἄδηλος*, hidden; *βράγχια*, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (*Adelobranchiata*, nom. pl. n.), by G. Fischer to a Section, by G. Hartmann to an Order of the *Gasteropoda*, in which the *branchiæ* are not externally visible. Fr. anal. *adélobranche*, adj.

Adēlŏder'mus, *a, um.* (*Ἄδηλος*, hidden; *δέρμα*, the skin.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Ferussac and Menke to a sub-Order (*Adeloderma*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda*, in which the *branchiæ* are not seen externally. Should be *Adelodermatus.* Fr. anal. *adéloderme*, adj.

Adēlŏ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Ἄδηλος*, hidden; *γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Geognos.* Applied by Brongniart and C. Prevost to rocks apparently composed of one substance resulting from a mixture of extremely minute parts not presenting the positive characters of any known mineral. Fr. anal. *adélogène*, adj.

Adēlopneu'mŏnus, *a, um.* (*Ἄδηλος*, hidden; *πνεύμων*, the lung.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Gray to an Order (*Adelopneumona*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Gasteropoda* that respire by *branchiæ* hidden in the interior of the body. Fr. anal. *adélopneumone*, adj.

Adĕnan'thus, *a, um.* (*Adēn-; ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the pedicels of which grow from the base of glandulous organs, as the *Phaseolus adenanthus.* Fr. anal. *adénanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *drüsenblumig*, adj.

Adĕnectŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Adēn-; ἔκτοπος*, away from a place.) *Med.* Term for the state of a gland which is out of its natural situation. Fr. anal. *adénectopie*, f. Germ. anal. *Adenektopie*, f.

Adĕnŏcă'lyx, adj. (*Adĕno-; călyx.*) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the calyx of which is sprinkled with glandulous points, as the *Eugenia adenocalyx.* Fr. anal. *adénocalycé*, adj. Germ. syn. *drüsenkelchig*, adj.

Adĕnochīrapsŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Adĕno-; χειραψία*, a touching with the hands; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the doctrine of the reputed faculty possessed by the kings of England of curing disease, as *scrofula*, by touching the patient; a book under this title was published by Browne in 1684. Fr. and Germ. anal. *adenochirapsologie*, f.

Adĕnochœradŏlŏ'gia. Synonymous with the preceding.

Adĕnōdēs, adj. Same as *Adenosus.*

Adĕnŏdias'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Adĕno-; διάστασις*, a separation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a standing apart or division of a gland; the abnormal removal of conglomerate glands from each other. Fr. anal. *adénodiastase*, f.

Adĕnŏgĕ'nēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Adĕno-; γένεσις*,

generation.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the formation of glands. See *Adenosis.* Fr. anal. *adénogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Drüsenbildung*, f.

Adĕnŏlŏgădī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Adĕno-*; λογὰς, gathered; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the glands and conjunctival membrane of the eye. Fr. anal. *adénologadite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Drüsen- und Bindehaut-Entzündung (des Auges).*

Adĕnŏmălā'cia, *æ*, f. (*Adĕno-*; μαλακία, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softness of the glands. Fr. anal. *adénomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *Drüsenerweichung*, f.

Adĕnŏmesentĕrī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Adeno-; mesenterītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the mesenteric glands. Fr. anal. *adénomésentérite*, f.

Adenonervosus. See *Adenoneurosus.*

Adĕnŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Adĕno-*; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant having glands on some one of its parts, as on the capsules of the *Polygula adenophora.* Fr. anal. *adénophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *drüsentragend*, part. adj.

Adĕnophthalmī'tis. Same as *Adenophthalmia.*

Adĕnŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Adĕno-*; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant with leaves rough with glands on their under-surface, as the *Rogeria adenophylla;* or sprinkled with glandulous points either below, as the *Polygonium adenophyllum*, or above, as the *Rosa adenophylla:* adenophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *adénophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *drüsenblättrig*, adj.

Adĕnŏphȳ'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Adĕno-*; φῦμα, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a glandular tumour. Fr. anal. *adénophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Drüsengeschwulst*, f.

Adĕnŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (*Adĕno-*; πους, a foot.) *Bot.* Having glands on the petioles, as the *Passiflora adenopoda.* Fr. anal. *adénopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *drüsenfüssig*, adj.

Adĕnoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (*Adĕno-*; σκῖρος, an induration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for glandular *scirrhus.* Fr. anal. *adénoscirrhe-* or *-squirrhe*, m. Ger. syn. *Drüsenskirrhus*, m.

Adĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. Same as *Adenogenesis.*

Adĕnostēmon, adj. (*Adĕno-*; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having glands on the filaments of the stamens, as the *Macairea adenostemon.* Fr. anal. *adénostémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *drüsenstaubfadig*, adj.

Adĕnostȳ'leus, *a, um.* (*Adĕno-*; στῦλος, a style.) *Bot.* Applied by Cassini to a tribe (*Adenostyleæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Synantherea* having the *Adenostyles* for their type. Fr. anal. *adénostylé*, adj.

Adĕnōsynchĭtōnī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Adĕno-; synchĭtōnītis*, inflammation of the conjunctival membrane.) *Med., Pathol.* Synonymous with *Adenologaditis.*

Adĕnŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Adĕno-*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Term for dissection of the glands: adeno'tomy. Fr. anal. *adénotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zergliederung der Drüsen.*

Adēphăgus, *a, um.* ('Αδηφάγος, voracious.) *Entomol.* Applied by Clairville and Eichwald to a Family (nom. pl. m. and n.) of the *Coleoptera* that are carnivorous and voracious. Fr. anal. *adéphage*, adj.

Ader'mia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; δέρμα, the skin.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for defect of the skin. Fr. anal. *adermie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hautmangel*, m.

Adesmăceus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; δεσμὸς, a band.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (*Adesmacea*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acephalophora Lamellibranchiata*, in which the shell does not cover all the body, and the mantle is completely closed and tubulous. Fr. anal. *adesmacé*, adj.

Adhæ'rens, *tis*, part. (*Adhæreo*, to stick to.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied to some part of an animal or vegetable that is united more or less intimately with surrounding parts: adhe'rent, adj.; *soudé*, adj. Germ. syn. *anhangend*, part. adj.

Adhæsivus. See *Adhesive.*

Adiantī'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Kaulfuss to a Family (*Adiantideæ*, nom. pl. f.) of the *Polypodiaceæ* having the *Adiantum* for their type. Fr. anal. *adiantide*, adj.

Admi'nicle. (*Admĭnīcŭlor*, to sustain.) *Bot.* Applied by Scopoli to all the vegetable organs ranked by Linn. under the term *Fulcrum. Entomol.* Kirby's term for a half-circle of small teeth on the abdomen of subterranean *nymphæ*, by which they cause themselves to issue from the earth. *Admĭnīcŭlum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *adminicule*, m.

Admo'tive Germina'tion. (*Admŏveo*, to move to.) *Bot.* That in which the *episperm* containing the end of the cotyledon more or less tumefied remains fixed laterally near the base of the cotyledon. Fr. anal. *germination admotive.*

Adŭlāris, *is, e.* *Mineral.* Epithet, originally by Pliny, applied to a variety of felspar found among others on Mont St. Bernard, otherwise called *Adula.* Fr. anal. *adulaire*, adj.

Aduncĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Aduncus*, a hook; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Schœffer to an Order (nom. pl. m.) having the beak hooked. Fr. anal. *aduncirostre*, adj.

Adÿnă'mĭco-atac'tĭcus, *a, um.* } *Med., Pathol.*
Adÿnă'mĭco-ata'xĭcus, *a, um.* } Pertaining to *Adynamia*, and *Ataxia.*

Adÿ'nătŏcŏ'mium, *ii*, n. ('Αδύνατος, disabled; κομέω, to tend.) *Med.* Term for a hospital for invalids. Fr. anal. *adynatocóme*, m. Germ. syn. *Invaliden-Haus.*

Adÿnătŏdŏ'chium, *ii*, m. ('Αδύνατος, disabled; δέχομαι, to entertain.) Same as *Adynatocomium.*

Ædœ'ăgra, *æ*, f. (Αἰδοῖα, the *pudenda*; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the *pudenda.* Fr. anal. *ædœagre*, f.

Ædœau'xe, *es*, f. (Αἰδοῖα, the *pudenda*; αὔξη, increase.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for enlargement of the *pudenda.* Fr. syn. *ædœauxésie*, f.

Ædœĕrÿsĭ'pĕlas, *ătis*, n. (Αἰδοῖα, the *pudenda*; *erÿsīpĕlas.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for erysipelas of the *pudenda.* Fr. anal. *ædœérysipèle*, m. Germ. syn. *die Rose an den Schaamtheilen.*

Ædœoblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Αἰδοῖα, the *pudenda*; *blennorrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow of mucus from the genitals. Fr.

anal. *ædœoblennorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Schleimfluss aus den Geschlechtstheilen.*

Ædœŏgargălis'mus, *i*, m. (*Αἰδοῖα*, the *pudenda*; *γαργαλισμὸς*, a tickling.) The same as *Masturbatio* and *Onanismus.*

Ædœŏmўcŏdermītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Αἰδοῖα*, the *pudenda*; *mўcŏdermītis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the mucous membrane of the genitals. Fr. anal. *ædœomycodermite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Schleimhaut der Geschlechtstheile.*

Ædœo'psia, *æ*, f. (*Αἰδοῖα*, the *pudenda*; *ὄψις*, a viewing.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an inspection or viewing of the genitals. See *Ædœoscopia.* Fr. anal. *ædœopsie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Besehen der Schaamtheile.*

Ædœopsophēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. Same as *Ædœopsophia.*

Ædœoscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Αἰδοῖα*, the *pudenda*; *σκοπέω*, to see.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an investigation of the *pudenda.* See *Ædœopsia.* Fr. anal. *ædœoscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Untersuchung der Schaamtheile.*

Ægiālītes, m. pl. (*Αἰγιαλὸς*, the shore.) *Ornithol.* Name by Vieillot and Ranzani for a Family of the *Grallatores* that live on the borders of water. Fr. anal. *ægialites*, m. pl.

Ægĭlōpīneus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (*Ægilopineæ*, n. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Ægilops* for their type. Fr. anal. *ægilopiné*, adj.

Ægithal'lus, *a*, *um.* (*Αἰγίθαλλος*, the titmouse.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot, Ranzani and C. Bonaparte to a Family (*Ægithalli*, nom. pl. m.) of the *Passeres* which live upon bees. Fr. anal. *ægithalle*, adj.

Ægōlius, *a*, *um.* (*Αἰγωλιὸς*, a nightbird of prey.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (*Ægolii*, nom. pl. m.) including the owl, and all relating to it. Fr. anal. *ægolien*, adj.

Æneocĕ'phălus, *a*, *um.* (*Æneus*, of copper; *κεφαλὴ*, the head.) *Zoöl.* Having the head of a copper-colour, as the *Apion æneocephalum.* Fr. anal. *ænéocéphale*, adj.

Ænothioncus. See *Œnothionicus.*

Æŏlecthўma, *ătis*, n. (*Αἰόλος*, the god of wind; *ἔκθυμα*, a pustule.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a species of *Varicella* recognized by the Germans; the water or wind-pock. Fr. anal. *æolecthyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Wasser- oder Windpocke*, f.

Æquili'brium, *ii*, n. (*Æquus*, equal; *libro*, to weigh.) *Nat. Philos.* That rest which occurs when many forces, applied to the same body, are equally opposed. *Med.* Applied to the harmonious action of the organs of the body, etc.: equili'brium. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *équilibre*, m. Germ. syn. *Gleichgewicht*, n.

Aëræmŏto'xia, *æ*, f. (*Aër*; *αἷμα*, blood; *τόξον*, poison.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for poisoning, or death from the entrance of air into the blood through the blood-vessels. Fr. anal. *aërémotoxie*, f. Germ. anal. *Aëræmotoxie*, f.

Aërĭpĕrĭtŏnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Aër*; *pĕrĭtŏnītis.*) Term by Piorry for *Tympanitis.*

Aërognōsia, *æ*, f. (*Aër*; *γνῶσις*, knowledge.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for that branch which treats of air, and the part it plays in nature. Fr. and Germ. anal. *aérognosie*, f.

Aërŏgră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Aër*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a description of, or treatise on the air: aëro'graphy. Fr. anal. *aérographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftbeschreibung*, f.

Aërŏhy'drĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Aër*; *ὕδωρ*, water.) *Mineral.* Applied to a body containing a drop of water which partly fills a tubular cavity, so that the bubble of air in the space rises and falls: aërohy'dric. Fr. anal. *aérohydrique*, adj.

Aërolithus. See *Aërolites.*

Aërŏpĕrĭtŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Aër*; *pĕrĭtŏnæum.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Piorry for gas in the peritoneum. Fr. anal. *aéropéritoine*, m. Germ. syn. *Luftbauch*, m.

Aërŏphōnus, *a*, *um.* (*Aër*; *φωνὴ*, the voice.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot to a Family nom. pl. m.) of *Grallatores*, that fill the air with their fullness of voice. Fr. anal. *aërophone*, adj.

Aërŏ'phŏrus, *a*, *um.* (*Aër*; *φέρω*, to bear.) Bearing or conducting air. Same as *Aërifer.*

Aëro'phthŏra, *æ*, f. (*Aër*; *φθορὰ*, corruption.) *Chem.* Vitiation of the air. Fr. anal. *aérophthore*, f. Germ. syn. *Luftverderbniss*, f. or n.

Aërosphere. Boerhaave's term for *Atmosphere.*

Aërŏthōrax, *ācis*, m. (*Aër*; *θώραξ*, the chest.) The same as *Pneumothorax.*

Aërŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (*Aër*; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Lamouroux's term for plants that grow in the air: an aërophyte. Fr. anal. *aérophyte*, m.

Aërozōus, *a*, *um.* (*Aër*; *ζῶον*, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamouroux to vertebrated and articulated animals (nom. pl. n.) to which air is indispensable. Fr. anal. *aérozoé*, adj.

Æstīvus. Same as *Æstivalis.*

Æthalīnus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (nom. pl. m.) of mushrooms having the *Æthalium* for their type. Fr. anal. *æthalin*, adj.

Æthĕrŏ'lĭca, n. pl. (*Æther.*) *Chem.* Term by Béral of Paris for combinations of ether, as *Ætherŏlāta*, or distillations with barks, flowers, etc.; *Æthĕrŏlātūra*, or tinctures from leaves, roots, etc.; *Æthĕrŏlea*, or solutions by maceration, etc. Fr. anal. *æthéroliques*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Ætherverbindungen*, f.

Æthrioscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (*Αἰθρία*, fine weather; *σκοπέω*, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for an instrument by which to measure the clearness of the atmosphere: an æthri'oscope. Fr. anal. *æthrioscope*, m. Germ. syn. *Æthrioskop*, n.

Affective Faculties. *Phrenol.* Term for an Order including the Animal Propensities, the Sentiments common to man and the lower animals, and the Affective Faculties peculiar to man. Fr. syn. *les facultés affectives.*

Agălorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *γάλα*, milk; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med. Pathol.* Term for cessation of the flow of milk. Fr. anal. *agalorrhée*, f.

Agă'mius. } The same as *Agamicus.*
A'gămus, }

Agar. (Arab.) Name for *Calx.*

Agărĭ'ceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Ad. Brongniart to a Family (nom. pl. f.) of mushrooms having the *Agaricus* for their type. Fr. anal. *agaricé*, adj.

Agărĭcĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Agărĭcum; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living in the agarics, as the *Boletophagus agaricicola.* Fr. anal. *agaricicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuerschwammbewohnend*, part. adj.

Agărĭcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Agărĭcum; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to many *polyparia*, as the *Millepora agariciformis.* Fr. anal. *agariciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuerschwammförmig*, adj.

Agărĭcīnus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Resembling, living in, or growing upon, agarics. Fr. anal. *agaricin*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuerschwammig*, adj.

Agărĭcoīdēs, adj. (*Agărĭcum*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Applied by Persoon to a Division of mushrooms having the *Agaricus* for their type. Fr. anal. *agaricoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *feuerschwammähnlich*, adj.

Agastrārius, *a, um.* (A, priv.; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied by Blainville to an organized body without a proper intestinal canal, whose functions are limited to exhalation and absorption, as the sponges. Fr. anal. *agastraire*, adj.

Agas'trĭcus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a race (*Agastrica*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Acephala* having no trace of an intestinal canal. Fr. anal. *agastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Bauch.*

Agastrozōon. } (Same; ζῶον, an animal.)
Agastrozōum, *i*, n. } Synonymous in the pl. with the n. pl. of *Agastrarius.*

Agătīnus, *a, um.* *Conchol.* Applied to a shell having the blueish or lilac tint of the agate. Fr. anal. *agatin*, adj.

Agăthis'tĕgus, *a, um.* (Ἀγαθὸς, good; στέγη, a housetop.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Orbigny and Menke to a Family (*Agathistega*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Cephalopoda Foraminifera.* Fr. anal. *agathistègue*, adj.

Agătho'ĭcus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a marine plant (*Chondrus agathoicus*) having a nebulous transparency approaching that of the agate: agatho'ic. Fr. anal. *agathoique*, adj.

Agedoïta, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name by Robiquet for a substance existing in the juice of liquorice, which was believed to be a peculiar immediate principle of vegetables, when Plisson discovered that it was asparagin. Fr. anal. *agédoïte*, f.

Agĕ'nius, *a, um.* (A, priv.; γενειὰς, a beard.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Ranzani to a Family (nom. pl. m.) of the *Scansores* having no bristles at the base of the beak. Fr. anal. *agénéien*, adj.

Agĕrā'teus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Cassini and Lessing to a Section (nom. pl. f.) of the *Eupatorieæ* having the *Ageratum* for their type. Fr. anal. *agératé*, adj.

Ageu'sia. Same as *Ageustia.*

Agglu'tinative. Same as *Agglutinant.*

Aglactatio. See *Agalactatio.*

Aglos'sia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Bot.* Term for absence or privation of the tongue. Fr. anal. *aglossie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zungenlosigkeit*, f.

Aglosso'stŏma, *ătis*, n. (A, priv.; γλῶσσα, the tongue; στόμα, a mouth.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a mouth without a tongue. Fr. anal. *aglossostome*, m. Germ. syn. *an Mund ohne Zunge.*

Aglossostŏmŏgră'phia, *æ*, f. (Same as preceding; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* Term for a description of a mouth without a tongue. Fr. and Germ. anal. *aglossostomographie*, f.

Aglos'sus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Without a tongue. *Entomol.* Applied by Degeer to a sub Order (nom. pl. n.) which have neither proboscis nor teeth. Fr. anal. *aglosse*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Zunge.*

A'gnăthus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; γνάθος, the jaw.) *Anat., Physiol.* Without jaws. *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (nom. pl. n.) of the *Neuroptera* having no mandibles. Fr. anal. *agnathe*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Kinnbacken.*

Agom'phius, *a, um.* (A, priv.; γομφίος, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to the *Infusoria Rotifera*, of which the jaws are without teeth, as the *Ichthyidium.* Fr. anal. *agomphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Zähne.*

Agōnius, *a, um.* (A, priv.; γωνία, an angle.) Without angles. Fr. anal. *agone*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Winckeln.*

Agrĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Ager*, a field; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Living in the fields: agri'colous. Fr. anal. *agricole*, adj. Germ. syn. *feldbewohnend*, part. adj.

A'grĭdus, *a, um.* (Ἄγριος, wild.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Section (nom. pl. f.) of the *Myodaria Calypteratæ* met with especially in arid and rocky places. Fr. anal. *agride*, adj.

Agrielcōsis, *is*, f. (Ἄγριος, wild; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for malignant ulceration. Fr. anal. *agrielcose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine bösartige Verschwärung.*

Agrĭmŏnie'us. Same as *Agrimonius.*

Agriŏphўma, *ătis*, n. (Ἄγριος, wild; φύμα, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a malignant swelling. Fr. anal. *agriophyme*, m.

Agros'teus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to a Tribe (nom. pl. f.) of the *Gramineæ* having the *Agrostis* for their type. Fr. anal. *agrosté*, adj.

Agrosti'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Linnæus, Trinius and Kunth the same as *Agrosteus.*

Agrostiographia. See *Agrostographia.*

Agrosto'logy. (Ἄγρωστις, grass; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise on grasses. *Agrostölo'gia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *agrostologie*, f.

Agy'ion. } (A, priv.; γνῖον, a limb.)
Agy'ium, *ii*, n. } *Med.* Without limbs, especially hands and feet; applied (Gr. anal. ἀγνιὸν) by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* i. xlii. 8, to embryoes.

Agў'nĭcus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; γυνὴ, a woman;

terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Bot.* Applied by Lestiboudois to the *insertion* of stamens when they do not contract from adherence to the ovary: agy'nic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *agynique*, adj.

A'gynus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *γυνὴ*, a woman.) *Bot.* Having no female organ: a'gynous. Fr. anal. *agyne*, adj. Germ. syn. *unbeweibt*, adj.

Aiophyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Αἰὼν*, eternity; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied by Theophrastus to trees having their green leaves persistent: aiophyl'lous. Fr. anal. *aiophylle*, adj.

Aïpathia. See *Æipathia.*

Aizoïdeus, f. pl. *Bot.* Name by Sprengel for the *Ficoideæ*, from the *Aizoon*, which the genus includes. Fr. anal. *aizoïdé*, adj.

Ajŭgoïdeæ, f. pl. *Bot.* Name by G. Bentham for a Tribe of the *Labieæ* having the *Ajuga* for their type. Fr. anal. *ajugoïdes*, f. pl.

Akenocarpus. See *Achenocarpus.*

Aknēmia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *κνήμη*, the leg.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Breschet for a kind of organic deviation, or partial *agenesis*, characterized by the absence of legs. Fr. anal. *aknémie*, f.

Akys'tĭcus, *a. um.* (A, priv.; *κύστις*, a bladder.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille to a group (*Akystica*, nom. pl. n.) having no natatory bladder. Fr. anal. *akystique*, adj.

Alacuoth. (Arab.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for him who *in coitu*, at the same time excretes the feces.

Alafreg. (Arab.) *Chem.* Name for a species of *Cerussa.*

Alangie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Family (*Alangieæ*, nom. pl. f.) established by him, containing the *Alangium.* Fr. anal. *alangié*, adj.

Alantin'. *Chem.* Term by some Germans for *Inulin*, which is obtained from the *Inula Helenium*, called in their language *Alant. Alantīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *alantine*, f.

Alasmīdius, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Rafinesque to a Tribe (*Alasmidia*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Pedifera*, having the *Alasmidonta* for their type. Fr. anal. *alasmide*, adj.

Alātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Ala*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Term to designate the general manner in which the wings are configured or disposed on the body: ala'tion. Fr. anal. *alation*, f.

Albĭbar'bis, *is, e.* (*Albus*, white; *barba*, a beard.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Tabanus albibarbis*, in which the bottom of the exterior part of the head is white. Fr. anal. *albibarbe*, adj. Germ. syn. *weissbartig*, adj.

Albĭcau'dus, *a, um.* (*Albus; cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a white tail, as the *Phoca albicauda.* Fr. anal. *albicaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *weissschwanzig*, adj.

Albĭcau'lis, *is, e.* (*Albus; caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Applied to plants the stem of which is covered with a thick whitish down, as the *Stachys albicaulis.* Fr. anal. *albicaule*, adj.

Albĭceps, *ĭpĭtis*, adj. (*Albus; căput*, the head.) Same as *Leucocephalus.*

Albĭ'cĕris, *is, e.* (*Albus; κέρας*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having white *antennæ*, as the *Cyphus albiceris.* Fr. anal. *albicère*, adj. Germ. syn. *weisshornig*, adj.

Albĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Albus; collum*, the neck.) *Ornithol.* Having a white neck, as the *Caprimulgus albicollis.* Fr. anal. *albicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *weisshalsig*, adj.

Albĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Albus; cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having the *antennæ* white or of a pale tint, as the *Oniscus albicornis.* Fr. anal. *albicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *weisshornig*, adj.

Albĭcostātus, *a, um.* } (*Albus; costa*, a rib.)
Albĭcos'tus, *a, um.* } *Conchol.* Applied to a shell marked with ribs, presenting a white ray, as the *Modiola albicosta.* Fr. anal. *albicosté*, adj. Germ. syn. *weissrippig*, adj.

Albĭdĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Albĭdus*, white; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having white wings, as the *Myophora albidipennis.* Fr. anal. *albidipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *weissgeflügelt*, adj.

Albĭdūria, *æ*, f. } (*Albĭdus, albus*, white;
Albinūria, *æ*, f. } *ūrīna*, the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for a morbid state of the urine in disease of the kidneys, at the crisis of acute diseases, and during the course of some bilious affections; white urine. See *Leucuresis.* Fr. anal. *albinurie*, f. Germ. syn. *Weissharnen*, n.

Albiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Albus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having white flowers. Fr. anal. *albiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *weissblumig*, adj.

Albĭla'bris, *is, e.* (*Albus; labrum*, a lip.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Applied to *Crustaceæ* having the snout spotted with white; and to univalve shells having their border white, as the *Helix albilabris.* Fr. anal. *albilabre*, adj. Germ. syn. *weisslippig*, adj.

Albĭ'mănus, *a, um.* (*Albus; mănus*, a hand.) *Zoöl.* Having white hands, as the *Lemur albimanus.* Fr. anal. *albimane*, adj. Germ. syn. *weisshandig*, adj.

Albĭner'vius, *a, um.* (*Albus; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having white nervures of the leaves, as the *Ribes albinervium.* See *Albivenius.* Fr. anal. *albinerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *weissnervig*, adj.

Albĭpen'nis. Same as *Albidipennis.*

Albĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Albus; pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having white feet, as the *Tabanus albipes.* Fr. anal. *weissfüssig*, adj.

Albĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Albus; rostrum*, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Having a white beak or snout. Fr. anal. *albirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *weissschnabelig*, adj.

Albĭtar'sus, *a, um.* (*Albus; tarsus.*) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Having white *tarsi.* Fr. anal. *albitarse*, adj. Germ. syn. *weissfusswurzelig*, adj.

Albĭvĕnius, *a, um.* (*Albus; vēna*, a vein.) Same as *Albinervius.*

Albŏtar'sus. Same as *Albitarsus.*

Albuminina, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name by which Couerbe designated what he afterwards called *Oonina.* See *Oonina.* Fr. anal. *albuminine*, f.

Albūmĭnūrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Albūmen; ūrorrhœa*, a flow of urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Piorry and others for the *Morbus Brightii.*

Alcalescent. See *Alkalescent*, etc.

Alcar. (Ἄλκαρ.) *Med.* The same as *Remedium.*

Alcŏhŏ'lĭca, n. pl. (*Alcŏhol.*) *Chem.* Term

by Béral of Paris for combinations of alcohol, as *Alcŏhŏlāta*, or distillations with aromatic substances; *Alcŏhŏlatūra*, or tinctures, elixirs, etc.; *Alcŏhŏlica*, or solutions of acids, alkalis, oils, etc.; *Alcŏhŏlativa*, or solutions of liniment, embrocations, etc., by distillation, maceration, etc. Fr. anal. *alcoöliques*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Weingeistverbindungen*, f.

Alcoholisa'tion. *Chem.* Term for the developement of the characteristic properties of alcohol in a liquid. Fr. anal. *alcoölisation*, f. Germ. syn. *Alcoholiserung*, f.

Alcoöthiŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Alcohol; θεῖον*, sulphur.) *Chem.* Applied by Magnus to the *œnothionic* acid of Sertuerner. Fr. anal. *alcoöthionique*, adj.

Alcornin'. *Chem.* Name of a peculiar substance discovered by Biltz in the *alcornoco* bark, and which he supposed to be intermediate between fat and wax. *Alcornīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *alcornine*, f.

Alcyōnārius, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (nom. pl. n.) of the *Zoophytaria* having the *Alcyonium* for their type. Fr. anal. *alcyonaire*, adj.

Alcuba. (Arab.) Term for crude butter.

Alcyōnĭ'dius, *a. um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamouroux to an Order (nom. pl. m.) of non-articulated *Thalassiophyta* having the *Alcyonidium* for their type. Fr. anal. *alcyonidié*, adj.

Alectŏ'rĭdes, patron. m. pl. (*Ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger, Goldfuss, etc., to a Family, an Order, and sub-Order, which, in the form of the beak, are allied to the *Gallinaceæ*. Fr. anal. *alectorides*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Hähnervogel*, m. pl.

Alectŏrŏ'lŏphus, *i*, m. (*Ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock; *λόφος*, the cock's comb.) *Anat.* Term for the *Crista galli*.

Alectrides. Same as preceding.

Alectrĭmor'phus, *a, um.* (*Ἀλεκτορὶς*, a hen; *μορφὴ*, form.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Ranzani to a Family (nom. pl. m.) of the *Scansores*, resembling the hen. Fr. anal. *alectrimorphe*, adj.

Aleocharĭdes, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Mannerheim for a Tribe of the *Coleoptera Brachelytra*, having the *Aleochara* for their type. Fr. anal. *aléocharides*, m. pl.

Alĕpĭ'dŏtus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *λεπὶς*, a scale.) *Ichthyol.* Having no scales, as the *Rhombus alepidotus*. Fr. anal. *alépidote*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungeschuppt*, adj.

Aletrīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a group (nom. pl. f.) of the *Liliaceæ* having the *Aletris* for their type. Fr. anal. *aletriné*, adj.

Algāceæ, nom. pl. f. Gleditch's name for the *Algæ* of Linnæus.

Algæsthēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἄλγος*, pain; *αἴσθησις*, perception.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by C. H. Schultz for a sense of pain; pain, especially painful disease. Fr. anal. *algæsthèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Schmerzgefuhl*, n.

Algŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Alga; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise on the *Algæ*: algo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *algologie*, f.

Algospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Ἄλγος*, pain; *σπασμὸς*, cramp.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for severely painful cramp. Fr. anal. *algospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein sehr schmerzhafter Krampf*.

Alha'geus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Division (nom. pl. n.) of the *Leguminosæ Hedysareæ* having the *Alhagi* for their type. Fr. anal. *alhagé*, adj.

Aliocab. (Arab.) Term for *Sal ammoniacum*.

A'lĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Ala; pes*, a foot.) The same as *Cheiropterus*.

Alis'meus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Tribe (nom. pl. f.) of the *Alismaceæ*. Fr. anal. *alismé*, adj.

Alizarin'. (*Alizari*, name of the madder-plant in the Levant.) *Chem.* Name by Collin and Robiquet for the red colouring principle of the madder-plant. *Alizarīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *alizarine*, f. Germ. syn. *Alizarin*, n.

Allan'toate. (*Allantoïcum* acĭdum, Allantoic acid; terminal *-āte.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of allantoic acid with a salifiable base. *Allan'toas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *allantoate*, m. Germ. syn. *allantoissauer Salz*.

Allaying. See *Alligatio, Alloy*.

Allen'thĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἄλλος*, another; *ἔνθεσις*, an insertion.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the introduction into, or actual losing of, a foreign body within the organism. Fr. and Germ. anal. *allenthèse*, f.

Allen'thĕton. } (Same as preceding.) *Med.,*
Allen'thĕtum, *i*, n. } *Surg.* That which is introduced or inserted into the organism.

Alliārius, *a, um.* The same as *Alliaceus*.

Allĭgātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Allĭgo*, to bind to.) *Chem.* Term for a combination of two or more metals; applied by Berzelius to combinations of electro-positive bodies, as azote, sulphur, hydrogen, and boron, with certain electro-negative bodies, as *silicium*, arsenic, and electro-negative metals: alliga'tion. Fr. anal. *alliage*, f. Germ. syn. *Legirung*, f.

Allochĕ'zia, *æ*, f. (*Ἄλλος*, other; *χέσεἰω*, to want to go to stool.) *Med.* Term for a dejection of abnormal substance, as *per anum;* also a dejection through an abnormal opening. Fr. anal. *allochézie*, f.

Allochrōmă'sia, *æ*, f. (*Ἄλλος*, other; *χρῶμα*, colour.) *Chem.* Term for a changing of colour. Fr. anal. *allochromasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Farbenveränderung*, f.

Allo'chrŏus, *a, um.* (*Ἄλλος*, other; *χρόα*, colour.) *Bot.* Changing colour, as the *Botrytis allochroa*. Fr. anal. *allochroé*, adj. Germ. syn. *anderfarbig*, adj.

Allŏ'drŏmus, *a, um.* (*Ἄλλομαι*, to spring; *δρόμος*, a course.) *Entomol.* Applied to a spider, *Lycosa allodroma*, which runs and darts upon its prey. Fr. anal. *allodrome*, adj. Germ. syn. *anderlaufig*, adj.

Allŏ'gŏnus, *a, um.* (*Ἄλλος*, another; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal which joins to the form of a *nucleus* that of a dodecahedron with scalene triangles, each of which has its plain, obtuse angle equal to the larger incidence of the faces of the *nucleus*, as the *Calx carbonata allogona*. Fr. anal. *allogone*, adj. Germ. syn. *anderwinckelig*, adj.

Allŏlă'lia, *æ*, f. (*Ἄλλος*, other; *λαλία*, talk.)

Med. Term for an unusual state of speech or utterance. Fr. anal. *allolalie*, f.

Allŏmor'phia, *æ*, f. } (Ἄλλος, other; **Allŏmorphōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. } μορφή, form.) The same as *Metamorphosis*.

Allo'ptĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄλλος, other; πτέρον, a wing.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to the pectoral fins (n. pl.), the situation of which varies much. Fr. anal. *alloptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *anderflügelicht*, adj.

Allotrētus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄλλος, one for another: τρητὸς, having a hole.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to two Families (n. pl.) of the *Polygastrica* having the mouth or the *anus* terminal. Fr. anal. *allotrète*, adj. Germ. syn. *anderlochig*, adj.

Allo'triapostēma, *ātis*, n. (Ἀλλότριος, of another; ἀπόστημα, a large abscess.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* An indistinct term by Senftleben for an abscess containing another. Fr. anal. *allotriapostème*, m. Germ. syn. *Fremdgeschwulst*, f.

Allotriec'crĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀλλότριος, other; ἔκκρισις, secretion.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an abnormal quality of the secretions from the body. Fr. and Germ. anal. *allotrieccrise*, f.

Allotrioche'zia, *æ*, f. (Ἀλλότριος, other; χέζω, to ease oneself.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an abnormal evacuation from the bowels. Fr. and Germ. anal. *allotriochézie*, f.

Allotriŏdon'tia, *æ*, f. (Ἀλλότριος, other; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the fixing in of artificial or prepared natural teeth. Fr. anal. *allotriodontie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Einsetzen fremder Zähne*.

Allotriŏlĭthi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀλλότριος, other; *lithiăsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the formation of *calculi* of unusual substances, as the calculous bezoar. Fr. and Germ. anal. *allotriolithiase*, f.

Allotriŏ'lĭthus, *i*, n. (Ἀλλότριος, other; λίθος, a stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a *calculus* of unusual material. Fr. anal. *allotrioliithe*, m.

Allotriŏte'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀλλότριος, other; τέξις, child-bearing.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for an unnatural delivery; also the product of such, as a mole, etc. Fr. anal. *allotriotexie*, f. Germ. syn. *abnorme Niederkunst*.

Allūviālis, *is*, *e*. (*Alluo*, to wash.) *Geol.* Applied by Warner to rocks or beds formed at very recent periods, and still daily producing the matters conveyed or deposited by the waters: allu'vial. Fr. anal. *alluvial*, adj.

Allūvius, *a*, *um*. (Same as preceding.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart and Omalius to soils produced by mechanical means, and chiefly by the action of running waters; to deposits in the valleys and plains at the mouths of large rivers and on the borders of the sea, which bear the evident impress of desertion by the waters, rather by tranquil deposit than by violent transport. Fr. anal. *alluvien*, adj.

Alnĭ'cŏlus, *a*, *um*. (*Alnus*, the alder-tree; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing on the trunk of the *Alnus*, as the *Agaricus alnicola*. Fr. anal. *alnicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *ellerbewohnend*, part. adj.

Alŏgandrŏme'lia, *æ*, f. (Ἄλογος, a brute; ἀνὴρ, a man; μέλος, a member.) *Physiol.* Term by Malacarne for a class of monsters having the body of a brute with the limbs of a man. Fr. anal. *alogandromélie*, f.

Aloghermaphrŏdītia, *æ*, f. (Ἄλογος, a brute; ἑρμαφρόδιτος, hermaphrodite.) *Physiol.* Term by Malacarne for a class of monster-brutes having the two sexes united in the same individual, which normally ought to be distinct. Fr. anal. *aloghermaphroditie*, f.

Alo'ĭcus. The same as *Aloëticus*.

Aloīneus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Link to a group (f. pl.) of the *Liliaceæ* having the *Aloe* for their type. Fr. anal. *aloiné*, adj.

Alomie'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a sub-Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Eupatoriaceæ* having the *Alomia* for their type. Fr. anal. *alomié*, adj.

Alpes'tris, *is*, *e*. (*Alpes*, the Alps.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow on mountains somewhat elevated, or on the middle portion of high mountains, as the *Verhysia alpestris*. Fr. anal. *alpestre*, adj.

Alphabetārius, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Linnæus to botanists who in their works employ only alphabetical order to arrange the plants of which they treat. Fr. anal. *alphabétaire*, adj.

Alphenik. (Arab.) Term for *Saccharum penidium* or *S. hordeatum*; barley-sugar.

Alphōdeopsōri'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Alphōdēs; psōriăsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for alphous psoriasis. Fr. anal. *alphodeopsoriase*, f.

Alphōdēs, adj. (*Alphus*; terminal *-ōdēs*.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or pertaining to *Alphus*: al'phous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *alpheux*, adj. Germ. syn. *dem Alphus betreffend*.

Alpĭ'cŏlus, *a*, *um*. (*Alpes*, the Alps; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Living or growing upon the Alps, as the *Grimmia alpicola*. Fr. anal. *alpicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *alpenbewöhnend*, adj.

Alpĭ'gĕnus, *a*, *um*. (*Alpes*, the Alps; *gĕno*, to beget.) *Bot.* Growing on the Alps or high mountains, as the *Eugenia alpigena*. Fr. anal. *alpigène*, adj.

Alpīnus, *a*, *um*. (*Alpes*, the Alps.) *Bot., Geognos., Zoöl.* Growing, belonging to, or living on the Alps. Fr. anal. *alpine*, adj. Germ. syn. *alpin*, adj.

Alsafat or Alsaphat. } (Arab.) Same as
Alsafatum or Alsaphatum. } *Safat*, to which the article *al* is here prefixed.

Alsīneus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) established by de Candolle in the *Caryophylleæ* having the *Alsine* for their type. Fr. anal. *alsiné*, adj.

Also'dīneus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) established by R. Brown, of which de Candolle made a Tribe of that of the *Violarieæ*, and having the *Alsodeia* for their type. Fr. anal. *alsodiné*, adj.

Alterativus. See *Alterative*.

Alternātĭpinnātus, *a*, *um*. (*Alternātus; pinnātus*.) *Bot.* Applied to a pinnate leaf the folioles of which are alternate upon the common petiole. Fr. anal. *alternatipenné*, adj. Germ. syn. *wechselngefiedert*, adj.

Alternātīvus, *a, um.* Same as *Alternatus.*

Alternifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Alternus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) Having alternate leaves, as the *Valeriana alternifolia.* Fr. anal. *alternifolié,* adj. Ger. syn. *abwechselnblättrig,* adj.

Althionicus. See *Alcoöthionicus.*

Altĭlŏquus, *a, um.* (*Altus; lŏquor,* to speak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the *Sylvia altiloqua* because of its noisy song. Fr. anal. *altiloque,* adj. Germ. syn. *hochredend,* part. adj.

Altĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Altus; rostrum,* a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Blainville to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Heterodactyli,* having the beak higher than it is broad. Fr. anal. *altirostre,* adj. Germ. syn. *hochschnabelig,* adj.

Altĭ'vŏlus, *a, um.* (*Altus; vŏlo,* to fly.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Rhodolæna altivola,* a climbing shrub which attains even to the top of the largest trees. Fr. anal. *altivole,* adj. Germ. syn. *hochfliegend,* part. adj.

Aluci'tădæ, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family of the *Lepidoptera* having the *Alucita* for their type. Fr. anal. *alucitades,* m. pl.

Alufir. (Arab.) *Med.* Term for *Rubedo.* Ruland and Johnson.

Alūmĭnāris, *is, e.* } (*Alūmen.*) *Mineral.* Ap-
Alūmĭnārius, *a, um.* } plied to volcanic stones which have all the appearance of alum. Fr. anal. *aluminaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *alaunähnlich,* adj.

Alu'minate. (*Alūmĭnĭcum* acĭdum, Aluminic acid; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a salt in which *alumen* plays the part of an acid combined with a base. *Alūmĭnas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *aluminate,* m.

Alūmĭnātus, *a, um. Chem.* Containing alum: alu'minated. Fr. anal. *aluminé,* adj. Germ. syn. *aluminirt,* adj.; *mit Alaun getränkt.*

Alumi'niate. Same as *Aluminate.*

Alūmĭ'nĭco-. *Chem.* A prefix in several compound epithets, applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by combination of an aluminic salt with another indicated by the succeeding part of the epithet, as *Aluminico-ammonicus, -baryticus,* etc. The latter will be found explained in their proper places of alphabetical arrangement. Fr. anal. *aluminico-.*

Alūmĭ'nĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts in which *alumina* plays the part of base, as *Chloruretum aluminicum.* Also applied to the only combination known of *aluminium* and oxygen, and called *Oxydum aluminicum,* or *alumina:* alumi'nic. Fr. anal. *aluminique,* adj.

Alūmĭnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Alūmen; fĕro,* to bear.) *Chem.* Containing alum, as the *Calx fluateæ alu* anal. *alumifère,* adj. *Ge* *tragend,* part. adj.

Alumi'nio-si'licate. Applied by Bonnsdorff to a group of salts in which *alumina* and *silica* are regarded as together playing the part of an acid. *Alūmĭ'niosĭ'lĭcas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *aluminio-silicate,* m.

Alūmĭnōsæ. (Fem. pl. of *Alūmĭnōsus.*) *Chem.* Term for an Order of rocks comprising aluminated stones, in the geognostic method of Maraschine. Fr. anal. *alumineuses,* f. pl.

Alūnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (Fr. *Alun,* alum; *fĕro,* to bear.) The same as *Aluminiferus.*

Alūtāceus, *a, um.* (*Alūta,* dressed leather.) *Bot.* Like the soft skin prepared by the tanner, as the *Agaricus longicaudus.* Fr. anal. *alutacé,* adj.

Alveŏlārĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Alveŏlaris;* pertaining to *alveoli; forma,* shape.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Ichneumon alveolariformis,* because its eggs, all placed one beside another lengthwise, represent, after the escape of the insect, the cellules of honeycomb: alveola'riform. Fr. anal. *alvéolariforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *zahnhöhlförmig,* adj.

Alveŏlĭfor'mis. Same as *Alveolariformis.*

Alvĭthōrax, *ācis,* m. (*Alvus; θώραξ,* the chest.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to the skull of articulated animals covering a trunk distinct from the head, which supports six foot-jaws with five pairs of thoracic feet, and corresponds to the *thoracida* of the *Crustacea Decapoda,* less the head. Fr. anal. *alvithorax,* m. Germ. syn. *Bauchbrust,* f.

Alym'phia, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; *lympha.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the morbid absence or deficiency of lymph. Fr. anal. *alymphie,* f. Germ. syn. *Lymphmangel,* m.

Alyssīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Tribe established by de Candolle in the *Cruciferæ,* having the *Alyssum* for their type. Fr. anal. *alyssiné,* adj.

Alyssoīdeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Pleurandra,* resembling by the hairs on their leaves the *Alyssum.* Fr. anal. *alyssoïde,* adj.

Amădel'phus, *a, um.* (Ἅμα, together: ἀδελφὸς, a brother.) *Bot.* Living in society or in flocks. Fr. anal. *amadelphe,* adj.

Amal'thea, *æ,* f. (Ἅμα, together; ἀλθέω, to increase.) *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux to a union of many fruits, dry and horny, in a calyx which remains without becoming fleshy, as in the *Agrimonia Eupatorium.* Fr. anal. *amalthée,* f.

Amal'theus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Debuch to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Ammoneæ* having the *A. Amaltheus* for their type. Fr. anal. *amalthé,* adj.

Amāran'tĭnus, *a, um. Bot.* Of or belonging to the *Amaranthus.*

Amāran'tus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *māransis* or *mārasmus,* decay.) *Bot.* Undecaying; unfading. As a sub. m. the same as *Amaranthus.* Fr. anal. *amarante,* adj.

Amāryllĭdĭfor'mis, *is, e. Bot.* Applied by G. Herbert to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Amaryllideæ,* which are more allied to the *Amaryllis.* Fr. anal. *amaryllidiforme,* adj.

Amāsēsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (A, priv.; μασάομαι, to chew.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inability to chew. Fr. anal. *amasèse,* f. Germ. syn. *das Unvermögen zu käuen.*

Amastozoārius, *a, um.* (A, priv.; μαστὸς, the breast; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a sub-type of the *Vertebrata,* having no breasts. Fr. anal. *amastozoaire,* adj.

Amaurōtĭcus, *a, um. Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Amaurosis:* amauro'tic. Fr. anal. *amaurotique*, adj. Germ. anal. *amaurotisch*, adj.

Ambiannŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Ambo*, both; *annŭlus*, a ring.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a regular hexahedral prism, having facets disposed in a ring around each base, and produced alternately by two different decreases, as the *Calx carbonata ambiannularis.* Fr. anal. *ambiannulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *beideringförmig*, adj.

Am'bĭcus, *i*, m. (*Ambe.*) *Chem.* A beaker; the cup of a still, and so used for *Alembicus.* Germ. syn. *Becher*, m.

Ambĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Ambo*, both; γίνομαι, to be born.) Sometimes employed like *Hermaphroditus. Bot.* Mirbel applies this epithet to a calyx, the external part of which is of the ordinary appearance, and the internal that of the corol, as in the *Ornithogalium umbellatum.* Fr. anal. *ambigène*, adj. Germ. syn. *beidegeschlechtig*, adj.; *beidesortig*, adj.

Ambĭguiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Ambĭguus*, doubtful; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidia*, discs, and crowns, which, in the *Synanthereæ*, are composed of flowers with ambiguous corols. Fr. anal. *ambiguiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweifelhafftblümig*, adj.

Ambĭ'părus, *a, um.* (*Ambo*, both; *părio*, to bring forth.) *Bot.* Applied to a bud that contains both flowers and leaves. Fr. anal. *ambipare*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumegebährend*, part. adj.

Amble'mĭdes, patron. m. pl. } *Zoöl.* Applied by
Amble'mĭdæ, patron. m. pl. } Refinesque to a Tribe of the *Pedifera* having the *Amblemas* for their type. Fr. anal. *amblémides*, m. pl.

Ambleŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Ἀμβλίσκω, to cause to abort; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Producing little seed, as the *Carex ambleocarpa.* Fr. anal. *ambléocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *samenabtreibend*, part. adj.

Amblōthri'dium. (The neut. of ἀμβλωθρίδιος, causing abortion.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a drug to cause abortion, *pharmacum* being understood. Fr. anal. *amblothridion*, m. Germ. syn. *die abgetreibene unrife Frucht.*

Amblya'phia, *æ*, f. (Ἀμβλὺς, blunt; ἁφή, the sense of touch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for blunted sensibility. Fr. anal. *amblyaphie*, f. Germ. syn. *das stumpfe Gefühl.*

Amblygōnus, *a, um.* (Ἀμβλὺς, blunt; γωνία, an angle.) Same as *Obtusangulatus.*

Amblyōpes, m. pl. (Ἀμβλὺς, dull; ὤψ, the eye.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss to a Family of the *Saurii* having the eyes small and covered with a skin, so that they see little or not at all. Fr. anal. *amblyopes*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *die stumpfen Augen.*

Amblyōpus, *a, um.* (Ἀμβλὺς, dull; ὤψ, the eye.) *Med.* Weakening the sight. Fr. anal. *amblyope*, adj. Germ. syn. *augenschwachend*, part. adj.

Amblytĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἀμβλύνω, to be blunt.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal in which all the edges and angles undergo decreases, except one edge at the junction of two faces, which form together an obtuse angle, as the *Baryta sulphata amblytera.* Fr. anal. *amblytère*, adj.

Ambo'reus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Monimieæ* having the *Ambora* for their type. Fr. anal. *amboré*, adj.

Ambrain. See *Ambrein.*

Ambreīnus, *a, um.* (*Ambra.*) Containing, having the colour (yellow), or odour (ambergrease) of amber. Fr. anal. *ambré*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Amberstoff.*

Ambrōlō'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἄμπαρ, amber; λόγος, a discourse.) Term for a treatise on amber: ambro'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ambrologie*, f.

Ambrōsiāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Richard to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Ambrosia* for their type. Fr. anal. *ambrosiacé*, adj.

Ambrŏsie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Synantherea*, by Lessing to a sub-Tribe of the *Senecionideæ*, having the *Ambrosia* for their type. Fr. anal. *ambrosié*, adj.

Ambŭlacrāris, *is, e.* Of or belonging to an *Ambulacrum.*

Ambŭlacrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Ambŭlacrum; forma*, likeness.) Having the form of an *Ambulacrum:* ambula'criform. Fr. anal. *ambulacriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *gangförmig*, adj.

Ambŭla'crum, *i*, n. (*Ambŭlo*, to walk.) *Conchol.* Applied by comparison with a walk of a garden, sometimes to the space between two *strigæ*, sometimes to each *striga*, itself formed by the series of small holes seen on the shell of the *Echinus.* Fr. anal. *ambulácre*, m. Germ. syn. *Gang*, m.

Ambŭ'lĭpes, *pĕdis*, m. (*Ambŭlo*, to walk; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (nom. pl.) of the *Carnivora*, the limbs of which, terminated by analogous extremities, are proper for progression. Fr. anal. *ambulipède*, m. Germ. syn. *gehenfüssig*, adj.

Ameivo'deus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Fitzinger to a Family of saurian reptiles having the *Ameiva* for their type. Fr. anal. *ameivodé*, adj.

Amelloīdeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Asteroideæ Astereæ*, having the *Amellus* for their type. Fr. anal. *amelloidé*, adj.

Amēnia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; μὴν, a month.) Same as *Amenorrhœa.*

Amēnŏmă'nia, *æ*. f. (*Amœnus*, pleasant; *mania*, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Begin, etc., for airy or cheerful *mania.* See *Habromania.* Fr. anal. *aménomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *der lustige Wahnsinn.*

Amĕta'bŏlis, *is, e.* (A, priv.; μεταβολὴ, a change.) *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a sub-Class (n. pl.) which do not undergo metamorphosis. Fr. anal. *amétabole*, adj.

Amĕtămorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (A, priv.; *mĕtămorphōsis.*) *Entomol.* Term for the state of insects that do not undergo metamorphosis. Fr. anal. *amétamorphose*, f. Germ. syn. *ohne Verwandelung.*

Amĕtămorphōtus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) Same as *Ametabolis.*

Amĕthys'teus, *a, um.* } Same as *Amethystus.*
Amĕthystīnus, *a, um.* }

Amētria, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *μήτρα*, the womb.) *Med., Physiol.* The state of a woman with the *uterus* awanting. Fr. and Germ. anal. *amétrie*, f.

Amētrus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Med., Physiol.* Having no *uterus.* Fr. anal. *amètre*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Gebärmutter.*

Amiantāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Pertaining to the *Amiantus.* Fr. anal. *amiantacé*, adj.

Amiantoïdēs, adj. (*Amiantus*; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling the *Amiantus:* amian'toid. *Chem.* Applied to the arseniate of copper, the filamentous crystals of which are disposed in tufts. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *amiantoïde*, adj.

-Amid. *Chem.* A modern terminal signifying a combination of two atoms nitrogen with four hydrogen, and added to the names of other substances with which it is associated, as *Benjamid, Kaliumamid*, etc.

Amĭdīnus, *i*, m. *Bot.* Name by Chevreul for the smooth tegument forming the exterior part of each grain of *Amylum.* Fr. anal. *amidin*, m.

Amĭdŏ'lĭca, n. pl. (Fr. *Amidon*, starch.) *Chem.* Term by Béral for combinations of starch, as in paste, glue, etc.

Ammaptēnŏ'dўtēs, adj. (*Ἄμμος*, sand; *α*, priv.; *πτηνός*, volatile; *δύω*, to get into.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (m. pl.) that do not fly and that live in the sands, as the ostrich. Fr. anal. *ammapténodyte*, adj.

Ammĭ'neus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Applied by K.
Am'mĭnus, *a, um.* } Sprengel and de Candolle to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Umbelliferæ* having the *Ammi* for their type. Fr. anal. *amminé*, adj.

Ammŏ'dўtēs, adj. (*Ἄμμος*, sand; *δύω*, to get into.) *Bot.* Living or growing in sand, as the *Astragalus ammodytes* on the sandy hills of southern Siberia. *Zoöl.* The specific name of an ophidian reptile, the *Coluber ammodytes* or *Ammodytes terrestris.* Fr. anal. *ammodyte*, adj.

Ammŏ'lĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts having ammolin for their base. Fr. anal. *ammolique*, adj.

Ammolin'. (First syllable of *ammoniacum; oleum*, oil.) *Chem.* Name for a salifiable base which Unverdorben extracted from the unrectified animal oil of Dippel. *Ammŏlīna*, *æ*, f. See *Animina, Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *ammoline*, f.

Ammōnāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Cephalophora Polythalamacea* having the *Ammonites* for their type. Fr. anal. *ammonacé*, adj.

Ammōneānus, *a, um. Geol.* Applied by Omalius to designate an Order of soils in which are found fossils very different from the living beings, and which contain abundantly the *Ammonites.* Fr. anal. *ammonéen*, adj.

Ammōneus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck, Eichwald and Orbigny to a Family (f. and n. pl.) of the *Mollusca Cephalopoda* having the *Ammonites* for their type. Fr. anal. *ammoné*, adj.

Ammōni'ăca, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name for a gaseous alkali composed of three parts hydrogen to one of nitrogen, and which Berzelius regards as an oxide of *ammonium:* ammo'niac. Fr. anal. *ammoniaque*, f. Germ. syn. *Salazmoniack*, m.

Ammoni'acal. *Chem.* Of or belonging to *ammoniacum. Ammōniācālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *ammoniacal*, adj.

Ammōniāceus, *a. um. Chem.* Containing ammoniac. Fr. anal. *ammoniacé*, adj.

Ammo'niate. *Chem.* Name by Klaproth for a compound of ammoniac with a metallic oxide. *Ammōnias, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *ammoniate*, m.

Ammōnĭco-. *Chem.* A prefix by Berzelius in many compound epithets of double salts resulting from the combination of an ammonic salt with another which is indicated by the remainder of the epithet, and which latter will be found explained in its proper place of alphabetical arrangement, as *Ammonico-argenticus*, etc. Fr. anal. *ammonico-.*

Ammōnĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts resulting from the combination of *ammoniacum* with aqueous salts; to ammoniac considered as an oxide of *ammonium*, and termed *ammonic oxide*, etc.: ammo'nic. Fr. anal. *ammonique*, adj.

Ammōniorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Ammōnium; ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med.* Term for the discharge of *ammonium* with the urine, perspiration, etc. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ammoniorrhée*, f.

Ammonoxalon. See *Oxalammon.*

Ammŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (*Ἄμμος*, sand; *φιλέω*, to love.) Loving sand. *Bot.* Applied to the *Carex ammophilus*, because it grows in sandy places. Fr. anal. *ammophile*, adj.

Amnēmŏ'sўne, *es*, f. (*Ἀμνήμιων*, to be unmindful.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for forgetfulness. See *Amnesia.* Fr. anal. *amnémosyne*, f. Germ. syn. *Vergessenheit*, f.

Amnestŏthă'leus, *a, um.* (*Ἀμνηστεία*, celibacy; *θάλειος*, flourishing.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allmann to plants having the sexes in separate flowers. Fr. anal. *amnestothalé*, adj.

Amnĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Amnis*, a river; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Living on the borders of rivers, as the *Leucania amnicola:* amni'colous. Fr. anal. *amnicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *sandliebend*, part. adj.

Am'nic. Properly *Amniotic.*

Amniītis, *ĭdis*, f. } (*Amnion*; terminal *-ītis.*)
Amnītis, *ĭdis*, f. } *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the *amnion.* Fr. anal. *amniite, amnite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung des sogenannten Schaafhäutchens.*

Amnioclep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Amnion; κλέπτω*, to do a thing secretly.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for the unperceived escape of *the waters.* Fr. anal. *amnioclepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *das zu frühe Abgehen des sog. Schaafwassers.*

Amniorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Amnion; ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for the discharge of *the waters.* See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *amniorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der Abgang der Fruchtwassers.*

Amoëbœ'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a Tribe (n. pl.) of the *Canneæ* having the *Amoëba* for their type. Fr. anal. *amoëbé*, adj.

Amœnomania. See *Amenomania.*

Amor'phia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; μορφὴ, form.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for defect of form; deformity. Fr. anal. *amorphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Formlosigkeit*, f.

Amorphis'mus, *i*, m. (Same as preceding; terminal *ismus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a condition of shapelessness: amor'phism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *amorphisme*, m. Germ. syn. *der gestaltlose Zustand.*

Amorphŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (*Amorphus*; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to plants that have irregular or anomalous flowers: an amor'phophyte. Fr. anal. *amorphophyte*, m.

Amorphŏpўgăgra, *æ*, f. (*Amorphus; pўgăgra*, pain in the *anus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for irregular pain in the *anus.* Fr. anal. *amorphopygagre*, f. Germ. syn. *das unregelmässig gestaltete Steissleiden.*

Amorphosis. See *Anamorphosis.*

Amorphosteŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (*Amorphus; osteŏphўtum*, an osseous tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a shapeless osteophyte. Fr. anal. *amorphostéophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *Amorphosteophyt*, n.

Amorphozōus, *a, um.* (*Amorphus; ζῶον*, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a type (n. pl.) comprehending animals unformed, or without determinate form, as the sponges. Fr. anal. *amorphozoaire*, adj.

Ampĕ'lĭdæ, patron. m. pl. } (Ἄμπελος, the
Ampĕ'lĭdes, patron. m. pl. } vine.) *Bot.* Applied by Kunth to a Family having the *Vitis* for their type. Fr. anal. *ampélides*, m. pl.

Ampĕlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἄμπελος, the vine.) *Geol.* Term for a kind of fossil or bituminous earth. Fr. anal. *ampélite*, f. Germ. syn. *Heilerde*, f.

Ampĕlogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Ἄμπελος, the vine; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise on the vine: ampelo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *ampélographie*, f.

Ampĕlŏleu'ce, *es*, f. (Ἄμπελος, the vine; λεύκος, white.) *Bot., M. Med.* A name for the *Bryonia alba*, or white vine.

Ampĕlo'prăsum, *i*, n. (Ἀμπελόπρασον.) *Bot.* name for a kind of leek. See *Allium ampeloprasum.*

Ampĕlur'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἄμπελος, the vine; ἔργον, a work.) *Bot.* Term for the culture of wine-bearing vines. Fr. anal. *ampélurgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Weinbau*, m.

Amphamphŏtĕrŏdiplōpia, *æ*, f. (Ἀμφω, both; ἀμφότερος on both sides; *diplōpia*, double sight.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for double sight in both eyes together, and particularly with a single eye. Fr. anal. *amphamphotérodiplopie*, f.

Amphan'thium, *ii*, n. (Ἀμφὶ, about; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Name by Link for a receptacle dilated by the opening of the peduncles which support, as in the *Synantheræ*, or contain, as in the *Fici*, the flowers. Fr. anal. *amphanthe*, m. Germ. syn. *Blüthenfrucht*, f.

Amphēmĕrus. Same as *Amphemerinus.*

Amphĭbĭcŏrīsus, *a, um.* (*Amphĭbius*; κόρις, a bug.) *Entomol.* Applied by L. Dufour to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Hemiptera Heteroptera.* Latreille had already created this Family in 1804 under the name of *Ploteres.* Fr. anal. *amphibicorise*, adj.

Amphĭbio'lĭthus, *i*, m. (*Amphĭbius*; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* Term for a fossil *amphibium:* an amphibi'olith. Fr. anal. *amphibiolithe*, m. Germ. syn. *Amphibiolith*, m.

Amphĭbiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Amphĭbius*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* Term for a treatise or history of reptiles or of *amphibia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *amphibiologie*, f.

Amphibles'trŏcarcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀμφίβληστρον, a net; *carcĭnōma.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *carcinoma* of the *retina.* See *Dictyocarcinoma.* Fr. anal. *amphiblestrocarcinôme*, m.

Amphibles'troïde-apople'xia, *æ*, f. }
Amphibles'troïde-atrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. }
Amphibles'troïdeŏ-mălă'cĭa, *æ*, f. }
Amphibles'troïdĕo'-phthĭsis, *æ*, f. } (*Amphiblestroïdes; apoplexia, atrŏphia, mălăcia, phthĭsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for apoplexy, atrophy, softening and wasting of the *retina*, respectively. Fr. and Germ. anal. *amphiblestroïde-apoplexie, -atrophie, -omalacie, -ophthisie*, f.

Amphiblestromalacia. See *Amphiblestroidemalacia.*

Amphĭbŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀμφίβολος, ambiguous; terminal *ικὸς.*) *Geognos.* Applied to every rock into which the crystallized *amphibola* enters as an essential constituent part, or of which it forms the base: amphibo'lic. Fr. anal. *amphibolique*, adj.

Amphĭbŏlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Amphĭbŏlus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Geognos.* Containing *amphibolæ*, as the *Granite amphiboliferus.* Fr. anal. *amphibolifère*, adj.

Amphĭbŏlīnus. *Ornithol.* Applied by C. Bonaparte the same as *Amphibolus.* Fr. anal. *amphibolin*, adj.

Amphĭbŏlostўlus, *a, um.* (Ἀμφίβολος, ambiguous; στῦλος, a style.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants in which the style is not apparent. Fr. anal. *amphibolostyle*, adj.

Amphĭ'bŏlus, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶ, about; βολέω, to throw.) *Bot.* Applied by K. Sprengel to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Hydrophyta* corresponding to the *Diatomeæ* of Agardh. *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger and Goldfuss to a Family (m. pl.), and by Savi to a Tribe, of the *Passeres* having two toes in front and two behind, the external posterior of which is versatile. Fr. anal. *amphibole*, adj.

Amphĭcar'pus, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶς, on both sides; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit of two kinds, either as to its form or the time of its maturation: amphicar'pous. Fr. anal. *amphicarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *doppelfruchtig*, adj.

Amphĭcur'tus, *a, um.* (Ἀμφίκυρτος.) Curved on both sides. *Bot.* Applied to the *Equoria amphicurta*, its umbrel being almost hemispherical. Fr. anal. *amphicurte*, adj.

Amphĭdesmītis, *is, e.* (Ἀμφὶς, on both sides; δεσμὸς, a band.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Conchifera* having a double cardinal ligament. Fr. anal. *amphidesmite*, adj.

Amphĭde'xius. Same as *Ambidexter.*

Amphĭgas'trium, *ii*, n. (Ἀμφὶ, about; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Bot.* Applied by Ehrhart and Link to those of the stipules of certain *Jungermanniæ* that are inserted upon the stem, which they cover and surround. Fr. anal. *amphigastre*, m.

Amphĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶς, on both sides; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to simple bodies that produce acids and bases: amphi'genous. See *Basigenus.* Fr. anal. *amphigène*, adj.

Amphĭhexăhe'drus, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶ, about; ἕξ, six; ἕδρα, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal in which the faces, ranged in two different manners, the one lateral the other longitudinal, compose the contour of a hexahedral prism: amphihexahe'dral. Fr. anal. *amphihexaëdre*, adj.

Amphĭmē'trĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶ, about; μετρέω, to measure.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of carbonated lime composed of the equiaxis and of a dodecahedron, produced by a decrease upon the inferior edges: amphime'tric. Fr. anal. *amphimétrique*, adj.

Amphĭmīmētĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶ, about; μιμητὴς, an imitator.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of carbonated lime composed of a primitive rhomboid and two dodecahedrons, one of which has the great angle of its faces equal to the greater incidence of the faces of the primitive; the other, the greater incidence of its faces double of the smaller part of that of the primitive: amphimime'tic. Fr. anal. *amphimimétique*, adj

Amphĭnō'meus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Chetopoda;* by Sauvigny, Lamarck and Latreille to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Annelides* having the *Amphinome* for their type. Fr. anal. *amphinomé*, adj.

Amphĭnō'mius, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Andouin and M. Edwards (m. pl.) the same as *Amphinomeus.*

Amphĭpneus'tus, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶ, on both sides; πνέω, to breathe.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Merrem to a Tribe (n. pl.) of reptiles having both *branchiæ* and lungs, *i. e.* two respiratory apparatus. Fr. anal. *amphipneuste*, adj. Germ. syn. *umhaucht*, adj.

Amphĭpŏdĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Amphĭpŏdus; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to hexapodous, herbivorous larves which, with long *antennæ*, have a body short and compressed like the *Amphipoda:* amphipo'diform. Fr. anal. *amphipodiforme*, adj.

Amphĭsar'ca, *æ*, f. (Ἀμφὶ, about; σὰρξ, flesh.) *Bot.* Name by Desvaux for a fruit indehiscent, multilocular, dry, and lignous at the exterior, pulpy in the interior, as the *Adansonia Baobab.* Fr. anal. *amphisarque*, m.

Amphĭsar'cus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Fleshy on both or on all sides. Fr. anal. *amphisarque*, adj. Germ. syn. *an beiden oder an allen Seiten fleischig.*

Amphisbæ'næ Vēnæ. *Anat.* Term for the veins running between the *uterus* and the breast.

Amphisbæ'nius, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (m. pl.), by Ficinus and Carus to a Tribe, and by Blainville to a Section, of ophidian reptiles having the *Amphisbæna* for their type. Fr. anal. *amphisbénien*, adj.

Amphisbænoïdæ. Same as *Amphisbænidæ.*

Amphisbæ'nus, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶς, on both sides; βαίνω, to walk.) *Zoöl.* Walking equally in opposite directions, as the *Lumbricus amphisbæna.* Fr. anal. *amphisbène*, adj.

Amphis'cius, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶ, on both sides; σκιὰ, a shade.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the people that inhabit the torrid zone, because they have their shadows turned one while to the south, another to the north, according to the position of the earth in relation to the sun. Fr. anal. *amphiscien*, adj.

Amphitrīteus, *a, um.* } **Amphitrītis,** *is, e.* } **Amphitrītus,** *a, um.* } *Entomol., Zoöl.* Applied by Savigny, Lamarck, Latreille, Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Annelides;* by Blainville to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Chetopoda;* and by Eichwald to a Family of the *Grammazoa*, having the *Amphitrite* for their type. Fr. anal. *amphitrité*, adj.

Amphitrŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Ἀμφὶ, about; τροπέω, to turn.) *Bot.* Term for the phenomenon which takes place when, in the progressive development of the ovule, the *hilum*, which is confounded with the *chalaza*, does not remain with it directly opposite the exostome, but when the relative situation of the *hilum*, *chalaza*, and exostome is subsequently changed, the ovule bending itself separates the *hilum* from the *chalaza.* Fr. anal. *amphitropie*, f.

Amphiūmīdeus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by J. E. Gray to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Reptilia* having the *Amphiuma* for their type. Fr. anal. *amphiumidé*, adj.

Amphiūmoïdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Fitzinger the same as the n. pl. of *Amphiumideus.* Fr. anal. *amphiumides*, m. pl.

Amphŏdiplōpia, *æ*, f. (Ἄμφω, both; *diplōpia*, double sight.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for double vision with both eyes together. Fr. anal. *amphodiplopie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Doppeltsehen mit beiden Augen zugleich.*

Amphŏtĕrŏdiplōpia, *æ*, f. (Ἀμφότερος, both; *diplōpia*, double sight.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for double vision of one eye in particular. Fr. anal. *amphoterodiplopie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Doppeltsehen auf jedem Auge besonders.*

Amplectīvus, *a, um.* (*Amplector*, to embrace.) *Bot.* Applied to æstivation or prefloration when the leaves are placed longitudinally and have their borders serrated into another leaf, which is also folded in the same manner, as the *Iris.* Fr. anal. *amplectif*, adj. Germ. syn. *umarmend*, part. adj.

Amplexātilis, *is, e.* (*Amplector*, to embrace.) *Bot.* Applied by Richard to the embryo

when the radicle is enlarged at the point of embracing all the rest, as in certain *Gramineæ*. Fr. anal. *amplexatile*, adj.

Amplexĭcaudātus, *a*, *um*. (*Amplector*, to embrace.) *Entomol.* Having the tail embraced or entirely enveloped in the interfemoral membrane, as the *Phyllostoma amplexicaudata*. Fr. anal. *amplexicaudé*, adj. Germ. syn. *umarmeschwanzig*, adj.

Amplexĭflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Amplector*, to embrace; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Embracing the flower; applied to the *squamellæ* of the *clinanthium* of certain *Synantherœæ*. Fr. anal. *amplexiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *umarmeblumig*, adj.

Amplexĭfŏ'liātus, *a*, *um*. (*Amplector*, to embrace; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having amplexicauline leaves, as the *Loranthus amplexifolius*. Fr. anal. *amplexifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *umarmeblättrig*, adj.

Ampliātiflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Ampliātus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *corona* of the *Synantherœæ* when composed of flowers with amplified corols. Fr. anal. *ampliatiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *erweiterblümig*, adj.

Ampliātus, *a*, *um*. (*Amplio*, to increase.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to every corol of the *Synantherœæ*, the limb of which, notably enlarged or dilated, is widened in all directions, as the *Cyanus segetum*; amplified. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the *elytra* when disproportionably broad at their extremity, as the *Lycus fasciatus*. Fr. anal. *amplié*, adj.; syn. *amplifié*, adj. Germ. syn. *erweitert*, adj.

Amplĭpen'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Amplus*, full; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having large or broad wings, as the *elytra* of the *Apion amplipenne*. Fr. anal. *amplipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *weitflügelicht*, adj.

Amplĭtūdo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Amplio*, to increase.) *Astron.* Term for the arc of the horizon comprised between the true point of east or west and the centre of a star at the instant of its rising or setting: am'plitude. Fr. anal. *amplitude*, f. Germ. syn. *Weite*, f.

Ampullāceus, *a*, *um*. } Having the appearance
Ampullāris, *is*, *e*. } of an *ampulla*. Fr. anal. *ampullacé*, adj.; *ampullaire*, adj.

Ampullātus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Pertaining to an *ampulla*. Fr. anal. *ampoulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blasig*, adj.

Amydes, f. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Oppel for a Family established by him in the chelonian reptiles. Fr. anal. *amydes*, f. pl.

Amydrōsis. The same as *Amaurosis*.

Amygdălāris, *is*, *e*. (*Amygdăla*.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to rocks in which the kernels or almonds they contain are found in the same condition as if they were come too late to lodge in cellules prepared for their reception. Fr. anal. *amygdalaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *mandelförmig*, adj.

Amygdălātum, *i*, n. (*Amygdăla*.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for the almond emulsion. Germ. syn. *Mandelmilch*, f.

Amygdălĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Amygdăla*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant that yields almonds. *Mineral.* Applied to a *geodes* having a movable kernel.

Amygdălīnāceus, *a*, *um*. } *Bot.* The *Eucalyptus amygdalina* has flowers like those of the *Amygdalus*. *Mineral.* The amygdaline structure is composed of ovoid parts serrated the one against the other, and as if united by a net-work. Fr. anal. *amygdalacé*, adj.; *amygdalin*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Mandeln gehörig*.
Amygdălīnus, *a*, *um*. }

Amygdălīneus. Same as *Amygdaleus*.

Amygdălītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Amygdălæ*, the tonsils; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Tonsillitis*.

Amygdălon'cus, *i*, m. }
Amygdălŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. }
Amygdălŏplēthōra, *æ*, f. } (*Amygdăla*; *ὄγκος*, a tumour; *πάθος*, disease; *πληθώρη*, fullness; *hypertrŏphia*.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for swelling, disease, *plethora*, and hypertrophy of the tonsils. Fr. anal. *amygdal-oncus*, m.; *-opathie*, f.; *-oplethore*, f.; *-ypertrophie*, f.
Amygdălypertrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. }

Amylonin'. *Chem.* Name by Walul for a peculiar substance produced by the united action of sulphuric and nitric acids on *amylum*. *Amylōnīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *amylonine*, f.

Amylosclēma, *ătis*, n. (*Amylum*; *σκλῆμα*, dryness.) Term for the bran or scurf of starch. Fr. anal. *amylosclème*, m. Germ. syn. *die Stärkmehlklien*.

Amyrīna, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name by Bonastre for a sub-resin obtained from the resinous juice of the *Amyris elemifera*: a'myrine. Fr. anal. *amyrine*, f.

Amythaōnis Mĕdĭcămen'tum. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a certain compound, ascribed to Amythaon, either for plasters or used in *malagmata*, applied in tension of the *præcordia*, contracted and convulsed limbs, as described by Paulus Ægineta, iv. 32, Adams's Transl. *vol.* ii. *p.* 89, and recommended by him for scirrhous and other tumours.

Amy'xia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *μύξα*, mucus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a want of mucus. Fr. anal. *amyxie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimmangel*, m.

Amyxōdēs, adj. (A, priv.; *myxōdēs*, having mucus.) *Med., Pathol.* Without or having no mucus. Fr. anal. *amyxeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Schleim*.

An. (Arab.) *Chem.* Term for *Sulphur*. Ruland and Johnson.

Anăbæ'na, *æ*, f. (*Ἀναβαίνω*, to climb.) *Zöol.* Name by J. A. Ritgen for a Family (nom. pl.) of saurian reptiles that climb to the tops of trees, as the *Chameleons*. Fr. anal. *anabène*, m.

Anabænŏdac'tўlus, *a*, *um*. (*Ἀναβαίνω*, to climb; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (m. pl.) of saurian reptiles having the toes proper for climbing, as the cameleons. Fr. anal. *anabénodactyle*, adj.

Anabænosau'rus, *a*, *um*. (*Ἀναβαίνω*, to climb; *σαῦρος*, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Applied J. A. Ritgen to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Reptilia*, comprehending saurians that, as the cameleons, climb to the tops of trees. Fr. anal. *anabénosaurien*, adj.

Anăbantoīdeus, *a*, *um*. *Ichthyol.* Applied

by Eichwald to a Family (m. pl.) of osseous *Acanthopterygii* having the *Anabas* for their type. Fr. anal. *anabantoïde*, adj.

Anăbă'seus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by C. A. Meyer to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Chenopodeæ*, having the *Anabasis* for their type. Fr. anal. *anabasé*, adj.

Anablastēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀναβλάστημα, a shooting up again.) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth to the peculiar productions of certain lichens called by Gærtner *propagines bracteolatæ*, and by Dillenius *fimbriæ farinosæ crispæ*. Fr. anal. *anablastème*, m. Germ. syn. *thallodische Legersprosse*.

Anablastēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Bot.* Term for the production of *anablastemata*. Fr. anal. *anablastèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Legersprossenbildung*, f.

Anabrōchēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀναβροχίζω, to draw up.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for resorption, as of pus. Fr. anal. *anabrochèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufsaugung*, f.

Anăcamp'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀνακάμπτω, to bend back.) *Med.* Term for reflection; also, reaction or reciprocation. Fr. anal. *anacampsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurückbeugung*, f.; *Rückwürkung*, f.; *Gegenwürkung*, f.

Anăcam'pȳla, *æ*, f. (Ἀνακάμπτω, to bend back.) *Bot.* Name by Hedwig for the scales exposed and bent back at the summit, that are found in some *Cryptogamia*; on the hat of certain mushrooms, as the *Agaricus croceus;* on the *thallus* of certain lichens, as the *Lichen squamosus*. Fr. anal. *anacampyle*, m.

Anăcamp'tĭcus, *a, um. Med.* Pertaining to *anacampsis*. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body which reflects sound or light: anacam'ptic. Fr. anal. *anacamptique*, adj.

Anacar. *Med.* Old term signifying—in the superior part. Gorræus.

Anacardie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by A. Richard and de Candolle to a Tribe or Section (f. pl.) of the *Terebinthaceæ* having the *Anacardium* for their type. Fr. anal. *anacardié*, adj.

Anaces'tus, *a, um.* (Ἀνάκεστος.) *Med., Pathol.* Incurable; unhealthy. Fr. syn. *incurable*, adj. Germ. syn. *unheilbar*, adj.

Anachremp'tum, *i*, n. (Ἀναχρέμπτομαι, to cough up.) *Med.* The same as *Sputum*.

Anăcīnēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀνακινέω, to excite.) *Med.* Term for excitement. Fr. anal. *anacinèse*, f. Germ. anal. *Akinesis*, f.

Anaclas'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Anaclăsis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to that point where a luminous ray is refracted: anaclas'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. t. 6. Fr. anal. *anaclastique*, adj.

Anacnes'mus, *i*, m. (Ἀνὰ, throughout; κνησμὸς, an itching.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an itching on or in a part. Fr. anal. *anacnesme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Jucken über oder durch einen Theil*.

Anaconchylias'mus. Same as *Anaconchylismus*.

Anacy'cleon. (Ἀνακυκλέω, to revolve.) *Med.* A circulator; the same as *Agyrta*.

Anaden'dron. (Ἀνὰ, like; δένδρον, a tree.) *Bot.* A name for the *Althæa*.

Ana'drŏmus, *a, um.* (Ἀνὰ, upwards; δρόμος, a course.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to those fishes that swim up from the sea into the interior of rivers. Fr. anal. *anadrome*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufwartzlaufig*, adj.

Anædœ'us, *a, um.* (A, priv.; αἰδοῖα, the privy parts.) *Med.* Wanting the genitals. Fr. anal. *anædé*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Geschlechtstheile*.

Anæmătōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (A priv.; *hæmătosis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for deficient action and preparation of the blood. Fr. anal. *anématose*, f. Germ. syn. *mangelnde Blutthätigkeit und Blutbereitung*.

Anæmochrōus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; αἷμα, blood; χρώα for χροία, the complexion.) *Med., Pathol.* Pale; exsanguine; of a bloodless complexion. Germ. syn. *bloss*, adj.; *ohne Blutfarbe*.

Anæmōsar'cus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding; σὰρξ, flesh.) *Zoöl.* Without red flesh; applied to animals with white blood. Fr. anal. *anémosarque*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne rothes Fleisch*.

Anæ'mus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; αἷμα, blood.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to every animal that is without organs of circulation and without blood, as the intestinal worms. Fr. anal. *anème*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutlos*, adj.

Anæmy'dria, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *hæmydōr*, serum.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for defect of serum in the blood. Fr. anal. *anémydrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blutwassermangel*, m.

Anæsthētospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Anæsthētus; spasmus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cramp or spasm with loss of sensibility. Fr. anal. *anesthétospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Krampf mit Gefühllosigkeit*.

Anæsthētus, *a, um.* Same as *Anæstheticus*.

Anafolis. *Med.* Old term by Haly Abbas for the cure of denuded gums.

Anăgen'nēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀναγεννάω, to regenerate.) *Med.* Term for regeneration. See *Anaphysis*. Fr. anal. *anagennèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiedererzeugung*, f.

Anamnēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀνάμνησις.) The same as *Hypomnesis*.

Anămor'phĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀνὰ, from top to bottom; μορφὴ, form.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal in which, when placed according to its natural position, the nucleus is found reversed, as the *Baryta sulphata anamorphica*. Fr. anal. *anamorphique*, adj.

Anămorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth and Fries to degenerations which the *Cryptogamia* frequently undergo, especially *Algæ*, and which transform them into a typic species, *i. e.* their natural form is changed either by excess or by arrest of development. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to figures that, beheld in a certain point of view, or with the aid of certain glasses, represent another thing than when examined under a different point of view, or without the aid of glasses. Fr. anal. *anamorphose*, f. Germ. syn. *Umbildung*, f.; *Umformung*, f.

Anan'der, Anan'drius, *a, um.* (A, priv.; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Applied to plants deprived of sexes, and so synonymous with *Cryptogamius;* applied to the *Tussilago*

anandrius, because it has no male organs when growing in an unfavourable climate; used also as synonymous with *Fœmineus*. Fr. anal. *anandre*, adj. Germ. syn. *unmännlich*, adj.

Anandrārius, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a double flower in which the integuments and pistils are multiplied by production, and the stamens are wanting. Fr. anal. *anandraire*, adj. Germ. syn. *unmännlich*, adj.

Anandricus. Same as *Anandrius*.

Anan'thus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having no flowers. Fr. anal. *ananthe*, Germ. syn. *ohne Blume*.

Anăpal'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Αναπάλλω, to excite.) *Med.* Term for strong excitement or vibration. Fr. anal. *anapalsis*, f. Germ. syn. *das Stark Erzittern; Vibriren*, n.

Anăpēria, *æ*, f. ('Ανάπηρος, crippled.) *Med.* Term for mutilation, or a crippled condition. Fr. anal. *anapérie*, f. Germ. syn. *Verstümmelung*, f.

Anaphălantōma. Same as *Anaphalantiasis*.

Anaphlasmus. ('Αναπλασμὸς.) Same as *Masturbatio*.

Anaphrŏdīsi'ăcus. Same as *Antaphrodisiacus*.

Anaphrŏdītĭcus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; 'Αφροδίτη, Venus.) *Med, Physiol.* Applied to an organised body developed without the concourse of the sexes, *i. e.*, which is not the product of generation, properly so called: anaphrodi'tic. Fr. anal. *anaphroditique*, adj.

Anaphrŏdītus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; 'Αφροδίτη, Venus.) *Med.* Not enjoying physical love; impotent. Fr. anal. *anaphrodite*, adj. Germ. syn. *die physische Liebe nicht geniessend*.

Anăphўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ανάφυσις.) *Med.* Term for a growing again, or regeneration. See *Anagennesis*. Fr. anal. *anaphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiederwachsen*, n.

Anaphўtŏpўra, *æ*, f. ('Αναφύω, to produce again; πῦρ, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a feyer or irritable condition arising at the period of evolution of the organism; a growing fever. Fr. anal. *anaphytopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Entwickelungsfieber*, n.; *Wachselfieber*, n.

Anaplōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ανάπλωσις, an unfolding.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied to the evolving of the organs of the body. Fr. anal. *anaplose*, f. Germ. syn. *Entfaltung*, f.; *Entwickelung*, f.

Anapnöomēchănē, *es*, f. (*Anapnöe*; μηχανὴ, an instrument.) *Med.* The same as *Pnöosceuos*.

Anapnöonūsi, m. pl. (*Anapnöe*; νοῦσος for νόσος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for diseases of respiration. Fr. syn. *maladies de respiration*. Germ. syn. *Krankheiten der Respiration*.

Anaposis. See *Amposis*.

Anapŏthўmia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *apŏthўmia*, aversion.) *Med.* Term for the absence of aversion. Fr. anal. *anapothymie*, f. Germ. syn. *Abscheulosigkeit*, f.

Anapotis. See *Ampotis*.

Anapsectĭcus, *a*, *um*. ('Αναψάω, to wipe up.) *Med., Surg.* Applied the same as *Detergens*.

Anapty'xis, *is*, or *cos*, f. ('Αναπτύσσω, to unrol.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an unfolding or mechanical obliteration of morbidly wrinkled parts. Fr. anal. *anaptyxis*, f. Germ. syn. *ein krankhaftes Verschwinden gesundheitsgemässer Halten*.

Anarmos'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; ἁρμόζω, to fit together; terminal *-ĭcus*.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal in which all the decreases grow upon the angles, except one, which occurs on the borders, or reciprocally, as the *Calx carbonata anarmostica*: anarmo'stic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *anarmostique*, adj.

Anarrhegnymus. See *Anarrhegnuminus*.

Anarrhe'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ανάῤῥηξις, a breaking up.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the disruption or breaking again of a united fracture. Fr. anal. *anarrhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiederaufreissung*, f.; *Zerreissung*, f.

Anarrhīnum, *i*, n. ('Ανὰ, through; ῥῖνες, the nostril; or ῥῖνος, the skin.) *Anat.* Returning through the nostril or through the skin. *Bot.* Name for the *Nasturtium*: also for the *Antirrhinum*.

Anar'thria, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; ἄρθρα, the limbs.) Term for defect or want of the limbs. Fr. anal. *anarthrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gliedlosigkeit*, f.

Anar'thrus, *a*, *um*. (Same as preceding.) *Med.* Without limbs; applied to a stout, fleshy man. Fr. anal. *anarthre*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Gelenke*.

Anăsōmia, *æ*, f. ('Ανὰ, upon; σῶμα, a body.) Term for adhesion of the more outward limbs to the body. Fr. anal. *anasomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verwachsung mehrer äusserer Glieder mit dem Körper*.

Anaspa'dia, *æ*, f. Term for the condition of an *Aspadiacus*.

Anaspadi'ăcus, *i*, m. ('Ανασπάω, to draw up.) *Med., Physiol.* Name for him whose *urethra* opens on the upper portion of the *penis*. See *Epispadias*, *Hypospadias*. Fr. anal. *anaspadiaque*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Mann, dessen Harnröhre sich oben auf dem männliche Gliede öffnet*.

Anastătĭ'ceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Cruciferæ* having the *Anastatica* for their type. Fr. anal. *anastaticé*, adj.

Anastœchiōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Αναστοιχείωσις.) *Chem.* Term for a dissolving of matter into its first elements. Fr. anal. *anastœchiose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Auflösung in die ersten Elemente*.

Ana'stŏlē, *es*, f. ('Αναστολὴ.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a putting back, as of the hair, but especially the ragged portions of a large wound. Fr. anal. *anastole*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurückbeugen*, n.; *Zurückschlagen*, n.

Anăstŏmōsans, *antis*, adj. ('Ανὰ, by; στόμα, a mouth.) That which anastomoses: anastomo'sant. *Bot.* Applied to the *Jussiæa anastomosans*, because the lateral nervures of the leaves unite into one unique nerve parallel to the borders: anastomo'sant. Fr. anal. *anastomosant*, adj. Germ. syn. *anastomosirend*, part. adj.

Anas'trŏphe, *es*, f. ('Αναστρέφω, to turn upside down.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term

for inversion, as of the *uterus* or of the urinary bladder. Fr. anal. *anastrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Umkehrung*, f.

A'mylene. *Chem.* Name of a substance made by distilling fusel oil with chloride of zinc, its composition being 10 atoms carbon and 10 hydrogen—only two-thirds as heavy as water. The vapour of amylene was administered by Dr. Snow as much less pungent than that of chloroform, and therefore easier to breathe. (*Accidentally omitted from* p. 1374.)

Anăʹtăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀνάτασις.) *Med., Surg.* Term for extension. Fr. anal. *anatase*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausstrecken*, n.

Anatechnia. Köchlin's term for *Atechnia.*

Anates. *Med., Pathol.* Old term for disease of the *anus.*

Anathĕrăpeuʹsis, *is*, f. (Ἀναθεραπεύω, to rear with care.) *Med.* Term for a progressive cure. Fr. anal. *anathérapeusis*, f. Germ. syn. *die fortschreitende Curmethode.*

Anătherʹmum, *i*, n. (Ἀνὰ, throughout; θέρμη, heat.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a warming medicine. Fr. anal. *anathermon*, m. Germ. syn. *ein erwärmendes Mittel.*

Anathlasis. The same as *Ecthlipsis.*

Anăthȳmiāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀναθυμιάω, to make to rise in vapour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fumigating; also for hysterical *flatus*, or the vapours. Fr. anal. *anathymiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Räuchern*, n.; *das hysterische Aufstossen.*

Anăthȳmiōnūsi, m. pl. (Ἀναθυμιάω, to rise in vapour; νοῦσος for νόσος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for diseases arising from vapours or evaporation. Fr. syn. *maladies de vapeur.* Germ. syn. *Krankheiten der Ausdünstung.*

Anăʹtĭfa, n. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Ferussac to a Family of the *Cirropodes* having the *Anatife* for their type. Fr. anal. *anatifes*, m. pl.

Anătĭfĕrāceus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Cirripedes* having the *Anatiferus* for their type. Fr. anal. *anatiféracé*, adj.

Anătĭfĕʹrĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied, like the preceding, by J. E. Gray. Fr. anal. *anatiférides*, m. pl.

Anătĭʹfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Anas*, a duck; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Lepas anatifera*, from an absurd notion of the inhabitants of the north of Europe, who believe that it produces wild ducks. Fr. anal. *anatifère*, adj. Ger. syn. *enttragend*, part. adj.

Anătīnus, *a, um.* (*Anas*, a duck.) *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the *Anas;* applied to the *Lingula anatina*, because its shell resembles the bill of a duck. Fr. anal. *anatin*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Ente gehörig.*

Anăʹtīpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Anas*, a duck; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Resembling a duck's foot, as the *Spongia anatipes:* anaʹtipede. Fr. anal. *anatipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *entfüssig*, adj.

Anatripsiologia. See *Anatripsologia.*

Anatripʹtĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀνατρίβω, to rub well; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to friction; applied to medicines (*Anatriptica medicamina*) having a mechanical action of this kind in the bowels: anatripʹtic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *anatriptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingereiben*, adj.

Anazōtĭcus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *azōtum*, nitrogen; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Without azote or nitrogen: anazoʹtic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *anazotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kein Azot.*

Anchaphʹtha, *æ*, f. (Ἄγχω, to strangle; *aphtha.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Bateman for *Aphtha anginosa.* Fr. anal. *anchaphthe*, f. Germ. syn. *Apthenbräune*, f.

Anchŏnidrōa, n. pl. (*Anchŏne; ἱδρῶα*, heat-spots.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Miliaria anginosa.* Germ. syn. *Bräunefriesel*, n.

Anchonieʹus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Cruciferæ* having the *Anchonium* for their type. Fr. anal. *anchonié*, adj.

Anchŏnŏporʹphyrŏtyphus, *i*, m. (*Anchŏne; porphyrŏtyphus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Porphyrotyphus* (typhous *scarlatina*) *anginosus.* Fr. anal. *anchonoporphyrotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *das typhose Scharlach mit vorherrschendem Halsleiden.*

Anchūsĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Some term anchusin *acidum anchusicum*, but which Pelletier regards as a kind of acid fat. Fr. anal. *anchusique*, adj.

Ancistrŏʹpŏdus, *a, um.* (Ἄγκιστρον, a hook; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a sub-Order having long claws. Fr. anal. *ancistropode*, adj. Germ. syn. *hakenfüssig*, adj.

Ancōnāgra, *æ*, f. (*Ancōn; ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for arthritic pain of the elbow. Fr. anal. *anconagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Ellenbogengicht*, f.

Ancōnŏʹcăce, *es*, f. (*Ancōn;* κακὸς, bad.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by J. F. Lobstein for Rust's *Olecranarthrocace.* Fr. anal. *anconocace*, f. Germ. syn. *Ellenbogengelenkverderbniss*, f.

Ancȳʹleus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda Hypobranchiata*, having the *Ancylus* for their type. Fr. anal. *ancylé*, adj.

Ancȳlenʹtĕron, **Ancȳlenʹtĕrum,** *i*, m. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp; ἔντερον, an intestine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for adhesion or growing together of the bowels causing obstruction. Fr. anal. *ancylentéron*, m. Germ. syn. *Darmverwachsung*, f.

Ancȳlōchīlon, **Ancȳlōchīlum,** *i*, n. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp; χεῖλος, the lip.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for adhesion of the lips. Fr. anal. *ancylochilon*, m. Germ. syn. *die Verwachsung der Lippen.*

Ancȳlōcolʹpus, *i*, m. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp; κόλπος, the womb.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for adhesion of the *vulva* or of the walls of the *vagina.* Fr. anal. *ancylocolpos*, m. Germ. syn. *die Verwachsung der Mutterscheide.*

Ancȳlŏʹcŏre, *es*, f. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp; κόρη, the pupil of the eye.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for adhesion of the pupil. Fr. anal. *ancylocore*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verwachsung des Sehlochs.*

Ancȳlŏdonʹtia, n. pl. (Ἀγκύλος, curved; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Med.* Term for a series of teeth bent inwards. Fr. anal. *ancylodontes*, m. pl.

Ancȳloglossŏʹtŏmum, *i*, n. (*Ancȳloglossum;* τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Name for an

instrument used in the operation for *ancyloglossum:* ancyloglos'sotome. Fr. anal. *ancyloglossotome*, m. Germ. syn. *Ankyloglossotom*, n.

Ancўloīdēs, adj. (Ἀγκύλη, a loop or noose; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a noose or hook: an'cyloid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *ancyloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *hakenähnlich*, adj.

Ancўlŏ'mēle, *es*, f. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp; *μέλος*, a limb.) *Med.* Term for adhesion of the limbs, as the fingers or toes with each other. Fr. anal. *ancylomèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Gliederverwachsung*, f.

Ancўlŏmĕris'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp; *μέρισμα*, a part.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for adhesion of the fleshy parts, particularly the *viscera.* Fr. anal. *ancylomérisme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Verwachsung fleischichter Theile, bes. der Eingeweide.*

Ancўlŏpŏ'dia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp; *πούς*, a foot.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a curvature of the feet. Fr. anal. *ancylopodie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fusskrümmung*, f.

Ancўloproc'tos. } (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp;
Ancўloproc'tus, *i*, m. } *πρωκτός*, the *anus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *atresia*, or imperforation of the *anus.* Fr. syn. *anus imperforé.* Germ. syn. *der verwachsene After.*

An'cўlops, *ōpis*, f. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp; *ὤψ*, the eye.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for tumour of the eyelids; often employed for *Ægilops*, which *Ancylops* usually precedes. Fr. anal. *ancylops*, m. Germ. syn. *Augenwinkelgeschwulst*, f.

Ancўlorrhīnia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp; *ῥῖνες*, the nostrils.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *Nares coalitæ*, or adhesion of the nostrils. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *ancylorrhinie*, f. Germ. syn. *verwachsene Naselöcher.*

Ancўlōtia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp; *οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *Atresia auris*, or imperforation of the *meatus auditorius.* Fr. anal. *ancylotie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verwachsung einer Ohröffnung.*

Ancўlōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ancўlōsis;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Ancylosis:* ancylo'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *ancylotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Ankylose behaftet.*

Ancўlŏ'tŏmum, *i*, n. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an instrument for operation in adhesions or contractions, especially of the tongue: an an'cylotome. Fr. anal. *ancylotome*, m. Germ. syn. *ein instrument, um Krümmungen und Verwachsungen zu lösen, bes. zum Zungenlösen.*

Ancўlūrēthra, *æ*, f. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp; *οὐρήθρα*, the *urethra.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for adhesion of the walls of the *urethra.* Fr. anal. *ancylurèthre*, m.

Andi'cōlus, *a, um.* (*Andes; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) Inhabiting the Andes mountains. Fr. anal. *andicole*, adj.

Andīnus, *a, um.* Similar to *Andicolus.*

Andrædœ'a, n. pl. (Ἀνήρ, a man; *αἰδοῖα*, the *pudenda.*) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the male genitals. Germ. syn. *die männliche Geschlechtstheile.*

Andrædœoblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Andrædœa; blennorrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow of mucus from the male genitals. Fr. anal. *andrædœoblennorrhée*, f.

Andrălŏgŏmĕ'lia, n. pl. (Ἀνήρ, a man; *ἄλογος*, a brute; *μέλος*, a limb.) *Med., Physiol.* Name by Malacarne for a Class of monsters which he fancied to have a human body with limbs of a brute. Fr. anal. *andralogomélie*, f.

Andre'netæ, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Tribe of the *Mellifera*, by Lamarck and Goldfuss to a Family of the *Hymenoptera*, having the *Andrena* for their type. Fr. anal. *andrenètes*, m. pl.

Andrenoīdēs, adj. (*Andrena;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a sub-Tribe of the *Apiariæ*, because they resemble the *Andrena:* andrenoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *andrénoïde*, adj.

Andreoïdeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Bridel to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Musci*, having the *Andreæa* for their type. Fr. anal. *andréoïde*, adj.

Andrōārium, *ii*, n. (Ἀνήρ, a man; *ᾠάριον*, the ovary.) The male ovary, a term for the *Testis.* Fr. anal. *androarion*, m.

Andrŏdў'nămus, *a, um.* (Ἀνήρ, a man; *δύναμις*, power.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries to dicotyledonous vegetables, which he terms *plantæ androdynamæ*, because of the great development of the stamens and their analogues the petals. Fr. anal. *androdyname*, adj.

Andrŏgălactozēmia, *æ*, f. (Ἀνήρ, a man; *γάλα*, milk; *ζημία*, loss.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the secretion of milk in the male breast. Fr. anal. *androgalactozémie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Milchverlust bei Männern.*

Andrŏgўnāris, *is, e.* (Ἀνήρ, a man; *γύνη*, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to double flowers in which the change into petals recurs on both kinds of sexual organs without the floral teguments being altered. Fr. anal. *androgynaire*, adj.

Androgynia. See *Androgynius.*

Andrŏgў'nĭcus, *a, um.* Pertaining to that which is androgynous. Fr. anal. *androgynique*, adj.

Andrŏgўniflōrus, *a, um.* (*Androgynus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidium* and the *discus* of the *Synantherea* when all the flowers are hermaphrodite. Fr. anal. *androgyniflore*, adj.

Andrŏgўni-macŭliflōrus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *discus* of the *Synantherea* when the internal flowers are male and the external hermaphrodite, as the *Chaptalia;* or when males and hermaphrodites are mingled together, as in the *Amellus.* Fr. anal. *androgyni-maculiflore*, adj.

Andrŏgў'nius, *a, um. Bot.* The same as *Androgynus;* applied (f. sing.) to the union of the two sexes either in one flower or only in the same individual. Similar to *Gynandrius. Physiol.* Applied by Malacarne to a Class (n. pl.) of monsters characterised by the presence of both sexes in the same individual; by Breschet to a

genus of organic deviations, or of *diplogeneses* characterised by the union of more or less imperfect organs proper to different sexes. See *Note Cryptogamius*. Fr. anal. *androgynié*, adj. Germ. syn. *zugleich männlich und weiblich*.

Andronia, *æ*, f. *Chem.* A term hypothetically admitted by Winterl and Schubert for the atmosphere, what they really meant by it not being intelligible. Fr. anal. *andronie*, f.

Andrŏpĕtălāris, *is*, *e*. (Ἀνήρ, a man; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to every double flower where the corol is multiplied, and the stamens changed into simple or multiple petals, the pistil remaining normal. Fr. anal. *andropétalaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *staubfadenblättlich*, adj.

Andropetalus. Same as *Andropetalaris*.

Androphobia. Same as *Anthropophobia*.

Andrŏpōgōneus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Kunth to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Andropogon* for their type. Fr. anal. *andropogoné*, adj.

Andrŏ'tŏmus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀνήρ, a man; τέμνω, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *Synantherea*, because the filaments of their stamens are divided into two parts by a kind of articulation. Fr. anal. *androtome*, adj.

Anec'crĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (A, priv.; ἔκκρισις, secretion.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for the want of a critical secretion. Fr. anal. *aneccrise*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mangel einer kritischen Aussonderung*.

Anec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (A, priv.; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for the want of due expansion. Fr. anal. *anectase*, f. Germ. syn. *Mangel der gehörigen Ausdehnung*.

Aneger'tĭce, *es*, f. (Ἀνεγείρω, to rouse.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for the art of resuscitating asphyxiated persons. Fr. anal. *anégertique*, f. Germ. syn. *Wiederbelebungskunst*, f.

Anĕly'trus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; ἔλυτρον, a covering.) *Entomol.* Applied by Lister and Charleton to insects (n. pl.) with two or four membranous wings, naked, or covered only by hairs or scales. Fr. anal. *anélytre*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Deckschilde*.

Anĕmogră'phia, *æ*, f. (Ἄνεμος, the wind; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a description of the winds. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anémographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beschreibung der Winde*.

Anĕmŏme'tria, *æ*, f. (Ἄνεμος, the wind; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the art of measuring the rapidity and ascertaining the direction of the wind: anemo'metry. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anemométrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Windmessen*, n.

Anĕmŏmetrogră'phia, *æ*, f. *Nat. Philos.* A description of the *anemometrograph*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anemometrographie*, f.

Anĕmŏmetro'grăphus, *i*, m. (Same as *Anemometria*; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument arranged so as to produce upon paper a drawing that indicates the duration and rapidity of the wind: an anemome'trograph. Fr. anal. *anémométrographe*, m.

Anĕmŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Same as *Anemometria*.) *Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument invented by Wolf which serves to measure the rapidity of the winds: an anemo'meter. Fr. anal. *anémomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Windmesser*, m.

Anĕmōneus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Guellard to the *Ranunculaceæ* (f. pl.), and by de Candolle to a Tribe of the same, having the *Anemone* for their type. Fr. anal. *anemoné*, adj.

Anemonin'. *Chem.* Term for stearoptene, or a kind of camphor, obtained by distilling the *Anemone pulsatilla*, *pratensis*, and *nemorosa*. A pungent substance obtained by Funke in the *Anemone pratensis*, crystallisable, soluble in acohol, but not in turpentine. *Anĕmōnīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *anémonine*, f. Germ. syn. *Anemonin*, n.

Anĕmoscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Ἄνεμος, the wind; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument which serves to make known the variations of the direction of the winds: an a'nemoscope. Fr. anal. *anémoscope*, m. Germ. anal. *Anemoskop*, n.

Anencĕphă'lia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* A name by Breschet for a genus of organic deviation, or partial *agenesis*, characterised by the absence of the brain. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anencéphalie*, f.

Anĕner'gia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; ἐνέργεια, energy.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for want or loss of strength or vigour. Fr. anal. *enenergie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kraftmangel*, m.; *Kraftlosigkeit*, f.

Anen'tĕrus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; ἔντερον, an intestine.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a Section (n. pl.) of the *Polygastrica* having several stomachs but no *anus*, and so without intestinal canal. Fr. anal. *anentère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kein Eingeweide habend*.

Anĕ'piplŏïcus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; *epiplŏïcus*.) *Anat.* Having no epiplöon. Fr. anal. *anépiplöique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kein Netz habend*.

Anepis'chĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (A, priv.; *epischĕsis*, a suppression of excretions.) *Med.* Term for incontinence, as of the urine, etc. Fr. anal. *anépischèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Unvermogen*, n.

Anĕrĕthĭ'sia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; ἐρεθίζω, to excite.) *Med.* Term for the want of incitement or incentive. Fr. anal. *anéréthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mangel an Reizbarkeit; Reizlosigkeit*, f.

Anergia. Similar to *Anenergia*.

Anerpon'tis, *is*, *e*. (Ἀνέρπω, to creep up.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot and Ranzani to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Passeres* having sharp claws that give the faculty of clinging to bodies, and of climbing along walls and the trunks of trees. Fr. anal. *anerponte*, adj.

Anĕ'sia. Same as *Ancsis*.

Anĕsĭpōmus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄνεσις, a letting loose; πῶμα, a lid.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille to a Tribe (n. pl.) of the *Siluroides* having a mobile opercule. Fr. anal. *anésipome*, adj.

Anfractuōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Anfractus*, a turning;

terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of sinuosities: anfrac'tuous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *anfractueux*, adj. Germ. syn. *krummgängig*, adj.

Angĕlĭ'ceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Umbelliferæ* having the *Angelica* for their type. Fr. anal. *angélicé*, adj.

Angiæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Plethora*, or a congestion of the bloodvessels. Fr. anal. *angiémie*, f.

Angīdiectă'sia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖδιον, a small vessel; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Similar to *Angiectasia* with reference to the capillary vessels. The same as *Trichangiectasia*. Fr. anal. *angidiectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausdehnung sehr kleiner Gefässe.*

Angīdiospon'gus, *i*, m. (Ἀγγεῖδιον, a small vessel; σπογγία, a fungus.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a fungous formation or degeneration of the small vessels. Fr. anal. *angidiospongus*, m. Ger. syn. *Gefässschwamm*, m.

Angiectŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ἔκτοπος, away from a place.) *Anat.* Term for the state of vessels that are out of their natural place. Fr. and Germ. anal. *angiectopie*, f.

Angielcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ulceration of the vessels. Fr. anal. *angielcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefässverschwärung*, f.

Angiel'cus, *ĕris*, n. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an ulcer of a vessel. Fr. anal. *angiulcère*, m. Germ. syn. *Gefässegeschwür*, n.

Angiemphra'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an over-fulness and obstruction of the vessels. Fr. anal. *angiemphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ueberfüllung und Verstopfung der Gefässe.*

Angieurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; εὐρύνω, to make wide.) The same as *Angiectasia*. Fr. anal. *angieurysme*, m.

Angiītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Piorry for inflammation of the vessels, originally and specially of the capillary vessels. Fr. anal. *angiite*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefässentzündung*, f.

Angiŏcar'peus. Same as *Angiocarpus*.

Angiŏcĕrātōdeītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; *cĕrātōdeītis*, inflammation of the *cornea.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the vessels of the *cornea*. Fr. anal. *angiocératodeite*, f.

Angiŏchă'lăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; χάλασις, a slackening.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dilatation of the vessels. Fr. anal. *angiochalase*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefässerweiterung*, f.

Angiŏdēs, adj. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat.* Having or full of vessels. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *angieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Gefässe.*

Angiodia'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; διάστασις, a separation.) *Anat.* Term for a separating of vessels that normally are together. Fr. anal. *angiodiastase*, f. Germ. syn. *das Weitauseinanderliegen von normal näher zusammengehörenden Gefässen.*

Angiŏgas'tris, *is*, *e*. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; γαστήρ, the belly.) *Bot.* Applied by A. Brongniart to a Tribe (m. pl.), by Nees von Esenbeck and Fries to a Family of mushrooms having their spores hidden in a membranous *peridium*. Fr. anal. *angiogastre*, adj.

Angiogĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for the formation of vessels. Fr. anal. *angiogénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefässbildung*, f.

Angiogră'phia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the vessels. Fr. anal. *angiographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Beschreibung der Gefässe.*

Angiohydrographia. See *Hydrangiographia*.

Angiohydrologia. See *Hydrangiologia*.

Angiohydrotomia. See *Hydrangiotomia*.

Angioītis. Kuhn's term for *Angiitis*.

Angiokeratoditis. See *Angioceratodeitis*.

Angiolymphītis. Piorry's term for *Lymphangeitis*.

Angiŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; μαλακία, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for softening of the vessels. Fr. anal. *angiomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefässerweichung*, f.

Angiŏ'mўces, *ētis*, m. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; μύκης, a fungus.) Similar to *Angiidiospongus*.

Angiŏ'nŏsos. } (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; νόσος,
Angiŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. } disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the vessels. Fr. anal. *maladie de vaisseau.* Germ. syn. *Gefässkrankheit*, f.

Angiŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; πάθος, affection.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an affection or disease of the vessels. Fr. anal. *angiopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefässleiden*, n.

Angioplă'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; πλάνη, a wandering.) *Anat.* Term for aberration of a vessel from the normal structure. Fr. and Germ. anal. *angioplanie*, f.

Angiopleg'mus, *i*, m. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; πλέκω, to twist.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the tying of a vessel; also the formation of *Angioploce*. Fr. anal. *angiophlegmus*, m. Germ. syn. *das Durchschlingen Verknüpfen der Gefässe; die Bildung der Angioploke.*

Angioplērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; πλήρωσις, a filling up.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for engorgement of the vessels. Fr. anal. *angioplérose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefässüberfüllung*, f.

Angiŏ'plŏcē, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; πλοκή, a twining.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the tying or securing of a vessel; also, by B. Stilling, a mechanical expedient for stopping the bleeding of large vessels. See *Angioplegmus*. Fr. anal. *angioploce*, f. Germ. anal. *Angioploke*, f.

Angiŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; πῦρ, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for inflammatory fever. Fr. anal. *angiopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefässfieber*, n.; *entzündlich Fieber.*

Angiorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.*

Term for a sudden discharge from the vessels, but by custom employed to mean active hemorrhage. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. and Germ. anal. *angiorrhagie*, f.

Angiorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel: ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow or moderate discharge from the vessels, but by custom applied to passive hemorrhage. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *angiorrhée*, f.

Angiospermia. See *Angiospermius.*

Angiospongus. The same as *Angidiospongus;* also similar to *Angiectasia.*

Angio'spōrus, *a, um.* (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; σπόρος, seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Meyer to *sporocarpia* of the lichens when contained in the utricules termed *Asci* or *Thecæ.* Fr. anal. *angiospore*, adj.

Angiostegnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; στέγνωσις, a making close.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a contraction of the vessels. Fr. anal. *angiostegnose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verengerung der Gefässe.*

Angiostegnōtĭcus, *a, um.* *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Angiostegnosis. Pharm.* Applied to medicines (n. pl., *remedia* understood) that astringe the vessels: angiostegno'tic. Fr. anal. *angiostegnotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Gefässe stark zusammenziehend und verengernd.*

Angiostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; στένωσις, a being straitened.) *Med., Pathol.* Similar to *Angiostegnosis.* Fr. anal. *angiosténose*, f.

Angiosteogĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ὀστέον, a bone; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ossification of the vessels: angiosteo'geny. Fr. anal. *angiosteogénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefässverknöcherung*, f.

Angiosteōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the progress of ossification of the vessels. Fr. anal. *angiosteose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefässverknöcherung*, f.

Angio'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; στόμα, a mouth.) *Conchol.* Applied to univalve shells the opening of which is narrow, *i. e.* of equal diameter throughout, and of the length of the shell, as the *Cypræa.* Fr. anal. *angiostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefässmundig*, adj.

Angio'strŏphē, *es*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; στροφή, a twining.) *Med., Surg.* Term for torsion of the ends of divided vessels, as the arteries. Fr. anal. *angiostrophe*, f. Germ. syn. *die Umdrehung eines Gefäss-Endes.*

Angiŏsym'phўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; σύμφυσις, a growing together.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for adhesion to or union of vessels with each other. Fr. anal. *angiosymphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefässverwachsung*, f.

Angiŏsynizēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; συνίζησις, collapse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for collapse of the vascular canals. Fr. anal. *angiosynizèse*, f. Germ. syn. *soll bezeichnen Verwachsung eines Gefässcanales.*

Angiŏ'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; τάσις, a stretching.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for tension of the vessels. Fr. anal. *angiotase*, f. Germ. syn. *die Dehnung oder Spannung der Gefässe.*

Angiotă'tĭcus, *a, um.* *Med., Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Angiotasis:* angiota'tic. Fr. anal. *angiotatique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zur Angiotase gehörig, u.s.w.*

Angiotĕlectă'sia, *æ*, f. } (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; τέλος, an extremity; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for extension of vessels or the ends of vessels. Fr. anal. *angiotélectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausdehnung der Gefässenden.*

Angiotĕlec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. }

Angiotĕ'nĭcus. (Ἀγγεῖον; τείνω, to stretch.) The same as *Angiotaticus.*

Angiothlip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; θλῖψις, pressure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pressure on one or more vessels. Fr. anal. *angiothlipsis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Reibung der Gefässe.*

Angiōtītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; οὖς, the ear; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the vessels of the ear. Fr. anal. *angiotite*, f. Germ. syn. *Gefäss-Ohr-Entzündung*, f.

Anguĭcīdus, *a, um.* (*Anguis*, a snake; *cædo*, to kill.) *Bot.* That which has, or seems to have, the property of killing serpents, as the *Aristolochia anguicida.* Fr. anal. *anguicide*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlangentödtend*, part. adj.

Anguĭ'deus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by J. E. Gray and Wagler to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Reptilia* having the *Anguis* for their type. Fr. anal. *anguide*, adj.

Anguĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Anguis*, a snake; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Reptilia* having the body like a serpent; also to a Family of the *Myriapoda* having the body for the most part linear. Fr. anal. *anguiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlangenförmig*, adj.

Anguilloīdēs, adj. (*Anguilla;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville and Latreille to a Family (m. pl.) having the *Anguilla* for their type: anguil'loid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *anguilloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *Aalähnlich*, adj.

Anguĭnoīdæ, patron. m. pl. } Applied by Fitzinger and Eichwald like *Anguinidæ.*

Anguĭnoīdei, nom. pl. m. }

Anguĭvĭ'perus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Carus and Ficinus to a Tribe (f. pl.), by Latreille to a Family, of the *Reptilia*, including venomous serpents that have the body anguilliform. Fr. anal. *anguivipère*, adj.

Angŭlĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Angŭlus*, an angle; *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet angulous, as the *Cneorhinus angulicollis.* Fr. anal. *angulicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *winkelhalsig*, adj.

Angŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Angŭlus*, an angle; *fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing or presenting angles: anguli'ferous. Fr. anal. *angulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *winkeltragend*, part. adj.

Angŭlĭner'vius, *a, um.* (*Angŭlus*, an angle; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by de

Candolle to leaves in which the fibres that were joined together in the pedicle separate, forming, either with the base or with its prolongation, an angle, as in the *Dicotyledone*. Fr. anal. *angulinervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *winkelnervig*, adj.

Angŭlĭros'tris, *is*, *e*. (*Angŭlus; rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger, Goldfuss, and C. Bonaparte to a Family (m. pl.), by Savy to a Tribe, of the *Passeres*, having the beak angulous. Fr. anal. *angulirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *winkelschnabelig*, adj.

Angustĭcol'lis, *is*, *e*. (*Angustus*, narrow; *collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet narrow, as the *Nebria angusticollis*. Fr. anal. *angusticolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmalhalsig*, adj.

Angustĭdens, *tis*, adj. (*Angustus; dens*, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Having narrow teeth, as the *Mastodon angustidens*. Fr. anal. *angustidenté*, adj.

Angustĭ'mănus, *a*, *um*. (*Angustus; mănus*, a hand.) *Zoöl.* Applied by A. H. Harvorth to the *Crustacea Macroura*, having narrow hands. Fr. anal. *angustimane*, adj. Germ. syn. *engehandig*, adj.

Angustĭpen'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Angustus; penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Coleoptera* having the *elytra* narrowed at their free extremity. Fr. anal. *angustipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *engeflugelicht*, adj.

Angustĭrēmātus, *a*, *um*. (*Angustus; rēmus*, an oar.) *Zoöl.* Applied by A. H. Harvorth to crustaceous, brachyurous *Natatores* (n. pl.) having the hind feet terminating in narrow fins. Fr. anal. *angustirème*, adj. Germ. syn. *engeflossfedert*, adj.

Angustĭros'tris, *is*, *e*. (*Angustus; rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a narrow beak. *angustirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *engeschnabelig*, adj.

Angustĭsep'tus, *a*, *um*. (*Angustus; septum*, a partition.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to the *Cruciferæ* that have the partition of the fruit very narrow. Fr. anal. *angustiseptė*, adj. Germ. syn. *engetheilig*, adj.

Angustĭsĭ'lĭquus, *a*, *um*. (*Angustus; sĭlĭqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having the fruit, linear, compressed, and narrow, as the *Cassia siliqua*. Fr. anal. *angustisiliqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *engehulsig*, adj.

Anhēlans, *antis*, part. (*Anhēlo*, to breathe.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Spongia anhelans*, because the tubes which constitute it by their union continually execute in water the movements of *diastole* and *systole* of the human chest in breathing. Fr. anal. *anhéleux*, adj.

Anhemătōsia. Piorry's term for *Anæmatosis*.

Anhis'tus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; ἱστὸς, tissue.) *Anat.* Applied by Velpeau to the caducous membrane of Hunter, because he thought it was not organised. Fr. anal. *anhiste*, adj.

Anhŏmŏ'mĕrus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; ὁμὸς, like; μέρος, a part.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Chetopoda* the bodies of which are formed of dissimilar articulations. Fr. anal. *anhomomérė*, adj.

Anhydrohemia. Piorry's term for *Anæmydria*.

Anhystĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; ὑστέρα, the womb.) Same as *Ametria*.

Anilema. See *Aneilema*.

Anilesis. See *Aneilesis*.

Anĭmālĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Anĭmal; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing animals, as the *Polyparium animaliferum*. Fr. anal. *animalifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *thiertragend*, part. adj.

Anĭmālĭsātus, *a*, *um*. Applied to inorganic or vegetable matter that has taken the character of animality. Fr. anal. *animalisé*, adj.

Anĭmālĭtas, *ātis*, f. *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for the assemblage of attributes or faculties that distinguish animal organic matter; animal nature; vital activity of an animal body considered as unity. Fr. anal. *animalité*, m. Germ. syn. *Thierheit*, f.

Anĭmīna, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name by Unverdorben for a salifiable base which he discovered in the animal oil of Dippel: a'nimine. See *Ammolin*, *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *animine*, f.

Anīrĭ'dia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *īris*.) *Med.* Term for the want or defect of the *iris*. Fr. anal. *aniridie*, f. Germ. syn. *Irismangel*, m.

Anĭsan'thus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄνισος, unequal; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allmann to plants having the perigons of different form. Fr. anal. *anisanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleichblumenhüllig*, adj.

Anischūria, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *ischūria*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for incontinence of urine. Fr. anal. *anischurie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Unvermogen den Harn zu halten*.

Anĭsobriātus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄνισος, unequal; ἔμβρυον, an embryo.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to monocotyledonous embryoes to express that one of the sides is stronger in increase than the other. See *Anisodynamus*. Fr. anal. *anisobrié*, adj.

Anĭsŏcĕ'phălus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄνισος, unequal; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Pinardia anisocephala*, because its *calathidia* are very unequal. Fr. anal. *anisocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleichkopfig*, adj.

Anĭsŏchēlis, *is*, *e*. (Ἄνισος, unequal; χηλὴ, a claw.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Porcellana anisochelis* from the inequality of its claws. Fr. anal. *anisochèle*, adj.

Anĭsŏdac'tўlus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄνισος, unequal; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Temminck to an Order (m. pl.), by Vieillot to a Tribe, having the toes of unequal length. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family of the *Ruminantia*. Fr. anal. *anisodactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleichfingert*, adj.

Anĭ'sŏdon, *ontis*, adj. (Ἄνισος, unequal; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to the *Pristis anisodon*, because its teeth are unequal. Fr. anal. *anisodonté*, adj.

Anĭsŏdў'năмus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄνισος, unequal; δύναμις, power.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to monocotyledonous embryoes to express that their sides have not the same power of increase. See *Anisobriatus*. Fr. anal. *anisodyname*, adj.

Anĭsŏmĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ἄνισος*, unequal; *μέρος*, a part.) *Bot.* Applied by Martius to flowers the parts of which are unequal or irregular. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *anisomérique*, adj.

Anĭsŏ'mĕrus, *a, um.* (Same; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Geognos.* Applied by Bonnard to an Order of rocks that are formed in whole or in part by crystallisation, and where a dominant part, which serves for base, paste, or cement for the others, is contemporaneous with or anterior to the parts that contain it. Fr. anal. *anisomère*, adj.

Anĭsŏmĕ'trĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ἄνισος*, unequal; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Crystall.* The term *anisometric system* is applied by Neumann to a union of crystalline forms in which the co-ordinate planes are perpendicular, and seem to relate to a system of axes to the number of three, all unequal. Fr. anal. *anisométrique*, adj.

Anĭsŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (*Ἄνισος*, unequal; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having unequal petals. Fr. anal. *anisopétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleichblumenblättrig*, adj.

Anĭsŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Ἄνισος*, unequal; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Having opposite leaves, of which one of the two is very small in relation to the other, as in the *Ruillia anisophylla.* Fr. anal. *anisophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleichblättrig*, adj.

Anĭsŏpōgōn, *ōnis*, adj. (*Ἄνισος*, unequal; *πώγων*, the beard.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Illiger to a plume the sides of the beard of which differ from each other as to their length. Fr. anal. *anisopogone*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleichbartig*, adj.

Anĭsostēmōnis, *is, e.* (*Ἄνισος*, unequal; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to every flower in which the number of stamens has no relation with that of the free or adherent petals, as in many of the *Dipsaceæ.* Fr. anal. *anisostémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleichstaubfadig*, adj.

Anĭsostēmŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* (Same; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants the stamens of which are unequal in number to that of the divisions of the corol. Fr. anal. *anisostémonopétale*, adj.

Anistĭŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *ἱστιόν*, a sail; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. E. Gray and Spix to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Chauve-souris* (bald mice) which have no appendage on the nose. Fr. anal. *anistiophore*, adj.

Annelĭdāris, *is, e.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (n. pl.) with the body divided into rings, which he regards as intermediate between the *Articulata* and *Radiata.* Fr. anal. *annélidaire*, adj.

Annŭlĭcau'dus, *a, um.* (*Annŭlus; cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Histrionella annulicauda*, the tail of which seems formed of rings when it is contracted. Fr. anal. *annulicaudé*, adj. Ger. syn. *ringschwanzig*, adj.

Annŭlĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Annŭlus; cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having annulated horns; applied to the *Pandulus annulicornis*, which has the lateral and inferior *antennæ* annulated with red. Fr. anal. *annulicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *ringhörnig*, adj.

Annulĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Annŭlus; fĕro*, to bear.) Having or bearing rings. Fr. anal. *annulifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *ringtragend*, part. adj.

An'nŭlĭpes, *pĕdis*, f. (*Annŭlus; pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having the thighs surrounded by coloured rings, as the *Myopa annulipes:* annu'lipede. Fr. anal. *annulipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *ringfussig*, adj.

Anocheilo'schĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Anocheilon; σχίσις*, a cleaving.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the fissure of the upper lip; harelip. Fr. anal. *anocheiloschisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Spaltung der zu Oberlippe.*

Anōcœ'lia, *æ*, f. (*Ἄνω*, upwards; *κοιλία*, the belly.) *Anat.* Term for the upper portion of the belly. Fr. anal. *anocœlie*, f. Germ. syn. *Oberleib*, m.

Anōdīnia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *ὠδίς*, the pain of childbirth.) *Med., Obstet.* Term for absence of *pains* in childbirth. Fr. anal. *anodinie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wehenmangel*, m.

Anōdīnus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Med., Obstet.* Having no *labour pains.* Fr. anal. *anodine*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Geburtswehen.*

Anŏdon'tĭdæ, patron. m. pl. } *Zoöl.* Name by
Anŏdontĭ'dia, n. pl. } A. Smith for a Family of serpents, having the *Anodon* for their type; and by Raffinesque for a Tribe of the *Pediferæ* having the *Anodonta* for their type. Fr. anal. *anodontides*, m. pl.

Anŏdon'tus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *ὀδούς*, a tooth.) Having no teeth. *Conchol.* Applied to shells without or with very slight teeth at the hinge. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Elminthogama*, the mouth in which presents no hooks nor spines. See *Edentatus.* Fr. anal. *anodonté*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahnlos*, adj.

Anŏdūs, *ontis*, adj. (A, priv.; *ὀδούς*, a tooth.) *Anat., Med.* Without teeth; toothless. Fr. syn. *anodonte*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahnlos*, adj.

Anōdўnus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med.* Allaying pain; without pain. Fr. anal. *anodyne*, adj. Germ. syn. *schmerzstillend*, part. adj.; *schmerzlos*, adj.

Anœ'a, *æ*, f. } (*Ἄνοια.*) Term for the want of
Ano'ia, *æ*, f. } understanding; folly. Fr. anal. *anée*, f. Germ. syn. *Verstandschwäche*, f.; *Verstandeslosigkeit*, f.

Anŏ̈ēsia, *æ*, f. (A priv.; *νόησις*, reason.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for want of sense. Fr. anal. *anöésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Sinnlosigkeit*, f.

Anŏlĕnus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *ὀλένη*, the arm.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Ranzani to a Division (n. pl.) of the *Acephala* having no arms. Fr. anal. *anoléné*, adj.

Anomalacia. See *Anomalœcia.*

Anōmălifĭ̆ōrus, *a, um.* (*Anōmălus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini, in the *Synantherœæ*, to the *calathidium* of the *discus*, to the *corona* when composed of flowers with anomalous corols. Fr. anal. *anomaliflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *angleichblümig*, adj.

Anōmălĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Anōmălus; pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having different feet, as

the *Oxyurus anomalipes*, because its feet are different coloured: ano'malipede, adj. Germ. syn. *angleichfüssig*, adj.

Anŏmălis, *is*, *e*. The same as *Anomalus*. Fr. anal. *anomaux*, adj.

Anŏmălœ'cia, *æ*, f. (*Anŏmălus*; *οἰκία*, a habitation.) *Bot.* Name by Richard for a Class having hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same stem, or on different individuals. Fr. anal. *anomalœcie*, f. Germ. anal. *anomalökie*, f.

Anŏmălŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Anŏmălus*; *νόμος*, a law.) Term for the doctrine of the laws according to which irregularities or apparent anomalies occur: anomalo'nomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anomalonomie*, f.

Anŏmălŏpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (Same as *Anŏmălŏpes*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Klein to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Mammiferæ* having the five toes united by a membrane. Fr. anal. *anomalopède*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleichfüssig*, adj.

Anŏmălŏ'pŏrus, *a*, *um*. (*Anŏmălus*; *πόρος*, a pore.) Having cellules or pores of different size. Fr. anal. *anomalopore*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleichlochig*, adj.

Anŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *νόμος*, a law.) Term for lawlessness. Fr. anal. *anomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gesetzlosigkeit*, f.

Anŏmīdes, m. pl. (*Ἄνομος*, lawless; *εἶδος*, resemblance.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family of the *Orthoptera* having an odd appearance. Fr. anal. *anomides*, m. pl.

Anŏmŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (*Ἄνομος*, lawless; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having anomalous fruit. Fr. anal. *anomalocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *angleichfruchtig*, adj.

Anŏmŏcĕphă'lia, *æ*, f. (*Ἄνομος*, lawless; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the state of one that is anomocephalous. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anomocéphalie*, f.

Anŏmŏce'phălus, *a*, *um*. (Same as preceding.) *Med, Physiol.* Applied by Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire to animals the head of which accidentally presents some deformity: anomoce'phalous. Fr. anal. *anomocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit unregelmässigem Kopfe*.

Anŏmœmĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (*Ἀνόμοιος*, unlike; *μέρος*, a part.) Term for a combination or conjunction of anomalous parts. Fr. anal. *anomœmérie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Bestehen aus ungleichartigen Theilen*.

Anŏmoiŏdipĕrian'thus, *a*, *um*. (*Ἀνόμοιος*, unlike; *δὶς*, two; *περὶ*, about; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants having the number of divisions of the calyx different from that of the segments of the corol. Fr. anal. *anomoiodipérianthé*, adj.

Anŏmo'pteris, *ĭdis*, f. (A, priv.; *νόμος*, without law; *πτέρις*, fern.) *Geol.* Name for a species of fern found in the new red sandstone, which differs from all other recent and fossil ferns. Fr. anal. *anomopteris*, f.

Anonăceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) established by Jussieu having the *Anona* for their type. Fr. anal. *anonacé*, adj.

Anoneus. Same as *Anonaceus*.

Anŏnÿ'chia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *ὄνυξ*, the nail.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for defect of the nails of the fingers or toes. Fr. anal. *anonychie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mangel der Finger- oder Zehen-Nagel*.

Anŏpĕ'tălus, *a*, *um*. (*Ἀνὰ*, upwards; *πέταλον*, a petal.) Having erect petals, as the *Sedum anopetalum*. Fr. anal. *anopétale*, adj.

Anophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye.) *Med.* Term for the want of eyes. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anophthalmie*, adj.

Anŏpis'thius, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; *ὀπίσθιος*, behind.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to two Families (n. pl.) of the *Polygastrica* having the mouth and *anus* contiguous in the same fosset, and consequently deprived of an anal extremity, properly so called. Fr. anal. *anopisthe*, adj.

Anoplŏthērion. } (A, priv.; *ὅπλον*, ar-
Anoplŏthērium, *ii*, n. } mour; *θηρίον*, a beast.) *Geol.* Name for a fossil found in the Paris tertiaries, having no horns, tusks, or claws. Fr. anal. *anoplothérion*, m.

Anoplūrus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; *ὅπλον*, a tool; *οὐρὰ*, a tail.) *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to an Order (n. pl.) without metamorphosis, having the tail deprived of filaments. Fr. anal. *anoplure*, adj.

Ano'psia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *ὄψις*, vision.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for defect of sight; blindness. Fr. anal. *anopsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blindheit*, f.

Anoptŏthērion. } (*Ἄνοπτος*, unseen; *θη-*
Anoptŏthērium, *ii*, n. } *ρίον*, an animal.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for an animal of a former world only the fossil bones of which have been found. Fr. anal. *anoptothérion*, m.

Anorgă'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; *ὄργανον*, an organ.) Without organs; inorganic: anorga'nic. Fr. anal. *anorganique*, adj. Germ. syn. *anorganisch*, adj.

Anorgănŏche'mia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *orgănŏchēmia*.) Term by Zenneck for the chemical examination of inorganic bodies: anor'ganoche'mistry. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anorganochémie*, f.

Anor'gănŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *orgănŏgĕnia*.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for that branch which treats of the origin of inorganic bodies: anorgano'geny. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anorganogénie*, f.

Anorgănŏgnōsia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *orgănognōsis*.) *Nat. Hist.* The same as *Mineralogia*; the knowledge of inorganic bodies. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anorganognosie*, f.

Anorgănognos'tĭca, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *orgănognostĭca*.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the doctrine of the knowledge of inorganic natural bodies; likewise for Mineralogy: anorganognos'tics. Fr. anal. *anorganognostique*, f. Germ. anal. *anorganognostik*, f.

Anorgănogră'phia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *orgănogrăphia*.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a description of inorganic natural bodies: anorgano'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anorganographie*, f.

Anorgănŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *orgănŏlŏgia*.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a treatise on inorganic bodies: anorgano'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anorganologie*, f.

Anorgicus. Contraction of *Anorganicus*.

Anorgis'mus, *i*, m. (A, priv.; *ὄργανον*, an organ; terminal *-ισμὸς*.) *Nat. Philos.* Term

for the whole bodies and powers of nature which do not pertain to the organic kingdom: anor'gism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *anorgisme*, m.

Anorrhyn'chus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *ῥύγχος*, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Subannelidaria*, in which the cephalic enlargement is deprived of proboscidiform nipples. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *anorrhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *mangelschnabelig*, adj.

Anorthītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (A, priv.; *ὀρθός*, straight.) *Geol.* Having no angles; applied to a species of felspar: an'orthite. Fr. anal. *anorthite*, f.

Anorthōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἀνά*, upwards; *ὀρθόω*, to straighten.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for erection. Fr. anal. *anorthose*, f. Germ. syn. *Aufrechtung*, f. (A, priv.; *ὀρθόω*.) Term for deficient erectility; want of erection. Germ. syn. *mangelnde Aufrechtung.*

Anŏ'sia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *νόσος*, disease.) *Med.* The absence of disease, therefore the act of health, the end and aim of medicine. Fr. anal. *anosie*, f.

Anosteo'phŏrus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *ὀστέον*, a bone; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. E. Gray to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Antliobrachiophora* having no hard mass in the body. Fr. anal. *anostéophore*, adj.

Anosteozōārius, *a, um.* } (A, priv; *ὀστέον*, a
Anosteozōus, *a, um.* } bone; *ζῷον*, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Type (n. pl.) of the animal kingdom having no bone, properly so called. Fr. anal. *anostéozoaire*, adj.

Ano'stŏmus, *a, um.* (*Ἄνω*, above; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Ichthyol.* Having the mouth above the snout, as the *Salmo anostomus.* Fr. anal. *anostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufmundig*, adj.

Anotasier. (Arab.) *Chem.* Old name for *Sal ammoniacum.* Ruland and Johnson.

Anōtus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear.) Without an ear. Fr. anal. *anote*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Ohr.*

Anou'rus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *οὐρά*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.), an Order, and a Tribe of the *Reptilia*, comprehending *Batrachii* that lose their tail in adult age. Fr. anal. *anoure*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Schwanz.*

An'sa, *æ*, f. (Lat., a handle.) *Astron.* Name for the prominences of the ring of Saturn when at certain periods are perceived the two sides of the body of the planet. Applied by mariners to a very small bay. Fr. anal. *anse*, f.

An'sĕres, m. pl. } *Ornithol.* Applied by Gold-
Ansĕ'rĭdes, m. pl. } fuss to a Family of the *Palmipedes* which approach to the goose or *Anser.* Fr. anal. *ansérides*, m. pl.

Antachālēs. Name for *Succinum*, or bituminous stone of another colour, which, when burned, gives out the odour of myrrh.

Antapoplec'tic. (*Ἀντί*, against; *apoplexia.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or relieving apoplexy. *Antapoplec'tĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antapoplectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Schleigfluss wirkend.*

Antasphyc'tic. (*Ἀντί*, against; *asphyxia.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or overcoming *asphyxia. Antasphyc'tĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antasphyctique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Asphyxie wirkend.*

Antasthe'nic. (*Ἀντί*, against; *asthĕnia.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or removing debility. *Antasthĕ'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antasthénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Asthenie wirkend.*

Antēcius, *a, um.* (*Ἀντί*, against; *οἰκέω*, to inhabit.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to people placed under the same meridian and at the same distance from the equator, but in two opposite hemispheres. Same as *Antipodus.* Fr. anal. *antécien*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegenuberbewohnend*, part. adj.

Antĕdīlŭviānus, *a, um.* (*Ante*, before; *dīlŭvium*, the deluge.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to the soils of *trass* and *alluvium* anterior to the animal period; applied also to some fossil shells, as the *Conus antediluvianus*, the living analogues of which are not known. Fr. anal. *antédiluvien*, adj. Germ. syn. *vor die Sundfluth gewesen.*

Antĕmĕdiārius, *a, um.* (*Ante*, before; *mĕdium*, the middle.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to petals that are opposite the sepals of the calyx: anteme'diary. Fr. anal. *antémédiaire*, adj.

Antennārie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Senecionidæ Gnaphalieæ* having the *Antennaria* for their type. Fr. anal. *antennarié*, adj.

Antennāris, *is, e.* (*Antenna.*) *Entomol.* Pertaining to the *antennæ;* applied by Robineau-Desvoidy, in the *Myodaria*, to two small pieces adherent together on which the *antennæ* are implanted. Fr. anal. *antennaire*, adj.

Antennātæ-Trācheāles, f. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Lamarck for an Order of the *Arachnides* having two *antennæ*, and which respire by *tracheæ.* Fr. anal. *antennées-trachéales*, f. pl.

Antennātus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Having *antennæ.* Fr. anal. *antenné*, adj. Germ. syn. *fühlhornig*, adj.

Antennĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Antennæ; fĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Bearing or having *antennæ:* antenni'ferous. Fr. anal. *antennifère*, adj.

Antennĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Antennæ; forma*, likeness.) Resembling *antennæ:* anten'niform. Fr. anal. *antenniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *fühlhornformig*, adj.

Antenn'ŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Antenna.*) *Entomol.* Applied to the maxillary *palpi*, because they resemble small *antennæ.* Fr. anal. *antennule*, f. Germ. syn. *Fühlhornchen*, n.

Antĕpectŏrālis, *is, e.* (*Ante*, before; *pectus*, the breast.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the anterior feet, or those fixed to the *antepectus:* antepec'toral. Fr. anal. *antépectoral*, adj.

Antĕrōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ἀντί*, against; *ἔρως*, desire; terminal *-ικός.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or overcoming desire or sexual passion; applied to remedies (n. pl.) for this purpose: antero'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antérotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was die Liebe bes. die Geschlechtsliebe.*

Antis'cius, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; σκιά, a shadow.) *Nat. Hist.* The same as *Antecius* and *Antipodus*, because the people thus geographically placed in relation to each other have their shadows in opposite directions. Fr. anal. *antéscien*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegenschattig*, adj.

Anthæmopty'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; *hæmoptyïcus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or controuling hemoptysis, or spitting of blood: anthemo'ptyic. Fr. anal. *anthémoptyique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen das Blutspeien wirkend.*

Anthæmorrhagicus. See *Anthemorrhagic.*

Anthec'tic. (Ἀντί, against; *hectĭcus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or overcoming *phthisis*, or consumption. *Anthe'tĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *anthectique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Schwindsucht wirkend.*

Anthēla, *æ*, f. (Ἀνθήλιον, a small flower.) *Bot.* Name by E. Meyer for a compound and ramous cluster, the axis of which is very short, and the branches very long or expanded, as the *Iones.* Fr. anal. *anthèle*, f.

Anthelmin'thic. See *Anthelmintic.*

Anthelminthŏdiarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἀντί, against; ἕλμινς, a worm; *diarrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for verminous *diarrhœa.* Fr. anal. *anthelminthodiarrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurmdurchfall*, m.

Anthema. See *Exanthema.*

Anthematoscheticus. See *Exanthematoscheticus.*

Anthĕmĭ'deus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini and Kunth to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Synantherеæ*, by Lessing to a Section of the *Senecionideæ Chrysanthemeæ*, having the *Anthemis* for their type. Fr. anal. *anthémidé*, adj.

Anthemorrha'gic. (Ἀντί, against; *hæmorrhăgĭcus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to remedies against hemorrhage. *Anthæmorrhă'gĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *anthémorrhagique*, adj.

Anthĕrĭ'ceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Group (f. pl.) of the *Asphodeleæ*, by Reichenbach to a group of the *Liliaceæ*, having the *Anthericum* for their type. Fr. anal. *anthéricé*, adj.

Anthĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Anthĕra;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to anthers: anthe'ric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *anthérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *staubbeutelig*, adj.

Anthĕrĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Anthĕra; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing anthers; applied to the tube or body produced by the union of the filaments of stamens in monodelphous and diadelphous plants: antheri'ferous. Fr. anal. *anthérifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *staubbeuteltragend*, part. adj.

Anthĕrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Anthĕra; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of an anther: anthe'riform. Fr. anal. *anthériforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *staubbeutelförmig*, adj.

Anthĕrĭnus, *a, um.* (Ἄνθος, a flower.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Anthicus antherinus*, because it lives upon flowers: an'therine. Fr. anal. *anthérin*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Blühen gehörig.*

Anthĕrŏ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Anthĕra;* γίνομαι, to be born.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to double flowers that are so by the transformation of anthers into corniculated petals: anthero'genous. Fr. anal. *anthérogène*, adj. Germ. syn. *Antheren zeugend.*

Anthĕrŏsymphy'ia, n. pl. The same as n. pl. of *Symphysandrius.*

Anthiarin'. *Chem.* Term for a peculiar substance which appears to constitute the active part of the *Upas anthiar* (the juice of the *Anthiaris toxicaria*), which Pelletier and Caventou believed to be a vegetable alkali. *Anthiarīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *anthiarine*, f.

Anthĭ'cĭdes, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Tribe of the *Coleoptera Trachelides*, having the *Anthicus* for their type. Fr. anal. *anthicides*, m. pl.

Anthĭdŭ'leus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Myodariæ Micromydes.* Fr. anal. *anthidulé*, adj.

Anthīnus, *a, um.* (Ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Of or belonging to a flower: an'thine. Fr. anal. *anthin*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumig*, adj.

Anthŏ'bius, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Section (m. pl.) of the *Scarabæides*, having the *Anthobium* for their type. Fr. anal. *anthobie*, adj.

Anthobran'chius, *a, um.* (Ἄνθος, a flower; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca* having the *branchiæ* disposed in the form of plumes of feathers. Fr. anal. *anthobranche*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenkiemig*, adj.

Anthŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Ἄνθος, a flower; κεφαλή, a head.) Having a head in the form of a flower. *Zoöl.* The *Tænia anthocephala* has a very large head with four obtuse lobes that are longer than it. Fr. anal. *anthocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenkopfig*, adj.

Anthŏcŏry'nion.
Anthŏcŏry'nium, *ii*, n. } (Ἄνθος, a flower; κορύνη, a club.) *Bot.* Applied by Meyer to a kind of claviform, bifurcated *bractea*, placed horizontally, and in some sort *à cheval* on the peduncle of the *Surubœa Guianensis.* Fr. anal. *anthocorynion*, n. Germ. syn. *Stimmgabel*, f.

Anthŏcy'ănum, *i*, n. (Ἄνθος, a flower; κύανος, a dark blue substance.) *Chem.* Term for a particular substance which the blue of flowers affords. Fr. anal. *anthocyanum*, m. Germ. anal. *Anthokyan*, n.

Anthōdēs, adj. (Ἄνθος, a flower; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot.* Having or full of flowers: an'thous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *antheux*, adj. Germ. syn. *blümig*, adj.; *voll Blumen.*

Anthŏdiātus, *a, um. Bot.* Pertaining to *Anthodia.* Fr. anal. *anthodié*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenständig*, adj.

Antho'graphy. (Ἄνθος, a flower; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* Term for a description or history of flowers. *Anthogrā'phia, æ*, f. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anthographie*, f.

Anthoïdēs, adj. (Ἄνθος, a flower; terminal *-ἰδης.*) Resembling a flower: an'thoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *anthoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenähnlich*, adj.

Anthŏ'lītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Ἄνθος, a flower; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* Term for the fossil impression of the flowers of plants found in the shales of the coal measures, and more frequently in tertiary *strata:* an'tholite. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *antholithe*, f.

Anthŏ'mўdes, f. pl. (Ἄνθος, a flower; μυῖα, a fly.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Tribe of the *Myodaria Mesomydes* living generally on flowers. Fr. anal. *anthomydes*, f. pl.

Anthomўzus, *a, um.* (Ἄνθος, a flower; μυζάω, to suck.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot, Ranzani, and C. Bonaparte to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Passeres* that suck the saccharine juice of flowers. Fr. anal. *anthomyze*, adj.

Anthŏnec'tar, *ăris*, n. (Ἄνθος, a flower; νέκταρ, the drink or food of the gods.) The same as *Phytonectar.*

Anthō'phăgus, *a, um.* (Ἄνθος, a flower; φάγειν, to eat.) *Entomol.* Eating flowers; living on flowers: antho'phagous. Fr. anal. *anthophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenfressend*, part. adj.

Anthŏphō'rium, *ii*, m. } (Ἄνθος, a flower; φέρω,
Anthō'phŏrum, *i*, n. } to bear.) *Bot.* Name by de Candolle and Nees von Esenbeck for a prolongation of the receptacle of the flower which springs from the bottom of the calyx and bears the petals, stamen, and pistil, as in the *Silene.* Fr. anal. *anthophore*, m. Germ. syn. *Bluthenträger*, m.

Anthō'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant, or part of a plant, that bears many flowers; flori'ferous: antho'phorous. Fr. anal. *anthophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumentragend*, part. adj.

Anthŏphyllītes, *is*, f. (Ἄνθος, a flower; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Geol.* Name for a kind of hornblende like the *Anthophyllus* (*Caryophyllus*), or clove, in colour: anthophyl'lite. Fr. anal. *anthophyllite*, f.

Anthoris'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀντὶ, against; ὅρισμα, a boundary.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a diffused swelling. Fr. anal. *anthorisme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Geschwulst von unbestimmter Begränzung.*

Anthorrhīza, *æ*, f. (Ἄνθος, a flower; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* The root of a flower. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *anthorrize*, f. Germ. syn. *Blumenwurzel*, f.

Anthosper'meus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle and A. Richard to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Rubiaceæ*, having the *Anthospermum* for their type. Fr. anal. *anthospermé*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumensamig*, adj.

Anthosper'mĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἄνθος, a flower; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Gaillon to the mode of fructification of certain of the *Thalassiophytes Symphysisteæ*, called by others *capsularis:* anthosper'mic. Fr. anal. *anthospermique*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumensamig*, adj.

Anthosper'mum, *i*, m. (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Name by Gaillon for an agglomeration of small globules which, in certain of the *Thalassiophytes Symphysisteæ*, always precede the development of tubercles or conceptacles, because in those beings of a more simple organisation they present some analogy with the floral state of phanerogamous plants. Fr. anal. *anthosperme*, m. Germ. syn. *Blumensame*, m.

Anthŏ'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Ἄνθος, a flower; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zöol.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Elminthaprocta*, having four *proboscides*, or four prominent suckers, auriculiform or petaloid, giving to their head the appearance of a flower. Fr. anal. *anthostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenmundig*, adj.

Anthoxan'theus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Link to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Anthoxanthum* for their type. Fr. anal. *anthoxanthé*, adj.

Anthoxan'thĭna, *æ*, f. (Ἄνθος, a flower; ξανθός, yellow.) *Chem.* Term for a substance afforded by the yellow of flowers: anthoxanthin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *anthoxanthine*, f. Germ. anal. *Anthoxanthin*, n.

Anthozūsia, *æ*, f. (Ἄνθος, a flower; ὀζόομαι, to branch out.) *Bot.* Name by Link for a kind of anamorphosis of leaves when they assume the character of petals, a rare transformation, but which Jaeger has observed in the *Tulipa Gesneriana* and the *Rosa centifolia.* Fr. anal. *anthozusie*, f.

Anthrăʹcia, *æ*, f. The same as *Anthrax.*

Anthrăʹcĭdus, *a, um.* (Ἄνθραξ, a coal.) *Mineral.* Applied by C. F. Naumann to a Class (n. pl.), by Beudant to a Family, that contain carbon either pure or combined with other bodies. Fr. anal. *anthracide*, adj.

Anthrăcĭʹfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Anthrax; fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing carbon: anthraci'ferous. Fr. anal. *anthracifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kohlentragend*, part. adj.

Anthrăcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Anthrax; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Having the form or appearance of an *Anthrax*, as the *Sesia anthraciformis.* Fr. anal. *anthraciforme*, adj.

Anthrăʹcius, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Diptera Tanystoma*, having the *Anthrax* for their type. Fr. anal. *anthracien*, adj.

Anthrăcōdēs, adj. (*Anthrax;* terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Chem.* Having, or full, or of the colour, of carbon. *Med., Pathol.* Having carbuncle. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *anthraceux*, adj. Germ. syn. *kohlig*, adj.; *brennend wie Kohle; kohlschwarz*, adj.; *von Carbunkel, oder Anthrax herrührend.*

Anthrăcoïdēs, adj. (*Anthrax;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Chem., Med., Pathol.* Resembling *anthrax*, carbon, or carbuncle: an'thracoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *anthracoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *kohlenähnlich*, adj.

Anthrăcŏʹlĭthus, *i*, m. (*Anthrax;* λίθος, a stone.) The same as *Anthracites.*

Anthrăcŏlœʹmus, *i*, m. (*Anthrax;* λοιμὸς, a pestilence.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the *pestis anthracia* of Pinel, or the black plague. Fr. syn. *peste anthracique.* Germ. syn. *die Schwarze Blatter; Milzbrand-Carbunkel*, m.

Anthrăcŏʹmĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Anthrax;* μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* Name for an instrument to determine the quantity of carbonic acid existing in a gaseous mixture: an an-

thraco'meter. Fr. anal. *anthracomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kohlensäuremesser*, m.

Anthrăcŏnecrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Anthrax; νέκρωσις*, deadness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *gangræna senilis*. Fr. anal. *anthraconécrose*, f.

Anthrăcŏnītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (*Anthrax.*) *Mineral.* Term for a variety of marble which has a coal black lustre when polished, as the Kilkenny anthraconite. See *Note Aërolites*. Fr. anal. *anthraconite*, f.

Anthrăcŏphlyc'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Anthrax; phlyctis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for carbuncle or malignant pustule. Fr. anal. *anthracophlyctis*, f. Germ. syn. *Brandblatter*, f.

Anthrăcŏpor'phўrōtўphus, *i*, m. (*Anthrax; porphўrŏtўphus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for carbunculous *porphyrotyphus*. Fr. anal. *anthracoporphyrotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *das tўphose Scharlach mit Carbunkel-Bildung*.

Anthrăcŏthērium, *ii*, n. (*Anthrax; θηρίον*, an animal.) *Geol.* Term for a fossil animal in coal, also in sandstone. Fr. anal. *anthracothérion*, m. Ger. syn. *Kohlenthier*, n.

Anthrăcŏtўphus, *i*, m. (*Anthrax; tўphus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for carbunculous typhus. Fr. anal. *anthracotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *Typhus mit Carbunkelbildung*.

Anthraxiferus. Same as *Anthraciferus*.

Anthrăzōthion.
Anthrăzōthium, *i*, n. (*Anthrax; a*, priv.; *ζώω*, to live; *θεῖον*, sulphur.) *Chem.* Name by Grotthaus for *Sulphocyanogen*, as expressing that it contains carbon, azote, and sulphur. Fr. anal. *anthrazothion*, f.

Anthrăzōthiŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Same as preceding; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Same as *Sulphocyanicus*.

Anthrăzōthiŏnūrētum. (Same.) *Chem.* Same as *Sulphocyanuretum*.

Anthrēnus, *i*, m. (*Ανθρήνη*, a hornet.) *Entomol.* Name of a genus of the *Coleoptera*, the *Byrrhus* of Linnæus. Fr. anal. *anthrène*, m.

Anthrēnus Destruc'tor.
Anthrēnus Pimpĭnel'læ. *Entomol.* Name of two species the larves of which commit great depredations on camphor, cantharides, musk, and on other dried animal substances, as anatomical preparations, etc. Fr. syn. *anthrène, destructeur; a. du boucage*.

Anthrī'bĭdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Latreille for a Tribe of the *Rhyncophora*, by Schœnherr to a Group of the *Curculionides*, having the *Anthribus* for their type. Fr. anal. *anthribides*, m. pl.

Anthrĭbĭfor'mis, *is, e. Entomol.* Having the form or appearance of the *Anthribus*, as the *Naupactus anthribiformis*. Fr. anal. *anthribiforme*, adj.

Anthrĭbītes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Name by E. Eichwald for a Tribe of the *Rhyncophora*, having the *Anthribus* for their type. Fr. anal. *anthribites*, m. pl.

Anthrōpendypŏcau'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ανθρωπος*, man; *endypŏcausis*, an internal burning.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for internal heat or burning of the human body. Fr. anal. *anthropendypocausis*, f. Germ. syn. *die innere Verschwölung des menschl. Körpers*.

Anthrōpĕpĭ'phўton.
Anthrōpepĭ'phўtum, *i*, n. (*Ανθρωπος*, a man; *epĭphyton.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a parasite or fungous growth on the human skin. Fr. anal. *anthropépiphyton*, m. Germ. syn. *Hautgewachs*, n.

Anthrōpia'trĭca, *æ*, f. (*Ανθρωπος*, a man; *ἰατρικός*, belonging to medicine.) Term for the consideration of medicine in reference to man: anthropia'trics. Fr. anal. *anthropiatrique*, f. Germ. anal. *Anthropiatrik*, f.

Anthrōpis'mus, *i*, m. (*Ανθρωπος*, a man; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the character or condition of a human being: anthro'pism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *anthropisme*, m. Germ. syn. *das menschliche Wesen*.

Anthrōpistŏ'ria, *æ*, f. (*Ανθρωπος*, a man; *ἱστορία*, information.) *Nat. Hist.* Term for a description or history of man. Fr. anal. *anthropistorie*, f. Germ. syn. *Menschenbeschreibung*, f.

Anthrōpŏchēmia, *æ*, f.
Anthrōpŏchīmia, *æ*, f. (*Ανθρωπος*, a man; *χημεία*, chemistry.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the chemical analysis of the human body. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anthropochémie*, f.

Anthrōpoctŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Ανθρωπος*, a man; *κτείνω*, to kill.) *Med. Jur.* Term for man-murder. Fr. anal. *anthropoctonie*, f. Germ. syn. *Menschenmord*, m.

Anthrōpŏdec'tus, *a, um.* (*Ανθρωπος*, a man; *δάκνω*, to bite.) *Med., Pathol.* Bitten by man. Fr. anal. *anthropodecte*, adj. Germ. syn. *von Menschen gebissen*.

Anthrōpōdēs, adj. (*Ανθρωπος*, a man; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Nat. Hist.* Pertaining to man: anthro'pous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *anthropeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *menschenartig*, adj.

Anthrōpŏgĕ'nēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The same as *Anthropogenia*. See *Anthropogeny*.

Anthrōpoīdēs, adj. (*Ανθρωπος*, a man; terminal *-ῑδης.*) Resembling man: anthro'poid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *anthropoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *Menschenähnlich*, adj.

Anthrŏpŏlītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (*Ανθρωπος*, a man; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Geol.* Term for a human petrifaction; applied to the petrified human bones from Guadaloupe, etc.: anthro'polite. See *Note Aërolites*. Fr. anal. *anthropolite*, f.

Anthrōpŏmagnētis'mus, *i*, m. (*Ανθρωπος*, a man; *magnētismus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Term for *Animal Magnetism*. See *Zoömagnetismus*.

Anthrōpŏmĕtallis'mus, *i*, m. (*Ανθρωπος*, a man; *mĕtallum*, a metal.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Spindler for one of the principal forms of animal magnetism. Fr. anal. *anthropométallisme*, m.

Anthrōpŏmorphis'mus, *i*, m. (*Ανθρωπόμορφος*, human shape; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) The same as *Anthropomorphosis*. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *anthropomorphisme*, m.

Anthrōpŏmorphŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ανθρωπος*, a man; *μορφή*, form; *λόγος*, a discourse.) The science which treats of the form of different parts of the human body. Synonymous with *Anatomia*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anthropomorphologie*, f.

Anthrōpŏmorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀνθρωπομορφόω, to clothe in human form.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the formation of the human form. Fr. anal. *anthropomorphose*, f. Germ. syn. *Menschengestaltenbildung*, f.

Anthrōpŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; νόμος, a law.) Term for the science which treats of the laws that regulate the formation of man, or the exercise of the action of the parts which constitute him. Synonymous, in the latter sense, with *Physiologia*. See *Physiology*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anthroponomie*, f.

Anthrōpŏnŏsŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; *nŏsŏlŏgia*.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine of human diseases: anthroponoso'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anthroponosologie*, f.

Anthrōpŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; πάθος, feeling.) *Med.* Term for humanity. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anthropopathie*, f.

Anthrōpŏpharmăcŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; *pharmăcŏlŏgia*.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine of medicine for man. Fr. anal. Fr. anal. *anthropopharmacologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Anthropopharmakologie*, f.

Anthrōpŏphō'bia, *æ*, f. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; φόβος, fear.) *Med.* Term for a fear or dread of man. Fr. and Germ. anal. *anthrophobie*, f.

Anthrōpŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Loroglossum anthropophorum*, because of a supposed resemblance between the *labellum* and a man suspended by the arm. Fr. anal. *anthropophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *menschentragend*, part. adj.

Anthropoph'thŏrus, *a, um.* (Ἀνθρωποφθόρος.) Destroying men. Fr. anal. *anthropophthore*, adj. Germ. syn. *menschenverderbend*, part. adj.

Anthrōposcătīna, *æ*, f. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; σκῶρ, dung.) *Med.* Term for human ordure. See *Merda*. Fr. anal. *anthroposcatine*, f. Germ. syn. *Menschenkothstoff*, m.

Anthrōposcōrīna. Same as *Anthroposcatina*.

Anthrōpŏthĕrā'pia, *æ*, f. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; θεραπεία, attendance.) *Med.* Term for the medical treatment of human beings. Fr. anal. *anthropothérapie*, f. Germ. syn. *Menschenheilkunde*, f.

Anthūrus, *i*, m. (Ἄνθος, a flower; οὐρά, a tail.) *Bot.* Name by Link for the elongated peduncles that bear the flowers in bundles. Fr. anal. *anthure*, m. Germ. syn. *der Schweif der Amaranthen*.

Anthydrĭ'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀντί, against; *hydrĭăsis*.) *Med.* The opposite of *Hydriasis*, or hydropathy. Fr. anal. *anthydriase*, f. Germ. syn. *das der Hydriasis Wiederstrebende*.

Anthydro'pic. (Ἀντί, against; *hydrōpĭcus*.) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to, or relieving from, dropsy; applied to remedies (n. pl.) of this character. *Anthydrōpĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *anthydropique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Wassersucht wirkend*.

Antiæ. See *Anthiades, Anthiæ*.

Antiaëroph'thŏra. See *Antaërophthoron*.

Antiasphyc'ticus.
Antiasthe'nicus. } See *Antas—*.

Antibdel'la, *æ*, f. (Ἀντί, in place of; βδέλλα, a leech.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an artificial or mechanical leech, being an instrument by means of which incisions are made like the bites of leeches, and from these blood is extracted by a suction-pump. Fr. anal. *antibdelle*, f.

Antĭcancĕrōsus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; *cancerōsus*.) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or relieving cancer; applied to remedies (n. pl.): antican'cerous. Fr. anal. *anticancéreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Krebs wirkend*.

Anticar. (Arab.) *Chem.* Term for *Borax*. Ruland and Johnson.

Antĭcarcĭnōmătōsus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; *carcĭnōmătōsus*.) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or relieving from *carcinoma*. Fr. anal. *anticarcinomateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Krebsgeschwüre wirkend*.

Antĭcărĭōsus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; *cărĭōsus*.) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or acting against *caries*. Fr. anal. *anticarieux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Beinfrass wirkend*.

Antĭcaus'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; *caustĭcus*.) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or relieving from the burning sensation produced by caustic; applied to remedies (n. pl.) of this quality. Fr. anal. *anticaustique*, adj. Germ. syn. *dem Aetzenden entgegenwirkend*.

Antĭchīme'tlium, *ii*, n. (Ἀντί, against; χίμετλον, a chilblain.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a medicine against chilblains. Fr. anal. *antichimetlium*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Mittel gegen Frostbeulen*.

Antichlōris'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; *chlōristĭcus*.) *Chem.* Applied to a hypothesis admitted into the creation of pneumatic chemistry, strongly urged, in 1809, by Gay-Lussac and Thénard, and finally rejected, in 1810, by Sir Humphry Davy, according to which chlorin, in place of being a simple body, was held to result from a combination of oxygen and an unknown radical: antichloris'tic. Fr. anal. *antichloristique*, adj.

Antĭchœrā'dĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; αἱ χοιράδες, scrofulous glands of the neck.) *Med., Pathol.* Opposed to, or healing suppurating or scrofulous glands; applied to remedies (n. pl.): antichœra'dic. Fr. anal. *antichœradique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was gegen Drüsengeschwülste*.

Anticlīnan'thus, *i*, m. (Ἀντί, before; κλίνη, a bed; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the inferior and squamiferous part of the *clinanthium* of the *Synantherea*. Fr. anal. *anticlinanthe*, m.

Antĭcŏpŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, m. (Ἀντικοπή, a beating back; μέτρον, a measure.) Same as *Anticoposcopium*.

Antĭcŏposcŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Ἀντικοπή, a beating back; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an examiner of repercussion. Fr. anal. *anticoposcope*, m. Germ. syn. *Widerhallforscher*, m.

Anti'crĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀντί, against; κρίσις, a separating.) The same as *Apocrisis*.

Anticrĭ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; *crĭtĭcus*, critical.) *Med., Pathol.* Opposing or interrupting the crisis; applied to medicines

(n. pl.): anticri'tical. Fr. anal. *anticritique*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Krise widersprechend.*

Antidiarrhe'ic. (*Ἀντί*, against; *diarrhœa.*) *Med., Pharm.* Applied (n. pl.) to remedies against *diarrhœa. Diarrhe'icus* or *Diarrhoïcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *diarrhéique*, adj.

Antĭdȳnă'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ἀντί*, against; *δυνάμις*, power; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med., Pathol.* Reducing; depressing; debilitating; applied to remedies (n. pl.): antidyna'mic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *antidynamique*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwächend*, part. adj.

Antien'neahe'drus, *a, um.* (*Ἀντί*, against; *ἐννέα*, nine; *ἕδρα*, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a prism with twelve planes, terminated by two summits with nine faces: antienneahe'drous. Fr. anal. *antienneaédre*, adj.

Antieroticus. See *Anteroticus.*

Antĭhĕ'drĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ἀντί*, against; *ἕδρα*, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal composed of two rhomboids, each of which has its faces turned contrariwise to those of the other, as the *Calx carbonata antihedrica:* antihe'drical. Fr. anal. *antiédrique*, adj.

Antihemorrhagic. See *Anthemorrhagic.*

Antiherpe'tic. (*Ἀντί*, against; *herpes.*) *Med., Pharm.* Applied (n. pl.) to remedies against *herpes. Antiherpĕ'tĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antiherpétique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegenherpetisch*, adj.

Antihydropho'bic. (*Ἀντί*, against; *hydrophŏbia.*) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to remedies against *hydrophobia. Antihydrophŏ'bĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antihydrophobique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegenhydrophobisch*, adj.

Antĭlam'bănus, *a, um.* (*Ἀντιλαμβάνω*, to seize.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Ranzani to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Scansores*, whose toes serve to seize their food and carry it to their beak. Fr. anal. *antilambane*, adj.

Antĭle'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἀντίληψις*, a receiving in turn.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for the application of a remedy to a part away from that affected; derivative or revulsory treatment. Fr. anal. *antilepsis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Anwendung der Heilmittel auf einem dem leidenden entgegengesetzten Theil.*

Antilethar'gic. (*Ἀντί*, against; *lēthargia.*) *Med. Pharm.* Opposed to or overcoming lethargy; applied to remedies (n. pl.): *Antilēthar'gĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antiléthargique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegenlethargisch*, adj.

Antiloëmic. See *Antiloïmic.*

Antĭmephi'tic. (*Ἀντί*, against; *mĕphītĭcus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or corrective of foul exhalations. *Antimĕphītĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antiméphitique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen schädlichte Dünste wirkend.*

Antĭmōniātus. Same as *Antimonialis.*

Antĭmō'nĭco-pōtas'sĭcus. *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to a double salt resulting from the combination of an antimonic with a potassic salt. Fr. anal. *antimonico-potassique*, adj.

Antĭmōnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Antĭmōnium; fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied to a substance that accidentally contains antimony: antimoni'ferous. Fr. anal. *antimonifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *spiessglanztragend*, part. adj.

Antĭmōniūrētum, *i*, n. (*Antĭmōnium; terminal -uret.*) *Chem.* Name by Beudant for an alloy of antimony with another metal: antimo'niuret. Fr. anal. *antimoniure*, m.

Antĭmōno'xȳdum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Name by Beudant for a natural combination of antimony with oxygen: an antimono'xide. Fr. anal. *antimonoxide*, m.

Antiŏchălīnus, *a, um.* (*Ἀντιὸς*, opposite; *χαλινοί*, fangs.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Muller to a Family (n. pl.) of ophidian reptiles having the anterior teeth venomous. Fr. anal. *antiochalin*, adj.

Antĭpăra'stăta, *æ*, f. (*Ἀντί*, against; *părastăta.*) The same as *Antiprostata.* See *Antiprostatæ Glandulæ.*

Antĭpărastătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Antipărastăta; terminal -ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of Cowper's glands. Fr. anal. *antiparastatite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Cowperschen Drüsen.*

Antĭpĕdĭ'cŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Ἀντί*, against; *pĕdĭcŭlus*, a louse; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Opposed to or corrective of pediculous disease; applied to remedies (n. pl.). See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv., *Antiphthiriacus.* Fr. anal. *antipédiculeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen die Läusesucht.*

Antĭphar'măcum, *i*, n. (*Ἀντί*, against; *φάρμακον*, a poison.) *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Antidotum.*

Antiphthīri'ăcus, *a, um.* (*Ἀντί*, against; *φθεὶρ*, a louse.) The same as *Antipediculosus.*

Antiphȳsa'ĭcus. } The same as *Antiphysicus.*
Antĭphysētĭcus. } See *Antiphysic.*

Antipneumo'nic. (*Ἀντί*, against; *pneumŏnia.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or curative of *pneumonia. Antipneumŏ'nĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antipneumonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Pneumonie wirkend.*

Antĭ'pŏdes, m. and f. pl. (*Ἀντί*, against; *πούς*, a foot.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to the people that are diametrically opposed to each other, who dwell on the parallels of the equator equally distant from the circle, the one on the south, the other on the north, having the same meridian, and separated by 180 degrees of longitude. Fr. anal. *antipodes*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Gegenfüssler*, f.

Antĭpūs, *pŏdis*, m. (Same as preceding.) *Nat. Hist.* An antipode. See *Antipodes.*

Antĭputrēdĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Ἀντί*, against; *putrēdo*, putrescence; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or corrective of putrescence; applied to remedies (n. pl.): See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv., *Antiseptic.* Fr. anal. *antiputrédineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *fäulnisswidrig*, adj.

Antĭrheumă'tĭc. (*Ἀντί*, against; *rheumātismus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Opposed to or curative of rheumatism. *Antĭrheumă'tĭcus, a, um.* Germ. syn. *gegen den sogen. Rheumatismus wirkend.*

Antirrhīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Scrophularieæ;* by Bartling to a Tribe (n. pl.) of that Family and which is drawn from that of the *Antirrhinum.* Fr. anal. *antirrhiné*, adj.

Antiscăbiōsus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; *scăbies.*) Same as *Antipsoric.*

Antiscirrhōsus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; *scirrhus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Opposed to or relieving *scirrhus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *antiscirrheux,* adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Skirrhus wirkend.*

Antiscōlēcĭcus. The same as *Antiscolĭcus.* See *Antiscolic.*

Antĭsiălāgōgus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; *siălāgōgus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Checking salivation. Fr. anal. *antisialagogue,* adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Speichelabsonderung wirkend.*

Antĭsi'ălus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; σίαλον, spittle.) *Med., Pharm.* Checking the flow of saliva. Fr. anal. *antisiale,* adj. Germ. syn. *gegen den Speichelfluss wirkend.*

Antistă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; ἵστημι, to stand.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal in which certain additional facets have symmetrical figures, others, irregular. Fr. anal. *antistatique,* adj. Germ. syn. *gegenstehend,* part. adj.

Antis'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; στίξ, a row.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal in which the facets of different rows are turned inversely one from the other, as the *Calx carbonata antistica.* Fr. anal. *antistique,* adj. Germ. syn. *gegenreihig,* adj.

Antĭther'mon, **Antĭther'mum,** *i,* n. (Ἀντί, against; θερμός, hot.) *Med., Pharm.* Name for a medicine against heat; a refrigerating medicine. Fr. anal. *antithermon,* m. Germ. syn. *Hitzmittel,* n.

Antĭto'xĭcum, *i,* n. (Ἀντί, against; *toxĭcum,* poison.) The same as *Antidotum.*

Antivari'olic. (Ἀντί, against; *variŏla.*) *Med., Pharm.* Applied (n. pl.) to remedies against *Variola,* or smallpox. *Antivăriŏlōsus, a, um. Antivări'ŏlus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antivariolique,* adj. Ger. syn. *gegen die Blattern.*

Antixÿleurōton, **Antixÿleurōtum,** *i,* n. (Ἀντί, against; *xyleurōs.*) *Bot.* Name for a remedy against *caries* of wood, or dry rot. Fr. anal. *antixyleuroton,* m. Germ. syn. *Trockenmodermittel,* n.

Antizoötĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀντί, against; *zoötĭcus.*) *Zoöl.* Operating against animal life: antizoötic. Fr. anal. *antizoötique,* adj. Germ. syn. *thiertodtend,* part. adj.

Antliarhĭnĭdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Schœnherr for a group of the *Curculionides,* having the *Antliarhinus* for their type. Fr. anal. *antliarhinides,* m. pl.

Antliātus, *a, um.* (Ἀντλίον, a bucket.) *Entomol.* Applied by Fabricius to an Order (n. pl.), among which he had observed an articulated *haustorium.* Fr. anal. *antliate,* adj.

Antliobrāchiŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Ἀντλίον, a bucket; βραχίων, an arm; φέρω, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. E. Gray to a Class (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca,* comprehending the *Cephalopoda,* because they have arms furnished with *haustoria.* Fr. anal. *antliobrachiophore,* adj.

Antŏ'dynē, *es,* f. (Ἀντί, priv.; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pharm.* A remedy for pain. See *Anodyne.* Fr. anal. *antodyne,* f. Germ. syn. *Schmerzmittel,* n.

Antophthal'mic. (Ἀντί, against; *ophthalmia.*) *Med., Pharm* Applied to remedies (n. pl.) against ophthalmy. *Antophthal'micus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antophthalmique,* adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Ophthalmie wirkend.*

Antozæ'nĭc. (Ἀντί, against; *ozæna.*) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to remedies (n. pl.) against *Ozæna. Antozæ'nicus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *antozénique,* adj. Germ. syn. *gegen Ozæna wirkend.*

Antri'ades, m. pl. (Ἀντριάς, a cavern.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot to a Family of the *Sylvicolæ* that dwell in caverns. Fr. anal. *antriades,* m. pl.

Antrophlŏgōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Antrum; phlŏgōsis.*) Same as *Antritis.*

Antrorrhon'chus, *i,* m. (*Antrum; rhonchus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the *Rhonchus cavernosus.*

Antrŏver'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Antrorsum,* forward; *verto,* to turn.) Same as *Anteversio.*

Anūrēsis, *is,* f. **Anūria,** *æ,* f. (A, priv.; οὖρον, urine.) *Med., Pathol.* The absence or defective secretion of the urine. Fr. anal. *anurèse,* f.; *anurie,* f. Germ. syn. *die mangelnde Harnsecretion.*

Anūrus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; οὐρά, a tail.) Wanting the tail. Fr. anal. *anure,* adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Schwanz.*

Anydræ'mia, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; *hydræmia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for deficiency of the serum of the blood; more correctly the absence of the state termed *hydræmia.* Fr. anal. *anydrémie,* f. Germ. syn. *Mangel an Serum im Blute.*

Anydrus, *a, um.* See *Anhydrous.*

Anym'phius, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by G. Almann to plants deprived of the *nymphium.* Fr. anal. *anymphie,* adj.

Anystĕ'ria, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; ὑστέρα, the womb.) Same as *Ametria.* Fr. anal. *anystérie,* f.

Aonychŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (A, priv; ὄνυξ, a φέρω, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to ophidian reptiles without nail-like tubercles at the posterior part of the body. Fr. anal. *aonychophore,* adj.

Aortectă'sia, *æ,* f. **Aortec'tăsis,** *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Aorta;* ἔκτασις, extension.) *Med.* Term for expansion of the *aorta.* Fr. anal. *aortectasie,* f. Ger. syn. *Aortenausdehnung,* f.

Apăgōge, *es,* f. (Ἀπαγωγή.) Same as *Abduction.*

Apa'gўnus, *a, um.* (Ἅπαξ, once; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux to plants that fructify but once in their life. Fr. anal. *apagyne,* adj. Ger. syn. *einmahlfrauig,* adj.

Apallăgē, *es,* f. (Ἀπαλλαγή, deliverance.) *Med.* Term used by Hippocrates for a liberating from disease. Fr. anal. *apallage,* f. Germ. syn. *Befreiung,* f.

Apăly'trus, *a, um.* (Ἁπαλός, soft; ἔλυτρον, an *elytrum.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Coleoptera* having soft *elytra.* Fr. anal. *apalytre,* adj. Germ. syn. *weichflugeldeckig,* adj.

Apănastēma, *ătis,* n. (Ἀπανίστημι, to arise and go away.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a knotty excrescence of the conjunctival membrane of the eye. Fr. anal. *apanastème,* m. Germ. syn. *knotige Auswüchse an der Bindehaut des Auges.*

Apăränym'phius, *a, um. Bot.* Without a

paranymphium. Fr. anal. *aparanymphié*, adj.

Apărăpĕtăloīdĕus, *a, um. Bot.* Without a *parapetalum.* Fr. anal. *aparapétaloïde*, adj.

Apas'tia, *æ*, f. (Ἀπαστία.) *Med.* Abstinence from food. Fr. anal. *apastie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nüchternheit*, f.

Apă'thĭcus, *a, um. Med., Physiol.* Pertaining to *Apathia:* a'pathic. *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to one of his three divisions of the animal kingdom, containing animals that have no special organ for their sensations, and do not even feel their existence. Fr. anal. *apathique*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefühllos*, adj.

Apătītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Ἀπάτη, cunning.) *Geol.* Name of a genus of calcareous earths composed of lime and phosphoric acid, and, so, called phosphates of lime: a'patite. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *apatite*, f. Germ. syn. *Apatit*, m.

Apĕlos. } (Ἀπελός.) *Med., Surg.* Term
A'pĕlus, *i*, m. } for a wound not yet skinned over. Germ. syn. *unverheilte Wunde.*

Apeptic. The same as *Dyspeptic.*

Apĕrianthāceus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *pĕrianthium.*) *Bot.* Without a perianth; applied by Mirbel to the *Cycadeæ.* Fr. anal. *apérianthacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Blütendecke.*

Apērīnus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; πηρίν, the *scrotum.*) *Med.* Without *scrotum*, or genitals. Fr. anal. *apérine*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Hodensack.*

Apĕrisper'mătus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *pĕrispermum.*) *Bot.* Applied to a seed or vegetable embryo that is without a perisperm, as of the *Salsola tragus.* Fr. anal. *apérispermé*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Kernsubstanz.*

Apĕristŏ'mătus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *pĕristŏma.*) *Bot.* Applied by Bridel to a Class (m. pl.) of the *Musci*, deprived of the peristome by the absence of the opercule. Fr. anal. *apéristomé*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Mundrand.*

Apĕtă'lia-eleuthĕrŏgў'nius, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a Class (n. pl.) comprehending apetalous *Dycotyledones*, the ovary of which is free. Fr. anal. *apétalie eleuthérogynié*, adj.

Apĕtă'lia-symphўsŏgў'nius, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a Class (n. pl.) comprehending apetalous *Dicotyledones*, the ovary of which is adherent. Fr. anal. *apétalie-symphysogynié*, adj.

Apĕtăliflōrus, *a, um.* (*Apĕtălus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidium* and the *corona* of the *Synantherea* when the flowers which form them are without a corol. Fr. anal. *apétaliflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenblattlosblumig*, adj.

Apĕtă'lius, *a, um.* Same as *Apetaleus.*

Apĕtălostēmŏnus, *a, um.* (*Apĕtălus; στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to plants the stamens of which are free from all adherence with the stamens. Fr. anal. *apétalostémone*, adj.

Aphă'gia. Similar to *Dysphagia.*

A'phanite. (Ἀφανής, obscure.) *Geol.* Name of a species of rock consisting of quartz, hornblende, and felspar, so combined that they are obscure severally. *Aphănites, is,* or *æ*, m. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *aphanite*, m.

Aphănītĭcus, *a, um. Geol.* Containing aphanite; applied to a rock of this nature. Fr. anal. *aphanitique*, adj.

Aphăno'ptĕrus. (Same as *Aphanipterus.*) *Entomol.* Having brown wings, as the *Tabanus aphanopterus.* Fr. anal. *aphanoptère*, adj.

Aphĕ'dra, *æ*, f. (Ἀπό, from; ἕδρα, a seat.) *Med.* Term for a night-stool. Fr. anal. *aphédre*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachtstuhl*, m.

Aphĕdrōn, *ōnis*, f. (Ἀφεδρών.) *Med.* Term for a privy; also the same as *Aphedra.*

Aphĕdrōnius, *a, um.* (*Aphĕdrōn.*) *Med.* Pertaining to a night-stool, or to a privy. Fr. anal. *aphédronié*, adj.

Aphĭdĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (Ἀφίς, a vine-fretter; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Devouring or eating *aphides;* applied to the *Hemerobus aphidivorus*, the larves of which eat up the *aphides.* Fr. anal. *aphidivore*, adj.

Aphidrus, *i*, m. Same as *Aphedron.*

Aphlegman'tus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *phlegmăsia*, inflammation.) *Med.* Without inflammation; controuling inflammation. Fr. anal. *aphlegmante*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Entzündung; entzündungswidrig*, adj.

Aphlœĭ'deus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; φλοιός, bark.) *Bot.* Applied to an Order (f. pl.) of the *Thalassiophytæ Symphysisteæ*, the endochromes of which are not covered by a continued tissue, cellulous or parenchymatous. Fr. anal. *aphlœidé*, adj.

Aphlœ'us, *a, um.* (A, priv.; φλοιός, bark.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that are without bark. Fr. anal. *aphlé*, adj.

Aphlŏgis'tĭcus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; φλόξ, a flame.) *Chem.* Applied to a lamp imagined by Davy, consisting simply of a thread of incandescent *platina*, so that it gives no flame. Fr. anal. *aphlogistique*, adj.

Aphrītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Ἀφρός, foam.) *Geol.* Name for a scaly variety of carbonate of lime, or calcareous spar, of a pearly lustre, and greasy to the touch: aph'rite. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *aphrite*, f.

Aphrŏ'dĭtæ, patron. m. pl. *Bot.* Applied to a Family of the *Annelides*, also to a Family of the *Chetopoda*, having the *Aphrodite* for their type. Fr. anal. *aphrodites*, m. pl.

Aph'tha Anginōsa. *Med., Pathol.* Term for *aphtha* accompanied by *angina.* See *Anchaphtha.*

Aphthĕrythrŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term for aphthous *erythropyra.* Fr. anal. *aphthérythropyre*, f. Germ. syn. *das Rothfrieselfieber mit Aphthen.*

Aphthŏcăcostŏ'mia, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term for aphthous *Cacostomia* or *Stomacace.* Fr. anal. *aphthocacostomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Schwämmchen; die Mundfäule.*

Aphyllan'theus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Juncaceæ*, having the *Aphyllanthus* for their type. Fr. anal. *aphyllanthé*, adj.

Aphyostŏ'mătus, *a, um.* (Ἀφύω, to suck; στόμα, a mouth.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (n. pl.) having the snout very prolonged, presenting a small

mouth at its extremity. Fr. anal. *aphyostome*, adj.

Apiārius, *a, um.* (*Apis.*) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Clerus apiarius*, because its larve lives in the hive of domestic bees, where it commits great ravages; applied by Duméril to a Family (f. pl.), by Lamarck to a Division, by Goldfuss and Latreille to a Tribe of the *Hymenoptera*, having the *Apis* for their type. Fr. anal. *apiaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Biene gehörig.*

Apĭcālis, *is, e.* (*Apex*, the summit.) *Entomol.* Kirby terms *areolæ apicales* those which terminate at the point of the wing, or very near that point. Applied to the *Anthrax apicalis*, because its black wings are diaphonous at the extremity. Fr. anal. *apical*, adj. Germ. syn. *spitzig*, adj.

Apĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Apex.*) *Bot.* Terminated by a conspicuous summit. Fr. anal. *apicé*, adj. Germ. syn. *spitzig*, adj.

Apĭcīcur'vus, *a, um.* (*Apex; curvus*, bent.) *Geol.* Bent at the summit or extremity, as the *Belemnites apicicurva.* Fr. anal. *apicicourbe*, adj. Germ. syn. *spitzgekrümmt*, adj.

Apĭcĭflōrus, *a, um.* (*Apex; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in very small terminal capitules. Fr. anal. *apiciflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *spitzblumig*, adj.

Apĭcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Apex; forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Applied to crystals which, being very thin, resemble small tufts by the mode of their arrangement, as the *Ferrum oxydatum apiciforme.* Fr. anal. *apiciflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *spitzförmig*, adj.

Apĭcĭlāris, *is, e.* (*Apex.*) *Bot.* Applied to every organ that is inserted at the summit of another: api'cilar. Fr. anal. *apicilaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *spitzig*, adj.

Apĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Apex.*) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to every small, sharp and short point, the consistence of which is not very great. *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to prolongations of the body of the *Infusoria* when very small and pointed: an a'picule. Fr. anal. *apicule*, m. and f. Germ. syn. *Spitzchen*, n.

Apĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* Furnished with *apiculæ.* Fr. anal. *apiculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *Spitzchens habend.*

Apĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Apis; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Ophrys apifera*, from some resemblance among its flowers to a bee. Fr. anal. *apifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *bienetragend*, part. adj.

Apĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Apis; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Formed like a bee, as the *Sesia apiformis:* a'piform. Fr. anal. *apiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *bieneförmig*, adj.

Apiocrinītes, *is*, or *æ*, f. (Ἀπιόν, a pear; *encrinītes.*) *Geol.* Term for a subgenus of *Encrinites*, having a pear-shaped receptacle; peculiar to the chalk and oölitic formations. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *apiocrinite*, f.

Apionĭdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Shœnherr for a group of the *Curculionides*, having the *Apion* for their type. Fr. anal. *apionides*, m. pl.

Apiospo'rius, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a group (m. pl.) of mushrooms having the *Apiosporium* for their type. Fr. anal. *apiospore*, adj.

Apīrŏ'pŏdis, *is, e.* } (Ἄπειρος, without end;
Apīrŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* } πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Section (m. pl.) of the *Condylopa*, the feet of which are often very numerous, and multiplied *ad infinitum;* by Savigny to a Class (m. pl.) of the *Invertebrata.* Fr. anal. *apiropode*, adj. Germ. syn. *endlosfüssig*, adj.

Apĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Apis; vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Devouring or eating bees; the *Philanthus apivorus* seizes the bees in the air and buries them for nourishment to its larves: api'vorous. Fr. anal. *apivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *bienefressend*, part. adj.

Apleu'ria, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; πλευρά, a rib.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term by Breschet for a kind of organic deviation, or partial *agenesis*, characterised by the absence of ribs. Fr. and Germ. anal. *apleurie*, f.

Aplŏ'cĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἁπλόος, simple; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Diptera* the *antennæ* of which do not bear lateral, isolated hairs. Fr. anal. *aplocère*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfachhornig*, adj.

Aplŏ'nŏmus, *a, um.* (Ἁπλόος, simple; νόμος, a law.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal the sign of which produces the more simple of the intermediary laws of decrease, or the two more simple ordinary laws, as the *Calx carbonata aplonoma.* Fr. anal. *aplonome*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfachrechtig*, adj.

Aplŏpĕristŏ'mătus, *a, um.* (Ἁπλόος, simple; *pĕristŏma.*) *Bot.* Applied by Bridel to a Class (f. pl.) of the *Musci*, having the peristome simple, or composed of only one row of teeth. Fr. anal. *aplopéristomé*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfachmundrandig*, adj.

Aplostă'chyus, *a, um.* (Ἁπλόος, simple; στάχυς, an ear or spike.) *Bot.* Having flowers arranged in simple spikes: aplosta'chyous. Fr. anal. *aplostachyé*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfachöhrig*, adj.

Aplo'stĕgus, *a, um.* (Ἁπλόος, simple; στεγή, a chamber.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Orbigny to a Section (n. pl.) of the *Cephalopoda Foraminifera*, having only one cavity for habitation. Fr. anal. *aplostègue*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfachkammerig*, adj.

Aplo'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Ἁπλόος, simple; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Ferussac and Menke to a species of the *Helix*, having the lip simple, and of which they constitute a distinct Section. Fr. anal. *aplostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *einfachmundig*, adj.

Aplysiăceus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda Pomatobranchia;* by Blainville to a Family of the *Paracephalophora Monopleurobranchia*, having the *Aplysia* for their type. Fr. anal. *aplysiacé*, adj.; *aplysien*, adj.

Aplysĭfor'mis, *is, e.* *Zoöl.* Having the appearance of the *Aplysia.* Fr. anal. *aplysiforme*, adj.

Apneu'mia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; πνεύμων, the lung.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term by Breschet for a species of organic deviation, or of

partial *agenesis*, characterised by absence of the lungs. Fr. and Germ. anal. *apneumie*, f.

Apneu'stia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *πνέω*, to breathe.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the want of breath. Same as *Apnœa*. Fr. anal. *apneustie*, f. Germ. syn. *Athemlosigkeit*, f.

Apnœasphyxia. Same as *Asphyxia.*

Apnœölō'gia, *æ*, f. (*Apnœa*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for a treatise on the various kinds of *apnœa*: apneo'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. s. vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *apnéologie*, f.

Apnoïcus, *a, um.* } *Med., Pathol.* Belonging
Apnŏus, *a, um.* } to *Apnœa*; breathless. Same as *Apnus.*

Apŏbiōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἀποβίωσις.*) *Med.* Term for death; a departure from life. Fr. anal. *apobiose*, f. Germ. syn. *Tod*, m. *Ableben*, n.

Apoblastēma, *ătis*, n. (*Ἀποβλαστάνω*, to shoot forth.) *Bot.* Term for a shoot, or scion. Fr. anal. *apoblastème*, m. Germ. syn. *Nebenspross*, m.

Apoblēma, *ătis*, n. (*Ἀπόβλημα.*) *Med., Obstet.* The same as *Abortus.*

Apŏ'bōlē, *es*, f. (*Ἀποβολή.*) *Med., Obstet.* The same as *Abortion.*

Apobreg'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Ἀπόβρεγμα.*) *Med., Pharm.* The same as *Infusion.*

Apobrŏchis'mus, *i*, m. (*Ἀποβροχίζω*, to bind tight.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a binding or constriction (of an organic part). Fr. anal. *apobrochisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Unterbindung*, f.

Apŏcarphŏlō'gia. Similar to *Carphologia.*

Apŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Ἀπό*, upon; *καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to a moss, the *Grimmia apocarpa*, the capsule of which, almost sessile, is covered by the leaves. Fr. anal. *apocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *auffruchtig*, adj.

Apŏcartērēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἀποκαρτέρησις.*) *Med.* Term for suicide by hunger. Fr. anal. *apocartérèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Selbstmord durch Hunger.*

Apŏcau'lĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἀπό*, from; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Term for the snapping or breaking off of stems. *Surg.* Applied to the breaking across of bones. Fr. anal. *apocaulise*, f. Germ. syn. *das Ausreissen oder Abbrechen des Stammes; das reine Abbrechen eines Knochens in die Queere.*

Apochorema. The same as *Apochorion.*

Apŏchȳlis'mus, *i*, m. (Same as *Apochylisma.*) *Pharm.* Term for the expressing of juice from vegetables. Fr. anal. *apochylisme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Auspressen eines* (*Krauter-*) *Saftes.*

Apocre'nate. *Chem.* Term for a combination of apocrenic acid with a salifiable base. *Apocrēnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *apocrénate*, f.

Apocrēnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ἀπό*, from; *crēnĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an organic, nitrogenous acid which, in the analysis of the waters of Porla, from which it has been obtained, takes origin at the expense of crenic acid, as the apothem is formed at the expense of an extract: apocre'nic. Fr. anal. *apocrénique*, adj.

Apŏ'dēma, *æ*, f. (*Ἀπό*, upon; *δέμω*, to construct.) *Comp. Anat.* Name by Andouin for the peculiar pieces that grow from some portions of the body of the *Articulata*, which are fixed, and of which those (*apodemæ insertionis*) situated at the interior of the thorax often give attachment to muscles, whilst the others (*apodemæ articulationis*) frequently form a projection on the exterior of the thorax, and serve chiefly for the articulation of some appendices of the body, particularly wings. Fr. and Germ. anal. *apodème*, m.

Apodēmial'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ἀπό*, from; *δῆμος*, a country district; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Similar to *Nostalgia.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *apodemialgie*, f.

Apŏ'dia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *πούς*, a foot.) *Med., Physiol.* Name by Breschet for a species of organic deviation, or partial *agenesis*, characterised by the absence of feet. Fr. anal. *apodie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fusslosigkeit*, f.

Apŏdīpōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἀπό*, from; *adeps*, fat.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a morbid conversion into fat, as of the flesh or bones. Fr. anal. *apodipose*, f. Germ. syn. *Verfettung*, f.

Apŏgastēr, *tra, trum.* (A, priv.; *πούς*, a foot; *γαστήρ*, the belly.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Section (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca* in which the belly is without feet, *i. e.* the *Cephalopoda* and *Pteropoda*, which he names also *Pterygia.* Fr. anal. *apogastre*, adj.

Apogeustia. Same as *Ageusis.*

Apōgōnis, *is*, *e.* (A, priv.; *πώγων*, a beard.) *Bot.* Applied by Palisot-Beauvois to a Section (m. pl.) of the *Musci*, the urn of which is deprived of teeth at its orifice. Fr. anal. *apogone*, adj. Germ. syn. *bartlos*, adj.

Apohyal. *Anat.* Applied by Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire to the first pieces of the anterior or styloid *cornua* of the hyoid bone. *Apohyālis, is, e.* Fr. anal. *apohyal*, adj.

Apŏlĕpis'mus, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἀπολεπίζω*, to peel off.) *Med., Pathol.* Same as *Desquamation.* Fr. anal. *apolépisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Abschulferung*, f.

Apŏlip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἀπόλειψις.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a failing or deficiency, as of the voice, etc. Fr. anal. *apolipsis*, f. Germ. syn. *Auslassen*, n.; *Verlassen*, n.

Apōmăto'stŏmus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *πῶμα*, a lid; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a sub-Order (n. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda Ctenobranchia*, the shell of which has no opercule. Fr. anal. *apomatostome*, adj.

Apŏmĕso'stŏmus, *a, um.* (*Ἀπό*, upon; *μέσος*, the middle; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Klein to a Section (m. pl.) of the *Echini*, not having a central mouth. Fr. anal. *apomésostome*, adj.

Apŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *πόνος*, suffering.) *Med.* Term for a state of painlessness. Fr. anal. *aponie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein schmerzloser Zustand.*

Apŏpătēma, *ătis*, n. } (*Ἀποπάτημα, ἀπόπατος.*)
Apŏpătus, *i*, m. } Terms for ordure. The same as *Aphodus.* Fr. anal. *apopatème*, m.; *apopate*, m.

Apo'phănus, *a, um.* (*Ἀποφαίνω*, to invest.)

Mineral. Applied by Haüy to a crystal, certain facets or ridges of which present some useful indications for considering the order of structure, without which it might be difficult to divine, or even determine either the direction or the measure of the decreases. Fr. anal. *apophane*, adj.

Apophlegmătīsōn, *ontis*, adj. } (Ἀποφλεγ-
Apophlegmătīzans, *antis*, part. } ματίζω, to cleanse from phlegm.) Same as *Apophlegmaticus.*

Apophÿsātus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an *Apophysis.* Fr. anal. *apophysé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Ansatz.*

Apophÿsĭfor'mis, *is. e. Bot.* Applied by Bridel to an ordinary swelling in form of a receptacle, which the extremity of the fructiferous branches of the *Sphagnum* presents, performing the office of a pedicle which does not exist in those mosses: apophy'siform. Fr. anal. *apophysiforme*, adj.

Apoplănēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀποπλανάω, to lead astray.) *Med., Pathol.* Term the same as *Error loci.* Fr. anal. *apoplanèse*, f.

Apopneu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀποπνέω, to breathe forth.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a breathing out; exspiration. Fr. anal. *apopneusis*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausathmen*, n.

Apopnœ'a, *æ*, f. Same as preceding.

Apŏrōbran'chius, *a, um.* (Ἀπορέω, to be in doubt; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to an Order (f. pl.) of the *Arachnides*, having no apparent *stigmata* on the surface of the body. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Paracephalophora*, having the organs of respiration slightly evident. Fr. anal. *aporobranche*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungewisskiemig*, adj.

Apŏrŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Ἀπορέω, to be in doubt; κεφαλή, the head.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Subannelidaria*, the head of which is not always distinct or separate from the body. Fr. anal. *apocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungewisskopfig.*

Aporrhīnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀπό, from; ῥίς, the nose.) *Med.* Term for an *effluvium* from the nostrils. See *Note Catarrh, Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *aporrhinose*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Ausfluss aus der Nase.*

Aporrhōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀπό, from; *orrhōsis.*) *Med.* Term for a passing into *serum.* Fr. anal. *aporrhose*, f. Germ. syn. *Vermolkung*, f.

Apor'rhÿsis. The same as *Aporrhœa.*

Apospas'mus, *i*, m. (Ἀποσπάω, to draw from.) *Med.* Term for tearing away or severing. Fr. anal. *apospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Abstrennung*, f.; *Losreissung*, f.

Apospas'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἀπό, from; *spastĭcus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Having the power of drawing from; derivative; revulsory; applied (n. pl.) to remedies. Fr. anal. *apospastique*, adj. Germ. syn. *wegreissend*, part. adj.; *wegziehend*, part. adj.

Aposphacelismus. Same as *Aposphacelisis.*

Aposphongis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἀπό, from; σφόγγος, a fungus.) *Med., Surg.* Term for cleansing (a wound, ulcer, etc.) with a fungus. Fr. anal. *aposphongisme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Abwischen (einer Wunde udgl.) mit einem Schwamme.*

Apostēmă'tium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Apostēma.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A little abscess. Fr. anal. *apostémation*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleiner Abscess.*

Apostēmătōdēs, adj. (*Apostēma;* terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of apostems, or abscesses: aposte'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *apostémateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *eiterbeulenartig*, adj.

Apostēmătoīdēs, adj. (*Apostēma;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med, Surg. Pathol.* Resembling an *apostema:* aposte'matoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *apostématoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *abscessähnlich*, adj.

Apostēmăto'phthīsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Apostēma; phthīsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes*, from apostems or abscesses. See *Pyophthisis.* Fr. anal. *apostématophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Auszehrung durch Vereiterung.*

Apo'sthia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; πόσθη, the *membrum virile*, the prepuce.) *Med.* The state of a man without the *memb. vir.*, or without the prepuce. Fr. anal. *aposthie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Zustand eines Menschen ohne mannl. Glied, ohne Vorhaut.*

Apŏsūrus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; πούς, a foot; οὐρά, a tail.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier to a Tribe (n. pl.) of the *Lepidoptera*, the caterpillars of which have the *anus* deprived of feet. Fr. anal. *aposure*, adj.

Apŏsÿringōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀπό, from; σῦριγξ, a pipe.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the formation or progress of *fistula.* Fr. anal. *aposyringose*, f. Germ. syn. *Fistelbildung*, f.

Apŏte'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀποτήκω, to pine away.) *Med., Pathol.* A melting away; used for *Phthisis* or *Tabes.* Fr. anal. *apotexis*, f. Germ. syn. *Wegschmelzen*, n.; *Auszehrung*, f.

Apŏthănă'sia, *æ*, f. (Ἀποθνήσκω, to be ready to die.) *Med.* Term for actual death. Fr. anal. *apothanasie*, f. Germ. syn. *der unzweifelhafte Tod.*

Apŏ'thĕma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀπό, from; θέμα, a deposit.) *Chem.* Term by Berzelius for the *oxidated extractive* of others, which is deposited in the form of a brown powder, when the vegetable extract is submitted to prolonged evaporation: an a'pothem. Fr. anal. *apothème*, m. Germ. syn. *Absatz*, m.

Apŏther'mum. (Ἀπό, by; θερμή, heat.) *M. Med.* Old term for a condiment somewhat acrid, made of mustard, oil and vinegar.

Apothermus, *a, um.* See *Athermus.*

Apŏthȳmia, *æ*, f. (Ἀπόθυμος, hateful.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a state of hatred or aversion towards anything. Fr. anal. *apothymie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Unannehmlichkeit für Seele oder Gemuth.*

Apŏ'tŏme, *es*, f. } (Ἀποτομή, a cutting off.)
Apŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. } *Med., Surg.* Term for *Amputation.* Fr. anal. *apotomie*, f.

Apŏ'tŏmus, *a, um.* (Ἀπότομος.) *Mineral.* Cut off; applied by Haüy to a crystal having the faces slightly inclined to the axis,

as the *Baryta sulphata apotoma*. Fr. anal. *apotome*, adj. Germ. syn. *abschnitten*, adj.

A'pŏtus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; πότος, drink.) *Med.* Without drink, or without the desire for drink. Fr. anal. *apote*, adj.

Apozȳmus, *a, um.* (Ἀπὸ, by; ζυμὴ, leaven.) *Med., Pathol.* Swelling by fermentation, Gr. anal. *ἀπόζυμος*, used by Hippocrates, 4 *Prorrh.* xxxi. 10. Fr. anal. *apozyme*, adj.

Appendĭcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Appendix; forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of an appendage: appendi'ciform. Fr. anal. *appendiciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *anhangförmig*, adj.

Appendĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Appendix.*) Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendage: appendi'cular. Fr. anal. *appendiculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Anhang gehörig.*

Appendĭgastĕr, *tra, trum.* (*Appendix; γάστηρ*, the belly.) *Entomol.* Applied to an insect because of its long and slender pedicle which joins the abdomen or corselet, and forms an appendage to the latter. Fr. anal. *appendigastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *anhangbauchig*, adj.

Ap'petency. (*Appĕto*, to desire.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for an ardent and passionate desire for some object. *Appeten'tia*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *appetence*, f. Germ. syn. *Naturtrieb*, m.

Appe'titive. (Same.) *Med., Physiol.* Causing desire. *Appĕtītīvus*, *a, um.* Fr. anal. *appétitif*, adj. Germ. syn. *begehrend*, part. adj.

Applĭcātīvus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to *prefoliation* when the leaves are placed face to face, the one against the other, without bending in any manner, as of the *Aloë linguiformis*. Fr. anal. *applicatif*, adj. Germ. syn. *practisch*, adj.

Applĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Applĭco*, to apply.) *Bot.* Applied to parts placed one against another, but without adhering together; applied. Fr. anal. *appliqué*, adj. Germ. syn. *aneinandergelehnt*, part. adj.

Appŏ'sĭtus, *a, um.* (*Appōno*, to lay by.) *Bot.* Applied to the divisions of the anther when dehiscence occurs by the same surface upon the two divisions. Fr. anal. *apposé*, adj. Germ. syn. *nebeneinanderstehend*, part. adj.

Aprac'tus, *a, um.* (Ἄπρακτος, ineffectual.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied (n. pl.) to the genitals when incapable of generation. Fr. anal. *apracte*, adj. Germ. syn. *unbrauchbar*, adj.

Aprocthelmin'thes, f. pl. (A, priv.; πρωκτὸς, the *anus*; ἕλμινς, a worm.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a kind of intestinal worms without an *anus*. Fr. anal. *aprocthelminthes*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *die afterlosen Eigeweidwürmer.*

Aproc'tia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; πρωκτὸς, the *anus*.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for defect of the *anus*. Fr. anal. *aproctie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hinterlosigkeit*, f.

Aproctōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same as preceding.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the progress or formation of the condition termed *Aproctia*. Fr. anal. *aproctose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung des aproktischen Zustandes.*

Aprŏsōpia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; πρόσωπον, the face.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Breschet for a species of organic deviation, or partial *agenesis*, characterised by the absence of the face. Fr. anal. *aprosopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildungsfehler* (*die Monstrosität*) *mit mangelndem Angesicht.*

Apsis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἁψὶς, a circle.) *Astron.* Applied to each of the two points of the orbit of planets that are at greater or smaller distances from the centre of the movement of the stars. Fr. anal. *apside*, m.

Apsyxia. See *Apsychia.*

Aptenody'tes, m. pl. *Ornithol.* Name by J. A. Ritgen for a Family having the *Aptenodytes* for their type. Fr. anal. *apténodytes*, m. pl.

Aptĕrich'thys, *yos*, f. *Ichthyol.* Name by Duméril for a fish without fins. Fr. anal. *aptérichthys*, f. Germ. syn. *Ohnflosser*, m.

Aptĕrŏdi'cĕrus, *a, um.* (*Aptĕrus; δὶς*, two; *κερὰς*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to insects without wings and supplied with two *antennæ*. Fr. anal. *aptérodicère*, adj. Ger. syn. *ungeflugelhörnig*, adj.

Aptĕrŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Aptĕrus; λόγος*, a discourse.) Term for a treatise on winged insects: aptero'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *aptérologie*, f.

Aptĕrÿ'gius, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *πτέρυξ*, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Section (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca Phanerogama* having no special organs for natation. Fr. anal. *aptérygien*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Flossen.*

Aptyă'lia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *πτύαλον*, spittle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for defect of the saliva. Fr. anal. *aptyalie*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelmangel*, m.

Aptystia. Same as preceding.

Apūs, *pŏdis*, adj. Same as *Apodus.*

Apyītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Uncertain.) *Med., Pharm.* Old term for the liquor obtained from pears, commonly called *perry*. See *Note Aërolites.* Fr. anal. *apyite*, m.

Apyrēnŏmēle, *es*, f. (*Apyrēnus; μήλη*, a probe.) *Med., Surg.* Term by Begin, etc., for a probe without a button. Fr. anal. *apyrénomèle*, f.; syn. *sonde sans bouton.* Germ. syn. *eine Sonde ohne Knopfchen.*

Apyrēnus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *πυρὴν*, seed.) *Bot.* Applied to a fruit that does not contain grains or kernel. Fr. anal. *apyrène*, adj. Germ. syn. *kernlos*, adj.

Aquĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Aqua; fĕro*, to bear.) Containing or carrying water. Fr. anal. *aquifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *wassertragend*, part. adj.

Aquĭfŏliāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Celastineæ*, having the *Aquifolium* for their type. Fr. anal. *aquifoliacé*, adj.

Aquĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Aqua; gĕno*, to produce.) *Bot.* Growing in water; applied to a mushroom (*Helotium aquigenum*) which grows on the stems of the *Charagnes.* Fr. anal. *aquigène*, adj. Germ. syn. *Wasser hervorbringend.*

Aquilārīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Aquilaria* for their type. Fr. anal. *aquilariné*, adj.

Aquĭlīnus, *a, um.* (*Aquĭla,* an eagle.) Bent like the beak of an eagle: a'quiline. *Bot.* The *Pteris aquilina* is so called because a transverse division of its root presents the rude image of an eagle with two heads. Fr. anal. *aquiline,* adj.

Aquĭ'păris, *is, e.* (*Aqua,* water; *părio,* to bring forth.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Reptilia Batracii* which deposit their progeny in water. Fr. anal. *aquipare,* adj.

Aquōsĭtas, *ātis,* f. Term for the state of that which is aqueous. Fr. anal. *aquosité,* f.

Arabĭ'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Tribe (f. pl.) of *Cruciferæ,* having the *Arabis* for their type. Fr. anal. *arabidé,* adj.

Arabin'. *Chem.* Applied to the soluble portion of gum arabic and of the gum of Senegal, as well as to the soluble gum of Acajou. *Arābīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *arabine,* f.

A'răbus, f. (Ἄραβος.) *Med.* Term for *Stridor dentium.*

Arachnŏder'mus, *a, um.* (*Arachne;* δέρμα, the skin.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (n. pl.) comprehending the *Actinozoaria,* having an extremely fine or scarcely perceptible skin. Fr. anal. *arachnoderme,* adj.

Arachnoideus. More correctly, *Arachnoides.*

Arachnoīdītis. Same as *Arachnitis.*

Arachnŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (*Arachne;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Entomol.* Term for a treatise on spiders: arachno'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *arachnologie,* f.

Arachnŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (*Arachne;* φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom, the *Isaria arachnophila,* because it grows on the bodies of dead spiders. Fr. anal. *arachnophile,* adj.

A'răcus, *i,* m. The same as *Arabus.*

Aræ'a, *æ,* f. (Ἀραιὰ.) *Anat.* Term for the lower portion of the belly. Fr. anal. *arée,* f. Germ. syn. *Unterleib,* m.

Aræŏmĕ'tria, *æ,* f. (Ἀραιὸς, thin; μετρέω, to measure.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Term for the knowledge whereby to measure the consistency of fluids. Fr. anal. *aréométrie,* f. Germ. syn. *die Kunst die Dicktigkeit der Flussigkeiten zu messen.*

Arāneĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Arānea; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Ophrys araneiferus,* from a supposed resemblance between its flower and a spider: aranei'ferous. Fr. anal. *aranéifère,* adj.

Arāneĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Arānea; forma,* likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to carnivorous, hexapodous larves, the body of which is very short, which have long mandibles proper for suction, perform a retrograde movement and resemble in some respects the spiders, as the *Cicindela, Myrmeleon.* Fr. anal. *aranéiforme,* adj.

Arāneoīdēs, adj. (*Arānea;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Entomol.* Applied by Ficinus and Carus to the more usually called *Araneides.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *araneoïde,* adj.

Arāneŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (*Arānea;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Entomol.* Term for a treatise on spiders: araneo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *araneologie,* f.

Araucarie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Kunth to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Coniferæ,* having the *Araucaria* for their type. Fr. anal. *araucarié,* adj.

Arbŏrifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Arbor; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a tree or shrub, as the *Mesembryanthemum arboriforme:* arbo'riform. Fr. anal. *arboriforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *baumförmig,* adj.

Arborisā'tion. (*Arbor.*) *Mineral.* Applied to an aggregation of crystals presenting a species of small tree. *Arbŏrīsātio, ōnis,* f. Fr. anal. *arborisation,* f.

Arbŏrīsātus, *a, um.* (*Arbor.*) *Mineral.* Applied to the agates which present in their interior *dendrites,* or representations of trees, usually of a brown colour, from the infiltration of a liquid charged with a metallic oxide. Fr. anal. *arborisé,* f.

Arbuscŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Arbuscŭla.*) *Zoöl.* Ramified like a small tree, as the appendages placed around the mouth of the *Holothuriæ:* arbus'cular. Fr. anal. *arbusculaire,* adj.

Arbus'tum, *i,* n. *Bot.* Term for a plant the woody stem of which does not attain three times the height of a man, and is ramified almost from the base. Fr. anal. *arbuste,* m.

Arcāceus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Mollusca;* by Lamarck, Menke and Latreille to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Conchifera;* having the *Arca* for their type. Fr. anal. *arcacé,* adj.

Arcellīnus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a Tribe (n. pl.) of the *Polygastrica,* having the *Arcella* for their type. Fr. anal. *arcelline,* adj.

Arces'thida, *æ,* f. (Ἀρκευθὶς, the juniperberry.) *Bot.* Name by Desvaux for a spherical fruit composed of many which do not separate till maturity, as of the *Juniperus communis.* Fr. anal. *arcesthide,* f.

Archecptōma, *ātis,* n. Same as *Archoptoma.*

Archĕgĕnēs, adj. (Ἀρχὴ, origin; γίνομαι, to be born.) Firstborn; original. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to acute diseases. Fr. anal. *archegène,* adj.

Archĭgĕnēs, adj. } Same as *Archegenes.*
Archĭgĕnus, *a, um.* }

Archŏcēle, *es,* f. (Ἀρχὸς, the *anus;* κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for hernia of the *anus.* Fr. anal. *archocèle,* f. Germ. syn. *Mastdarmbruch,* m.

Archŏcystŏcolpŏsyrinx, *ngis,* f. (Ἀρχὸς, the *anus;* κύστις, a bag; κόλπος, the womb; σῦριγξ, a pipe.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *fistula* of the *anus,* the urinary bladder, and *vagina.* Fr. anal. *archocystocolposyrinx,* f. Germ. syn. *Mastdarm-Harnblasen-Mutterscheidenfistel,* f.

Archŏcystŏsyrinx, *ngis,* f. (Ἀρχὸς, the *anus;* κύστις, a bag; σῦριγξ, a pipe.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *fistula* of the *anus* and urinary bladder. Fr. anal. *archocystosyrinx,* f. Germ. syn. *Mastdarm-Harnblasenfistel,* f.

Archŏ'mĕtrum, *i,* n. (Ἀρχὸς, the *anus;* μέτρον, a measure.) *Med., Surg.* Name by Howship for an instrument for measuring the

anus. Fr. anal. *archimètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Mastdarmmesser*, m.

Archoptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med.* Term for the progress of *Archoptoma.*

Archostegnōma, *ātis*, n. (Ἀρχὸς, the *anus;* στεγνόω, to render costive.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a contracting of the *anus.* Fr. anal. *archostegnóme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Verengerung des Mastdarms.*

Archostĕ'nōta. } Same as *Archostegnoma.*
Archōstĕ'nōtis. }

Archŏsȳrinx, *ngis*, f. (Ἀρχὸς, the *anus;* σῦριγξ, a pipe.) *Med., Surj. Pathol.* Term for a *fistula in ano.* Fr. anal. *archosyrinx*, f. Germ. syn. *Mastdarmfistel*, f. Also a clyster-pipe. Germ. syn. *Klysterspritze*, f.

Arctŏ'mydes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Latreille for a Family of the *Mammifera*, having the *Arctomys* for their type. Fr. anal. *arctomydes*, m. pl.

Arctŏti'deus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Synantherea;* by Lessing to a sub-Tribe of the *Cynarea*, having the *Arctotis* for their type. Fr. anal. *arctotidé*, adj.

Arctūrus, *a, um.* (Ἄρκτος, a bear; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Celsia arcturus*, because its flower is compared to a bear's tail. Fr. anal. *arcture*, adj.

Arcythŏ'phȳtum, *i*, n. (Ἄρκευθος, the juniper; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a plant which bears fruit like that of the *Juniperus:* an arcy'thophyte. Fr. anal. *arcythophyte*, m.

Ardas. (Ἄρδα.) *Med.* The same as *Sordes.*

Ardeides. See *Ardeidæ.*

Ardisiāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Jussieu to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Ardisia* for their type. See *Ophiospermeus.* Fr. anal. *ardisiacé*, adj.

Ardisie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Ardisiaceæ*, having the *Ardisia* for their type. Fr. anal. *ardisié*, adj.

Arecin'. *Chem.* Name for the red, insoluble colouring matter of the fruit of the *Areca catechu. Arēcīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *arécine*, f.

Arēcīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Martius to a Tribe of the *Palmæ*, having the *Areca* for their type. Fr. anal. *aréciné*, adj.

Arēnāceus, *a, um.* (*Arēna.*) *Mineral.* Applied to a mineral, etc., which has the appearance of sand. Fr. anal. *arénacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *sandartig*, adj.

Arēnārius, *a, um.* (*Arēna.*) *Bot.* Applied to a plant that grows in sand, in sandy and arid soils. Fr. anal. *arénaire*, adj.

Arēnĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Arēna; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Applied by Cuvier and Latreille to a Section of the *Scarabæides* that dig deep holes in the earth or sand. *Zoöl.* Living in sandy places, as the *Lacerta arenicola;* by Blainville to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Chetopoda:* areni'colous. Fr. anal. *arénicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *sandbewohnend*, part. adj.

Arēnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Arēna; fĕro*, to bear.) Accidentally bearing or containing sand. Fr. anal. *arénifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *sandtragend*, part. adj.

Arēnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Arēna;* sand; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling sand: are'niform. Fr. anal. *aréniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *sandformig*, adj.

Arēnōsus, *a, um.* (*Arēna;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of sand; sandy. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *aréneux*, adj.; syn. *sablonneux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Sand.*

Arēnŭlāceus, *a, um.* (*Arenŭla*, fine sand.) *Zoöl.* Applied to small worms that resemble grains of sand. Fr. anal. *arenulacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *feinsandig*, adj.

Areŏlāris, *is, e.* (*Areŏla.*) *Anat.* Having *areolæ;* sometimes used as synonymous with *Cellularis.* Fr. anal. *aréolaire*, adj.

Areŏlātus, *a, um.* (*Areŏla.*) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf that is marked with inequalities or slight wrinkles. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the wings when divided into *areolæ*, as the *Diptera.* Fr. anal. *areolé*, adj. Germ. syn. *felderig*, adj.

Arĕthūseus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by J. Lindley to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Orchideæ*, having the *Arethusa* for their type. Fr. anal. *aréthusé*, adj.

Argen'tate. *Chem.* Term for the combination of ammonic with argentic oxide, which in that case plays the part of an acid. *Argen'tas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *argentate*, m.

Argentātus, *a, um.* (*Argentum.*) Having the appearance, colour, or lustre of silver: ar'gentate. Fr. anal. *argenté*, adj.

Argen'tĭcŏ-ammōnĭcus, *a, um.*
Argen'tĭcŏ-cal'cicus, *a, um.*
Argen'tĭco-plum'bĭcus, *a, um.*
Argen'tĭcŏ-potas'sĭcus, *a, um.*
Argen'tĭcŏ-sōdĭcus, *a, um.*
Argen'tĭco-stron'tĭcus, *a, um.*
Chem. Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of an argentic with an ammonic, a calcic, a plumbic, a potassic, a sodic, and a strontic salt. Fr. anal. *argentico-ammonique, -calcique, plombique, -potassique, -sodique, strontique*, adj.

Argen'tĭcus, *a, mm.* (*Argentum;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the first degree of oxidation of silver, or *oxydum argenticum;* to the oxysalts that have this oxide for their base; to the halosalts with a base of silver, and to sulphosalts corresponding to the oxysalts in their composition, or *sales argentici.* Fr. anal. *argentique*, adj. Germ. syn. *silberig*, adj.

Argentĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Argentum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Accidentally containing silver, as the *Plumbum sulphuratum argentiferum:* argenti'ferous. Fr. anal. *argentifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *silberhaltig*, adj.

Argentīnus, *a, um.* (*Argentum.*) *Chem.* Having the appearance, or shining colour, and especially the clear sound of silver: argen'tine. Fr. anal. *argentin*, adj. Germ. syn. *silberfarben*, adj.

Argillĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Argilla; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Living in argil or clay: argilli'colous. Fr. anal. *argillicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *thonbewohnend*, part. adj.

Argillĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Argillum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Accidentally containing argil: argilli'ferous. Fr. anal. *argillifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *thonhaltig*, adj.

Argillĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Argilla; forma*, like-

ness.) *Geol.* Resembling argil, as the *Trass argilliforme.* Fr. anal. *argilliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *thonförmig*, adj.

Argillo-arēnāceus, *a, um.* (*Argilla; arēnāceus.*) *Geol.* Formed of argil and sand. Fr. anal. *argillo-arénacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *thonsandartig*, adj.

Argillo-arēnōsus, *a, um.* (*Argilla; arēnōsus.*) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to a group of rocks the name of which indicates their nature. Fr. syn. *argillosabuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *thonsandig*, adj.

Argillōferrūgĭnōsus, *a, um.* *Geol.* Containing argil and oxide of iron. Fr. anal. *argilloférugineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *thonrostfärbig*, adj.

Argillōgypsōsus, *a, um.* *Geol.* Containing argil and *gypsum.* Fr. anal. *argillogypseux*, adj. Germ. syn. *thongypsartig*, adj.

Argilloīdēs, adj. (*Argilla;* terminal *īdēs.*) *Geol.* Resembling argil; applied to rocks the chief bulk of which presents the aspect or properties of certain argils: argil'loid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *argilloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *thonähnlich*, adj.

Argillolī'thĭcus, *a, um.* (*Argilla; lĭthĭcus.*) *Geol.* Formed of hardened argil: argillo-li'thic. Fr. anal. *argillolithique*, adj.

Argillōsus, *a, um.* Similar to *Argillaceus.*

Argŏ'līdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Leach for a Family of the *Entomostraca*, having the *Argulus* for their type. Fr. anal. *argolides*, m. pl.

Argonautāceus, *a, um.* *Conchol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (f. pl.) of shells, having the *Argonauta* for their type. Fr. anal. *argonautacé*, adj.

Argўran'thĕmus, *a, um.* (Ἄργυρος, silver; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers of a shining white. Fr. anal. *argyranthème*, adj. Germ. syn. *silberblumig*, adj.

Argў'rĭdes, m. pl. (Ἄργυρος, silver.) *Chem., Mineral.* Name by Ampère for a genus of simple bodies; by Beudant for a Family of minerals, having silver for their type. Fr. anal. *argyrides*, m. pl.

Argўrŏce'phălus, *a, um.* (Ἄργυρος, silver; κεφαλή, a head.) Having the head of argentine white, as the *Araba argyrocephala.* Fr. anal. *argyrocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *silberkopfig*, adj.

Argўrophthal'mus, *a, um.* (Ἄργυρος, silver; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Ornithol.* Having the eyes of a silver white, as the *Garrulus argyrophthalmus.* Fr. anal. *argyrophthalme*, adj. Germ. syn. *silberaugig*, adj.

Argўrŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ἄργυρος, silver; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves covered with close down or soft hair, whitish and shining. Fr. anal. *argyrophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *silberblattrig*, adj.

Argўrŏpўgus, *a, um.* (Ἄργυρος, silver; πυγή, the rump.) *Entomol.* Having the extremity of the abdomen white, as the *Bombylus argyropygus.* See *Leucopygus.* Fr. anal. *argyropyge*, adj. Germ. syn. *silberrumpfig*, adj.

Argўrostig'mus, *a, um.* (Ἄργυρος, silver; στίγμα, a spot.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have flowers marked here and there with white spots, as the *Begonia argyrostigma.* Fr. anal. *argyrostigme*, adj. Germ. syn. *silberfleckig*, adj.

Argўro'stŏmus, *a, um.* (Ἄργυρος, silver; στόμα, a mouth.) *Entomol.* Having the mouth of a silver white, as the *Musca argyrostoma.* Fr. anal. *argyrostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *silbermundig*, adj.

Arhīzoblas'tus, *i*, m. (A, priv.; ῥίζα, a root; βλαστάνω, to grow.) *Bot.* Applied by Willdenow to embryoes that have no root. Fr. anal. *arhizoblaste*, adj.

Arhizus. See *Ahrizus.*

Aricin'. *Chem.* Term for a salifiable, organic, and crystallisable base discovered by Pelletier in bark, every way like that of the *Cinchona flava.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. **Arĭcīna**, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *aricine*, f.

Aricīnis, *is, e.* *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Myodaria Mysomydæ*, having the *Aricia* for their type. Fr. anal. *aricine*, adj.

Aricius, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Andouin and M. Edwards to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Annulata errantia.* Fr. anal. *aricien*, adj.

Arĭdifŏlie'us, *a, um.* (*Arĭdus*, dry; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a Class having the leaves generally dry, as the *Epacrideæ*, *Ericeæ*, etc. Fr. anal. *aridifolié*, adj.

Arĭ'dĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Arĭdus*, dry.) Dryness: ari'dity. Fr. anal. *aridité*, f. Germ. syn. *Trockenheit*, f.

Arillārius, *a, um.* *Bot.* The *arilla* much divided and in form of a pulpous membrane of some of the *Passifloreæ* is termed the *arillary tunic*, or pulp. Fr. anal. *arillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *samendeckig*, adj.

Aristŏlŏ'chĭcus, *a, um.* (Same as *Aristolochia.*) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to remedies (n. pl.) for the *lochia.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *aristolochique*, adj.

Aristolochie'us, *a, um.* The same as *Aristolochiaceus.*

Aristŭlātus, *a, um.* (Dim. *Aristus.*) *Bot.* Having a very small *arista.* Fr. anal. *aristulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleingrannig*, adj.

Armāmentārium, *ii*, n. } (*Arma*, weapons.)
Armārium, *ii*, n. } *Med., Surg.* Term for a stock or store of weapons, or means, as of medicines, instruments, etc. Fr. anal. *armamentarium*, m. Germ. syn. *Waffenvorrath*, m.

Armātus, *a, um.* (*Arma.*) Having arms; armed. *Bot.* Applied by Debach to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Ammoneæ* that have many rows of spines. *Ichthyol.* Applied to fishes the body of which is covered with a strong cuirass, etc. Fr. anal. *armé*, adj. Germ. syn. *bewaffnet*, part. adj.

Armentārius, *a, um.* (*Armentum*, a flock.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Muscidæ* which torment to excess the larger quadrupeds. Fr. anal. *armentaire*, m.

Armēriāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Marquis to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Armeria* for their type. Fr. anal. *armériacé*, adj.

Ar'mĭceps, *ĭpĭtis*, adj. (*Arma; cāput*, the head.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Latreille to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Clepeides*, having the head defended by osseous pieces or calcareous scales. Fr. anal. *armiceps*, adj.

Armi'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Arma; gĕna*, the cheek.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Ficinus and Carus to a Tribe (f. pl.), by Latreille and Eichwald to a Family, having the cheeks shielded. Fr. anal. *armigène*, adj.

Armĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Arma; gĕro*, to bear.) *Conchol., Ornithol.* Applied to the *Purpura armigera* because furnished with long tubercles; to the *Aquila armigera*, because it has strong claws. Fr. anal. *armigère*, adj.

Armillāris, *is, e.* (*Armilla.*) *Astron.* Applied to an artificial sphere composed of circles that represent the orbs of celestial bodies, of which the solar system is composed. *Bot.* Applied to the *Jacquinia armillaris*, because its branches are surrounded by verticillated leaves, which resemble rings or bracelets. Fr. anal. *armillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *armbandig*, adj.

Armillātus, *a, um.* (*Armilla.*) Like a bracelet, or having bracelets. Fr. anal. *armillé*, adj. Germ. syn. *armbandig*, adj.

Armĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Arma*, arms; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having spinous feet. In the *Musca armipes* each of the anterior thighs of the male bear a spine: ar'mipede. Fr. anal. *armipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *waffenfussig*, adj.

Arnicin'. *Chem.* Term for a bitter resin which appears to be the active substance of the *Arnica montana*. *Arnĭcīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *arnicine*, f.

Arohot. (Arab.) *Chem.* Term for *Argentum vivum.*

Arrhabon. See *Arrhaphon.*

Arrhizoblastus. See *Ahrizoblastus.*

Arrhizus. See *Ahrizus.*

Arrhōstea, *æ*, f. (Ἀῤῥωστία.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Debilitas.*

Arrhythmus. See *Arhythmus.*

Arsĕni'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Arsĕnicum.*) *Med.*
Arsĕnĭci'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *Pathol.* Term for disease the effect of arsenic. Fr. anal. *arséniase*, f.; *arséniciase*, f. Germ. syn. *Arsenikkrankheit*, f.

Arsĕnĭ'cĭcus. Same as *Arsenicus.*

Arsĕnio'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Arsĕnĭcum; phthĭsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tabes* the result of poisoning by arsenic. See *Arseniasis.* Fr. anal. *arséniophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Arsenicaldarre*, f.

Artĕmĭsie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a group (f. pl.) of the *Anthemideæ Chrysanthemeæ;* by Lessing to a sub-Tribe of the *Senecionides*, having the *Artemisia* for their type. Fr. anal. *artémisié*, adj.

Artemisin'. *Chem.* Name proposed for the bitter principle of the *Artemisia. Artĕmīsīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *artémisine*, f.

Artēri'ăgra, *æ*, f. (*Artēria; ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the arteries. Fr. anal. *artériagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlagaderschmerz*, m.

Artēriec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Artēria; ἔκτασις*, extension.) Same as *Arteriurysma.*

Artēriectŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Artēria; ἔκτοπος*, away from a place.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for an abnormal situation of an artery. Fr. anal. *artériectopie*, f.

Artērieurys'ma, *atis*, n. (*Artēria; εὐρὺς*, wide.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Aneurysma.*

Artēriītis. Same as *Arteritis.*

Artērio-arc'tica. Piorry's term for *Arteriostenosis.*

Artēriŏchă'lăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Artēria; χάλασις*, a slackening.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Same as *Aneurysma.*

Arteriŏdiă'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Artēria; διάλυσις*, a breaking up.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a shrinking or wasting of an artery. Fr. anal. *artériodialyse*, f. Germ. syn. *das Aufschwinden einer Arterie.*

Artēriŏdias'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Artēria; διάστασις*, a standing aloof.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the separation of two arteries that normally should be together. Fr. anal. *artériodiastase*, f. Germ. syn. *das Auseinanderweichen normal näher zusammenliegender Arterien.*

Artēriŏdiplopies'mus, *i*, m. (*Artēria; διπλόν*, a doubling; *πιεσμὸς*, a squeezing.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a double compression of a wounded artery in order to form a small space in which the blood may become coagulated. Fr. anal. *artériodiplopiesme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Doppelcompression einer verwundeten Arterie.*

Artēriŏ'dŏmum, *i*, n. (*Artēria; δομάω*, to overpower.) *Med., Surg.* Term for an artery-compressing forceps. See *Arteriopiester.* Fr. anal. *artériodome*, m. Germ. anal. *Arteriodom*, n.

Artēriogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Artēria; γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* Term for a description of the arteries: arterio'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *artériographie*, f.

Artērioīdēs, adj. (*Artēria;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat., Med.* Resembling an artery: arte'rioid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *artérioïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlagaderähnlich*, adj.

Artēri'ŏla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Artēria.*) *Anat.* A minute artery: an arte'riole. Fr. anal. Germ. syn. *ein kleine Pulsader.*

Artēriŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Artēria; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* Term for a treatise on the arteries: arterio'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *arteriologie*, f.

Artēriŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. }
Artēriŏmălăcō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Artēria; μαλακία*, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for softening of the arteries. Fr. anal. *artériomalacie, -malacose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erweichung der Arterienhäute.*

Artēriŏpal'mus, *i*, m. (*Artēria; παλμὸς*, palpitation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for vehement pulsation of the arteries, or palpitation. Fr. anal. *artériopalme*, m. Germ. syn. *die (starke) Klopfen der Schlagadern.*

Artēriŏpĕris'sia, *æ*, f. (*Artēria; περισσὸς*, extraordinary.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for engorgement of the arteries. Fr. anal. *artériopérissie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Ueberfluss von Schlagadern.*

Artēriŏpiestēr, *ēris*, m. (*Artēria; πιεστὴρ*, a squeezer.) *Med., Surg.* Name for an artery-squeezer or compressor. See *Arte-*

riodomum. Fr. anal. *artériopiestère*, m. Germ. syn. *Arteriendrücker*, m.

Artēriopla'nia, *æ*, f. (*Artēria; πλανάω*, to wander.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for excessive elongation of the arteries. Fr. anal. *artérioplanie*, f. Germ. syn. *übermässige Verlängerung der Schlagadern.*

Artēriopleg'mus. Same as *Angioplegmus.*

Artēriopl̆oce. Same as *Angioploce.*

Artēriorrhe'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Artēria; ῥῆξις*, a breaking or bursting.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for rupture of an artery. Fr. anal. *artériorrhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlagaderzerreissung*, f.

Artēriosc̄nogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (*Artēria; scēnogrāphia.*) *Anat.* Term for scenography of the arteries. Fr. and Germ. anal. *artérioscénographie*, f.

Artēriostēnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Artēria; στένωσις*, a being straitened.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for contraction of the arteries. Fr. anal. *artériosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlagaderverenderung*, f.

Artērios'teogē'nēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Artēria; ὀστέον*, a bone; *γένεσις*, generation.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Arteriostosis.*

Artēriostōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Artēria; ὀστέον*, a bone.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for ossification of the arteries. Fr. anal. *artériostose*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlagaderverknöcherung*, f.

Artēriostrep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Artēria; στρέψις*, a turning round.) *Med., Surg.* Term for torsion of the arteries. Fr. syn. *la torsion des artéres.* Germ. syn. *das Drehen der Schlagadern.*

Artēriothlim'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Artēria; θλίμμα*, that which is pressed out.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for injury from pressure or bruising of the arteries. Fr. anal. *artériothlimme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Schaden, der durch Arteriothlipsis entstanden ist.*

Artēriothlip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Artēria; θλίψις*, a pressure.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for pressure, a bruising, or grazing of an artery. Fr. anal. *artériothlipsis*, f. Germ. syn. *das Drücken oder Reiben oder Quetschen einer Arterie.*

Artēriypĕrec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Artēria; ὑπέρ*, above; *ἔκτασις*, extension.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for too great extension of an artery. Fr. anal. *artériypérectase*, f. Germ. syn. *eine übermässige (krankhafte) Schlagaderausdehnung.*

Arthanitin'. *Chem.* Name by Saladin for a peculiar crystalline substance which he found in the root of the *Cyclamen Europæum.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. *Arthanītina*, *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *arthanitine*, f.

Arthræ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for engorgement of blood in a joint. Fr. anal. *arthrémie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Blutandrang zu einem Gelenke.*

Ar'thrăgra, *æ*, f. (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint; *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Arthritis.*

Arthragrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Arthragra.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for gout. Fr. anal. *arthragrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gicht*, f.; *Gichtkrankheit*, f.

Arthral'gia, *æ*, f. (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain in the joints; also the same as *Arthritis.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *arthralgie*, f.

Arthrapobrochis'mus, *i*, m. (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint; *ἀποβρυχίζω*, to bind tight.) *Med., Surg.* Term for subligation of a joint. Fr. anal. *arthrapobrochisme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Abbinden eines Gliedes.*

Arthraposphin'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint; *ἀπόσφιγξις*, a squeezing tight.) Same as preceding.

Arthrapostēma, *ătis*, n. (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint; *apostēma*, an abscess.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for abscess of a joint. Fr. anal. *arthrapostème*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelenk-Abscess*, m.

Arthrectā'sia, *æ*, f. } (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint;
Arthrec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *ἔκτασις*, extension.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Terms for dilatation of a joint. Fr. anal. *arthrectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkausdehnung*, f.

Arthrelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint; *ἕλκος*, an ulcer.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for ulceration of a joint. Fr. anal. *arthrelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkverschwärung*, f.

Arthrembŏlum. The same as *Arthrembolus.*

Arthrempyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint; *empyēsis*, suppuration.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for suppuration of a joint. Fr. anal. *arthrempyèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkeiterung*, f.

Arthren'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἄρθρα*, the limbs; *ἔντασις*, a stretching in.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for (gouty) contraction of the limbs. Fr. anal. *arthrentase*, f. Germ. syn. *die (gichtische) Krummung der Glieder.*

Ar'thrĭous, *a, um.* (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to the joints; applied to diseases affecting them: ar'thric. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *arthrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Gelenke betreffend.*

Arthrītēs, adj. Same as *Arthricus.*

Ar'thrium, *ii*, n. (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint.) *Entomol.* Name by Kirby for a very small joint at the base of the last articulation of the feet in most of the tetramerous and trimerous *Coleoptera.* Fr. anal. *arthrion*, m.

Arthrŏcă'cia, *æ*, f. (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint; *κάκη*, evil.) *Med., Pathol.* Name by Rust for a chronic disease of the joints, particularly luxation from internal causes. Fr. anal. *arthrocacie*, f. Germ. anal. *Arthrokakie*, f.

Arthrŏcăcŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Arthrŏcăcia; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for a treatise on joint-diseases: arthrocaco'logy. Fr. anal. *arthrocacologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Arthrokakologie*, f.

Arthrŏcarcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint; *carcĭnōma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Name for a carcinomatous joint. Fr. anal. *arthrocarcinôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelenkkrebs*, m.

Arthrŏcēle, *es*, f. (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Name for a tumour of a joint. Fr. anal. *arthrocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkgeschwulst*, f.

Arthrŏcenchri'ăsis, *is*, f. (*Ἄρθρον*, a joint; *κεγχρίας*, a grain of millet.) *Med., Pathol.* Name for an eruption over a joint. Fr. anal. *arthrocenchriuse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Kirsenflechte der Gelenke.*

Arthrŏcĕ'phălus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; κεφαλή, a head.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Crustaceæ*, having the head distinct from the body. Fr. anal. *arthrocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelenkkopfig*, adj.

Arthrŏcĕrā'lis, *is*, *e*. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; κέρας, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to nine pieces of the *vertebræ* of the *Articulata* which are developed above, and consist in a pair of articulated appendages, forming the *palpi*, *antennæ*, *halteres*, and often a part of the wings. Fr. anal. *arthrocéral*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelenkhornig*, adj.

Arthrochondrī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; *chondrītis*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the cartilages of a joint. Fr. anal. *arthrochondrite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Gelenkknorpel.*

Arthrōdēs, adj. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Anat.* Having or pertaining to a joint: ar'throus. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *arthreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelenkartig*, adj.

Arthrodie'us, *a*, *um*. (Ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to an Order (f. pl.) of the *Phytozoa*, composed of articulated filaments. Fr. anal. *arthrodié*, adj.

Arthrŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (Dim. Ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* Term for a little joint. Fr. anal. *arthrodion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein kleines Gelenk.*

Arthro-ectasia. See *Arthrectasia.*

Arthrœdēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; *œdēma*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *œdema* of a joint. Fr. anal. *arthrodème*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelenkwassersucht*, f.

Arthro-hemia. See *Arthræmia.*

Arthrŏleprōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; *leprōsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for leprosy of the joints. Fr. anal. *arthroléprose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkleprose*, f.

Arthrŏmēningī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; *mēningītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the membranes of a joint. Fr. anal. *arthroméningite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Gelenkhäute.*

Arthrŏpărā'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἄρθρα, the limbs; *părălўsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for paralysis of the limbs. Fr. anal. *arthroparalysie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gliederlähmung*, f.

Arthroperisphinxis. See *Arthraposphinxis.*

Arthrŏpĕris'sia, *æ*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; περισσεία, superiority.) *Anat., Med.* Term for the state of having supernumerary limbs or joints. Fr. anal. *arthropérissie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ueberzähligkeit der Glieder oder Gelenke.*

Arthrŏphўma, *ătis*, n. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; φύμα, a tumour.) Same as *Arthroncus.*

Arthroplas'tice, *es*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; πλάσσω, to form.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the forming of a joint, as in *Anchylosis.* Fr. anal. *arthroplastique*, f. Germ. syn. *die künstliche Gelenkbildung.*

Arthrŏpyōsis. Same as *Arthropuosis.*

Arthrorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a sudden discharge—by custom understood to be of blood—from a joint. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *arthrorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkblutfluss*, m.

Arthrorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. } (Ἄρθρον, a joint;
Arthrorrheumatis'mus, *i*, m. } *rheuma*; *rheumātismus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatism in the joints. Fr. anal. *arthrorrhumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gliederrheumatismus*, m.

Arthrospongōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἄρθρα, limbs; *spongōsis*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the formation of fungus in a limb. Fr. anal. *arthrospongose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bildung eines Gliedschwammes.*

Arthrostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἄρθρα, limbs; στένωσις, a being straitened.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for contraction of a limb. Fr. anal. *arthrosténose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkverengerung*, f.

Arthros'teŏphўma, *ătis*, n. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; *osteŏphўma*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for an osseous tumour in a joint. Fr. anal. *arthrostéophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Anschwellung der Knochen in den Gelenken oder den Gelenkenden.*

Arthrostĕrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἄρθρα, limbs; στέρησις, deprivation.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the removal or absence of one or more limbs. Fr. anal. *arthrostérèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wegnahme oder Mangel eines oder mehrer Glieder.*

Arthrŏsym'phўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἄρθρα, limbs; σύμφυσις, a growing together.) *Med.* Term for adhesion of limbs, as the fingers or toes. Fr. anal. *arthrosymphyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkverwachsung*, f.

Arthrŏsўrinx, *ngis*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; σῦριγξ, a pipe.) Term for *fistula* in a joint. Fr. anal. *fistule articulaire.* Germ. syn. *Gelenkfistel*, f.

Arthrŏ'tŏphi, m. pl. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; *tŏphus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the concretions from the joints in gout. Germ. syn. *Gelenk-Tophi*, m. pl.

Arthrotrau'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; τραύμα, a wound.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a wound of a joint. Fr. anal. *arthrotraume*, m. Germ. syn. *Gelenkwunde*, f.

Arthrotrŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Ἄρθρα, the limbs; τροπή, a turning.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for torsion of the limbs. Fr. anal. *arthrotropie*, f. Germ. syn. *Glieddrehen*, n.

Arthrozōön. } (Ἄρθρον, a joint; ζῶον, an
Arthrŏzōum, *i*, n. } animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Herm. Burmeister to a Family (n. pl.) containing the *Annulata*, *Malacostraca*, and *Insecta.* Fr. anal. *arthrozoaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Gliederthiere*, f.

Arthryperpă'thia, *æ*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; ὑπέρ, in excess; πάθος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Piorry for an excessively severe affection of the joints. Fr. anal. *arthryperpathie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine sehr schwere Gelenkkrankheit.*

Arthryposphin'xis. See *Arthraposphinxis.*

Artiozōus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄρτιος, well-formed; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a sub-kingdom (n. pl.) the form of the animals of which is symmetrical. Fr. anal. *artiozoaire*, adj.

Artiphyl'lus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄρτι, just; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to plants, in

the *axilla* of all the leaves of which are perceived buds or branches. Fr. anal. *artiphylle*, adj.

Arto'creas, *ătis*, n. (*Ἄρτος*, bread; *κρέας*, flesh.) *Med.* Term for bread-meat, or a kind of pasty. See *Pastætum*. Fr. anal. *artocréas*, m. Germ. syn. *Fleischbrod*, n. *Fleischpastete*, f.

Artŏpœopsōra, *æ*, f. (*Ἀρτοποιὸς*, a baker; *psōra*, the itch.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Psoriasis pistorum*, or *diffusa*, or baker's itch. Fr. anal. *artopœopsora*, f. Germ. syn. *Bäckerkrätze*, f.

Arven'sis, *is*, *e*. (*Arvum*, tilled land.) *Bot.* Growing in cultivated land, as the *Anagallis arvensis*, etc. Fr. anal. *arvien*, adj.

Arvĭ'cŏlus, *a*, *um*. (*Arvum*, tilled land; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Living in reaped or stubble-fields, as the *Mus arvalis*. Fr. anal. *arvicole*, adj.

Arÿtænēpiglot'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Ἀρύταινα*, a pitcher; *epiglottĭcus*.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the arytenoid cartilage and the *epiglottis*; applied to a ligament so connected: arytenepiglot'tic. Fr. anal. *aryténépiglottique*, adj. Germ. syn. *was zugleich giesskannenförmigen Knorpel und die Epiglottis betrifft*.

Asărīneus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Kunth to a Family (f. pl.) of plants, having the *Asarum* for their type. Fr. anal. *asariné*, adj.

Asar'kia, *æ*, f. ((A, priv.; *σὰρξ*, flesh.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for want of flesh, or leanness. Fr. anal. *asarcie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fleischmangel*, m.

Asărŏïdes, m. pl. *Bot.* Name by Ventenat for a Family having the *Asarum* for their type. Fr. anal. *asaroïdes*, m. pl.

Asbestoïdēs, adj. (*Ἀσβεστος, asbestus;* terminal *-ĭdēs*.) Resembling *asbestus:* asbes'toid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *asbestoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *asbestähnlich*, adj.

Asbes'tus, *i*, m. (*Ἀσβεστος*, unquenchable.) *Mineral.* Name of a substance used for making cloth fireproof. Fr. anal. *asbeste*, m. Germ. anal. *Asbest*, m.

Ascălăbōtæ, m. pl. (*Ἀσκάλαβος*, the spotted lizard.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Goldfuss to a Family; by Merrem to a Tribe, of saurian reptiles which more closely resemble the proper lizards. Fr. anal. *ascalabotes*, m. pl.

Ascălăbōtoïdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Fitzinger and Eichwald the same as preceding. Fr. anal. *ascalabotoïdes*, m. pl.

Ascărĭdārius, *a*, *um.* } (*Ascăris.*) *Zoöl.* Ap-
Ascarĭ'dius, *a*, *um.* } plied by Blainville to a Section (n. and m. pl.) of the *Microzoaria* that resemble *Ascarides* in the general form of their body, and, according to him, belong indubitably to the class of apodous worms. Fr. anal. *ascaridaire*, adj.

Ascărĭdi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ascăris.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease consisting in being infested by *ascarides*. Fr. anal. *ascaridiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Ascaridenkrankheit*, f.

Ascărĭdocnes'mus, *i*, m. (*Ascăris; κνησμὸς*, an itching.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for excessive itching from the presence of *ascarides*, as in the *anus* and *vulva*. Fr. anal. *ascaridocnesme*, m. Germ. syn. *das von Askariden herrührende After- (und Schaam-) Jucken*.

Aschistŏdac'tўlus, *i*, m. (*Ἀσχιστος*, undivided; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a monster-fetus, with fingers or toes adherent to each other. Fr. anal. *aschistodactyle*, m. Germ. syn. *Missgeburt mit angespaltenen Fingern oder Zehen*.

Ascidiăceus, *a*, *um. Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Tunicata Tethya*, having the *Ascidia* for their type. Fr. anal. *ascidiacé*, adj.

Ascĭdidæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by G. S. Macleay for a Family of the *Tunicata*, having the *Ascidia* for their type. Fr. anal. *ascidides*, m. pl.

Ascĭdĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Ascidium; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to *bracteæ* when they are in form of a cup: asci'diform. Fr. anal. *ascidiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlauchförmig*, adj.

Ascĭdiŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (*Ascĭdium; καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Luhnemann to the *Hepaticæ*, the fruit of which is open at the top, as the *Riccia*. Fr. anal. *ascidiocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlauchfruchtig*, adj.

Ascĭdītes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family of the *Tunicata*, having the *Ascidia* for their type. Fr. anal. *ascidites*, m. pl.

Ascĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Ἀσκὸς*, a leathern bag; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied by Link to leaves which, placed upon themselves and joined by their edges at their inferior part, remain open superiorly, and thus produce a sort of vase, as the terminal *ascidium* of the *Nepenthes*, which is the true leaf of the plant: as'ciform. Fr. anal. *asciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlauchförmig*, adj.

Ascĭ'gĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Ἀσκὸς*, a leathern bag; *gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to mushrooms the reproductive corpuscles of which are contained in a small utricle. Fr. anal. *ascigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlauchtragend*, part. adj.

As'cius, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; *σκία*, a shade.) *Geog.* Applied to the inhabitants (m. pl.) of the torrid zone, who, having the sun perpendicular above their head, are for two days in each year without shadow. Fr. anal. *ascien*, adj. Germ. syn. *schattenlos*, adj.

Asclepi'adin'. *Chem.* Name by Feneulle for a particular non-alkaline substance found in the root of the *Asclepias Vincetoxicum*.

Asclēpiādīna, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *asclépiadine*, f.

Ascŏmўcētes, m. pl. (*Ἀσκὸς*, a bottle; *μύκης*, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Name by Fries for a sub-Class of mushrooms having their *sporidia* contained in *elytra*. Fr. anal. *ascomycetes*, m. pl.

Ascŏphўtes, f. pl. (*Ἀσκὸς*, a bottle; *φῦτον*, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Reichenbach for a Section of the *Hydrophyta* that are provided with aërial vesicles. Fr. anal. *ascophytes*, f. pl.

As'cŏrum, *i*, n. (*Ἀσκὸς*, a bottle.) *Bot.*

Name by Nees von Esenbeck for the portion of the hat of mushrooms containing the *elytra*, or the *stratum thecigerum*. Fr. anal. *ascore*, m.

Asco'spŏrus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀσκὸς, a bottle; *spŏra*.) *Bot*. Applied by Reichenbach to an Order (f. pl.) of the *Lichenes* having their reproductive corpuscles contained in utricles. Fr. anal. *ascospore*, adj.

Asel'lĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl*. Name by Lamarck for a Family of the *Crustaceæ*, having the *Asellus* for their type. Fr. anal. *asellides*, m. pl.

Asel'lōtus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl*. Applied by Cuvier to a Section (n. pl.); by Latreille and Eichwald to a Family, of the *Crustaceæ*, having the *Asellus* for their type. Fr. anal. *asellote*, adj.

Asexus. Same as *Asexualis*.

Asiă'lia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; σίαλον, spittle.) *Med*. A defect of saliva. Fr. anal. *asialie*, f. Germ. syn. *Speichelmangel*, m.

Asiălō'chous, *a*, *um*. (Same; χέω, to pour.) *Med*. Not secreting or pouring out saliva. Germ. syn. *keinen Speichel ergiessend*.

Asĭ'lĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Entomol*. Applied by Latreille to a Tribe (m. pl.); by Wiedemann, J. Macquart and E. Eichwald to a Family, of the *Diptera*, having the *Asilus* for their type. Fr. anal. *asilique*, adj.

Asĭ'lĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Entomol*. Name by Leach for a Family of the *Asilici*. Fr. anal. *asilides*, m. pl.

Asĭlĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. *Entomol*. Formed like the *Asilus*, as the *Sesia asiliformis*. Fr. anal. *asiliforme*, adj.

Asĭloĭdēs, adj. (*Asĭlus*; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) Resembling the *Asilus*: a'siloid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *asiloïde*, adj.

Asĭmĭna, *æ*, f. *Bot*. Applied by Desvaux to a compound fruit, the fleshy carpels of which are more or less joined together. Fr. anal. *asimine*, f.

Asĭphōnobran'chius, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; σίφων, a siphon; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl*. Applied by Blainville to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Paracephalophora*, the *branchiæ* of which are contained in a cavity that is not prolonged with a siphon. Fr. anal. *asiphonobranche*, adj.

Asĭphōnoĭdeus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; σίφων, a siphon; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Zoöl*. Applied by G. de Haan to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Cephalopoda*, having no siphon to their shell. Fr. anal. *asiphonoïde*, adj.

Askĕ'lia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; σκέλος, a leg.) *Med., Physiol*. Term by Breschet for a kind of organic deviation, or partial *agenesis*, characterised by the absence of legs. Fr. anal. *askélie*, f.

Aspălă'cĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl*. Applied by Gray to a Family of the *Mammifera Rosores*, having the *Aspalax* for their type. Fr. anal. *aspalacides*, m. pl.

Aspălăsōmătus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀσπάλαξ, a mole; σῶμα, a body.) *Med., Physiol*. Applied by Geoffrey-Saint-Hilaire, to a monster-fetus, resembling in some of its parts different points of the conformation of the mole. Fr. anal. *aspalasome*, adj.

Aspără'geus, *a*, *um*. *Bot*. Applied by Bartling to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Smilaceæ*, having the *Asparagus* for their type. Fr. anal. *asparagé*, adj.

Aspără'mĭda, *æ*, f. *Chem*. A name for Asparagin, from its analogy with the oxamide of Dumas: aspa'ramide. Fr. anal. *asparamide*, f.

Aspĕrellĭneus, *a*, *um*. (*Asper*.) *Bot*. Applied by Link to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Gramineæ* that are remarkable for the roughness of their leaves and stems, as the *Leersia*. Fr. anal. *asperelliné*, adj.

Aspergillāris, *is*, *e*. Pertaining to an *Aspergillum*, or sprinkler: asper'gillar. Fr. anal. *aspergillaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *sprengwedelig*, adj.

Aspergillĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Aspergillum*, a sprinkler; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot*. Resembling a sprinkler in form; applied to *stigmata*, etc. Fr. anal. *aspergilliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *sprengwedelförmig*, adj.

Aspĕrĭcol'lis, *is*, *e*. (*Asper; collum*.) *Entomol*. Having a rough neck or corselet, as the *Apate aspericollis*. Fr. anal. *aspéricolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhhalsig*, adj.

Aspĕrĭcor'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Asper; cornu*, a horn.) Applied to a zöophyte, the *Spongia aspericornis*, because it is divided into branches, which have been compared to horns, and are aculeated in every part. Fr. anal. *aspéricorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauhhornig*, adj.

Aspermă'tĭcus. Same as *Aspermus*.

Asper'mia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; σπέρμα, seed.) Same as *Aspermasia*.

Aspĕrŭ'leus, *a*, *um*. *Bot*. Applied by A. Richard to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Rubiaceæ*, having the *Asperula* for their type. Fr. anal. *asperulé*, adj.

Asphŏdĕloïdes. *Bot*. Employed by some for *Asphodelus*.

Asphyc'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. } *Med., Pathol*. Of or be-
Asphyc'tus, *a*, *um*. } longing to *Asphyxia*. Fr. anal. *asphyctique*, adj. Germ. anal. *asphyctisch*, adj.

Aspĭdechi'dneus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀσπὶς, a round shield; ἔχιδνα, a viper.) *Zoöl*. Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Ophidii*, including venomous serpents that have plates on their head. Fr. anal. *aspidéchidné*, adj.

Aspĭdiāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot*. Applied by Bory to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Filices*, having the *Aspidium* for their type. Fr. anal. *aspidiacé*, adj.

Aspĭdioĭdēs, adj. (Ἀσπὶς, a round shield; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) Resembling a shield; clypeal; peltate; scutiform; thyroid: aspi'dioid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *aspidioïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildähnlich*, adj.

Aspĭdiŏ'neus, *a*, *um*. *Bot*. Applied by G. F. Kaulfuss to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Polypodiaceæ*, having the *Aspidium* for their type. Fr. anal. *aspidioné*, adj.

Aspĭdiopsōri'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἀσπὶς, a shield; *psōriăsis*.) *Med., Pathol*. Term for *Psoriasis scutellata*. Fr. anal. *aspidiopsoriase*, f. Germ. syn. *Schildräude*, f.

Aspĭdi'ŏtus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀσπὶς, a round shield.) *Zoöl*. Applied by Latreille to a group (n. pl.) of the *Crustaceæ*, the body of which

is covered with a kind of shield. Fr. anal. *aspidiote*, adj.

Aspĭdĭ'phŏrus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀσπίς, a round shield; φέρω, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille and Cuvier to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Crustaceæ*, having the body covered with a shell. Fr. anal. *aspidiphore*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildtragend*, part. adj.

Aspĭdiscĭnus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to a Tribe (n. pl.) of the *Polygastrica*, having the *Aspidisca* for their type. Fr. anal. *aspidiscine*, adj.

Aspĭdoachīrus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀσπίς, a round shield; *a*, priv.; χείρ, the hand.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family of saurian reptiles, having the body covered with scales, and two hind feet only. Fr. anal. *aspidoachire*, adj.

Aspĭdobranchiātus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀσπίς, a round shield; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda*, having the *branchiæ* protected by a shell in form of a buckler. Fr. anal. *aspidobranche*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildfischöhrig*, adj.

Aspĭdŏcĕ'phălus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀσπίς, a round shield; κεφαλή, a head.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Section (m. pl.) of ophidian reptiles, having the head furnished with plates. Fr. anal. *aspidocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildkopfig*, adj.

Aspĭdŏchīrus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀσπίς, a round shield; χείρ, the hand.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (m. pl.) of saurian reptiles, having the body covered with scales, and two fore-feet only. Fr. anal. *aspidochire*, adj. Ger. syn. *schildhandig*, adj.

Aspĭdŏcŏ'lŏbus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀσπίς, a round shield; κολοβός, mutilated.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (m. pl.) of the saurian reptiles, having the body covered with scales, and more or less mutilated as to the limbs. Fr. anal. *aspidocolobe*, adj.

Aspidophorus. Same as *Aspidipherus*.

Aspĭdorhy'nchus, *a*, *um*. (Ἀσπίς, a round shield; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Geol.* Applied to a genus (n. pl.) of sauroid fishes in the Jurassic and upper secondary formations, from the beak-like prolongation of the upper jaw. Fr. anal. *aspidorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildschnabelig*, adj.

Aspidotus. Same as *Aspidiotus*.

Aspĭlŏnōtus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄσπιλος, spotless; νῶτος, the back.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a *medusa*, the *Chrysoura aspilonota*, because its umbrel is entirely white. Fr. anal. *aspilonote*, adj.

Aspis'tes, m. pl. (Ἀσπίς, a round shield.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a sub-Order of the *Reptilia*, comprehending serpents the body of which is covered with plates. Fr anal. *aspistes*, m. pl.

Asplēnioīdeus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by G. F. Kaulfuss to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Polypodiaceæ*, having the *Asplenium* for their type. Fr. anal. *asplénioïde*, adj.

Aspondўloīdeus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; σπόνδυλος, a vertebre; terminal *-ideus*.) *Zoöl.* Having no *vertebræ*; proposed by G. Fisher as a substitute for *Invertebratus*. Fr. anal. *aspondyloïde*, adj.

A'spŏrus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; σπορά, a spore.) *Bot.* Having no spores or reproductive corpuscles. Fr. anal. *aspore*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Keimkorn*.

Assaliæ, f. pl. *Zoöl.* Old name for worms growing within wood. The same as *Xylophagi*.

As'sŭla, *æ*, f. *Comp. Anat.* Name by Illiger for each piece of the cuirass of the *Mammifera* when composed of many scales united in a kind of areolated table. Fr. anal. *assule*, f. Germ. syn. *Feld*, n.; *Schildchen*, n.

Astă'cĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by A. H. Harvorth for a Family of the *Crustaceæ*, having the *Astacus* for their type. Fr. anal. *astacides*, m. pl.

Astăcĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Astăcus; forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Applied to one of the *Crustaceæ* that is like the *Astacus:* astaciform. Fr. anal. *astaciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *krebsförmig*, adj.

Astăcīnæ, f. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Tribe (f. pl.); by E. Eichwald to a Section; by Goldfuss, Ficinus and Carus to a Family, of the *Crustaceæ*, having the *Astacus* for their type. Fr. anal. *astacines*, m. pl.

Astă'cius, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied (m. pl.) by Lamarck like *Astacidæ*. Fr. anal. *astacien*, adj.

Astăcoīdēs, adj. *Zoöl.* Applied by Duméril to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Crustaceæ;* by Blainville to a Family of the *Decapoda*, having the *Astacus* for their type. Fr. anal. *astacoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *krebsähnlich*, adj.

Astăcŏlītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. *Geol.* A term for fossils or petrified *Crustaceæ*, like the *Astacus*. Fr. anal. *astacolite*, m.

Astăsiæ'us, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by E. G. Ehrenberg to a Tribe (n. pl.) of the *Polygastrica*, having the *Astasia* for their type. Fr. anal. *astasié*, adj.

Astĕrencrīneus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Cirrodermaria Stelleridea*, containing *Encrini*, that have the body provided with five rays. Fr. anal. *astérencrinien*, adj.

Astĕ'reus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini and Kunth to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Synantherecæ;* by Lessing to a sub-Tribe of the *Asteroideæ*, having the *Aster* for their type. Fr. anal. *astéré*, adj.

Astĕriālis, *is*, *e*. *Geol.* Applied to the fossil *Columnæ asteriales*, very common in the secondary *strata*, which are the *débris* of animals belonging to the *Crinoides*. Fr. anal. *astérial*, adj.

Astĕrĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Name for the star-fish Family, having the *Astodus* for their type. Fr. anal. *astérides*, m. pl.

Astĕ'rĭdes, m. pl. *Zöol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family of the *Cirrodermaria Stelleridea*, having the body more or less deeply divided into five lobes, and having the *Asterias* for their type. Fr. anal. *astérides*, m. pl.

Aster'nia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *sternum*.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Breschet for a kind of organic deviation, or partial *agenesis*, cha-

racterized by the absence of the *sternum*. Fr. anal. *asternie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mangel an Brustbein.*

Astĕrophĭ'deus, *a, um.* (Ἀστὴρ, a star; ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Cirrodermaria Stelleridea*, the body of which is provided in its circumference with appendages more or less lengthened, and serpentiform. Fr. anal. *astérophide*, adj.

Asthĕnŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Asthĕnia; γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the generating of *asthenia*, or want of strength. Fr. anal. *asthénogénie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erzeugung des sog. asthenischen Zustandes.*

Asthĕnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Asthĕnia; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* Term for a treatise on *Asthenia:* astheno'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *asthénologie*, f.

Asthĕnŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (*Asthĕnia; πῦρ*, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for asthenic fever. Fr. anal. *asthénopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Fieber von oder mit allgemeiner Schwäche.*

Asthmăto'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term for asthmatic *phthisis*, or *phthisis* with *asthma*. Fr. anal. *asthmatophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwindsucht mit Asthma.*

Asthmorthopnœ'a, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term for asthmatic *orthopnœa*. Fr. anal. *asthmorthopnée*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Beschränkung des Athmens durch Hindernisse.*

Astŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the absence of the mouth. Fr. anal. *astomie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mangel des Mundes.*

Astræ'idæ, patron. m. pl. (*Aster.*) *Zoöl.* Name for a genus of star-corals, whose calcareous secretions form the coral reefs. Fr. anal. *astréides*, m. pl.

Astrăgă'leus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Loteæ*, having the *Astragalus* for its type. Fr. anal. *astragalé*, adj.

Astrăgălŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Astrăgălus; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term for a treatise on the *Astragali:* astraga'logy. Fr. and Germ. syn. *astragalogie*, f.

Astrārius, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lamouroux to an Order (f. pl.) of the *Polyparia Lamellifera*, the cellules of which resemble small stars, and having the *Astrea* for their type. Fr. anal. *astraire*, adj. Germ. syn. *sternig*, adj.

Astrognōsia, *æ*, f. (Ἄστρον, a star; *γνῶσις*, knowledge.) Synonymous with *Astronomia.* Westphal published a treatise on astronomy under this title: astrognosy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *astrognosie*, f.

Astrogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (Ἄστρον, a star; *γράφω*, to write.) *Astron.* Term for a description or history of the stars: astro'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *astrographie*, f.

Astroïdeus, *a, um.* (*Aster;* terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Bot.* Applied to a lichen, because its *apothecia* are disposed in stars. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *astroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *sternähnlich*, adj.

Astrŏlā'bium, *ii*, n. } (Ἄστρον, a star; *λαμβάνω*,
Astrŏ'lăbus, *i*, m. } to take.) *Astron.* Name of an instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars: an as'trolabe. Fr. anal. *astrolabe*, m. Germ. anal. *Astrolabium*, n.

Astrŏman'tia, *æ*, f. (Ἄστρον, a star; *μαντεία*, a prophesying.) Term for divination from the stars, and so similar to astrology. Fr. anal. *astromantie*, f. Germ. syn. *Sterndeutereï*, f.

Astroscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Ἄστρον, a star; *σκοπέω*, to consider.) The same as *Astronomia.*

Astro'trĭchus, *a, um.* (Ἄστρον, a star; *θρίξ*, hair.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Clidesmia astrotricha*, because the most of its hairs are parted at the top into branches, disposed so as to present a star. Fr. anal. *astrotriche*, adj. Germ. syn. *sternhaarig*, adj.

Astўlus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *στῦλος*, a style.) *Bot.* Applied by Wachendorff to plants the flowers of which are without a style. Fr. anal. *astyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *stiellos*, adj.

Astўsia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *στύω*, to make stiff.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for male impotency, Fr. anal. *astysie*, f. Germ. syn. *das männliche Unvermögen.*

Astўtus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Med., Pathol.* Incapable of erection; impotent. Fr. anal. *astyte*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit (männlichem) Unvermögen zum Beischlaf behaftet.*

Asymmĕtran'thus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *συμμετρία*, symmetry; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to plants the flowers of which are without symmetry, and do not form equal halves. Fr. anal. *asymmétranthe*, adj.

Asymmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *συμμετρία*, symmetry.) Term for a want of symmetry. Fr. and Germ. anal. *asymmétrie*, f.

Asymmĕtrocar'pus, *a, um.* (*Asymmetria; καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by G. Allman to plants the fruit of which, cut in two, does not present two equal and symmetrical halves. Fr. anal. *asymmétrocarpe*, adj.

Asyne'chia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *synĕchia.*) *Med.* Term for a defect of continuity. Fr. anal. *asynéchie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mangel an Zusammenhang.*

Asyner'gia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *synergia.*) *Med.* Term for a want of combined action of the various organs of the system. Fr. anal. *asynergie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mangel an Mitwirkung.*

Asynĕ'sia, *æ*, f. (Ἀσυνεσία.) *Med.* Term for a want of intelligence; witlessness; stupidity. Fr. anal. *asynésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Dummheit*, f.; *Einsichtslosigkeit*, f.

Asynŏ'dia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *συνοδία*, companionship.) Term for the want of, or impotency for, sexual intercourse. Fr. anal. *asynodie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mangel des Beischlafs; das Unvermögen zum Beischlaf.*

A'synŏvia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *synŏvia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a defect of *synovia.* Fr. anal. *asynovie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mangel der Gelenkfeuchtigkeit.*

Asyn'thĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (A, priv.; *synthĕsis.*) *Med.* Term for a defect of joining or juncture. Fr. anal. *asynthèse*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mangel angehöriger Verbindung.*

Asys'tŏle, *es*, f. (A, priv.; *systŏle.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the want of contraction.

Fr. anal. *asystole*, f. Germ. syn. *die mangelnde Zusammenziehung.*

Atactŏmorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἄτακτος, inflexible; μορφή, form.) *Entomol.* Term to express the case where a larve passes from its state of nymph into the almost absolute paralysis, from which it does not change till arrived at the condition of a perfect insect. Fr. anal. *atactomorphose*, f.

Atăvis'mus, *i*, m. (*Atăvus*, a grandfather; terminal *-ismus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Term by Sageret for the resemblance which plants and animals have to their ascendants, even remote. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *atavisme*, m.

Ataxăcan'thus, *a*, *um.* (Ἀταξία, confusion; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having spines dispersed without order upon the branches and petioles, as the *Acacia ataxacantha.* Fr. anal. *ataxacanthe*, adj.

Atēlæmorrhoïdes, f. pl. (Ἀτελής, imperfect; *hæmorrhoïs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for blind piles, or blind hemorrhoids. Fr. anal. *atélémorrhoïdes*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *blinde Hämorrhoiden.*

Atĕleobran'chius, *a*, *um.* (Ἀτελής, imperfect; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Zöol.* Having imperfect *branchiæ;* applied to *amphibia.* Fr. anal. *atéléobranche*, adj. Germ. syn. *Amphibien mit unvolständigen Kiemen-Apparat.*

Atĕle'ŏpus, *pŏdis*, adj. (Ἀτελής, imperfect; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot to a Tribe (m. pl.) of *Natatores* which have no thumb to the feet. Fr. anal. *atéléopode*, adj.

Atĕlŏcar'dia. Crampton's term for *Cardiatelia.*

Atĕlŏmyĕ'lia. Bechard's term for *Myelatelia.*

Athă'lămus, *a*, *um.* (A, priv.; θάλαμος, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied by Acharius to a Class (m. pl.) of the *Lichenes*, having no conceptacles, or in which none have been discovered, as the *Lepra.* Fr. anal. *athalame*, adj.

Athal'lus, *a*, *um.* (A, priv.; *thallus.*) *Bot.* Without a *thallus*, as the *Endocarpum athallum.* Fr. anal. *athalle*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Lager.*

Athănăsie'us, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Senecionideæ Artemisieæ*, having the *Athanasia* for their type. Fr. anal. *athanasié*, adj.

Athēlas'mus, *i*, m. (A, priv.; θηλασμός, a sucking.) *Med.* Inability to suck, particularly from defect or malformation of the nipples. Fr. anal. *athélasme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Unvermögen zu säugen.*

Athĕrōdēs, adj. (Ἀθήρ, an ear or spike; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot.* Having or full of spikes: a'therous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *athéreux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Aehren.*

Atheroïdēs, adj. (Ἀθήρ, an ear or spike; terminal *-ῐ̄dēs.*) Resembling an ear or spike: a'theroid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *athéroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *ährenförmig*, adj.; *breiähnlich*, adj.

Athĕrosper'meus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Monimieæ;* by R. Brown to a Family, having the *Atherospermum* for their type. Fr. anal. *atherospermé*, adj.

Athōrācĭcus, *a*, *um.* (A, priv.; θώραξ, the chest.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Decapoda* which apparently have no *thorax.* Fr. anal. *athoracique*, adj.

Athrix, *trĭchos*, adj. (A, priv.; θρίξ, hair.) Without hair; bald. Fr. anal. *athrix*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarlos*, adj.

Athroöpom'phŏlyx, *ygis*, f. (Ἀθρόος, crowded together; πομφόλυξ, a bubble.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Pompholyx confertus.* Fr. anal. *athröopompholyx*, f. Germ. syn. *der gehäufte Blasenausschlag.*

Athrozo'phўtum, *i*, n. (Ἀθροίζω, to resemble; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to *Algæ*, the fronds of which accumulate by the effect of a successive and continued evolution: an anthro'zophyte, Fr. anal. *athrozophyte*, m.

Atmĭdia'trĭca, *æ*, f. (Ἀτμίς, the steam of a fumigation; ἰατρικός, pertaining to medicine.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for fumigatory medicine: atmidia'trics. Fr. anal. *atmidiatrique*, f. Germ. syn. *Dampfheilkunde*, f.

Atmogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Ἀτμός, vapour; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a description or history of vapour: atmo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *atmographie*, f.

Atmŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἀτμός, vapour; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a treatise on vapour: atmo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *atmologie*, f.

Atmŏlu'tron. } (Ἀτμός, vapour; λουτρόν,
Atmŏlu'trum, *i*, m. } a bath.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a vapour-bath. Fr. anal. *atmolutron*, m. Germ. syn. *Dampfbad*, n.

Atmosphærŏlŏ gia, *æ*, f. (*Atmosphæra;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for a treatise on atmospheric air: atmosphero'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *atmosphérologie*, f.

Atmospō'reus, *i*, m. (Ἀτμός, vapour; σπείρω, to scatter.) *Med.* Name by J. Corrigan for a disseminator of vapour. Fr. anal. *atmospore*, m. Germ. syn. *Dampfverbreiter*, m.

Atmostă'tĭca, *æ*, f. (Ἀτμός, vapour; στατικός, causing to stand.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the art, doctrine, or science of the comparative weight of aëriform bodies: atmosta'tics. Fr. anal. *atmostatique*, m. Germ. anal. *Atmostatik*, f.

Atmozōmĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ἀτμός, vapour; ζῶμα, apparel.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied by Black, adder to a hygrometer of his invention, consisting of two thermometers, one of which indicates the external temperature, while the other has its bowl covered by muslin kept continually moist with water which flows drop by drop from a bottle. Fr. anal. *atmozomique*, adj.

Atŏmārius, *a*, *um.* (*Atŏmus.*) *Entomol.* Sprinkled with coloured points, as the wings of the *Phalæna atomaria*, etc. Fr. anal. *atomaire*, adj.

Atŏmī'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Atŏmus; fĕro*, to bear.) Similar to *Atomarius.*

Atŏmis'mus, *i*, m. (*Atŏmus;* terminal

-*ismus*.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the system in which is explained the formation of the universe by means of atoms: atomism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *atomisme*, m.

Atŏmŏgў'nius, *a*, *um*. (*Atŏmus*; *γυνὴ*, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied by Richard to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Didynamia*, having a capsular point and corresponding to the *Angiospermia* of Linnæus. Fr. anal. *atomogynié*, adj.

Ato'xĭcus, *u*, *um*. (A, priv.; *τοξικὸν*, poison.) *Zoöl.* Applied to serpents that are not venomous. Fr. anal. *atoxique*, adj.

Atrăchēlius. Same as *Atrachelus*.

Atractŏsōmătus, *a*, *um*. (*Ἄτρακτος*, a spindle; *σῶμα*, a body.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (n. pl.) having fusiform bodies. Fr. anal. *atractosome*, adj.

Atractŏsōmus, *a*, *um*. Same as *Atractosomatus*.

Atrāmentārius, *a*, *um*. (*Atrāmentum*.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Agaricus atramentarius*, because it dissolves into a black liquor. Fr. anal. *atramentaire*, adj.

Atrēsĕly'tria, *æ*, f.
Atrēsentĕ'ria.
Atrēsoblĕphă'rea.
Atrēsŏcy'sia.
Atrēsŏcys'tia.
Atrēsŏgas'tria.
Atrēsŏlēmia.
Atrēsŏmĕ'tria.
Atrēso'psia.
Atrēsorhīnia.
Atrēsostŏ'mea.
Atrēsūrēthria.
(A, priv.; *τράω*, to pierce; *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath; *-ἔντερον*, an intestine; *-βλέφαρον*, the eyelid; *-κυσὸς*, the anus; *-κύστις*, a bladder; *-γαστὴρ*, the stomach; *-λαιμὸς*, the throat; *-μήτρα*, the womb; *-ὤψ*, the eye; *ῥὶν*, the nose; *-στόμα*, the mouth; *-οὐρήθρα*, the *urethra*.) *Med., Physiol.* Terms by Breschet for organic deviations characterised respectively by imperforation of the *vagina*, some part of the intestinal canal, by adhesion of the eyelids, imperforation of the *anus*, of the bladder, of the stomach, of the upper part of the digestive passages, of the *pharynx* and *œsophagus*, of the womb, of the pupil, of the nose, of the mouth, and of the *urethra*. Fr. anal. *atrésélytrie*, f., and so with the others.

Atrētŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m.
Atrētŏcor'mus, *i*, m.
(*Atrētus*; *κεφαλὴ*, the head; *κορμὸς*, the trunk of a tree.) *Nat. Physiol.* Terms respectively for a monster-fetus without any opening in the head, as the mouth, etc., or without such in the trunk, as the *anus*, the *urethra*. Fr. anal. *atrétocéphale*, m.; *-corme*, m. Germ. syn. *Missgeburt mit mangelnden Œffnungen am Kopfe*; *am Rumpfe*.

Atrĭcaudātus, *a*, *um*. (*Ater*; *cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a black tail. Fr. anal. *atricaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzschwanzig*, adj.

Atrĭ'chia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *θρὶξ*, hair.) *Med.* Term for loss of the hair; same as *Madarosis*. Fr. anal. *atrichie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mangel an Haar*.

Atrĭcol'lis, *is*, *e*.
Atrĭcor'nis, *is*, *e*.
Atrĭgaster, *tra*, *trum*.
Atrĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj.
Ater; *collum*, the neck; *cornu*, a horn; *gaster*, the belly; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having the neck, the *antennæ*, the belly, the feet, respectively, of a black colour. Fr. *atricolle*; *-corne*; *-gastre*; *-pède*, adj.

Atriplĭ'ceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by some to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Chenopodeæ*; by C. A. Meyer to a Tribe of that Family, having the *Atriplex* for their type. Fr. anal. *atriplicé*, adj.

Atriplĭcīneus. Same as *Atripliceus*.

Atrĭros'tris, *is*, *e*. (*Ater*; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Having a black beak or snout. Fr. anal. *atrirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzschnabelig*, adj.

Atrĭtar'sis, *is*, *e*. (*Ater*; *tarsis*.) *Zool.* Having black *tarsi*, as the *Apion atritarse*. Fr. anal. *atritarse*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzfusswurzelig*, adj.

Atrix, *ĭcis*, f. See *Atrices*.

Atrŏcĕ'phălus, *a*, *um*.
Atrŏgŭlārĭs, *is*, *e*.
Atrŏmargĭnātus, *a*, *um*.
(*Ater*; *κεφαλὴ*, the head: *gŭla*, the throat; *margo*, a border.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having a black head (See *Melanocephalus*), throat, or margin, respectively. Fr. anal. *atrocéphale*, *-gulaire*, *-marginé*, adj.

Atrŏ'peus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Solaneæ*, having the *Atropa* for their type. Fr. anal. *atrope*, adj.

Atrŏphŏ'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἀτροφος*, pining away; *λύσις*, a loosing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for atrophic solution. Fr. anal. *atropholyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die atrophische Auflösung*.

Atrŏ'pĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from the *Atropa belladonna* by Peschier. Fr. anal. *atropique*, adj.

Atrŏpĭ'vŏrus, *a*, *um*. (*Atrŏpos*; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Applied to one of the *Diptera*, the larve of which lives on the chrysalis of the *Sphinx atropos*. Fr. anal. *atropivore*, adj.

Atro'ptĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Ater*; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Having black wings. Fr. anal. *atroptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzflügelicht*, adj.

Atro'stŏmus, *a*, *um*. (*Ater*; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Entomol.* Having a black mouth, as the *Ephemera atrostoma*. Fr. anal. *atrostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwarzmundig*, adj.

Attle. *Geol.* Term in Cornwall for rubbish thrown out of a mine containing little or no ore.

Atў'pia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *τύπος*, a type.) Term for defect or irregularity in the usual appearance. Fr. anal. *atypie*, f.

Atўpŏmorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Atўpus*; *morphōsis*.) *Entomol.* Term for a kind of metamorphosis in which the larves entirely lose their primitive form, and contract into a small ball without any external appearance of the insect they contain, as in most of the *Diptera*. Fr. anal. *atypomorphose*, f.

Auchĕnātes, m. pl. (*Αὐχὴν*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Name by Degeer for an Order of the *Aptera*, having a neck or a head distinct from the corselet. Fr. anal. *auchénates*, m. pl.

Auchēnia'tria, *æ*, f. (*Auchēn*; *ἰατρεία*, a healing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for treatment of diseases of the neck. Fr. anal. *auchéniatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Halsheilkunde*, f.

Auchĕ'nium, *ii*, n. (*Auchēn*.) *Anat.* Name by Illiger for the region of the neck below the nape. Fr. anal. *achénion*, m.

Auchĕno'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Auchēn; πτέρον,* a wing.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (n. pl.), the inferior fins of which precede the thoracic, and are situated under the neck. Fr. anal. *auchénoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *halsflugelicht*, adj.

Auchĕnorhyn'chus, *a, um.* (*Auchēn; ῥύγχος,* a beak.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Hemiptera*, the base of the beak of which seems to grow from the neck. Fr. anal. *auchénorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *halsschnabelig*, adj.

Auchĕnorrheu'ma, *ătis,* n. (*Auchēn; rheuma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for rheumatism of the neck. Fr. anal. *auchénorrhumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Hals-rheumatismus*, m.

Auchĕno'schĭsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Auchēn; σχίσις,* a cleaving.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for fissure of the neck. Fr. anal. *auchénoschisis*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Spaltung des Halses.*

Auchĕnosphin'xis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Auchēn; σφίγξις,* constriction.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for strangulation. Fr. and Germ. syn. *Strangulation*, f.

Auchĕnostran'gāle, *es,* f. (*Auchēn; στραγγάλη,* a halter.) Same as *Auchenosphinxis.*

Auchĕnōzōstēr, *ēris,* m. (*Auchēn; ζωστὴρ,* a girdle.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *zoster* of the neck. Fr. anal. *auchénozostère*, m. Germ. syn. *Halsgürtel*, m.

Auchĕnydrŏcēlē, *es,* f. (*Auchēn; hydrŏcēlē.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for hydrocele of the neck, or cystic *struma.* Fr. anal. *auchénydrocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Blasenkropf*, m.

Aulăcŏmēlē, *es,* f. (*Αὔλαξ,* a furrow; *μήλη,* a probe.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a grooved probe. Fr. anal. *aulacomèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hohlsonde*, f.

Aulædibran'chius, *a, um.* (*Αὐλὸς,* a flute: *βράγχια,* the *branchiæ.*) *Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Applied by Ficinus and Carus to a Family in which the *branchiæ* communicate with the exterior by lateral openings like those of a flute; by Latreille to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Ichthyodera.* Fr. anal. *aulædibranche*, adj.

Aulostŏ'mĭdes, m. pl. (*Αὐλὸς,* a flute; *στόμα,* a mouth.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Family having the head prolonged so as to form a long tube like a flute. Fr. anal. *aulostomides*, m. pl.

Aurāda, *æ,* f. *Chem.* Name by Plisson for a greasy matter allied to myricin and cerain, which he extracted from the essential oil of the flowers of the *aurantium:* au'rade. Fr. anal. *aurade*, f.

Aurantiicol'lis, *is, e.* (*Aurantium; collum,* the neck.) Having the neck of an orange colour. Fr. anal. *aurantiicolle*, adj.

Aurantin'. *Chem.* Name for the bitter principle of unripe oranges. *Aurantīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *aurantine*, f.

Aurātĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Aurātus,* gilded; *collum,* the neck.) *Ornithol.* Having the neck gilded, as the *Sylvia auraticollis.* Fr. anal. *auraticolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *goldhalsig*, adj.

Aure'ŏlus, *i,* m. *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot to a Family (nom. pl.) of the *Sylvicolæ*, remarkable for the brightness of their colours. Fr. anal. *auréole*, m.

Aurĭbar'bis, *is, e.* (*Aurum,* gold; *barba,* a beard.) Having gilt or yellow hairs in form of a beard. Fr. anal. *aurobarbe*, adj. Germ syn. *goldbartig*, adj.

Auricĕ'phălus. Same as *Aurocephalus.*

Au'rĭco-. *Chem.* A prefix employed by Berzelius in compound epithets applied to double salts resulting from a combination of an auric, with another salt indicated by the remaining portion of each epithet, which will be found in its place of alphabetical arrangement, as *Aurico-ammonicus, Aurico-baryticus*, etc. Fr. anal. *aurico-.*

Auricollis. Same as *Auraticollis.*

Aurĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Aurum,* gold; *cornu,* a horn.) *Ornithol.* Having horns of a golden yellow. The *Muscicapa auricornis* has a tuft of yellow feathers beneath each ear. Fr. anal. *auricorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *goldhornig*, adj.

Aurĭcŭlārĭnus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Fries to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Hymenomycetes* with a hat, having the *Auricularia* for their type. Fr. anal. *auricularin*, adj.

Aurĭcŭlātopinnātus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Link to pinnate leaves the folioles of which are auriculated. Fr. anal. *auriculatopenné*, adj.

Aurĭcŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Aurĭcŭla; fĕro,* to bear.) Bearing auricles. *Conchol.* Applied to a shell the muscular impression of which forms a prominence with auriculated border, as the *Cucullæa auriculifera*, or of which the turns of the spire are rough with tubercles in form of auricles. Fr. anal. *auriculifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohrtragend*, part. adj.

Aurĭcŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Aurĭcŭla; forma,* likeness.) *Entomol.* Formed like a small ear, as the suckers of the *Tetrarhynchus.* Fr. *auriculiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohrförmig*, adj.

Au'rĭdes, m. pl. *Mineral.* Name by Beudant to a Family comprehending gold and its combinations. Fr. anal. *aurides*, m. pl.

Aurĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Aurum; fĕro,* to bear.) *Mineral.* Having the lustre of gold; containing gold imperceptibly disseminated, as the *Tellurium auriferum.* Fr. anal. *aurifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *goldhaltig*, adj.

Aurĭfor'mis. Similar to *Auriculiformis.*

Aurĭgas'tĕr, *tra, trum.* (*Aurum; γαστὴρ,* the belly.) *Ornithol.* Having the belly of a golden yellow, as the *Turdus aurigaster.* See *Chrysogaster.* Fr. anal. *aurigastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *goldbauchig*, adj.

Aurĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Aurum; gĕro,* to bear.) Same as *Auriferus.*

Aurĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Aurum; penna,* a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings of a golden colour, as the *elytra* of the *Colaspis auripennis.* Fr. anal. *auripenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *goldflugelicht*, adj.

Aurĭtar'sis, *is, e.* (*Aurum; tarsus.*) *Entomol.* Having golden *tarsi.* Fr. anal, *auritarse*, adj. Germ. syn. *goldfusswurzelig*, adj.

Aurĭven'tris, *is, e.* (*Aurum; venter.*) *Entomol.* Having the belly of a golden or green and golden colour, as the *Leptocerus*

auriventris. Fr. anal. *auriventre,* adj. Germ. syn. *goldbauchig,* adj.

Aurŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*Aurum;* κεφαλή, the head.) *Ornithol.* Having the head of a golden yellow. See *Chrysocephalus.*

Aurŏferrĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Aurum; ferrum,* iron; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied to a mineral accidentally containing gold and iron. Fr. anal. *auroferrifère,* adj.

Auroplumbĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Aurum; plumbum,* lead; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied to a mineral accidentally containing gold and lead. Fr. anal. *auroplombifère,* adj.

Auropūbes'cens, part. (*Aurum; pūbes,* soft hair.) Having small leaves of a golden yellow. Fr. anal. *auropubescent,* adj.

Aurōreus, *a, um.* } (*Aurōra,* the dawn of morn-
Aurōrus, *a, um.* } ing.) *Ornithol.* Having the yellow colour of saffron, as the *Sylvia aurorea.* Fr. anal. *aurore,* adj.

Aurōsus, *a, um.* (*Aurum;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the first degree of oxidation of gold, or *Oxydum aurosum;* the first degree of sulphuration of it, or *Sulphuretum aurosum;* to *Oxysales aurosa,* having the aurous oxide for their base. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *aureux,* adj. Germ. syn. *gülden,* adj.

Aurūrētum, *i,* m. (*Aurum;* terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Term for an alloy of gold and another metal in definite proportions: an au'rruret. Fr. anal. *aurure,* m.

Austrālis, *is, e.* (*Auster,* the south wind.) That which is situated, in relation to us, beyond the equator. The same as *Meridionalis,* or southern. Fr. anal. *austral,* adj. Germ. syn. *südlich,* adj.

Autēchoscŏ'pium, *ii,* n. (Αὐτός, self; ἠχή, a sound; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Med.* Term for an instrument for examining or listening to sounds in the body. Fr. anal. *autéchoscope,* m. Germ. syn. *Autechoskop,* n.

Autĕmĕ'sia, *æ,* f. (Αὐτός, himself; ἔμεσις, vomiting.) *Med.* Term for spontaneous vomiting. Fr. anal. *autémèsie,* f.

Authy'giansis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αὐτός, alone; ὑγίανσις, a making well.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the healing power of nature. See *Autotherapia.* Fr. anal. *authygiansis,* f. Germ. syn. *die Heilkraft der Natur.*

Authypnŏbātēsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αὐτός, alone; ὕπνος, sleep; βαίνω, to walk.) *Med.* Term for spontaneous *hypnobadisis,* or somnambulism. Better *Authypnobadisis.*

Autŏcarpiānus, *a, um.* (Αὐτός, alone; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit when the ovary is developed without contracting any adherence with surrounding parts, and without being immediately covered by them, and the fruit unmodified by any addition of parts. Fr. anal. *autocarpien,* adj. Germ. syn. *alleinfruchtig,* adj.

Autŏchīria, *æ,* f. (Αὐτός, self; χείρ, the hand.) *Med. Jur.* Term for self-murder, or suicide; a laying hands on himself. See *Autophonia.* Fr. anal. *autochirie,* f. Germ. syn. *Selbstmord,* m.

Auto'chthŏnus, *a, um.* (Αὐτός, self; χθών, the earth.) *Geog.* The same as *Aborigenis.*

Autŏcĭnēsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αὐτός, self; κινέω, to move.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for voluntary motion. Fr. anal. *autocinèse,* f. Germ. syn. *Selbstwegung,* f.

Autognōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αὐτός, self; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for knowledge from actual observation, or self-seeing. Fr. anal. *autognose,* f. Germ. syn. *das Erkennen durch eigene Untersuchung, durch Selbstsehen.*

Autŏ'lăbis, *ĭdis,* f. (Αὐτός, self; λαβίς, a holder.) *Med., Surg.* Name for small pincers which are self-closing. Fr. anal. *autolabis,* f. Germ. syn. *eine sich selbst schliessend Pincette.*

Autŏnŏ'mia, *æ,* f. (Αὐτός, self; νόμος, a law.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the faculty of tracing the laws according to which one acts: auto'nomy. Fr. anal. *autonomie,* f.

Autŏnŏsogrăphia, *æ,* f. (Αὐτός, self; νόσος, γράφω.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a description of one's own diseases. Fr. and Germ. anal. *autonosographie,* f.

Autŏnyctŏbātēsis. Same as *Nyctobatesis.*

Autŏphĭ'lia, *æ,* f. (Αὐτός, self; φιλέω, to love.) *Med.* Term for love of self. Fr. anal. *autophilie,* f. Germ. syn. *Selbstliebe,* f.

Autŏphŏ'nia, *æ,* f. (Αὐτοφόνος, self-murdering.) *Med., Jur.* Term for self-murder. See *Autochiria.* Fr. anal. *autophonie,* f. Germ. syn. *Selbstmord,* m.

Autŏphōnia, *æ,* f. (Αὐτός, self; φωνή, sound of the voice.) *Med, Physiol.* Term for the proper voice, or sound. Fr. anal. *autophonie,* f. Germ. syn. *Selbststimme,* f.

Auto'psĭdes, m. pl. (Αὐτός, self; ὄπτομαι, to see.) *Mineral.* Applied to a Class of metallic substances that are naturally endowed with metallic lustre in one or more of their states. Fr. anal. *autopsides,* m. pl.

Autostēthoscŏ'pium, *i,* n. (Αὐτός, self; στῆθος, σκοπέω.) *Med., Pathol.* Name for an instrument for examining the condition of the chest; a kind of stethoscope corresponding to the *Polystethoscopum.* Fr. anal. *autostéthoscope,* m. Germ. syn. *Selbstbrustuntersucher,* m.

Autŏthĕrăpia, *æ,* f. (Αὐτός, self; θεραπεία, attendance.) *Med.* The same as *Authygiansis.*

Auxŏ'mĕtrum, *i,* n. (Αὔξω, to increase; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for an instrument for measuring the magnifying power of an optic apparatus: an auxo'meter. Fr. anal. *auxomètre,* m.

Avellānārius, *a, um.* (*Avellāna,* a little nut.) *Geognos.* Applied to the grains of a granular rock when they are of the size of a small nut. *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Myoxus avellanarius,* because it derives its nourishment chiefly from nuts. Fr. anal. *avellanaire,* adj.

Avēnāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Of or belonging to the *Avena;* applied by Kunth, Nees von Esenbeck and Link to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Gramineæ,* having the *Avena* for their type. Fr. anal. *avenacé,* adj.

Avenaine. *Bot.* Name by Hermbstädt for the gluten of the *Avena. Avēnaīna,* *æ,* f. Fr. anal. *avénaine,* f.

Avēnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Avēna; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form and size of

a grain of *avena*, as the *Ancilla aveniformis*. Fr. anal. *avéniforme*, adj.

Avĭcŭlāris, *is*, *e*. (*Avis*, a bird.) Pertaining to birds: avi'cular. Fr. anal. *aviculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Vogel gehörig*.

Avĭros'tris, *is*, *e*. (*Avis*, a bird; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Resembling a bird's beak or bill, as the *Lepadites avirostris*. Fr. anal. *avirostre*, adj. Ger. syn. *vogelschnabelig*, adj.

Avĭsūgus, *a*, *um*. (*Avis*, a bird; *sūgo*, to suck.) *Entomol.* Appled by Duméril to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Aptera*, which suck birds. Fr. anal. *avisuge*, adj. Germ. syn. *vogelsäugend*, part. adj.

Axĭcor'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Axis; cornu*, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Murex axicornis*, from the long slender digitations, compared with those of the horns of the axis: axicor'nate. Fr. anal. *axicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *achshornig*, adj.

Axĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Axis; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to vegetables, the organisation of of which is composed only of a stem or axis variously modified, in the interior of which is found but little cellular tissue, as the *Fungi*, *Algæ*, and part of the *Hepaticæ*. Fr. anal. *axifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *achstragend*, part. adj.

Axĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Axis; forma*, likeness.) Having the form of an axis, or axletree: a'xiform. Fr. anal. *axiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *achsförmig*, adj.

Axĭlātus, *a*, *um*. (*Axis.*) *Bot.* Having an axis; applied by Mirbel to points disposed around a common axis: a'xilated. Fr. anal. *axilé*, adj. Germ syn. *mit Achse*.

A'xĭlis, *is*, *e*. (*Axis.*) Relating to an axis: axi'le. Fr. anal. *axile*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Achse gehörig*.

Axillībarbātus, *a*, *um*. (*Axilla; barba*, a beard.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves and peduncles, when provided with leaves at the *axillæ*. Fr. anal. *axillibarbu*, adj. Germ. syn. *achselbartig*, adj.

Axilliflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Axilla; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having axillary flowers, as the *Delphinium axilliflorum*. Fr. anal. *axilliflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *achselblüthig*, adj.

Axiŏmor'phĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Ἄξων, an axle; μορφή, form.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of carbonated lime, presenting the union of *nucleus*, rhomboid equi-axis and metastatic dodecahedron. Fr. anal. *axiomorphique*, adj. Germ. syn. *achsförmig*, adj.

Axŏnŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Ἄξων, an axle; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to an amentaceous plant, the flowers of which cover a common axis: an axo'nophyte. Fr. anal. *axonophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *Achs-Pflanze*, f.

A'xўlus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; ξύλον, wood.) *Bot.* Applied by Schultz to cellular vegetables, because their fibres, when they have something like fibres, are only composed of lengthened cellules, and never can be assimilated to true ligneous fibres. Fr. anal. *axyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *holzlos*, adj.

Ayp'nia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; ὕπνος, sleep.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for want of sleep. Fr. anal. *aypnie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlaflosigkeit*, f.

Aze'lĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a Section of the *Myodariæ Mesomydes Anthomydes* having the *Azelia* for their type. Fr. anal. *azélides*, m. pl.

Azōïcus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; ζωὴ, life.) *Geol.* Applied the same as *Azoöticus*.

Azōŏdўnă'mia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *zōŏdўnămĭa*.) *Med., Physiol.* Want of vital power. Fr. anal. *azöodynamie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mangel an Lebensthätigkeit*.

Azōŏgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *zōŏgĕnĭa*.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the generating of imperfect beings. Fr. anal. *azöogénie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erzeugung unbelebter Wesen*.

Azōŏ'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (A, priv.; *zōŏtĭcus*.) *Geol.* Applied to *strata* that do not contain any débris of organised bodies: azöo'tic. Fr. anal. *azoötique*, adj.

Azo'tate. *Chem.* Name applied to a nitrate, if that of azotic acid be given to nitric acid. *Azōtas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *azotate*, f.

Azōtātus, *a*, *um*. (*Azōtum.*) *Chem.* Containing azote: azota'ted. Fr. anal. *azoté*, adj.

Azotē'nĕsis, *is*, f. *Med.* Term applied by Baumes (nom. pl.) to all diseases induced, or supposed to be induced, by the presence of azote in the system. Fr. anal. *azotenèse*, f.

Azōtĭcus, *a*, *um*. (*Azōtum*; terminal *-ĭc.*) *Chem.* Term proposed to be applied to nitric acid: azo'tic. Fr. anal. *azotique*, adj. Germ. anal. *azotisch*, adj.

Azōtōsus, *a*, *um*. (*Azōtum.*) *Chem.* Proposed to be applied to nitrous acid: azo'tous. Fr. anal. *azoteux*, adj.

Azulmi'nĭcus. Same as *Azulmicus*.

Azūrau'reus, *a*, *um*. (Fr. *Azur*, blue; *aureus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Of a blue with a golden cast. Fr. anal. *azuror*, adj.

Azўgŏ'cĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Azygos*; κέρας, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Section (n. pl.) of the *Nereides* which have the tentacular system unequal. Fr. anal. *azygocère*, adj.

Azўmia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; ζύμη, ferment.) *Med.* Term for a want or deficiency of ferment. Fr. anal. *azymie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Mangel an Gährung*.

B.

Baccātus, *a*, *um*. (*Bacca.*) *Bot.* Applied generally to every fleshy fruit, which, though formed by the union of many ovaries, has resemblance to a berry, as of the *Juniperus communis*. Fr. anal. *baccien*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Beere gehörig*.

Bacchărīdeus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Astereæ*; by Lessing to a sub-Tribe of the *Asteroideæ*, having the *Baccharis* for their type. Fr. anal. *baccharidé*, adj.

Baccĭ'vŏrus, *a*, *um*. (*Bacca*, a berry; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Vieillot to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Sylvicolæ*, which he supposed to live on berries. Fr. anal. *baccivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *beerfressend*, part. adj.

Baccŭlāris, *is*, *e*. (*Baccŭla*.) *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux to fruits composed of many distinct and bacciform ovaries, which come from a single flower, and are supported on a disc scarcely apparent, not fleshy, as the *Drymis*. Fr. anal. *bacculaire*, adj.

Bacēlus, *i*, m. (*βάκηλος*.) *Med.* Name for one that is castrated; a eunuch. Fr. syn. *eunuque*, m. Germ. syn. *Castrat*, m.

Băcillāris, *is*, *e*. (*Băcillum*.) *Mineral.* Applied to crystallised minerals in a prism, the panes of which are obliterated so that they resemble small rods: bacil'lar. Fr. anal. *bacillaire*, adj.

Băcillārius, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a Family (f. pl.) of *Infusoria*, by C. E. Ehrenberg to a Tribe of *Polygastrica*, having the *Bacillaria* for their type. Fr. anal. *bacillarié*, adj.

Băcillĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Bacillum*; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like a rod: bacil'liform. *Zoöl.* Applied to the spines of the *Echini*, when of a certain length. Fr. anal. *bacilliforme*, adj. Ger. syn. *stöckchenförmig*, adj.

Bactrĭdie'us, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by A. Brongniart to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Uredineæ*, having the *Bactridium* for their type. Fr. anal. *bactridié*, adj.

Băcŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Băcŭlus*, a reed; *fĕro*; to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing canes or reeds, as the *Gynestum baculiferum*. Fr. anal. *baculifère*, adj. Ger. syn. *stocktragend*, part. adj.

Bænŏdac'tўlus, *a*, *um*. (*Βαίνω*, to walk; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen, to a Family (m. pl.) of saurian reptiles, having feet for walking. Fr. anal. *bænodactyle*, adj.

Bænŏsau'rius, *a*, *um*. (*Βαίνω*, to walk; *σαῦρος*, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen, to the *Saurii*, like *Bænodactylus*.

Bæŏmў'ceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Zenker to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Lichenes*, having the *Bæomyces* for their type. Fr. anal. *bœomycé*, adj.

Bălænŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. (*Bălæna*, a whale; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* Term for a treatise on the *Cetacea* in general, and whales in particular: balæno'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *balænologie*, f.

Bălæno'ptĕrus, *i*, m. (*Bălæna*, a whale; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Name for a whale with a dorsal fin. Fr. anal. *balænoptère*, m. Germ. anal. *Balænopter*, m.

Bălānāris, *is*, *e*. } *Zoöl.* Pertaining to the
Bălānārius, *a*, *um*. } *Balæna*, or whale. Fr. anal. *balanaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Wallfisch gehörig*.

Bălă'nea, n. pl.
Bălă'neæ, f. pl.
Bălă'nĭdæ, patron. m. pl.
Bălānīdea, n. pl.
Zoöl. Terms severally applied to a Family of the *Cirripedes*, and one of the *Nematopodes*, having the *Balanus* for their type. Fr. anal. *balanides*, m. pl.

Bălāni'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Bălānus*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Marquis to the *Quercineæ*, as having glands, acorns, or nuts for fruits. Fr. anal. *balanifère*, adj.

Bălānis'mus, *i*, m. (*βαλανὶς*, a pessary; terminal *-ισμὸς*.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the application of a pessary: ba'lanism. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *balanisme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Beibringen eines Stuhlzäpfchens*.

Bălănoblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Bălānus*; *blennorrhœa*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term the same as *Balanitis*. Fr. anal. *balanoblennorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Eichseltripper*, m.

Bălănŏphŏ'reus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by C. L. Richard and Kunth to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Balanophora* for their type. Fr. anal. *balanophoré*, adj.

Bălănorrhœ'a. Same as *Balanoblennorrhœa*.

Balan'tiophthal'mus, *a*, *um*. (*Βαλάντιον*, a purse; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye.) *Zoöl.* Having the eye like a pouch; proposed by Schneider to be substituted for *Crumenophthalmus*. Fr. anal. *balantiophthalme*, adj.

Balaus'ta, *æ*, f. (*Βαλάυστιον*, the pomegranate flower.) *Bot.* Name by Desvaux for a plurilocular, polyspermous fruit, covered by a hard and coriaceous bark, crowned by the teeth of the calyx, and containing in slightly regular compartments seeds almost in form of a nut, which have a drupaceous *epidermis*, as the *Punica granatum*. Fr. anal. *balauste*, f.

Balneogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (*Balneum*; *γράφω*, to write.) *Med., Pharm.* Term for a description or history of baths: balneo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *balnéographie*, f.

Balneŏtech'nĭce, *æ*, f. (*Balneum*; *τεχνικὸς*, artistic.) *Med.* Term for the doctrine or knowledge of baths. Fr. anal. *balneotechnique*, f. Germ. anal. *Balneotechnik*, f.

Balneothĕrā'pia, *æ*, f. (*Balneum*; *θεραπεία*, attendance.) *Med.* Term for the proper use or employment of baths. Fr. anal. *balneothérapie*, f. Germ. syn. *Badsheilkunde*, f.

Balsămă'dĕna, *æ*, f. (*Balsămum*; *ἀδὴν*, a gland.) *Bot.* Term proposed for the subcutaneous glands of vegetables, which contain the odorous liquids, and, mostly, a volatile oil mingled with a little resin. Fr. anal. *balsamadène*, f. Germ. syn. *Balsamdrüse*, f.

Balsămi'fluus, *a*, *um*. (*Balsămum*; *fluo*, to flow.) *Bot.* Applied by Blume and Kunth to a Family (f. pl.) which, as the *Liquidambar*, yield the products designated balsams. Fr. anal. *balsamiflue*, adj. Germ. syn. *balsamfliessend*, part. adj.

Balsămī'neus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard and Kunth to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Balsamina* for their type. Fr. anal. *balsaminé*, adj.

Baltĭmo'reus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a Group (f. pl.) of the *Heliantheæ Rudbeckieæ*; by Lessing to a Section of the *Senecionideæ Ambrosieæ*, having the *Baltimora* for their type. Fr. anal. *baltimoré*, adj.

Bambaceu'tria, *æ*, f. (*Βαμβακεύτρια*.) *Med.* Term the same as *Pharmacia*, but particularly indicating poisonous medicinal substances. Fr. anal. *bambaceutrie*, f.

Bambacia. Same as preceding.

Bambūsăceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Kunth and Link to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Bambusa* for their type. Fr. anal. *bambusacé*, adj.

Bambūseus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Bambusa* for their type. Fr. anal. *bambusé*, adj.

Banāni'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Banāna; vŏro*, to devour.) *Ornithol.* Eating or living chiefly upon bananas. Fr. anal. *bananivore*, adj.

Banisterie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Malpighiaceæ*, having the *Banisteria* for their type. Fr. anal. *banistériacé*, adj.

Barbel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Barba.*) *Bot.* Name by H. Cassini for the squamellules of the *pappus* of the *Synanthereæ* when short, stiff, straight, cylindrical, and thick, as in the *Centaurieæ:* a bar'bel. Fr. anal. *barbelle*, f.

Barbellātus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to squamellules when they are provided with barbels. Fr. anal. *barbellé*, adj.

Barbellŭlātus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to squamellules when provided with barbellules. Fr. anal. *barbellulé*, adj.

Barbel'lŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Barbella.*) *Bot.* Name by H. Cassini for the squamellules of the *pappus* of the *Synanthereæ* when very small, conical, pointed, and like spines: a barbel'lule. Fr. anal. *barbellule*, f.

Barbĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Barba; cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having a *fasciculus* of hair at the base of the *antennæ*, as the males of the *Ceratopogon barbicornis.* Fr. anal. *barbicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *barthornig*, adj.

Barbĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Barba; gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or having a beard; applied to petals that are hairy all over, as of the *Diosma barbigera*, or only within, as of the *Margaris barbigera.* Fr. anal. *barbigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *barttragend*, part. adj.

Barbĭner'vis, *is, e.* } (*Barba; nervus*, a
Barbĭner'vius, *a, um.* } nerve.) *Bot.* Having the nervures of the leaves furnished with hairs on the under-surface, either only at the extremity, as the *Laplacea barbinervis*, or in all their length upon the sides, as the *Palicourea barbinervia.* Fr. anal. *barbinervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *bartnervig*, adj.

Barbĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Barba; rostrum*, a beak.) *Bot.* The *Sphæria barbirostris* has its ostioles lengthened in form of a beak or club, and pubescent. *Entomol.* Having the proboscis covered with hairs, as the *Rhina barbirostris.* Fr. anal. *barbirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *bartschnabelig*, adj.

Bar'bĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Barba; pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Applied to the posterior *tarsi* of the *Asilus barbipes*, which are hairy: bar'bipede. Fr. anal. *barbipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *bartfüssig*, adj.

Bar'bŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Barba.*) *Bot.* Applied by Necker to the small bearded body formed by the union of the *cilia* of the peristome, remarked in the genus *Tortula. Ornithol.* Applied to the horny productions, short and in form of small hooks, which garnish the beards of feathers: a bar'bule. Fr. anal. *barbule*, f. Germ. syn. *Bartchen*, n.

Barbŭ'lātus, *a, um.* Having barbules. Fr. anal. *barbulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *Bartchen*, n.

Barbŭloïdes, f. pl. *Bot.* Applied by Bridel to a Family of mosses, having the *Barbula* for their type. Fr. anal. *barbuloïdes*, f. pl.

Baregīna, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Name by Longchamp for a substance approximating animal mucus, which he found in hot, sulphurous mineral waters, and of course in those of Barèges: baregin'. It is better known as *glairin.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *barégine*, f.

Bark, Grey. }
Bark, Huanaco. } *M. Med.* Common names
Bark, Sil'ver. } for the *Cinchona micrantha*, or *cinerea.*

Barle'ria Buxĭfō'lia. *Bot.* Systematic name of the plant supposed to be the *Cara schulli* of Malabar.

Barley-sugar. Common name for the *Saccharum hordeatum.* See *Alphenik.*

Barnădesie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Carlineæ;* by D. Don and Kunth to a Tribe of the *Synanthereæ*, having the *Barnadesia* for their type. Fr. anal. *barnadesié*, adj.

Bărŏmĕ'trogrăphium, *ii*, n. (*Bărŏmĕtrum; γράφω*, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for an instrument so constructed that it commits to paper the variations of the pressure of the atmosphere: a barome'trograph. Fr. anal. *barométrographe*, m.

Bărŏsănĕ'mium, *ii*, n. (*Βάρος*, weight; *ἄνεμος*, wind.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for an instrument which indicates the force of the impulsion of the wind: a baro'saneme. Fr. anal. *barosanème*, m.

Bărŏscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (*Βάρος*, weight; *σκοπέω*, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for an instrument which is only a barometer sensible to the slightest atmospheric variations, and so especially applicable to marine purposes: a ba'roscope. Fr. anal. *baroscope*, m.

Barringtonie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Myrtaceæ*, having the *Barringtonia* for their type. Fr. anal. *barringtonié*, adj.

Bartramioïdeus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Furnrohr to a Group (f. pl.) of the *Musci*, having the *Bartramia* for their type. Fr. anal. *bartramioïde*, adj.

Barycoccalon. See *Baryococcalon.*

Bărycʻtĭca, *æ*, f. } (*Βαρὺς*, heavy.) *Nat. Philos.*
Bărycʻtĭce, *es*, f. } Term for the doctrine of weight. Fr. anal. *baryctique*, f. Germ. anal. *Baryctik*, f.; syn. *die Lehre von der Schwere.*

Bărygloʻsia, *æ*, f. (*Βαρὺς*, heavy; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) *Med.* Term for slow or heavy utterance. Fr. anal. *baryglossie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine schwere Sprache.*

Bărygloʻttia. Same as *Barylossia.*

Bărylālia, *æ*, f. (*Βαρὺς*, heavy; *λαλιά*, talking.) *Med.* Term for dull, heavy speaking. Fr. anal. *barylalie*, f. Germ. syn. *das erschwerte Sprachen.*

Bărʏ'tĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to the first degree of oxidation of *barium* or *baryta*, or *Oxydum baryticum;* and to the combinations of this metal with electric negative bodies, or of *baryta* with

the acids, or *Sales barytici*. Fr. anal. *barytique*, adj.

Bărymē'tria, *æ*, f. (Βαρὺς, heavy; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for the measuring of weight or thickness: bary'metry. Fr. anal. *barymétrie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Messen der Schwere oder Dichtigkeit.*

Băryod'mia, *æ*, f. (Βαρὺς, heavy; *ὀδμὴ*, smell.) *Med.* Term for a heavy, oppressive, and disagreeable smell. Fr. anal. *baryodmie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine übel Geruch.*

Băryŏ'dyne, *es*, f. (Βαρὺς, heavy; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a heavy, deep, excessive pain. Fr. anal. *baryodynie*, Germ. syn. *ein schwerer, tiefer, mit deicher Heftigkeit fortdauernder Schmerz.*

Băryplōtēres, m. pl. (Βαρὺς, heavy; *πλοτὴρ*, a swimmer.) *Ornithol.* Name by J. A. Ritgen for a Family of aquatic birds remarkable for the heavy manner in which they swim. Fr. anal. *baryplotères*, m. pl.

Bărysōmă'tia, *æ*, f. } (Βαρὺς, heavy; *σῶμα*, a
Bărysōmia, *æ*, f. } body.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for severe decay of the body. Fr. anal. *barysomie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Schwerfälligkeit des Körpers.*

Băryth̆ymia, *æ*, f. (Βαρὺς, heavy; *θῦμος*, the mind.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for deep melancholy. Fr. anal. *barythymie*, f. Germ. syn. *tiefe Schwermuth.*

Băry'tĭco-argen'tĭcus, *a, um.* } *Chem.* Applied
Băry'tĭco-sōdĭcus, *a, um.* } by Berzelius, to double salts resulting from the combination of a barytic with an argentic, or a sodic salt, respectively. Fr. anal. *barytico-argentique, barytico-sodique*, adj.

Bărytĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Bărya, fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Accidentally containing *baryta.* Fr. anal. *barytifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *baryttragend*, part. adj.

Bărytĭnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Bărya.*) *Geol.* Applied by Omalius to a genus of sulphated stony rocks comprehending *barytin*, or the sulphate of *baryta.* Fr. anal. *barytinique*, adj.

Bărytium. Same as *Barium.*

Băsālis, *is, e.* (*Bāsis.*) *Entomol.* The *Halomya basalis* is so called because its black abdomen is red at the base; the *Cledonia basalis*, because its wings are black at the base: ba'sal. Fr. anal. *basal*, adj.

Băsaltĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Băsaltes; forma*, likeness.) Resembling basalt in exterior qualities: basal'tiform. Fr. anal. *basaltiforme*, adj.

Băsaltĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Băsaltes; γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Bot.* Growing on basaltic or basaltiform rocks, as the *Lecidea basaltigena.* Fr. anal. *basaltigène*, adj.

Băsaltoīdēs, adj. (*Băsaltes;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Geol.* Having the appearance or aspect of basalt, as the *Diorites basaltoides:* basal'toid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *basaltoïde*, adj.

Băsiālis, *is, e.* *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a body which is the central piece of the nine, of which the *vertebra* of articulated animals is composed: ba'sial. Fr. anal. *basial*, adj.

Băsiarachnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Băsis; arachnoīdēs* the arachnoid membrane; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the arachnoid membrane at the base of the skull. Fr. anal. *basiarachnite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der spinnenwebförmigen Haut im Grunde des Hirnschadels.*

Băsĭ'cĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Băsis.*) The state of that which is base; applied to a body when it has the property of playing the part of base in certain combinations, or even in all; basi'city. Fr. anal. *basicité*, f.

Băsĭfi'xus, *a, um.* (*Băsis; fīgor*, to be fastened.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a part attached by its base. Fr. anal. *basifixe*, adj.

Băsĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Băsis; γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to electro-negative bodies which do not neutralise metals, and on the contrary produce with them compounds, electro-negative (acids) and electro-positive (bases) as oxygen, sulphur, *selenium* and *tellurium.* See *Amphigenus.* Fr. anal. *basigène*, adj. Germ. syn. *grundhervorbringend*, part. adj.

Băsĭgў'nium, *a*, n. (*Băsis; γυνὴ*, a woman.) *Bot.* Name by L. C. Richard for the support of the pistil when it is due to the thinned prolongation of the base of the ovary, and is not articulated with it, as in the *Capparis.* See *Gynophorum.* Fr. anal. *basigyne*, m.

Băsĭlātus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to hair which is raised on a basis, or a cellulous *mamilla*, as in the *Urtica dioica.* Fr. anal. *basilé*, adj.

Băsĭner'vis, *is, e.* (*Băsis; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves, the nervures of which separate from the base, and are directed towards the top, without showing a sensible division, as in the *Gramineæ.* Fr. anal. *basinervé*, adj. Germ. syn. *grundnervig*, adj.

Băsiōces'trum, *i*, n. (*Băsis; κέστρον*, a pointed instrument.) *Med., Surg.* Name of an arrow-like instrument for piercing the new-born child's head. Fr. anal. *basiocestron*, m.

Batēralec'tŏres, m. pl. (Βατὴρ, a strider; *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family comprehending the ordinary *Gallinaceæ*, or walkers. Fr. anal. *batéralectores*, m. pl.

Batēraptōdac'tўlus, *a, um.* (Βατὴρ, a strider; *ἅπτω*, to fasten to; *δάκτυλος*, a toe.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (m. pl.) which, as the parroquets, walk and have toes proper for seizing objects. Fr. anal. *batéraptodactyle*, adj.

Batērochōroptēnus, *a, um.* (Βατὴρ, a strider; *χῶρος*, a field; *πτηνὸς*, volatile.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (m. pl.) comprehending the ordinary *Gallinaceæ*, that live in the fields and that walk. Fr. anal. *batérochoroptène*, adj.

Bathmos. }
Bathmus, *i*, m. } Similar to *Bathmis.*

Băthŏ'mētrum, *i*, n. (*Bάθος*, depth; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for an instrument, proposed to be substituted for the ordinary sound, to measure the great depths in the ocean: a batho'meter. Fr. anal. *bathomètre*, m.

Băthўcentēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Bάθος*, heavy; *κέντησις*, a pricking.) *Med., Surg.* Term

for deep puncture of a part. Fr. anal. *bathycentèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Tiefcstechen*, n.

Băthyrhyn'chus, *a*, *um.* (Βαθὺς, thick; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a thick beak, as the *Larus bathyrhynchus*. Fr. anal. *bathyrhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *dickschnabelig*, adj.

Bathystixis, Same as *Bathycentesis*.

Ba'trăchŏcē'phălus, *a*, *um.* (Βάτραχος, a frog; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Zoöl.* Having a head like that of a frog, as the *Gobius batrachocephalus*. Fr. anal. *batrachocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *froschkopfig*, adj.

Batrăchŏīdēs, adj. (Βάτραχος, a frog; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (m. pl.) having the *Batrachus* for their type. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *batrachoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *froschahnlich*, adj.

Batrăchŏphĭdes, m. pl. (Βάτραχος, a frog; ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Ficinus, Carus, and Latreille to a Division of ophidian reptiles, resembling the *Ophidii* in the formation of their bodies, and the *Batrachii* in their skin, without scales, soft and slimy. Fr. anal. *batrachophides*, m. pl.

Batrăchosper'meus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Nostodineæ;* by Agardh to a Family of the *Confervoideæ;* by Fries to a Tribe of the *Hydrophyceæ*, having the *Batrachosperma* for their type. Fr. anal. *batrachospermé*, adj.

Batracius. See *Batrachius*.

Battatismus. Similar to *Battarismus*.

Bă'tus, *i*, m. (Βάτος, a bramble bush.) *Bot.* The same as *Rubus* and *Sentis*.

Bauerāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lindley and Kunth to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Bauera* for type. Fr. anal. *baueracé*, adj.

Baue'reus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Saxifrageæ*, having the *Bauera* for their type. Fr. anal. *baueré*, adj.

Bdallĭ'pŏdobatră'chius, *a*, *um.* (Βδάλλω, to suck; πούς, a foot; βάτραχος, a frog.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Reptilia*, having the toes supplied with air-holes, as the frog. Fr. anal. *bdallipodobatracien*, adj.

Bdellāris, *is*, *e.* (Βδάλλω, to suck.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Entomozoa Apoda* that move by means of vents at the two extremities of the body, as the leeches. Fr. anal. *bdellaire*, adj.

Bdellĕpĭ'thĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Βδέλλα, a leech; ἐπίθεσις, a laying on.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the application of leeches. Fr. anal. *bdellepithésis*, f. Germ. syn. *das Ansetzen der Blutigel*.

Bdelliānus, *a*, *um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Savigny to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Hirudineæ*, having the *Bdella* for their type. Fr. anal. *bdellienne*, adj.

Bechæsthēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Βὴξ, a cough; αἴσθησις, sensation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the excitement of a cough. Fr. anal. *bechæsthèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Hustenreiz*, m.

Bēchōdēs, adj. (Βὴξ, a cough; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of or pertaining to cough: be'chous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *bécheux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hustend*, part. adj.; *hustenartig*, adj.

Bēchorthopnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Βὴξ, a cough; *orthopnœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Tussis convulsiva*, or *orthopnœa* with troublesome cough. Fr. anal. *béchorthopnée*, f. Germ. syn. *Keuchhusten*, m.

Begoniāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bonpland and Kunth to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Begonia* for their type. Fr. anal. *bégoniacé*, adj.

Bĕlemnītes, *is*, or *æ*, f. (Βέλεμνον, for βέλος, a dart.) *Geol.* The more usual rendering of the name for the arrow-stone. See *Belenites*.

Bĕlemnītŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Bĕlemnītes;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* Term by Faure Bignet for the natural history of the *Belemnites;* belemnito'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *belemnitologie*, f.

Belides, m. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Schœnherr for a Group of the *Curculionides*, having the *Belus* for their type. Fr. anal. *bélides*, m. pl.

Belli'deus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by H. Cassini to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Synantherеæ Astereæ*, having the *Bellis* for their type. Fr. anal. *bellidé*, adj.

Bĕloglos'sus, *a*, *um.* (Βέλος, a dart; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Ornithol.* Applied by Ranzani to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Scansores*, having the tongue lumbriciform, very long, and protractile, as the magpie. Fr. anal. *béloglosse*, adj. Germ. syn. *pfeilzungig*, adj.

Bĕlŏno'spăsis, *is*, or *eos*. f. (Βελόνη, a needle; σπάσις, a drawing.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the *irritation* produced by applying needles, or Perkins's metallic tractors, upon the skin. Fr. anal. *belénospasis*, f.

Belvisiāceus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied (f. pl.) by Kunth, according to R. Brown, to the *Napoleoneæ*, because of the *Belvisia*, a denomination substituted by Desvaux for that of *Napoleona* of Palisot Beauvois. Fr. anal. *belvisiacé*, adj.

Bembe'cĭdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Goldfuss, Latreille and Eichwald to a Tribe of the *Hymenoptera Fodientia*, having the *Bembex* for their type. Fr. anal. *bembécides*, m. pl.

Berbĕrīdeus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by Jussieu to a Family (f. pl.), having the *Berberis* for their type. Fr. anal. *berbéridé*, adj.

Berenīcīdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by F. Eschenholtz to a Family of the *Acalephæ*, having the *Berenice* for their type. Fr. anal. *bérénicides*, m. pl.

Bero'ĭdus, *a*, *um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by Rang and Eschenholtz to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Acalephæ*, having the *Beroe* for their type. Fr. anal. *béroidé*, adj.

Berthollime'trum. *Chem.* A name by some for the *Chlorometrum*.

Bertie'reus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Rubiaceæ*, having the *Bertiera* for their type. Fr. anal. *bertiéré*, adj.

Beryl'lium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Name by the Germans, because of its existence in beryl, for *Glucium*. Fr. anal. *béryllium*, m.

Besimen, *ĭnis*, n. (Unascertained.) *Bot.* Name

by Necker for the reproductive corpuscles of the *Agama*. Fr. anal. *bésimence*, m.

Beslerie'us. *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Gesnerieæ*, having the *Besleria* for their type. Fr. anal. *beslérié*, adj.

Bētōnĭca Cŏrōnāria. *Bot.* A name for the *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Bĕtŭlāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Marquis to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Betula* for their type. Fr. anal. *bétulacé*, adj.

Bibech. *Med.* Same as *Tussis*.

Bicho. *Med.* Term the same as *Tussis*, supposed to be a corruption of *Bibech*.

Bicolorin'. *Chem.* Name by Raab for a substance still problematical, first found by Martius in the tincture of quassia, the solution of supersulphate of quinine, etc., afterwards by George in the spirituous tincture of *stramonium*, which gives to liquors in which it is held in solution the property of producing a blue colour by reflection. *Bicŏlōrīna, æ*, f. See *Polychroma*. Fr. anal. *biclorine*, f.

Biconjugatopinnatus. Same as *Bidigitipinnatus*.

Bĭdentĭdeus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Lessing to a sub-Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Senecioideæ Helianthea*, having the *Bidens* for their type. Fr. anal. *bidentidé*, adj.

Biductŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, double; dim. *ductus*, a training.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf on which are two nervures, as in the *Pelotrichum biductulosum*. Fr. anal. *biductuleux*, adj.

Bierēmātus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, double; *erēmus*.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a fruit composed of two *eremi* (*carpi*) as the *Cenobium* of the *Cerinthe major*. Fr. anal. *biéréméé*, adj.

Bĭfāribran'chius, *a, um.* (*Bĭfārius*; *βράγχια*, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda*, having the *branchiæ* situated on the two lower sides of the body. Fr. anal. *bifaribranche*, adj.

Bĭfĕnestrātus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, double; *fĕnestra*, a window.) *Zoöl.* The *Chiroscelis bifenestrata* presents on the second ring of its belly two reddish spots, the last of which appears to be membranous, and not horny, as the rest of the body is. Fr. anal. *bifénestre*, adj.

Bĭfŏrĭpal'lus, *a, um.* (*Bĭfŏrus; pallium*, a mantle.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Conchifera*, the mantle of which has two openings, one for the passage of the feet, the other for dejections. Fr. anal. *biforipalle*, adj.

Bigĕ'nĕris, *is, e.* (*Bis*, double; *gĕnus*, a race.) *Bot.* Applied by Linnæus to hybrids or mongrels born of individuals belonging to two different races. Fr. anal. *bigénère*, adj,

Bĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, double; *gĕno*, to beget.) *Bot.* Applied by Nees von Esenbeck to trees that at the end of summer produce a second but feeble shoot of leaves, as the *Pyrus*. Fr. anal. *bigène*, adj.

Bĭgnōnie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Bignoniaceæ*, having the *Bignonia* for their type. Fr. anal. *bignonié*, adj.

Bigram'mĭcus, *a, um.* (*Bis; γραμμή*, a line.) *Entomol.* Presenting two coloured lines, as the *Bores bigrammica*, the *elytra* of which bear two white rays. Fr. anal. *bigrammique*, adj.

Bĭguttātus, *a, um.* (*Bis; gutta*, a drop.) *Entomol.* Having two spots like drops, as the *elytra* of the *Stenus biguttatus*. Fr. anal. *bimoucheté*, adj.

Bĭ'lŏphus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, double: *λόφος*, a tuft.) *Ornithol.* The *Trochilus bilophus* has a tuft of long, thin feathers behind each eye. Fr. anal. *bilophe*, adj.

Biniflorus. Same as *Biflorus*.

Bīnoquadriūnĭtārius, *a, um.* (*Bīnus; quadri-; unĭtārius*.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal resulting from five decreases, one by five rows, and each of the other four by a single row. Fr. anal. *binoquadriunitaire*, adj.

Bīnōsēnārius, *a, um.* (*Bīnus; sex.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal produced from two decreases, one by two, the other by six rows. Fr. anal. *binosénaire*, adj.

Biŏchēmĭcus, *a, um.* (*Bíos*, life; *χημεία*, chemistry.) *Med., Physiol,* Applied by Harless to the action which odorous bodies exercise upon animal organic matter, and upon the nervous power, in order to produce the sensation of odours. Fr. anal. *biochimique*, adj. Germ. syn. *lebenschemisch*, adj.

Biŏchȳmus, *i*, m. (*Bíos*, life; *χῦμος*, juice.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for the life-juice of plants. Fr. anal. *biochyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Lebenssaft*, m.

Biŏdes'mus, *i*, m. (*Bíos*, life; *δεσμὸς*, a tie or band.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the general and special tie or fundamental condition of life. Fr. anal. *biodesme*, m. Germ. syn. *Lebensband*, n.

Biŏdȳnă'mica, *æ*, f. (*Bíos*, life; *δύναμις*, power.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of actual life: biodyna'mics. See *Biosophia*. Fr. anal. *biodynamique*, f. Germ. syn. *Biodynamik*, f.

Biognōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Bíos*, life; *γνῶσις*, knowledge.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the investigation, or knowledge of life. Fr. anal. *biognose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erforschung des Lebens*.

Biŏmagnētis'mus, *i*, m. (*Bíos*, life; *magnētismus*.) Term for *Animal Magnetism*.

Biŏmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. (*Bíos*, life; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the art of computing and reckoning life; bio'metry. Fr. and Germ. anal. *biometrie*, f.

Biophænŏ'mĕnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Bíos*, life; *phænŏmĕnŏlŏgia*.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for a treatise on the phenomena of life: phenomeno'logy. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *biophænomenologie*, f.

Bioscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Bíos*, life; *σκοπέω*, to behold.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for an exploration or examination of life: bio'scopy. Fr. anal. *bioscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bioskopie*, f.

Biŏsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Bíos*, life.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the progress or formation

of life. Fr. anal. *biose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Act des Lebens.*

Biŏsŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Bίος*, life; *σοφία*, skill.) *Med., Physiol.* Troxler's term for *Biodynamica.*

Biosphæ'ra, *æ*, f. (*Bίος*, life; *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the globules of life. Fr. anal. *biosphère*, f. Germ. syn. *Lebenskügelchen*, n.

Biostă'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Bίος*, life; *στατικὸς*, causing to stand.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the doctrine of the equilibrium of life: biosta'tics. Fr. anal. *biostatique*, adj. Germ. anal. *Biostatik*, f.

Biŏtau'ra, *æ*, f. (*Bίοτος*, life; *aura*, air.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for *Vital air.*

Biōtĭcus, *a, um.* (*Bίος*, life; terminal *-ικὸς.*) *Physiol.* Some apply this to a hypothetical imponderable substance which they supposed to be the agent or chief vital material. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 6. Fr. anal. *biotique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Leben gehörig.*

Bioxalhy'drate. *Chem.* A salt containing twice as much oxalhydric acid, as the corresponding neutral salt. *Oxalhy'dras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *oxalhydrate*, m.

Bĭpărăsītĭcus, *a, um.* (*Bis; părăsītĭcus.*) *Bot.* Applied to a plant that lives parasitically on another parasite plant, as the *Tremella parasitica* on the stipes of the *Agaricus parasiticus.* Fr. anal. *biparasite*, adj.

Biphŏrīdeus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied by G. S. Macleay to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Tunicata*, having the *Biphora* for their type. Fr. anal. *biphoridé*, adj.

Bipŏlāris, *is, e.* *Nat. Philos.* Applied by Erman to bodies, imperfect conductors of electricity, exercising but one feeble or simply partial action on the pile placed in communication with them, *i. e.*, those which at the same time that they determine a circulation from one pole to the other, have their two moieties constituted in opposite electric states. Fr. anal. *bipolaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweipolar*, adj.

Bisaddĭtīvus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice; *addo*, to add.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal in the sign of which the stronger exposant surpasses by two unities the sum of the others, as the *Baryta sulphata bisadditiva.* Fr. anal. *bisadditif*, adj.

Bis'dĕcempunctātus, *a, um.* *Entomol.* Marked with twenty coloured points upon a ground of another tint, as the *Coccinella bisdecempunctata.* Fr. anal. *bisdecemponctué*, adj.

Bisi'licate. *Chem.* A silicate in which the oxygen of silicic acid is multiplied by two of that of the base combined with that acid. Fr. anal. *bisilicate*, m.

Bĭsĭphītēs, adj. (*Bis*, twice; *sīpho*, a siphon.) *Conchol.* Applied to a polythalamous shell furnished with two siphons, as the *Nautilus bisiphites.* Fr. anal. *bisiphite*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweisaugrohrig*, adj.

Bismūthĭ'des, m. pl. *Mineral.* Name by C. Pauquy for a Family of ponderable bodies; by Beudant for a Family of minerals, having the *Bismuthum* for their type. Fr. anal. *bismuthides*, m. pl.

Bismūthĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Bismūthum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to minerals that accidentally contain bismuth. Fr. anal. *bismuthifère*, adj.

Bispēnius, *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice; *pēnis.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Reptilia*, the males of which have the *penis* double. Fr. anal. *bispénien*, adj.

Bissec'tus, *a, um.* (*Bis*, two; *sĕco*, to cut.) *Entomol.* Applied to an insect, the head and trunk of which are not separated by a suture, so that the body seems formed of two pieces only, as the *Aranea.* Fr. anal. *biséqué*, adj.

Bitar'trate. (*Bis; tartras.*) *Chem.* Term for a supersalt containing twice as much tartaric or tartric acid as the neutral salt of the same base. *Bitar'tras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *bitartrate*, m.

Bĭtūmĭnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Bĭtūmen; fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Impregnated with bitumen, or exhaling its odour by the action of fire: bitumini'ferous. Fr. anal. *bituminifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *erdpechtragend*, part. adj.

Bixīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Bixa* for their type. Fr. anal. *bixiné*, adj.

Black-Jack. *Geol.* The Derbyshire miner's term for sulphuret of zinc. *Mineral.* The substance *blende.*

Blæ'sŏpus, *pŏdis*, adj. (*Βλαισὸς*, crooked; *ποὺς*, a foot.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Having outward-bending feet. Fr. anal. *blæsope*, adj. Ger. syn. *mit auswärtsgebogenen Füssen.*

Blæsōtēs, *tētis*, f. (*Βλαισότης.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for crookedness of the legs. Fr. anal. *blaisote*, adj.

Blanchinin'. *Chem.* Name for an alcaloid discovered by N. Mill in the *Chīna bianca* (*Cinchona macrocarpa*). *Blanchīnīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *blanchinine*, f.

Blap'sĭdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Name by Cuvier, Latreille and Eichwald for a Tribe of the *Coleoptera Melasomata*, having the *Blaps* for their type. Ff. anal. *blapsides*, m. pl.

Blastēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Βλαστάνω*, to germinate.) *Aot.* Name by Wallroth for the developement of lichens. Fr. anal. *blastèse*, f.

Blastŏcar'dia, *æ*, f. (*Βλαστὸς*, a sprout; *καρδία*, the heart.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term by Rudolph Wagner for the *Corculum germinis.* Fr. anal. *blastocardie*, f. Germ. syn. *Keim-Kern*, m.

Blastŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Βλαστὸς*, a sprout; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Richard to the embryo which germinates and begins to be developed before issuing from the pericarp. Fr. anal. *blastocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *sprossfruchtig*, adj.

Blastŏcēlis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Βλαστὸς*, a sprout; *κηλὶς*, a spot.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term by Rudolph Wagner for the *Macula germinativa.* Fr. anal. *blastocélis*, f. Germ. syn. *Keimfleck*, m.

Blastŏchȳlus, *i*, m. (*Βλαστὸς*, a sprout; *χῦλος*, juice.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for the moisture or nutritious juice of the germ or sprout. Fr. anal. *blastochyle*, m. Germ. syn. *Keimfeuchtigkeit*, f.; *Keimsaft*, m.

Blas'tŏcystinx, *gis*, f. (*Βλαστὸς*, a sprout; *κύστιγξ*, a bag.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for

the *Vesicula germinativa*. Germ. syn. *Keimbläschen*, n.

Blastŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Βλαστὸς, a sprout; *γένεσις*, generation.) *Bot.* Term by Dupetit-Thouars, for the multiplication of plants, by means of buds. Fr. anal. *blastogénésie*, f.

Blastogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Βλαστὸς, a sprout; *γράφω*, to write.) *Bot.* Term by Dupetit-Thouars for the consideration of the bud, its appearance, essence, and developement. Fr. and Germ. anal. *blastographie*, f.

Blastŏ'phŏrus, *i*, m. (Βλαστὸς, a sprout; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Name by L. C. Richard for the part of the embryo with a large radicle which bears the bud. Fr. anal. *blastophore*, m. Germ. syn. *Sprosstrager*, m.

Blasto'spŏrus, *a*, *am*. (Βλαστὸς, a sprout; *σπόρα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Reichenbach to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Lichenes Gymnosporeæ*, comprehending the *Pulverarieæ* and *Coniocarpeæ*. Fr. anal. *blastospore*, adj. Germ. syn. *sprosskeimkornig*, adj.

Blastostrōma, *ătis*, n. (Βλαστὸς, a sprout; *στρῶμα*, a matrass.) *Bot., Physiol.* Term for the *Stratum germinativum*. Fr. anal. *blastrôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Keimschicht*, f.

Blas'tus, *i*, m. (Βλαστάνω, to germinate.) *Bot., Physiol.* Applied by L. C. Richard to the part of an embryo with a large radicle susceptible of being developed by germination, as the external part of the embryo of the *Zea*. Fr. anal. *blaste*, m. Germ. syn. *Spross*, m.

Blattārius, *a*, *um*. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Orthoptera*, having the *Blatta* for their type. Fr. anal. *blattaire*, adj.

Blechnoïdeus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by G. F. Kaulfuss to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Polypodiaceæ*, having the *Blechnum* for their type. Fr. anal. *blechnoïde*, adj.

Blechrosphyg'mia, *æ*, f. (Βλαχρὸς, weak; *σφυγμὸς*, the pulse.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a weak pulse. Fr. anal. *blechrosphygmie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein schwacher, weicher, matter Puls*.

Blende. (Germ. *Blenden*, to dazzle.) *Geol., Mineral.* Applied to minerals having a peculiar lustre, as *horn-blende*, *zinc-blende*, etc., but particularly to a metallic ore of zinc, the sulphuret, or "black-jack" of the English miner.

Blenmetrorrhœa. Piorry's term for *Metroblennorrhœa*.

Blĕnnădĕnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Blenna; adénītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the mucous glands. Fr. anal. *blennadénite*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimdrüsenentzündung*, f.

Blennĕly'tria, *æ*, f. (*Blenna; ἔλυτρον*, a sheath.) *Med.* The same as *Leucorrhœa*.

Blennĕ'mĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Blenna; emĕsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a vomiting of mucus. Fr. anal. *blennémèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimbrechen*, n.

Blennentĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (*Blenna; ἔντερον*, an intestine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a mucous flow from the intestines. Fr. anal. *blennentérie*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmschleimfluss*, m.

Blennentĕrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Same; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mucous *enteritis*. Fr. anal. *blennentérite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Darmschleimhaut*.

Blennioïdes, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Name by Blainville for a Family, having the *Blennius* for their type. Fr. anal. *blennioïdes*, m. pl.

Blennis'thmia, *æ*, f. (*Blenna; ἰσθμὸς*, a narrow passage.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for disease of the mucous membrane of the throat. See *Blennoptysis*. Fr. anal. *blennisthmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Schleimhautkrankheit des Rachens*.

Blennochĕ'sia. } (*Blenna; χέξω*, to ease
Blennoche'zia, *æ*, f. } oneself.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a mucous evacuation from the bowels. Fr. anal. *blennochésie*, f. Germ. syn. *schleimichter Durchfall*.

Blennŏcystītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Blenna; cystītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mucous *cystitis*. Fr. anal. *blennocystite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Schleimhaut der Blase*.

Blennōdēs, adj. (*Blenna;* terminal *-ōdēs*.) Same as *Mucosus*.

Blennŏ'gĕnus. Same as *Blennogenicus*.

Blennoïdēs, adj. (*Blenna;* terminal *-īdēs*.) Same as *Mucoides*.

Blennōma, *ătis*, n. (*Blenna*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a mucous tumour, as a polypus. Fr. anal. *blennôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Schleimgewächs*, n.

Blennŏmetrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Blenna; metrītis*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *Metritis*, with much mucous secretion. Fr. anal. *blennométrite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Gebärmutterentzündung mit vermehrter Schleimabsonderung*.

Blennophlŏgōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Blenna; phlŏgōsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a mucous membrane. See *Mucitis*.

Blennophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Blenna; ophthalmia*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term by Albert for inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye. Fr. anal. *blennophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die schleimichte Augenentzündung*.

Blenno'ptўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Blenna; πτύσις*, a spitting.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mucous expectoration. Also, similar to *Blennisthmia*. Fr. anal. *blennoptysie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimspeien*, m.

Blennŏpў'ria, *æ*, f. (*Blenna; πῦρ*, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Mucous fever. Fr. anal. *blennopyrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimfieber*.

Blennorrhinia. Alibert's form of *Rhinoblennorrhœa*.

Blennōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Blenna*.) *Med., Pathol.* Mucous disease, or that of mucous membranes, as catarrhal affections. Fr. anal. *blennose*, f. Germ. syn. *Schleimkrankheit*, f.

Blenno'stăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Blenna; στάσις*, a standing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for suppression of the secretion, and excretion of mucus. Fr. anal. *blennostase*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterdrückung eines Schleimabganges*.

Blennŏthōrax, *ācis,* m. (*Blenna; thōrax.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for an accumulation of mucus in the *thorax.* Fr. anal. *blennothorax,* m. Germ. syn. *Schleimbrust,* f.

Blennōtorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (*Blenna; otorrhœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Alibert's term for *Otorrhœa.*

Blennozēmia, *æ,* f. (*Blenna; ζημία,* loss.) *Med., Pathol.* Similar to *Blenorrhœa.*

Blennūrēthria, *æ,* f. (*Blenna; urēthra.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a mucous discharge from the *urethra,* but applied, incorrectly, to *gonorrhœa* of the male. See *Bapturethrorrhœa.* Fr. anal. *blennuréthrie,* f. Germ. syn. *der Schleimfluss der Harnröhre.*

Blennūria, *æ,* f. (*Blenna; οὖρον,* the urine.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a discharge of mucus with the urine. Fr. anal. *blennurie,* f. Germ. syn. *der Schleimabgang mit dem Harne.*

Blennўmen, *ĕnis,* m. (*Blenna; ὑμήν,* a membrane.) *Anat.* Name for a mucous membrane. Fr. anal. *blennymen,* m. Germ. syn. *Schleimhaut,* f.

Blennўmĕnērўsi'pēlas, *ătis,* n. (*Blennўmen; erўsīpēlas.*) *Med., Pathol.* Erysipelas of a mucous membrane. Fr. anal. *blennyménérysipèle,* m. Germ. syn. *das Erysipelas der Schleimhaut.*

Blennўmēnītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Blennўmen;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane. Fr. anal. *blennyménite,* f.

Blĕphăranthrăcōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *anthrăcōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Carbuncle of the eyelid. Fr. anal. *blépharanthracosis,* f. Germ. syn. *Augenliederbrand,* m.

NOTE.—A considerable number of compound terms, beginning "Blephar-," unmi-takeable in their indication of diseases and conditions (elsewhere explained in this work) affecting the *eyelid,* are omitted as unnecessarily occupying space. Such only as have some specialty are entered.

Blĕ'phărŏcă'tŏchus, *i,* m. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; κάτοχος, holding fast.) *Med., Surg.* Name of an instrument for fixing the eyelid. Fr. anal. *blépharocatoche,* m. Germ. syn. *Augenliedhalter,* m.

Blĕ'phăroclei'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; κλεῖσις, a shutting up.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for occlusion, or growing together of the eyelids. Fr. anal. *blépharoceleisis,* f. Germ. syn. *die Verschliessung der Augenlieder.*

Blĕ'phăroglot'tis, *ĭdis,* adj. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid: γλῶττα, the tongue.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Orchis blepharoglottis,* because the lip of its *nectarium* forms a little tongue supplied with hairs. Fr. anal. *blépharoglotte,* adj.

Blĕphărŏ'mĕtrum, *i,* n. } (Βλέφαρον, the eye-
Blĕphăro'psălis, *ĭdis,* f. } lid; μέτρον, a measure; ψαλίς, a kind of rasor.) *Med., Surg.* Names of an instrument for the cure of *Trichiasis.* Fr. anal. *blépharomètre,* m.; *blépharopsalis,* f. Germ. syn. *Augenliedmesser.* m.

Blĕphărŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Paspalus blepharophorus,* because its leaves are ciliated at the edges. Fr. anal. *blépharophore,* adj. Germ. syn. *Augenliedertragend,* part. adj.

Bodiānītes, m. pl. *Ichthyol.* Name by Latreille for a Family of the *Sparoides,* having the *Bodianus* for their type. Fr. anal. *bodianites,* m. pl.

Boehmerie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a Group of the *Urticeæ,* having the *Boehmeria* for their type. Fr. anal. *boehmérie,* adj.

Bœmy'ceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fee to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Lichenes,* having the *Bœmyces* for their type. See *Bœomyceus.* Fr. anal. *bœmycé,* adj.

Boida, n. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by J. E. Gray for a Family of ophidian reptiles, having the *Boa* for their type. Fr. anal. *boïdes,* m. pl.

Boina, *æ,* f. The same as *Vaccina.*

Bol'bītum, *i,* n. (Βόλβιτον.) *Med.* Dung of the ox or cow, anciently recommended by Hippocrates, *de Nat. Mul.* ii, 17, as a poultice or fomentation in uterine diseases.

Bolbŏmēlānōma, *ătis,* n. (Βολβός, a bulb; *mēlānōma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *melanoma* of the eye. Fr. anal. *bolbomélanôme,* m.

Bolbŏmēlānōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. *Med., Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Bolbomelanoma.* Fr. anal. *bolbomélanose,* f.

Bōlētīnus, *a, um. Entomol.* Living on *Boleti,* as the *Platypeza boletina.* Fr. anal. *bolétin,* adj.

Bombīnātōroïdeus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Applied by P. F. Fitzinger, to a Family (n. pl.) of *Batrachii,* having the *Bombinator* for their type. Fr. anal. *bombinatoroïde,* adj.

Bombō'mўdes, m. pl. (Βόμβος, a buzzing; μυῖα, a fly,) *Entomol.* Applied to a Section of the *Myodariæ Calypterеæ,* that emit a loud buzzing during their flight. Fr. anal. *bombomydes,* m. pl.

Bombycides. Same as *Bombycites.*

Bombўcītes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family of the *Lepidoptera nocturna,* having the *Bombyx* for their type. Fr. anal. *bombycites,* m. pl.

Bombўcĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Bombyx; vŏro,* to devour.) *Ornithol.* Living on the caterpillar of the *Bombyx.* Fr. anal. *bombycivore,* adj.

Bombўlĭārius, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Diptera tanistoma,* having the *Bombylius* for their type. Fr. anal. *bombyliaire,* adj.

Bombў'lĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Entomol.* Applied by Leach to a Family of the *Bombyliarii.* Fr. anal. *bombylides,* m. pl.

Bombўlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Bombўlius; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Ophrys bombylifera,* because its flowers resemble the *Bombylius.* Fr. anal. *bombylifère,* adj.

Bonnetie'us, *a, um. Bot,* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ,* having the *Bonnetia* for their type. Fr. anal. *bonnetié,* adj.

Boōps, *ōpis,* f. (Βοῦς, an ox; ὤψ, the eye.) *Entomol.* Having very large eyes, as the *Cheilodipterus bœops.* Fr. anal. *bœops,* adj.

Bōra, *æ,* f. }
Bōrācium, *ii,* n. } Same as *Boron.*

Bŏrĭco-. *Chem.* A prefix in several compound terms applied by Berzelius to double salts, resulting from a combination of a boric salt with another, indicated by the remaining portion of the terms; the latter will be found in their proper places, as *Borico-aluminicus*, etc. Fr. anal. *borico-*.

Bŏrĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Same as *Boracicus.*

Bŏrĭdes, m. pl. *Chem.* Name by C. Pauquy for a Family of ponderable bodies having *boron* for their type. *Mineral.* Applied by Beudant to a Family in which he ranges boric acid and its different combinations. Fr. anal. *borides*, m. pl.

Bŏrofluōrūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Name for a compound resulting from the combination of boron and fluor with an electric positive metal, or of a metallic fluoruret, with a boric fluoride. Fr. anal. *borofluorure*, m.

Boronie'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Family of the *Diosmeæ*, having the *Boronia* for their type. Fr. anal. *boronié*, adj.

Bŏrŏsĭlĭ'cĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Berzelius terms *Fluoridum borosilicicum*, a combination of a boric with a silicic fluoride. Fr. anal. *borosilicique*, adj.

Bostrichīnus, *a, nm.* *Entomol.* Applied to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Coleoptera Xylophaga*, having the *Bostrichus* for their type. Fr. anal. *bostrichin*, adj.

Bostrychŏ'pōdus, *a, um.* (Βόστρυχος, a lock of hair; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to the *Cirripedes*, from the form of the foot of the animals it contains. Fr. anal. *bostrychopode*, adj.

Botănŏ'phăgus, *a, um.* (Βοτάνη, an herb; φάγω, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Myodariæ Calyptereæ*, the larves of which live on vegetable matter. Fr. anal. *botanophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *pflanzfressend*, part. adj.

Bŏtellĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Bŏtellus*, a sausage; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to a sponge with straight branches, tuberculous and swelled out, compared to sausages. Fr. anal. *botellifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *bratwurstragend*, part. adj.

Bothrocĕ'phălus. Similar to *Bothriocephalus.*

Botia. See *Bocia.*

Botium, *ii*, m. Old term for *Bronchocele.*

Botryllăceus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Tunicata Tethya*, having the *Botryllus* for their type. Fr. anal. *botryllacé*, adj.

Botryllărius, *a, um.* } **Botrylli'deus,** *a, um.* } *Zoöl.* Applied, like preceding, to an Order (n. pl.), and to a Family (f. pl.), of the *Tunicata.* Fr. anal. *botryllaire*, adj.; *botryllide*, adj.

Botrytĭ'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Group (f. pl.) of the *Mucedineæ*, having the *Botrytis* for their type. Fr. anal. *botrytidé*, adj.

Bŏ'vĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by G. E. Gray for a Family of the *Mammifera*, having the *Bos* for their type. Fr. anal. *bovides*, m. pl.

Brăchīda, *æ*, f. (Βραχίων, the arm; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Zoöl.* Name by Blainville for the external pair of *tentacula* of the true *Nereides*, from their form. Fr. anal. *brachide*, m.

Brăchiŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*Brăchio-*; κεφαλή, the head.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Cephalophora*, the head of which has four or five pairs of conical, tentacular appendages. Fr. anal. *brachiocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *armkopfig*, adj.

Brăchiocyllōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Brăchio-*; κύλλωσις, a crooking.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a crooking of the arms. Fr. anal. *brachiocyllose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Krümmung des Arms.*

Brăchio'stŏmus, *a, um.* (*Brăchio-*; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of *Polypi*, the mouth of which is surrounded with *tentacula.* Fr. anal. *brachiostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *armmundig*, adj.

Brăchyacan'thus, *a, um.* (Βραχύς, short; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having short spines, as the *Acacia brachyacantha.* Fr. anal. *brachyacanthe*, adj. Germ syn. *kurzdörnig*, adj.

NOTE.—Many similar compound terms, which it is thought inconvenient to enter, will be at once understood by reference to the terminal portion of their construction in its proper place.

Brăchyancălo'ptēnus, *a, um.* (Βραχύς, short; ἀγκαλίς, an arm; πτηνός, volatile.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) *Halicolymbi*, having very short wings. Fr. anal. *brachyancaloptène*, adj.

Brăchyde'rĭdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name by Schœnherr for a Group of the *Curculionides Gonatoceres*, having the *Brachyderes* for their type. Fr. anal. *brachydérides*, m. pl.

Brăchy'scius, *a, um.* (Βραχύς, short; σκιά, a shade.) *Geog.* Applied to the inhabitants of regions where the sun never reaches the zenith, because their bodies cause a very short shadow. Fr. anal. *brachyscien*, adj. Germ. syn. *kurzschattig*, adj.

Bracteĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Bractea; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *bracteæ*, as the calyx of the *Geum urbanum.* Fr. anal. *bracteifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *nebenblättertragend*, part. adj.

Brădybolis'mus, *i*, m. (Βραδύς, slow; βάλλω, to throw; terminal *-ισμός.*) *Med.* Term for slow *ejaculatio seminis.* Fr. anal. *bradybolisme*, m. Germ. syn. *erschwerte Ausspritzung des Samens.*

Brădycau'ma, *ātis*, n. (Βραδύς, slow; καῦμα, burning heat.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a wound caused by slow burning, as by the *Moxa.* Fr. anal. *bradycaume*, m. Germ. syn. *Moxabrandwunde*, f.

Brădycau'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The progress of *Bradycauma.*

Brădycautērium, *ii*, n. (Βραδύς, slow; καυτήριον, a brand.) The same as *Moxa.*

Brădy'nōsus, *i*, m. (Βραδύς, slow; νόσος, a disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Slow or chronic disease. Fr. anal. *bradynose*, m. Germ. syn. *eine chronische Krankheit.*

Brădypnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Βραδύς, slow; πνέω, to breathe.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for slow (and difficult) breathing. Fr. anal. *bradypnée*, f. Germ. syn. *das langsame (und schwere) Athmen.*

Bradўsūria, *æ*, f. (Βραδύς, slow; οὖρον, the

urine.) *Med.* A slow and difficult excretion of urine. Fr. anal. *bradysurie*, f. Germ. syn. *langsamer und beschwerlich Harnabgang*.

Branchelliānus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Hirudineæ*, having prominent *branchiæ*. Fr. anal. *branchellienne*, adj.

Branchiŏdēlus, *a*, *um*. (*Branchiæ*; δῆλος, manifest.) *Zoöl.* Having *branchiæ* visible externally. Fr. anal. *branchiodèle*, adj.

Branchiŏgas'tĕr, *tra*, *trum*. (*Branchiæ*; γαστήρ, the belly.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of *Crustaceæ*, having *branchiæ* under the belly. Fr. anal. *branchiogastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *fischkiemenbauchig*, adj.

Branchiopnun'tus, *a*, *um*. (*Branchiæ*; πνέω, to breathe.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Group (n. pl.) of the *Invertebrata* which respire by *branchiæ*. Fr. anal. *branchiopnonte*, adj.

Branchio'stŏmus, *a*, *um*. (*Branchiæ*; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Term by Latreille for the openings by which the *pneumobranchiæ*, or aërial *branchiæ*, communicate outwardly. Fr. anal. *branchiostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *fischkiemenmundig*, adj.

Brassi'ceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Cruciferæ*, having the *Brassica* for their type. Fr. anal. *brassicé*, adj.

Brec'cia, *æ*, f. (Ital. A fragment.) *Mineral.* A generic name for all rocks with a fragmentary structure when the agglomerated grains which constitute them are angulous fragments with sharp edges. Fr. anal. *brèche*, f.

Breccĭfor'mis, *ss*, *e*. (*Breccia*; *forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Applied to a modification of the texture of rocks when formed by a conglomeration of angulous fragments. Fr anal. *brecciforme*, adj.

Brecciŏlāris, *is*, *e*. (*Breccia.*) *Geognos.* Applied to a rock that has various bodies in its paste or substance, as the *Retinites brecciolaris*. Fr. anal. *brecciolaire*, adj.

Bren'tĭdes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to a Tribe of the *Rhyncophora*; by Schœnherr to a Group of the *Curculionides Orthocerata*, having the *Brentus* for their type. Fr. anal. *brentides*, m. pl.

Brĕphŏcăcŏcol'pia, *æ*, f. (Βρέφος, a fetus; *căcŏcolpia*, putridity of the *vulva*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for infantile *Colpocace* or *Cacocolpia*. Fr. anal. *bréphocacocolpie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Schaamfäule bei kleinen Mädchen*.

Brĕphŏmeningūria, *æ*, f. (Βρέφος, a fetus; *meningūria*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for infantile *Meninguria*, or passing of small shreds of membrane with the urine. Fr. anal. *bréphomeningurie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Abgang kleiner Hautchen mit dem Harne bei Kindern*.

Brĕphŏpĭtўri'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Βρέφος, a fetus; *pĭtўriăsis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for infantile *pityriasis*. Fr. anal. *bréphopityriase*, f. Germ. syn. *der Kleienausschlag der Kinder*.

Brĕphŏpŏlўsar'cia, *æ*, f. (Βρέφος, a fetus; *pŏlysarcia*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for infantile *polysarcia*, or obesity. Fr. anal. *bréphopolysarcie*, f. Germ. syn. *der übernährte Zustand der Kinder*.

Brĕphotrŏphīum, *ii*, n. (Βρεφοτροφεῖον.) *Med.* Term for a foundling-hospital. Fr. anal. *bréphotrophion*, m. Germ. syn. *Findelhaus*, n.

Brĕphul'cus, *i*, m. (Βρέφος, a fetus; ἕλκω, to draw.) *Med.*, *Obstet.*, *Surg.* Name for midwifery forceps. Fr. anal. *bréphulcus*, n. Germ. syn. *Geburtszange*, f.

Brĕphy'drŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Βρέφος, a fetus; *hydrŏcĕphălus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for infantile *hydrocephalus*. Fr. anal. *bréphydrocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *der Wasserkopf der Kinder*.

Bresilin'. *Chem.* Name by Chevreul for the red colouring matter analogous to hematin, and still little known, which exists in Brazil wood, or *Cæsalpinia echinata*. *Bresilīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *brésiline*, f.

Brĕvĭcaudātus, *a*, *um*. (*Brĕvis*; *cauda*, a tail.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Having a short tail. Fr. anal. *brevicaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *kurzschwanzig*, adj.

NOTE.—Numerous compound epithets, similarly constructed and easily intelligible, are here omitted, their terminal portions being entered in their proper alphabetical order.

Brexiāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Brexia* for their type. Fr. anal. *brexiacé*, adj.

Brizŏ'cĕras, *ātis*, n. (Βρίζα, a grain like rye; κέρας, a horn.) *Bot.*, *M. Med.* A name for the *Cereale* or *Secale cornutum*. Fr. anal. *brizocère*, m. Germ. syn. *Mutterkorn*, n.

Bromatographia. See *Bromographia*.

Brōmātus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* According to Serullas brome condenses olefiant gas, and thus gives origin to *bromated* ether. Fr. anal. *bromé*, adj.

Brōmeus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Gramineæ*, having the *Bromus* for their type. Fr. anal. *bromé*, adj.

Bronchă'dĕnes, m. pl. (*Bronchus*; ἀδήν, a gland.) *Anat.* Name for the bronchial glands. Fr. syn. *les glandes bronchiques*. Germ. syn. *Bronchialdrüsen*, f. pl.

Bronchădēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Bronchădenes*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Inflammation of the bronchial glands. Fr. anal. *bronchadénite*, f. Germ. syn. *Bronchialdrüsenentzündung*, f.

Bronchădĕoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (*Bronchădĕnes*; *scirrhus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* *Scirrhus* of the bronchial glands. Fr. anal. *bronchioscirrhe* or *-squirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *der Skirrhus der Bronchialdrüsen*.

Bronchiorrhœ'a. See *Broncorrhœa*.

Bruniāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Brunia* for their type. Fr. anal. *bruniacé*, adj.

Brunōniāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Brunonia* for their type. Fr. anal. *brunoniacé*, adj.

Bryāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Bryum* for their type. Fr. anal. *bryacé*, adj.

Bryoïdeus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied (m. and n. pl.) the same as *Bryaceus*.

Bryŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. (Βρύον, moss ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on mosses.

Bryonin'. *Chem.* Name for a peculiar poisonous and bitter substance discovered by Vauquelin in the root of the *Bryonia alba*. *Bryōnīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *bryonine*, f.

Bryo'phĭlus, *a, um.* (Βρύον, moss; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Growing on or amidst moss. Fr. anal. *bryophile*, adj.

Bryoplas'tus, *a, um.* (Βρύον, moss ; πλάσσω, to form.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied by C. H. Schultz to germinating and parasytic diseases (n. pl.), as *lithiasis*, warts, *polypi*, *scirrhus*, *fungus*, *helminthiasis*, *syphilis*. Fr. anal. *bryoplaste*, adj.

Brytŏlatūra, n. pl. (Βρύτον, beer.) *Med.* Applied by Béral to beer medicated with roots, herbs, etc., by infusion. Germ. syn. *Bierauszuge*, f. pl.

Brytŏ'lea, n. pl. (Same.) *Med.* Applied by Béral to solutions in beer for medical use. Germ. syn. *Bierauflösung*, f. pl.

Brytŏ'lĭca, n. pl. (Same.) *Med.* Applied by Béral to combinations of beer for medical use, as in *Brytolea*, *Brytolatura*, etc. Germ. syn. *Bierverbindungen*, f. pl.

Brytŏlotīva, n. pl. (Same.) *Med.* Applied by Béral to solutions in beer for medical use in lotions, clysters, etc. Germ. syn. *die Bierlösungen zu arzneil. Waschungen, Klystiren, u. s. w.*

Būbōnădēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Būbōn; adēnītis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the inguinal glands. Fr. anal. *bubonadénite*, f. Germ. syn. *Leistendrüsenentzündung*, f.

Būbōnal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Būbōn ;* ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Pain of an inguinal gland. Fr. anal. *bubonalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Leistenschmerz*, m.

Būbon'cus, *i*, m. (*Būbōn; ŏγκος*, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A tautological term for what is fully expressed by *Bubo*.

Bubulin'. (*Būbŭlus*, of the ox.) *Chem.* Name by Morin for an extractive matter obtained from the excrements of horned beasts, which does not appear to be limited to those animals. *Bubŭlīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *bubuline*, f.

Bucca Saccata. See *Ventriculus Buccalis*.

Bucellātus, *a, um.* (*Buccella*, a little mouth.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Neuroptera*, having a very small mouth. Fr. anal. *bucellé*, adj.

Bucci'neus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda Ctenobranchia*, having the *Buccinum* for their type, Fr. anal. *buccíné*, adj.

Bucci'nĭdes, m. pl. } *Zoöl.* Applied like *Buc-*
Buccĭnoïdes, m. pl. } *cinoidæ*.

Bucĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Βοῦς, an ox ; κεφαλή, the head.) *Zoöl.* Like the head of an ox from its size or appearance. Fr. anal. *bucéphale*, adj.

Bucĕ'rĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Ornithol.* Name for a Family of the *Passeres Ambulatores*, having the *Bucceros* for their type. Fr. anal. *bucéridés*, m. pl.

Buec'phlŷsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Βοῦς, an ox; ἐκφλύω, to rush forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Vaccina*, or cow-pox.

Bufonoïdeus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Batrachii*, having the *Bufo* for their type. Fr. anal. *bufonoïde*, adj.

Bulbillĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Bulbilla ; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing bulbils. Fr. anal. *bulbillifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *bulbillentragend*, part. adj.

Bulbĭ'părus, *a, um.* (*Bulbus ; părio*, to bring forth.) Same as *Gemmiparus*.

Bullæāceus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda*, having the *Bullæa* for their type. Fr. anal. *bulléen*, adj.

Bulles'centia, *æ*, f. (*Bulla.*) *Bot.* Term for the state of a plant in which, the *parenchyma* interposed between the nervures of the leaves acquiring a great developement, the leaves seem inflated, or covered with bladders, as in most of the cabbage kind ; bulles'cence. Fr. anal. *bullescence*, f. Germ. syn. *Blasigwerden*, n.

Bullĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Bulla ; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing blisters or vesicles. Fr. anal. *bullifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *blasentragend*, part. adj.

Bul'lŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. of *Bulla.*) A small blister: a bul'lule. Fr. anal. *bullule*, f. Germ. syn. *das klein Blase*.

Bungărōïdeus, *a, um.* *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (m. and n. pl.) of the *Ophidii*, having the *Bungarus* for their type. Fr. anal. *bungaroïde*, adj.

Bunia'deus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Name by de Candolle for a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Cruciferæ*, having the *Bunias* for their type. Fr. anal. *buniadé*, adj.

Bunogastĕr, *tra, trum.* (Βύω, to inflate; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Zoöl.* Having a central protuberance much elevated, as the *Equorea bunogaster*. Fr. anal. *bunogastre*, adj.

Buphăgeus, *a, um.* *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Passeres*, having the *Buphagus* for their type. Fr. anal. *buphagé*, adj.

Bupresti'ădæ, patron. m. pl. }
Bupres'tĭdes, m. pl. } *Entomol.* Applied to a Family and Tribe
Bupres'ti, m. pl. } of the *Coleoptera*, having the *Buprestis* for their type. Fr. anal. *buprestiades*, *buprestides*, *buprestiens*, m. pl.

Burman'niăceus, *a, um.* }
Burmannie'us, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Burmannia* for their type. Fr. anal. *burmanniacé*, adj. ; *burmannié*, adj.

Bursārius, *a, nm.* Similar to *Bursalis*.

Bursĕrāceus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Bursera* for their type. Fr. anal. *burséracé*, adj.

Bursĕ'reus. Similar to *Buseraceus*.

Burserin'. *Chem.* Name by Bonastre for a sub-resin extracted by him from the balsam of the *Hedwigia balsamifera*. *Bursĕrīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *bursérine*, f.

Bursĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Bursa.*) *Bot.* Name by Richard for the extreme part of the *rostellum* of the *Orchideæ*, excavated in form of a sack, in which are placed the simple or double *retinacula :* a bur'sicule. Fr. anal. *bursicule*, f. Ger. syn. *Boutelchen*, n.

Būtўrōsus, *a, um.* (*Būtўrum:* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having, or appertaining to butter. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *butyréux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Butter.*

Buxīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, having the *Buxus* for their type. Fr. anal. *buxiné*, adj.

Bu'xus, *a, um.* Same as *Buxineus.*

Byr'rhius, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Coleoptera Clavicornia*, having the *Byrrhus* for their type. Fr. anal. *byrrhien*, adj.

Byrrhus, *i.* m. See *Anthrenus.*

Byssāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Resembling a *Byssus:* applied to roots that are very delicate, and have a spongy appearance, as most of the agarics. Fr. anal. *byssacé*, adj. Germ. syn. *schimmelartig*, adj.

Bys'seus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Fries to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Byssaceæ*, having the *Byssus* for their type. Fr. anal. *byssé*, adj.

Byssi'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Byssus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n, pl.) of the *Mollusca Pelæcypoda*, which attach themselves to marine bodies by filaments. Fr. anal. *byssifère*, adj.

Byssīneus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Ad. Brongniart to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Mucedineæ byssaceæ*, having the *Byssus* for their type. Fr. anal. *byssiné*, adj.

Byssŏcau'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Byssus*, cotton; *καῦσις*, a burning.) *Med., Surg.* Term for burning produced by the use of the *Byssus*, as a *moxa.* Fr. anal. *byssocausis*, f.

Byssoïdeus, *a, um.* (*Byssus;* terminal *-īdeus.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Byssus*, as the *Spongia byssoides;* applied by Link to a series (m. pl.) of the *Mucedineæ;* by Agardh to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Confervoides.* Fr. anal. *byssoïde*, adj.

Bysso'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Byssus*, cotton; *phthĭsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *phthisis* or consumption of the cotton-spinner. Fr. anal. *byssophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Baumwollenschwindsucht*, f.

Byttneriāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by R. Brown to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Byttneria* for their type. Fr. anal. *byttnériacé*, adj.

Byttnerĭe'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Byttneriaceæ*, having the *Byttneria* for their type. Fr. anal. *byttnérié*, adj.

C

Cabom'beus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Cabomba* for their type. Fr. anal. *cabombé*, adj.

Căcaërŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *aërŏmĕtrum.*) *Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument for measuring noxious gases: a cacaëro'meter. Fr. anal. *cacaëromètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Kakaërometer*, n.

Căcæsthēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Κακὸς; αἴσθησις*, sensation.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for bad or morbid sensation. Fr. anal. *cacæsthèse*, f. Germ. anal. *Kakästhese*, f.

Căcălexētērius, *a, um.* (*Κακὸς; alexētērius.*) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to remedies (n. pl.) for driving away noxious humours. Fr. anal. *cacalexetère*, adj.

Căcălie'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Senecionideæ Senecioneæ*, having the *Cacalia* for their type. Fr. anal. *cacalié*, adj.

Căcan'thrax, *ăcis*, m. (*Κακὸς; anthrax.*) *Med., Pathol.* Malignant carbuncle. Germ. syn. *die bösartige Brandbeule.*

Căcăphrŏ'dīte, *es*, f. (*Κακὸς; ἀφροδίτη*, Venus.) *Med., Pathol.* A name for *Syphilis.*

Căcaph'tha, *æ*, f. (*Κακὸς; aphtha.*) *Med., Pathol.* Malignant *aphtha.* Fr. anal. *cacaphthe*, f. Germ. syn. *die bösartigen Aphthen.*

Căcaspis'tes, m. pl. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *ἀσπὶς*, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Name of a Family of the *Ophidii*, having the body supplied with plates. Fr. anal. *cacaspistes*, m. pl.

Căcentĕ'ria, *æ*, f. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *ἔντερον*, an intestine.) *Med., Pathol.* A putrid state of the bowels. Fr. anal. *cacentérie*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmfaule*, f.

Căcĕphēbŏtēsia, *æ*, f. (*Κακὸς; ἐφηβεία*, puberty.) *Med., Pathol.* A morbid condition of puberty. Fr. anal. *cacéphébotésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kakephäbotäsia*, f.

Căchelcōma, *ătis*, n. (*Κακὸς; ἕλκος*, an ulcer.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Malignant ulcer. Fr. anal. *cachelcôme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein bösartiges Geschwür.*

Căchel'coporphўrŏtўphus, *i*, m. (*Cachelcōma; porphўrŏtўphus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Porphyrotyphus* accompanied by malignant ulcers. Germ. syn. *das typhose Scharlach mit bösartigen Geschwüren.*

Căcŏchondrītes, m. pl. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *χόνδρος*, a groat or grain.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family of the *Ophidii*, having the skin granular. Fr. anal. *cacochondrites*, m. pl.

Căcŏcol'pia, *æ*, f. (*Κακὸς; κόλπος*, the *vagina.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a putrid condition of the *vulva.* Same as *Colpocace.* Fr. anal. *cacocolpie*, f. Germ. syn. *die weibliche Schaamfäule.*

Căcŏcўnan'che, *es*, f. (*Κακὸς; cўnanche.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Angina maligna.*

Căcŏdon'tia, *æ*, f. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *ὀδοὺς*, a tooth.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A bad condition of the teeth. Fr. anal. *cacodontie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kakodontie*, f.

Căcŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *γένεσις*, generation.) *Med.* Term for false, morbid formation. Fr. anal. *cacogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine falsche krankhafte Bildung.*

Căcoglos'sia, *æ*, f. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) *Med., Pathol.* Putrid state of the tongue. Same as *Glossocace.* Fr. anal. *cacoglossie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zungenfäule*, f.

Căcŏmĕlias'mus, *i*, m. (*Κακὸς; μέλος*, a limb.)

Med. A bad condition of the limbs. Fr. anal. *cacomélíasme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine übel Beschaffenheit der Glieder.*

Căcŏmētra, *æ*, f. } Same as *Metrocace.*
Căcŏmētria, *æ*, f. }

Căcŏ'mĕtrum. Same as *Cacaërometrum.*

Căcŏmor'phia, *æ*, f. (Κακός, bad; μορφή, form.) *Med.* Malformation or deformity. Fr. anal. *cacomorphie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kakomorphie*, f.

Căcŏmorphōma, *ătis*, n. (Κακός, bad; μόρφωμα, form.) *Med.* Term for a morbid alteration. Fr. anal. *cacomorphôme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine übel krankhafte Gestaltung.*

Căcŏmorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Κακός, bad; μόρφωσις, a shaping.) *Med.* The progress of *Cacomorphoma.* Fr. anal. *cacomorphose*, f.

Căcŏnÿ'chia, *æ*, f. (Κακός; ὄνυξ, the nail.) *Med.* A morbid state of a nail. Fr. anal. *caconychie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kakonychie*, f.

Căcŏpărŏnÿ'chia, *æ*, f. (Κακός; *părŏnÿchia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Malignant *paronychia.* Fr. anal. *cacoparonychie*, f. Germ. syn. *das bösartige Nagelgeschwür.*

Căcŏphăryn'gia, *æ*, f. (Κακός; φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) *Med., Pathol.* A putrid condition of the pharynx. Same as *Pharyngocace.* Fr. anal. *cacopharyngie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlundfäule*, f.

Căcŏ'phŏlĭdŏ'phĭdes, m. pl. (Κακός, bad; φολίς, a scale; ὀφίς, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family of the *Ophidii*, having the skin scaly. Fr. anal. *cacopholidophides*, m. pl.

Căcŏphthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Κακός; *ophthalmia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Malignant inflammation of the eye. The same as *Ophthalmocace.* Fr. anal. *cacophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenfäule*, f.

Căcopneumŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (Κακός; *pneumŏnia.*) Same as *Pneumonosaprosis.*

Căcoprōctia, *æ*, f. (Κακός; πρωκτός, the *anus.*) Same as *Proctocace.*

Căcorrhăchītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κακός; *rhăchītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a disease of the vertebral column. Fr. anal. *cacorrhachite*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückgratzkrankheit*, f.

Căcorrhīnia, *æ*, f. (Κακός; ῥίν, the nose.) *Med., Pathol.* A putrid condition of the nose. Same as *Rhinocace.* Fr. anal. *cacorrhinie*, f. Germ. syn. *Nasenfäule*, f.

Căcŏsōmium, *ii*, n. (Κακός; σῶμα, the body.) *Med.* Name for a lazaretto for leprous and other incurable diseases. Fr. anal. *cacosomium*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Lazareth für Aussätzige und and. unheilbar Kranke.*

Căcŏspermă'sia, *æ*, f. (Κακός; σπέρμα, seed.) *Med., Pathol.* A depraved condition of the *semen.* Fr. anal. *cacospermasie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kakospermasie*, f.

Căcospermia. Same as *Cacospermasia.*

Căcŏsplan'chnia, *æ*, f. (Κακός: σπλάγχνον, the bowel.) *Med., Pathol.* A depraved condition of the digestive organs. Fr. anal. *cacosplanchnie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kakosplanchnie*, f.

Căcostŏ'mătosphrēsia, *æ*, f. (Κακός; στόμα, a mouth; ὄσφρησις, a smell.) *Med., Pathol.* A bad odour from the mouth. Fr. anal. *cacostomatosphrésie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kakostomatosphresie*, f.

Căcostŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Κακός, bad; στόμα, a mouth.) Same as *Stomacace.*

Căcŏthănă'sia, *æ*, f. (Κακός; θάνατος, death.) *Med.* Term for a severe death, or that attended by the more violent symptoms of pain, convulsions, etc.; the opposite of *Euthanasia.* Fr. anal. *cacothanasie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kakothanasie*, f.

Cacŏ'thĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Κακός: θέσις, a placing.) *Med.* A bad or faulty position of any part, or of the whole body. Fr. anal. *cacothésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die übel Lage.*

Căcotrĭ'chia, *æ*, f. (Κακός; θρίξ, hair.) *Med., Pathol.* Disease of the hair. Fr. anal. *cacotrichie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kakotrichie*, f.

Cactĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* *Bot.* Resembling certain *Cacti*, as the *Spongia cactiformis.* Fr. anal. *cactiforme*, adj.

Cactoïdeus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Cacteæ.* Fr. anal. *cactoïde*, adj.

Cădāvĕrīnus. } Similar to *Cadavericus.*
Cădāvĕrōsus. }

Cad'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Pertaining to *Cadmium.* Fr. anal. *cadmique*, adj.

Cadmĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Cadmium*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Accidentally containing *Cadmium.* Fr. anal. *cadmifère*, adj.

Cădūceus, *i*, m. *Bot.* Name by Trinius for a mode of inflorescence of the *Gramineæ.* Fr. anal. *caducée*, m.

Cădūcĭbran'chius, *a*, *um.* (*Cădūcus*; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to certain *amphibia*, in which the *branchiæ* disappear when the animal arrives at adult age. Fr. anal. *caducibranche*, adj.

Cădūcĭflōrus, *a*, *um.* (*Cădūcus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Of which the corol falls at an early period. Fr. anal. *caduciflore*, adj.

Cænothă'lămus, *a*, *um.* (Κοινός, common; θάλαμος, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied to a Division (m. pl.) of the *Lichenes*, the *apothecia* of which are formed partly by the frond, partly by a special substance. Fr. anal. *cænothalame*, adj.

Cæsalpīneus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Leguminosæ*, having the *Cæsalpinia* for their type. Fr. anal. *cæsalpiné*, adj.

Cæsă'reus, *a*, *um.* } Of or belonging to *Cæsar:*
Cæsă'rius, *a*, *um.* } cæsa'rean: cæsa'rian. Fr. anal. *césarienne*, adj. Germ. syn. *cæsarlich*, adj.

Ca'feate. *Chem.* Name for a combination of cafeic acid with a salifiable base. *Cafeas*, *ătis*, f. Fr. anal. *caféate*, m.

Caffe'icus, *a*, *um.* (Fr. *Café*, coffee; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Bot.* Of or belonging to coffee: caffe'ic. Fr. anal. *caféique*, adj.

Caïncate. *Chem.* A combination of caïncic acid with a salifiable base. *Caïncas*, *ătis*, f.

Caïn'cĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Applied to a peculiar acid discovered in the root of the *Chiococca racemosa:* caïn'cic. Fr. anal. *caïncique*, adj.

Călă'mides, m. pl. (*Călămus.*) *Zöol.* Name for a Family of the *Polypi*, having the body like a feather. Fr. anal. *calamides*, m. pl.

Călămĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Călămus*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Formed of cylindrical tubes, like

reeds or feathers, united in tufts, as the *Spongiæ calamiferæ*. Fr. anal. *calamifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *federtragend*, part. adj.

Călămĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Călămus*; *forma*, likeness.) Formed like a reed or feather. Fr. anal. *calamiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *federförmig*, adj.

Călămŏphyl'lus, *a*, *um*. (*Călămus*; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a Section (m. pl.) of the *Juncî*. Fr. anal. *calamophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *federblättrig*, adj.

Călă'mŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Călămus*.) A small reed or feather: a ca'lamule. Fr. anal. *calamule*, f. Germ. syn. *Federchen*, n.

Calandœ'ïdes, m. pl. *Entomol.* Name for a Group of the *Curculionides*. Fr. anal. *calandeïdes*, m. pl.

Călăthĭ'diflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Καλαθὶς*, a little basket; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to an involucre when it surrounds a *clinanthium* charged with sessile flowers, or nearly so, somewhat resembling a small basket. Fr. anal. *calathidiflore*, adj.

Călăthĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Καλαθὶς*, a little basket.) *Bot.* Name by Mirbel and Cassini for a kind of inflorescence composed of sessile flowers thickly placed upon a common involucre. Adopted by Link, but applied by him only, to compound flowers which, before florescence or during the night, are enveloped totally by the common calyx: a ca'lathide. Fr. anal. *calathide*, f. Germ. syn. *Blüthenkorb*, m.

Călăthīnus, *a*, *um*. (*Călăthus*, a cup.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Narcissus calathinus*, because its crown is large and in form of a cup. Fr. anal. *calathin*, adj.

Călăthĭ'phŏrus, *i*, n. (*Καλαθὶς*, a little basket; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the part which, in the *Synantherecæ*, bears the *calathidia* of the capitule. Fr. anal. *calathiphore*, m. Germ. syn. *Blüthenkorbtrager*, m.

Calcāreo-ferrūgĭnōsus, *a*, *um*.
Calcāreo-magnēsiānus, *a*, *um*.
Calcāreo-sābŭlōsus, *a*, *um*.
Calcāreo-sĭlĭcĭōsus, *a*, *um*.
(*Calx*, lime.) *Chem.*, *Geol.* Containing, severally, lime and oxide of iron; magnesia; calcareous rocks and the *débris* of quartz rocks; silex. Fr. anal. *calcareo-ferrugineux*, *-magnésien*, *-sableux*, *-siliceux*, adj.

Calcārĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Calx*, lime; or *calcar*, a spur; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.*, *Zoöl.* Containing or mingled with lime. Bearing spurs. Fr. anal. *calcarifère*, adj.

Calcārĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Calx*, lime; or *calcar*, a spur; *forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Having a calcareous, rhomboidal appearance. Formed like a spur. Fr. anal. *calcariforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kalkförmig*, adj. *Spornförmig*, adj.

Calcārōsus, *a*, *um*. Similar to *Calcareus*.

Calcēdŏ'nius, *a*, *um*.
Calcēdŏ'nĭcus, *a*, *um*.
See *Chalcedonius*.

Calceifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Calceus*, a shoe; *forma*, likeness.) Somewhat like a shoe. Fr. anal. *calcéiforme*, adj.

Calceŏlātus, *a*, *um*. *Zoöl.* Applied by Desmoulins to the only Family (m. pl.) of the *Rudista*, having the *Calceola* for their type. Fr. anal. *calcéolé*, adj.

Calce'ŏlifor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Calceŏlus*, a little shoe; *forma*, likeness.) Same as preceding.

Cal'cĭco-. (*Calx*, lime.) *Chem.* A prefix in several compound terms, applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a calcic salt with another, indicated by the terminal portion of the epithet, as *Calcico-ammonicus*, etc.; the latter will be found explained in its proper place. Fr. anal. *calcico-*.

Cal'cĭdes, m. pl. *Chem.* Name for a genus of simple bodies, and a Family of ponderable bodies, having *Calcium* for their type. Fr. anal. *calcides*, m. pl.

Calcĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Calx*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Containing carbonate of lime. See *Chalicophorus*. Fr. anal. *calcifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kalktragend*, part. adj.

Calcĭ'phўtus, *a*, *um*. (*Calx*; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (n. pl.) of the *Pseudozoa*, containing organized, phytoid bodies composed of an internal fibrous and an external cretaceous substance, as the *Corallina*. Fr. anal. *calciphyte*, adj. Germ. syn. *kalkpflanzig*, adj.

Caleidŏphōnum, *i*, n. (*Καλὸς*, fair; *εἶδος*, appearance; *φωνέω*, to sound.) *Nat. Philos.* Name by Wheatstone for an optic and acoustic instrument for rendering visible the vibrations necessary to the production of sound: a calei'dophone. Fr. anal. *caleidophone*, m.

Calen'dŭlāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a sub-Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Synantherecæ*, having the *Calendula* for their type. Fr. anal. *calendulacé*, adj.

Calenduleus. Same as *Calendulaceus*.

Calendulin'. *Chem.* Name for a substance discovered by Geiger in the flowers of the *Calendula officinalis*, pertaining, according to Berzelius, to the class of vegetable mucilages, and which Gmelin considered as allied to *zein*, or starch. *Calen'dŭlina*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *calenduline*, f.

Călĭ'gidæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name for a Family of the *Crustaceæ Branchiopoda*, having the *Caligus* for their type. Fr. anal. *caligides*, m. pl.

Călĭ'gŭla, *æ*, f. (A half-boot.) *Ornithol.* Name by Illiger for the skin which covers the *tarsus*. Fr. anal. *caligule*, f. Germ. syn. *Stiefel*, m.

Calĭsay'cus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts having the *Calisayna* for their base. Fr. anal. *calisayque*, adj.

Calĭsay'na, *æ*, f. *Chem.* A vegetable alkali discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in the bark of the *Cinchona calisayna*. Fr. anal. *calisayne*, f.

Calisthĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Καλὸς*, fair; *σθένος*, strength.) *Med.* Name for a fashionable exercise, or play, for strengthening the body, and giving ease and elegance to the movements of the limbs: calis'thenics. Fr. anal. *calisthénie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kalisthenie*, f.

Callāceus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) having the *Calla* for their type. Fr. anal. *callacé*, adj.

Calleus. Similar to *Callaceus*.

Callichrōmus, *a, um.* (Κάλλος, beauty; χρῶμα, colour.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Passeres* remarkable for the beauty and brilliancy of their colours, as the *Coracias*, etc. Fr. anal. *callichrome*, adj.

Callĭfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Callus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Conchol.* Bearing or having *callus*, as the *Trochus calliferus*. Fr. anal. *callifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwieltragend*, part. adj.

Callĭphōnia, *æ*, f. (Κάλλος, beauty; φωνή, the voice.) *Med.* A fine voice. Fr. anal. *calliphonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die schöne Stimme.*

Callĭpȳgus, *a, um.* (Κάλλος, beauty; πυγή, the buttocks.) Applied to the *Venus callipyga*, because of a white spot in form of an angular star at its base. Fr. anal. *callipyge*, adj.

Callitrĭ'cheus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Applied to a
Callitrĭchīneus, *a, um.* } Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Haloragea*, having the *Callitriche* for their type. Fr. anal. *callitriché*, adj.

Cal'lus, *i*, m. *Bot.* A polymorphous organ, admitted by Trinius into the *Gramineæ*, and which, according to Raspail, is only the base of the inferior *palea*. Fr. anal. *callus*, m.

Călŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Καλός, fair; κεφαλή, a head.) *Bot.* Applied to many plants because of the beauty of their *calathidia*. Fr. anal. *calocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *schönkopfig*, adj.

Călŏphyl'leus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Guttiferæ*, having the *Calophyllum* for their type. Fr. anal. *calophyllé*, adj.

Călŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Καλός, fair; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having elegant foliage. Fr. anal. *calophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *schönblättrig*, adj.

Călŏ'phȳtus, *a, um.* (Καλός, fair; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Class (f. pl.) containing the *Pomaceæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Dryadeæ*, *Spireaceæ*, *Amygdaleæ*, *Chrysobalaneæ*, *Papilionaceæ*, *Swartzieæ*, *Cesalpinieæ*, and *Mimoseæ*. Fr. anal. *calophyte*, adj. Germ. syn. *schönpflanzig*, adj.

Călŏpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (Καλοπόδιον, a shoemaker's last.) *Bot.* Name for the *spatha* of the *Aroideæ*, from its form. Fr. anal. *calopode*, m. Germ. syn. *Kolbenhulle*, f.

Călōps, adj. (Καλός, fair; ὤψ, the eye.) *Ichthyol.* Having a very great or very brilliant eye, as the *Labrus calops*. Fr. anal. *calops*, adj. Germ. syn. *schönaugig*, adj.

Călo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Καλός, fair; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having beautiful wings. Fr. anal. *caloptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schönflugelicht*, adj.

Călŏpūs, *a, um.* (Καλός, fair; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a beautiful foot, or *stipes*. Fr. anal. *calope*, adj. Germ. syn. *schönfussig*, adj.

Călōrĭ'fĭcus, *a, um.* (*Călor; făcio*, to make.) *Nat. Philos.* Making heat; applied to those luminous rays which produce heat: calori'fic. Fr. anal. *calorifique*, adj. Germ. syn. *erwarmend*, part. adj.

Călōrĭmōtor, *ōris*, m. (*Călor; mōtor.*) *Nat. Philos.* Name for an electric apparatus by R. Hare, from its property of producing by its discharge highly elevated temperatures, and their phenomena. Fr anal. *calorimoteur*, m.

Cal'pa, *æ*, f. (Καλπή, an urn.) *Bot.* Name for the urn of mosses. Fr. anal. *calpe*, f.

Călȳ'bio, *ōnis*, f. (Καλύβιον, a small hut.) *Bot.* Name for a fruit formed of one or several glands, contained wholly or partly in a *cupula*. Fr. anal. *calybion*, m.

Călȳcan'drius, *a, um.* (*Călyx; ἀνήρ*, a man.) *Bot.* Applied by L. C. Richard to a Class (n. pl.) of his modified sexual system, having more than ten stamens inserted into a calyx, the ovary being free or parietal. Fr. anal. *calycandrié*, adj.

Călȳcanthīneus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Class (f. pl.) including the *Granateæ* and *Calycantheæ*.

Călȳcātus. Same as *Calycinus.*

Călȳ'cia, *æ*, f. (*Călyx.*) *Bot.* Name for the *apothecia* when stipitated and scyphiform. Fr. anal. *calycie*, f.

Călȳcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Călyx; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a calyx: cali'ciform. Fr. anal. *caliciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kelchförmig*, adj.

Calȳcīnālis, *is, e.* }
Calȳcīnāris, *is, e.* } Same as *Calycinus.*

Călȳcīniānus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the *induviæ* when they come from the calyx. Fr. anal. *calycinien*, adj.

Călȳcoïdēs, adj. (*Călyx;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a calyx: ca'lycoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *calycoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *kelchähnlich*, adj.

Călȳcostēmŏnis, *is, e.* (*Călyx; στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied to a Class (f. pl.) having the stamens inserted on the calyx. Fr. anal. *calycostémone*, adj.

Călyptērātus, *a, um.* (Καλυπτήρ, a covering.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Myodariæ*, having broad *alulæ*, with double *squamæ*, and covering the *halteres*. Fr. anal. *calyptéré*, adj.

Călyptēria, n. pl. (Same.) *Ornithol.* Name for the covertures of the tail of birds. Fr. anal. *calyptères*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Schwanzdekken*, f. pl.

Călyptrānōlēnus, *a, um.* (Καλυπτήρ, a covering; *a*, priv.; ὠλένη, the arm.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca Acephala* having no arms. Fr. anal. *calyptranolène*, adj.

Camēlornīthes, m. pl. (Κάμηλος, the camel; ὄρνις, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Name for a Family including the ostrich, from the faculty with which it traverses the desert like the camel. Fr. anal. *camélornithes*, m. pl.

Căměrĭtēlus, *a, um.* (*Căměra*, a chamber; *tēla*, a web.) *Entomol.* Applied to spiders that make intricate webs, within which they hide themselves. Fr. anal. *camérité*, adj.

Căměro'stŏma, *æ*, f. (*Căměra*, a vault; στόμα, a mouth.) *Entomol.* Name for the anterior part of the body of the *Arachnides*, forming a kind of cover or vault above the organs of manducation. Fr. anal. *camérostôme*, m.

Cămĕ'rŭla, *æ*, f. Dim. of *Camera*.

Campānellātus, *a*, *um*. (*Campāna*.) *Bot.* Applied to the corol when tubulous at the base, globulous in the middle, and again tubulous above, as in the *Synantherecæ*. Fr. anal. *campanellé*, adj.

Campāniflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Campāna*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having bell-shaped flowers. Fr. anal. *campaniflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *glockenblättrig*, adj.

Campānŭliflōrus. Same as preceding.

Campānŭlīnus, *a*, *um*. (*Campāna*, a bell.) *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Class (f. pl.) comprehending the *Goodenovieæ*, *Stylideæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, and *Campanulaceæ*. Fr. anal. *campanuliné*, adj.

Camphŏleu'lea, n. pl. *Med.*, *Pharm.* Term by Béral for combinations of ethereal oils with camphor.

Camphŏ'rīda, *æ*, f. *Chem.* Generic name by Fechner for substances of vegetable origin that approach camphor in their properties, as alcornin, betulin, cerin, succinic camphor, and that of bitter almonds: a cam'phoride. Fr. anal. *camphoride*, f.

Campĭ'cŏlus, *a*, *um*. (*Campus*, a field; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) Living or growing in fields. Fr. anal. *campicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *feldbewohnend*, part. adj.

Campsi'chrōtes, m. pl. (Κάμπτω, to fold; χροτή, the surface of the body.) *Zoöl.* Name for an Order of the *Reptilia*, having the skin more or less soft and the body flexible, as the *Saurii* and *Batrachii*. Fr. anal. *campsichrotes*, m. pl.

Campŭli'trōpus, *a*, *um*. (Καμπύλος, bent; τρέπω, to turn.) *Bot.*, *Physiol.* Applied by Mirbel to the embryo when, in the progressive development of the ovule, the *hilum*, which is confounded with the *chalaza*, does not remain with it directly opposite the exostome, but when that situation, relative to the *hilum*, the *chalaza* and exostome, changes very slowly, the ovule bends on itself so as to bring its summit near to its base. Fr. anal. *campulitrope*, adj.

Campўlŏcēlus, *a*, *um*. (Καμπύλος, bent; κοιλία, the intestines.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Infusoria Enterodela*, the internal canal of which, provided with two openings, is not limited to the length of the body, but has flexuosities. Fr. anal. *campylocèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit verkrümmten Eingeweiden*.

Campўlŏchīrus, *a*, *um*. (Καμπύλος, bent; χείρ, the hand.) *Zoöl.* Having the hands, arms, or anterior extremities bent. Fr. anal. *campylochire*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit verkrümmten Händen*.

Campylŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Καμπύλος, bent; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied to plants the superior part of the corol of which is obliquely inflected, and more frequently, turned spirally before blowing. Fr. anal. *campylophyte*, m.

Campўlo'ptĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Καμπύλος, bent; πτερόν, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the *Trochilus campylopterus*, because some of the large feathers of its wing have the quill enlarged, and bent in the form of the blade of a sabre. Fr. anal. *campyloptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit verkrümmten Flugeln*.

Campўlor'rhăchis, *eos*, f. } (Καμπύλος, bent;
Campўlorrhīnus, *i*, m. } ῥάχις, the spine; ῥίν, the nose.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Terms for a fetus with a distorted back, or with crooked nose. Fr. anal. *campylorrhachis*, f.; *campylorrhine*, m. Germ. syn. *Missgeburt mit Rückgratsverkrümmung, oder mit Nasenverkrümmung*.

Campўlosper'meus, *a*, *um*. (Καμπύλος, bent; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Applied to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Umbelliferæ*, having the embryo bent. Fr. anal. *campylosperme*, adj.

Cănălĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Cănālis*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Conchol.* Having canals or siphons, as the *Spatangus canaliferus*. Fr. anal. *canalifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrtragend*, part. adj.

Cancerideus. Same as *Cancroides*.

Cancĕrōma. Celsus's term for *Carcinoma*.

Cancrastăcoīdēs, adj. (*Cancer*; ἀστακός, a crawfish; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (m. pl.) of the *Decapoda*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cancrastacoïde*, adj.

Cancrĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Cancer*; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Formed like a crab. Fr. anal. *cancriforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *krebsförmig*, adj.

Cancrĭ'vŏrus, *a*, *um*. } (*Cancer*; *vŏro*, to de-
Cancro'phăgus, *a*, *um*. } vour; φάγω, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Devouring or eating crabs, as the *Procyon cancrivorus*, *Alcedo cancrophaga*. Fr. anal. *cancrivore*, adj.; *cancrophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *krebsfressend*, part. adj.

Canellin'. *Chem.* Name by Fechner for a saccharated, crystallisable material which exists in the *Canella*. *Canellīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *canelline*, f.

Cănōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Cănor*, a singing.) *Ornithol.* Having a voice more or less harmonious. Fr. syn. *chanteur*, adj.

Cantărel'la, A'qua. Same as *Aquetta*, or *Aqua Toffana*.

Canthectŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Canthus*; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Term for excision of the *canthus*: canthec'tomy. Fr. anal. *canthectomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Augenwinkelnausschnitt*, m.

Canthītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Canthus*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Inflammation of one or both *canthi*. Fr. anal. *canthite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzundung in einem oder beiden Augenwinkeln*.

Căpillārĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Căpillus*.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for that power on which the capillary phenomena depend, and which is exercised in contact with the lightest particle of ponderable matter: capilla'rity. Fr. anal. *capillarité*, f. Germ. syn. *Haarröhrchenanziehung*, f.

Căpillĭfŏ'lius, *a*, *um*. (*Căpillus*; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having capillary leaves, as the *Polygala capillifolia*. Fr. anal. *capillifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarblättrig*, adj.

Căpillĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Căpillus*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form or appearance of hair: capil'liform. Fr. anal. *capilliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarförmig*, adj.

Căpĭtellātus, *a*, *um*. (*Căpĭtellum*.) *Bot.* Similar to *Capitulatus*.

Căpĭtŭlāriāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Group (f. pl.) of the *Lichenes.* Fr. anal. *capitulariacé,* adj.

Căpĭ'tŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Căpĭtŭlum; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a small head: capi'tuliform. Fr. anal. *capituliforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *kopfchenförmig,* adj.

Capno'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Καπνὸς, smoke; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having yellowish wings. Fr. anal. *capnoptère,* adj. Germ. syn. *gelbflugelicht,* adj.

Capricus. Same as *Caproicus.*

Caprĭlŏ'quium, *ii,* n. (*Capra; lŏquor,* to speak.) The same as *Ægophonia.*

Caprin'. *Chem.* Name by L. Gmelin for a greasy substance, as having a probable existence, which, by saponification, is transformed into capric acid and glycerin. *Caprīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *caprine,* f. Germ. syn. *Caprinfett,* n.

Caproin'. Same as *Caprin.*

Capsicin'. *Chem.* Name for an acrid, oleaginous, or resinoid substance which Braconnot found in the *Capsicum annuum,* but which had been seen before him by Bucholz. *Capsĭcīna, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *capsicine,* f.

Capsin'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Capsŭla; incola,* an inhabitant.) *Entomol.* Living in legumes, which they devour, as the *Bruchus capsincola.* Fr. anal. *capsincole,* adj. Germ. syn. *kapselbewohnend,* part. adj.

Capsŏcătărac'ta, *æ,* f. (*Capsŭla; cătăracta.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for capsular cataract. Fr. anal. *capsocataracte,* f. Germ. syn. *Kapselstaar,* m.

Capsŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Capsŭla; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the tubercles of the *Florideæ,* because they contain capsules, which again contain the reproductive bodies. Fr. anal. *capsulifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *kapseltragend,* part. adj.

Capsŭlītis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Capsŭla;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the capsule of the lens of the eye. Fr. anal. *capsulite,* f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Linsenkapsel im Auge.*

Căpŭ'leus, *a, um.* (*Căpŭla,* a cup.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda Aspidobranchiata,* having a shell like a cup. Fr. anal. *capulé,* adj.

Căpŭloīdēs, adj. (*Căpŭla,* a cup; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a cup: ca'puloid. Fr. anal. *capuloïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *becherähnlich,* adj.

Cărăbĭcus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Coleoptera,* having the *Carabus* for their type. Fr. anal. *carabique,* adj.

Carapin'. *Chem.* Name by Boullay for an alkaloid substance found in the oil of *Carapa;* in the bark of the *Carapa Guianensis* by Petroz and Robinet. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. *Cărăpīna, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *carapine,* f.

Carbazo'tate. (*Carbăzōticum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of carbazotic acid with a salifiable base. *Carbăzōtas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *carbazotate,* m. Germ. syn. *kohlenstickstoffsauer Salz.*

Carbohy'drĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an acid body (carbohydric sulphide) discovered by Zeise, resulting from the combination of a hydric with a carbonic sulphide: carbohy'dric. Fr. anal. *carbohydrique,* adj.

Carbōneus, *a, um. Chem.* Containing carbon. Fr. anal. *carboné,* adj.

Car'bonite. *Chem.* Name for the oxalates, if that of *Acidum carbinosum* be adopted for oxalic acid. *Carbōnis, ītis,* f.

Carbōnōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Dœbereiner terms oxalic acid, which contains less of carbon than carbonic acid, *Acidum carbinosum.* Berzelius terms the first of the three degrees of combination of carbon with chlorin *Chloridum carbonosum,* and the third, *Chloruretum carbonosum.* Fr. anal. *carboneux,* adj.

Carbōno'xўdum, *i,* m. *Chem.* Name by Beudant for the natural combinations of carbon and oxygen: a carbono'xide. Fr. anal. *carbonoxide,* m.

Carbōsulphŭrētum, *i,* n. *Chem.* Name by Berzelius for a combination of carburet of sulphur with an alkali: a carbosul'phuret. Fr. anal. *carbosulfure,* m. Germ. syn. *Schwefelkohlenstoffkali,* n.

Carbōsulphŭrōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Berzelius termed a body discovered, in 1812, by Marcet, and which he believed to be a combination of carbonic oxichloride with a corresponding compound of sulphur, and called sulphurous oxichloride. Fr. anal. *carbosulfureux,* adj.

Carcĕ'rŭla, *æ,* f. *Bot.* Name by Mirbel for dry indehiscent fruits which are neither *Cypelæ* nor *Cerionæ:* a car'cerule. Fr. anal. *carcérule,* f.

Carcĕrŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Carcĕrŭla.*) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to dry indehiscent fruits containing few seeds, and free, *i. e.* not enveloped in other organs: carce'rular. Fr. anal. *carcérulaire,* adj.

Carcĭnelcōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Καρκίνος, a crab; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a cancerous ulcer. Fr. anal. *carcinelcose,* f. Germ syn. *Krebsgeschwür,* n.

Carcĭnoīdēs, adj. (Καρκίνος, a crab; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling the crab: car'cinoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *carcinoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *krebsähnlich,* adj.

Carcĭnŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (Καρκίνος, a crab; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* Term for a treatise on crabs or on the *Crustaceæ:* carcino'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *carcinologie,* f.

Carcĭnŏpŏ'lўpus, *i,* m. (*Carcĭnus; pŏlўpus.*) *Med., Pathol.* A cancerous or carcinomatous polypus. Fr. anal. *carcinopolype,* m. Germ. syn. *krebsartig Polyp.*

Carcy'thium, *ii,* n. *Bot.* Name by Necker for the more slender *parenchyma* of vegetables changed by the influence of external agents, becoming, according to him, the rudiment of mushrooms. See *Cercidium, Mycelium.* Fr. anal. *carcythe,* m.

Cardi'ăgra, *æ,* f. (*Cardia; ἄγρα,* a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Pain of the heart. See *Cardiodynia.* Fr. anal. *cardiagre,* f. Germ. syn. *Herzschmerz,* m.

Cardiămor'phia, *æ,* f. (*Cardia; a,* priv.; μορφὴ, form.) *Anat.* Malformation or deformity of

the heart. See *Cardioparaplasis*. Fr. anal. *cardiamorphie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ungestaltheit des Herzens*.

Cardiănæsthēsia, *æ*. f. (*Cardia; anæsthēsia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Want of sensation in the heart. Fr. anal. *cardianæsthésie*. Germ. syn. *Fühllosigkeit des Herzens*.

Cardiăneu'ria, *æ*, f. (*Cardia; α*, priv.; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) *Med., Pathol.* Want of nervous power in the heart. Fr. anal. *cardianeurie*, f. Germ. syn. *die mangelnde Thätigkeit des Herzens*.

Cardiăneurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Cardia; aneurysma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Aneurysm of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardianeurysme*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzaneurysma*, n.

Cardias'thma, *ătis*, n. (*Cardia; asthma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Cardiac asthma, a morbid condition of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardiasthme*, m. Germ. anal. *Herzasthma*, n.

Cardiătĕ'lia, *æ*, f. (*Cardia; ἀτελής*, unaccomplished.) *Med., Pathol.* Imperfect formation of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardiatélie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine unvollkommene Ausbildung des Herzens*.

Cardiatrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Cardia; atrŏphia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Atrophy of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardiatrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzwelken*, n.

Cardiau'xe, *es*, f. (*Cardia; αὔξη*, increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Enlargement of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardiauxe*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vergrösserung des Herzens*.

Cardieurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Cardia; εὐρύς*, wide.) *Med., Pathol.* A morbid dilatation of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardieurysme*, f. Germ. syn. *eine krankhafte Erweiterung des Herzens*.

Cardīnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cardo; fĕro*, to bear.) *Conchol.* Applied to bivalve shells the valves of which are articulated in form of a hinge. Fr. anal. *cardinifère*, adj. Germ. *thurangeltragend*, part. adj.

Cardiocrystal'li, m. pl. (*Cardia; crystallum.*) Term for whitish microscopical crystals found in the substance of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardiocrystalles*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *Herzkrystallen*, f. pl.

Cardiŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Cardia; ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Pain in the heart. See *Cardiagra, Cardialgia*. Fr. anal. *cardiodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzschmerz*, m.

Cardiŏdysæsthēsia, *æ*, f. (*Cardia; dysæsthēsia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Disturbed nervous power of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardiodysæsthésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die gestörte Nerventhätigkeit des Herzens*.

Cardiŏdysneu'ria, *æ*, f. (*Cardia; δύς*, difficulty; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) The same as *Cardiodysæsthesia*.

Cardiogastroscir'rhus, *i*, m. (*Cardia; gastroscirrhus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Scirrhus of the cardiac opening of the stomach. Fr. anal. *cardiogastroscirrhe* or *-squirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Magenmund-skirrhus*, m.

Cardiŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (*Cardia; μαλακία*, softness.) Softening of the heart's substance. Fr. anal. *cardiomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzweichung*, f.

Cardiŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. (*Cardia; νόσος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Heart-disease. Fr. syn. *mal de cœur*. Germ. syn. *Herzkrankheit*, f.

Cardiopără'plăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cardia; παραπλάσσω*, to deform.) Same as *Cardiamorphia*.

Cardiŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Cardia; πάθος*, disease.) Similar to *Cardionosus*.

Cardiŏpĕrĭcardī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cardia; pĕrĭcardītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the heart and *pericardium*. Fr. anal. *cardiopericardite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des Herzens und Herzbeutels*.

Cardiŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* } (*Cardia; πέταλον*, a
Cardiŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* } petal; *φύλλον*, a leaf. *Bot.* Having the limb of the petals centrally at the base,—having leaves in the centre. Fr. anal. *cardio-pétale, -phylle*, adj.

Cardiophthar'sis, *is*, f. (*Cardia; phtharsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Corruption or decay of the heart's substance. Fr. anal. *cardiophtharsis*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verderbniss des Herzens oder am Herzen*.

Cardiople'gia, *æ*, f. (*Cardia; πληγή*, a stroke.) *Med., Pathol.* Paralysis of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardioplégie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlag oder Lähmung des Herzens*.

Cardioplēthōra, *æ*, f. (*Cardia; plēthōra.*) *Med., Pathol. Plethora* of the heart's substance. See *Cardiyperæmia, Cardiopolyæmia*. Fr. anal. *cardioplèthore*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ueberfüllung* (*der Substanz*) *des Herzens mit Blut*.

Cardiŏpŏlyæ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Cardia; pŏlyæmia.*) Same as *Cardioplethora*.

Cardiŏ'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cardia; πτέρον*, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Having fins sloping towards the heart. Fr. anal. *cardioptère*, adj.

Cardiorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Cardia; rheuma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Rheumatism of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardiorrhume*, m. Germ. syn. *Herz-Rheumatismus*, m.

Cardiostĕnōma, *ătis*, n. (*Cardia; στενόω*, to straiten.) *Med., Pathol.* Contraction of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardiosténôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Herzverengerung*, f.

Cardiostĕ'nosis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same.) The progress or formation of *Cardiostenoma*.

Cardiotrau'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Cardia; τραῦμα*, a wound.) *Med., Surg.* A wound of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardiotraume*, m. Germ. syn. *Herzwunde*, f.

Cardiotrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Cardia; τροφή*, nourishment.) *Med.* Nutrition of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardiotrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ernährung des Herzens*.

Cardiyperæmia. Term for *Cardioplethora*.

Cardiypertrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Cardia; hypertrŏphia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Hypertrophy of the heart. Fr. anal. *cardiypertrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Herzubernährung*, f.

Carduāceus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Pertaining to the
Carduīneus, *a, um.* } *Carduus* as a type. Fr. anal. *carduacé, carduiné*, adj.

Cărĭcĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Cărex; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) Living on sedges, as the *Cœnia caricicola*. Fr. anal. *caricicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *riedgrasbewohnend*, part. adj.

Cărĭcŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Cărex; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on sedges: carico'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *caricologie*, f.

Cărĭdioĭdēs, m. pl. (*Καρίς*, a shrimp; ter-

minal *-ĭdēs.*) *Zoöl.* Name for a Family of the *Crustaceæ*, containing such as resemble the *Caris*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *caridioïdes*, m. pl.

Cărīnālis, *is*, *e*. Similar to *Carinatus*.

Cărīnĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Cărīna*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing a keel, as the *Nautilus cariniferus*. Fr. anal. *carinifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kieltragend*, part. adj.

Cărīnŭ'lātus, *a*, *um*. (*Cărīnŭla*, dim. *cărīna*.) *Zoöl.* Having a very light keel, as the *Tellina carinulata*. Fr. anal. *carinulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Kielchen*.

Cărĭopsi'dium, *ii*, n. *Bot.* Name for an assemblage of *cariopses* disposed circularly, as the *Malvaceæ*. Fr anal. *cariopside*, m. Germ. syn. *Kornfruchtkranz*, m.

Cărĭo'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Κάρη, a head: ὄψις, aspect.) *Bot.* Name for a dry monospermous, indehiscent fruit, the pericarp of which is so adherent as to seem confounded with the proper envelope of the seed. Fr. anal. *cariopse*, f. Germ. syn. *Kornfrucht*, f.

Cărōtĭdaneurys'ma, *ătis*, f. (*Cărōtis*; *aneurysma*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Aneurysm of the carotid artery. Fr. anal. *carotid-aneurysme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Aneurysm an einer Kopfschlagader*.

Cărōtĭdŏcȳphus, *i*, m. (*Cărōtis*; κῦφος, a lump.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for tubercle of the carotid artery. Fr anal. *carotidocyphe*, m. Germ. syn. *Carotiden-Tuberkel*, m.

Carpădēlium, *ii*, n. (Καρπὸς, fruit; ἄδηλος, shelter.) *Bot.* Name by Desvaux for a heterocarpine, dry fruit, bi- or plurilocular, enveloped in a calyx, with distinct, monospermous, opposing compartments, as in the *Umbelliferæ*. Fr. anal. *carpadèle*, m.

Carpĭ'dium. (Καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Name for each of the partial fruits which are soldered together in an aggregate fruit, as in the mulberry. Fr anal. *carpidie*, f. Germ. syn. *Fruchtchen*, n.

Carpĭnĭ'cŏlus, *a*, *um*. (*Carpĭnus*, a kind of oak; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Living or growing on the leaves of the *Carpinus*, as the *Sphæria carpinicola*. Fr. anal. *carpinicole*, adj.

Carpŏ'căce, *es*, f. (*Carpus*; κακὸς, evil.) *Med.* Disease of the *carpus*. Same as *Cheirocace*.

Carpŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (Καρπὸς, fruit; λίθος, a stone.) *Bot.* A fruit-stone: a car'polith. Fr. anal. *carpolithe*, m. Germ. syn. *Fruchtstein*, m.

Carpŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Καρπὸς, fruit; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* The study of fruits; a branch created by Gærtner, to whom we owe the first correct description of fruits and seeds: carpo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *carpologie*, f.

Carpŏmor'phus, *a*, *um*. (Καρπὸς, fruit; μορφὴ, form.) *Bot.* Applied to the *apothecia* of lichens which resemble fruits, though it cannot be found that they result from fecundation. Fr. anal. *carpomorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *fruchtförmig*, adj.

Carpŏmy'zus, *a*, *um*. (Καρπὸς, fruit; μυζάω, to suck.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Group (f. pl.) of the *Muscides*, supposed to live on the juices of plants on which the most part habitually fix themselves. Fr. anal. Fr. anal. *carpomyze*, adj. Germ. syn. *fruchtsaugend*, part. adj.

Carpŏ'phăgus, *a*, *um*. (Καρπὸς, fruit; φάγω, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Eating fruits, as the *Geophilus carpophagus*. Fr. anal. *carpophage*, f. Germ. syn. *fruchtfressend*, part. adj.

Carpŏ'phĭlus, *a*, *um*. (Καρπὸς, fruit; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Growing on fruits, as the *Peziza carpophila*. Fr. anal. *carpophile*, adj. Germ. syn. *fruchtliebend*, part. adj.

Carpŏ'phŏrum, *i*, n. (Καρπὸς, fruit; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Name by Link for a support arising from the receptacle, which raises the pistil alone, without the stamens or petals, and for which he now prefers Mirbel's term, *Gynophorum*. Fr. anal. *carpophore*, m. Germ. syn. *Fruchttrager*, n.

Carpŏphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Καρπὸς, fruit; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Name for every leaf which by its folding produces a carpel. Fr. anal. *carpophylle*, m. Germ. syn. *Fruchtblat*, n.

Carthamin.' *Chem.* Name for the red colouring principle of the flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*. *Carthămīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *carthamine*, f.

Cărunculāris, *is*, *e*. *Bot.* Applied to an *arillus* when formed of one or more *carunculæ*. Fr. anal. *carunculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *Fleischwürzchen gehörig*.

Caryobranchiātus, *a*, *um*. (Καρύα, a nut; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda*; the same as *Nucleobranchiata* of Blainville. Fr. anal. *caryobranche*, adj.

Caryŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Καρύα, a nut; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit swoln out and like a nut, as the *Astragalus caryocarpus*. Fr. anal. *caryocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *Nussfruchtig*, adj.

Caryŏcătac'tēs, adj. (Καρύα, a nut; κατακτὸς, capable of being broken.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, because it lives on the kernels of pine-cones, which it picks out with skill. Fr. anal. *caryocatacte*, adj.

Caryophyllāris, *is*, *e*. *Bot.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Polyparia Lamellifera*, having the *Caryophyllia* for their type. Fr. anal. *caryophyllaire*, adj.

Căryophyllātus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied to regular corols formed of five petals, the long *unguiculi* of which are entirely hidden by the tube of the calyx. Fr. anal. *caryophyllé*, adj. Germ. syn. *nelkenartig*, adj.

Caryophyllin.' *Chem.* Applied by some to the stearoptene of the essential oil of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. *Căryophyllīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *caryophylline*, f.

Căryophyllīneus, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Class (f. pl.) including the *Chenopodeæ*, *Amaranthaceæ*, *Phytolaceæ*, *Scleranthеæ*, *Paronychieæ*, *Portulaceæ*, and *Alsineæ*. Fr. anal. *caryophyllіné*, adj.

Ca'seate. (*Cāseĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of caseic acid with a salifiable base. *Cāseas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *caséate*, m.

Cāseŏlāris, *is*, *e*. *Bot.* Applied to the *Rhi-*

zophora caseolaris, from its soft wood being compared to cheese: case'olar. Fr. anal. *caséolaire*, adj.

Căsisper'mus, *a*, *um*. (Κάσις, a brother; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Helmisporium casispermum*, because its *sporidia* are adherent on all sides. Fr. anal. *casisperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *brudersaamig*, adj.

Cassidārius, *a*, *um* *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Coleoptera*, having the *Cassis* for their type. Fr. anal. *cassidaire*, adj.

Cassidītes, m. pl. *Zoöl.* Name for a Family (f. pl.) of the *Gasteropoda Pectinibranchiata Gymnocochlides*, having the *Cassidea* for their type. Fr. anal. *cassidites*, m. pl.

Cassĭtĕ'rĭdes, m. pl. (Κασσίτερος, tin.) *Mineral.* Name by Ampère for a genus of simple bodies having tin for their type. Fr. anal. *cassitérides*, m. pl.

Castănŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Κάστανον, a chesnut; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit like that of the chesnut. Fr. anal. *castanocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *kastanienfruchtig*, adj.

Castăno'ptĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Κάστανον, a chesnut; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Of a chesnut colour; applied to the *elytra* and the wings. Fr. anal. *castanoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kestenbraunflugelicht*, adj.

Cas'torate. (*Castŏrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of castoric acid with a salifiable base. *Cas'tŏras*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *castorate*, m. Germ syn. *castorinsauer Salz*.

Castŏ'rĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Chem.* Applied to an acid produced by the action of nitric acid or castorin: casto'ric. Fr. anal. *castorique*, adj. Germ. syn. *castorinsauer*, adj.

Cătăbŏ'phytum, *i*, n. (Καταβύπτω, to plunge; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow beneath the surface of water: a cata'bophyte. Fr. anal. *catabophyte*, m.

Cătăbythis'mŏmania, *æ*, f. (*Cătăbythismus*; μανία, madness.) *Med., Jur.* The drowning *mania*. Fr. anal. *catabythismanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Ersäufungswuth*, f.

Cătăbythis'mus, *i*, m. (Καταβυθίζω, to make sink.) *Med., Jur.* Voluntary drowning. Fr. anal. *catabythisme*, m. Germ. syn. *das freiwillige Ersäufen*.

Cătăcēmodermītis, *ĭdis*, f. ((Κατάκειμαι, to lie down; δέρμα, the skin.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the skin from bed-pressure. Fr. anal. *catacémodermite*, f. Germ. syn. *Hautentzündung vom durchliegen*.

Cătaclēsia, *æ*, f. } (Κατὰ, downwards; κλείω,
Cătaclēsium, *ii*, n. } to shut up.) *Bot.* Name for a monospermous indehiscent fruit with coriaceous pericarp, not ligneous, covered by the pericarp, which never becomes fleshy, as of the *Chenopodeæ*. Fr. anal. *cataclésie*, f.

Cătaclysmŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Cătaclysmus*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The history of deluges or revolutions of the surface of the earth: cataclysmo'logy. Fr. anal. *cataclysmologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kataklysmologie*, f.

Catacous'tĭca, *æ*, f. (Κατὰ, downwards; ἀκούω, to hear.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of reflected sounds, or the properties of echoes: cat'acoustics. Fr. anal. *catacoustique*, f.

Cătădiop'trĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Κατὰ, downwards; διὰ, through; ὄπτομαι, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to certain telescopes because they unite the combined effects of reflection and refraction. Fr. anal. *catadioptrique*, adj.

Cătaglos'sum, *i*, n. (Κατὰ, downwards; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Med., Surg.* Name of an instrument for pressing down the tongue and lower jaw; a tongue-presser; a *speculum oris*. Fr. anal. *cataglosse*, m. Germ. syn. *Mundöffner*, m.

Cătăpep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Κατὰ, downwards; πέψις, digestion.) *Med., Physiol.* Perfect digestion. Fr. anal. *catapepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *die vollkommene Verdauung*.

Cătăpĕ'tălus, *a*, *um*. (Κατὰ, downwards; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied by Linnæus to a corol, which, being monopetalous, has its petals lightly adherent by their base to the *androphorum*, so that they do not fall separately after flourishing. Fr. anal. *catapétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit bleibendem Blumenplatt*.

Cătăphōnĭca, *æ*, f. (Κατὰ, downwards; φωνὴ, sound.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the reflection of sound: catapho'nics. Fr. anal. *cataphonique*, f.

Cătă'pŏtra, *æ*, f. (Καταπότρα.) *Anat.* The cardiac orifice of the stomach.

Cătăpȳga.
Cătăpȳgōn.
Cătăpȳgus. } (Κατὰ; πυγὴ, the buttocks.) The same as *Cirœdus*.

Cătăractŏcătăpi'ĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cătăracta*; καταπίεσις, a pressing down.) *Med., Surg.* Depression of a cataract. Fr. anal. *cataractocatapièse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Niederdrückung des grauen Staars*.

Cătarrhan'sis, *is*, f. (Κατὰ, downwards; ῥαίνω, to sprinkle.) *Med.* Term for *Infiltration*.

Cătarrhīnus, *a*, *um*. (Κατὰ, near; ῥὶν, the nose.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Mammifera Quadrumana*, having the nostrils close together, the *septum* being thin. Fr. anal. *catarrhin*, adj.

Cătar'rhŏphe, *es*, f. (Καταῤῥοφέω, to swallow down.) *Med.* Term for *Absorption*.

Cătar'rhopneumŏ'nia, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Catarrhal *pneumonia*. Fr. anal. *catarrhopneumonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die katarrhalische Pneumonie*.

Cătarrho'schēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cătarrhus*; σχέσις, a checking.) *Med., Pathol.* A suppression of catarrh. Fr. anal. *catarrhoschèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Unterdrückung eines Katarrhs*.

Cătă'thĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Καταθημι, to lay down.) *Med.* Term for *Depositio*; also *Depression*.

Căta'trŏpha, *æ*, f. (Κατὰ, downwards; τροφὴ, food.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Diarrhœa*.

Căta'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Κατάγω, to break.) *Med., Surg.* A breaking; the progress of *Catagma*. Fr. anal. *cataxis*, f. Germ. syn. *Zerbrechen*, n.

Cătēnĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Cătēna*; *fĕro*, to bear.)

Applied to a body the surface of which is marked with coloured lines like chains. Fr. anal. *catènifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kettentragend*, part. adj.

Cătēnŭ'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cătēna*, a chain.) *Bot.* Name for the small twisted filaments found in the capsules of the *Hepaticæ*: a cate'nule. Fr. anal. *caténule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kettchen*, n.

Căthar'ma, *ătis*, n. (Καθαίρω, to purge.) *Med.* The waste or refuse matter caused by cathartics or otherways. Fr. anal. *catharme*, m. Germ. syn. *Unrath*, m.

Cathŏlŏmĕlas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Καθόλου, universal; *mĕlasma*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for general or constitutional *melasma*. Fr. anal. *catholomélasme*, m. Germ. syn. *das allgemeine Melasma*.

Cathōrāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Κατὰ; ὅρασις, sight.) *Med.* Term for sharp or quick sight. Fr. anal. *cathorasie*, f. Germ. syn. *das scharfe Gesicht*.

Cathyp'nia, *æ*, f. (Κατὰ, through; ὕπνος, sleep.) *Med.* Lasting or profound sleep. Fr. anal. *cathypnie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein sehr fester Schlaf*.

Cathypnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med.* The progress of *Cathypnia*.

Catocœ'lia, *æ*, f. (Κάτω, downwards; κοιλία, the belly.) *Anat.* The lower belly. Fr. anal. *catacœlie*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterleib*, m.

Catœadion. Same as *Cateiadion*.

Cătŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Cătus*, a cat; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on the cat: cato'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *catologie*, f.

Cătōpūs, *pŏdis*, adj. (Κάτω, downwards; πούς, a foot.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to the ventral fins corresponding to the pelvic limbs of other *vertebrata*; also, to an Order, (m. pl.) thus provided. Fr. anal. *catopé*, adj.

Cătoptroscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Κάτοπτρον, a mirror; σκοπέω, to see.) *Micros., Nat. Philos.* Name for a specular apparatus for investigating: a catop'troscope. Fr. anal. *catoptroscope*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Spiegel Apparat zu mikroskopischen Untersuchungen*.

Cătōtă'phytum, *i*, n. (Κατώτατος, inferior; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Name for a plant the stamens of which are inserted at the base of the calyx or at the disc: a cato'taphyte. Fr. anal. *catotaphyte*, m.

Cătotrētus, *a*, *um*. (Κατὰ, down; τρητὸς, bored through.) *Zoöl.* Applied by C. G. Ehrenberg to two Families (n. pl.) of the *Infusoria Polygastrica*, having neither terminal mouth nor *anus*. Fr. anal. *catotrète*, adj.

Caudĭcĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Caudex*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to a stem that is not ramified. Fr. anal. *caudiciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *stockförmig*, adj.

Caudĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Caudex*.) *Bot.* Name for a solid prolongation, in form of a filament, which bears the masses of pollen, as in the *Orchideæ*: a cau'dicule. Fr. anal. *caudicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Stockchen*, n.

Caudĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Cauda*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having or bearing a tail. Fr. anal. *caudifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwanztragend*, part. adj.

Caudĭ'gĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Cauda*; *gĕro*, to bear.) Same as *Caudiferus*.

Caudĭ'mănus, *a*, *um*. (*Cauda*; *mănus*, the hand.) *Zoöl.* Applied to animals that employ their tail like a hand to seize objects, as the apes. Fr. anal. *caudimane*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwanzhandig*, adj.

Cau'dŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cauda*.) *Entomol.* Applied to the filiform or setaceous organs about the *anus* of the *Lepisma*. Fr. anal. *caudule*, f. Germ. syn. *Schwanzchen*, n.

Caulĭcīnālis, *is*, *e*. (*Caulis*.) *Bot.* Growing on stems and dry branches, as the *Agaricus caulicinalis*. Fr. anal. *caulicinal*, adj.

Caulĭ'cŏlus, *a*, *um*. (*Caulis*; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Applied to parasitical phanerogamous plants that draw their nourishment by means of lateral suckers on their stems, as the *Cuscuta*. Fr. anal. *caulicole*, adj.

Caulĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Caulis*.) *Bot.* Applied to the intermediary part of the embryo which has germinated, perceptible between the cotyledons and the root; also, to each of numerous stems proceeding from but one root. Fr. anal. *caulicule*, f. Germ. syn. *Stengelchen*, n.

Cauliflōrus, *a*, *um*. (*Caulis*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers on the stem. Fr. anal. *cauliflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *stammblüthig*, adj.

Caulĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Caulis*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a stem. Fr. anal. *cauliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *stengelförmig*, adj.

Caulĭnāris, *is*, *e*. Same as *Caulinus*.

Caulĭnĭ'cŏlus. Same as *Caulicolus*.

Caulirhi'zus, *a*, *um*. (*Caulis*; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Applied to plants the stems of which send forth roots. Fr. anal. *caulirhize*, adj.

Caulŏcar'peus, *a*, *um*. (*Caulis*; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to vegetables the stems of which persist and frequently bear fruit. Fr. anal. *caulocarpien*, adj. Germ. syn. *stammfruchtig*, adj.

Caulorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Καυλὸς, a stalk; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a flow (of mucus) from the male *urethra*. Fr. anal. *caulorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der Schleimfluss der männlichen Harnröhre*.

Caustĭcŏ'phŏrum, *i*, n. (*Caustĭcum*; φέρω, to bear.) *Med., Surg.* The same as *Portecaustique*. Fr. anal. *causticophore*, m. Germ. syn. *Ætzmittelträger*, m.

Caustŏcy'clus, *i*, m. (*Caustĭcus*; κύκλος, a circle.) *Med., Surg.* The caustic ring, in which was fixed the nitrate of mercury, for cauterising the eye. Fr. anal. *caustocycle*, m. Germ. syn. *Ætzring*, m.

Caustŏdermītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Καύω, to burn; *dermītis*.) *Med., Surg.* Inflammation of the skin from burning. Fr. anal. *caustodermite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Hautentzündung durch Verbrennen*.

Cauteriasmus. Same as *Cauterization*.

Căvernārius, *a*, *um*. (*Caverna*.) *Bot.* Growing in caverns or other subterranean places. Fr. anal. *cavernaire*, adj. Ger. syn. *höhlig*, adj.

Căvĭ'cŏlus, *a*, *um*. (*Căvus*, a cave; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Œstri*, the larves of which live in the cavities of the bodies of other animals. Fr. anal. *cavicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *höhlbewohnend*, part. adj.

Căvĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Căvus; cornu,* a horn.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Ruminantia,* having hollow horns placed on an osseous axis. Fr. anal. *cavicorne,* adj. Germ. syn. *höhlhornig,* adj.

Căvĭtāris, *is, e.* (*Cavĭtas.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of intestinal worms, having an intestinal canal floating in a distinct abdominal cavity. Fr. anal. *cavitaire,* adj. Germ. syn. *höhlig,* adj.

Cedmătoīdēs, adj. (*Cedmăta;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Resembling *cedmata,* or chronic pains in the joints: ced'matoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cedmatoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *dem Gliederreissen ähnlich.*

Cedmătophthal'mia, *æ,* f. (*Cedmăta; ophthalmia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye from catarrhal, rheumatic, gouty, and other causes. Fr. anal. *cedmatophthalmie,* Germ. anal. *Kedmatophthalmie,* f.

Cedmătōsus, *a, um.* (*Cedmăta;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of *cedmata:* ced'matous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *cedmateux,* adj. Germ. syn. *voll Gliederreissen.*

Cĕlĕri'grădus, *a, um.* (*Cĕler,* quick; *grădior,* to walk.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Mammifera,* comprehending the *Rosores,* most of which are remarkable for the rapidity of their movements. Fr. anal. *célérigrade,* adj. Germ. syn. *schnellgehend,* part. adj.

Celiac. See *Cœliac.*

Cellĭ'cōlus, *a, um.* (*Cella; cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Bot.* Dwelling in caves, as the *Nemesia cellicola.* Fr. anal. *cellicole,* adj. Germ. syn. *Zellbewohnend,* part. adj.

Cellŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cellŭla; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Having cellules or cellulous hollows, as the *perithecium* of the *Cytisporeæ:* celluli'ferous. Fr. anal. *cellulifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit Zellenchen.*

Cellŭlifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cellŭla; forma,* likeness.) Having the appearance of a cellule: cellu'liform. Fr. anal. *celluliforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *zellchenförmig,* adj.

Cellŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Cellŭla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Similar to *Cellularis.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *celluleux,* adj. Germ. syn. *zellig,* adj.

Cēlŏcēlĭca, *æ,* f. (Κήλη, a tumour; *cēlĭca.*) *Med., Pathol.* Hernious colic, or that caused by strangulated *hernia.* Fr. anal. *célocolique,* f. Germ. syn. *Bruchkolik,* f.

Cēlŏdyspnœ'a, *æ,* f. (Κήλη, a tumour; *dyspnœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* Hernious *dyspnœa.* See *Stethocelo-dyspnœa.* Fr. anal. *célodyspnée,* f.

Cēloīdēs, m. (Κήλη, a tumour; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Alibert's term for *scirrhus* with a burning pain. Fr. anal. *céloïde,* m. Germ. syn. *ein Skirrhus mit brennendem Schmerz.*

Cēlŏlŏ'gia, *æ,* f. (Κήλη, a tumour; λόγος, a discourse.) (*Med., Surg.* Term for a treatise on *Hernia:* celo'logy. Fr. anal. *célologie,* f. Germ. anal. *Kelologie,* f.

Cēlorrhă'phia, *æ,* f. (Κήλη, a tumour; ῥαφή, a seam.) *Med., Surg.* A hernial suture. Fr. anal. *célorrhaphie,* f. Germ. syn. *Bruchnaht,* f.

Celo'tomy. (Κήλη, a tumour; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for the operation for strangulated *hernia. Cēlŏtŏ'mia, æ,* f. See *Kelotomia.* Fr. anal. *célotomie,* f. Germ. syn. *Bruchschnitt,* m.

Cēlŏ'tŏmus, *i,* m. (Same.) *Med., Surg.* Name of the knife or instrument for performing celotomy: a ce'lotome. Fr. anal. *célotome,* m. Germ. anal. *Kelotom,* m.

Cēnæsthēsis, *is,* or *æ,* f. (Κοινός, common; αἴσθησις, sensibility.) *Med., Physiol.* Name by Reid for the vague sentiment which we have of the state of our body independently of the action of the mind, and which results from the obscure perceptions which the internal mucous membranes receive. Fr. anal. *cénesthésie,* f.

Cenchrecphlŏgioïs, *ĭdis,* f. (Κέγχρος, millet; *ecphlŏgioïs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for miliary *Varioloïs.* Fr. anal. *cenchrecphlogioïs,* f.

Cenchroīdēs, adj. (Κέγχρος, millet; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling the millet: cen'chroid. Fr. anal. *cenchroïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *hirsenähnlich,* adj.

Cenchrŏsў'phĭlion'thus, *i,* n. (Κέγχρος, millet; *sўphĭlionthus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Miliary *Syphilionthus.* Fr. anal. *cenchrosyphilionthe,* m. Germ. syn. *die venerischen Hirsenfinnen.*

Cenchrŏsў'phĭlopsy'drax, *ăcis,* n. (Κέγχρος, millet; *sўphĭlopsydrax.*) *Med., Pathol.* Miliary *Syphilopsydrax.* Fr. anal. *cenchrosyphilopsydrax,* m. Germ. syn. *die venerische Hirsenkrätze.*

Cēnŏbion'neus, *a, um.* (*Cēnŏbium.*) *Bot.* Pertaining to a *Cenobium.* Fr. anal. *cénobionnien,* adj.

Cenŏma, *ătis,* n. (Κένωμα.) *Med.* Evacuation. Fr. anal. *cénôme,* m. Germ. syn. *Ausgeleerte,* n.

Cenoram'phus, *a, um.* (Κενός, empty; ῥάμφος, a beak.) (*Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Scansores,* having the beak empty, and very slight notwithstanding its size. Fr. anal. *cénoramphe,* adj. Germ. syn. *leerschnabelig,* adj.

Cĕnŏsio'phthĭsis, *is,* or *eos.* f. (Κένωσις, emptiness; *phthĭsis.*) *Med., Pathol. Tabes,* or wasting from inanition. Fr. anal. *cénosiophthisie,* f. Germ. syn. *eine Schwindsucht wegen Blut- und and. Säfteverlust.*

Centrispŏ'reus, *a, um.* (*Centrum; σπορά,* a seed.) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to a Class of phanerocotyledonous, complete, hypogynous, polypetalous plants, which have their seeds fixed to the centre of their fruit, as the *Caryophylleæ, Lineæ, Oxalideæ,* and *Hypericineæ.* Fr. anal. *centrisporé,* adj.

Centrŏcătărac'ta, *æ,* f. (*Centrum; cătăracta.*) *Med., Surg., Pathol.* Central cataract. Fr. anal. *centrocataracte,* f. Germ. syn. *Centralstaar,* m.

Centrŏdon'tus, *a, um.* (Κεντρίς, a sting; ὀδούς, a tooth.) Having sharp and subulated teeth. Fr. anal. *centrodonte,* adj. Germ. syn. *scharfzähnig,* adj.

Centrŏnōtus, *a, um.*
Centrŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.*
Ceutrŏpōmus, *a, um.*
(*Centrum;* νῶτος, the back; πούς, the foot; πῶμα, a lid.) *Ichthyol.* Applied severally to a fish (m. sing.) that

has pricks or spines on the back and in the dorsal fins, on the breast, or on the opercule. Fr. anal. *centro-note*, *-pode*, *-pome*, adj.

Centros'teosclērō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Centrum; osteosclerōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Central *osteosclerosis*, or a filling of the cavity of cylindrical bones with osseous substances. Fr. anal. *l'ostéosclérose centrale.* Germ. syn. *Centralosteosklerose*, f.

Centrostŏ'mătus, *a*, *um.* (*Centrum; στόμα*, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Echinoderma Echinidæ*, having the mouth perfectly central. Fr. anal. *centrostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *centralmundig*, adj.

Centrŏsўphĭlŏ'lĕpis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Centrum; sўphĭlŏlepis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Central, ulcerating *syphilolepis*. Fr. anal. *centrosyphilolépis*, f. Germ. syn. *das central verschwärende Schuppensyphilid.*

Cēpāceus, *a*, *um.* (*Cēpa.*) Having the odour of the onion or of garlic, or the form of the onion. Fr. anal. *cépacé*, adj.

Cĕphălăcæ'nus, *a*, *um.* (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄκαινα, a spine.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Tribe (n. pl.) of the *Percoides*, most of which have *serraturæ*, or spines, on some part of the head. Fr. anal. *céphalacène*, adj. Germ. syn. *kopfdornig*, adj.

Cĕphălæ'a, *æ*, f. (Κεφαλαία.) *Med., Pathol.* An inveterate kind of headache. Fr. anal. *céphalée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein andauernd heftiger tiefer Kopfschmerz.*

Cephalæmatoma. See *Cephalohæmatoma.*

Cĕphălæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Κεφαλή, the head; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Pathol. Hyperæmia*, or fulness of blood in the head. Fr. anal. *céphalémie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Blutüberfüllung des Kopfes.*

Cĕphălæ'ŏdus, *a*, *um.* (Κεφαλή, the head; ὁδός, a way.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca* that move by means of *tentacula* fixed on the head. Fr. anal. *céphalæode*, adj.

Cĕphălăgōgus, *i*, m. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄγω, to lead.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* Name for the forceps for extracting the head of the child: a ce'phalagogue. See *Cephaloductor.* Fr. anal. *céphalagogue*, m. Germ. syn. *Geburtszange*, f.; *Kopfführer*, m.

Cĕphă'lăgra, *æ*, f. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for pain of the head, as from gout or chronic rheumatism. Fr. anal. *céphalagre*, f. Germ. syn. *der gichtische Kopfschmerz.*

Cĕphălan'thium, *ii*, n. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Name by L. C. Richard for the compound flower of Linnæus, the *calathidium* of Mirbel. Fr. anal. *céphalanthe*, m. Germ. syn. *Blumenkopf*, m.

Cĕphălan'thus, *a*, *um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having flowers united in heads, as the *Carduus cephalanthus.* Fr. anal. *céphalanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *kopfblümig*, adj.

Cĕphălas'pĭdōbæ'nus, *a*, *um.* (Κεφαλή, the head; ἀσπίς, a plate; βαίνω, to walk.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Geosauræ* having plates on the head. Fr. anal. *céphalaspidobæne*, adj.

Cĕphălātus, *a*, *um.* (Κεφαλή, the head.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Section (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca* having a head. Fr. anal. *céphalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Kopf.*

Cĕphălēmydus, *a*, *um.* (Κεφαλή, the head; μυῖα, a fly.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Diptera Myodariæ*, having a large head. Fr. anal. *céphalémyde*, adj.

Cĕphălī'dius, *a*, *um.* (Κεφαλίδιον, a little head.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Series (n. pl.) of animals, without *vertebræ*, which have a small head, or of which the part so called bears improperly that denomination. Fr. anal. *céphalidien*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Kopfchen.*

Cĕphălōbran'chius, *a*, *um.* (*Cĕphălo-*; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Annulata* having the *branchiæ* at the anterior extremity of the body. Fr. anal. *céphalobranche*, adj.

Cĕphălōcăthar'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Cĕphălo-; cătharticus.*) *Med., Pharm.* Purging the head; applied to medicines (n. pl.) of this quality. Fr. anal. *céphalocathartique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kopfpurgirend*, part. adj.

Cĕphălōcentēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cĕphălo-*; κέντησις, a pricking.) *Med., Surg.* Puncture of the head, especially for *hydrocephalus.* Fr. anal. *céphalocentèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das Anstechen des Kopfs.*

Cĕphălōchōlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cĕphălo-; chōlōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Bilious disorder of the brain. Fr. anal. *céphalocholose*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Gallenleiden des Hirns.*

Cĕphălōdes'mium, *ii*, n. (*Cĕphălo-*; δεσμός, a band.) *Med., Surg.* Name of a bandage for the head. Fr. anal. *céphalodesmium*, m. Germ. syn. *Kopfbinde*, f.

Cĕphălōduc'tor. Same as *Cephalagogus.*

Cĕphălōdў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Cĕphălo-*; ὀδύνη, pain.) Same as *Cephalalgia.*

Cĕphălœdēma, *ătis*, n. (*Cĕphălo-*; *œdēma.*) *Med., Pathol.* *Œdema* of the head. Fr. anal. *céphalœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *die œdematose Kopfgeschwulst.*

Cĕphălōgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cĕphălo-*; γένεσις, generation.) *Med., Physiol.* The formation of the head. Fr. anal. *céphalogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopfbildung*, f.

Cĕphălōlō'gia, *æ*, f. (*Cĕphălo-*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* A treatise on the head: cephalo'logy. Fr. anal. *céphalologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre vom Kopfe.*

Cĕphălōmēnia, *æ*, f. (*Cĕphălo-*; μήν, a month.) *Med, Pathol.* Aberration of the *catamenia* to the head. Fr. anal. *céphaloménie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verirrung des Menstrual-Flusses zum Kopfe.*

Cĕphălōmyī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cĕphălo-; myītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscles of the head. Fr. anal. *céphalomyite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Kopfmuskeln.*

Cĕphălōmyŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Cĕphălo-*; μῦς, a muscle; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Pain in the muscles of the head. Fr. anal. *céphalomyodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopfmuskelschmerz*, m.

Cĕphălŏ'phŏrum, *i*, n. (*Cĕphălo-*; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Name by Nees von Esenbeck for the base or pedicle of ventricose and

filiform mushrooms. Fr. anal. *céphalophore*, m. Germ. syn. *Kopftrager*, m.

Cĕphălŏ'phŏrus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (n. pl.) of the *Malacozoa*, having a head distinct from the rest of the body and deprived of all the organs of special sense. Fr. anal. *céphalophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *kopftragend*, part. adj.

Cĕphălŏphrag'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Cĕphălo-*; φράγμα, a fence.) *Entomol.* A name by Kirby for the partition which divides interiorly the head into two chambers, the anterior and posterior. Fr. anal. *céphalophragme*, m. Germ. syn. *kopfzaunig*, adj.

Cĕphălŏphўma, *ătis*, n. (*Cĕphălo-*; φῦμα, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Swelling or tumour of the head. Fr. anal. *céphalophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Kopfgeschwulst*, f.

Cĕphălŏpsyc'tēr, *ēris*, m. (*Cĕphălo-*; ψυκτὴρ, a wine-cooler.) *Med.* A refrigerator of the head. Fr. anal. *céphalopsyctère*, m. Germ. syn. *Kopfkalter*, m.

Cĕphălo'ptĕrus *a*, *um*. (*Cĕphălo-*; πτέρον, a wing.) Having a winged or feathered head. Fr. anal. *céphaloptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kopfgeflugelt*, adj.

Cĕphălŏpyōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cĕphălo-*; *pyōsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Abscess in the head. Fr. anal. *céphalopyèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopfabscess*, m.

Cĕphălorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Cĕphălo-*; ῥεῦμα.) *Med., Pathol.* Rheumatic affection of the head. Fr. anal. *céphalorrhume*, m. Germ. syn. *Kopfrheumatismus*, m.

Cĕphălōsei'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cĕphălo-*; σεῖσις, a shaking.) *Med., Pathol.* Shaking of the head. Fr. anal. *céphaloseisis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erschätterung des Kopfes*.

Cĕphălōsōmătus, *a*, *um*. (*Cĕphălo-*; σῶμα, a body.) *Ichthyol.* Having the body large anteriorly, and the head voluminous. Fr. anal. *céphalostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *kopfkorperig*, adj.

Cĕphălōstŏ'mătus, *a*, *um*. (*Cĕphălo-*; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Arachnides Trachearіæ*. Fr. anal. *céphalostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *kopfmundig*, adj.

Cĕphălōtēs, adj. (Κεφαλὴ, the head.) Having a large head. Fr. anal. *céphalote*, adj.

Cĕphălōthēca, *æ*, f. (*Cĕphălo-*; θήκη, a box or chest.) *Entomol.* Name by Kirby for the anterior extremity of the *chrysalis* which covers and protects the head. Fr. anal. *céphalothèque*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopfkasten*, n.

Cĕphălŏ'thlība, *æ*, f. (Κεφαλὴ, the head; θλίβω, to compress.) *Med., Obstet., Surg.* A crusher of the head. See *Cephalotribe*. Fr. anal. *céphalothlibe*, f. Germ. syn. *Kopfzermalmer*, m.

Cĕphălōthōrax, *ācis*, f. (*Cĕphălo-*; *thōrax*.) *Zoöl.* Name for that part in the *Arachnides* and *Entomostraca* corresponding to the *thoracida* of the *Crustacea Decapoda*, and arising from the head being confounded with the trunk. Fr. anal. *céphalothorax*, m.

Cĕphălŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Cĕphălo-*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* The dissection of the head: cephalo'tomy. Fr. anal. *céphalotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schneiden oder Zerlegen des Kopfes*.

Cĕphălōtrypēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cĕphălo-*; τρύπησις, a boring.) *Med., Surg.* Same as *Trepanatio*.

Cĕphălotryp'ter, *ēris*, m. (*Cĕphălo-*; τρυπάω, to bore.) *Med., Surg.* Same as *Cephalothliba*.

Cĕphălozōum, *i*, n. (*Cĕphălo-*; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied to animals (nom. pl.) having a distinctly apparent head. Fr. anal. *céphalozöon*, m. Fr. anal. *Kopfthier*, n.

Cĕphălul'cus, *i*, m. (Κεφαλὴ, the head; ἕλκω, to draw.) *Med., Obstet.* An extractor of the head. See *Cephalagogus*. Fr. anal. *céphalulcus*, m. Germ. syn. *Kopfzieher*, m.

Cĕphălūroīdeus, *a*, *um*. (Κεφαλὴ, the head; οὐρὰ, the tail; terminal *-ideus*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the third Order (n. pl.) of *Spermatozoa*, having a head-like or spherical formation. Fr. anal. *céphaluroïde*, adj.

Cērāceus, *a*, *um*. (*Cēra*.) Of the consistence or appearance of wax. Fr. anal. *céracé*, adj.

Cĕrānoīdēs, adj. (Κέρας, a horn; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Bot.* Having branches disposed like horns, as the *Cladonia ceranoidea*. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *céranoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *hornähnlich*, adj.

Cĕrasphŏ'rium, *ii*, n. (Κέρας, a horn; φέρω, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Illiger to a short *apophysis* of the frontal bone in the *Mammifera*, which bears a solid horn at the extremity. Fr. anal. *cérasphore*, m. Germ. syn. *Horntrager*, m.

Cĕrātectŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Κέρας, a horn; ἐκτομὴ, a cutting out.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a cutting of the *cornea*: ceratec'tomy. Fr. anal. *cératectomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hornhautschnitt*, m.

Cĕrāthēca, *æ*, f. (Κέρας, a horn; θήκη, a chest or box.) *Entomol.* Name for that part of the *chrysalis* which lodges the *antennæ*. Fr. anal. *cérathèque*, f. Germ. syn. *Hornkasten*, n.

Ceratiasis. See *Keratiasis*.

Cĕrātichthyōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Κέρας, a horn; *ichthyōsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* *Ichthyosis* of the *cornea*. Fr. anal. *cératichthyose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Fischschuppenausschlag der Hornhaut*.

Cĕrātōcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (*Cĕrāto-*; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* The *Thlaspi ceratocarpum*, has its silicules much emarginated, so as to seem charged with two horns. Fr. anal. *cératocarpe*, adj. Ger. syn. *hornfruchtig*, adj.

Ceratodeitis. See *Keratodeitis*.

Cĕrātōdeōny'xis. Same as *Keratonyxis*.

Cĕrātōdēs, adj. (Κέρας, a horn; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having or pertaining to horn: cera'tous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *cérateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hornartig*, adj.

Cĕrātōgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cĕrāto-*; γένεσις, generation.) *Med., Physiol.* The formation of horn. Fr. anal. *cératogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hornbildung*, f.

Cĕrātōlēnus, *a*, *um*. (Κέρας, a horn; ὠλένη, an arm.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Acephala* having the arms near the mouth, and articulated. Fr. anal. *cératolène*, adj. Germ. syn. *hornarmig*, adj.

Cĕrātōleucōma. (*Cĕrāto-*; *leucōma*.) A redundant term for *Leucoma*.

Ceratoma. See *Keratoma.*

Cĕrātŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f. (*Cĕrāto-; μαλακία*, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Softening of the *cornea.* Fr. anal. *cératomalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erweichung der Hornhaut.*

Cĕrātŏmēningī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cĕrāto-; mēningītis.*) Same as *Ceratitis.*

Cĕrātŏmēninx, *gis*, m. (*Cĕrāto-; μῆνιγξ*, a membrane.) *Anat.* The *cornea.* Fr. anal. *cératoméninge*, f. Germ. syn. *Hornhaut*, f.

Cĕrātŏmĕtăphўte'ia, *æ*, f. (*Cĕrāto-; mĕtăphўteia.*) *Med., Surg.* Transplantation of the *cornea.* Fr. syn. *transplantation de cornée.* Germ. syn. *die Ueberpflanzung der Hornhaut.*

Cĕrātŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. (*Cĕrāto-; νόσος*, a disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Disease of the *cornea.* Fr. syn. *mal de cornée.* Germ. syn. *Hornhautkrankheit*, f.

Ceratonyxis. See *Keratonyxis.*

Cĕrātophthal'mus, *a, um.* (*Cĕrāto-; ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Crustacea Decapoda*, having the eyes placed usually at the extremity of the two moveable pieces. Fr. anal. *cératophthalme*, adj.

Cĕrātŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Cĕrāto-; φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having simple, linear, subulated leaves; horn-leaved. Fr. anal. *cératophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *hornblättrig*, adj.

Cĕrātŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (*Cĕrāto; φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Zoöl.* Applied to *polyparia* the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn: a cera'tophyte. Fr. anal. *cératophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *hornpflanze*, f.

Cĕrātoplas'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Cĕrāto-; πλάσσω*, to form.) *Med., Surg.* The artificial formation of the *cornea.* Fr. anal. *cératoplastique*, f. Germ. syn. *die künstliche Hornhautbildung.*

Cĕrātoptĕ'rĭdes, f. pl. (*Cĕrāto; πτερὶς*, fern.) *Bot.* Name for the *Equisetaceæ*, from the general form of the plants of which it is constituted. Fr. anal. *cératoptérides*, f. pl.

Cĕrātorrhe'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cĕrāto-; ῥῆξις*, a bursting.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Rupture of the *cornea.* Fr. anal. *cératorrhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *an Zerreissen der Hornhaut.*

Cĕrātōsis, *is*, f. (*Κερατόω*, to harden into horn.) *Med., Physiol.* The formation of horn. Fr. anal. *cératose*, f. Germ. syn. *Hornbildung*, f.

Cĕrātostrōma, *ătis*, n. (*Cĕrāto; στρῶμα*, anything spread out.) *Med.* A covering of the skin with horn. Fr. anal. *cératostrome*, m. Germ. anal. *Ceratostrom*, n.

Cĕrātostrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cĕrāto; στρῶσις*, a spreading.) *Med.* The progress of *Ceratostroma.* Fr. anal. *cératostrose*, f.

Cĕrātŏsўphĭlŏ'lĕpis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cĕrāto; sўphĭlŏlĕpis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Horny *syphilolepis*, or syphilitic scaly eruptions of the hand. Fr. anal. *cératosyphilolépis*, f. Germ. syn. *das hornartige Schuppensyphilid des Handtellers.*

Cĕrātŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Cĕrāto; τέμνω*, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for a section of the *cornea:* cerato'tomy. Fr. anal. *cératotomie*, f. Germ.syn. *Hornhautschnitt*, m.

Cĕrauniar'gўrus, *i*, m. (*Κεραυνὸς*, thunder; *ἄργυρος*, silver.) *Chem.* Fulminating silver. Fr. anal. *cérauniargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Knallsilber*, n.

Cĕraunydrar'gўrum, *i*, m. (*Κεραυνὸς*, thunder; *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver.) *Chem.* Fulminating mercury. Fr. anal. *cérauny drargyre*, m. Germ. syn. *Knallquecksilber*, n.

Cerchnas'mus. Same as *Cerchnus.*

Cercidium. Same as *Carcythium.*

Cercŏpĭthēcus, *i*, m. (*Κέρκος*, a tail; *πίθηκος*, an ape.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (nom. pl.) of the *Mammifera Quadrumana*, having a tail. Fr. anal. *cercopithèque*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwanzaffe*, m.

Cēreānus, *a, um.* (*Cēra.*) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Galleria cereana*, because its larve lives in the wax of the cells of bees: ce'rean. Fr. anal. *céréan*, adj. Germ. syn. *wachsen*, adj.

Cĕrĕ'bria, *æ*, f. (*Cĕrĕbrum.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Scip. Pinel for mental derangement or disordered brain. Fr. anal. *cérébrie*, f. Germ. syn. *Geistesstörung*, f.

Cerebrin'. (*Cĕrĕbrum.*) *Chem.* Name by Vauquelin, Gmelin, and O. P. Kuhn for the cerebral, lamellous stearin obtained from the brain-mass. *Cĕrĕbrīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cérébrine*, f.

Cĕrĕbrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cĕrĕbrum.*) *Med., Pathol.* Name for *Phrenitis.*

Cēreĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cēreus*, a taper; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a wax-taper; applied to slender stems: cere'iform. Fr. anal. *céréiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *wachskerzformig*, adj.

Cĕrĕ'rium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Klaproth's name for *Cerium.*

Ceretrin'. A term believed to be intended for *Cetrarin.*

Cĕ'rĭco-pŏtas'sĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to a double salt formed by a combination of a ceric with a potassic salt. Fr. anal. *cérico-potassique*, adj.

Cĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an oxide, or the second degree of oxidation of *cerium;* to a chloruret, sulphuret, and fluoruret which correspond to that oxide in composition; to salts produced by the combination of the ceric oxide with oxacids: ce'ric. Fr. anal. *cérique*, adj.

Cĕ'rĭdes, m. pl. *Chem.* Name by Ampère for a genus of simple bodies having *Cerium* for their type. Fr. anal. *cérides*, m. pl.

Cērĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cēra; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or producing wax, as the *Myrica cerifera.* Fr. anal. *cérifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *wachstragend*, part. adj.

Cērĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cēra; gĕro*, to bear.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the beak when furnished with a *cera.* Fr. anal. *cérigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *wachshauttragend*, part. adj.

Cērĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Cēra; rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having the beak supplied with a *cera* at its base. Fr. anal. *cérirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *wachshautschnabelig*, adj.

Cēroīdēs, adj. (*Cēra;* terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling wax: ce'rous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr anal. *céroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wachsähnlich*, adj.

Cēroīdeus. Same as *Ceroides.*

Cĕrŏ'mўces, *ētis*, m. (*Cēra ; μύκης*, a fungus.) Same as *Cerospongus*.

Cĕrŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Κέρας*, a horn ; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Section (n. pl.) of the *Ruminantia* having round horns. Fr. anal. *cérophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *hornttragend*, part. adj.

Cĕrō'sia, *æ*, f. } (*Κηρός*, wax.) *Chem.* Name
Cĕrōsīna, *æ*, f. } for the wax found in plants : ce'rosine. Fr. anal. *cérosine*, f. Germ. anal. *Kerosine*, f.

Cĕrōso-cĕ'rĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to a chloruret, and an oxide produced by the combination of a cerous chloruret, or oxide, with a ceric chloruret, or oxide. Fr. anal. *céroso-cérique*, adj.

Cĕrōso-pŏtas'sĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts produced by the combination of a cerous with a potassic salt. Fr. anal. *céroso-potassique*, adj.

Cĕrospon'gus, *i*, m. (*Cēra ; σπόγγος*, a fungus.) *Bot.* The wax-mushroom. Fr. anal. *cérospongus*, m. Germ. syn. *Wachsschwamm*, m.

Cerostroma. See *Ceratostroma*.

Cerostrosis. See *Ceratostrosis*.

Cĕrōsus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to an oxide, which is the first degree of oxidation of *cerium*, etc. : ce'rous. Fr. anal. *céreux*, adj.

Cerotomalagma. See *Ceratomalagma*.

Ceroxylin'. *Chem.* Name by Bonastre for a crystalline substance extracted from the wax obtained by grating the bark of the *Ceroxylon anaticola*. *Cēroxўlīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *céroxyline*, f.

Cervĭcobranchiātus, *a, um.* (*Cervix ; βράγχια*, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Paracephalophora*, having the *branchiæ* in a cavity above the neck. Fr. anal. *cervicobranche*, adj. Germ. syn. *halskiemig*, adj.

Cervĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Cervus ; cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Ontophagus cervicornis*, because its head has two straight and ramous horns. Fr. anal. *cervicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *hirschhornig*, adj.

Cervĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Cervix.*) *Entomol.* Applied to the *prothorax* when lengthened, slender, and distinct from the *antepectus* by a suture, so that it forms a long, well-developed neck. Fr. anal. *cervicalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Hals*.

Cestrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Κέστρον*, a pointed instrument ; *forma*, likeness.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Illiger to the *dentes incisores* when long and straight : ces'triform. Fr. anal. *cestriforme*, adj.

Cētogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Κῆτος*, a whale ; *γράφω*, to write.) *Zoöl.* The history of the whale : ceto'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cetographie*, f.

Cētŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Κῆτος*, the whale ; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on the whale : ceto'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cétologie*, f.

Cētŏsau'rus, *a, um.* (*Κῆτος*, a whale ; *σαῦρος*, a lizard.) *Zöol.* Applied by Muller to an Order or a Family (m. pl.) of the *Reptilia* containing the *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*. Fr. anal. *cétosaurien*, adj.

Chadarides. (Arab.) *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Variola*, or small-pox.

Chænīna, *æ*, f. } (*Χαίνω*, to open wide.) *Chem.*
Chænon, *ontis*, f. } Names for Payen's and Persoz's *Diastase*.

Chæno'trĭchus, *a, um.* (*Χαίνω*, to open wide ; *θρίξ*, hair.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Psychotria chænotricha*, because the neck of its corol is hairy. Fr. anal. *chænotrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *halshaarig*, adj.

Chæraphrŏ'sўne, *es*, f. (*Χαίρω*, to rejoice ; *ἀφροσύνη*, senselessness.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for cheerful, mental derangement. Fr. anal. *chæraphrosyne*, f. Germ. syn. *die lustige Wahnsinn*.

Chætŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (*Χαίτη*, the hair ; *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Spermacoce chætocephala*, because the capitules of its flowers are supplied with leaves and long bristles. Fr. anal. *chætocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarkopfig*, adj.

Chætōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Χαίτη*, the hair.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bristly state of the hair. Fr. anal. *chætose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Borstigwerden der Haare*.

Chălāziophўma, *ătis*, m. (*Chălāzium ; φῦμα*, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Name for a hordeolous or hailstone-like tumour. Same as *Hordeolum*. Fr. anal. *chalaziophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *die Gersten-* (*oder Hagel-*) *Korngeschwulst*.

Chălāzonephrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Chălāza ; nephrītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a granular disease of the kidney, or *nephritis* with granular formation, or Bright's disease. Fr. anal. Fr. anal. *chalazonéphrite*, f.

Chalcēdŏ'nicus, *a, um.* } (*Chalcēdon*, a city of
Chalcēdo'nius, *a, um.* } Bithynia.) Applied to a substance having the external characters of chalcedony. Fr. anal. *chalcédonien*, adj.

Chalcŏgastēr, *tra, trum.* (*Χαλκός*, bronze ; *γαστήρ*, the belly.) *Entomol.* Having the abdomen bronzed, as the *Asilus chalcogaster*. Fr. anal. *chalcogastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *erzbauchig*, adj.

Chalco'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Χαλκός*, bronze ; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Having bronzed wings, as the *Columba chalcoptera*. Fr. anal. *chalcoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *erzflugelicht*, adj.

Chalcŏpўgus, *a, um.* (*Χαλκός*, bronze ; *πυγή*, the rump.) *Entomol.* Having the extremity of the abdomen bronzed, as the *Eristalis chalcopygus*. Fr. anal. *chalcopyge*, adj. Germ. syn. *erzrumpfig*, adj.

Chălĭcŏ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Χάλιξ*, rubble ; *γίνομαι*, to be born.) Same as *Calcigenus*, according to Kraus.

Chălĭcŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Χάλιξ*, rubble ; *φέρω*, to bear.) Same as *Calciferus*, according to Kraus.

Chălĭnaspis'tes, m. pl. (*Χαλινοί*, fangs ; *ἀσπίς*, a plate.) *Zoöl.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to a Group of ophidian reptiles having plates on their bodies and venomous fangs in the upper jaw. Fr. anal. *chalinaspistes*, m. pl.

Chălĭnŏ'phĭdes, m. pl. (*Χαλινοί*, fangs ; *ὄφις*, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Name by J. A. Ritgen for serpents with venomous fangs. Fr. anal. *chalinophides*, m. pl.

Chălĭnŏphŏlidŏ'phĭdes, m. pl. (*Χαλινοί*, fangs ;

φολίς, a scale; ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Name by J. A. Ritgen for a Group of ophidian reptiles having scales on the body and venomous fangs. Fr. anal. *chalinopholidophides*, m. pl.

Chălȳbeātus, *ōnis*, f. (*Chălybs.*) *Chem.* The operation by which steel is produced; also, its formation itself: chalybea'tion. Fr. syn. *aciération*, f. Germ. syn. *mit Stahlverbunden.*

Chălȳbe'ius, *a*, *um.* (*Chălybs.*) *Chem.* Applied to iron when converted into steel. Fr. syn. *aciéré*, adj. Germ. syn. *stahlig*, adj.

Chaodīneus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Nostochineæ*, and to a Family of the *Algæ.* Fr. anal. *chaodiné*, adj.

Chardonin'. (Fr. *Chardon*, a thistle.) *Chem.* Name by Morin for a peculiar bitter principle found in the *Carduus benedictus.* *Chardŏnīnum*, *i*, n. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *chardonin*, m.

Chasmătŏ'phȳtum, *i*, n. (Χάσμα, a gulf; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a didynamious plant the irregular flower of which presents a kind of gap: a chasma'tophyte. Fr. anal. *chasmatophyte*, m.

Chasmēsis. Same as *Chasme.*

Cheilal'gia, *æ*, f. (Χείλος, the lip; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Pain of the lip. Fr. anal. *chéilalgie*, f. Germ syn. *Lippenschmerz*, m.

Cheilan'thus, *a*, *um.* (Χείλος, the lip; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* The *Delphinium cheilanthum* has two petals bent on themselves like lips. Fr. anal. *chéilanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *lippenblumig*, adj.

Cheileocarcīnōma, *ătis*, n. (Χείλος, the lip; *carcĭnōma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Cancer of the lips. See *Cheilocace.* Fr. anal. *chéilocarcinome*, m. Germ. syn. *Lippenkrebs*, m.

Chei'leochŏrēopsellīs'mus, *i*, m. (Χείλος, the lip; *chŏrēa; psellismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a choreal stuttering with the lips. Fr. anal. *chéileochoréopsellisme*, m. Germ. syn. *das veitstanzartige Lippenstottern.*

Cheilītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Χείλος, the lip; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the lip. Fr. anal. *chéilite*, f. Germ. syn. *Lippenentzündung*, f.

Cheilon'cus, *i*, m. (Χείλος, the lip; ὄγκος, a a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A hard tumour of the lip. Fr. anal. *chéiloncus*, m. Germ. syn. *eine harte Lippengeschwulst.*

Cheilŏphȳma, *ătis*, n. (Χείλος, the lip; φῦμα, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A swelling of the lip. Fr. anal. *chéilophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Lippengeschwulst*, f.

Cheilorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Χείλος, the lip; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for bleeding from the lip: cheilor'rhagy. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *chéilorrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Lippenblutung*, f.

Cheirŏ'căce, *es*, f. (Χείρ, the hand; κακός, evil.) The same as *Carpocace.*

Chĕlerythrin'. (*Chĕlīdonium; ἐρυθρός*, red.) *Chem.* Name for an alkaloid substance obtained from the *Chelidonium.* *Chĕlĕrythrīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *chélérythrine*, f. Germ. syn. *Chelerythrin*, n.

Chēlĭcor'nis, *is*, *e.* (Χηλή, a claw; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Galeodes chelicornis*, because the claws which terminate its mandibles are furnished with bristles. Fr. anal. *chélicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *klauhornig*, adj.

Chelidonerythrin. See *Chelerythrin.*

Chelidonin'. *Chem.* Applied by Maier to the narcotic principle of the *Chelidonium majus*, which others believe to be but the vehicle of the volatile substance to which that plant owes its narcotic properties. *Chĕlīdŏnīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *chélidonine*, f.

Chēlī'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (Χηλή, a claw; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Applied to the tail when ending in claws or pincers, as in the males of the *Panorpa.* Fr. anal. *chélifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheerentragend*, part. adj.

Chēlĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (Χηλή, a claw; *forma.*) likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied to *palpi* when their last joint is divided into two pieces, one laid on the other, so as to produce a forceps, as the *Scorpion.* Fr. anal. *chéliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheerenähnlich*, adj.

Cheloides. Alibert's rendering of *Kelŏïs.* See *Keloide.*

Chēlōnius, *a*, *um.* (Χελώνη, a tortoise.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Reptilia*, comprehending all the tortoises. Fr. anal. *chélonien*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Schildkröte gehörig.*

Chēlōnogrăphia, *æ*, f. (Χελώνη, a tortoise; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description of or treatise on the tortoise: chelono'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *chelonographie*, f.

Chēlŏ'pŏdis, *is*, *e.* (Χηλή, a claw; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Mammifera*, having the toes armed with hooked claws, and answering to the *Adephagi* of Cuvier. Fr. anal. *chélopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *klaufüssig*, adj.

Chēmia'trus, *i*, m. (*Chēmia; ἰατρός*, a physician.) *Med.* A physician of the chemical school. Fr. anal. *chémiatre*, m.

Chēmogrăphia, *æ*, f. (*Chēmia*; γράφω, to write.) Term for a history or relation of the art of delineating, or rather representing, by chemical means, as in daguerreotype, photography, etc.: chemo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *chemographie*, f.

Chēnŏcŏlym'bus, *i*, m. (Χήν, a goose; κολυμβίς, a diver.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) comprehending the genus *Alca.* Fr. anal. *chénocolymbe*, m.

Chēnŏpŏdĭ'phăgus, *a*, *um.* *Entomol.* Eating the leaves of the *Chenopodium*, as the caterpillar of the *Mamestra Chenopodiphaga.* Fr anal. *chénopodiphage*, adj.

Chersochēlōnis, *is*, *e.* (Χέρσος, land; χελώνη, a tortoise.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (nom. pl.) of the *Reptilia*, comprehending the land-tortoises. Fr. anal. *chersochélone*, adj.

Chersŏdŏlōpis, *is*, *e.* (Χέρσος, land; δολῶπις, perfidious.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of ophidian reptiles, comprehending venomous serpents that live on the land. Fr. anal. *chersodolope*, adj.

Chersŏhy'drŏchēlōnis, *is*, *e.* (Χέρσος, land;

ὕδωρ, water; χελώνη, a tortoise.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Reptilia*, comprehending fresh-water tortoises. Fr. anal. *chersohydrochélone*, adj.

Chersophŏlĭdŏ'phĭdis, *is, e.* (Χέρσος, land; φόλις, a scale; ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of serpents having the body covered with scales and living on land. Fr. anal. *chersopholidophide*, adj.

Chētŏ'cĕrus, *a, um.* (Χαίτη, a bristle; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Diptera*, having an isolated hair on the side of each *antenna*. Fr. anal. *chétocère*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarhornig*, adj.

Chētŏlo'xis, *is, e.* (Χαίτη, a bristle; λοξός, lateral.) *Entomol.* Applied by Duméril to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Diptera*, the *antennæ* of which bear an isolated lateral hair. See *Laterisetus*. Fr. anal. *chétoloxe*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarseitig*, adj.

Chētŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Χαίτη, a bristle; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Class (n. pl.) of the *Entomozoa*, having the body supplied with non-articulated appendages. See *Setipodus*. Fr. anal. *chétopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarfüssig*, adj.

Chētum, *i*, n. (Χαίτη, a bristle.) *Entomol.* Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a triarticulated piece of the *antenna* of certain *Myodariæ*, ordinarily termed a bristle or filament. Fr. anal. *chète*, m.

Child-bearing. Common term for *Tecnogonia* and *Tecnopœia*.

Child-birth. See *Parturition*.

Child-murder. See *Infanticidum, Tecnoctonia*.

Chiliogramma, *ătis*, n. See *Kilogramme*.

Chiliometrum. See *Kilometre*.

Chīloglos'sus, *a, um.* (Χείλος, the lip; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Entomol.* Applied the same as *Chilognathus*, because the tongue forms a large crustaceous under-lip. Fr. anal. *chiloglosse*, adj. Germ. syn. *lippenzungig*, adj.

Chīlognăthĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Chīlognāthus; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied to the larves of *Coleoptera* that are herbivorous, sub-cylindrical, and elongated, as the *Lucanus*. Fr. anal. *chilognathiforme*, adj.

Chīlogram'ma, *æ*, f. (Χείλος, the lip; γραμμή, a line.) *Anat.* The labial tract or course, being from the angles of the mouth to the lower part of the face, said by Jadelot to be a characteristic sign of lung-, or heart-disease in children. Fr. anal. *chilogramme*, f. Germ. syn. *Lippenzug*, m.

Chīlōma, *ătis*, n. (Χείλος, the lip.) *Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* Name for the muzzle, or labial extremity of the nose, in the *Mammifera*, taken collectively with the lip when it is tumefied and humid. Fr. anal. *chilóme*, m.; syn. *mufle*, m. Germ. syn. *Maule*,

Chiloplastica. See *Cheiloplasty*.

NOTE.—For several terms commencing with *Chil-*, see *Cheil-*.

Chīlŏpŏdĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Chīlŏpŏdus; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied to larves of the *Coleoptera* that are sub-hexapodous, with the body elongated, depressed, linear, and somewhat resembling the *Scolopendra*, as the *Carabus*. Fr. anal. *chilopodiforme*, adj.

Chīloschis'ma, *ătis*, m. (Χείλος, the lip; σχίσμα, a cleft.) The same as *Labium leporinum*.

Chimetlophȳma, *ătis*, n. (*Chimetlon; φῦμα*, a tumour.) The same as *Chimetlon* or *Pernio*.

Chiŏnablep'sia, *æ*, f. (Χιών, snow; *ablepsia*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for snow-blindness. See *Chionotyphlotes, Niphablepsia, Niphotyphlotes*. Fr. anal. *chionablépsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schneeblindheit*, f.

Chiŏnŏtyphlōsis. } (Χιών, snow; τυφλός, blind.)
Chiŏnŏtyph'lŏtes. } Same as *Niphotyphlosis, Niphotyphlotes*.

Chīrādes, f. pl. (Αἱ χειράδες.) *Med., Pathol.* Chapped hands. Germ. syn. *Hautspalten an den Händen*.

Chīragōn, *ontis*, m. (Χείρ, the hand; ἄγω, to lead.) Name of an instrument by W. Stidolph for aiding the blind to write. Fr. anal. *chiragon*, m. Ger. syn. *Handführer*, m.

Chīrăgrus, *a, um.* (Χείρ, the hand; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a *Crustacea* the feet of which are nodulous. Fr. anal. *chiragre*, adj.

Chīrapŏthēca, *æ*, f. (Χείρ, the hand; ἀποθήκη, a magazine.) *Med., Surg.* Name for an *armamentarium chirurgicum*, or collection of surgical instruments. See *Chirurgorganeuma*. Fr. anal. *chirapothèque*, f. Germ. syn. *eine chirurgische Instrumensammlung*.

Chīrarthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Χείρ, the hand; *arthrītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the joint of the hand. Fr. anal. *chirarthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Handgelenkentzündung*, f.

Chīrarthrŏ'căce, *es*, f. (Χείρ, the hand; *arthrŏcăce*.) *Med., Pathol.* Disease of the joints of the hand. Fr. anal. *chirarthrocace*, f. Germ. syn. *Handgelenkkrankheit*, f.

Chīria'tria, *æ*, f. (Χείρ, the hand; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) The same as *Chirurgia*.

Chiriatrus. See *Cheiriater*.

Chirixis. See *Cheirixis*.

Chirocace. See *Cheirocace*.

Chīrŏcyrtōma, *ătis*, n. (Χείρ, the hand; κύρτωμα, convexity.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Incurvation of the hand. Fr. anal. *chirocyrtome*, m. Germ. syn. *Handkrümmung*, f.

Chīrocyrtōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The formation or progress of *Chirocyrtoma*.

Chīrŏdysmolges, m. pl. (Χείρ, the hand; δύς, severance; μολγός, a salamander.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family of the *Reptilia* containing *batrachii* that have no anterior members. Fr. anal. *chirodysmolges*, m. pl.

Chīrŏner'gia, *æ*, f. (Χείρ, the hand; ἔργον, a work.) Same as *Chirurgia*.

Chiropelyometresis. See *Pelyochirometresis*.

Chīrŏpŏdŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Χείρ, the hand; πούς, a foot; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A treatise on corns, warts, bunions, etc., and their causes: chiropodology. Fr. and Germ. anal. *chiropodologie*, f.

Chīrŏpŏtēs, adj. (Χείρ, the hand; πότης, a drinker.) *Zoöl.* The *Pithecia chiropotes* has the habit of drinking from the hollow of its hand. Fr. anal. *chiropotes*, adj.

Chīrornīthes, m. pl. (Χείρ, the hand; ὄρνις, a

bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Class the feet of which serve to climb and seize their food. Fr. anal. *chirornithes*, m. pl.

Chīrorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. (Χείρ, the hand; *rheuma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Rheumatism of the hand: chirorrheu'matism. Fr. anal. *chirorrhumatisme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Rheumatismus an der Hand.*

Chīrōthēr, *ēris*, m. (Χείρ, the hand; θήρ, a wild beast.) *Zoöl.* Name for a wild animal with hand-like feet or claws. Fr. anal. *chirothère*, m. Germ. syn. *Handthiere*, m.

Chīrōthērium, *ii*, n. *Zoöl.* Dim. of *Chirother.*

Chīrurgorgăneu'ma, *ătis*, n. } (*Chīrurgorgă-*
Chīrurgorgănōma, *ătis*, n. } *num.*) *Med., Surg.* A surgical instrument-chest. See *Chirapotheca.* Fr. anal. *chirurgorganome*, m. Germ. syn. *ein chirurg. Instrumentenkasten.*

Chīrurgor'gănum, *i*, n. (*Chīrurgus; orgănum.*) *Med., Surg.* A surgical instrument. Fr. anal. *chirurgorganon*, m. Germ. syn. *ein chirurgisch Werkzeug.* Also the same as *Chirurgorganeuma.* See *Chirapotheca.* Fr. anal. *chirurgorgane*, m.

Chismobranchiātus, *a*, *um.* (Χίσμη, a slit; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Paracephalophora* having the *branchiæ* in a cavity communicating externally by a broad slit. Fr. anal. *chismobranche*, adj. Germ. syn. *spaltkeimig*, adj.

Chismo'pneus, *a*, *um.* (Χίσμη, a slit; πνέω, to breathe.) *Ichthyol.* Applied by Duméril to an Order (f. pl.) of the *Cartilaginosi* the *branchiæ* of which, without opercules, are covered by a membrane having a slit on each side of the neck. Fr. anal. *chismopné*, adj. Germ. syn. *spaltathmend*, part. adj.

Chitīna, *æ*, f. (Χιτών, a doublet.) *Entomol.* Name by Odier for the hard crust which forms the outward tegument, and especially the *elytra*, of the *Coleoptera.* Fr. anal. *chitine*, f.

Chlămȳdoblas'tus, *a*, *um.* (Χλαμύς, a cloak; βλαστός, a sucker.) *Bot.* Applied by Bartling to a Group (f. pl.) of dicotyledoneous plants having the embryo in a proper sac. Fr. anal. *chlamydoblaste*, adj.

Chliărōlūtrum, *i*, n. (Χλιαρός, warm; λουτρόν, a bath.) *Med., Pharm.* A tepid bath.) Fr. anal. *chliarolutron*, m. Germ. syn. *das warme Bad.*

Chlēnāceus, *a*, *um.* (Χλαῖνα, a cloak.) *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) having the capsule enveloped by a thick involucre. Fr. anal. *chlénacé*, adj.

Chloin'. (Χλόα, the first light green shoot of plants.) A name for *Chlorophylle.*

Chloīna, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *chloine*, f.

Chlōrăc'ĭdum, *i*, n. (Χλωρός, green; *acĭdum.*) *Chem.* Name for an acid in which chlorin is supposed to play the part of acidifying principle: a chlora'cid. Fr. anal. *chloracide*, m.

Chlōræmătīna, *æ*, f. (*Chlōrium; hæmătīna.*) *Chem.* Name by Brett and Bird for a yellow substance obtained from a solution of dry hematin in dilute nitric acid: chlore'matin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. and Germ. anal. *chlorématin*, f.

Chlōran'thia, *æ*, f. (Χλωρός, green; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Name by Dupetit-Thouars for a vegetable monstrosity or luxuriance, consisting in the transformation of floral organs into veritable flowers, as in the *Tetragonia expansa.* Fr. and Germ. anal. *chloranthie*, f.

Chlōran'thus, *a*, *um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having green flowers, as the *Pyrola chlorantha.* Fr. anal. *chloranthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *grünblümig*, adj.

Chlōrēpătītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Χλωρός, green; *hēpătītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Chlorotic inflammation of the liver. Fr. anal. *chlorépatite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Leberentzündung mit Bleichsucht.*

Chlōrēphidrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Χλωρός, green; *ephidrōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Greenish perspiration. Fr. anal. *chloréphidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *der grüne Schweiss.*

Chlo'ric E'ther. *Med., Pharm.* Term for a solution of chloroform in rectified spirit. In U.S.A. two varieties are known; that of commerce, containing 1 part chloroform to 15 of alcohol; the other, 1 to 9. The last proportions are said to be those used at the London Apothecaries' Hall. *Æther Chlōrĭcus.* Fr. anal. *éther chlorique.*

Chlōric'tĕrus, *a*, *um.* (Χλωρός, green; ἴκτερος, yellow.) *Ornithol.* The *Tachyphonus chloricterus* has plumage from a yellow to a deep saffron colour. Fr. anal. *chlorictère*, adj. Germ. syn. *grüngelbig*, adj.

Chlori'odate. (*Chlōriōdĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-āte.*) *Chem.* A combination of chloriodic acid with a salifiable base. *Chlōriōdas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *chloriodate*, m. Germ. syn. *Chloriodsalz*, n.

Chlōris, *ītis*, f. *Chem.* A combination of chlorous acid with a salifiable base: a chlo'rite. Fr. anal. *chlorite*, m.

Chloris'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* The chloristic theory admits chlorine to be a simple body, with the consequences flowing from that principle. Fr. anal. *chloristique*, adj.

Chlōrītātus, *a*, *um.* } *Geol.* Containing *chlorite:*
Chlōrītĭcus, *a*, *um.* } chlori'tic: chlori'tous.
Chlōrītōsus, *a*, *um.* } Fr. anal. *chlorité, chloritique, chloriteux*, adj.

Chloro-antimo'niate. } *Chem.* Combinations of
Chloro-argen'tate. } an antimonic or an argentic chloruret with electro-positive metals. *Chlōro-antimonius*, *ātis*, f.; *-oxygentas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *chloro-antimoniate, -argentate*, m.

Chloro-au'rate. *Chem.* A combination of auric chloride with a chloruret of an electro-positive metal. *Chlōro-au'ras*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *chloro-aurate*, m.

Chlorobo'ruret. *Chem.* By combining boric and ammonic chloride gases, a body is produced called ammoniacal chloroboruret. *Chlōrōbōrūrētum*, *i*, n. Fr. an. *chloroborure*, m.

Chlorocarbonas. See *Chloroxycarbonas.*

Chlōrōcar'pus, *a*, *um.* (*Chlōro;* καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having yellow or greenish fruit. Fr. anal. *chlorocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *grünfruchtig*, adj.

Chlōrōcĕ'phălus, *a*, *um.* (Χλωρός, green; κεφαλή, a head.) *Ornithol.* Having a green head.

Fr. anal. *chlorocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *grünkopfig*, adj.

Chlorocu'prate. *Chem.* A combination of a cupric chloruret with a chloruret of an electro-positive metal. *Chlōrōcu'pras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *chlorocuprate*, m.

Chlōrōcy'ānas, *ātis*, f. *Chem.* A combination of chlorocyanic acid with a salifiable base: a chlorocy'anate. Fr. anal. *chlorocyanate*, m.

Chlōrocyă'nuret. *Chem.* A combination of a chloruret and a cyanuret. *Chlōrōcyānūrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *chlorocyanure*, m.

Chlōrōfer'rocyă'nĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to an acid supposed to be formed of chlorine, cyanogen, and iron. Fr. anal. *chloroferrocyanique*, adj.

Chlorofluo'ruret. *Chem.* Name by Berzelius for a double salt resulting from a combination of a chloruret and a fluoruret. *Chlōrofluōrūrētum, i*, n. Fr. anal. *chlorofluorure*, m.

Chlōrōgastĕr, *tra, trum.* (*Chloro ; γαστὴρ*, the belly.) *Zöol.* Having a yellow belly. Fr. anal. *chlorogastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbbauchig*, adj.

Chlōrōgŏni'dium, *ii*, n. (*Chlōro-; γονὴ*, seed.) *Bot.* Name for *gonidia* of a golden yellow colour. Fr. anal. *chlorogonidie*, m. Germ. syn. *Grünbrutzelle*, f.

Chlorohydrar'gyrate. *Chem.* Name for a combination of mercuric chloruret with great part of the chlorurets of electro-positive metals. *Chlōrōhydrar'gўras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *chlorohydrargyrate*, m.

Chlorohydricus. Same as *Hydrochloricus.*

Chlōrōleu'cus, *a, um.* (*Chlōro-; λευκὸς*, white.) *Bot.* Of a green and white colour. Fr. anal. *chloroleuque*, adj. Germ. syn. *grünweissig*, adj.

Chlōrŏ'lŏphus, *a, um.* (*Chlōro-; λοφία*, a horse-mane.) *Ornithol.* Having a yellowish green crest. Fr. anal. *chlorolophe*, adj.

Chlōrŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Chlōro-; μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* An apparatus for estimating the quantity of chlorine in combination with water or with a base: a chloro'meter. Fr. anal. *chloromètre*, m.

Chlōrŏnīta. Same as *Chlorophylle.*

Chlōrŏnōtus, *a, um.* (*Chlōro-; νῶτος*, the back.) Having an olive-green back. Fr. anal. *chloronote*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit grün Rücken.*

Chloropal'ladate. *Chem.* Name for a double salt from combination of chloruret of *palladium* with chlorurets of electro-positive metals. Fr. anal. *chloropalladate*, m.

Chlōro'phănus, *a, um.* (*Chlōro-; φαίνω*, to shine.) Of a yellow, or yellowish appearance. Fr. anal. *chlorophane*, adj. Germ. syn. *grünschimmernd*, part. adj.

Chlōrophosphŏ'rĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* The deuto-chloruret of phosphorus is termed chlorophosphoric acid, because it reddens *litmus* paper. Fr. anal. *chlorophosphorique*, adj.

Chlōrophosphŏrōsus, *a, um. Chem.* The proto-chloruret of phosphorus is termed chloro-phosphorous acid, because it reddens the *litmus*, or turnsol-paper. Fr. anal. *chlorophosphoreux*, adj.

Chlōrophosphūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* A compound containing chlorine and phosphorus more than any other body: a chlorophos'phuret. Fr. anal. *chlorophosphure*, m.

Chlōro'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chlōro-; φθίσις*, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Chlorotic *tabes.* Fr. anal. *chlorophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bleichsucht mit Schwindsucht.*

Chlōro'phўtum, *i*, n. (*Chlōro-; φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied to all plants having a successive evolution, and green parts or expansions: a chlo'rophyte. Fr. anal. *chlorophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *Gründpflanze*, f.

Chloropla'tinate. *Chem.* A combination of platinic chloruret with those of electro-positive metals. *Chlōroplătīnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *chloroplatinate*, m.

Chlōrŏ'pŏdus. Same as *Chloropus.*

Chlōro'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Chlōro-; πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having green wings, *elytra*, etc. *Ichthyol.* Applied to fins. Fr. anal. *chloroptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *grünflugelicht*, adj.

Chlōrŏpus, *a, um.* (*Chlor-; πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having greenish feet or yellow peduncles. Fr. anal. *clorope*, adj. Germ syn. *grünfüssig*, adj.

Chlōrŏpўgus, *a, um.* (*Chlōro-; πυγὴ*, the rump.) *Entomol.* Having a green rump. Fr. anal. *chloropyge*, adj. Germ. syn. *grünrumpfig*, adj.

Chlōrorhyn'chus, *a, um.* (*Chlōro-; ῥύγχος*, a beak.) Having a yellow beak. Same as *Flavirostris.* Fr. anal. *chlororhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbschnabelig*, adj.

Chlōrosōchrus, *a, um.* (*Chlōro-; ὠχρὸς*, yellow.) *Nat. Philos.* Greenish, tinged with red. Fr. anal. *chlorosocracé*, adj.

Chlōrostă'chys, *yos*, adj. (*Chlōro-; στάχυς*, an ear.) *Bot.* Having green ears or spikes. Fr. anal. *chlorostachyé*, adj. Germ. syn. *grünöhrig*, adj.

Chlōro'stŏmus, *a, um.* (*Chlōro-; στόμα*, a mouth.) *Conchol., Entomol.* Having a yellow or green opening or mouth. Fr. anal. *chlorostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *grünmundig*, adj.

Chlōrostўlus, *a, um.* (*Chlōro-; στῦλος*, a pillar.) *Bot.* Having a green style. Fr. anal. *chlorostyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *grüngriffelig*, adj.

Chlōrōsulphŭ'rĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* The chloruret of sulphur is termed chlorosulphuric acid, because it reddens *litmus* paper. Fr. anal. *chlorosulphurique*, adj.

Chlōrou'rus, *a, um.* (*Chlōro-; οὐρὰ*, a tail.) *Ichthyol.* Having a green tail. Fr. anal. *chloroure*, adj. Germ. syn. *grünschwanzig*, adj.

Chloro'xalate. *Chem.* A combination of chloroxalic acid with a salifiable base. *Chlōro'xălas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *chloroxalate*, m.

Chlōroxă'lĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to a combination of oxalic and hydrochloric acids, discovered by Dumas, and regarded as constituting a peculiar acid: chloroxa'lic. Fr. anal. *chloroxalique*, adj.

Chlōroxan'thus, *a, um.* (*Chlōro-; ξανθὸς*, yellow.) *Bot.* Of a green or olive and yellow colour. Fr. anal. *chloroxanthe*, adj.

Chloroxycarbonic. Same as *Chlorocarbonic.*

Chlōroxўcarbūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Berzelius termed a double anhydrous salt, produced

by condensing four volumes of gaseous ammoniac by one volume carbonic oxychloride gas, an *ammoniacal chloroxycarburet*. Fr. anal. *chloroxicarbure*, m.

Chlōro'xȳlus, *a*, *um*. (*Chlōro-*; ξύλον, wood.) *Bot.* Having yellow wood. Fr. anal. *chloroxyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit grün Holz.*

Chloroxysulphūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Berzelius termed a compound, obtained simultaneously with the ammoniacal chloroxicarburet, and introducing into the ammoniacal gas the white crystalline body resulting from the action of *aqua regia* on the carbonic sulphide,—a chloroxysul'phuret. Fr. anal. *chloroxisulfure*, m.

Chœrădentĕrō'phthīsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Χοιράς, *scrofula*; *enterophthĭsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Scrofulous intestinal phthisis. Fr. anal. Fr. anal. *chœradentérophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die scrofulose Darmschwindsucht.*

Chœrădŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Χοιράς, scrofula; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine of *scrofula*: chœrado'logy. Fr. anal. *chœradologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Scrofeln.*

Chœrangiŏcĕrātŏdītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Χοιράς, scrofula; *angiŏcĕrātŏdītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Scrofulous, vascular inflammation of the *cornea*. Fr. anal. *chœrangiocératodite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Hornhautentzündung mit Gefässentwickelung.*

Chœrŏcălym'ma, *ătis*, n. (Χοῖρος, the female *pudenda*; κάλυμμα, a covering.) *Anat.* The *velamen vulvæ*, as of the Hottentot. Fr. anal. *chœrocalymme*, m. Ger. syn. *Schaamhülle*, f.

Chœrocnes'mus, *i*, m. (Χοῖρος, the female *pudenda*; κνησμός, an itching.) *Med., Pathol. Pruritus* of the *vulva*. Fr. anal. *chœrocnesme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Jucken der weibl. Schaam.*

Chœrŏlym'phŏcĕrātŏdītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Χοῖρας, scrofula; *lymphŏcĕrātŏdītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Scrofulous, lymphatic inflammation of the *cornea*. Fr. anal. *chœrolymphocératodite*, f.

Cholate. See *Choleate.*

Chŏlec'chўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Χολή, bile; ἔκχυσις, a pouring out.) *Med., Pathol.* A discharge of bile. Fr. anal. *cholecchyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenergiessung*, f.

Chŏlēcysteurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Chŏlēcystis*; εὐρύς, wide.) *Med., Pathol.* Dilatation of the gall-bladder. See *Cholocystectasia.* Fr. anal. *cholécysteurysme*, m. Germ. syn. *Gallenblasenerweiterung*, f.

Chŏlēcys'tis, *ios*, f. (Χολή, bile; κύστις, a bladder.) *Anat.* The gall-bladder. Fr. anal. *cholecyste*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenblase*, f.

Chŏlēcystītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Chŏlēcystis*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the gall bladder. Fr. anal. *cholécystite*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenblasentzündung*, f.

Chŏlēcyston'cus, *i*, n. (*Chŏlēcystis*; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Swelling of the gall-bladder. Fr. anal. *cholécystoncus*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Ausdehnung der Gallenblase mit Verhärtung*, f.

Cholein'. (*Chŏlē-*.) *Chem.* Name for the peculiar principle of the bile. *Chŏlēīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *choléine*, f. Germ. syn. *der eigenthümliche Gallenstoff.*

Chŏlēlĭthi'āsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chŏlē*; *lĭthiāsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Gall-stone disease. Fr. anal. *cholélithiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallensteinkrankheit*, f.

Cholelithus. See *Chololithus.*

Chŏlĕ'mĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chŏlē*; *ĕmĕsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Bilious vomiting. Fr. anal. *cholémésie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein gallichtes Erbrechen.*

Chŏlēpoiēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Χολή, bile; ποιέω, to make.) *Med., Physiol.* Term by Ortlob for generation or secretion of bile. Fr. anal. *cholépoièse*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenbereitung*, f.

Chŏlēpўra, *æ*, f. } (*Chŏlē*; πῦρ, fever.) *Med.,*
Chŏlēpў'rĕtus, *i*, m. } *Pathol.* Bilious fever. Fr. anal. *cholépyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenfieber*, n.

Chŏlĕraphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (*Chŏlĕra*; *a*, priv.; φόβος, fear.) *Med.* The absence of dread of *cholera*. Fr. anal. *choléraphobie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Furchtlosigkeit vor der Cholera.*

Chŏlĕraphōnia, *æ*, f. (*Chŏlĕra*; *aphōnia*.) *Med.* Choleraic *aphonia*. Fr. anal. *choléraphonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die cholerische Stimmlosigkeit.*

Chŏlĕrīna, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Chŏlĕra*.) *Med.* Name for a kind of *la grippe*, or influenza. Fr. anal. *cholérine*, f. Germ. syn. *die kleine Cholera.*

Chŏlĕrŏphŏ'bia, *æ*, f. (*Chŏlĕra*; φόβος, fear.) *Med., Pathol.* A dread of cholera. See *Choleraphobia.* Fr. anal. *cholerophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *Choleraschen*, f.

Chŏlĕrŏphōne, *es*, f. (*Chŏlĕra*; φωνή, the voice.) *Med., Pathol.* The *Vox cholerica*. See *Choleraphonia.* Fr. anal. *cholérophone*, f. Germ. syn. *Cholerastimme*, f.

Chŏlĕro'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chŏlĕra*; ὄψις, the visage.) *Med., Pathol.* The *Facies cholerica*. Fr. anal. *choléropsis*, f. Germ. syn. *Choleragesicht*, n.

Chŏlĕrŏtўphus, *i*, m. (*Chŏlĕra*; *tўphus*.) *Med., Pathol.* Choleraic typhus. Fr. anal. *cholérotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *Choleraselbst, bes. in ihrem höheren Grade.*

Chŏlŏcătar'rophe, *es*, f. (*Chŏlē*; *cătarrhŏphe*.) *Med., Pathol.* Absorption of the bile. Fr. anal. *cholocatarrhophe*, f. Germ. syn. *die Einsaugung von Galle.*

Chŏlŏcystectă'sia, *æ*, f. (*Chŏlŏcystis*; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Dilatation of the gall-bladder. See *Cholocysteurysma.* Fr. anal. *cholocystectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenblasenerweiterung*, f.

Cholocystis. Same as *Chŏlecystis.*

Cholocystoncus. See *Cholecystoncus.*

Chŏlŏcystopleurītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Chŏlocystis*; *pleurītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the gall-bladder and *pleura*. Fr. anal. *cholocystopleurite*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenblasen- und Brustfellentzündung.*

Chŏlŏcystŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Chŏlŏcystis*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Dissection of the gall-bladder: cholocysto'tomy. Fr. anal. *cholocystotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenblasenschnitt*, m.

Chŏlŏdiarrhœ'a, æ, f. } (*Chŏlē*; *diarrhœa*; *dy-*
Chŏlŏdysentē'ria, æ, f. } *sentĕria.*) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for bilious diarrhœa and dysentery, respectively. Fr. anal. *cholodiarrhée*, f.;—*dysentérie*, f. Germ. syn. *der gallichte Durchfall*; *Gallenruhr*, f.

Chŏlogrăphia, æ, f. (*Chŏlē*; γράφω, to write.) *Med., Physiol.* A treatise on the bile: cholo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cholographie*, f.

Chŏlŏlŏ'gia, æ, f. (*Chŏlē*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* A history of the bile: cholo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cholologie*, f.

Cholopoesis. See *Cholepoiesis.*

Chŏlorrhă'gia, æ, f. (*Chŏlē*; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) A sudden discharge of bile. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cholorrhagie*, f.

Chŏlorrhœ'a, æ, f. (*Chŏlē*; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* A habitual flow of bile. Fr. anal. *cholorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *ein habitueller Gallenerguss.*

Chŏlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chŏlē.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term by Alibert, Eisenmann, etc., for biliary diseases (nom. pl.). Fr. anal. *cholose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenkrankheiten*, f. pl.

Chŏlōsis Ămĕrĭcāna. *Med., Pathol.* The yellow fever.

Cholostearin. Same as *Cholesterin.*

Cholostearoma. See *Cholosteatoma.*

Cholosteatin'. Same as *Cholesterin.*

Chŏlostegnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chŏlē*; στέγνωσις, a making close.) *Med., Pathol.* A thickening of the bile. Fr. anal. *cholostegnose*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallenverdikkung*, f.

Chŏloxўgĕnŏ'sia, æ, f. (*Chŏlē*; *oxўgĕnium*; νόσος, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Name by John Lavater for Asiatic cholera. Fr. anal. *choloxygénosie*, f.

Chondral'gia, æ, f. (*Chondrus*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Pain (rheumatic, arthritic, or inflammatory) of the cartilages. Fr. and Germ. anal. *chondralgie*, f.

Chondrarthrŏ'căce, *es*, f. (*Chondrus*; *arthrŏcăce.*) The same as *Arthrochondritis.*

Chondrexarthrōma, *ătis*, n. (*Chondrus*; *exarthrōma.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Displacement of a cartilage. Fr. anal. *chondrexarthrôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Knorpelverrenkung*, f.

Chondrexarthrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. Similar to the preceding.

Chondrītes, m. pl. (Χόνδρος, a grain.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a sub-Order of ophidian reptiles having a granular skin. Fr. anal. *chondrites*, m. pl.

Chondrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Chondrus*; terminal *ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of a cartilage. Fr. anal. *chondrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Knorpelentzündung*, f.

Chondrŏcătag'ma, *ătis*, n. } (*Chondrus*; κάταγμα; κήλη, a
Chondrŏcēlē, *es*, f. } tumour: κλάσις,
Chondro'clăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } a crushing; κύστις, a bag; δέσμα,
Chondrŏcys'tis, *ios*, f. } a band.) *Anat., Med., Surg.* Terms signifying a fracture (see *Chondrorrhexis*), a hernia (with cartilaginous mass), a bruise of a cartilage, a cartilaginous bleb, and a cartilaginous ligament, respectively. Fr. anal. *chondrocatagme*, m.;—*cèle*, f.;—*clase*, f.;—*cyste*, f.;—*desme*, m. Germ. syn. *Knorpel-bruch*, m.; *der Fleischbruch (mit knorpelähnlicher Masse)*, —*zerquetschung*, f.;—*blase*, f.; *ein knorpelartiges Band.*

Chondrŏdia'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Chondrus*; διαλύσις; ὀδύνη,
Chondrŏdў'nia, æ, f. } pain; γένεσις,
Chondroge'nesis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } generation.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Terms for decomposition, pain, and formation of cartilage, respectively. Fr. anal. *chondrodialyse*,—*dynie*,—*génésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zersetzung der Knorpelmasse*, *Knorpelschmerz*, m.,—*bildung*, f.

Chondro'grădes, m. (*Chondrus*; *grădior*, to walk.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to an Order of the *Arachnoderma*, having a solid internal piece for sustaining their umbrel, or their body. Fr. anal. *chondrogrades*, m. pl.

Chondrogrăphia, æ, f. (*Chondrus*; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A history of cartilage: chondro'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *chondrographie*, f.

Chondrōma, *ătis*, n. (*Chondrus.*) *Med.* A cartilaginous growth. Fr. anal. *chondrôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Knorpelgebilde*, n.

Chondrŏmălă'cia, æ, f. (*Chondrus*; μαλακία, softness.) *Med., Pathol.* Softness of the cartilages. Fr. anal. *chondromalacie*, f. Germ. syn. *Knorpelweichheit*, f.

Chondrŏmălăcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Chondromalacia.* Fr. anal. *chondromalacose*, f.

Chondrŏ'mўces, *ētis*, m. (*Chondrus*; μύκης, a fungus.) *Med.* Cartilaginous fungus. See *Chondrospongus.* Fr. anal. *chondromycète*, m. Germ. syn. *Knorpelschwamm*, m.

Chondrŏpĕriostōma, *ătis*, n. (*Chondrus*; *pĕriostōma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Cartilaginous *periostoma.* Fr. anal. *chondroperiostôme*, m. Germ. syn. *das knorpelichte Beinhaut-Exostom.*

Chondrŏpĕriostōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Pathol.* The progress of *Chondroperiostoma.*

Chondrŏphўma, *ătis*, n. (*Chondrus*; φῦμα, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* A cartilaginous tumour. Fr. anal. *chondrophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine knorpelartige Geschwulst.*

Chondrŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (*Chondrus*; φυτὸν, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* A growth or tumour on a cartilaginous part. Fr. anal. *chondrophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Gewächs an knorplichten Theilen.*

Chondroplăcen'ta, æ, f. (*Chondrus*; *plăcenta.*) *Med., Obstet., Pathol.* A cartilaginous *placenta.* Fr. anal. *chondroplacente*, m. Germ. syn. *ein knorplichter Mutterkuchen.*

Chondrŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (*Chondrus*; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to *Ophidii* having the rudiment of a foot, consisting in a simple cartilaginous filament. Fr. anal. *chondropode*, adj.

Chondrorrhe'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chondrus*; ῥῆξις, a breaking.) Same as *Chondrocatagma.*

Chondrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chondrus.*) *Med., Physiol.* The formation of cartilage. Fr. anal. *chondrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Knorpelbildung*, f.

Chondrospongōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Pathol.* The formation of *Chondrospongus.*

Chondrospon'gus, *i*, m. (*Chondrus*; σπόγγος, a fungus.) The same as *Chondromyces.*

Chondrŏtŏ'mia, æ, f. (*Chondrus*; τέμνω, to

cut.) *Anat., Med.* The analysis or examination of cartilage: chondro'tomy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *chondrotomie*, f.

Chŏraptēnŏ'dȳtes, m. pl. (Χῶρος, the country; *a*, priv.; πτηνὸς, volatile; δύω, to get into.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family of the *Pedionornithes* that live in cultivated places and have not perfect wings. Fr. anal. *choraptènodytes*, m. pl.

Chordorhi'zus, *a, um.* (*Chorda; ῥίζα*, a root.) *Bot.* Having a long, slender, filiform root, as the *Carex chordorhiza*. Fr. anal. *chordorhize*, adj. Germ. syn. *schnurwurzelig*, adj.

Chordūrēthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Chorda; urēthrītis.*) The same as *Chordee*.

Chŏrel'leus, *a, um.* (Χορὸς, a dance.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Myodariæ Mesomydæ Anthemydæ* that balance themselves and dance in great troops in the air. Fr. anal. *chorellé*, adj.

Chŏriŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Chorion; κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Obstet.* A hernial protrusion of the chorion. Fr. anal. *choriocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *ein bruchartiges Vortreten der Gefässhaut des ungebornen Thiers.*

Chŏrīsanthērius, *a, um.* (Χωρὶς, separately; ἀνθηρὸς, blossoming.) *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Class (n. pl.) which have distinct anthers. Fr. anal. *chorisanthérie*, adj.

Chŏrīsŏlĕ'pĭdus, *a, um.* (Χωρὶς, separately; λεπὶς, a scale.) *Bot.* Applied to the *periclinium* of the *Synantherea* when the scales forming it are free. Fr. anal. *chorisolépide*, adj.

Chŏrīsŏ'phȳtum, *i*, n. (Χωρὶς, separately; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a plant with distinct stamens. Fr. anal. *chorisophyte*, m.

Chŏrīsoptēnus, *a, um.* (Χῶρος, the country; πτηνὸς, volatile.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Section (m. pl.) of the *Xerornithes* that live in the fields. Fr. anal. *chorisoptène*, adj.

Chŏroīdītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Chŏroīdēs* membrāna; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the choroid membrane. Fr. anal. *choroidite*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Entzündung der Gefässhaut des Auges.*

Chŏrŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Χορὸς, a dance; *mănia.*) *Med., Pathol.* The dancing madness or disease, as *Chorea*. Fr. anal. *choromanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Tanzwuth*, f.; *Tanzsucht*, f.

Chŏrŏsyn'clŏnus, *i*, m. (Χορὸς, a dance; *synclŏnus.*) *Med., Pathol.* A name for general or universal *chorea*. Fr. anal. *chorosynclone*, m. Germ. syn. *der allgemeine Veitstanz.*

Chortasth'ma, *ătis*, n. (Χόρτος, hay; *asthma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Name for hay-asthma; hay-fever. Fr. anal. *chortasthme*, m. Germ. syn. *Heu-Asthma*, n.

Chortōdi'phȳtum, *i*, n. (Χορτώδης, like grass; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a plant approaching the *Gramineæ*: a chorto'diphyte. Fr. anal. *chortodiphyte*, m.

Chortōpȳ'rĕtus, *i*, m. (Χόρτος, πυρετὸς, a fever.) Same as *Chortasthma*. Fr. anal. *chortopyrète*, m. Germ. syn. *Heufieber*, n.

Chrēmătōlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Χρῆμα, property; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A collection of useful things or doctrines; the opposite of *Onomatologia*: chremato'logy. Fr. anal. *chrématologie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Sammlung nützlicher Dinge, nützlicher Lehren, u.s.w.*

Chroicŏ'lȳtes, m. pl. (Χροιὰ, colour; λυτὸς, soluble.) *Mineral.* Name by Ampère and Beudant for a Class of simple bodies or substances that afford coloured solutions with acids, at least to a certain degree of oxidation. Fr. anal. *chroicolytes*, m. pl.

Chrōmă'dōtum, *i*, n. (Χρῶμα, colour; δίδωμι, to give.) *Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument, by Hoffmann the mechanician, for more easily observing the inflection of light: the chro'madote. See *Inflexioscopium.* Fr. anal. *chromadote*, m.

Chrōmascŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Χρῶμα, colour; σκοπέω, to behold.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for determining the relations of refraction of the different coloured rays: a chro'mascope. Fr. anal. *chromascope*, m.

Chrōmătĕlo'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Χρῶμα, colour; ἀτελὴς, unaccomplished; ὄψις, sight.) *Med.* Imperfect sight as to colours. See *Daltonismus.* Fr. anal. *chromatélopsis*, f. Germ. syn. *das unvolkommene Farbensehen.*

Chrōmătōlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Χρῶμα, colour; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of colour: chromato'logy. Fr. anal. *chromatologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Farbenlehre*, f.

Chrōmătōmētablep'sia, *æ*, f.
Chrōmătōpseudoblep'sia, *æ*, f.
Chrōmătōpseudo'psia, *æ*, f.
(Χρῶμα, colour; μετὰ, besides: βλέπω, to look; *pseudoblepsia*; ψευδὴς, false; ὄψις, sight.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for false vision as to colours. See *Chromatelopsis.* Fr. anal. *chromato-métablepsie,—pseudoblepsie,—pseudopsie*, f. Germ. syn. *Falschfarbensehen*, f.

Chrōmătur'gia, *æ*, f. (Χρῶμα, colour; ἔργον, a work.) *Chem.* That branch which treats of colouring matters, their preparation, and application to the requirements of trade. Fr. anal. *chromaturgie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bereitung von Farbestoffen.*

Chrōmĭco-ammōnĭcus, *a, um.*
Chrōmĭco-pŏtas'sĭcus, *a, um.*
Chrōmĭco-sōdĭcus, *a, um.*
Chem. Applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from the combination of a chromic with an ammonic, potassic, and sodic salt, respectively. Fr. anal. *chromico-ammonique,—potassique,—sodique*, adj.

Chrōmĭdes, m. pl. *Chem., Mineral.* Name by Ampère for a genus of simple bodies, by Beudant to a Family of minerals, having *chromium* for their type. Fr. anal. *chromides*, m. pl.

Chrōmĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* *Mineral.* Accidentally containing chrome: chromi'ferous. Fr. anal. *chromifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *chromtragend*, part. adj.

Chro'mite. (*Chrōmĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* A combination of chromic acid with an oxide. *Chrōmis, ĭtis*, f. Fr. anal. *chromite*, f.

Chrōmŏ'phŏrum, *i*, n. (Χρῶμα, colour; φέρω, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied (nom. pl.) to the coloured follicles or globules on the body of the *Cephalopoda*, first observed by San-Giovanni. Fr. anal. *chromophore*, m.

Chrōmur'gia. Same as *Chromaturgia.*

Chrŏnhyŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Χρόνος, time; ὑετὸς,

rain; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* A complicated instrument, by Landrani, for measuring the time which rain lasts, and the period of its commencement: a chronhyo'meter. Fr. anal. *chronhyomètre*, m.

Chrŏniartērītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Chrŏnĭcus; artērītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Chronic *arteritis*. Fr. anal. *chroniartérite*, f. Germ. syn. *die chronische Schlagaderentzündung*.

NOTE.—A great number of compound names of diseases, commencing in the same manner with *Chroni-* or *Chrono-*, will be at once understood by reference to the terminal portion of each in its proper place.

Chrŏnŏgy'nea, *æ*, f. (*Χρόνος*, time; *γυνή*, a woman.) A term for *Menstruation*.

Chrŏnŏ'nōsus, *i*, m. (*Χρόνος*, time; *νόσος*, a disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Chronic disease. Fr. syn. *mal chronique*. Germ. syn. *eine chronische Krankheit*.

Chrŏnŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Χρόνος*, time; *πάθος*, affection.) *Med., Pathol.* Chronic affection. Fr. anal. *chronopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein chronisches Leiden*.

Chrotopsia. See *Chroöpsia*.

Chrȳsan'thĕmus, *a*, *um.* } (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *ἄνθος*,
Chrȳsan'thus, *a*, *um.* } a flower.) *Bot.* Having yellow flowers. Fr. anal. *chrysanthème*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbblüthig*, adj.

Chrȳsĭdes, m. pl. (*Χρυσὸς*, gold.) *Chem.* Name by Ampère for a class of simple bodies, having gold for their type. Fr. anal. *chrysides*, m. pl.

Chrȳsŏcar'pus, *a*, *um.* (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having golden or yellow fruit. Fr. anal. *chrysocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *goldfruchtig*, adj.

Chrȳsocĕ'phălus, *a*, *um.* (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *κεφαλή*, a head.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having a golden-yellow head. Fr. anal. *chrysocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *goldkopfig*, adj.

Chrȳsochlōrus, *a*, *um.* (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *χλωρὸς*, green.) *Ornithol.* Of a golden or yellowish green. Fr. anal *chrysochlore*, adj.

Chrȳsŏ'cŏmus, *a*, *um.* (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *κόμη*, hair.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Peziza chrysocoma* from its yellow *cupulæ*. Fr. anal. *chrysocome*, adj. Germ. syn. *goldhaarig*, adj.

Chrȳsŏdon, *ontis*, adj. (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *ὀδούς*, a tooth.) *Bot.* The *Agaricus chrysodon* has a yellowish *stipes*. Fr. anal. *chrysodonte*, adj. Germ. syn. *goldzähnig*, adj.

Chrȳsŏgŏnĭ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *γονή*, seed.) *Bot.* Name for a *gonidium* of a green colour. Fr. anal. *chrysogonide*, m. Germ. syn. *Goldbrutzelle*, f.

Chrȳsŏlĕ'pides, m. pl. (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *λεπίς*, a scale.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Tribe of the *Sparoïdes* having yellow scales. Fr. anal. *chrysolépides*, m. pl.

Chrȳsŏ'lŏphus, *a*, *um.* (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *λοφός*, a horse-mane.) The *Ornismya chrysolopha* has two yellow *cristæ* on its head. Fr. anal. *chrysolophe*, adj.

Chrȳsŏ'mēlas, adj. (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *μέλας*, black.) Of a yellow and black colour. Fr. anal. *chrysomélas*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbschwarzig*, adj.

Chrȳsŏphæ'nus, *a*, *um.* (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *φαίνω*, to shine.) *Bot.* Applied to the *blastema* or *thallus* of lichens when across the general white or greyish hue there is a tinge of golden yellow. Fr. anal. *chrysophène*, adj. Germ. syn. *goldgelbschimmernd*, part. adj.

Chrȳsŏ'phŏrus, *a*, *um.* (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *φέρω*, to bear.) Having or bearing a yellow colour. Fr. anal. *chrysophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *goldgelbtragend*, part. adj.

Chrȳsophrys, *yos*, adj. } (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *ὀφρὺς*,
Chrȳsophthal'mus, *a*, *um.* } the eyebrow; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, an eye;
Chrȳsophyl'lus, *a*, *um.* } *φύλλον*, a leaf; *πρωκτὸς*, the *anus*; *ὤψ*,
Chrȳsoproc'tus, *a*, *um.* } the eye; *πτέρον*, a
Chrȳsops, *ōpis*, adj. } wing; *πυγή*, the but-
Chrȳso'ptĕrus, *a*, *um.* } tock; *ῥίζα*, a root.)
Chrȳsŏpȳgus, *a*, *um.* }
Chrȳsorhi zus, *a*, *um.* }
Having golden-yellow eyebrows, eyes, leaves, *anus*, eyes, wings, buttocks, roots. Fr. anal. *chryso-phrys—ophthalme,—phylle,—procte, —ops,—ptère,—pyge,—rhize*, adj.

Chrȳsŏpus, *a*, *um.* (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *ποὺς*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having yellow feet. Fr. anal. *chrysope*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbfüssig*, adj.

Chrȳsostă'chyus, *a*, *am.* (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *στάχυς*, an ear.) *Bot.* Having yellow flowers disposed in ears or spikes. Fr. anal. *chrysostachyé*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbährig*, adj.

Chrȳsoster'nus, *a*, *um.* } (*Χρυσὸς*, gold; *στέρνον*,
Chrȳso'stŏmus, *a*, *um.* } the breast; *στόμα*, the
Chrȳsōtis, *is*, *e.* } mouth; *οὖς*, the ear;
Chrȳsūrus, *a*, *nm.* } *οὐρὰ*, the tail.) Having a golden-yellow breast, mouth, ear, tail. Fr. anal. *chrysosterne,—stome,—sote, —ure*, adj.

Chthŏnogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Χθὼν*, the ground; *γράφω*, to write.) *Geol.* A history or description of soils: chthono'graphy. Fr. anal. *chthonographie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bodenkunde*, f.

Chthŏnŏnŏsŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Χθὼν*, the earth; *nŏsŏlŏgia.*) *Med.* The geography of diseases. Fr. anal. *chthononosologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die geographische Chthononosologie*.

Chy'azate. *Chem.* A name for *Hydrocyanate*. *Chyazas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *chyazate*, f.

Chȳlec'chȳsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chȳlus; ἔκχυσις*, a pouring out.) *Med.* An overflow of chyle. Fr. anal. *chylecchyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ergiessung des Chylus*.

Chȳlec'tĭca, *æ*, f. (*Chȳlus; hectĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Chylous hectic, a severe disease, with discharge of a milky fluid from different parts, as in *Chylodiabetes*, *Chylodiarrhœa*, *Chyloptyalismus*. Fr. anal. *chylectique*, f. Germ. syn. *Milchhektik*, f.

Chȳlidrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chȳlus; hydrōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Chylous sweat. Fr. anal. *chylidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Milchschweiss*, n.

Chȳlĭ'fĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Chȳlus; făcio*, to make.) *Entomol.* That portion of the digestive tube which follows the *ingluvies*, or crop, and is continued almost to the hepatic insertion, is termed the *ventriculum chylificum*. Fr. anal. *chylifique*, adj.

Chȳlĭ'vŏrus, *a*, *um.* (*Chȳlus; vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Œstri* supposed to live on the chyle of animals in the bodies of which they are contained. Fr. anal. *chylivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *saftfressend*, part. adj.

Chȳloclep'sis, *is*, or *cos*, f. (*Chȳlus; κλέπτω*,

to steal.) *Med., Pathol.* The gradual loss or diminution of the chyle. Fr. anal. *chyloclépsis*, f. Germ. syn. *der langsame Verlust des Chylus.*

Chȳlocys'tis, *ios*, f. (*Chȳlus*; κύστις, a bag.) *Anat.* A name for the *Receptaculum chyli*, the chylous bag. Fr. anal. *chylocyste*, f.

NOTE.—Many similarly constructed compound names and epithets will be understood by reference to their terminal portion in its proper place.

Chȳlŏdŏ'chium, *ii*, n. (*Chȳlus*; δέχομαι, to receive.) *Anat., Physiol.* A chyle-receiver. Same as *Chylocystis.*

Chȳlŏ'phŏrus. (*Chȳlus*; φέρω, to bear.) Same as *Chyliferus.*

Chȳlŏpoiē'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chȳlus*; ποιέω, to make.) *Med., Physiol.* The preparation or secretion of chyle. Fr. anal. *chylopoièse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Bereitung des Chylus.*

Chȳlorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Chȳlus*; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* A morbid overflow of chyle. Fr. anal. *chylorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Ergiessung des Chylus.*

Chȳlōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Chylus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Having or full of chyle: chy'lous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *chyleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Chylus.*

Chȳlūria, *æ*, f. (*Chȳlus*; οὖρον, urine.) *Med., Pathol.* A discharge of chyle with the urine. Fr. anal. *chylurie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Abgang von Chylus mit dem Harne.*

Chȳlūro'phthīsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chȳlūria*; *phthīsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* A name for chylous *diabetes*, or chyluric *phthisis.* Fr. anal. *chylurophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Schwindsucht von Chylurie.*

Chȳmec'chȳsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chȳmus*; ἔκχυσις, a pouring out.) *Med., Pathol.* A discharge of chyme, as from a wound of the bowel. Fr. anal. *chymecchyse*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ergiessung des Speisebreies.*

Chȳmĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Chȳmus*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Anat., Physiol.* Bearing or containing chyme. See *Chymophorus.* Fr. anal. *chymifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Chymus führend.*

Chȳmŏdiarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Chymous *diarrhœa.* Fr. anal. *chymodiarrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchfluss*, m.

Chȳmŏ'dŏchus, *a*, *um.* (*Chȳmus*; δέχομαι, to take.) *Anat., Physiol.* Taking up or carrying chyle. Fr. anal. *chymodoche*, adj. Germ. syn. *Chymus aufnehmend oder führend.*

Chȳmŏ'phŏrus, *a*, *um.* (*Chȳmus*; φέρω, to bear.) Same as *Chymiferus.*

Chȳmoplă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Chȳmus*; πλάνη, a wandering.) *Med., Pathol.* Deviation of the chyme. Fr. anal. *chymoplanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Saftversetzung*, f.

Chȳmorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Chȳmus*; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med., Pathol.* A discharge of chyme. Fr. anal. *chymorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *der Verlust des Speisebreies.*

Chȳmŏse'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Chȳmus*; σῆψις, putrefaction.) *Med., Pathol.* A corrupt condition of the chyme. Fr. anal. *chymosepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Fäulniss des Speisebreies.*

Cĭcădel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cĭcāda*, a grasshopper.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Tribe (nom. pl.) of the *Cicadariæ* from their smallness. Fr. anal. *cicadelle*, f.

Cĭcĕ'rĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Applied to an acid exuding from the *hairs* of the stem of the *Cicer arietinum*, regarded as a peculiar acid by Dispan, as oxalic acid by Deyeux, as a mixture of oxalic, malic, and acetic acid by Vauquelin, as a mixture of acetic and malic acids by Dulong: cice'ric. Fr. anal. *cicérique*, adj.

Cĭdărĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (Κίδαρις, a bonnet; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a bonnet, as the fruit of the *Cucurbita cidariformis.* Fr. anal. *cidariforme*, adj.

Cĭlĭātĭfō'lius, *a*, *um.* } (*Cĭlium*; *fŏlium*; *pĕ-*
Cĭlĭātopĕ'tălus, *a*, *um.* } *tălum.*) *Bot.* Having ciliated leaves, petals. Fr. anal. *ciliatifolié,—opétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *wimperblättrig,—blumenblättig*, adj.

Cĭlĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* }
Cĭlĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* } (*Cĭlium*; *fĕro*, to bear; *forma*, likeness; *gĕro*, to
Cĭlĭ'gĕrus, *a*, *um.* } bear; *cornu*, a horn.)
Cĭlĭcor'nis, *is*, *e.* } Having, formed like, bearing eyelids, having hairy *antennæ.* Fr. anal. *cili-fère,—forme,—gère,—corne*, adj. Germ. syn. *augenlid-tragend,—förmig,—tragend,—hornig*, adj.

Cĭliobran'chius, *a*, *um.* (*Cĭlium*; *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca* having the mantle bordered with *cilia*, supposed to be *branchiæ.* Fr. anal. *ciliobranche*, adj.

Cĭlio'grădus, *a*, *um.* (*Cĭlium*; *grădior*, to walk.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of false *Zoöphyta* having *ambulacra* formed of two series of appendicular *cilia* or *cirri*, for locomotion. Fr. anal. *ciliograde*, adj.

Cĭlĭ'ŏlum, *i*, n. Dim. *Cilium.*

Cĭ'lĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Cĭlium*; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having the feet garnished with *cilia.* Fr. anal. *cilipède*, adj.

Cĭmĭcoī'dēs, adj. (*Cīmex*; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a *Cimex*, or wall-louse: ci'micoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cimicoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wandlausähnlich*, adj.

Cinc'tĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Cinctus*, surrounded; *pes*, a foot.) Having feet surrounded by a coloured ring. Fr. anal. *cinctipède*, adj.

Cĭnĕ'reĭcol'lis, *is*, *e.* } (*Cĭnĕreus*; *collum*, the
Cĭnĕ'reĭfrons, *tis*, adj. } neck; *frons*, the forehead.) *Ornithol.* Having the neck or the forehead of an ash-grey. Fr. anal. *cinéreicolle,—front*, adj.

Cĭnŏ'nŏsus, *i*, m. (Κινέω, to move; *νόσος*, disease.) *Med., Pathol.* A disease of motion. Germ. syn. *Krankheit der Bewegung.*

Cĭnoplănē'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Κίνησις, a moving; πλάνησις, a dispersing.) *Med., Physiol.* An anomaly or aberration of muscular motion. Fr. anal. *cinoplanèse*, f.

Cĭŏnī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cĭon*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation, or *angina* of the *uvula.* Fr. anal. *cionite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des Zapfchens.*

Cĭŏnorrhă'phia, *æ*, f. (*Cĭon*; ῥάφη, a seam.) *Med., Surg.* Suture of the *uvula.* Fr. anal. *cionorraphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Zapfchennath*, f.

Circĭnā'lis. Same as *Circinatus.*

Circuma'xĭlis, *is*, *e.* (*Circum*, about; *axis.*) *Bot.* Applied to the nervules of the *pla-*

centarium when situated against a central axis. Fr. anal. *circumaxile*, adj.

Circumlĭgātūra, *æ*, f. (*Circum*, about; *lĭgātūra*, a binding.) *Med., Surg.* A binding or bandaging about. Also, the same as *Paraphimosis*. Fr. anal. *circumligature*, f. Germ. syn. *Umwurzelung*, f.

Circummĕrīdiānus, *a*, *um*. *Astron.* Applied to the height of those stars observed in the neighbourhood of the meridian. Fr. anal. *circumméridien*, adj.

Circumpŏlāris, *is*, *e*. *Astron.* Applied to stars that seem to turn daily around the pole. Fr. anal. *circumpolaire*, adj.

Circumscis'sĭlis, *is*, *e*. (*Circum*, about; *scissĭlis*, cleaveable.) *Bot.* Applied to pericarps which open into two parts by a transversal circular scissure. Fr. anal. *circomscissile*, adj.

Cirones. See *Sirones*.

Cir'rhăgra, *æ*, f. (*Cirrhus*; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Plica Polonica*. Fr. anal. *cirrhagre*, f. Germ. syn. *Weichselzopf*, m.

Cirrhĭfĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Cirrhus*; *fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing *cirrhi*. Fr. anal. *cirrhifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *rankentragend*, part. adj.

Cirrhĭfor'mis. Same as *Cirrhoides*.

Cirrhŏcĕ'phălus, *a*, *um*. (Κιρρός, tawny; κεφαλή, the head.) Having a reddish head. Fr. anal. *cirrhocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *lohfarbkopfig*, adj.

Cirrhōdēs. Same as *Cirrhosus*.

Cirrhoīdēs, adj. (*Cirrhus*; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) Resembling a *Cirrus*: cir'rhoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cirrhoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *lockenähnlich*, adj.

Cirrhō'nōsus, *i*, m. (Κιρρός, tawny; νόσος, a disease.) *Med., Pathol.* A peculiar disease of the fetus in which the *pleura*, peritoneum, and similar membranes, are of a golden yellow appearance. Fr. anal. *cirrhonosus*, m. Germ. syn. *Lohfarbkrankheit*, f.

Cirrhŏ'phŏrus. Same as *Cirrhiferus*.

Cirrhus. Same as *Cirrus*.

Cirriferus. See *Cirrhiferus*.

Cirriflōrus. *a*, *um*. (*Cirrus*; *flos*, a flower; **Cirrifor'mis**, *is*, *e*. *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to a peduncle changed into a *cirrus* —to a petiole fulfilling the functions of a *cirrus*. Fr. anal. *cirri-flore,—forme*, adj.

Cirri'grădus, *a*, *um*. (*Cirrus*; *grădior*, to walk.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Arachnoderma* the inferior surface of the body of which is furnished with tentaculiform *cirri*. Fr. anal. *cirrigrade*, adj.

Cir'rĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. Same as *Cirropodus*.

Cirrobranchiātus, *a*, *um*. (*Cirrus*; *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Paracephalophora*, having the branchial organs formed of long filaments. Fr. anal. *cirrobranche*, adj.

Cirrŏ'phŏrus. Same as *Cirriferus*.

Cirrophthalmia. See *Cirsophthalmia*.

Cirsoblĕ'phărum, *i*, n. (Κιρσός, a varix; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Varicose eyelid. Fr. anal. *cirsoblépharе*, m.

Cirsŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Κιρσός, a varix; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Extirpation of *varices:* cirso'tomy. Fr. anal. *cirsotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Krampfaderschnitt*, m.

Cirsoxērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Κιρσός, a varix; ξήρωσις, a drying up.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A drying up of *varices*. Fr. anal. *cirsoxérose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Austrocknung der Krampfadern*.

Cirsul'cus, *cĕris*, n. (Κιρσός, a varix; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Varicose ulcer. Fr. anal. *cirsulcère*, m. Germ. syn. *ein varicoses Geschwür*.

Cirsydroscheŏcēlē, *es*, f. (Κιρσος, a varix; *hydroscheocēlē*.) *Med., Pathol.* A complication of *varicocele* and *hydrocele*. Fr. anal. *cirsydroschéocèle*, f.

Cis'ta, *æ*, f. (Κίστη, a basket.) *Bot.* Name for a triple envelope of seed, the external and middle of which are membranous, the internal fungous or fleshy; also, for a pericarp to the vault of which the seeds are attached. Fr. anal. *ciste*, f. Ger. syn. *Kiste*, f.

Cistŏ'phĭlus, *a*, *um*. (*Cista*; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Growing on *cistæ*, as the *Antennaria cistophila* on the stems of frutescent *cistæ*. Fr. anal. *cistophile*, adj.

Cĭs'tŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cista*.) *Bot.* Name for the conceptacle of certain lichens. Fr. anal. *cistule*, f. Germ. syn. *Kistchen*, n.

Cĭthăroīdeus, *a*, *um*. (Κιθάρα, a harp; terminal *-ĭdeus*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to a Family (f. pl.) of microscopic *Crustodea*, from their form. Fr. anal. *citharoïdé*, adj. Germ. syn. *harffähnlich*, adj.

Cĭti'grădis, *is*, *e*. (*Cĭto*, quickly; *grădior*, to walk.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Araneides* distinguished by the velocity of their movements. Fr. anal. *citigrade*, adj.

Citrĭ'cŏlus, *a*, *um*. (*Citrus*; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing on lemon-trees, as the *Loranthus citricola*. Fr. anal. *citricole*, adj.

Clădŏcar'pus, *a*, *um*. (Κλάδα, a club; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied by Bridel to a Class (m. pl.) of the *Musci*, having their fructification terminal and in form of a club. Fr. anal. *cladocarpe*, adj.

Clădŏ'cĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Κλάδος, a branch; κέρας, a horn.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Crustacea Lophyropoda*, having a great *antenna*, like an arm, on each side of the head, divided into two or three branches. Fr. anal. *cladocère*, adj.

Clădŏdiālis, *is*, *e*. (Κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Applied to a peduncle when it grows on a *phyllocladium* or *phyllodium*. Fr. anal. *cladodial*, adj.

Clădŏnioīdæ, patron. m. pl. (Κλάδος, a branch; terminal *-ĭdæ*.) *Bot.* Name for an Order of the *Lichenes* having the appearance of dendroid expansions. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iii. Fr. anal. *cladonioïdées*, f. pl.

Clădŏ'pŏdus, *a*, *um*.
Clădōpus, *a*, *um*.
Clădorhi'zus, *a*, *um*.
Clădostă'chyus, *a*, *um*.
(Κλάδος, a branch; πούς, a foot; ῥίζα, a root; στάχυς, an ear.) *Bot.* Having a ramous foot or *stipes*, root, ear, or spike. Fr. anal. *clado-pode, cladope,—rhize,—stachyé*, adj.

Clarĭpen'nis, *is*, *e*. *Entomol.* Having clear wings. Fr. anal. *claripenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *hellflugelicht*, adj.

Clas'tĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Κλάω, to break.) *Geol.* Applied to two groups of earths; the one

clysmian, the other tritonian thalassic, which, in their position and parts, present all the characters of fracture: clas'tic. Fr. anal. *clastique*, adj.

Clausĭcon'chus, *a, um.* (*Clausus*, closed; *concha*, a shell.) *Conchol.* Applied by Latreille to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Conchifer Tubulipalla Uniconcha*, the shell of which is composed of two valves applied against each other without yawning. Fr. anal. *clausiconque*, adj.

Clau'sĭlis, *is, e.* (*Clausus*, closed.) *Bot.* Applied to the embryo the radicle of which, soldered by its two borders, completely encloses the rest. Fr. anal. *clausile*, adj.

Clāvatŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Clāvus*, a nail.) Formed somewhat like a nail. Fr. anal. *clavatulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *Nagelförmig*, adj.

Clāvellātus, *a, um.* } (*Clava*, a club.) *Bot.*
Clāvellōsus, *a, um.* } Formed like a club; applied to leaves, branches, etc. Fr. anal. *clavelle*, adj. Germ. syn. *keulenförmig*, adj.

Clāvĭceps, *ĭpĭtis*, adj. (*Clāva*, a club; *căput*, the head.) *Zoöl.* Having a head like a club. Fr. anal. *claviceps*, adj. Germ. syn. *keulenkopfig*, adj.

Clāvĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Clāvis; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having claviform leaves. Fr. anal. *clavifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *schlüsselblättrig*, adj.

Clāvi'mănus, *a, um.* }
Clāvĭpal'pus, *a, um.* }
Clāvĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. }
Clāvĭven'tris, *is, e.* } (*Clāva*, a club; *mănus*, a hand; *palpus; pes*, a foot; *venter*, the belly.) Having the hand, *antennæ*, foot, abdomen, like a club. Fr.anal.*clavi-mane,—palpe,—pède,—ventre*, adj. Germ. syn. *keulen-handig,—fressspitzig,—fussig,—bauchig*, adj.

Clāvŭ'līger, *gĕra, gĕrum.* (*Clāvŭlus*, a little nail; *gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom, from its form. Fr. anal. *clavuligère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Nagelchen tragend.*

Cleidagra. The correct spelling for *Cleisagra.*

Cleidarthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κλεὶς, the clavicle; *arthrītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Gout in the clavicle. Fr. anal. *cleidarthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Schlüsselbeingicht*, f.

Cleidarthrŏ'căce, *es*, f. (Κλεὶς, the clavicle; *arthrŏcăce.*) *Med., Pathol.* A morbid condition of one or both articulations of the clavicle. Fr. anal. *cleidarthrocace*, f. Germ. syn. *Kleidarthrokake*, f.

Cleidŏ'lăbis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κλεὶς, a key; λαβίς, a forceps.) *Med., Surg.* Name for a small forceps with a closing apparatus. Fr. anal. *cleidolabis*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Pincette mit Schluss.*

Cleidŏnarthēx, *ēcis*, f. (*Cleido ; νάρθηξ*, a ferule.) *Med., Surg.* A ferule or splint for a broken clavicle. Germ. syn. *Schlüsselbeinschiene*, f.

Clergyman's Sore-throat. See *Rhetoranche, Vox Clericus.*

Clīmătŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Clīma ; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A history of climates; sometimes used in the sense of *Meteorology:* climato'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *climatologie*, f.

Clīnan'drium, *ii*, n. (Κλίνη, a bed; *ἀνὴρ*, a man.) *Bot.* Name for the excavation of the summit of the *gynostemium* of certain *Orchideæ*, above or below the *stigma*, in which the anther is fixed. Fr. anal. *clinandre*, m. Germ. syn. *Saamenlager*, n.

Clīnanthium. Same as *Clinanthus.*

Clīnia'tria, *æ*, f. (Κλίνη, a bed; *ἰατρεία*, medical treatment.) *Med.* Clinical medicine. Fr. anal. *cliniatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *die klinische Heilkunde.*

Clīnŏhē'drĭcus, *a, um.* (Κλίνω, to incline; *ἕδρα*, a base.) *Crystall.* Applied to forms in which the co ordinate planes are not perpendicular among themselves: clinohe'drical. Fr. anal. *clinoëdrique*, adj.

Clīnŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Κλίνω, to incline; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Geom.* Name given to several apparatus for measuring the inclination of a line in relation to a horizontal plane: a clino'meter. Fr. anal. *clinomètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Klinometer*, n.

Clīnoscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Κλίνω, to incline; *σκοπέω*, to see.) *Geom.* An instrument for indicating the inclination of one plane upon another without furnishing the means of measuring it: a cli'noscope. Fr. anal. *clinoscope*, m. Germ. anal. *Klinoskop*, n.

Clītel'lum, *i*, n. (*Clītella*, a pack-saddle.) *Zoöl.* Applied to certain higher-coloured and prominent serrated rings which form a band towards the middle of the body of earth-worms, and enable the individual to fix itself to another during copulation. Fr. anal. *clitellum*, m.

Clītŏricarcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. *Med., Pathol. Carcinoma* of the *clitoris.* Fr. anal. *clitoricarcinóme*, m.

Clītŏrĭdau'xe, *es*, f. (*Clītŏris ; αὔξη*, increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Enlargement of the clitoris. Germ. syn. *eine Vergrösserung des Kitzlers.*

Clītŏris'mus, *i*, m. (*Clītŏris ;* terminal *-ismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* A morbid swelling of the *clitoris.* See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 7. Fr. anal. *clitorisme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine krankhafte Anschwellung der Klitoris.*

Clītŏrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Clītŏris ;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the *clitoris.* Fr. anal. *clitorite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung der Klitoris.*

Cloacinus. The same as *Aphedronius.*

Cloācis'mus, *i*, m. (*Cloaca.*) *Ornithol.* The excretion of the urine through the *anus.* Fr. anal. *cloacisme*, m. Germ. syn. *der Harnabgang durch der After.*

Clŏ'nis, *ios*, f. (Κλόνις.) *Anat.* A name for the *Os sacrum.*

Clŏnospas'mus, *i*, m. *Med., Pathol.* Clonic spasm. Fr anal. *clonospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *der klonische Krampf.*

Clōstĕrŏ'cĕrus, *a, um.* (Κλωστὴρ, a spindle; *κέρας*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Lepidoptera* having the *antennæ* in form of a spindle. Fr. anal. *clostérocère*, adj.

Clōstrum, *i*, n. (Κλωστὴρ, a spindle.) *Bot.* Applied to cellules thinned at the two ends, and, so, like a spindle, that enter into the composition of wood, and cortical beds; the small tubes of Mirbel; tubulated cellules of de Candolle; *tubilli* of Cassini.

Fr. anal. *clostre*, m. Germ. syn. *Saftröhren*, f. pl.; *Baströhren*, f. pl.; *Fasergefässe*, n. pl.

Clūnīpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Clūnis; pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having the feet placed almost at the end of the body, seeming to walk on the rump. Fr. anal. *clunipède*, adj.

Clўpeāceus, *a, um.* (*Clўpeus*, a shield.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Entomostraca*, having a soft body covered by a shell like a buckler. Fr. anal. *clypéacé*, adj.

Clўpeas'trīdæ, patron. m. pl. (*Clypeus.*) *Geol.* Name of a Family of sea-urchins found in the chalk, and of an oblong or rounded form. Fr. anal. *clypéastrides*, f. pl.

Clўpeastrifor'mis. Same as *Clypeiformis.*

Clypeĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Clўpeus*, a shield; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a shield. See *Thyroid.* Fr. anal. *clypéiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildförmig*, adj.

Clўpe'ŏlāris, *is, e.* (*Clўpeŏlus*, a little shield.) *Bot.* Formed like a little shield. Fr. anal. *clypéolaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *schildchenförmig*, adj.

Clysant'lion. } (Κλύσις, a washing out;
Clysant'lium, *ii*, n. } ἀντλίον, a bucket.) *Med., Surg.* Name for a clyster-pump. Fr. anal. *clysopompe*, f. Germ. syn. *Klysterpumpe*, f.

Clysmatium. Dim. of *Clysma.*

Clysmiānus, *a, um.* (Κλύζω, to wash.) *Geol.* Applied to a Class of soils of transport and alluvium, or of inundation and attrition, because evidently the product of transport and mechanical deposit, of which water has been the agent. Fr. anal. *clysmien*, adj.

Cnēcĕlæ'um, *i*, n. (Κνῆκος; ἔλαιον, oil.) Name for a kind of oil from the seeds of the *Carthamus tinctorius.* Germ. syn. *Saffloröl*, n.

Cnēmēlĕphantĭ'ăsis, *is*, f. } (*Cnēme.*) *Med., Pa-*
Cnēmĕrўsĭ'pēlas, *ătis*, n. } *thol.* Names for *elephantiasis* and *erysipelas* of the leg.

Cnēmīdium, *ii*, n. (Κνημίς, a half-boot.) *Ornithol.* Name for the inferior part, stript of feathers, of the leg. Fr. anal. *cnémidion*, m.

Cnēmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cnēme;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the *tibia.* Fr. anal. *cnémite*, f. Germ. syn. *Schienbeinentzündung*, f.

Cnēmŏdactў'lius. Same as *Cnemodactylæus.*

Cnēmŏlordōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *Med., Surg. Pa-*
Cnēmoscoliōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *thol. Lordosis*, and *Scoliosis* or lateral bending, of the leg.

Cnīdæ, patron. m. pl. (Κνίδη, a nettle.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Acalephæ*, from the sharp pain they cause when touched. Fr. anal. *cnides*, m. pl.

Cnīdēlæ'um, *i*, n. (Κνιδέλαιον.) Name for oil from the seeds of the *Daphne gnidium* or *mezereum.* Germ. syn. *Kellerhalsöl*, n.

Cnīdōma, *ătis*, n. (Κνίδη, a nettle.) The same as *Urticaria.*

Cnīdōmecphlŏgioïs, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cnīdōma; ecpklŏgioïs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Urticarious, modified *variola.* Fr. anal. *cnidomecphlogioïde*, f.

Cnīdopsydrā'cia, n. pl. (Κνίδη, a nettle; *psydrācium.*) *Med., Pathol.* Urticated *psydracia.* Fr. anal. *cnidopsydracie*, f. Germ. syn. *die nesselausschlag ähnliche Wasserkrätze.*

Cnīdŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Κνίδη, a nettle; πῦρ, a fever.) A name for *Urticaria.*

Cnidosecphlogioïs. See *Cnidomecphlogioïs.*

Cnissoreg'mia, *æ*, f. (Κνίσσα, the odour of roasted fat; ὀρέγω, to stretch out.) *Med.* The odour of rancid fat or of a spoiled egg. Fr. anal. *cnissoregmie*, f.

Cnissorrhon'chus, *i*, m. (Κνίσσα, fat; ῥόγχος, a snoring.) Term for the *Râle crepitant.*

Coadnātus. Same as *Coadunatus.*

Coarctūra, *æ*, f. (*Coarcto*, to press together.) *Bot.* Name by Grew for the neck of plants or the part intermediate between the plumule and radicle, because a shrinking is sometimes observed in that part: a coarc'ture. Fr. anal. *coarcture*, f. Germ. syn. *Verengerung*, f.

Cobal'tate. (*Cobaltĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of cobaltic acid with a salifiable base; applied also to the combination of cobaltic oxide with certain bases. *Cŏbal'tas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *cobaltate*, f.

Cŏbal'tĭco-ammōnĭcus, *a, um.* } *Chem.* Applied
Cŏbal'tĭco-pŏtas'sĭcus, *a, um.* } by Berzelius to double salts resulting from combination of a cobaltic with an ammonic, and potassic salt. Fr. anal. *cobaltico-ammonique*, *—potassique*, adj.

Cŏbal'tĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* The first degree of oxidation of cobalt is called cobaltic oxide, and the third, cobaltic acid. Fr. anal. *cobaltique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kobaltsauer*, adj.

Cobal'tides, m. pl. *Mineral.* Name for a Family comprehending cobalt and its combinations. Fr. anal. *cobaltides*, m. pl.

Cŏbaltĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cŏbaltum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Accidentally containing the oxide of cobalt. Fr. anal. *cobaltifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Kobalt tragend.*

Coccĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (Κόκκος, the kermes berry; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Quercus coccifera*, because the insect, like a grain of scarlet, is perceived on it. Fr. anal. *coccifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Beerentragend*, adj.

Coccin'. *Chem.* Name by Lassaigne for the animal matter of the *Coccus*, and insects of the same Family; car'mine. Same as *Coccinellin.* **Coccīna**, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *coccine*, f.

Coccĭnīgas'ter, *tra, trum.* (*Coccĭneus; γαστήρ*, the belly.) *Ornithol.* Having the belly of a deep red, as the *Motacilla coccinigastra.* Fr. anal. *coccinigastre*, adj.

Coccŏmēlas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Κόκκος, a berry; *mĕlasma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Granulated *melasma.* Fr. anal. *coccomélasme*, m. Germ. syn. *das bekornte Melasma.*

Coccosteŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Κόκκος, a berry; *osteŏphўtum.*) *Med., Pathol.* Granulous or verrucous *osteophyte.* Fr. anal. *l'ostéophyte granuleux ou verruqueux.* Germ. anal. *Kokkosteophyt*, n.

Coccothraus'tes, adj. (Κόκκος, a kernel; θραύω, to break.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the *Loxia coccothraustes*, because it breaks the nuts of fruits, or the pellicle of hard grains, in order to withdraw the kernel, by which it is nourished. Fr. anal. *coccothrauste*, adj.

Coccÿcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (*Coccyx*; κεφαλή, the head.) *Med., Physiol.* Name by Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire for a genus of acephalous monsters in which the bone at the top of the body has the form of the coccyx. Fr. anal. *coccycéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *steissbeinkopfig*, adj.

Coccÿgexarthrēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Coccyx*; *exarthresis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Dislocation of the coccyx. Fr. anal. *coccygexarthrèse*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Auszrenkung des Steissbeins.*

Coccÿgŏcĕ'phălus.. More correct orthography for *Coccycephalus.*

Cochleārifō'lius, *a, um.* } (*Cochleāre*; *fŏlium*, a
Cochleārifor'mis, *is, e.* } leaf; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having leaves like, having the form of, a spoon. Fr. anal. *cochléarifolié,—forme*, adj. Germ. syn. *löffel-blättrig,—förmig*, adj.

Cochleāris. Same as *Cochleatus.*

Cochleārium. Dim. *Cochleare.*

Cochleĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cochlea*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Rolled or turned like a snail's shell. Fr. anal. *cochléiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *schneckenförmig*, adj.

Cochlĭăcan'thus, *a, um.* } (Κοχλὶς, a shell;
Cochlĭŏcar'pus, *a, um.* } ἄκανθα, a spine; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having curved and hollow spines, spirally turned fruits. Fr. anal. *cochliacanthe,—carpe*, adj.

Cochlorhyn'chus, *a, um.* (Κοχλὸς, a shell; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the true *Grallatores*, having a broad beak, depressed, and sometimes in the form of a spoon. Fr. anal. *cochlorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *löffelschnabelig*, adj.

Cōdārium, *ii*, n. (Dim. Κώδιον, a fleece.) *Zoöl.* Name for a collection of short and soft and of long and thick hairs intermingled in the coat of certain *Mammifera.* Fr. anal. *codarion*, m.

Cōdiophyl'lus, *a, um.* (Κώδιον, a fleece; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having hairy leaves. Fr. anal. *codiophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *vliessblättrig*, adj.

Cœcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cœcus*; blind; *forma*, appearance.) *Bot.* Applied to the reservoirs or short tubes full of volatile oil, observed in the rind of the fruit of the *Umbelliferæ.* Fr. anal. *cœciforme*, adj.

Cœlăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Κοίλος, hollow; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Geol.* Applied to a Group (m. pl.) of fossil sauroid fishes from the ventral cavity in their fin-rays. Fr. anal. *cœlacanthe*, adj.

Cœlēchus, *i*, m. (Κοίλος, hollow; ἦχος, a sound.) *Med., Pathol.* A cavernous sound. Fr. anal. *cœléche*, m.

Cœliæ'mia, *æ*, f.
Cœlial'gia, *æ*, f.
Cœlialgiaprŏsōpium, *i*, n.
Cœlianeurys'ma, *ătis*, n.
Cœliītis, *ĭdis*, f. } (*Cœlia*; αἷμα, blood; ἄλγος, pain, πρόσωπον, the countenance; *ancurysma*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having abdominal *plethora*, pain, a cœlialgic countenance, abdominal aneurysm, inflammation. Fr. anal. *cœlihémie*, f.,—*algie*, f.,—*algiaprosopion*, m.,—*ancurysme*, m.,—*ite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Blutüberfülle des Unterleibes*; *Bauchschmerz*, m.; *Leibschmerzgesicht*, n.; *ein Aneurysma im Unterleibe*; *eine Entzündung des Unterleibes.*

Cœliŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Cœlia*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Abdominal *hernia.*

Note.—Many compound names, similarly commencing with *Cœlio-* will be at once understood by referring to their terminal portion in its proper place.

Cœlio'chўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Cœliŏcyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Cœliŏdў'nia, *æ*, f.
Cœliŏlў'sia, *æ*, f.
Cœlion'cus, *i*, m.
Cœlio'phthoē, *es*, f.
Cœliophўma, *ătis*, n.
Cœlioplēgia, *æ*, f.
Cœliorrhœ'a, *æ*, f.
Cœlio'schīsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Cœlia*; χύσις, a pouring out; κύησις, pregnancy; ὀδύνη, pain; λύσις, a loosing; ὄγκος, a tumour; φθόη, a wasting; φῦμα, a growth; πλαγὴ, a stroke; ῥέω, to flow; σχίσις, a cleaving.) *Med., Pathol.* Names for *Ascites*, abdominal gravidity, pain, looseness, tumour, wasting, growth or tumour, paralysis, diarrhœa, fissure. Fr. anal. *cœliochyse*, f.,—*cyèse*, f.,—*dynie*, f.,—*lysie*, f.,—*oncus*, m.,—*phthoe*, f.,—*phyme*, m.,—*plégie*, f.,—*rrhée*, f.,—*schisis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wasserergiessung in den Unterleib*; *Bauchschwangerschaft*, f.; *Leibschmerz*, m.; m.; *Bauchgeschwulst*, f.;—*schwindsucht*, f.;—*geschwulst*, f.; *Nervenschlag des Unterleibes.*; *Koiliorrhöe*, f.; *die Spaltung des Unterleibes.*

Cœlis'cus, *i*, m. (Κοῖλος, hollow.) *Med., Surg.* A lenticular scalpel. Fr. anal. *cœlisque*, m. Germ. syn. *Lenticular-Messer*, n.

Cœlŏdontis, *is, e.* (Κοῖλος, hollow; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Geol.* Having hollow teeth. Fr. anal. *cœlodonte*, adj.

Cœlŏgas'trĭcus, *a, um.* (Κοιλία, the intestines; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Zoöl.* Applied to *Infusoria Rotifera*, having organs of mastication with a very short *œsophagus* and a simple intestine, as the *Hydatina.* Fr. anal. *cœlogastrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *eingeweidenbauchig*, adj.

Cœlŏmēlē, *es*, f. (Κοῖλος, hollow; μήλη, a probe.) *Med., Surg.* A sulcated or grooved probe. Fr. anal. *cœlomèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Hohlsonde*, f.

Cœlophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Κοῖλος, hollow; *ophthalmia.*) *Med. Pathol.* Hollowness of the eyes. Fr. anal. *cœlophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hohlaugigkeit*, f.

Cœlopnœ'us, *a, um.* } (Κοῖλος, hollow; πνέω,
Cœlorhyn'chus, *a, um.* } to breathe; ῥύγχος,
Cœlorhi'zus, *a, um.* } a beak; ῥίζα, a root;
Cœlosper'meus, *a, um.* } σπέρμα, a seed.) *Zoöl.*
Cœlosper'mus, *a, um.* } Having a pulmonary cavity for a respiratory organ. *Ichthyol.* Having a depressed muzzle advanced above the mouth. *Bot.* Having hollow roots, seed. Fr. anal. *cœlopné,—rhynque,—rhize,—spermé*, adj. Germ. syn. *hohl-athmig,—schnabelig,—wurzelig,—saamig*, adj.

Cœnædeītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Κοινὸς, common; *œdœītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Common *œdœitis.* Fr. anal. *cœnædéite*, f. Germ. syn. *die gemeine Schaamentzündung.*

Note.—For the explanation of many compound names of diseases, beginning with *Cœno-*, see their terminal portion in its proper place.

Cœnŏcauth'ma, *æ*, f. (Κοινὸς, common; καυθμὸς, a burning.) *Med., Pathol.* Name for common *Uredo.* Fr. anal. *cœnocauthme*, f.

Cœnœ'cium, *ii*, n. (Κοινὸς, common; *οἶκος*, a dwelling.) *Geol.* Name by Allman for the plant-like structure or common dermal system of the *Polyzoa*, as distinguished from the *polyparium* of true *polypi*. Fr. anal. *cœnœcium*, m.

Cœnŏ'gŏnus, *a, um.* (Κοινὸς, common; *γονὴ*, offspring.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied to an animal that at one period lays eggs, at another produces young. Fr. anal. *cœnogone*, adj. Germ. syn. *vermischt-gebährend*, part. adj.

Cœnŏpas'săIus, *a, um.* (Κοινὸς, common; *πάσσαλος*, a stake.) *Bot.* Applied to plants having *passali* joined at the base. Fr. anal. *cœnopassale*, adj.

Cœnŏthă'lămus, *a, um.* (Κοινὸς, common; *θάλαμος*, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied to a Class (m. pl.) of the *Lichenes* having conceptacles partly of the same nature as the *thallus*. Fr. anal. *cœnothalame*, adj.

Cœnŏ'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Κοινὸς, common.) *Bot.* Applied to mushrooms where a large number of fructiferous filaments, raised from the same point of the rhizapode, are joined together to form what is commonly called the mushroom. Fr. anal. *cœnotique*, adj.

Cœnotrŏphosper'mius, *a, um. Bot.* Having a trophosperm common with the base of the ovary, or many trophosperms joined along the axis of the ovary. Fr. anal. *cœnotrophosperme*, adj.

Cœtōnium, *ii*, n. (Κοιτὼν, a bedchamber.) *Bot.* Name for the calycinal *gluma* of the *Gramineæ* with multiflorous spicules. Fr. anal. *cœtonion*, m.

Cŏhŏlō'lўtus, *a, um.* (*Cŏhol; λυτὸς*, soluble.) *Chem.* Soluble in spirit of wine. Fr. anal. *cohololyte*, adj. Germ. syn. *in Weingeist löslich.*

Cŏhŏlydrŏ'lўtus, *a, um.* (*Cŏhol; hydrŏlўtus.*) *Chem.* Soluble in wine and water. Fr. anal. *coholydrolyte*, adj. Germ. syn. *in Weingeist und in Wasser löslich.*

Cōlaux'e, *es*, f. (*Cōlon; αὔξη*, increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Dilatation of the *colon*. Fr. anal. *colauxe*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erweiterung des Grimmdarms.*

Colchĭ'ceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Colchicacæ*. Fr. anal. *colchicé*, adj.

Coleanthĭ'neus, *a, um.* (Κολεὸς, a sheath; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Gramineæ* having the inflorescence enveloped by *bracteæ*. Fr. anal. *coleanthiné*, adj.

Cōlec'tŏme, *es*, f. (*Cōlon; ἐκτομὴ*, a cutting out.) *Med., Surg.* Excision of the colon or other thick intestine. Fr. anal. *colectome*, f.

Cŏleīna. (Κολεὸς, a sheath.) Same as *Chitina.*

Cŏleītis. (Κολεὸς, a sheath; terminal *-ītis.*) Same as *Elytritis.*

Cŏleŏcēlē, *es*, f. (Κολεὸς, a sheath; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Vaginal hernia. Same as *Elytrocele.* Fr. anal. *coléocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterscheidenbruch*, m.

Cŏleŏder'mus, *a, um.* (Κολεὸς, a sheath; *δέρμα*, the skin.) *Entomol.* Applied to *Nymphæ* the general envelope of which is placed immediately upon the body and members, or detached from the body to which it forms a shell or capsule. Fr. anal. *coléoderme*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheidenhautig*, adj.

Cŏleœdēma, *ătis*, n. (Κολεὸς, a sheath; *œdēma.*) *Med., Pathol. Œdema* of the vagina. Fr. anal. *coléœdème*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Œdem der Mutterscheide.*

Cŏleophyl'lum, *i*, n. (Κολεὸς, a sheath; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Mirbel's former name for the organ which he afterwards called *Coleoptilon*. Fr. anal. *coléophylle*, m. Germ. syn. *Scheidenblat*, n.

Cŏleŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Κολεὸς, a sheath; *πους*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Crustacea Decapoda Macroura*, the shell of which serves as a case or sheath for the feet. Fr. anal. *coléopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheidenfüssig*, adj.

Cŏleoptĕrŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. *Entomol.* A treatise on the *Coleoptera:* coleoptero'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *coléoptérologie*, f.

Cŏleo'ptĕro-macro'ptĕrus, *a, um* } (*Cŏleoptĕrus;*
Cŏleo'ptĕro-micro'ptĕrus, *a, um.* } *μακρὸς*, long; *μικρὸς*, short; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Schœffer to a Class (n. pl.) having the *elytra* longer, and shorter, than the half of the belly. Fr. anal. *coléoptéro-macroptère,—microptère*, adj.

Coleoptilātus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a plumule furnished with a *coleoptilon*. Fr. anal. *coléoptilé*, adj.

Cŏleoptōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Κολεὸς, a sheath; *ptōsis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol. Ptosis* or *prolapsus* of the vagina. Fr. anal. *coléoptose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Vorfall der Mutterscheide.*

Cŏleo'ptrĭfor'mis, *is, e. Entomol.* Having the appearance of the *Coleoptera*. Fr. anal. *coléoptriforme*, adj.

Cŏleorrham'phus, *a, um.* (Κολεὸς, a sheath; *ῥάμφος*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Grallatores*, comprising only one bird, in which the base of the upper mandible is covered by a sheath of horny substance. Fr. anal. *coléorrhamphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheidenschnabelig*, adj.

Cŏleorrhe'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Κολεὸς, a sheath; *ῥῆξις*, a breaking.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Rupture of the vagina. Fr. anal. *coléorrhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *Scheidenzerreissung*, f.

Cŏleorhi'za, *æ*, f. (Κολεὸς, a sheath; *ῥίζα*, a root.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to a kind of case closed in all parts, which envelopes certain radicles in a manner that the latter are not perceived but by dissection, as in the *Gramineæ*. Fr. anal. *coléorhize*, f. Germ. syn. *Wurzelchenscheide*, f.

Cŏleostegnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Κολεὸς, a sheath; *στέγνωσις*, a making close.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Morbid contraction of the vagina. Fr. anal. *coléostegnose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verengerung der Mutterscheide.*

Cŏlĕ'sŭla, *æ*, f. (Κολεὸς, a sheath.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a small membranous purse from which issue the spores of the *Hepaticæ*. Fr. anal. *colésule*, f.

Cōlĭcōdў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Cōlĭca; ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Colic-pain. Fr. anal. *colicodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kolikschmerz*, m.

Cōlĭcoplēgia, *æ*, f. (*Cōlĭca; πληγή*, a stroke.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Colica pictonum*, or lead colic. Fr. anal. *colicoplégie*, f. Germ. syn. *Bleikolik*, f.

Col'lagen. (*Κόλλα*, gluten; *gigno*, to beget.) *Chem.* A recent term for tissue that yields gelatine. *Collagē'nium*, *ii*, n. Fr. anal. *collagène*, m.

Col'lapse. (*Con*, together; *lapsus*, a fall.) *Med., Pathol.* Diminution of bulk or tension. See *Collapsus.* Fr. syn. *affaissement*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammenfallen*, n.

Collētērium, *ii*, n. (*Κολλητής*, one who glues.) *Entomol.* Name of an organ with which certain insects are provided, and which secretes a yellow liquid destined to gum the eggs that they may adhere to the body on which they are deposited. Fr. anal. *collétérion*, m.

Collĭcŭlōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Collĭcŭlus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of *colliculi.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *colliculeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hügelig*, adj.

Collĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Collum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the ovary, etc., when provided with a neck. Fr. anal. *collifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *halstragend*, part. adj.

Collĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Collum; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *prothorax* when short, straight, and less apparent than the rest of the trunk, as of the *Labellula.* Fr. anal. *colliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *halsförmig*, adj.

Collĭgātus, *a*, *um.* (*Colligo*, to tie together.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the feet when two or three anterior toes are joined together by a short membrane which advances scarcely beyond the first phalanx. Fr. anal. *colligé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammenbindet*, adj.

Collĭros'tris, *is*, *e.* (*Collum; rostrum*, a beak.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Hemiptera*, in which the base of the beak seems to grow from the neck. See *Auchenorhyncus.* Fr. anal. *collirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *halsschnabelig*, adj.

Collodes'mus, *i*, m. (*Κόλλα*, gluten; *δεσμός*, a band.) *Med., Surg.* A starch-bandage. Fr. anal. *collodésme*, m. Germ. syn. *Kleisterverband*, m.

Collŏnēma, *ătis*, n. (*Κόλλα*, gluten.) *Med., Pathol.* Name by Müller, etc., for a tumour of very soft, clear substance like gelatine, of a grayish yellow colour. Fr. anal. *collonème*, m.

Collospīnōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Collum; spīnōsus.*) *Entomol.* Applied to caterpillars with two very long spines upon the neck. Fr. anal. *collospineux*, adj. Ger. syn. *halsdornig*, adj.

Cŏlŏbancaloptēnus, *a*, *um.* (*Κολοβός*, mutilated; *ἀγκαλή*, the arm; *πτηνός*, volatile.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Halycolymbes* which have only the rudiments of wings. Fr. anal. *colobancaloptène*, adj.

Cŏlŏbathrŏ'pŏdis, *is*, *e.* (*Κολοβός*, mutilated; *ἀθροος*, serrated; *πούς*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Section (m. pl.) of the *Mydalornithes* having very long and slender legs. Fr. anal. *colobathropode*, adj.

Cŏlŏbo'ptĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Κολοβός*, mutilated; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having imperfect wings, as the *Vespa coloboptera.* Fr. anal. *coloboptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *flugelverstummelt*, part. adj.

Cŏlŏchŏlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cŏlon; chŏlōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Bilious dysentery. Fr. anal. *colocholose.* f.

Cŏloclei'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cŏlon; κλεῖσις*, a shutting up.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Occlusion of the colon. Fr. anal. *colocleisis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verschliessung des Grimmdarms.*

Colocynthin'. *Chem.* Name for the bitter of colocynth extracted from the *parenchyma* of the fruit of the *Cucumis colocynthis.* *Cŏlŏcynthīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *colocynthine*, f.

Cŏlŏdac'tўlus, *a*, *um.* (*Κόλος*, mutilated; *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Section (m. pl.) of the *Saurii* having members more or less incomplete. See *Colosaurius.* Fr. anal. *colodactyle*, adj.

Cŏlŏphŏlĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Applied by Unverdorben to an acid forming the base of colophony, from its electro-negative properties. Fr. anal. *colopholique*, adj.

Cŏlŏrĭdes, f. pl. (*Cŏlor.*) *Nat. Philos.* Name by Guibourt for a Family of ternary, organic compounds, comprehending the principal colorants. Fr. anal. *colorides*, f. pl.

Cŏlŏrĭ'fĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Cŏlor; făcio*, to make.) *Nat. Philos.* Making colours; applied to the power of the luminous rays. Fr. anal. *colorifique*, adj. Germ. syn. *farbmachend*, part. adj.

Cŏlŏrĭ'grădus, *i*, m. (*Cŏlor; grădus*, a degree.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument by Biot for determining the degree of coloration of bodies. Fr. anal. *colorigrade*, m.

Cŏlŏrĭ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Cŏlor; μέτρον*, a measure.) Same as *Cromometrum.*

Cŏlŏsau'rius, *a*, *um.* (*Κόλος*, mutilated; *σαῦρος*, a lizard.) Same as *Colodactylus.*

Cŏlostrātio, *ōnis*, f. *Med., Pathol.* Term by some for diseases of new-born infants derived from the *colostrum.* *Physiol.* By others, the obstruction or delay of the first milk; colostra'tion. Fr. anal. *colostration*, f.

Cŏlostrŏcoc'ca, *æ*, f. (*Cŏlostrum; coccum.*) *Physiol.* Name for a granulous body of the *colostrum.* Fr. anal. *colostrocoque*, f. Germ. anal. *Kolostrumkörnchen*, n.

Cŏlŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Cŏlon; τέμνω*, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Term for cutting into the colon: colo'tomy. See *Enterotomia.* Fr. anal. *colotomie*, f.

Cŏlŏtўphus, *i*, m. (*Cŏlon; tўphus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Eisemann's term for typhous dysentery. Fr. anal. *colotyphus*, m.

Colpal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Κόλπος*, the vagina; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Pain in the vagina. Fr. anal. *colpalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterscheidenschmerz*, m.

NOTE.—The prefix of *Colp-* or *Colpo-* occurs in many compound names of diseases and conditions of the vagina. These, to save repetition, are not inserted wherever their terminal portion appears in its proper place.

Colpectă'sia, *æ*, f. } (*Κόλπος*, the va-
Colpemphra'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } gina; *ἔκτασις*, extension; *ἔμφραξις*, a stoppage.) *Med.* An excessive dilatation, and obstruction (as by *polypus*, etc.) of the vagina. Fr.

anal. *colp-ectasie,—emphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Ausdehnung—eine Verstopfung, der Mutterscheide.*

Colpeuryntēr, *ēris*, m. (Κόλπος, the vagina; *εὐρύνω*, to dilate.) *Med., Surg.* Name for a *speculum vaginæ*, or dilator of the vagina. Fr. anal. *colpeuryntère*, m.

Colpītis. Same as *Elytritis.*

Colpocace. Same as *Cacocolpia.*

Colpŏcystar'chŏsȳrinx, *gis*, f. (Κόλπος, the vagina; *κύστις*, the bladder; *ἀρχὸς*, the *anus; σῦριγξ*, a tube.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *fistula* of the vagina, urinary bladder, and rectum. Fr. anal. *colpocystarchosyrinx*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Mutterscheiden-Harnblasen-Mastdarmfistel.*

Colpŏcystōsȳrinx, *gis*, f. (Κόλπος, the vagina; *κύστις*, the bladder; *σῦριγξ*, a tube.) *Med., Surg. Pathol. Fistula* of the vagina and urinary bladder. Fr. anal. *colpocystosyrinx*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Mutterscheiden-Harnblasen-Fistel.*

Colpŏdesmorrhă'phia. Same as *Colporrhaphia.*

Colpŏpā'thia, *æ*, f. (Κόλπος, the vagina; *πάθος*, affection.) *Med., Pathol.* An affection of the vagina. Fr. anal. *colpopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Leiden der Mutterscheide.*

Colporrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Κόλπος, the vagina; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* A discharge from the vagina; by custom understood to mean of blood. Fr. anal. *colporrhagie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterscheidenblutfluss*, m.

Colporrhă'phia, *æ*, f. (Κόλπος, the vagina; *ῥαφὴ*, a seam.) *Med., Surg.* Suture of the lacerated or cut vagina. Fr. anal. *colporrhaphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterscheidennath*, f.

Cŏ'lŭber Ammŏ'dȳtes. *Zoöl.* Systematic name of an ophidian reptile; also called *Ammodytes terrestris*, to distinguish it from *A. marinus.*

Cŏlubrīnus, *a, um.* (*Cŏlŭber.*) Having the appearance of a serpent. Fr. anal. *colubrin*, adj.

Cŏlumbārius, *a, um.* (*Cŏlumba.*) *Geol.* Applied to a granular rock when the grains are of the size of a pigeon's egg. Fr. anal. *columbaire*, adj.

Columbin'. *Chem.* A peculiar crystallisable substance found by Wittstock in the root of *Colombo* or *Cocculus palmatus. Cŏlumbīna,* *æ*, f. Fr. anal. *columbine*, f.

Columella. See *Columnella.*

Cŏlŭmellātus, *a, um.* Having a *Columella.* Fr. anal. *columellé*, adj.

Cŏlumnanthĕ'reus, *a, um.* (*Columna; anthĕra.*) *Bot.* Applied to a Class (f. pl.) of incomplete, phanerogamous plants, having the filaments of the stamens united into a column. See *Cylindranthereus.* Fr. anal. *columnanthéré*, adj.

Cŏlumnātus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Linnæus to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Malvaceæ*, from the union of the filaments of their stamens into a kind of column or cylinder. Fr. anal. *colomné*, adj.

Combūrens, *entis*, part. (*Combūro*, to burn.) *Nat. Philos.* Burning; giving rise to combustion. Fr. anal. *comburent*, adj.

Combustibi'lity. The property of burning, of which Stahl has made a substance, the phlogistic, which, on being freed from a body, produces, according to him, the phenomenon of ignition. *Combustĭbĭ'lĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *combustibilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Verbrenlichkeit*, f.

Cŏmētŏ'cŏra, *æ*, f. (*Cŏmēta; κόρη*, the pupil.) *Med., Pathol.* A comet-like pupil. Fr. anal. *cométocore*, f. Germ. syn. *das kometenähnliche Ansehn der Pupille.*

Cŏmētogră'phia, *æ*, f. (*Cŏmēta; γράφω*, to write.) *Astron.* A description of comets: cometo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cométographie*, f.

Cŏmi'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cŏma; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Agardh to buds that produce only a rosette or tuft. Fr. anal. *comifère*, adj.

Cŏmizō'phȳtum, *i*, n. (*Κομίζω*, to bear; *φύτον*, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a plant the corol of which bears the stamens: a comi'zophyte. Fr. anal. *comizophyte*, m.

Commūnĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Commūnis*, ordinary; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to saurian reptiles having ordinary feet in relation to their length, and to *Crustacea Decapoda*, their feet presenting nothing unusual in their conformation: commu'nipede. Fr. anal. *communipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *gemeinfüssig*, adj.

Cŏmo'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Cŏma; φέρω*, to bear.) Having or bearing hair. Fr. anal. *comophore*, f. Germ. syn. *Haare tragend.*

Complexĭvus, *a, um.* (*Complector*, to enclose.) *Bot.* Applied to prefoliation when the discs of the leaves, in embracing each other, are covered by the sides and summit. Fr. anal. *complectif*, adj.

Compŏ'sĭtiflŏris, *is, e.* (*Compŏsĭtus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied (f. pl.) to the *Synanthereæ.* Fr. anal. *compositiflore*, adj.

Compressibi'lity. (*Comprĭmo*, to press together.) *Nat. Philos.* The property which certain bodies have of being reduced to a less volume by the action of an external cause. Fr. anal. *compressibilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Zusammendrückbarkeit*, f.

Compressĭcaudātus, *a, um.* } (*Compressus; cau-*
Compressĭcau'lis, *is, e.* } *da*, a tail; *caulis*, a stem.) Having a compressed tail, stem. Fr. anal. *compressi-caudé,—caule*, adj.

Compressĭcor'nis, *i, e.* (*Compressus; cornu.*) *Entomol.* Having compressed *antennæ.* Fr. anal. *compressicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *zusammendrückhornig*, adj.

Compressōrium, *ii*, n. (*Comprĭmo*, to press together.) A machine for compressing. Fr. anal. *compressoire*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug zum Zusammendrücken.*

Concăvĭfŏ'lius, *a, um.* (*Concăvus; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having concave leaves. Fr. anal. *concavifolié*, adj.

Concăvŏcon'căvus, *a, um.* Having two concave faces. Fr. anal. *concavo-concave*, adj. Germ. syn. *auf beiden Seiten hohl.*

Concăvŏconve'xus, *a, um.* Having one face concave, the other convex. Fr. anal. *concavo-convexe*, adj. Germ. syn. *auf einer Seite hohl.*

Conchan'thĕlix, *ĭcis*, adj. (*Concha; anthĕlix.*)

Anat. Applied to the *musculus transversus auris.*

Con'chĕlix, *ĭcis,* adj. (*Concha; hĕlix.*) *Anat.* Applied by some to a small muscle which passes from the *helix* to the *concha.*

Conchĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* } (*Concha; cŏlo,* to inhabit; *fĕro,* to bear; *forma,* likeness.) *Zoöl.* Inhabiting, bearing or having a shell. *Entomol.* Formed like a shell; applied by Kirby to the *tegula.* Fr. anal. *conchi-cole, —fère,—forme,* adj. Germ. syn. *schaalbewohnend,—tragend,—förmig,* adj.

Conchĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* }

Conchĭfor'mis, *is, e.* }

Conchoīdālis. } Same as *Conchoides.*

Conchoīdeus. }

Conchŏ'phŏrus. Same as *Conchiferus.*

Conchўliānus, *a, um.* (Κογχύλη, a mussel or cockle.) *Mineral.* Applied to *calcaria* which contain fossil-shells. Fr. anal. *conchylien,* adj.

Conchўlĭ'fĕrus. Same as *Conchiferus.*

Conchўlioīdēs. Same as *Conchoides.*

Conchўliŏ'lĭthus, *i,* m. (Κογχύλιον, the mussel; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* Name for a fossil-mussel: a conchy'liolith. Fr. anal. *conchyliolithe,* m. Germ. syn. *eine versteinerte Muschel.*

Conchўliŏlŏ'gia. Same as *Conchologia.*

Conchўliŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (Κογχύλιον, mussel; φέρω, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a mollusc which agglutinates about it the *débris* of shells, or small entire shells. See *Agglutinant.* Fr. anal. *conchyliophore,* adj. Germ. syn. *muscheltragend,* part. adj.

Con'cŏlor, *ōris,* adj. } *Zoöl.* Applied to a body the upper and lower parts of which are of the same colour, as the *Felis concolor.* Fr. anal. *concolor,* adj. Germ. syn. *gleichfarbig,* adj.

Concŏlōrātus, *a, um.* }

Condensabi'lity. (*Condensor,* to make thick.) The power of contracting upon itself so as to occupy less space. *Condensābĭ'lĭtas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *condensabilité,* f. Germ. syn. *Verdichtbarkeit,* f.

Condensātor, *ōris,* m. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument for rendering sensible the weakest quantities of electricity by accumulating them: a condenser. Fr. anal. *condensateur,* m.

Condī'tĭpes, *pĕdis,* adj. (*Condĭtus,* laid up; *pes,* a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Crustacea Decapoda Brachyura,* the *clypeus* of which produces an advance which lodges and covers the last pair of feet when the animal contracts them: condi'tipede. Fr. anal. *conditipède,* adj.

Conduplĭcātīvus. Same as *Conduplicatus.*

Condўlŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Condylus;* φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing a tubercle, as the *Echinospermum condylophorum,* the peduncles of the fruits of which are elongated and swelled. Fr. anal. *condylophore,* adj. Germ. syn. *knopftragend,* part. adj.

Condў'lŏpus, *a, um.* (*Condўlus;* πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a genus of the *Cephalidia* provided with articulated feet. Fr anal. *condylope,* adj. Germ. syn. *knopffüssig,* adj.

Cōnecphlŏgis'cum, *i,* n. (*Cōnus; ecphlŏgiscum.*) *Med., Pathol.* Coniform *varicella.* Fr. anal. *conecphlogiscon,* m. Germ. syn. *die kegelförmig Blätter.*

Confertiflōrus, *a, um.* (*Confertus; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having clustered flowers, as the *Lycopus confertiflora.* Fr. anal. *confertiflore,* adj. Germ. syn. *dichtblümig,* adj.

Confertĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Confertus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having clustered leaves, as the *Chloris confertifolia.* Germ. syn. *dichtblättrig,* adj.

Confervĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* } (*Conferva; cŏlo,* to inhabit; *forma,* likeness.) Living among, resembling the *Confervæ.* Fr. anal. *confervicole,—forme,* adj.

Confervĭfor'mis, *is, e.* }

Conger Eel. *Ichthyol.* Common name for the *Muræna* conger. See *Gongros.* Fr. anal. *congre,* m. Germ. syn. *ein meer Al.*

Cōnĭ'cĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to an acid of which Peschier admits the existence in the *Conium maculatum,* and to salts produced by the combination of conicin with the acids: coni'cic. Fr. anal. *conicique,* adj.

Cōnĭco-incurvĭros'tris, *is, e.* }

Cōnĭco-prŏtensĭros'tris, *is, e.* }

Cōnĭco-sūbŭlĭros'tris, *is, e.* }

Cōnĭco-tĕnuĭros'tris, *is, e.* } (*Cōnĭcus; incurvus; prŏtensus,* stretched out; *rostrum,* a beak; *sūbŭlĭrostris; tĕnuĭrostris.*) *Ornithol.* Applied severally by J. A. Shæffer to Orders (m. pl.) having the beak conic and slightly hooked, lengthened, subulated, slender. Fr. anal. *conico-incurvirostre,—protensirostre,—subulirostre,—ténuirostre,* adj.

Cōnĭ'dium, *ii,* n. (*Cōnis.*) *Bot.* Name by Sprengel, etc., for a farinous dust which they believed to be produced, in lichens, by the agglomeration of extremely fine gemmules. Fr. anal. *conidie,* f. Germ. syn. *Keimpulver,* n.

Cōniflōrus, *a, um.* (*Cōnus; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Silene coniflora,* because its *calyces* are cylindrical, or rather conical. Fr. anal. *coniflore,* adj. Germ. syn. *kegelblümig,* adj.

Cōnī'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Cōnus; gigno,* to beget.) *Bot.* Growing upon the cones of the fir tree, as the *Agaricus conigenus.* Fr. anal. *conigène,* adj.

Cŏniŏcўmă'tius, *a, um.* (Κονίς, dust; *cўmătium.*) *Bot.* Applied to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Lichenes* having their reproductive corpuscles naked, and corresponding to Meyer's *Coniocarpi.* Fr. anal. *coniocymatien,* adj.

Coniocys'tis, *ios,* f. (Κονία, dust; κύστις, a bag.) *Bot.* Name by Agardh for the reproductive bodies or tubercles of ferns. Fr. anal. *coniocyste,* f.

Cŏniœ'cium, *ii,* n. (Κονία, dust; οἰκία, a house.) *Bot.* Name by Ehrhart for the fruit of the genus *Andreæa.*

Cŏniŏlīchēnis, *is, e.* (Κονία, dust; *līchen.*) *Bot.* Applied to an Order (f. pl.) of lichens having the appearance of powder, as the *Lepra.* Fr. anal. *coniolichéné,* adj.

Cŏniŏ'mўces, *ētis,* adj. (Κονία, dust; μύκης, a mushroom.) *Bot.* Applied by Fries and Nees von Esenbeck to an Order (m. pl.) of mushrooms formed of grouped capsules under the epidermis of plants, or scattered upon a fleshy or filamentous base. Fr. anal. *coniomycète,* adj.

Cŏniŏthă'lămus, *a, um.* (*Κονία*, dust; *θάλαμος*, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Lichenes* having naked reproductive corpuscles, without a particular organ or reservoir to contain them. Fr. anal. *coniothalame*, adj.

Conjunctīvī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Membrāna conjunctīva*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the *conjunctiva*. See *Synaphymenitis, Synchitonitis*. Fr. anal. *conjunctivite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung der Conjunctiva*.

Connātisquāmus, *a, um.* (*Connātus; squāma*, a scale.) *Bot.* Applied to the *periclinium* of the *Synanthereæ* when the scales are grafted together. Fr. anal. *connatisquame*, adj.

Connectĭcŭlum, *i*, n. (*Connecto*, to fasten together.) *Bot.* A name for the elastic ring of the ferns. Fr. anal. *connecticule*, m.

Cōnŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Cōnus; καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having conical fruit. Fr. anal. *conocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *kegelfrüchtig*, adj.

Cōnŏ'cĕras, *ātis*, n. (*Cōnus; κέρας*, a horn.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A conical *cornea*. Fr. anal. *conocère*, m, Germ. syn. *eine kegelförmige Hornhaut*.

Cōnophthal'mus, *i*, m. (*Cōnus; ophthalmus*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A conical eye; *staphyloma*. Fr. anal. *conophthalme*, m. Germ. syn. *Kegelauge*, n.

Cōnŏpus, *a, um.* (*Cōnus; πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* of a conical form, as the *Agaricus conopus*. Fr. anal. *conope*, adj. Germ. syn. *kegelfüssig*, adj.

Cōnorrham'phus, *a, um.* (*Cōnus; ῥάμφος*, a beak.) Same as *Conirostris*.

Constella'tion. (*Con*, together; *stella*, a star.) *Astron.* Applied to the groups of stars to which have been given names from fable, history, the kingdoms of nature, or even objects of art, and which have been bestowed to aid the memory by the different figures of men, animals, etc. *Constellātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *constellation*, f. Germ. syn. *Sternbild*, n.

Contāmĭnātus, *a, um.* (*Contāmen*, a defiling.) *Bot.* Having a spot, as the leaves of the *Spartium contaminatum*. Fr. syn. *taché*, adj. Germ. syn. *gefleckt*, part. adj.

Convergĭner'vius, *a, um.* (*Convergens*, bending together; *nervus*.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf the nervures of which describe a curve in their course. Fr. anal. *converginervé*, adj.

Convexo-concavus. See *Concavo-convexus*.

Conve'xo-conve'xus, *a, um.* Having two convex surfaces. Fr. anal. *convexo-convexe*, adj.

Convolvŭlĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Convolvŭlus; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing on the *Convolvulus*, as the *Sphæria convolvulicola* on the *C. sepium*. Fr. anal. *convolvulicole*, adj.

Copalin.' *Chem.* Name of a sub-resin which John has extracted from copal. *Copalīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *copaline*, f.

Cōphōma, *ătis*, n. (*Κωφὸς*, deaf.) *Med., Pathol.* Deafness. Fr. anal. *cophome*, m. Germ. syn. *Taubheit*, f.

Cŏpĭdoptēnus, *a, um.* (*Κοπὶς*, a sabre; *πτηνὸς*, volatile.) *Ornithol.* Applied by J. A. Ritgen to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Hygrornithes* having wings formed like a sabre. Fr. anal. *copidoptène*, adj. Germ. syn. *säbelfluchtig*, adj.

Coprecorĭ'tĭcus. Same as *Coprocriticus*.

Coprepi'schĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Copros; ἐπίσχεσις*, a stoppage.) *Med., Pathol.* Retention of the feces. Fr. anal. *coprépischèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Zurückhaltung des Kothes*.

Coprĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Copros; vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Living on horse-dung. Fr. anal. *coprivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *kothfressend*, part. adj.

Coprŏ'bius, *a, um.* (*Copros; βίος*, life.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Myodariæ Calyptereæ*, the larves of which live in excrements. Fr. anal. *coprobie*, adj.

Coproc'tic. *Med.* Pertaining to the feces. *Coproc'tĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *coproctique*, adj. Germ. syn. *eine Kothe gehörig*.

Coprŏdŏchēum, *i*, n. (*Copros; δέχομαι*, to receive.) *Med.* An apartment or vessel in which to deposit the feces; a night-pail. Fr. anal. *coprodochéon*, m. Germ. syn. *Nachteimer*, m.

Coprŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m. (*Copros; λίθος*, a stone.) *Med.* Name for a ball formed of hardened feces, or other mass, in the bowels. Fr. anal. *coprolithe*, m. Ger. syn. *Kothstein*, m.

Copro'phĭlus, *a, um.* (*Copros; φιλέω*, to love.) *Bot.* Growing upon dung, as the *Agaricus coprophilus*. Fr. anal. *coprophile*, adj.

Coprophoresis. Same as *Coprophoria*.

Coproplănēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Copros; πλάνησις*, a making to wander.) *Med.* Aberration of the feces to another part. Fr. anal. *coproplanèse*, f.

Coprŏpoiēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Copros; ποιέω*, to make.) *Med., Physiol.* The preparation of the feces. See *Coprosis*. Fr. anal. *copropoièse*, f. Germ. syn. *Kothbereitung*, f.

Coprorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Copros; ῥέω*, to flow.) Diarrhœa.

Coprosclērōma, *ătis*, n. (*Copros; sclērōma*.) *Med.* A hardened state of the feces. Fr. anal. *coprosclérôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Kothverhärtung*, f.

Coprosclērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med.* The progress of *Coproscleroma*.

Coprōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. Same as *Copropoiesis*.

Coptorrham'phus, *a, um.* (*Κόπτω*, to strike; *ῥάμφος*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a sharp, cutting or striking beak. Fr. anal. *coptorrhamphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit scharfem schneidenden Schnabel versehen*.

Cŏrallĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cŏrallium; forma*, likeness.) Formed like coral. Fr. anal. *coralliforme*, adj.

Cŏrallĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cŏrallium; γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Nat. Hist.* Producing coral: coralli'gerous. Fr. anal. *coralligère*, adj.

Cŏrallīnus, *a, um.* (*Cŏrallium.*) *Nat. Hist.* Pertaining to or having the red colour of coral: co'ralline. Fr. anal. *coralline*, adj.

Cŏrallĭŏ'grăphy. (*Cŏrallium; γράφω*, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* The description and history of coral. *Cŏralliogrā'phia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *coralliographie*, f.

Cŏrallio'phăgus, *a, um.* (*Cŏrallium; φάγω*, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Cypricardia coralliophagus*, because it dwells in the

. madreporic masses. Fr. anal. *corallio-phage*, adj.

Cŏrallorhi'zus, *a, um.* (*Cŏrallium; ῥίζα*, a root.) *Bot.* Having ramous roots in form of a branch of coral. Fr. anal. *corallo-rhize*, adj.

Cordĭfō'lius, *a, um.* **Cordĭfor'mis,** *is, e.* **Cordĭ'gĕrus,** *a, um.* **Cordĭ'mănus,** *a, um.* (*Cor; fŏlium*, a leaf; *forma*, likeness; *gĕro*, to bear; *mănus*, a hand.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having leaves or folioles, an appearance, claws like a heart. Fr. anal. *cordifolié,—forme,—gère,—mane*, adj. Germ. syn. *herzblättrig—förmig,—tragend,—handig*, adj.

Cŏrec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos.* (*Κόρη*, the pupil; *ἔκτασις*, extension.) *Med., Pathol.* Dilatation of the pupil. Fr. anal. *corectase*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausdehnung der Pupille.*

Corectoëcto'mia. Same as *Corectomia.*

Coriarin'. *Chem.* An alkali said to be discovered by Peschier in the leaves of the *Coriaria myrtifolia*, but which Nees von Esenbeck failed to obtain. *Cŏrĭarīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *coriarine*, f.

Cŏrĭŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Κορίς*, a bug; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having a strong odour of the bug, as the *Orchis coriophora.* Fr. anal. *coriophore*, adj.

Corisanthĕ'ria, *æ*, f. *Bot.* A Jussieuan name for a Class of dicotyledonous, monopetalous plants with epigynous corol, which have the anthers distinct. Fr. anal. *corisanthérie*, f.

Cormoïdēs, adj. (*Cormus;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a *cormus:* cor'moid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cormoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *wurzelstockähnlich*, adj.

Cor'neus, *a, um.* (*Cornu.*) Of or belonging to horn: cor'neous. Fr. anal. *corné*, adj. Germ. syn. *hornartig*, adj.

Cornĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Cornus; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing upon the *Cornus*, as the *Sphæria cornicola* upon the *Cornus sanguinea.* Fr. anal. *cornicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *hornbewohnend*, part. adj.

Cornĭcŭlātus, *a, um. Bot.* Having horns; applied to flowers in which the anthers alone are transformed into petals having the appearance of small horns. Fr. anal. *corniculé*, adj. Germ. syn. *hornförmig*, adj.

Cornĭcŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cornĭcŭlum*, a little horn; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the entrance of the tube of a monopetalous corol when it presents *cuculli* hollow and open inferiorly. Fr. anal. *corniculifère*, adj.

Cornĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cornu; gĕro*, to bear.) *Nat. Hist.* Having horns, or tubercles like horns. Fr. anal. *cornigère*, adj. Germ. syn. *horntragend*, part. adj.

Cornŭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Cornu; pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied formerly to the *mammifera* with hoofs: cor'nupede. Fr. anal. *cornupède*, adj. Germ. syn. *hornfüssig*, adj.

Cŏroclei'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Κόρη*, the pupil; *κλεῖσις*, a shutting up.) *Med., Pathol.* Occlusion of the pupil. Fr. anal. *corocleisis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verschliessung der Pupille.*

Cŏrŏdias'tŏle, *es*, f. (*Κόρη*, the pupil; *diastŏle.*) *Med., Pathol.* Dilatation of the pupil. Fr. anal. *corodiastole*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausdehnung der Pupille.*

Cŏrollāris, *is, e. Bot.* Of the appearance or character of a *corolla:* corol'lar. Fr. anal. *corollaire*, adj.

Cŏrol'lĭcus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied by Lestiboudois to the insertion of stamens when united to the corol: corol'lic. Fr. anal. *corollique*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenkronig*, adj.

Cŏrollĭflōrus, *a, um.* (*Cŏrolla; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a sub-Class (f. pl.) of the *Dicotyledones* having a monopetalous corol inserted on the receptacle. Fr. anal. *corolliflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenkronenbluthig*, adj.

Cŏrollīnus, *a, um. Bot.* Of the nature of a corol, or situated on the petals: corol'line. Fr. anal. *corollin*, adj.

Coromegin'. (*Κόρη*, the pupil; *μέγας*, great.) *Chem.* Name by Runge for the narcotic principle of *Belladonna, Solanum nigrum, Stramonium*, etc., which dilates the pupil when applied near the eye. *Cŏrŏmĕgīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *coromégine*, m. Germ. anal. *Koromegin*, n.

Cŏrŏmeiōsis, *is*, f. **Cŏrŏmiōsis,** *is*, f. (*Κόρη*, the pupil; *μείωσις*, a lessening.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for diminution (*Corosystole*) of the pupil. Fr. anal. *coromiose*, f.

Cŏrŏmorphōma, *ătis*, n. (*Κόρη*, the pupil; *μόρφωμα*, form.) *Med.* The form of the pupil. Fr. anal. *coromorphôme*, m. Germ. anal. *Koromorphom*, n.

Cŏrŏmorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med.* The formation of the pupil. Fr. anal. *coromorphose*, f. Germ. syn. *Pupillenbildung*, f.

Cŏrŏmydri'ăsis, *is*, f. (*Κόρη*, the pupil; *mydriăsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Dilatation (*Corodiastole*) of the pupil. Fr. anal. *coromydriase*, f.

Cŏrōnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Corōna; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a crown: coro'niform. Fr. anal. *coroniforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kronenförmig*, adj.

Cŏrŏpărel'cysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Κόρη*, the pupil; *παρέλκυσις*, a protracting.) *Med.* A distortion or distraction of the pupil. Fr. anal. *coroparelcyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verziehung oder Schiefziehung der Pupille.*

Cŏro'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Κόρη*, the pupil; *phthĭsis.*) *Med.* A wasting or diminution of the pupil. Fr. anal. *corophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schwinden der Pupille.*

Cŏrŏsys'tŏle, *es*, f. (*Κόρη*, the pupil; *systŏle.*) *Med.* A contraction of the pupil. See *Coromeiosis.* Fr. anal. *corosystole*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verengerung der Pupille.*

Corotomia. **Corotomodialysis.** See *Core-* and *Corec-.*

Corpozōus, *a, um.* (*Corpus; ζῷον*, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied to animals (nom. pl.) that have a sanguineous system and a simple nervous system, and possess essentially the organs of nutrition of the human body. Fr. anal. *corpozoaire*, adj.

Corrĭgiŏlātus, *a, um.* (*Corrĭgia*, a leather thong.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Ceyx corrigiolatus*, because it has above its knee a brown band like a garter. Fr. anal. *corrigiolé*, adj.

Corrūgātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Corrūgo*, to wrinkle.) *Med.* A wrinkling; a corrugation. See

Rhicnosis. Fr. anal. *corrugation*, f. Germ. syn. *Runzelung*, f.

Cor'tex Cones'si. *Bot.* Name for the bark of the *Nerium antidysentericum.* See *Tilecherri.*

Cortĭcĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Cortex; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Living upon barks, as the *Agaricus corticola.* Fr. anal. *corticicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *rindbewohnend*, part. adj.

Cortĭcĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* } (*Cortex; fĕro*, to bear;
Cortĭcĭfor'mis, *a, um.* } *forma*, likeness.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having or bearing, appearing like bark. Fr. anal. *corticifère,—forme*, adj. Germ. syn. *rindentragend,—förmig*, adj.

Cortĭcīna, *æ*, f. (A curtain.) *Bot.* A kind of filamentous fringe bordering the hat of many mushrooms, produced by the *débris* of the torn *volva:* cor'tine. Fr. anal. *cortine*, f. Germ. syn. *Manschette*, f.

Corusca'tion. (*Cŏrusco*, to glitter.) *Nat. Philos.* A flash of lightning, or apparent sparkling fire, seen often by night; a glittering. *Coruscātio, ōnis*, f. See *Marmaryga.* Fr. anal. *coruscation*, f. Germ. syn. *Glanz*, m.; *Schein*, m.

Corydaleæ. Same as *Corydales.*

Cŏrȳdă'lĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts having corydalin for their base. Fr. anal. *corydalique*, adj.

Cŏrymbĭflōrus, *a, um.* } (*Cŏrymbus; flos*, a
Cŏrymbĭfor'mis, *a, um.* } flower; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in corymbs, the appearance of corymbs. Fr. anal. *corymbiflore,—forme*, adj. Germ. syn. *doldentraubenblümig,—förmig*, adj.

Cŏrymbĭ'phŏrus. (*Cŏrymbus; φέρω*, to bear.) Same as *Corymbiferus.*

Cŏrymbōdēs, adj. } (*Cŏrymbus;* terminal
Cŏrymbōsus, *a, um.* } *-ōdēs.*) *Bot.* Having or full of corymbs: corym'bous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *corymbeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *doldentraubig*, adj.

Cŏrymboīdēs, adj. (*Cŏrymbus;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a corymb: corym'boid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *corymboïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *doldentraubenähnlich*, adj.

Cŏrymbŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Cŏrymbŭlus*, a little corymb; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in little corymbs. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *corymbuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Doldentraubenchen.*

Corÿphŏ'phÿtum, *i*, n. (*Κορυφή*, the summit; *φυτόν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a plant the stamens of which, few in number, are inserted at the summit of the calyx: a cory'phophyte. Fr. anal. *coryphophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *hochstpflanze*, f.

Corytŏ'phÿtum, *i*, n. (*Κόρυς*, a helmet; *φυτόν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a plant the upper part of the corol of which is like a helmet: a cory'tophyte. Fr. anal. *corytophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *Helmpflanze*, f.

Cosmŏgŏ'nia, *æ*, f. }
Cosmŏgŏ'nia, *æ*, f. }
Cosmŏgră'phia, *æ*, f. }
Cosmŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. }
Cosmŏnŏ'mia, *æ*, f. }
Cosmŏsŏ'phia, *æ*, f. } (*Κόσμος*, the universe; *γίνομαι*, to be born; *γονή*, origin; *γράφω*, to write; *λόγος*, a discourse; *νόμος*, a law; *σοφία*, knowledge.) *Nat. Philos.* Terms severally for the branch treating of the origin, formation, description or history, doctrine, laws, and study, of the universe. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cosmo-génie,—gonie,—graphie,—logie,—nomie,—sophie*, f.

Costĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* } (*Costa; fĕro*, to bear;
Costĭro'tris, *is, e.* } *rostrum*, a beak.) *Bot.* Marked with longitudinal ribs, as the *Spongia costifera;* having a ribbed beak. Fr. anal. *costifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *rippentragend,—rostre,—schnabelig*, adj.

Cos'tŭla, *æ*, f. Dim. *Costa.*

Costŭlāris, *is, e.* } (*Costŭla.*) *Conchol.* Ap-
Costŭlātus, *a, um.* } plied to a shell covered
Costŭlōsus, *a, um.* } with longitudinal prominences. Fr. anal. *cotelé*, adj.

Cŏtȳleāle Os. (*Cŏtȳlē.*) *Anat.* A name for the Wormian bone. See *Wormii ossa.*

Cŏtȳlēdŏnāris, *is, e.* *Bot.* Applied to a more or less fleshy mass which, in certain plants, is formed by the intimate relation of the cotyledons, as in the *Æsculus.* Fr. anal. *cotylédonaire*, adj.

Couch. *Geognos.* Applied to mineral masses more or less thick, the two faces of which are sensibly parallel, and which are placed one upon the other without crossing or cutting from other masses. Fr. anal. *couche*, f. Germ. syn. *Schicht*, f.

Cou'marine. *Chem.* Name for a stearoptene on which the odour of the bean of the *Dipterix odorata, Tonka*, or *Coumarouna* of Aublet, depends. *Coumārīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *coumarine*, f.

Cour'barine. *Chem.* Name by Guibourt for the resin of courbaril. *Courbārīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *courbarine*, f.

Coxag'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Coxa*; *ἄγμα*, a fragment.) *Med., Surg.* Fracture of the *Coxa.* Fr. anal. *coxagme*, m. Ger. syn. *Hüftbruch*, m.

Coxag'măcătŏ'cheus, *i*, n. (*Coxagma*; *κάτοχος*, holding fast.) *Med., Surg.* A *retinaculum* for the fractured *coxa.* Germ. syn. *ein Festhalter für Hüftbrüche.*

Coxarthrītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Coxa; arthrītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Gout in the *coxa.* Fr. anal. *coxarthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *Hüftgicht*, f.

Coxarthrŏ'căce, *es*, f. (*Coxa; arthrŏcăce.*) Same as *Coxitis.*

Coxītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Coxa*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the *coxa.* Fr. anal. *coxite*, f. Germ. syn. *Entzündung des Hüftgelenkes.*

Coxŏ'căce. Abridgment of *Coxarthrocace.*

Coxŏcătŏ'cheus, *i*, m. (*Coxa*; *κάτοχος*, a holding fast.) *Med., Surg.* A *retinaculum* for the *coxa.* Germ. syn. *eine Vorrichtung zur Befestigung der Hüfte.*

Cran'gus, *a, um.* (*Κραγγών*, a jay.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Hyloptenes*, having the *Picus* for their type. Fr. anal. *crange*, adj.

Crāniŏdi'dymus, *i*, m. (*Crānium; didўmus.*)

Med., Physiol. Term for monster-twin fetuses whose heads are grown together. Fr. anal. *craniodidyme*, m.

Crāniŏlāris, *is, e.* Like the *cranium:* crani'olar. Fr. anal. *craniolaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *schädelförmig*, adj.

Crāniŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Crānium*; πάθος, affection.) *Med., Pathol.* An affection of the *cranium:* cranio'pathy. Fr. anal. *craniopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Leiden des Schädels.*

Crāniostegnōma, *ătis*, n. (*Crānium*; στεγνόω, to make costive.) *Med., Pathol.* A contracted or constricted sensation of the *cranium.* Fr. anal. *craniostegnôme*, m. Germ. syn. *der verengerte Zustand des Schädels.*

Crāniostegnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same.) *Med., Pathol.* The progress of *Craniostegnoma.* Fr. anal. *craniostegnose*, f.

Crāniŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. (*Crānium*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Name for the *Trepan.*

Crāniotrȳpēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Crānium*; τρύπησις, a boring.) Same as *Trepanation.*

Crāseŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. } (*Crāsis*; λόγος, a dis-
Crāsiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. } course.) *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* The doctrine of blending or mingling of bodies: crasio'logy. Fr. anal. *crasiologie*, f. Germ. syn. *Mischunglehre*, f.

Craspĕdecphlŏgioïs, *ĭdis*, f. (Κράσπεδον, the border; *ecphlogioïs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Fringed or fimbriated *Varioloïs.* Fr. anal. *craspedecphlogioïs*, f. Germ. syn. *die gefranzte Varioloïde.*

Crassĭcau'dus, *a, um.* (*Crassus*, thick; *cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a thick or tufted tail. Fr. anal. *crassicaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *dickschwanzig*, adj.

NOTE.—Many epithets similarly compounded are here omitted to avoid much repetition; but the slightest acquaintance with Latin will enable to perceive their meaning.

Crātērĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (Κρατήρ, a bowl; *forma*, likeness.) Applied to a body that is concave, hemispherical, and straitened at its base: crate'riform. Fr. anal. *cratériforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *becherförmig*, adj.

Crātēroïdēs, adj. (Κρατήρ, a bowl; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a bowl or cup: crate'roid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cratéroïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *becherähnlich*, adj.

Crātēroïdeus. Same as *Crateroides.*

Crătoŏ'phȳtum, *i*, n. (Κραταιόω, to fortify; φυτόν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied to plants reputed proper for strengthening: a cratöophyte. Fr. anal. *cratöophyte*, m.

Crazŏlăryngis'mus, *i*, m. (Κράζω, to croak; *lăryngismus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Laryngismus stridulus.* Fr. anal. *crazolaryngisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Krähkehle*, f.

Creătŏ'phăgus, *a, um.* (Κρέας, flesh; φάγω, to eat.) *Med., Physiol.* Eating flesh. Fr. anal. *créatophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischessend*, part. adj.

Creătozōma, *ătis*, f. (Κρέας, flesh; ζωμός, broth.) *Med.* Name for flesh-broth. Fr. anal. *créatozôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Fleischbrühe*, f.

Crebrĭcostātus, *a, um.* } (*Crēber*, full of; *costa*,
Crebrĭsul'cus, *a, um.* } a rib; *sulcus*, a furrow.) *Conchol.* Having longitudinal elevations or ribs, marked with transverse furrows close to each other. Fr. anal. *crebricosté,—sulce*, adj.

Crĕmas'tra, *æ*, f. (Κρεμάω, to suspend.) *Entomol.* Applied to the hooks near the *anus* by which certain *chrysalides* suspend themselves. Fr. anal. *crémastre*, f.

Cremnŏcēlē, *es*, f. (Κρημνός, a beetling crag; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med., Surg.* Hernia of the *labia pudendi.* Fr. anal. *cremnocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Schaamlefzenbruch*, m.

Cremnon'cus, *i*, m. (Κρημνός, a beetling crag; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A tumour of the *labia pudendi.* Fr. anal. *cremnoncus*, m. Germ. syn. *eine geschwulst der Schaamlippen.*

Cremnoncōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The formation of a *Cremnoncus.* Fr. anal. *cremnoncose*, f.

Crēmosper'mus, *a, um.* (Κρεμάω, to suspend; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Applied to plants the seeds of which are attached by the summit or the middle part. Fr. anal. *crémosperme*, adj.

Cre'nate. (*Crēnicum* acīdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of crenic acid with a salifiable base. *Crēnas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *crénate*, m.

Crēnĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Crēnātus; collum*, the neck.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Scotinus crenicollis* because its corselet is notched on the two lateral borders. Fr. anal. *crénicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *kerbhalsig*, adj.

Crēnĭcus, *a, um.* (Κρήνη, a spring.) *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to an organic nitrogenous acid discovered in the waters of Porla: cre'nic. Fr. anal. *crénique*, adj. Germ. syn. *Quellen betreffend.*

Crēnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* } (*Crēna*, a notch; *fĕro*,
Crēniros'tris, *a, um.* } to bear; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Conchol., Ornithol.* Marked with notches, having a notched beak. Fr. anal. *crénifère,—rostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *kerbtragend,—schnabelig*, adj.

Crēnŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Crēnŭla*, a little notch.) Having very small notches. Fr. anal. *crénulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Kerbchen.*

Creo'phăgus, *a, um.* } (Κρέας, flesh; φάγω, to
Creo'phĭlus, *a, um.* } eat; φιλέω, to love.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Coleoptera* that live on animal matter,—to a sub-Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Muscides* that live on flesh. Fr. anal. *créophage,—phile*, adj. Germ. syn. *fleischfressend,—liebend*, part. adj.

Creozoma. See *Creatozoma.*

Crēpĭdŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Κρηπίς, a sandal; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca* having the bottom of the body formed by a fleshy disc like a sole. Fr. anal. *crépidopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *sohlefüssig*, adj.

Crēpĭdŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Crĕpĭdŭla*, a shoe.) *Conchol.* Like a small shoe or hoof. Fr. anal. *crépidulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *pantoffelchenförmig*, adj.

Crēpĭtācŭlum, *i*, n. (*Crĕpĭto*, to crackle.) *Bot.* Applied by Desvaux originally to a fruit known at present as a *Regma*, because it opens with elasticity and noise. Fr. anal. *crépitacle*, m.

Crētĭrismus. Same as *Cretinismus.*

Crētŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Crētĭnus*, a cretin; *μανία*, madness.) *Med., Pathol.* Mania with lust and *satyriasis*. Fr. anal. *crétomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Wahnsinn mit Geilheit und Satyriasis*.

Crĭco'stŏmus, *a, um.* (*Κρίκος*, a ring; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Conchol.* Having a round opening. Fr. anal. *cricostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *ringmundig*, adj.

Crīnĭcol'lis, *is, e.* **Crīnĭcor'nis,** *is, e.* **Crīniflōrus,** *a, um.* **Crīnĭfor'mis,** *is, e.* **Crīnĭtar'sis,** *is, e.* (*Crīnis; collum*, the neck; *cornu*, a horn; *flos*, a flower; *forma*, likeness; *tarsus*.) *Bot., Entomol.* Having hairy neck, *antennæ*, the calyx divided into five lobes, likeness to a hair, hairy *tarsi*. Fr. anal. *crinicolle,—corne,—flore,—forme,—tarse*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarhalsig,—hornig,—blümig,—förmig,—oberfüssig*, adj.

Crīnoīdēs, adj. (*Κρίνον*, a lily; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Radiata*, the body of which is composed of an articulated column, at the top of which is a series of *laminæ* forming a body resembling a cup or lily. Fr. anal. *crinoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *lilienähnlich*, adj.

Crīnŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Crīnis*.) *Bot.* Name for the hygrometric filament contained in the ovary of the *Marchantia* and supporting the seminules: a cri'nule. Fr. anal. *crinule*, f. Germ. syn. *Haarchen*, n.

Crispātīvus, *a, um.* (*Crispo*, to curl.) *Bot.* Applied to *prefoliation* when the disc of the leaf is folded very irregularly and in some degree curled. Fr. anal. *crispatif*, adj.

Crispiflōrus, *a, um.* **Crispĭfō'lius,** *a, um.* (*Crispus; flos*, a flower; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having crisped petals, leaves. Fr. anal. *crispiflore,—folié*, adj. Germ. syn. *krausblümig,—blättrig*, adj.

Crissaneurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Κρισσὸς* for *κιρσὸς*, a *varix; aneurysma*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A varicose aneurysm. Fr. anal. *crissaneurysme*, m. Germ. syn. *Arterienvarix*, m.

Cris'sum, *i*, n. (Uncertain.) *Ornithol.* Name for the extremity of the inferior part of the body from the thigh almost to the tail, covered by the anal plumes. Fr. anal. *crissum*, m.

Cristāceus, *a, um.* (*Crista*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Lamarck to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca Cephalopoda*, by Blainville to one of the *Cephalophora Polythalamacea*, having the shell flattened so as to represent a crest or keel. Fr. anal. *cristacé*, adj.

Crŏcĕĭpen'nis, *is, e.* **Crŏcĕĭven'tris,** *is, e.* (*Crŏceus; penna*, a wing; *venter*, the belly.) *Ornithol.* Having wings, the belly of deep yellow or saffron colour. Fr. anal. *crocéipenne,—ventre*, adj. Germ. syn. *safranfarbflugelig,—bauchig*, adj.

Crŏcĭcus. Same as *Croconic*.

Crŏ'cĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Κρόκος*, saffron; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having feet of a saffron colour: cro'cipede. Fr. anal. *crocipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *safranfarbfüssig*, adj.

Crŏcītus, *ûs*, m. (*Crŏcīto*, to croak.) *Ornithol.* Term for the cry of the crow or raven genus. Fr. syn. *croassement*, m. Germ. syn. *Krächzen*, n.

Crŏcydis'mus, *i*, m. (*Κροκυδίζω*, to pick loose flocks off a garment.) The same as *Carphologia*.

Crŏcŷdŏcarcĭnō'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Κροκὺς*, the flock of woollen cloth; *carcĭnōma*.) *Med., Pathol.* Fibrous cancer or *carcinoma*. Fr. anal. *crocydocarcinôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Faserkrebs*, m.

Crŏ'tăphŏgan'glion, *i*, n. (*Crŏtăphi; γάγγλιον*, a ganglion.) *Anat.* Name for the ganglion of the temple or the ear. Fr. anal. *crotaphoganglion*, m.

Crotonin'. *Chem.* An alkali found by Brandes in the *Croton tiglium*. *Crōtōnīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *crotonine*, f.

Crŭciāto-complĭcātus, *a, um.* **Crŭciāto-incum'bens,** *tis*, adj. *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to wings, at same time crossed and folded, as of the *Pentatoma*,—and that are crossed but not folded, and which cover the abdomen, as of the *Apis*. Fr. anal. *cruciatocompliqué,—incombant*, adj.

Crŭcĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* (*Crux*, a cross; *gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing a cross. See *Cruciferus*. Fr. anal. *crucigère*, adj.

Crŭcĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Crux*, a cross; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having the mandibles crossed one upon the other, as the *Corvus crucirostra*. Fr. anal. *crucirostre*, adj.

Crŭmēnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* **Crŭmēnophthal'mus,** *a, um.* (*Crŭmēna*, a purse; *fĕro*, to bear; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye.) *Zoöl.* Bearing a purse, as the *Rhinolophus crumentiferus*, —having the eyes surrounded by a membranous purse, pierced in the centre, as the *Coranx crumenophthalmus*. Fr. anal. *cruménifère,—ophthalme*, adj. Germ. syn. *beuteltragend,—augig*, adj.

Cruphŏ'dĕrus, *a, um.* (*Κρυφαῖος*, hidden; *δέρος*, the skin.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Rapaces*, having the head and neck garnished with plumes. See *Plumicollis*. Fr. anal. *cruphodère*, adj.

Crustăceŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. *Zoöl.* A special history of the *Crustaceæ*: crustaceo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *crustacéologie*, f.

Crustŏdermătus, *a, um.* (*Crusta; δέρμα*, the skin.) *Ichthyol.* Proposed (n. pl.) by Blainville for the *Branchiostegi* of Linnæus, because of the hard envelope which covers them. Fr. anal. *crustoderme*, adj. Germ. syn. *krusthautig*, adj.

Crustŏ'deus, *a, um.* (*Crusta*.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Bory to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Microscopica*, having the body protected by a capsular shell, univalve or bivalve. Fr. anal. *crustodé*, adj.

Crustōsus, *a, um.* (*Crusta*.) *Bot.* Applied to certain mushrooms which form *laminæ* like crusts. Fr. anal. *crouteux*, adj. Germ. syn. *viel Rinde*.

Crustŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Crustŭla*, a kind of cake; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom resembling a *crustula* in form and colour. Fr. anal. *crustuliforme*, adj.

Cryĕrōsis, *is*, f. (*Κρυερὸς*, cold.) *Zoöl.* Applied to reptiles from the cold felt on touching them, and the horror they generally inspire. Fr. anal. *cryérose*, adj.

Crymŏdȳ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Κρυμὸς*, cold; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Cold, chronic rheumatism.

Fr. anal. *crymodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *der kalte Gliederfluss.*

Cryŏlīchēn, *ēnis*, adj. *Bot.* Applied by Zenker to an Order (f. pl.) of the *Lichenes* having the form of a shell. Fr. anal. *cryolichéné*, adj.

Cryphoderus. See *Cruphoderus.*

Cryptan'der, *dra, drum.* (*Cryptus; ἀνὴρ*, a man.) *Bot.* Proposed by Fries for vegetables which he called *heteronemea*, because having organs to a certain point analogous to the sexual parts of phanerogamous plants. Fr. anal. *cryptandre*, adj.

Cryptanthērus, *a, um.* (*Cryptus; ἄνθηρος*, flourishing.) *Bot.* Applied to a Class (f. pl.) of which the sexes are unknown. Fr. anal. *cryptanthéré*, adj.

Cryptan'thus, *a, um.* (*Cryptus; ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Agardhia cryptantha* from the smallness of its flowers. Fr. anal. *cryptanthe*, adj.

Crypthelmin'thes, f. pl. (*Cryptus; ἕλμινς*, a worm.) *Zoöl.* Name for a genus of infusorial *entozoa.* Fr. anal. *crypthelminthes*, f. pl. Germ. anal. *Krypthelminthen*, f. pl.

Cryptŏbi'ŏtĭcus, *a, um.* } (*Cryptus; βίος*, life.)
Cryptŏbi'ŏtus, *a, um.* } *Nat. Philos.* Applied to bodies in which life is hidden or in a latent state. Fr. anal. *cryptobiotique,—biote*, adj. Germ. syn. *kryptobiotisch*, adj.

Cryptobran'chius, *a, um.* (*Cryptus; branchiæ.*) *Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Having the *branchiæ* hidden or obscure. Fr. anal. *cryptobranche*, adj. Ger. syn. *verborgenkeimig*, adj.

Cryptŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Cryptus; καρπός*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having the fruit hidden. Fr. anal. *cryptocarpe*, adj.

Cryptocĕ'phălus, *a, um.* Same as the noun of like orthography; applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Pteropoda Megapterygia* in which the head is not prominent. Fr. anal. *cryptocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit kaum sichtbarem Kopfe.*

Cryptŏcoch'lĭdis, *is, e.* } (*Cryptus; κοχλίς*, a shell; *cŏtȳlē-don; δίς*, two; *branchiæ.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having a bidden or concealed shell, cotyledon, *branchiæ.* Fr. anal. *crypto-cochlide,—cotylédone,—branche*, adj.
Cryptŏcŏtȳlēdŏ'nus, *a, um.* }
Cryptŏdibran'chius, *a, um.* }

Cryptŏdĭ'dȳmus, *i*, m. (*Cryptus; dĭdȳmus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Name for a fetus *in fœtu*, or one contained in another. Fr. anal. *cryptodidyme*, m. Germ. syn. *das Verhalten eines Fœtus im andern.*

Cryptŏgă'mĭcus. }
Cryptŏ'gămus. } Same as *Cryptogamius.*

Cryptŏgastĕr, *tra, trum.* (*Cryptus; γαστήρ*, the belly.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Group (f. pl.) of the *Muscides* the *scutellum* of which covers the upper part of the abdomen. Fr. anal. *cryptogastre*, adj. Germ. syn. *verborgenbauchig*, adj.

Cryptŏ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Cryptus; γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (n. pl.) of the *Acephala* that live within the bodies of different animals. Fr. anal. *cryptogène*, adj.

Cryptŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Cryptus; λόγος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of occult or hidden things: crypto'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cryptologie*, f.

Cryptŏneu'rus, *a, um.* (*Cryptus; νεῦρον*, a nerve.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Rudolphi to a series of animals the nervous system of which is mingled and confounded with the mass which constitutes them, as the zöophytes. Fr. anal. *cryptoneure*, adj. Germ. syn. *verborgennervig*, adj.

Cryptŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (*Cryptus; φιλέω*, to love.) *Bot.* Loving hidden ways, as many of the *Cryptogamia.* Fr. anal. *cryptophile*, adj. Germ. syn. *verborgenbebig*, adj.

Cryptŏ'phȳtum, *i*, n. (*Cryptus; φυτόν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Link for the *Algæ, Lichenes*, and mushrooms, which are the most imperfect of plants, of which the organisation and mode of reproduction is less known: a cryp'tophyte. Fr. anal. *cryptophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *verborgene Pflanze.*

Cryptŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* }
Cryptŏ'pŏrus, *a, um.* }
Cryptorhīnus, *a, um.* }
Cryptostēmŏnis, *is, e.* }
Cryptūrus, *a, um.* } (*Cryptus; πούς*, a foot; *πόρος*, a pore; *ῥίν*, the nose; *στήμων*, a stamen; *οὐρά*, a tail.) *Bot., Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having obscure feet, pores, linear nostrils slightly visible, no stamens, a very short or no tail. Fr. anal. *cryptopode,—pore,—rhinien,—stémone,—urin*, adj. Germ. syn. *verdecktfüssig,—lochig,—nasig,—staubfadig,—schwanzig*, adj.

Cryptozōus, *a, um.* (*Cryptus; ζώη*, life.) *Med., Physiol.* That which is imperceptibly alive or apparently dead. See *Phanerozous.* Fr. anal. *cryptozoé*, adj.

Crystallī'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Crystallum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied to a geode the interior of which is garnished with crystals. Fr. anal. *crystallifère*, adj. *krystalltragend*, part. adj.

Crystallītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Crystallīna* lens; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens. Fr. anal. *crystallite*, f. Germ. anal. *Krystallitis*, f.

Crystallŏcătăpi'ĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Crystallīna* lens; *καταπίεσις*, a pressing down.) Same as *Crystallocatathesis.*

Crystallŏcătărac'ta, *æ*, f. (*Crystallīnus; cătăracta.*) *Med., Pathol.* Crystalline cataract. Fr. anal. *crystallocataracte*, f.

Crystallŏcătă'thĕsis, *æ*, f. (*Crystallīna* lens; *cătăthĕsis.*) *Med.* Depression of the crystalline lens. Fr. anal. *crystallocatathèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Niederdrückung der Krystallinse.*

Crystallŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Crystallum; γένεσις*, generation; *γίνομαι*, to be born.) *Nat. Philos.* The science which treats of the formation of crystals, or the manner of their production. Fr. anal. *crystallogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Krystallbildung*, f.
Crystallogĕ'nia, *æ*, f. }

Crystalloïdēs, adj. (*Crystallum;* terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling crystal: crystal'loid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *crystalloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *krystallähnlich*, adj.

Crystallŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. }
Crystallŏmĕ'tria, *æ*, f. }
Crystallŏnō'mia, *æ*, f. } (*Crystallum; λόγος*, a discourse; *μετρέω*, to measure; *νόμος*, a law.) *Nat. Philos.* The science which

treats of all that relates to a knowledge of crystals, their mathematical properties, the laws on which their various geometrical properties depend. Fr. anal. *crystallologie,—omètrie,—onomie*, f. Germ. anal. *Krystallologie,—ometrie,—onomie*, f.

Crystallŏpărătŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Crystallīna* lens; *παρὰ*, from; *τόπος*, a place.) *Med., Surg.* Displacement or dislocation of the crystalline lens. Fr. anal. *crystalloparatopie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verrückung der Krystallinse.*

Crystallŏphŏrus. Same as *Crystalliferus.*

Crystallōtech'nia, *æ*, f. (*Crystallum; τέχνη*, art.) The art of obtaining complete crystals, and the different modifications of which each is susceptible. Fr. anal. *crystallotechnie*, f. Germ. anal. *Krystallotechnie*, f.

Crystallōtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Crystallum; τέμνω*, to cut.) The art of cutting, or rather splitting a crystal: crystallo'tomy. Fr. anal. *crystallotomie*, f. Germ. anal. *Krystallotomie*, f.

Crystallūridrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Crystallum; ūridrōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Urinous sweat with formation of crystals on the skin. Fr. anal. *crystalluridrose*, f. Germ. syn. *das Harnschwitzen mit Krystallbildung auf der Haut.*

Ctĕnobran'chius, *a, um.* / **Ctĕnŏ'phŏrus**, *a, um.* (Κτείς, a comb; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having pectinated *branchiæ*;—applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Acalephæ* having a large digestive cavity in the centre of the external rows of natatory filaments. Fr. anal. *cténobranche,—phore*, adj.

Ctonogenus. See *Chthonogenus.*

Cūbo-. *Mineral.* A prefix in several compound epithets by Haüy signifying relation to a cube. Fr. anal. *cubo-.*

Cŭcŭlīnus, *a, um.* (*Cŭcŭlus.*) *Entomol.* Applied to a Group (f. pl.) of the *Apiaria*, having the habits of the cuckoo, depositing their eggs in the nests of various others of the *Mellifera.* Fr. anal. *cuculine*, adj.

Cŭcullĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* / **Cŭcullĭfŏ'lius**, *a, um.* / **Cŭcullĭfor'mis**, *is, e.* (*Cŭcullus; fĕro*, to bear; *fŏlium*, a leaf; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Bearing, having leaves, formed, like a hood. Fr. anal. *cucullifère,—folié,—forme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kapptragend,—blättrig,—förmig*, adj.

Cŭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (A cuckoo.) *Anat.* A name for the *Coccyx.*

Cŭ'cŭmĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cŭcŭmis; forma*, likeness.) *Ornithol.* Having the form of a cucumber, as the *Alcyonium cucumiforme.* Fr. anal. *cucumiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *gurkförmig*, adj.

Cŭlĭcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cŭlex; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied by Latreille to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Tipulariæ* which resemble the *Culex.* Fr. anal. *culiciforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *flohförmig*, adj.

Culmĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (*Culmus; gigno*, to produce.) *Bot.* Produced or growing on straw. Fr. anal. *culmigène*, adj. Germ. syn. *kulmhervorgebracht*, adj.

Cultrĭcol'lis, *is, e.* / **Cultrĭdens**, *entis*, adj. / **Cultrĭfŏ'lius**, *a, um.* / **Cultrĭfor'mis**, *is, e.* (*Culter; collum*, the neck; *dens*, a tooth; *fŏlium*, a leaf; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the neck, teeth, leaves, formed, like a knife. Fr. anal. *cultricolle,—dente,—folié,—forme*, adj. Germ. syn. *messerhalsig,—zähnig,—blättrig,—förmig*, adj.

Cŭneārius. / **Cŭneātus.** Similar to *Cunealis.*

Cŭneĭ'ceps, *ĭpĭtis*, adj. / **Cŭneĭfŏ'lius**, *a, um.* / **Cŭneĭros'tris**, *is, e.* (*Cūneus*, a wedge; *căput*, the head; *fŏlium*, a leaf; *rostrum*, a beak.) Having a head, leaves, beak, like a wedge. Fr. anal. *cunéiceps,—folié,—rostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *keilkopfig,—blättrig,—schnabelig*, adj.

Cŭnīcŭlārius, *a, um.* (*Cŭnīcŭlus.*) *Ornithol.* Applied to the *Alauda cunicularia* which digs holes in the earth to deposit its eggs. Fr. anal. *cuniculaire*, adj.

Cŭnīcŭlus, *i*, m. A rabbit-burrow, or subterranean retreat, which certain *Mammifera* dig, as the mole, fox, badger, etc. Fr. syn. *terrier*, m. Germ. syn. *eine caninichen Höhle. Zoöl.* Also a coney or rabbit. Fr. syn. *lapin*, m. Germ. syn. *Caninichen*, n.

Cu'prĭco-. *Chem.* A prefix in several compound epithets applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from combinations of a *cupric* salt with another denoted by the terminal portion of the epithet, as *Cuprico-aluminicus*, etc. Fr. anal. *cuprico-* or *cuivrico-.*

Cuprĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Cuprum; collum.*) *Entomol.* Having the neck of a copper-colour.) Fr. anal. *cupricolle*, adj.

Cu'prĭcus, *a, um.* (*Cuprum*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Berzelius terms the second degree of oxidation of copper *Oxydum cupricum*; the second degree of sulphuration *Sulphuretum cupricum*; combinations of cupric oxide with oxacids, those of copper with halogenous bodies corresponding to cupric oxide in composition, and those of cupric sulphuret with the sulphides, *Sales cuprici.* Fr. anal. *cuprique*, adj. Germ. syn. *kupfern*, adj.

Cuprōsŏ-pŏtas'sĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to double salts, from the combination of a cuprous with a potassic salt. Fr. syn. *cuivroso-potassique*, adj.

Cupro'xўdum, *i*, n. (*Cuprum*; *oxўdum.*) *Chem.* A combination of copper with oxygen: a cupro'xide. Fr. anal. *cuproxide*, m.

Cŭpŭlāris, *is, e.* / **Cŭpŭlātus**, *a, um.* / **Cŭpŭlĭfor'mis**, *is, e.* *Bot.* Having or formed like a *cupula.* Fr. anal. *cupulaire,—é, —iforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Becher; becherformig*, adj.

Curarin'. *Chem.* Name by Boussingault and Roulin for an alkali discovered in the *Curare, Ourari* or *Woorara* poison. *Curarīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *curarine*, f.

Curcŭliōnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* / **Curcŭliōnīdēs**, adj. (*Curcŭlio*, a mite; *forma*, likeness; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Entomol.* Resembling a mite. Fr. anal. *curculioniforme,—ide*, adj. Germ. syn. *milbeförmig,—ähnlich*, adj.

Curcumin'. *Chem.* Applied to a yellow colouring matter in the rhizomes of the *Curcuma longa. Curcŭmīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *curcumine*, f.

Cursōrĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Cursōrius; pes.* a

foot.) *Ornithol.* Applied to birds having three toes in front, cleft almost to the base, or that, as the ostrich, can only walk or run: curso'ripede. Fr. anal. *cursoripède*, adj. Germ. syn. *fluchtfüssig*, adj.

Cur'tĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. } **Curtĭros'tris,** *is, e.* } (*Curtus*, short; *pes*, a foot; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes*, the beak, short, as the *Agaricus curtipes:* cur'tipede. Fr. anal. *curtipède,—rostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *kurzfüssig,—schnabelig*, adj.

Curvem'bryus, *a, um.* (*Curvus*, bent; *embryo.*) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Division of the *Leguminosæ*, having the radicle bent on the commissure of the cotyledons. Fr. anal. *curvembryé*, adj.

Curvĭcau'dus, *a, um.* (*Curvus*, bent; *cauda*, a tail.) *Entomol.* The *Epeira curvicauda* has the abdomen terminated by two large horns bent inwards. Fr. anal. *curvicaude*, adj. Germ. syn. *krummschwanzig*, adj.

Note.—Several similarly compounded epithets will be at once understood by reference to their terminal portion, and adding its meaning to that of the prefix *Curvi-*.

Cuspĭdĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* } **Cuspĭdĭfō'lius,** *a, um.* } **Cuspĭdĭfor'mis,** *is, e.* } (*Cuspis*; *fĕro*, to bear; *fŏlium*, a leaf; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having points, pointed leaves, the form of a small point. Fr. anal. *cuspidifère,—folié,—forme*, adj. Germ. syn. *spitztragend,—blättrig,—förme*, adj.

Cŭtī'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Cŭtis*; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Œstri*, the larves of which live under the skin of animals. Fr. anal. *cuticole*, adj. Germ. syn. *hautbewohnend*, part. adj.

Cŭtĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Cŭtĭcŭla.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Of or belonging to the cuticle: cuti'cular. Fr. anal. *cuticulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *der Haut betreffend.*

Cŭtĭcŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Cŭtĭcŭla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Applied to the *Peziza cuticulosa*, because its cup or *cupula* is membranaceous. Fr. anal. *cuticuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *hautig*, adj.

Cŭtītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cūtis*; terminal *-ītis.*) Same as *Dermatitis.*

Cutting. *Bot.* Term for a small branch cut from a plant and fixed in a convenient soil to grow into a new plant. See *Talea.*

Cyămoīdēs, adj. (Κύαμος, a bean; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a small bean: cy'amoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cyamoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *bohnähnlich*, adj.

Cyănæmochrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cyăneus; hæmochrōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a bluish blood-like colour of the skin; the same as *Cyanosis.*

Cyă'nĕicol'lis, *is, e.* (*Cyăneus; collum*, the neck.) Having a blue neck. Fr. anal. *cyanéicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *blauhalsig*, adj.

Cyănephidrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Cyăneus; ephidrōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Blue sweat. Fr. anal. *cyanéphidrose*, f. Germ. syn. *der blaue Schweiss.*

Cyănĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Cyăneus*; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having blue *antennæ.* Fr. anal. *cyanicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *blauhornig*, adj.

Cyănĭc'tĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cyăneus; ἴκτερος*, yellow.) Of a blue and yellow colour. Fr. anal. *cyanictère*, adj. Germ. syn. *blaugelbig*, adj.

Cyănĭ'dium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* Name by Berzelius for a combination of cyanogen with a simple body in which the atomic relations are the same as in the bases: a cy'anide. Fr. anal. *cyanide*, m.

Cyănĭpen'nis, *is, e.* } **Cyă'nĭpes,** *pĕdis*, adj. } **Cyănĭros'tris,** *is, e.* } (*Cyăneus; penna*, a wing; *pes*, a foot; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Entomol., Ichthyol.* Having blue wings or *elytra*, feet, beak. Fr. anal. *cyanipenne,—pède,—rostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *blauflugelicht,—füssig,—schnabelig*, adj.

Cyănis, *ĭtis*, f. *Chem.* A combination of cyanous acid with a salifiable base: a cy'anite. Fr. anal. *cyanite*, m.

Cyănŏcar'pus, *a, um.* } **Cyănŏcĕ'phălus,** *a, um.* } **Cyanocol'lis,** *is, e.* } (*Cyăneus*; καρπὸς, fruit; κεφαλὴ, the head; *collum*, the neck.) *Bot., Ornithol.* Having blue or bluish fruit, head, neck. Fr. anal. *cyanocarpe,—céphale,—colle*, adj. Germ. syn. *blaufruchtig,—kopfig,—halsig*, adj.

Cyănŏfer'rum, *i*, n. (*Cyănŏgĕnium; ferrum*, iron.) *Chem.* Name by Gay-Lussac for a comburent body, or radicle of an acid, composed of cyanogen and iron, which, in combining with hydrogen, produces hydro-cyanoferric acid. Fr. anal. *cyanoferre*, m. Germ. syn. *Cyaneisen*, n.

Cyănŏferrūrētum, *i*, n. *Chem.* A combination of *cyanoferrum* with a simple body. Fr. anal. *cyanoferrure*, m.

Cyănŏgas'ter, *tra, trum.* } **Cyănŏ'gynus,** *a, um.* } **Cyănŏleu'cus,** *a, um.* } **Cyănŏ'mĕlas,** adj. } (*Cyăneus; γαστὴρ*, the belly; *γυνὴ*, a woman; *λευκὸς*, white; *μέλας*, black.) *Bot., Ornithol.* Having a blue belly, style, a blue and white body, a blue and black body. Fr. anal. *cyanogastre,—gyne,—leuque,—mélas*, adj. Germ. syn. *blaubauchig,—griffelig,—weissig,—schwarzig*, adj.

Cyănŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Cyăneus; μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument by Saussure for determining the different degrees of intensity of the blue of the heavens: a cyano'meter. Fr. anal. *cyanomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Kyanometer*, n.

Cyănophlyc'tis, *ĭdis*, adj. } **Cyănophthal'mus,** *a, um.* } **Cyăno'ptĕrus,** *a, um.* } **Cyă'nŏpus,** *a, um.* } **Cyănŏpȳgius,** *a, um.* } (*Cyăneus*, φλυκτὶς, a pustule; *ὀφθαλμὸς*, an eye; *πτέρον*, a wing; *πούς*, a foot; *πυγὴ*, the buttock. *Zoöl.* Having blue spots, eyes, wings or fins, feet, buttocks. Fr. anal. *cyanophlycte,—phthalme,—ptère,—pode,—pyge*, adj.

Cyănŏ'pyra, *æ*, f. (Κύανος, blue; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Blue fever. Fr. anal. *cyanopyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Blaufieber*, n.

Cyănŏpyr'rus, *a, um.* } **Cyănŏros'tris,** *is, e.* } **Cyănōtis,** *is, e.* } **Cyanŏven'tris,** *is, e.* } **Cyănūrus,** *a, um.* } (*Cyăneus*; *πυῤῥὸς*, red; *rostrum*, a beak; *οὖς*, the ear; *venter*, the belly; *οὐρὰ*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a blue and red body, a blue beak, ears, belly, tail. Fr. anal. *cyanopyrre,—rostre,—ote,—ventre,—oure*, adj. Germ. syn. *blaurothig,—schnabelig,—öhrig,—bauchig,—schwanzig*, adj.

Cyănōsus, *a, um.* *Chem.* The first degree of oxidation of cyanogen is termed *acidum cyanosum;* one of the combinations of chlorine with cyanogen, *chloridum cyanosum;* sulpho-cyanogen, considered as playing the part of an acid, *sulphis cyanosa.* Fr. anal. *cyaneux*, adj.

Cyanu'rate. (*Cyănūrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of cyanuric acid and a salifiable base. *Cyănūras, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *cyanurate*, m.

Cyăthoīdēs, adj. (*Cyăthus;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a cup: cy'athoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cyathoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *becherähnlich*, adj.

Cyăthoīdeus. Same as *Cyathoides.*

Cyăthŏphŏrus, *a, um.* (*Cyăthus*; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Passiflora cyathophora* because it has two large hollow glands on its petioles like cups. Fr. anal. *cyathophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *Becher tragend.*

Cyclŏcar'pus, *a, um.** **Cyclŏcœ'lus**, *a, um.* (*Κύκλος*, a circle; *καρπὸς*, fruit; *κοιλία*, the intestine.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having orbicular fruit; having a circularly disposed intestinal canal. Fr. anal. *cyclocarpe,—cèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreisfruchtig,—darmig*, adj.

Cyclŏcautērium, *ii*, n. Same as *Caustocyclus.*

Cyclŏgas'ter, *tra, trum.** **Cyclōlŏ'beus**, *a, um.* **Cyclŏmor'phus**, *a, um.* **Cyclŏnōtus**, *a, um.* (*Κύκλος*, a circle; *γαστὴρ*, the belly; *λοβὸς*, a lobe; *μορφὴ*, form; *νῶτος*, the back.) Having the abdominal fins united into a disc, a perispherical embryo, an orbicular and depressed form, a red central ring. Fr. anal. *cyclogastre—lobé,—morphe,—note*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleisbauchig,—lappig,—förmig,—rückenartig*, adj.

Cyclopanophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (*Cyclōpia*; *anophthalmia.*) *Med., Physiol.* Name for the state of *Cyclopia*, with one orbit and perfect or imperfect eyelids, without eyeball. Fr. anal. *cyclopanophthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *Kyklopanophthalmie*, f.

Cyclŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.** **Cyclophyl'lus**, *a, um.* (*Κύκλος*, a circle; *φέρω*, to bear; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Having a circle, a leaf-like border. Fr. anal. *cyclophore,—phylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *kleistragend,—blättrig*, adj.

Cyclōpia, *æ*, f. (*Κύκλωψ*, a Cyclops.) *Med., Physiol.* A kind of monstrosity consisting in the fusion of two eyes into one place in the middle of the forehead, like the Cyclops. Fr. anal. *cyclopie*, f. Germ. anal. *Kyklopie*, f.

Cyclo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Κύκλος*, a circle; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Bot.* The *Hiræa cycloptera* has fruit with an almost orbicular wing. Fr. anal. *cycloptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreisflugelt*, adj.

Cyclōsyphĭlĭdoch'thus, *i*, m. (*Κύκλος*, a circle; *syphilĭdochthus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Circular, syphilitic tubercle. Fr. anal. *cyclosyphilidochthus*, m. Germ. syn. *das kreisförmige Knotensyphilid.*

Cyclŏthēlus, *a, um.* (*Κύκλος*, a circle; *θηλὴ*, the nipple.) *Bot.* Having orbicular *papillæ.* Fr. anal. *cyclothèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreisbrustwarzig*, adj.

Cyclozōum, *i*, n. (*Κύκλος*, a circle; *ζῶον*, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Name for a type of animals the body of which is generally constructed upon a circular plan, including the *Acalepha* and *Radiaria.* Fr. anal. *cyclozoaire*, m. Germ. syn. *Kreisthier*, n.

Cyclūrus, *a, um.* (*Κύκλος*, a circle; *οὐρὰ*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having an orbicular tail. Fr. anal. *cyclure*, adj. Germ. syn. *kreisschwanzig*, adj.

Cyēsiŏcōlĭca. Same as *Encyocolica.*

Cyēsiŏdiarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. **Cyēsiognōmōn**, *ōnis*, m. **Cyēsiognōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. **Cyēsiognos'tĭca**, *æ*, f. **Cyēsiŏlŏ'gia**, *æ*, f. (*Κύησις*, pregnancy; *diarrhœa;* *γνώμων*, a guide; *γνῶσις*, a knowing; same; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Obstet.* Names for the *diarrhœa*, the signs, the knowledge, the art of detecting, the doctrine, of pregnancy, respectively. Fr. anal. *cyésiodiarrhée,—gnome,—gnose,—gnostique,—logie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Durchfall wegen Schwangerschaft; ein Zeichen, die Erkennung der S.;* anal. *Kyesiognostik;* syn. *Schwangerschaftslehre*, f.

Cÿla, n. pl. **Cÿ'lides**, f. pl. (*Κύλα*, *κυλίδες.*) *Anat.* Old terms for the lower eyelids.

Cÿlindrăneurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Cÿlindrus*; *aneurysma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Cylindriform aneurysm. Fr. anal. *cylindraneurysme*, m. Germ. syn. *das cylinderförmige Aneurysma.*

Cÿlindranthē'reus, *a, um.* (*Cÿlindrus; anthĕra.*) *Bot.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Synantthereæ*, from the cylinder produced by the anthers uniting together. See *Columnanthereus.* Fr. anal. *cylindranthéré*, adj. Germ. syn. *kylinderstaubbeutelig*, adj.

Cÿlindrĭcor'nis, *is, e.** **Cylindrĭflōrus**, *a, um.* (*Cÿlindrus; cornu*, a horn; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot., Entomol.* Having cylindrical *antennæ*, flowers. Fr. anal. *cylindricorne,—flore*, adj. Germ. syn. *kylinderhörnig,—blümig*, adj.

Cÿlindrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* Same as *Cylindricus.*

Cÿlindristă'chyus, *a, um.* (*Cÿlindrus; στάχυς*, an ear.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in cylindrical ears or spikes. Fr. anal. *cylindristachyé*, adj. Germ. syn. *kylinderöhrig*, adj.

Cÿlindrŏbăsiostēmŏnus, *a, um.* (*Cÿlindrus; βάσις*, the base; *στήμων*, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied to plants having the stamens soldered together by the base or filaments. Fr. anal. *cylindrobasiostémone*, adj.

Cÿlindrŏcar'pus, *a, um.** **Cÿlindroīdēs**, adj. **Cÿlindrŏsōmus**, *a, um.* (*Cÿlindrus; καρπὸς*, fruit; terminal *-ĭdēs; σῶμα*, a body.) Having cylindrical fruit, form, body. Fr. anal. *cylindrocarpe,—ïde,—some*, adj. Germ. syn. *kylinderfruchtig,—förmig,—korperig*, adj.

Cÿlissŏcēlorrhă'phia, *æ*, f. (*Κυλίνω*, to roll about; *cēlorrhăphia.*) *Med., Surg.* Term by B. Signoroni for a circumvoluted, hernial suture. Fr. anal. *cylissocélorrhaphie*, f. Germ. syn. *die umwundene Bruchnaht.*

Cyllŏpŏ'dia, *æ*, f. (*Κυλλόπους*, crook-footed.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the condition of having a crooked or distorted foot. Fr. anal. *cyllopodie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Nachaussen stehen der Füsse.*

Cÿmă'tium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Κῦμα*, a wave.) *Bot.* Name by Wallroth for the *apothecium* of

lichens. Fr. anal. *cymation*, m. Germ. syn. *Fruchtgehäuse*, n.

Cymătŏ'phŏrus, *a*, *um*. (*Cymătium*; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or having *cymatia*. Fr. anal. *cymatophore*, adj. Germ. syn. *Fruchtgehäuse tragend*.

Cymbăloïdēs, adj. } (*Κύμβαλον*, a cymbal;
Cymbăloïdeus, *a*, *um*. } terminal *-īdēs*, *-īdeus*.) Resembling a cymbal: cym'baloid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. ii. Fr. anal. *cymbaloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *zimbelähnlich*, adj.

Cymbĭcar'pus, *a*, *um*. } (*Κύμβη*, a small boat;
Cymbĭcoch'lis, *ĭdis*, adj. } *καρπὸς*, fruit; *κοχλὶς*,
Cymbĭfō'lius, *a*, *um*. } a shell; *fŏlium*, a
Cymbĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. } leaf; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having boat-like fruit, shell, leaves, appearance. Fr. anal. *cymbicarpe*, *—cochlide*, *—folié*, *—forme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kahnfruchtig*, *—schaalig*, *—blättrig*, *—förmig*, adj.

Cynanchorthopnœ'a, *æ*, f. *Med.*, *Pathol.* Cynanchic *orthopnœa*. Fr. anal. *cynanchorthopnée*, f.

Cynan'thĕmis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Κύων*, a dog; *anthĕmis*.) *Bot.* A name for the *Anthemis cotula*, or *Cotula fœtida*.

Cynapin'. *Chem.* An alkali discovered by Ficinus in the *Æthusa cynapium*. *Cynāpīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *cynapine*, f.

Cynarrhŏ'dium, *ii*, n. (*Κυνάρα*, the dog-briar; *ῥόδον*, the rose.) *Bot.* Name for a fleshy fruit formed of a great number of ovaries with a solid pericarp, contained in a fleshy, almost closed calyx, but not adhering to the walls of the calyx, as the *Rosa*. Fr. anal. *cynarrhode*, m.

Cynŏcĕ'phălus, *a*, *um*. (*Κύων*, a dog; *κεφαλὴ*, the head.) *Zoöl.* Having a head like a dog's. Fr. anal. *cynocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *hundekopfig*, adj.

Cynodin'. *Chem.* A peculiar crystallisable substance which Semmola is said to have found in the *Cynodon dactylon*. *Cynodīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. Fr. anal. *cynodine*, f.

Cynogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (*Κύων*, a dog; *γράφω*, to write.) *Zoöl.* The history of the dog: cyno'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *cynographie*, f.

Cynŏmol'gus, *a*, *um*. (*Κύων*, a dog; *μόλγος*, malicious.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Macacus*, probably from its petulance and resemblance to the dog. Fr. anal. *cynomolgue*, adj.

Cynŏmor'phus, *a*, *um*. (*Κύων*, a dog; *μορφὴ*, form.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Amphibia* or *Pinnipedes*, from the dog-like form of their head. Fr. anal. *cynomorphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *hundeförmig*, adj.

Cynŏpem'phix, *ĭgis*, f. (*Κύων*, a dog; *pemphix*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* The dog-pock, or eruption. Fr. anal. *cynopemphyx*, f. Germ. syn. *Hundesblatter*, f.

Cynŏphallŏ'phŏrus, *a*, *um*. (*Κύων*, a dog; *φαλλὸς*, a *penis*; *φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Capparis cyn.*, from the likeness of its fruits. Fr. anal. *cynophallophore*, adj.

Cynŏ'phĭlus, *a*, *um*. (*Κύων*, a dog; *φιλέω*, to love.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Thyrsophila cynophilus*, because found upon the dead dog. Fr. anal. *cynophile*, adj.

Cynopsōra, *æ*, f. (*Κύων*, a dog; *psōra*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Dog's itch. Fr. anal. *cynopsore*, f. Germ. syn. *Hunderaude*, f.

Cyonorrhaphia. See *Cionorrhaphia*.

Cynŏ'sius, *a*, *um*. (*Κύων*, a dog.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Mammifera*, having the dog for their type. Fr. anal. *cynosien*, adj.

Cynospasmus. See *Spasmus Cynicus*.

Cynōsūrus, *a*, *um*. (*Κύων*, a dog; *οὐρὰ*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having a tail like a dog's. Fr. anal. *cynosure*, adj. Germ. syn. *hundeschwanzig*, adj.

Cyophorin'. (*Cyŏphŏria*.) *Chem.* Name for a peculiar substance which Rauche found in the urine of pregnant women; also called *Gravidin*. *Cyŏphŏrīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *cyophorine*, f.

Cyŏphŏrīnostegnōma, *ătis*, n. (*Cyŏphŏrīna*; *στεγνόω*, to make costive.) *Med.* Term for concreted cyophorin. Fr. anal. *cyophorinostegnôme*, m. Germ. syn. *der verdichtung Schwangerschaftsstoff*.

Cyostĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Κύος*, a fetus; *στενὸς*, strait.) Similar to *Cyophorinostegnoma*.

Cyphōdēs, adj. (*Cyphi*; terminal *-ōdēs*.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* Having *cyphi*; useful for fumigations: cy'phous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *cypheux*, adj.

Cyphoïdēs, adj. (*Κῦφος*, a hump; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Med.* Resembling a hump: cy'phoid. See *Diss div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *cyphoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *buckelförmig*, adj.

Cyphorthōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Κῦφος*, a hump; *orthōsis*.) *Med.*, *Surg.* A straightening of deformities. Fr. anal. *cyphortose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Geraderichtung eines Buckels*.

Cyprīnōsal'mus, *a*, *um*. (*Cyprīnus*; *salmo*.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Salmonides*, partaking of the characters of the carp and salmon. Fr. anal. *cyprinosalme*, adj.

Cyrtŏcĕ'phălus, *a*, *um*. (*Κυρτὸς*, curved; *κεφαλὴ*, the head.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Gastropterygii*, having the head short and stunted. Fr. anal. *cyrtocéphale*, adj.

Cyrtōsĭphўtum, *i*, n. (*Κυρτὸς*, curved; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied to plants the fruit of which is formed of many compartments making a bunch: a cyrto'siphyte. Fr. anal. *cyrtosiphyte*, m.

Cystanastrŏphē, *es*, f. (*Κύστις*, the bladder; *anastrŏphē*.) *Med.*, *Surg.*, *Pathol.* Inversion of the urinary bladder. Fr. anal. *cystanastrophe*, f. Germ. syn. *die Umkehrung der Blase*.

Cystanencĕphā'lia, *æ*, f. (*Κύστις*, a bladder; *anencĕphălia*.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* Term for the state of a monster-fetus, having a membranous bag without brain. Fr. anal. *cystanencéphalie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blasengehirn*, n.

Cystauchēn, *ĕnis*, f. (*Κύστις*, a bladder; *αὐχὴν*, the neck.) *Anat.* The neck of the bladder. Fr. anal. *cystauchen*, f. Germ. syn. *Blasenhals*, m.

Cystauchēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cystauchēn;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the neck of the bladder. Fr. anal. *cystauchénite*, f. Germ. syn. *Blasenhalsentzündung*, f.

Cystauchēnŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Cystauchēn; τέμνω*, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Cutting the neck of the bladder. See *Cystotrauchelotomia.* Fr. anal. *cystauchénotomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blasenhalsschnitt*, m.

Cystau'xe, *es*, f. (*Κύστις*, a bladder; *αὔξη*, increase.) *Med., Pathol.* Increase of the bladder; its enlargement, especially thickening of its coats. See *Cysthypersarcosis, Cystoncus.* Fr. anal. *cystauxe*, f. Germ. syn. *Blasenvergrösserung, bes. Verdickung der Blasenhaüte.*

Cystelcosis. See *Cysthelcosis.*

Cystencĕphă'lia, *æ*, f. The state of a *Cystencephalus.*

Cystencephaloma. Same as *Cystomyeloma.*

Cystencĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (*Κύστις*, a bladder; *ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain.) *Med., Physiol.* Name by Geffroy-Saint-Hilaire for a monster-fetus in which the brain contained in its membranes has the appearance of a papillous bladder. Fr. anal. *cystencéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Blasenkopf*, m.

Cysthæmorrho'ïdes, f. (*Κύστις*, the bladder; *hæmorrhoïs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Hæmorrhoids of the bladder. Fr. anal. *cysthémorrhoides*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *Blasenhämorrhoïden*, f. pl.

Cysthelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Κύστις*, the bladder; *ἕλκος*, an ulcer.) *Med., Pathol.* Ulceration of the bladder. Fr. anal. *cysthelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnblasengeschwür*, n.

Cysthepaticus. See *Hepatocysticus.*

Cysthēpătōlīthi'ăsis, *i*, m. (*Cysthēpătōlīthus.*) *Med., Pathol.* The gall-stone disease. Fr. anal. *cysthépatolithiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Gallensteinkrankheit*, f.

Cysthēpătŏ'līthus, *i*, m. (*Κύστις*, a bladder; *ἧπαρ*, the liver; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Name for a gall-stone found alike in the liver and gall-bladder. Fr. anal. *cysthépatolithe*, m. Germ. syn. *Gallenstein*, n.

Cysthygrōma, *ătis*, n. (*Κύστις*, a bag; *hygrōma.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a cystico-lymphatic tumour. Fr. anal. *cysthygrôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Sacklymphgeschwulst*, f.

Cysthypersarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Κύστις*, the bladder; *hypersarcōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* A fleshy growth or thickening of the coats of the bladder. See *Cystauxe.* Fr. anal. *cysthypersarcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnblasengewächs*, n.

Cystibran'chius, *a, um.* (*Κύστις*, a bladder; *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Crustacea Isopoda*, having the *branchiæ* in vesicular cavities. Fr. anal. *cystibranche*, adj.

Cystĭco'xўdum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Cystic oxide. See *Cystin.*

Cystĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cystis.*) *Ichthyol.* Name by Breschet for a part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear: cys'ticule. Fr. anal. *cysticule*, f.

Cystĭcŭlāris, *is, e. Ichthyol.* Belonging to the *cysticula.* Fr. anal. *cysticulaire*, adj.

Cystĭdelcōsis. See *Cysthelcosis.*

Cystĭ'dium, *ii*, m. (Dim. *Κύστις*, a bladder.) *Bot.* Name for a monospermous fruit, not adhering to the calyx, and the pericarp of which is slightly apparent though the umbilical cord be distinct. Fr. anal. *cystidion*, m. Germ. syn. *Blasenchen*, n.

Cystidocele. See *Cystocele*, etc.

Cystidolaparotomia. See *Laparocystidotomia.*

Cystingorrhon'chus, *i*, m. (*Κύστιγξ*, a little bladder.) See *Cystorrhonchus.*

Cystoblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. } (*Κύστις*, the bladder; *blennorrhœa; cătarrhus.*) Terms for *Blennuria.*
Cystŏcătar'rhus, *i*, m. }

Cystocephalus. See *Cystencephalus.*

Cystŏdiă'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Κύστις*, the bladder; *διάλυσις*, a separating; *ὀδύνη*, pain; *γένεσις*, generation.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Names for a wound (see *Cystotrauma*), pain, formation, of the bladder, respectively. Fr. anal. *cystodialyse,—dynie, —génésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Blasenwunde*, f., *—schmerz*, m.,—*Balgbildung*, f.
Cystŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. }
Cystŏgĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. }

Cystŏlithi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Κύστις*, the bladder; *lithiăsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Urinary calculus disease. Fr. anal. *cystolithiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnblasensteinkrankheit*, f.

Cystŏ'lithus, *i*, m. (*Κύστις*, the bladder; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Med., Surg, Pathol.* Stone or calculus of the bladder. Fr. anal. *cystolithe*, m. Germ. syn. *Harnblasenstein*, m.

Cyston'cus, *i*, m. } (*Κύστις*, the bladder; *ὄγκος*, a tumour; *neuralgia; părălўsis; φθίσις, φθόη*, a wasting.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for swelling of the coats (see *Cystauxe*), neuralgy, paralysis, wasting, of the bladder. Fr. anal. *cystoncus*, m.,—*neuralgie,—paralysie,—phthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnblasengeschwulst,—neuralgie,—lähmung,—schwindsucht*, f.
Cystŏneura'lgia, *æ*, f. }
Cystŏpără'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. }
Cysto'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. }
Cysto'phthŏë, *es*, f. }

Cystoplastica. See *Cystoplasty.*

Cystorrhagia. Same as *Cistirrhagia.*

Cystorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. } (*Κύστις*, the bladder; *ῥεῦμα*, a humour; *ῥῆξις*, a bursting.) *Med., Pathol.* Rheumatism, rupture, of the bladder. Fr. anal. *cystorrhume*, m.,—*rhexis*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnblasenrheumatismus*, m.,—*zerreissung*, f.
Cystorrhe'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. }

Cystorrhœa. Same as *Cistirrhœa.*

Cystorrhoïs. Same as *Cysthæmorrhoïs.*

Cystorrhon'chus, *i*, m. (*Κύστις*, the bladder; *ῥόγχος*, a snoring.) *Med., Pathol.* The vesicular or bladder-rattle heard by means of the stethoscope. Fr. anal. *cystorrhonchus*, m. Germ. syn. *Blasenrasselgeräusch*, n.

Cystosaccus. See *Saccocystis.*

Cysto'schĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Κύστις*, the bladder; *σχίσις*, a cleaving; *scirrhus; σῶμα*, a body; *τέμνω*, to cut; *stĕnŏchōria.*) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for cleft, scirrhus, cutting into the body, contraction, of the bladder, respectively. Fr. anal. *Cystoschisis,—scirrhe,—*
Cystoscir'rhus, *i*, m. }
Cystŏsŏmătŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. }
Cystostĕnŏchōria, *æ*, f. }

somatotomie,—sténochorie, f. Germ. syn. *Blasenspaltung*, f.,—*Skirrhus*, m.,—*korperschnitt,—verengerung*, f.

Cystotrăchēlŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (Κύστις, the bladder; τράχηλος, the neck: τέμνω, to cut.) Same as *Cystauchenotomia*.

Cystotrau'ma, *ătis*, n. (Κύστις, the bladder; τραῦμα, a wound.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A wound of the bladder. Fr. anal. *cystotraume*, m. Germ. syn. *Blasenwunde*, f.

Cyteŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Κύτος, a cavity; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a plant that has a *carina*, or is papilionaceous. Fr. anal. *cytéophyte*, m.

Cytērium, *ii*, n. (Κύω, to conceive.) *Med., Pharm.* A medicine to favour conception. Fr. anal. *cytérion*, m. Germ. syn. *ein fruchtbarmachendes Mittel*.

Cytŏgĕ'nĕsis. See misplaced after *Cystocele* in the body of the work.

Cytŏthēca, *æ*, f. (Κύτος, an outer covering; θήκη, a box.) *Entomol.* Name for the intermediate part of the *chrysalis* which covers and protects the trunk of the insect. Fr. anal. *cytothèque*, f.

D.

Dacnōsis, *es*, f. (Δάκνω, to bite.) *Med.* A biting or pungency. Fr. anal. *dacnose*, f. Germ. syn. *Beissen*, n.

Dacræmorrhўsis. Same as *Dacryohæmorrhœa*.

Dacryădĕnal'gia, *æ*, f. (Δάκρυ, a tear; *adĕnalgia*.) *Med., Pathol.* Pain in the lachrymal gland. Fr. anal. *dacryadénalgie*, f. Germ. anal. *Dakryadenalgie*, f.

Dacryădĕnoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (Δάκρυ, a tear; *adĕnoscirrhus*.) *Med., Pathol. Scirrhus* of the lachrymal gland. Fr. anal. *dacryadénoscirrhe*, m. Germ. syn. *Thränendrüsen-Skirrhus*, m.

Dacryăgōgatrēsia, *æ*, f. (*Dacryăgōgus; atrēsia*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Obstruction of the lachrymal duct. Fr. anal. *dacryagogatrésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verschliessung der Thränengange*.

Dacryăgōgus, *a, um.* (Δάκρυ, a tear; ἄγω, to lead.) *Anat.* Conveying the tears; applied to the lachrymal duct. Fr. anal. *dacryagogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *thränenfuhrend*, part. adj.

Dacryallœōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Δάκρυ, a tear; *allœōsis*.) *Med., Pathol.* An alteration or degeneration of the tears. Fr. anal. *dacryallœose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ausartung der Thränen*.

Dacryelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Δάκρυ, a tear; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Med., Pathol.* Ulceration of the lachrymal apparatus. Fr. anal. *dacryelcose*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Verschwärung der Thränenwerkzeuge*.

Dacryin'. (Δάκρυ, a tear.) *Chem.* Name for a peculiar substance found in the tears. *Dacryīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *dacryine*, f. Germ. syn. *Thranenstoff*, m.

Dacryŏcystătŏ'nia, *æ*, f. (*Dacryo-;* κύστις, a bag; *atŏnia*.) *Med., Pathol.* Atony of the lachrymal sac. Fr anal. *dacryocystatonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Erschlaffung des Thränensacks*.

Dacryoïdēs, adj. (*Dacryo-;* terminal *-īdēs*.) Resembling a tear: da'cryoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *dacryoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *thränenähnlich*, adj.

Dacryŏ'nŏmē, *es*, f. (*Dacryo-;* νομαὶ, eating sores.) *Med., Pathol. Ulcus exedens* of the lachrymal organs. Fr. anal. *dacryonome*, f. Germ. syn. *ein um sich fressendes Geschwür der Thränenwerkzeuge*.

Dacryŏpœ'us, *a, um.* (*Dacryo-;* ποιέω, to make.) *Med.* Making or causing the secretion of tears. Fr. anal. *dacryope*, adj. Germ. syn. *Thränen machend*.

Dacryorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Dacryo-;* ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* A flow of tears. Fr. anal. *dacryorrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Thränenfluss*, m.

Dacryŏsōlēn, *ēnis*, m. (*Dacryo-;* σωλὴν, a channel.) *Anat.* The lachrymal canal or duct. Fr. anal. *dacryosolen*, m. Germ. syn. *Thränengang*, m.

Dacryŏsōlēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Dacryŏsōlēn;* terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the lachrymal duct. Fr. anal. *dacryosolénite*, f. Germ. syn. *Thränengangsentzündung*, f.

Dacryostag'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Dacryo-;* στάγμα, a drop.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Stillicidium lachrymarum*, or a dropping of tears. Fr. anal. *dacryostagme*, m. Germ. syn. *Thränentropfeln*, n.

Dacryo'stăgōn. The same as *Dacryostagma*.

Dacryŏsўrinx, *gis*, m. (*Dacryo-;* σῦριγξ, a pipe.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The *fistula lachrymalis*. Fr. anal. *dacryosyrinx*, m. Germ. syn. *Thränenfistel*, f.

Dacryūria, *æ*, f. (Δάκρυ, a tear; οὖρον, urine.) *Med., Pathol.* An aberration of the tears into the urine. Fr. anal. *dacryurie*, f. Germ. syn. *Thränenharnen*, n.

Dactўlātus, *a, um.* (*Dactўlus.*) *Ichthyol.* Like a finger; applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Holobranchia* with isolated rays on their pectoral fins. Fr. anal. *dactylé*, adj.

Dactўlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* } (*Dactўlus; fĕro*, to
Dactўlīnus, *a, um.* } bear.) *Bot.* Producing dates. *Zoöl.* Pertaining to toes. Fr. anal. *dactylifère,—in*, adj. Germ. syn. *fingertragend,—artig*, adj.

Dactўlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Dactўlus;* terminal *-ītis*.) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of a finger or toe. Fr. anal. *dactylite*, f. Germ. syn. *Fingerentzündung*, f.

Dactў'lŏbus, *a, um.* } (*Dactўlus; lŏbus;* ter-
Dactўloïdeus, *a, um.* } minal *-ĭdeus*.) *Ornithol.* Having lobe-like toes. *Bot.* Resembling fingers. Fr. anal. *dactylobe,—ïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *fingerlappig,—ähnlich*, adj.

Dactўlŏcampsŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. } (*Dactўlus;* κάμψις,
Dactўlogrўpōsis, *is*, f. } a bending; ὀδύνη,

pain; γρυπὸς, curved.) *Med., Pathol.* Painful bending, morbid incurvation, of the fingers. Fr. anal. *dactylocampsodynie,—grypose*, f.

Dactȳlo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Dactȳlus; πτέρον*, a wing.) *Ichthyol.* Having the rays of the pectoral fins free to a certain length. Fr. anal. *dactyloptère*, adj.

Dactȳlosmileu'sis, *is*, f. / **Dactȳlospas'mus**, *i*, m. / **Dactȳlōsym'phўsis**, *is*, f. / **Dactȳlōthēca**, *æ*, f. (*Dactȳlus; σμιλεύω*, to cut out; *spasmus; symphўsis; θήκη*, a lobe.) *Med.* Terms for the cutting off, convulsion, adhesion, of the fingers, a portion of skin covering each finger or toe, respectively. Fr. anal. *dactylosmileusis,—spasme—symphyse—thèque*, f. Germ. syn. *die Abmeisselung der Finger oder der Zehen; Fingerkrampf*, m.; *die Verwachsung der einiger oder aller Finger mit einander; Fingerhut*, m.

Dactȳlōsus, *a, um.* (*Dactylus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having fingers. Fr. anal. *dactyleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit Fingers.*

Dæmŏnōlō'gia, *æ*, f. (Δαίμων, the devil; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of demons: demono'logy. Fr. anal. *démonologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von den Dämonen.*

Dahlin'. *Chem.* Name by Payen for *inulin* extruded from the radical tubercles of the *Dahlia. Dahlīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *dahline*, f.

Daloïdēs, adj. (Δαλὸς, a firebrand; terminal *-ïdēs.*) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of coal, like a firebrand. Fr. anal. *daloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *brandähnlich*, adj.

Daltonis'mus, *i*, m. *Med., Physiol.* Term for the inability to distinguish colours, which Dalton laboured under and first wrote about. Fr. anal. *daltonisme*, m.

Dămă'lĭcon. / **Dămă'lĭcum**, *i*, n. (Δάμαλις, a young cow.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Vaccina.*

Dămĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Dāma*, a buck; *cornu.*) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a buck's horn. Fr. anal. *damicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *gemshornig*, adj.

Dammarin'. *Chem.* A sub-resin extracted by Brandes from the resin of the *Dammara alba. Dammărīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *dammarine*, f.

Dămogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (*Dāma*, a buck; *γράφω*, to write.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on the deer. Fr. and Germ. anal. *damographie*, f.

Dapsĭlō'phўtum, *i*, n. (Δαψιλὴς, abundant; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied by Neckér to plants having numerous stamens: a dapsi'lophyte. Fr. anal. *dapsilophyte*, m.

Darinў'phўtum, *i*, n. (Διαῤῥήγνυμι, to break; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied to plants the fruit of which opens of itself: a darinyphyte. Fr. anal. *darinyphyte*, m.

Dăsyan'thus, *a, um.* / **Dăsycar'pus**, *a, um.* / **Dăsycau'lis**, *is, e.* / **Dăsygastĕr**, *tra, trum.* / **Dăsyglot'tis**, *is, e.* / **Dăsymal'lus**, *a, um.* (Δασὺς, hairy; *ἄνθος*, a flower; *καρπὸς*, fruit, also the wrist; *caulis; γαστὴρ*, the belly; *γλωττὶς*, the tongue; *μαλλὸς*, a lock of wool.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having hairy or villous flowers, fruit or *carpus*, stem, belly, tongue, long and woolly hairs. Fr. anal. *dasyanthe,—carpe,—caule—gastre,—glotte,—malle*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarblumig,—fruchtig oder,—handwurzelig,—stammig,—bauchig,—zungig,—vliessig*, adj.

Dăsў'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Δασὺς, thick; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name of an instrument by Defouchy for measuring the variations of the density of the air, and which differs little from the manometer of Guerike: a dasy'meter. Fr. anal. *dasymètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Dichtigkeitsmesser*, m.

Dăsyphyl'lus, *a, um.* / **Dăsyplĕu'rus**, *a, um.* / **Dăsypūs**, *pŏdis*, adj. / **Dăsystă'chys**, *yos*, adj. / **Dăsystēmōnis**, *is, e.* / **Dăsyūrus**, *a, um.* (Δασὺς, hairy; *φύλλον*, a leaf; *πλευρὰ*, a rib, *ποὺς*, a foot; *στάχυς*, an ear; *στήμων*, a stamen; *οὐρὰ*, a tail.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having hairy leaves, ribs, feet, spikes, stamens, tail.) Fr. anal. *dasyphylle,—pleure,—pe,—stachyé,—stémone,—ure*, adj. Germ. syn. *haarblättrig,—rippig,—füssig,—ährig,—staubfadig,—schwanzig*, adj.

Datiscin'. *Chem.* Name of a substance akin to inulin, obtained by Braconnot from the *Datisca cannabina. Datiscīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *datiscine*, f.

Dau'cĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Daucus; pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied to an *Agaricus*, from its fusiform *stipes:* dau'cipede. Fr. anal. *daucipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *karottefüssig*, adj.

Death. See *Mors, Obitus, Olethros.*

Dĕcăcan'thus, *a, um.* / **Dĕcăcĕrātus**, *a, um.* / **Dĕcădac'tўlus**, *a, um.* (*Dĕca-; ἄκανθα*, a spine; *κέρας*, a horn; *dactўlus.*) *Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Having ten spines, horns, rays. Fr. anal. *decacanthe,—cère,—dactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *zehnspitzig,—hornig,—fingert*, adj.

Dĕcafidus. Same as *Decemfidus.*

Decahe'drĭcus, *a, um.* (*Dĕca-; ἕδρα*, a base.) *Geom.* Applied to a surface composed of ten faces and a like number of sides. Fr. anal. *decaédrique*, adj.

Dĕcălōbātus, *a, um.* / **Dĕcangŭlāris**, *is, e.* / **Dĕcanthērus**, *a, um.* / **Dĕcăpartītus**, *a, um.* / **Dĕcăpĕ'tălus**, *a, um.* (*Dĕca-; λοβὸς*, a lobe; *angŭlus*, a corner; *ἀνθηρὸς*, blooming; *pars*, a part; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having ten lobes, stamens, parts, petals. Fr. anal. *décalobé,—angulaire,—anthère,—parti,—pétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *zehnlappig,—eckig,—staubbeutelig,—theilig—blumenblättrig*, adj.

Dĕcăpŏdĭformis, *is, e.* (*Dĕcăpŏdus; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied by Kirby to the larves of the *Coleoptera* that are herbivorous, hexapodous, antennated, and the body of which, long, convex, and flattened, has natatory *laminæ.* Fr. anal. *décapodiforme*, adj.

Dĕcaptĕrў'gius, *a, um.* / **Dĕcasper'mus**, *a, um.* (*Dĕca-; πτέρυξ*, a fin; *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Ichthyol., Bot.* Having ten fins, seeds. Fr. anal. *décaptérygien,—sperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *zehnflossfedert,—samig*, adj.

Dĕcă'tŏmus, *a, um.* (*Dĕca-; τομὴ*, separation.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Tribe (n. pl.) of the *Notacantha*, having *antennæ* composed of three joints, the last divided into eight rings. Fr. anal. *décatome*, adj.

Dĕcemdentātus, *a, um.* / **Dĕcemmăcŭlātus**, *a, um.* / **Dĕcem'pes**, *pĕdis*, adj. / **Dĕcempunctātus**, *a, um.* (*Dĕcem*, ten; *dentātus; măcŭlātus; pes*, a foot; *punctātus.*) Having

ten teeth, spots, feet, points. Fr. anal. *décemdenté,—maculé,—pède,—ponctué*, adj. Germ. syn. *zehnzahnig,—fleckig,—füssig,—spitzig*, adj.

Děcĭduŏdĕcĭmālis, Děciocтōnālis, Děciquatuordĕcĭmālis, Děcĭsexdĕcĭmālis, *is, e.* (*Děcem*, ten, *duŏ-dĕcim*, twelve; *octo*, eight; *quatuordĕcim*, fourteen; *sexdĕcim*, sixteen.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a variety of topaz with one summit, twelve faces, and a decahedral prism; to a crystal with eighteen faces, another with twenty-four faces, and another the surface of which is subdivided into two arrangements, the one with ten, the other with sixteen faces. Fr. anal. *déciduodécimal,—octonal,—quatuordécimal,—sexdécimal*, adj.

Decŏlōrātio, *ōnis*, f. (*De*, priv.; *cŏlor.*) *Chem.* Loss of the natural colour of a body, which becomes white, or of a hue more or less approaching it: decolora'tion. Fr. anal. *décoloration*, f. Germ. syn. *Entfarbung*, f.

Děcŏlōrātus, *a, um.* (Same.) Having lost its colour. Fr. anal. *décoloré*, adj. Germ. syn. *entfarbt*, adj.

Decrescen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Decresco*, to wear away.) *Nat. Philos.* To explain the manner in which nature effects the different modifications observed in various solids which crystallised minerals present to us, Haüy conceived the very ingenious hypothesis, that things fade away, as if nature, after having made a certain fundamental form, had enveloped it in successive *laminæ*, each of which wanted a certain number of molecules, *i. e.* decreasing *laminæ:* de'crease. Fr. syn. *decroissement*, m. Germ. syn. *Abnahme*, f.

Dĕfigūrātio. (*De*, priv.; *fĭgūra*, shape.) Same as *Deformatio.*

Deinŏsau'rius, *a, um.* (Δεινὸς, fearful-looking; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* Applied by Owen to an Order (m. pl.) of terrestrial reptiles comprising the *Iguanodon*, *Megalosaurus*, and *Hylæosaurus.* Fr. anal. *déinosaurié*, adj.

Dēlōdon'tus, *a, um.* (Δηλὸς, visible; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Having manifest teeth. Fr. anal. *délodonté*, adj. Germ. syn. *sichtbarzahnig*, adj.

Del'phĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Berzelius to salts having *delphin* for their base. Fr. anal. *delphique*, adj.

Deltūrus, *a, um.* (Δ; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Entomol.* Having the abdomen terminated by a deltoid *lamina* like a tail, as the *Gabia deltura.* Fr. anal. *delture*, adj.

Dendrŏgrăph'ia, *æ*, f. (Δένδρον, a tree; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A history or treatise on trees: dendro'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *dendrographie*, f.

Dendrŏlĭchēn, *ēnis*, adj. (Δένδρον, a tree; λειχὴν, the lichen.) *Bot.* Applied to an Order (f. pl.) of the *Lichenes* which have the appearance of dendroid expansions. Fr. anal. *dendrolichéné*, adj.

Dendrŏlīthāris, *is, e.* (Δένδρον, a tree; λίθος, a stone.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (n. pl.) comprehending the *Corallina*, the form of which is arborescent, and of which the substance approaches that of the *Polyparia.* Fr. anal. *dendrolithaire*, adj.

Dendrŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Δένδρον, a tree; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on trees and shrubs: dendro'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *dendrologie*, f.

Dens Sapientiæ. See *Teeth Permanent.*

Densĭflōrus, Densĭfō'lius, Densĭros'tris, *a, um.* (*Densus; flos*, a flower; *fŏlium*, a leaf; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Bot., Ornithol.* Having thick flowers, leaves, beak. Fr. anal. *densiflore,—folié,—rostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *dichtblümig,—blättrig,—schnabelig*, adj.

Den'sus, *a, um.* Containing much matter in small volume, because of the close approximation of the molecules: dense. Fr. anal. *dense*, adj.; *serré*, adj. Germ. syn. *dicht*, adj.

Dentăgōgus. Same as *Odontagogus.*

Dentes Prīmōres. Same as *Dentes Incisores.*

Dentĭcol'lis, Dentĭcor'nis, Dentĭcrūrus, Dentĭfor'mis, Denti'gĕrus, Den'tĭpes, Denti'pŏrus, *a, e.* (*Dens; collum*, the neck; *cornu*, a horn; *crus*, a leg; *forma*, likeness; *gĕro*, to bear; *pes*, a foot; *pŏrus*, a pore.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having dentated corselet, *antennæ*, thighs, appearance, bearing teeth, having dentated feet, pores. Fr. anal. *denticolle,—corne,—crure,—forme, gère,—pède,—pore*, adj. Germ. syn. *zahnhalsig,—hornig,—schenkelig,—förmig,—tragend,—füssig,—lochig*, adj.

Depolarisa'tion. *Nat. Philos.* A phenomenon which takes place when a polarised fasciculus of light, analysed by the prism, gives in every sense two images, colourless, and of equal intensity. *Depŏlārīsātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *dépolarisation*, f.

Depressĭcol'lis, Depressĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Depressus; collum*, a neck; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Having depressed or flattened corselet, horns. Fr. anal. *dépressicolle,—corne*, adj.

Dĕrădēn, *ĕnis*, f. (Δερὴ, the neck; ἀδὴν, a gland.) *Anat.* A gland of the neck. Fr. syn. *la glande de cou.* Germ. syn. *Halsdrüse*, f.

Dĕrădēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Dĕrădēn;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of a gland of the neck. Fr. anal. *déradénite*, f. Germ. syn. *Halsdrüsenentzündung*, f.

Dĕrădēnon'cus, *i*, m. (*Derādēn; ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Swelling of the glands of the neck. Fr. anal. *déradénoncus*, m. Germ. syn. *Halsdrüsengeschwulst*, f.

Dĕranencĕphă'lia, *æ*, f. (Δερὴ, the neck; *anencĕphălia.*) *Med., Physiol.* The absence of a greater or less part of the brain and neck. Fr. anal. *déranencéphalie*, f.

Dĕraposphin'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Δερὴ, the neck; ἀπόσφιγξις, a squeezing tight.) *Med.* Same as *Auchenosphinxis.*

Dĕrăto'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (Δέρας, the skin; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied by Clairville to a Section (n. pl.) with simply coriaceous *elytra*, now called *Orthoptera.* Fr. anal. *dératoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *hautflugelicht*, adj.

Dĕrencĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Δερὴ, the neck;

ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.) *Med., Physiol.* Name by Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire for a monster-fetus, having a very small brain enveloped by the *vertebræ* of the neck. Fr. anal. *dérencéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Halskopf*, m.

Derman'cyloproc'tia, *æ*, f. (*Derma; ancylo-proctos.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Membranous contraction or occlusion of the *anus*. Fr. anal. *dermancyloproctie*, f. Germ. syn. *die hautige Afterverengerung*.

Derma'ptĕrus, *a, um.* (*Derma; πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) having *elytra* almost entirely crustaceous and always horizontal. Fr. anal. *dermaptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *hautflugelicht*, adj.

Dermătau'xe, *es*, f. } (*Derma; αὔξη*, increase; *ἐμποδισμός*, a hindrance; *αἷμα*, blood.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for the thickening, obstruction of the function, congestion (Piorry's) of the skin. Fr. anal. *dermatauxe*, f.,—*empodisme*, m.,—*hémie*, f. Ger. syn. *Hautverdickung,—verhinderung*, f., —*der Blutandrang zur Haut*.

Dermătempŏdis'mus, *i*, m.

Dermăthæ'mia, *æ*, f.

Dermathypertrophia. See *Dermypertrophia*.

Dermătiā'tria, *æ*, f. (*Derma; ἰατρεία*, medical treatment.) *Med.* The medical treatment of the skin and its diseases. Fr. and Germ. anal. *dermatiatrie*, f.

Dermātītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Derma:* terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the skin. Fr. anal. *dermatite*, f. Germ. syn. *Hautentzündung*, f.

Dermătobranchiātus, *a, um.* } (*Derma; branchiæ; καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Zoöl., Bot.* Applied to a Section (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda* that respire by a pulmonary cavity. Applied to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Fungi Angiocarpi*, comprehending the parasites that at first are protected by the epidermis of the plant on which they live. Fr. anal. *dermatobranche,—carpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *hautkeimig,—fruchtig*, adj.

Dermătocar'peus, *a, um.*

Dermătŏchŏlōsis, *is*, f. } (*Derma; chŏlōsis; χύσις*, a pouring out.) *Med., Pathol.* Names for *Icterus* and *Anasarca*, respectively.

Dermătochysis, *is*, f.

Dérmă'tŏdon, *ontis*, adj. (*Derma; ὀδούς*, a a tooth.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Hydnum dermatodon*, from the sub-membranous teeth beneath its hat. Fr. anal. *dermatodon*, adj.

Dermătŏdў'nia, *æ*, f. (*Derma; ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med.* Pain of the skin. Fr. anal. *dermatodynie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hautschmerz*, m.

Dermatogastĕr, *tra, trum.* (*Derma; γαστήρ*, the belly.) *Bot.* Applied to a Tribe (m. pl.) of mushrooms pertaining to a Section of the *Gastromyces Geogastri*. Fr. anal. *dermatogastre*, adj.

Dermătŏ'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Derma; λύσις*, a loosing; *μαλακία*, softening; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *πάθος*, affection; *pathŏlŏgia; περί*, around, *σκληρός*, dry.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for loss or removal, softening, nervous disorder, affection, pathology, dryness or hardening, of the skin. Fr. anal. *dermatolyse,—malacie, neurie,—pathie,—pathologie*, f.,—*sclérysme*, m.,—*sclérose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ablösung des Haut, Hauterweichung*, f.; *Hautnervenleiden*, n.; *Hautleiden*, n.; *Dermatopathologie*, f.; *das Trockenwerden der Haut*.

Dermătŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f.

Dermătŏneu'ria, *æ*, f.

Dermătŏpă'thia, *æ*, f.

Dermătŏpă'thŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f.

Dermătŏpĕrisclērys'mus, *i*, m.

Dermătŏperisclērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.

Dermătŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (*Derma; φιλέω*, to love.) *Entomol.* Loving the skin, as the *Pediculus*. Fr. anal. *dermatophile*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Haut liebend*.

Dermă'tŏphis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Derma; ὄφις*, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Section (m. pl.) of the *Ophidii*, having the skin naked. Fr. anal. *dermatophide*, adj.

Dermătŏphўma, *ătis*, n. (*Derma; φῦμα*, a growth.) *Med., Pathol.* A tumour of the skin; a *condyloma*. Fr. anal. *dermatophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *Hautgeschwulst*, f.

Dermătopnun'tus, *a, um.* } (*Derma; πνέω*, to breathe; *ποῦς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Breathing by the surface of the body, as the *Polypi* and *Infusoria*. *Ornithol.* Having the feet covered with a coriaceous and wrinkled skin. Fr. anal. *dermatopnonte,—pode*, adj. Germ. syn. *hautathmend,—füssig*, adj.

Dermă'tŏpūs, *pŏdis*, adj.

Dermătorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. } (*Derma; ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth; *ῥέω*, to flow; *σκληρός*, hard; *τάξις*, an arrangement; *τέμνω*, to cut; *τραῦμα*, a wound; *τύλος*, a *callus*; *atrophia; ἔκτασις*, extension.) *Med.* Terms for a blood-like discharge, a flow from, a hardening, regulating, dissecting or cutting, wound, *callus*, atrophy, dilatation, of the skin. Fr. anal. *dermatorrhagie,—rrhée, —rrhoïde,—sclérose,—taxis,—tomie*, f.,—*traume*, m.,—*tyle*, m.,—*trophie*, f.,—*ectasie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hautblutfluss*, f.; *Ausfluss aus der Haut; eine hämorrhoïdalische Hautblutung; Hautverhärtung*, f.; *das gehörige Ordnen der Haut; Hautzerlegung*, f.; *Hautwunde*, f.; *Hautschwiele*, f.; *die zu schwache Hauternährung; Hautausdehnung*, f.

Dermătorrhœ'a, *æ*, f.

Dermătorrhoïs, *ĭdis*, f.

Dermătosclērōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.

Dermătŏta'xis, *is*, f.

Dermătŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f.

Dermătotrau'ma, *ătis*, n.

Dermătŏ'tўlus, *i*, m.

Dermatrŏ'phia, *æ*, f.

Dermecta'sia, *æ*, f.

Dermiatria. See *Dermatiatria*.

Dermitis. See *Dermatitis*.

Dermoblas'tus, *i*, m. (*Derma; βλάστη*, a bud.) *Bot.* Name by Willdenow for an embryo the cotyledon of which is formed of a membrane that breaks irregularly. Fr. anal. *dermoblaste*, m. Germ. syn. *Hautkeim*, f.

Dermobranchiātus, *a, um.* } (*Derma; ὀδούς*, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Having external *branchiæ* like *laminæ*, filaments, or plumes of feathers. *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Class (m. pl.) that have not the teeth implanted in the thickness of the maxillary bone. Fr. anal. *dermobranche,—donte*, adj. Germ syn. *hautkeimig,—zahnig*, adj.

Der'mŏdon, *ontis*, adj.

Dermŏnosŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Derma; nŏsŏlŏgia.*) *Med., Pathol.* A treatise on diseases of the skin. Fr. and Germ. anal. *dermonosologie*, f.

Dermo'ptĕrus, *a, um.* **Dermorhyn'chus,** *a, um.* (*Derma; πτέρον*, a wing; *ῥυγχὸς*, a beak.) *Entomol., Ichthyol., Ornithol.* Having coriaceous or membranous wings, fins, the beak covered by an *epidermis.* Fr. anal. *dermoptère,—rhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *hautflugelicht,—schnabelig*, adj.

Dermostenōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. **Dermŏtўlōsis,** *is*, or *eos*, f. **Dermyperphlĕbōsis,** *is*, or *eos*, f. **Dermypertrŏ'phia,** *æ*, f. (*Derma; στένωσις*, a being straitened; *τύλωσις*, a making callous; *φλὲψ*, a vein; *hypertrŏphia.*) *Med.* Terms for constriction, induration, too great vascularity, hypertrophy, of the skin. Fr. anal. *dermosténose, —tylose, — yperphlebose, — ypertrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *Hautverengerung,—verhärtung*, f.; *die venose Dermypertrophie; Hautübernährung*, f.

Dĕron'cus, *i*, m. (*Δερὴ*, the neck; *ὄγκος*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Swelling of the neck. Fr. anal. *déroncus*, m. Germ. syn. *Halsgeschwulst*, f.

Dĕrospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Δερὴ*, the neck; *spasmus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Cramp of the neck. Fr. anal. *dérospasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Halskrampf*, m.

Dĕrosphinxis. Same as *Auchenosphinxis.*

Desaggrĕgātio, *ōnis*, f. (Fr. *Des*, priv.; *aggrĕgātio.*) *Mineral.* The separation of parts by the action of a force which reduces to grains or dust: disaggrega'tion. Fr. anal. *desaggrégation*, f.

Desănĭmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Fr. *Des*, priv.; *anĭmus*, the mind; *mănia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Mindless insanity. Fr. anal. *désanimanie*, f. Germ. syn. *muthloser Wahnsinn.*

Desmal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Desmos; ἄλγος*, pain.) *Med. Pathol.* Pain of the ligaments. Fr. anal. *desmalgie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Schmerz in einem oder mehren Bandern.*

Desmanŏmă'lia, *æ*, f. (*Desmos; anŏmălia.*) *Anat.* An anomalous or abnormal situation of a ligament. Fr. anal. *desmanomalie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Abweichung der Bänder.*

Desmect'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Desmos; ἔκτασις*, extension.) *Med., Surg.* Dilatation of a ligament. Fr. anal. *desmectase*, f. Germ. syn. *Gelenkbandausdehnung*, f.

Desmis'tus, *i*, m. (*Desmos; ἱστὸς*, a web.) *Anat.* Name for a connecting tissue, as the cellular. Fr. anal. *desmiste*, m. Germ. syn. *Bindegewebe*, n.

Desmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Desmos*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of a ligament. Fr. anal. *desmite*, f. Germ. syn. *Bänderentzündung*, f.

Desmŏchaunōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. **Desmŏdў'nia,** *æ*, f. (*Desmos; χαύνωσις*, a making slack or flabby; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for flabbiness and swelling, pain of a ligament. Fr. anal. *desmochaunose,—dynie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Auflockerung und Anschwellen der Gelenkbänder; der Schmerz in den Gelenkbändern.*

Desmŏgom'phius, *a, um.* (*Desmos; γομφίος*, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Applied to infusory *Rotifera* with each jaw formed like a stirrup, on which are spread the teeth that are fixed at once by the base and summit. Fr. anal. *desmogomphe*, adj.

Desmŏgră'phia, *æ*, f. **Desmŏlō'gia,** *æ*, f. **Desmŏnŏsŏlō'gia,** *æ*, f. **Desmŏpă'thia,** *æ*, f. **Desmŏpăthŏlō'gia,** *æ*, f. **Desmŏphlŏgōsis,** *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Desmos; γράφω*, to write; *λόγος*, a discourse; *nŏsŏlŏgia; πάθος*, affection; *păthŏlŏgia; phlŏgōsis.*) *Anat., Med., Pathol.* Terms for a description, treatise on, nosology, affection, pathology, inflammation, of a ligament, respectively. Fr. and Germ. anal. *desmographie,—logie,—nosologie,—pathie,—pathologie,—phlogose*, f.

Desmopriōn, *ōnis*, f. (*Desmos; πρίων*, a saw.) *Med., Surg.* A chain-saw. Fr. anal. *desmoprion*, f. Germ. syn. *Kettensäge*, f.

Desmorrhe'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. **Desmur'gia,** *æ*, f. (*Desmos; ῥῆξις*, a breaking; *ἔργον*, a work.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Terms for a disruption of the ligaments, the art of healing or treating by bandages. Fr. anal. *desmorrhexie,—urgie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Zerreissung von Ligamenten; das Wirken oder Heilen durch Binden.*

Desorgănīsātio, *ōnis*, f. (Fr. *Des*, priv.; *orgănīsātio.*) *Nat. Philos.* A marked alteration in the texture of an organic part, causing it to lose most or all of its distinctive characters; also the effect of that alteration: disorganisa'tion. Fr. and Germ. anal. *desorganisation*, f.

Desoxўdātio, *ōnis*, f. **Desoxўgĕnātio,** *ōnis*, f. (Fr. *Des*, priv.; *oxўdātio; oxўgĕnātio.*) *Chem.* The total or partial subtraction of the oxygen which enters into the composition of a substance. Fr. anal. *desoxydation; desoxygénation*, f.

Deutĕrŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. (*Δεύτερος*, secondary; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Obstet.* Treatise on the nature, uses, and connections of the *secundines:* deutero'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *deuterologie*, f.

Deutĕrŏmĕsālis, *is, e.* (*Δεύτερος*, second; *μέσος*, the middle.) *Entomol.* Applied to the second series of middle *areolæ* of the wings. Fr. anal. *deutéroméSal*, adj.

Deutĕroplastosphæ'ria, n. pl. (*Δεύτερος*, second; *plastosphæria.*) *Med., Physiol.* Baumgartner's secondary formative globules. See *Protoplastosphæria.* Fr. anal. *deutéroplastosphærie*, f. Germ. syn. *die secundäre Bildungskugeln.*

Deutero'xide. Same as *Deutoxide.*

Deutĕrўlē, *es*, f. (*Δεύτερος*, second; *ὕλη*, material.) *Chem.* Secondary matter. Fr. anal. *deutéryle*, f. Germ. syn. *Nachstoff*, m.

Deuto-. (*Δεύτερος*, second.) *Chem.* A prefix in compound names and epithets denoting the second combination of the substances indicated by the term. Fr. anal. *deuto-.*

Deutœnothiŏ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (*Δεύτερος*, second; *οἶνος*, wine; *θεῖον*, sulphur.) *Chem.* Applied by Sertuerner to the second of three acids which sulphuric acid produces in acting on alcohol to form ether, and which, like the other two, is merely sulphovinic acid. Fr. anal. *deutœnothionique*, adj.

Dextrŏvŏlūbĭlis, *is, e.* (*Dexter*, right; *volvo*, to turn.) *Bot.* Turning from left to right, as certain stems, and like all screws. Fr. anal. *dextrovolubile*, adj.

Diăbēto'phthīsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Diăbētes;*

phthĭsis.) *Med., Pathol.* Diabetic *phthisis*, or wasting. Fr. anal. *diabetophthisie*, f. Germ. syn. *Harnruhrschwindsucht*, f.

Diă'bŏlŏthŏ'rybos. (Διάβολος, the devil; θόρυβος, clamour.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for the *Bruit de Diable.*

Diăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having or presenting two spines. Fr. anal. *diacanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweidornig*, adj.

Diachē'nium, *ii*, n. (Δὶς, two; *achĕnium.*) *Bot.* A simple fruit formed by an ovary adherent to the calyx, which at maturity separates into two compartments, or *achenia.* Fr. anal. *diachaine*, m.

Diachōropsōri'ăsis, *is*, or *æ*, f. (Διαχωρέω, to excrete; *psōriăsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Psoriasis diffusa.*

Diăchȳma, *ătis*, n. (Διὰ, through; χυμὸς, juice.) *Bot.* Applied to the *parenchyma* of the leaves, the cellular tissue disseminated among the divisions of the petiole. Fr. anal. *diachyme*, m.

Diă'chȳtophlŏgōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Diăchȳsis; phlŏgōsis.*) Diffused inflammation. Fr. anal. *diachytophlogose*, f.

Diăcous'tĭca, *æ*, f. (Διὰ, through; ἀκούω, to hear.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the properties of refracted sound in its passage through *media* of different density: diacou'stics. Fr. anal. *diacoustique*, f.

Diădactȳlŏba'trăchus, *a, um.* (Διὰ, through; δάκτυλος, a finger; βάτραχος, a frog.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Pygomolgœi*, or *Geobatrachi*, having the toes cleft. Fr. anal. *diadactylobatracien*, adj.

Diadel'phĭcus.
Diadel'phus. } Same as *Diadelphius.*

Diădermiă'tria, *æ*, f. (Διὰ, through; δέρμα, the skin; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) *Med.* Medical treatment or healing through the skin. Fr. anal. *diadermiatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Heilung durch die Haut.*

Diagōgŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n.
Diagŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. } (Διάγω, to conduct through; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument by Rousseau for comparing the electrical conductibility of different substances. Fr. anal. *diagomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Leitungsmesser*, m.

Diălei'pyre, *es*, f. (*Dialeimma;* πῦρ, a fever) *Med., Pathol.* Intermittent fever. Fr. anal. *dialeipyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Wechselfieber*, n.

Diamĕsosteŏ'mўces, *ētis*, m. (Διάμεσος, intermediate; ὀστέον, a bone; μύκης, a fungus.) *Med., Pathol.* Fungus in the substance of a bone. Fr. anal. *diamesostéomycète*, m. Germ. syn. *an Knochenschwamm in der Substanz des Knochens.*

Diănēmus, *a, um.*
Diangiosper'meus, *a, um.*
Dian'gius, *a, um.* } (Δὶς, two; νῆμα, a thread; *angiospermus;* ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) Having two filaments, seed-vessels, vessels. Fr. anal. *dianème,—angié,—angiosperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit zwei Fäden, Samenkapseln, Gefässe.*

Diănœŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Διάνοια, thought; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* A treatise on the faculty of thought: dianœo'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *dianœologie*, f.

Dian'thĕrus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; *anthĕra.*) *Bot.* The *Polanisia dianthera*, out of eight stamens has six sterile and only two antheriferous. Fr. anal. *dianthère*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit zwei Staubbeuteln.*

Diaphane'ĭtas, *ātis*, f. (Διαφανὴς, transparent.) *Nat. Philos.* The quality of that which is diaphanous; transparency: diaphane'ity. Fr. anal. *diaphanéité*, f. Germ. syn. *Durchsichtigkeit*, f.

Diă'phănĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (Διαφανὴς, transparent; *penna*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having transparent wings. Fr. anal. *diaphanipenne*, adj.

Diă'phănŏcyănŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, m. (Διαφανὴς, transparent; *cyănŏmĕtrum.*) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the transparency of the free atmosphere and the blue of the heavens: a dia'phanocyano'meter. Fr. anal. *diaphanocyanomètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Diaphanokyanometer*, n.

Diăphănŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Diăphănōsus;* μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument by Saussure for examining and appreciating the differences of the diaphaneity of the atmosphere at different periods: a diaphano'meter. Fr. anal. *diaphanomètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Diaphanometer*, n.

Diaphnŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Διαφωνέω, to disagree; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for a Group which differ the one from the other in relation to their fructification: a diaph'nophyte. Jourdan. Fr. anal. *diaphnophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *Ungleichpflanze*, f.

Diaphragmal'gia, *æ*, f.
Diaphrag'măpostēma, *ătis*, n.
Diaphrag'mătŏcēlē, f.
Diaphragmelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Diaphragma;* ἄλγος, pain; *apostēma;* κήλη, a tumour; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for pain, abscess, *hernia*, ulceration, of the diaphragm. Fr. anal. *diaphragmalgie*, f.,—*apostème*, m.,—*atocèle*, f.,—*elcose*, f. Germ. syn. *Zwerchfelschmerz,—abscess,—bruch*, m. —*geschwür*, n.

Diăphyŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Διαφύη, a layer; μέτρον, a measure.) *Geol.* A measurer of the extent of layers or *strata:* a diaphyo'meter. Fr. anal. *diaphyomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Schichtenmesser*, m.

Diăphysis'teus, *a, um.* (Διαφύομαι, to grow among.) *Bot.* Applied to a Family of the *Thalassiophyta* generally filamentous, which present from space to space, in the interior, divisions or cellular transverse enlargements, giving to the filaments in their continuity the appearance of transversal interruption. Fr. anal. *diaphysisté*, adj.

Diapnoögĕnus, *a, um.* (*Diapnoë;* γεννάω, to generate.) *Med.* Provoking or promoting transpiration. Fr. anal. *diapnoögène*, adj. Germ. syn. *Hautausdunstung machend.*

Diăpyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The progress of *Diapyema.*

Diarrhœis'chēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Diarrhœa;* σχέσις, a checking.) *Med., Pathol.* A stoppage of *diarrhœa.* Fr. anal. *diarrhéischèse*, f. Ger. syn. *Verstopfung von Durchfall.*

Diarrhœŏ'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Diarrhœa; phthĭsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for diarrhœic *Tabes*, or wasting. Fr. anal. *diarrhé-*

ophthisie, f. Germ. syn. *Auszehrung von Durchfall.*

Diarrho'ĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Med.* Pertaining to *Diarrhœa.*

Dia'stătecphlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Διάστατος, extended in space; *ecphlŏgia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Variola discreta.* Fr. anal. *diastatecphlogie*, f. Germ. syn. *auseinander stehende Blättern.*

Diastēma, *æ*, f. (Διὰ, through; ἵστημι, to stand.) A space or interval. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Name by Illiger for the space which, in the greater number of the *Mammifera*, exists between the canine and molar teeth. Fr. anal. *diastème*, f. Germ. syn. *Zahnlücke*, f.

Diastēmătely'tria, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătencĕphă'lia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmă'tia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătŏcau'lia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătŏchei'lia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătŏcrānia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătŏcys'tia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătŏgas'tria, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătŏglos'sia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătŏgnă'thia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătŏmētria, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătŏmyĕ'lia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătŏpyĕ'lia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătŏră'chia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătŏrhīnia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătostăphy'lia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmătoster'nia, *æ*, f.
Diastēmentĕ'ria, *æ*, f.
(*Diastēma*; ἔλυτρον, the vagina; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain; *caulis*; χεῖλος, the lip; *crānium*; κύστις, a bladder; γαστὴρ, the belly; γλῶσσα, the tongue; γνάθος, a jaw; μήτρα, the womb; μύελος, the marrow; πύελος, a tub; ῥάχις, the spine; ῥὶν, the nose; σταφύλη, the *uvula*; *sternum*; ἔντερον, the *intestine.*) *Med., Physiol.* Names by Breschet for the state of cleft *vagina*, brain, body, trunk, lips, *cranium*, bladder, belly, tongue, jaw, womb, marrow (see *Myelodiastasis*), pelvis, spinal column, nose, *uvula*, *sternum*, alimentary canal, respectively. Fr. anal. *diastématélytrie,—encéphalie,—ie,—ocaulie,—ocheilie,—ocranie, ocystie,—ogastrie,—oglossie,—ognathie,—ométrie,—omyélie,—opyélie,—orachie,—orhinie,—ostaphylie,—osternie,—entérie*, f.

Diastrŏphyl'lus, *a*, *um*. (Διαστρέφω, to distort; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves gracefully turned to the sides. Fr. anal. *diastrophylle*, adj.

Diăthermansis, *is*, f. (Διαθερμαίνω, to warm through.) *Nat. Philos.* The transit of the rays of heat. Fr. anal. *diathermansis*, f. Germ. syn. *das Durchstralen der Wärm.*

Dībo'thrydus, *a*, *um*.
Dibran'chius, *a*, *um*.
Dīcar'pus, *a*, *um*.
Dīcĕ'lŭphus, *a*, *um*.
Dīcĕ'phălus, *a*, *um*.
Dīcĕrātus, *a*, *um*.
Dīcĕrus, *a*, *um*.
(Δίς, two; βόθριον, a dimple; *branchiæ*; καρπὸς, fruit; κέλυφος, bark; κεφαλὴ, the head; κέρας, a horn.) *Zoöl., Bot.* Having two dimples, *branchiæ*, double fruit, a double shell (egg), two tops or heads, horns, tentacles. Fr. anal. *dibothryde,—branche,—carpe,—céluphe,—céphale,—cérate,—cère*, adj.

Dichentĕrŏ'tŏmus, *i*, m. (Δίχα, double; *entĕrŏtŏmus.*) *Med., Surg.* Name for a double armed enterotome. Fr. anal. *dichentérotome*, m.

Dichĕtĕrŏcĕ'phălus, *i*, m. (Δίχα, double; *hĕtĕrŏcĕphălus.*) *Med., Physiol.* A monster-fetus with two unequal heads. Fr. anal. *dichétérocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *der ungleiche Doppelkopf*, f.

Dichŏgă'mia, *æ*, f. (Δίχα, double; γάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* Term by Sprengel for the mode of fecundation in unisexual vegetables when their male and female flowers are not developed at the same time; he thinks that then the insects effect an artificial fecundation, by operating the transport of the pollen. Fr. anal. *dichogamie*, f. Germ. syn. *Doppelehe*, f.

Dicho'ptĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Δίχα, double; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having cut or emarginate wings. Fr. anal. *dichoptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweiflugelicht*, adj.

Dichroītēs, adj. *Mineral.* Same as *Dichrous.*

Di'chrŏnus, *a*, *um*. (Δὶς, two; χρόνος, time.) *Bot.* Applied to plants in which vegetation is suspended one part of the year and active another. Fr. anal. *dichrone*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweizeitig*, adj.

Dichroŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Δίκρους, forked; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Having bifurcated anthers. Fr. anal. *dichröophyte*, m.

Di'chrous, *a*, *um*. (Δὶς, two; χρόα, colour.) Of two colours. Fr. anal. *dichroé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweifarbig*, adj.

Dichrūrus, *a*, *um*. (Δὶς, two; χρόα, colour; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having the tail of two colours, as the *Mus dichrurus.* Fr. anal. *dichrure*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweifarbschwanzig*, adj.

Diciă'tria, *æ*, f. (Δίκη, a law-suit; ἰατρεία, medical attendance.) *Med.* Medical jurisprudence, or forensic medicine. Fr. anal. *diciatrie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Gerichtliche Medicin.*

Diclă'pŏdus, *a*, *um*. (Δὶς, two; κλάω, to divide; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Latreille to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Crustacea*, having the two anterior feet and appendages divided into two branches at the extremity. Fr. anal. *diclapode*, adj.

Diclēsium, *ii*, n. (Δὶς, two; κλείω, to confine.) *Bot.* Name for a simple fruit having the seed soldered with the base of the hardened and persistent corol, as of the *Mirabilis.* Fr. anal. *diclésie*, f.

Diclīdostōtĭcus, *a*, *um*. *Med., Pathol.* Pertaining to *Diclidostosis.* See *Osteodiclicus.*

Diclīdostōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Δικλὶς, double folding; *ostōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Ossification of the valves. Fr. anal. *diclidostose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verknöcherung der Gefässklappen.*

Diclīnia, *æ*, f.
Diclīnis'mus, *i*, m.
(Δὶς, two; κλίνη, a bed.) *Bot.* The separation of the two sexes, each of which appears as a distinct individual. Fr. anal. *diclinie*, f.,—*isme*, m. Germ. anal. *Diklinie*, f.; *Diklinismus*, m.

Diclīnis, *is*, *e*. (Δὶς, two; κλίνη, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have each but one sex, or in which the sexes are distinct in different individuals. Fr. anal. *dicline*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweibettig*, adj.

Dĭclīnŏhe'drĭcus, *a*, *um*. (Δὶς, two; κλίνη, a bed; ἕδρα, a base.) *Crystall.* Applied to a system in which the coördinate planes, not being perpendicular between them, two of the angles are sharp or obtuse, the third

being right: diclinohe'drical. Fr. anal. *diclinoëdrique*, adj.

Dĭcochēmia, *æ*, f. } (Δίκη, a lawsuit; *chēmia*;
Dĭcochĭrur'gia, *æ*, f. } *chĭrurgia.*) Forensic chemistry, surgery. Fr. anal. *dicochémie*, —*chirurgie*, f. Germ. syn. *die gerichtliche Chemie*, *Chirurgie*, f.

Dĭcon'chus, *a*, *um.* (Δίς, two; κογχὴ, a shell.) *Conchol.* Same as *Bivalvis*.

Dicrānobran'chius, adj. } (Δίκρανος, forked;
Dicrānoīdēs, adj. } *branchiæ*; terminal
Dicran'thĕrus, *a*, *um.* } *-ĭdēs*; *anthĕra.*) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of *Gasteropodophora Cryptobranchia*, having forked *branchiæ*; resembling a fork, same as *Bifurcatus*; to the *Arthrostemma*, from its *connectivum*, lengthened into a bristle, arising from the same base. Fr. anal. *dicranobranche*,—*ïde*,—*thère*, adj. Germ. syn. *gabelkiemig*,—*ähnlich*,—*staubbeutelig*, adj.

Dĭ'crŏtus. Same as *Dicroticus*.

Dictyīnosteŏ'phўtum, *i*, n. (Δίκτυον, network; ἶς, muscular fibre; *osteŏphўtum.*) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Name by Lobstein for fibrillo-reticular, osseous growth. Fr. anal. *l'ostéphyte fibrillo-reticulaire*.

Dictyītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Δίκτυον, network; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Same as *Retinitis*.

Dictyŏcarcĭnōma, *ătis*, n. (Δίκτυον, network; *carcĭnōma.*) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Reticular *carcinoma*. Fr. anal. *dictyocarcinóme*, m. Germ. syn. *der Krebs mit netzförmigen Gewebe*.

Dictyŏcar'pus, *a*, *um.* } (Δίκτυον, network; καρπὸς, fruit; terminal *-ĭdēs*; πτέρον, a wing; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.*, *Entomol.* Having reticulated fruit, appearance, wings, roots. Fr. anal. *dictyocarpe*,—*ïde*,—*ptère*,—*rhize*, adj. Germ. syn. *netzfruchtig*,—*ähnlich*,—*flugelicht*,—*krautig*, adj.
Dictyoīdēs, adj.
Dictyo'ptĕrus, *a*, *um.*
Dictyorhi'zus, *a*, *um.*

Dĭcyclopriōn, *ŏnis*, m. (Δίς, two; κύκλος, a circle; πρίων, a saw.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Name for a bicircular saw. Fr. anal. *dicloprion*, n. Germ. syn. *Doppelcirkelsäge*, f.

Dĭdac'tўlus, *a*, *um.* (Δίς, two; δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Zoöl.* Having two fingers or toes. Fr. anal. *didactyle*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweifingert*, adj.

Dĭdĕcăhe'drus, *a*, *um.* (Δίς, two; δέκα, ten; ἕδρα, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety, presenting two solids with six faces. Fr. anal. *didécaëdre*, adj.

Dĭdel'phĭdæ, patron. m. pl. *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Didelphi*.

Dĭdel'phus, *a*, *um.* (Δίς, two; δελφὺς, the womb.) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a sub-Class, by Tiedemann to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Mammifera*, having a double *uterus*, i. e. externally a kind of abdominal pouch for receiving their young. Fr. anal. *didelphe*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit doppelte Gebärmutter*.

Dĭdi'plăsus, *a*, *um.* (Δίς, twice; διπλάσιος, double.) *Mineral.* Twice double; applied to a variety of carbonated chalk. Fr. anal. *didiplase*, adj.

Dĭdōdĕcăhe'drĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Δίς, two; δώδεκα, twelve; ἕδρα, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety with twenty-four faces, which form in imagination two dodecahedrons. Fr. anal. *didodécaëdre*, adj.

Dĭdў'mium, *ii*, m. (*Dĭdўmus.*) *Chem.* Name by Scheerer for a twin-metal found in Christiana, partaking of *cererium* and *lanthanum*. Fr. anal. *didymium*, m.

Dĭdўmŏcar'pus, *a*, *um.* (*Dĭdўmus*; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having didymous fruit. Fr. anal. *didymocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *doppelfruchtig*, adj.

Dĭdўnă'mĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Pertaining to what is didynamous. Fr. anal. *didynamique*, adj. Germ. anal. *didynamisch*, adj.

Dĭdy'nămus. Same as *Didynamius*.

Diectăsītēs, adj. (Δίς, two; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety resulting from two decreases on an even border or angle, the one in breadth the other in height. Fr. anal. *diectasite*, adj.

Dien'neahe'drĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Δίς, twice; ἐννέα, nine; ἕδρα, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal terminated by eighteen faces. Fr. anal. *diennéaëdrique*, adj.

Dĭēpă'tias, *æ*, f. (Δίς, two; ἦπατίας, of the liver.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* A monster-fetus with two livers. Fr. anal. *diépatie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Missgeburt mit zwei Lebern*.

Dĭērĕ'sĭlis, *is*, f. (Διαιρέω, to divide.) *Bot.* Name for a capsular, dry, and regular fruit formed of many divisions ranged around an axis. See *Synochorium*. Fr. anal. *dierésile*, adj.

Dĭērĕsĭ'lius, *a*, *um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to simple fruits that at their maturity are divided into a greater or less number of grains. See *Synochorionarius*. Fr. anal. *diérésilien*, adj.

Dĭgĕnēs, adj. } (Δίς, two; γένος, a race.)
Dĭgĕneus, *a*, *um.* } *Med.*, *Physiol.* Of two sexes; bisexual; applied to generation. Fr. anal. *bigène*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweigeschlechtlich*, adj.

Dĭgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Same.) Same as *Generatio*.

Dĭgĕnus, *a*, *um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Cotyledones*, because they have two surfaces of increase. Fr. anal. *digène*, adj.

Dĭgĭtālĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Chem.* Pertaining to *digitalin*: digital'ic. Fr. anal. *digitalique*, adj. Germ. syn. *zum Digitalin gehörig*.

Dĭgĭtĭfō'lius, *a*, *um.* (*Dĭgĭtus*; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having digitated leaves. Fr. anal. *digitifolié*, adj. Germ. syn. *fingerblättrig*, adj.

Dĭgĭtĭner'vis, *is*, *e.* (*Dĭgĭtus*; *nervus.*) *Bot.* Applied to leaves the nervures of which proceed from the base, and are directed to the summit without division, as in the *Gramineæ*. Fr. anal. *digitinerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *fingernervig*, adj.

Diglos'sia, *æ*, f. (Δίς, two; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* The state of having a double tongue. Fr. anal. *diglossie*, f. Germ. syn. *der Zustand mit einer doppelten Zunge*.

Dĭgōnus, *a*, *um.* (Δίς, two; γωνία, an angle.) Having two angles. Fr. anal. *digone*, adj.

Dĭgymnosper'mus, *a*, *um.* (Δίς, two; *gymnospermus.*) *Bot.* Having two naked seeds. Fr. anal. *digymnosperme*, adj.

Dĭgўnus. Same as *Digynius*.

Dīheptă'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; ἑπτὰ, seven; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Proposed by Latreille as a substitute for Blainville's *Tetradecapodus.*

Dīhexahe'drus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; ἓξ, sex; ἕδρα, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal having twelve faces, presenting two solid hexahedrons. Fr. anal. *dihexaëdre,* adj.

Dīhy'drĭcus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; *hydrĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied to a compound containing twice as much hydrogen as another of the same genus. Fr. anal. *dihydrique,* adj.

Dīhystĕ'ria, *æ,* f. (Δὶς, two; ὑστέρα, the womb.) *Med., Physiol.* The state of having two wombs or two *vaginas.* See *Dimetra.* Fr. anal. *dihystérie,* f. Germ. syn. *doppelte Gebärmutter, auch mit doppelter Scheide.*

Dīlă'lia, *æ,* f. (Δὶς, two; λαλέω, to talk.) *Med., Physiol.* Similar to *Ventriloquismus;* double speaking. Fr. anal. *dilalie,* f.

Dīlāticol'lis, *is, e.* (*Dilātātus; collum.*) *Entomol.* Having a dilated neck or corselet. Fr. anal. *dilaticolle,* adj.

Dīlĕ'pĭdus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; λεπὶς, a scale.) Having two scales. Fr. anal. *dilépide,* adj.

Dīlŏphus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; λόφος, a tuft.) *Ornithol.* Having two tufts of plumes. Fr. anal. *dilophe,* adj.

Dīmĕrĕdis, *is, e.* (Δὶς, two; μερὸς, a part.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Holobranchia,* having many flexible rays distinct from the pectoral fins. Fr. anal. *dimérède,* adj.

Dīmĕrŏsōmătus, *a, um.* (Same; σῶμα, a body.) *Entomol.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Arachnides,* having the body divided into two great segments. Fr. anal. *dimérosòmate,* adj.

Dīmĕrus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Entomol.* Having the trunk formed of two great segments, as the *Coleoptera.* Fr. anal. *dimère,* adj. Germ. syn. *zweitheilig,* adj.

Dīmētra, *æ,* f. (Δὶς, two; μήτρα, the womb.) *Med., Physiol.* A double womb. Fr. anal. *dimètre,* f. Germ. syn. *die doppelte Gebärmutter.*

Dīmētria, *æ,* f. (Same.) *Med., Physiol.* The state of having a double womb. See *Dihysteria.* Fr. anal. *dimétrie,* f. Germ. syn. *der Zustand mit einer doppelten Gebärmutter.*

Dīmorphis'mus, *i,* m. (Δὶς, two; μορφὴ, form.) *Geol.* The property by which particular substances can crystallise in two forms, as shown by Mitscherlich. Fr. anal. *dimorphisme,* m.

Dīmyārius, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; μῦς, a muscle.) *Conchol.* Having two muscular impressions. Fr. anal. *dimyaire,* adj.

Dīmyus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a sub-Order (n. pl.) of the *Elatobranchia Ostracea,* having two muscular impressions on their shell. Fr. anal. *dimyé,* adj.

Dīnēmus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; νῆμα, a thread.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a *Medusa,* having two arms on each side of its body. Fr. anal. *dinème,* adj. Germ. syn. *zweifadig,* adj.

Dīoctăhe'drus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; ὀκτὼ, eight; ἕδρα, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal presenting in its faces the combination of two different octahedrons. Fr. anal. *dioctaëdre,* adj.

Dīoctōnālis, *is, e.* (Δὶς, two; ὀκτὼ, eight.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal presenting the combination of an octahedron with a solid also of eight faces, but the form of which is of a different kind. Fr. anal. *dioctaëdre,* adj.

Dīŏdon, *ontis,* adj. (Δὶς, two; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) Same as *Bidens.*

Dīŏdonther'cos, *eos,* n. (Δὶς, two; *odonthercos.*) *Med., Physiol.* A double series of teeth. Fr. anal. *diodonthercos,* m. Germ. syn. *eine doppelte Zähnreihe.*

Dīŏdontŏcĕphălus. Same as *Diodoncephalus.*

Dīŏdontostoe'chus. Same as *Diodonthercos.*

Dīophrys, *yos,* adj. (Δὶς, two; ὀφρὺς, the eyebrow.) *Ornithol.* Applied to the *Sylvia diophrys,* because the eyes are placed between two black strokes. Fr. anal. *diophrys,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit zwei Augenbrauen.*

Dīophthal'mus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; ὄφθαλμος, an eye.) Having two eyes. Fr. anal. *diophthalme,* adj.

Dīōps, *ōpis,* adj. (Δὶς, two; ὤψ, the eye.) Having two eyes. Fr. anal. *diops,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit zwei Augen.*

Diori'tĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Containing *diorite.* Fr. anal. *dioritique,* adj.

Dioscŏrīnus. Applied like *Dioscoreus.*

Diostōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Διὰ, through; *ostōsis.*) *Med., Surg.* Displacement of a bone. Fr. anal. *diostose,* f. Germ. syn. *Knochenausweichung,* f.

Dīōtus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; οὖς, the ear.) *Anat.* Having two ears. Fr. anal. *diote,* adj. Germ. syn. *mit zwei Ohren.*

Dīpĕrian'thus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; περὶ, around; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to dicotyledonous plants with two distinct floral envelopes. Fr. anal. *dipérianthé,* adj.

Dīpĕtălŏprĭōn, *ŏnis,* m. (Δὶς, two; πέταλον, a petal; πρίων, a saw.) *Med., Surg.* Name for a two-leaved or bilaminated saw. Fr. anal. *dipétaloprion,* m. Germ. syn. *eine zweiblättrige Säge.*

Dīphal'lia, *æ,* f. (Δὶς, two; φάλλος, the penis.) *Med., Obstet., Physiol.* The state of a monster-fetus with double penis. Fr. anal. *diphallie,* f. Germ. syn. *der Zustand eines Missgeburt mit doppelter männlicher Ruthe.*

Diphthĕ'ria, *æ,* f. (Διφθέρα, leather.) *Med., Pathol.* A name at present more generally used for *Diphtheritis.*

Dīphyllobran'chius, *a, um.* (Δὶς, two; φύλλον, a leaf; *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca Saccophora,* answering to the *Biphora* of Cuvier. Fr. anal. *diphyllobranche,* adj.

Dīphўta, *æ,* f. (Δὶς, two; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied to a Section (nom. pl.) of the *Chaodineæ,* on which there seems two distinct vegetable existences, the principal filaments and ramules of very different form, the ciliform prolongations of which secrete mucus: a di'phyte. Fr. anal. *diphyte,* f. Germ. syn. *Zweipflanze,* f.

Dĭphȳtan'thus, *a, um.* (Same; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Bearing different flowers on different pedicles. Same as *Dioïcus*. Fr. anal. *diphytanthe*, adj.

Diplĕcoï'a, *æ*, f. (*Διπλόος*, double; *ἀκοή*, hearing.) *Med.* Double hearing. Fr. anal. *diplécoïe*, f. Germ. syn. *Doppelhören*, n.

Diplĕcŏlō'beus, *a, um.* (*Δίς*, two; *πλέκω*, to plait; *λόβος*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Applied to an Order (f. pl.) of the *Cruciferæ*, having the cotyledons folded twice across. Fr. anal. *diplécolobé*, adj.

Dipleu'robran'chius, *a, um.* (*Δίς*, two; *pleurobranchius.*) *Zoöl.* Applied (n. pl.) by J. E. Gray to the *Pleurobranchia* of Cuvier. Fr. anal. *dipleurobranche*, adj.

Diplŏcĕphă'lia, *æ*, f. **Diplŏgas'tria**, *æ*, f. **Diplogĕ'nĕsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Διπλόος*, double; *κεφαλή*, the head; *γαστήρ*, the belly; *γένεσις*, production.) *Med., Physiol.* Names by Breschet for organic deviations characterised by the presence of two heads, two trunks, the union of two or more germs. Fr. anal. *diplocéphale,—gastrie,—génésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Doppelkopf,—bauch*, m.,—*zeugung*, f.

Diplŏneu'rus, *a, um.* **Diplŏ'nŏmus**, *a, um.* **Diplŏperistŏ'mătus**, *a, um.* **Diplŏpĕristŏ'mius**, *a, um.* (*Διπλόος*, double; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *νόμος*, a law; *pĕristŏma*; same.) *Comp. Anat., Mineral. Bot.* Having two nervous systems, laws, peristomes (see *Diplopogon*). Fr. anal. *diplonеure,—nome,—péristomate,—péristomié*, adj. Ger. syn. *doppelnervig,—gesetzig,—mundrandig*, adj.

Diplophyl'lum, *i*, n. **Diplophȳsēter**, *ēris*, m. **Diplŏpies'mus**, *i*, m. (*Διπλόος*, double; *φύλλον*, a leaf; *φυσητήρ*, bellows; *πιεσμός*, a pressing.) *Bot., Nat. Philos.* Terms for double calyx, bellows, compression. Fr. anal. *diplophylle,—physitère,—piésme*, m. Germ. syn. *Zweikelch*, m.; *ein doppelter Blasebalg; Doppeldruck*, m.

Diplopneu'mēnus, *a, um.* (*Διπλόος*, double; *πνεύμων*, the lung.) *Zoöl.* Applied to *Amphibia* that have double branchial apparatus. The opposite of *Monopneumenus*. Fr. anal. *diplopneumène*, adj. Germ. syn. *doppelathmend*, part. adj.

Diplŏpōgōn, *ōnis*, adj. **Diplo'ptĕrus**, *a, um.* **Diplosanthērus**, *a, um.* **Diplostēmŏnis**, *is, e.* **Diplostēmŏnŏpĕ'tălus**, *a, um.* (*Διπλόος*, double; *πώγων*, a beard; *πτέρον*, a wing; *ἀνθηρός*, flourishing; *στήμων*, a stamen; same, *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot., Ichthyol.* Having double peristomes (see *Diploperistomatus*), fins divided into two folioles, stamens double in number that of the divisions of the corol. Fr. anal. *diplopogone,—ptère,—santhéré,—stémone,—stémonopétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *doppelmundrandig,—flugelicht,—staubfadig*, adj.

Diplŏtĕ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Διπλόος*, double; *τέγος*, a roof.) *Bot.* Name for a dry indehiscent fruit contained in the calyx, as of the *Campanula*. Fr. anal. *diplotége*, m. Germ. syn. *Doppeldach*, n.

Dipneumŏ'neus, *a, um.* **Dipnous**, *a, um.* **Dīpŏdus**, *a, um.* **Dīpŏlўcŏtўlēdŏ'neus**, *a, um.* **Dīpŏrobran'chius**, *a, um.* **Dīprŏsōpus**, *a, um.* (*Δίς*, two; *πνεύμων*, the lung; *πνέω*, to breathe; *πούς*, a foot; *πολύς*, many, *κοτυλήδων*, a cotyledon; *πόρος*, a pore, *branchiæ*; *πρόσωπον*, the face.) *Nat. Hist.* Having two pulmonary sacs, *branchiæ* and lungs, two feet, two multifid cotyledons, *branchiæ* opening externally by two holes, the two eyes on one side as in certain *Sternopterygii*. Fr. anal. *dipneumoné,—pnoé,—pode,—polycotylédone,—porobranche,—prosope*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweilungig*, adj.; *mit Fischkiemen und Lungen; zweifussig,—vollsamenlappig,—lochfischkiemig*, adj.; *doppelgesichtig*, part. adj.

Dipsŏsōpus, *i*, m. (*Δίς*, two; *πρόσωπον*, the face.) *Med., Physiol.* Name for a monster-fetus with two faces. Fr. anal. *dipsosope*, m. Germ. syn. *Doppelgesicht*, n.

Diptĕrŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. (*Diptĕrus*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Entomol.* A treatise on the *Diptera*: diptero'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *diptérologie*, f.

Diptĕrў'gius, *a, um.* (*Δίς*, two; *πτέρυξ*, a fin.) *Ichthyol.* Having but two fins. Fr. anal. *diptérygien*, adj. Ger. syn. *mit zwei Flugeln.*

Dīpўrēnus, *a, um.* (*Δίς*, two; *πυρήν*, a fruit-stone.) *Bot.* Having two fruit-stones. Fr. anal. *dipyréné*, adj. Germ. syn. *doppelkornig*, adj.

Dīrhyn'chus, *a, um.* (*Δίς*, two; *ῥύγχος*, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Subannelidaria Polyrhynchi*, having two cephalic appendages provided with hooks. Fr. anal. *dirhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweischnabelig*, adj.

Discĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* **Discĭ'fĕrus**, *a, um.* **Disciflōrus**, *a, um.* **Discĭ'gўnus**, *a, um.* (*Discus*; *cŏlo*, to inhabit; *fĕro*, to bear; *flos*, a flower; *γυνή*, a woman. *Bot.* Growing on the edge of cut apple-trees, bearing, having the folioles of the involucre united into, the ovary implanted on, a disc. Fr. anal. *discicole,—fère,—flore,—gyne*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheibenbewohnend,—tragend,—blümig,—weibig*, adj.

Discŏcўmă'tius, *a, um.* (*Discus*; *cўmătium.*) *Bot.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of lichens having a proligerous membrane, and answering to the *Hymenocarpi* of Meyer. Fr. anal. *discocymatien*, adj.

Discoïdālis, *is, e.* **Discoïdeus**, *a, um.* Pertaining to that which is *discoid.*

Discŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* (*Discus*; *φέρω*, to bear.) Same as *Disciferus.*

Disdia'clăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Δίς*, two; *διάκλασις*, a breakage.) *Mineral.* A double breakage. Fr. anal. *disdiaclase*, f. Germ. syn. *Doppelbrechung*, f.

Dīsĕ'pălus, *a, um.* (*Δίς*, two; *sĕpălum.*) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx when composed of two distinct pieces. Fr. anal. *disépale*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweikelchblattig*, adj.

Disjunctĭflōrus, *a, um.* (*Disjunctus*, removed; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having solitary flowers. Fr. anal. *disjonctiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *einsamblumig*, adj.

Displōsor, *ōris*, adj. (*Displōdo*, to break

asunder with great noise.) *Entomol.* Applied to many *Coleoptera* that emit, with explosion by the *anus*, a whitish smoke serving to disperse their enemies. Fr. syn. *tirailleur*, adj.

Dissĭtiflōrus, *a*, *um.* **Dissĭval'vis**, *is*, *e.* (*Dissĭtus*, distant; *flos*, a flower; *valva.*) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Having distinct flowers, valves. Fr. anal. *dissitiflore*, *dissivalve*, adj.

Dista'chyus, *a*, *um.* (Δὶς, two; στάχυς, an ear.) *Bot.* Having two ears or spikes. Fr. anal. *distachyé*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwei ährig*, adj.

Dis'tĕgus, *a*, *um.* **Distēmŏnis**, *is*, *e.* **Distēmŏno'pleanthĕrus**, *a*, *um.* (Δὶς, two; στέγη, a roof; στήμων, a stamen; same, πλείων, more, *anthĕra.*) *Mineral.*, *Bot.* Having two ridges, stamens, double the number of anthers to that of filaments. Fr. anal. *distège*,—*stémone*,—*stémonopléanthéré*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweidachig*,—*staubfadig*, adj.; *doppelstaubbeutelig*, adj.

Distĭchophyl'lus, *a*, *um.* (*Distĭchus*; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves in double rows. Fr. anal. *distichophylle*, adj.

Distigmă'tius, *a*, *um.* (Δὶς, two; στίγμα, a *stigma.*) *Bot.* Applied by A. Richard to a Section (n. pl.) of the *Synantherеæ*, having two *stigmata*. Fr. anal. *distigmatié*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit zwei Narben*.

Distig'mus, *a*, *um.* (Same.) Having two *stigmata*. Fr. anal. *distigmate*, adj. Germ. syn. *mit zwei Narben*.

Distrac'tĭlis, *is*, *e.* (*Distractus*, separated.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Connectivum* when it separates very distinctly the divisions of the anther. Fr. anal. *distractile*, adj.

Distrĭ'chia, *æ*, f. (Δὶς, two; θρὶξ, hair.) Same as *Distichia*.

Dīta'xium, *ii*, n. (Δὶς, two; τάξις, an arranging.) *Bot.* A capsular fruit with two series of compartments. Fr. anal. *ditaxion*, m.

Dīthўrus, *a*, *um.* **Dītŏmus**, *a*, *um.* **Ditrĭdac'tўlus**, *is*, *e.* **Ditrĭ'nŏmus**, *a*, *um.* (Δὶς, two; θύρα, a door; τέμνω, to cut; τρὶς, three, δάκτυλος, a toe; τρὶς, three, νόμος, a law.) *Conchol.* Same as *Bivalvis*. *Ornithol.* Having two or three toes in front. *Mineral.* Applied to a variety resulting from decreases by one, two, three rows, each of which acts on two parts of the primitive form. Fr. anal. *dithyre*,—*tome*,—*tridactyle*,—*trinome*, adj. Germ. syn. *zweithurig*,—*schnittig*,—*dreifingert*,—*dreigetzig*, adj.

Dīvergentĭflōrus, *a*, *um.* **Dīvergĭner'vius**, *a*, *um.* **Dīvergĭvēnōsus**, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Having diverging flowers, nerves, veins. Fr. anal. *divergentiflore*,—*ginerve*,—*veiné*, adj. Ger. syn. *mit Adern, mit Nerven auseinander lauffend.*

Dīversi'cŏlor, *ōris*, adj. **Dīversĭfō'lius**, *a*, *um.* **Dīver'sifrons**, *ondis*, adj. **Dīver'sĭpes**, *pĕdis*, adj. **Dīversispo'reus**, *a*, *um.* (*Dīversus*, different; *cŏlor*, colour; *fŏlium*, a leaf; *frons*, a frond; *pes*, a foot; σπορὰ, a seed.) *Bot.* Having varied colour, leaves, fronds, feet, spores. Fr. anal. *diversicolor*,—*folié*,—*frons*,—*pède*,—*sporé*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleichfarbig*,—*blättrig*,—*wedelig*,—*füssig*,—*keimkornig*, adj.

Diūrēsiæsthēsis. Same as *Uresiæsthesis*.

Dōdĕcădactўlītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Dōdĕcădactylon*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *duodenum*. Fr. anal. *dodécadactylite*, f. Germ. syn. *Fingerdarmsentzündung*, f.

Dōdĕcă'fĭdus, *a*, *um.* (Δώδεκα, twelve; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Divided into twelve segments more or less deep. Fr. anal. *dodécafide*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwölfgespaltet*, adj.

Dōdĕcă'nŏmus, *a*, *um.* **Dōdĕcăpartītus**, *a*, *um.* **Dōdĕcăpē'tălus**, *a*, *um.* (Δώδεκα, twelve; νόμος, a law; *partītus*; πέταλον.) *Mineral*, *Bot.* Applied to a variety having twelve decreases, divided into twelve, having twelve petals. Fr. anal. *dodécanome*,—*parti*,—*pétale*, adj. Germ. syn. *zwölfyetzig*,—*getheilet*,—*blumenblattig*, adj.

Dŏlaspis'tus, *a*, *um.* (Δόλος, treacherous; ἀσπὶς, a buckler.) *Zoöl.* Applied to serpents with *laminæ*, or plates that have poisonous fangs. See *Dolops*. Fr. anal. *dolaspiste*, adj.

Dolĕrītĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Mineral.* Containing *dolerite*. Fr. anal. *doléritique*, adj.

Dŏlĭchō'cĕrus, *a*, *um.* **Dŏlĭchō'dĕrus**, *a*, *um.* **Dŏlĭchŏ'pŏdus**, *a*, *um.* (Δολιχὸς, long; κέρας, a horn; δέρη, the neck; πους, a foot.) *Entomol.*, *Zoöl.* Having long *antennæ*, neck, feet. Fr. anal. *dolichocère*,—*dère*,—*pode*, adj. Germ. syn. *langhornig*,—*halsig*,—*füssig*, adj.

Dŏlĭŏloīdēs, adj. (*Dŏliolum*, a cask; terminal *īdēs.*) *Entomol.* Resembling a cask: doli'oloid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *dolioloïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *fassähnlich*, adj.

Dŏ'lops, *ŏpis*, adj. (Δόλος, a spy.) *Zoöl.* Applied like *Dolaspistus*.

Dorsĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* **Dorsĭ'gĕrus**, *a*, *um.* **Dorsĭ'părus**, *a*, *um.* **Dor'sĭpes**, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Dorsum*; *fĕro*, to bear; *gĕro*, to bear; *pārio*, to produce; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.*, *Entomol.*, *Zoöl.* Applied to ferns, their fructification growing generally on the back of foliaceous organs, to the *Tabanus* having a brown back with white stripes, to a sub Order (m. pl.) of *Batrachii* the young of which are developed on the skin of the mother's back, having feet upon the back. Fr. anal. *dorsifère*,—*gère*,—*pare*,—*pède*, adj. Germ. syn. *ruckentragend*; same; *ruckenhervorbringend*,—*füssig*, adj.

Dor'sŏlum, *i*, n. (*Dorsum.*) *Entomol.* Name by Kirby for a piece situated between the collar and *scutellum*, which gives insertion to the anterior organs of flight. Fr. anal. *dorsolum*, m.

Dracin.' Same as *Draconin*.

Drăconthæ'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Drăco*; αἷμα, blood.) *Med.*, *Pharm.* A name for *Dragon's blood*.

Drāpĕtŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (Δραπέτης, a runaway; μανία, madness.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a disease described by Dr. Cartwright of America, which, "like a malady that oats are liable to, manifests itself by an irrestrainable propensity to run away." It is presumed to be by no means rare among the slave population, and that the treatment will be active and irritant. Fr. anal.

drapétomanie, f. Germ. syn. *Verlauffenertollheit*, f.

Drŏmalectŏris, *is*, *e.* **Drŏmochŏroptēnus**, *a*, *um.* **Drŏmornīthis**, *is*, *e.* (*Δρόμος*, a course; *ἀλέκτωρ*, a cock; *χῶρος*, a field, *πτηνός*, feathered; *ὄρνις*, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) that run, to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Choroptenes* that run in the fields, to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Mydalornithes* that walk and run. Fr. anal. *dromalectore*,—*ochoroptène*,—*ornithe*, adj.

Drŏsātum. Same as *Ros.*

Drŏsŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Δρόσος*, dew; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for an instrument proposed for measuring the dew: a droso'meter. Fr. anal. *drosomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Thaumesser*, m., n.

Drūpe'ŏla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Drūpa.*) *Bot.* Name for a drupe smaller than a pea. Fr. anal. *drupéole*, m. Germ. syn. *Steinfruchtchen*, n.

Drūpeŏlātus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Like a *drupeola.* Fr. anal. *drupéolé*, adj.

Drūpī'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* (*Drūpa*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing drupes. Fr. anal. *drupifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Steinfrucht tragend.*

Drūsĭcus, *a*, *um.* **Drūsĭfor'mis**, *is*, *e.* **Drūsillāris**, *is*, *e.* (*Drūsa*; terminal *-ĭcus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Belonging to, formed like, a *drusa* or kidney, that which is in concrete masses. Fr. anal. *drusique*,—*forme*,—*illaire*, adj.

Dry-Rot. See *Xyleuros.*

Dryă'deus, *a*, *um.* (*Δρῦς*, an oak.) *Bot.* Growing on the trunks of oaks, as the *Polyporus dryadeus.* Fr. anal. *dryadé*, adj.

Drymirrhizeæ, f. pl. *Bot.* Name by Ventenet for the *Amomeæ.*

Dryo'phĭlus, *a*, *um.* (*Δρῦς*, an oak; *φιλέω*, to love.) *Bot.* Living in forests. Fr. anal. *dryophile*, adj.

Dryo'ptĕris, *is*, *e.* (*Δρῦς*, an oak; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Bot.* The *Polypodium dryopteris* has its fronds winged. Fr. anal. *dryoptère*, adj.

Duālis'mus, *i*, m. (*Duālis*, of two.) *Med.*, *Physiol.* A system in which is explained all the phenomena of nature by means of two principles which are the origin and cause of all: du'alism. Fr. anal. *dualisme*, m.

Dūmĭcō'lus, *a*, *um.* (*Dūmus*, a bush; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Ornithol.* Living in coppice, as the *Sylvia dumicolus.* Fr. anal. *dumicole*, adj.

Dŭdĕcim'fĭdus, *a*, *um.* **Dŭdĕcimlōbātus**, *a*, *um.* **Dŭdĕcimpunctātus**, *a*, *um.* **Dŭdĕcĭternālis**, *is*, *e.* (*Duŏdĕcim*, twelve; *findo*, to cleave; *lōbus*; *punctum*, *ter.*) *Bot.* Having twelve divisions, lobes, points. *Mineral.* Applied to a variety of topaz the prism of which is of twelve panes, and the superior summit of which terminates by one face perpendicular to the axis, between two oblique faces. Fr. anal. *duodécimfide*,—*lobe*,—*ponctué*,—*ternal*, adj.

Dŭōdēnītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Duŏdēnum*; terminal *-ītis.*) Same as *Dodecadactylitis.*

Duplĭcĭdentātus, *a*, *um.* **Duplĭcĭpen'nis**, *is*, *e.* (*Duplex*; *dens*, a tooth; *penna*, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Rosores* having four incisors in the upper jaw. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family m. pl.) of the *Hymenoptera*, the upper wings of which form a longitudinal fold when in repose. See *Pterodiples.* Fr. anal. *duplicidenté*,—*penne*, adj.

Duplŏcōnus, *a*, *um.* (*Duplex*; *cōnus.*) Having the appearance of two cones. Fr. anal. *duplocone*, adj.

Dysæ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Δυς*, bad; *αἷμα*, the blood.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the blood. Fr. anal. *dysémie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine krankhafte Beschaffenheit des Blutes.*

Note.—The prefix *Dys-* enters into many compound names of conditions and functions of organs and parts, implying the character of *morbid.* Only those, the terminal portions of which do not appear as distinct terms in their proper place, or have some specialty, are here inserted.

Dysæmorrho'ĭdes, f. pl. *Med.*, *Pathol.* The grievousness of suppressed hemorrhoids. Fr. anal. *dysæmorrhoides*, f. pl. Germ. syn. *die Beschwerden von unterdrückten Hämorrhoiden.*

Dy'săphē, *es*, f. (*Δυς*, bad; *ἁφή*, touch.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Morbid touch. Fr. anal. *dysaphe*, f. Germ. syn. *krankhaftes Gefühl.*

Dysarthrītis. *Med.*, *Pathol.* Anomalous *arthritis.* Fr. anal. *dysarthrite*, f.

Dysaspis'tis, *is*, *e.* (*Δυς*, bad; *ἀσπις*, a plate.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Division (m. pl.) of the *Hemichalinaspistes*, having few plates on their body. Fr. anal. *dysaspiste*, adj.

Dysblen'nia, *æ*, f. (*Δυς*, bad; *βλέννα*, mucus.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* A morbid formation and bad condition of the mucus. Fr. anal. *dysblennie*, f.

Dyscardioner'via. Piorry's term for *Cardiodysneuria.*

Dysche'zia, *æ*, f. (*Δυς*, difficult; *χέζω*, to ease oneself.) *Med.* A difficult and painful fecal evacuation. Fr. and Germ. anal. *dyschézie*, f.

Dyschroe'a, *æ*, f. (*Δυς*, bad; *χροιά*, colour of the skin.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Morbid discoloration of the skin. Fr. anal. *dyschrèe*, f. Germ. syn. *Dyschröe*, f.

Dyschȳlăgōgus, *a*, *um.* (*Δυς*, bad; *chȳlus*; *ἄγω*, to lead.) *Med.* Improperly directing the chyle. Fr. anal. *dyschylagogue*, adj. Germ. syn. *den Chylus übel leitend.*

Dyschȳlia, *æ*, f. *Med.* The morbid condition of the chyle, chyme. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Dyschylie*, f.

Dyschȳmia, *æ*, f. (*Δυς*, bad; *chȳmus.*) *Med.* A bad condition or faulty formation of chyme. Fr. anal. *dyschymie*, f. Germ. syn. *die übel Beschaffenheit oder erschwerte Bildung des Chymus.*

Dyschȳmōma, *ātis*, n. *Med.* The product of *Dyschymosis.* Fr. anal. *dyschymome*, m. Germ. syn. *Säfteverdorbenheit*, f.

Dyschȳmōsis. Same as *Dyschymia.*

Dyscŏlŏbathris'tis, *is*, *e.* (*Δύσκολος*, difficult; *βάθρον*, that on which anything rests.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Order (m. pl.) of the *Limnopteni*, having long legs like stilts. Fr. anal. *discolobathriste*, adj.

Dyscŏpĭdoptēnus, *a*, *um.* (*Δυς*, by halves; *κοπίς*, a sabre; *πτηνός*, volatile.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Halipteni*, having wings half in form of a sabre. Fr. anal. *dyscopidoptène*, adj.

Dysco'pria, æ, f. (Δὺς, bad; κόπρος, dung.) *Med.* A bad condition of the feces. Fr. anal. *dyscoprie*, f. Germ. syn. *die übel Beschaffenheit des Darmkothes.*

Dysda'crya, æ, f. } (Δὺς, bad; δάκρυ, a tear.)
Dysdacryōsis, *is*, f. } *Med., Pathol.* A morbid condition of the tears. Fr. anal. *dacryose*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Beschaffenheit der Thränen.*

Dysdȳnă'mia, æ, f. (Δὺς, bad; δύναμις, power.) *Med.* An abnormal quality of animal power. Fr. and Germ. anal. *dysdynamie*, f.

Dysecpneu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Δὺς, bad; ἔκπνευσις, a breathing out.) *Med., Pathol.* Morbid expiration. Fr. anal. *dysecpneusis*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Ausathmung.*

Dysel'cia, æ, f. (Δὺς, bad; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Med., Pathol.* A malignant condition of an ulcer or an abscess. Fr. anal. *dyselcie*, f. Germ. syn. *die bösartige Beschaffenheit eines Geschwürs.*

Dysentĕris'chēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Dysentĕria*; σχέσις, a
Dysen'tĕropor'phȳrŏtȳphus, *i*, m. } checking; *porphyrŏtyphus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a stoppage of the dysenteric discharge, typhous scarlet fever with dysentery. Fr. anal. *dysentérischèse*, f.,—*porphyrotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *die Verhaltung der Ruhrgänge; der Scharlachtyphus mit Durchfall.*

Dysĕ'rĕtus, *a*, *um.* (Δὺς, bad; ἐρέτης, a rower.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Halicolymbi* that swim with the stumps of the arms. Fr. anal. *dysérète*, adj.

Dysgastronervia. See *Gastrodysneuria.*

Dysgĕnĕ'sia, æ, f. } (Δὺς, bad; γένεσις, gene-
Dysgeu'sia, æ, f. } ration; γεῦσις, taste.) Morbid condition of the generative faculty, morbid or depraved taste. Fr. anal. *dysgénésie,—geusie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Zeugungs vermögen; der krankhafte Geschmack.*

Dysgymnŏ'phĭdis, *is*, *e.* } (Δὺς, by halves, γυμ-
Dysgyriŏ'phĭdis, *is*, *e.* } νὸς, naked, ὄφις, a
Dyshĕrōdius, *a*, *um.* } serpent; γύριος, cir-
Dysher'pȳlus, *a*, *um.* } cular, ὄφις; ἑρώδιος, a heron; ἕρπω, to creep.) *Zoöl., Ornithol.* Applied to serpents having few scales on, imperfect power of folding, their bodies; to birds like the heron, to serpents that creep with difficulty. Fr. anal. *dysgymnophide,—gyriophide,—hérodeen,—herpyle*, adj.

Dysid'ria, æ, f. (Δὺς, bad; ἱδρὼς, sweat.) *Med., Pathol.* A morbid sweat. Fr. anal. *dysidrie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein krankhafter Schweiss.*

Dysmăsēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Δὺς, bad; μάσησις, a chewing.) *Med.* Difficult mastication. Fr. anal. *dysmasèse*, f. Germ. syn. *die langsame und erschwerte Käuen.*

Dysmēnia. Same as *Dismenorrhœa.*

Dysmol'gus, *a*, *um.* (Δὺς, bad; μολγὸς, a salamander.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Uromolgæi* that resemble the salamander. Fr. anal. *dysmolge*, adj.

Dysmor'phia, æ, f. (Δὺς, bad; μορφὴ, form.) *Med.* A misshaping. Fr. anal. *dysmorphie*, f. Germ. syn. *Missgestaltung*, f.

Dysmorphōma, *ătis*, n. (Same.) *Med. Physiol.* A monstrosity. Fr. anal. *dysmorphôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Missgestalt*, f.

Dysmorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Med., Physiol.* The formation of *Dysmorphoma.*

Dysnephroneuria. See *Nephrodysneuria.*

Dysneu'ria, æ, f. } (Δὺς, bad; νεῦρον, a nerve;
Dysnūsia, æ, f. } νόος, mind.) *Med., Pathol.* A failing condition of the senses, weakness of mind. Fr. anal. *dysneurie,—nusie*, f. Germ. syn. *fehlerhafte Beschaffenheit der Sinnesthätigkeit; Verstandeschwäche*, f.

Dysŏrāsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Δὺς, bad; ὅρασις, seeing.) *Med., Pathol.* Difficult or weak sight. Fr. anal. *dysorase*, f. Germ. syn. *das erschwerte Sehen.*

Dysovarinervia. See *Ovariodysneuria.*

Dyspepsiŏdȳ'nia, æ, f. (*Dyspepsia*; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Med., Pathol. Dyspepsia* with pain of the stomach. Fr. and Germ. anal. *dyspepsiodynie*, f.

Dyspep'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Med., Pathol.* Pertaining to *Dyspepsia*: dyspep'tic. Fr. anal. *dyspeptique*, adj.

Dysphōtia, g, f. (Δὺς, bad; φῶς, light.) Same as *Myopia.*

Dyspiŏ'nia, æ, f. (Δὺς, bad; πίων, fat.) *Med., Pathol.* A morbid condition of the fat. Fr. anal. *dyspionie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Beschaffenheit des Fettes.*

Dysplas'tus, *a*, *um.* (Δὺς, bad; πλάσσω, to form.) *Med., Pathol.* Of bad formation; applied to diseases (n. pl.), as *Chondrosis, Tuberculosis*, etc. Fr. anal. *dysplaste*, adj.

Dysplŏ'cea, æ, f. (Δὺς, bad; πλοκὴ, a plaiting.) *Med., Pathol.* A faulty condition of organic structure. Fr. anal. *dysploce*, f.

Dyssiă'lia, æ, f. } (Δὺς, bad; σίαλον,
Dyssĭtēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } spittle; σίτησις, an
Dysspermia, æ, f. } eating; σπέρμα, seed;
Dyssymmĕ'tria, æ, f. } συμμετρία, symme-
Dyssy'nŏdus, *i*, n. } try; σύνοδος, a coming
Dyssynūsia, æ, f. } together; συνουσία,
Dysthēlă'sia, æ, f. } a living together;
Dysthĕrăpia, æ, f. } θηλάζω, to suck; θερα-
Dysthĕ'sia, æ, f. } πεία, medical treatment; θέσις, an arranging.) *Med.* Terms for faulty secretion of spittle, digestion, condition of the *semen*, symmetry, difficult *coitus*, same, sucking, healing, bad condition of body, respectively. Fr. anal. *dyssialie,—sitèse,—spermie,—symmétrie,—node,—synusie,—thélasie,—thérapie,—thésie*, f. Ger. syn. *die erschwerte Absonderung des Speichels; Einnehmen der Nahrung; die krankhafte Beschaffenheit des Samens; der erschwerte Beischlaf;* same; *das erschwerte Säugen; die erschwerte Heilung; eine übel Beschaffenheit des Körpers.*

Dystŏcŏlŏ'gĭa, æ, f. (*Dystŏcia*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Obstet.* A treatise on difficult labour: dystoco'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *dystocologie*, f.

Dystō'nia, æ, f. } (Δὺς, bad; τόνος, tone;
Dystrēsia, æ, f. } τρῆσις, a boring; τροφὴ,
Dystrŏ'phia, æ, f. } nourishment; οὔρησις, a
Dysūrēsia, æ, f. } making water.) *Med.* Terms for morbid elasticity, imperfection of an opening, faulty nourishment, faulty secretion of the urine. Fr. anal. *dystonie,—trésie,—trophie,—urésie*, f. Germ. syn. *die krankhafte Spannkraft; die Unvollkom-*

menheit einer Œffnung; die schlechte Ernährung; die erschwerte Absonderung des Harns.

Dy'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Δυτικὸς, a diver.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family that have the habit of diving. Fr. anal. *dytique*, adj.

E.

Ebarbŭlātus, *a*, *um.* (E, priv.; *barbŭla.*) *Ornithol.* Applied to four of the five feathers of the wing of the cassowary which are without *barbæ*, and resemble the quills of the porcupine. Fr. anal. *ébarbulé*, adj.

Ebracteŏlātus, *a*, *um.* (E, priv.; *bracteŏla.*) *Bot.* Deprived of bracteoles. Fr. anal. *ébractéolé*, adj.

Ecălyptrātus, *a*, *um.* / **Ecălyptrŏcar'pus**, *a*, *um.* (E, priv.; καλυπτὴρ, a covering; same; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having the fructification uncovered, as in the mosses, applied to the *Hepaticæ* for the same reason. Fr. anal. *écalyptré,—ocarpe*, adj.

Ecastaphyl'lus, *a*, *um.* (Ἕκαστος, each; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having simple leaves. Fr. anal. *écastaphylle*, adj.

Ecbŏ'lius, *a*, *um.* (Ἐκβολὴ, a casting out, and, so, an aborting.) *Med., Obstet., Pharm.* Casting out, applied to medicines (n. pl.) that induce abortion. Fr. anal. *ecbolié*, adj.

Eccan'this, *is*, f. (Ἐκ, out of; *canthus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy growth in the eyelid. Fr. anal. *eccanthis*, f. Germ. syn. *ein Fleischgewächs in einem Augenwinkel.*

Eccăthar'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκ, out of; *căthar-sis.*) *Med.* Similar to *Catharsis.*

Eccentrĭ'cĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Ex*, without; *centrum.*) *Astron.* Term for the distance of the sun from the central point of the ellipsis described by the planets and comets in their revolution around it: eccentri'city. Fr. anal. *excentricité*, f. Germ. syn. *die Abweichung von dem Mittelpunct.*

Eccen'trĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to the ovary when not in the centre of the flower, but on the side of the *placenta*, to the embryo when sensibly distant from the centre of the perisperm, in which it is entirely contained: eccen'tric. Fr. anal. *excentrique*, adj. Germ. syn. *von dem Mittelpunct abweichend.*

Eccephalosis. See *Exencephalosis.*

Ecchĕ'lÿsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. / **Ecchōrēsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. / **Ec'chÿsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. / **Ecclÿsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκ, out of; χελύσκιον, a slight cough; χῶρος, a place; χύσις, a pouring; κλύσις, a washing out.) *Med.* Terms for expectoration, aberration, effusion, evacuation by clysters, respectively. Fr. anal. *ecchélyse,—chorèse,—chyse,—clyse*, f. Ger. syn. *Aushusten*, n.; *Abweichung*, f.; *Ausgiessen*, n.; *Auswaschen*, n.

Eccoprōsiæsthēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Eccoprōsis; æsthēsis.*) *Med.* The urgent call for evacuating the bowels. Fr. anal. *eccoprosiæsthèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das zur Ausleerung des Darmkoths auffodernde Gefühl.*

Eccoprōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκ, out of; κόπρος, dung.) *Med.* Evacuation of the feces. Fr. anal. *eccoprose*, f. Germ. syn. *Kothausleerung*, f.

Eccrĭsiŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. / **Eccrĭsiŏnŏ'mia**, *æ*, f. / **Eccrĭsiŏnŏsus**, *i*, m. / **Eccrĭsio'schĕsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Eccrĭsis;* λόγος, a discourse; νόμος, a law; νόσος, a disease; σχέσις, a checking.) *Med.* Terms for a treatise on, the laws, diseases, suppression of, excretions or evacuations. Fr. anal. *eccrisiologie,—nomie,—nosus*, m.,—*schèse*, f. Germ. anal. *Ekkrisiologie,—nomie*, f.; *Absonderungskrankheit*, f.; *die Zurückhaltung einer kritischen Ausleerung.*

Eccrĭtŏcrĭ'tĭca, n. pl. (Ἔκκριτος, select; *crĭtĭcus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Applied to critical signs or symptoms of an expected, or for promoting an, evacuation. Fr. anal. *eccritocritiques*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *kritische Zeichen.*

Eccyliōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. / **Eccys'tis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. / **Ecdar'sis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. / **Ecdēmia**, *æ*, f. / **Ecdēmiŏmă'nia**, *æ*, f. / **Ecdēmiŏ'nŏsus**, *i*, m. (Ἐκ, out of; κυλίνδω, to roll; κύστις, the bladder; δάρσις, a flaying; δῆμος, a district; *ecdēmia*, μανία, madness; νόσος, a disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for disease of evolution, extrusion of the bladder, removal of the skin, travelling abroad, rage for travel, travel-sickness the opposite of *Nostalgia.* Fr. anal. *eccyliose,—cyste,—darse,—démie—démiomanie*, f.,—*démionosus*, m. Germ. syn. *Entwickelungskrankheit*, f.; *die Aussenliegend der Harnblase; das Abziehen der Haut; Auswärtssein*, n.; *Reisesucht*, f.; *Reisekrankheit*, f.

Echīneus, *a*, *um.* / **Echīnīpes**, *pĕdis*, adj. / **Echīnītes**, adj. / **Echīnŏcar'pus**, *a*, *um.* (Ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog; *pes*, a foot; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Zoöl.* Like the hedgehog, having feet rough with rigid hairs, rough with spines, having fruit rough with rigid points. Fr. anal. *echinéen,—ipède,—ite,—ocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *igelförmig,—füssig,—artig,—fruchtig*, adj.

Echīnŏ'phĭlus, *a*, *um.* / **Echīnŏ'phŏrus**, *a*, *um.* / **Echīnostŏ'mătus**, *a*, *um.* / **Echīnŭlātus**, *a*, *um.* / **Echiūrus**, *a*, *um.* (Ἐχῖνος, a chesnut husk, a hedgehog; φιλέω, to love; φέρω, to bear; στόμα, a mouth; dim. *echīnātus;* οὐρὰ, a tail; same.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Growing on the involucre of the chesnut, having numerous spines, having the mouth armed with teeth or hooks, having small spines or tubercles, having appendages or rigid spines at the extremity of the body. Fr. anal. *échinophile,—phore,—stome,—ulé,—ure—échiure*, adj. Germ. syn. *igelliebend,—tragend,—mundig*, adj.; *mit Dornchen; igelschwanzig*, adj.; same.

E'cho, *ûs*, f. (Ἠχὴ, a sound.) *Nat. Philos.* The repetition of sound reflected by a

body; the place where the repetition is heard. Fr. anal. *écho*, m. Germ. syn. *Wiederhall*, m.

Echoscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (*Echo*; *σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Nat. Philos.* Term for auscultation or exploration of sound. Fr. anal. *echoscopie*, f. Germ. syn. *Schallprüfen*, n.

Echoscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (Same.) Same as *Sonometer*.

Echthystĕrŏcyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Echthystĕrus*; *κύησις*, pregnancy.) *Med., Obstet.* Extra-uterine pregnancy. Fr. anal. *echthystérocyèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Unterleibshohlenschwangerschaft*, f.

Echthys'tĕrus, *a*, *um*. (Ἐκτὸς, without, the *κ* changed into *χ*; *hystĕra*.) *Med., Obstet.* Extra-uterine. Fr. anal. *echthystère*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausserhalb der Gebärmutter*.

Ecphlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἐκφλέγω, to set on fire.) *Med., Pathol.* Name (nom. pl.) for *Variola*, or small-pox. Fr. anal. *ecphlogie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Pocken*.

Ecphlŏgioïs, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ecphlŏgiæ*; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Same as *Varioloïs*.

Ecphlŏgis'cum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Ecphlŏgia*.) *Med., Pathol.* The same as *Varicella*.

Ecphlŷdi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκφλύζω, to burst forth.) *Med., Pathol.* Name for pustular disease. Fr. anal. *ecphlydiase*, f. Germ. syn. *Pockenkrankheit*, f.

Ecphȳsēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐκ, out of; *φύσημα*, that which is blown.) *Med., Pathol.* A pustule. Fr. anal. *ecphysème*, m. Germ. syn. *Ausgeblasene*, n.

Ecpneumătōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Ἐκ, out of;
Ecpneu'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } *pneumătōsis*; *πνέω*, to breathe.) The same as *Ecpnoë*.

Ecraseur. (Fr. *écraser*, to crush.) *Med., Surg.* Name by M. Chassaignac for an instrument consisting essentially of a sort of blunt chain-saw, which is tightened by a screw or by a rack and pinion, for removing piles, *polypi*, or such erectile or malignant growths as could not be removed by the knife without a probability of dangerous hemorrhage.

Ecsarcōsiotrau'ma, *ătis*, n.) (*Ecsarcōsis*; *τραῦμα*, a wound.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A wound with *proud flesh*. Fr. anal. *ecsarcosiotraume*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Wunde mit sog. wiedem Fleisch*.

Ecstŏmōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκ, out of; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Med.* An opening on the surface of the body. Fr. anal. *ecstomose*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausmundung*, f.

Ectăsĭmŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Ἔκτασις, extension; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* Name for an instrument for ascertaining the ductility of metals. Fr. anal. *ectasimomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Metallductilitätsmesser*, m.

Ectătĕrўthēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἔκτατος, capable of extension; *erўthēma*.) *Med., Pathol.* Diffuse *erythema*; the opposite of *Periphracterythema*.

Ectătŏcă'copneumŏ'nia, *æ*, f. }
Ectătopneu'mŏnŏsaprōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Ἔκτατος, extensible; *căcopneumŏnia*; *pneumŏnŏsaprōsis*; *prothўle*.) *Med., Pathol.* Diffused *pneumonosaprosis*, expansive primary matter. Fr. anal. *ectatocacopneumonie*, —*pneumonosaprose*, —*prothyle*, f. Germ. syn. *die ausgedehnte Lungenfäule*; *die expansive Grundmaterie*.

Ec'thĕtobrĕphotrŏphīum, *ii*, n. } (Ἔκθετος, exposed; *brĕphotrŏphium*; *τρέφω*, to nourish.) Same as *Brephotrophium*.
Ec'thĕtotrŏphīum, *ii*, n. }

Ectŏdysæsthēsia, *æ*, f. (Ἐκτὸς, without; *dysæsthēsia*.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for dulness of the external senses. Fr. anal. *ectodysæsthésie*; f. Germ. syn. *schweiches Empfindungsvermögen für Aussendinge*.

Ectophlœodēs, adj. (Ἐκτὸς, without; *φλοιὸς*, bark.) *Bot.* Applied to the development of lichens which grow on the exterior surface of other plants. Fr. anal. *ectophléode*, adj.

Ectŏ'pĭsis, *is*, f. }
Ectŏ'pium, *ii*, n. } Same as *Ectopia*.

Ectŏpœsŏ'phăgus, *i*, m. (Ἔκτοπος, distant; *œsophagus*.) *Med., Surg.* Name of an instrument by Vaccà-Berlinghieri for displacing some portion of the œsophagus for œsophagotomy; similar to *Œsophagecpiesterium*. Fr. anal. *ectopœsophage*, m.

Ectŏpōgōnus, *a*, *um*. (Ἐκτὸς, without; *πώγων*, a beard.) *Bot.* Applied to a Tribe (m. pl.) of mosses having the orifice of the urn garnished with double teeth, or clefts, which form an external peristome. Fr. anal. *ectopogone*, adj.

Ectorgănis'mus, *i*, m. } (Ἐκτὸς, without; *organismus*; *osteŏmўces*.) *Med., Physiol., Pathol.* Terms for the extraneous organism of parasitic animals, external fungus of a bone. Fr. anal. *ectorganisme*, —*ostéomyce*, m.
Ectosteŏ'mўces, *ētis*, f. }

Ectozæ'na, *æ*, f. (Ἐκτὸς, without; *ozæna*.) *Med., Pathol.* External *ozæna*. Fr. anal. *ectozène*, m.

Eczĕmātōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Eczĕma*.) *Med., Pathol.* The coming out of an eruption on the skin. Fr. anal. *eczématose*, f.

Ec'zĕsis. }
Eczes'ma. } Same as *Eczema*.

Eczesmŏpўgăgra, *æ*, f. (*Eczesma*; *pўgăgra*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for papulous *pygagra*. Fr. anal. *eczesmopygagre*, f. Germ. syn. *das Steissleiden mit Hautslippen*.

Effŏliātio, *ōnis*, f. (E, priv.; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* The action by which a plant is stripped of its leaves: effolia'tion. Fr. syn. *effeuillaison*, f.

Eflăgel'lis, *is*, *e*. (E, priv.; *flăgellum*, a twig.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which *has no sarmenta* in comparison with other species of the same *genus* that are provided with three. Fr. anal. *éflagellé*, adj.

Eglandŭlōsus, *a*, *um*. (E, priv.; *glandŭla*.) *Bot.* Deprived of glands. Fr. anal. *églanduleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *drüsenlos*, adj.

Eisanthēma, *ătis*, n. (Εἰς, in; *ἀνθέω*, to blossom.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for internal *exanthema*. Fr. anal. *eisanthème*, m. Germ. syn. *ein inneres Exanthem*.

Ejacŭlātor Sōmĭnis. *Anat.* Term for the *Accelerator urinæ*. See *Gonobolia*.

Elæëncĕ'phălum, *i*, n. (Ἔλαιον; *encĕphălon*, the brain.) Name for a peculiar reddish yellow oil found in the human brain-mass.

Fr. anal. *éléencéphale*, m. Germ. anal. *Eläenkephal*, n.

Elabrātus, *a, um.* (E, priv.; *lābrum*, a lip.) *Entomol.* Having no *labrum*. Fr. anal. *élabré*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Lippen.*

Elæochrȳsum. Same as *Heliochrysum.*

Elæoīdēs, adj. (Ἔλαιον, oil; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling oil: ele'oid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i.; ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *éléoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *ölähnlich*, adj.

Elæŏ'leus, *a, um.* (Ἔλαιον, oil.) *Med., Pharm., Surg.* Applied by Béral to fat-oil solutions (n. pl.), or medicated fatty oils, by mixing, dissolving, digesting, boiling, etc. Fr. anal. *éléolé*, adj.

Elæŏ'lĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἔλαιον, oil.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied by Béral to combinations (n. pl.) of fat-oils generally, as in *Elæolea, Elæolotiva*, etc. Fr. anal. *éleolique*, adj.

Elæŏlōtīvus, *a, um.* (Ἔλαιον, oil; *lāvo*, to wash.) *Med, Pharm.* Applied by Béral to solutions (n. pl.) of fat-oil for rubbing, oil-baths, etc. Fr. anal. *éléolotif*, adj.

Elæŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Ἔλαιον, oil; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* Name of an instrument for determining the specific weight and other properties of oils. Fr. anal. *éléomètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Eleometer*, n.

Elæo'phănēs, adj. (Ἔλαιον, oil; φαίνομαι, to appear.) *Med.* Having an oily appearance. Fr. anal. *éléophane*, adj. Germ. syn. *ölähnlich*, adj.

Elæoptēnum, *æ*, f. (Ἔλαιον, oil; πτηνὸς, volatile.) *Chem.* Name by Berzelius for elain of the so-called fat-oils. Fr. anal. *éléoptène*, m. Germ. anal. *Eläopten*, n.

Elaïzon, *ontis*, n. (Ἐλαΐζω, to be olive-green.) *Chem.* Olive colour. Fr. anal. *élaïzon*, m. Germ. syn. *Olivenfarbige*, n.

Elăphogrā'phia, *æ*, f. (*Elăphus*; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A treatise on stags: elapho'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *élaphographie*, f.

Elăphornīthis, *is, e.* (*Elăphus*; ὄρνις, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) comprehending the cassowary. Fr. anal. *elaphornithe*, adj.

Elas'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἔλασμα, a plate.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the horny transversal plates which in the whales take the place of teeth, and hang from the lateral parts of the palate. Fr. anal. *élasmie*, f.

Elastembryul'cus, *i*, m. (*Elastĭcus; embryulcus.*) *Med., Obstet.* Name for an elastic, obstetrical forceps. See *Elastobrephulcus.* Fr. anal. *élastembryulce*, m. Germ. syn. *einc elastiche Geburtszange.*

Elasthis'tus, *i*, m. } (*Elastĭcus*; ἱστὸς, a web;
Elasthyphē, *is*, f. } ὑφὴ, a weaving.) *Med., Physiol.* Elastic web or tissue. Fr. anal. *elasthiste*, m.,—*hyphe*, f. Germ. syn. *das elastiche Gewebe.*

Elastobrephulcus. (*Elastĭcus*; *brĕphulcus.*) Same as *Elastembryulcus.*

Elastoclīne, *es*, f. (*Elastĭcus*; κλίνη, a bed.) *Med., Surg.* An elastic bed. Fr. anal. *elastocline*, f. Germ. syn. *ein elastisches Bett.*

Elătēr, *ēris*, m. (Ἐλατὴρ, a driver.) *Bot.* Name by de Candolle for the elastic, twisted, membranous threads which, in some *Hepaticæ*, fix to the *placenta* the seeds to which they adhere, and disperse them at maturity. Fr. anal. *élatère*, m. Germ. syn. *Springfad*, m.

Elătērŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Ἐλατὴρ, a driver; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for an instrument for measuring the elasticity of atmospheric air: an elatero'meter. Fr. anal. *élatéromètre*, m.

Elătobran'chius, *a, um.* (Ἐλάτη, an oar; *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Menke to a Class (m. pl.) of the *Mollusca* answering to the *Lamellibranchii* of Blainville, containing the *Acephala* with lamellous *branchiæ.* Fr. anal. *élatobranche*, adj.

Electriza'tion. *Nat. Philos.* The operation of exciting the electric property of bodies by friction, contact, heat, or compression. *Electrīzātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *électrisation*, f. Germ. syn. *Elektrisiren*, n.

Electrody'namism. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber; δύναμις, power.) *Nat. Philos.* Term by Ampère for the effects of the pile closed by a metallic thread communicating with the two ends. *Electrŏdȳnămis'mus, i*, m. Fr. anal. *électrodynamisme*, m.

Electro-galva'nic. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to the electric fluid when speaking of the effects of the Voltaic pile. *Electro-galvănĭcus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *électro-galvanique*, adj. Germ. anal. *elektrogalvanisch*, adj.

Electrŏ'logy. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on amber. *Electrŏlŏ'gia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *électrologie*, f. Germ. anal. *Elektrologie*, f.

Electrŏmōtor, *ōris*, adj. } (Ἤλεκτρον, amber;
Electrŏmōtōrius, *a, um.* } *mŏveo*, to move.) *Nat. Philos.* Moving or exciting electricity. Fr. anal. *électromoteur*, adj. Germ. syn. *Electricität erregend.*

Electro-ne'gative. } *Nat. Philos.* Applied to
Electro-po'sitive. } bodies that are carried to the positive pole of the voltaic pile, as oxygen and the acids; to the negative pole, as inflammable bodies and salifiable bases. *Electrŏ-nĕgātīvus, a, um. Electro-pōsĭtīvus, a, um.* Fr. anal. *électro-négatif,—positif*, adj.

Electroscŏ'pia, *æ*, f. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber; σκοπέω, to consider.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which inquires by what species of electricity different bodies are incited. Fr. and Germ. anal. *électroscopie*, f.

Electrostă'tĭcus, *a, um. Nat. Philos.* Applied by Ampère to the effects of the ordinary voltaic pile and of the electrical machine: electrosta'tic. Fr. anal. *électrostatique*, adj.

Electrostĭ'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber; στίξις, a pricking.) *Med., Pathol.* Electric or galvanic acupuncture. Fr. anal. *électrostixis*, f. Germ. syn. *die Acupunctur in Verbindung mit elektrischer oder galvanischer Wirkung.*

Elĕmĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Elĕmi; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or affording *elemi.* Fr. anal. *élémifère*, adj.

Elĕphantoīdēs, adj. (*Elĕphas*; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling the elephant, as the *Mastodon elephantoides.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *éléphantoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *elephantähnlich*, adj.

Ĕlĕphantom'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Ĕlĕphas*; *ὄμμα*, the eye.) Same as *Buphthalmus*.

Ĕlĕphan'tŏpes, *pĕdis*, adj. } (*Ĕlĕphas*; *pes*;
Ĕlĕphan'tŏpūs, *pŏdis*, adj. } *πούς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having feet like those of the elephant. Fr. anal. *élephantopède*,—*pode*, adj. Germ. syn. *elephantfüssig*, adj.

Ĕlĕphantornīthis, *is*, *e*. (*Ĕlĕphas*; *ὄρνις*, a bird.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) having a massive, heavy body like the elephant's. Fr. anal. *élephantornithe*, adj.

Eleu'thĕran'thĕrus, *a*, *um*.
Eleu'thĕrātus, *a*, *um*.
Eleu'thĕrŏgў'nius, *a*, *um*.
Eleu'thĕrŏmacrostēmŏnis, *a*, *um*.
Eleu'thĕrŏphyllīnus, *a*, *um*.
Eleu'thĕrŏ'pŏdus, *a*, *um*.
Eleu'thĕrŏpōmus, *a*, *um*.
Eleu'thĕrostēmŏnis, *is*, *e*.
Eleu'thĕrothēlus, *a*, *um*. (*Ἐλεύθερος*, free; *anthĕra*; *γυνή*, a woman; *μακρός*, great, *στήμων*, a stamen; *φύλλον*, a leaf; *πούς*, a foot; *πῶμα*, a lid; *στήμων*, a stamen; *θηλή*, a nipple.) *Bot.*, *Entomol.*, *Ichthyol.* Having free or unsoldered anthers, naked jaws, free ovary (applied to a Class n. pl.), stamens some longer than others, leaves, pectoral fins separated, opercules without membrane, stamens free from all adherence, free ovary. Fr. anal. *éleutheranthère*,—*ate*—*ogynié*—*macrostémone*—*phylline*,—*pode*,—*pome*,—*stémone*,—*thèle*, adj. Germ. syn. *freistaubbeutelig*,—*ungefunden*, *freieierstockig*,—*grossstaubfadig*,—*blättrig*, *füssig*,—*deckelig*,—*staubfadig*,—*brustwarzig*, adj.

Elin'guis, *is*, *e*. (E, priv.; *lingua*, the tongue.) *Entomol.* Having no tongue or proboscis. Fr. anal. *elingué*, adj. Ger. syn. *ohne Zunge*.

Ellagate. (*Ellagĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of ellagic acid with a salifiable base. *Ellăgas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *ellagate*, m.

Ellă'gĭcus, *a*, *um*. (The word *Gallus* reversed; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Applied by Braconnot to an acid formed by the spontaneous decomposition of an infusion of the gall-nut: ella'gic. Fr. anal. *ellagique*, adj.

Ellĭpan'thus, *a*, *um*. (*Ἐλλιπής*, defective; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having incomplete flowers. Same as *Diœcius*. Fr. anal. *ellipanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *unvolkommenblumig*, adj.

Ellipsoīdēs, adj. } (*Ellipsis*; terminal *-īdēs*; *σπέρμα*, a seed; *στόμα*, a mouth.)
Ellipsosper'mus, *a*, *um*. }
Ellipso'stŏmus, *a*, *um*. } Like an ellipsis, having elliptic seeds, opening. Fr. anal. *ellipsoïde*,—*sperme*,—*stome*, adj. Germ. syn. *ellipsähnlich*,—*samig*,—*mundig*, adj.

Elluchnistus. Same as *Elluchniotos*.

Elminthaproc'tus. See *Helm-*, etc.

Elŏcŭlāris, *is*, *e*. (E, priv.; *lŏcŭla*.) *Bot.* Without *loculæ*, therefore similar to *Unilocularis*. Fr. anal. *éloculaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *nichtfächrig*, adj.

Elongan'thus, *a*, *um*. (*Elongo*, to lengthen out; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having spikes slightly elongated, as the *Isolepis elongantha*. Fr. anal. *élonganthe*, adj.

Elytratrēsia, *æ*, f. } (*Ἔλυτρον*, a sheath;
Elytreuryntēr, *ēris*, m. } *atrēsia*; *εὐρύνω*, to dilate.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Terms for occlusion, a dilator, of the vagina, respectively. Fr. anal. *elytratrésie*, f.,—*euryntère*, m. Germ. syn. *die in der Mutterscheide mangelnde Œffnung*; *Scheidendehner*, m.

Elytrĭ'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Elytrum*.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for each of the small flowers which constitute compound flowers: an ely'tricule. Fr. anal. *élytricule*, m. Germ. syn. *Deckschildchen*, n.

Elytroblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f.
Elytrocyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Elytrœdēma, *ătis*, n.
Elytron'cus, *i*, m.
Elytrŏphўma, *ătis*, n.
Elytrŏpŏ'lўpus, *i*, m. (*Ἔλυτρον*, a sheath; *blennorrhœa*; *κύησις*, pregnancy; *œdēma*; *ὄγκος*, a tumour; *φύμα*, a swelling; *pōlypus*.) *Med.*, *Surg.* Blennorrhœa (*fluor albus*), pregnancy, *œdema*, tumour, swelling, polypus, of the *vagina*, respectively. Fr. anal. *élytroblennorrhée*,—*cyèse*,—*œdème*,—*oncus*,—*ophyme*,—*polype*, m. Germ. syn. *der weisse Fluss*; *Scheidenschwangerschaft*, f.; *das Œdem der Mutterscheide*; *Scheidengeschwulst*, f.; *ödematose Anschwellung der Mutterscheide*; *Mutterscheidenpolyp*, m.

Elytro'ptĕrus, *a*, *um*. (*Ἔλυτρον*, a sheath; *πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having the wings properly covered by *elytra*. Fr. anal. *élytroptère*, adj. Germ. syn. *deckschildflugelicht*, adj.

Elytrorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. } (*Ἔλυτρον*, a sheath;
Elytrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. } *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth; *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for sudden discharge (blood), a flowing, from the *vagina*. Fr. anal. *élytrorrhagie*,—*-rrhée*, f. Germ. syn. *Mutterscheidenblutung*, f.; *ein länger anhaltender Mutterscheidenblutfluss*.

Emandĭbŭlātus, *a*, *um*. (E, priv.; *mandĭbŭla*.) *Entomol.* Without mandibles. Fr. anal. *émandibulé*, adj. Ger. syn. *ohne Kinnladen*.

Emănuātus, *a*, *um*. (E, priv.; *mănus*, the hand.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Tribe (m. pl.) of the *Mammifera*, the feet of which are not formed like the hands. Fr. anal. *émanué*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Hands*.

Emargĭnātĭfrons, *ontis*, adj. } (*Emargĭnātus*; *frons*, the front;
Emargĭnātĭros'tris, *is*, *e*. } *rostrum*, a beak.) *Zoöl.*, *Ornithol.* Having a hollow cut on the front, the same on each side of the upper jaw. Fr. anal. *émarginatifront*,—*rostre*, adj.

Em'bŏli. (Pl. of *Embŏlus*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* The fibrinous products disengaged from the heart or great vessels, and carried with the blood into the circulation, and which, being arrested when the calibre of the vessels becomes too small to admit them, give rise to arterial obliterations. Fr. anal. *emboles*, m. pl.

Embŏ'lĭsis, *is* or *eos*, f. } (*Ἐμβάλλω*, to put in.)
Embŏlis'mus, *i*, m. } *Med.* A putting in or inserting. Fr. anal. *embolisme*, m. Germ. syn. *Einschieben*, n.

Em'bŏlus, *i*, m. (*Ἔμβολος*, anything put in.) *Comp. Anat.* Name for the osseous axis of the horns of the *Ruminantia Cavicornia*. Fr. anal. *embole*, m. Germ. syn *Hornzapfen*, n.

Embryŏmētrotrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Embryon*; *μήτρα*, the womb; *τρέφω*, to nourish.) *Med.*,

Obstet. The nourishing of the embryo in the womb, equivalent to pregnancy. Fr. anal. *embryométrotrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine Ernährung im Fruchthalter.*

Embryŏnel'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Embryon.*) *Bot.* Name by Agardh for the spores of cryptogamous plants, to distinguish them from the germs of plants provided with true seeds, to which he limits the name of embryo. Fr. anal. *embryonelle*, m. Germ. syn. *das klein Embryon.*

Embryŏnĭ'fĕrus, *a*, *um.* | **Embryŏnĭfor'mis**, *is*, *e.* | **Embryonnāris**, *is*, *e.* | **Embryŏ'părus**, *a*, *um.* (*Embryon; fĕro*, to bear; *forma*, form; *pario*, to bring forth.) *Bot.* Having or bearing, formed like, relating to, bringing forth, an embryo. Fr. anal. *embryonifère,—forme,—naire,—pare*, adj. Germ. syn. *embryontragend,—förmig*, adj.; *zum Embryon gehörig; embryonhervorbringend*, adj.

Embryo'phthŏra, *æ*, f. | **Embryosphac'ta**, *æ*, f. | **Embryŏtĕ'gium**, *ii*, n. | **Embryo'thlăsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. | **Embryŏtŏ'cia**, *æ*, f. | **Embryo'trŏphe**, *es*, f. (*Embryon; phthŏra; σφάκτης*, a slayer; *τεγὴ*, a roof; *θλάσις*, a crushing; *τόκος*, birth; *τροφὴ*, nourishment.) *Med., Bot.* Terms for corruption, a destroyer (instrument), of the embryo, name for a small prominence like a leather cap which in certain seeds corresponds to the radicular extremity of the embryo, a breaking down, a bringing forth, also abortion, nourishment, of the embryo, respectively. Fr. anal. *embryophthore,—sphacte*, f.,—*tège*, m.,—*thlase,—tocie,—trophe*, f. Germ. syn. *die Vernichtung eines Embryon; Embryotödter*, m.; *Embryokappe*, f.; *das Zerstückeln des Embryons im Mutterleibe; das Gebären eines Embryo; Fruchtstoff*, m.

Emer'gens, *entis*, part. (*Emergo*, to rise up.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a ray of light which issues from the medium into which it has penetrated: emer'gent. Fr. anal. *émergent*, part. adj. Germ. syn. *hervoragend*, part. adj.

Emĕsiologia. See *Emeto-*, etc.

Emĕtatrŏ'phia, *æ*, f. (*Ἔμετος*, a vomit; *atrŏphia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Consumption caused by chronic vomiting. Fr. anal. *émétatrophie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine durch chronisches Erbrecken entstandene Abzehrung.*

Emĕtĭcŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Emĕtĭcus; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine of emetic medicines: emetico'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *emeticologie*, f.

Emĕtŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. | **Emĕtŏmă'nia**, *æ*, f. | **Emĕtophŏ'bia**, *æ*, f. (*Ἔμετος*, a vomit; *λόγος*, a discourse; *mănia; φόβος*, fear.) *Med.* Terms for the doctrine of, rage for, dread of, vomiting, respectively. Fr. and Germ. anal. *émétologie,—manie,—phobie*, f.

Emis'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Emitto*, to send forth.) *Med.* A sending forth; an emis'sion. Fr. anal. *emission*, f. Germ. syn. *Ausleeren*, n.

Emmeniagogue. See *Emmenagogue.*

Emmēniŏpă'thia, *æ*, f. (*Emmēnia; πάθος*, affection.) *Med., Pathol.* Disordered menstruation. Fr. and Germ. anal. *emmeniopathie*, f.

Emmēnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Emmēnia; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Physiol.* A treatise on menstruation: emmeno'logy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *emmenologie*, f.

Emmĕso'stŏmus, *a*, *um.* (*Ἔμεσος*, in the middle; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having the mouth in the middle of the body. Fr. anal. *emmésostome*, adj. Germ. syn. *mittelmundig*, adj.

Emmorphōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ἔμμορφος*, in form.) *Entomol.* A metamorphosis in which the insect remains nearly the same, *i. e.* in which the larves differ from the nymphs only by the dimensions of parts, or by the absence, rudiments, or the complete development of the wings, the same manners and kind of nourishment being preserved through all. Fr. anal. *emmorphose*, f.

Em'petron. | **Em'petrum**, *i*, n. (*Ἔμπετρος*, growing on rocks.) *Bot.* Name for the *Saxifraga.*

Emphĕrŏ'mĕnon. (*Ἐμφέρω*, to bring in.) *Med.* Term for sediment in the urine. Fr. anal. *emphéroménon*, m.

Emphyllocarpus. See *Entophyllocarpus.*

Emphȳsēmŏdyspnœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Emphysēma; dyspnœa.*) *Med., Pathol.* *Dyspnœa* from *emphysema* of the lungs. See *Physodyspnœa.* Fr. anal. *emphysémodyspnée*, f. Germ. syn. *das Schwerathmen wegen eines Brustemphysems.*

Emphȳtother'mon. | **Emphȳtother'mum**, *i*, n. (*Ἔμφυτος*, innate; *θέρμη*, heat.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for innate, inborn, or animal heat. Fr. anal. *emphytothermon*, m. Germ. syn. *die eingeborne Wärme; Lebenswärme*, f.

Empies'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Ἐμπίεσμα.*) Pressure or depression. *M. Med.* The expressed juice of plants. *Med., Pathol.* Term for pressure on the brain from fracture of the skull with depression. Fr. anal. *empiesme*, m. Germ. syn. *Niederdruckung*, f.

Empiria. See *Empeiria.*

Emprēsmŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. (*Ἐμπρησμὸς*, a setting fire to; *mănia.*) *Med., Pathol.* The *furor* of fire-raising. Fr. anal. *empresmomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Feuerwuth*, f.

Emproŏ'phȳtum, *i*, n. (*Ἐμπυρόω*, to set on fire; *φυτὸν*, a plant.) *Bot.* Name by Necker for plants the acrid juices of which exert a caustic action on animal tissues: an empröophyte. Fr. anal. *empröophyte*, m. Germ. syn. *Feuerpflanze*, f.

Emprosthŏcyrtōma, *ătis*, n. (*Ἔμπροσθεν*, forward; *κύρτωμα*, convexity.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A bending or projecting forwards, as of the spine, or *sternum.* See *Emprosthotonos.* Fr. anal. *emprosthocyrtôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Ausbeugung*, f.

Emprosthŏcyrtōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The formation or progress of *Emprosthocyrtoma.*

Emprosthoclīnē, *es*, f. (*Ἔμπροσθεν*, forward; *κλίνη*, a bed.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* A bed for lying on the belly in spinal diseases or distortions. Fr. anal. *emprosthocline*, f. Germ. syn. *Bauchbette*, n.

Emptys'ma, *ătis*, n. (*Ἐμπτύω*, to spit upon.) Same as *Saliva*, or spittle.

Empy'ĭsis, *is*, f. | **Empyis'mus**, *is*, f. (*Ἐμπυίσκω*, to cause an abscess.) *Med., Pathol.*

A causing or progressing of internal suppuration, particularly abscess of the lungs. Fr. anal. *empyisis,—isme*, m.

Emÿdŏsau'rius, *a, um.* (Ἐμύς, the water-tortoises; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (m. pl.) of reptiles approaching the *Chelonii* by their shielded body, and the lizards by their general appearance, as the crocodile. Fr. anal. *émydosaurien*, adj.

Enallo'stĕgus, *a, um.* (Ἔναλλος, different; στέγη, a chamber.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca Cephalopoda*, having different lodges or cells. Fr. anal. *enallostègue*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungleichzellig*, adj.

Enan'thĕma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐν, in; ἀνθέω, to flourish.) *Med., Pathol.* An eruption within, as on the inner walls of the mouth, stomach, etc. Fr. anal. *énanthème*, m. Ger. syn. *ein nachinnengehender Ausschlag.*

Enantiŏpă'thĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἐναντίος, opposite; πάθος, affection.) *Med.* The contrary of *Homœopathicus;* of opposite properties. Fr. anal. *enantiopathique*, adj.

Enantiotrētus, *a, um.* (Ἐναντίος, opposite; τετραίνω, to pierce.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Polygastrica*, having the mouth and *anus* terminating opposite each other. Fr. anal. *enantiotrète*, adj.

Encĕphălæ'mia, *æ*, f.
Encĕphălal'gia, *æ*, f.
Encĕphălānālōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Encĕphălau'xe, *es*, f.
Encĕphălelcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
(*Encĕphălon;* αἷμα, blood; ἄλγος, pain; ἀνάλωσις, expenditure; αὔξη, increase; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for fulness of blood (congestion), pain, wasting, increase, ulceration, of the brain, respectively. Fr. anal. *encéphalémie,—algie,—analose,—auxe,—elcose*, f. Germ. syn. *der Blutandrang zum Gehirn; Hirnleiden*, n.; *Hirnschwinden*, n.; *Uberwucherung der Hirnmasse; Hirngeschwür*, n.

Encĕphă'lion, n. (Dim. *Encĕphălon.*) *Anat.* The *cerebellum.* Fr. anal. *encéphalion*, m. Germ. syn. *das kleine Hirn.*

Encĕphălŏ'chўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Encĕphălon;* χύσις, a pouring.) *Med., Pathol.* Effusion on the brain. Fr. anal. *encéphalochyse*, f. Germ. syn. *die Wassergiessung in das Hirn.*

Encĕ'phălŏdiă'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Encĕ'phălœdēma, *ătis*, n.
Encĕ'phălŏlĭthi'asis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏ'lĭthus, *i*, m.
Encĕ'phălŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏmălă'cia, *æ*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏmălăcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏmăla'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏmēningītis, *ĭdis*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏnarcōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏpă'thia, *æ*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏphthar'sia, *æ*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏphўma, *ătis*, n.
Encĕ'phălŏphўmăta, n. pl.
(*Encĕphălon; diălўsis; œdema; lĭthiăsis;* λίθος, a stone; λόγος, a discourse; μαλακία, softness; μαλακός, soft; μάλαξις, a softening; *mēningītis; narcōsis;* πάθος, affection; *phtharsis;* φῦμα, a tumour; same.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for solution, *œdema* of; *lithiasis* in or hardening of, stone or stony mass in, a treatise on, softening, inflammation of the membranes, stupor, affection, corruption, tumour, tubercles of, the brain, respectively. Fr. anal. *encéphalodialyse*, f., *—œdème*, m., *—lithiase*, f., *—lithe*, m., *—logie,—malacie,—malacose,—malaxis,—méningite,—narcose,—pathie,—phtharsie*, f., *—phyme*, m., *—phymes*, m. pl. Germ. syn. *eine gänzlich Auflösung der Hirnmasse; Gehirnödem*, n.; *die Verhärtung das Gehirns; ein Stein im Hirne; Hirnlehre*, f; *Hirnerweichung*, f.; *Hirnhautentzündung*, f.; *die narkotisirung des Hirns; Hirnleiden*, n.; *eine Verderbniss des Gehirns; Hirngeschwulst*, f.; *Hirntuberkeln*, m. pl.

Encĕphălorrhă'chiŏmēningītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Encĕphălon;* ῥάχις, the spine, *mēningītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow. Fr. anal. *encéphalorrhachiomeningite*, f. Germ. syn. *Rückenmarkhautentzündung*, f.

Encĕ'phălŏrrhă'gia, *æ*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏrrhoïs, *ĭdis*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏscŏ'pia, *æ*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏsis'mus, *i*, m.
Encĕ'phălŏsphon'gia, n. pl.
Encĕ'phălŏthlip'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏtrau'ma, *ătis*, n.
Encĕ'phălŏtrau'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Encĕ'phălŏtŭber'cŭla, n. pl.
Encĕ'phălŏtum, *i*, n.
Encĕ'phălŏtylŏmăta, n. pl.
Encĕ'phălŏtўphus, *i*, m.
(*Encĕphălon;* ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth; ῥέω, to flow; σκοπέω, to behold; σεισμός, a shaking; σφογγίον, a fungus; *thlipsis;* τέμνω, to cut; τραῦμα, a wound; *tŭbercŭlum; tўlōma; tўphus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for sudden discharge (blood) from, hemorrhoidal disease of, the brain, exploration of the cranial cavity (*Craniioscopia*), concussion, fungus, contusion, removal from dead fetus, cutting or dissection, wound, wounding, tubercles (*Encephalophymata*), of the brain, same as *Cerebrot*, same as *Encephalophymata*, cerebral typhus. Fr. anal. *encéphalorrhagie,—rrhoïde,—scopie*, f.,*—sisme,—sphongion*, m., *—thlipse,—tomie,—traume*, m., *—trausis*, f.,*—tubercules*, m. pl.,*—te*, m., *—tylomes*, m. pl.,*—typhus*, m. Germ. syn. *Hirnblutfluss*, m.; *eine hämorrhoïdal-Krankheit des Hirns; die genauere Untersuchung der Schädelhöhle; Hirnerschutterung*, f.; *Hirnschwämme*, m. pl.; *Hirnzerquetschung*, f.; *Hirnschnitt*, m.; *Hirnwunde*, f.; *die Verwundung des Hirns; Hirntuberkeln*, m. pl.; *Enkephalot*, n.; *Hirntuberkeln*, m. pl.; *Hirntyphus*, m.

Encĕphălozōus, *a, um.* (*Encĕphălon;* ζῷον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Branch, provided with two nervous systems, the one ganglionic, the other cerebro-spinal. Fr. anal. *encéphalozoaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *gehornthierig*, adj.

Encĕphălyperpa'thia, *æ*, f. (*Encĕphălon; hyperpăthia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Excessive morbid affection of the brain. Fr. anal. *encéphalyperpathie*, f. Germ. syn *ein sehr heftiges Hirnleiden.*

Enchēlyoïdēs, adj.
Enchēlўsōmus, *a, um.*
(Ἔγχελυς, an eel; terminal *-ĭdēs;* σῶμα, a body.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) resembling, having a long cylindrical or slightly flattened body like that of, the eel. Fr. anal. *enchélyoïde,—sóme*, adj. Germ. syn. *aalähnlich,—korperig*, adj.

Enchōriŏ'nōsus, *i*, m. (*Enchōrios;* νόσος,

disease.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for endemic disease. Fr. anal. *enchorionosus*, m. Germ. syn. *eine einheimische Krankheit.*

Enchȳlis'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐγχυλίζω, to convert into juice.) *M. Med., Pharm.* Conversion into juice. See *Enchyloma.* Fr. anal. *enchylisme*, m. Ger. syn. *der ausgepresste Saft.*

Enchȳmapo'zĕma, *ătis*, n. (Ἔγχυμα, an infusion; ἀπόζεμα, a decoction.) *Med., Pharm.* An infuso-decoction. Fr. anal. *enchymapozème*, m. Ger. syn. *ein Aufgussabsud.*

En'chȳta, *æ*, f. } (Ἐγχέω, to pour in.) *Med.,*
En'chȳtes, *es*, f. } *Surg.* Name for a syringe. Fr. anal. *enchyte*, f. Germ. syn. *Spritze*, f.

Encŏleōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐν, in; κολεός, a sheath.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Invagination. Fr. anal. *invagination*, f. Germ. syn. *die Einschliessung in eine Scheide.*

Encȳmoplas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἔγκύμων, pregnant; πλάσσω, to form.) *Med., Obstet.* The product of the gravid *uterus.* Fr. anal. *encymoplasme*, m. Germ. syn. *Schwangerschaftfrucht*, f.

Encyŏcōlĭca, *æ*, f. (Ἔγκυος, pregnant; *cōlĭca.*) *Med., Pathol.* The colic of pregnant women. Fr. anal. *encyocolique*, f. Germ. syn. *die Kolik der Schwangern.*

Endĕcăgȳ'nius, *a, um.* (Ἕνδεκα, eleven; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having eleven pistils. Fr. anal. *endécagyne*, adj.

Endĕcan'drius, *a, um.* (Ἕνδεκα, eleven; ἀνήρ, a man.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Order (n. pl.) having eleven stamens. Fr. anal. *endécandrié*, adj.

Endĕcan'drus. Similar to *Endecandrius.*

Endĕcăphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ἕνδεκα, eleven; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Composed of eleven folioles. Fr. anal. *endécaphylle*, adj.

Endēmiochloas'ma, *ătis*, n. } (*Endēmius; chlo-*
Endēmiŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. } *asma*; λόγος, a
Endēmiŏnŏsŏlō'gia, *æ*, f. } discourse; *nōsŏlōgia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for endemic *pityriasis versicolor*, the doctrine of popular diseases, popular nosology. Fr. anal. *endémiochloasme*, m. Germ. syn. *die endemische Leberfleckenkrankheit.* Fr. and Germ. anal.—*logie,—nosologie*, f.

Endĕpĭder'mis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἔνδον, within; *epĭdermis.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Name for the *Epithelium.*

Endermis'mus, *i*, m. } (Ἐν, in; δέρμα, the skin.)
Endermōsis, *is*, f. } *Med., Surg.* The application of medicinal substances by the endermic method: ender'mism. Fr. anal. *endermisme*, m.,—*mose*, f. Germ. anal. *Endermose*, f.

Endŏcau'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἔνδον, within; καῦσις, a burning.) *Med., Physiol.* Internal heat. Fr. anal. *endocausis*, f. Germ. syn. *die innere Hitze.*

Endŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* (Ἔνδον, within; κεφαλή, the head.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Division (n. pl.) of the *Mollusca Agami*, having the head not prominent. Fr. anal. *endocéphale*, adj. Germ. syn. *innerkopfig*, adj.

Endōmētrorrhă'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἔνδον, within; *mētrorrhăgia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Hemorrhage within the womb. Fr. anal. *endométrorrhagie*, f.

Endō'phŏra, *æ*, f. } (Ἔνδον, within; φέρω,
Endophrag'ma, *ătis*, n. } to bear; φράγμα, a partition.) *Bot.* Name by some for the *Endopleura*—name for the transversal diaphragms which, in the *Thalassiophyta Diaphysiteæ* result from the application, end to end, of the cellules of which the plant is formed. Fr. anal. *endophragme*, m.

Endoptīlus, *a, um.* (Ἔνδον, within; πτίλον, a small plume.) *Bot.* Name by Lesteboudois for the embryo of monocotyledonous plants, because its gemmule is contained entirely in the cotyledonarian cavity. Fr. anal. *endoptile*, adj.

Endŏ'spŏrus, *a, um.* (Ἔνδον, within; σπορά, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied to mushrooms the spores of which are situated in the interior. Fr. anal. *endospore*, adj.

Endo'stŏma, *ătis*, n. (Ἔνδον, within; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot.* Name by Mirbel for the opening in which is perceived the part of the ovule called *secundine*, and by which the *nucella* issues, which is inserted by its base at the bottom of the latter. Fr. anal. *endostome*, m.

Endostōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἔνδον, within; *ostōma* for *osteōma.*) *Med., Pathol.* A chronic, morbid, osseous tumour within a bone. The opposite of *Exostoma.* Fr. anal. *endostome*, m.

Endostōsis, *is*, f. The formation of an *Endostōma.*

Endo'trĭchus, *a, um.* (Ἔνδον, within; θρίξ, hair.) *Bot.* Applied to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Gentiana* from the capilliform appendages at the entry of the corol. Fr. anal. *endotriché*, adj. Germ. syn. *innerhaarig*, adj.

Enēchēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐνήχημα, a sound in a thing.) *Med.* Term for *Tinnitus aurium.*

Eneilēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐν, in; εἰλέω, to contain.) *Bot.* Applied to the internal membrane of the seed. Fr. anal. *eneilème*, m.

Enĕnēcontăhĕ'drus, *a, um.* (Ἐνενήκοντα, ninety; ἕδρα, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied by Haüy to a crystal presenting ninety faces. Fr. anal. *enénécontaëdre*, adj.

Enhy'drus, *a, um.* (Ἐν, within; ὑδωρ, water.) *Mineral.* Containing some drops of water. Fr. anal. *enhydre*, adj.

Enĭcūrus, *a, um.* (Ἑνικός, singular; οὐρά, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Having a singular tail. Fr. anal. *énicure*, adj.

Enneăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Ἐννέα, nine; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Ichthyol.* Having nine spines, as the dorsal fin of the *Scarus enneacanthus.* Fr. anal. *ennéacanthe*, adj.

Enneacontahedrus. See *Enenecontahedrus.*

Enneăgȳ'nius, *a, um.* (Ἐννέα, nine; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Order having nine pistils. Fr. anal. *ennéagynié*, adj.

Enneahexăhĕ'drus, *a, um.* (Ἐννέα, nine; ἕξ, six; ἕδρα, a base.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety of chalk, each solid angle of which is replaced by six facets situated slopingly. Fr. anal. *enneahexaëdre*, adj.

Ennean'thĕrus, *a, um.* }
Enneăpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* }
Enneăphyl'lus, *a, um.* }
Enneaptĕrȳ'gius, *a, um.* }
Enneăr'rhēnus, *a, um.* }
Enneasĕ'pălus, *a, um.* }
Enneasper'mus, *a, um.* } (Ἐννέα, nine; *anthĕra; pĕtălum;* φύλλον, a leaf; πτέρυξ, a fin; ἄρρην, a male; *sĕpălum;* σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot., Ichthyol.* Having

nine stamens, petals, folioles, fins, stamens (same as *Enneandrius*), sepals, seeds. Fr. anal. *ennéanthère,—pétale,—phylle,—ptérygien,—rrhine,—sépale,—sperme*, adj. Germ. syn. *neunstaubfadig,—blumenblattig,—blumig,—flossfedert,—staubfadig,—kelchblattig,—samig*, adj.

Enneurōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐν, in; *neurōsis*.) Same as *Innervation*.

Ensĭcaudātus, *a*, *um.* | **Ensĭ'fĕrus**, *a*, *um.* | **Ensĭfō'lius**, *a*, *um.* | **Ensĭpen'nis**, *is*, *e.* | **Ensĭros'tris**, *is*, *e.* (*Ensis*, a sword; *cauda*; *fĕro*, to bear; *fŏlium*, a leaf; *penna*, a wing; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Zoöl.*, *Bot.* Having or bearing a sword-like tail, sword-like branches, leaves, wings, beak. Fr. anal. *ensicaudé,—fère,—folié,—penne,—rostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *schwertschwanzig*, adj., *—tragend,—blättrig,—flugelicht,—schnabelig*, adj.

Entan'cўloblēphărītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Entancўloblĕphăron*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Inflammation of the introverted eyelids. Fr. anal. *entancyloblépharite*, f.

Entan'cўloblĕ'phăron, *i*, n. (Ἐντὸς, within; *ancўloblĕphăron*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Internal *ancyloblepharon*, or adhesion of the eyelids with the surface of the eyeball. Fr. anal. *entancyloblépharon*, m.

Entarthrochon'drus, *i*, m. (Ἐντὸς, within; ἄρθρον, a joint; χονδρὸς, a cartilage.) *Med.*, *Surg. Pathol.* Interarticular cartilage. Fr. anal. *entarthrochondre*, m. Germ. syn. *Zwischengelenkknorpel*, m.

Entarthrŏ'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ἐντὸς, within; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Med.*, *Surg.* The same as *Interarticularis*.

Entĕrădĕnŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. | **Entĕræ'mia**, *æ*, f. | **Entĕræmŏtўphus**, *i*, m. | **Entĕraërectă'sia**, *æ*, f. | **Entĕ'răgra**, *æ*, f. | **Entĕrangiemphra'xis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. | **Entĕrĕchēma**, *ătis*, n. | **Entĕrectă'sia**, *æ*, f. | **Entĕrec'tŏme**, *es*, f. | **Entĕrelcōsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. | **Entĕrel'cus**, *ĕris*, n. | **Entĕrem'bŏle**, *es*, f. | **Entĕremphra'xis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; *adĕnŏlŏgia*; αἷμα, blood; same, *tўphus*; ἀὴρ, the air; ἔκτασις, extension; ἄγρα, a seizure; *angiemphraxis*; ἦχημα, a sound; ἔκτασις, extension; ἐκτομὴ, a cutting out; ἕλκος, an ulcer; same; ἐμβολὴ, insertion; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage) *Anat.*, *Med.*, *Pathol.* Terms for the doctrine of the glands, congestion, blood-typhus with inflammation (Piorry, see *Enterotyphœmia*), flatulence, gout, obstruction of vessels, sound of motion, dilatation, excision, ulceration, ulcer, intussusception, obstruction, of the bowels. Fr. anal. *entéradénologie,—émie*, f.,—*émotyphus*, m., — *aërectasie, —agre*, — *angiemphraxie*, f.—*echème*, m.,—*ectasie,—ectome*, f.,—*elcose,—elcus*, m.,—*embole,—emphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmdrüsenlehre*, f.; *der Blutandrang zu den Därmen; Blut-Typhus mit Darmentzündung; die ausdehnung der Därme durch Luft; Darmgicht*, f.; *die Verstopfung der Darmgefässe; der Laut von der Bewegung der Därme*; *Darmausdehnung*, f.; *Darmausschneidung*, f.; *Darmverschwärung*, f.; *Darmgeschwür*, n.; *Darmeinschiebung*, f.; *die Ausfüllung der Därme mit Unrath*.

Entĕrenpep'tĭcum. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; n. sing. of *Enpepticus*.) *Med.* Term for a medicine to promote good digestion in the intestines. Fr. anal. *entérenpepticum*, m. Germ. syn. *ein die Verdauung in den Därmen loförderndes Mittel*.

Enterepiplocele. See *Entero-Epiplocele*.

Enterepiplomphalocele. See *Entero-Empiplomphalus*.

Entĕrĕrythrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; *erythrōsis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for reddening, or arterial *plethora* of the intestines. Fr. anal. *entérérythrose*, f. Ger. syn. *Darmrothsucht*, f.

Enterischeocele. See *Entero-Ischeocele*.

Entero-arc'tia. Piorry's term for *Enterostenosis*.

Entĕrŏbran'chius, *a*, *um.* (Ἔντερον, an intestine; *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Annelides* having the *branchiæ* interior. Fr. anal. *entérobranche*, adj. Germ. syn. *darmfischkiemig*, adj.

Entĕro'cace. Same as *Cacenteria*.

Entĕrŏcătar'rhus, *i*, m. | **Entĕrŏces'trion.** | **Entĕrŏces'trium**, *i*, m. | **Entĕroclei'sis**, *is*, or *æ*, f. | **Entĕrŏcystŏcēlē**, *es*, f. | **Entĕrŏcystos'cheŏcēlē**, *es*, f. | **Entĕrŏdar'sis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. | **Entĕrŏdiă'lўsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; *cătarrhus*; κέστρον, a pointed instrument; κλεῖσις, a closing: *cystŏcēlē*; *cystis*, *oscheŏcēlē*; *darsis*; *diălўsis*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Terms for catarrh, a piercer for letting flatus out, occlusion, of the bowels, *hernia* of bowel and bladder into the *scrotum*, excoriation, wound with complete solution of continuity, of the bowel. Fr. anal. *entérocatarrhe,—cestrion*, m.,—*cleisie,—cystocèle,—cystoschéocèle,—darsis,—dialyse*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmkatarrh,—bohrer*, m.,—*verschliessung*, f.; *ein Darm und Harnblasenbruch*; *ein Darm und Harnblasenbruch im Hodensack*; *eine Excoriation in den Därmen*; *eine Darmwunde mit gänzlicher Durchtrennung des Darms*.

Entĕrŏdēlus, *a*, *um.* (Ἔντερον, an intestine; δῆλος, manifest.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Section of the *Polygastrica*, having a perfect intestinal tube, *i. e.* terminated by a mouth and *anus*. Fr. anal. *entérodèle*, adj.

Entĕrŏdŏthiēnia, *æ*, f. | **Entĕrŏdў'nia**, *æ*, f. | **Entĕrŏmălă'cia**, *æ*, f. | **Entĕrŏmēlănorrhœ'a**, *æ*, f. | **Entĕrŏmēnia**, *æ*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; δοθιὴν, a boil; ὀδύνη, pain; μαλακία, softening; *mĕlănorrhœa*; μὴν, a month.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Terms for pustulous eruption (see *Dothienenteria*), pain, softening of, dark discharge from, aberration of the menses to, the bowels. Fr. anal. *entérodothiénie,—dynie,—malacie,—mélanorrhée,—ménie*, f. Germ. syn. *der pustulose Darmausschlag*; *Darmschmerz*, m.; *Darmerweichung*, f.; *der Abgang schwarzer Massen aus dem Darmkanale*; *die Versetzung der Menstruation auf dem Darmkanal*.

Entĕrŏmĕsentĕ'rĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ἔντερον, the

intestine; *mĕsentĕricus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Applied (f. sing.) to Pinel's adynamic fever in reference to the mucous membrane of the small-bowel being covered with ulceration, and the mesenteric glands prominent. Fr. anal. *entéromésentérique*, adj.

Entĕrŏmȳcŏder'ma, *ătis*, n. | (ʼΕντερον, an in-
Entĕrŏmȳcŏdermī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. | testine; *mycoderma;* same, terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* The mucous membrane of the bowel, inflammation of the same. Fr. anal. *enteromycoderme*, m.,—*dermite*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmschleimhaut*, f.; *die Entzündung der Darmschleimhaut.*

Entĕrŏmycŏ'dŏra, *æ*, f. } Same as the two
Entĕrŏmycŏdorī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. } preceding.

Entĕrŏmyi'ăsis, *is*, f. }
Entĕron'cŏcōlīca, *æ*, f. }
Entĕron'cus, *i*, m. }
Entĕrŏneu'ria, *æ*, f. }
Entĕrŏpărīsăgōgē, *es*, f. } (ʼΕντερον, an intestine; *μυῖα*, a fly; *ὄγκος*, a tumour, *cōlīca; ὄγκος*, a tumour; *νεῦρον*, a nerve; *părīsăgōge; πάθος*, affection; *pĕristŏle.*) *Med., Pathol.* A disease of the intestines from the presence of the larves of flies, same as *Physconocolica*, intestinal tumour (see *Physconia*), a nervous condition, intussusception, affection, peristaltic motion, of the intestines. Fr. anal. *entéromyiase,—oncocolique*, f.,—*oncus*, m.,—*neurie,— parisagoge,— pathie, —péristole*, f. Germ. syn. *Fliegenlarvenkrankeit des Darmkanals; eine Kolik von Verhärtungen in Unterleibs-Organen; Eingeweidegeschwulst*, f.; *der nervose Zustand des Därmkanals; die Ineinanderschiebung der Därme; Darmleiden*, n.; *die sanfte mechanische Einwirkung der äusseren umgebenden Theile auf die Eingeweide.*

Entĕrophlœ'ŏdes, adj. (ʼΕντερον, an intestine; *φλοιὸς*, bark.) *Bot.* Applied to the development of lichens that grow on the interior of the woody stems of other plants, on the *medulla, alburnum, liber*, wood. Fr. anal. *entérophlœode*, adj. Ger. syn. *darmrundig*, adj.

Entĕrophlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. } (ʼΕντερον, an
Entĕrophlŏgō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } intestine; *φλὸξ*, a flame; *phlŏgōsis.*) Same as *Enteritis.*

Entĕro'phthĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. }
Entĕropneumātō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (ʼΕντερον, an intestine; *phthĭsis; pneumātōsis; πόνος*, bodily exertion; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Med. Pathol.* Terms for intestinal *phthisis, emphysema*, griping, fever, respectively. Fr. anal. *entérophthisie,—pneumatose,—pone,—pyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmschwindsucht*, f.; *die Luftentwickelung im Darmkanal; Darmgrimmen*, n.; *Darmfieber*, f.

Entĕrŏpȳ'rius, *a, um.* (ʼΕντερον, an intestine; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Applied (f. sing.) to a fever, the same as *Enteromesentericus.*

Entĕrorrheu'ma, *ătis*, n. }
Entĕrorhoïs, *ĭdis*, f. }
Entĕrŏsarcŏcēlē, *es*, f. }
Enteroscir'rhus, *i*, m. }
Entĕrospas'mus, *i*, m. }
Entĕrosphig'ma, *ătis*, n. }
Entĕrosphin'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. }
Entĕrosphongiōma, *ătis*, n. }
Entĕrostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (ʼΕντερον, an intestine; *ῥεῦμα*, humour; *ῥέω*, to flow; *sarcōcēlē; scirrhus; spasmus; σφίγμα*, a binding; *σφίγξις*, a constriction; *sphongus; stĕnōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for intestinal rheumatism, collection of blood, sarcocele, *scirrhus*, spasm, incarcerated *hernia*, formation of *Enterosphigma*, intestinal fungous tubercle or swelling, contraction. Fr. anal. *entérorrhume*, m.,—*rrhoïde,—sarcocèle*, f.,—*scirrhe,—spasme,—sphigme*, m.,—*sphinxis*, f.,—*sphongiôme*, m., *sténose*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmrheumatismus*, m.,—*blutsiekerung*, f.—*fleischbruch,—krebs,—krampf*, m.,—*einklemmung*, f.; *Bildung des Enterosphigma; Darmschwammknote*, m.,—*verengerung*, f.

Entĕros'teus, *a, um.* (ʼΕντερον, an intestine; *ὀστέον*, a bone.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Cephalopoda*, having a calcareous formation like a shell within the body. Fr. anal. *entérosté*, adj. Germ. syn. *darmbeinig*, adj.

Entĕrŏsymphŏrē'ma, *ătis*, n. (ʼΕντερον, an intestine; *symphŏrēma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Congestion in the intestines. Fr. anal. *entérosymphorème*, m. Germ. syn. *eine Anhäufung in den Därmen.*

Entĕrŏsymphŏrē'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The formation of *Enterosymphorema.*

Entĕrŏtŏ'mia, *æ*, f. (ʼΕντερον, an intestine; *τέμνω*, to cut.) Same as *Colotomia.*

Entĕrŏtŭber'cŭlum. Same as *Enterosphongioma.*

Entĕrŏtȳphæ'mia, *æ*, f. Same as *Enteræmotyphus.*

Entĕrŏtȳphus, *i*, m. (ʼΕντερον, an intestine; *tȳphus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Intestinal typhus. Fr. anal. *entérotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *Darm-Typhus*, m.

Entĕrozōon. }
Entĕrozōum, *i*, n. } (ʼΕντερον, an intestine; *ζῷον*, an animal; *οὖρον*, the urine; *hyperpăthia; hypŏpăthia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for an entozöon of, metathesis of the urine into, severe affection, slight affection (see *Hypoënteropathia*) of, the intestines, respectively. Fr. anal. *entérozoaire*, m.,—*urie,—yperpathie,—ypopathie*, f. Germ. syn. *Darmthier*, n.; *die Harnversetzung nach dem Darmkanal; ein übermassiges Darmleiden; ein mässiges Darmleiden.*

Entĕrŭ'ria, *æ*, f.
Entĕryperpă'thia, *æ*, f.
Entĕrypŏpă'thia, *æ*, f.

Enthel'mins, *this*, f. (ʼΕντὸς, within; *ἕλμινς*, a worm.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (nom. pl.) comprehending the intestinal worms. Fr. anal. *enthelminthe*, m. Germ. syn. *Eingeweidewurm*, m.

Entheŏma'nia, *æ*, f. (ʼΕνθεος, inspired or possessed; *mānia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for religious or fanatical *mania.* Fr. anal. *enthéomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *der religiose, oder fanatische Wahnsinn.*

Enthystĕrŏphȳma, *ătis*, f. (ʼΕντὸς, within; *hystĕrŏphȳma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Tumour in the cavity of the *uterus.* Fr. anal. *enthystérophyme*, m. Germ. syn. *eine in die Höhle des Uterus hineinragende Geschwulst.*

Entŏcēlē, *es*, f. (ʼΕντὸς, within; *κήλη*, a tumour.) *Med., Pathol.* Internal *hernia*, or falling of one inner part into another. Fr. anal. *entocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *ein inner Bruch.*

Entŏcĕ'phălum, *i*, m. (Ἐντὸς, within; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Entomol.* Name for a piece corresponding to the *Entothorax*, which is found in the head of the *Hexapoda*. Fr. anal. *entocéphale*, m. Germ. syn. *Innerkopf*, m.

Entŏdiscālis, *is*, *e*. (Ἐντὸς, within; δίσκος, a disc.) *Bot.* Applied to the insertion of stamens when it takes place within the disc. Fr. anal. *entodiscal*, adj.

Entŏgas'trium, *ii*, n. (Ἐντὸς, within; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Entomol.* Name for a piece corresponding to the *Entothorax*, which is found in the first ring of the abdomen of the *Hexapoda*. Fr. anal. *entogastre*, m. Germ. syn. *Innerbauch*, m.

Entŏgŏnyan'con, *ōnis*, f. (Ἐντὸς, within; *gŏnyancon*.) *Med., Pathol.* A bending of the knees inwards; in-knees. Fr. anal. *entogonyancon*, f. Germ. syn. *die Einwärtsbeugung des Kniees*.

Entŏmi'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἔντομα, insects.) *Med., Pathol.* Disease caused by insects (infesting the body). Fr. anal. *entomiase*, f. Germ. syn. *eine durch (in den Körper gerathene) Insecten verursachte Krankheit*.

Entŏmŏ'bius, *a*, *um.* (Ἔντομα, insects; βιόω, to live.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Myodariæ Calypteræ* that live in the body of insects. Fr. anal. *entomobie*, adj.

Entŏmŏ'gĕnus, *a*, *um.* (Ἔντομα, insects; γένος, a race.) *Bot.* Living on dead insects, as the *Racodium entomogena*. Fr. anal. *entomogène*, adj. Germ. syn. *Insecten hervorbringend*.

Entŏmogră'phia, *æ*, f. (Ἔντομα, insects; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* The history of insects: entomo'graphy. Fr. and Germ. anal. *entomographie*, f.

Entŏmoīdēs, adj. (Ἔντομα, insects; terminal *-īdēs*.) Resembling an insect: en'tomoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *entomoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *insectähnlich*, adj.

Entŏmŏ'līthus, *i*, m. (Ἔντομα, insects; λίθος, a stone.) *Entomol.* A fossil with insects. Fr. anal. *entomolithe*, m. Germ. syn. *Insectenversteinerung*, f.

Entŏmŏmeĭlīna, *æ*, f. (Ἔντομα, insects; μέλας, black.) Lassaignes' term for *Chitina*.

Entŏmŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Ἔντομα, insects; μέτρον, a measure.) *Entomol.* Name of an instrument for measuring the parts of insects: an entomo'meter. Fr. anal. *entomomètre*, m. Germ. anal. *Entomometer*, n.

Entŏmŏ'phăgus, *a*, *um.*
Entŏmo'phĭlus, *a*, *um.*
Entŏmorhīzus, *a*, *um.*
Entŏmo'stĕgus, *a*, *um.*
Entŏmo'stŏmus, *a*, *um.*
Entŏmŏtil'lus, *a*, *um.*
Entŏmŏzōus, *a*, *um.*
(Ἔντομος, insected; φάγω, to eat; φιλέω, to love; ῥιζάω, to grow; στέγη, a roof; στόμα, a mouth; τίλλω, to annoy; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Living on, loving, growing on, insects, applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Cephalopoda Foraminifera* their shell having cellules subdivided by transversal compartments so that the cup represents a kind of trellis, applied to a univalve shell having the opening more or less deeply cut in front, applied to a Family (n. pl.) of *Hymenoptera* the larves of which are developed in the bodies of other insects; applied to a Type (n. pl.) of *Artiomorpha* the body of which is articulated externally. Fr. anal. *entomophage,—phile,—rhize,—stègue, —stome,—tille,—zoaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *insectenfressend,— liebend, — wachsend, — dachig,—mundig,—schadig; zum Insect gehörig*.

Entŏphillīnus, *a*, *um.*
Entŏphyllŏcar'pus, *a*, *um.*
(Ἐντὸς, within; φύλλον, a leaf; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to *Hepaticæ* having the buds or gems plunged into the very substance of the plant, applied to mosses the fructification of which grows in the bosom of the leaves in a duplicature or fissure. Fr. anal. *entophylline,—phyllocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn. *innerhalbfruchtig*, adj.; *die Frucht im Blätte habend*.

Entophthal'mia, *æ*, f.
Entophthalmorrhœ'a, *æ*, f.
(Ἐντὸς, within; *Med., Pathol.* Internal *ophthalmia* and *ophthalmorrhœa*.

Ento'phỹtogĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Entŏphỹtus*; γένεσις, generation.) *Bot.* The production of entophytous plants. Fr. anal. *emphytogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Eingeweidepflanzenerzeugung*, f.

Entŏphỹtōsis. Same as *Entophytogenesis*.

Entŏpōgōnis, *is*, *e*. (Ἐντὸς, within; πώγων, a beard.) *Bot.* Applied to an Order (f. pl.) of mosses the simple and internal peristome of which is formed of free *cilia*, or united into a plaited membrane. Fr. anal. *entopogone*, adj. Germ. syn. *innerbartig*, adj.

Entŏp'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ἐντὸς, within; ὄπτομαι, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied by Goethe to colours formed in prisms or cubes of glass rapidly cooled, when a ray of light, obliquely reflected, penetrates there and is refracted. Fr. anal. *entoptique*, adj. Germ. syn. *entoptisch*, adj.

Entorgănis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἐντὸς, within; *orgănismus*.) *Zoöl.* Internal, parasitic organism. Fr. anal. *entorganisme*, m. Germ. syn. *ein innerer Schmarotzerorganismus*.

Entŏsōmia, *æ*, f. (Ἐντὸς, within; σῶμα, a body.) Adhesion of bodies to others; the opposite of *Anasomia*. Fr. anal. *entosomie*, f. Germ. syn. *Verwachsung eines Körpers an den andern*.

Entosteo'mỹces, *ētis*, m. (Ἐντὸς, within; *osteŏmỹces*.) *Med., Pathol.* Internal fungus of a bone. Fr. anal. *entostéomyce*, f. Germ. syn. *der innere Knochenschwamm*.

Entŏthōrax, *ācis*, f. (Ἐντὸς, within; *thōrax*.) *Entomol.* Name for a piece which in the *Hexapoda* exists above the *sternum* and at its internal surface, *i. e.* within the body in the median line, and which grows ordinarily from the posterior extremity of the *sternum* to each of the segments of the *thorax*. Fr. anal. *entothorax*, f.

Entōtorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἐντὸς, within; *ōtorrhœa*.) *Med., Pathol.* Internal *otorrhœa*. Fr. anal. *entotorrhée*, f.

Entoxĭcis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἐν; *toxĭcum*.) Same as *Intoxication*.

Entozæ'na, *æ*, f. (Ἐντὸς, within; *ozæna.*) *Med., Pathol.* Internal *ozæna.* Fr. anal. *entozène*, m. Germ. syn. *die eigentliche Ozæna.*

Entozōögĕ'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Entozōon; γένεσις*, generation.) *Zoöl.* The generation of *entozoa.* Fr. anal. *entozöogénésie*, f. Germ. syn. *Eingeweidethiererzeugung*, f.

Entozōölŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Entozōon; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A branch that treats especially of the natural history of intestinal worms. Fr. and Germ. anal. *entozoölogie*, f.

Entozōōsis, *is*, f. (*Entozōon.*) Same as preceding.

Enzōō'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Ἐν, upon; ζῷον, an animal.) Applied to diseases of cattle peculiar to a district, climate, or season, in the same manner as *Endemicus* is employed to indicate those of human beings: enzoötic. Fr. anal. *enzoötique*, adj. Germ. anal. *enzoötisch*, adj.

E'ocene. (Ἠώς, the dawn; *καινὸς*, recent.) *Geol.* Term for the lower tertiary *strata* from the very small per centage of living *testacea* contained in them (3½ per cent. Deshayes), and therefore to be regarded as the dawn or beginning of the existing condition of creation.

Epăgōgiī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. } (*Epăgōgium*;
Epăgōgiōcar'cĭnōma, *ătis*, m. } terminal *-ītis*;
Epăgōgiō'lĭthus, *i*, m. } *carcĭnōma*; *λίθος*, a stone.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for inflammation, *carcinoma*, of the prepuce, preputial *calculus.* Fr. anal. *épagogiite*, f., *—ocarcinóme,—olithe*, m. Germ. syn. *Vorhautentzündung*, f.,—*krebs,—stein,*—m.

Epalpātus, *a*, *um.* } (E, priv.; *palpātus;*
Epalpebrātus, *a*, *um.* } *palpebra.*) *Entomol., Zoöl.* Without *palpi*, eyelids. Fr. anal. *épalpé, epalpébré*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Fresspitze, Augenlid.*

Epanthēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐπανθέω, to bloom.) Like *Exanthema.*

Epan'thus, *a*, *um.* (Ἐπὶ, upon; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to mushrooms that grow on the flowers of vegetables. Fr. anal. *épanthe*, adj. Germ. syn. *aufblumig*, adj.

Epărăpĕ'tălus, *a*, *um.* (E, priv.; *părăpĕtălum.*) *Bot.* Without nectaries. Fr. anal. *éparapétalé*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Afterkronenblatt.*

Epen'dўma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐπενδύω, to put on over.) *Anat.* A term used for the *pia mater*, as the *Ependyma ventriculorum cerebri.* Fr. anal. *épendyme*, m.

Ephedræ'us, *a*, *um.* (Ἐπὶ, upon; *ἕδρα*, a seat.) Formed of articulations piled one upon another. Fr. anal. *éphédré*, adj.

Ephēlĭdophācōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ephēlis; φακὸς*, a lentil.) *Med.* The coming on of lentil-coloured freckles; same as *Ephelis.* Fr. anal. *ephélidophacose*, f. Germ. syn. *Sonnenflecken*, f.

Ephēlōtēs, *ētis*, f. (Ἐφηλότης.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Albugo oculi.*

Ephēmĕrocnīdōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ephēmĕrus; cnīdōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Ephemeral *urticaria.* Fr. anal. *ephémérocnidose*, f. Germ. syn. *das eintägige Nesselfieber.*

Ephēmĕrŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (*Ephēmĕrus; πῦρ*, a fever.) Same as *Ephemera.* See *Ephemerus.*

Ephippiorhyn'chus, *a*, *um.* (*Ephippium; ῥύγχος*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having the beak charged with a prominence like a saddle. Fr. anal. *éphippiorhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *sattelschnabelig*, adj.

Ephўpŏgēōcar'pus, *a*, *um.* (Ἐπὶ, upon; *hўpŏgēus; καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit both above and under the earth. Fr. anal. *éphypogéocarpe*, adj. Germ. syn *sowohl über als unter der Erde fruchtbringend.*

Epiala. See *Epiola.*

Epiblas'tănus, *i*, m. (Ἐπὶ, upon; *βλαστάνω*, to germinate.) *Bot.* Name for an unguiform appendage on the germ, anteriorly towards its middle, in certain *Gramineæ.* Fr. anal. *épiblaste*, m. Ger. syn. *Oberspross*, m.

Epiblas'tēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same.) *Bot.* Name for the increase of the lichens which occurs by the development of the *gonidia* in the interior even of the system where they have taken origin. Fr. anal. *épiblastèse*, f.

Epĭcălў'cius, *a*, *um.* (Ἐπὶ, upon; *călyx.*) *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Class (n. pl.) now called *Epistaminia.* Fr. anal. *épicalicié*, adj.

Epĭcarpan'thus, *a*, *um.* (Ἐπὶ, upon; *καρπὸς*, fruit; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to plants the flower of which is supported by the ovary. Fr. anal. *épicarpanthe*, adj.

Epĭcar'pĭcus, *a*, *um.* } (Ἐπὶ, upon; *καρπὸς*,
Epĭcar'pius, *a*, *um.* } fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers and stamens when they are borne by the fruit. Fr. anal. *épicarpié*, adj.

Epĭcau'lis, *is*, *e.* (Ἐπὶ, upon; *caulis.*) *Bot.* Applied to mushrooms that grow on the stems of other vegetables. Fr. anal. *épicaulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *oberstamnig*, adj.

Epĭcer'cus, *a*, *um.* (Ἐπὶ, upon; *κέρκος*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Group (m. pl.) of the *Ophidii* that bear *urceolæ* at the end of the tail. Fr. anal. *épicerque*, adj.

Epĭchēmis, *is*, f. (Ἐπὶ, upon; *χήμη*, a shell.) Name for an accessory articulation at the base of the *tibia* in certain *Arachnides.* Fr. anal. *épichème*, m.

Epĭchīlium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπὶ, upon; *χεῖλος*, the lip.) *Bot.* Name for the superior part of the *labellum* of the *Orchideæ* when it is divided into two dissimilar parts like lips. Fr. anal. *épichile*, m. Germ. syn. *Oberlippe*, f.

Epĭchlămy'deus, *a*, *um.* (Ἐπὶ, upon; *χλαμὺς*, a mantle.) *Bot.* Applied to a Class (f. pl.) of phanerocotyledonous, incomplete plants, as the *Ulmaceæ*, *Laurineæ*, *Elæagneæ*, *Thymeleæ*, and *Proteaceæ.* Fr. anal. *épichlamydé*, adj.

Epĭ'chўsus, *a*, *um.* (Ἐπὶ, upon; *χύσις*, a heap.) *Bot.* Applied to an *Agaricus* which grows on the roots of the *Gramineæ dactyloïdes.* Fr. anal. *epichyse*, adj.

Epĭcorollātus. Same as *Epicorolleus.*

Epĭcŏrol'lius, *a*, *um.* (Ἐπὶ, upon; *cŏrolla.*) *Bot.* Applied to two Juss. Classes (n. pl.) having the corol epigynous. Fr. anal. *épicorollié*, adj. Ger. syn. *oberblumenkronig*, adj.

Epĭ'cўlis, *ĭdis*, f. } (Ἐπὶ, upon; *κύλα*, under
Epĭcў'lium, *ii*, n. } the eyes.) *Anat.* Names for the upper eyelid. Fr. anal. *épicyle*, f., *—cylion*, m.

Epĭ'dĕma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; δέμω, to construct.) *Comp. Anat.* Name for the small lamellar prolongations within the *thorax* of the *Articulata*, which do not grow from a point of union of two pieces, and are more or less mobile. Fr. anal. *épidème*, m.

Epĭden'drius, *a, um.* } (Ἐπί, upon; δένδρον, a
Epĭden'drus, *a, um.* } tree.) *Bot.* Growing on trees. Fr. anal. *épidendre*, adj.

Epĭdermĭdŏ'lўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Epĭdermis*; λύσις, a loosing.) *Med.* A separating of the *epidermis*, either morbid, or by the action of cantharides, burning, scalding, etc. Fr. anal. *épidermidolyse*, f.

Epĭdes'ma. }
Epĭdes'mium. } Same as *Epidesmus.*

Epĭdĭdўmītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Epĭdĭdўmis*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the *epididymis.* Fr. anal. *épididymite*, f.

Epĭdiscālis, *is, e.* (Ἐπί, upon; δίσκος, a disc.) *Bot.* Applied to the insertion of stamens, or of a staminiferous corol when at the circumference of the disc. Fr. anal. *épidiscal*, adj.

Epigastral'gia, *æ*, f. (*Epigastrium*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med., Pathol.* Pain of the *epigastrium.* Fr. anal. *épigastralgie*, f. Germ. syn. *der schmerz im Epigastrium.*

Epĭgĕ'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Mineral.* Term for the phenomenon which takes place when a crystallised mineral has undergone, after its crystallisation and without alteration of its form, chemical changes consisting either in the loss of one of the principles, with admission of another, or in the latter only. Fr. anal. *épigénie*, f.

Epĭ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Ἐπί, upon; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Mineral.* Applied to a crystal in which one perceives that the phenomenon of *epigenia* has occurred. Fr. anal. *épigène*, adj.

Epiglos'sa, *æ*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Entomol.* A peculiar organ of the mouth of the *Hymenoptera.* Fr anal. *épiglosse*, f.

Epiglottītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Epiglottis*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the *epiglottis.* Fr. anal. *épiglottite*, f. Germ. syn. *Kehldeckelentzündung*, f.

Epĭgō'nium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; γονή, offspring.) *Bot.* Name for the tegumentary parts which surround the sexual parts only on one side, as the scales of the spikes in a number of the *Cyperaceæ.* Fr. anal. *épigone*, m.

Epigram'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; γράμμα, a leaf.) *Zoöl.* Name for a temporary opercule, almost membranous, which certain *Mollusca* without univalve shell, inhabiting cold climates, have the faculty of forming in certain seasons to close the orifice of their shell. Fr. anal. *épigramme*, m. Germ. syn. *Oberstrich*, m.

Epĭ'gŭnis. The same as *Epigonis.*

Epĭgў'nĭcus. Same as *Epigynus.*

Epĭ'gўnŏphŏ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἐπί, upon; γυνή, a woman; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to the nectary when placed under the ovary at the top of a gynophore. Fr. anal. *épigynophorique*, adj.

Epĭlim'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἐπί, upon; λίμνη, a marsh.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to superior marshy soils. Fr. anal. *épilimnique*, adj.

Epĭmēnia, n. pl. Same as *Catamenia.*

Epĭ'mĕnocnīdōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπιμένω, to remain; *cnīdōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Persistent nettle-rash. Fr. anal. *épiménocnidose*, f. Germ. syn. *der andauernde Nesselausschlag.*

Epĭmĕnŏphăcōsis. Same as *Chroniophacosis.*

Epĭmērus, *i*, m. (Ἐπί, upon; μήρος, the thigh.) *Entomol.* Name for one of the lateral pieces of each segment of the *thorax* of the *Hexapoda.* Fr. anal. *épimère*, m.

Epĭmĕ'trium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; μέτριος, moderate.) *Bot.* Name by Bernhardi for a part in form of a membrane, sometimes of hair, or a brush, which surrounds the ovary on one side in many of the *Synantheræ.* Fr. anal. *épimètre*, m.

Epĭnēma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐπί, upon; νῆμα, a thread.) *Bot.* Name by L. C. Richard for the upper dissimilar part of the staminous filaments of the *Synantheræ*, in place of the *anthiferous joint* of Cassini, as this supposes an articular junction with the filament, which does not exist. Fr. anal. *épinème*, m.

Epiŏla, *æ*, f. } (Ἠπιόλης.) A name for
Epiŏlēs, *ētis*, m. } *Ephialtes*, or nightmare.

Epiŏlī'thĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἐπί, upon; ὠόν, an egg; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* Applied by Brongniart to a Group of earths, called *upper öolithic* by Conybeare, which are superior to the öolithic. Fr. anal. *épiolithique*, adj.

Epĭpĕtă'lius, *a, um.* (Ἐπί, upon; *pĕtălum.*) *Bot.* Proposed by Desvaux for a Juss. Class (n. pl.) containing dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants with epigynous stamens. Fr. anal. *épipétalié*, adj.

Epĭpĕ'tiŏlāneus, *a, um.* (Ἐπί, upon; *pĕtiŏlus.*) *Bot.* Applied to stipules when adherent to the upper part of the petiole. Fr. anal. *épipétiolée*, adj.

Epiphlœōdes, adj. (Ἐπί, upon; φλοιός, bark.) *Bot.* Applied by Wallroth to the developmen of lichens that grow on the surface of the *epidermis* of other vegetables, and termed *Morphosis epiphlœodes.* Fr. anal. *épiphléode*, adj.

Epiphlōgōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; *phlōgōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a higher degree of inflammation. Fr. anal. *epiphlogose*, f. Germ. syn. *der höhere Grad der Phlogose.*

Epiphlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐπί, upon; φλόος, the skin.) *Bot.* Name by Dupetit-Thouars for the *epidermis* of vegetables. *Conchol.* Name by Lamarck for the *epidermis* in form of hairs, or scales, which covers the external surface of certain shells. Fr. anal. *épiphlose*, f.

Epĭ'phўtus, *a, um.* (Ἐπί, upon; φύτον, a plant.) *Bot.* Growing upon other vegetables but without drawing nourishment from them, as the mosses and lichens. Fr. anal. *épiphyte*, adj.

Epiplŏcysto'scheŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Epiplöon*; *cystis*; *oscheŏcēlē.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol. Her-*

nia of the *omentum* and bladder in the *scrotum*. Fr. anal. *épiplocystoschéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Netzblasenhodensackbruch*, m.

Epiploëmphra'xis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Epiplöon*; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Med., Pathol.* An excessive fullness and obstruction of the *epiplöon*. Fr. anal. *épiploëmphraxie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Ueberfüllung und Verstopfung des Netzes*.

Epiploënteros'cheŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Epiplöon*; ἔντερον, an intestine; *oscheŏcēlē*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol. Hernia* of the *omentum* and bowel into the *scrotum*. Fr. anal. *épiploëntéroschéocèle*, f. Germ. syn. *Netzdarmhodensackbruch*, m.

Epiplom'phălŏcēle. Same as *Epiplomphalon*.

Epiplŏsarcom'phălon, *i*, n. (*Epiplöon*; *sarcomphălon*.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *hernia* of the *umbilicus*, with fleshy excrescence of that part. Fr. anal. *épisarcomphalon*, m.

Epĭpŏ'dium, *ii*, n. ('Επί, upon; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Name by L. C. Richard for one or many distinct tubercles having no immediate connexion either with the ovary or calyx, which grow within the latter on the summit of the peduncle, as in the *Cruciferæ*. Fr. anal. *épipode*, m.

Epipōgius, *a*, *um*. ('Επί, upon; πώγων, a beard.) *Bot.* The *Satyrium epipogium* has the fibres of the root long and thin like a beard. Fr. anal. *épipoge*, adj.

Epĭpolas'mus. Same as *Epipolasis*.

Epĭporōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. The formation of *Epiporoma*.

Epiprŏsōpius, *a*, *um*. ('Επί, upon; πρόσωπον, the face.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to a medicine or plaster (n. sing.) for the face. Fr. anal. *épiprosopié*, adj.

Epiptĕrĭ'gius, *a*, *um*. / **Epip'tĕrus**. *a*, *um*. / **Epirhīzus**, *a*, *um*. ('Επί, upon; πτερίς, a fern; πτέρον, a wing; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Growing on ferns and mosses, prolonged into thin *laminæ* like or bearing a wing; applied to parasites that grow on the roots of living vegetables as the *Cytinus hypocystis*. Fr. anal. *épiptérigien*,—*ptère*,—*rhize*, adj.

Epirreŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. ('Επιῤῥέω, to flow upon; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* Term proposed by Picconi for that branch which treats of the influence of external agents, or *media*, on organised beings. Fr. and Germ. anal. *Epirréologie*, f.

Epischyon'tus, *a*, *um*. ('Επισχύω, to make strong.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied (n. pl. analogue of ἐπισχυοντα) the same as *Roborans*.

Epĭsĕ'pălus, *a*, *um*. ('Επί, upon; *sĕpălum*.) *Bot.* Applied by Mirbel to glands that grow upon the sepals of the calyx, as of the *Malpighia urens*. Fr. anal. *épisépale*, adj. Germ. syn. *überkelchblattig*, adj.

Epĭsĭocēlē, *es*, f. / **Epĭsĭœdēma**, *ătis*, n. / **Epĭsĭoĭtis**, *ĭdis*, f. / **Epĭsĭon'cus**, *i*, m. / **Epĭsĭophўma**, *ătis*, n. / **Epĭsĭorrhă'gia**, *æ*, f. / **Epĭsĭorrhă'phia**, *æ*, f. (*Epĭsĭum*; κηλή, a tumour; *œdēma*; terminal *-ītis*; ὄγκος, a swelling; φῦμα, a growth; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth; ῥαφή, a seam.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Terms for tumour, *œdema*, of *vulva*, inflammation, swelling, growth of, sudden discharge (of blood) from, suture of, the (female) *pubes*, respectively. Fr. anal. *épisiocèle*, f.,—*œdème*, m.,—*ïte*, f.,—*oncus*, m.,—*phyme*, m.,—*rrhagie*,—*rrhaphie*, f. Ger. syn. *Schaamlefzenbruch*, m.; *eine œdematose Auftreibung der Scheidenwände; die Entzündung der weibliche Schaam; Schaamlefzengeschwulst*,—*beule*,—*blutung*,—*genähung*, f.

Epispas'mus, *i*, m. ('Επισπασμός.) *Med.* A hurried inspiration. Fr. anal. *épispasme*, m.

Epispŏran'gium, *ii*, n. ('Επί, upon; *spŏra*; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Bot.* Name by Bernhardi for the *indusia* of ferns. Fr. anal. *épisporange*, m.

Epistacti'schēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Epistaxis*; σχέσις, a checking.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* An allaying or a stopping of *Epistaxis*. Fr. anal. *épistactischèse*, f.

Epistămĭnālis, *is*, *e*. ('Επί, upon; *stămen*.) *Bot.* Growing upon the stamens, as the glands of the *Dictamnus albus*. Fr. anal. *épistaminal*, adj. Ger. syn. *überstaubfadig*, adj.

Epistămĭ'nius, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Class (n. pl.) with epigynous stamens. Fr. anal. *épistaminié*, adj.

Epistēmŏ'nĭcus, *a*, *um*. ('Επί, upon; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Resting or lying on the stamen. Fr. anal. *épistémonique*, adj. Germ. syn. *auf den Stamen sitzend oder liegend*.

Epister'num, *i*, n. ('Επί, upon; *sternum*.) *Entomol.* Name for a piece on each side of the *sternum* of the *Hexapoda*. Fr. anal. *épisternum*, m. Germ. syn. *Oberbrustbein*, n.

Epi'stŏma, *ătis*, n. / **Epi'stŏmis**, *ĭdis*, f. / **Epistŏ'mium**, *ii*, n. ('Επί, upon; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Names for the space between the buccal cavity and origin of the intermediary *antennæ* in the *Crustaceæ Maxillares*; also for the hood of the *Condylopa*. Fr. anal. *épistome*, m.; syn. *surbouche*, f. Germ. syn. *Untergesicht*, n.

Epi'stŏmus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied by Bridel to an Order (m. pl.) of mosses having the mouth of the urn closed by a horizontal membrane. Fr. anal. *épistome*, adj. Germ. syn. *übermundig*, adj.

Episynanche. See *Paracynanche*.

Epĭsyn'thēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Επί, upon; *synthĕsis*.) A further combination or composition. Fr. anal. *épisynthèse*, f. Germ. syn. *das wiederholte Zusammensetzen*.

Epĭthўmia, *æ*, f. ('Επιθυμέω, to long for.) *Med.* A desire or longing. Fr. anal. *épithymie*, f. Germ. syn. *Begierde*, f.

Epitrĭhalites, adj. ('Επί, upon; τρεῖς, three; ἅλς, a salt.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety of anhydrosulphated chalk, regarded as a mixture of anhydrate with three other sulphates to which it has given its form. Fr. anal. *épitrihalite*, adj.

Epi'trĭcus, *a*, *um*. / **Epi'xўlus**, *a*, *um*. / **Epizōāris**, *is*, *e*. / **Epizōĭcus**, *a*, *um*. / **Epōmo'phŏrus**, *a*, *um*. ('Επί, upon; θρίξ, hair; ξύλον, wood; ζῶον, an animal; same; ὦμος, the shoulder, φέρω, to bear.) *Zoöl., Geol.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of *Polygastrica* having the body ciliated, to plants that grow upon wood, to some animals the place of which among others has not been perfectly assigned and which are external

parasites, to an Order of primordial earths of crystallisation, superior to those that contain the *débris* of organised bodies—the *Diomedia epomophora* has a black spot like an epaulet at the base of its white wing. Fr. anal. *épitrique,—xyle,—zoaire,—zöique, —omophore*, adj.

Epizöönösölö'gia, æ, f. } (*Epizöon; nösölögia;*
Epizöö'tiölö'gia, æ, f. } *epizöötia;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for contagious or infectious diseases, the doctrine of such diseases, of cattle. Fr. and Germ. anal. *epizoonosologie*, f.

Epollĭcātus, *a, um.* (E, priv.; *pollex.*) *Ornithol.* Having no thumb. Fr. anal. *époucé*, adj. Germ. syn. *ungedaumt*, adj.

Epopsīdēs, adj. (Ἔπoψ, the lapwing; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Passeres*, including the lapwing and birds that resemble it. Fr. anal. *épopside*, adj.

Epop'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἐπὶ, upon; ὄπτομαι, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to colours produced between two hard, transparent bodies applied the one against the other by their faces. Fr. anal. *époptique*, adj.

Epostōma, *ătis,* n. (Ἐπὶ, upon; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Excrescence of a bone: an epos'tome. Fr. anal. *épostome*, adj.

Epostōsis, *is,* or ***eos,*** f. The formation of *Epostoma.*

Eprŏbos'cĭdis, *is, e.* (E, priv.; *pröboscis.*) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Diptera* having no *proboscis.* Fr. anal. *proboscide*, adj.

Epūlōsis, *is,* or ***eos,*** f. (Ἐπούλωσις.) *Med.* A scarring over, or cicatrizing. Fr anal. *épulose*, f. Germ. syn. *Vernarbung*, f.

Equise'tate. (*Equĭsētĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of equisetic acid and a salifiable base. *Equĭsētas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *équisétate*, m.

Equĭsētĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Braconnot to an acid obtained from the *Equisetum fluviatile*: equise'tic. Fr. anal. *équisétique*, adj.

Equĭtātĭvus, *a, um.* (*Equĭto*, to ride.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to leaves still contained in the bud when the two sides, separated by means of a longitudinal nervure, are applied or tend to be applied face to face, and more particularly in this case when, being opposed, they are slightly folded on the longitudinal nervure, as of the *Ligustrum vulgare.* Fr. anal. *équitatif*, adj.

Erectŏpătens, *entis,* adj. *Entomol.* Applied to the wings of the *Lepidoptera*, when in repose the first are erect, the others horizontal. Fr. anal. *érecto-patent*, adj.

Erēdŏ'phўtum, *i,* n. (Ἐρείδω, to prop; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Term for a plant the stamens and pistil of which are raised and sustained by a proper disc: an ero'dophyte. Fr. anal. *érédophyte*, m.

Erēmŏpom'phŏlyx, *ygis,* f. (Ἔρῆμος, solitary; *pomphŏlyx.*) *Med., Pathol.* Solitary *pompholyx.* Fr. anal. *érémopompholyx*, f. Germ. syn. *die einzeln erscheinende Brandblase.*

E'rĕtæ, m. pl. (Ἐρέτης, a rower.) *Ornithol.* Name for a Family of aquatic birds that, as the *Impennes*, are organised almost solely for swimming. Fr. anal. *érètes*, m. pl.

Erĕthĭ'sia, æ, f. } The same as *Erethis-*
Erĕ'thĭsis, *is,* or ***eos,*** f. } *mus.*

Eretmŏchēlōnes, f. pl. } (Ἐρετμὸς, an oar;
Eret'mornīthes, m. pl. } χελώνη, a tortoise; ὄρνις, a bird.) *Zoöl., Ornithol.* Applied to a Family of the *Chelonii*; applied to a Section that are aquatic, their feet serving as oars. Fr. anal. *eretmochélone,—rnithe*, adj.

Eretmŏsūrus, *a, um.* (Ἐρετμὸς, an oar; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Saurii*, known only by their fossil *débris*, the tail of which served for an oar for swimming in the sea. Fr. anal. *éretmosure*, adj.

Ergăsiŏmă'nia, æ, f. (Ἐργάζομαι, to do; *mănia.*) *Med., Surg.* Term for the *furor operandi*, or too great desire to perform an operation. See *Polypragmosyne.* Fr. anal. *ergasiomanie*, f. Germ. syn. *Operirwuth*, f.

Ergăsiŏphŏ'bia, æ, f. (Ἐργάζομαι, to do; φόβος, fear.) *Med., Surg.* A fear of operations, or timidity in operating. Fr. anal. *ergasiophobie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Furcht vor Operationen, Furchtsamkeit beim Operiren.*

Erian'thus, *a, um.* (Ἔριον, cotton; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers covered with woolly hair, as the *calyces* of the *Astragalus erianthus*, etc. Fr. anal. *érianthe*, adj.

Erīcētīnus, *a, um.* (*Erīca.*) *Bot.* Growing on heath, applied to plants. Fr. anal. *éricétin*, adj.

Erīcŏ'phĭlus, *a, um.* (*Erīca; φιλέω*, to love.) *Bot.* Growing on the stems of the *Erica.* Fr. anal. *éricophile*, adj.

Eriŏcă'lyx, *ўcis,* adj. }
Eriŏcar'pus, *a, um.* }
Eriŏcau'lis, *is, e.* }
Eriŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.* }
Erio'clădus, *a, um.* }
Eriŏdon'tus, *a, um.* }
Eriŏlōmus, *a, um.* } (Ἔριον, cotton; *călyx;* καρπὸς, fruit; *caulis*, a stem; κεφαλὴ, a head; κλάδος, a branch; ὀδοὺς, a tooth; λῶμα, an edge.) *Bot.* Having a hairy calyx, fruit, stem, head, branches, teeth, border. Fr. anal. *ériocalice,—carpe,—caule, céphale,—clade,—donte,—lome*, adj. Germ. syn. *wollkelchig,—fruchtig,—stammig,—kopfig,—astig,—zahnig,—randig*, adj.

Eriŏ'mĕtrum, *i,* n. (Ἔριον, cotton; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for an instrument by Young for measuring the thickness of delicate fibres, or the diameter of very small globules: an erio'meter. Fr. anal. *ériomètre*, m.

Eriŏpĕ'tălus, *a, um.* }
Eriŏ'phŏrus, *a, um.* }
Eriŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* }
Eriŏpīlus, *a, um.* }
Eriŏ'pŏdus, *a, um.* }
Eriosper'mus, *a, um.* }
Eriostă'chyus, *a, um.* }
Eriostēmŏnis, *is, e.* } (Ἔριον, cotton; *pĕtălum;* φέρω, to bear; φύλλον, a leaf; πῖλος, a ball; πούς, a foot; σπέρμα, a seed; στάχυς, an ear; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having hairy petals, cottony hairs, hairy leaves, fruits, pedicles, seeds, ears or spikes, stamens. Fr. anal. *ériopétale,—phore,—phylle,—pile,—pode,—sperme,—stachyé,—stémone*, adj. Germ. syn. *woll-*

blumenblattig, —tragend, —blattrig, —balgig, —füssig, —samig, —ährig, —staubfadig, adj.

Er'pĕtŏlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἑρπετὸς, a reptile; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist., Zoöl.* Term for the branch treating of reptiles: erpeto'logy. See *Herpetologia*. Fr. and Germ. anal. *erpétologie*, f.

Er'rhŷsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐν, in; ῥύσις, a flowing.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for a slow bleeding. Fr. anal. *errhyse*, f. Germ. syn. *ein langsame Blutung*.

Erūcārius, *a, um.* (*Erūca*, a caterpillar.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Hymenoptera* the larves of which somewhat resemble the caterpillar or larves of the *Lepidoptera*. Fr. anal. *érucaire*, adj.

Erūcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Erūca*, a caterpillar; *forma*, resemblance.) *Entomol.* Resembling the caterpillar: eru'ciform. Fr. anal. *éruciforme*, adj.

Erŷcīnus, *a, um.* (*Erūca*, a caterpillar.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Myodariæ Calypteræ* the larves of which live in caterpillars. Fr. anal. *érycine*, adj.

Erŷsĭ'pĕlatōdēs, adj. (*Erŷsĭpĕlas*; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med., Pathol.* Having or full of erysipelas: erysipe'latous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *érysipélateux*, adj. Germ. syn. *rosenartig*, adj.

Erŷsĭpĕ'lătōgŏnorrhœ'a, *æ*, f.
Erŷsĭpĕ'lătopneumō'nia, *æ*, f.
Erŷsĭ'pĕlŏpārōtī'tis, *ĭdis*, f.
Erŷsĭ'pĕlorchī'tis, *ĭdis*, f.
Erŷsĭ'pĕlūrēthrī'tis, *ĭdis*, f.
(*Erŷsĭpĕlas*; *gonorrhœa*; *pneumŏnĭa*; *pārōtītis*; *orchītis*; *ūrēthrītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for erysipelatous *gonorrhœa*, *pneumonia* (same as *Erysipelurethritis*), *parotitis*, *orchitis*, *urethritis*. Fr. anal. *érysipélatogonorrhée*, —*pneumonie*, —*parotite*, —*orchite*, —*uréthrite*, f. Germ. syn. *die erysipelatose Gonorrhœa*, *Pneumonie*, *Ohrdrüsenentzündung*, *Hodenentzündung*, *Harnröhrenentzündung*, f.

Erythræ'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἐρυθρὸς, red; αἷμα, blood.) *Med., Physiol.* Term for the full preparing of arterial blood in the lungs. Fr. anal. *érythrémie*, f. Germ. syn. *die zu reichliche Bereitung des Arterien-Blutes in den Lungen*.

Erythrēma. Same as *Erythema*.

Erythrīnus, *a, um.* (Ἐρυθρὸς, red.) That which is wholly or in great part red. Fr. anal. *érythrin*, adj.

Erythrōcar'pus, *a, um.*
Erythrŏcĕ'phălus, *a, um.*
Erythrŏ'cĕrus, *a, um.*
Erythrocnēmis, *is, e.*
Erythro'ctĕnus, *a, um.*
Erythrŏdac'tŭlus, *a, um.*
Erythrōgastĕr, *tra, trum.*
Erythrogram'mus, *a, um.*
(Ἐρυθρὸς, red; καρπὸς, fruit; κεφαλὴ, the head; *kέρας*, a horn; κνήμη, the leg; κτείς, a comb; δάκτυλος, a finger; γαστὴρ, the belly; γράμμα, a line.) *Bot., Entomol.* Having red fruit, head, *antennæ*, legs, pectinated *antennæ*, toes, belly, lines or stripes. Fr. anal. *érythrocarpe*, —*céphale*, —*cère*, —*cnème*, —*ctène*, —*dactyle*, —*gastre*, —*gramme*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothfruchtig*, —*kopfig*, —*hornig*, —*schenkelig*, —*kammig*, —*fingert*, —*bauchig*, —*strahlig*, adj.

Erythroïs, *ĭdis*, f. The same as *Erythroides tunica*, or *Tunica vaginalis*.

Erythrŏleu'cus, *a, um.*
Erythrŏ'lŏphus, *a, um.*
Erythrŏ'mĕlas, *a, um.*
Erythrŏnōtus, *a, um.*
(Ἐρυθρὸς, red; λευκὸς, white; λόφος, a crest; μέλας, black; νῶτος, the back.) *Ornithol.* Marked with red and white, having red crest, marked with red and black, having a red back. Fr. anal. *érythroleuque*, —*lophe*, —*mélas*, —*note*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothweissig*, —*kammig*, —*schwarzig*—*rückig*, adj.

Ery'throphlŏgōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Erythrophthal'mia, *æ*, f.
(Ἐρυθρὸς, red; *phlŏgōsis*; *ophthalmia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for arterial inflammation, red inflammation of the eyes, respectively. Fr. anal. *érythrophlogose*, —*phthalmie*, f. Germ. syn. *die arterielle Entzündung*, *rothe Augenentzündung*.

Erythrophthal'mus, *a, um.* (Ἐρυθρὸς, red; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) Having the circumference of the eye red. See *Erythrops*. Fr. anal. *érythrophthalme*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothaugig*, adj.

Erythrophyllina. See *Phyllerythrina*.

Erythrŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ἐρυθρὸς, red; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having red leaves. Fr. anal. *érythrophylle*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothblättrig*, adj.

Erythrŏpĭtўri'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐρυθρὸς, red; *pĭtўrĭăsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for *Pityriasis rubra*. Fr. anal. *érythropityriase*, m. Germ. syn. *der rothe Bleienausschlag*.

Erythrōps, *ōpis*, adj.
Erythro'ptĕrus, *a, um.*
Erythrōpūs, *a, um.*
Erythrŏpўgius, *a, um.*
(Ἐρυθρὸς, red; ὤψ, the eye; πτέρον, a wing; πούς, a foot; πυγὴ, the rump.) *Ornithol.* Having red eyes, wings, feet, rump. Fr. anal. *érythrops*, —*ptère*, —*pe*, —*pyge*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothaugig*, —*flugelt*, —*füssig*, —*rumpfig*, adj.

Erythrŏ'pўra, *æ*, f. (Ἐρυθρὸς, red; πῦρ, a fever.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for fever with inflammation of the blood. Fr. anal. *érythropyre*, f. Germ. syn. *Fieber mit Entzündung des Bluts*.

Erythrorrham'phus, *a, um.*
Erythrorrhyn'chus, *a, um.*
(Ἐρυθρὸς, red; ῥάμφος, a beak; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a red beak. Fr. anal. *érythrorramphe*, —*rrhynque*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothschnabelig*, adj.

Erythrōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐρυθρόω, to make red.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for arterial *plethora*. Fr. anal. *érythrose*, f. Germ. syn. *Rothsucht*, f.

Erythrŏsōmus, *a, um.*
Erythrosper'meus, *a, um.*
Erythro'stŏmus, *a, um.*
Erythrothōrax, *ācis*, adj.
Erythrōtis, *is, e.*
Erytho'xўlus, *a, um.*
Erythrūrus, *a, um.*
(Ἐρυθρὸς, red; σῶμα, a body; σπέρμα, seed; στόμα, a mouth; *thōrax*; οὖς, the ear; ξύλον, wood; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Zoöl., Bot., Ornithol.* Having a red body, red seeds, mouth, breast, ears, wood, tail. Fr. anal. *érythrosome*, —*sperme*, —*stome*—*thorax*—*te*, —*xyle*, *ure*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothkorperig*, —*samig*, —*mundig*, — *brustig*, — *ohrig*, — *holzig*, — *schwanzig*, adj.

Es'chărōdermītis, *ĭdis*, f.
Es'chărŏpædo'phlўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
(*Eschăra*; *dermītis*; *pædophlysis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Terms for escharotic inflammation of the skin, escharotic *pædophlysis*. Fr. anal. *escharodermite*, —*pédophlyse*, f. Germ. syn. *eine*

brandschorfartige Hautentzündung; die brandschorfartigen Blattern.

Eschŏmĕ'lia, *æ*, f. (Ἔσχατος, the last; μέλεος, useless.) *Med., Physiol.* Applied by Malacarne to a Class of monsters having so great a deformity of some member as renders it unfit for its functions. Fr. anal. *eschomélie*, f.

Esexuālis. Same as *Asexualis.*

Esŏ'chădes, m. pl. (Ἐσοχάδες.) *Med., Pathol.* Internal piles. Fr. anal. *ésochades*, m. pl.

Esŏder'ma, *ătis*, n. (Ἔσω, within; δέρμα, the skin.) *Entomol.* Name for a species of fibrous cuticle within the external envelope of the body. Fr. anal. *ésoderme*, m.

Esoptrocnăphal'lum, *i*, n. (Ἔσοπτρον, a mirror; κνάφαλλον, wool.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Name for a *speculum* cushion. Fr. anal. *ésoptrocnaphallon*, m. Germ. syn. *Speculum-Kissen.*

Esōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἔσω, within.) *Med., Surg.* A term for curvature. Fr. anal. *ésose*, f. Germ. syn. *Einbringen*, n.

Esosmōsis.
Esōthēsis. } The same as *Esosis.*

Estheo'stŏmus, *a*, *um.* (Ἔσθης, clothing; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot.* Applied to mosses that have but one simple appendage at the orifice of their urn. Fr. anal. *esthéostome*, adj.

Esti'val.
Estiva'tion.
Estuary. } See *Æstivalis, Æstivatio, Æstuarium.*

Etairium, *ii*, n. (Ἑταιρεία, society.) *Bot.* Name by Mirbel for a fruit composed of many *camaræ* disposed around the natural axis of the fruit. Should be *Hetairium.* Fr. anal. *étairion*, m.

E'therate. (*Æthĕrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Name of a genus of salts produced by combination of etheric acid with salifiable bases. *Æ'thĕras*, *ātis*, f. Germ. syn. *ätherisauer Salz.*

Ethe'ric. *Chem.* Lampic acid is named *etheric acid*, because produced by the combustion of alcohol. *Æthĕ'rĭcus*, *a*, *um.* Fr. anal. *éthérique*, adj. Ger. syn. *ätherisauer*, adj.

Ethimpĕm'phĭgus, *i*, m. (Ἔθιμος, usual; *pemphĭgus.*) *Med., Pathol.* Habitual *pemphigus.* Fr. anal. *éthimpemphigus*, m.

Eth'mўphē, *es*, f. (Ἠθμός, a sieve; ὑφή, a web.) *Anat.* Name for cellular tissue; also, the mucous membrane. Fr. anal. *éthmyphe*, f. Germ. syn. *Zellgewebe*, n.; *Schleimgewebe*, n.

Ethmўphītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ethmўphē*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue. Fr. anal. *éthmyphite*, f. Germ. syn. *die Entzündung des Zellgewebes.*

Ethmyphlŏgōsis. Same as *Ethmyphitis.*

Ethmўphŏ'tўlōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f.
Ethmўphyperphlŏgōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (*Ethmўphe; tўlōsis; hyperphlŏgōsis.*) *Med., Pathol.* Induration, excessive inflammation, of the cellular tissue. Fr. anal. *éthmyphotylose,—yperphlogose*, f. Germ. syn. *die Verhärtung, übermässige Entzündung des Zellgewebes.*

Euæ'mia, *æ*, f.
Euæsthēsia, *æ*, f.
Euanalep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Εὖ, well; αἷμα, blood; *æsthēsis; anălepsis.*) *Med.* Terms for a good condition of the blood, of the senses, a good recovery. Fr. anal. *euémie, —æsthésie,—analepsie*, f. Germ. syn. *eine gute Beschaffenheit des Bluts, der Sinne; die schnelle Erholung nach Krankheiten.*

Euchondrītis, *is*, *e.*
Euchrōmus, *a*, *um.* } (Εὖ, well; χόνδρος, grain; χρῶμα, colour.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of *Ophidii* having a granular skin, of a good colour. Fr. anal. *euchondrite,—chrome*, adj.

Euhedysā'reus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to a Section (f. pl.) of the *Hedysareæ* that especially belong to that group. Fr. anal. *euhédysaré*, adj.

Eumĕ'rōdes, *is*, *e.* (Εὖ, well; μέρος, a part.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Saurii* having well-formed members. Fr. anal. *eumérode*, adj.

Eupatorin'. *Chem.* Name of an organic alkali discovered by Riphini in the *Eupatorium cannabinum. Eupătōrīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *eupatorine*, f.

Euphlō'gia, *æ*, f. (Εὖ, well; φλόξ, a flame.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for mild, favourable *Variola.* Fr. anal. *euphlogie*, f. Germ. syn. *die gestartigen Menschenblattern.*

Euphōnia, *æ*, f. (Εὖ, well; φωνή, the voice.) *Med., Physiol.* A good, clear voice. Fr. anal. *euphonie*, f. Germ. syn. *die gute, helle Stimme.*

Euptĕrī'deus, *a*, *um.* (Εὖ, well; πτερίς, the fern.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Antipathis eupteridea* from the likeness of its pinnules to the handsome plumes of a white peacock. Fr. anal. *euptéride*, adj.

Eurōdēs, adj. (Εὐρώς, dank decay.) *Med., Pathol.* Carious mouldering. Fr. anal. *eurode*, adj. Germ. syn. *schimmlicht*, adj.

Eurōdon'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Εὐρώς, dank decay; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Med., Pathol.* Suffering from or pertaining to carious teeth. Fr. anal. *eurodontique*, adj. Germ. syn. *an cariosen Zähnen leidend dazu gehörig.*

Eurўclēs, *eōs*, m. *Med., Physiol.* The proper name of a famous ventriloquist, and hence used as appellative of such. Fr. anal. *eurycles*, m. Germ. syn. *Bauchredner*, m.

Eurycŏ'pĭdoptēnus, *a*, *um.* (Εὐρύς, wide; κοπίς, a sabre; πτηνός, volatile.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family of sea-birds, or divers, remarkable for the form and size of the beak, as the pelicans. Fr. anal. *eurycopidoptène*, adj.

Eury'lăbis, *is*, *e.* (Εὐρύς, wide; λαβίς, pincers.) *Entomol.* Having the *anus* supplied with forceps, as the *Asilus eurylabis.* Fr. anal. *eurylabe*, adj.

Euryntēr, *ēris*, m. (Εὐρύνω, to widen.) *Med., Surg.* An instrument for widening or extending. Fr. anal. *euryntère*, m. Germ. syn. *Ausdehnungswerkzeug*, n.

Eurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Εὐρύνω, to widen.) *Med., Surg.* A dilating or widening. Fr. anal. *eurysme*, m. Germ. syn. *Erweiterung*, f.

Eury'stŏmus, *a*, *um.* (Εὐρύς, wide; στόμα, a mouth.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Passeres* having the beak largely cloven. Fr. anal. *eurystome*, adj.

Euthĕ'tĭcus, *a*, *um.* (Εὖ, well; τίθημι, to dispose.) *Mineral.* Applied to a variety the faces of which present an arrangement from which result remarkable characters of symmetry, as the *carbonated euthetic lime.* Fr. anal. *euthétique*, adj.

Euthyentĕron. (Neuter of *εὐθυέντερος*, with straight intestines.) *Anat.* Term for the *Rectum.*

Euthyen'tĕrŏpŏ'lўpus, *i*, m. } (*Euthyentĕron*;
Euthyen'tĕrostĕnōma, *ătis*, n. } *pŏlўpus*; *στένωμα*, a narrow pass.) *Med., Pathol.* Polypus, contraction, of the *rectum.* Fr. anal. *euthyentéropolypus,—sténôme*, m. Germ. syn. *Mastdarmpolyp*, m.,—*verengerung*, f.

Euthypnœ'a. Similar to *Eupnœa.*

Eutŏ'cia, *æ*, f. (*Εὖ*, well; *τόκος*, childbirth. Fr. anal. *eutocie*, f. Germ. syn. *das Leichtgebären.*

Euzōmis, *ĭdis*, f. } (*Εὔζωμος*, making good
Euzōmum, *i*, m. } broth.) *Bot.* Names for the *Brassica eruca.*

Evăgĭnŭ'leus, *a, um.* } (E, priv.; *vāgĭnŭla*;
Eval'vis, *is, e.* } *valva.*) *Bot.* Applied to mosses the pedicle of which has no *perichætium*, to a drupe when without valves. Fr. anal. *évaginulé*, adj.; *évalve*, adj.

Evānĭdĭner'vis, *is, e.* (*Evānĭdus*, effaced; *nervus.*) *Bot.* Having the nervures of the leaves almost effaced. Fr. anal. *évanidinervé*, adj.

Evaporo'meter. Same as *Atmometer.*

Evec'tion. (*Evĕho*, to carry out.) *Astron.* Term for the more considerable of the periodical inequalities to which the movement of the moon is subject, discovered by Ptolemy. *Evec'tio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *évection*, f.

Evom'phălus, *a, um.* (*Εὖ*, well; *ὄμφαλος*, the navel.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Planorbus* because it is entirely flat above and concave below. Fr. anal. *évomphale*, adj.

Exalbūmĭnus, *a, um.* }
Examphĭgastriātus, *a, um.* } (*Ex*, without; *albūmen; amphigastrium*; *antenna.*) *Bot., Entomol.* Without *albumen* or perisperm, stipules or *amphigastria*, *antennæ.* Fr. anal. *exalbuminé,—amphigastrié,—antenné*, adj. Germ. syn. *ohne Eiweiss, Bauch, Fühlhorn.*
Exantennātus, *a, um.* }

Exanthēmătophthal'mia, *æ*, f. } (*Exanthēma*; *ophthalmia*; *σχέσις*, a checking.) *Med., Pathol.* Exanthematous *ophthalmia*, suppression of *exanthema.* Fr. anal. *exanthematophthalmie,—schèse*, f. Germ. syn. *eine als Folge eines Exanthems entstandene Augenentzündung*; *eine Unterdrückung eines Exanthems*
Exanthēmătoschĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. }

Exanthēmoīdēs, adj. (*Exanthēma*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling *Exanthema*, as certain mushrooms, the *Variolaria*, etc. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *exanthémoïde*, adj. Germ. syn. *exanthemähnlich*, adj.

Exanthēmŏpor'phўrŏtўphus, *i*, m. (*Exanthema*; *pŏrphyrŏtyphus.*) Exanthematous *porphyrotyphus.* Fr. anal. *exanthémoporphyrotyphus*, m. Germ. syn. *der mit Ausschlag verbundene Fleckfiebertyphus.*

Exăpŏ'phўsātus, *a, um.* (*Ex*, without; *apŏphўsis.*) *Bot.* Applied to a moss without *apophysis.* Fr. anal. *exapophysé*, adj.

Exarthrōmătōlŏ'gia, *æ*, f. (*Exarthrōma*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* The doctrine of dislocations: exarthro'mato'logy. Fr. anal. *exarthromatologie*, f. Germ. syn. *die Lehre von der Gelenkausrenkung.*

Exartĭcŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Ex*, without; *artĭcŭlus.*) *Entomol.* Applied to *antennæ* having no visible articulations. Fr. anal. *exarticulé*, adj.

Exatmoscŏ'pium, *ii*, n. (*Ex*, of; *ἀτμὸς*, vapour; *σκοπέω*, to see.) The same as *Atmometer.*

Excentrostŏ'mătus, *a, um.* ('Εξ, without; *κέντρον*, the centre; *στόμα*, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Echinoderma Echinides*, in which the mouth, in place of being in the centre of the body, approaches more or less to the anterior extremity. Fr. anal. *excentrostome*, adj.

Excĭ'pŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Excĭpŭlus*, a vessel; *forma*, likeness.) The same as *Cyathiformis.*

Exencĕ'phălōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ex*, out of; *encĕphălon.*) *Med.* Term for removal of the brain from the *cranium.* Fr. anal. *exencéphalose*, f. Germ. syn. *Enthirnung*, f.

Exentĕ'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ex*, without; *ἔντερον*, an intestine.) *Anat.* Situated without the intestine. Fr. anal. *exentérique*, adj. Germ. syn. *ausserhalb der Därme befindlich.*

Exentĕ'rĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } ('Εξεντερίζω, to take
Exentĕris'mus, *i*, m. } out the inside.) *Med., Surg.* Term for removal of the intestines. Fr. anal. *exentérisie*, f.,—*isme*, m. Germ. syn. *Herausnehmen der Eingeweide.*

Exŏchnātus, *a, um.* ('Εξω, without; *γνάθος*, the jaw.) *Entomol.* Having many *maxillæ* without the lips. Fr. anal. *exochnate*, adj.

Exŏchorrhūpia, *æ*, f. (*Exŏchē*; *ῥύπος*, filth.) *Med., Pathol.* Term for prominent *Rupia.* Fr. anal. *exochorrhupie*, f. Germ. syn. *der muschelförmige Schmutzgrind.*

Exŏder'ma, *ătis*, n. ('Εξω, without; *δέρμα*, the skin.) *Entomol.* Name for the external crust of the body. Fr. anal. *exoderme*, m.

Exœdēsis, *is*, f. (*Ex*, of; *œdēma.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term for swelling or tumour; intumescence. Fr. anal. *exœdèse*, f. Germ. syn. *Anschwellung*, f.

Exœ'mum, *i*, n. ('Εξω, without; *οἰμάω*, to issue.) *Bot.* Name for the two small bundles of hair which seem sometimes to form a *verticillum.* Fr. anal. *exœme*, m.

Exŏgŏnyan'cōn, *ōnis*, f. (*Ex*, out of; *gŏnўancon.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for outward curvature of the knees. Fr. anal. *exogonyancon*, m. Germ. syn. *das nach aussen gebogene Knie.*

Exŏ'gўnus, *a, um.* ('Εξω, without; *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* Having the style prominent out of the flower, as the *Bouvardia exogyna.* Fr. anal. *exogyne*, adj.

Exŏmōtra, *æ*, f. ('Εξω, out of; *μήτρα*, the womb.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for *Inversio uteri.* Fr. anal. *exomètre*, f.

Exoptīlus, *a, um.* ('Εξω, without; *πτίλον*, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied by Lestiboudois to vegetables and embryoes the gemmule of which is free, *i. e.* is not contained in the cotyledonarian cavity. Fr. anal. *exoptile*, adj.

Exōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Εξωσις.) *Med., Surg.* Term for *Luxatio.* See *Exothesis.*

Exosmŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Exosmōsis*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for an

instrument for measuring the quantity of exhalation: an exosmo'meter. Fr. anal. *exosmomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *ein Werkzeug zum Messen der Aushauchung.*

Exospō'rius, *a*, *um.* (Ἔξω, without; *spŏra.*) *Bot.* Applied to a Class (m. pl.) of mushrooms in which the spores are contained in a receptacle which opens at maturity. Fr. anal. *exospore*, adj.

Exostȳlus, *a*, *um.* / **Exothalassi'bius**, *a*, *um.* (Ἔξω, without; *stȳlus*; θάλασσα, the sea, βίος, life.) *Bot., Conchol.* Applied to pericarps divided into many parts on which there is no trace of a style, to shells that are not marine. Fr. anal. *exostyle,—thalassibie*, adj.

Exōthēsis. (*Ex*, out of; ὥθησις, a thrusting.) Same as *Exosis.*

Exōtĭcŏmă'nia, *æ*, f. / **Exōtĭcŏsym'phўsis**, *is*, or *eos*, f. / **Exōtĭcūdēnia**, *æ*, f. (*Exōtĭcus*; *mānia*; *symphўsis*; οὐδένεια, weakness.) *Med., Pathol.* A mania or rage for what is foreign, growing with foreign bodies, or of foreign bodies with the organism, a slighting or despising what is foreign, and so the reverse of *Exoticomania.* Fr. anal. *exoticomanie,—symphyse,—udénie*, f. Germ. syn. *die übermässige Vorliebe für Fremdes; die Verwachsung mit einem Korper; die Geringschätzung auslandischer Mittel, u.s.w.*

Exotrăchēa, *æ*, f. (Ἔξω, without; *trăchea.*) *Zoöl.* Name for *tracheæ* which in some aquatic larves run up in form of anastomosed veins. Fr. anal. *exotrachée*, f.

Explo'sion. (*Explōdo*, to drive out with noise.) *Nat. Philos.* An impetuous movement, accompanied by noise, which takes place when a body suddenly inflamed produces a considerable disengagement of gas, violently displaces all gaseous bodies, surrounding liquids, and solids. *Explōsio*, *ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *explosion*, f. Germ. syn. *Verpuffung*, f.

Exscūtellātus, *a*, *um.* (*Ex*, without; *scūtellum.*) *Entomol.* Having no perceptible *scutellum*, being covered by the *prothorax*, as the *Copris.* Fr. anal. *exscutellé*, adj.

Exser'tio, *ōnis*, f. *Bot.* De Candolle proposed to substitute this for *insertion*, because it is always applied to organs that are separate, or which proceed from a common base, and not such as are implanted on others or are added to them. Fr. anal. *exsertion*, f.

Exstĭpŭlāceus, *a*, *um.* / **Exstĭpŭlāris**, *is*, *e.* / **Exstĭpŭlātus**, *a*, *um.* (*Ex*, without; *stipŭla.*) *Bot.* Having no stipules. Fr. anal. *exstipulacé,—aire,—é*, adj. Germ. syn. *afterblatlos*, adj.

Extensibi'lity. (*Extendo*, to stretch out.) *Nat. Philos.* The property by which certain bodies are stretched when subjected to the simultaneous action of two forces opposing each other. *Extensĭbĭ'lĭtas*, *ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *extensibilité*, f. Ger. syn. *Ausdehnbarkeit*, f.

Extensĭlin'guis, *is*, *e.* (Same; *lingua.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to the *Saurii* that, having feet of ordinary length, have also the faculty of shooting out the tongue beyond the mouth, as the lizards. Fr. anal. *extensilingue*, adj.

Extra-axillāris, *is*, *e.* / **Extracres'cens**, *entis*, adj. / **Extradilātātus**, *a*, *um.* / **Extrāfŏliātus**, *a*, *um.* / **Extraŏcŭlāris**, *is*, *e.* / **Extrārius**, *a*, *um.* / **Extrāvertebrātus**, *a*, *um.* (*Extra*, beyond; *axillāris*; *cresco*, to increase; *dilatātus*; *fŏliātus*; *ŏcŭlāris*; *vertebrātus.*) *Bot., Entomol.* Applied to a bud or flower arising above the *axilla*, growing or developed without, having the *squamæ* of the *periclinium* (*Synantheræ*) disposed in many rows the external larger than the internal, having the *scapus* on the root at a point other than that which gives origin to the leaves, applied to the *antennæ* when inserted outside the eyes, applied to the embryo when beyond the perisperm, the same as *Invertebratus.* Fr. anal. *extra-axillaire,—crescent,—dilaté,—folié,—oculaire,—aire,—vertebré*, adj.

Extuberantia. Same as *Protuberantia.*

Exumbĭlīcātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Ex*, out of; *umbĭlīcus.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for a straining (of parts or fluid) through the *umbilicus:* umbilica'tion. Fr. anal. *ombilication*, f. Germ. syn. *das Hervortreten (eines Theils, einer Flussigkeit) durch den Nabel.*

Exundātus, *a*, *um.* (*Ex*, beyond; *unda*, a wave.) *Geog.* Applied to parts of the terrestrial globe that are raised above the surface of the waters. Fr. anal. *exondé*, adj.

Exunguĭ'cŭlātus, *a*, *um.* (*Ex*, priv.; *unguis*, a nail.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the toes of the *Mammifera* when not supplied with nails. Fr. anal. *exonguiculé*, adj.

Exŭviabĭ'lĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Exŭviæ.*) *Zoöl.* Term for the faculty enjoyed by certain animals of changing the skin, without changing the form: exuviabi'lity. Fr. anal. *exuviabilité*, f.

F.

Făciēcŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Făcies.*) The same as *Facet*, a little face. Fr. anal. *faciécule*, f. Germ. syn. *das kleine Gesicht.*

Fæcŭlen'tus, *a*, *um.* (*Fæces.*) *Med.* Having dregs or lees; containing feces: fe'culent. Fr anal. *féculent*, adj. Germ. syn. *hefenhaltig*, adj.; *stuhlgangmassehaltig*, adj.

Făgi'cŏlus, *a*, *um.* (*Făgus*; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Living or growing on the *Fagus*, as the *Sphæria fagicola* on its dry leaves. Fr. anal. *fagicole*, adj. Ger. syn. *buchbewohnend*, pt. adj.

Făgīna, *æ*, f. (*Făgus.*) *Chem.* Name of a substance obtained by Buchner from the beechnut, the same, according to some, as *Pissemetina:* fagin'. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *fagine*, f. Germ. syn. *Bucheckernstoff*, m.

Falcātus, *a*, *um.* / **Falcĭ'fĕrus**, *a*, *um.* (*Falx*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having falciform

leaves, applied to a Family (f. pl.) of the *Ammoneæ*, the sides of which are supplied with folds formed like a sickle. Fr. syn. *falcifère,—folié*, adj. Germ. syn. *sichelförmig,—sichelblättrig*, adj.

Falcĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Falx; rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a falciform beak. Fr. anal. *falcirostre*, adj. Ger. syn. *sichelschnabelig*, adj.

Falcŭlāris, *is, e.* } (*Falcŭla*, a sickle.) *Zoöl.*
Falcŭlātus, *a, um.* } Like or having nails in the form of sickles. Fr. anal. *falculaire,—é*, adj. Germ. syn. *krallenförmig*, adj.

Falsĭner'vis, *is, e.* (*Falsus*, false; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied by de Candolle to leaves the nervures of which have no vessels, but are composed of simple cellular tissue, as in the *Fucus*. Fr. anal. *falsinerve*, adj. Germ. syn. *falschnervig*, adj.

Fărīnālis, *is, e.* *Entomol.* Nourished on *farina:* fari'nal. Fr. anal. *farinal*, adj.

Fărīnōsus, *a, um.* Having or full of *farina:* fari'nous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *farineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *mehlicht*, adj.

Fasciāris, *is, e.* (*Fascia.*) *Bot.* Applied to very large linear leaves, as of the *Iris graminea*. Fr. syn. *rubanaire*, adj.

Fasciātus, *a, um.* (*Fascia.*) *Bot.* Flattened like a little band: fas'ciated. Fr. anal. *fascié*, adj.

Fascĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Fascia; penna*, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Having fasciated wings. Fr. anal. *fascipenne*, adj.

Fastīgium, *ii*, n. (The summit.) *Med., Pathol.* The highest state of a disease. Fr. syn. *faite*, m. Germ. syn. *Gipfel*, m.

Fau'na, *æ*, f. (*Faunus*, a god of the country, represented with horns and hoofs, who taught of the tilling of the ground.) *Zoöl.* Term for a tableau of animals that live in one country; applied as a title to many works, but inaccurately, as they often treat but of one part of zoölogy, or even of a single Order of animals. Fr. anal. *faune*, f.

Făveŏlātus. Similar to *Favosus*.

Făvŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Făvus.*) *Bot.* Marked with little cellules on the surface, as the *Glyphis favulosa*. Fr. anal. *favuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *zellig*, adj.

Feculoid. See *Fœculoides*.

Fecun'dity. (*Fœcundus*, fruitful.) *Bot., Physiol.* The faculty of reproducing; abundant reproduction. *Fœcun'dĭtas, ātis*, f. Fr. anal. *fécondité*, f. Germ. syn. *Fruchtbarkeit*, f.

Feldspā'thĭcus, *a, um.* *Geol.* Pertaining to *Feldspath*, or felspar: feldspa'thic. Fr. anal. *feldspathique*, adj.

Feldspāthifor'mis, *is, e.* (Germ. *Feldspath*, rockspar; *forma*, likeness.) *Geol.* Applied to a variety of steatite which presents the form of quadrihexagonal felspar: feldspa'thiform. Fr. anal. *feldspathiforme*, adj.

Felspar. *Geol.* Common name for the *Feldspath*, or rockspar of the Germans.

Feminine. See *Fœmineus*.

Fĕmŏrŏcoxal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Fĕmur; coxalgia.*) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* *Coxalgia* with supposed affection of the *femur;* a faulty term by Larrey for *Merocoxalgia*.

Fĕnestrātus, *a, um.* (*Fĕnestra.*) *Bot.* Pierced with holes of a certain diameter, as the cotyledons of the *Menispermum fenestratum*. Fr. anal. *fénestré*, adj.

Ferrātus, *a, um.* (*Ferrum.*) *Chem.* Surrounded by or embued with iron. Fr. anal. *ferré*, adj. Ger. syn. *mit Eisen beschlagen, versetzt.*

Fer'rĭco-. } (*Ferrum.*) *Chem.* Two prefixes
Ferrōso-. } extensively employed by Berzelius in compound epithets of similar character, which are applied respectively to double salts resulting from a combination of a *ferric*, and of a *ferrous*, with another salt indicated by the *terminal* portion of each epithet, which will be found explained in its proper place, as *Ferrico-ammonicus, Ferroso-ammonicus.*

Fer'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Ferrum;* terminal *ic.*) *Chem.* Berzelius terms the second degree of oxidation of iron—*Oxydum ferricum;* the second degree of sulphuration—*Subsulphuretum ferricum;* and the fourth—*Sulphuretum ferricum;* the combinations of ferric oxide with oxacids, or of iron with a certain proportion of halogenous bodies—*Sales ferrici.* Fr. anal. *ferrique*, adj.

Ferrĭfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Ferrum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied to a substance accidentally containing iron in the state of oxide or carbonate: ferri'ferous. Fr. anal. *ferrifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *eisenhaltend*, part. adj.

Fĕrŭlācea, *æ*, f. (*Fĕrŭla.*) *Bot.* A name for the *Ferula assafœtida*.

Fibrillāris, *is, e.* }
Fibrillātus, *a, um.* } (*Fibrilla; fĕro*, to bear; terminal *-ōsus.*)
Fibrillĭfĕrus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Disposed in
Fibrillōsus, *a, um.* } very delicate filaments, composed of, having or full of, bearing, fibrils. Fr. anal. *fibrillaire,—é,—ifère,—eux*, adj. Germ. syn. *fadig*, adj.; *Fäserchen tragend; voll Fäserchen.*

Fibrīnōsus, *a, um.* (*Fibrīnus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med., Physiol.* Composed of, containing, or presenting the characters of fibrin: fi'brinous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *fibrineux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Faserstoff.*

Fīcifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Fīcus; forma*, likeness.) Formed like the fig: fi'ciform. Fr. anal. *ficiforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *feigeförmig*, adj.

Fīcōsis. (*Fīcus.*) A term for *Sycosis*.

Fīlāmentāris, *is, e.* } (*Fīlāmentum;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Mineral.* Produced by, having, or formed like, filaments. Fr. anal. *filamentaire,—eux*, adj. Germ. syn. *fadig*, adj.; *fadenförmig*, adj.
Fīlāmentōsus, *a, um.* }

Fīlĭcau'lis, *is, e.* (*Fīlum; caulis.*) *Bot.* Having a filiform stem. Fr. anal. *filicaule*, adj.

Fīlĭcĭfĕrus, *a, um.* } (*Filix; fĕro*, to bear; *forma*, likeness.) *Mineral., Bot.* Containing fossil, like the folioles of, ferns; formed like the fern. Fr. anal. *filicifère,—forme,—ne*, adj. Germ. syn. *Farnkraut tragend; —förmig;* same, adj.
Fīlĭcifor'mis, *is, e.* }
Fīlĭcīnus, *a, um.* }

Fīlĭcor'nis, *is, e.* }
Fīlĭfĕrus, *a, um.* }
Fīlifō'lius, *a, um.* }
Fīlĭgĕrus, *a, um.* }
Fīlĭpēs, *pĕdis*, adj. }
Fīlĭros'tris, *is, e.* } (*Fīlum; cornu; fĕro*, to carry; *fŏlium*, a leaf; *gĕro*, to bear; *pes*, a foot; *rostrum*, a beak; *tarsus; tela*, a web; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot., Entomol.* Having long slender *stipes*, tentacles or *antennæ*, bearing filaments.
Fīlĭtar'sus, *is, e.* }
Fīlĭ'telus, *a, um.* }
Fīlŏpes, *pĕdis*, adj. }

having filiform leaves, bearing filiform *cirri*, having long and slender feet, beak, *tarsi*, a web composed of slack and solitary filaments; same as *Filipes*. Fr. anal. *filicorne,—fère,—folié,—gère,—pède,—rostre,—tarse,—tèle,—opède*, adj. Germ. syn. *fadenhornig,—tragend,—blättrig,—tragend, füssig,—schnabelig,—fusswurzelig,—gewebig,—füssig*, adj.

Fimbril'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Fimbria*.) Name by H. Cassini for the *appendices* of the *clinanthium* of the *Synantherecæ*, formed like membranous, laminated, linear, or subulated filaments: a fim'bril. Fr. anal. *fimbrille*, f. Germ. syn. *Spreufaden*, n.

Fimbrillĭfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Fimbrilla; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Charged with fimbril. Fr. anal. *fimbrillifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Spreufaden tragend.*

Fīmĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* } (*Fīmus; cŏlo*, to inhabit.)
Fīmĭtārius, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Living or growing in dung. Fr. anal. *fimitaire,—cole*, adj. Germ. syn. *kothig,—bewohnend*, part. adj.

Fis'sĭceps, *ĭpĭtis*, m. (*Fissus; căput.*) Same as *Schistocephalus.*

Fissĭdac'tўlus, *a, um.**
Fissĭflōrus, *a, um.**
Fissĭfŏliātus, *a, um.**
Fissĭfor'mis, *is, e.**
Fissĭla'brus, *a, um.**
Fis'sĭlis, *is, e.**
Fissiner'vius, *a, um.**
Fissĭpalmātus, *a, um.**
Fissĭ'părus, *a, um.**
Fissipen'nis, *is, e.**
Fis'sĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj.

(*Fissus; dactўlus; flos*, a flower; *fŏlium*, a leaf; *forma*, likeness; *labrum; fissus; nervus; palmātus; părio*, to beget; *pes*, a foot; *penna*, a wing.) *Ornithol., Bot., Mineral.* Having cleft toes, flowers, leaves, form, lips, structure, nervures, hands reproduced by scission as in many *polypi*, having cleft wings, feet. Fr. anal. *fissidactyle,—flore,—folié,—forme, labre,—le,—nerve,—palmé,—pare,—penne, pède*, adj. Germ. syn. *spaltfingert,—blümig,—blättrig,—förmig,—lippig,—bar,—nervig,—handig,—hervorbringend,—flugeligt,—füssig*, adj.

Fistŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Fistŭla,*) *Mineral.* Applied to a concreted body that is traversed in its length by a cavity like a tube. Fr. anal. *fistulaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrig*, adj.

Fistŭlĭval'vus, *a, um.* (*Fistŭla; valva.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Tournefort to fistulous shells, *i. e.* the tubular cases, or sheaths, improperly called shells. Fr. anal. *fistulivalve*, adj. Germ. syn. *röhrklappig*, adj.

Fixĭval'vis, *is, e.* (*Fixus; valva.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (n. pl.) of the *Bracheopoda* which are sessile, *i. e.* fixed by the inferior valve of their shell. Fr. anal. *fixivalve*, adj.

Flăbellātus, *a, um.* (*Flăbellum*, a fan.) *Bot.* More or less like a fan: flabel'late. Fr. anal. *flabellé*, adj. Germ. syn. *fächerig*, adj.

Flăbellĭcor'nis, *is, e.**
Flăbellĭ'ferus, *a, um.**
Flăbellĭfō'lius, *a, um.**
Flăbel'lĭpes, *pedis*, adj.

(*Flăbellum*, a fan; *cornu*, a horn; *fĕro*, to bear; *fŏlium*, a leaf; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol., Bot., Ornithol.* Having fan-like *antennæ*, appearance, leaves, feet. Fr. anal. *flabellicorne,—fère,—folié,—pède*, adj. Germ. syn. *fächerhornig,—tragend,—blättrig,—füssig*, adj.

Flăgellāris, *is, e.* }
Flăgellātus, *a, um.* } (*Flăgellum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Long
Flăgellĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* } delicate and supple like a lash, having inequalities like those produced by the stroke of a lash, having *flagella*. Fr. anal. *flagellaire,—é,—ifère*, Germ. syn. *geisselig*, adj.; *mit Geisseln; geisseltragend*, part. adj.

Fla'grum, *i*, n. *Zoöl.* Name by Savigny for a kind of long *palpus* like a whip, armed with its leather string, observed at the exterior base of each of the six external jaws of crabs. Fr. anal. *flagrum*, m.

Flam'meus, *a, um.* (*Flamma*, a fire.) *Bot.* Representing flames by their undulating arrangement; also, scarlet. Fr. anal. *flambé*, adj. Germ. anal. *flammigt*, adj.

Flam'miceps, *ĭpĭtis*, adj. (*Flammeus; căput.*) *Ornithol.* Having the head red, as the *Motacilla flammiceps*. Fr. anal. *flammiceps*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothkopfig*, adj.

Flāvĭcaudātus, *a, um.**
Flāvĭcol'lis, *is, e.**
Flāvĭcor'nis, *is, e.**
Flāvĭgas'ter, *tra, trum.**
Flāvĭgŭlāris, *is, e.**
Flāvĭla'bris, *is, e.**
Flāvĭpal'pis, *is, e.**
Flāvĭpen'nis, *is, e.**
Flāvĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj.
Flāvĭros'tris, *is, e.**
Flāvisquāmis, *is, e.**
Flāvĭtar'sis, *is, e.**
Flāviven'tris, *is, e.**
Flāvo'ptĕrus, *a, um.**

(*Flāvus; cauda; collum; cornu*, a horn; *γαστὴρ*, the belly; *gŭla; labrum; palpus; penna; pes; rostrum; squāma; tarsus; venter; πτέρον*, a wing.) *Nat. Hist.* Having yellow tail, neck, *antennæ*, belly, throat, lips, *palpi*, wings, feet, beak, *halteres, tarsi*, belly, wings. Fr. anal. *flavicaude,—colle,—corne, gastre,—gulaire,—labre,—palpe,—penne, pède,—rostre,—squame,—tarse,—ventre,—optère*, adj. Germ. syn. *gelbschwanzig,—halsig,—hornig,—bauchig,—halsig,—lippig,—fressspitzig,—flugelicht,—fussig,—schnabelig,—schuppig,—fusswurzelig,—bauchig,—flugelicht*, adj.

Flexĭ'bĭlis, *is, e.* (*Flecto*, to bind.) That which may be bent without breaking: fle'xible. Fr. anal. *flexible*, adj. Germ. syn. *biegsam*, adj.

Flexĭbĭ'lĭtas, *ātis*, f. (Same.) The property of being flexible. Fr. anal. *flexibilité*, f. Germ. syn. *Biegsamheit*, f.

Flexĭcau'lis, *is, e.** }
Flexĭfō'lius, *a, um.** } (*Flexus; caulis; fŏlium; pes.*) *Bot.* Having a flexuous stem,
Flex'ĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. } leaves, feet. Fr. anal. *flexicaule,—folié,—pède*, adj. Germ. syn. *biegstammig,—blättrig,—füssig*, adj.

Floc'cŏpus, *pŏdis*, adj. (*Floccus*, the nap of cloth; *πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Boletus floccopus*, because its *stipes* is covered with floccous scales. Fr. anal. *floccope*, adj.

Floccōsus, *a, um.* (*Floccus*, the nap of clothes; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having, like, or pertaining to a flock of wool: floc'cous. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *flocconneux*, adj.

Flōra, *æ*, f. (*Flos.*) *Bot.* Term for a *tableau* of plants of a country. Fr. anal. *flore*, f.

Flōrĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Flos.; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living on flowers. Fr. anal. *floricole*, adj. Germ. syn. *blumenbewohnend*, part. adj.

Flōrī'deus, *a, um.* (*Flos;* terminal *-ideus.*) *Bot.* Applied to plants covered by numerous flowers. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* ii. Fr. anal. *floridé*, adj.

Flōrī'fĕrus, Flōrī'for'mis, Flōrī'lĕgus, Flōrī'părus, Flōrĭsom'nis, *a, um; is, e.* (*Flos; fĕro*, to bear; *forma*, likeness; *lĕgo*, to gather; *părio*, to engender; *somnus.*) *Bot., Entomol.* Bearing, formed like, gathering, producing, sleeping on, flowers. Fr. anal. *florifère,—forme,—lège, —pare*, adj.; syn. *somniflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *blüthentragend, —förmig, —ansammlend,—hervorbringend,—schlafend*, adj.

Flōrŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Flos.*) *Bot.* A small flower isolated from a *calathidium;* a *cephalacanthium;* a spike: a flo'rule. Fr. anal. *florule*, f. Germ. syn. *Blumenchen*, n.

Fluo-. *Chem.* A prefix in several compound epithets denoting combinations of a fluoruret with other substances indicated by the terminal portion of each epithet, which will be found in its proper place. Fr. anal. *fluo-.*

Fluŏrā'cĭdum, *i*, n. *Chem.* Acid in which *fluor* plays the part of an acidifying principle. Fr. anal. *fluoracide*, m.

Fluŏrītĭcus, *a, um. Geol.* Applied by Omalius to a genus of rocks into which *fluor* enters as a constituent principle: fluorí'tic. Fr. anal. *fluoritique*, adj.

Fœcundātio, *ōnis*, f. See *Fecundation.*

Fœcun'dĭtas, *ātis*, f. See *Fecundity.*

Fœmĭ'neus. The proper orthography of *Femineus*, which see.

Fœmĭnĭflōrus, *a, um.* (*Fœmĭna*, a woman; *flos.*) *Bot.* Applied to the *calathidium* and disc of the *Synantherea* when composed of female flowers. Fr. anal. *féminiflore*, adj. Germ. syn. *weiblümig*, adj.

Fœmĭnīnus, *a, um.* (*Fœmĭna*, a woman.) Relating to the sex: fe'minine. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *féminin*, adj.

Fœtĭ'părus, *a, um.* (*Fœtus; părio*, to produce.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a sub-Class of the *Mammifera* which bring forth fetuses and not mature young ones. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5. Fr. anal. *fœtipare*, adj.

Fŏlĭārĭs, *is, e.* (*Fŏlium.*) *Bot.* Pertaining to leaves; growing on leaves: fo'liar. Fr. anal. *foliaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *blättständig*, .

Fŏlĭi'cŏlus, Fŏlĭi'fĕrus, Fŏlĭi'fĕro-flōrĭ'fĕrus, Fŏlĭiflōrus, Fŏlĭifor'mis, Fŏlĭi'părus, *a, um.* (*Fŏlium; cŏlo*, to inhabit; *fĕro*, to bear; same, *flōrĭfĕrus; flos; forma; părio*, to produce.) *Entomol.* Living or growing on, bearing leaves, bearing leaves and flowers, bearing flowers, foliiform, producing leaves (same as *Foliiferus*). Fr. anal. *foliicole,—fère,—féro-florifère,—flore,—forme,—pare*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattbewohnend,—tragend,—tragend-blüthentragend,—blüthig,—förmig,—hervorbringend*, adj.

Fŏlĭōlārĭs, *is, e.* (*Fŏlĭŏlum.*) *Bot.* Applied to stipules placed on the common petiole at the base of the folioles, as in the *Phaseolus:* foli'olar. Fr. anal. *foliolaire*, adj.

Fŏlĭolātus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to leaves formed of partial leaves or folioles on a common petiole. Fr. anal. *foliolé*, adj.

Fŏlĭŏlel'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Fŏlĭŏlum.*) *Bot.* Name for folioles of a bipinnate leaf. Fr. anal. *foliolelle*, f. Germ. syn. *Blattlein*, n.

Fŏlĭŏlel'lŭlum, *i*, n. *Bot.* Applied to folioles of a tripinnate leaf. Fr. anal. *foliolellule*, f. Germ. syn. *Blättleinchen*, n.

Fŏlĭŏli'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Fŏlĭŏlum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing folioles: foliol' ferus. Fr. anal. *foliolifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *Blättchen tragend.*

Fŏlĭŏlōsus, *a, um.* (*Fŏlĭŏlum;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of leaves, or leaves composed of very small folioles, as the *Rubus foliolosus.* See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *folioleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *voll Blättchen.*

Fŏli'ŏpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Fŏlium; pes.*) *Entomol.* Having the feet accompanied by membranous expansions larger or smaller. Fr. anal. *foliopède*, adj. Germ. syn. *blattfüssig*, adj.

Follĭcŭlo'dium, *ĭi*, m. *Bot.* Name by Agardh for a fruit composed of many follicles. Fr. anal. *folliculode*, m. Germ. syn. *Balgkapselkranz.*

Fŏrāmĭnātus, Fŏrāmĭnĭ'fĕrus, Fŏrāmĭnōsus, *a, um.* (*Forāmen; fĕro*, to bear; terminal *-ōsus.*) Pierced with small holes. *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) of the *Cephalopoda* which have no siphon, but only one or two openings, full of holes. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* iv. Fr. anal. *foraminé, —fère,—eux*, adj. Germ. syn. *œffnungig*, adj.; *Œffnungen tragend; voll Œffnungen.*

Forāmĭnŭlātus, *a, um.* (Dim. *Forāmen.*) *Zoöl.* Pierced with very small holes, as the *Tubulipora foraminulata.* Fr. anal. *foraminulé*, adj. Germ. syn. *durchbohrt*, adj.

Forcĭ'pŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Forceps.*) *Entomol.* Name for the two succedanean mandibles in the *Arachnides*, constituted by the two first manducatory appendages which are inserted before the lip. Fr. anal. *forcipule*, f.

Foren'sic Che'mistry. Term for such parts of chemistry as frequently come under consideration in questions of law, civil and criminal. See *Dicochemia.* Fr. syn. *chémie légale.* Germ. syn. *die gerichtliche Chemie.*

Foren'sic Sur'gery. *Med.* Term for such parts of this branch as become the subject of legal trials, civil or criminal. See *Dicochirurgia.* Fr. anal. *chirurgie légale.* Germ. syn. *die gerichtliche Chirurgie.*

For'fex, *ĭcis*, f. *Zoöl.* Name for a pair of movable organs capable of moving transversely the one on the other, that garnish the *genera* of the *Rhaphidia* and *Phiopsis.* Fr. anal. *forfex*, m.

Forfĭ'cŭla, *æ*, f. Dim. *Forfex.*

Formĭcādeus, *a, um. Entomol.* Applied by Leach (f. pl.) to the *Formicaria.*

Formĭcārius, *a, um.* (*Formĭca.*) *Entomol.* Applied to insects that resemble the *Formica* in their form, and make their principal nourishment of ants. Fr. anal. *formicaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *ameisförmig*, adj.

Formĭcĭ'vŏrus, *a, um.* (*Formĭca; vŏro*, to devour.) Living on ants, as the *Myothera*

formicivora. Fr. anal. *formicivore*, adj. Germ. syn. *die Ameise fressend.*

Fornĭcĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Fornix; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the *Spongia fornix*, because its branches form species of vaults by joining together. Fr. anal. *fornicifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *gewölbetragend*, part. adj.

Fortĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Fortis*, strong; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having a strong beak. Fr. anal. *fortirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *starckschnabelig*, adj.

Fos'sĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Fŏdio*, to dig; *pes.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Mammifera Carnivora*, having the extremities of their limbs dissimilar, and the hands destined exclusively for scraping or digging: fos'sipede. Fr. anal. *fossipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *grabefussig*, adj.

Fŏvĕŏlārius, *a, um.* (*Fŏvĕŏla*, dim. *fŏvea.*) *Bot.* Applied to a body the surface of which is marked with little unequal pits, as the *Spongia foveolaria.* Fr. anal. *fovéolaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *grubig*, adj.

Fŏvĕŏlātus. Same as preceding.

Fractĭcol'lis, *is, e.* / **Fractĭcor'nis**, *is, e.* / **Frac'tĭpes**, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Fractus*, broken; *collum; cornu; pes.*) *Entomol.* Having the *thorax* deeply lobated on the sides as the *Pachymerus fracticollis*, having a *lamina* on the occiput terminated by a spine bent forwards as the *Copris fracticornis*, having the thighs contracted and as if strangled, a little above their extremity as the *Orobitis fractipes.* Fr. anal. *fracticolle,—corne,—pède*, adj. Germ. syn. *gebrochenhälsig,—hornig,—füssig*, adj.

Frāgĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* / **Frāgĭfor'mis**, *is, e.* (*Frāgum; fĕro*, to bear; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Bearing, like, the strawberry. Fr. anal. *fragifère,—forme*, adj. Germ. syn. *erdbeerentragend,—förmig*, adj.

Frangulin'. *Chem.* The bitter principle of the *Rhamnus frangula*, obtained by Gerber. *Frangŭlīna, æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *franguline*, f.

Fraxĭnĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* (*Fraxĭnus; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Living upon the ash. Fr. anal. *fraxinicole*, adj.

Frondes'cence. (*Frons, frondis.*) *Bot.* A term sometimes used as a synonyme of *Vernation. Frondescen'tia, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *frondescence*, f.

Frondĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* / **Frondĭcŭlātus**, *a, um.* / **Frondĭ'fĕrus**, *a, um.* (*Frons, frondis; cŏlo*, to inhabit; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Living upon leaves, same as *Dendroid*, little used but applied to some ramous *polyparia*, having foliaceous lobes as the *Spongia frondifera.* Fr. anal. *frondicole,—culé,—fère*, adj. Germ. syn. *laubbewohnend,—förmig,—tragend*, adj.

Fron'dŭla, *æ*, f. Dim. *Frons, frondis.*

Fronticor'nis, *is, e.* / **Frontiros'tris**, *is, e.* (*Frons, frontis; cornu; rostrum.*) *Zoöl., Entomol.* Having a horn or a protuberance like a horn on the forepart of the head, having a proboscis which appears to grow from the head. Fr. anal. *fronticorne,—rostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *stirnhornig,—schnabelig*, adj.

Fructifĭ'lus, *a, um.* / **Fructĭfor'mis**, *is, e.* / **Fructĭ'gĕnus**, *a, um.* (*Fructus*, fruit; *flos; forma; gĕno*, to beget.) *Bot.* Having the stamens above the pistil, the appearance of fruit, growing upon fruits. Fr. anal. *fructiflore,—forme,—gène*, adj. Germ. syn. *fruchtbluthig,—förmig,—gebährend*, adj.

Fructuārius, *a, um.* (*Fructus.*) *Bot.* Pertaining to fruit. Fr. anal. *fructuaire*, adj. Germ. syn. *fruchtig*, adj.

Fruc'tŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Fructus.*) *Bot.* Name for each of the particular fruits which form together a compound fruit. Fr. anal. *fructule*, m. Germ. syn. *Fruchtchen*, n.

Frūgĭ'lĕgus, *a, um.* / **Frūgĭ'vŏrus**, *a, um.* (*Frux*, corn; *lĕgo*, to gather; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Ornithol.* Living on grains or seeds. Fr. anal. *frugilège,—vore*, adj. Germ. syn. *samenfressend*, adj.

Frustrāneus, *a, um.* (*Frustra*, in vain.) *Bot.* Applied by Linnæus to a Class containing *Synantherеæ*, the flowers of the disc of which are hermaphrodite and fruitful, and those of the circumference neutral, or female and sterile, *i. e.*, useless, as the *Georgina frustranea.* Fr. anal. *frustrané*, adj.

Frustŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Frustŭlum*, a broken piece.) *Geol.* Applied to the *Retepora frustulata*, because found only in small portions in the fossil state. Fr. anal. *frustulé*, adj.

Frŭtĭcŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Frŭtex.*) *Bot.* That is below a shrub in size. Fr. anal. *fruticuleux*, adj. Germ. syn. *strauchartig*, adj.

Fry. The same as *Spawn.*

Fŭcĭ'cŏlus, *a, um.* / **Fŭcĭfor'mis**, *is, e.* (*Fŭcus; cŏlo*, to inhabit; *forma.*) Living among, like, the *Fuci* or *Algæ.* Fr. anal. *fucicole,—forme*, adj.

Fulgura'tion. (*Fulgur*, lightening.) *Nat. Philos.* The electrical phenomenon of light which occurs in the atmosphere, unaccompanied by thunder, and easily distinguishable from lightening. *Fulgŭrātio, ōnis*, f. Fr. anal. *fulguration*, f. Germ. syn. *Blitzen*, n.

Fulgŭrŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Fulgur; μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Name by Leroy of an instrument for veryfying the existence and measuring the intensity of atmospheric electricity during storms: a fulguro'meter. Fr. anal. *fulguromètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Blitzmesser*, m.

Fulvĭbar'bis, *is, e.* / **Fulvĭcol'lis**, *is, e.* / **Fulvĭcor'nis**, *is, e.* / **Fulvicrūrus**, *a, um.* / **Fulvĭpen'nis**, *is, e.* / **Ful'vĭpes**, *pĕdis*, adj. / **Fulvĭtar'sis**, *is, e.* / **Fulvĭthōrax**, *ācis*, adj. / **Fulvĭven'tris**, *is, e.* (*Fulvus*, ruddy; *barba; collum; cornu; crus; penna; pes; tarsus; thōrax; venter.*) *Nat. Hist.* Having ruddy beard, neck, *antennæ*, legs, wings or *elytra*, feet, *tarsi*, thorax, belly. Fr. anal. *fulvibarbe,—colle,—corne,—crure,—penne,—pède,—tarse,—thorax,—ventre*, adj. Germ. syn. *rothbartig,—halsig,—hornig,—schenkelig,—flugelicht,—fussig,—fusswurzelig,—brustig,—bauchig*, adj.

Fūmĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Fūmus; penna.*) *Entomol.* Having wings of an obscure colour and as if smoky. Fr. anal. *fumipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauchflugelicht*, adj.

Fūnĭcŭlōsus, *a, um.* (*Fūnĭcŭlus.*) *Conchol.* Applied to a shell with slightly raised ribs, or surrounded with prominent circles. Fr. syn. *cordelé*, adj.

Fūnĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* } (*Fūnis; fĕro*, to bear;
Fūnifor'mis, *is, e.* } *forma.*) *Bot.* Having long roots like cords, cord-like. Fr. anal. *funifère,—forme*, adj. Germ. syn. *strick-tragend,—förmig*, adj.

Fūnĭlĭfor'mis. Similar to *Funiformis.*

Fur'cĭfer, *a, um.* } (*Furca; fĕro; labrum;*
Furcĭla'bris, *is, e.* } *pĭlus.*) *Zoöl.* Having
Furcĭ'pĭlis, *is, e.* } forked tail, lip, hair. Fr. anal. *furcifère,—labre,—pile*, adj. Germ. syn. *gabeltragend,—lippig,—haarig*, adj.

Fuscĭcol'lis, *is, e.* } (*Fuscus; collum; cornu.*)
Fuscĭcor'nis, *is, e.* } *Entomol., Ornithol.* Having a brown neck, *antennæ.* Fr. anal. *fuscicolle,—corne*, adj. Germ. syn. *bräun-halsig,—hornig*, adj.

Fuscin'. (*Fuscus.*) *Chem.* Name of a peculiar substance extracted from the impure animal oil of Dippel, from its brown colour. *Fuscīna, æ*, f. Fr. anal. *fuscine*, f.

Fuscĭpen'nis, *is, e.* } (*Fuscus; penna; pes;*
Fus'cĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. } *venter; mānus.*) *En-*
Fuscĭven'tris, *is, e.* } *tomol., Zoöl.* Having
Fuscŏ'mānus, *a, um.* } brown wings, feet, belly, hands or extremities of the feet. Fr. anal. *fuscipenne,—pède,—ventre,—omane*, adj. Germ. syn. *bräunflugelicht,—füssig,—bauchig,—händig*, adj.

Fūsĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Fūsus; cornu.*) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (m. pl.) of the *Lepidoptera* having fusiform *antennæ.* Fr. anal. *fusicorne*, adj. Germ. syn. *spindelhornig*, adj.

Fūsĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Fūsus; pes.*) *Bot.* Applied to the *Agaricus fusipes*, because its *stipes* is swelled at the middle part. Fr. anal. *fusipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *spindel-fussig*, adj.

G.

Găl'actītes, *is*, f. (Γάλα, milk.) The milk-stone. Fr. anal. *galactite.* Germ. anal. *Galaktit*, m.

Găl'actŏ'mĕtrum, *i*, n. (Γάλα, milk; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Med., Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk, or the butter it contains: a galacto'meter. Fr. anal. *galactomètre*, m. Germ. syn. *Milchmesser*, m.

Găl'actŏ'phăgus, *a, um.* (Γάλα, milk; *φάγω*, to eat.) Eating, or living upon milk. See *Lactiphagus.* Fr. anal. *galactophage*, adj. Germ. syn. *Milch essend.*

Găl'actŏpōtus, *a, um.* (Γάλα, milk; *pōto*, to drink.) Drinking milk. See *Lactipotus.* Fr. anal. *galactopote*, adj. Germ. syn. *Milch trinkend.*

Găl'actospon'gus, *i*, m. (Γάλα, milk; *σπόγγος*, sponge.) *Bot.* The milk-fungus, or mushroom. Fr. anal. *galactosponge*, m. Germ. syn. *Milchschwamm*, m.

Găl'actozēmia, *æ*, f. (Γάλα, milk; *ζημία*, loss.) *Med.* Term for too great excretion of milk. Fr. anal. *galactozémie*, f. Germ. syn. *Milch-verlust*, m.

Gallĭnārius, *a, um.* (*Gallīna*, a hen.) *Ornithol.* Applied to those birds that eat the pullets of pigeons and other timid birds, as the *Circus gallinarius.* Fr. anal. *gallinaire*, adj.

Gastrypæmōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *ὑπὸ*, under; *αἷμα*, blood.) Same as *Hypogastrohæmia.*

Gastrypectasia. See *Hypogastrectasia.*

Gastryponeuria. See *Hypogastroneuria.*

Gastryporrhœ'a. See *Hypogastrorrhœa.*

Gastrypostĕnōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; *ὑπὸ*, under; *στένωσις*, a being straitened.) The same as *Hypogastro-arctia.*

Geode. *Mineral.* The common name for an *Ætites geodes.* See *Geodes.*

Gibbĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Gibbus*, a hump; *collum.*) *Entomol.* Having a prominence on the neck or corselet, as the *Naupactus gibbi-collis.* Fr. anal. *gibbicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *buckelhalsig*, adj.; *hockerhalsig*, adj.

Glŏbĭven'tris, *is, e.* (*Glŏbus; venter.*) *Zoöl.* Having a globular belly, as the *Curculio globiventer.* Fr. anal. *globiventre*, adj. Germ. syn. *kugelbauchig*, adj.

Glŏbŭlicor'nis, *is, e.* } (*Glŏbŭlus*, a little ball;
Glŏbŭlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* } *cornu; fĕro*, to bear;
Glŏbŭlĭfō'lius, *a, um.* } *fŏlium; forma.*) *En-*
Glŏbŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* } *tomol., Bot.* Having globular *antennæ* (see *Ropaloceratus*), parts, leaves, form. Fr. anal. *globulicorne,—fère,—folié,—forme*, adj. Germ. syn. *kügel-hornig,—tragend,—blättrig,—förmig*, adj.

Glossocace. See *Cacoglossia.*

Glucium. Same as *Glucinum.*

Gnăthogram'ma, *æ*, f. (*Gnăthus; γραμμὴ*, a line.) Same as *Chilogramma.*

Gŏnĕcystītis, *ĭdis*, f. (Γονὴ, the *semen; cystītis.*) Same as *Spermatocystitis.*

Gŏnĭdium, *ii*, n. (Γονὴ, the *semen.*) *Bot.* Name for the compound organs of a small membranous vesicle full of organisable mucus, green or of a golden yellow, which serve as reproductive bodies to the *Algæ.* Fr. anal. *gonidie*, f.

Grăcĭlĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Grăcĭlis; pes.*) *Entomol.* Having slender feet. Fr. anal. *gracilipède*, adj. Germ. syn. *feinfüssig*, adj.

Grădārius, *a, um.* } (*Grădior*, to walk.) *Or-*
Grădātoris, *is, e.* } *nithol.* Applied to the feet when feathered almost to the talons, three in front, the two external united from the base, almost to the middle, without intermediary membrane; having the habit of walking. Fr. anal. *gradaire*, adj.; syn. *marcheur*, adj.

Grammō'pŏdus, *a, um.* (Γραμμὴ, a line; *πούς*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* sulcated. Fr. anal. *grammopode*, adj. Germ. syn. *strichfüssig*, adj.

Granadin'. *Chem.* Name for the crystalline substance found by Latour de Trie in the bark of the root of the pomegranate-tree, and which Mitouart considered the same as mannite. *Granadīna, æ,* f. See *Diss. div.* iv. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *granadine,* f.

Grānĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Grānum; collum.*) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet rough with small tubercles or granulations. Fr. anal. *granicolle,* adj. Ger. syn. *kernhalsig,* adj.

Gressōrius. Same as *Gradarius.*

Gri'nding Pains. *Med., Obstet.* Term for pains which precede those of actual labour, and are preparative to that. Fr. syn. *mouches,* f. pl.

Gynophilia. Same as *Philogynia.*

Gynŏ'phŏrum, *i,* n. (Γυνή, a woman; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Name by Mirbel for the *Carpophorum* of Link: a gy'nophore. Fr. anal. *gynophore,* m.

H.

Hæmătŏmy'zĭdes, f. pl. (Αἷμα, blood; μυῖα, a fly.) *Entomol.* Name for a Family of the *Diptera* that suck the blood of animals, as the *Œstri.* Fr. anal. *hématomyzides,* f. pl.

Hæmă'tŏpus, *a, um.* (Αἷμα, blood; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the feet or *stipes* of a deep red or blood-colour, as the *Agaricus hæmatopus.* Fr. anal. *hématope,* adj. Germ. syn. *blutfüssig,* adj.

Hæmătosper'mus, *a, um.* (Αἷμα, blood; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Applied to an *Agaricus,* from the red colour of its leaves. Fr. anal. *hématosperme,* adj. Germ. syn. *rothsamig,* adj.

Halihoo. (Scotch, corr. *Holy hood.*) *Med., Obstet.* A vernacular term for the *caul,* to which many virtues were attributed, and which was carefully preserved by the superstitious.

Halŏ'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Ἅλς, a salt; γίνομαι, to produce.) *Chem.* Producing or forming a salt. Fr. anal. *halogène,* adj. Germ. syn. *salzmachend,* part. adj.

Hamarthrītis, *ĭdis,* f. (Ἅμα, at once; *arthrītis.*) Same as *Holarthritis.*

Hare-eye. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for *Lagophthalmia.*

Hay-asthma. *Med., Pathol.* Common name for *Chortasthma.*

Hēbepŏ'dius, *a, um.* (Ἥβη, down; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* hairy, as the *Agaricus hebepodius.* Fr. anal. *hébépode,* adj. Germ. syn. *haarfüssig,* adj.

Hĕlĭcotrēma, *ătis,* n. (Ἕλιξ, a snail; τρῆμα, a hole.) *Anat.* Name by Breschet for the orifice communicating between the two *scalæ* at the top of the *cochlea* of the internal ear. Fr. anal. *hélicotrème,* m.

Helmin'thaprōctus, *a, um.* (Ἕλμινς, a worm; ἀ, priv.; πρωκτός, the *anus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (n. pl.) comprehending the *Entozoa* that are without an *anus.* Fr. anal. *elminthaprocte,* adj.

Hēmichlōrus, *a, um.* (Ἥμισυς, half; χλωρός, green.) Half-green. *Entomol.* Applied to the *Chrysomela hemichlora,* which has the head and corselet green, though the *elytra* are brown. Fr. anal. *hémichlore,* adj. Germ. syn. *halbgrün,* adj.

Hemĭdes'mus, *i,* m. *Bot.* Name of a Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.*

Hemĭdes'mus In'dĭcus. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Indian sarsaparilla.

Herniŏtŏ'mia, *æ,* f. (*Hernia;* τέμνω, to cut.) See *Kelotomia.*

Hetairium. The proper orthography of what is given as *Etairium.*

Hetĕrŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος, different; φύλλον, a leaf.) Same as *Variifolius.*

Horse-Doctor. Common name for a veterinary surgeon. See *Hippiatros, Mulomedicus, Zoïatros.*

Hydrec'tăsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ὕδωρ, water; ἔκτασις, an extension.) An extension of water. Fr. anal. *hydrectase,* f. Germ. syn. *Ausdehnung des Wassers.*

Hydroco'rides, m. pl. (Ὕδωρ, half; κόρις, a bug.) *Entomol.* Name by Rodhe for a Family of aquatic bugs, corresponding, so far, to the *Nepides* of Latreille. Fr. anal. *hydropèdes,* m. pl.

Hyperi'odate. (*Hypĕrĭōdĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of hyperiodic acid and a salifiable base. *Hyperĭōdas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *hypériodate,* m.

Hypĕrĭōdĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Ammermuller and Magnus to a new oxacid of iodine corresponding to oxychloric or hyperchloric acid, as to its composition: hyperio'dic. Fr. anal. *hypériodique,* adj.

Hyperman'ganate. *a, um.* *Chem.* A combination of peroxide of manganese with a salifiable base. *Hyperman'gănas, ātis,* f. Fr. anal. *hypermanganate,* m.

Hypermangă'nĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to the peroxide of manganese playing the part of an acid: hypermanga'nic. Fr. anal. *hypermanganique,* adj.

Hyphæmă'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Hyphæma;* terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Med.* Of or belonging to *Hyphæma:* hyphema'tic. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 5, 6. Fr. anal. *hyphématique,* adj. Germ. syn. *Blutunterlaufung gehörig.*

Hypnobatesis. See *Hypnobadisis.*

Hypocarbŏnĭcus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied by Gay-Lussac to oxalic acid, but rejected by Berzelius, because its composition does not correspond with that of hyposulphuric acid, and also because of the power of affinity of that acid compared with that of carbonic acid: hypocarbo'nic. Fr. anal. *hypocarbonique,* adj.

Hystĕroptōma, *ătis,* n. (Ὑστέρα, the womb.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for the prolapsed womb; the result of *Hysteroptosis.* Fr. anal. *hystéroptôme,* m.

I.

Iātērius, *a, um.* (Ἰατήρ, a physician.) *Med.* Healing; applied (f. sing.) to medicine, or the *healing art.* Fr. anal. *iatérié*, adj. Germ. syn. *heilend*, part. adj.

Iatrophate. Same as *Jatrophate.*

In'dian Sarsaparil'la. *Bot.* Common name for the *Hemidesmus Indicus.*

Inflamma'tion of an Artery, Chro'nic. The disease *Chroniarteritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Belly. The disease termed *Cœliitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Belly, Puer'peral. The disease *Lochocacocolpia.*

Inflamma'tion of the Bladder, Mu'cous. The disease *Blennocystitis.*

Inflammation of the Bowels. The disease *Enteritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Bowels, Mu'cous. The disease *Blennenteritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Bowels, Se'rous. The disease *Lymphenteritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Can'thus. The disease *Canthitis.*

Inflamma'tion of Capillary Vessels. See *Angiitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Capsule of the lens of the Eye. The disease *Capsulitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Cartilages of a Joint. The disease *Arthrochondritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Cli'toris. The disease *Clitoritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Cor'nea. The disease *Ceratitis*, *Ceratomeningitis*, or *Corneitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Cor'nea, Scro'fulous, Lympha'tic. The disease *Chœrolymphoceratoditis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Cor'nea, Scro'fulous, Vas'cular. The disease *Chœrangioceratoditis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Co'xa. The disease *Coxarthritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Crystalline Lens. The disease *Crystallitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Epiglot'tis. The disease *Epiglotitis.*

Inflamma'tion of a Finger. The disease *Dactylitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Gall-bladder. The disease *Cholecystis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Gall-bladder and Pleura. The disease *Cholecystopleuritis.*

Inflamma'tion of Glands of the Neck. The disease *Deradenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of an Inguinal Gland. The disease *Buboadenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of Intes'tines, Se'rous. The disease *Lymphenteritis.*

Inflamma'tion of Joint of the Hand. The disease *Chirarthritis.*

Inflamma'tion of Kid'ney, Gra'nular. The disease *Chalazonephritis.*

Inflamma'tion of Kidney, Se'rous. The disease *Lymphonephritis.*

Inflamma'tion of a Li'gament. The disease *Desmitis.*

Inflammation of the Lip. The disease *Cheilitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Liver, Chloro'tic. The disease *Chlorepatitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Liver, Se'rous. The disease *Lymphepatitis.*

Inflamma'tion of membranes of a Joint. The disease *Arthromeningitis.*

Inflamma'tion of Mesente'ric Glands. The disease *Adenomesenteritis.*

Inflamma'tion of Mu'cous Glands. The disease *Blennadenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of Mucous Membrane of Ge'nitals. The disease *Adœomycodermitis.*

Inflamma'tion of Muscles of the Head. The disease *Cephalomyitis.*

Inflamma'tion of Neck of the Bladder. The disease *Cystauchenitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the O'vary, Puer'peral. The disease *Lochoöphoritis.*

Inflamma'tion of Paro'tid Gland, with Erysi'pelas. The disease *Erysipeloparotitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Peritone'um, Puer'peral. The disease *Lochoperitonitis.*

Inflamma'tion of Peritone'um with gaseous fulness. See *Aëroperitonitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Pre'puce. The disease *Epagogiitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Skin. The disease *Dermatitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Skin, Escharo'tic. The disease *Escharodermitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Skin from burning. The disease *Caustodermitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Skin from bed-pressure. The disease *Catacemodermitis.*

Inflamma'tion of Sto'mach, Se'rous. The disease *Lymphogastritis.*

Inflamma'tion of a Tes'ticle with Erysi'pelas. The disease *Erysipelorchitis.*

Inflamma'tion of a Toe. The disease *Dactylitis.*

Inflamma'tion of Ure'thra and Cord. The disease *Chordurethritis.*

Inflamma'tion of Ure'thra with Erysi'pelas. The disease *Erysipelurethritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the U'vula. The disease *Cionitis.*

Inflamma'tion of Veins of the Womb. The disease *Metrophlebitis.*

Inflamma'tion of Veins of the Womb, Puer'peral. The disease *Lochometrophlebitis.*

Inflamma'tion of Vessels of the Ear. The disease *Angiotitis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Womb, Mu'cous. The disease *Blennometritis.*

Inflamma'tion of the Womb, Puer'peral. The disease *Lochometritis.*

Inses'sor, *ōris*, m. (*Insĭdior*, to lie in wait.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Order (n. pl.) that perch on trees. Fr. anal. *percheur*, m.

Introfle'xus, *a, um.* (*Intro*, within; *flecto*, to bend.) *Bot.* Applied to the valves of a fruit when bent and sunk by their edges into the interior of the pericarp, as in the *Colchicum.* Fr. syn. *rentrant*, adj.

J.

James' Wort. See *Saint James' Wort.*

L.

…mātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Lacrȳma*, a tear.) *Med.* A shedding of tears; weeping: lacryma'tion. See *Ploratio.*

Lăgēnĭfer, *ĕra*, *ĕrum.* (*Lăgēna*, a bottle; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Applied to the *Lygæus lagenifer*, because it has a red spot on the back of its corselet, like a bottle. Fr. anal. *lagénifère*, adj. Germ. syn. *flaschetragend*, part. adj.

Lāmellŭla. Dim. *Lamella.*

Lāmellŭlĭfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Lamellŭla; forma*, likeness.) Formed like a very small *lamina:* lamellu'liform. Fr. anal. *lamelluliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *plättchenförmig*, adj.

Lampădŏmantīa, *æ*, f. (*Lampas; μαντεῖα*, a divination.) The same as *Lychnomania.*

Lan'thănum, *i*, n. (*Λανθάνω*, to escape notice.) Name of a metal hitherto concealed in *Cerium.* Fr. anal. *lanthanum*, m. Germ. syn. *Lanthan*, n.

Lăpă'thium Chinen'se. } *Bot.* Names for the
Lăpă'thium Orientāle. } *Rheum palmatum.*

Lapis Judaicus. See *Judaicus Lapis.*

Le'pra Boreālis. *Med., Pathol.* The disease otherwise called *Radesyge* and *Spedalskhed.*

Lĭchen Car'ragaheen Cris'pus. *Bot.* A name for the *Carragaheen Moss.*

Liquor Xylineus. See *Xylogrotes.*

Lĭthŏtec'nion. } (*Λίθος*, a stone; *τεκνίον*,
Lĭthŏtec'nium, *ii*, n. } a little child.) The same as *Ostembryon.*

Lĭvĭdĭmă'nus, *a*, *um.* (*Līvĭdus; mănus.*) *Entomol.* Having the hands or *tarsi* livid-coloured in front, as the *Bruchus lividimanus.* Fr. anal. *lividimane*, adj. Germ. syn. *bleifarbhandig*, adj.

Lŭtārius, *a*, *um.* (*Lūtum*, dirt.) *Entomol.* Living in dirt, mud, slime. Fr. syn. *boueux*, adj.

Lūtes'cens, *entis*, adj. (*Lūteus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Similar to *Luteus;* yellowish mingled with white. See *Ohromaticus, Ohroleucus.*

M.

Manyplies. *Comp. Anat.* Common term for the third stomach of the *Ruminantia.*

Maxillŏpal'pus, *i*, m. (*Maxilla; palpus.*) *Zoöl.* Name by Latreille for the organs of the *Crustacea*, which he afterwards called *Maxillopes.* Fr. syn. *palpe-machoire*, m.

Maxil'lŏpes, *pĕdis*, m. (*Maxilla; pes.*) *Zoöl.* Name by Latreille for the first three pairs of feet of the *Condylopa* which are attached to the mouth, and which are singularly connected with mastication and deglutition. Fr. syn. *piedmachoire*, m.

Mĕlas'ma Suprārēnāle. *Med., Pathol.* Name for an affection of the suprarenal capsules first pointed out by Dr. Addison, and therefore also named *Addison's Disease.*

Mĕtallochrōmia, *æ*, f. (*Μέταλλον*, a metal; *χρῶμα*, colour.) *Nat. Philos.* Name by Nobili for the coloured rings which the action of heat or electricity produces on the surface of polished metal. Fr. anal. *métallochromie*, f. Germ. syn. *Metallfarbe*, f.

Mĕtroplĕthōra, *æ*, f. (*Μήτρα*, the womb; *plĕthora.*) The same as *Metryperæmia.*

Micran'thus, *a*, *um.* (*Μικρὸς*, small; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having small flowers. See *Parviflorus.* Fr. anal. *micranthe*, adj.

Mi'ocene. (*Μείων*, less; *καινὸς*, recent.) *Geol.* Term for the middle tertiaries as holding a less percentage of recent shells than the *pliocene*, or upper tertiaries, the percentage, when this term was introduced (1830), was 17.

Mŏlybdæ'us, *a*, *um.* (*Molybdos.*) Same as *Plumbeus.*

Mor'bus Addiso'nii. See *Addison's Disease.*

Mor'bus Virgĭ'neus. *Med., Pathol.* A term for *Chlorosis;* the maiden's or virgin's disease. Fr. syn. *chlorosis*, f. Germ. syn. *Mädchenkrankheit*, f.

Morphæ'a, *æ*, f. (*Μορφή*, form.) A visible appearance. *Med., Pathol.* Applied to a spot on the skin of irregular form, and either white (*M. Alba*) or of a dark brownish or blackish hue (*M. Nigra*). The *M. Alba* is applied to two varieties, one in which there is induration of the skin from deposition in its tissue of a lard-like substance—*M. Alba lardacea* vel *laterosa;* the other, being distinguished by atrophy of the skin and great degrees of sensibility—*M. Alba Atrophia* vel *Anæsthetica.* Fr. anal. *morphée*, f.

Mudarin'. *Chem.* Name by Duncan for a peculiar non-crystallisable substance found in the bark of the *Calotropis Mudarii. Mudarīna*, *æ*, f. See *Diss. div.* ii. *s.* vi. *t.* 4. Fr. anal. *mudarine*, f.

Multites'tis, *is*, *e.* (*Multus*, many; *testis.*) Same as *Polyorchis.*

Mūtātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Mūto*, to change.) A changing; the change made: muta'tion. Fr. anal. *mutation*, f. Germ. syn. *Veränderung*, f.

N.

Nephrŏdysneu'ria, *æ*, f. (*Νεφρὸς*, the kidney; *dysneuria.*) *Med., Pathol.* A morbid condition of the nerves of the kidney. Fr. anal. *nephrodysneurie*, f. Germ. syn. *ein krankhafter Zustand der Nerven der Nieren.*

Nĭtĭdĭcollis, *is*, *e.* (*Nītĭdus; collum.*) *Entomol.* Having a shining neck or corselet, as the *Arrhenodes nitidicollis.* Fr. anal. *nitidicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *scheinenhalsig*, adj.

Nŏdĭcollis, *is*, *e.* (*Nŏdus*, a node; *collum.*) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet charged with tubercles, like nodes, as the *Naupactus nodicollis.* Fr. anal. *nodicolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *knotenhalsig*, adj.

Nŏdŭlĭpen'nis, *is*, *e.* (*Nŏdŭlus*, a nodule; *penna.*) *Entomol.* Having tubercles on the *elytra.* Fr. anal. *nodulipenne*, adj. Germ. syn. *knötchenflugelicht*, adj.

O.

Ocellārius. Similar to *Ocellaris.*

Olĭgŏmā'nia, *æ,* f. (Ὀλίγος, few or little; *mānia.*) *Med., Pathol.* Term by certain authors who object to the word *Monomania,* denying that one morbid symptom ever constitutes the whole affection so designated. Fr. anal. *oligomanie,* f.

Oönin. Same as *Oöin.*

Ophthalmŏ'căce, *es,* f. (Ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye; κακὸς, bad.) See *Cacophthalmia.*

Os Sacrum. See *Clonis, Sacrum.*

Osteŏ'mўcēs, *ētis,* m. (Ὀστέον, a bone; μύκης, a fungus.) *Med., Surg. Pathol.* Term for fungus of a bone. Fr. anal. *ostéomyce,* m. Germ. syn. *Knochenschwamm,* m.

Otŏcŏ'nia, *æ,* f. (Οὖς, the ear; κονία, powder.) *Anat.* Name by Breschet for the pulverulent concretions of the internal ear. Fr. anal. *otoconie,* f.

Otŏ'lĭthon. } (Οὖς, the ear; λίθος, a stone.)
Otŏ'lĭthum, *i,* n. } *Comp. Anat.* Name by Breschet for the stony concretions in the internal ear of fishes. Fr. anal. *otolithe,* m.

Ovātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Ovum.*) *Med., Physiol.* The action of laying eggs, *i. e.* of sending into the world the rudiments of the embryoes contained in the eggs: ova'tion. Fr. syn. *ponte,* f. Germ. syn. *Eierlegen,* n.

Oxalhy'drate. *Chem.* A combination of oxalhydric acid with a salifiable base. *Oxalhy'dras, ātis,* f.

P.

Pă'lear La'xum. *Comp. Anat.* Name for the dewlap of oxen which hangs at the forepart of the neck and stomach. Fr. syn. *fanon,* m.

Pallĭdicor'nis, *is, e.* (*Pallĭdus,* pale; *cornu.*) *Entomol.* Having pale-coloured *antennæ,* as the *Bruchus pallidicornis.* Fr. anal. *pallidicorne,* adj. Germ. syn. *bleichhornig,* adj.

Pannāceus, *a, um.* (*Pannus,* cloth.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a piece of cloth or felt, as the skeleton of the *Spongia pannacea.* Fr. syn. *drapé,* adj.

Pannōsus. Same as *Pannaceus.*

Peŏtŏ'mia, *æ,* f. (Πέος, the *penis*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Med., Surg.* Amputation of the *penis:* peo'tomy. Fr. anal. *péotomie,* f.

Pĕrĭlym'pha, *æ,* f. (Περὶ, about; *lympha.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Name by Breschet for the *Water of Cotunnius,* which surrounds the membranous labyrinth of the ear, and occupies the whole *cochlea.* Fr. anal. *périlymphe,* f.

Pĕtiŏlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pĕtiŏlus; forma.*) Formed like a petiole. Fr. anal. *pétioliforme,* adj. Germ. syn. *blattstielförmig,* adj.

Phlēbŏtŏ'mia Spŏliātīva. *Med., Surg.* Term for blood-letting for the purpose of diminishing the mass of blood: spo'liative phlebo'tomy. Fr. syn. *saignée spoliative.*

Pĭleŏlĭ'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pĭleŏlus,* a little hat; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the branches of a ramous mushroom which bears small hats. Fr. anal. *piléolifère,* adj. Germ. syn. *hutleintragend,* part. adj.

Plānĭcol'lis, *is, e.* (*Plānus,* flat; *collum.*) *Entomol.* Having the corselet flat, as the *Clœoderes planicollis.* Fr. anal. *planicolle,* adj. Germ. syn. *platthalsig,* adj.

Plă'typūs, *pŏdis,* m. (Πατὺς, broad; πούς, a foot.) The same as *Sarapus.*

Pli'ocene. (Πλίων, more; καινὸς, recent.) *Geol.* Term for the upper tertiaries, as containing a greater per-centage of recent *Testacea* than the *Miocene* or *Eocene.* In 1830 the percentage was 35 to 50.

Pōcŭlum Diŏ'gĕnis. *Anat.* A term for the *Vola manus,* or hollow of the hands. Also termed *Supellectilis Diogenis.*

Podothermon. See *Thermopodium.*

Porrec'tus, *a, um.* (*Porrĭgo,* to stretch.) *Bot.* Applied to the upper or the lower lip of a bilabiated corol when it is borne in front, following the direction of the tube. *Ornithol.* Applied to the thumb when several of its articulations, or its whole length, rests on the ground. Fr. syn. *tendu,* adj.

Prismătoïdēs, adj. (*Prisma;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a prism: pris'matoid. See *Diss. div.* i. *s.* i. Fr. anal. *prismatoïde,* adj. Germ. syn. *prismähnlich,* adj.

Pris'mătus. Similar to *Prismaticus.*

Proin'. (Πρωὶ, the point of day.) *Chem.* Name by Berzelius for the radical of benzoic acid or benzoyle, because it is the first of the ternary bodies known, of which one can say with certainty that it possesses the properties of a simple body. *Prōīna, æ,* f. Fr. anal. *proine,* f.

Prōteīnēma, *ătis,* n. *Chem.* Term for a combination of protein. Fr. anal. *protéinème,* m. Germ. syn. *Proteïnverbindung,* f.

Punctĭcol'lis, *is, e.* }
Punctĭ'gĕrus, *a, um.* } (*Punctum; collum; gĕro,* to bear; *ventĕr.*)
Punctĭven'tris, *is, e.* } *Entomol.* Having punctured neck, bearing points, having punctured abdomen. Fr. anal. *poncticolle, —gère,—ventre,* adj. Germ. syn. *punctĕhalsig,—tragend,—bauchig,* adj.

Pythŏgĕ'nĭcus, *a, um.* (Πύθω, to rot; γίνομαι, to generate.) *Med., Pathol.* Epithet suggested by Dr. Murchison for *Typhoid,* as applied to fever, as its dependence upon the poison generated by putrescent animal matter is beginning to be so generally acknowledged: pythoge'nic. Fr. anal. *pythogénique,* adj.

Q.

Quadrĭmammātus, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; mammātus.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Having four breasts; four-breasted: quadrimam'mate. See *Tetramasthus.* Fr. anal. *quadrimammé,* adj. Germ. syn. *vierbrustig,* adj.

R.

...ros'tris, *is*, *e*. (*Rādŭla*; *rostrum*.) *Lithol.* Having the beak like a *scalprum*. Fr. anal. *radulirostre*, adj. Germ. syn. *schabeisenschnabelig*, adj.

Râle Vésiculaire. *Med.*, *Pathol.* The vesicular *rhonchus*, or rattle. See *Cystorrhonchus*.

Rime. *Nat. Philos.* Term for an extremely fine and dense rain resulting from the condensation of fog or mist, and which falls very gently. Fr. syn. *bruine*, f. Germ. syn. *Staubregen*, m.

Rosātum. Same as *Ros*.

Rōsor, *ōris*, m. (*Rōdo*, to gnaw.) *Zoöl.* Applied (n. pl.) the same as *Rodentia*.

Royal Water. See *Aqua Regia*.

S.

Sac'chărum Hordeātum. The systematic name of a well-known substance made from sugar: barley-sugar. See *Alphenik*.

Sanguĭsor'bus, *a*, *um*. (*Sanguis*; *sorbeo*, to drink.) *Zoöl.* Applied to animals that suck the blood of others. Fr. anal. *sanguisorbe*, adj. Germ. syn. *blutsaugend*, part. adj.

Scabrĭcol'lis, *is*, *e*. (*Scăber*; *collum*.) *Entomol.* Having the neck or corselet rough with asperities. Fr. anal. *scabricolle*, adj. Germ. syn. *rauchhalsig*, adj.

Shoot. See *Talea*.

Sīdērēlectris'mus, *i*, m. (Σίδηρος, iron; ἤλεκτρον, amber.) *Nat. Philos.* Name for a galvanic column or pillar of active and passive iron. Fr. anal. *sidérélectrisme*, m.

Slip. } *Bot.* Terms for a cutting of a plant.
Slit. } See *Talea*.

Snout. *Zoöl.* Common name for the prolonged nose, truncated at the end, and mobile, of the hog and the mole, in which is found a peculiar small bone which gives to it solidity, and renders it fit for digging up the earth. Fr. syn. *boutoir*, m. Germ. syn. *Russel*, m.

Spāthŭlĭfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Spāthŭla*; *forma*.) Formed like a *spatula*. Fr. anal. *spathuliforme*, adj. Germ. syn. *spatelförmig*, adj.

Sper'mătŏpō'dium. The more correct form of *Spermapodium*.

Spūmārius, *a*, *um*. } (*Spūma*, froth.) *Zoöl.*
Spūmeus, *a*, *um*. } Having spume or froth;
Spūmōsus, *a*, *um*. } applied to the *Cercopis spumarius*, because the larves are enveloped in a spumous liquor like spittle. Fr. syn. *écumeux*, adj. Germ. syn. *schaumicht*, adj.

Stipitiformis. Same as *Stipiformis*.

Stock. See *Talea*.

Sto'mach, Scir'rhus of Cardiac opening of the. See *Cardiogastroscirrhus*.

Strātum Thēcĭ'gĕrum. *Bot.* The sheath-bearing layer. See *Ascorum*.

Synnœa. See *Xynœa*.

T.

Tālea, *æ*, f. (Θαλλὸς, a young shoot.) *Bot.* A young and small branch which, cut and set in a fit spot of ground, shoots forth roots, and thus produces a new individual; a graft; a cutting, shoot, slip, slit, or stock.

Taranga. Same as *Thereniabin*.

Tec'tum, *i*, n. (*Tĕgo*, to cover.) A roof. *Geognos.* The upper part of a vein of metal, bank, or bed. Fr. syn. *toit*, m. Germ. syn. *Dach*, n.

Tereniabin. See *Thereniabin*.

Textōrius, *a*, *um*. (*Textor*, a weaver.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Tribe (f. pl.) of the *Araneides* that spin their webs irregularly, the filaments crossing in every direction and from many points. Fr. anal. *filiandière*, adj.

Thēsau'rus, *i*, m. (Θησαυρὸς, a treasury.) *Zoöl.* A name for the *Ventriculus buccalis*.

Truncĭ'cŏlus, *a*, *um*. (*Truncus*; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing on the trunks of trees. Fr. anal. *truncicole*, adj. Germ. syn. *stammbewohnend*, part. adj.

U.

-ŭlus. A terminal used in compound words, signifying diminutive of what is implied by their first portion, as *Pilosiusculus*, *Prominulus*, etc.

V.

Văcuum, *i*, n. (*Văcuus*, empty.) *Nat. Philos.* A space in which there is no resisting matter whatever; the barometric, or Torricellian vacuum, is the most perfect that can be obtained; emptiness. Fr. syn. *vide*, m.

Variŏloïs, *ĭdis*, f. (Dim. *Variŏla*.) *Med.*, *Pathol.* Term for a modified *variola* through previous vaccination. See *Ecphlogioïs*. Fr. anal. *varioloïde*, f. Germ. syn. *Halbpocken*, f.

Vēnātōrius, *a*, *um*. (*Vēnātor*, a hunter.) *Entomol.* Applied by Lister to *Araneides* which do not form their webs for entrapping their prey, but catch it by pursuit. Fr. syn. *chasseuse*, adj.

Vox Cholerica. See *Choleophone*.

FINIS.